Cinchiness and Placement of the Saddle with respect to the Shoulders

The caudal deep pectorals are involved with leg movement. There is no clavicle in a horse to connect the shoulder bones to the rib cage via the sternum. The SADDLE and GIRTH need to be placed so that there is no interference with the top of the shoulder blade and adjusted so that the muscles on which they rest are not pinched. If the deep caudal pectorals are not damaged, there should be no groove visible from the side when the girth is removed. nuchal ligament (dark gray) sternomandibular and sternocephalic muscles splenius muscle cervical trapezius superficial medial gluteal underlain by muscles (medial gluteal relax, rhomboideus permitting the tensor muscle to hyoid pull the hind leg forward) apparatus sacral ligament system thoracic superficial (dark gray) trapezius intercostals tongue tensor muscle of thigh (helps bring hind leg) forward after hoof leaves the ground) hamstring group (semitendinosus sternohyoid group muscle) cervical portion hamstring group of serrate (biceps femoris) muscle scalene & longis colli cranial deep pectoral muscle rectus brachiocephalicus abdominus (major role in pulling front ventral serrate leg forward after hoof muscle leaves the ground) cranial deep caudal pectoral superficial muscles (help pull front leg pectoral muscle to the rear when the leg is on the ground) latissimus dorsi helps move the arm bone (humerus) back when the hoof has landed