

Mississippi 4-H Horse Bowl Questions

- 1) What is the name for a practice that is used to identify mares in estrus?
 - A. Teasing
 - S. Horse Industry Handbook, 930-1

- 2) When traveling long distances, how often should a horse be offered water?
 - A. Every 3-4 hours.
 - S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, A301-2L

- 3) What stimulus induces the growth of a horse's winter hair coat?
 - A. Shortened photo-period (day-light)
 - S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, A304-2L

- 4) To what side of the heart does blood return from the body?
 - A. Right side
 - S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, B119-1L

- 5) What problem develops from too much Vitamin D?
 - A. soft tissue calcification
 - S. Evans

- 6) Name the wedges-shaped area of the ovary from which ova are shed.
 - A. Ovulation fossa
 - S. Horse Industry Handbook, 910-4

- 7) What type of martingale allows the rider to maintain contact with the bit at all times?
 - A. Running martingale
 - S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, B108-3L

- 8) Approximately how much blood does a 1000 lb. Adult horse have?
 - A. 13.2 gallons or 50 liters
 - S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, B119-2L

- 9) What is the function of insulin?

- A. To control blood sugar levels and utilization of sugar in the body.**
- S. Evans**

10) What are alleles?

- A. Genes that are located at the same physical position on a chromosome.**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 451**

11) What are the two most common calculations used to evaluate the energy content of horse feeds?

- A. Relative feeding value (RFV); Total digestible nutrients (TDN); Digestible energy (DE)**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 209**

Bonus Question

12) Name four basic styles of English girth.

- A. String / Elastic-end contour leather / Threefold leather / Balding leather / Web / Humane**
- S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1100-3**

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

- A. Red Clover**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 730-6**

14) What two factors determine hoof size?

- A. Heredity and nutrition**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 505-1**

15) Name four types of open wounds?

- A. Incision, laceration, tears (avulsion), punctures, penetrating wounds, abrasions**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 440-1**

16) Name four functions of the American Horse Show Association.

- A. Sanctioning various types of shows – keeps all records – licenses judges and stewards – handles disciplinary measures – awards annual prizes – compiles annual rule book.**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 422**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

17) What is the difference between true and false ribs?

- A. True ribs attach to the sternum by cartilage – false ribs connect to each other by cartilage and then to the sternum**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 97**

18) Name three things whose length are determined by shoulder angle.

- A. Length of neck, Length of back, Length of stride, Depth of heart girth**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I223-2L**

19) Give two reasons why you do not need to add Vitamin B to a horse's ration.

- A. Good quality hay is an excellent source, significant amounts are produced in the horse's large intestines**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 241**

20) What is the Nervous System made up of?

- A. The brain, spinal chord, associated nerves, and special senses.**
- S. The Horse – Evans 89**

21) Name three functions of the alimentary canal.

- A. Digest food, absorb nutrients, eliminate remaining food waste**
- S. Evans**

22) What are “trace minerals”?

- A. Minerals that are found in small quantities in feedstuffs and are required in small quantities by the body.**
- S. Equus Magazine – Glossary & FCH, 267 &(FCH) 407**

23) What is the first step in treating and abscess?

- A. Open the affected area and allow it to drain.**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, Adv. 334-2L**

24) Name three paths of physiological water loss from a horse's body.

- A. Feces, Sweat, Urine, and Respiration**
- S. The Horse – Evans & FCH, 245 & (FCH) 3,4**

25) For a horse's ration, approximately what percentage of the body weight should be long stemmed roughage?

A. 0.75% - 1%

26) Streptococcus equi was first described in 1988 as the bacteria causing what disease?

A. Strangles

27) How do you measure the size of an English saddle?

A. Distance from the saddle nail to the mid-point of the cantle

28) What is the tissue of the outside of the coffin bone that is attached to the horny tissue?

A. sensitive laminae

29) What determines the amount of energy required by a muscle?

A. How fast it is contracting

30) On what continent did Equus originate?

A. North America

S. The Horse – Evans, 4

31) Name the Genus of the living members of the horse family.

A. Equus

S. The Horse – Evans, 13

32) What is the name for an inflammation of the udder?

A. Mastitis

S. The Horse

33) What is the name for dark spots on a white cornet band?

A. Distal spots

S. The Horse – Evans, 83

34) Horses with sickle hocks are predisposed to what problem?

A. Curbs

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I229 – 2L

35) What is the name for a protrusion of intestine through the abdominal wall into the skin pouch that holds the testicles?

- A. Scrotal Hernia**
- S. Evans**

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

- A. Wheat**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, A302-2L**

37) What color are the eggs of the nose bot fly?

- A. Blackish**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I200-3L**

38) 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. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, B118-1L**

39) Explain the difference between roan and gray.

- A. Roan -born with the same proportion of white hairs as will be present in each successive coat. Gray – each new coat adds more and more white hairs until the horse appears white.**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 81**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

40) 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**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

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

- A. Gives horse something to brace against instead of the door – Safety mechanism to keep horse in trailer in case door or ramp should come open**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I201 – 1L**

42) What is the main reason for using a web stall guard?

- A. To allow more air circulation into a stall, alleviate boredom so the horse can see, keep horse in the stall, replace the door**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 1100-12**

43) How many pairs of chromosomes are responsible for the sex of a foal?

- A. One pair**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 461**

44) What is currently the only surviving species of wild horse native to Eastern Asia?

- A. Przewalski Horse**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 11**

45) Where in the horse's digestive system would you find bot larva attached?

- C. Stomach**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 588**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

46) 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**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

47) Give two functions of clips on horseshoes.

- A. Stabilizes the shoe on the foot, and takes stress off the nails**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I231-2L**

48) When training a young horse what must be specific and consistent?

- A. Cues**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 672**

49) Name three factors that influence the water requirements of a horse.

- A. Air temperature, activity level, function (pregnant, lactating), feed intake, type of feed**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 245**

50) What is the “key” to a successful parasite control program?

- A. Interruption of the parasite’s life cycle**
- S. Horse Industry Handbook, 430-4**

51) What is the skin color of a purebred Arabian?

- A. Skin is ALWAYS black no matter what the coat color.**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 96**

52) What is the most economical protein supplement fed to horses?

- A. Soybean meal**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leaders Manual & The Horse – Evans & FCH, Adv. 302-1L & (Evans) 256 & (FCH) 142**

53) What is the most common blemish of the hind limbs?

- A. Capped Hock**
- S. The Horse – Evans & Color Atlas of Horse Anatomy – McCracken, 164 (CAHA) 32**

54) Describe a “pig-eye”

- A. Eye that is too small for the size of the head**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, A323-1L**

55) The short estrus period soon after foaling is called what?

- A. Foal Heat**
- S. Horse Industry Handbook, 940-5**

56) The hair coat of the foal will be a solid color, but with each consecutive hair coat, more and more white hairs will be added until what color becomes evident?

- A. Gray**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 81**

57) What is the primary function of the sole of the foot?

- A. Primary function is protection.**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I206-2L**

58) Name the breed of draft horse that is believed to have had an infusion of Arab and Barb (hot blooded) ancestry.

- A. The Percheron**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 69**

59) What system produces chemical substances called hormones?

- A. The endocrine system**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 126**

60) 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. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I231-3L**

61) What is the purpose of an anti-sweat sheet?

- A. It helps wick moisture away from the horse's body after a heavy workout.**
- S. Speeds up the cooling process through evaporation.**
- Horse Industry Handbook, 1100-12**

62) What is the best way to control hemorrhage?

- A. Apply a pressure bandage**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 609**

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

- A. "Island" or draft type, and American type**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 58**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

64) Name 4 things that induce a higher rate of hoof growth.

- A. Warm temperatures – Irritation or injury to sensitive structures – Increased exercise or wear – Optimum level of feed intake – High heart rate – Age of animal (younger-grows faster) – Stimulation of sensitive structures by massage – Counter-irritants or blisters**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I206-2L**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

65) Name the three major parts of the cardiovascular system of the horse.

A. Blood – Vessels – Heart

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, B119-1L

66) What is the name of the state in which the first American racetrack was built?

A. New York

S. The Horse – Evans, 117

67) What is the hardest part of the horse to keep sound?

A. Forelegs

S. The Horse – Evans, 158

68) Where was the Fox Trotting horse developed in the nineteenth century?

A. Ozark Mountains of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas

S. The Horse – Evans, 41

69) Where are the intercostals muscles located?

A. Between the ribs

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 895-1

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

70) Where are genes located?

A. Genes are located on chromosomes.

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, A335-1L

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

71) Name four different types of horse trailers.

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

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, A301-1

72) What is the term used to describe when a nail is being driven too close to the sensitive laminae?

A. Quicking

S. The Horse – Evans, 745

73) Which breed is the only breed to be named after an individual horse?

- A. Morgan**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 36**

74) What are oat groats?

- A. Oats with hulls removed**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 760-6**

75) 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**

76) What is another name for “equine distemper”?

- A. Strangles**
- S. The Horse – Evans & FCH, 96 & (FCH) 405, 173**

77) On what part of the horses do stable flies prefer to feed on?

- A. On the horse’s legs, with the largest number on the lower legs and flanks.**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leaders Manual & The Horse – Evans, Adv. 300-1L & (Evans) 642**

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

- A. To reduce parasites**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 275**

79) What leg marking runs from the coronet to just below the knee?

- A. Stocking or full stocking**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 83**

80) What is the purpose of panniers?

- A. To carry supplies.**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, B118-1L**

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

- A. Selenium**

S. The Horse – Evans, 234

82) In reference to feed processing, what is the term for grain that passes through rollers with corrugated surfaces?

A. Crimping

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I202-2L

83) What gland secretes insulin?

A. The pancreas

S. Evans

84) What are immunoglobins?

A. Antibodies

S. Evans

85) What is the general term for the bacteria and other microorganisms that normally reside in the large intestine?

A. Gut Flora

S. Evans

86) Why is it important for a horse to have a “clean” throat latch?

A. So it may flex at the poll and perform while breathing correctly.

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I223-2L

87) In reference to “Body Condition Score”, name three of the six body sites that are evaluated.

A. Back, Neck, Withers, Ribs at midbarrel, Behind the shoulder at forerib, Tailhead

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I203-2L

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

88) The horse is classified as a nonruminant herbivore. What does this mean?

A. The horse is a roughage eater.

S. American Youth Horse Council Manual, B103-1L

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

89) Name five vital signs that are assessed when examining a horse.

- A. Temperature, Respiration, Mucous Membranes, Pulse, Capillary Refill Time, Skin Pliability**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Manual, B115-1L**

90) What is the recommended amount of pasture per horse?

- A. At least 2-3 acres per horse or any acreage with explanation**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 276**

91) Hackney Ponies are divided into two classes at shows. Name one of the two classes.

- A. Cob-tail/Hackney class OR Long-tail/Harness class**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 154**

92) 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**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

93) What are two functions of the hackamore knot?

- A. To attach reins and adjust the size/fit of the bosal**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 648**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

94) 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**

95) Why can foals and growing horses usually be fed in groups with little problem?

- A. Dominance hierarchies or pecking orders have not yet become strongly established.**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 710-8**

96) Which draft horse breed has registered more per year than all other draft breeds combined?

- A. Belgian**

S. The Horse – Evans, 73

97) What do bones do?

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

S. The Horse – Evans, 90

98) Name four things that can cause skin and hair problems in horses.

A. Nutritional Deficiencies (shortage in the diet); Chemical Irritants; Skin Infections; Freezing; Sunburn; Trauma (bruising); External Parasites

S. Evans

99) What is meant by the term “silent heat”?

A. When the mare fails to show behavioral signs of estrus.

S. The Horse – Evans & FCH, 327 & (FCH) 235

100) What type of hay is higher in calcium and protein?

A. Legume hay

S. American Youth Horse Council Leaders Manual & FCH & Horse Industry Handbook, Adv. 337-2L & (FCH) 64 & (HIH) 750

101) Muscles are attached to bones by what tissue?

A. Tendons

S. The Horse – Evans, 90

102) What is the product of a stallion and a jenny called?

A. A hinny

S. The Horse – Evans, 75

103) What type of vision does a horse use to judge distance?

A. Binocular Vision

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, B111-1L

104) How many times a year is a frog naturally shed?

A. Two; every 6 months

S. THE Horse – Evans, 696

105) In what part of the horse's digestive tract does maximum water absorption occur?

A. Small Colon

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, A303-3L

106) What is the name for the tendon located above the hock?

A. Hamstring

S. The Color Atlas

107) What is the name for the unsoundness where the bursa at the top of the horse's head becomes infected?

A. Poll Evil

S. The Horse – Evans & Color Atlas of Horse Anatomy – McCracken & FCH

108) In what part of the horse's digestive tract are soluble carbohydrates digested to simple sugars?

A. Small Intestine

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, A303-1L

109) 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. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, B108-2L

110) On what area of the horse does "wet mange" usually first appear?

A. In the areas of the tail.

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I200-3L

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

111) What is a bowed tendon, and where is it most commonly found?

A. Thickening of the superficial flexor tendon, generally between the knee and the fetlock of front leg.

S. Evans

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

112) Name three things that Vitamin A does for a horse.

A. Reproduction, health of the eye, health of the tissue of nasal passages, lungs, and digestive systems.

S. Evans

113) What is the difference between a Pelham and a Weymouth bridle?

- A. Action – Pelham has only one bit, Weymouth has two bits**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 645**

114) “Milk feces” is a yellow pasty material which indicates what?

- A. The meconium has passed.**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 950-2**

115) What does net energy refer to?

- A. Energy actually used by the animal.**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 208**

116) Why is the hoof wall harder at the toe than at the quarters?

- A. Because the toe is further from the coronary band & therefore more keratinized**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 505-4**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

117) 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**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

118) Name (3) things that a good quality legume hay is higher in than a good quality grass hay.

- A. Energy, Protein, Calcium, Vitamin A, Vitamin B**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I202-1L**

119) What would a brownish-green urine color indicate?

- A. Jaundice, azatoria, tying-up, Monday morning sickness or disease**
- S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 425-2**

120) What are the 5 types of horse body fluids?

- A. Feces, urine, tears, sweat, saliva**
- S. Horse Industry Handbook, 425-2&3**

121) Name three classifications of muscle in the horse’s body.

A. Smooth, cardiac, skeletal
S. The Horse – Evans

122) Exercise involves the conversion of chemical energy to what type of energy?

A. Mechanical
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 820-1

123) What is a fecal egg count?

A. A laboratory procedure used to determine the number of parasite eggs in a fecal specimen.

S. Equus Magazine – Glossary & The Horse – Evans, 264 & (Evans) 647

124) Name three areas of the horse's body where it sweats readily.

A. Base of the ears, chest, neck, flanks, NOT the back

S. The Horse – Evans, 129

125) What is the plaited rawhide part of the hackamore that fits over the nose?

A. A Bosal

S. CES book 1, 34-35

126) Define an "essential" amino acid.

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

S. The Horse – Evans, 219

127) An excess level of phosphorus and a low level of calcium can cause what disease?

A. Big Head Disease

S. Equus Glossary, 11

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

A. The kidneys

S. The Horse – Evans, 118

129) Give another name for the oviducts.

A. Fallopian Tubes

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I226-2L

130) Approximately how long is food in a horse's stomach before it starts passing into the small intestine?

A. 15 minutes

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I201-1L

131) The “1st digital phalanx” is just below what bone.

A. The cannon bone

S. Equestrian Guidelines, 257

132) The ovary is responsible for the production of which two female hormones?

A. Estrogen and Progesterone

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 910-4

133) What breed of horse was developed by the East Coast Indians from the early Spanish horses?

A. Chickasaw

S. The Horse – Evans, 8

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

134) During what stage of the mare’s estrous cycle is the mare receptive to the stallion?

Spell your answer.

A. E S T R U S

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I226-2L

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

135) List 5 signs of colic.

A. Restlessness; Sweating; Yawn; Lie Down; Increased Heart Rate; Decreased Intestinal Motility/Sounds; Pawing; Kicking/Biting at Stomach /Flanks; Crouching; Roll; Pale/Gray Gums

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I228-2L

136) What hormone is responsible for milk let-down and contractions during parturition?

A. Oxytocin

S. The Horse – Evans, 340

137) Why is “balance” the single most important characteristic in equine selections?

A. Because it forms the basics for – Movement, Length of Stride, and Performance

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, I223-2L

138) What is an “obligate parasite”?

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

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 300-1L

139) What does the term “passive transfer of immunity” mean?

A. Foal is born without any protection from diseases. Protective antibodies in the mare become concentrated in the colostrums. Foal consumes these antibodies (immunoglobins) by drinking the colostrums which help to protect the newborn foal against diseases.

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, B112-1L

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

140) Name 4 factors that may cause temperature variation in the individual horse.

A. Time of day, age, sex, ambient temperature, wind, precipitation, level and intensity of activity, disease state

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, B104-2L

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

141) Name 5 ways forage can be processed.

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

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, A302-1L

142) 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

143) Explain the difference between Tetanus Toxoid shot and Tetanus Antitoxin.

A. Toxoid will provide long-term protection and is usually administered annually. Antitoxin is for short-term protection and is usually given in cases where the immunization status of an animal is unknown.

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, B114-2L

144) Give three examples of quantitative traits that horses are bred for.

A. Body weight (pounds); Pulling power (load); Speed (time); Height (hands); Color

S. The Horse – Evans, 634-5

145) What are 4 of the 6 factors that influence deworming programs?

A. Climate, humidity, rainfall, season, concentration of horses per land area, age of horses

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 430-7

146) Name three causes of foal diarrhea.

A. Parasites, diet, viral/bacterial infection, stress, foal heat

S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 950-6

- 147) Name 4 ways in which grains differ nutritionally.
A. Energy, Crude proteins, Vitamins, Minerals, Fiber
S. The Horse – Evans, 252-260
- 148) What is it called when a pigeon toed horse throws the front feet outward while traveling?
A. Paddling
S. The Horse – Evans, 181
- 149) 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
- 150) Name 2 health problems that moldy and dusty hay can create.
A. Heaves and Colic
S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 204-2
- 151) What type of colic is not life-threatening, results from change of diet and can be associated with over excitement?
A. Spasmodic colic
S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 228-1
- 152) What is necrosis?
A. Death of skin or tissue
S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 109-3
- 153) What is the largest tissue mass in the horse's body?
A. Muscles
S. The Horse – Evans, 190
- 154) What is pulmonary hemorrhage?
A. The presence of blood in the respiratory tract after exercise
S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 325-2
- 155) Define the term seasonally polyestrous.
A. The reproductive habits of the mare in which she undergoes multiple estrus cycles only during a circumscribed portion of the year
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 910-5

156) Name the two major components of blood.

- A. Plasma and cells**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 117**

157) Name three registered breeds of horses which the horse's ancestry is 50% Arabian in origin.

- A. Half-Arabian, National Show Horse, Morab, & Pintabian**
- S. The Horse – Evans, 17**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

158) What are wind puffs, and are they a blemish or unsoundness?

A. Wind puffs are soft, puffy, fluid filled swellings occurring around a joint capsule, tendon sheath or bursa. Usually on the lower leg. They are a blemish.

- S. The Horse – Evans, 162**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

159) In reference to wound care, name (4) 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. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, B109-2L**

160) Which layer of the uterus is responsible for the powerful contractions, which expel the foal at birth?

- Myometrium**
- American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 910-3**

161) What two parts of the horse does the deep digital flexor tendon connect?

- The coffin bone to the muscles of the back of the upper leg.**
- Equestrian Guidelines, 259**

162) Give the average temperature, pulse and respiration of a two-week-old foal.

(Accept anything within the ranges) Temperature – 99 to 102 degrees F; Heart Rate – 60 to 130 beats per minute; respiration – 20 to 45 breaths per minute
American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, B112-2L

163) Explain the difference between low ring bone and high ring bone.

- Low Ringbone – arthritis of the coffin joint; High Ringbone – arthritis of pastern joint**
- Equestrian Guidelines, 255**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

164) Name four of the minerals found in a block of trace mineralized salt.

Manganese, Copper, Iron, Iodine, Cobalt, Zinc
American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, A302-2L

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

165) Give (4) reasons why exercising a horse in a swimming pool is beneficial for the horse.

Increases wind; Improves muscle tone; Increases stamina; Prevents concussion to limbs
The Horse – Evans, 784

166) Where are the sebaceous glands located?

Same places as the hair follicles
The Horse – Evans, 129

167) Excessive intake of what vitamin causes calcification of lungs, heart, kidneys, and other organs?

Vitamin D
○ The Horse – Evans, 240

168) Name the two hormones released by the pituitary gland to regulate the estrous cycle.

Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), Luteinizing hormone (LH)
The Horse – Evans, 337

169) What muscle is responsible for the skin moving and the shaking of flies off the horse?

Panniculus muscle
The Horse – Evans, 196

170) Why should you use a tighter curb chain on a half-breed or spade bit?

Limits the rise of the port, avoiding possible injury to the roof of the mouth
The Horse – Evans, 398

171) What three cellular elements is blood composed of?

Red blood cells (erythrocytes), white blood cells (leukocytes), platelets
S. American Youth Horse Council Leader Manual, 830-1

172) What is the most economical protein supplement fed to horses?

**Soybean meal
AYHC Leader Manual**

173) Describe base-wide conformation.

**The horse's feet are wider at the ground than at their origin at the chest
HIH**

174) What does net energy refer to?

**Energy actually used by the animal
Evans**

175) What kind of vision does a horse use to judge vision?

**Binocular vision
HIH**

176) On what area of the horse does "wet mange" usually first appear?

**In the areas of the tail
AYHC Leader Manual**

177) What is the purpose of the flank cinch on a roping saddle?

**To prevent the saddle from flipping forward over the horse's head when the rope is pulled tight by a fighting steer or calf.
AYHC Leader Manual**

178) What is another name for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?

**Heaves
Evans**

179) What is the common name for Equine Spinal Ataxia?

**Wobbles
HIH**

180) What is the product of a stallion and a jenny called?

**A hinny
Evans**

181) Name three types of saddles considered “Forward Seat”.

**All purpose, close contact, dressage
HHH**

182) What type of a cinch would you find on a decker pack saddle?

**Centerfire rigged, single cinch
HHH**

183) What is the main function of a headstall?

**To hold the bit evenly and comfortably in the horse’s mouth
HHH**

184) How and why was the Cooperative Extension Service established?

**By the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 as a way to distribute new research information
to the states.
HHH – 130-1**

185) What is the condition called when a horse has acute abdominal pain?

Colic

186) What is the average age of a filly at puberty?

**12-15 months
The Horse – 2nd Edition**

187) What is the “first milk” a colt receives called?

**Colostrum
HHH – 950-2**

188) What is a horse’s normal rectal temperature?

**99.5 to 101.5 degrees
Horse Anatomy – Plate 53**

189) Name the artery that carries oxygen poor blood from the heart to the lungs?

**Pulmonary Artery
Evans – 111**

190) What is the dominant color of the Lipizzan breed?

Gray
HHH – 174-1

191) What are the functional units of the lung where gas exchange actually occurs?

Alveoli

192) What is reperfusion?

The return of blood flow to tissues starved for a period of time as a result of injury to circulatory structures.
Equus-V 305

193) What is the name of the anti-coagulant in moldy clover hay that can cause blood not to clot?

Dicumerol
HHH – 750-3

194) How many teeth does a mature male horse have?

40

TOSS-UP QUESTION

195) What is the vertebral formula of the horse?

C7T18L6S5Ca15-21
Horse Anatomy – Plate 7

TOSS-UP QUESTION

196) The lowering of oxygen saturation of the arterial blood is called what?

Arterial Hypoxemia
HHH – 810-2

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

197) Name three types of negative reinforcements in training horses.

Punishment, Escape, Avoidance
HHH – 1240-3

198) What is the normal pulse rate for a horse at rest?

28 to 40 pulses per minute
Horse Anatomy – Plate 62

199) Name the type of colic resulting from a blockage of the intestinal tract with normal ingesta or with foreign material.

**Impaction
HIH – 435**

200) Name in order from the smallest to largest the five major lower leg markings?

**Coronet, Pastern, Sock, Half stocking, Stocking
HIH – 140-2**

201) What is the effect of placing a blanket on a horse with a winter coat?

**The blanket compresses the insulating hair fibers and reduces the horse's natural protection against cold.
HIH – 420-1**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

202) What are the five main nutrients that horse's need?

Water, Energy from carbohydrates and lipids, Protein, Vitamins, Minerals

203) What is a sarcoid?

**A viral tumor composed mainly of connective tissues, which appears on the skin and is the most common type tumor in the horse.
Equus – V 305**

204) Which part of the brain controls reproduction?

**Hypothalamus
HIH – 910-5**

205) At what angle should the horse's shoulder be?

45-50 degrees

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

206) Name the three permanent incisors and the age that they appear.

**Centrals – 2 ½ years; Intermediates – 3 ½ years; Corners – 4 ½ years
HIH – 320-3**

207) What are the functions of the larynx?

**Regulates the volume of air entering trachea.
Prevents foreign material entering larynx.
Phonation (vocal sounds)
S. Horse Anatomy – Plate 66**

208) What is normal breathing rate of a standing horse at rest?

**10 to 14 breaths per minute
Horse Anatomy – Plate 67**

209) What causes heat cramps?

**Loss of electrolytes
HHH – 410-1**

210) What is the best way to prevent dental problems?

**Regular Dental Check-ups
HHH – 415-1**

211) Black Hand No. 1 is the foundation sire of the Pony of Americas; he was the result of a mating of what two breeds?

**Appaloosa Mare and Shetland stallion
The Horse – P. 59**

212) What is the term for an open sore that forms just behind a horse's elbow?

**Girth gall
Equus – V 304**

213) What is a cloudy, opaque appearance of the eye called?

Cataract

214) There are how many irregularly shaped flat bones that make up the skull?

**34
The Horse – P 59**

215) How much milk does an average size mare produce daily?

9 to 11 quarts
Horse Anatomy – Plate 69

216) What is the normal gestation of a mare?

335-350 days
Evans – P. 547

217) What type of internal parasite primarily affects foals and young horses?

Ascarids
HHH – 430-1

218) What is the term for a foot disease characterized by the degeneration of the frog and a thick, foul smelling discharge?

Thrush
Equus – V 302

219) In reference to packing, what is the manta?

A piece of canvas used to throw over a pack load as a cover to protect it.
HHH – 1125-3

220) What is the name of the thoroughbred ridden by General Custer in the Battle of Little Big Horn?

Vic
Evans – P 20

221) What is caused by Streptococcus equi infection?

Strangles/Distemper
HHH – 615

TOSS-UP QUESTION

222) What body condition score would you assign a horse with an obvious crease down his back, patchy fat appearing over ribs, and bulging fat around tailhead?

9 – extremely fat
HHH – 425-3

223) What are known as the filters in the circulatory system?

Lymph nodes

The Horse – P 174

224) What is the most effective treatment for Recurrent Airway Obstruction?

**Keep horse outdoors 24 hours/day on pasture only.
Equus – P 298**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

225) What are the three types of western headstalls?

**Split ear, Slip ear, and Conventional
HIH – 1100-8**

226) When hay is green it possesses larger quantities of beta-carotene, therefore making green hay richer in what vitamin?

**Vitamin A
HIH – 750-2**

227) What is the essential component of the hemoglobin of the red blood cells?

**Iron
The Horse, 2nd edition**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

228) What are the four things to remember in the show ring?

Confidence, Cooperation, Consideration, Carefulness

229) How many permanent teeth does a mare have?

**36
BEG – 105-1 Leader**

230) What are erythrocytes?

**Red blood cells
Evans – P 117**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

231) Name the four components of the horse's top line?

**Withers, Back, Loin, Croup
HIH – 220-6**

232) The American pony is the result of crossing what two breeds?

Shetland and Hackney

Evans – P 66

233) What are the main functions of the mouth?

Masticate feed and wet it with saliva

The Horse – P 190

234) What is another name for moon blindness?

Equine Recurrent Uveitis

Equus – V 298

235) What is a small organism that lives on or in and at the expense of a larger organism called a host?

Parasite

The Horse – P 617

236) What important protein does clostrum contain?

Immunoglobulin antibodies

Evans – P 427

237) What is the responsibility of the urinary system?

Removes fluid waste materials from the body

Evans – P 119

238) What disease is usually seen in very fit horses, with signs of being reluctant to move and possibly seeming stiff all over?

Typing-up

The Horse – P 611

239) What term is used to describe the failure of the immune system to form?

Combined Immunodeficiency (CID)

HH – 335-3

240) How many pairs of ribs does a horse have?

18 pair

241) In a horse how many pairs of ribs are true and how many are floating?

8 true; 10 floating

242) Of all of our domestic animals, which animal has the lowest reproductive efficiency?

**Horse
HIH – 910-4**

243) What disease in foals is called “shaker foal syndrome” because of marked muscle tremors?

**Botulism
The Horse – P 603**

244) What is parrot mouthed?

**Lower jaw is shorter than upper jaw
HIH – 1060**

245) What fruit did the Palomino name derive from?

**Grape, Palomino grape-golden grape of California.
Evans – P 50**

246) Where is the small intestine located in the horse?

**Between stomach and cecum
Evans – P 190**

247) What is the term that refers to any inflammatory disease of the lungs.

**Pneumonia
The Horse – P 597**

248) What is the name for the tendon which acts to straighten a joint?

**Extensor tendon
Equus – V 298**

TOSS-UP QUESTION

249) What amount (percentage) of dry forage should a horse consume daily?

**One percent of its body weight
HIH – 730-1**

250) When a horse sees the same scene with both eyes at once is called what type of vision?

Binocular vision

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

251) What are the four stages of a fly's life cycle?

**Egg, Larva, Pupil, Adult
HHH – 415-1**

252) Approximately what percent of total body calcium is contained in the skeleton and teeth?

**99%
Feeding & Care of Horse, 2nd Ed. P.2**

253) What are the long, slender thread-like structures that are paired and contain genetic material?

**Chromosomes
The Horse – P 447**

254) What is the function of the pancreas?

**Produces insulin
Evans – P 127**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

255) There are seven different types of western saddles, name four.

**Pleasure/Trail, Endurance, Reining, Roping, Cutting, Barrel Racing, Equitation,
Gymkhana
HHH – 1100-1**

256) Horses have how many pairs of chromosomes?

**32
The Horse – P. 447**

257) How many pounds of oats can a one-quart can hold?

2 pounds

Equus – V 298

258) To be considered a business rather than a hobby by the IRS, how many years must a horse business make a profit?

**2 out of every 7 years
HIH – 1360-2**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

259) Name the five regions of the spinal column.

**Cervical, Thoracic, Lumbar, Sacral, Coccygeal
The Horse – P. 96**

260) What are two reasons the front legs are more likely to be injured?

They carry 60% of the weight, they strike the ground harder, and knock obstacles out of the way of the hind legs

261) What bacterium is usually present in the affected tissues of the hoof?

**Fusobacterium necrophorum
Horse Anatomy**

262) What is the average length of the estrous cycle in the mare?

**21-23 days
The Horse – P. 323**

263) What is the tying-up syndrome?

**A muscular disease that follows prolonged, hard exercise
Horse Anatomy – Plate 17**

264) A registered miniature horse cannot exceed how many inches?

**34 inches
HIH 154-1**

265) A normal foal weighs what percent of the mare's body weight?

**9-10%
HIH 940-5**

266) How long before parturition will the pregnant mare's teats begin to wax?

2-4 days
Evans – P. 417

267) What is the primary sign of iron deficiency?

Anemia
The Horse – P. 233

268) What does EPSM stand for?

Equine polysaccharide storage myopathy
Equus – V 298

269) What is the primary vector that transmits equine encephalomyelitis?

Mosquitoes
HHH – 104-2

270) Where in the digestive tract are amino acids synthesized?

Large intestine
HHH – 710-2

271) What is Banamine and what is it used for?

A non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug used to control inflammation and pain primarily associated with colic and muscle injuries
Equus – V May 2001

272) What is the most economical protein supplement fed to horses?

Soybean meal
AYHC Leader Manual

273) Describe base-wide confirmation.

The horse's feet are wider at the ground than at their origin at the chest
HHH

274) What does net energy refer to?

Energy actually used by the animal
Evans

275) What kind of vision does the horse use to judge distance?

Binocular vision

HHH

276) What is the purpose of a flank cinch on a roping saddle?

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

AYHC Leader Manual

277) What is another name for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?

Heaves

Evans

278) What is the common name for Equine Spinal Ataxia?

Wobbles

HHH

279) What is the product of a stallion and a jenny called?

A hinny

Evans

280) Name three types of saddles considered "Forward Seat".

All purpose, close contact, dressage

HHH

281) What type of cinch would you find on a decker pack saddle?

Centerfire rigged, single cinch

HHH

282) Name the mineral needed for blood coagulation?

Potassium

Lewis – 37

283) Where is the white line located?

At the junction of the hoof wall and sole

Evans P 65

284) What is the swelling of the tarsocrural joint capsule called?

**Bog Spavin
Horse Anatomy – Plate 32**

285) What breed of the horse is noted for having Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis?

**Quarter Horse
HH –1060-3**

286) What joint corresponds to the human knee?

Stifle

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

**Amino Acids
Evans – P 219**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

288) Name four vices of horses that are dangers to man.

**Biting and nipping, striking, rearing, kicking, charging, and crowding
The Horse – P 182**

289) What type of test is a Coggins test?

**Agar Gel Immuno diffusion test
Evans – P 601**

290) What is the spasmodic muscle contraction that produces heat to help maintain body temperature?

**Shivering
Evans – P 192**

291) What makes up the central nervous system?

Brain, Spinal cord, and Brain stem

292) What is a sweet itch?

**A hypersensitivity to the saliva of one or more tiny flying insects
Equus-V 298**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

293) Name three advantages to gelding a horse.

**Less prone to injury, Easier to care for, Easier to haul
The Horse, 2nd Edition**

294) What are electrolytes?

**Simple inorganic compounds that dissolve in water and are essential for many of
the chemical processes in the body.
Equus-V May 2000**

295) How is dominance in horses established?

**Fighting
Evans – P 628**

296) Why is creep feeding of foals recommended when foals are 30-60 days old?

**Mare's milk declines 30-60 days after birth and by 90 days most mares do not
produce enough milk to meet foal's nutritional needs
HIH – 950-5**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

297) What are the five types of walk in a dressage test?

**Working walk, collected walk, medium walk, extended walk, free walk
The Horse – P 174**

298) What is the syringe-like device used for giving large pills to a horse called?

**Balling gun
Equus – 11**

299) What is the term for soft, fluid-filled lumps usually found near the fetlock joint?

**Windpuffs
Equus-V 301**

300) How far up the leg does the stocking go?

The entire cannon, but not the knee or hock

301) What is colostrums?

Thick, extra-rich milk secreted by the mare's mammary glands before a foal's birth which provides the foal with temporary immunity against infectious disease

Equus-V May 2000

302) Three day event competition involves which three tests?

Dressage, cross country, stadium jumping

Evans – P 155

303) What is the position of a properly driven horseshoe nail?

Parallel to the tubules in the hoof wall

Evans – P 43

304) What gait is the Peruvian Paso known for?

Termino gait

Evans – P 43

305) What does the ACDHA stand for?

American Cream Draft Horse Association

Equus-V 301

306) Name one function that sodium, potassium, and chloride are essential for.

Fluid balance, nerve and muscle function, and acid/base balance

HHH – 820-2

307) What is a horse's largest organ?

Liver

Horse Anatomy – Plate 54

308) The soluble carbohydrates are digested and absorbed where?

Small intestines

Evans

309) Which organ in the digestive system is responsible for the horse's gut sounds.

Cecum
HHH – 710-712

310) What protects the brain?

Cranial Cavity
Evans – P 90

311) What are the birdcatcher spots?

Small, white spots on a colored horse
Equus-V 290

312) What do the letters W.P. and E.C. stand for when dealing with insecticides?

Wettable powder and emulsifiable concentrates
HHH – 415-7

313) What is blood spavin?

A varicose vein enlargement in the area of the hock

314) What is the required combined weight of the saddle and jockey for colts and fillies running the Kentucky Derby?

Colts – 126 pounds, Fillies – 121 pounds
HBM

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

315) Name the four classifications of bones in the horse.

Long, short, flat, irregular
Evans – P 90

316) How many bones are in the horse's skeleton?

205 bones
Horse Anatomy – Plate 6

317) Exercise involves the conversion of chemical energy to what type of energy?

Mechanical
HHH

318) Horse's with thin brittle hoof walls can benefit from being fed what nutrient?

**Biotin, calcium
Lewis – 214**

319) What is the general name for cracks in the hoof wall?

**Sand cracks
Evans – P 166**

320) What is proud flesh?

**The excessive growth of granulation tissue within a wound that inhibits closure
of the skin
Equus-V 290**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

321) Give two reasons for putting a hot poltice on a horse?

**To increase blood supply to an injured area, or to draw out infection from an
abscess or puncture wound
HHH – 440-446**

322) What is wolf tooth?

**Small, inconstant first upper premolar which is usually extracted
Horse Anatomy – Plate 48**

323) What breed of horse is known as the “aristocrat” of the showing?

**Hackney
HHH – 170-1**

324) What term is used to describe a short, quick, high, and often choppy stride?

**Trappy
Evans – P 223**

BONUS QUESTION ATTACHED

325) Give three functions of the horse's kidneys.

Filter blood; Control water balance; Control pH; Control level of electrolytes

Evans – P 119

326) Gene pairs that are not identical are called what?

**Heterozygous
Evans – P 451**

327) What are keg shoes?

**Pre-sized horse shoes
Evans – P 731**

328) What is the name for a shoe with a convex bar connecting at its heels?

**Egg-bar shoe
Equus-V 290**

329) What is a bony growth at the point where the cannon and hock attach?

Bone Spavin

330) What is the average hoof growth rate for all horses?

**Three-eighths inch (1cm) per month
HIH 505-6**

331) At what age should a vaccination program start?

**3 months
The Horse – P. 564**

332) At what age do permanent incisor teeth appear?

**2-3 years
HIH – 405**

333) What is a response that is learned through practice called?

**Conditioned response
HIH – 1240-1**

334) What are founder rings?

**Visible ridges and grooves resulting from disturbance of growth in the
foundered foot
Equus-V 290**

335) What is meant by parturition?

Delivery of foals

336) Name the equine disease that is characterized by a respiratory illness, peripheral edema, and abortion?

**Equine viral arteritis
Evans – P. 598**

337) What is the most common infectious respiratory diseases of the horse?

**Influenza
BEG – 104-2**

338) When referring to the process of a disease, what does acute mean?

**Symptoms appear quickly
The Horse – P. 332**

339) What part of the digestive tract is the primary site for absorption?

Small Intestine

340) What is the frog?

**Wedge-shaped soft horn structure on the underside of the hoof
Equus-V 266**

341) Equine sweat is hypertonic, what is this.

**It contains a significant amount of salts, primarily sodium and potassium.
HHH – 860-3**

342) Name three poisonous trees found in North America.

**Black locust, black chestnut, chokecherry/wild black cherry, elderberry, horse chestnut/buckeye, oak, red maple
Equus – P. 298**

343) What is the production of milk called?

Lactation

344) What is the preferred grain of horse people?

Oats
HHH – 760-6

345) What part of the horse's foot provides traction and absorbs shock?

Frog
HHH – 525-1

346) Name three systems for the horse's body that use smooth muscles?

Digestive, respiratory, urogenital, circulatory
HHH – 840-841

347) How does a mule shoe differ from a horse shoe?

Much narrower
Evans – P 734

348) What is an umbilical hernia?

Protrusion of the intestines through an opening in the muscle.
S. Evans – P. 519

349) What is an abscess?

A pus filled cavity formed in tissue
Equus-V 260

350) What is the coronary cushion?

The elastic portion of the coronary band
HHH – 505-5

351) List four ways grain can be processed for horse feed.

Grinding, dry rolling, crimping, pelleting, steam rolling, extruded
HHH – 760-9

352) What is the normal length of gestation of a mare?

11 ½ months
HHH 940-3

353) What is the disorder that is associated with dysfunctions of the larynx causing roaring?

**Laryngeal Hemiplegia
HIH 810-3**

354) What do we call the unborn animal as it develops in the uterus?

Fetus

355) What is a non-infectious disorder of the central nervous system in newborn foals?

**Neonatal Maladjustment Syndrome
HIH 950-8**

356) What is the largest tissue mass in the horse's body?

**Muscles
Evans – P 99**

357) What is respiratory frequency?

**Number of breaths taken in a minute
HIH 810-1**

358) What endocrine gland regulates the basic metabolism?

**Thyroid gland
Evans – P 127**

359) Why are the sensitive structures of a horse's hoof called sensitive?

**They contain blood vessels and nerve endings
HIH 505-2**

360) Secretariat won the Belmont Stakes in record time – what was it?

**2 minutes and 24 seconds
Evans – P 223**

361) What part of the hoof supports the primary weight of the horse?

**Hoof wall
HIH 505-4**

362) Who was the first man to breed quality mules in the United States?

**George Washington
Evans**

363) How many foals and what colors for each are produced from 100 successful matings between a palomino stallion and palomino mare?

**50 palomino, 25 chestnut, and 25 cremello
Evans**

364) What is the most feasible, non-chemical means of breaking the fly life cycle?

**Removing breeding material
HHH**

365) Where was the raising and racing of race horses centered in colonial America?

**Virginia
Evans**

366) Fullering, web, and branch are parts of what?

**Horseshoe
Evans**

367) What word is defined as any deviation in structure or function that interferes with the horse's intended use or performance?

**Unsoundness
HHH**

368) Give six symptoms of colic.

**Restlessness, sweating, kicking at the belly, nipping at the belly, pawing, rolling
HHH 440-2**

369) Define the "stride stance phase" of a horse's gait.

**One or more limbs are in contact with the ground during the stride.
Evans**

370) Name the breed of horse that has a natural running walk.

**Tennessee Walking Horse
Evans**

371) Simultaneously, blood enters the right atrium from the body and the left atrium from where?

**The lungs
Evans**

372) Name 5 grass hays.

**Timothy, canarygrass, orchard grass, bermuda grass, bahiagrass, smooth brome grass, blue grass, bluestem, fescue, wheat grass, rye grass, retop, sudan grass and others.
HHH 750-3**

373) What is the expected ratio of roan to solid colored foals, if a roan stallion is bred to a roan mare?

**2 roan; 1 solid
Evans**

374) How long is a horn fly's life cycle?

**Ten days
HHH**

375) Where did the Haflinger originate?

**Austria
Evans**

376) Name 2 breeds of the Native Horse.

**Chickasaw, American Indian Horse, Spanish Mustang, Spanish Barb, American Mustang, American Bashkir Curly, Rangerbred Horse.
Evans**

377) What animal is known for a dorsal stripe running from mane to tail that is intersected by the arms of cross at the withers?

**Miniature donkey
Evans**

378) Name three of the haircoat colors of the American Morgan Horse Association.

Bay, brown, chestnut, black, palomino, buckskin

379) What is the conformation in which the knees are bent forward called?

**Buck-kneed
Evans**

380) Why is the hoof wall harder at the toe than at the quarters?

**Because the toe is further from the coronary band and therefore more
keratinized.
AYHC Leader Manual**

381) Why is it not possible to predict the exact traits of an unborn foal?

**Because the genetic value of each trait is unknown
Evans**

382) Name the specie of parasite that have vestigial (non-working) mouth parts as adults and feed only in their larval stage, on blood and tissues of the horse's stomach and duodenum.

**Bot or gasterophilus
Evans**

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

**To reduce parasites
Evans**

384) What is the purpose of panniers?

**To carry supplies
AYHC Leader Manual**

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

**Selenium
Evans**

386) In reference to feed processing, what is the term for grain that passes through rollers with corrugated surfaces?

**Crimping
AYHC Leader Manual**

387) What gland secretes insulin?

**The pancreas
Evans**

388) What are immunoglobins?

**Antibodies
Evans**

389) What is the general term for the bacteria and other microorganisms that normally reside in the large intestine?

**Gut Flora
Evans**

390) Why is it important for a horse to have a clean throat latch?

**So it may flex at the poll and perform while breathing correctly.
AYHC Leader Manual**

391) What is the recommended amount of pasture per horse?

**At least 2-3 acres per horse or any acreage with explanation
Evans**

392) When viewed from the rear, which part of the horse's hindquarter should be the widest?

**Stifle area
Evans**

393) What are the two most important aspects of ideal conformation of the forelimbs?

**Slope and angle of the bones, straightness of the limbs
Evans**

394) What are two functions of the hackamore knot?

**To attach reins and adjust the size and fit of the bosal
Evans**

395) Why can foals and growing horses usually be fed in groups with little problem?

Dominance hierarchies or pecking orders have not yet become strongly established.

AYHC Leader Manual

396) Which draft horse breed has registered more per year than all other draft breeds combined?

Belgian

Evans

397) Give four areas of the horse that may be observed for body fat.

Along the top side of the neck, along the withers, in the crease down the topline, over the rib cage, behind the shoulder/over the point of the shoulder, over the hook and pin bone

398) What are the three basic parts of the bridle?

Headstall, bits and reins

HHH 1100-6

399) When should mares be placed under artificial lighting in order to ovulate in mid to late February?

Late November or early December

HHH

400) An adult horse's body is about what percentage of water?

A: 50 percent

S: Horse Science, 28

401) What is the scientific study of how characteristics are passed from parent to offspring?

A: Genetics

S: Horse Science, 20

402) Name 2 methods of restraining a horse.

A: Tying, hobbles, twitches, shoulder roll, etc

S: Evans et al., 247

403) What is the ideal slope of the horse's shoulder?

A: 45 degrees

S: Evans, et al., 71

404) Name 5 conformational defects whose common name refers to another species of animal.

A: Parrot mouth, monkey mouth, ewe neck, goose rump, wasp waisted, herring gaited, calf kneed, pigeon toed, cow hocked, coon footed, pig eyed, roach backed, cow eyed

S: HHH

405) What is the scientific name for the egg?

A: Ovum

S: Horse Science, 16

406) What is the main tube of the respiratory system called?

A: Trachea or windpipe

S: Horse Science, 46

407) What are the units of inheritance called?

A: Genes

S: Horse Science, 20

408) Name 3 different hay types.

A: Legumes, grasses, cereal grains

S: Lewis, 92

409) Name 4 protein supplements that are commonly fed to horses.

A: Soybean meal, peanut meal, fish meal, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, urea, milk protein (dried skim milk, dried buttermilk, dried whole milk, dried whey, casein)

S: HHH

410) Why would the size of the nostrils be important to a horse?

A: Large nostrils allow for maximum air intake
S: Horse Science, 6

411) What is monocular vision?

A: The ability to see separate objects with each eye at the same time
S: Horse Science, 3

412) Name 2 important factors that affect hay quality.

A: Maturity at stage of harvest, forage species and variety, harvest conditions, storage conditions, presence of foreign objects, weeds, pests, and dust
S: HHH, 750-2

413) What is the star-shaped or circle-like structure near the center of the wearing surface of the permanent incisor?

A: Dental star or cup
S: Horse Science, 14

414) Name 3 key factors to consider when purchasing a horse.

A: Budget, Experience of the rider, horse's level of training, breed or breed-type, age/size of rider, age of horse, intended use of horse.
S: HHH, 210-3

415) What is the general term used for the substance emitted by a stallion during breeding?

A: Seminal fluid or semen
S: Evans et al., 365

416) At what part of the mare's cycle is she not responsive to the stallion?

A: Anestrus
S: HHH, 910-5

417) What is a displaced patella of the stifle joint called?

A: upward fixation of patella
S: Horse Science, 11

418) What disease is characterized by swollen or abscessed lymph glands, particularly those under or behind the jaws?

A: Strangles or distemper
S: Equus Glossary, 286

419) What is the name for the flexible quirt that is attached to “California-style” reins?

A: Romal
S: HIH, 1100-8

420) Why is the mare referred to as being polyestrous?

A: Because she cycles continuously throughout the breeding season in the absence of conception
S: Horse Science, 19

421) In inches, how fast does the hoof wall grow per month?

A: Approximately 1/8 to 1/2 inch per month
S: Evans et al., 328

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

A: Contracted heel
S: Evans et al., 721

423) What is a crupper?

A: The name of the piece of harness that fits under the tail
S: Ensminger, 516

424) What percent of slope is needed to provide rapid removal of water without erosion around a horse barn or stable?

A: 2-6%
S: HIH, 320-3

425) What coat color is unique to the Shetland pony?

A: Silver Dapple - a dappled chestnut with silver or white mane and tail
S: Evans et al., 59

426) How many bones are in the sternum?

A: one
S: Evans et al., 90

427) What 2 minerals make up 70% of the horse's body?

A: Calcium and Phosphorus
S: Lewis, 26

428) What grain is the most difficult to overfeed when compared to other grains and why?

A: Oats, because of their high fiber content
S: Evans et al., 251

429) What is Flemin reflex?

A: A reflex exhibited by the stallion when he smells the external genitalia of the mare
S: Evans et al., 387

430) The corner of the mouth should have how many wrinkles with a properly fitted snaffle bit?

A: One or two small wrinkles
S: AYHCLM, B108-3L

431) Explain the differences between a noseband and a cavesson.

A: Noseband – piece of the bridle that encircles the muzzle, attached to the cheekpieces
Cavesson – noseband with a poll strap
S: Equus glossary, 274

432) What type of bit acts like a snaffle or curb combined into one mouthpiece?

A: Pelham
S: AYHCLM, B108-3L

433) Where is the hoof wall thickest?

A: At the toe and becomes thin at the quarters
S: Evans et al., 695

434) A more vertical hind leg action is due to what conformation of the croup?

A: A flatter, more level croup
S: AYHCLM, A323-2L

435) Name 3 areas to which a hackamore applies?

A: Nose, chin, face, poll, jaw, cheeks (not mouth)
S: AYHCLM, B108-2L

436) Why would you place rocks in your horse's feed tub?

A: To prevent him from bolting his grain
S: Evans et al., 183

437) What is the general term for a bacterial infection circulating throughout the bloodstream?

A: Septicemia
S: Equus Glossary, 263

438) How should sodium chloride be fed in a horse's diet?

A: Free choice in the form of block salt, loose salt, or added to feed mix
S: Evans et al., 258

439) Give another name for the following 4 gaits: trot, lope, slow gait, rack.

A: Trot-jog; Lope-canter; Slow gait-stepping pace; Rack-single foot
S: Evans et al., 172

440) Your horse has gone into anaphylactic shock. What is this?

A: An acute, massive, often fatal allergic reaction to an antigen
S: Equus Glossary, 271

441) Hay that is beige in color can be indicative of what two factors?

A: The hay has been sun-bleached or leached of nutrients by rainfall that occurred after cutting, or prolonged storage
S: AYHCLM, A337-1L

442) Name two locations on a roan horse's body that may be solid-colored.

A: The head, neck, lower legs, mane and tail
S: Evans et al., 81

443) What is the Western version of a “standing martingale” called?

A: A tie down

S: HHH, 1100-10

444) What happens when hay is over-cured and baled with too low a moisture content?

A: The leaves shatter and fall off.

S: HHH, 750-4

445) What does TDN stand for?

A: Total digestible nutrients

S: Horse Science, 28

446) Name the two types of cell division.

A: Mitosis and Meiosis

S: Horse Science, 20

447) Name 4 changes that can be observed in the horse as it ages.

A: Drooping of the lower lip, lower or swayed back, deepening of the hollows above the eyes, appearance of gray hairs around eyes and muzzle, angle of the incisor teeth, harder to keep weight on or loss of weight, stiffness in legs/joints

S: HHH, 450-1

448) Yearly fertilizer applications should be applied to pasture at what time?

A: Approximately 1-3 months before the beginning of the growing season

S: Lewis, 1995

449) How many incisors are there in the upper jaw of the stallion?

A: Six

S: Horse Science, 12

450) Name two parts of a horse's large intestine.

A: Cecum, large colon, small colon, rectum

S: Horse Science, 25

451) What is the vertical crack in the side of the hoof called?

A: Quarter crack or sand crack

S: Horse and Horsemanship, 38

452) The horse's skin is composed of two layers. What are they?

A: Epidermis and dermis

S: Color Atlas of Horse Anatomy, McCracken, 5

453) Name four factors that can cause temperature variation in the individual horse.

A: Age, ambient temperature, disease, level and intensity of exercise, precipitation, sex, time of day, wind

S: AYHCLM, B104-2L

454) In liters, what is the capacity of the large colon?

A: 45-90 liters

S: Lewis, 1995

455) What does it mean when a horse is "cooled out"?

A: The horse is neither hot to the touch nor breathing hard

S: Horses and Horsemanship, 27

456) What nutrient is both a lubricant and a regulator of body heat?

A: Water

S: Horse Science, 28

457) What is the function of the cilia in the oviducts?

A: Moving ovum down the oviduct; moving sperm in the opposite direction

S: HIH, 910-4

458) What is a bone spavin and where is it found?

A: A bony growth usually found on the inside lower inside distal joints

S: Horse Science, 11

459) Commonly seen in hard-working horses, what is the term for the condition that results from an excessive amount of synovial fluid in the fetlock joint capsule and or tendon sheath?

A: Windpuffs

S: Color Atlas of Horse Anatomy

460) How is plant maturity of a hay sample visually determined?

A: By the amount of seed heads of grasses or the amount of flowers on the legumes present at the time of harvest

S: HHH, 750-2

461) What does an uneven wear pattern on a horseshoe indicate?

A: Excessive wear due to abnormal gait or breakover; pawing

S: Evans et al., 742

462) What type of pack saddle is best suited for hanging panniers?

A: Crossbuck

S: AYHCLM, B118-1L ; HHH, 1125-1

463) What is the familiar name for the disease caused by the streptococcus equi bacteria?

A: Strangles

S: Your Horse's Health, 6

464) In terms of the horse's skeleton, what is the mandible?

A: The lower jawbone

S: Color Atlas of Horse Anatomy, 41

465) What causes the lub-dub sound of the healthy heart?

A: The sounds are caused by the rush of blood and the closing of the heart valves

S: Color Atlas of Horse Anatomy, 58

466) What group registers and records Thoroughbred horses?

A: The Jockey Club

S: Horses and Horsemanship, 2

467) Cannon, pastern, and foot action are controlled by what two things?

A: Ligaments and tendons

S: Horse Science, 7

468) Synovial joints are classified on the basis of the type of motion. Name four of these joints.

A: Ball and socket, ellipsoid joint, hinged joint, pivot joint, sliding joint

S: Color Atlas of Horse Anatomy, 13

469) What are the threadlike structures that appear in pairs or twins in body cells?

A: Chromosomes

S: Horse Science, 20

470) When referring to foot action, what is meant by height?

A: The amount of elevation in the stride

S: Horses, and Horsemanship, 18

471) Normally, a horse voids how much feces per day?

A: 33 to 50 pounds a day

S: Horse Science, 25

472) Name the part of the digestive tract in order from the stomach (be specific).

A: Stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, cecum, large colon, small colon, rectum

S: AYHCLM, B103-2L

473) What is the general term for a drug that causes the air passages of the lungs to widen?

A: Bronchodilator

S: Equus Glossary

474) Where in the mouth are the canine teeth located?

A: In the interdental space between the incisors and molars

S: Horse Science, 12

475) Name the five gaits of the five-gaited horse.

A: Walk, trot, canter, slow gait and rack

S: Horses and Horsemanship, 46

476) Name two ways that veins are different from arteries.

A: Veins contain a larger blood volume; veins have thinner walls; veins usually have valves

S: Color Atlas of Horse Anatomy, 23

477) What is the term for the conditions where a horse's foot may become smaller at the bottom or ground surface than at the top of the foot?

A: Contracted heels

S: FCH, 392

478) Why would the urine of horses fed legume hay smell stronger than the urine of horses fed grass hay?

A: Because legume hay has a higher protein content, therefore producing a greater amount of ammonia to be excreted

S: Evans et al., 256

479) Why should you not use black walnut shavings in your horse's stall?

A: Black walnut shavings cause acute laminitis and lameness

S: Lewis, 226

480) There are three broad classifications of bits. Name them.

A: Hackamore, curb, and snaffle

S: Evans et al., 406

481) Name 3 signs the mare may show within 24 hours of parturition.

A: Wax on nipples, muscle cramps, frequent urination, nervousness, sweating, walking around stall.

S: Evans et al., 613

482) Where do the muscles that control the leg movements terminate?

A: At the knee and hock

S: Horse Science, 7

483) Which vice is characterized by biting or setting the teeth against the fence or some other object while sucking air?

A: Cribbing

S: Horses and Horsemanship, 45

484) What is the horny growth behind the fetlock joints called?

A: Ergot

S: Horses and Horsemanship, 46

485) What part of the mare's reproductive tract acts as a physical barrier between the vagina and the uterus?

A: Cervix

S: HH, 910-1

486) What age category or group of horses is most prone to botulism?

A: Foals

S: Evans et al., 603

487) Name the primary means through which parasites are spread?

A: Manure

S: HHH, 430-4

488) Shipping wraps should cover what part of the horse's legs?

A: They should extend from the knee or hock downwards, including the coronary band

S: AYHCLM, B101-2L

489) It is estimated that a horse secretes how much saliva in 24 hours?

A: 10 gallons

S: Horse Science, 23

490) When using the "system for scoring of behavioral estrus in mares", what behavior is seen in a mare scoring a 1?

A: Mare is not aggressive towards the stallion, but looks away or is uninterested

S: HHH, 930-2

491) What is the main function of a headstall?

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

S: HHH, 1100-6

492) What are two types of equine encephalomyelitis commonly seen in North America?

A: Eastern EE and Western EE

S: Your Horse's Health, 4

493) Give four symptoms of a horse with Tetanus.

A: Constant excitement; muscle stiffness and rigidity; stiff, stilted tail; elevated tail; erect ear carriage; persistent protrusion of the third eyelid; excessive reaction to

noise and other stimuli; classic “sawhorse” stance; jaw muscle lock (horse unable to eat).

S: AYHCLM, B104-2L

494) In addition to ropers, what other type of rider would you see using “roping reins”?

A: Gymkhana riders (barrel racers)

S: HH, 1100-8

495) In general, what is the most common lameness problem in Standardbred race horses?

A: Inflammation of the hocks

S: Evans et al., 155

496) Define aerobic exercise.

A: Exercise that allows the muscles to utilize oxygen for energy production, heart rate less than 150-160 beats per minute.

S: HH

497) What are bowed tendons and where are they found?

A: They are enlarged, stretched flexor tendons behind the cannon bones

S: Horse Science, 10

498) what type of metal are racing plates generally made from?

A: Aluminum

S: Evans et al., 732

499) What breed of horse must stand 11.2 to 14 hands tall and have Appaloosa coloring to be registered?

A: Pony of Americas

S: Evans et al., 145

500) What conformation defect is predisposed to carpal chip fractures, especially in young racehorses?

A: Calf knees

S: Color Atlas of Horse Anatomy, 11

501) What is forging?

A: Striking the undersurface of the front foot with the toe of the rear foot
S: Horse Science, 7

502) Put the following feedstuffs in order from most energy dense to least: wheat, oats, corn.

A: Wheat, corn, oats
S: Evans et al., 201

503) An excessive consumption of the mineral can cause alkali disease, characterized outwardly by roaching-manes and bob-tails, abnormal hoof wall formation, and lameness. What is the mineral?

A: Selenium
S: Lewis, 478

504) Colostrum contains these proteins that are vital to the initiation of the foal's immune system. What are these proteins called?

A: Immunoglobulins
S: Lewis, 323

505) Using the body condition scoring system can tell you what about your horse?

A: It is used to estimate a horse's fatness; can tell you if your horse is too fat or too skinny
S: Evans et al., 210

506) If you are going to build an indoor jumping arena, how high should the ceilings be, in feet?

A: At least 18 feet
S: Evans et al., 165

507) Name 3 signs of dental problems in a horse.

A: Losing feed when eating, decreased athletic performance, decreased weight, slobbering, head-tilt, bad odor from mouth, difficulty chewing, head-tossing, bit chewing, tongue rolling, tail-wringing, or bucking
S: HHH, 405-1

508) This disease is known to cause pregnant mares to abort, along with causing respiratory disease and occasional paralysis in horses, infected with equid herpesvirus I or IV. What is this disease?

A: Equine Rhinopneumonitis

S: H1H, 610-1