

s I said last month, horse's mouth. It gives me for me, riding bitless an opportunity to get some is neither right or work done where a snaffle cific cue. I also use leverage wrong. It depends bit would be too harsh. I am bits and other types of bits on the horse and the type of talking about taking hold for different jobs. The type riding you do. Each type of of the nose. Here again, we of equipment to use also equipment has advantages. must be careful because the depends on the personality A bit has more communicaoutside of the mouth and of the horse. If your horse tion value, as commands the jaw can be very sensitive is not listening and is laying can be more specific. It is important to remember that it is not what you put on the horse's face; it is what you do with that piece of equipment.

it over reacting. I can then in the mouth.

Charles Wilhelm: Ultimate Foundation Training Bitless Riding - Part 2

I personally think a horse's nose is more sensitive to pressure on the outside than a snaffle bit is in the mouth. I designed a bitless apparatus to start colts because I can pull on it and it does not have the bite of a hackamore. It is designed so that I can get a hold of the horse's nose without

do the groundwork needed to teach a horse to give to pressure. The apparatus is not a harsh piece of equipment. The advantage of using a traditional halter is that it is not as harsh as a cowboy or string halter. A cowboy halter is not a harsh piece of equipment if used properly. It is made of oneeighth-inch string and does not have more bite than a leather web halter but it does not have the bite of a hackamore that is ninesixteenths or five-eighths. Some horses will over react to even that much pressure. I have started many colts with a cowboy halter and have ridden with just the halter the first three or four times as colts are sometimes frightened by something abrasive or something

As I work horses. I like to change from a snaffle to a hackamore as it gets me out of the horse's mouth for a while. I can pull on the face without having to pull on the inside of the

as there is no padding at those spots. Another thing I like about a hackamore is that if I have a horse, like an Arab that can move his parts in six different directions at once, a hackamore can align the horse's body from nose to tail. This is because of the shape of a hackamore. A hackamore is designed so that a horse learns to stay in the middle of the hackamore. I like using a hackamore even with a horse that is normally ridden with a bridle because it gets the horse to stay off the forehand. Some horses learn to lean on the bit but a hackamore teaches the horses to stay off the pressure both laterally and vertically. As a trainer, the hackamore is an excellent tool for me.

Most people are happy if they can walk, trot and canter their horses. Not everyone is an over achiever and expecting more of the horse. If you, for example, are going into reining, you need more control, as the horse needs specific cues. A snaffle permits a more spe-

down the bit, a more severe bit may be needed. You may go to a twisted wire mouthpiece for a few rides and when the horse start listening, go back to a smooth mouthpiece. Once the horse learns to respect the bit, we need to release the pressure and use a regular bit.

Some bits are designed with a single purpose that can help in training, however, there is no magic bit. An elevator bit, for example, helps to keep a horse's shoulders from dropping. A bit with twisted wire mouthpiece, a leverage bit or a bit with a high port may be needed with a horse that is pushy. Even if the horse learns to vield and be soft, a pushy horse may always need that type of bit. Knowing your horse and using the right equipment is important but vou need to watch out for the "bigger bit" syndrome People often rely on a bigger, heavier bit to get a desired response. When a the desired response goes away because the horse has learned to deal with the

bit, the rider may then get a bigger bit with a higher port or maybe add a chain chin strap. It is the rider who needs to change. If the rider does not know how to use the equipment properly or does not understand the concept of pressure and release, the performance will not get any better. The horse will continue to lean on the bit and remain dull or pushy. The change must be in the rider's hands teaching the horse how to yield to the pressure.

As your horsemanship abilities expand, you will recognize that there is more involved than the type of equipment and you will find that it is more what you do with the equipment Safety is always of primary concern. Just because you put a big, heavy, severe bit

in a horse's mouth. does not mean it is going to be a safe horse. The horse must know how to vield to the piece of equipment. When I get a horse in at the barn to re-school, I lunge the horse and do some in-hand work first to determine where the horse's head is. I want to know what I am getting on before I mount. The horse will tell me what I am dealing with before I get into the saddle. If the horse is not listening to my hands, I am not going to get on until I get the horse to respond to me on the ground. When you get on any horse, there is always a certain amount of risk. Even the most calm horse may act up when taken out of a closed environment. like an arena. and into open space. The horse is out of his comfort zone and he will act a little differ ently. When I start a colt in the round pen and I can't

get the colt to go forward I take the colt to the big arena because the space creates movement. No matter if you are starting a colt, re-schooling a horse or riding your own horse, you have to know that the horse will accept and yield to your hands. Then, eventually, the horse will yield to your seat and legs.

Articles about the benefits of going bitless are interest ing but we must use what works for the horse. It means educating the horse and the owner but it does not happen over night. The more you ride, the more you get in touch with the feel of the horse. Any horse can be taught to yield to any type of equipment. It doesn't matter what piece of equipment you put in the mouth or over the nose, it is what you do with that piece of equipment that is important.

