

**State 4-H Horse Classic – Educational Contests
Junior Horse Bowl Questions
2008 Database**

For a complete list of sources, go to

<http://ca4h.org/projresource/horse/2008horse/Educational%20Contests%20Sources%202008.pdf>

BREEDS, COLORS & MARKINGS

Q. What pony breed is used almost entirely for showing in harness classes?

A. Hackney Pony

S. The Horse, Evans, 63

Q. What genetic term describes what your horse looks like?

A. Phenotype

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Evans, 427

Q. Which draft breed is known as the breed of blacks and grays?

A. Percheron

S. The Horse, Evans, 91

Q. The term “Standardbred” originally came from what?

A. Horses that trotted or paced the mile in less than the “standard time”.

S. The Horse, Evans, 35

Q. What is the average weight on draft breeds?

A. 1,600 to 2,200 pounds

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. Name the face markings on the Spanish Mustang that was supposed to have supernatural powers and was especially favored by the Cheyenne Indians?

A. Medicine Hat

S. The Horse, Evans, 56

Q. What face marking covers the front of the face and extends over the sides of the face and sometimes around the eyes.

A. Bald face

S. The Horse, Evans 82

Q. What is a white leg marking that is from the coronet to the knee?

A. Stocking

S. The Horse, Evans, 83

Q. Name two breeds of horses that are named after different states in the U.S.A.?

A. Tennessee Walking Horse; Colorado Ranger/Rangerbred horse; Missouri Fox Trotter.

S. The Horse, Evan, 58

Q. Name the horse that won the Triple Crown in 1973.

A. Secretariat.

S. The Horse, Evans, 22

Q. Chestnut with one dilution gene gives what color?

A. Palomino

S. The Horse, Evans, 459 – 460

Q. What is the skin color of a purebred Arabian?

A. Skin color is always black no matter what the coat color.

S. The Horse, Evan, 96

Q. A white blanket with spots on the rear of the horse is usually found on what breed of horse?

A. Appaloosa

S. The Horse, Evans, 495-6

Q. What is the name of the breed of horse that is registered for its “golden” color?

A. Palomino

S. The Horse, Evans, 49

Q. What is a mule?

A. A cross between a jackass and a mare

S. The Horse, Evans, 449

Q. What color is produced by a double dilution of bay?

A. Perlino

S. The Horse, Evans, 459 – 461

Q. A single dilution of bay yields what color?

A. Buckskin

S. The Horse, Evans, 459 – 461

Q. What is the most common horse breed in the US?

A. The American Quarter Horse

S. The Horse, Evans, 137

Q. What color is produced from a double dilution of chestnut?

A. Cremello

S. The Horse, Evans, 459 – 460

Q. Where did the Connemara Pony originate?

A. Ireland

S. The Horse, Evans, 65

Q. Name two of the three breeds of horses believed to be the basis for the Thoroughbred?

A. Arabian, Turks, Barbs

S. The Horse, Evans, 21

Q. Where is the home of the American Quarter Horse Association?

A. Amarillo, Texas

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 153-1

Q. What is the common name for the large, heavy-carriage, farming horses?

A. Draft horse

S. The Horse, Evans, 69

Q. Hackney show ponies are divided into two different classes, what are they?

A. Long tail and cob tail

S. The Horse, Evans, 63

Q. What are three identifiable characteristics of Pony of the Americas?

A. The eligibility requirements for color are essentially the same as the Appaloosa, they must be between the height of 46" to 56", The white sclera is required but does not have to encircle the eye, and striped hooves are desirable but are not required.

S. The Horse, Evans, 61

Q. What horse has a natural overstride?

A. Tennessee Walker

S. The Horse, Evans, 40

Q. The Thoroughbred has been developed for speed at what distance?

A. 6 – 12 furlongs or $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles

S. The Horse, Evans, 20

Q. Name the horse's hair coat color whose name comes from the Spanish word meaning "Blue Crane".

A. Grulla

S. The Horse, Evans, 51

Q. Which draft horse breed has registered more per year than all other draft breeds combined?

A. Belgian

S. The Horse – Evans, 69

Q. What is a miniature Saddlebred type show pony developed by crossing Shetland and Hackney ponies called?

A. Americana

S. The Horse, Evans, 66

Q. What is silver dapple?

A. A dappled chestnut with silver or white mane and tail.
S. The Horse, Evans, 59

Q. There are two distinct types of Shetland pony. What are they?

A. “Island” or draft type, and American type
S. The Horse – Evans, 58

Q. What is the name of the thoroughbred ridden by General Custer in the battle of Little Big Horn?

A. Vic
S. The Horse, Evans, 20

Q. Where did the Haflinger originate?

A. Austria.
S. The Horse, Evans, 74

Q. Who was Black Hand 1?

A. The first Pony of the Americas entered into the POA registration book, and foundation sire of the POA breed.
S. The Horse, Evans, 59

Q. What is a horse called that is unregistered and has unknown ancestry?

A. A grade horse
S. The Horse, Evan, 137

Q. Why was the American Paint Horse Association formed?

A. The American Quarter Horse Association refused to register spotted horses
S. The Horse, Evans, 48

Q. What must the hooves show to be a registered Appaloosas?

A. The hooves must show vertical stripes of black and white
S. The Horse, Evans, 32-3

Q. What is the difference between Burros and Donkeys?

A. They are the same, but the term ‘burro’ usually denotes a feral or wild animal and a donkey denotes a domestic animal.
S. The Horse, Evans, 76

Q. The stallion “Eclipse” is claimed to be the progenitor of 90% of which horse breed

A. Thoroughbred
S. The Horse, Evans, 21

Q. What is the common name for a female of the species Equus Asinus?

A. Jennet
S. The Horse, Evans, 75

Q. What is another name for a donkey?

A. Burro or ass

S. The Horse, Evans, 78

Q. What is a cross between a Morgan and an Arabian called?

A. Morab

S. The Horse, Evans, 45

Q. What breed association was founded because the American Quarter Horse Association would not register spotted horses?

A. The American Paint Horse Association (APHA)

S. The Horse, Evans, 48

Q. What color is the dorsal stripe on the red dun?

A. Dark red.

S. The Horse, Evans, 475

Q. The American Miniature Horse registry registers horse under how many inches?

A. 34 inches

S. The Horse, Evans, 67

Q. Name the country where the Trakehner originated.

A. Germany

S. The Horse, Evans, 74

Q. Name the horse breed that is known for its “Termino” gait.

A. Peruvian Paso

S. The Horse, Evans, 43

Q. What color is a Perlino?

A. White with rust points.

S. The Horse, Evans, 102

Q. Where did the Haflinger originate?

A. Austria

S. The Horse, Evans, 74

Q. Name the foundation sire of the American Saddlebred horse.

A. Denmark

S. The Horse, Evans, 38

Q. Where did the term describing the Palomino coat coloring originate?

A. The Palomino grape or the golden grape of California

S. The Horse, Evans, 50

Q. Where was the raising and racing of the racehorse in colonial America?

A. Virginia
S. The Horse, Evans, 23

Q. What two breeds are crossed to create the Americana breed?

A. Hackney and Shetland ponies
S. The Horse, Evans, 66

Q. What color describes a horse that is a solid color when born but adds more white hairs until after years, the horse appears almost white?

A. Gray
S. The Horse, Evans, 81

Q. What is the color of a horse that has the same number of white hairs mixed with colored hairs, never changing from year to year? The head, neck and lower legs may be a more solid color than the rest of the body.

A. Roan
S. The Horse, Evans, 81

Q. Cremello is a double dilution of what coat color?

A. Chestnut
S. The Horse, Evans, 46

Q. What association registers the colors Buckskin, Grulla, dun, and red dun?

A. The International Buckskin Horse Association.
S. The Horse, Evans, 51

Q. Describe a Skewball.

A. A pinto horse that is white with any other color except black
S. The Horse, Evans, 46

Q. What are 3 leg markings?

A. Coronet, pastern, ankle, sock or half stocking, stocking, distal spots
S. The Horse, Evans, 83

Q. The common name for Equus asinus is called what?

A. Ass
S. The Horse, Evans, 75

Q. Which breed is the only breed to be named after an individual horse?

A. Morgan
S. The Horse – Evans, 36

Q. Name 3 differences between the ass and a horse?

A. Longer, larger ears, sparser main and tail, cow like tail, smaller hooves, no chestnuts on inner sides of the leg, muzzle and underbelly usually light in color, bray different from horse whinny, gestation period of jennet 30 days longer than a mare

S. The Horse, Evans, 76

Q. What pattern is described by – white does not cross the back; one or more legs are dark; the head is often bald, apron or bonnet faced; the white body markings are irregular or splashy; and the tail is usually one color?

A. Overo

S. The Horse, Evans, 47

Q. What is the name of the white leg marking extending from the coronet to the fetlock?

A. Ankle

S. The Horse, Evans, 83

Q. A large, coarse, full horse tail is called?

A. Broom or bang tail

S. The Horse, Evans, 83

Q. What American horse breed is short backed, with animals around 13.2 hands, with weight about 800-900 pounds, very energetic, having many colors and patterns including the Medicine Hat pattern?

A. Spanish Mustang

S. The Horse, Evans, 56

Q. Name the Genus of the living members of the horse family.

A. Equus

S. The Horse, Evans, 13

Q. What is the name for dark spots on a white coronet band?

A. Distal spots

S. The Horse, Evans, 83

Q. What is the off spring of a stallion and a jenny called?

A. A hinny

S. The Horse – Evans, 76

Q. Name the breed of draft horse that is believed to have had an infusion of Arab and Barb ancestry.

A. The Percheron

S. The Horse, Evans, 69

Q. Name the face markings on the Spanish Mustang that was supposed to have supernatural powers and was especially favored by the Cheyenne Indians?

A. Medicine Hat

S. The Horse, Evans, 56

BIOLOGY, CONFORMATION & HEALTH

Q. What is the normal respiration for a horse at rest?

A. 8-16 times/minute

S. The Horse, Evans, 108

Q. What is the job of the skeleton?

A. It provides framework that gives the body form, supports the soft parts, and protects the vital organs

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. What do bones do?

A. Act as levers, store minerals, and are the site of blood cell formation

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. Muscles are attached to bones by what tissue?

A. Tendons

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. What is the primary function of the mare's ovaries?

A. Produce the eggs or ova

S. The Horse, Evans, 317

Q. Name three specialized sensory organs in the horse's nervous system.

A. Ears, eyes, and nose

S. The Horse, Evan, 120

Q. The heart, arteries, capillaries and veins of the horse make up what system?

A. Cardiovascular system

S. The Horse, Evans, 111

Q. The 'pump' for the cardiovascular system is called what?

A. The heart

S. The Horse, Evans, 111

Q. What is ringbone?

A. Abnormal calcification of the pastern bones that cause lameness

S. Stable Relationships, 35

Q. What area around the horse can not be seen by the horse without moving its head?

A. Only immediately behind the horse's hindquarters

S. Horse Science, 3

Q. What is a herbivore?

A. An animal whose diet includes only plants.

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 34

Q. What are wolf teeth?

A. The small pointed teeth that sometimes appear at the base of the first molar tooth in the bar of the horse's mouth.

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 35

Q. Where in the mouth is known as bars?

A. It is the smooth area of the gums between the incisors and the molars.

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 34

Q. How many molars does an adult horse have?

A. 24

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 35

Q. What is the axial skeleton?

A. The bones that make up the head, neck and the body of the horse

S. Stable Relationships, 34

Q. What is gestation?

A. The period of pregnancy when the mare is in foal

S. Stable Relationships, 34

Q. How long is gestation?

A. Usually 345-350 days or roughly 11 months

S. Stable Relationships, 34

Q. What is neonatal?

A. The first month after birth

S. Stable Relationships, 34

Q. What is dystocia?

A. Difficulty giving birth

S. Stable Relationships, 35

Q. What is colostrum?

A. First milk produced that is rich in antibodies, fat and vitamins

S. Stable Relationships, 34

Q. The skeleton of the horse is made up of how many bones?

A. 205

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. Commonly what color is a wall eye?

A. Blue

S. The Horse, Evans, 82

Q. What color is the normal horse's eye?

A. Brown

S. The Horse, Evans, 82

Q. Hooves are usually what color at birth?

A. White

S. The Horse, Evans, 82

Q. If the points of the horse's hock turn inward the horse is called what?

A. Cow-hocked

S. The Horse, Evans, 154

Q. What is the name for an enlargement on the front of the cannon between the knee and the fetlock joints?

A. Bucked shins

S. The Horse, Evans, 159-160

Q. What function do long bones serve?

A. They act as levers; they aid in the support of weight; they work with muscles for locomotion

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. What is it called when a pigeon toed horse throws the front feet outward while traveling?

A. Paddling

S. The Horse, Evans, 181

Q. Name 2 health problems that moldy and dusty hay can create.

A. Heaves and Colic

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC , INT 204-2 Leader

Q. What type of colic is not life-threatening, results from change of diet and can be associated with over excitement?

A. Spasmodic colic

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 228-1 Leader

Q. What is necrosis?

A. Death of skin or tissue

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 109-3

Q. What is the largest tissue mass in the horse's body?

A. Muscles

S. The Horse, Evans, 99

Q. Name the two major components of blood.

A. Plasma and cells

S. The Horse, Evans, 117

Q. What is the most common cause of colic?

A. Internal parasites.
S. The Horse, Evans, 606

Q. Conjunctivitis affects what part of the horse?

A. The eye
S. The Horse, Evans, 168

Q. What is conjunctivitis?

A. An irritation of the eye.
S. The Horse, Evans, 168

Q. What is the name of the condition where the frog is narrow and shrunken and the heels of the foot are pulled together?

A. Contracted heels
S. The Horse, Evans, 167

Q. What is the system of the horse that consists of the kidneys, ureters, bladder and the urethra?

A. The urinary system.
S. The Horse, Evans, 119

Q. The mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, cecum, large intestine, and the anus make up what system of the horse?

A. The digestive system
S. The Horse, Evans, 119

Q. What is the common name of the scapula?

A. The shoulder blade
S. The Horse, Evans, 97

Q. What mineral deficiency will cause rickets in young horses?

A. Phosphorus
S. The Horse, Evans, 229

Q. What is the inflammation of the hoof?

A. Founder or laminitis
S. Horse Science, 38

Q. What is colic?

A. An acute abdominal pain
S. Horse Science, 38

Q. What is the horny growth on the inside of a horse's leg?

A. Chestnuts
S. Giddy Up & Go, 35

Q. Where is the true knee or stifle?

A. Joint in the hind leg between the femur and the tibia.

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 35

Q. What is unsoundness?

A. A defect in a horse's body that interferes with a horse's performance or intended use.

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 35

Q. What is a blemish?

A. Any mark or deformity that diminishes the beauty but does not affect the usefulness of the horse

S. Giddy Up & Go, 34

Q. The distal sesamoid bone is also called what?

A. The navicular bone.

S. The Horse, Evans, 189

Q. What trace mineral is needed for muscle formation and function?

A. Selenium.

S. The Horse, Evans, 273

Q. A muscular disorder that follows heavy exercise is commonly called what?

A. Tying-up syndrome or Monday Morning sickness

S. The Horse, Evans, 306

Q. What is the blemish called that is a soft, puffy, fluid filled swellings occurring around a joint capsule, tendon sheath or bursa usually on the lower leg.

A. Wind puff

S. The Horse, Evans, 162

Q. Give another name for the horse's hindgut?

A. Large Intestine

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 710-2

Q. Which lethal genetic defect can result from mating two overo paint horses?

A. Lethal white foal syndrome

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1060-6

Q. Where do bot larvae attach themselves?

A. The stomach and intestinal walls.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 840-1

Q. Where on the horse do you find the gaskin?

A. Hind leg between the hock and stifle.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 223-3 Leader

Q. Define cow-hocked.

A. Points of the hock turn inward.

S. The Horse, Evans, 154

Q. What is the main role of the hindquarters?

A. Provide the force for propulsion

S. The Horse, Evans, 152

Q. How many ribs does the horse have?

A. 36

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. How is the respiratory rate determined?

A. By observing the rise and fall of the flank or rib cage.

S. The Horse, Evans, 594

Q. Name the 4 parts of the horse's topline.

A. Withers, back, loin and croup

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 220

Q. What is meant by the term "walking downhill" in regard to conformation?

A. A horse low at the withers or high at the hip

S. The Horse, Evans, 135

Q. What vitamin is responsible for the health of the eye and the tissue of the nasal passages, lungs, and digestive system?

A. Vitamin A.

S. Horse Science, 27

Q. What is Vitamin D responsible for?

A. For the strength and proper development of bones and the mineral balance in blood.

S. Horse Science, 27

Q. Name the five main types of nutrients for horses?

A. Energy (carbohydrates & fats), proteins, vitamins, minerals, and water

S. Horse Science, 26

Q. What percentage of an adult horse is water?

A. Approximately 50 percent.

S. Horse Science, 28

Q. What stimulus induces the growth of a horse's winter hair coat?

A. When the days begin to shorten, not in response to decreased temperatures.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 304-2 Leader

Q. To what side of the heart does blood return from the body?

A. Right side
S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 119-1 Leader

Q. Horses with sickle hocks are predisposed to what problem?

A. Curbs
S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 229 – 2 Leader

Q. The Galvayne's Groove appears at the gum margin of the upper corner incisor at about what age?

A. Ten years
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 240-4

Q. What is often the only way to determine if the back lower molars have hooks?

A. By palpation.
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 405-3

Q. What is the range of a normal pulse rate or beats per minute for a foal or weanling?

A. 60 – 80 beats per minute
S. The Horse, Evans, 112

Q. What is the average pulse rate of an adult horse at rest?

A. 35 beats per minute
S. The Horse, Evans, 111

Q. Identify two factors that can influence heart rate in a horse?

A. Exercise, physical condition, environmental temperature, excitement, pathological conditions, age, size
S. The Horse, Evans, 111

Q. What is the largest bone in the horse's head?

A. The Mandible
S. The Horse, Evans, 91

Q. What joint is commonly referred to as the yes-no joint?

A. Atlas-Axis joint (joint between the first and second vertebrae).
S. The Horse, Evans, 96

Q. Where on the horse would there be no sweat glands?

A. The legs.
S. The Horse, Evans, 129

Q. What is the obstructive lodging of food in the intestine called?

A. Impaction
S. The Horse, Evans, 303

Q. What conformation fault does a horse usually have if it paddles?

A. Pigeon toed or toed in.
S. The Horse, Evans, 181

Q. When stimulated by certain odors or by pain, a horse may stretch out his neck and head and curl his lip upward. What is this called?

A. The flehmen (flay-men) posture
S. The Horse, Evans, 121

Q. A horse with “too much angle in the hocks” is often described as having what kind of hocks?

A. Sickie hocks
S. The Horse, Evans, 154

Q. What is the oxygen carrying complex in blood called?

A. Hemoglobin
S. The Horse, Evans, 307

Q. What does an artery do?

A. Carry blood from the heart to other parts of the body.
S. The Horse, Evans, 112

Q. What is the name of the pigment in a horse’s skin?

A. Melanin
S. The Horse, Evans, 129

Q. What is the name of the small horny growth found on the back of the horse’s fetlock?

A. Ergot
S. The Horse, Evans, 128

Q. How many pairs of chromosomes are responsible for the sex of a foal?

A. One pair
S. The Horse, Evans, 461

Q. Where in the horse’s digestive system would you find bot larva attached?

A. Stomach
S. The Horse, Evans, 633

Q. What is the most common blemish of the hind limbs?

A. Capped Hock
S. The Horse, Evans, 164

Q. Describe a “pig-eye”

A. Eye that is too small for the size of the head
S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 323-1 Leader

Q. How many quarts of food does the horse’s stomach hold?

A. 8-19 quarts
S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 203-2 Leader

Q. Melanoma is most common on what color horse?

A. Grey
S. The Horse, Evans, 514

Q. Bilateral muscular incoordination and paddling of the hind feet are symptoms of what?

A. Wobbles
S. The Horse, Evans, 516

Q. Approximately how much water will a mature horse drink in one day?

A. 10-12 gallons
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 710-7

Q. Approximately what percent of total body calcium is contained in the skeleton and teeth?

A. 99%
S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis 20

Q. What do the letters ECG stand for?

A. Electrocardiogram
S. The Horse, Evans, 115-6

Q. Name the part of the horses foot that lies above the frog and is responsible for absorbing concussion to the foot?

A. Digital cushion
S. The Horse, Evans, 696

Q. What is the preferred plant source protein supplement for the growing horse?

A. Soybean meal
S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis 113

Q. Where are B vitamins synthesized?

A. The large intestine.
S. The Horse, Evans, 241

Q. What is the name for a slower than normal heartbeat?

A. Bradycardia.
S. The Horse, Evans, 594

Q. What movement defect does a pigeon toed horse have?

A. Paddling.
S. The Horse, Evans 181

Q. What is the name of the bone located between the knee and the ankle?

A. The cannon bone
S. Horse Science, 6

Q. Where is the part of the horse called the dock located?

A. The base of the tail
S. The Horse, Evans, 142

Q. What is the act of giving birth called?

A. Parturition
S. Horse Science, 19

Q. What is “floating” with reference to horses?

A. Rasping or filing sharp points on the horses teeth.
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 405

Q. If you can easily feel a horse’s ribs through a thick winter hair coat, what kind of body condition would you find?

A. A horse that is too thin
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 420-1

Q. What is the normal temperature for a horse?

A. 100.5° (99° to 101° F)
S. The Horse, Evans, 594

Q. Delivery in which the foals rump or hind feet are presented first in the birth canal is called what?

A. Breech birth.
S. The Horse, Evans, 424

Q. Name the two most important dietary “energy” components in a horse’s feed.

A. Carbohydrates and fats.
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 820-1

Q. What part of the skull protects the eye?

A. The orbital cavity.
S. The Horse, Evans 90

Q. Where is thrush infection found on a horse?

A. The frog of the foot
S. The Horse, Evans 167

Q. The knee is also known as what?

A. Carpus
S. The Horse, Evans, 684

Q. What is another term for distemper?

A. Strangles
S. Horse Science, 38

Q. What is the band located at the hairline along the top of the hoof?

A. Coronet or coronary band.
S. The Horse, Evans, 142 & 692-3

Q. What is the accumulation of excess fluids in the tissue under the skin causing diffuse swelling of the area called?

A. Stocking up
S. The Horse, Evans, 706-7

Q. Name the artery that carries oxygen poor blood from the heart to the lungs.

A. Pulmonary artery
S. The Horse, Evans, 111

Q. What is the hardest working joint in the horse's body?

A. The hock joint.
S. The Horse, Evans, 154

Q. A horse with "too much angle in the hocks" is often described as having what kind of hocks?

A. Sickie Hocks
S. The Horse, Evans, 154

Q. What is the most common infectious respiratory disease of the horse?

A. Influenza
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 445-4

Q. What is the name of the bone that creates the slope of the shoulder?

A. The scapula
S. The Horse, Evans, 91

Q. Combined immunodeficiency disease affects horses of what breed or breeding?

A. Arabian
S. The Horse, Evans, 429

Q. List two gaits that do not have a stride suspension phase.

A. Walk, foxtrot, amble, running walk, Paso
S. The Horse, Evans, 169

Q. What portion of the hoof should never bear weight?

A. The sole
S. The Horse, Evans, 274

Q. In what part of the female reproductive tract is estrogen produced?

A. The ovaries

S. The Horse, Evans, 317

Q. What is the common name for Equine Spinal Ataxia?

A. Wobbles.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 410

Q. How many chromosome pairs does a horse have?

A. 32 pairs

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1020-1

Q. What term describes a condition resulting from excessive loss of body fluids?

A. Dehydration.

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 392

Q. What is the most vital of all nutrients for horses?

A. Water

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 3

Q. What is the oxygen carrying complex in blood called?

A. Hemoglobin

S. The Horse, Evans, 307

Q. What are the names of the first two vertebrae?

A. Atlas and axis

S. The Horse, Evans, 96

Q. What is the primary function of the sole of the foot?

A. Primary function is protection.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 206-2 Leader

Q. Why is a horse or mule with little or no withers undesirable as a pack animal?

A. Because their conformation allows the saddle to turn and rub, creating painful sores.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 118-1 Leader

Q. What system produces chemical substances called hormones?

A. The endocrine system

S. The Horse, Evans, 126

Q. Where are genes located?

A. Genes are located on chromosomes.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 335-1 Leader

Q. Name three vital signs that are assessed when examining a horse.

A. Temperature, Respiration, Mucous Membranes, Pulse, Capillary Refill Time, Skin Pliability

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 115-1 Leader

Q. On what area of the horse does “wet mange” usually first appear?

A. In the areas of the tail.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 200-3 Leader

Q. At what two stages of a horse’s life are the calcium needs the greatest?

A. Young animals and lactating mares

S. The Horse, Evans, 226

Q. What is an overshot jaw of the horse called?

A. Parrot mouth

S. The Horse, Evans, 168

Q. At what age do the permanent teeth start to erupt?

A. 2 ½ years

S. The Horse, Evans, 184

Q. What is the name of the infection caused by an anaerobic organism that caused necrosis of the tissue of the frog and a foul smell?

A. Thrush

S. The Horse, Evans, 167

Q. What are the 5 types of horse body fluids?

A. Feces, urine, tears, sweat, saliva

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 425-2&3

Q. Exercise involves the conversion of chemical energy to what type of energy?

A. Mechanical

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 820-1

Q. Define an “essential” amino acid.

A. It is one that must be supplied in the diet

S. The Horse – Evans, 219

Q. The soluble carbohydrates are digested and absorbed where?

A. Small intestine

S. The Horse, Evans, 199

Q. What term describes the protrusion of the horse’s intestines, through an opening in the muscle, causing a swelling or lump in the naval area?

A. Umbilical Hernia

S. The Horse, Evans, 519

Q. What term describes what your horse looks like?

A. Phenotype

S. The Horse, Evans, 458

Q. What does an artery do?

A. Carry blood from the heart to other parts of the body.

S. The Horse, Evans, 112

Q. Where on the horse would you find the thoracic limbs?

A. Front legs or forelimbs.

S. The Horse, Evans, 152

Q. What term describes a horse with a convex backbone?

A. Roach Back

S. The Horse, Evans, 152

Q. Name the least movable joint in the horse's leg.

A. The pastern (proximal interphalangeal) joint.

S. The Horse, Evans, 689

Q. How many fused flat bones form the cranial cavity?

A. 34

S. The Horse, Evans, 182

Q. What two minerals are needed for proper bone and teeth formation?

A. Calcium & phosphorus

S. Horse Science, 28

Q. Give three examples of trace minerals recommended in a horse's diet.

A. Manganese, iron, zinc, copper, selenium, iodine, molybdenum & cobalt

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 412

Q. The afterbirth is also known as what?

A. The placenta

S. Horse Science, 16

Q. What is the name of the eczema that affects the fetlock and the heel areas?

A. Scratches

S. The Horse, Evans, 601

Q. The conformational fault in which there is a greater distance between the horse's legs at the top than at the bottom is known as what?

A. Base narrow

S. The Horse, Evans, 214

Q. What is a degenerative condition of the frog called?

A. Thrush

S. The Horse, Evans, 602

Q. The point of the frog toward the toe is referred to as what?

A. The apex

S. The Horse, Evans, 695

Q. The depression at the bottom surface of the frog is called what?

A. The central sulcus or cleft.

S. The Horse, Evans, 695

Q. How many bones are in the horses hoof?

A. Three

S. The Horse, Evans, 696

Q. The hoof wall grows at a rate of how much per month?

A. $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " per month

S. The Horse, Evans, 720

Q. The horse is able to cool itself by doing what?

A. Sweating

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 410-1

Q. Give another name for blood poisoning.

A. Septicemia

S. The Horse, Evans, 595

Q. Anorexia can be caused by what vitamin deficiency?

A. Vitamin A

S. The Horse, Evans, 238

Q. Describe the effects of chronic lacrimation.

A. Excessive tearing or watering of the eyes.

S. The Horse, Evans, 238-9

Q. What is the function of the short bones?

A. To absorb concussion.

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. What is a foaling problem called that prevents delivery of the foal by the mare's efforts alone?

A. Dystocia

S. The Horse, Evans, 423

Q. What term describes horses with low, round, thick withers which often have rolling gaits?

A. Mutton withers

S. Feeding & Care, Lewis, 322-323

Q. What are two common features of equine influenza?

A. Extremely rapid spread of infection and frequent dry coughs

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 605-1

Q. What are the earliest signs of strangles?

A. Fever, depression and a loss of appetite.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 615-1

Q. Where is 65 percent of a horse's digestive capacity located?

A. In the cecum and colon.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 750-1

Q. What is thrush?

A. Thrush is a destruction of the frog by anaerobic bacteria.

S. The Horse, Evans, 167

Q. What is another name for Equine Periodic Ophthalmia?

A. Moon Blindness.

S. The Horse, Evans, 521

Q. Which endocrine tissue produces insulin?

A. Pancreas

S. The Horse, Evans, 127

Q. Name the three types of muscles.

A. Smooth, skeletal, and cardiac.

S. The Horse, Evans, 99

Q. What is the junction of the hoof wall and sole called?

A. White line

S. The Horse, Evans, 695

Q. Name two classifications of vitamins.

A. Fat soluble and water soluble.

S. The Horse, Evans, 200

Q. When judging a horse from the rear, what should be the widest part of the hindquarter?

A. The stifle.

S. The Horse, Evans, 154

Q. What organ functions as a blood filtering system, responsible for the excretion of waste products?

A. The kidneys

S. The Horse, Evans, 119

Q. Name the vertebral section found in the tail.

A. Coccygeal vertebrae.
S. The Horse, Evans, 96

Q. What is the term describing a disfigurement not affecting the normal use of the horse except by its appearance?

A. Blemish
S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 382

Q. Horses with thin, brittle hoof walls, can benefit from being fed what two nutrients?

A. Biotin and calcium
S. The Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 214

Q. What happens when a horse is fed high levels of calcium for long periods of time?

A. The bones become very brittle and dense
S. The Feeding and Care of the Horse, Evans, 227

Q. Approximately how long after ingestion will the food particles of a hay ration appear in the feces?

A. 65-75 hours
S. The Horse, Evans, 158

Q. What is the pouch at the junction of the small intestine and colon called?

A. The cecum
S. The Horse, Evans, 192

Q. What is desmitis?

A. Inflammation of a ligament
S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 386

Q. A thin, wasted condition of the body is described as what?

A. Emaciation
S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 388

Q. Protein consists of what?

A. Many amino acids bonded together
S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 12

Q. The umbilical cord is located between what two structures?

A. The fetus and the placenta
S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Evans, 340

Q. Name the four classifications of bones.

A. Long, short, flat and irregular.
S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. What is the name of the largest metacarpal?

A. The cannon bone
S. The Horse, Evans, 97

Q. What is the term for how much blood the heart can pump in one minute?

A. Cardiac output
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 850-4

Q. What is the waxy substance called that forms on the mare's teats within a few days of parturition?

A. Globulin
S. The Horse, Evans, 417

Q. What is the function of erythrocytes?

A. Transport oxygen in the blood.
S. The Horse, Evans, 117

Q. Name two unsoundnesses of the horse's hocks?

A. Thoroughpins, bone (jack) spavin, bog spavin, occult spavin, capped hock, and curb.
S. The Horse, Evans, 165-6

Q. Where do you find ringbone?

A. The pastern.
S. The Horse, Evans, 157

Q. What is the widest part of the hoof?

A. The quarter
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 525

Q. Describe the saddling problem that occurs with a mutton-withered horse?

A. The saddle slips and will not stay in place.
S. The Horse, Evans, 151

Q. What part of the skull encloses and protects the brain?

A. The cranial cavity
S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. What is anhidrosis?

A. Decreased ability to sweat.
S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis 211

Q. Where are the uterine horns located?

A. In the abdominal cavity.
S. The Horse, Evans, 320

Q. Approximately how much blood does a 1000 lb. Adult horse have?

A. 13.2 gallons or 50 liters

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 119-2 Leader

Q. White muscle disease in young foals is caused by a deficiency of what trace nutrient?

A. Selenium

S. The Horse, Evans, 234

Q. What are the two most important aspects of ideal conformation of the forelimbs?

A. Slope and angle of the bones, straightness of the limbs

S. The Horse, Evans, 146

Q. The lungs are filled primarily by the action of a dome-shaped muscle called what?

A. Diaphragm

S. The Horse, Evans, 108

Q. Name the two bones which make up the forearm.

A. Radius and ulna

S. The Horse, Evans, 97

Q. Describe two early symptoms of neonatal septicemia.

A. Decreased appetite; general weakness; mild dehydration; weak sucking reflex; and fever.

S. The Horse, Evans, 595

Q. Name the infection that localizes in the lungs and is characterized by the walls of the alveoli being irritated and filled with fluid.

A. Pneumonia.

S. The Horse, Evans, 110

Q. The brain, brain stem, and spinal cord make up what system in the horse?

A. The central nervous system

S. The Horse, Evans, 120

Q. What four parts make up the cardiovascular system?

A. Heart; arteries; capillaries; veins.

S. The Horse, Evans, 111

Q. Name the three bones found in the horse's hoof.

A. Coffin or pedal bone (Third Phalanx), navicular bone (Distal sesamoid), and the short pastern (Second phalanx).

S. The Horse, Evans, 98

Q. Describe what happens when the horse's lacrimal duct is plugged up.

A. Tears from the horse's eyes pour out onto his face.

S. The Horse, Evans, 126

Q. Cystitis is the inflammation of what organ?

A. The Bladder

S. The Horse, Evans, 276

Q. An enlargement at the point of hock that is usually caused by bruising is called what?

A. Capped Hock

S. The Horse, Evans, 164

Q. What disease is present when the horse's blood does not clot in a normal amount of time?

A. Hemophilia

S. The Horse, Evans, 462

Q. Excessive and involuntary, spasmodic flexion of the hock during sharp turns, while backing, or in forward motion is called what?

A. Stringhalt

S. The Horse, Evans, 164

Q. Name a riding event where unconditioned horses are predisposed to thumps?

A. Endurance riding

S. The Horse, Evans, 273

Q. Combined Immunodeficiency affects horses of what breed or breeding?

A. Arabian

S. The Horse, Evans, 429

Q. What is the result of an iodine deficient diet?

A. Goiter

S. The Horse, Evans, 231

Q. A horse with chronic founder may not show pain but how may it move?

A. In a heel to toe manner.

S. The Horse, Evans, 297

Q. Name the unsoundness that causes excessive pressure on the 3rd phalanx or coffin bone.

A. Contracted Heels

S. The Horse, Evans, 721

Q. What part of the hoof produces the wax-like substance that covers the outer surface of the wall and seals it from excess drying?

A. Periople

S. The Horse, Evans, 694

Q. The respiratory system is said to have two main functions. What are they? A. Supplying the blood with oxygen and removing carbon dioxide from the blood.

S. The Horse, Evans, 104

Q. Which endocrine tissue produces insulin?

A. Pancreas
S. The Horse, Evans, 127

Q. Name the parasite that causes formation of crusts and/or scabs on the horse's skin causing intense itching.

A. Mange Mites.
S. The Horse, Evans, 645

Q. What is the term used to describe a horse that eats dirt because of a mineral deficiency?

A. Geophagia
S. The Horse, Evans, 303

Q. Bilateral muscular incoordination and paddling of the hind feet are symptoms of what?

A. Wobbles
S. The Horse, Evans, 516

Q. Name the part of the horses foot that lies above the frog and is responsible for absorbing concussion to the foot?

A. Digital cushion
S. The Horse, Evans, 696

Q. What is the oxygen carrying complex in blood called?

A. Hemoglobin
S. The Horse, Evans, 307

Q. "Pounding" is a defect in the way of going often associated with what conformation defect?

A. Straight shoulders and pasterns.
S. The Horse, Evans, 181

Q. Name two classifications of vitamins.

A. Fat soluble and water soluble.
S. The Horse, Evans, 200

Q. Name the two small bones found at the base of the horse's cannon bone than form the back part of the fetlock joint.

A. Proximal sesamoids
S. The Horse, Evans, 98

Q. Describe the function of synovial fluid.

A. Responsible for lubricating the horse's joints
S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. Name the oily, waxy secretion that coats the horse's hair coat to protect it from over-wetting and increases its' insulating ability.

A. Sebum

S. The Horse, Evans, 129

Q. When referring to the process of a disease, what does “acute” mean?

A. Symptoms appear quite suddenly

S. The Horse, Evans, 297

Q. Over which section of the vertebral column does most of the saddle fit?

A. Thoracic

S. The Horse, Evans, 91

Q. What infectious disease does a horse have when it develops the “sawhorse” position?

A. Tetanus (lockjaw)

S. The Horse, Evans, 601

Q. What causes heat cramps?

A. Loss of electrolytes.

S. Horses Industry Handbook, 410-1

Q. High amounts of phosphorus and low amounts of calcium in the diet can cause what disease?

A. Miller’s Disease, Bighead Disease, Bran Disease, or Brain Disease.

S. The Horse, Evans, 227

Q. Name the three thoracic vertebrae that form the horse’s withers.

A. Third, fourth, and fifth vertebrae.

S. The Horse, Evans, 97

Q. Name the plant substance that the horse’s body tissue can convert to vitamin A.

A. Carotene.

S. The Horse, Evans, 238

Q. What is the collective name for the membranes that surround the growing fetus?

A. Placenta.

S. The Horse, Evans, 340

Q. A brownish-green colored urine is an indicator of what?

A. Jaundice or liver problems

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 425-2

Q. What is the name for the amount of air inspired and expired during a normal breath?

A. Tidal volume

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 895-1

Q. In what part of the horse’s digestive tract are soluble carbohydrates digested to simple sugars?

A. Small Intestine

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 303-1 Leader

Q. What does net energy refer to?

A. Energy actually used by the animal.

S. The Horse, Evans, 208

Q. Excessive intake of what vitamin causes calcification of lungs, heart, kidneys, and other organs?

A. Vitamin D

S. The Horse, Evans, 240

Q. The ovary is responsible for the production of which two female hormones?

A. Estrogen and Progesterone

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 910-4

Q. What hormone is responsible for milk let-down and contractions during parturition?

A. Oxytocin

S. The Horse, Evans, 340

Q. What is pulmonary hemorrhage or “bleeders”?

A. The presence of blood in the respiratory tract after exercise

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 325-2 Leader

Q. What is the spasmodic muscle contraction that produces heat to help maintain body temperature?

A. Shivering

S. The Horse, Evans, 104

Q. What is the proper name for nutrients sometimes referred to as “building blocks”?

A. Amino Acids

S. The Horse, Evans, 219

Q. What part of the digestive system is the site for a major portion of nutrient absorption?

A. The small intestine

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 710-1

Q. Describe what parts of the horse interfere when a horse “forages”.

A. The toe of the hind foot hits the sole or the shoe of the forefoot on the same side.

S. The Horse, Evans, 179

Q. The horse is classified as a non-ruminant herbivore. What does this mean?

A. The horse is a roughage eater and has high rates of enzymatic digestion in the foregut (mouth to ileum) plus a high rate of fermentive microbial digestion occur the hindgut (cecum to rectum).

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 103-1 Leader

MANAGEMENT, FEEDING & TRAINING

Q. Name two general classes of hay.

A. Legume and grass

S. The Horse, Evans 254

Q. What is the name for a practice that is used to identify mares in estrus?

A. Teasing

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 930-1

Q. When traveling long distances, how often should a horse be offered water?

A. Every 3-4 hours.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC , ADV 301-4 Leader

Q. What type of martingale allows the rider to maintain contact with the bit at all times?

A. Running martingale

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 108-3 Leader

Q. Name three basic styles of English girth.

A. String; Elastic-end contour leather; Threefold leather; Balding leather; Web; Humane

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1100-3

Q. Which legume is noted for sometimes having a mold infection that may cause a horse to slobber?

A. Red Clover

S. The Horse, Evans, 256

Q. Which grain when fed in excess may form a dough-ball in the horse's stomach?

A. Wheat

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 302-2 Leader

Q. What color are the eggs of the nose bot fly?

A. Blackish

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 200-3 Leader

Q. What is the main function of a headstall?

A. To hold the bit evenly and comfortably in the horse's mouth.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1100-6

Q. Give two functions of the "butt bar" in a horse trailer.

A. Gives horse something to brace against instead of the door. Is a safety mechanism to keep horse in trailer in case door or ramp should come open.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 201 – 1 Leader

Q. Give two functions of clips on horseshoes.

A. Stabilizes the shoe on the foot, and takes stress off the nails

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 231-2 Leader

Q. When training a young horse what must be specific and consistent?

A. Cues

S. The Horse, Evans, 672

Q. What is the “key” to a successful parasite control program?

A. Interruption of the parasite’s life cycle

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 430-4

Q. With a horse that has quarter cracks, what type of shoe can be used to transfer weight from the wall of the hoof to the frog?

A. Heart bar shoe

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 231-3 Leader

Q. What is the purpose of an anti-sweat sheet?

A. It helps wick moisture away from the horse’s body after a heavy workout and speeds up the cooling process through evaporation.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1100-12

Q. What is the best way to control hemorrhage?

A. Apply a pressure bandage

S. The Horse, Evans, 609

Q. Name three different types of horse trailers.

A. Side-by-side trailer; In-Line Trailer; Slant-load trailer; Stock trailer; Horse Van

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 301-1

Q. What is the purpose of screening or dragging your pastures to spread out manure piles?

A. To reduce parasites

S. The Horse, Evans, 275

Q. What is the recommended amount of pasture per horse?

A. At least 2-3 acres per horse.

S. The Horse, Evans, 276

Q. What are two considerations when installing a paddock gate?

A. Location – not in a corner, not in a low, wet area; Size – is it just for horse traffic or machinery too; Durability/Material – is it safe for horses.

S. The Horse, Evans, 770

Q. What is the purpose of a flank cinch on a roping saddle?

A. To prevent the saddle from flipping forward over the horse’s head when the rope is pulled tight by a fighting steer or calf

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 108-2 Leader

Q. What is an “obligate parasite”?

A. A parasite that cannot survive away from the host animal.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 300-1 Leader

Q. Name 3 ways forage can be processed.

A. Baled, Dehydrated, Pelleted, Silage, Cubed, Haylage

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC , ADV 302-1 Leader

Q. In reference to wound care, name (3) purposes of a bandage.

A. Immobilizes the wound to aid healing; Keeps wound clean; Protects from infection; Keeps medication on/in wound; Protects from further trauma; Reduces swelling; Controls hemorrhage

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 109-2 Leader

Q. Name the two most important dietary “energy” components in a horse’s feed.

A. Carbohydrates and fats.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 820-1

Q. Name two major carbohydrates in horse feed.

A. Sugar and starch

S. The Horse, Evans, 199

Q. Name three of the five walking gaits performed in a dressage test.

A. Working walk, collected walk, medium walk, extended walk, and free walk

S. The Horse, Evans, 174

Q. How often should your horse receive a vaccination for strangles?

A. Annually

S. The Horse, Evans, 596

Q. What is a more common name for nematodes?

A. Round worms

S. The Horse, Evans, 618

Q. The first effect of inadequate water intake is decreased what?

A. Feed intake

S. The Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 7

Q. Cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and sunflower meal are what type of feed?

A. Protein supplements

S. The Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 112

Q. Name the four stages of the life cycle of the horse fly.

A. Egg, larva, pupa, and adult.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 415-1

Q. Why is it important for the rider to stay deep in the saddle and sit up straight?

A. A horse responds readily to shifts in the rider's weight. Exaggerated weight shifts can throw the horse off balance and confuse him.
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1220-1

Q. What term identifies the crease in a horseshoe where the nail holes are found?

A. Fullerings
S. The Horse, Evans, 731

Q. Name the type of horseshoes used mostly on the hind feet to stabilize the breakover of the foot.

A. Square-toed shoe
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 515-3

Q. What is the purpose of the hoof tester?

A. To determine the location of a painful area in the foot of a lame horse.
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 530

Q. What does colostrums contain that help's the foal's resistance against infectious diseases?

A. Antibodies
S. Feeds and Feeding, Lewis, 197

Q. What do all of the artificial gaits have in common?

A. They are all four beat gaits.
S. The Horse, Evans, 178

Q. Name the most consistent, natural conditioner for the horse's hooves.

A. Water.
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 505-7

Q. Name three different types of wounds.

A. Incised, laceration, avulsion, contusion, abrasion, puncture, burns.
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 440-1 & 2

Q. What is the primary consideration of any horse facility?

A. Safety.
S. The Horse, Evans, 753

Q. What term is used for the six-foot length of rope used in calf roping to tie the calf's legs?

A. Piggin string
S. The Horse, Evans, 438

Q. What is a pannier?

A. A pannier is a saddle bag made to fill with gear, food and equipment.
S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 118-2 Leader

Q. To provide a safe interior in a horse trailer, what should be on the sidewalls, partitions, and front on the manger to prevent injuries?

A. Padding

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1155-3

Q. How often should a horse have its teeth checked?

A. Annually.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 405-2

Q. How many inches taller should a trailer be than the horse's normal resting position of its head?

A. Ten inches

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1156-2

Q. What is recommended as the best type of covering for the floor of a horse trailer?

A. Rubber mats

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1155-2

Q. Name the type of horseshoe used mostly on the hind feet to stabilize the break over of the foot.

A. Square-toed shoe

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 515-3

Q. Name two of the three factors that are fundamental to the psychology of horse training.

A. Stimuli, response, and reinforcement.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1240-1

Q. Fullering, web, and branch are all part of what?

A. The horseshoe.

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Evans, 731

Q. Name the type of hay that can be infested with Blister beetles.

A. Alfalfa hay

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 414-9

Q. A machine made, pre-sized horseshoe is known as what?

A. A keg shoe

S. The Horse, Evans, 693

Q. How long does it take for a stable fly to progress from an egg to an adult?

A. 3 to 4 weeks

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 415-2

Q. If a horse can see all the way around himself, what activity is he most likely engaged in?

A. Grazing

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1228

Q. What tool is used by the farrier to remove excess hoof wall?

A. Nippers

S. The Horse, Evans, 722

Q. What is an orphan foal?

A. A foal whose mother dies during or after foaling

S. The Horse, Evans, 428

Q. Give 5 examples of gymkhana events.

A. Barrel racing (clover leaf barrels), pole bending, keyhole race, stake race, figure-eight stake, quadrangle stake, scurry, figure-eight relay, rescue, speed barrel and potato race.

S. The Horse, Evans, 157

Q. What is the most important factor when selecting a horse?

A. Intended use

S. The Horse, Evans, 132

Q. Name the most dangerous type of wire that you can use for fencing horses.

A. Barbed wire

S. The Horse, Evans, 761

Q. In reference to horse measurement, how big is a hand?

A. 4 inches

S. The Horse, Evans, 139

Q. Where on the horse is height measured?

A. At the withers

S. The Horse, Evans, 151 & 139

Q. Name 6 items that you should include in a trailer first-aid kit.

A. Non-stick bandages Sheets of cotton bandage

Leg quilts & wraps Twitch

Eye stain & wash Elastic bandage

Elastic tape Scissors

Antiseptic soap Tube of phenylbutazone

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1150-2

Q. Which of these bedding materials is the most absorbent shavings, sawdust, barley straw, oat straw, shredded newspaper or peat moss?

A. Peat moss

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 330-2

Q. A bad habit that may affect a horse's usefulness or health is called what?

A. A vice

S. The Horse, Evans, 182

Q. What is a farrier?

A. A horseshoer

S. The Horse, Evans, 727

Q. What is a mare called that is producing milk or nursing a foal?

A. Lactating

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 34

Q. What is conditioning?

A. The process of building up the horse's cardiovascular system, tendons and ligaments

S. Jumping to New Heights, 34

Q. What is the hair called that falls on the face between the ears?

A. The forelock

S. The Horse, Evans, 142

Q. Name four vices that are dangerous to horses.

A. Cribbing; wood chewing; eating manure, bedding, or dirt; bolting food; fighting; or shying.

S. The Horse, Evans, 183-184

Q. Which gait has been called the 'nearly ideal form of locomotion' and is known as the 'mother of all gaits'?

A. The walk

S. The Horse, Evans, 172

Q. What is the fastest gait of the horse?

A. Gallop or run

S. The Horse, Evans, 176

Q. Which is the most important factor affecting the quality of forage at the time of harvest?

A. The plant's stage of maturity

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 760-4

Q. What vice may increase when pelleted feeds are used as the only source of roughage?

A. Wood chewing

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 67

Q. What does TDN stand for?

A. Total Digestible Nutrients

S. Feeding and the Care of the Horse, Lewis, 9

Q. What do you call the cereal grain plant residue after removal of the grain or seeds?

A. Straw

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 95

Q. What is it called to slap a horse with a sack, saddle blanket, or tarp as a part of gentling and training?

A. Sacking

S. Horses and Horsemanship, 47

Q. What is the art of riding a horse and understanding his needs?

A. Horsemanship

S. Horses and Horsemanship, 47

Q. What is a horse called that refuses to leave a group of other horses?

A. Herd bound

S. Horses and Horsemanship, 46

Q. What is a vector?

A. An insect which carries and transmits disease causing microorganisms.

S. Horse Science, 46

Q. What is a parasite?

A. A plant or animal living in, on, or with another animal known as a host. The host feeds and shelters the parasite.

S. Giddy Up & Go, 35

Q. How many beats does a canter or lope have?

A. Three

S. Giddy Up & Go, 34

Q. What are the three main types of bits?

A. Snaffle, curb and Pelham

S. Riding the Range, 7

Q. What is the major purpose of a saddle?

A. To distribute the rider's weight more evenly over the horse's back

S. Riding the Range, 7

Q. What is off side?

A. The horse's right side

S. Riding the Range, 35

Q. What is equitation?

A. The skill of riding a horse

S. Riding the Range, 34

Q. What are voice, weight, legs and hands used in directing a horse?

A. Aids or cues

S. Riding the Range, 34, and Stable Relationships, 34

Q. What is the French word for training?

A. Dressage

S. Riding the Range, 34

Q. What is an extended gallop?

A. A four beat gait that is about 16 miles per hour

S. Riding the Range, 34

Q. What is the quarter system?

A. Judging system used in Showmanship and Halter classes on the concept of dividing the horse into four sections that the judge moves through as he inspects the horse. It allows an unobstructed view of the horse.

S. Jumping to New Heights, 21 & 34

Q. What is polo?

A. A game played by teams on horseback using mallets to hit a wooden ball

S. Jumping to New Heights, 34

Q. List 2 preventive measures to protect your horse from injury and sickness.

A. Feed your horse a nutritionally balanced ration in sufficient quantities in the correct manner; provide clean, healthful quarters for your horse; carry out a planned immunization and parasite control program; get an accurate diagnosis of the disease problems from a veterinarian; and keep your horse well exercised and groomed

S. Horse Science, 37-8

Q. What is floating?

A. Filing of rough, irregular teeth to give a smoother grinding surface

S. Horses and Horsemanship, 46

Q. What is the back of the saddle called?

A. Cantle

S. Horses and Horsemanship, 45

Q. What are fenders?

A. The wide pieces of leather along the stirrups leathers.

S. Horses and Horsemanship, 46

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round One

Toss Up Questions

- 1) **Q – What are the five (5) basic coat colors?**
A - Bay, black, brown, chestnut, white
S - H&H 2001 (4)
- 2) **Q - How many pairs of chromosomes does a horse have?**
A – 32 Pairs
S - EqSci (16)
- 3) **Q – In degrees, what is the total range of vision for the horse?**
A - 350 degrees
S - EqSci (56)
- 4) **Q - What is parturition?**
A – Birth or foaling
S - HS 2001 (26) & BYOV (75)
- 5) **Q - What is an infection of the frog that causes necrosis of the frog tissue and a foul, blackish discharge?**
A - Thrush
S - BYOV (167)
- 6) **Q - What is the average gestation length of the mare?**
A - 11 months or 335-342 days
S - HS 2001 (23 & 25)
- 7) **Q - What are the two (2) phrases that are used to describe when a horse's front teeth overlap the bottom teeth?**
A – Parrot mouth or overshot jaw
S - 4-HJM (10)
- 8) **Q - Which grows faster the hind feet or front feet?**
A - Hind
S - HS 2001 (7)
- 9) **Q - How is a hinny produced?**
A - Cross between a stallion and a female donkey
S - EqSci (22)
- 10) **Q - A roan that has chestnut hairs mixed in is called what?**
A – Strawberry roan
S - BH (17)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round One

- 11) **Q - Describe what a bot fly looks like and on what area you might commonly find them.**
A - Small, yellow eggs found on the hairs of the legs
S - BYOV (300)
- 12) **Q - Explain the height difference between a horse and a pony.**
A - Horse greater than 14.2 hh; pony less than 14.2 hh
S - EqSci (20)
- 13) **Q - What four (4) things should be in a straight line when discussing a rider's position?**
A - Rider's ear, hip, shoulder, and heel
S - BH (51)
- 14) **Q - The mare's heat cycle is also called what?**
A - The estrous cycle
S - BYOV (61)
- 15) **Q - Is there a vaccination for Strangles?**
A - Yes there is
S - EqSci (171)
- 16) **Q - What breeds of horses are considered to be cold-blooded?**
A - Draft
S - LOOK (14)
- 17) **Q - The gender of a foal is determined by which parent?**
A - Sire
S - EqSci (74)
- 18) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - What term is used to describe a paint or pinto horse that has white on any base color other than black?
A - Skewbald
S - EqSci (47)
- 19) **BONUS**
Q - Describe the difference between a blemish and an unsoundness.
A - A blemish only detracts from the appearance of a horse while an unsoundness detracts from the usefulness of the horse.
S - H&H 2001 (13)
- 20) **Q - What breed of horse performs the foxtrot?**
A - Missouri Fox Trotter
S - EqSci (81)
- 21) **Q - What is "bute" used for?**
A - To reduce pain, inflammation and lower fever.
S - BYOV (199)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round One

- 22) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - Why are low, flat withers not desirable?
A - They don't hold a saddle well
S - 4H H&H (10)
- 23) **BONUS**
Q - List five (5) parts of the hoof.
A - Toe, quarter, heel, wall, sole
S - EqSci (201)
- 24) **Q - Describe a horse whose hind legs are excessively set deep underneath his body.**
A - Sickie-hocked
S - 4H H&H (11)
- 25) **Q - What is forging?**
A - Striking the forefoot with the toe of the hind foot
S - 4H H&H 44
- 26) **Q - In what breed is Equine Night Blindness most commonly found?**
A - Appaloosa
S - EqSci (100)
- 27) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - What tool is used for examination of a horse's foot for signs of lameness?
A - Hoof tester
S - BYOV (114)
- 28) **BONUS**
Q - What are the four (4) ways to cue a horse when riding?
A - Hands, feet, voice, and seat/weight.
S - BH (54)
- 29) **Q - What term is used to keep biological or living things --both plants and animals--from being infected with agents that can cause health and disease issues?**
A - Biosecurity
S - EqSci (193)
- 30) **Q - What are the two (2) basic types of bits?**
A - Curb and snaffle
S - BH (34)
- 31) **Q - What word can describe the physical appearance of an animal due to the muscling, balance and structural smoothness of a horse?**
A - Conformation
S - LOOK (15)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round One

- 32) **Q – What are the two (2) categories of parasites?**
A – Internal and external
S – EqSci (184)

END OF ROUND ONE

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Two

Toss Up Questions

- 1) **Q – What are the three (3) vital signs a skilled horseman needs to know how to take?**
A – Temperature, pulse, and respiration
S - EqSci (155)
- 2) **Q - What is cadence?**
A - The ability of the horse to maintain a correct and distinct foot fall pattern.
S - 4-HJM (12)
- 3) **Q - What do the initials “WNV” stand for?**
A – West Nile Virus
S - EqSci (180)
- 4) **Q - What term is defined as gaining the ability to produce sex cells?**
A – Puberty
S - HS 2001 (23)
- 5) **Q - What internal parasite is the cause of tail rubbing?**
A – Pin Worms
S - BYOV (295)
- 6) **Q - Where does the digestive process start?**
A – The mouth
S - EqSci (109)
- 7) **Q - Which has a higher percentage of total digestible nutrients, grains or hays?**
A - Grains
S - HS 2001 (39)
- 8) **Q - What are the three (3) components of the top line?**
A – Back, loin, and croup
S - H&H 2001 (10)
- 9) **Q - As a safety precaution when unsaddling, what cinch should be undone first on a western saddle?**
A – Rear cinch
S - BH (41)
- 10) **Q - Name two (2) parts of the basic English bridle.**
A - Crown piece, cheek piece, throat latch, brow band, cavesson
S - HS 2001(50)
- 11) **Q - What is a martingale used for?**
A – To set the horse’s head
S - H&H 2001 (74)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Two

- 12) **Q - What is another term for deciduous teeth?**
A – Baby or milk teeth
S - EqSci (216)
- 13) **Q - What is a bony enlargement surrounding the bones of the pastern?**
A - Ringbone
S - 4-HJM (8)
- 14) **Q – What term describes a small fence used for training horses?**
A - Cavalletti
S - LOOK (12)
- 15) **Q - What part of the equine is said to be like the "fingerprint" of a human- no two are alike?**
A - Chestnuts
S - EqSci (20)
- 16) **Q - What is another name for diarrhea in foals?**
A - Scours
S - BYOV (267)
- 17) **Q - How many beats are in the gallop?**
A - Four
S - 4H H&H (17)
- 18) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - What are the five (5) gaits of the horse?
A - Walk, trot/jog, Canter/lope, gallop/run and back
S - EqSci (69-70)
- 19) **BONUS**
Q - Name three (3) types of western headstalls.
A - Split ear, slip ear, conventional
S - H&H 2001 (27)
- 20) **Q - Genes are made up of what complex molecules?**
A - DNA
S - EqSci (87)
- 21) **Q - This item protects the back of the rear fetlocks from abrasion during sliding stops. What is it called?**
A – Skid boots
S - 4H H&H (34)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Two

- 22) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - An animal that can shed disease causing organisms is known as a _____.
A - Carrier
S - HS 2001 (37)
- 23) **BONUS**
Q - A hackamore is a bit-less bridle that works by exerting pressure on three (3) specific areas of a horse's head. Name the three (3) areas.
A - Underside of the jaw, bridge of the nose and poll
S - 4H H&H (28)
- 24) **Q - What are ink spots?**
A - Small dark spots seen on the white areas of some paint/pinto horses
S - EqSci (29)
- 25) **Q - Why do horses fight with each other?**
A - To establish their place in the herd, "pecking order"
S - BYOV (155)
- 26) **Q - Grulla horses are a subgroup of what color pattern?**
A - Dun
S - EqSci (43)
- 27) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - Name a gait that is a diagonal gait and one that is a lateral gait.
A - Diagonal gait is the trot, lateral gait is the pace
S - 4H H&H (18)
- 28) **BONUS**
Q - Describe "cryotherapy" and give another name for it.
A - It is the treatment of disease or pain by lowering the body temperature with ice packs...also known as "icing."
S - LOOK (17)
- 29) **Q - What color are small strongyles?**
A - Bright red
S - BYOV (299)
- 30) **Q - What is the very palest coat-color dilution? Note- dilutions are not white.**
A - Creamello or cream
S - EqSci (43)
- 31) **Q - What are "crow-hops"?**
A - Mild bucking motions
S - LOOK (17)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Two

- 32) Q - What is the name given to the surgery which changes a stallion into a gelding?
A - Castration
S - BYOV (310)

END OF ROUND TWO

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Three

Toss Up Questions

- 1) **Q – Which draft horse breed is known as the "breed of blacks and grays"?**
A - Percheron
S - H&H 2001 (58-59)
- 2) **Q - Name the three (3) parts of the horse that make up the forehead.**
A – Forelegs, head and shoulders
S - HS 2001 (8)
- 3) **Q - The word horse comes from the Anglo-Saxon word "hors" meaning what?**
A - Swift
S - HS 2001 (5)
- 4) **Q - To determine a horse's age, which teeth do you normally study?**
A – Incisors
S - HS 2001 (14)
- 5) **Q - What are racing "plates"?**
A - They are used on running horses to aid in gripping the track
S - H & H 2001 (49)
- 6) **Q - How do the chestnuts on Zebras and donkeys differ from those of horses?**
A - Zebras and donkeys have chestnuts on the front legs only
S - EqSci (17)
- 7) **Q - In horse racing, what does the term "post" refer to?**
A – Beginning of race
S - Look (44)
- 8) **Q - What vitamin is essential because it aids in blood clotting?**
A – Vitamin K
S - HS 2001 (35)
- 9) **Q - What is the purpose of the skin pinch test?**
A – To assess dehydration
S – EqSci (164)
- 10) **Q - What is the average water intake of a mature thousand (1,000) pound horse?**
A – 10 gallons
S - HS 2001 (32)
- 11) **Q - Describe the "roan" coat color of a horse.**
A - White hairs individually scattered among intermixed base coat
S - EqSci (45)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Three

- 12) **Q - What is the small, flat bone called which lies inside the hoof?**
A - Navicular bone
S - BYOV (135)
- 13) **Q - What is the name of the long bone located between the fetlock and the knee or hock?**
A - Cannon bone
S - BH (12)
- 14) **Q - What is the average length of a stride at the canter, in feet?**
A - 10 to 15 feet
S - EqSci (74)
- 15) **Q - What is a "zygote"?**
A - A fertilized egg cell
S - LOOK (61)
- 16) **Q - What is the most important criterion when judging and placing a conformation class?**
A - Balance
S - 4HJM (8)
- 17) **Q - What is the term used to describe when a horse is down in his stall and is unable to stand because his legs are trapped against a wall?**
A - Cast
S - BYOV (158)
- 18) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - What are the four (4) stages of the life cycle of the fly?
A - Egg, larva, pupa, adult
S - HS 2001 (52)
- 19) **BONUS**
Q - Name three (3) things that can happen to a horse that is supplied with too much energy producing feed.
A - Obesity, colic, founder, poor reproductive function, decreased life span
S - EquSci (144)
- 20) **Q - Most injections are placed in the muscle and are known as what type of injection?**
A - Intramuscular
S - BYOV (189)
- 21) **Q - What does a horse do with his head when a lame foot strikes the ground?**
A - He will raise it
S - 4H H&H (2)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Three

- 22) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - Name the five (5) most common external parasites.
A - Flies, lice, mites, ticks, and a fungus causing ringworm
S - HS 2001 (52)
- 23) **BONUS**
Q - Name three (3) of the four (4) factors for determining the severity of the bit.
A - 1) Diameter of mouthpiece 2) Type of mouthpiece 3) Length of shank and cheek-piece 4) Horse's head position
S - H&H 2001 (29)
- 24) **Q - What are the four (4) major parts of the large intestine?**
A - The cecum, large colon, small colon, and rectum
S - EqSci (112)
- 25) **Q - Other than pin worms, why might a horse be rubbing his tail?**
A - Sheath or udder needs cleaning, mites or other skin problems
S - BYOV (295)
- 26) **Q - What term describes an inexperienced rider who makes a pest of himself by larking over fences or pushing the hounds when foxhunting?**
A - A thruster
S - Look (56)
- 27) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - What is a "romel"?
A - A type of western rein where the rein hand guides the horse and the other hand holds the extra rein.
S - 4H H&H (20)
- 28) **BONUS**
Q - Name three (3) ways sense of smell is used by the horse.
A - Locate food and water, identify other horses, people, and predators, and identify marked territory of other herds
S - EqSci (61)
- 29) **Q - What is the name of the test for Equine Infectious Anemia?**
A - Coggins test
S - 4H R&R (7)
- 30) **Q - Name three (3) parts of the English saddle.**
A - Pommel, cantle, knee roll, stirrup leather, girth
S - BH (28)
- 31) **Q - What is normal body temperature of the horse in degrees Fahrenheit?**
A - 99.5 to 101.4 degrees F
S - BYOV (10)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Three

- 32) Q – A horse that is not responsive to the bit is called what?
A – Hard-mouthed
S - BH (59)

END OF ROUND THREE

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Four

Toss Up Questions

- 1) **Q – Name two (2) other names for the dorsal strip.**
A - Back stripe, lineback, eel stripe
S - EqSci (38)
- 2) **Q - Having your horse routinely vaccinated and cleaning deep puncture wounds helps to prevent what infection?**
A – Tetanus or lockjaw
S - HS 2001 (49)
- 3) **Q - What is the dock?**
A - Tail bone - last part of the spinal column
S - BH (12)
- 4) **Q - This common name, Swamp Fever, refers to what disease?**
A – Equine Infectious Anemia
S - EqSci (176)
- 5) **Q - What is the term used to describe a horse that races well on a muddy track?**
A - Mudder
S - Look (38)
- 6) **Q - What are the two (2) basic energy producing nutrients?**
A - Carbohydrates and fats (lipids)
S - EquSci (143)
- 7) **Q - What are the three (3) main functions of the hoof?**
A - 1) shock absorption 2) locomotion 3) circulation
S - H & H 2001 (48)
- 8) **Q - What is the primary nerve of the eye?**
A – Optic nerve
S - EqSci (214)
- 9) **Q - What color term is given to a gray having small black or reddish specks or spots on a predominantly white background?**
A – Flea bitten
S - H&H2001 (6)
- 10) **Q - What is the average Capillary Refill Time (CRT) for a healthy horse?**
A – 1-3 seconds
S - EqSci (163)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Four

- 11) **Q - What do you call a feed constituent that aids in the support of life?**
A - Nutrient
S - HS 2001 (32)
- 12) **Q - Give another name for Equine Viral Encephalomyelitis.**
A - Sleeping Sickness
S - EqSci (177)
- 13) **Q - What organ's main purpose is to store sperm in the stallion?**
A - Epididymis
S - HS 2001 (22)
- 14) **Q - What term describes when a horse curls its upper lip and holds its head in the air?**
A - Flehmen Response (a social and sexual behavior)
S - EqSci (62)
- 15) **Q - Give a benefit of spaying a mare.**
A - May allow for a more even temperament, spayed mares can be allowed to run with geldings, relief for mares that suffer from hormonal upsets (those in heat all the time)
S - BYOV (313)
- 16) **Q - Explain why a mule or a hinny are usually sterile.**
A - Because they have 63 chromosomes, 32 from the horse and 31 from the donkey parent. The resulting chromosomes are not in pairs and it is usually the sex cells that end up without a complete set. (There is an imbalance in sex chromosomes).
S - HS 2001 (21)
- 17) **Q - Vitamin A's main function is to assist what sense?**
A - Vision
S - EqSci (123)
- 18) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - What breed association accepts ponies taller than 14.2 hh in their breed association?
A - Welsh Pony Breed Association
S - EqSci (28)
- 19) **BONUS**
Q - Name the four (4) major ways to estimate age of horses by appearance of their teeth.
A - Occurrence of permanent teeth, disappearance of cups, angle of incidence, shape of the surface of the permanent teeth
S - HS 2001 (15)
- 20) **Q - What percentage of a horse's body weight is made up of water?**
A - 65%-75%
S - EqSci (115)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Four

- 21) **Q - What is the most common type of equine internal parasite?**
A - Strongyles
S - BYOV (57)
- 22) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - In what state did the American Saddlebred originate?
A - Kentucky
S - 4H H&H (3)
- 23) **BONUS**
Q - Name five (5) plant sources of protein.
A - forages from pasture and hay (grass hay, timothy, orchard grass, legumes, alfalfa, oats, corn, sorghum, barley, wheat, rye, soybean meal, rice bran, (more)
S - EqSci (121)
- 24) **Q - What is ringworm caused by?**
A - A fungus
S - BYOV (284)
- 25) **Q - Name two (2) places where you can take the horse's pulse.**
A - In the space between the jaw bone, lower neck, behind the shoulder, below the pastern
S - EqSci (160)
- 26) **Q - What is the average speed of a horse at the canter, in mph?**
A - 12 mph
S - EqSci (74)
- 27) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - What is the purpose of the frog?
A - To pump blood into the legs and feet
S - BH (4)
- 28) **BONUS**
Q - Name three (3) important features of a stride.
A - Balance, Directness, Height, Length, Rapidity, Regularity
S - 4H H&H (19)
- 29) **Q - What two (2) parts of the neck should be avoided when giving a horse an intramuscular injection?**
A - The top part of the neck (the crest) and the lower third (the jugular furrow)
S - BYOV (189)
- 30) **Q - When a horse is standing still, where is its center of gravity?**
A - Directly behind the withers
S - BH (43-44)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Four

- 31) **Q - What is impulsion?**
 A - How much drive or power a horse exhibits from its hindquarters
 S – 4HJM (12)
- 32) **Q - What is the term for wounds that are either too large or too jagged to be sutured?**
 A – Open wounds
 S - BYOV (230)

END OF ROUND FOUR

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Five

Toss Up Questions

- 1) **Q – How many permanent teeth are present in adult mares and geldings?**
A - Mares – 36, Geldings - 40
S - HS 2001 (16)
- 2) **Q - Name three (3) "single-foot" gaits.**
A - Running walk, plantation gait, slow gait, rack, fox trot
S - EqSci (81)
- 3) **Q - What two (2) characteristics of the shoulder lead to a more favorable stride?**
A – Greater length and angle
S - HS 2001 (9)
- 4) **Q - What is the term for eating feces?**
A – Coprophagy
S – Look (15)
- 5) **Q - What is the length of the small intestine of the horse, in feet?**
A – About 70 feet
S - EqSci (111)
- 6) **Q - How much does the healthy hoof grow per month, in inches?**
A - 3/8 to 1/2 inch per month
S - H&H 2001 (46)
- 7) **Q - What is the average length of time food takes to travel through the horse's body from intake to excretion?**
A - 36 to 72 hours or 2 to 3 days
S - EqSci (114)
- 8) **Q – What term describes the ability of a disease to be spread from one animal to another through exposure to the ill animal itself, to it's body secretions, to a wound or a sore, or to a parasite, etc. from the infected animal?**
A - Contagious
S - EqSci (167)
- 9) **Q - What is the maximum height of a Shetland pony, in inches?**
A – 46 inches
S - H&H 2001 (5)
- 10) **Q – What is a lethal disease of Arabian foals, causing improper development of the immune system usually resulting in death from respiratory infection before five (5) months of age?**
A - Severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID or CID)
S - EqSci (99)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Five

- 11) **Q - A horse that refuses to leave a group of other horses is said to be what?**
A – Herd bound
S - HS 2001 (4)
- 12) **Q - What is a horny growth behind the fetlock joint called?**
A - Ergot
S - H&H 2001 (9)
- 13) **Q - What is the only area in which a horse can see in three (3) dimensions?**
A - About 65 degrees directly in front of its head (the range of binocular vision)
S - EqSci (56)
- 14) **Q – What is “gene mapping”?**
A – Scientific technology that identifies and positions the genes that make up a human or other species.
S – EqSci (85)
- 15) **Q – What is the aorta?**
A - The major artery that carries blood away from the heart.
S – LOOK (4)
- 16) **Q - What is the zoological classification of the horse?**
A - *Equus caballus*
S - EqSci (19-20)
- 17) **Q - What is a common name for a paralysis of the muscles of the larynx?**
A - Roaring
S - BYOV (239)
- 18) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - When driving, what term describes a pair of horses hitched one in front of the other?
A - Tandem Hitch
S – LOOK (55)
- 19) **BONUS**
Q - Name three (3) reasons to put shoes on a horse.
A - 1) protect against excessive wear 2) help cure disease or defective hooves 3) help correct defects in stance or gait 4) provide better traction 5) provide relief from pain or injured parts.
S - H&H 2001 (49)
- 20) **Q - What type of saddle was developed for a horse with more front-end action and a higher head set?**
A – Saddle seat or cut back saddle
S - H&H 2001 (32)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Five

- 21) **Q - What does a strong digital pulse in a foot detect?**
A - There is an injury to the foot or leg/laminitis/bruise/abscess
S - EqSci (161)
- 22) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - Name the three (3) sections of the small intestine from front to rear.
A - Duodenum, jijunum, ileum
S - HS 2001 (29-30)
- 23) **BONUS**
Q - Name three (3) categories of organisms that may cause infectious diseases in horses.
A - Bacteria, virus, rickettsia, fungus, protozoa
S - EqSci (168)
- 24) **Q - Name the five (5) variations of horse coat colors.**
A - Dun, Gray, Palomino, Pinto or Paint and Roan
S - H&H 2001 (4-5)
- 25) **Q - What is the term describing an inflamed swelling of the withers?**
A - Fistula of the withers
S - HS 2001 (13)
- 26) **Q - Name the three (3) breeds that can have a white coat color.**
A - Arabians, Thoroughbreds, Tennessee Walking Horses
S - EqSci (45)
- 27) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - What motion defect occurs when there is a noticeable pause in the flight of the foot?
A - Dwelling
S - H&H 2001 (13)
- 28) **BONUS**
Q - Name four (4) physical differences between the ass and the horse.
A - Asses have smaller, more upright hooves, ass's mane and tail are shorter and thinner than the horse's, asses do not have chestnuts on the hind legs, ass's voice is louder and deeper
S - EqSci (21)
- 29) **Q - What disease is caused by a tumor on the pituitary gland?**
A - Cushings disease
S - EqSci (181)
- 30) **Q - Which type of bridle has two (2) sets of reins and two (2) bits?**
A - Full or Weymouth bridle (Double bridle is also correct, but not actually listed in the book.)
S - H&H (29)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Five

- 31) Q – A “bowed tendon” is the term used to describe severe strain of one (1) or both of what tendons?
A – Flexor
S – BYOV (146)
- 32) Q - If an object is closer than how many feet, the horse cannot see it with its binocular vision.
A – Four feet
S - BH (8)

END OF ROUND FIVE

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Six

Toss Up Quiz

- 1) **Q – Which tick can carry African Horse Disease?**
A – The red tick
S – HS 2001 (54)
- 2) **Q - When judging performance classes, give three (3) faults for a horse's "way-of-going."**
A - Excessive knee action, short-strided, lame/unsound, pigeon-toed, restricted at the shoulder, rolled hocks at jog/trot, tracked with more deviation from a straight plane of motion.
S - 4-HJM (17)
- 3) **Q - What is the difference between the skin color of a white horse and a gray horse?**
A - A white horse has pink skin and a gray horse has dark colored or pigmented skin.
S - EqSci (45)
- 4) **Q - A horse produces how much manure per year, in tons?**
A – 8 tons
S - H&H 2001 (468)
- 5) **Q – Name this genetic disorder seen in Thoroughbreds, Standardbreds and Quarter Horses which causes the inability of blood to clot, resulting in hematoma, internal bleeding and death. This disease is seen primarily in male horses.**
A – Hemophilia A
S - EqSci (99)
- 6) **Q – In what city and state did the American Paint Horse Association originate?**
A – Fort Worth, Texas
S - H&H 2001 (56)
- 7) **Q - Why can horses not vomit?**
A - Because of a tight cardiac sphincter
S - HS 2001 (28)
- 8) **Q - What have you done if you "consign" a horse?**
A - Place him for sale or auction for a nonreturnable fee
S - Look (15)
- 9) **Q - What are the four (4) fat soluble vitamins?**
A – A, D, E, K
S – EqSci (123)
- 10) **Q - What is the funnel-like membrane that surrounds the ovary and catches the egg when it is released by the ovary called?**
A – Infundibulum
S - HS 2001 (23)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Six

- 11) **Q - Name two (2) of the most important energy rich grains.**
A - Corn, oats, barley and milo
S - BYOV (39)
- 12) **Q – What is the footfall pattern when loping on the left lead?**
A – Right hind, left hind and right front at the same time, and left front.
S - BH (45)
- 13) **Q - Define “anemia.”**
A - A reduction in the red blood cells in the blood
S - HS 2001 (56)
- 14) **Q - What is dermatophilosis commonly called?**
A – Rain rot, pasture rot, or rain scald
S - LOOK (18)
- 15) **Q – In hands, how tall is a horse that is 69 inches at the withers?**
A – 17.1 hands
S - BH (59)
- 16) **Q - Name the condition in which the diaphragm spasms.**
A - Thumps
S - BYOV (247)
- 17) **Q – What is the name for the lower jaw bone?**
A - Mandible
S - LOOK (37)
- 18) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q – What must a horse do to see faraway objects?
A – Lower its head
S - BH (8)
- 19) **BONUS**
Q - The horse evolved in three (3) stages into its present form. Name these three (3) stages.
A - eohippus, mesohippus, equus
S - HS 2001 (4)
- 20) **Q - What is the tallest of the draft horse breeds?**
A - Shire
S - H&H 2001 (132)
- 21) **Q - Name the four (4) distinctly different paint/pinto coat patterns.**
A - Tobiano, Frame, Sabino, Splashed White
S - EqSci (48)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Six

- 22) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - Name the four (4) blind spots of the horse.
A - Front of the head (directly in front), under the head and neck, over the head, neck and back, behind the horse (directly behind, to the width of the animal's rump)
S - EqSci (58)
- 23) **BONUS**
Q - How many types of colic are there? Name four (4) of them.
A - Six types of colic: spasmodic, muscular, impaction, intercarnation, displacement, gas colic
S - EqSci (50)
- 24) **Q - Name the plant pigment that is a precursor to Vitamin A.**
A - Carotene
S - HS 2001 (33)
- 25) **Q - What is the first war in which the horse did not play a major part?**
A - World War II
S - EqSci (14)
- 26) **Q - What is a living or non-living thing that can transmit infective agents to another living thing, causing health or disease issues?**
A - Vector
S - EqSci (169)
- 27) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - What gait is fast, unnatural, and four beat in which each foot meets the ground separately.
A - Rack or single foot
S - 4H H&H 18
- 28) **BONUS**
Q - In the NC 4-H Rules and Regulations, what are four (4) of the seven (7) approved jumps in a Hunter course?
A - Brush, gate, wall, coop, pole and rail, white board fence, ascending oxers
S - 4-HR&R (III-C.4.a)
- 29) **Q - Any saddle, English or Western, should allow how many inches of clearance at the withers when placed on the horse?**
A - Three inches
S - BYOV (161)
- 30) **Q - Which type of curb mouthpiece produces the MOST discomfort?**
A - Jointed mouthpiece or tom thumb
S - H&H 2001 (27-28)
- 31) **Q - Name three (3) primitive markings.**
A - Dorsal stripe, wither stripe or cross, zebra markings, and cobwebbing or spider webbing
S - EqSci (38)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Six

- 32) **Q - What is the “phenotype” of an animal?**
 A – What an individual “looks like,” based on the genetic interaction of the alleles present
 S – EqSci (91)

END OF ROUND SIX

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Seven

Toss Up Questions

- 1) **Q – What is the term for a coat with dark patches, a dull finish or a dark overcast?**
A - Toasted
S – H&H 2001 (6)
- 2) **Q - A nervous disorder which characterized by excessive jerking of the hind leg is called what?**
A - Stringhalt
S - HS 2001 (11)
- 3) **Q - What is “bishoping?”**
A - The practice of trying to replace the cups on the biting surface of the worn incisors in attempts to make a horse appear more youthful than it actually is
S - HS 2001 (17)
- 4) **Q - What is the name of the protective pads that cover a foal’s hooves at birth- these keep the hooves from tearing the birth canal tissues during delivery.**
A – Golden slippers
S - Look (27)
- 5) **Q - Proteins are made up of a chain of smaller parts known as what?**
A – Amino acids
S – EqSci (117)
- 6) **Q - What is a male horse called that is castrated after reaching maturity?**
A - Stag
S - H&H 2001 (529)
- 7) **Q - What is a sweeney?**
A - An atrophy or decrease the size of the muscle in the shoulder area, usually from trauma
S - HS 2001 (13)
- 8) **Q - What gene restricts color distribution to the “points” (mane, tail, lower leg and ear rims) through a pair of alleles?**
A - Agouti gene
S - EqSci (95)
- 9) **Q - What is the advantage of having a necropsy done after the sudden or unexpected death of a horse?**
A - To tell if there was an infectious or contagious disease, or management problems on the premises that might affect other horses
S - BYOV (341)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Seven

- 10) **Q - Name the yellow body in the ovary that secretes progesterone, an important reproductive hormone.**
A – Corpus luteum
S – Look (16)
- 11) **Q - What is the shape of the incisors of a twenty (20) year old horse?**
A - Triangular
S – EqSci (218)
- 12) **Q - What is the normal heart rate for an adult horse at rest?**
A - 26 to 40 beats per minute
S - BYOV (13)
- 13) **Q – What are leukocytes?**
A - White blood cells that fight infection
S - LOOK (35)
- 14) **Q – What US General rescued the Lipizzaner horses during the Second World War?**
A - General Paton, US Army
S - H&H 2001 (106)
- 15) **Q - What is the capacity of the horse's stomach, in gallons?**
A – 2 to 4 gallons
S - EqSci (110)
- 16) **Q - Give two (2) instances when a horse would be referred to as “maiden.”**
A - A horse that has never won a blue ribbon in an approved competition or race, a mare that has never been bred.
S - LOOK (36)
- 17) **Q - What is the term for a mature follicle that is ready to ovulate?**
A - Graffian Follicle
S - H&H 2001 (326-1)
- 18) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - What does the term "smokey" mean when referring to equine coat colors?
A - With bluish tinge to the coloration. It is an obscure tone.
S – H&H 2001 (6)
- 19) **BONUS**
Q - What are four (4) tools or tests used to detect lameness?
A - Hoof testers, flexion test, wedge tests & x-rays.
S - BYOV (110)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Seven

- 20) **Q - Name three (3) of the five (5) ways you can tell permanent teeth from temporary teeth.**
A - Permanent teeth are: 1) larger and longer 2) have a broader neck area 3) have parallel grooves and ridges on the face of the incisors 4) are darker 5) are flatter
S - HS 2001 (15)
- 21) **Q - What is the "master gland" of the horse?**
A - The pituitary gland
S - EqSci (213)
- 22) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - What causes hay leaves to be lost or shattered?
A - When hay is raked or baled too dry
S - HS 2001 (39)
- 23) **BONUS**
Q - Name six (6) breeds of horses that have originated in the United States.
A - American Albino, American Saddlebred, Appaloosa, Missouri Fox Trotter, Morgan, Palomino, Pinto, Quarter Horse, Standardbred, Tennessee Walking Horse
S - 4H H&H (3-5)
- 24) **Q - What two (2) types of vaccines are available to treat tetanus?**
A - Antitoxin and toxoid
S - EqSci (172)
- 25) **Q - What is the most common form of colic?**
A - Spasmodic colic
S - HS 2001 (50)
- 26) **Q - What is the primary nerve of the front limbs?**
A - Brachial plexus
S - EqSci (212)
- 27) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - What is the portion of the reins that hangs free called?
A - Bight
S - BH (58)
- 28) **BONUS**
Q - List three (3) types of injuries that would be treated with cold therapy.
A - Bruises, sprains, muscular strains
S - BYOV (182)
- 29) **Q - What causes white markings that form from scar tissue on the horse?**
A - Melanocyte cells that have been destroyed
S - EqSci (97)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Seven

- 30) **Q – What is another term for Lethal White Foal Syndrome?**
 A - Megacolon
 S – EqSci (98)
- 31) **Q – Hot blooded horses are horses of what breed descent?**
 A – Arabian
 S – EqSci (24)
- 32) **Q - What skin disease occurs at the site of minor wounds or naturally moist spots on the body?**
 A - Summer sores or habronemiasis
 S - BYOV 292

END OF ROUND SEVEN

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Eight

Toss Up Questions

- 1) **Q – What does the term “ruano” describe?**
A – A red colored horse with lighter colored points or a flaxen mane and tail
S – EqSci (41)
- 2) **Q – What is a zebroid?**
A – A horse/zebra cross
S - Look (61)
- 3) **Q – What is the organ responsible for the secretion of progesterone? It is located in the ovary and is commonly called the “yellow body.”**
A – Corpus Luteum
S - Look (16)
- 4) **Q – White markings on the horse are generally broken into what two (2) categories?**
A – Face markings & leg markings
S - EqSci (29)
- 5) **Q – What do you call an emergency bridle made of rope?**
A – War bridle
S – H&H 2001 (29)
- 6) **Q – A horse that refuses to leave a group of horses is referred to as what?**
A – Herd bound
S - HS 2001 (4)
- 7) **Q – What is a seven and one half (7 ½) minute period of a polo game called?**
A - Chukker
S - EqSci (40)
- 8) **Q – What unsoundness is characterized by puffy swelling which appears on the upper part of the hock and in front of the large tendon?**
A - Throughpin
S – HS 2001 (13)
- 9) **Q - What term describes a horse that performs the walk, trot, and canter?**
A – Three-gaited
S – H&H 2001 (18)
- 10) **Q - What is the term that is given to a gelding who exhibits stallion-like behavior?**
A – Proud cut
S – BYOV (312)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Eight

- 11) **Q - What are the two (2) main types of forages?**
A – Pasture and dried grasses (hay)
S – BYOV (37)
- 12) **Q - What is the term for the gene that regulates the color differences in black-pigmented and red-pigmented horses?**
A – The extension gene
S - EqSci (94)
- 13) **Q – What causes the white markings that form from scar tissue on the horse?**
A – The melanocytes have died and no longer produce pigment
S - EqSci (97)
- 14) **Q – What is a horse with little or no hair in its tail called?**
A – Rat-tailed
S – BH (19)
- 15) **Q - What breed would most likely exhibit aniridia?**
A – Belgians
S - EqSci (100)
- 16) **Q - How high should the quick release knot be tied?**
A – At least as high as the withers
S - BH (23)
- 17) **Q – What is “stringhalt?”**
A – Excessive flexing of a hind leg
S - H&H 2001 (13)
- 18) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q - Bacteria in the horse's digestive tract can produce all vitamins except which two (2)?
A – Vitamins A & E
S – EqSci (122)
- 19) **BONUS**
Q – Name three (3) things it is dangerous to tie your horse to.
A - Fence boards, wire fences, gates, wobbly or rotten posts, cars, or machinery
S - BH (24)
- 20) **Q – What is another term for a blue or whiteish eye?**
A – Glass eye
S - HS 2001 (5)
- 21) **Q – What was the first ancestor of the horse to have only one toe on each foot?**
A – Pliohippus
S - EqSci (11)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions
Jr. Round Eight

- 22) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q – Define “serviceably sound.”
A – A horse may have a structural problem or deviation, but it has only a limited affect on the animal's ability to perform
S – 4-HJM (9)
- 23) **BONUS**
Q – Name five (5) of the seven (7) macrominerals.
A – Calcium, chloride and sodium, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, and sulfur
S – EqSci (132-136)
- 24) **Q – What is a primitive marking?**
A – Markings similar to those seen on ass markings; including dorsal stripes, white stripes or cross zebra marks around the knees or lower legs
S – EqSci (38)
- 25) **Q - The first permanent upper premolar is commonly called what?**
A – Wolf tooth
S - BYOV (251)
- 26) **Q - What infection can be caused by protozoa contained in manure of opossum?**
A - EPM - Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis
S - EqSci (174)
- 27) **TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**
Q – Where does neatsfoot oil come from?
A – Made from boiling the feet and shin bones of cattle
S – LOOK (39)
- 28) **BONUS**
Q - What are the four (4) B complex vitamins that do not have numbers assigned to them?
A – Biotin, folic acid, niacin and pantothenic acid
S – EqSci (128)
- 29) **Q - What is the base coat color for each of the following colors- blue roan, red roan, and strawberry roan.**
A - Blue roan- black; Red roan- bay; Strawberry roan- chestnut
S – EqSci (47)
- 30) **Q – Fat is the second most important energy source fed to horses. Like carbohydrates, fat is made up of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Fat is a more concentrated energy source than hose normally fed to equines (carbohydrates and proteins) because they supply how much more energy per gram than the other carbohydrates and protein?**
A – 2.25 times
S – EqSci (147)

2011 NC 4-H Horse Program
District Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Round Eight

- 31) **Q – What is “genome research?”**
 A – Genetic research on the molecular level
 S – EqSci (86)
- 32) **Q – What are complex sugars known as?**
 A - Polysaccharides
 S – EqSci (145)

END OF ROUND EIGHT

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

ROUND ONE

One-On-One

1-1

Q. What type of bit puts direct pressure on the corners of the horse's mouth and tongue, and falls under the category of non-leverage bit?

A. Snaffle Bits

HIH

1100-8

2-2

Q. What item is designed to protect the horseshoer's legs?

A. Horse Shoeing Aprons

HIH

525-1

3-3

Q. What parasite causes irritation around the tail and may cause the horse to rub his tail?

A. Pinworms

S: HIH

430-2

4-4

Q. What is another name for a non-cycling mare in the winter months?

A. Anestrus

S: YLM

910-5

5-1

Q. If a horse has the start of a Galvayne's groove how old would the horse be?

A. 10 years

S: HIH

240-4

6-2

Q. What is a mare classified as if she has never been bred before?

A. Maiden

S: HIH

940-1

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

7-3

Q. What is the body temperature of a horse affected by strangles?

A. 102-106°F

S: AYLM

104-3

8-4

Q. Blood is pumped through the vascular system by what main organ?

A. Heart

S: HIH

830-1

End One-On-One (Ask for Alternate)

Begin Open Questions

9.

Q. What are 2 accessory organs that aid in digestion?

A. Teeth, liver, salivary glands, pancreas

S: HIH

710-1

10.

Q. A golden yellow body color with a white mane and tail is called what?

A. Palomino

S: HIH

140-1

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

11.

Q. Two Parts. What causes Ringworm and what does it look like?

A. Fungi. Circular pattern on the skin of the horse

S: HIH

415

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Bonus Question

12.

Q. Name 3 types of ticks that attack horses.

A. Lone star tick, cayenne tick, gulf coast tick , winter tick, American dog tick, rocky mountain wood tick, tropical horse tick, black legged tick, spinose ear tick

S: HIH

415-7

Resume Open Questions

13.

Q. Other than radiographs, what is the best method of diagnosing navicular disease?

A. Hoof Testers

S: YLM

334-2

14.

Q. What is the most common breed of draft horses in the United States?

A. Belgian

S: AYH Beg

110-1

15.

Q. What simple test is used to determine dehydration in the horse?

A. Skin pliability or pinch test

S: YLM

425-2

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

16.

Q. Digestion of fiber occurs by microbes in the hindgut of the horse. This process is called what?

A: Fermentation

S: HIH

635, 710

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Bonus Question

17.

Q. What type of bedding can cause laminitis or founder?

A. Black Walnut

S: HIH

330-1

Resume Open Questions

18.

Q. What organ in the digestive system is the horse lacking?

A. Gall Bladder

S: HIH

710-1

19.

Q. An altered or castrated male horse is called a what?

A. Gelding

S: HIH

110

Last Question of the Round

20.

Q. What are Standardbreds mainly used for?

A. Harness Racing

S: AYLM

110-2

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

ROUND TWO

One-On-One

1-1

Q. Abnormalities that do not affect the intended use or serviceability of the horse are what?

A. Blemishes

S: HIH

230-1

2-2

Q. What is the single most important characteristic in equine conformation selection?

A. Balance

S: HIH

220-5

3-3

Q. The act of hooking the upper incisors over a solid object and swallowing gulps of air is called what?

A. Cribbing

S: HIH

710-5

4-4

Q. What is it called when someone gives an animal protection or immunity from a specific disease (usually by injection?)

A. Vaccinate

S: HIH

110-5

5-1

Q. What is the recommended age to start de-worming a foal?

A. 8 Weeks

S: HIH

240-1

6-2

Q. The vertebrae in a horse's neck are called what?

A. Cervical Vertebrae

S: HIH

230-2

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7-3

Q. Where does most of the nutrient absorption occur in the horse?

A. Small Intestine

S: HIH

710-1

8-4

Q. Which strain of Equine Herpes Virus is associated with abortions in the mare?

A. EHV-1

S: HIH

610-1

End One-On-One (Ask for Alternate)

Begin Open Questions

9.

Q. How many teeth does a mature female horse have?

A. Females have 36-38

S: YLM

205-1

10.

Q. What is the average length of an estrous cycle during the breeding season in a mare?

A. 18-21 days

S: HIH

920-1

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

11.

Q. What are the three most sensitive areas of touch on a horse?

A. Eyes, ears, and nose

S: HIH

1220-2

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Bonus Question

12.

Q. The western bridle has seven parts. What are 5 of the 7 parts?

A. Browband, crown piece, throatlatch, curb strap, reins, bit, cheekpieces

S: HIH

1100-9

Resume Open Questions

13.

Q. What is it called when foals fail to form certain types of nerves in their intestinal tracts and die of colic within several days of birth?

A. Lethal White Syndrome

S: HIH

1060-5

14.

Q. The average 1000 lb horse will consume how much water per day?

A. 10-12 gallons

S: HIH

410-7

15.

Q. What is the resting temperature of the average adult horse?

A. 99.5-101.5°F

S: HIH

435-1

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

16.

Q. When horses are traveling long distances in trailers, water should be offered to them every how many hours?

A. Every 3-4 hours

S: YLM

201-2

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Bonus Question

17.

Q. Name three parts of the hoof?

A. Hoof wall, white line, frog, sole, periople, heel, toe, quarter, bars, sulcus

S: HIH

505-1

Resume Open Questions

18.

Q. What is the mature horse's respiration rate at rest?

A. 8-16 breaths per minute

S: HIH

851-3

19.

Q. If a horse's toes point inward, what is this called?

A. Pigeon Toed

S: HIH

230-1

Last Question of the Round

20.

Q. Inflamed swelling of the withers is called what?

A. Fistula of the withers

S: 4-H Horse Science

13

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

ROUND THREE

One-On-One

1-1

Q. The destruction of the frog by anaerobic bacteria is called what?

A. Thrush

S. HIH

540-1

2-2

Q. How many inches per month does the horse's hoof wall grow on average?

A. 3/8 of an inch

S. HIH

525-1

3-3

Q. How many pairs of ribs does a horse have?

A. 18 pairs

S. HIH

230-2

4-4

Q. In young foals a pot belly, rough hair coat, slowed growth, coughing and nasal discharge are of indicative of what parasite infestation?

A. Ascarid (Roundworms)

S. HIH

430-6

5-1

Q. What is the common term used to describe the formation of excessive granulation of tissue?

A. Proud Flesh

S. AYHC

Beg 109-3

6-2

Q. A newborn foal must drink the mare's first milk. What is this milk called?

A. Colostrum

S. HIH

940

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7-3

Q. Most foals should be born within how many minutes?

A. Thirty

S. HIH

950

8-4

Q. What type of wounds have clean straight edges and often bleed quite freely?

A. Incised

S. HIH

440-1

End One-On-One (Ask for alternate)

Begin Open Questions

9.

Q. What horse coat color is smoky or mouse colored with a black mane and tail?

A. Grullo

S. HIH

140-1

10.

Q. Name the ideal slope of the shoulders in degrees.

A. 45-50 degrees

S. HIH

230-5

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

11.

Q. How many pounds of hay does the average 1000 pound horse need per day?

A. 15

S. HIH

420-2

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Bonus Question

12.

Q. Name 3 of the 5 main nutrients a horse needs.

A. Water, Energy, Protein, Vitamins, Minerals

S. AYHC

Adv 302-1

Resume Open Questions

13.

Q. What tool is used to determine the location of a painful area in the foot of a lame horse?

A. Hoof Tester

S. HIH

530-3

14.

Q. What is the most essential, easily available and often overlooked nutrient?

A. Water

S. YLM

Beg 104-1

15.

Q. What is another name for eating feces?

A. Coprophagy

S. HIH

425-6

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

16. Three Parts

Q. What are the three breeds the American Paint Horse Association will allow?

A. Quarter Horse, Paint, and Thoroughbred

S. HIH

159-1

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Bonus Question

17.

Q. In 1940, what breed association was formed in Fort Worth, Texas?

A. American Quarter Horse Association (AQHA)

S. HIH

153-1

Resume Open Questions

18.

Q. What is the only draft breed that originated and is recognized as a breed in the US?

A. American Cream Draft

S. HIH

163-1

19.

Q. What two colors are dominant to chestnut in horse genetics?

A. Bay and Black

S. HIH

1040-1

Last Question of the Round

20.

Q. What is an impaction?

A. A blockage of the intestinal tract

S. HIH

435

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

ROUND FOUR

One-On-One

1-1

Q. What is the largest non-formal youth development organization in the United States?

A. 4-H

S: HIH

190D-1

2-2

Q. Is the horse a ruminant or non-ruminant?

A. Non-Ruminant

S: HIH

710

3-3

Q. Define parrot mouth.

A. The lower jaw is shorter than the upper jaw and the incisors don't align.

S: HIH

405

4-4

Q. What are the growths on the inside of the horse's upper leg called?

A. Chestnuts or night eyes

S: 4H HH

8

5-1

Q. What gaits does the Tennessee Walking Horse exhibit that no other breed does?

A. Flat foot walk, running walk, "rocking chair" canter

S: HIH

152-1

6-2.

Q. Where was the first Pony of the Americas born?

A. Mason City, Iowa

S: HIH

167B-1

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

7-3

Q. What is the general term used to describe equipment used in riding and driving horses?

A. Tack

S: HIH

110-5

8-4

Q. A bony enlargement in the groove formed by the splint and cannon bones is called what?

A. Splint

S: HIH

230-4

End One-On-One (Ask for Alternate)

Begin Open Questions

9.

Q. What is another name for the first premolar permanent tooth?

A. Wolf Tooth

S: HIH

240

10.

Q. What are the two most common coat color patterns of the Paint/Pinto horse breeds?

A. Tobiano and Overo

S: HIH

140-1

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

11.

Q. What are the twelve front teeth called?

A. Incisors

S: HIH

240-1

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

Bonus Question

12.

Q. What are three types of colic?

A. Spasmodic, Impaction, Excessive Fermentation, Incarceration, Displacement

S: HIH

435-1 & 2

Resume Open Questions

13.

Q. What is a young horse less than 6 months of age called?

A. Foal

S: HIH

110-5

14.

Q. What type of bedding can cause laminitis or founder?

A. Black Walnut

S: HIH

330-1

15.

Q. What is a horse belonging to a specific breed and having “papers” to document its ancestors called?

A. Registered

S: HIH

110-5

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

16.

Q. Name the condition that is an extension backward of the flexor tendons, caused by tearing or stretching.

A. Bowed Tendon

S: HIH

230-4

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

Bonus Question

17.

Q. What are the four parts of the foregut?

A. Mouth, Esophagus, Stomach, Small Intestine

S: YLM

303-3

Resume Open Questions

18.

Q. A bony enlargement surrounding the bones of the pastern is called what?

A. Ringbone

S: HIH

230-4

19.

Q. What is the most commonly used technique of estimating body weight?

A. Heart Girth Tape

S: YLM ADV

303-2

Last Question of the Round

20.

Q. What is the term for an animal of unknown breeding or ancestry?

A. Grade

S: HIH

110-5

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

ROUND FIVE

One-On-One

1-1

Q. What is the overseeing organization for the sport of Polo in the United States?

A. United States Polo Association

S: HIH

182D-2

2-2

Q. Ossifications of the lateral cartilages resulting from injuries that cause calcium to accumulate and harden is called what?

A. Side bones

S: HIH

230-4

3-3

Q. The average horse will produce how many pounds of fecal material in a day?

A. 28-50 pounds

S: HIH

425-2

4-4

Q. What does USPC stand for?

A. United States Pony Club

S: HIH

199O-1

5-1

Q. During what stage of gestation do the nutritional requirements of the mare increase?

A. The last three months

S: HIH

750-7

6-2.

Q. What is used on horseshoes to take the stress off the nails and stabilize the shoe on the hoof?

A. Clips

S: HIH

515-2

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

7-3

Q. What does the term photoperiod refer to?

A. Exposing horses to artificial light

S: AYHC

Int. 226-3

8-4

Q. What is another name for strongyles?

A. Bloodworms

S: HIH

430-1

End One-On-One (Ask for Alternate)

Begin Open Questions

9.

Q. When do the temporary corner incisors erupt?

A. 6-9 months of age

S: HIH

405-1

10.

Q. What does HYPP stand for?

A. Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis

S: HIH

1060-6

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

11. What is a class that is judged strictly on the exhibitors ability to fit and show a horse at halter?

A. Showmanship

S: 4H Guide

43

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

Bonus Question

12.

Q. Name 2 of the 4 types of English reins.

A. Plain (Flat or smooth), Laced (or plaited), Web, Rubber

S: HIH

1100-6

Resume Open Questions

13.

Q. What is the star-shaped or circle-like structure near the center of the wearing surface of the permanent incisors?

A. Dental Star

S: HIH

240-3

14.

Q. What shoe should a farrier use to support the rear portion of the hoof in horses with navicular disease?

A. Egg Bar

S: HIH

515-4

15.

Q. How many inches taller should the trailer be than the horse's normal resting position of its head?

A. Ten Inches

S: HIH

115-2

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

16.

Q. A Coggins Test is used to diagnose what disease?

A. Equine Infectious Anemia

S: HIH

630-1

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

Bonus Question

17.

Q. What are 3 symptoms of Potomac Horse Fever (PHF)?

A. Diarrhea, Fever, Depression, Shock, Laminitis

S: HIH

650-1

Resume Open Questions

18.

Q. Horses whose toes point outward or toe-out are referred to as what?

A. Splay-footed

S: HIH

230-2

19

Q. What is the master organ and site for the production of spermatozoa and testosterone?

A. Testicles

S: YLM

227

Last Question of the Round

20.

Q. What hormone is responsible for keeping a mare out of estrus and maintaining pregnancy?

A. Progesterone

S: HIH

930-4

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

ROUND SIX

One-On-One

1-1

Q. The number of permanent teeth depend on the horses what?

A. Gender

S: HIH 240-3

2-2

Q. The common name of the ascarid is what?

A. Roundworm

S: HIH 430-1

3-3

Q. What is examined to determine the age of a horse?

A. Teeth

S: HIH 240-1

4-4

Q. A mare should be immunized for tetanus how many days prior to foaling?

A. 30 days

S: HIH 940

5-1

Q. A farrier uses what tool to make a level bearing surface after the hoof has been trimmed with the nippers?

A. Rasp

S: HIH 530-2

6-2

Q. What is the triangular sesamoid bone situated at the front of the stifle called?

A. Patella

S: HIH 220-3

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

7-3

Q. What is the name of the V-shaped pad in the middle of the sole of the horses hoof called?

A. Frog

S: HIH

525-1

8-4

Q. What does EVA stand for?

A. Equine Viral Arteritis

S: HIH

620-1

End One-On-One (Ask for alternate)

Begin Open Questions

9.

Q. What connects the hoof wall to the coffin bone?

A. Laminae

S: HIH

525-1

10.

Q. Bleeding through the nose, due to the bursting of small blood vessels in the lungs, usually induced by vigorous exercise is called what?

A. Exercise Induced Pulmonary Hemorrhage (EIPH)

S: HIH

810-2

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

11.

Q. What are the three components of blood?

A. Red Blood Cells, White Blood Cells, and Platelets

S: HIH

830-1

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

Bonus Question

12.

Q. What is the most economical protein source supplement fed to horses?

A. Soybean meal

S: AYH

ADV 302-1L

Resume Open Questions

13.

Q. What is a wet mare?

A. A mare nursing a foal

S: HIH

940

14.

Q. A mare in late gestation should eat what % of its body weight in forage?

A. 1.0-1.5%

S: YLM

103-2

15.

Q. What is the name of an infection of where digesting fungi are found in the hoof wall?

A. White Line Disease

S: HIH

505-2

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

16.

Q. What are added to bit mouthpieces to create “leverage?”

A. Shanks

S: HIH

1100-8

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

Bonus Question

17.

Q. What are four purposes for a saddle blanket?

A. 1. Protect the horse's back. 2. Absorb sweat and moisture. 3. Protect saddle. 4. Help saddle fit better

S: HIH

333-5

Resume Open Questions

18.

Q. Where is the hoof wall the thickest?

A. At the toe

S: AYH

Beg 106-1 L

19

Q. During a horse's lifetime, what are the 2 sets of teeth the horse will have?

A. Temporary (Deciduous) and Permanent

S: HIH

240-1

Last Question of the Round

20.

Q. What are 3 measurable, heritable traits in the horse?

A. Body length, weight, height, running speed and reproductive traits

S: HIH

1020-2

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

ROUND SEVEN

One-On-One

1-1

Q. Insulin helps control blood sugar levels. What organ secretes insulin?

A. Pancreas

S: HIH

625-1

2-2

Q. The recommended riding width of a riding arena is what?

A. 36 feet

S: HIH

320-7

3-3

Q. What is the range of scores for body condition of a horse?

A. 1-9

S: 4-H Guide

15

4-4

Q. What type of shoe applies support to the forward third of the frog to help stabilize the coffin bone in horses with laminitis?

A. Heart Bar Shoe

S: HIH

515

5-1

Q. What makes up between 65-75% of an adult horses' body weight?

A. Water

S: HIH

410-7

6-2.

Q. What vision does the horse use to judge distances?

A. Binocular Vision

S: HIH

Beg. 1220-1

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

7-3

Q. What is the top of the vertebrae of the horse where the neck meets the back called?

A. Withers

S: HIH

110-5

8-4

Q. What is the name of the large bone located directly under the gaskin?

A. Tibia

S: HIH

230-2

End One-On-One (Ask for Alternate)

Begin Open Questions

9.

Q. The dried remains of what beetle in alfalfa hay is toxic to horses?

A. Blister Beetle

S: HIH

415-9

10.

Q. Which fat-soluble vitamin (A, D, E, or K) is necessary for the growth and development of normal hoofs?

A. Vitamin A

S: HIH

505

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

11.

Q. Name the type of bit that is made of a soft apple flavored, rubber mouth piece which is very gentle to use and non-allergenic.

A. Happy mouth

S: HIH

1100-10

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

Bonus Question

12.

Q. What does AHC stand for?

A. American Horse Council

S: HIH

1900-1

Resume Open Questions

13.

Q. A horse is softer and more responsive to the bit if they have what type of mouth?

A. Shallow mouth

S: HIH

220-4

14.

Q. Cloudiness of the lens in the eye that results in blindness is called what?

A. Cataracts

S: HIH

1060-5

15.

Q. A healthy foal will normally sleep in what position?

A. On its side

S: AYH

Beg 112-L

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

16.

Q. Name 3 common unsoundnesses or blemishes in the hoof of the horse?

A. Thrush, white line disease, sole bruises, corns, abscesses, sand cracks, navicular and founder

S. HIH

540A

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

Bonus Question

17.

Q. Which paint pattern is associated with lethal white foal syndrome?

A. Frame Overo

S: HIH

1040-3

Resume Open Questions

18.

Q. How many beats are in the lope or canter of the horse?

A. Three

S: 4H HH

16

19.

Q. In a modern cutting competition the horse and rider have how long to demonstrate their ability to cut cattle and prevent them from returning to the herd?

A. 2 ½ minutes

S: HIH

180D-1

Last Question of the Round

20.

Q. In what month would a quarter horse born in March be considered a yearling?

A. January

S: HIH

110-5

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

ROUND EIGHT

One-On-One

1-1

Q. What is the technical term for the disease called heaves?

A. COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) or recurrent airway obstruction

S: HIH

810-3

2-2

Q. A foal normally weighs what percent of the mare's body weight?

A. 9-10%

S: HIH

810-3

3-3

Q. Are horses seasonally monoestrus or seasonally polyestrus?

A. Seasonally Polyestrus

S: HIH

910-5

4-4

Q. Name 2 nutrients that an older horse does not digest as well as a younger horse.

A. Fiber and Protein

S: HIH

450-2

5-1

Q. What is the accumulation of fluid within compartments of the brain resulting in crushing of normal brain tissue called?

A. Hydrocephalus

S: HIH

1060-5

6-2.

Q. What is the minimum suggested stall size for an average size horse?

A. 10 ft. x 10 ft.

S: HIH

320-3

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

7-3

Q. On an English saddle, all stirrups should allow how much space on each side of the rider's foot?

A. ¼ inch

S: YLM

109-2

8-4

Q. The most common packsaddle used is called what?

A. McClellan

S: HIH

1125

End One-On-One (Ask for Alternate)

Begin Open Questions

9.

Q. What do you call a male horse that has retained one or both testicles?

A: Cryptorchid

S: YLM

320-1

10.

Q. What should the dimension of a tie-stall be for an adult horse?

A. 5 ft by 9 ft

S: YLM

107-2

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

11.

Q. How many days does a mare need to be under artificial lighting to see a response?

A. 60

S: HIH

930-3

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

Bonus Question

12.

Q. During what two seasons are barn fires most common?

A. Summer and Winter

S: HIH

340-1

Resume Open Questions

13.

Q. If a horse has the start of a Galvayne's groove how old would the horse be?

A. Approximately 10 years of age

S: HIH 240-4

14.

Q. What are 3 different kinds of grass forages?

A. Fescue, timothy, Bermuda grass, orchard grass, brome grass

S: AHYC

102-2

15.

Q. What is larvicide designed to kill?

A. Fly larvae

S: AYHC Leaders

Adv. 300-2

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

16.

Q. What organ of the digestive system is the primary site of fiber breakdown and digestion by bacterial fermentation?

A. Cecum

S: HIH

710-2

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

Bonus Question

17.

Q. Name the three basic types of muscle fibers?

A. Type I, Type IIA, and Type IIB

S: HIH

850-1

Resume Open Questions

18.

Q. What pinto pattern is the rarest, recessive, and only occurs sporadically?

A. Splashed white (spl)

S: HIH

1040-3

19.

Q. What is another name for pneumovagina?

A. Windsucking

S: HIH

910-1

Last Question of the Round

20.

Q. Which part of the brain controls hormonal control of the reproductive function in the stallion?

A. Hypothalamus

S: HIH

920

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

ROUND NINE

One-On-One

1-1

Q. What is the name of the lower leg bone that is below the knee or hock, and above the fetlock joint on the horse?

A. Cannon

S: HIH

220

2-2

Q. During a normal foaling, will the back feet or front feet come out first?

A. Front Feet

S: HIH

490-4

3-3

Q. Does the horse have monocular or binocular vision?

A. Both

S: HIH

1200-1

4-4

Q. The Darley Arabian, the Godolphin Arabian, and the Byerly Turk are the foundation sires of what breed?

A. Thoroughbred

S: HIH

150-1

5-1

Q. What horse's body part points toward sound first?

A. Ears

S: YLM BEG

111-2 Leader

6-2.

Q. What is another name for an unregistered horse?

A. Grade

S: HIH

210-3

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

7-3

Q. What color of horse has a yellowish or golden body, black mane and tail, black lower legs and no dorsal stripe?

A. Buckskin

S: HIH

140-1

8-4

Q. What are the highly coiled tubes that connect the tip of the uterine horn with an ovary?

A. Oviducts or Fallopian tubes

S: HIH

910-3

End One-On-One (Ask for Alternates)

Begin Open Questions

9.

Q. An adult horse of about 1000 lbs. contains how much blood?

A. 13.2 gallons or 50 liters

S: HIH

830-1

10.

Q. When trailering a horse, what form of protection is recommended to protect the area from the knee to the coronet band?

A. Shipping boots

S: HIH

1150

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

11.

Q. What is the difference between a mare and a filly?

A. A mature female horse over 3 years. Filly is less than 3 years.

S: HIH

110-5

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

Bonus Question

12.

Q. What was the first association for an American breed of horse?

A. American Saddlebred Horse Association

S: HIH

156-1

Resume Open Questions

13.

Q. What breed of horse is mainly used for harness racing, with trotters and pacers?

A. Standardbred

S: YLM Beg

110-2 Leader

14.

Q. What is the recommended time for horses to have their feet trimmed or shod?

A. 4-6 Weeks

S: YLM Int.

221-1 Leader

15.

Q. What is the basic contractile unit of a skeletal muscle called?

A. Sacromere

S: HIH

840-1

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

16.

Q. What connects the hoof wall to the coffin bone?

A. Laminae

S: HIH

840-1

2012 Iowa Junior 4-H Horse Bowl

Bonus Question

17.

Q. Appaloosas have 4 identifiable characteristics which in part or combination will earn registration with the Appaloosa Horse Association. What are the 4 characteristics? Name 4.

A. Coat Pattern, Mottled Skin, Striped hooves, White Sclera around the Eye

S: HIH

158-1

Resume Open Questions

18.

Q. What farrier's tool is used to pare away dead sole from the hoof?

A. Hoof Knife

S: HIH

530-1

19.

Q. An adult horse will void urine approximately how many times in a 24 hour period?

A. 7

S: HIH

425-2

Last Question of the Round

20.

Q. An enlargement below the point of the hock typically seen in Sickle Hocked horses is what blemish?

A. Curb

S: HIH

230-4.