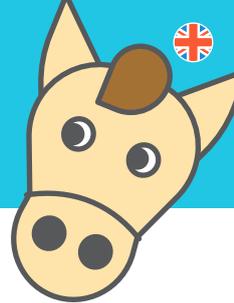


DO YOU HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BE A PROFESSIONAL RIDER IN LAPLAND?

FIND OUT!



You get one point for each correct answer.

On the back of the card, you can find the correct answers.

1. Mainly Finnhorses and Icelandic horses are used for tourism in Lapland.
2. Horses prefer to live alone.
3. The horse breeds used in Lapland are used to temperatures around -20°C .
4. You should always approach a horse from behind.
5. It is important to set the rider's weight limit for each horse.
6. Finnhorses are used also for sleigh rides.
7. Finnhorses and Icelandic horses can only travel on open and easy terrain.
8. You can feed your own snacks to horses because they like them.
9. A horse can easily sense your mood, feelings and attitude.
10. There are more horses than reindeer used in animal-based tourism in Lapland.

TRUE

FALSE





THE CORRECT ANSWERS

- 1. True.** Most horses used for horseback riding in Lapland are Finnhorses and Icelandic horses. The Finnhorse is a pure breed developed fully in Finland and it is the official national horse breed of Finland. This breed can perform all the tasks required of a horse in Finland – from agricultural and forestry work to harness racing and riding. Icelandic horses are popular in tourism activities in Finland. They are sure-footed mounts, rather small, calm tempered and adapted to a harsh climate.
- 2. False.** Horses are social animals and they need other horses for company. Usually horses are only kept alone so that the other horses in the herd will not injure them. However, living alone is a greater risk for a horse's welfare than possible serious injuries, which are rare. It is particularly important for horses used in tourism that they are used to being with other horses and people.
- 3. True.** Horse breeds used in Lapland grow a thick winter coat and therefore can tolerate surprisingly low temperatures. Wind and rain are worse for them as their hair gets wet and does not insulate them anymore. In extreme conditions blankets and extra feeding can be used to give more protection against the cold. However, tolerance of cold is an individ-

ual quality and can differ, even between horse individuals of the same breed.

- 4. False.** A horse is prepared to meet you and stays calm when it sees you approaching and talking calmly. If you approach from behind, it might be surprised and frightened just because it did not notice you. This can cause dangerous situations.
- 5. False.** A horse's ability to carry a rider is more about the rider's physical condition and skills than his/her weight. If the rider has good body control and is able to adapt to the movements of the horse, the riding experience is better for both.
- 6. True.** A Finnhorse is very capable of pulling a sleigh. In relation to its size, a Finnhorse is one of the strongest draught horses in the world as it has a persistent character and uses a "clever" pulling technique. It can pull up to three times its own body weight. In Finland the breed was commonly used in heavy farm and forestry work until the end of the 1950s.
- 7. False.** The Finnhorse and Icelandic horse breeds are known for their sure-footedness and ability to cross rough terrain. Nevertheless, a horseback riding tour through challenging terrain would require previous riding experience.

- 8. False.** In terms of food, horses are quite sensitive animals and therefore the wrong kind of food can make them seriously ill. You should always ask the company staff first if it is all right to give the horses anything to eat.
- 9. True.** Horses are very good at reading humans. If you feel insecure or nervous, be honest and tell it. In that way, many unpleasant surprises can be avoided.
- 10. False.** There are around 1,000 reindeer that are used in tourism in Lapland. The number of horses is around 200.

I SCORED...

9–10 points

Excellent! You could move to Lapland to work as a professional rider.

6–8 points

Good. You seem to have mastered horsemanship with coldblood breeds.

3–5 points

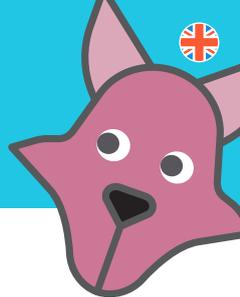
Fair. You have probably ridden warmblood horses, but you need to learn more about coldblood breeds.

0–2 points

Not so good. But don't worry – you can learn a lot about coldblood breeds and horsemanship in Arctic conditions when visiting Lapland.

DO YOU HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BE A PROFESSIONAL MUSHER IN LAPLAND?

FIND OUT!



You get one point for each correct answer.

On the back of the card, you can find the correct answers.

1. The dogs used on safaris in Lapland are mainly Siberian and Alaskan huskies.
2. Dogs start pulling sleds at the age of six months.
3. Dog sled teams always have six dogs.
4. Driving instructions are also important for the safety of the dogs.
5. Petting the dogs before safaris calms them.
6. Sled dogs can easily eat up to 10,000 calories per day.
7. In summer, the dogs pull sleds with wheels.
8. To get in shape for the season, dogs start training in the autumn.
9. Sled dogs can withstand temperatures as low as -60°C .
10. Sled dogs are able to cover over 80 km a day.

TRUE

FALSE

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





THE CORRECT ANSWERS

- 1. True.** Most sled dogs in Lapland are Siberian and Alaskan huskies. The Siberian husky is a pure breed that originates in north-eastern Siberia, Russia. The Alaskan husky, unlike the Siberian husky, is not a pure breed. The Alaskan husky is a blend of various northern breeds, chosen particularly for skills such as pulling. This is the reason why Alaskan huskies may be of any colour or pattern.
- 2. False.** Dogs start training on running chains when they are one year old. They are 18 months or 2 years old when they pull sleds with tourists for the first time.
- 3. False.** Sled dog teams have 4 to 6 dogs for solo sleds and 8 to 12 dogs for paired or family sleds. The number of dogs in a team depends on how many people are on the sled, what the weather is like, how experienced the musher is and how much the sled weighs.
- 4. True.** Driving sleds according to instructions is essential for your safety and that of the animals. For example, helping the dogs on the hills and using the brakes correctly will keep the dogs in good shape and lower the risk of injuries. So listen carefully to the driving instructions given by the guides.
- 5. False.** If you pet the dogs waiting for the safari to start, you can disturb them, make them bark more or even make them fight. It is good practice to wait until the end of the safari before petting the dogs.
- 6. True.** While a normal dog might need 1,500 calories a day, sled dogs can easily require up to 10,000 calories per day, depending on the work. In winter, the dogs are fed twice a day. In the morning, they get a meaty drink or mushed dry food soup, and in the evening they are fed a mixture of dry food and meat.
- 7. False.** The dogs generally rest during the summer months. Their summer holidays start in May and last for four months. Even if wheels could be attached to the sleds, pulling in warm temperatures could be harmful for the dogs.
- 8. True.** The training season generally starts in September as the temperature drops. Until November the dogs are trained two to three times a week. A team of 10-14 dogs pulls an all-terrain vehicle for distances from 4 km to 40 km as their condition improves.

- 9. False.** Husky breeds like Siberian huskies can withstand temperatures as low as -40 °C. Nevertheless, it is not good for the dogs or the customers to go sledding in temperatures below -35 °C. Shorter-haired Alaskan huskies in particular are more prone to frostbite in such temperatures.
- 10. True.** Well-trained sled dogs can cover long distances. Nevertheless, 40 km is the maximum distance a day to ensure that the dogs do not lose their motivation to run through the whole winter.

I SCORED...

9–10 points

Excellent! You could move to Lapland to work as a professional musher.

6–8 points

Good. You could work in a sled dog kennel and someday become a professional musher.

3–5 points

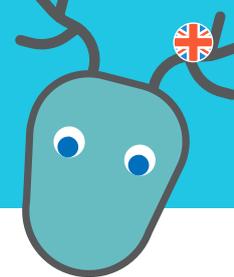
Fair. You have probably participated in a sled dog safari before.

0–2 points

Not so good. But don't worry – you can learn a lot about sled dogs and mushing when visiting Lapland.

DO YOU HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BE A PROFESSIONAL REINDEER HERDER IN LAPLAND?

FIND OUT!



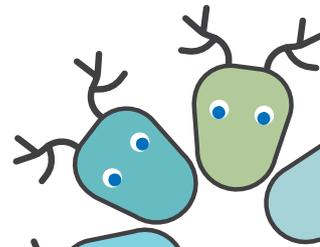
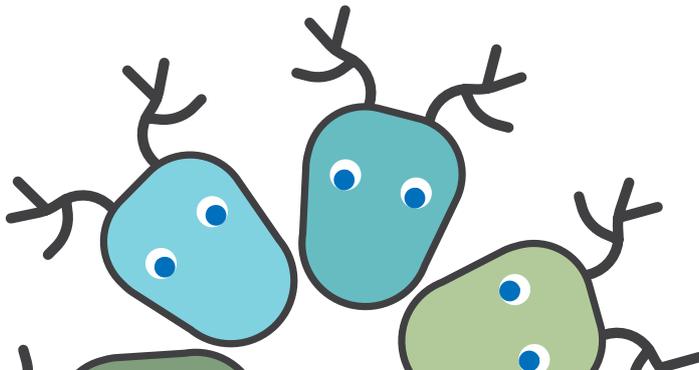
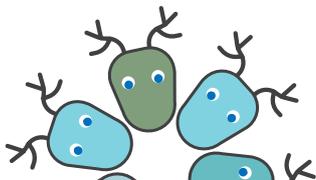
You get one point for each correct answer.

On the back of the card, you can find the correct answers.

1. Reindeer look matted in the summer because they don't get enough to eat.
2. The reindeer eat hundreds of different plants.
3. Reindeer love hot, sunny and dry summer weather.
4. Reindeer antlers may bleed due to skin disease.
5. Reindeer love petting.
6. Only male reindeer pull sleds.
7. It takes 4–5 years to train a reindeer to pull a sled.
8. In summer, reindeer are on holiday.
9. Reindeer love to eat lichen.
10. In winter, reindeer live in stables.

TRUE

FALSE





THE CORRECT ANSWERS

- 1. False.** During summer, the thick winter fur changes to summer fur. It comes off in big chunks and reveals the nice, smooth summer fur below. When the fur changes, reindeer look matted, but it is perfectly normal. The thicker winter fur starts to grow again in August.
- 2. True.** Reindeer eat more than 350 different plants, and around 100 of them are the most important ones.
- 3. False.** For a reindeer, a cold and rainy summer is better as then there aren't so many blood-sucking insects. Then the reindeer can relax and have more time for eating.
- 4. False.** During early summer, the antlers start to grow and are covered in velvety skin. At that time, they can grow up to as much as 1–2 cm per day. Later in the autumn, the reindeer rub their antlers against something hard such as trees to get the skin off. So seeing blood on antlers is quite normal.
- 5. False.** Reindeer are very sensitive animals and they do not like people touching them. They are not as social as horses or dogs, for example. The reindeer is a semi-tame animal, domesticated from the mountain reindeer. It still is a prey animal that has to be watchful all the time.
- 6. True.** Only male reindeer or bulls pull the sleds. They are bigger and stronger than female reindeer. Also, female reindeer are usually pregnant in winter and they would lose the calf if they had to pull a sled.
- 7. True.** It takes time and a lot of patience to train a reindeer. After 4–5 years of laborious training, a reindeer is ready to pull a sled.
- 8. True.** Reindeer cannot sweat so they have to pant, just like dogs. They may get too hot if they have to pull or do other work in the summer.
- 9. True.** Lichen is one of the favourite foods of the reindeer, especially in winter.
- 10. False.** Reindeer do not need shelter in winter as they are used to a harsh climate. In the autumn, they grow a layer of fat under the skin, the fur is very thick and hairs are hollow, providing very good insulation in winter. Reindeer can manage in relatively low temperatures if they have enough proper food.

I SCORED...

9–10 points

Excellent! You could be the Chair of the Reindeer Herder's Association.

6–8 points

Good. You could work on a reindeer farm and someday become Chair of the Reindeer Herder's Association.

3–5 points

Fair. You probably know something about Santa's reindeer, but you need to learn more about reindeer living on the ground.

0–2 points

Not so good. But don't worry – Lapland is the best place to learn more about reindeer.