2012 STATE 4-H HORSE BOWL CONTEST
JUNIOR QUESTIONS - ROUND 1

ONE-ON-ONE QUESTIONS:
CH 1  1. What do we call a female foal up to the age of three years? (HH 22)
   **ANS:** Filly

CH 2  2. What color eyes will a white horse have? (ES 45)
   **ANS:** Dark-colored

CH 3  3. Which vitamin is called the “sunshine vitamin”? (ES 123)
   **ANS:** Vitamin D

CH 4  4. Often caused by trauma, what is the name of an enlargement on the point of hock?
   **ANS:** Capped hock (HS 13)

CH 1  5. Name the protective boots that cover the coronary band preventing injury from
   overreaching. (HH 34)
   **ANS:** Bell boots

CH 2  6. The Vas Deferens belongs to what system of the horse? (HS 24)
   **ANS:** The reproductive system

CH 3  7. What are you doing when you are “tacking up” a horse? (HH 20)
   **ANS:** Putting on its bridle and saddle

CH 4  8. How many beats are there in the walk? (ES 70)
   **ANS:** Four

CH 1  9. Where on the horse would you find the horny growth known as the ergot? (HH 9)
   **ANS:** Behind the fetlock joint.

CH 2 10. What is the base coat color of a strawberry roan? (ES 47)
   **ANS:** Chestnut

CH 3 11. To what does the term mastication refer? (HS 27)
   **ANS:** Chewing of feed

CH 4 12. Which breed, popular as a children’s mount, was developed in the rugged hill country
   of Wales in England? (HH 58)
   **ANS:** The Welsh pony.

OPEN QUESTIONS:
13. How many chromosome pairs does a horse have? (HS 18)
   **ANS:** 32
14. Which bone is found between the short pastern and cannon bone?  (HH 49)
   **ANS:** Long pastern

15. What is the name of the part of the hackamore that fits over and around the nose?  (HH 27)
   **ANS:** Bosal

**TOSS-UP QUESTION WITH BONUS:**
16. Olfactory sense is another term for the sense of _________.  (ES 61)
   **ANS:** smell

   **BONUS QUESTION:** Name three ways the horse uses its sense of smell.  (ES 61)
   **ANS:** Locate food, ensure the quality of food and water, identify other horses, identify people, identify objects, smell potential predators or other dangers, identify marked territory of other horses or herds, initiate sexual and breeding behavior.

17. What ingredient makes a “sweet feed” sweet?  (HS 41)
   **ANS:** Molasses

18. A white marking extending from the coronet to the middle of the cannon is called a _________________.  (HH 7)
   **ANS:** Half stocking

19. What is the “skin-pincher test” used to detect?  (ES 164)
   **ANS:** Dehydration

**TOSS –UP QUESTION WITH BONUS:**
20. To what does TPR refer?  (ES 155)
   **ANS:** Temperature, Pulse, and Respiration

   **BONUS QUESTION:** What is the normal temperature, pulse and respiration of the average adult horse?  (HS 51)
   **ANS:** Temperature: 100 – 101.5 degrees Fahrenheit
   Pulse: 45 – 60 beats per minute
   Respiration: 8 – 15 breaths per minute
21. The length and slope of the shoulder tends to correspond with the slope of what other part of the horse? (HS 11)

**ANS:** The pasterns

22. What is a corona? (HH 27)

**ANS:** A saddle pad cut to fit shape of the saddle. It has a large colorful roll around the edge.

23. When does ovulation occur in the mare? (HS 24)

**ANS:** One day before the end of estrus (heat period).

24. What is the common term for COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)? (ES 181)

**ANS:** Heaves

**TIE-BREAKER QUESTIONS:**

1. Name two blind spots of the horse. (ES 59)

**ANS:** In front of the head, under the head, over the horse, behind the horse.

2. What is the name of the part of the digestive tract of the horse found between the small colon and the anus? (HS 28)

**ANS:** The rectum

3. What is the name of the membrane by which the fetus is attached to the uterus? (HS 23)

**ANS:** Placenta
2012 STATE 4-H HORSE BOWL CONTEST
JUNIOR QUESTIONS - ROUND 2

ONE-ON-ONE QUESTIONS:

CH 1  1. The term pony applies to an equine that stands ________ hands or less. (ES 20)
       ANS: 14.2

CH 2  2. Describe the headshy horse. (HS 4)
       ANS: It is a horse that is sensitive about the head, and jerks away when touched.

CH 3  3. Where on the saddle would you find the cantle? (HH 27)
       ANS: At the back of the seat.

CH 4  4. What is the muscular part of the hind leg above the hock called? (HH 9)
       ANS: The gaskin

CH 1  5. What is the disease that can result from a deep puncture wound. (ES 172)
       ANS: Tetanus

CH 2  6. Which of the following is absent in the horse: liver, gall bladder, pancreas? (HS 29)
       ANS: gall bladder

CH 3  7. The horse is a herbivore. What does this mean? (HS 27)
       ANS: It is a plant-eater.

CH 4  8. How has it been established that the horse originated in North America?
       ANS: Through fossil remains (HS 4, ES 5)

CH 1  9. Name a bit used for driving. (HH 30)
       ANS: Half cheek snaffle, Liverpool

CH 2 10. How are the manes of hunters prepared for the show ring? (HH 39)
       ANS: They are usually shortened and thinned, and sometimes braided.

CH 3 11. A harness racers perform one of which two gaits? (HH 59)
       ANS: They either trot or pace.

CH 4 12. What is the name of the outside covering of the horse’s teeth? (HS 16)
       ANS: Enamel

OPEN QUESTIONS:

13. What is a hernia? (HS 13)
       ANS: The protrusion of internal organs through the wall of the body.

14. What percent of the adult horse body weight is made up of water? (HS 32)
       ANS: Between 65 and 75 percent.
15. What is the average total time food takes to travel through the horse’s body?  (ES 114)
   **ANS:** 36 to 72 hours

16. What is Neat’s-foot oil used for?  (HH 29)
   **ANS:** Softening leather.

**TOSS-UP QUESTION WITH BONUS:**
17. Who should you consult for an effective disease prevention program for your horse?
   **ANS:** Your veterinarian  (HS 46)

   **BONUS QUESTION:** Name four measures that you should take to keep your horse healthy and prevent disease or injury.  (HS 45-46)
   **ANS:** Feed your horse a nutritionally balanced ration, provide clean, healthful environment for your horse, carry out a planned immunization and parasite control program, consult a veterinarian when there is a health concern, keep horses well exercised and groomed.

18. Sabino is a variation of the spotting pattern. Sabinos have extensive white on what two parts on the body?  (ES 49)
   **ANS:** The legs and head

19. Name two areas of the horse’s body that are very sensitive to touch.  (ES 65)
   **ANS:** The head, mouth, ears, muzzle, sides of neck, withers, girth area, rib area, flank area, back, lower legs.

20. What is the major action of saliva?  (HS 28)
   **ANS:** It moistens and softens feed so that it can be swallowed.

**TOSS-UP QUESTION WITH BONUS:**
21. Describe the ideal leg conformation.  (HH 11)
   **ANS:** The bones of the legs should be flat, clean, and free from fleshiness and puffiness. The bone should be of adequate strength and substance. They should be set squarely under the body. Feet should point straight ahead.

   **BONUS QUESTION ON NEXT PAGE**
**BONUS QUESTION:** Which of the following conformation faults can be seen when viewed from the side. Calf Knee, Knock Knee, Over at the Knee, Pigeon Toed, Buck Knee.  

**ANS:** Calf Knee, Over at the Knee, Buck Knee

22. Name a piece of tack used to stabilize and prevent a saddle from slipping backward.  

**ANS:** A breast plate or a breast collar  

23. To what species does the modern day horse belong?  

**ANS:** Equus caballus

24. Parasites that affect equines can be divided into two major groups. What are they?  

**ANS:** Internal and external

**TIE BREAKER QUESTIONS:**  
1. Where on the horse would you find a thoroughpin?  

**ANS:** The upper part of the hock and in front of the large tendon.

2. All helmets should be _______________approved.  

**ANS:** ASTM/SEI

3. When riding back to a stable, what safety precaution should be taken?  

**ANS:** Always walk the horse back to the barn to prevent it from running home.
2012 STATE 4-H HORSE BOWL CONTEST
JUNIOR QUESTIONS - ROUND 3

ONE-ON-ONE QUESTIONS:

CH 1 1. What is another name for a young horse’s deciduous teeth? (ES 216)
    ANS: Milk teeth

CH 2 2. The pharynx is a muscular passage that connects with both the ______________
       and the _______________. (HS 28)
       ANS: esophagus and windpipe

CH 3 3. What American breed was developed from Thoroughbred, Norfolk trotter, Barb, Morgan and Canadian pacing ancestors? (HH 58)
    ANS: The Standardbred

CH 4 4. What type of feed may serve as the only feed for idle horses? (HS 37)
    ANS: Forages

CH 1 5. Name three parts of the Western bridle. (HH 27)
    ANS: Crown piece, cheek piece, throatlatch, brow band, bit with shanks, curb strap, reins, split ear headstall, slip ear headstall, or conventional headstall.

CH 2 6. Name two “points” that are parts of the horse’s body. (HH 8)
    ANS: The point of shoulder and point of hip.

CH 3 7. What is the horse’s fastest gait? (ES 76)
    ANS: The gallop

CH 4 8. A mule is the result of crossing a __________ with a __________. (ES 21)
    ANS: a jack (male donkey/ass) with a mare (female horse).

CH 1 9. What are the most common materials from which halters are made? (HH 34)
    ANS: Leather, nylon, rope

CH 2 10. Why is the Tom Thumb bit not a snaffle? (HH 30)
    ANS: It has curb shanks and a curb strap and exerts pressure on the poll and the underside of the jaw.

CH 3 11. What horse color is mousey or smoke colored with black points and dorsal stripe?
    ANS: Grullo (HH 6)

CH 4 12. Which of the two basic types of forages, grasses or legumes, is red clover? (HS 38)
    ANS: Legume
OPEN QUESTIONS:

13. What causes horse mange? (HS 54)
   **ANS:** mites

14. Name a three beat gait. (ES 72)
   **ANS:** Canter

TOSS-UP QUESTION WITH BONUS:

15. What is a contagious disease? (HS 47)
   **ANS:** A contagious disease is one that may be transmitted from one animal to another by direct or indirect contact.

   **BONUS QUESTION:** Name three ways contagious diseases can be prevented. (HS 48)
   **ANS:** 1) Avoiding contact with sick animals. 2) Preventing indirect contact by using clean equipment, trailers, etc. 3) Keep visitors from other stables with manure or dirty clothing from contacting your horse. 4) Vaccinate your animals. 5) Raise animal’s resistance through good feeding and care program

16. Name a disease of horses caused by a protozoa. (ES 174)
   **ANS:** EPM (Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis), Piroplasmosis, or Giardiasis

17. What tool does a farrier use to round the hoof and file off the sharp edges of the hoof? (HH 48)
   **ANS:** Rasp

18. What is the common name for the ascid? (HS 57)
   **ANS:** Roundworm

TOSS-UP QUESTION WITH BONUS:

19. What is the primary energy nutrient for the horse? (HS 33)
   **ANS:** Carbohydrates

**BONUS QUESTION ON NEXT PAGE**
**BONUS QUESTION:** Simple carbohydrates and complex carbohydrates are digested in two different locations. Give an example of each and tell where it is digested.  

**ANS:** Simple carbohydrates – sugars and starches found in molasses, grains and lush green pasture – digested in the small intestine.

Complex carbohydrates – cellulose and other fibers, commonly found in roughages, mature pasture and hay – digested in cecum and large intestine

20. At what age is a horse considered to have a full mouth?  

**ANS:** Five years old

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

**ANS:** egg, larva, pupa, adult

22. Milk production in the mare is initiated by hormones secreted by what gland?  

**ANS:** The pituitary gland.

24. Striped hooves are a characteristic of what breed?  

**ANS:** The Appaloosa or POA

**TIE BREAKER QUESTIONS:**

1. The front hoof-to-ground angle should be approximately how many degrees?  

**ANS:** 45

2. When punishing a horse, when should this happen?  

**ANS:** At the instant of the disobedience.

3. The land bridge across which the horse migrated prior to the Ice Age connected ____________ to ________________.

**ANS:** Alaska to Siberia
ONE-ON-ONE QUESTIONS:

CH 1  1. The Western saddle was developed for ranch work and has what distinctive feature not found on the English saddle?  (HH 32)
   ANS: A horn

CH 2  2. Give a use for the currycomb.  (HH 35)
   ANS: Removal of mud or heavy loose hair

CH 3  3. The gestation period of the mare is approximately ______ days.  (HS 25)
   ANS: 335-342 days

CH 4  4. What is a “flea bitten” horse?  (HH 5)
   ANS: A gray horse with small dark colored specks, or white rosettes or bursts of white against a darker charcoal background.

CH 1  5. Name two important aspects in giving a set of oral reasons.  (HH 15)
   ANS: They must be accurate, and well organized and complete and should be delivered in a pleasant manner, slowly and clearly so that they can be understood. Important comparisons should be emphasized.

CH 2  6. What lethal genetic defect can result from the mating of two overos?  (ES 98)
   ANS: Lethal White Foal Syndrome

CH 3  7. What is the name given to the long hair on the fetlocks and pasterns of cold-blooded horses?  (HH 57)
   ANS: Feathering

CH 4  8. What type of footwear is appropriate and safe for working around or riding horses?  
   ANS: Boots, or hard toed shoes with heels.  (HH 42)

CH 1  9. In reference to tack, what is a “port”?  (HH 29)
   ANS: The part of the mouthpiece of a bit curving up over the tongue.

CH 2  10. Where is the genetic material of the egg contained?  (HS 25)
   ANS: In the nucleus

CH 3  11. How may bot flies be killed?  (HS 56)
   ANS: By using sprays or other agents specifically designed to kill them.

CH 4  12. What was the natural habitat and feeding area of the Eohippus?  (ES 6)
   ANS: Swamplands
OPEN QUESTIONS:

13. A healthy 1000 lb. horse at maintenance is being fed a total of 35 lbs of food a day. Is this too little, too much, or about the right amount? (ES 106)
   
   **ANS:** Too much.

14. Why is a large heartgirth and well-sprung ribs desirable for the horse? (HS 10)
   
   **ANS:** It provides ample capacity for breathing and consuming feed.

15. In terms of a horse’s movement, what happens during a “period of suspension”? (ES 74)
   
   **ANS:** All four feet are off the ground.

TOSS–UP QUESTION WITH BONUS:

16. What serious health problem can result from a lack of water? (ES 116)
   
   **ANS:** Dehydration and impaction colic

   **BONUS QUESTION:** Name two ways the horse’s body rids itself of excess water?
   
   **ANS:** In sweat, in urine, in feces and from the lungs as water vapor. (ES 116)

17. What is the name of the training devise in which the reins pass through two rings attached to the breast plate? (HH 29)
   
   **ANS:** Running martingale

18. What is the term for a face that is abnormally convex in profile? (HH 10)
   
   **ANS:** Roman nose

19. What color is the dorsal stripe of a red dun horse? (HH 4)
   
   **ANS:** Dark red

20. What is the proper name for nutrients sometimes referred to as “building blocks”? (HS 33)
   
   **ANS:** Amino acids

TOSS-UP WITH BONUS QUESTION:

21. What is a Punnett square used for? (ES 92)
   
   **ANS:** To determine the expected outcome of mating, and also the percentage of expected offspring that should show a particular trait.
**BONUS QUESTION:** If a black stallion with the Bb genotype is mated to a black mare with the Bb genotype what percentage of the foals would be pure black (BB) and what percentage would be red (bb)? (HS 21)

**ANS:** 25%, 25%

22. What is a “carrier”? (HS 48)

**ANS:** An individual capable of shedding organisms causing disease when in contact with other animals but are not ill themselves.

23. How does the walk of the Western horse differ from the walk of the English horse? (HH 17)

**ANS:** The western horse walk will be straight flat-footed and ground covering with less height and action. The walk for an English horse should be proud, with more action.

24. What problems may occur when the hoof becomes too dry? (HH 47)

**ANS:** The hooves become brittle and may split and cause lameness. The heel may contract.

**TIE-BREAKER QUESTIONS:**

1. What conformation may cause a short choppy stride? (HS 11)

**ANS:** A short, straight shoulder.

2. What is the name of the vessels that bring deoxygenated blood back to the heart? (ES 208)

**ANS:** Veins

3. Name the five senses of the horse. (ES 55)

**ANS:** sight, hearing, smell, touch and taste
ONE-ON-ONE QUESTIONS:

CH 1  1. To what does the term “tack” refer?  
   ANSWER: Any and all equipment used for horseback riding and driving.

CH 2  2. To control or prevent heavy infestations of bot flies the ___________ must be broken
       by killing the flies, egg removal or deworming.  
       ANSWER: Life cycle

CH 3  3. Besides horses, what other animals are included in the family Equidae?  
       ANSWER: Zebras and asses

CH 4  4. Describe the pace.  
       ANSWER: The pace is a fast, two beat lateral gait. The front and hind feet on the same
               side start and stop at the same time.

CH 1  5. The evolution of the horse began about _______ million years ago.  
       ANSWER: 60

CH 2  6. What is the name of straps fastened to the front legs of a horse to prevent it from
       straying from camp.  
       ANSWER: Hobbles

CH 3  7. Name a breed that does not register spotted animals?  
       ANSWER: Welsh, Thoroughbreds, Quarter Horses

CH 4  8. Which fat soluble vitamin is essential because it aids in blood clotting?  
       ANSWER: Vitamin K

CH 1  9. What is the short term for deoxyribonucleic acid which the genes are made up of?  
       ANSWER: DNA

CH 2 10. Name two dilutions of chestnut horses.  
       ANSWER: Palomino, cremello

CH 3 11. What is the name for close fitting riding breeches, or the ankle high shoes worn by
        riders.  
        ANSWER: Jodhpurs

CH 4 12. What is the name for the offspring of a sire and a dam of different breeds or types?  
       ANSWER: Crossbred
OPEN QUESTIONS:
13. Mastication is the process of ________________. (ES 109)
   ANS: Chewing

14. Give the name for an altered or castrated horse. (HS 22)
   ANS: Gelding

15. What are abnormalities that do not affect a horse’s intended use or serviceability? (HS 12)
   ANS: Blemish

16. What is the term for a horse whose color is faded out around the mouth, and is found especially in bays and browns. (HH 7)
   ANS: Mealy-mouthed

TOSS-UP WITH BONUS QUESTION:
17. Name three factors that may affect the nutritional requirements of horses. (HS 31)
   ANS: Age, size, health, environment (heat, cold, humidity), activity (ie. maintenance, performance, reproduction, growth, lactation)

   BONUS QUESTION: Name the five types of nutrients. (HS 31)
   ANS: Energy, protein, vitamins, minerals, water.

18. How is equine encephalitis transmitted? (HS 48)
   ANS: Bloodsucking insects.

19. Give another name for the Fallopian tube. (ES 211)
   ANS: Oviduct

20. Name two things you should inspect the horses hoof for during the daily hoof cleaning.
   ANS: Loose shoes, disease (thrush, white line, etc.), foreign objects that may cause lameness or bruising. (HH 47)
TOSS-UP WITH BONUS QUESTION:

   **ANS:** Riding suit, dress shirt, necktie, jodhpur boots, vest and gloves. SEI approved helmet. (HH 26)

   **BONUS QUESTION:** Name three breeds of horse that are commonly shown saddleseat.
   (HH 56-59)
   **ANS:** Arabian, Morgan, Saddlebred, Walking horse

22. Wild horses existed in Russia, Asia, and Europe, long before horses were reestablished in North America. Name two of these breeds. (ES 17)
   **ANS:** Przewalski’s Horse, Tarpans, Wild black horses of Flanders, Oriental light-legged horses, predecessors to European draft and pony breeds.

23. What is the term for heavy contact with the ground instead of desired light, springy movement? (HH13)
   **ANS:** Pounding

24. What is the contagious disease characterized by swelling of lymph glands in the throatlatch and lower jaw area? (ES 171)
   **ANS:** Strangles

TIE-BREAKER QUESTIONS:

1. What does “form to function” refer to? (HS 8)
   **ANS:** The relationship of body parts to performance

2. Name 2 important features of a stride. (HH 19)
   **ANS:** Balance, Directness, Height, Length, Rapidity, Regularity

3. Which bit is used in conjunction with a bridoon in a full bridle? (HH 28)
   **ANS:** The Weymouth (curb) bit
2012 STATE 4-H HORSE BOWL CONTEST
JUNIOR QUESTIONS - ROUND 6

ONE-ON-ONE QUESTIONS:

CH 1  1. What is a hormone?  (HS 23)
ANS: A body-regulating chemical secreted by a gland into the blood stream.

CH 2  2. What is broom-tailed?  (HH 7)
ANS: A heavy, coarse tail.

CH 3  3. How many molars does a mature horse have?  (HS 16)
ANS: 24

CH 4  4. In which overo pattern does the horse usually have dark feet and legs with a mostly white head and white on the middle of the sides of the body and the neck.  (ES 49)
ANS: Frame

CH 1  5. What is the best diet for horses/ponies prone to laminitis?  (ES 182)
ANS: A grass hay

CH 2  6. To what system of the horse does the aorta belong?  (ES 208)
ANS: The Circulatory System

CH 3  7. The Thoroughbred horse was developed largely from what breed?  (HH 58)
ANS: The Arabian

CH 4  8. Name the parasite that is both internal and external.  (ES 188)
ANS: Bots

CH 1  9. What area should be the widest part of the horse’s hindquarters?  (HH 14)
ANS: The stifle area

CH 2  10. Name an anatomical feature that directly relates to length of stride.  (HS 11)
ANS: Length of forearm and gaskins

CH 3  11. Which of the following centers is closer to the horse’s head and neck – the center of gravity or the center of motion?  (HS 6)
ANS: The center of gravity

CH 4  12. What is a cavesson?  (HH 27)
ANS: A noseband on a bridle

OPEN QUESTIONS:

13. Name three parts of the urinary system.  (ES 210)
ANS: The kidneys, the ureters, the bladder and the urethra
14. Name two things that may cause a horse to be thin.  (ES 107)

**ANS:** Parasites, poor teeth, hard work, milk production, too much competition, malabsorption or poor diet.

**TOSS-UP WITH BONUS QUESTION:**

15. What are three things you should take into consideration when selecting a saddle for your horse?  (HH 31)

**ANS:**
1) The saddle must fit the horse.
2) The saddle should not interfere with the ability of the horse to perform.
3) The saddle must be appropriate for the riding style.
4) The saddle should fit the rider

**BONUS QUESTION:** How do you measure the seat of the English Saddle and how do you measure the seat of the Western saddle?  (HH 31)

**ANS:**
English – From the head nail to the center of the cantle
Western – From the base of the horn to the front center edge of the cantle.

16. Where is prolactin produced and what does it do?  (HS 23)

**ANS:** It is produced in the pituitary gland and it initiates lactation.

17. What are the three speeds of the Paso?  (ES 82)

**ANS:** the paso fino, the paso corto, the paso largo

18. What is the difference between arteries and veins?  (ES 208)

**ANS:** Arteries take oxygen-rich away from the heart. Veins carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart.

19. Why is it important to speak to a horse when approaching it?  (HH 51)

**ANS:** So that it knows you are there.

**TOSS-UP WITH BONUS QUESTION:**

20. Why is it not a good idea to spread manure on your horse pasture?  (HS 39)

**ANS:** It increases the risk of internal parasites.

**Bonus Question on Next Week**
BONUS QUESTION: Give three good pasture management practices. (HS 39)

ANS: Don’t overgraze. Rotate pastures. Fertilize when necessary. Mow to keep weeds from seeding. Do not spread manure on pastures.

21. The zoological order Perissodactyla to which the horse belongs contains animals that all have what characteristic? (ES 15)

ANS: An odd number of toes

22. Where is the laminae located? (HH 47)

ANS: Inside the hoof wall and the outside front of the coffin bone.

23. What is ataxia? (ES 178)

ANS: Lack of coordination.

24. The mandible forms which jaw of the horse? (ES 203)

ANS: The lower jaw.

TIE-BREAKER QUESTIONS:

1. How many thoracic vertebrae does the horse have? (ES 203)

ANS: 18

2. Name the parts of the sperm. (HS 25)

ANS: Head, midpiece, tail

3. Describe the ideal leg conformation. (HH 11)

ANS: Straight, flat, clean, and free from fleshiness and puffiness.
ONE-ON-ONE QUESTIONS:

CH 1  1. What is the part of the English saddle that secures the stirrup leathers to the saddle.  
   **ANS:** The stirrup bars    (HH 33)

CH 2  2. What is another name for a capped elbow?   (HS 13)  
   **ANS:** Shoe boil

CH 3  3. What is it called when horses see separate images with each eye?    (ES 57)  
   **ANS:** Monocular vision

CH 4  4. What is the country of origin of the Clydesdale?       (HH 56)  
   **ANS:** Scotland

CH 1  5. What is the sex of the horse that has the chromosomes XX?   (ES 91)  
   **ANS:** Female

CH 2  6. What is the name for the unborn animal as it develops in the uterus?   (HS 22)  
   **ANS:** Fetus

CH 3  7. What is the Western saddle with the cinch hung from the center called?   (HH 34)  
   **ANS:** Center Fire

CH 4  8. What kind of horses are more subject to unsoundness?       (HS 13)  
   **ANS:** Horses with faulty conformation.

CH 1  9. What is the average length of the mare’s estrous cycle?    (HS 24)  
   **ANS:** Average is 21 days (may vary from 17 to 30 days)

CH 2 10. What is the primary component of all the horse’s body fluids?    (HS 32)  
   **ANS:** Water

CH 3 11. What is the most popular type of Western reins?   (HH 27)  
   **ANS:** Split reins

CH 4 12. Skin that lacks pigment granules is what color?    (ES 97)  
   **ANS:** Pink

OPEN QUESTIONS:

13. Name the 3 parts of the small intestine.    (HS 29)  
   **ANS:** The duodenum, jejunum, and ileum.
14. Name a disease that affects horses and people and causes joint disease, lameness and arthritis-like systems. (ES 170)
   **ANS:** Lyme Disease

15. The cecum is the major site of ______________ digestion. (ES 112)
   **ANS:** Fiber

**TOSS-UP WITH BONUS QUESTION:**
16. What common genetic disorder can affect the Appaloosa’s eyesight? (ES 100)
   **ANS:** Equine Night Blindness

   **BONUS QUESTION:** Name a genetic disorder that affects each of the following breeds:
   Quarter Horse, Arabians, Paint Horses (ES 98-99)
   **ANS:** Quarter Horse – HYPP, Herda, Arabian – CIDS, Paint Horses – Lethal white foal syndrome.

17. What instrument can be used to take a horse’s pulse rate? (ES 160)
   **ANS:** A stethoscope

18. The special knot on a hackamore is called a ______________. (HH 27)
   **ANS:** Fiadore

19. Which of the following parts of the digestive system is the longest in feet:
   Cecum, Large colon, Small intestine? (HS 28)
   **ANS:** The small intestine

**TOSS-UP WITH BONUS QUESTION:**
20. Of the three types of feeds, forages, concentrates, and mixed feeds, which should make up the greatest percentage of the horse’s diet? (HS 37)
   **ANS:** Forages

   **BONUS QUESTION:** Name four factors that influence the productivity and nutrient content of forages. (HS 37)
   **ANS:** Soil fertility, soil type, climate, stage of maturity
21. How many pairs of ribs does the horse have? (ES 203)
   **ANS:** 18

22. For incarceration colic what type of treatment is required? (HS 50)
   **ANS:** Surgery

23. What color is a horse with white hairs mixed into a base coat? (HH 5)
   **ANS:** Roan

24. What is the plant precursor of vitamin A. (HS 33)
   **ANS:** Carotene

**TIE-BREAKER QUESTIONS:**
1. What is a test used for dehydration? (ES 164)
   **ANS:** Skin-pinch test

2. Where specifically is the Galvayne’s Groove located? (HS 17)
   **ANS:** The upper corner incisor.

3. What is a roached mane? ((HH 35)
   **ANS:** A mane that has been cut off so that the part left stands upright.
2012 STATE 4-H HORSE BOWL CONTEST
JUNIOR QUESTIONS - ROUND 8

ONE-ON-ONE QUESTIONS:

CH 1 1. In terms of judging, what is meant by sex character? (HH 12)
   **ANS:** Masculinity in the male horse, femininity in the female.

CH 2 2. Give an example of faulty conformation of the neck. (HS 13)
   **ANS:** Ewe-neck, cresty neck, neck too short

CH 3 3. Name a trace or micro mineral needed by the horse. (HS 35)
   **ANS:** Copper, zinc, iron, manganese, iodine, selenium and cobalt.

CH 4. 4. Do donkeys have the same, more, or less chromosome pairs than horses? (HS 21)
   **ANS:** They have less (31 pairs)

CH 1 5. Name two patterns of Paint horses. (ES 48-49)
   **ANS:** Tobiano, Overo (Frame, Sabino, Splashed white)

CH 2 6. Which water soluble B-Complex vitamin is used as a dietary supplement to promote healthy hooves? (ES 128)
   **ANS:** Biotin

CH 3 7. What type of shoe is used on running horses to aid in gripping the track?
   **ANS:** Racing plates (HH 49)

CH 4 8. What is a splayfooted horse? (HH 12)
   **ANS:** One whose toes turn out.

CH 1 9. Give an example of a concentrate. (HS 39)
   **ANS:** Corn, oats, barley, milo

CH 2 10. What is the name of the saddle part that attaches the girth to the saddle.
   **ANS:** Billets (HH 33)

CH 3 11. For Hunter Showmanship, what type of tack is used? (HH 44)
   **ANS:** A hunter style bridle with a plain leather browband and a regular cavesson noseband.

CH 4 12. What is the gestation period for the mare? (HS 23)
   **ANS:** usually about 11 months (335 – 342 days)

OPEN QUESTIONS:

13. Throughout history the horse has served man in a number of ways. Name two of these.
   **ANS:** Food, transportation, work, war, recreation (ES 14)
14. What is a smooth mouth and when does it occur? (HS 15)
   **ANS:** A smooth mouth refers to the smooth biting surface of the upper and lower incisors after the cups have disappeared at 11 years of age or older.

15. When does puberty usually occur in the stallion? (HS 23)
   **ANS:** At the age of approximately one year.

16. What is a maintenance ration? (HS 32)
   **ANS:** It is a ration that furnishes just enough of each of the nutrients required to support an animal which is doing no work and yielding no product so that it will neither gain nor lose weight.

**TOSS-UP WITH BONUS QUESTION:**
17. What is the general name for a dewormer or an agent used to destroy or eliminate parasitic worms? (HS 56)
   **ANS:** Anthelminitic (do not accept dewormer)

   **BONUS QUESTION:** Name three practices that have been show effective in reducing parasite numbers. (HS 58-59)
   **ANS:** 1) Do not feed on ground. 2) Do not allow horse to obtain water from barnyard pools, or water holes that may contain parasites. 3) Keep stalls clean. 4) Do not leave manure near barn. 5) Rotate pastures. 6) Good pasture management. 7) Do not spread manure on pasture where horses are kept.

18. What is the name of the section of vertebrae that makes up the tail. (ES 203)
   **ANS:** Coccygeal

19. Where would you find the unsoundness ringbone? (HS 13)
   **ANS:** On the pastern

20. A three gaited saddle horse will perform which three gaits? (HH 18)
   **ANS:** Walk, trot, canter.

21. The breaking of the navel cord during parturition stimulates the foal to do what? (HS-26)
   **ANS:** Breathe
**TOSS–UP WITH BONUS QUESTION:**

22. What is a curb? (HS 13)

   **ANS:** It is a hard swelling on the back surface of the rear cannon about four inches below the point of the hock.

**BONUS QUESTION:** Name three types of spavins and give their location. (HS 13)

   **ANS:**

   - Bog spavin – inner front part of the hock.
   - Bone spavin (jack spavin) – inside lower point of the hock
   - Blood spavin – usually below the seat of the bog spavin.

23. What is the starting point of a race called? (HH 40)

   **ANS:** The post

24. Name a common fault that can be corrected by trimming the feet. (HH 49)

   **ANS:** Splay Foot, Pigeon toe, Quarter crack, Cocked ankles, Contracted heels.

**TIE-BREAKER QUESTIONS:**

1. Where is the Trapezius muscle located? (ES 204)

   **ANS:** Across the withers and lower neck.

2. A seven and one half minute in a polo game is called what? (HH 41)

   **ANS:** A chukker

3. What is tetanus cased by? (HS 47)

   **ANS:** A bacteria that lives in the soil.
2012 STATE 4-H HORSE BOWL CONTEST
JUNIOR QUESTIONS - ROUND 9

ONE-ON-ONE QUESTIONS:

CH 1  1. Lethal white foals are homozygous for the __________ gene. (ES 98)
   ANS: Overo

CH 2  2. How does a buckskin differ from a dun? (ES 42)
   ANS: The buckskin does not have a dorsal stripe.

CH 3  3. In a suspected case of colic, what should you do with a horse that wants to roll?
   ANS: It should be walked slowly and kept on its feet. (HS 50)

CH 4  4. What breed was developed from small English and Dutch mine horses brought to the US in the 19th century? (HH 56)
   ANS: The American Miniature Horse

CH 1  5. After saddling your horse but before mounting, what should you do? (HH 53)
   ANS: Walk him out a few steps and recheck the girth.

CH 2  6. Give two characteristics of good hay. (HS 38)
   ANS: It will be leafy, bright green in color, have a pleasant smell, and not be dusty.

CH 3  7. Western horses and ponies five years old and under may use what type of bit?
   ANS: A snaffle (HH 24)

CH 4  8. A five-gaited saddle horse will perform at the walk, trot, canter, slow gait and _____.
   ANS: Rack (HH 40)

CH 1  9. The healthy hoof grows __________ inch per month. (HH 43)
   ANS: 3/8 to ½ inch per month

CH 2  10. What is a “live foal” guarantee? (HS 26)
   ANS: A guarantee from the stallion service for the resulting foal to stand and suck.

CH 3  11. Name an antibiotic used in the treatment of infectious diseases. (HS 33)
   ANS: Penicillin, streptomycin

CH 4  12. Name a form of forage that has been dehydrated. (HS 38)
   ANS: Hay cubes, pellets, or meals.

OPEN QUESTIONS:

13. What are two indicators of “quality”? (HH 11)
   ANS: Cleanness of the bone and head, general body smoothness, and stylishness. Clean-cut and chiseled head, and haircoat is glossy.
14. How does the bridlepath of a hunter differ from that of a gaited Saddle Horse? (HH 39)

**ANS:** The bridlepath of the hunter is shorter (1 ½ - 2 inches) than that of the gaited Saddle Horse (6 – 7 inches)

**TOSS-UP WITH BONUS QUESTION:**

15. What is a vaccine? (HS 47)

**ANS:** A vaccine is a substance that artificially stimulates the immunity of the animal without giving it an actual disease.

**BONUS QUESTION:** Name five diseases for which there are vaccines. (ES 170-180)

**ANS:** Eastern Encephalomyelitis, Western Encephalomyelitis, Venezuelan Influenza, Strangles, Rhinoneumonitis

16. Which section of Welsh may stand more than 14.2 hands. (ES 28)

**ANS:** Welsh Cobs

17. What is the name of the small sharp teeth at the base of the first pre-molar that often need to be removed as they interfere with the bit? (HS 17)

**ANS:** Wolf teeth

18. What is the term for the condition where the lower jaw is shorter than the upper jaw?

**ANS:** Parrot mouth (HS 13)

19. In the horse ________ is continuously secreted by the liver to help digest fats. (HS 29)

**ANS:** Bile

**TOSS-UP WITH BONUS QUESTION:**

20. A foal’s life begins with the uniting of the sperm and the ova. What is this process called?

**ANS:** Fertilization (HS 25)

**BONUS QUESTION:** Give the definition of the following terms that have to do with reproduction: Estrus, Ovulation, Gestation, Parturition (HS 24-26)

**ANS:** Estrus – the heat period.

Ovulation – The time when the follicle bursts and the egg is released.

Gestation – The length of time for the development of the foal

Parturition - Delivery of the foal.
21. Selenium is a very important micro-mineral that acts as a “partner” with vitamin _____.
   **ANS:** E (ES 140)

22. In a 4-H judging contest how many horses are in a class? (HH 14)
   **ANS:** Four

23. What may cause a horse to shy? (HS 7)
   **ANS:** Unfamiliar objects

24. How did horses return to North America after becoming extinct there during around the time of the Ice age. (HS 5)
   **ANS:** They were brought by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century.

**TIE-BREAKER QUESTIONS:**

1. Where and how is cellulose digested? (HS 33)
   **ANS:** Cellulose is digested by bacteria that live in the cecum and large intestine.

2. Name a bit that is used with a curb strap or chain. (HH 30)
   **ANS:** The Western curb, the Weymouth, the Pelham, the Liverpool

3. Why are some show horses kept out of the sun most of the time? (HH 38)
   **ANS:** To avoid a dull, sunburned appearance.
ONE-ON-ONE QUESTIONS:

**CH 1** 1. What is a Western girth called? (HH 31)
   **ANS:** Cinch

**CH 2** 2. What is the name for a breeding establishment or farm? (HH 58)
   **ANS:** Stud

**CH 3** 3. Name an airborne infection. (HS 48)
   **ANS:** Influenza, Strangles.

**CH 4** 4. Name the hybrid offspring that results from crossing a stallion with a jennet.
   **ANS:** Hinny (HS 21)

**CH 1** 5. What is the name of the extremely tight, ring-like muscle that separates the esophagus and stomach and prevents the horse from vomiting or belching. (HS 28)
   **ANS:** Cardiac sphincter

**CH 2** 6. What are non-essential amino acids? (ES 118)
   **ANS:** They are amino acids that can be synthesized with the body.

**CH 3** 7. What is the most common cause of diarrhea in adult horses? (ES 171)
   **ANS:** Salmonellosis

**CH 4** 8. What does the forehand consist of? (HS 8)
   **ANS:** The forelegs, head and shoulders

**CH 1** 9. Name the boots that protect the back of the front coronary band from injury due to overreaching. (HH 34)
   **ANS:** Bell boots

**CH 2** 10. Name a location where it would be unsafe to mount a horse. (HH 53)
   **ANS:** In a small barn, near fences, trees, or over-hanging projections.

**CH 3** 11. What is the cause of ringworm? (HS 55)
   **ANS:** Various species of fungi, arranged in circles on the skin.

**CH 4** 12. The sebaceous glands, dermis and epidermis and subcutaneous adipose tissue are all parts of the ________________ system. (ES 214)
   **ANS:** Integumentary
OPEN QUESTIONS:

13. What part of the digestive system is responsible for the excretion of waste material out of the body? (ES 114)
   **ANS:** The rectum

14. What is the most common emergency affecting horses? (ES 180)
   **ANS:** Colic

15. For greatest stability and less interference with motion, the rider should position his weight as nearly as possible over what center? (HS 7)
   **ANS:** The center of motion.

TOSS-UP WITH BONUS QUESTION:

16. What are the two main types of flies? (ES 186)
   **ANS:** Biting flies (blood suckers) and non-biting flies.

   **BONUS QUESTION:** Of the following list of flies, which are biting and which are non-biting: horsefly, face fly, horn fly, stable fly, deerfly, housefly? (ES 186)
   **ANS:** Biting – horsefly, horn fly, stable fly, deerfly
   Non-biting – housefly, face fly

17. When leading a horse what should you never do with the lead rope? (HH 52)
   **ANS:** Wrap it around your hand.

18. At what gait is a horse most apt to crossfire? (HH 13)
   **ANS:** Pace

19. What conformation causes a trappy way of going? (HH 13)
   **ANS:** Straight shoulders and short, straight pasterns.

TOSS-UP WITH BONUS QUESTION:

20. What is the most common emergency affecting horses? (ES 180)
   **ANS:** Colic

   **Bonus Question on Next Page**
**BONUS QUESTION:** Name five types of colic. 

**ANS:** Spasmodic colic, Impaction colic, Incarceration colic, Displacement colic, Displacement colic, Gas colic.

21. What is a “war bridle”?  

**ANS:** An emergency bridle made of rope.

22. What must horses do in order for salivation to occur?  

**ANS:** chew

23. What disease is characterized by an abnormal hair coat or lack of ability to shed?  

**ANS:** Cushing’s Disease

24. Describe the marking known as “ankle”.  

**ANS:** White extending from the cornet to and including the fetlock.

**TIE BREAKER QUESTIONS:**

1. Give three types of grass hay.  

**ANS:** timothy, orchard grass, brome, bermuda, etc.

2. What are the aids used in controlling a horse?  

**ANS:** Legs, hands, weight, and voice.

3. Name the test used to detect EIA.  

**ANS:** Coggins
2012 STATE 4-H HORSE BOWL CONTEST
JUNIOR QUESTIONS – ROUND 11

ONE-ON-ONE QUESTIONS:

CH 1  1. What is the term for the fault where the horse’s face is convex as opposed to having a straight profile. (HH 10)
   **ANS:** Roman nose

CH 2  2. Give a symptom of colic in the horse. (HS 50)
   **ANS:** Restlessness, pawing, sweating, kicking at the abdomen, lying down and rolling.

CH 3  3. What is a **maintenance ration**? (HS 32)
   **ANS:** A ration that contains all the nutrients required to support an animal, which is doing no work and yielding no product, so that it will neither gain nor lose weight.

CH 4  4. What is the disorder of the foot also known as “seedy toe”? (ES 183)
   **ANS:** White-line disease

CH 1  5. Azoturia is more commonly seen in what type of horse? (ES 100)
   **ANS:** Draft horses

CH 2  6. What is a **direct action** bit? (HH 29)
   **ANS:** One where the reins are attached directly to the mouthpiece

CH 3  7. How can one prevent the spread of lice from one animal to another? (HS 53)
   **ANS:** Do not use tack and equipment of the infected animal on any other horse.

CH 4  8. Breeding small English and Dutch mine horses brought to the US in the 19th century brought about the origin of which breed? (HH 56)
   **ANS:** The American Miniature Horse

CH 1  9. Name a foot problem of horses that is the result of being kept in an unclean environment. (HH 50)
   **ANS:** Thrush

CH 2 10. Which of the following forages is highest in percent of digestible protein: Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Ladino Clover?
   **ANS:** Ladino Clover

CH 3 11. Where on the horse would you find the **Commissure** or **Sulcus**? (ES 201)
   **ANS:** The hoof

CH 4 12. What evidence is there that the horse originated in North America about 58 million years ago? (HS 4)
   **ANS:** Fossil remains
OPEN QUESTIONS:

13. Name three primitive markings. (ES 38)
   **ANS:** Dorsal stripe, wither stripe or cross, zebra marks around knee, hocks or lower legs, cobwebbing or spider-webbing on the forehead

14. For a Showmanship class the pattern should be posted how much time before the start of the class? (HH 44)
   **ANS:** At least one hour

TOSS-UP QUESTION WITH BONUS:

15. The Flehman response is associated with which of the horses senses? (ES 61)
   **ANS:** The sense of smell

   **BONUS QUESTION:** How does the horse use its very important sense of smell? Give four ways. (ES 61)
   **ANS:** 1) locate food, 2) ensure that food and water are of acceptable quality, 3) identify other horses, 4) identify people, 5) identify objects, 6) smell potential predators/dangers, 7) identify marked territory of other horses or herds, 8) initiate sexual and breeding behavior.

16. Name three factors one would use to determine the ration of a horse. (HS 42)
   **ANS:** The horse’s age, weight and type of work (also breeding status).

17. What was the first use of the horse by man? (ES 12)
   **ANS:** As food

18. What process stimulates the secretion of saliva for the horse? (HS 27)
   **ANS:** Mastication or chewing
19. Name an association that allows the registry of horses that are of a certain color or coat patterns, rather than breed. (HH 58)

**ANS:** The Pinto Horse Association of America, the Palomino Horse Breeders of America, The Buckskin Association.

**TOSS-UP QUESTION WITH BONUS:**

20. What procedure should be followed when bringing a new horse to the property? (ES 193)

**ANS:** Isolate the horse for a period of time to make sure it is healthy.

**BONUS QUESTION:** What Biosecurity practices can be performed to prevent the transfer of infective agents to your farm. (Give three) (ES 195)

**ANS:**
1) disinfecting your boots when going from one farm to another,
2) provide a boot dip for those coming onto your farm,
3) requiring the use of disposable boots,
4) removing manure from your horse trailer and disinfecting the trailer between uses,
5) isolating new animals at least 2 weeks before letting them mingle with your herd

21. What is the name of the inherited lethal disease of Arabian foals causing improper development of the immune system? (ES 99)

**ANS:** Severe combined immunodeficiency or SCID

22. How long does the mare continue to produce colostrum after the initial nursing of the foal before normal milk replaces it? (HS 26)

**ANS:** About two days

23. What two macro-minerals work together to build and maintain bone and provide strength to the skeletal system? (HS 36)

**ANS:** Calcium and Phosphorus

24. Give two examples of leverage bits. (HH 30)

**ANS:** The western curb bit, the Pelham, the Liverpool, the Weymouth, the Walking Horse bit.
TIE-BREAKER QUESTIONS:

1. What feed stuff is a highly digestible fiber source that may be used to add extra fiber and energy to a ration containing poor quality hay, or for a horse with respiratory problems?
   **ANS:** Beet pulp (HS 40)

2. What disease, common in Quarter Horses and other athletic breeds in disciplines involving significant foot impact, causes inflammation of the small bone in the foot and damage to surrounding tissues and supporting structures?
   **ANS:** Navicular Disease