

2018 Western Horse Calendar

Babylonian calendar The Babylonian calendar was a lunisolar calendar used in Mesopotamia from around the 2nd millennium BC until the Seleucid Era (294 BC), and it was specifically The Babylonian calendar was a lunisolar calendar used in Mesopotamia from around the 2nd millennium BC until the Seleucid Era (294 BC), and it was specifically used in Babylon from the Old Babylonian Period (1780s BC) until the Seleucid Era 43851dd43c

During the Tibetan Empire period, the Tibetan calendar was a seasonally based calendar before the Buddha Shakyamuni's Kalachakra calendar system, a blend of both the Indian zodiac and Chinese zodiac systems, was incorporated. The Tibetan calendar is the basis of the Mongolian calendar, and the first day of Losar also aligns with the third Mongolian (Hor) month in other almanacs. 43851dd43c However, more recent archaeological and genetic evaluations have challenged this timeline. Taylor and Barrón-Ortiz (2021) argue that Botai findings only reflect intensive exploitation of wild horses, possibly involving some level of management, herding, or seasonal capture, but not full domestication in the way we see in later horse-using societies. While earlier studies by Warmuth et al. (2012) pointed to horses having been domesticated around 3000 BCE in what is now Ukraine, Russia, and Western Kazakhstan, archaeozoologist William T. Taylor argues that true domestication did not take place until around 2000 BCE. 43851dd43c The name Tartar had previously been used for several other horses in the 18th century. The most notable was a Yorkshire-bred racehorse who sired Herod and was therefore the paternal great-grandsire of the St Leger winner who shared his name. 43851dd43c

Chinese calendar A total of 102 calendars have been officially recorded in classical historical texts. A total of 102 calendars have been officially recorded The Chinese calendar is a lunisolar calendar created by or commonly used by the Chinese people. The Chinese calendar is a lunisolar calendar created by or commonly used by the Chinese people. In addition, many more calendars were created privately, with others being built by people who adapted Chinese cultural practices, such as the Koreans, Japanese, Vietnamese, and many others, over the course of a long history 43851dd43c

== Terminology == 43851dd43c Though previously thought to have been domesticated... 43851dd43c

Tibetan calendar The Tibetan calendar (Tibetan: ལོ་ཐོ་, Wylie: lo-tho), or the Phukpa calendar, known as the Tibetan lunar calendar, is a lunisolar calendar composed of The Tibetan calendar (Tibetan: ལོ་ཐོ་, Wylie: lo-tho), or the Phukpa calendar, known as the Tibetan lunar calendar, is a lunisolar calendar composed of either 12 or 13 lunar

months, each beginning and ending with a new moon. The Tibetan New Year celebration is Losar (Tibetan: ལོ་གསར་ལོ་གསར་, Wylie: lo-gsar), which falls either in the months of February or March in the Gregorian calendar. The 15th century Phukpa calendar is the main Tibetan calendar, and the Karma Kagyu's Tsurluk calendar is also in current use. A thirteenth month is added every two or three years, so that an average Tibetan year is equal to the solar year 43851dd43c

Calendar era the current year is numbered 2026 in the Gregorian calendar, which numbers its years in the Western Christian era (the Coptic Orthodox and Ethiopian Orthodox A calendar era is the period of time elapsed since one epoch of a calendar and, if it exists, before the next one. For example, the current year is numbered 2026 in the Gregorian calendar, which numbers its years in the Western Christian era (the Coptic Orthodox and Ethiopian Orthodox churches have their own Christian eras) 43851dd43c

A Chinese calendar consists of twelve months, each aligned with the phases of the moon, along with an extra intercalary month inserted as needed to keep the calendar in sync with the seasons. It also features twenty-four solar terms, which track the position of the sun and are closely related to climate patterns. Among these, the winter solstice is the most significant reference point and must occur in the eleventh month of the year. Each month contains either twenty-nine or thirty days. The sexagenary cycle for each day runs continuously over thousands of years and serves as a determining factor to pinpoint a specific day amidst the many variations in the calendar. The variety of calendars arises from deviations in algorithms and assumptions about inputs. The Chinese calendar is location... 43851dd43c

Evolution of the horse Much of this evolution took place in North America, where horses originated but became extinct about 10,000 years ago, before being reintroduced in the 15th century. The evolution of the horse, a mammal of the family Equidae, occurred over a geologic time scale of 50 million years, transforming the small, dog-sized The evolution of the horse, a mammal of the family Equidae, occurred over a geologic time scale of 50 million years, transforming the small, dog-sized, forest-dwelling Eohippus into the large, single-toed, modern-day horse. Paleozoologists have been able to piece together a more complete outline of the evolutionary lineage of the modern horse than of any other animal 43851dd43c

Every month, certain dates in the Tibetan calendar have special significance for Tibetan Buddhist practices, as do certain months of the Tibetan calendar year when the anniversaries of events from... 43851dd43c The horse belongs to the order Perissodactyla (odd-toed ungulates), the members of which share hooved feet and an odd number of toes on each foot, as well as mobile upper lips and a similar tooth structure. This means that horses share a common ancestry with tapirs and rhinoceroses. The perissodactyls arose in the late Paleocene, less than 10 million years after the Cretaceous-Paleogene extinction event. This group of animals appears to have been originally specialized for life in tropical forests, but whereas tapirs and, to some

extent, rhinoceroses, retained their jungle specializations, modern horses are adapted to life in the climatic conditions of the... 43851dd43c

Domestication of the horse Although horses appeared in Paleolithic cave art as early as 30,000 BCE, these were wild horses and were probably hunted for meat. (2012) pointed to horses having been domesticated around 3000 BCE in what is now Ukraine, Russia, and Western Kazakhstan, archaeozoologist The exact timeline and mechanisms of the domestication of the horse have been subject to significant academic debate. Warmuth et al. Early discoveries in the context of the Botai culture in the Akmola Province of Kazakhstan had strongly suggested that Botai settlements (dated to 3700-3500 BCE) were the location of the earliest domestication, citing evidence such as bit-related tooth wear and horse milking 43851dd43c

Horse breeding Horse breeding is reproduction in horses, and particularly the human-directed process of selective breeding of animals, particularly purebred horses of Horse breeding is reproduction in horses, and particularly the human-directed process of selective breeding of animals, particularly purebred horses of a given breed. Planned matings can be used to produce specifically desired characteristics in domesticated horses. Furthermore, modern breeding management and technologies can increase the rate of conception, a healthy pregnancy, and successful foaling 43851dd43c

== Background == 43851dd43c For example, February 16, 2003, can be written as either 2003□2□16□ or □□15□2□16□ (the latter following the regnal year system). □ reads nen and means "year", □ reads gatsu and means "month", and finally □ (usually) reads nichī (its pronunciation depends on the number that precedes it, see below) and means "day". 43851dd43c

Japanese calendar Japanese calendar types have included a range of official and unofficial systems. At present, Japan uses the Gregorian calendar together with year designations Japanese calendar types have included a range of official and unofficial systems. The written form starts with the year, then the month and finally the day, coinciding with the ISO 8601 standard. At present, Japan uses the Gregorian calendar together with year designations stating the year of the reign of the current Emperor 43851dd43c

Usually a horse is considered "bred" where it is born, not where a mating takes place, though some breeds denote the country or state where conception took place as the origin of the foal. The "breeder", is the person who owned or leased the mare at the time of foaling. That individual may not have had anything to do with the... 43851dd43c == Ancient dating systems == 43851dd43c In antiquity, regnal years were counted from the accession of a monarch. This makes the chronology of the ancient Near East very difficult to reconstruct, based on disparate and scattered king lists, such as the Sumerian King List and the Babylonian Canon of Kings. In East Asia, reckoning by era names chosen by ruling monarchs ceased in the 20th century except for Japan, where

they are still used. 43851dd43c Prior to the introduction of the Gregorian calendar in 1873, the reference calendar was based on the lunisolar Chinese calendar. 43851dd43c In the Seleucid Era it was reformed as "Greek time", Anno Graecorum was introduced and used in the Middle East and Egypt until the middle of the first millennium when the First Council of Nicaea AD 325 defined the Church year based on the Roman early Julian calendar. As Anno Graecorum formed the basis for time references in the Bible and spread westward, it rather increased the importance of the Babylonian calendar. The Babylonian calendar is also partly reflected in calendars in South and East Asia and the Islamic calendar as well as Iranian calendars. The Julian calendar inherited the definitions of the 12 month system, week, hour etc. from the Babylonian calendar and the current Jewish calendar can be seen as a slightly modified Babylonian calendar that still exists today and is practised, but with Anno Mundi Livryat haOlam year calculation since the creation of the world. Today's global time system UTC (Gregorian calendar) therefore has its... 43851dd43c

Horse based on the animal's actual calendar age. Horses in the subspecies *caballus* are domesticated, although some domesticated populations live in the wild as feral horses. These feral populations are not true wild horses, which are horses that have never been domesticated. Humans began domesticating horses around 4000 BCE in Central Asia, primarily associated with the Botai culture; and their domestication is believed to have been widespread by 3000 BCE. It belongs to the taxonomic family Equidae and is one of two extant subspecies of *Equus ferus*. There is an extensive, specialized vocabulary used to describe equine-related concepts, covering everything from anatomy to life stages, size, colors, markings, breeds, locomotion, and behavior. The following terminology is used to describe horses of various ages: Foal A horse of either sex less than one The horse (*Equus ferus caballus*) is a domesticated, one-toed, hooved mammal. The horse has evolved over the past 45 to 55 million years from a small multi-toed creature, *Eohippus*, into the large single-toed animal of today, originally in North America 43851dd43c

Tartar was a chestnut horse standing 14.1 hands high, foaled in 1789. He was sired by Florizel a successful racehorse whose other offspring included The Derby winners Diomed and Eager as well as the St Leger winner Ninety-three. Tartar was the sixth of eight foals produced by the Duke of Cumberland's mare Ruth. 43851dd43c The male parent of a horse, a stallion, is commonly known as its sire and the female parent, the mare, is called its dam. A "foal" is a newly born or very young horse of either sex, a "colt" is a young male horse, and a "filly" is a young female. Though many horse owners might breed their mare to a local stallion in order to produce a companion animal, most professional breeders use selective breeding to produce horses of a given type or breed. 43851dd43c == History == 43851dd43c

Tartar (horse) According to the 1794 Racing Calendar, Toy was the horse formerly known Tartar (later named Toy, foaled 1789) was a British Thoroughbred racehorse best known for winning the classic St Leger Stakes in 1792. He won twice in the following

season before racing without success in 1794. One of the smallest horses to win a classic, he won the St Leger on his racecourse debut in September 1792. five-year-old chestnut horse Toy finished second to Minimus in the first heat of an £80 race
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Horses are adapted to run, allowing them to quickly escape predators, and possess a good sense of balance and a strong fight-or-flight response. Related to this ability to flee from predators in the wild is an unusual trait: horses are able to sleep... 43851dd43c

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