

Sr Horse Bowl

1. Q: What are the 2 basic classifications of forages?
A: Legumes & grasses
Ref: AYHC 760-1 Level: 1 Category: a

2. Q: What is probably the simplest & least expensive dry method of processing grains?
A: Grinding
Ref: AYHC 760-9 Level: 1 Category: a

3. Q: Which feed is used extensively in diets for horses that have respiratory problems such as heaves?
A: Beet pulp
Ref: AYHC 760-8 Level: 1 Category: a

4. Q: Proteins are made up of a chain of smaller units called what?
A: Amino acids
Ref: TH2 261 Level: 1 Category: a

5. Q: What is the most economical source of supplemental protein?
A: Soybean meal
Ref: AYHC 760-7 Level: 1 Category: a

6. Q: What is the general term for amino acids that cannot be synthesized by the body & must be supplied by the diet?
A: Essential amino acids
Ref: TH2 219 Level: 1 Category: a

7. Q: Which protein supplement contains more lysine than most other vegetable proteins?
A: Soybean meal
Ref: th2 256 Level: 1 Category: a

8. Q: What is the most common method used to process forages?
A: Baling
Ref: AYHC 760-4 Level: 1 Category: a

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9. Q: How much water will a 1,000 pound horse drink per day?
A: 10- 12 gallons per day
Ref: AYHC 710-2 Level: 1 Category: a
10. Q: What is the most important factor affecting the quality of a forage at the time of harvesting?
A: Stage of maturity
Ref: AYHC 760-4 Level: 1 Category: a
11. Q: What is the most commonly cubed forage?
A: alfalfa
Ref: AYHC 760-4 Level: 1 Category: a
12. Q: Hay stored indoors for one to two years will lose about what percentage of its nutrient content?
A: 15 - 20%
Ref: AYHC 750-9 Level: 1 Category: a
13. Q: What is the device used to collect samples for analysis in baled hay?
A: Bale probe or bale core
Ref: AYHC 750-6 Level: 1 Category: a
14. Q: What is the oldest & most common method of selecting hay?
A: Visual appraisal
Ref: AYHC 750-5 Level: 1 Category: a
15. Q: The requirement of sodium chloride depends on the amount lost in what?
A: Sweat
Ref: TH2 236 Level: 1 Category: a
16. Q: What is the most common form of malnutrition in horses in the US?
A: Obesity
Ref: TH2 218 Level: 1 Category: a

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17. Q: In extremely cold weather, which will produce more body heat when eaten, hay or grain?

A: Hay produces more heat

Ref: AYHC 450-3 Level: 1 Category: a

18. Q: Which grass hay is a favorite among horseman?

A: Timothy

Ref: TH2 256 Level: 1 Category: a

19. Q: How much more energy is in fat than in carbohydrates?

A: 2.25 times as much

Ref: TH2 209 Level: 1 Category: a

20. Q: Typically horses receive nutrients for what 3 general sources?

A: Hay, pastures & grains

Ref: AYHC 790-5 Level: 1 Category: a

21. Q: What are the 2 most important dietary energy components in feeds?

A: Fats & carbohydrates

Ref: AYHC 820-1 Level: 1 Category: a

22. Q: What is the recommended feeding frequency?

A: 2 or more meals daily

Ref: TH2 209 Level: 1 Category: a

23. Q: What are the 2 general classes of forages?

A: Grasses & legumes

Ref: th2 254 Level: 1 Category: a

24. Q: Name 2 ways corn can be processed for horse feed.

A: Whole, ear corn or cracked

Ref: th2 251 Level: 1 Category: a

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25. Q: What is the deficient amino acid in hays & grains?

A: Lysine

Ref: AYHC 790-5 Level: 1 Category: a

26. Q: Which grain contains slightly more protein & minerals, corn or oats?

A: Oats

Ref: th2 251 Level: 1 Category: a

27. Q: Approximately 80 percent of the body's phosphorus is contained where in the horse?

A: Skeleton

Ref: TH2 228 Level: 1 Category: a

28. Q: Name 3 types of salt blocks available for horses.

A: Plain salt, iodized salt, trace-mineralized salt

Ref: FCH 226 Level: 10 Category: a

29. Q: Which type of hay should not be fed to horses with kidney problems?

A: Alfalfa

Ref: AYHC 450-3 Level: 2 Category: a

30. Q: Dietary proteins are broken down into what substances?

A: Amino acids

Ref: TH2 196 Level: 2 Category: a

31. Q: What percentage of milk is water?

A: 90%

Ref: TH2 245 Level: 2 Category: a

32. Q: Feral & other free-ranging horses will spend how long grazing per day in good forage?

A: 10 - 12 hours

Ref: AYHC 425-5 Level: 2 Category: a

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33. Q: In addition to drinking water, the horse can obtain water from what other 2 sources?

A: In feed & metabolism

Ref: TH2 244 Level: 2 Category: a

34. Q: Name the type of forage that provides the horse with an excellent source of calcium.

A: Alfalfa hay

Ref: th2 258 Level: 2 Category: a

35. Q: What causes head pressing in horses?

A: High levels of ammonia in the blood which can cause brain damage

Ref: TH2 226 Level: 2 Category: a

36. Q: What are proteins composed of?

A: A chain of small units called amino acids, which contain nitrogen

Ref: TH2 219 Level: 2 Category: a

37. Q: What is the effect of eating wild cherry on horses?

A: Cyanide poisoning

Ref: TH2 310 Level: 2 Category: a

38. Q: Heavy work may increase the water intake by how much?

A: Up to 120%

Ref: TH2 245 Level: 2 Category: a

39. Q: A 1,000 pound idle, mature horse that consumes 16 pounds of hay per day would need approximately how much water?

A: 4 - 8 gallons

Ref: TH2 245 Level: 2 Category: a

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40. Q: During what stage of gestation does the fetus increase most rapidly in size & in nutritional needs?

A: Last 1/3 of gestation

Ref: TH2 271 Level: 2 Category: a

41. Q: What part of alfalfa provides the most nutrition?

A: Its leaves

Ref: AYHC 710-5 Level: 2 Category: a

42. Q: What is the average weight of a small bale of hay?

A: 40 - 80 pounds

Ref: AYHC 750-4 Level: 2 Category: a

43. Q: What are the 2 primary causes of iron loss?

A: Heavy parasite load or wounds

Ref: TH2 233 Level: 2 Category: a

44. Q: Molasses is quite low in protein & phosphorus but it is a good source of what nutrient?

A: Energy

Ref: TH2 253 Level: 2 Category: a

45. Q: What type of horse is of the least concern to the nutritionist?

A: Non-pregnant, nonlactating mature idle horse

Ref: TH2 267 Level: 2 Category: a

46. Q: Name 3 vegetables that can be used as horse treats.

A: Carrots, potatoes, turnips, dried beet pulp

Ref: TH2 254 Level: 2 Category: a

47. Q: What is the most commonly used calcium & phosphorus supplement?

A: Dicalcium phosphate

Ref: TH2 264 Level: 2 Category: a

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48. Q: How should trace-mineral salt be fed to horses?

A: Free choice

Ref: TH2 262 Level: 2 Category: a

49. Q: Which grain is the most commonly fed in Western US & Canada?

A: Barley

Ref: TH2 253 Level: 2 Category: a

50. Q: Name 2 ways milo can be processed as a feed.

A: Ground, crimped or rolled

Ref: TH2 253 Level: 2 Category: a

51. Q: How should sodium chloride be provided to the horse?

A: Free choice

Ref: TH2 258 Level: 2 Category: a

52. Q: Which general type of hay would require more protein in the grain mixture?

A: Grasses

Ref: TH2 262 Level: 2 Category: a

53. Q: What are the 2 common types of soybean meal?

A: 44% & 48 - 50% protein (44% has hulls, 50% does not have hulls)

Ref: TH2 256 Level: 2 Category: A

54. Q: Of the commonly used vegetable proteins which contains the highest lysine content?

A: Soybean meal

Ref: TH2 220 Level: 2 Category: a

55. Q: Give 2 examples of how you would discourage fast eating horses.

A: Spread grain in thin layer, Put large smooth stones in bottom of feeder, Feed several times a day

Ref: TH2 302 Level: 2 Category: a

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56. Q: How is the quality of dietary protein determined?

A: By the amino acid content

Ref: TH2 220 Level: 2 Category: a

57. Q: Sun-cured roughages are a good source of which vitamin?

A: Vitamin D

Ref: TH2 239 Level: 2 Category: a

58. Q: Name 3 problems that result from an energy deficiency in older horses?

A: Loss of weight, poor performance, poor condition & poor reproductive performance

Ref: TH2 218 Level: 2 Category: a

59. Q: What is the most commonly fed legume hay?

A: Alfalfa

Ref: TH2 254 Level: 2 Category: a

60. Q: In nutrition, what does NE stand for?

A: Net energy

Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: a

61. Q: What is there about a horse that makes it a nonruminating herbivore?

A: Eat fibrous feed & do not have a common rumen

Ref: TH2 189 Level: 2 Category: a

62. Q: When does the energy requirements of a pregnant mare increase the fastest?

A: During the last third of gestation

Ref: TH2 209 Level: 2 Category: a

63. Q: What happens if the horse 'goes off feed'?

A: He stops eating

Ref: TH2 305 Level: 2 Category: a

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64. Q: Molasses is a good source of energy but low in what 2 nutrients?

A: Protein & phosphorus

Ref: TH2 290-2 Level: 2 Category: a

65. Q: What is the structural component in forages that is not digestible by horses?

A: Lignin

Ref: TH2 254 Level: 2 Category: a

66. Q: In feeding management, what is the wicking effect?

A: Uptake of ground moisture into a bale of hay

Ref: AYHC 710-5 Level: 2 Category: a

67. Q: Name a way feed might be processed to aid in digestion for older horses or horses with poor teeth.

A: Ground, crimped or pelleted

Ref: AYHC 450-3 Level: 2 Category: a

68. Q: Name 2 grains that must be processed before feeding.

A: Rye, milo, barley & wheat

Ref: AYHC 760-6 Level: 2 Category: a

69. Q: What insect contains cantharidin?

A: Blister beetle

Ref: TH2 256 Level: 2 Category: a

70. Q: Which forage is often infected with a fungus which can cause abortions, prolonged gestation, thickened placenta, still births & lack of milk production in mares?

A: Fescue

Ref: TH2 276 Level: 2 Category: a

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71. Q: Name 3 vitamins that can be toxic if given in large amounts.

A: Vitamins A, D & K

Ref: TH2 273 Level: 2 Category: a

72. Q: What is often considered to be the most common form of malnutrition in horses in the US?

A: Obesity

Ref: TH2 261 Level: 2 Category: a

73. Q: What is another term for tocopherol?

A: Vitamin E

Ref: TH2 241 Level: 2 Category: a

74. Q: A lack of which vitamin causes night blindness?

A: Vitamin A

Ref: TH2 238 Level: 2 Category: a

75. Q: Name a product that is added to a horse feed to improve palatability, provide a good source of energy & to reduce dust.

A: Molasses

Ref: th2 253 Level: 2 Category: a

76. Q: Name 2 conditions when a horse is most prone to eat poisonous plants.

A: Little or no pasture, competition for food, time of year, hunger

Ref: TH2 309 Level: 2 Category: a

77. Q: What is the primary site for digestion & absorption of fats?

A: Small intestines

Ref: AYHC 710-1 Level: 2 Category: a

78. Q: What percent of fat in the diet can a horse tolerate & use for energy?

A: 10 - 15%

Ref: AYHC 710-1 Level: 2 Category: a

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79. Q: What is the form of stored fuel for exercise of high intensity & short duration?

A: Glycogen

Ref: AYHC 895-1 Level: 2 Category: a

80. Q: How many mineral elements are required in diets of horses?

A: 21

Ref: AYHC 760-1 Level: 2 Category: a

81. Q: What is the maximum amount of concentrates that should be fed at any one feeding?

A: No more than .75% of horse's body weight

Ref: AYHC 710-6 Level: 2 Category: a

82. Q: The actual cause of heaves is unknown, but the condition is most often associated with the ingestion of what?

A: Damaged, dusty or moldy hay

Ref: TH2 232 Level: 2 Category: a

83. Q: Chronic lacrimation (tearing) in a foal is from a deficiency of what vitamins?

A: Vitamin A

Ref: TH2 239 Level: 2 Category: a

84. Q: Why might there be low levels of carotene in hay that is stored for prolonged periods of time?

A: Carotene is easily oxidized

Ref: TH2 239 Level: 2 Category: a

85. Q: How can the likelihood of blister beetle poisoning be reduced when feeding alfalfa hay from the southwest?

A: Feed early season first cutting alfalfa

Ref: AYHC 415-9 Level: 2 Category: a

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86. Q: What are 5 forms of harvested forages?

A: Square bales, round bales, hay cubes, chopped hay, pelleted hay & silage

Ref: AYHC 750-4 Level: 2 Category: a

87. Q: What important nutrient must be consumed within the first 36 hours after birth?

A: Colostrum

Ref: TH2 308 Level: 2 Category: a

88. Q: What is the most commonly fed legume hay?

A: Alfalfa hay

Ref: TH2 254 Level: 2 Category: a

89. Q: What percent of protein should be in a suckling foal's creep feed?

A: 16 - 18% protein

Ref: AYHC 950-5 Level: 2 Category: a

90. Q: Name 2 groups of horses that have the greatest need for calcium.

A: Young foals, lactating mares

Ref: TH2 226 Level: 2 Category: a

91. Q: What is the most commonly used protein supplement & what age of horses would benefit from this the most?

A: Soybean meal & young growing horses

Ref: TH2 256 Level: 2 Category: a

92. Q: Name the 2 basic classifications of forages.

A: Legumes & grasses

Ref: AYHC 760-1 Level: 2 Category: a

93. Q: What nutrients are harder for an older horse to digest?

A: Proteins, phosphorus, fiber

Ref: AYHC 450-2 Level: 2 Category: a

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94. Q: What is the nutrient that will be missed first in the diet?

A: Water

Ref: TH2 246 Level: 2 Category: a

95. Q: One milligram of carotene is equivalent to how much vitamin A?

A: 400 international units

Ref: TH2 239 Level: 2 Category: a

96. Q: What is the first step in balancing a ration?

A: Determine the nutritional needs of the horse

Ref: TH2 260 Level: 2 Category: a

97. Q: Name 2 factors that can influence that vitamin A content in hay.

A: Prolong storage & severely weathered hay

Ref: TH2 260 Level: 2 Category: a

98. Q: The calcium to phosphorus ratio in the diet should always be at least what?

A: 1 : 1

Ref: TH2 221 Level: 2 Category: a

99. Q: How long does it take most of the food particles found in the feces to pass through the digestive tract?

A: 65 to 75 hours

Ref: TH2 194 Level: 2 Category: a

100. Q: What is the effect of prolonged overfeeding?

A: Obesity

Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: a

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101. Q: Where is vitamin D formed?

A: In the skin

Ref: IVE 374 Level: 2 Category: a

102. Q: Lysine is a type of what nutrient?

A: Protein (amino acid)

Ref: AYHC 790-5 Level: 2 Category: a

103. Q: If you put extruded & pelleted feed each in a separate container of equal volume, which would weigh more?

A: Pelleted feeds may weigh twice as much as extruded feeds

Ref: AYHC 760-9 Level: 2 Category: a

104. Q: There are considerable differences in density among horse feeds. Therefore, feeding measurements should not be by volume but by what method?

A: Feed by weight

Ref: AYHC 710-5 Level: 2 Category: a

105. Q: If the percentage of protein in the form of lysine is higher in animal products such as dried skim milk & fish meal, why is soybean meal more commonly used?

A: Soybean meal is considerably less expensive

Ref: AYHC 760-7 Level: 2 Category: a

106. Q: What factor is determined by the amount of seed heads of grasses & the flowers of legumes are present at the time of harvest?

A: Stage of maturity

Ref: AYHC 750-2 Level: 2 Category: a

107. Q: What class of nutrients do thiamine, riboflavin & folic acid belong to?

A: Vitamins

Ref: AYHC 760-1 Level: 2 Category: a

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108. Q: Typical grasses should not be harvested later than what stage of maturity?
A: Boot stage
Ref: FCH 69 Level: 2 Category: a
109. Q: What vitamin deficiency can cause excessive tearing of the eyes?
A: Vitamin A
Ref: FCH 47 Level: 2 Category: a
110. Q: What are the 6 basic nutrients?
A: Water, protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, vitamins
Ref: FCH 3 Level: 2 Category: a
111. Q: Anemia is the primary sign of what type of deficiency?
A: Iron
Ref: TH2 233 Level: 2 Category: a
112. Q: What part of a horse's diet is the primary source of energy?
A: Carbohydrates
Ref: TH2 209 Level: 2 Category: a
113. Q: What are the 2 classifications of amino acids?
A: Essential & Non-essential
Ref: AYHC 760-7 Level: 2 Category: a
114. Q: In rating the horse's body condition, what is the scoring range?
A: 1 (poor) to 9 (extremely fat)
Ref: TH2 269 Level: 2 Category: a
115. Q: How much concentrate can be fed at one time?
A: Never more than 0.75% of the horse's body weight
Ref: AYHC 710-6 Level: 2 Category: a

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116. Q: What are oat groats?
A: Oats with the hulls removed
Ref: AYHC 760-6 Level: 2 Category: a
117. Q: What is a by-product of sucrose refined from sugar cane, sugar beets or from the manufacture of dried citrus pulp?
A: Molasses
Ref: AYHC 760-7 Level: 2 Category: a
118. Q: Do most grains have more calcium or phosphorus?
A: 6 - 8 times more phosphorus
Ref: AYHC 790-5 Level: 2 Category: a
119. Q: Which legume hay is often more moldy & dustier than grass hays?
A: Alfalfa
Ref: TH2 255 Level: 2 Category: a
120. Q: When buying or selling & using a hay analysis report, what factor should be a prime consideration?
A: RFV (relative feeding value)
Ref: AYHC 750-6 Level: 2 Category: a
121. Q: What are the 3 major volatile fatty acids?
A: Acetate, propionate, butyrate
Ref: TH2 199 Level: 2 Category: a
122. Q: Approximately 80 percent of the body's phosphorus is contained where in the horse?
A: In the skeleton
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: a

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123. Q: What term describes the total amount of protein that is actually usable by the horse's system?
A: Digestible protein
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: a
124. Q: Which grains are aided in digestion by rolling or breaking?
A: Small grain such as wheat & Milo
Ref: TH2 201 Level: 2 Category: a
125. Q: Big Head disease in a horse is caused by an imbalance of what 2 minerals?
A: Excessive phosphorus & low levels of calcium
Ref: TH2 228 Level: 2 Category: a
126. Q: What percent of fiber is absorbed in the small intestines?
A: 15 - 25%
Ref: TH2 198 Level: 2 Category: a
127. Q: What element from the large intestine may help bacteria synthesize amino acids?
A: Nitrogen
Ref: TH2 219 Level: 2 Category: a
128. Q: Iron is an essential component of what oxygen-carrying compound in the body?
A: Hemoglobin in the blood
Ref: TH2 233 Level: 2 Category: a
129. Q: Six month old foals should be fed what percentage of protein?
A: At least 14%
Ref: TH2 220 Level: 2 Category: a
130. Q: An adult horses' maintenance diet should always contain at least what ratio of calcium & phosphorus?
A: 1 : 1 or 2 : 1
Ref: TH2 221 Level: 2 Category: a

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131. Q: A deficiency of which nutrient in young horses can cause poor growth, high feed-to-gain ratio & general unthriftiness?
A: Protein
Ref: TH2 220 Level: 2 Category: a
132. Q: The habit of eating their grain without adequate chewing is called what?
A: Bolting their feed
Ref: TH2 183 Level: 2 Category: a
133. Q: What type of feed is high in phosphorus?
A: Wheat bran
Ref: TH2 227 Level: 2 Category: a
134. Q: The horse's body converts carotene into what?
A: Vitamin A
Ref: TH2 200 Level: 2 Category: a
135. Q: What does VFA stand for?
A: Volatile fatty acids
Ref: TH2 199 Level: 2 Category: a
136. Q: What 2 problems can result from a horse bolting its feed?
A: Digestive upsets & decreased nutrient efficiency of feed
Ref: TH2 183 Level: 2 Category: a
137. Q: What amino acid is often not present in adequate amounts in vegetable proteins & can affect the growth of an animal?
A: Lysine
Ref: TH2 220 Level: 2 Category: a

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138. Q: What are the 6 main nutrients that a horse must have?
A: Protein, vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, fats, water
Ref: TH2 196-2 Level: 2 Category: a
139. Q: What vitamin is necessary for the synthesis of calcium-binding protein & calcium absorption?
A: Vitamin D
Ref: TH2 201 Level: 2 Category: a
140. Q: Processing does not improve the digestibility of which types of grains?
A: Large grains such as corn or oats
Ref: TH2 201 Level: 2 Category: a
141. Q: What are the fat-soluble vitamins?
A: Vitamins A, D, E & K
Ref: TH2 200 Level: 2 Category: a
142. Q: What is another name for sodium chloride?
A: Salt
Ref: TH2 236 Level: 2 Category: a
143. Q: An iodine deficient diet may cause what?
A: Goiters
Ref: TH2 231 Level: 2 Category: a
144. Q: Feeding high levels of which mineral can interfere with the absorption of calcium?
A: Phosphorus
Ref: TH2 227 Level: 2 Category: a
145. Q: What plant contains an anti-thiamine compound & may induce a thiamine deficiency in horses?
A: Bracken Fern
Ref: TH2 242 Level: 2 Category: a

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146. Q: Define an essential amino acid.
A: One that must be supplied in the diet
Ref: TH2 219 Level: 2 Category: a
147. Q: What aspect of the horse makes it particularly susceptible to molds, toxins, bacteria & poisons in the feed supply?
A: Having only one stomach
Ref: TH2 14 Level: 2 Category: a
148. Q: Which nutrient is commonly involved as co-factors for the enzymes that convert fat & carbohydrates into energy?
A: Vitamins
Ref: AYHC 820-2 Level: 2 Category: a
149. Q: What 2 conditions can occur when hot horses are given large quantities of cold water?
A: Colic or founder (laminitis)
Ref: th2 246 Level: 2 Category: A
150. Q: Thiamin, riboflavin, biotin and pantothenic acid are all types of what?
A: B vitamins
Ref: th2 241 Level: 2 Category: a
151. Q: Which nutrient is an important structural component for muscle tissue, growth & tissue maintenance?
A: Proteins
Ref: AYHC 820-2 Level: 2 Category: a
152. Q: Hay stored for prolonged periods may have low levels of which vitamin?
A: Vitamin A
Ref: th2 239 Level: 2 Category: a

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153. Q: Which nutrient plays an important role in physiology of performance horses & is essential for fluid balance, nerve & muscle functions & acid-base balance?
A: Minerals
Ref: AYHC 820-2 Level: 2 Category: a
154. Q: When legumes are grass hays are harvested at the same stage of maturity, which hay will contain more digestible energy, calcium, protein & vitamin A?
A: Legume hays
Ref: th2 254 Level: 2 Category: a
155. Q: What is quidding?
A: Dropping partially chewed feed from the mouth
Ref: AYHC 405-3 Level: 2 Category: a
156. Q: Plants do not contain Vitamin A, they contain a substance that the body tissue can convert into Vitamin A. What is this substance?
A: Carotene
Ref: TH2 238 Level: 2 Category: a
157. Q: What is the primary site of protein digestion?
A: Small intestine
Ref: TH2 196 Level: 2 Category: a
158. Q: Protein toxicity in horses does not occur because of excess nitrogen is processed in what way?
A: Excreted in the urine
Ref: TH2 220 Level: 2 Category: a
159. Q: Which commonly used vegetable protein supplement has highest lysine content?
A: Soybean meal
Ref: TH2 220 Level: 2 Category: a

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160. Q: Chronic selenium toxicity can result in sloughing of hooves, loss of manes & tails & eventually death. What is the name of this condition?
A: Alkali disease
Ref: TH2 236 Level: 2 Category: a
161. Q: Dietary proteins are broken down into amino acids by what 2 methods?
A: Acid hydrolysis & protein splitting enzymes
Ref: TH2 196 Level: 2 Category: a
162. Q: Why can moldy sweet clover induce a Vitamin K deficiency?
A: Because of an anti-Vitamin K factor in the mold
Ref: TH2 256 Level: 2 Category: a
163. Q: Name the type of forage that can be added to grass pastures to make them more nutritious & to extend the grazing season.
A: Legume (clover, alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil)
Ref: TH2 275 Level: 2 Category: a
164. Q: What is the sum of all protein, fiber, nitrogen free extract & fat in a feed ration?
A: TDN (total digestible nutrients)
Ref: TH2 209 Level: 2 Category: a
165. Q: What is the most commonly used protein supplement & what age of horses would benefit from this most?
A: Soybean meal & young growing horses benefit most
Ref: TH2 256 Level: 2 Category: a
166. Q: What does DE stand for?
A: Digestible energy
Ref: TH2 209 Level: 2 Category: a

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167. Q: Why can moldy sweet clover induce a Vitamin K deficiency?
A: Because of an anti-Vitamin K factor in the mold
Ref: TH2 256 Level: 2 Category: a
168. Q: What is the term for overeating disease?
A: Enterotoxemia
Ref: TH2 305 Level: 2 Category: a
169. Q: Name the vitamin that influences the amount of calcium absorbed from the small intestines.
A: Vitamin D
Ref: TH2 221 Level: 2 Category: a
170. Q: What portion of the diet is the primary source of energy?
A: Carbohydrates
Ref: TH2 209 Level: 2 Category: a
171. Q: Name 2 disadvantages of feeding straight oats for grain.
A: Cost per unit of energy & variations in quality
Ref: AYHC 760-6 Level: 2 Category: a
172. Q: Describe the 2 main functions of the horse's mouth in the digestive process.
A: Masticate (chew) food, wet food with saliva
Ref: th2 Level: 2 Category: a
173. Q: What method of processing feeds forces ground feeds through a die under pressure & steam heat & produces a feed that has the consistency of dry dog food?
A: Extruded
Ref: AYHC 760-9 Level: 2 Category: a

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174. Q: How many different minerals are required in the diet of horses & what are the 2 classifications of them?
A: 21 different minerals classified as micro & macro (major) minerals
Ref: AYHC 760-1 Level: 2 Category: a
175. Q: How much more digestible energy is contained in grains than in hays?
A: Grains have 50 - 60% more
Ref: AYHC 760-6 Level: 2 Category: a
176. Q: Grain processing may be roughly divided into 2 categories, name them.
A: Dry processing & wet processing
Ref: AYHC 760-9 Level: 2 Category: a
177. Q: What are the organic compounds required in small amounts for the normal functioning of the body that are classified as fat soluble & water soluble?
A: Vitamins
Ref: AYHC 760-1 Level: 2 Category: a
178. Q: Name 2 ways that barley & milo should be processed before using them in a horse feed.
A: Crimped or rolled (milo can also be ground)
Ref: AYHC 760-6 Level: 2 Category: a
179. Q: What is the primary objective of most grain processing methods?
A: To improve the availability of starch
Ref: AYHC 760-9 Level: 2 Category: a
180. Q: Pelleting hay can reduce the storage space requirements by how much?
A: Up to 75%
Ref: AYHC 760-4 Level: 2 Category: a

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181. Q: What are simple inorganic compounds that dissolve in water & are essential for many of the chemical processes?
A: Electrolytes
Ref: Equus 11-99 Level: 2 Category: a
182. Q: What are the 21 different elements found in organic ash of feeds after burning off the organic matter?
A: Minerals
Ref: AYHC 760-1 Level: 2 Category: a
183. Q: Which feed by-product is made by drying the residual beet chips after the sugar has been extracted?
A: Beet pulp
Ref: AYHC 760-8 Level: 2 Category: a
184. Q: What is frequently observed in foals raised in selenium deficient areas?
A: Muscle degeneration (white muscle disease)
Ref: TH2 234-2 Level: 2 Category: a
185. Q: What degenerates due to a selenium deficiency?
A: Muscles
Ref: TH2 234 Level: 2 Category: a
186. Q: What is a component of thyroxine & can cause goiter in foals if excessive or deficient amounts are fed?
A: Iodine
Ref: TH2 231 Level: 2 Category: a
187. Q: What may result in the foal if a mare is fed excessive levels of iodine?
A: Weak foals with goiters (enlarged thyroid), still born foals, hairless foals
Ref: TH2 231 Level: 2 Category: a

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188. Q: What mineral deficiency can cause anemia?
A: Iron
Ref: TH2 233 Level: 2 Category: a
189. Q: When does a pregnant mare have the greatest nutritional requirements?
A: During the third trimester of her gestation period
Ref: AYHC 750-7 Level: 2 Category: a
190. Q: What is the term for the units of measure that describes the amount of energy needed by a horse & is equal to 1,000 calories?
A: Megacalories
Ref: AYHC 790-1 Level: 2 Category: a
191. Q: Name 4 functions of calcium in the body.
A: Bone formation, muscle activity, blood clotting, enzyme activation
Ref: TH2 221 Level: 2000 Category: a
192. Q: Name the vitamin that is needed for blood coagulation?
A: Vitamin K
Ref: LEWIS 30 Level: 2000 Category: a
193. Q: Bacteria in the small intestine naturally produce what vitamin?
A: Vitamin K
Ref: TH2 241 Level: 2000 Category: a
194. Q: Hay can be stored for how long without losing more than 20% of its nutrients?
A: 1 - 2 years
Ref: AYHC_LM 750-9 Level: 2000 Category: a

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195. Q: Name 2 things that energy toxicity can cause.
A: Obesity, decreased performance, decreased reproductive efficiency, horse more difficult to handle
Ref: TH2 218 Level: 3 Category: a
196. Q: Brewer's yeast is an excellent source of what?
A: B vitamins
Ref: TH2 253 Level: 3 Category: a
197. Q: Other than bone formation, what other 2 functions are calcium necessary for?
A: Normal muscular activity, blood clotting, enzyme activation
Ref: TH2 221 Level: 3 Category: a
198. Q: Name 4 trace minerals.
A: Iodine, iron, zinc, selenium, sodium chloride, copper, manganese, fluorine, lead
Ref: TH2 231-2 Level: 3 Category: a
199. Q: The formula of heart girth times body length is used to determine what?
A: horse's weight
Ref: AYHC 710-3 Level: 3 Category: a
200. Q: What is the term used to refer to the energy actually used by the animal?
A: Net energy
Ref: TH2 208 Level: 3 Category: a
201. Q: What term in a hay analysis is a measure of the cellulose, lignin & other poorly digestible components & is used to determine the digestibility & nutritional value of the hay?
A: ADF (Acid detergent fiber)
Ref: AYHC 750-2 Level: 3 Category: a

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202. Q: Why must milo be processed before using it in a feed for horses?
A: Grain is so small & hard that the horse cannot chew & efficiently digest the whole kernel
Ref: TH2 253 Level: 3 Category: a
203. Q: Why is the 48% soybean meal richer in protein content than other soybean meal?
A: Hulls of soybean are removed during processing & the hulls are relatively low in protein
Ref: TH2 256 Level: 3 Category: a
204. Q: What are the 2 most commonly used methods of evaluating the energy content in a feed?
A: TDN (total digestible nutrients) & DE (digestible energy)
Ref: TH2 209 Level: 3 Category: a
205. Q: What are 3 signs of a sodium chloride deficiency?
A: Depraved appetite, rough hair coat, reduced growth, development of licking habit, signs of dehydration, weight loss, reduced performance
Ref: TH2 236 Level: 3 Category: a
206. Q: Describe 4 methods of putting up harvested forages.
A: Square bales, big round bales, rectangular bales, silage, chopped hay (pelleted hay & hay cubes are prepared after harvest-not acceptable answer)
Ref: AYHC 750-4 Level: 3 Category: a
207. Q: During high intensity exercise, what is an important energy source because it can be used anaerobically to produce energy rapidly?
A: Glycogen
Ref: AYHC 820-1 Level: 3 Category: a
208. Q: Name 4 factors that influence the nutritional requirements of a horse.
A: Size of horse, age, type of use, environment (cold weather increase energy needs), individual horse's metabolic rates
Ref: AYHC 120-3 Level: 3 Category: a

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209. Q: What do the initials TDN & DE stand for?
A: Total digestible nutrients, Digestible energy
Ref: TH2 208-2 Level: 3 Category: a
210. Q: When horses are fed a hay/grain ration, how many hours does it take before 95% of the ingested food particles to appear in the feces?
A: 65 to 75 hours
Ref: TH2 194 Level: 3 Category: a
211. Q: Give 2 reasons why horses should be fed 2 or more meals daily.
A: Small stomach capacity, rapid movement of food through stomach
Ref: TH2 191 Level: 3 Category: a
212. Q: What is the recommended amount of grain needed for a high producing lactating mare?
A: 1 to 1 1/2 pounds of grain per 100 pounds of her body weight
Ref: th2 271 Level: 3 Category: a
213. Q: Name 3 minerals that make up the electrolyte balance of the horse.
A: Sodium, potassium, chloride
Ref: AYHC 820-2 Level: 3 Category: a
214. Q: What are the digestible organic nutrients?
A: Proteins, fiber, nitrogen free extract, fat
Ref: TH2 208-2 Level: 3 Category: a
215. Q: What common forage poses problems if fed to pregnant mares?
A: Tall fescue infested with endophyte fungus Acremonium Coenophialum
Ref: AYHC 940-2 Level: 3 Category: a
216. Q: What B vitamin improves poor quality hooves & any keratin structures of the hoof?
A: Biotin
Ref: TH2 234 Level: 3 Category: a

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217. Q: Give 3 main functions of calcium.
A: Bone formation, blood clotting, muscle activity, enzyme activation
Ref: TH2 221 Level: 3 Category: a
218. Q: What makes essential amino acids different than nonessential amino acids?
A: Essential amino acids must be supplied by diet & nonessential amino acids are synthesized by the body
Ref: TH2 261 Level: 3 Category: a
219. Q: What is an advantage of feeding extruded feeds over pelleted feeds?
A: There is more air trapped inside the extruded feed causing more bulk which in turn slows the rate of intake by the horse. It lowers the chance of digestive disorders.
Ref: TH2 280 Level: 3 Category: a
220. Q: What 4 electrolytes are lost in sweat & urine during physical exertion?
A: Sodium, chloride, potassium & calcium
Ref: TH2 273 Level: 3 Category: a
221. Q: Name 4 major legumes.
A: Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, birdsfoot trefoil, lespedeza
Ref: TH2 275 Level: 3 Category: a
222. Q: Propionic & acetic acids are used for what purpose?
A: Helping curing hay with high moisture levels (up to 35 % moisture)
Ref: AYHC 760-4 Level: 3 Category: a
223. Q: Name a plant that can induce a thiamin deficiency in horses if ingested.
A: Bracken fern or mare's tail
Ref: TH2 242 Level: 3 Category: a

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224. Q: Name 4 factors that influence the water needs of the horse.
A: Environmental temperature, activity (type & amount of work), function (lactation), food intake & type of food
Ref: TH2 245 Level: 3 Category: a
225. Q: What should be the primary consideration in selecting horse hay because it reflects higher quality, greater intake, higher digestibility & fewer concentrates will be needed to supplement the diet?
A: RFV (relative feeding value)
Ref: AYHC 750-6 Level: 3 Category: a
226. Q: What term in a hay analysis report is a measure of cell wall content (which increases as a plant matures) & is an indirect measure of how readily a forage will be consumed?
A: NDF (neutral detergent fiber)
Ref: AYHC 750-2 Level: 3 Category: a
227. Q: Lactating mares may increase their water intake by how much?
A: 50 - 70%
Ref: TH2 245 Level: 3 Category: a
228. Q: What vitamin, fed along with selenium, helps prevent white muscle disease?
A: Vitamin E
Ref: TH2 241 Level: 3 Category: a
229. Q: Name 3 nutrients that are higher in legumes than in grass hays.
A: Digestible energy, calcium, protein & Vitamin A
Ref: TH2 254 Level: 3 Category: a
230. Q: What is the most commonly fed type of bran in North America?
A: Wheat bran
Ref: LEWIS 95 Level: 3 Category: a

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231. Q: What is the method of estimating the composition of hay that is accurate, has the shortest turn-around time & is the most practical?
A: NIRS (near infrared reflectance spectroscopy)
Ref: AYHC 750-6 Level: 3 Category: a
232. Q: Methods of estimating or analytically determining the nutrient content of forages include what 3 methods?
A: Visual appraisal, chemical analysis, near infrared reflectance spectroscopy (NIRS)
Ref: AYHC 750-5 Level: 3 Category: A
233. Q: Name the vitamins found in the fat soluble group.
A: Vitamins A, D, E & K
Ref: AYHC 760-1 Level: 3 Category: a
234. Q: What should not be fed to horses because it contains fusarium toxins that can cause brain damage or aflatoxins that cause liver damage?
A: Moldy corn
Ref: TH2 253 Level: 3 Category: a
235. Q: Horses obtain what nutrient from the action of ultraviolet light on compounds in the skin?
A: Vitamin D
Ref: TH2 260 Level: 3 Category: a
236. Q: Enterotoxemia, sometimes called colitis, is caused by toxins produced by what type of bacteria?
A: Clostridium perfringens
Ref: TH2 305 Level: 3 Category: a
237. Q: Big Head Disease in a horse is caused by what imbalance?
A: Excessive phosphorus & low levels of calcium
Ref: TH2 228 Level: 3 Category: a

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238. Q: The ultraviolet rays of sunlight convert the dehydrocholesterol produced by the animal's body into what?

A: Vitamin D

Ref: TH2 239 Level: 3 Category: a

239. Q: Name 3 nutrients considered to be part of the electrolytes lost during extreme prolonged work such as an endurance ride.

A: Potassium, sodium, chloride

Ref: TH2 273 Level: 3 Category: a

240. Q: How is the gross energy determined?

A: By igniting the feed in a bomb calorimeter & recording the amount of heat is produced

Ref: TH2 208 Level: 3 Category: a

241. Q: What term is given to the period when 1/10 to 2/3 of plants are in bloom?

A: Mid-bloom

Ref: LEWIS 396 Level: 3 Category: a

242. Q: What causes some animals to have white fat & others to have yellow fat?

A: Animals that store appreciable amounts of carotene will have yellow fat

Ref: TH2 200 Level: 3 Category: a

243. Q: What type of hay can cause an extensive amount of saliva excretion or slobbering disease?

A: Moldy red clover

Ref: TH2 256 Level: 3 Category: a

244. Q: What percentage of the total body's calcium content is contained in the skeleton?

A: 99%

Ref: TH2 221 Level: 3 Category: a

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245. Q: What bone disease may occur in horses fed low levels of calcium & high levels of phosphorus?
A: Nutritional secondary hyperparathyroidism (Big head disease, Miller's disease)
Ref: TH2 227 Level: 3 Category: a
246. Q: Irradiated yeast & cod liver oil are supplements that provide high levels of what?
A: Vitamin D
Ref: TH2 260 Level: 3 Category: a
247. Q: When a horse's diet is lacking in long stemmed roughage, what vice is likely to develop?
A: Cribbing
Ref: AYHC 710-5 Level: 3 Category: a
248. Q: What is a teratogenic plant?
A: Plant that can cause physical defects to its offspring
Ref: FCH 332-3 Level: 3 Category: a
249. Q: Which horse would require more water under similar conditions, a hard working horse or a lactating mare?
A: Hard working horse (12-15 gallons), Lactating mare (9 -11 gallons at peak lactation)
Ref: TH2 245 Level: 3 Category: a
250. Q: High quality silage can be fed to horses, but it should not replace more than what portion of the usually fed hay?
A: No more than 1/3 to 1/2 of the hay
Ref: TH2 256 Level: 3 Category: a
251. Q: Classify the acid detergent fiber, neutral detergent fiber & relative feeding value as low or high in good quality hay.
A: ADF & NDF should be low & RFV should be high
Ref: AYHC 750-6 Level: 3 Category: a

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252. Q: What is allotriphagy?
A: Eating of unnatural material
Ref: TH2 606 Level: 3 Category: a
253. Q: Horse rations are usually calculated on the basic fact that horses will eat what percentage of their body weight every day in dry matter?
A: 2.5 %
Ref: AYHC 750-6 Level: 3 Category: a
254. Q: Name a calcium & phosphorus supplement that can be added to grain mixture.
A: Dicalcium phosphate, defluorinated rock phosphorus & bone meal mixture, steamed bone meal, calcium carbonate (limestone), tricalcium phosphate, monocalcium phosphate, diammonium phosphate
Ref: AYHC 760-1 Level: 3 Category: a
255. Q: What is the usual cause of geophagia?
A: Mineral deficiency
Ref: TH2 338 Level: 3 Category: a
256. Q: Name 2 vitamins not considered to be essential in the horse's diet.
A: Vitamin C & K
Ref: TH2 241&2 Level: 3 Category: a
257. Q: A deficiency of what 3 nutrients can cause rickets?
A: Calcium, phosphorus & vitamin D
Ref: TH2 228 Level: 3 Category: a
258. Q: Name 4 factors which affect digestion in the horse.
A: Processing of feed, level of intake, frequency of feedings, work, individuality
Ref: TH2 201 Level: 3 Category: a

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259. Q: Which vitamin is often used in the treatment of epistaxis?
A: Vitamin C
Ref: TH2 244 Level: 3 Category: a
260. Q: How is the gross energy determined?
A: By igniting the feed in a bomb calorimeter & recording the amount of heat produced
Ref: TH2 208 Level: 3 Category: a
261. Q: What is a sweet feed?
A: Grain mix that contains molasses
Ref: FCH 405 Level: 5 Category: a
262. Q: What is a general term for a feed that contains grain, hay & all needed supplements?
A: Complete feed or total diet
Ref: FCH 136 Level: 5 Category: a
263. Q: What is another term for ascorbic acid?
A: Vitamin C
Ref: TH2 244 Level: 5 Category: a
264. Q: The addition of which amino acid to the diet can increase growth rate?
A: Lysine
Ref: TH2 219 Level: 5 Category: a
265. Q: What is chyme?
A: Semi-digested food in the stomach
Ref: IVE 489 Level: 5 Category: a
266. Q: If a feed ration has protein of poor quality, what makes it a poor quality?
A: Protein in ration has insufficient quantities of essential amino acids
Ref: ENS6 207 Level: 5 Category: a

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267. Q: What 2 things can cause a goiter?
A: Deficiency or excess of iodine
Ref: FCH 34 Level: 5 Category: a
268. Q: What is the most accurate method to assess the nutrient make-up of forages?
A: Chemical analysis
Ref: AYHC 750-5 Level: 5 Category: a
269. Q: Name an antioxidant substance.
A: Vitamin E or selenium
Ref: Equus 12-99 Level: 5 Category: a
270. Q: Name 3 of the most common oil meal protein supplements used for horses.
A: Soybean oil meal, linseed oil meal, cottonseed oil meal, sunflower oil meal
Ref: ENS 210 Level: 500 Category: a
271. Q: Name 2 nutrients that could cause insufficient hemoglobin in the horse's blood.
A: Iron, vitamin E, copper
Ref: IVE 23 Level: 500 Category: a
272. Q: Name the 5 main nutrients needed by the horse.
A: Water, energy (carbohydrates & fats), protein, vitamins, minerals
Ref: AYHCLM A302- Level: 6 Category: a
273. Q: Name 2 characteristics of moldy hay.
A: Musty smell, whitish in color, dusty
Ref: FCH 70 Level: 6 Category: a
274. Q: Name 8 types of grass hays.
A: Barley, Bermuda grass, bluegrass, bluestem, fescue, oat, orchard grass, prairie grass, reed canary, rye grass, Sudan grass, timothy
Ref: th2 255 Level: 9 Category: a

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275. Q: Name 3 cool season grass hays & 3 warm season grass hays.
A: Warm -- bahiagrass, bermuda grass, pangolgrass, johnson grass, Cool- timothy, smooth brome grass, canary grass, orchard grass, tall fescue, redtop
Ref: AYHC 750-3 Level: 9 Category: a
276. Q: Name 5 ways forage can be processed.
A: Baled. Dehydrated, pelleted, silage, cubed, haylage
Ref: AYHCLM A302- Level: 9 Category: a
277. Q: Name 7 methods of processing grains.
A: Grinding, rolling, flaking, crimping, roasting, pelleting, soaking, steam rolling, extruded
Ref: AYHC 760-9 Level: 9 Category: a
278. Q: Name 8 items listed on a hay analysis report.
A: Crude protein, dry matter, calcium, potassium, phosphorus, acid detergent fiber, neutral detergent fiber, relative feeding value
Ref: AYHC 750-6 Level: 9 Category: a
279. Q: Name the 10 essential amino acids.
A: Phenylalanine, tryptophan, leucine, isoleucine, lysine, methionine, valine, histidine, threonine, arginine
Ref: TH2 219 Level: 9 Category: a
280. Q: Name 3 minerals found in trace mineral salt.
A: Sodium chloride, iodine, copper, manganese, cobalt, zinc & iron
Ref: AYHC 760-1 Level: 9 Category: a
281. Q: Name 6 poisonous plants to the horse.
A: Locoweed, wild onion, wild tobacco, bracken fern, mare's tail, yellow star thistle, golden weed, woody aster, jimsonweed, white snakeroot, Japanese yew, cherry leaves, castor bean, fiddle neck, horsetail, prince's plume, rattleweed, red maple
Ref: TH2 310 Level: 9 Category: a

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282. Q: Name 4 important functions of water in the horse's body.
A: Produces saliva, necessary to life & shape of cells, regulates body temperature, acts as chemical reactor in digestion & metabolism, lubricates joints, carries nutrients to & waste away from cells
Ref: TH2 227 Level: 9 Category: a
283. Q: What are 4 signs of nutrient deficiencies in horses?
A: Chewing wood, eating dirt, sand, gravel, tail biting, eating bark of trees
Ref: TH2 303 Level: 9 Category: a
284. Q: What are the 8 factors that should be reported by hay analysis testing?
A: Crude protein, dry matter, calcium, potassium, phosphorus, ADF (acid detergent fiber), NDF (neutral detergent fiber), relative feeding value (RFV)
Ref: AYHC 750-6 Level: 9 Category: a
285. Q: When a stallion extends his neck upward & curls his upper lip during the teasing process, what is the action called?
A: Flehman reflex or olfactory reflex
Ref: TH2 387 Level: 1 Category: b
286. Q: What term describes a mare that is not pregnant & was not bred in the previous or current season?
A: Open mare
Ref: AYHC 940-1 Level: 1 Category: b
287. Q: A colt is considered a cryptorchid if its testes have not descended by what age?
A: 15 months
Ref: TH2 387 Level: 1 Category: b
288. Q: What are the designated sex chromosomes of the stallion & the mare?
A: Stallion - XY, Mare - XX
Ref: th2 461 Level: 1 Category: b

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289. Q: What is the most common cause of abnormal sexual behavior leading to infertility?
A: Mismanagement
Ref: TH2 374 Level: 1 Category: b
290. Q: What is the term for a mare that is not pregnant but was bred in the previous or current season?
A: Barren mare
Ref: AYHC 940-1 Level: 1 Category: b
291. Q: What is the term for a mare that is nursing a foal?
A: Wet mare
Ref: AYHC 940-1 Level: 1 Category: b
292. Q: What injection should be given to the mare & foal after parturition?
A: Tetanus antitoxin
Ref: TH2 427 Level: 1 Category: b
293. Q: What term describe a mare that has never been bred?
A: Maiden mare
Ref: AYHC 940-1 Level: 1 Category: b
294. Q: What controls the expression of traits of the horse & are located on chromosomes?
A: Genes
Ref: TH2 449 Level: 1 Category: b
295. Q: How long does an ovum live after ovulation if pregnancy does not occur?
A: 12 - 24 hours
Ref: TH2 396 Level: 1 Category: b
296. Q: What is the recommended age to wean foals?
A: 4 - 6 months
Ref: AYHC Level: 1 Category: b

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297. Q: What is the expulsion of the fetus prior to 300 days of gestation?
A: Abortion
Ref: TH2 425 Level: 1 Category: b
298. Q: What is the length of the average gestation period?
A: 335 - 340 days
Ref: TH2 342 Level: 1 Category: b
299. Q: At what age does the mare's reproductive abilities start to decrease?
A: After 16 years
Ref: AYHC 940-1 Level: 1 Category: b
300. Q: What is the initial step in breeding a mare?
A: Restraining the mare
Ref: TH2 396 Level: 1 Category: b
301. Q: When is the optimal time to breed a mare?
A: Just before ovulation
Ref: TH2 396 Level: 1 Category: b
302. Q: What is the first thing that should be done when a foal is first born?
A: Check to see if it is breathing
Ref: TH2 427 Level: 1 Category: b
303. Q: Why should straw be used in a foaling stall?
A: Shavings & similar materials will stick to the wet nostrils of a newborn foal & may suffocate it
Ref: TH2 417 Level: 1 Category: b
304. Q: What is the best test of a breeding animal?
A: Type of offspring it produces
Ref: TH2 138 Level: 1 Category: b

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305. Q: Most mares should be kept in a box stall, for how long prior to foaling?

A: 1 week

Ref: TH2 417 Level: 1 Category: b

306. Q: The rupture of the follicle refers to what?

A: Ovulation

Ref: TH2 318 Level: 1 Category: b

307. Q: What term describes the techniques of estrus detection?

A: Teasing

Ref: TH2 14 Level: 1 Category: b

308. Q: How long does estrus period usually last in a mares?

A: 5 - 7 days

Ref: AYHC 910-5 Level: 1 Category: b

309. Q: The age of puberty in stallions is what?

A: 11 1/2 months to 16 3/4 months

Ref: TH2 361 Level: 1 Category: b

310. Q: What is the first defecation of a foal following parturition?

A: Meconium

Ref: TH2 428 Level: 1 Category: b

311. Q: What is another name for the prepuce?

A: Sheath

Ref: th2 359 Level: 1 Category: b

312. Q: What is the first heat period following parturition called?

A: Foal heat

Ref: TH2 405 Level: 1 Category: b

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313. Q: What is the relationship of 2 fillies that have the same sire & dam?
A: Full sisters
Ref: th2 Level: 1 Category: b
314. Q: What is foal heat?
A: First heat period following foaling
Ref: TH2 405 Level: 1 Category: b
315. Q: What is the most difficult part of parturition?
A: Passage of the shoulders of the foal
Ref: TH2 422 Level: 1 Category: b
316. Q: Name 3 primary types of gene actions that affect the horse's traits.
A: Dominance, co-dominance, partial dominance
Ref: AYHC 1020- Level: 10 Category: b
317. Q: What is the simplest method of bringing a mare into estrus prior to the natural breeding season?
A: Artificial lighting
Ref: AYHC 930-3 Level: 2 Category: b
318. Q: Which inherited lethal was originally called the Fredericksborg Lethal?
A: Lethal White gene, W
Ref: TH2 513 Level: 2 Category: b
319. Q: What is the term for characteristics that ultimately result in death?
A: Delayed lethals
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: b

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320. Q: Horses have 33 different chromosome strings, the X & Y chromosomes are called sex chromosomes, what are the other ones called?

A: Autosomes

Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: b

321. Q: Which gene is responsible for mottled, varnish roan, blanket with spots, blankets, frost, leopard & a few leopard spots in horses?

A: Leopard gene, Lp

Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: b

322. Q: Why are all roan colored horses heterozygous Rnrm?

A: All homozygous roan horses die in early fetal development & are never born

Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: b

323. Q: What is the term for a condition that results in embryonic death?

A: True lethal

Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: b

324. Q: What is the external opening to the mare's reproductive canal?

A: Vulva

Ref: AYHC 910-1 Level: 2 Category: b

325. Q: Name a breed of horse that is homozygous for the Dn gene.

A: Fjord horse

Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: b

326. Q: What is a synthetic progestin compound that does not interact with the mare's natural progesterone & is used to regulate estrus early in the breeding season?

A: Regumate

Ref: AYHC 930-4 Level: 2 Category: b

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327. Q: The foal should be assisted up & guided to the mare's udder if the foal is not nursing in what amount of time?
A: 2 hours after birth
Ref: TH2 427 Level: 2 Category: b
328. Q: What color are the foal's hooves at birth?
A: Cream or white
Ref: TH2 82 Level: 2 Category: b
329. Q: The foal can only absorb the antibodies in the colostrum for how long?
A: 36 hours after birth
Ref: TH2 427 Level: 2 Category: b
330. Q: What is usually applied to the navel stump to cause closure of the urachus?
A: Silver nitrate or it is sutured
Ref: TH2 427 Level: 2 Category: b
331. Q: What is the name of the hormone that signals the start of the reproductive season?
A: Gonadotropic releasing hormone
Ref: AYHC 910-5 Level: 2 Category: b
332. Q: Stallion spermatozoa do not move in the twisting progression like other sperm, how does it move?
A: In straight lines
Ref: TH2 366 Level: 2 Category: b
333. Q: What is it called when organs or tissue project through an abdominal opening & usually occur in the navel or scrotum areas?
A: Hernia
Ref: AYHC 950-9 Level: 2 Category: b

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334. Q: What kind of bedding is preferred for a foaling stall?
A: Straw
Ref: AYHC 940-3 Level: 2 Category: b
335. Q: Which hormone stimulates the growth of follicles?
A: FSH
Ref: AYHC 910-6 Level: 2 Category: b
336. Q: What is a major site for bacterial invasion into the newborn foal's body that should be treated with an iodine solution to prevent infection?
A: Navel stump
Ref: AYHC 950-1 Level: 2 Category: b
337. Q: Most traits in horses are influenced by what type of gene action?
A: Quantitative
Ref: AYHC 1020- Level: 2 Category: b
338. Q: If there is an orphan foal, what can be put over the foal to disguise its odor, so another mare will let it suckle?
A: Oil of linseed or whiskey
Ref: TH2 428 Level: 2 Category: b
339. Q: What are the accessory sex glands of the stallion?
A: Seminal vesicles (vesicular glands), Bulbourethral (cowper's gland) & prostate gland
Ref: TH2 360 Level: 2 Category: b
340. Q: The 2 basic types of gene actions are quantitative & qualitative, which is most common?
A: Most traits in horses are influenced by quantitative gene actions
Ref: AYHC 1020- Level: 2 Category: b

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341. Q: What type of genetic action is when many genes have an effect on the same trait & they are added together to produce that trait in a horse such as speed?
A: Quantitative gene action
Ref: AYHC 1020- Level: 2 Category: b
342. Q: What are the accessory sex glands of the stallion?
A: Seminal vesicles, bulbourethral gland (cowper's gland), prostate gland
Ref: TH2 360 Level: 2 Category: b
343. Q: Name the 2 types of genetic hernias.
A: Umbilical & inguinal
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: b
344. Q: What are the gonads?
A: Ovaries & testicles
Ref: AYHC 910 Level: 2 Category: b
345. Q: What phase of the estrous cycle occurs when the mare's attitude towards the stallion varies from non-interest to complete resentment?
A: Diestrus
Ref: TH2 323 Level: 2 Category: b
346. Q: What is the term for characteristics that predispose an animal to disease conditions because of environmental factors, but do not in themselves cause disease?
A: Partial lethal
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: b
347. Q: What is the powerful middle layer of the uterus that is responsible for contractions which expel the foal at birth?
A: myometrium
Ref: AYHC 910-3 Level: 2 Category: b

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348. Q: What is the average length of the mare's estrous cycle?
A: 4.5 - 7.5 days
Ref: AYHC 910-5 Level: 2 Category: b
349. Q: Where is the site of spermatogenesis & production of testosterone?
A: Testes
Ref: AYHC 920-1 Level: 2 Category: b
350. Q: Which genetic lethal can be traced to the Percheron stallion, Superb, that causes death as a result of the failure to eliminate feces?
A: Atresia coli (severed large intestine)
Ref: TH2 517 Level: 2 Category: b
351. Q: What is the main body of the penis called?
A: Shaft
Ref: AYHC 920-5 Level: 2 Category: b
352. Q: What is the term for the secretions of the testes, epididymis & accessory glands mixed with spermatozoa?
A: Semen
Ref: AYHC 920-5 Level: 2 Category: b
353. Q: What is the name of the enlarged pre-ovulatory follicle?
A: Graafian follicle
Ref: AYHC 910-4 Level: 2 Category: b
354. Q: What are the 2 classifications of abortions?
A: Infectious & non-infectious
Ref: TH2 425 Level: 2 Category: b

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355. Q: What type of genetic action is when a particular trait is influenced by a single pair of genes or maybe 2 or 3 pairs of genes such as the dilution of bay to buckskin?
A: Qualitative gene action
Ref: AYHC 1020- Level: 2 Category: b
356. Q: Blood type is an example of which gene action?
A: Co-dominance
Ref: AYHC 1020- Level: 2 Category: b
357. Q: How long does the stallion semen last in the mare's reproductive tract after ejaculation?
A: Usually 48 hours but can last up to 5 days
Ref: TH2 396 Level: 2 Category: b
358. Q: What is the more common term for the rupture of the chorio-allantoic membrane during pregnancy?
A: Breaking of the water bag
Ref: AYHC 940-4 Level: 2 Category: b
359. Q: What is the 6 - 8 inch long muscular mucous membrane-lined tube which communicates the vestibule of the vulva to the cervix?
A: Vagina
Ref: AYHC 910-1 Level: 2 Category: b
360. Q: Name the wedge-shaped area of the ovary from which ova are shed.
A: Ovulation fossa
Ref: AYHC 910-4 Level: 2 Category: b
361. Q: What is the mare called that carries a fertilized egg to term that was removed from another mare?
A: Recipient mare
Ref: TH2 411 Level: 2 Category: b

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362. Q: How long will sperm survive?
A: 24 - 30 hours after ejaculation
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: b
363. Q: How may bacteria enter the foal's blood system?
A: Via the umbilical cord
Ref: TH2 595 Level: 2 Category: b
364. Q: What hormone causes receptive behavior patterns observed in mares during heat & acts to prepare the uterus for receiving the embryo?
A: Estrogen
Ref: AYHC 910-6 Level: 2 Category: b
365. Q: What is the name for an enlarged preovulatory follicle?
A: Graafian follicle
Ref: AYHC 910-4 Level: 2 Category: b
366. Q: How soon after ovulation can pregnancy be diagnosed by ultrasound?
A: 11 - 14 days
Ref: TH2 346 Level: 2 Category: b
367. Q: What phase of the mare's estrus cycle comes after she ovulates?
A: Diestrus
Ref: th2 323 Level: 2 Category: b
368. Q: What is the gene for roaning?
A: Rn
Ref: TH2 486 Level: 2 Category: b

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369. Q: What term describes nonidentical genes that are located at the same physical position on a chromosome?
A: Alleles
Ref: TH2 451 Level: 2 Category: b
370. Q: Name the substance in colostrum that is very important to the health of newborn foals.
A: Antibodies or immunoglobulin
Ref: th2 427 Level: 2 Category: b
371. Q: Why would you put a stallion under artificial light?
A: Increase testicular activity
Ref: AYHC 920-3 Level: 2 Category: b
372. Q: At what time do most mares foal?
A: Between 7 PM & 7 am
Ref: AYHC 940-4 Level: 2 Category: b
373. Q: Which of the pinto patterns is considered to be dominant?
A: Tobiano
Ref: TH2 48 Level: 2 Category: b
374. Q: Milk production varies greatly among mares but peak lactation might be expected when?
A: 8 - 12 weeks after birth
Ref: TH2 271 Level: 2 Category: B
375. Q: What reproductive hormone is secreted by the hypothalamus in response to environmental cues such as day length?
A: Gonadotropic releasing hormone (GnRH)
Ref: AYHC 910-5 Level: 2 Category: b

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376. Q: Name the 2 basic methods of collecting the embryo from the donor mare & transferring it to the recipient mare.
A: Surgical & non-surgical
Ref: th2 411 Level: 2 Category: b
377. Q: In the stallion, the hormone FSH exerts its effect on which cells?
A: Sertoli cells
Ref: AYHC 920-2 Level: 2 Category: b
378. Q: Spermatogenesis is made up of a series of events leading to the release of spermatozoa. How many days are required for these events to occur?
A: 57 days
Ref: AYHC 920-3 Level: 2 Category: b
379. Q: What does the word, genotype mean?
A: Genetic make-up of an animal
Ref: TH2 458 Level: 2 Category: b
380. Q: What does the word, phenotype mean?
A: The outward appearance of the animal
Ref: TH2 458 Level: 2 Category: b
381. Q: What is the hormone necessary for normal sexual behavior & function in stallions?
A: Testosterone
Ref: AYHC 920-3 Level: 2 Category: b
382. Q: Peak lactation in a nursing mare usually occurs when?
A: 8 - 12 weeks after parturition
Ref: TH2 271 Level: 2 Category: b

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383. Q: What term describes any foaling problem that prevents delivery of foal by the mare's efforts alone?
A: Dystocia
Ref: TH2 423 Level: 2 Category: b
384. Q: Colts are usually carried about how much longer than fillies during gestation?
A: 2 - 7 days
Ref: TH2 373 Level: 2 Category: b
385. Q: On which chromosome does the gene for hemophilia ride?
A: X chromosome
Ref: TH2 447 Level: 2 Category: b
386. Q: What acts as a physical barrier between the vagina & uterus?
A: Cervix
Ref: AYHC 910-1 Level: 2 Category: b
387. Q: What phase of the estrous cycle occurs when the mare's attitude toward the stallion varies from noninterest to complete resentment?
A: Diestrus
Ref: TH2 323 Level: 2 Category: b
388. Q: How long can semen be stored in a refrigerator prior to its use for AI?
A: Up to 24 hours
Ref: TH2 382 Level: 2 Category: b
389. Q: What hormone is responsible for milk let down & contractions during parturition?
A: Oxytocin
Ref: TH2 340 Level: 2 Category: b

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390. Q: How often can a stallion's semen be collected without interfering with the stallion's ability to produce sperm?
A: Up to 3 times daily for short periods
Ref: AYHC 920 Level: 2 Category: b
391. Q: What is dystocia?
A: Any foaling problem that prevents delivery of the foal by the mare's efforts alone
Ref: TH2 423 Level: 2 Category: b
392. Q: How many chromosomes do horses have?
A: 64 or 32 pairs
Ref: TH2 449 Level: 2 Category: b
393. Q: Brood mares can be protected against rhinopneumonitis by immunization with an inactivated vaccine during which months of pregnancy?
A: Third, fifth, seventh & ninth
Ref: AYHC 940-2 Level: 2 Category: b
394. Q: Urine on the navel stump due to the failure of the urachus to close, is called what?
A: Previous or persistent urachus
Ref: TH2 427 Level: 2 Category: b
395. Q: Lack of treatment or presence of urine on the navel stump may lead to infection, which can in turn lead to what problem?
A: Navel ill
Ref: TH2 427 Level: 2 Category: b
396. Q: Define the term seasonally polyestrous.
A: Reproductive habits of the mare in which she undergoes multiple estrous cycles only during a circumscribed portion of the year
Ref: AYHC 910-5 Level: 2 Category: b

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397. Q: What is it called when there is a transfer of an embryo from one female to another which carries it to term?
A: Embryo transfer
Ref: TH2 411 Level: 2 Category: b
398. Q: What is the mare called that has a fertilized egg removed from her & place in another mare?
A: Donor mare
Ref: TH2 411 Level: 2 Category: b
399. Q: The genetic material is located within what cell structure?
A: Nucleus
Ref: AYHC 1020- Level: 2 Category: b
400. Q: What is the ability to pass on characteristics & qualities to offspring?
A: Prepotency of genes
Ref: AYHC 151-1 Level: 2 Category: b
401. Q: What is the production of spermatozoa called?
A: Spermatogenesis
Ref: AYHC 920-1 Level: 2 Category: b
402. Q: What is the study of hormones & their effects?
A: Endocrinology
Ref: AYHC 910 Level: 2 Category: b
403. Q: The lethal problem called white foal syndrome will occur when breeding parents of what color together?
A: 2 overo colored parents
Ref: TH2 513 Level: 2 Category: b

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404. Q: What condition does the Caslick operation prevent?
A: Pneumovagina (windsucking)
Ref: TH2 410 Level: 2 Category: b
405. Q: What is the length of the gestation period for the American Miniature Horse?
A: 11 months
Ref: AYHC 154-2 Level: 2 Category: b
406. Q: Why would oil of linseed or whiskey be poured over an orphan foal?
A: To disguise foal's odor so another mare will let it nurse
Ref: TH2 428 Level: 2 Category: b
407. Q: Why don't females suffer from X-linked hereditary diseases?
A: Females have to be homozygous for trait to suffer from it & would have to receive abnormal gene from both parents. Most affected males do not live to reproductive age & therefore do not sire foals
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: b
408. Q: What is the term used when EVR causes a high percentage of mares on one farm to abort?
A: Abortion storm
Ref: TH2 598 Level: 2 Category: b
409. Q: What is the major advantage of artificial insemination?
A: More mare per season can be bred
Ref: TH2 376 Level: 2 Category: b
410. Q: What is the tube that extends from the tail of the epididymis to the urethra?
A: Vas deferens
Ref: IVE 607 Level: 2 Category: b

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411. Q: When do 'wax beads' appear on the teats of a mare?
A: a few hours to 2 - 4 days before foaling
Ref: AYHC 940-3 Level: 2 Category: b
412. Q: Which pinto pattern is associated with the lethal white foal syndrome?
A: Overo
Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: b
413. Q: What is a cryptorchid?
A: Animal with one or both testes undescended into the scrotum
Ref: TH2 387 Level: 2 Category: b
414. Q: What are the 2 parts of uterus?
A: Horn & body
Ref: TH2 320 Level: 2 Category: b
415. Q: What types of chromosomes are the X & Y chromosomes?
A: Sex chromosomes
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: b
416. Q: What happens to the offspring of roans & white horses whose genetic pattern is homozygous?
A: They die in early fetal development
Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: b
417. Q: What is the initial step in an embryo transfer?
A: Synchronizing the ovulations of donor & recipient mares
Ref: TH2 411 Level: 2 Category: b
418. Q: Why are all white horses heterozygous?
A: Because white homozygotes die early in development
Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: b

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419. Q: What is a common cause of death in older pregnant mares?
A: Uterine arterial hemorrhage
Ref: TH2 411 Level: 2 Category: b
420. Q: What is mastitis?
A: Inflammation & infection of the udder
Ref: AYHC 940-6 Level: 2 Category: b
421. Q: What is another name for convulsive syndrome?
A: Barker, dummies or wanderers
Ref: TH2 429 Level: 2 Category: b
422. Q: When is a mare usually anestrus?
A: In winter/during shorter daylight hours
Ref: AYHC 910-5 Level: 2 Category: b
423. Q: The short estrus period soon after foaling is called what?
A: Foal heat
Ref: AYHC 940-5 Level: 2 Category: b
424. Q: Describe 2 methods of estrous manipulation.
A: Photostimulation (artificial lighting during winter months that results in earlier than normal initiation of a mare's estrus,) Hormonal/Endocrine Control (using hormones to control the mare's reproductive cycles)
Ref: TH2 337 Level: 2 Category: b
425. Q: What hormone is responsible for stimulating ovulation & supporting the initial stages of corpus luteum development?
A: LH
Ref: AYHC 910-6 Level: 2 Category: b

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426. Q: Which gland signals the start of the reproductive season by producing a chemical signal in the form of gonadotropic releasing hormone (GnRH)?

A: Hypothalamus

Ref: AYHC 910-5 Level: 2 Category: b

427. Q: What is the term for the oil product of the sebaceous glands that build up in the end of the penis?

A: Smegma

Ref: AYHC 920-5 Level: 2 Category: b

428. Q: Give 2 good reasons for having a mare's immunizations up-to-date prior to foaling.

A: Higher concentration of antibodies to foal through colostrum, antibodies protect foal from disease

Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: b

429. Q: Name 2 basic colors that the color 'chestnut' is recessive to.

A: Black & bay

Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: b

430. Q: Conception rates are highest when the mares are bred when?

A: 1 - 2 days prior to ovulation

Ref: AYHC 930-1 Level: 2 Category: b

431. Q: What is one of the most common uses of human chorionic gonadotropin?

A: To stimulate follicles to ovulate

Ref: TH2 399 Level: 2 Category: b

432. Q: What is the time period that occurs during the winter months when a mare is in sexual inactivity?

A: Anestrous

Ref: TH2 323 Level: 2 Category: b

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433. Q: At what stage of pregnancy does the mare's nutritional need increase?
A: Last 3 months of gestation
Ref: AYHC 940-2 Level: 2 Category: b
434. Q: What is hemolyze?
A: Red blood cells that clump together
Ref: TH2 430 Level: 2 Category: b
435. Q: What is the most frequent cause of twin abortions?
A: Fetal malnutrition due to insufficient surface area for placenta attachment
Ref: TH2 427 Level: 2 Category: b
436. Q: How long does it take for the foal's immune system to become functional & to be able to produce significant levels of antibodies to guard against diseases?
A: 2 - 4 months
Ref: AYHC 950-2 Level: 2 Category: b
437. Q: What is the medical procedure used to close the mare's vulva to prevent her from sucking air & debris into her reproductive tract?
A: Caslick operation (episoplasty)
Ref: AYHC 910-1 Level: 2 Category: b
438. Q: What process is used to prevent aspirating air & contaminants from entering the vulva of mares?
A: Caslick's operation
Ref: TH2 394 Level: 2 Category: b
439. Q: When does a mare's reproductive ability begin to decrease?
A: Usually after 16 years of age
Ref: AYHC 940-1 Level: 2 Category: b

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440. Q: What is the first step in freezing horse semen?
A: Collecting a gel-free semen
Ref: TH2 382 Level: 2 Category: b
441. Q: What is the name of the hormone responsible for testosterone production in the stallion?
A: LH - luteinizing hormone
Ref: TH2 127 Level: 2 Category: b
442. Q: What is the relationship of foals who have the same sire but are out of different dams?
A: Paternal half-sibs or half brother/sister
Ref: th2 537 Level: 2 Category: b
443. Q: Name the 3 basic models of artificial vaginas.
A: Fujihira, Missouri & Colorado
Ref: TH2 376 Level: 2 Category: b
444. Q: During parturition, what happens at the end of stage one that prepares the birth canal for the delivery of the foal?
A: Rupture of the water bag (chorion or chorio-allantoic membrane)
Ref: AYHC 940-4 Level: 2 Category: b
445. Q: What are foals called that suffer from Neonatal maladjustment syndrome?
A: Dummy or convulsive foals, Barker, Wanderer
Ref: AYHC 950-8 Level: 2 Category: b
446. Q: What are the 3 methods of castration?
A: Primary closure method, closed technique & open technique
Ref: TH2 386 Level: 2 Category: b
447. Q: What are the 2 most common methods used to manipulate the estrous cycle?
A: Artificial lighting & hormonal stimulation
Ref: AYHC 930-3 Level: 2 Category: b

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448. Q: What is the best choice for bedding in a foaling stall prior to parturition?
A: Straw
Ref: TH2 417 Level: 2 Category: b
449. Q: What is the best choice for bedding in a foaling stall prior to parturition?
A: Straw
Ref: TH2 417 Level: 2 Category: b
450. Q: What is the 'book' of a stallion?
A: Mares to be bred to a stallion
Ref: TH2 393 Level: 2 Category: b
451. Q: What is the most popular method of pregnancy diagnosis?
A: Rectal palpation
Ref: TH2 346 Level: 2 Category: b
452. Q: Mares that have chronic infections for air being aspirated into the vagina are called what?
A: Windsuckers
Ref: TH2 169 Level: 2 Category: b
453. Q: What type of response results from behavioral urinalysis by the stallion or teasing a mare to determine if she is in estrus & involves a curling of the upper lip of the stallion?
A: Flehmen response
Ref: TH2 121 Level: 2 Category: b
454. Q: What is either of the 2 upper projections in the Y-shaped uterus of the mare, connecting the Fallopian tubes to the body of the uterus?
A: Uterine horn
Ref: th2 78 Level: 2 Category: b

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455. Q: What is the length of the average estrous cycle?
A: 21 - 23 days
Ref: TH2 323 Level: 2 Category: b
456. Q: Within 24 hours after ovulation, the corpus luteum begins to secrete this hormone.
A: Progesterone
Ref: TH2 339 Level: 2 Category: b
457. Q: Describe a teasing mill used to detect mares in estrus.
A: Special pen for the stallion surrounded by individual pens for individual mares that are being teased
Ref: th2 329 Level: 2 Category: b
458. Q: What term describes the failure to show behavioral signs of estrus?
A: Silent heat
Ref: th2 327 Level: 2 Category: b
459. Q: If a Rh positive foal nurses on an Rh negative mare with antibodies in her milk, what will happen to the foal?
A: It would die
Ref: TH2 512 Level: 2 Category: b
460. Q: What part of the ovary contains the ova when a filly is born?
A: Cortex
Ref: AYHC 910-4 Level: 2 Category: b
461. Q: During the first 3 months after foaling, a mare will produce how much milk per their body weight?
A: Up to 3% of their body weight
Ref: AYHC 750-7 Level: 2 Category: b

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462. Q: What is the book of a stallion?
A: Mares to be bred to the stallion
Ref: TH2 393 Level: 2 Category: b
463. Q: What is the usual dilution ratio for AI?
A: 1:1 or 1:4
Ref: TH2 381 Level: 2 Category: b
464. Q: What is generation interval?
A: Average time between the birth of animals & birth of their replacements
Ref: TH2 557 Level: 2 Category: b
465. Q: How does the length of daylight hours affect the breeding season & the reproductive response of the stallion & the mare?
A: Longer daylight hours (16 hr.) stimulate the reproductive systems, shorter hours suppresses & decreases hormones needed for reproduction
Ref: AYHC 920-3 Level: 2 Category: b
466. Q: The lethal problem called white foal syndrome will occur when breeding parents of what color together?
A: Two overo colored parents
Ref: TH2 513 Level: 2 Category: b
467. Q: What is the heritability estimate when looking at the horse's traits?
A: Percentage of a horse's expressed traits that is due to genetics
Ref: AYHC 1020- Level: 2 Category: b
468. Q: What are the 3 main colors of horses that provide the basis for most of the other colors in color genetics?
A: Bay, black & chestnut
Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: b

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469. Q: What does flagging of the stallion's tail indicate?
A: Ejaculation
Ref: TH2 378 Level: 2 Category: b
470. Q: Name the hair-like projections that line the mare's oviducts & are responsible for transporting ova down the oviduct.
A: Cilia
Ref: AYHC 910-4 Level: 2 Category: b
471. Q: How long does it take after castration before all spermatozoa in ejaculations to be nonmotile & pregnancy is unlikely to occur?
A: 7 - 8 days
Ref: TH2 387 Level: 2 Category: b
472. Q: What is the name of the procedure used to identify mares in estrus?
A: Teasing
Ref: AYHC 930-1 Level: 2 Category: b
473. Q: What is the short estrus period soon after foaling called?
A: Foal heat
Ref: AYHC 940-5 Level: 2 Category: b
474. Q: The ovaries are responsible for the production of which 2 female hormones?
A: Estrogen & progesterone
Ref: AYHC 910-4 Level: 2 Category: b
475. Q: What is the scientific name for the sheath?
A: Prepuce
Ref: TH2 359 Level: 2 Category: b

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476. Q: What is the most popular method of pregnancy diagnosis?
A: Rectal palpation
Ref: TH2 346 Level: 2 Category: b
477. Q: What is the term for the number of spermatozoa which can be collected per a 24-hour period from a stallion & is determined by collecting the stallion daily for 7 days?
A: Daily sperm output (DSO)
Ref: AYHC 920-4 Level: 2 Category: b
478. Q: A brown discoloration of the placenta with meconium in it, may indicate what?
A: Foal may have had a low oxygen supply during birth
Ref: AYHC 940-4 Level: 2 Category: b
479. Q: When would breeding on the foal heat be appropriate?
A: Only if mare had a normal delivery & reproductive tract is normal
Ref: TH2 399 Level: 2 Category: b
480. Q: What is the physical makeup & appearance of an organism as determined by its genes & environment?
A: Phenotype
Ref: Equus 2-00 Level: 2 Category: b
481. Q: How long does it take the fertilized ovum to migrate to the uterus?
A: 6 days
Ref: TH2 340 Level: 2 Category: b
482. Q: How should the navel cord of a newborn foal be treated?
A: Navel cord should be dipped in a tincture of iodine (metaphen, merthiolate, iodine & glycerine)
Ref: TH2 427 Level: 2 Category: b

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483. Q: What is the multi-layered, hollow, Y-shaped organ in the female reproductive system?
A: Uterus
Ref: AYHC 910-3 Level: 2 Category: b
484. Q: What are the finger-like projections from the end of the infundibulum that surrounds the ovary?
A: Fimbriae
Ref: AYHC 910-3 Level: 2 Category: b
485. Q: What is endometritis?
A: Infections of the uterus (inflammation of endometrium, the mucous membrane of the uterus)
Ref: AYHC 910-3 Level: 2 Category: b
486. Q: What is the primary function of the scrotum?
A: Temperature regulation of the testes
Ref: AYHC 920-4 Level: 2 Category: b
487. Q: Which organ is considered to be the 'master organ' of the male reproductive system because it is the site for production of spermatozoa & testosterone?
A: Testes
Ref: AYHC 920-1 Level: 2 Category: b
488. Q: What is the term used to describe the sexual drive?
A: Libido
Ref: AYHC 920-3 Level: 2 Category: b
489. Q: Out of the colors, black, bay & chestnut; tell which one is recessive & which one is dominant to the others.
A: Chestnut is recessive, black is dominant
Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: b

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490. Q: Which 2 hormones stimulate the gonads?
A: FSH & LH
Ref: AYHC 910 Level: 2 Category: b
491. Q: What 2 structures are found on the ovarian end of the Fallopian tube?
A: Infundubulum & ampulla
Ref: TH2 319 Level: 2 Category: b
492. Q: What term describes the minimum number of spermatozoa produced within a 24-hour period?
A: Daily sperm production (DSP)
Ref: AYHC 920-4 Level: 2 Category: b
493. Q: What are the 3 parts of the sperm cell?
A: Head, neck & tail
Ref: TH2 363 Level: 2 Category: b
494. Q: What is the fluid portion of the semen consisting of testicular, epididymal & accessory sex gland secretions called?
A: Seminal plasma
Ref: AYHC 920-5 Level: 2 Category: b
495. Q: How long after parturition is it before the placenta is passed?
A: 10 - 15 minutes
Ref: TH2 423 Level: 2 Category: b
496. Q: Which hormone can be used on pregnant mares to cause abortions?
A: Prostaglandin
Ref: AYHC 930-4 Level: 2 Category: b

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497. Q: Testicles are usually descended into the scrotum by what age?
A: Birth to 15 months
Ref: TH2 385 Level: 2 Category: b
498. Q: Fetal development is greatest during the third trimester but most of the body weight gained during pregnancy occurs when?
A: Second trimester
Ref: AYHC 940-2 Level: 2 Category: b
499. Q: At what age does the average filly reach puberty?
A: 12 - 15 months
Ref: TH2 322 Level: 2 Category: b
500. Q: Colostrum contains a high level of immunoglobulins, why are these important to the foal?
A: Foals are born with no protection from diseases, immunoglobulins are antibodies to protect the foal against disease
Ref: AYHC 940-3 Level: 2 Category: b
501. Q: What is the destruction of red blood cells of the foal by the serum antibodies in the mare's colostrum?
A: Neonatal isoerythrolysis (hemolytic icterus, foal jaundice)
Ref: TH2 509 Level: 2 Category: b
502. Q: Usually 'wax beads', which are actually drops of colostrum, appear on the mare's udder about how long prior to foaling?
A: 2 - 4 days before foaling
Ref: AYHC 940-3 Level: 2 Category: b
503. Q: What is the name for the thin, transparent membrane that surrounds the foal at birth & must be removed so the foal can breathe?
A: Amnion
Ref: AYHC 940-4 Level: 2 Category: b

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504. Q: What is the length of time required for spermatogenesis & epididymis maturation in the stallion?
A: About 65 days
Ref: AYHC 920-4 Level: 2 Category: b
505. Q: What are 3 types of qualitative gene actions?
A: Dominance, co-dominance, partial dominance
Ref: AYHC 1020- Level: 2 Category: b
506. Q: The external prepuce of the male horse is commonly referred to by what name?
A: Sheath
Ref: TH2 359 Level: 2 Category: b
507. Q: Colostrum is secreted during which period post-parturition?
A: First 24 - 28 hours
Ref: AYHC 950-2 Level: 2 Category: B
508. Q: What is a foal called that is born with septicemia & is semi-comatose?
A: Sleeper
Ref: TH2 429 Level: 2 Category: b
509. Q: Name a method used to artificially creating longer daylight hours which will in turn cause mares to cycle earlier & regularly?
A: Artificial lighting in area where mares are kept
Ref: TH2 393 Level: 2 Category: b
510. Q: How long is the average mare's estrous cycle?
A: Usually 21 - 23 days
Ref: TH2 323 Level: 2 Category: b

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511. Q: What is a non-infectious disorder of the central nervous system in about 1 - 2% of newborn foals with gross abnormal behavior?
A: Neonatal maladjustment syndrome (Also called convulsive syndrome)
Ref: AYHC 950-8 Level: 2 Category: b
512. Q: What virus is the most devastating bacterial cause of pneumonia in foals?
A: Rhodococcus equi (Pronounced road-o-cock-us)
Ref: AYHC 950-7 Level: 2 Category: b
513. Q: What vaccine should be given to brood mares at the fifth, seventh & ninth months of pregnancy?
A: Rhinopneumonitis
Ref: AYHC 445-3 Level: 2 Category: b
514. Q: What primary sex organs produce the germinal sex cells as well as the sex hormones?
A: Testicles & ovaries
Ref: TH2 128 Level: 2 Category: b
515. Q: Diarrhea is a common problem of foals, but a squirting type of diarrhea can dehydrate a foal & lead to death within what amount of time?
A: Within hours
Ref: TH2 428 Level: 2 Category: b
516. Q: What is pneumovagina?
A: When air & contaminants are sucked into the mare's reproductive tract
Ref: TH2 409-4 Level: 2 Category: b
517. Q: Which highly contagious disease causes about 90% of all foal diarrhea outbreaks & usually occurs in foals about 70 days old?
A: Rotavirus
Ref: AYHC 950-7 Level: 2 Category: b

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518. Q: What are the 2 basic techniques of collecting the embryo from the donor mare & transferring it to the recipient mare?
A: Surgical & non-surgical
Ref: TH2 411 Level: 2 Category: b
519. Q: Approximately how many days longer is a mule fetus carried than a horse fetus?
A: 10 days
Ref: TH2 226 Level: 2 Category: b
520. Q: What is the genus & species of the true zebra?
A: Equus zebra
Ref: TH2 449 Level: 2 Category: b
521. Q: Name a septicemia that settles in the foal's joints.
A: Navel ill or joint ill
Ref: TH2 429 Level: 2 Category: b
522. Q: What happens when there are 2 dominant white genes in a horse?
A: It is lethal
Ref: TH2 53 Level: 2 Category: b
523. Q: What are the 3 most genetically common colors of horses?
A: Bay, black & chestnut
Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: b
524. Q: Name the type of anemia that occurs in a newborn foal if it has a different blood type than its dam.
A: Neonatal isoerythrolysis (foal jaundice, Rh factor)
Ref: th2 Level: 2 Category: b

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525. Q: What is the most common cause of infertility in mares?
A: Pneumovagina or wind sucking
Ref: TH2 409-4 Level: 2 Category: b
526. Q: At what age does the mature ovary reaches its maximum size in the mare?
A: 3 - 4 years old
Ref: TH2 317 Level: 2 Category: b
527. Q: What is the distensible muscle that acts as a physical barrier between the vagina & uterus?
A: Cervix
Ref: AYHC 910-1 Level: 2 Category: b
528. Q: What is the only hybrid shown to be fertile?
A: Crosses between Przewalski's horse & the horse
Ref: TH2 449 Level: 2 Category: b
529. Q: What is the term for blood stream infections?
A: Septicemia
Ref: TH2 429 Level: 2 Category: b
530. Q: Which hormone initiates lactation?
A: Prolactin
Ref: TH2 127 Level: 2 Category: b
531. Q: What is a funnel-like membrane that surrounds the ovary & catches the egg when it is released by the ovary?
A: Infundibulum
Ref: TH2 319 Level: 2 Category: b
532. Q: Name 3 modes of inheritance.
A: Autosomal recessive, autosomal dominant & X-linked mode
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: b

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533. Q: What are the 2 basic types of genetic actions?
A: Qualitative, quantitative
Ref: AYHC 1020- Level: 2 Category: b
534. Q: What is dystocia?
A: Any foaling problem that prevents delivery of the foal by the mare's efforts alone
Ref: TH2 423 Level: 2000 Category: b
535. Q: What is the effect of LH on the mare?
A: Stimulates ovulation, supports the initial stages of corpus luteum development
Ref: AYHC 910-9 Level: 2000 Category: b
536. Q: How many chromosomes are responsible for the sex of the foal?
A: One pair
Ref: TH2 461 Level: 2000 Category: b
537. Q: Why is it preferable to break the umbilical cord rather than to cut it?
A: Usually have less bleeding
Ref: AYHC 950-1 Level: 2000 Category: b
538. Q: Approximately how many days does it take the fertilized ovum to migrate to the uterus?
A: Six
Ref: TH2 340 Level: 2000 Category: b
539. Q: What is the primary environmental cue regulating season reproductive activity in the mare?
A: Length of daylight
Ref: AYHC 920-9 Level: 2000 Category: b
540. Q: What is an allele?
A: Nonidentical genes located at same physical position on a chromosome
Ref: TH2 451 Level: 2000 Category: b

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541. Q: What 2 ovarian hormones control the estrous cycle?
A: Estrogens & Progesterone
Ref: TH2 339 Level: 2000 Category: b
542. Q: What is the main function of the scrotum?
A: Encloses the testicles & serves as a thermo-regulator
Ref: TH2 355 Level: 2000 Category: b
543. Q: What is the most common term for episoplasty, which is the artificially sealing by sutures of the labia of the vulva together?
A: Caslick operation
Ref: AYHC 910-1 Level: 3 Category: b
544. Q: What is the function of the vesicular glands in the stallion?
A: Responsible for secreting the 'gel fraction' to the semen
Ref: TH2 360 Level: 3 Category: b
545. Q: Name the hair-like projections that line the mare's oviducts & are responsible for transporting ova down the oviduct.
A: Cilia
Ref: AYHC 910-4 Level: 3 Category: b
546. Q: Name the parts of the stallion's reproductive system.
A: 2 testes, epididymis, urethra, penis, accessory glands (cowpers, seminal vesicle, prostate)
Ref: AYHC 920-1 Level: 3 Category: b
547. Q: The epididymis can be divided into 3 segments, name them.
A: Head (caput), body (corpus), tail (cauda)
Ref: AYHC 920-4 Level: 3 Category: b

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548. Q: In mare management, mares can be classified into what 5 types during the breeding season?
A: Pregnant, open, barren, maiden or wet
Ref: AYHC 940-1 Level: 3 Category: b
549. Q: What are the 2 types of cryptorchids & which will usually be infertile?
A: Unilateral & Bilateral, Bilateral is usually infertile
Ref: AYHC 920-1 Level: 3 Category: b
550. Q: Name 3 factors that affect the stallion's ability to produce spermatozoa.
A: Testicle size, seasons of the year, age
Ref: AYHC 920-1 Level: 3 Category: b
551. Q: What are the 3 muscles associated with the scrotum & spermatic cord that contract during cool weather to draw the testes close to the body to raise the testicular temperature?
A: Tunica dartos & Cremaster
Ref: AYHC 920-4 Level: 3 Category: b
552. Q: The uterus is suspended within the body cavity by 2 tough, sheet-like structures called what?
A: Broad ligaments
Ref: AYHC 910-3 Level: 3 Category: b
553. Q: What are the 3 distinct layers of the uterus?
A: Serous (outer layer), myometrium, endometrium (innermost layer)
Ref: AYHC 910-3 Level: 3 Category: b
554. Q: What is agalactia?
A: Lack of milk production
Ref: AYHC 750-3 Level: 3 Category: b

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555. Q: How long does it take for spermatogenesis & epididymal maturation, after a stallion has had an elevated testicular temperature following trauma or illness?
A: Approximately 65 days
Ref: AYHC 920-5 Level: 3 Category: b
556. Q: Immediately following ovulation, the hole left by the ovum fills with coagulated blood & forms the precursor to corpus luteum called what?
A: Corpus Hemorrhagicum
Ref: AYHC 910-6 Level: 3 Category: b
557. Q: Describe the difference between unilateral & bilateral cryptorchidism in horses.
A: Unilateral-one testicle is retained in body cavity, Bilateral- both testicles retained in body cavity
Ref: AYHC 920-1 Level: 3 Category: b
558. Q: What are the 3 most commonly used hormones for the manipulation of estrous cycles?
A: Prostaglandins, human chorionic gonadotropin, progesterone
Ref: AYHC 930-3 Level: 3 Category: b
559. Q: During the third trimester of gestation, a mare has specific increases in which 5 nutrients?
A: Energy nutrients, protein, calcium, phosphorus, & Vitamin A
Ref: AYHC 940-3 Level: 3 Category: b
560. Q: Describe 4 measurements that determine the quality of a stallion's sperm.
A: Number of motile sperm, number of sperm per milliliter, volume of ejaculation, shape & structure of sperm, morphology (# of live) of sperm
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: b
561. Q: Pregnant mares should be immunized for which 4 diseases about 30 days prior to foaling?
A: Tetanus, Eastern & Western encephalomyelitis & influenza (Rhinopneumonitis is 3rd, 5th, 7th & 9th month of gestation not last 30 days)
Ref: AYHC 940-3 Level: 3 Category: b

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562. Q: Early breaking of the umbilical cord may deny the foal a significant amount of blood, how much of the fetal blood supply could be lacking?
A: UP to 30% of the total blood supply
Ref: AYHC 940-4 Level: 3 Category: b
563. Q: During gestation, when would the marked shrinkage of the muscles in the croup area occur?
A: 7 - 10 days
Ref: TH2 417 Level: 3 Category: b
564. Q: In the mare, the fetal placenta is formed by what 3 membranes?
A: Chorion, allantois, amnion
Ref: TH2 340 Level: 3 Category: b
565. Q: Name the 4 criteria used to evaluate stallion semen.
A: Volume, concentration, mobility, morphology
Ref: TH2 365 Level: 3 Category: b
566. Q: What is another name for the genetically severed large intestine?
A: Atresia coli
Ref: TH2 517 Level: 3 Category: b
567. Q: What are the 3 parts of the stallion's penis?
A: Root, body (shaft) & glans penis
Ref: AYHC 920-5 Level: 3 Category: b
568. Q: Mares that are pregnant & are used to being ridden, can still be ridden for how long into the pregnancy?
A: Up to the time of foaling, but last month exercise should not be strenuous
Ref: TH2 415 Level: 3 Category: b

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569. Q: Approximately how long before foaling is it when the udder becomes distended?
A: 2 - 6 weeks
Ref: TH2 417 Level: 3 Category: b
570. Q: Abortions is defined as the expulsion of the fetus at how many days of gestation?
A: Prior to 300 days
Ref: TH2 425 Level: 3 Category: b
571. Q: What are the 2 major actions of luteinizing hormone?
A: Causes ovulation, initiates the formation of the corpus luteum
Ref: TH2 339 Level: 3 Category: b
572. Q: Convulsive syndrome is a nervous disorder resulting from circulatory dysfunction when the brain undergoes a period when the foal fails to receive sufficient oxygen. Name 2 common causes of this problem.
A: Premature separation of placenta from uterus & premature separation of umbilical cord
Ref: TH2 428 Level: 3 Category: b
573. Q: What period of time during a mare's pregnancy, would not be a good time to deworm her?
A: During the last 30 days of gestation
Ref: AYHC 940-2 Level: 3 Category: b
574. Q: Name 2 uses of rectal palpation in mares.
A: Direct examination of internal genital organs for breeding problems, detection of pregnancy, aid in determination of appropriate time for breeding
Ref: TH2 396 Level: 3 Category: b
575. Q: What is the chief function of the stallion's scrotum?
A: Thermoregulatory
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: b

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576. Q: Name 2 things that a palpation chute can be used for.
A: Rectal palpations, way to safely restrain a mare &/or foal during the breeding preparations, caslick operation, artificial insemination & hygiene procedures
Ref: TH2 415 Level: 3 Category: b
577. Q: Describe the difference between congenital & inherited defects.
A: Congenital-defect recognizable at birth, inherited-defect that is genetic in origin (not always visible at birth)
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 3 Category: b
578. Q: Mares give a HCG injection 24 hours after the beginning of estrus will usually ovulate when?
A: Before 48 hours post injection time
Ref: TH2 400 Level: 3 Category: b
579. Q: Name 4 things that can occur in pregnant mares grazing on fescue immediately prior to parturition.
A: Prolonged gestations, thickened placenta at birth, lack of milk production, weak foals, still born foals, difficult birth
Ref: AYHC 750-3 Level: 3 Category: b
580. Q: Name 4 hormones secreted by the pituitary gland.
A: FSH, LH, growth hormone, thyrotropin, adrenocorticotropin, prolactin, oxytocin, vasopressin
Ref: TH2 126-1 Level: 3 Category: b
581. Q: Seminiferous tubules unite into a single duct to form what part of the stallion's reproductive system?
A: Head of the epididymis
Ref: TH2 358 Level: 3 Category: b
582. Q: Name the 2 methods of surgical transfers during an embryo transfer.
A: Midventral & flank incisions
Ref: TH2 412 Level: 3 Category: b

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583. Q: What are 2 methods for testing colostrum for immunoglobulin concentration?
A: Colostrometer & agglutination test kit
Ref: TH2 427 Level: 3 Category: b
584. Q: How would you protect a newborn foal, if its mother's tetanus immunization is not up-to-date at the time of its birth?
A: Give injection of tetanus antitoxin for immediate protection, followed later by 2 injections of tetanus toxoid at 4 - 6 week intervals
Ref: AYHC 950-1 Level: 3 Category: b
585. Q: What are the ratio of colors that would result from repeated matings of 2 palominos?
A: 1/4 chestnut, 1/2 palomino, 1/4 cremello
Ref: TH2 50 Level: 3 Category: b
586. Q: After collecting semen from a stallion, what temperature does it have to held at in the incubator or water bath?
A: 100 degrees Fahrenheit
Ref: TH2 378 Level: 3 Category: b
587. Q: What are septicemias?
A: Blood stream infections
Ref: TH2 429 Level: 3 Category: b
588. Q: When does the sex drive of a newly castrated gelding usually subside?
A: 4 - 6 months after castration
Ref: TH2 387 Level: 3 Category: b
589. Q: A positive diagnosis of what problem can be made if the vas deferens does not pass through the inguinal canal?
A: Cryptorchid or ridgling
Ref: TH2 387 Level: 3 Category: b

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590. Q: Name the 3 classifications of follicles according to the varying stages of development during the breeding season.
A: Primordial, growing & Graafian
Ref: TH2 318 Level: 3 Category: b
591. Q: Why are hybrids usually sterile?
A: They do not produce functional sex cells due to a failure in the rearrangement of chromosomes
Ref: TH2 449 Level: 3 Category: b
592. Q: How long does it usually take a foal to nurse after parturition?
A: About 2 hours
Ref: AYHC 950-1 Level: 3 Category: b
593. Q: Name 3 of the basic models of artificial vaginas.
A: Colorado, Missouri, Fujihira
Ref: TH2 376 Level: 3 Category: b
594. Q: A single injection of gonadotropin releasing hormone usually causes what?
A: Ovulation in mare
Ref: TH2 408 Level: 3 Category: b
595. Q: What are 2 other names for NI?
A: Neonatal isoerythrolysis, hemolytic icterus, jaundice foal
Ref: TH2 429 Level: 3 Category: b
596. Q: What is GnRH?
A: Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone
Ref: TH2 408 Level: 3 Category: b

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597. Q: The mating of palomino horses to cremellos will result in what ratio of coat colors?
A: 50% palominos & 50% cremellos
Ref: TH2 51 Level: 3 Category: b
598. Q: What is the relationship of foals who have the same dam but are by different sires?
A: Maternal half-sibs or half brother & sisters
Ref: TH2 537 Level: 3 Category: b
599. Q: Name an extender used in Artificial Insemination.
A: Skimmed milk or cream-gelatin dilutor or AM extender
Ref: TH2 379-3 Level: 3 Category: b
600. Q: Name 2 things you can do for a newborn foal who is not breathing.
A: Placenta removed from nostrils, artificial respiration should be given immediately, blowing into foal's mouth, vigorously rubbing foal's body, lift foal up & gently drop may cause respiration
Ref: TH2 427 Level: 3 Category: b
601. Q: When is it possible for a foal to have a positive Coggins test reaction, when it is in reality a false reaction?
A: When foal is nursing from a Coggins positive mare
Ref: AYHC 630-1 Level: 3 Category: b
602. Q: Name the major cause of infertility in a mare.
A: Uterine infections / human mismanagement
Ref: AYHC 940-1 Level: 3 Category: b
603. Q: Within 1 or 2 days after birth, some foal's eyes will start to water because the eyelids & eyelashes are turned inward, what is this condition called?
A: Entropion
Ref: TH2 428 Level: 3 Category: b

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604. Q: What is the primary function of the epididymis?
A: Place where sperm matures & is stored
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: b
605. Q: How long does it take for the fertilized ovum to reach the uterus?
A: 6 days
Ref: TH2 340 Level: 3 Category: b
606. Q: What is an embryo?
A: Fertilized egg (ovum) in the very early stage of ovum development
Ref: th2 411 Level: 3 Category: b
607. Q: What are the 4 phases of the estrous cycle?
A: Proestrus, estrus, metestrus, diestrus (anestrus or pregnancy)
Ref: IVE 588 Level: 3 Category: b
608. Q: What is the function of corpus luteum?
A: Maintains pregnancy through the production of progesterone
Ref: AYHC 910-7 Level: 3 Category: b
609. Q: What are the 3 parts of the uterus?
A: Body, horn (cornua) & cervix (neck)
Ref: IVE 587 Level: 3 Category: b
610. Q: What is the unique feature of a bit with a mouth piece made from copper?
A: Copper increases salivation & makes mouth more responsive to the bit
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 3 Category: b
611. Q: Name the 3 stages of the mare's follicle development.
A: Primordial, growing, Graafian
Ref: th2 318 Level: 3 Category: b

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612. Q: What process would us these items: Chambers catheter, speculum, syringe, phantom & AV liner?
A: Artificial insemination
Ref: TH2 379-3 Level: 3 Category: b
613. Q: What are the non-sex chromosomes called in the horse?
A: Autosomes
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 3 Category: b
614. Q: What 2 types of cells are responsible for spermatozoa development & testostrone & estrogen production?
A: Sertoli cells (spermatozoa production) & Leydig cells (Secretes estrogen & testosterone production - with the help of LH hormones)
Ref: AYHC 920-2 Level: 3 Category: b
615. Q: What is the normal temperature, respiration rate & heart rate during the first 4 dyas of a foal's life?
A: Temperature 99 - 102 degrees F, Respiration rate 20 - 40 breaths per minute, Heart rate 70 - 100 beats per minute
Ref: AYHC 950-3 Level: 3 Category: b
616. Q: What is the difference between the mare's estrus & diestrus cycles?
A: Estrus -mare is receptive to stallion & encourages mating, diestrus-mare is NOT receptive to stallion & will resist him
Ref: AYHC 910-1 Level: 3 Category: b
617. Q: What would sodium carbosymethyl cellulose be used for?
A: Lubricant in rectal examination
Ref: TH2 396 Level: 3 Category: b
618. Q: Name the hormone produced by the stallion's reproductive system, that is suppressed during the season of short daylight hours.
A: Testosterone
Ref: AYHC 920-3 Level: 3 Category: b

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619. Q: When antibiotics are used during AI, the diluted semen should not be used for how long, in order for the antibiotics to be effective?
A: 20 - 30 minutes
Ref: TH2 382 Level: 3 Category: b
620. Q: What genetic term identifies the physical position of a gene on a chromosome?
A: Locus
Ref: TH2 451 Level: 3 Category: b
621. Q: How many artificial light exposures does it take before 50% of the mares will respond by having estrous cycles earlier in the year?
A: 40 - 100 days
Ref: TH2 408 Level: 3 Category: b
622. Q: Other than hormone control, what other method is used to bring mares into estrus prior to their natural breeding season?
A: Photostimulation/extended daylight length by using electrical lighting to simulate the length of daylight
Ref: AYHC 930-3 Level: 3 Category: b
623. Q: Describe the difference between heterozygous & homozygous genes.
A: Heterozygous-genes are not identical (2 different paired genes), Homozygous-paired genes are identical
Ref: th2 451 Level: 3 Category: b
624. Q: The edge of the infundibulum is split to form finger-like projections called what?
A: Fimbriae
Ref: TH2 319 Level: 3 Category: b
625. Q: What can you do to prevent your foal from getting septicemia?
A: Treat newborn's navel cord with iodine or other antibacterial medication as soon as possible after birth
Ref: AYHC 950-5 Level: 3 Category: b

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626. Q: What is the proper name for the membrane that surrounds the foal & breaks just prior to birth?

A: Allanton-chorionic membrane

Ref: TH2 418 Level: 3 Category: b

627. Q: Mares given a prostaglandins treatment will usually ovulate when?

A: 10 - 12 days after treatment

Ref: TH2 400 Level: 3 Category: b

628. Q: Once a mare is in estrus, when would you first breed her & how often until she goes out of estrus?

A: Start on 2 or 3 days of estrus & breed every other day until she goes out of estrus

Ref: TH2 396 Level: 3 Category: b

629. Q: Give one reason why you would give your mare human chorionic gonadotropin.

A: Stimulate ovulation with 48 hours or to hasten or ensure ovulation

Ref: AYHC 930-4 Level: 3 Category: b

630. Q: Describe where the endometrium & peritoneum are located in the mare's uterine wall?

A: Endometrium-innermost mucous membrane, Peritoneum-outermost layer of uterine wall

Ref: IVE 587 Level: 5 Category: b

631. Q: Name the organ that is usually undeveloped in premature foals.

A: Lungs

Ref: IVE 602 Level: 5 Category: b

632. Q: Name the sex of the horse that can become a long term carrier of equine viral arteritis.

A: Stallion

Ref: AYHC 620-1 Level: 5 Category: b

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633. Q: What is the preferred bedding for a foaling stall?
A: Clean straw
Ref: AYHCLM I230- Level: 5 Category: b
634. Q: What is the primary function of the scrotum?
A: Maintaining proper temperature for sperm production
Ref: AYHCLM I227- Level: 5 Category: b
635. Q: What is the name for an inflammation of the udder?
A: Mastitis
Ref: EG 258 Level: 5 Category: b
636. Q: 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
Ref: AYHCLM I226- Level: 5 Category: b
637. Q: Genetic defects are sometimes characterized based on the lethality of the trait that is involved. Name the 3 types of lethals & Give an example of each.
A: True lethal -- lethal white foal syndrome, lethal dominant roan, Delayed lethal -- cerebellular abiotrophy, cleft palate, Partial lethal -- parrot mouth, umbilical hernia, poor limb formation
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 5 Category: b
638. Q: The ovary is kidney bean shaped with a concave side & convex side, what is the name for each of these areas?
A: Concave side is ovulation fossa & convex side is hilus
Ref: AYHC 910-4 Level: 5 Category: b
639. Q: When is the most critical time for proper nutrition in the pregnant mare?
A: 9 - 11 months
Ref: AYHC 750-7 Level: 5 Category: b

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640. Q: What is the only mineral for which the horse has a defined appetite?
A: Sodium
Ref: FCH 25 Level: 5 Category: b
641. Q: Name 5 economically important genetic traits in horses that can be selected effectively in horse production by breeders.
A: height, weight, body length, heart girth circumference, cannon bone circumference, color, pulling power, running, walking & trotting speed, movement, temperament, cow sense, intelligence, type, conformation
Ref: AYHC 1020- Level: 6 Category: b
642. Q: What is generation interval?
A: Average time between the birth of animals & birth of their replacements
Ref: TH2 557 Level: 6 Category: b
643. Q: Describe 3 processes that must take place in a embryo transfer.
A: Fertilization & conception in donor mare occurs, fert. Embryo is taken from the donor mare, fert. Embryo is placed in recipient mare, recipient mare carries fetus to full term, recipient mare give birth
Ref: TH2 411 Level: 6 Category: b
644. Q: Name 2 types of dystocia.
A: Fetal & maternal
Ref: TH2 423 Level: 6 Category: b
645. Q: Name 4 conditions in a mare that would prevent breeding during the foal heat.
A: Bruised cervix, lacerations or tears in cervix or vagina, vaginal discharge, placenta retained more than 3 hr., lack of tone in uterus or vagina
Ref: TH2 399 Level: 9 Category: b
646. Q: What are the 3 stages of labor during parturition?
A: 1st stage: muscle contractions to water bag breaks, 2nd: expulsion of foal, 3rd: expulsion of afterbirth
Ref: TH2 417 Level: 9 Category: b

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647. Q: Name 5 causes of infertility in mares.
A: Pneumovagina, scars, abrasions or ulcers in reproductive tract, adhesions, cervicitis, vaginitis, endometritis, closed cervix, split cervix, blocked oviducts, tumors, ovarian cysts, underdeveloped ovaries, poor general health
Ref: TH2 410-4 Level: 9 Category: b
648. Q: What are the 3 types of gene expressions?
A: Dominance, co-dominance & partial dominance
Ref: TH2 442 Level: 9 Category: b
649. Q: Name the 6 parts of the female reproductive tract.
A: Vulva, vagina, cervix, uterus, oviducts (Fallopian tubes), ovaries
Ref: AYHC 910-1 Level: 9 Category: b
650. Q: Give 4 examples of simply inherited lethal traits.
A: CID, Neonatal isoerythrolysis, Hemophilia, Lethal white, White foal syndrome, Lethal dominant roan
Ref: TH2 511 Level: 9 Category: b
651. Q: Regarding the determination of parentage, what is the exclusion principle?
A: Rule that says an animal cannot be proven to be a parent of another but it can only prove that it is NOT the parent
Ref: TH2 504 Level: 9 Category: b
652. Q: Name 3 methods of manipulation of the estrous cycle in mares.
A: Human chorionic gonadotropin injections, treatment with prostaglandins, gonadotropin releasing hormone injections, photostimulation (artificial lighting)
Ref: TH2 399-4 Level: 9 Category: b
653. Q: Give 4 reasons why a foal fails to receive passive immunities from its dam.
A: Failure to receive enough colostrum, premature lactation of mare, failure to absorb antibodies, low immunoglobulin in colostrum
Ref: th2 429 Level: 9 Category: b

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654. Q: Define dystocia then name & describe 2 different types.
A: Dystocia-any foaling problem that prevents normal delivery of a foal. Fetal - malposition &/or malformation that makes it impossible for a normal presentation, Maternal - failure of uterine muscles/uterine torsion or other pelvic problems
Ref: TH2 423 Level: 9 Category: b
655. Q: What is the largest joint in the horse's body?
A: Stifle joint
Ref: TH2 691 Level: 1 Category: c
656. Q: What part of the hoof wall grows at the fastest rate?
A: Toe
Ref: TH2 686 Level: 1 Category: c
657. Q: How many bones are found in the horse's skeleton?
A: 205 bones
Ref: th2 90 Level: 1 Category: c
658. Q: Which salivary gland is the largest?
A: Parotid
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 1 Category: c
659. Q: How many bones are in the skeleton of the mature horse?
A: 205
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 1 Category: c
660. Q: How many bones are in the tarsus?
A: 7
Ref: TH2 98 Level: 1 Category: c

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661. Q: How many teeth does a mature male horse have?
A: 40 - 42
Ref: TH2 92 Level: 1 Category: c
662. Q: How many bones are in the hock?
A: 7
Ref: TH2 98 Level: 1 Category: c
663. Q: What is the area where the laminae intermesh?
A: White line
Ref: TH2 695 Level: 1 Category: c
664. Q: What is the elastic, wedge shaped mass located between the bars of the foot?
A: Frog
Ref: TH2 695 Level: 1 Category: c
665. Q: How many ribs does a horse have?
A: 36 ribs or 18 pairs
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 1 Category: c
666. Q: At what age do the first permanent incisors appear?
A: 2 1/2 years old
Ref: th2 92 Level: 1 Category: c
667. Q: What are the cartilage plates near the ends of long bones, sometimes referred to as growth plates?
A: Epiphyseal plates
Ref: TH2 Level: 1 Category: c
668. Q: Name the 3 thoracic vertebrae that form the horse's withers.
A: Third, fourth & fifth thoracic vertebrae
Ref: th2 97 Level: 1 Category: c

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669. Q: The age of the horse can be determined by examining which teeth?
A: Incisors
Ref: TH2 92 Level: 1 Category: c
670. Q: How often should horses that are kept in confinement have their feet cleaned?
A: Daily
Ref: TH2 719 Level: 1 Category: c
671. Q: What are the 3 bones of the foot?
A: Coffin, navicular & short pastern
Ref: TH2 98 Level: 1 Category: c
672. Q: What is the largest tissue mass in the horse's body?
A: Muscles
Ref: TH2 99 Level: 1 Category: c
673. Q: What is the function of short bones?
A: Absorb concussion
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 1 Category: c
674. Q: What is another name for the mouth or oral passage?
A: Buccal cavity
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 1 Category: c
675. Q: What is another name for the carpus?
A: Knee
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 1 Category: c

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676. Q: What method is used to file down the sharp projections that occur on the horse's molars & premolars?
A: Floating
Ref: TH2 93 Level: 1 Category: c
677. Q: How many splint bones does a horse have?
A: 2 on each leg (total of 8)
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 1 Category: c
678. Q: The withers is formed by what vertebrae?
A: 3rd, 4th & 5th thoracic vertebrae
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 1 Category: c
679. Q: What term applies to the hoof wall & all of the structures in contains?
A: Foot
Ref: TH2 692 Level: 1 Category: c
680. Q: How many permanent teeth does a full grown mare have?
A: 36 teeth
Ref: AYHC 240 Level: 1 Category: c
681. Q: The top area between the last rib & hips is called what?
A: Loin or coupling
Ref: TH2 152 Level: 1 Category: c
682. Q: How many cheek teeth does an adult horse have?
A: 24
Ref: AYHC 405-1 Level: 1 Category: c
683. Q: What is another name for the coffin bone?
A: Pedal bone or third phalanx
Ref: th2 686 Level: 1 Category: c

Sr Horse Bowl

684. Q: How many teeth does a mature male horse have?
A: 40
Ref: TH2 Level: 1 Category: c
685. Q: What is the initial vertebrae of the cervical region?
A: Atlas
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 1 Category: c
686. Q: What is the upper curved part of the stallion's neck called?
A: Crest
Ref: TH2 145 Level: 1 Category: c
687. Q: Where is the hoof wall the thinnest?
A: At the quarters
Ref: TH2 695 Level: 1 Category: c
688. Q: How many bones are in the vertebral column?
A: 54
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 1 Category: c
689. Q: How long is the entire gastrointestinal tract?
A: 100 feet
Ref: TH2 118 Level: 1 Category: c
690. Q: Specifically, where on the horse would you find chestnuts?
A: Above the knee on the inside of forearm & below the hock on the inside of the cannon
Ref: th2 688 Level: 1 Category: c
691. Q: What is the hardest working joint in the horse's body?
A: Hock joint
Ref: TH2 217 Level: 1 Category: c

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692. Q: What is the main bone of the forearm?
A: Radius
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 1 Category: c
693. Q: Why can a horse chew only on one side at a time?
A: The upper jaw is wider than the lower jaw
Ref: TH2 93 Level: 1 Category: c
694. Q: What part of the horse is located between the back & the croup?
A: Loin or coupling
Ref: TH2 152 Level: 1 Category: c
695. Q: In which part of the horse do most unsoundnesses occur?
A: Front legs
Ref: th2 Level: 1 Category: c
696. Q: Which part of the horse's hoof wall is the thickest?
A: At the toe
Ref: th2 Level: 1 Category: c
697. Q: Where are the coccygeal vertebrae found?
A: In the tail
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 1 Category: c
698. Q: What is the average number of cheek teeth located on each side of the jaw?
A: 6 teeth on each jaw
Ref: AYHC 405-1 Level: 1 Category: c
699. Q: What attaches muscles to the bones?
A: Tendons
Ref: th2 90 Level: 1 Category: c

Sr Horse Bowl

700. Q: What is the only leg joint without collateral ligaments?
A: Shoulder
Ref: TH2 688 Level: 2 Category: c
701. Q: Where, specifically, is the external loin or coupling located on the horse?
A: On the back between the last rib & the croup
Ref: AYHC 220-6 Level: 2 Category: c
702. Q: What system divides the body form, supports the soft parts & protects the vital organs?
A: Skeletal system
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
703. Q: The outer surface of the hoof wall is covered by what?
A: Periople & stratum tectorium
Ref: TH2 694 Level: 2 Category: c
704. Q: What is the sensitive, strong, mobile organ of prehension?
A: Upper lip
Ref: TH2 93 Level: 2 Category: c
705. Q: What is the tallest constant part of the horse & is located at the base of the neck & between the shoulder blades?
A: Withers
Ref: TH2 151 Level: 2 Category: c
706. Q: What type of joint is the elbow joint?
A: Hinge joint (ginglymus)
Ref: TH2 688 Level: 2 Category: c

Sr Horse Bowl

707. Q: What type of joints make up the skull?
A: Immovable joints
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
708. Q: What is another name for the proximal interphalangeal joint?
A: Pastern
Ref: TH2 689 Level: 2 Category: c
709. Q: What are the 2 types of jaw movements?
A: Lateral (side to side) & up & down
Ref: TH2 93 Level: 2 Category: c
710. Q: At birth, most foals are born with how many incisors present?
A: zero
Ref: TH2 92 Level: 2 Category: c
711. Q: At what age does the Galvayne's groove disappear from the corner incisor?
A: 30 years
Ref: TH2 93 Level: 2 Category: c
712. Q: Which vertebrae are located between the loin & the tail?
A: Sacral
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: c
713. Q: What type of bones function chiefly as levers & aid in support of weight & locomotion?
A: Long bones
Ref: th2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
714. Q: Name 3 body systems contained in the thoracic cavity.
A: Digestive, respiratory, circulatory
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c

Sr Horse Bowl

715. Q: Which vertebrae are located between the thoracic & sacral vertebrae?
A: Lumbar
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: c
716. Q: At what age has the Galvayne's groove reached the bottom of the corner incisor?
A: 20 years
Ref: TH2 93 Level: 2 Category: c
717. Q: What is another name for the epiphysis?
A: Growth plates
Ref: TH2 722 Level: 2 Category: c
718. Q: What is the function of the atlas vertebra?
A: Permits extension & flexion of the head & neck & point of attachment of skull to vertebral column
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
719. Q: Which joint is formed between the surface of the sacrum & the ilium?
A: Sacroiliac
Ref: TH2 690 Level: 2 Category: c
720. Q: At what age do the cups disappear from the upper incisors?
A: 9 yr. (central), 10 yr. (lateral) & 11 yr. (corner)
Ref: TH2 93 Level: 2 Category: c
721. Q: Which cavity contains the vital organs of the respiratory, circulatory & digestive systems?
A: Thoracic cavity
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
722. Q: Name 5 types of teeth.
A: Molars, incisors, premolars, temporary or milk teeth, wolf teeth, canine teeth
Ref: TH2 92 Level: 2 Category: c

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723. Q: How many teeth does a one month old foal have?
A: 4
Ref: TH2 94 Level: 2 Category: c
724. Q: Where on the horse would you find the tuber calcis?
A: Hock
Ref: IVE 670 Level: 2 Category: c
725. Q: What are the maxillae & mandible?
A: Maxillae is upper jaw, mandible is lower jaw
Ref: TH2 92 Level: 2 Category: c
726. Q: What joint is the hardest working joint in the horse's body?
A: Hock
Ref: TH2 154 Level: 2 Category: c
727. Q: What are retained deciduous teeth called?
A: Caps
Ref: AYHC 405-2 Level: 2 Category: c
728. Q: Contraction of what membrane moves across the eye, wiping foreign substances off the cornea?
A: Nictitating membrane (haw)
Ref: TH2 126 Level: 2 Category: c
729. Q: Which parts are included in the mesenteric part of the small intestine?
A: Jejunum & ileum
Ref: HA 51 Level: 2 Category: c

Sr Horse Bowl

730. Q: The foot & leg of the horse consists of 3 phalanges & 3 sesamoid bones. Name them.
A: Long pastern (1st phalanx), Short pastern (2nd phalanx), Pedal or coffin bone (3rd phalanx), 2 proximal sesamoids & 1 distal sesamoid (navicular bone)
Ref: TH2 686 Level: 2 Category: c
731. Q: What are the small pointed teeth that sometimes appear at the base of the first pre-molar teeth?
A: Wolf teeth
Ref: TH2 92 Level: 2 Category: c
732. Q: The pattern of these is distinct for each horse so they can be used for a means of permanent identification, what are they?
A: Chestnuts on the legs
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: c
733. Q: What part of the digestive system absorbs most of the horse's minerals?
A: Small intestine
Ref: TH2 201 Level: 2 Category: c
734. Q: The carpus consists of how many & what kind of bones?
A: 8 short bones
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: c
735. Q: What extends below the coronary band for approximately 3/4 of an inch except at the heels, where it covers the bulbs & blends in with the frog?
A: Periople
Ref: TH2 694 Level: 2 Category: c
736. Q: How many pairs of ribs are there?
A: 18 pairs
Ref: TH2 188 Level: 2 Category: c

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737. Q: How many & what kind of bones are found in the head of the horse?
A: 34 flat bones
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
738. Q: What holds bones to bones?
A: Ligaments
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
739. Q: The plantar ligament holds together the back of which joint?
A: Hock
Ref: TH2 705 Level: 2 Category: c
740. Q: What is the artificial altering of teeth by burning or chemically to make them appear younger than their actual age?
A: Bishoping
Ref: AYHC 240-4 Level: 2 Category: c
741. Q: What is another name for the buccal cavity?
A: Mouth
Ref: TH2 92 Level: 2 Category: c
742. Q: What is the passageway to the respiratory system called?
A: Nasal cavity
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
743. Q: What is another name for the short pastern?
A: Second phalanx
Ref: TH2 98 Level: 2 Category: c

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744. Q: What are the vestiges left on each side of the cannon bone of modern equus from the toes of its ancestors?
A: Splint bones
Ref: TH2 8 Level: 2 Category: c
745. Q: Give 3 locations where short bones are found.
A: Complex joints such as knee, hock & fetlock
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
746. Q: What protects the bone & is the site of healing if there is a fracture?
A: Periosteum
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
747. Q: What is the initial vertebra of the cervical region that is attached to the skull to permit extension & flexion of the head & neck?
A: Atlas
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
748. Q: What keeps food out of the air passages when it is swallowed?
A: Epiglottis
Ref: TH2 105 Level: 2 Category: c
749. Q: What is the largest tissue mass in the horse's body?
A: Muscle
Ref: TH2 99 Level: 2 Category: c
750. Q: What does synovial fluid do?
A: Lubricates the joints
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c

Sr Horse Bowl

751. Q: What are the 2 types of cheek teeth?
A: Molars & premolars
Ref: AYHC 240-2 Level: 2 Category: c
752. Q: What is the pinna?
A: External ear
Ref: IVE 380 Level: 2 Category: c
753. Q: What is another name for the shuttle bone?
A: Navicular bone
Ref: IVE 29 Level: 2 Category: c
754. Q: The thoracic & pelvic limbs have the same number of bones, how many are there?
A: 40
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
755. Q: Which nerve is readily susceptible to injury, crosses the spine of the scapula & contusions will cause paralysis of the nerve?
A: Supraspinatus nerve
Ref: TH2 698-7 Level: 2 Category: c
756. Q: Situated in the hind end, what is the heaviest & strongest bone in the horse's body?
A: Femur
Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2 Category: c
757. Q: What are the 4 teeth present in males but rarely found in mares?
A: Canine (tushes)
Ref: TH2 92 Level: 2 Category: c
758. Q: Where specifically, in the horse is the tibia & fibula located?
A: Gaskin
Ref: th2 Level: 2 Category: c

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759. Q: How many bones are in the horse's skull?
A: 34 irregular shaped flat bones jointed by immovable joints
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
760. Q: What appears in the incisor, as the cups disappear?
A: Dental stars
Ref: AYHC 240-3 Level: 2 Category: c
761. Q: Name the 4 classifications of the horse's bones.
A: Long, short, flat & irregular
Ref: th2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
762. Q: Name the 4 external parts of the horse's topline.
A: Withers, back, loin (coupling), croup
Ref: AYHC 220-6 Level: 2 Category: c
763. Q: What is the proper name for the cleft of the frog in the horse's foot?
A: Central sulcus of the frog
Ref: AYHC 525-1 Level: 2 Category: c
764. Q: Name the part of the horse's leg found between the cannon bone & the long pastern.
A: Fetlock joint
Ref: TH2 91 Level: 2 Category: c
765. Q: How many deciduous teeth does a 1 year old foal have?
A: 24
Ref: AYHC 240-2 Level: 2 Category: c
766. Q: Name one of the group of subcortical central brain structures that make up the limbic system.
A: Hypothalamus, hippocampus, amygdala
Ref: Equus 11-99 Level: 2 Category: c

Sr Horse Bowl

767. Q: Muscles are attached to bones by what tissue?
A: Tendons
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
768. Q: What is the dark opening in the center of the eye's iris through which light passes to the lens?
A: Pupil
Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 2 Category: c
769. Q: What is the second cervical vertebra called?
A: Axis
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
770. Q: What are deciduous teeth?
A: Baby teeth
Ref: AYHC 405-1 Level: 2 Category: c
771. Q: What enables a horse to sleep standing up?
A: Stay mechanism
Ref: TH2 708 Level: 2 Category: c
772. Q: What attaches the horse's forelimbs to its skeleton?
A: Muscular sling
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: c
773. Q: The carpus or knee of the horse corresponds anatomically to what in the human?
A: Human wrist
Ref: IVE 147 Level: 2 Category: c
774. Q: Name the 3 main functions of bones.
A: Acts as levers, store minerals, site of blood cell formation
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c

Sr Horse Bowl

775. Q: Name the 2 bones which make up the forearm.
A: Radius & ulna
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: c
776. Q: How many vertebrae are in the sacral or croup?
A: 5 fused vertebrae
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
777. Q: What are the deep indentures in the center surface of the young permanent incisors which are used to help determine age?
A: Cups
Ref: AYHC 240-3 Level: 2 Category: c
778. Q: Where in the horse would you find the tibia?
A: In the gaskin
Ref: th2 98 Level: 2 Category: c
779. Q: What part of the horse's leg is useful for identifying the horse?
A: Chestnuts
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: c
780. Q: Where, specifically, in the horse would you find the humerus?
A: In the forearm, between the shoulder joint & elbow joint
Ref: th2 Level: 2 Category: c
781. Q: What is the least movable joint in the horse's leg?
A: Pastern joint (proximal interphalangeal joint)
Ref: TH2 689 Level: 2 Category: c

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782. Q: What is a system of check ligaments, working with the suspensory apparatus that allows the horse to sleep while standing up?
A: Stay apparatus
Ref: IVE 104 Level: 2 Category: c
783. Q: What is the name of the sharp edges that are removed during the floating process?
A: Hooks
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
784. Q: Name 5 endocrine glands.
A: Hypothalamus, pituitary, pancreas, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal, ovaries, testes, uterus
Ref: TH2 126-1 Level: 2 Category: c
785. Q: What is the average number of bones found in the tail of a horse?
A: 18
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
786. Q: When does the horse's third permanent molar erupt?
A: 3 1/2 - 4 years old
Ref: TH2 292 Level: 2 Category: c
787. Q: What is the approximate length of the horse's esophagus?
A: 50 - 60 inches
Ref: TH2 191 Level: 2 Category: c
788. Q: What is the membrane lining the inside of the eyelid & covering the exposed surface of the eyeball around the cornea?
A: Conjunctiva
Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 2 Category: C

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789. Q: If the incisor's shape is round, his age is about how old?
A: About 15 years old
Ref: AYHC 240-4 Level: 2 Category: c
790. Q: What is the area between the horse's eyes, derived from the Bedouin word for veil or face piece?
A: Jibbah
Ref: Equus 2-00 Level: 2 Category: c
791. Q: Which occurs first a smooth mouth or a full mouth?
A: Full mouth (5 yrs) (Smooth mouth - 11 yrs)
Ref: AYHC 240-3 Level: 2 Category: c
792. Q: When looking at the bottom of the horse's foot, what section of the wall is between the toe & the heel?
A: Quarter
Ref: TH2 693 Level: 2 Category: c
793. Q: What are the 2 types of involuntary muscles found in horses?
A: Smooth & cardiac
Ref: TH2 99 Level: 2 Category: c
794. Q: How many thoracic vertebrae are there?
A: 18 usually but sometimes 19 or 17
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
795. Q: What is the pigmented, muscular eye structure located behind the cornea that dilates & contracts the pupil to regulate the amount of light reaching the retina?
A: Iris
Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 2 Category: c

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796. Q: Specifically, where would you find the pupil of the eye?
A: Center of the iris
Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 2 Category: c
797. Q: At what age do the permanent premolars erupt?
A: 2 1/2, 3 & 4 years old
Ref: AYHC 405-1 Level: 2 Category: c
798. Q: The atlas & axis are examples of which kind of vertebrae?
A: Cervical
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
799. Q: What is the difference in the function of long bones & short bones?
A: Short bones absorb concussion, long bones act as levers & aid in support & locomotion
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
800. Q: Name the type of corium that is attached to the horse's third phalanx.
A: Lamellar corium
Ref: IVE 33 Level: 2 Category: c
801. Q: Name the 2 classifications of muscle fibers.
A: Slow twitch (for long term & low power work) & fast twitch (for bursts of strength)
Ref: TH2 99 Level: 2 Category: c
802. Q: How many bones are in the caudal region of the horse's vertebral column?
A: 18 (tail vertebrae)
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
803. Q: Name the joint located between the femur & the tibia.
A: Stifle joint
Ref: TH2 91 Level: 2 Category: c

Sr Horse Bowl

804. Q: What serves as a brace structure to prevent overexpansion of the hoof wall?
A: Bars
Ref: TH2 695 Level: 2 Category: c
805. Q: The visceral pericardium, also known as the epicardium, covers which internal organ?
A: Heart
Ref: HA 56 Level: 2 Category: c
806. Q: What acts as a fulcrum point to redirect the pull of the deep flexor tendon against the coffin bone as the horse moves forward?
A: Navicular bone (distal sesamoid)
Ref: AYHC 540-3 Level: 2 Category: c
807. Q: What extends below the coronary band for approximately 3/4 of an inch except at the heels, where it covers the bulbs & blends in with the frog?
A: Periople
Ref: TH2 694 Level: 2 Category: c
808. Q: Offset knees place strain on what bone & often will cause what condition?
A: Splint bones & splints
Ref: HA 39 Level: 2 Category: c
809. Q: What passes through the foramen magnum?
A: Spinal cord
Ref: HA 34 Level: 2 Category: c
810. Q: What & then later as dark circles near the center of the tooth?
A: Dental stars
Ref: AYHC 240-3 Level: 2 Category: c

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811. Q: The ilium, ischium, sacrum & caudal vertebrae make up what?
A: Pelvic girdle
Ref: HA 28 Level: 2 Category: c
812. Q: What are retained deciduous teeth called?
A: Caps
Ref: AYHC 405-2 Level: 2 Category: c
813. Q: Give 2 types of joints found in the horse's leg & give an example.
A: Ginglymus (elbow joint), Enarthrosis (ball & socket) (hip joint)
Ref: TH2 688 Level: 2 Category: c
814. Q: What is the term for the true joints that have a joint cavity & synovial membrane?
A: Diarthrosis
Ref: TH2 688 Level: 2 Category: c
815. Q: What is periosteum?
A: Tough membrane covering the bones throughout the body except at their points of articulation
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
816. Q: What is the waxy substance that extends from the bottom of the hoof wall to the periople?
A: Stratum tectorium
Ref: TH2 694 Level: 2 Category: c
817. Q: Name the structure found in the horse's foot that is responsible for absorbing the shock of its stride.
A: Frog
Ref: AYHC 505-4 Level: 2 Category: c

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818. Q: What is the term for the area of the skeleton that houses the head of the femur to form the hip joint?
A: Acetabulum
Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2 Category: c
819. Q: Which vertebrae are located between the neck & the loin?
A: Thoracic
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: c
820. Q: What is the purpose of stratum tectorium?
A: Aids in preventing moisture loss
Ref: TH2 695 Level: 2 Category: c
821. Q: The cubital joint is more commonly known as what?
A: Elbow joint
Ref: HA 14 Level: 2 Category: c
822. Q: What type of bones protect the horse's vital organs?
A: Flat bones
Ref: th2 95 Level: 2 Category: c
823. Q: All horses, both long & short necked, have how many cervical vertebrae?
A: Seven
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
824. Q: What is the term for when the upper permanent incisors have contact with the corresponding bottom incisor?
A: They are in wear
Ref: AYHC 240-2 Level: 2 Category: c

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825. Q: Which region of the horse's spine is fused together & would be found under the croup area?
A: Sacrum (sacral vertebrae)
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: c
826. Q: The digital arteries supply blood to the sensitive structures located where?
A: In the foot
Ref: AYHC 505-5 Level: 2 Category: c
827. Q: How many teeth are found in the a mature male & female horse?
A: Male -- 40 to 42, Female - 36 to 38
Ref: TH2 92 Level: 2 Category: c
828. Q: Name 4 ways to identify a permanent tooth from a temporary one.
A: Permanent teeth are larger & longer, have broader neck area between the root & the crown, parallel grooves & ridges on face of incisors, are darker in color & are flatter
Ref: AYHC 240-2 Level: 2 Category: c
829. Q: Name 4 major ways to estimate the age of horses by the appearance of their teeth.
A: Occurrence of permanent teeth, disappearance of cups, angle of bite, shape of the surface of permanent teeth
Ref: AYHC 240-1 Level: 2 Category: c
830. Q: What are the intermediates, when referring to teeth?
A: Pair adjacent to the central incisors or centers
Ref: AYHC 240-1 Level: 2 Category: c
831. Q: Name the joint that is subject to the greatest strain of all the joints.
A: Fetlock joint (metacarpophalangeal joint)
Ref: th2 689 Level: 2 Category: c

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832. Q: What bone is the strongest & heaviest bone in the body?
A: Femur
Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2 Category: c
833. Q: How thick is the sole of the hoof?
A: Varies from 3/8 inch at the toe to 1/4 inch at the heel area
Ref: TH2 695 Level: 2 Category: c
834. Q: The plantar ligament holds together the back of which joint?
A: Hock
Ref: TH2 705 Level: 2 Category: c
835. Q: In the skeletal system of the horse, what is the function of the ligaments?
A: To hold bones together
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
836. Q: What are chestnuts on horses?
A: Horn like growths found on the inside of the legs (above the knee & below the hocks)
Ref: TH2 128 Level: 2 Category: c
837. Q: Name 2 parts of the horse's leg found directly above & directly below the knee.
A: Above--forearm, Below--cannon
Ref: TH2 147&1 Level: 2 Category: c
838. Q: What is the tallest constant part of the horse & is located at the base of the neck & between the shoulder blades?
A: Withers
Ref: TH2 151 Level: 2 Category: c
839. Q: Name the 2 bones found in the horse's forearm.
A: Radius & ulna
Ref: th2 684 Level: 2 Category: c

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840. Q: How many bones are in the knee?
A: 8 carpal bones
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: c
841. Q: What causes the sharp enamel points on the horse's teeth?
A: Wear resulting from lower jaw being more narrow than the upper jaw
Ref: AYHC 405-2 Level: 2 Category: c
842. Q: What are the centers, when referring to teeth?
A: 2 central pairs of incisors above & below
Ref: AYHC 240-1 Level: 2 Category: c
843. Q: Which bone forms the elbow?
A: Olecranon
Ref: TH2 684 Level: 2 Category: c
844. Q: Where are chestnuts found on the horse?
A: Inside of the front legs above the knee & inside of the hind legs below the hock
Ref: TH2 128 Level: 2 Category: c
845. Q: What provides the main propulsive force for forward movement?
A: Hindlegs
Ref: AYHC 714 Level: 2 Category: c
846. Q: What are deciduous teeth?
A: Teeth that fall out
Ref: IVE 340 Level: 2 Category: c
847. Q: What is another name for deciduous teeth?
A: Milk or temporary teeth
Ref: TH2 92 Level: 2 Category: c

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848. Q: How many bones are in the carpus joint & how are they arranged?
A: 8 bones in 2 rows
Ref: TH2 684 Level: 2 Category: c
849. Q: What are 2 other names for the third phalanx?
A: Coffin bone, pedal bone
Ref: TH2 686 Level: 2 Category: c
850. Q: A dovetail notch appears on the upper corner incisor at what 2 ages?
A: 7 years & between 12 - 15 years
Ref: AYHC 240-3 Level: 2 Category: c
851. Q: Which bone forms the skeleton portion of the arm?
A: Humerus
Ref: TH2 684 Level: 2 Category: c
852. Q: What parts of the horse are used by a supple horse for balance & stability?
A: Head & neck
Ref: TH2 141 Level: 2 Category: c
853. Q: How is the forearm attached to the horse's body?
A: By muscles & ligaments
Ref: TH2 683 Level: 2 Category: c
854. Q: Which is the longer bone in the forearm?
A: Radius
Ref: TH2 684 Level: 2 Category: c
855. Q: The lateral cartilages are wing-like structures attached to the sides or wings of the what?
A: Coffin bone (pedal bone)
Ref: AYHC 505-4 Level: 2 Category: c

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856. Q: What term identifies the small thin bones found on the inside of all four of the horse's cannon bones?

A: Splint bones (metacarpal & metatarsal bones)

Ref: th2 91 Level: 2 Category: c

857. Q: What covers the bottom of the third phalanx & is responsible for growth of the sole?

A: Sensitive sole or sole corium

Ref: TH2 695 Level: 2 Category: c

858. Q: Which bones is longer the tibia or fibula?

A: Tibia

Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2 Category: c

859. Q: How is the splint bone attached to the cannon bone?

A: First by the interosseous ligament then later changes to bones as the horse matures

Ref: TH2 685 Level: 2 Category: c

860. Q: Periople extends below the coronary band for approximately 3/4 of an inch except where?

A: At the heels where it covers the bulbs & blends in with the frog

Ref: TH2 694 Level: 2 Category: c

861. Q: What is the function of long bones?

A: Act as levers, & aid in support of weight & locomotion

Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c

862. Q: Name 2 places where flat bones are located in the horse's body.

A: Skull & ribs

Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c

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863. Q: What are 2 other names for the third phalanx?
A: Coffin bone, pedal bone
Ref: TH2 98 Level: 2 Category: c
864. Q: Which bone of the horse's foot serves as a pulley for the deep flexor tendon?
A: Navicular bone (distal sesamoid)
Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2 Category: c
865. Q: Which muscles of the horse are the most massive & powerful?
A: Thigh muscles
Ref: TH2 154 Level: 2 Category: c
866. Q: What is the fibro-elastic, fatty cushion that acts as a shock absorber for the foot?
A: Digital cushion
Ref: TH2 696 Level: 2 Category: c
867. Q: At what age does the Galvayne's groove first appear?
A: 10 years on upper corner incisor
Ref: AYHC 240-4 Level: 2 Category: c
868. Q: What is the color of the retina?
A: Transparent
Ref: TH2 123 Level: 2 Category: c
869. Q: What region of the vertebral column is attached to the ribs?
A: Thoracic
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: c
870. Q: Where is the ulna located in the horse?
A: Fused to the upper part of the radius which is the main bone of the forearm
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: c

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871. Q: Muscles that work against each other are called what?
A: Antagonists
Ref: TH2 696 Level: 2 Category: c
872. Q: What is another name for the tarsus & how many bones does it have?
A: Hock - 7 bones
Ref: TH2 98 Level: 2 Category: c
873. Q: At what age does a horse have a full mouth when referring to its teeth?
A: 5 years
Ref: AYHC 240-2 Level: 2 Category: c
874. Q: What part of the tooth first appears as a narrow yellow mark in the front of the central enamel ring & changes to dark circles near the center of the tooth as the horse ages?
A: Dental star
Ref: AYHC 240-3 Level: 2 Category: c
875. Q: At what age does a horse become smooth mouthed?
A: 11 years
Ref: AYHC 240-3 Level: 2 Category: c
876. Q: Which condition is the result of paralysis & disuse atrophy of the supraspinatus & infraspinatus muscles?
A: Sweeney
Ref: TH2 703 Level: 2 Category: c
877. Q: How many sesamoid bones are in each foot of the horse?
A: 3 (1 distal & 2 proximal)
Ref: TH2 98 Level: 2 Category: c

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878. Q: Which bone resembles a small hoof, is very porous, blood vessels pass into & out of the pores & it is located in the hoof?

A: Coffin bone (pedal bone, third phalanx)

Ref: TH2 686-6 Level: 2 Category: c

879. Q: What is the main artery of the forelegs?

A: Axillary artery

Ref: TH2 706 Level: 2 Category: c

880. Q: What are the wing-like structures attached to the sides of the coffin bone?

A: Lateral cartilage

Ref: AYHC 505-4 Level: 2 Category: c

881. Q: What is the elastic, fibro-fatty portion of the coronary band that is covered by a sensitive portion of the coronary band & produces & nourishes the hoof wall?

A: Coronary cushion

Ref: AYHC 505-5 Level: 2 Category: c

882. Q: What is nature's hoof conditioner?

A: Water

Ref: AYHC 505-7 Level: 2 Category: c

883. Q: What is the difference between true & false ribs?

A: True - attached to sternum by means of cartilage, False - connected to each other by cartilage

Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: c

884. Q: What do horses have on their legs that asses do not?

A: Chestnuts

Ref: TH2 76 Level: 2 Category: c

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885. Q: Which sesamoid bone serves to provide mechanical advantages for the quadriceps muscle?
A: Patella
Ref: TH2 691 Level: 2 Category: c
886. Q: Muscles that work together to accomplish a movement are called what?
A: Synergists
Ref: TH2 696 Level: 2 Category: c
887. Q: What are the pyramid-shaped bones that serves as a pulley block for the deep flexor tendon?
A: Proximal sesamoids
Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2 Category: c
888. Q: What is the first bone in the hind leg when starting from the top of the body?
A: Pelvic girdle (os coxae)
Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2 Category: c
889. Q: What attaches the coffin bone to the hoof wall?
A: Sensitive laminae
Ref: TH2 98 Level: 2 Category: c
890. Q: What is the most flexible portion of the vertebral column?
A: Cervical region
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
891. Q: What joint is most commonly called the yes-no joint?
A: Atlas axis joint
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
892. Q: What is the name of the 2 small bones at the base of the cannon bone?
A: Proximal sesamoids
Ref: TH2 98 Level: 2 Category: c

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893. Q: What is the more common term for the first premolar tooth?

A: Wolf tooth

Ref: IVE 342 Level: 2 Category: c

894. Q: What is exostosis?

A: Abnormal growth in the periosteum

Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c

895. Q: What are the names of the first 2 cervical vertebrae?

A: Atlas & axis

Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c

896. Q: Describe 2 defects in the horse's ears.

A: Lopped ears & mule ears

Ref: IVE 316 Level: 2 Category: c

897. Q: The eyeball is rotated by how many muscles?

A: 7

Ref: IVE 332 Level: 2 Category: c

898. Q: What function does the cranial cavity serve?

A: Encloses & protects the brain

Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c

899. Q: Name the 3 phalanges of the foot.

A: Long pastern, short pastern, coffin bone

Ref: TH2 98 Level: 2 Category: c

900. Q: Which bones make up the gaskin?

A: Tibia & fibula

Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2 Category: c

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901. Q: The radiocarpal, intercarpal & carpometacarpal joints are all located where?
A: In the knee (carpus)
Ref: TH2 689 Level: 2 Category: c
902. Q: Since the pelvic girdle is relatively immobile, what bone is considered to be the first moving bone in the hind leg?
A: Femur
Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2 Category: c
903. Q: What type of joint is the hip joint?
A: Ball & socket (enarthrosis)
Ref: TH2 688 Level: 2 Category: c
904. Q: What is the major bone between the stifle & hock?
A: Tibia (fibula is smaller)
Ref: TH2 98 Level: 2 Category: c
905. Q: Where are irregular bones found?
A: In the spinal column
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
906. Q: Abnormal growth in the periosteum is called what?
A: Exostosis
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
907. Q: What is the largest nerve in the horse's body & it is a composite of 2 important nerves of the hind limb?
A: Sciatic nerver
Ref: TH2 705 Level: 2 Category: c

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908. Q: During overextension of the stifle joint, the patella can be pulled upwards & forward over the trochlear ridge & locks the joint in a rigid position, causing the leg to be carried behind the horse, What is this condition called?
- A: Stifled
- Ref: TH2 691 Level: 2 Category: c
909. Q: What condition would cause an enlargement of the plantar ligament due to excessive stress & strain from extreme extension of flexion?
- A: Curb
- Ref: TH2 691 Level: 2 Category: c
910. Q: What controls cannon, pastern & foot action & movement?
- A: Tendons & ligaments
- Ref: TH2 98 Level: 2 Category: c
911. Q: What are the semi-horny structures located on the posterior-ventral surface of the fetlock?
- A: Ergot
- Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2 Category: c
912. Q: Name the 3 salivary glands.
- A: Parotid, submaxillary, sublingual
- Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
913. Q: Name 2 differences in the appearance of the hind feet when compared to the front feet.
- A: Hind foot is more pointed at the toe & sole is more concaved
- Ref: TH2 719 Level: 2 Category: c
914. Q: What is considered to be the fingerprints of a horse?
- A: Unique patterns of the chestnuts on the legs
- Ref: TH2 80 Level: 2 Category: c

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915. Q: Where on the horse is the gaskin muscle located?
A: Between the hock & stifle
Ref: AYHC 220-3 Level: 2 Category: c
916. Q: What are the small pointed teeth that appear at the base of the first premolar & are often removed?
A: Wolf teeth
Ref: TH2 184 Level: 2 Category: c
917. Q: Which glands are the site of equine distemper?
A: Salivary glands (parotid, submaxillary, sublingual)
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: c
918. Q: What is the more common term for the olecranon?
A: Elbow
Ref: TH2 91 Level: 2 Category: c
919. Q: What bone is the strongest & heaviest bone in the body?
A: Femur
Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2 Category: c
920. Q: What is the largest bone of the rear leg?
A: Femur
Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2 Category: c
921. Q: What is the tough membrane that covers & protects bones & is also the site of healing?
A: Periosteum
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
922. Q: What is the waxy substance that extends from the bottom of the hoof wall to the periople?
A: Stratum tectorium
Ref: TH2 694 Level: 2 Category: c

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923. Q: What first appears as yellow marks in the front central enamel ring as the cups disappear & then later as dark circles near the center of the tooth?
A: Dental stars
Ref: AYHC 240-3 Level: 2 Category: c
924. Q: What attaches the hind limb to the vertebral column at the sacrum?
A: Pelvic girdle
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: c
925. Q: Which ligament passes down the back of the cannon bone, divides into 2 branches & inserts into the proximal sesamoids?
A: Suspensory ligament
Ref: TH2 708 Level: 2 Category: c
926. Q: How many bones are the pelvic limb of the horse?
A: 40
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: c
927. Q: How is the scapula attached to the thorax?
A: By a muscular sling
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: c
928. Q: Name the 2 classifications of muscle fibers.
A: Slow twitch (long term & low power work) & fast twitch (bursts of strength)
Ref: TH2 99 Level: 2 Category: c
929. Q: Name the only lymph gland exposed to the outside environment.
A: Tonsils
Ref: IVE 459 Level: 2000 Category: c

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930. Q: The pelvic floor is composed of 2 bones, name them.
A: Ischium & pubis
Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2000 Category: c
931. Q: In the horse's body, what holds bones to bones?
A: Ligaments
Ref: TH2 9 Level: 2000 Category: c
932. Q: In the hoof, the lateral cartilages are attached to which bone?
A: Third phalanx (coffin bone)
Ref: TH2 267 Level: 2000 Category: c
933. Q: The wall of the horse's hoof will be the thickest in which area?
A: Toe
Ref: TH2 695 Level: 2000 Category: c
934. Q: Describe the function & location of the sebaceous glands.
A: Located at base of hair follicles & open directly to the surface of the skin. They produce sebum, which is an oily, waxy substance that protects & insulates the skin
Ref: TH2 129 Level: 2000 Category: c
935. Q: Where is the coronary band & why do you have to be careful with this area?
A: Boundary between top of hoof wall & bottom of pastern. Growth of hoof starts at coronary band
Ref: EQUUS 5-00 Level: 2000 Category: c
936. Q: What is the largest organ in the horse?
A: Integumentary system (skin)
Ref: HA 5 Level: 2000 Category: c

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937. Q: Which bone in the foot serves as a pulley for the deep flexor tendon?
A: Navicular bone
Ref: TH2 687 Level: 2000 Category: c
938. Q: Name the largest gland in the horse.
A: Liver
Ref: HA 54 Level: 2000 Category: c
939. Q: What bone is part of the knee joint at its top & part of the fetlock joint at its bottom?
A: Cannon
Ref: TH2 Level: 2000 Category: c
940. Q: What do the letters, I, C, P, M refer to in Dental formulas?
A: I-incisors, C-canines, P-premolars, M-molars
Ref: TH2 92 Level: 2000 Category: c
941. Q: Name 5 bones found in the horse's head.
A: Incisive bone (premaxillary), maxillary bone, orbit, temporal fossa, nasal bone, mandible, frontal bone
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 3 Category: c
942. Q: Name 5 classifications of synovial joints.
A: Hinge joint (ginglymus), sliding joint, ball & socket joint, pivot joint, ellipsoid joint
Ref: HA 13 Level: 3 Category: c
943. Q: Name 4 parts of a typical synovial joint.
A: Articular cartilage, synovial membrane, fibrous joint capsule, collateral ligaments
Ref: HA 13 Level: 3 Category: c
944. Q: Name 2 types of diarthrosis joints.
A: Ginglymus (hinge joint) & endoarthrosis (ball & socket)
Ref: TH2 688 Level: 3 Category: c

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945. Q: What is another name for the distal interphalangeal joint?

A: Coffin joint

Ref: TH2 689 Level: 3 Category: c

946. Q: What is the periople & what is its function?

A: Narrow band above the hoof wall encircling the coronary band, Function-produces a waxy substance that maintains moisture in the horse's hoof wall

Ref: th2 Level: 3 Category: c

947. Q: What directs the blood towards the heart in veins?

A: Cusps

Ref: HA 23 Level: 3 Category: c

948. Q: Which are softer, deciduous or permanent teeth?

A: Deciduous teeth are softer

Ref: AYHC 405-2 Level: 3 Category: c

949. Q: What is another name for the metacarpophalangeal joint?

A: Fetlock joint

Ref: TH2 689 Level: 3 Category: c

950. Q: Name a function of the navicular bone.

A: Provides articulating surface for the coffin bone & provides important bearing surface for the deep flexor tendon

Ref: TH2 98 Level: 3 Category: c

951. Q: Name 2 types of cartilaginous joints.

A: Symphysis (intervertebral discs), growth plates (ends of long bones)

Ref: HA 13 Level: 3 Category: c

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952. Q: Specifically, where would you find the atlas?
A: On the top of the cervical column, the first cervical vertebrae in the poll region
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 3 Category: c
953. Q: What is another name for the hip bone?
A: Tuber coxae
Ref: TH2 687 Level: 3 Category: c
954. Q: The ciliary muscle is important in the use of which sense?
A: Vision (sight)
Ref: TH2 122 Level: 3 Category: c
955. Q: Name the 4 bones of the thigh & hind leg.
A: Femur, patella, tibia, fibula
Ref: HA 29 Level: 3 Category: c
956. Q: What is the more common term for the cubital joint?
A: Elbow joint
Ref: HA 14 Level: 3 Category: c
957. Q: Name 2 of the 4 components of plasma.
A: Water, proteins (serum albumin, fibrinogen, globulin), ions, lipids
Ref: th2 117 Level: 3 Category: c
958. Q: What is the function of the horse's orbital cavity?
A: It's the bony socket that protects the horse's eye
Ref: th2 90 Level: 3 Category: c
959. Q: Explain why the words "foot" & "hoof" do not mean the same thing.
A: Foot refers to all of the internal structures of the foot, Hoof refers only to the outer wall, sole & frog
Ref: IVE 29 Level: 3 Category: c

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960. Q: Name the 2 types of fibrous joints.
A: Suture (joints of skull) & syndesmosis (between shafts of some long bones)
Ref: HA 13 Level: 3 Category: c
961. Q: In the gaskin, which bone is the weight bearing bone?
A: Tibia
Ref: IVE 225 Level: 3 Category: c
962. Q: What is the function of the bars in the horse's feet?
A: Help support the horse's foot & keep it open at the heels
Ref: th2 Level: 3 Category: c
963. Q: The bottom surface of the frog is marked by a depression called what?
A: Central sulcus or cleft
Ref: TH2 695 Level: 3 Category: c
964. Q: Name 4 internal structures found in the foot.
A: Insensitive laminae, sensitive laminae, coffin bone (3rd phalanx), navicular bone
Ref: TH2 695 Level: 3 Category: c
965. Q: Name 3 things to look for when estimating the age of a horse by examining the teeth?
A: Occurrence of the permanent teeth, disappearance of the cups, angle of incidence, shape of surface of the permanent teeth
Ref: AYHC 240 Level: 3 Category: c
966. Q: What supports the guttural pouches, pharynx, larynx & root of the tongue?
A: Hyoid apparatus
Ref: HA 42 Level: 3 Category: c

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967. Q: Name the first cervical vertebra and its function.
A: Atlas, function is extension & flexion of head & neck
Ref: th2 98 Level: 3 Category: c
968. Q: Name 12 parts of the head & neck.
A: Forehead, face, bridge of nose, nostril, muzzle, upper lip, lower lip, throatlatch, neck, poll, crest, eye, ears, jaw, jugular groove, forelock, chin groove, chin
Ref: TH2 142 Level: 3 Category: c
969. Q: Why is the shoulder joint also known as the scapulo-humeral joint?
A: It is formed by the bones of the scapula & humerus
Ref: IVE 247 Level: 3 Category: c
970. Q: What type of keratinized cells make up most of the horse's hoof wall?
A: Epithelia cells
Ref: th2 692 Level: 3 Category: c
971. Q: What is the more common term for the humeral joint?
A: Shoulder joint
Ref: HA 14 Level: 3 Category: c
972. Q: What is collagenous connective tissue containing many nourishing blood vessels & nerve endings & blends into the periosteum of the distal phalanx?
A: Corium
Ref: HA 25 Level: 3 Category: c
973. Q: What is the main artery of the hindlegs?
A: Femoral artery
Ref: TH2 706 Level: 3 Category: c

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974. Q: The horse has 18 pairs of ribs, how many & which pairs are true ribs?
A: 8 pairs of true ribs, they are the first 8 pairs & they connect to the sternum
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 3 Category: c
975. Q: What is the orbital cavity
A: Bony socket that surrounds & protects the eye
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 3 Category: c
976. Q: When taking the horse's pulse on the leg, pressure is applied to the artery that rests against which bone?
A: Sesamoid
Ref: AYHC 505-5 Level: 3 Category: c
977. Q: Name 2 ways the hind foot differs from the front foot in shape.
A: Hindfoot is narrower & more pointed
Ref: HA 24 Level: 3 Category: c
978. Q: Give 2 physical reasons why a horse's teeth may need to be floated.
A: Lateral grinding motions cause sharp inner edges that damage soft tissue in the mouth. Poor alignment of cheek teeth causes unworn edges to form hooks that cause problems
Ref: AYHC 405-2 Level: 3 Category: c
979. Q: What is the medical name for a group of 5 sensitive structures in the horse's foot, where growth of all portions of the hoof & foot originate?
A: Corium
Ref: IVE 32 Level: 3 Category: c
980. Q: Which small tooth may interfere with the bit?
A: Wolf tooth
Ref: HA 48 Level: 5 Category: c

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981. Q: Explain the difference between erythrocytes & hemoglobin.
A: Erythrocytes are circulating red blood cells, Hemoglobin is the oxygen carrying element within red blood cells
Ref: IVE 23 Level: 5 Category: c
982. Q: What is the transparent membrane forming the front part of the eyeball?
A: Cornea
Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 5 Category: c
983. Q: Where specifically on the horse would you find the pasterns?
A: On all 4 feet between the coronary band & fetlock joint
Ref: IVE 698 Level: 5 Category: c
984. Q: What are the outer 4 incisors called?
A: Corners
Ref: AYHC 240-1 Level: 5 Category: c
985. Q: At what age do the cups disappear from the lower incisors?
A: 6 yr. (central), 7 yr. (lateral) & 8 yr. (corner)
Ref: TH2 93 Level: 5 Category: c
986. Q: What is the part of the horse that enables the horse to sleep while standing up or lock its lower legs in extension without muscular effort?
A: Stay apparatus
Ref: IVE 104 Level: 5 Category: c
987. Q: What bone is centered between the knee & fetlock?
A: Cannon bone
Ref: AYHCLM I229- Level: 5 Category: c

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988. Q: What is the function of the horse's shoulder girdle?
A: Holds the scapula (shoulder) in place & aids in movement of the horse's shoulder
Ref: IVE 259 Level: 5 Category: c
989. Q: Where in the horse would you find the pleura?
A: It's the serous membrane that encloses the horse's lungs & lines the thoracic cavity
Ref: IVE 700 Level: 5 Category: c
990. Q: What is the proper name for a horse's front teeth?
A: Incisors
Ref: AYHCLM I205- Level: 5 Category: c
991. Q: Name the joint located between the femur & tibia.
A: Stifle joint
Ref: TH2 91 Level: 5 Category: c
992. Q: Give the common name for the tarsal joint.
A: Hock
Ref: FCH 393 Level: 5 Category: c
993. Q: Name the vital organ found in the center of the horse's chest cavity, between the lungs & opposite the third to sixth ribs
A: Heart
Ref: IVE 447 Level: 5 Category: c
994. Q: What is the proper name for the shuttle bone?
A: Distal sesamoid bone or navicular bone
Ref: IVE 29 Level: 5 Category: c
995. Q: What causes stability of the joints in the forelimb & permits the horse to stand while sleeping?
A: Stay apparatus
Ref: HA 21 Level: 5 Category: c

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996. Q: Name the 4 classifications of bones & give an example of each.
A: Long--in the legs (femur), Short--found in knees, hocks & fetlock (carpal bones). Flat--found in skull & ribs (rib), Irregular--in the spinal column (vertebra)
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 6 Category: c
997. Q: Name & describe the 3 major types of joints.
A: Fibrous joints (immovable, turns to bone with age), Cartilaginous joints (limited movement), Synovial joints (movable)
Ref: HA 13 Level: 6 Category: c
998. Q: The Spanish Mustang's lower legs may be missing which 2 parts?
A: Rear chestnuts & ergots
Ref: AYHC 183-1 Level: 6 Category: c
999. Q: Describe & give the specific location of the longissimus dorsi.
A: Longest & largest muscle in horse's body. Extends from horse's neck (vertebral column) to sacrum (peak of croup)
Ref: IVE 275 Level: 6 Category: c
1000. Q: The digit of the horse consists of 3 phalanges & 3 sesamoid bones. Name them.
A: Long pastern (1st phalanx), short pastern (2nd phalanx), coffin or pedal bone (3rd phalanx), 2 proximal sesamoids & navicular bone (distal sesamoid)
Ref: TH2 686 Level: 6 Category: c
1001. Q: What are the 6 sections of the skeleton & how many bones make up each section?
A: Vertebral column-54, ribs-36, sternum-1, skull-34, thoracic limbs-40, pelvic limbs-40
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 6 Category: c
1002. Q: Name the 5 bones of the pelvic girdle
A: Ilium, pubis, ischium, sacrum, caudal vertebrae
Ref: HA 28 Level: 6 Category: c

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1003. Q: What are the 5 sections of the spinal column of the horse & how many bones are in each?
A: Cervical (neck) 7 bones, Thoracic (back) 18 bones, Lumbar (loin) 6 bones, Sacral (croup) 5 fused bones, Coccygeal (caudal or tail) 18 bones
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 6 Category: c
1004. Q: Name 5 bones found in the horse's skull.
A: Incisive bone (premaxillary), nasal bone, maxillary bone, mandible, orbital (not orbital cavity), frontal bone, temporal bone
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 6 Category: c
1005. Q: Bones are classified as long, short, flat & irregular. Give the function of each.
A: Long--levers, aids in support & locomotion, Short--absorbs concussion, Flat--encloses cavities containing vital organs & provides areas for attachment of muscles, Irregular--protects central nervous system
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 6 Category: c
1006. Q: What are the 7 joints of the pelvic limb?
A: Sacroiliac, hip, stifle, hock, fetlock, pastern, coffin
Ref: TH2 98 Level: 9 Category: c
1007. Q: Name 3 differences between temporary & permanent teeth in appearance.
A: Permanent teeth are larger & Longer, have a broader neck area between root & crown, have parallel grooves & ridges on the face of incisors & are larger & flatter
Ref: AYHC 240-2 Level: 9 Category: c
1008. Q: Name the 5 coriums found in the horse's foot.
A: Periopic corium, coronary corium, laminar corium, sole corium, frog corium
Ref: th2 Level: 9 Category: c
1009. Q: Name the 4 major parts of the horse's hindgut.
A: Cecum, large colon, small colon, rectum
Ref: AYHC 710-2 Level: 9 Category: c

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1010. Q: Name 5 parts of the horse's eye.
A: Corpora nigra, ciliary muscle, pupil, lens, iris, cornea, anterior chamber, retina, vitreous humor, chorioid, optic nerve, sclera
Ref: TH2 122 Level: 9 Category: c
1011. Q: Describe 4 characteristics of a horse's permanent teeth.
A: Large, strong, flatter, parallel grooves on the face of incisors, darker in color, broader neck
Ref: AYHC 240-2 Level: 9 Category: c
1012. Q: Name 5 bones found in the horse's face.
A: Occipital bone, temporal, premaxilla, nuchal crest, maxilla, mandible, parietal, frontal, sutural bone, nasal
Ref: IVE 317 Level: 9 Category: c
1013. Q: Name 5 things that would indicate a healthy hoof.
A: Firm, slightly pliable, intact frog, no thrush or discharge, firm, thick sole with no excessive give to thumb pressure, uniform thickness & free of discoloration of white line, no fever rings or heat in shiny hoof wall, pulse rate the same in both feet
Ref: AYHC 425-4 Level: 9 Category: c
1014. Q: Name the 6 joints found in the horse's forelimbs in order from top to bottom.
A: Shoulder, elbow, knee (carpus), fetlock, pastern, coffin
Ref: TH2 98 Level: 9 Category: c
1015. Q: Name the 5 different division of the horse's vertebral column, their location & the number of bones is each one.
A: Cervical (neck) 7 bones, Thoracic (back) 18 bones, Lumbar (loin) 6 bones, Sacral (croup) 5 fused bones, Coccygeal (tail) 18 bones
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 9 Category: c
1016. Q: Name & describe the 3 stages of development in the epiphyseal plates in the knee.
A: Type A - closed knees, Type B knees - partially closed knees, Type C knees - open knees
Ref: IVE 147 Level: 9 Category: c

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1017. Q: Name the only place that does not have sweat glands on the horse's body.
A: Legs
Ref: TH2 129 Level: 1 Category: d
1018. Q: When do the teeth stop growing?
A: In the early 20's
Ref: AYHC 405-3 Level: 1 Category: d
1019. Q: How many breaths per minute does a horse at rest usually have?
A: 8 - 16
Ref: TH2 108 Level: 1 Category: d
1020. Q: How long is the esophagus in a mature horse?
A: 50 - 60 inches
Ref: TH2 191 Level: 1 Category: d
1021. Q: What is the first part of the digestive system?
A: Mouth
Ref: TH2 190 Level: 1 Category: d
1022. Q: What is the term for the hoof & all of its contents?
A: Foot
Ref: AYHC 525-1 Level: 1 Category: d
1023. Q: Name the 2 types of vision possessed by the horse.
A: Monocular & binocular
Ref: AYHC 1220- Level: 1 Category: d
1024. Q: Name the 3 primary specialized sensory organs of the horse's nervous system.
A: Eyes, ears, nose
Ref: th2 120 Level: 1 Category: d

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1025. Q: Give 2 functions, other than oxygenating blood, of the respiratory system.
A: Temperature regulation, production of sound
Ref: TH2 104 Level: 10 Category: d
1026. Q: Name 4 things that induce a higher rate of hoof growth.
A: Warm temperature, 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
Ref: AYHCLM I206- Level: 15 Category: d
1027. Q: What is the function of the horse's respiratory system?
A: Take in oxygen & expels carbon dioxide from body
Ref: th2 104 Level: 2 Category: d
1028. Q: Name the 3 specialized sensory organs of the horse.
A: Eyes, ears, nose
Ref: TH2 118 Level: 2 Category: d
1029. Q: What is produced by the brain's pineal gland in response to the absence of light?
A: Melatonin
Ref: AYHC 910-8 Level: 2 Category: d
1030. Q: What does the kidneys filtrate?
A: Urine
Ref: TH2 119 Level: 2 Category: d
1031. Q: What term describes the study of hormones & their effects?
A: Endocrinology
Ref: AYHC 910-5 Level: 2 Category: d

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1032. Q: Name the system that is responsible for providing oxygen to the horse's body.
A: Respiratory system
Ref: th2 104 Level: 2 Category: d
1033. Q: How often does the horse shed its body hair?
A: Twice a year
Ref: TH2 129 Level: 2 Category: d
1034. Q: What organ functions as a blood filtering system, responsible for the excretion of waste products?
A: Kidneys
Ref: TH2 118 Level: 2 Category: d
1035. Q: What term describes the ductless glands that produce hormones that influence various functions in the horse's body?
A: Endocrine system
Ref: TH2 126 Level: 2 Category: d
1036. Q: In what general area would you find the Achilles tendon on a horse?
A: Hock area
Ref: TH2 100 Level: 2 Category: d
1037. Q: Name the part of the horse's digestive system responsible for prehension.
A: Upper lip
Ref: TH2 93 Level: 2 Category: d
1038. Q: Name the 2 types of diarthrosis joints.
A: Ginglymus (hinge joint) & endoarthrosis (ball & socket joint)
Ref: TH2 688 Level: 2 Category: d

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1039. Q: Name 3 structures that light must pass through before it reaches the lens
A: Cornea, iris, pupil
Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 2 Category: d
1040. Q: About 65% of the digestive capacity of the horse is where?
A: Cecum & colon (lower gut)
Ref: AYHC 750-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1041. Q: What is another term for the buccal cavity?
A: mouth
Ref: TH2 92 Level: 2 Category: d
1042. Q: What is spasmodic muscle contractions that produce heat to help maintain body temperature?
A: Shivering
Ref: TH2 192 Level: 2 Category: d
1043. Q: What are known as the "filters" in the circulatory system?
A: Lymph nodes
Ref: TH2 194 Level: 2 Category: d
1044. Q: Where is the cecum located?
A: At the junction of the small & large intestine
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: d
1045. Q: What is flexible, distensible, muscular storage organ for urine?
A: Bladder
Ref: TH2 119 Level: 2 Category: d

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1046. Q: What is the long noncollapsible tube that connects the pharynx to the lungs at the point where they branch to form the bronchi?

A: Trachea

Ref: th2 105 Level: 2 Category: d

1047. Q: What is the approximate length of the horse's esophagus?

A: 50 - 60 inches

Ref: TH2 191 Level: 2 Category: d

1048. Q: What is another name for the air sacs found in the horse's lungs?

A: Alveoli

Ref: TH2 105 Level: 2 Category: d

1049. Q: What term describes red blood cells?

A: Erythrocytes

Ref: TH2 117 Level: 2 Category: d

1050. Q: Name the accessory organs that aid in digestion.

A: Teeth, salivary glands, liver & pancreas

Ref: AYHC 710-1 Level: 2 Category: d

1051. Q: What is the primary function of the respiratory system?

A: To oxygenate the blood

Ref: TH2 104 Level: 2 Category: d

1052. Q: Describe what happens when the horse's lacrimal duct is plugged.

A: Tears from the horse's eye pour out onto the face

Ref: th2 129 Level: 2 Category: d

1053. Q: What is the term for the blood stored in the spleen?

A: Splanic reservoir

Ref: TH2 117 Level: 2 Category: d

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1054. Q: Contraction of what membrane moves across the eye, wiping foreign substances off the cornea?
A: Nictitating membrane (haw)
Ref: TH2 126 Level: 2 Category: d
1055. Q: Name the 2 structures that control the action of the horse's cannon, pastern & foot action.
A: Ligaments & tendons
Ref: th2 98 Level: 2 Category: d
1056. Q: What are the 2 major constituents of the horse's blood?
A: Plasma & cells
Ref: TH2 117 Level: 2 Category: d
1057. Q: What is the site of the majority of nutrient absorption?
A: Small intestines
Ref: AYHC 710-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1058. Q: At what age does the Galvayne's groove appear at the gumline of the upper corner incisor?
A: 10 years
Ref: th2 93 Level: 2 Category: d
1059. Q: What part of the horse's digestive system is comparable to the rumen of cattle?
A: Cecum
Ref: TH2 189 Level: 2 Category: d
1060. Q: What is the outer layer of cells on the hoof that give the wall a glossy appearance?
A: Stratum tectorium
Ref: TH2 745 Level: 2 Category: d

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1061. Q: What is the pigment that controls a horse's body color?
A: Melanin
Ref: th2 129 Level: 2 Category: d
1062. Q: What is the main blood supply to the digestive tract?
A: Anterior mesenteric artery
Ref: AYHC 430-2 Level: 2 Category: d
1063. Q: What aspect of the horse's digestive system makes it particularly susceptible to molds, toxins, bacteria & poisons in the feed supply?
A: Having only one stomach
Ref: TH2 14 Level: 2 Category: d
1064. Q: In a 24 hour period, an adult horse will produce how many pounds of feces?
A: 28 - 50 lbs
Ref: AYHC 425-2 Level: 2 Category: d
1065. Q: What is minute volume in relation to the horse's respiratory system?
A: Total amount of air expired in one minute
Ref: AYHC 810-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1066. Q: What part of the respiratory system is the functional units of the lungs where gas exchange actually occurs?
A: Alveoli
Ref: AYHC 810-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1067. Q: What are the 5 associated organs which aid in the digestive process?
A: Teeth, tongue, salivary glands, liver & pancreas
Ref: IVE 486 Level: 2 Category: d

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1068. Q: The lungs are filled primarily by the action of a dome-shaped muscle called what?
A: Diaphragm
Ref: IVE 416 Level: 2 Category: d
1069. Q: The number of breaths taken per minute is usually called the respiratory rate or what else?
A: Respiratory frequency
Ref: AYHC 810-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1070. Q: What nerve is responsible for conveying the sense of smell?
A: Olfactory nerve
Ref: TH2 92 Level: 2 Category: d
1071. Q: What is the part of the circulatory system that carries blood to the outer parts of the body, such as the legs?
A: Peripheral circulatory system
Ref: IVE 698 Level: 2 Category: d
1072. Q: What percent of the frog is water?
A: 50%
Ref: AYHC 505-7 Level: 2 Category: d
1073. Q: Which vertebrae are connected to the hip bones of the horse?
A: Sacral vertebrae
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: d
1074. Q: Most of the weight of the horse is supported on what portion of the hoof?
A: Hoof wall
Ref: AYHC 505-4 Level: 2 Category: d
1075. Q: What is the main function of platelets in the blood?
A: Help with blood clotting process
Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 2 Category: d

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1076. Q: Horses use monocular & binocular vision, which one is generally better developed?

A: Monocular

Ref: AYHC 1220- Level: 2 Category: d

1077. Q: Which body system functions to exchange oxygen & carbon dioxide between the animal & the environment?

A: Respiratory system

Ref: AYHC 810-1 Level: 2 Category: d

1078. Q: What system is responsible for the controlling important functions, such as growth, reproduction, metabolism & digestion?

A: Endocrine system

Ref: TH2 126 Level: 2 Category: d

1079. Q: What is the largest cavity in the heart?

A: Left ventricles

Ref: IVE 447 Level: 2 Category: d

1080. Q: What is the spinous process of the thoracic vertebrae?

A: Upper surface of the spine

Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: d

1081. Q: What term describes part of the skull that encloses & protects the brain as well as supports many sensory organs?

A: Cranial cavity

Ref: TH2 9 Level: 2 Category: d

1082. Q: The amount of air inspired or expired during normal breathing is called what?

A: Tidal volume

Ref: AYHC 810-1 Level: 2 Category: d

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1083. Q: Why can a horse sleep standing up?
A: Because of the stay mechanism (apparatus)
Ref: TH2 708 Level: 2 Category: d
1084. Q: What provides a blood filtering system that is responsible for the excretion of many waste products from the body?
A: Kidneys
Ref: TH2 119 Level: 2 Category: d
1085. Q: What triggers the horse to grow a winter coat?
A: Shorter days
Ref: AYHC 420-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1086. Q: What percent of the hoof wall is water?
A: 25%
Ref: AYHC 505-7 Level: 2 Category: d
1087. Q: What muscle has the greatest increase in blood flow during exercise?
A: Diaphragm
Ref: TH2 114 Level: 2 Category: d
1088. Q: In which 2 body systems does the pancreas belong?
A: Digestive & endocrine
Ref: HA 54 Level: 2 Category: d
1089. Q: The joint is lubricated by a secretion called what?
A: Synovial fluid
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2 Category: d
1090. Q: As a horse ages, how does the shape of the chewing surfaces of the incisors change?
A: From oval shape to triangular shape
Ref: TH2 93 Level: 2 Category: d

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1091. Q: What is the basic contractile unit of skeletal muscle?
A: Sarcomere
Ref: AYHC 840-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1092. Q: The product of tidal volume & respiratory frequency is called what?
A: Minute volume
Ref: AYHC 810-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1093. Q: What are the 3 parts of the central nervous system?
A: Brain, brain stem & spinal cord
Ref: TH2 196 Level: 2 Category: d
1094. Q: What is the cartilage trap that prevents food from entering the larynx during swallowing?
A: Epiglottis
Ref: TH2 105 Level: 2 Category: d
1095. Q: What is composed of red blood cells, white blood cells & platelets?
A: Blood
Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1096. Q: Name the parts of the small intestine.
A: Duodenum, jejunum, ileum
Ref: TH2 190 Level: 2 Category: d
1097. Q: What are the small sacs of fluid in or near joints which serve as lubrication?
A: Bursae
Ref: IVE 212 Level: 2 Category: d
1098. Q: What is the term for the total amount of air inspired or expired in a minute?
A: Minute volume
Ref: AYHC 810-1 Level: 2 Category: d

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1099. Q: Name the 7 joints of the pelvic limbs.
A: Sacroiliac, stifle, fetlock, coffin, hip, hock, pastern
Ref: TH2 98 Level: 2 Category: d
1100. Q: Where are sebaceous glands located?
A: Same places as hair follicles
Ref: TH2 129 Level: 2 Category: d
1101. Q: What are the 3 major components of the cardiovascular system?
A: Blood, blood vessels, heart
Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1102. Q: What term describes the gaseous subunits that line the lungs of the horse?
A: Alveoli or air sacs
Ref: TH2 105 Level: 2 Category: d
1103. Q: What percent of the sole of the hoof is water?
A: 33%
Ref: AYHC 505-7 Level: 2 Category: d
1104. Q: Which side of the heart pumps blood to the lungs?
A: Right atrium & Right ventricle
Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1105. Q: Approximately 80% of the body's phosphorus is in what part of the horse's body?
A: Skeleton
Ref: TH2 228 Level: 2 Category: d
1106. Q: What is the term for the oxygenated blood returning from the lungs?
A: Pulmonary circulation
Ref: TH2 111 Level: 2 Category: d

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1107. Q: What is the term for true joints that have a joint cavity & synovial membrane?
A: Diarthrosis
Ref: TH2 688 Level: 2 Category: d
1108. Q: Which artery supplies all the arterial blood to the small intestines, great colon & cecum?
A: Cranial mesenteric artery
Ref: TH2 626 Level: 2 Category: d
1109. Q: How long is the cecum?
A: 3 - 4 feet
Ref: FCH 4 Level: 2 Category: d
1110. Q: What is the main physiological function of white blood cells?
A: Help immune system by defending against foreign cells such as bacteria
Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1111. Q: Which vessels are the main vessels used to carry blood away from the heart?
A: Arteries
Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1112. Q: What is the function of the nictitating membrane?
A: Wipes foreign matter from the eye
Ref: TH2 126 Level: 2 Category: d
1113. Q: The heart can be divided into right & left halves, each consisting of 2 chambers called what?
A: Atrium & ventricle
Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1114. Q: What are osteoblasts?
A: Bone forming cells
Ref: TH2 237 Level: 2 Category: d

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1115. Q: Name the muscle that lies directly under the horse's skin which allows the horse to shake off a fly that lands on the skin.
A: Panniculus muscle
Ref: TH2 120 Level: 2 Category: d
1116. Q: Where is the primary site of protein digestion?
A: Small intestine
Ref: TH2 196 Level: 2 Category: d
1117. Q: What are the 2 main functions of the mouth in the digestive process?
A: Mastication (chewing) & wet food with saliva
Ref: TH2 190 Level: 2 Category: d
1118. Q: Approximately how many quarts of urine does a horse produce per day?
A: 4 - 7
Ref: AYHC 425-2 Level: 2 Category: d
1119. Q: Give 2 types of joints found in the horse's leg & give an example of each.
A: Ginglymus (elbow joint), Enarthrosis or ball & socket - hip joint
Ref: TH2 688 Level: 2 Category: d
1120. Q: What hormone, produced by the thyroid gland, is activated when the blood calcium is too high in the horse?
A: Calcitonin
Ref: TH2 221 Level: 2 Category: d
1121. Q: The angle of the shoulder & pastern & the elasticity of the suspensory & sesamoid ligament & movement of the hoof wall, all help to absorb what?
A: Concussion
Ref: AYHC 505-4 Level: 2 Category: d

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1122. Q: What is the field of vision in degrees for each eye?
A: 215 degrees
Ref: TH2 123 Level: 2 Category: d
1123. Q: What system produces chemical substances called hormones?
A: Endocrine system
Ref: TH2 126 Level: 2 Category: d
1124. Q: What part of the hoof corresponds to the human cuticle?
A: Periople
Ref: AYHC 505-7 Level: 2 Category: d
1125. Q: Which body system would contain these: Leydig cells, seroli cells & androgen binding protein?
A: Endocrine or reproductive systems
Ref: AYHC 920-2 Level: 2 Category: d
1126. Q: What is the main physiological function of red blood cells?
A: Transport oxygen in the blood to the cells
Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1127. Q: What are the 3 basic types of muscle fibers?
A: Type I, 2A, 2B
Ref: AYHC 850-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1128. Q: Which side of the heart pumps oxygenated blood throughout the body?
A: Left arium & left ventricle
Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1129. Q: In what age group, is hoof growth the greatest?
A: Foals
Ref: AYHC 525-1 Level: 2 Category: d

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1130. Q: What is the cellular elements of blood that are suspended in a liquid?
A: Plasma
Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 2 Category: d
1131. Q: What are the 2 layers that make up the horse's skin?
A: Dermis & epidermis
Ref: TH2 128 Level: 2 Category: d
1132. Q: What does the lachrymal apparatus produce?
A: Tears
Ref: AYHC 425-2 Level: 2000 Category: d
1133. Q: In the horse, where does digestion begin?
A: Mouth
Ref: TH2 190 Level: 2000 Category: d
1134. Q: What are the vital signs of a horse at rest?
A: Temperature 99 - 101 degrees, Pulse 35 beats per minute, Respiration 8 - 10 breaths per minute
Ref: TH2 108 Level: 2000 Category: d
1135. Q: Identify the part of the blood that is involved in the blood clotting process.
A: Platelets
Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 2000 Category: d
1136. Q: What is the function of the thyroid gland?
A: Controls metabolic rate of the body
Ref: TH2 127 Level: 2000 Category: d

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1137. Q: What protein is the main ingredient of hair & the hoof horn?

A: Keratin

Ref: EQUUS 00 Level: 2000 Category: d

1138. Q: What is the purpose of the synovial fluid?

A: To lubricate the joint

Ref: TH2 90 Level: 2000 Category: d

1139. Q: What are 3 functions of the kidneys?

A: Blood filtering, excretion of many waste products, water balance, pH & electrolytes, cleanse blood & stabilize composition of blood

Ref: TH2 119 Level: 3 Category: d

1140. Q: When does the third permanent molar erupt?

A: 3 1/2 to 4 years old

Ref: TH2 292 Level: 3 Category: d

1141. Q: What are the normal ranges of the horse's temperature, pulse & respiration rates?

A: Temperature-99 to 101.5 degrees, Pulse-30 to 60 beats per minute, Respiration-8 to 16 breathes per minute

Ref: TH2 594 Level: 3 Category: d

1142. Q: Where in the horse's body would you find the turbinate bones & which one of the senses are they associated with?

A: Found in nostrils, contribute to the accuracy of the sense of smell

Ref: IVE 327 Level: 3 Category: d

1143. Q: What does the parathyroid gland control?

A: Calcium & phosphorus levels

Ref: TH2 127 Level: 3 Category: d

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1144. Q: What does cornify mean?

A: To turn into horn

Ref: HA 25 Level: 3 Category: d

1145. Q: What is high-energy fuel used in high intensity exercise, is the ultimate source of all energy for muscular contraction & can be synthesized from fats & carbohydrates?

A: ATP (adenosine triphosphate)

Ref: AYHC 895-1 Level: 3 Category: d

1146. Q: What term describes the amount of air inspired or expired by the horse during one normal breath?

A: Tidal volume

Ref: AYHC 810-1 Level: 3 Category: d

1147. Q: What is the most widely used cardiovascular response variable that can be measured in horses?

A: Heart rate

Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 3 Category: d

1148. Q: What is a by-product of anaerobic work that is released from muscles into the blood & is removed from the body by the liver & its accumulation causes muscle soreness & stiffness 24 - 48 hrs after an intense workout?

A: Lactic acid

Ref: AYHC 895-1 Level: 3 Category: d

1149. Q: What actions do the diastole & systole refer to?

A: Relaxation / dilation of the heart & contraction of the heart

Ref: IVE 453 Level: 3 Category: d

1150. Q: Which ribs have costal cartilage?

A: Only the 1st eight ribs called true ribs that connect to the sternum

Ref: HA 8 Level: 3 Category: d

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1151. Q: What term describes the point in exercise at which lactic acid begins to accumulate in the muscle & spills over into the blood stream & occurs at an average heart rate of 150?
- A: Anaerobic threshold
- Ref: AYHC 895-1 Level: 3 Category: d
1152. Q: What type of cartilage connects the true ribs to the sternum?
- A: Costal cartilages
- Ref: HA 8 Level: 3 Category: d
1153. Q: What substances give color to the skin & hair?
- A: Pigment gives skin its color, Melanin granules give color to hair
- Ref: TH2 129 Level: 3 Category: d
1154. Q: What is a form of stored fuel for exercise of high intensity & relatively short duration & does not require oxygen to be utilized as a fuel source during intense exercise?
- A: Glycogen
- Ref: AYHC 895-1 Level: 3 Category: d
1155. Q: What is the portion of the myofibril that lies between 2 successive Z-lines & is the basic contractile unit of skeletal muscle?
- A: Sarcomere
- Ref: AYHC 840-1 Level: 3 Category: d
1156. Q: Name the 3 layers of the heart.
- A: Pericardium, myocardium & endocardium
- Ref: IVE 448 Level: 3 Category: d
1157. Q: The sarcoplasmic reticulum is extremely important in muscle contraction through the release & uptake of calcium ions, what is the common term for the sarcoplasmic reticulum?
- A: Calcium pump
- Ref: AYHC 840-1 Level: 3 Category: d

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1158. Q: What is the membrane lining the marrow cavity of bones?

A: Endosteum

Ref: HA 9 Level: 3 Category: d

1159. Q: What general area of the horse's digestive tract serves as a fermentation vat?

A: Large intestines

Ref: TH2 173 Level: 3 Category: d

1160. Q: Name the vitamin that the horse's body requires for the proper coagulation of its blood.

A: Vitamin K

Ref: th2 Level: 3 Category: d

1161. Q: Name the 3 channels of each nasal passage in the horse.

A: Dorsal meatus, middle meatus, ventral meatus

Ref: TH2 105 Level: 3 Category: d

1162. Q: What does the lachrymal apparatus produce?

A: Tears

Ref: AYHC 425-2 Level: 3 Category: d

1163. Q: What compound is responsible for the red color of blood?

A: Hemoglobin

Ref: IVE 455 Level: 3 Category: d

1164. Q: When looking at the bottom of the horse's foot, what section of the wall is between the toe & the heel?

A: Quarter

Ref: TH2 693 Level: 3 Category: d

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1165. Q: During exercise, the oxygen needs of the tissue increases dramatically, name 2 ways the body responds to meet these increased needs.
A: More rapid breathing, breathing deeper
Ref: AYHC 810-1 Level: 3 Category: d
1166. Q: What is the function of the bars of the feet?
A: Help support the horse's foot & keep it open at the heels
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: d
1167. Q: Name 4 parts of the foot other than the hoof.
A: Underlying corium (dermis), skin between the bulbs of the heels, digital cushion, distal phalanx & its cartilages, distal end of the 2nd phalanx, navicular bone, coffin joint, ligaments, tendons, vessels & nerves
Ref: HA 24 Level: 3 Category: d
1168. Q: Name the type of muscle found in the horse's skeletal system.
A: Voluntary (skeletal or striated also acceptable)
Ref: AYHC 840-1 Level: 3 Category: d
1169. Q: The cellular elements of blood are suspended in a liquid called what?
A: Plasma
Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 3 Category: d
1170. Q: What is the primary function of the integumentary system?
A: Protection
Ref: TH2 128 Level: 3 Category: d
1171. Q: What is the peripheral nervous system & what does it consist of?
A: Network of communication between internal & external environment & central nervous system. Consists of spinal & cranial nerves & their sensory or motor endings
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: d

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1172. Q: What term describes the concentration of blood cells?
A: Packed cell volume
Ref: TH2 233 Level: 3 Category: d
1173. Q: Give 2 functions of the larynx.
A: Regulate flow of air into trachea, prevent inspiration of foreign objects, provides place for the vocal cords
Ref: th2 105 Level: 3 Category: d
1174. Q: What are the 3 major types of cardiac muscle?
A: Atrial muscle, ventricular muscle & specialized excitatory & conductive muscle fibers
Ref: AYHC 840-1 Level: 3 Category: d
1175. Q: What hormone is responsible for the release of LH & FSH from the pituitary gland?
A: GnRH (gonadotropin releasing hormone)
Ref: TH2 337 Level: 3 Category: d
1176. Q: Name 3 different systems where smooth muscles can be found.
A: Digestive, reproductive, circulatory & urogenital systems
Ref: AYHC 840-1 Level: 3 Category: d
1177. Q: The carpus or knee of the horse corresponds to what in humans?
A: Human wrist
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: d
1178. Q: Name 3 types of hair that is permanent & is not shed.
A: Mane, tail, eyelashes, whiskers
Ref: TH2 129 Level: 3 Category: d

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1179. Q: Describe the function of the horse's arteries & its veins.
A: Arteries-transport blood away from the horse's heart to its body tissues, Veins-transport blood from the horse's body tissues back to the horse's heart
Ref: th2 Level: 3 Category: d
1180. Q: Name the 2 different types of muscular structures found in the horse's legs & give the main function of each one.
A: Flexor muscles-flexing joint, Extensor muscles-extend or straighten joint
Ref: th2 104 Level: 3 Category: d
1181. Q: Which 2 types of cells have the action to constantly release phosphorus & calcium so that there are proper amounts to calcify the bones?
A: Osteocytes & osteoclasts
Ref: TH2 227 Level: 3 Category: d
1182. Q: The bronchial tree of the respiratory system can be divided into 3 main parts, name them.
A: Bronchi, bronchioles, alveoli
Ref: AYHC 810-1 Level: 3 Category: d
1183. Q: Which part of the horse's hind quarters should be the widest when viewed from the rear?
A: Stifle
Ref: TH2 154 Level: 3 Category: d
1184. Q: What is the urinary system composed of?
A: Pair of kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra
Ref: TH2 119 Level: 3 Category: d
1185. Q: Name 2 functions of the corpus luteum in the mare.
A: Forms the tissue structure in the ovary that remains after the follicle ruptures & secretes the hormone, progesterone
Ref: AYHC 910-4 Level: 3 Category: d

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1186. Q: Where would you find the lacrimal fluid on the horse?
A: In the eye
Ref: TH2 125 Level: 3 Category: d
1187. Q: How much urine does a horse produce in a 24 hour period?
A: 4 - 7 quarts
Ref: AYHC 425 Level: 3 Category: d
1188. Q: What is the periople & what is its function?
A: Narrow band above the hoof wall encircling the coronary band, Function-produce a waxy substance that maintains moisture in the hoof wall
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: d
1189. Q: What occupies the spaces among the trabeculae & is the source of most blood cells?
A: Red marrow
Ref: HA 9 Level: 3 Category: d
1190. Q: What 2 functions are served by the vestiulocochlear nerve?
A: Sense of hearing & balance
Ref: HA 78 Level: 3 Category: d
1191. Q: What is the function of the frog corium?
A: Provides nourishment to the frog in the horse's foot
Ref: th2 696 Level: 3 Category: d
1192. Q: Where are the 2 blind spots on the horse?
A: Behind its hind quarters & below & in front of his head
Ref: AYHC 1220- Level: 3 Category: d
1193. Q: Muscle fibers are primarily composed of contractile proteins called what?
A: Myofilaments
Ref: TH2 99 Level: 3 Category: d

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1194. Q: Give the location & number of lobes of the lungs of the horse.
A: 3 lobes on the right side, 2 lobes on the left side
Ref: TH2 105 Level: 3 Category: d
1195. Q: Name the 4 parts of the foregut.
A: Mouth, esophagus, stomach & small intestine
Ref: AYHC 710-1 Level: 3 Category: d
1196. Q: How many bones are in the horse's skeleton?
A: 205
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 3 Category: d
1197. Q: What are the normal ranges of the horse's resting temperature, respiration & pulse rates?
A: Temp-99 - 101.5 degrees, Pulse - 30 - 60 beats per minute, Respiration - 8 - 16 breathes per minute
Ref: TH2 594 Level: 3 Category: d
1198. Q: What substance is considered nature's hoof conditioner?
A: Water
Ref: AYHCLM I206- Level: 5 Category: d
1199. Q: What is the vessel rich, bone-producing membrane covering the bone except over the ends covered by articular cartilage?
A: Periosteum
Ref: HA 9 Level: 5 Category: d
1200. Q: How many gallons will the large colon hold?
A: 14 - 16 gallons
Ref: FCH 5 Level: 5 Category: d

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1201. Q: Name the 3 classifications of muscles in a horse.
A: Smooth, cardiac, skeletal
Ref: TH2 99 Level: 5 Category: d
1202. Q: Exercise physiology is the study of the horse's body in response to exercise & involves studying what 4 things?
A: Skeletal muscles, blood & its circulation, cardiovascular system & respiratory system
Ref: AYHC 895-2 Level: 5 Category: d
1203. Q: What is the only lymph gland exposed to the outside environment?
A: Tonsils
Ref: IVE 459 Level: 5 Category: d
1204. Q: What is the ductless gland located between the stomach & diaphragm?
A: Spleen
Ref: IVE 451 Level: 5 Category: d
1205. Q: In which organ would you find: cortex, medulla, loop of henle, & glomerulus?
A: Kidneys
Ref: IVE 538 Level: 5 Category: d
1206. Q: The average 1,000 pound adult horse contains approximately how much blood?
A: About 50 liters (13.2 gallons)
Ref: AYHC 830-1 Level: 5 Category: d
1207. Q: What is the function of an artery?
A: Carries blood from the heart to other parts of the body
Ref: IVE 675 Level: 5 Category: d

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1208. Q: Name the group of muscles that are responsible for flexing the horse's stifle joint & extension of its hip.
A: Hamstring muscles
Ref: IVE 232 Level: 5 Category: d
1209. Q: What is the function of the periodontium?
A: It is the tissue that anchors the tooth to the bone
Ref: AYHC 405-3 Level: 5 Category: d
1210. Q: What is the part of the nerve that carries the nerve impulses towards the cell body?
A: Dendrites
Ref: IVE 683 Level: 5 Category: d
1211. Q: What acts as a fulcrum point to redirect the pull of the deep flexor tendon against the coffin bone as the horse moves forward?
A: Navicular bone (distal sesamoid)
Ref: AYHC 540-3 Level: 5 Category: d
1212. Q: Name 2 body systems that use smooth muscles.
A: Digestive, circulatory, respiratory, urogenital
Ref: AYHC 840-1 Level: 6 Category: d
1213. Q: Name 4 factors that will influence hooves to grow faster.
A: Warm weather, age (younger horse feet grow faster), irritation or injury to sensitive structures of the hoof, increased exercise & good nutrition
Ref: AYHC 505-6 Level: 6 Category: d
1214. Q: Where in the horse would you find the pituitary gland & what is its primary function?
A: At the base of brain, secretes & stores hormones that regulate most the horses body functions
Ref: IVE 699 Level: 6 Category: d

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1215. Q: Name 3 of the 4 arteries that can be used to take the horse's pulse.
A: Facial artery, transverse facial artery, lateral dorsal metatarsal artery & digital artery
Ref: HA 62 Level: 6 Category: d
1216. Q: Name 3 ways veins differ from arteries.
A: Veins contain a larger volume of blood, have thinner walls, usually have valves, vein contain blood that flows towards the heart
Ref: HA 23 Level: 6 Category: d
1217. Q: Name 5 types of movements the horse's limbs can perform.
A: Flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, rotation
Ref: HA 18 Level: 6 Category: d
1218. Q: Name 4 important functions of water in the horse's body.
A: Produces saliva, necessary to life & shape of cells, regulates body temperature, acts as chemical reactor in digestion & metabolism, lubricates joints, carries nutrients to & wastes away from cells
Ref: TH2 227 Level: 6 Category: d
1219. Q: Name the 3 categories of the horse's nervous system.
A: Central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, specialized sensory organs
Ref: IVE 547 Level: 6 Category: d
1220. Q: Name the 6 parts that make up the circulatory system.
A: Heart, blood vessels, blood, lymph nodes, lymph vessels, lymph
Ref: IVE 447 Level: 9 Category: d
1221. Q: Name 4 different ways that the horse loses body fluids.
A: Urine, feces, respiration, perspiration (sweat)
Ref: th2 244 Level: 9 Category: d

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1222. Q: What are the 4 lung volumes as related to the volume of air contained in the lungs?
A: Tidal, inspiratory reserve, expiratory reserve, residual volumes
Ref: TH2 105 Level: 9 Category: d
1223. Q: What are the nine body systems of the horse?
A: Digestive, nervous, skeletal, muscular, respiratory, circulatory, endocrine, reproductive, integumentary
Ref: TH2 89 Level: 9 Category: d
1224. Q: What 3 different areas must sound pass through before it reaches the auditory nerve?
A: Auricle (external ear), tympanic cavity (middle ear) & Eustachian tube
Ref: IVE 332-3 Level: 9 Category: d
1225. Q: Name the 3 pairs of salivary glands & their location.
A: Parotid - below ear, Submaxillary - between jaws, Sublingual - under tongue
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 9 Category: d
1226. Q: What was man's earliest use of the horse?
A: Food
Ref: TH2 5 Level: 1 Category: e
1227. Q: The horse's greatest contribution to human history, was its use as what?
A: War machine, tool of war
Ref: TH2 6 Level: 1 Category: e
1228. Q: What kind of environment did the earliest stages of Equus inhabit?
A: River banks & swamps
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 1 Category: e

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1229. Q: How many classifications of one-toed animals are there besides the horse & its immediate relatives such as asses & zebras?

A: None

Ref: TH2 13 Level: 1 Category: e

1230. Q: Where did the horse originate?

A: North America (great Plains)

Ref: TH2 4 Level: 1 Category: e

1231. Q: What tribe of Indians was responsible for the development of the Appaloosa breed?

A: Nez Perce

Ref: TH2 32 Level: 1 Category: e

1232. Q: For what purpose was man's earliest association with the horse?

A: As a source of food

Ref: TH2 5 Level: 1 Category: E

1233. Q: Name 3 distinguishing characteristics of the Perissodactyla.

A: Odd number of toes, hooved, non-ruminant, mammals

Ref: TH2 13 Level: 10 Category: e

1234. Q: In the zoological order, what is the species of the horse?

A: Equus caballus

Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e

1235. Q: What zoological classification contains animals with backbones?

A: Chordata

Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e

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1236. Q: To what breed did the Morgan contribute to substantially & later was replaced by this new breed on the track?
A: Standardbred
Ref: TH2 36 Level: 2 Category: e
1237. Q: How many years ago did Equus originate?
A: 1 million years ago
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e
1238. Q: What is the Wild Horse of Central Europe?
A: Tarpan
Ref: TH2 52 Level: 2 Category: e
1239. Q: In the zoological order, what is the genus of the horse?
A: Equus
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1240. Q: The horse has the distinction of being the only animal in the world with what?
A: One toe on each foot
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1241. Q: How many other one-toed animals are there besides the horse & its immediate relatives such as asses & zebras?
A: None
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1242. Q: What was the first horse called & in what epoch did it appear?
A: Eohippus in Eocene epoch
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e

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1243. Q: In the zoological order, what family does the horse belong to?
A: Equidae
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1244. Q: How many geological epochs did the horse family live on the North American continent?
A: Four
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e
1245. Q: In the zoological order, what phylum does the horse belong to?
A: Chordata
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1246. Q: Name another animal, other than the horse, in the order Perissodactyla.
A: Rhinoceros, tapir
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1247. Q: What color is similar to that of the tarpan & Przewalski's horse?
A: Dun or buckskin
Ref: TH2 52 Level: 2 Category: e
1248. Q: How did the horse migrate to other areas of the world from North America?
A: Existing land bridges at the time
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e
1249. Q: Why is it hard to find wild horses in their pure form?
A: They interbreed freely with domestic horses
Ref: TH2 11 Level: 2 Category: E
1250. Q: What is a tarpan?
A: European wild horse of East Prussia (Wild Asian horse)
Ref: TH2 11 Level: 2 Category: e

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1251. Q: The horse evolved & flourished in North America during how many geological epochs?

A: Four

Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e

1252. Q: During which epoch did the horse first appear?

A: Eocene epoch

Ref: TH2 24 Level: 2 Category: e

1253. Q: Which Spanish explorer was credited with bringing the first spotted horses to the North American continent?

A: Cortez

Ref: AYHC 159-3 Level: 2 Category: E

1254. Q: During the Eocene Epoch, where did the ancestors of Equus live?

A: River banks of N America

Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e

1255. Q: Why did the early horse become extinct in North America?

A: We don't know why, most theories have been discounted

Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e

1256. Q: Although we do not know why, the horse disappeared from North America about the same time which mammal appeared?

A: Man

Ref: TH2 5 Level: 2 Category: e

1257. Q: Who introduced the East Coast Indians to horses?

A: Spanish explorers

Ref: TH2 8 Level: 2 Category: e

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1258. Q: The first domesticated horses to reach the North American continent were the mount of whom?
A: Spanish conquistadors
Ref: TH2 7 Level: 2 Category: e
1259. Q: By 1000 BC, the domestication of the horse had spread to almost every part of what 3 areas of the world?
A: Europe, Asia & North Africa
Ref: TH2 6 Level: 2 Category: e
1260. Q: A man's pathway to glory is strewn with what?
A: The bones of a horse
Ref: TH2 3 Level: 2 Category: e
1261. Q: What is the genus & species of the true zebra?
A: Equus zebra
Ref: TH2 431 Level: 2 Category: e
1262. Q: Where in the US are many fossil remains of the horse found?
A: River valley clays, sand & sandstone of American West
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e
1263. Q: What ability of the horse had the greatest significance in building civilization?
A: The role as a draft animal
Ref: TH2 6 Level: 2 Category: e
1264. Q: Name 4 continents where fossil remains of the horse have been found.
A: Asia, Europe, Africa, South America, North America
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e

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1265. Q: From 1650 to 1750, what effect did the horse have on North America?
A: Indians developed into a Great Horse Culture & the horse greatly changed the lifestyle & culture of the Plains Indians
Ref: TH2 7 Level: 2 Category: e
1266. Q: The evolution of the horse can be traced by detailed studies of which part of the horse's anatomy?
A: Teeth
Ref: TH2 5 Level: 2 Category: e
1267. Q: How many geological epochs did the horse survive before its extinction from North America?
A: 4
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e
1268. Q: What zoological classification contains warm blooded animals that give milk & have hair?
A: Mammalia
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1269. Q: What zoological order is the horse classified as & what does it denote?
A: Order: Perissodactyla meaning odd-toed non-ruminating hooved animals
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1270. Q: What historical occurrence caused a severe decrease in the horse population in the US & occurred between 1918 & 1950?
A: Invention of combustion engine
Ref: TH2 9 Level: 2 Category: e
1271. Q: What highly sought after breed of tall, rangy draft horse was developed in Southern Pennsylvania for freight hauling, only to eventually die out & a breed registry was never established?
A: Conestoga horse
Ref: TH2 9 Level: 2 Category: e

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1272. Q: What phylum does the horse belong to?
A: Chordata
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1273. Q: What is the zoological species of the horse?
A: Equus caballus
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1274. Q: What kingdom does the horse belong to?
A: Animalia
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1275. Q: What zoological class does the horse belong to?
A: Mammalia
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1276. Q: What is the name of the first "true horse" which originated in North America a million years ago?
A: Equus
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e
1277. Q: What was the epoch & stage of evolution of the horse when he disappeared from North America?
A: Pleistocene epoch & equus
Ref: th2 4 Level: 2 Category: e
1278. Q: Name a breed of East Coast Indian horses.
A: Chickasaw
Ref: TH2 8 Level: 2 Category: e

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1279. Q: What horse broke the trotting record of Greyhound in 1969?
A: Nevele Pride
Ref: TH2 29 Level: 2 Category: e
1280. Q: Who was responsible of bringing the horse back to North America?
A: Spanish conquistadors
Ref: TH2 7 Level: 2 Category: e
1281. Q: In the 1950's, the number of horses in the US had dropped to how many head?
A: 2 million
Ref: TH2 9 Level: 2 Category: e
1282. Q: Initial domestication of the horse occurred in several parts of the world at the same time, when did this domestication take place?
A: Between 4500 - 2500 BC
Ref: TH2 6 Level: 2 Category: e
1283. Q: In the zoological classification of the horse, the horse is of what order?
A: Perissodactyla
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1284. Q: In the zoological order what class does the horse belong to?
A: Mammalia
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1285. Q: How long did it take for the Great 'wild' horse herds of the Plain to become adapted to a region, after being re-introduced to North America?
A: 200 years
Ref: TH2 7 Level: 2 Category: e

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1286. Q: In the zoological scheme, name the classification of the horse's family.
A: Equidae
Ref: th2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1287. Q: Who brought the first horses back the North American continent after the Ice Age?
A: Spanish Conquistadors
Ref: TH2 7 Level: 2 Category: e
1288. Q: Where was the original home of the horse 58 million years ago?
A: Great Plains of North America
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e
1289. Q: What caused the decrease in numbers of draft horses in the US in the early 1900's?
A: Invention of the combustion engine (tractors, cars, trucks)
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: e
1290. Q: Mesohippus lived during what epoch?
A: Oligocene
Ref: TH2 7 Level: 2 Category: e
1291. Q: What was the use of the Conestoga horse?
A: Freight haulers
Ref: TH2 9 Level: 2 Category: e
1292. Q: Name the American Indian breed that is found in the ancestry of the Quarter horse, American Saddle horse & Tennessee Walking horse.
A: Chickasaw
Ref: TH2 8-9 Level: 2 Category: e
1293. Q: How many horses were in the US in 1918?
A: 21 million
Ref: TH2 9 Level: 2 Category: e

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1294. Q: What is the family name of the horse?
A: Equidae
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1295. Q: In what epoch did the horse become extinct from North America?
A: Pleistocene
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e
1296. Q: Name the genus of the living members of the horse family.
A: Equus
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2 Category: e
1297. Q: In the Northeastern US, there was a need for a versatile, light harness, driving & riding horse. What breed was developed in response to this need?
A: Morgan
Ref: TH2 36 Level: 2 Category: e
1298. Q: What evolutionary stage was the horse in during the Ice Age?
A: Equus
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e
1299. Q: On what continent did Equus originate?
A: North America
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2 Category: e
1300. Q: What is the genus & species of the horse?
A: Equus caballus
Ref: th2 1 Level: 2 Category: e

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1301. Q: How many races did Man O'War win?

A: 21 out of 22

Ref: TH2 567 Level: 2 Category: e

1302. Q: Give the species name of the horse.

A: Equus Caballus

Ref: TH2 13 Level: 2000 Category: e

1303. Q: What is the Greek word for horse?

A: Hippius

Ref: TH2 4 Level: 2000 Category: e

1304. Q: Give the complete zoological classification of the horse.

A: Kingdom: Animalia, Phylum: Chordata, Class: Mammalia, Order: Perissodactyla, Family: Equidae, Genus: Equus, Species: Equus caballus

Ref: TH2 13 Level: 3 Category: e

1305. Q: During what epoch did equus disappear from North America?

A: Pleistocene epoch

Ref: TH2 4 Level: 3 Category: e

1306. Q: Name 2 reasons why the horse family is a classic example of evolution?

A: Enormous changes in size & structure in response to its environment & well preserved fossil remains

Ref: TH2 4 Level: 3 Category: e

1307. Q: Name 3 members of the genus, Equus.

A: Horses, ponies, zebras, asses

Ref: TH2 13 Level: 3 Category: e

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1308. Q: What are 6 ways the horse has served man throughout the ages?
A: Beast of burden, draft animal, means of transportation, war machine, recreation, companionship, food
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 3 Category: e
1309. Q: In 1918, there were 21 million horses in the US, what type of horses were the most numerous?
A: Draft horses
Ref: TH2 9 Level: 3 Category: e
1310. Q: The horse's development was probably significantly affected by what 4 environmental factors?
A: Altitude, climate, soil & forage
Ref: TH2 5 Level: 3 Category: e
1311. Q: What zoological order is the horse classified as & what does it denote about the horse?
A: Order- Perissodactyla, means odd-toed nonruminating hoofed mammal
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 3 Category: e
1312. Q: The ancestors of Equus had numerous toes, what happened to the missing toes?
A: They became splint bones
Ref: TH2 97 Level: 5 Category: e
1313. Q: What is the species name for an ass?
A: Equus Asinus
Ref: TH2 75 Level: 5 Category: e
1314. Q: How many years ago did Equus originate?
A: 1 million years ago
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 5 Category: e

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1315. Q: Equus disappeared from North America in what epoch?
A: Pleistocene epoch
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 5 Category: e
1316. Q: Give 3 examples of how evolution has affected the horse.
A: Increased in size, decreased number of toes, changed from browser to grazer, changed from living in swamp to grazing areas, teeth changed in shape & function from browser to grazer, fusion of tibia & fibula, fusion of radius & ulna
Ref: TH2 4 Level: 6 Category: e
1317. Q: Name 3 common factors possessed by animals found in the order, Perissodactylia.
A: Odd-toed, non-ruminating, hoofed animals
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 6 Category: e
1318. Q: Give the zoological classification: the kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus & species of the horse.
A: Animalia, Chordata, Mammalia, Perissodactyla, Equidae, Equus, Equus caballus
Ref: TH2 13 Level: 9 Category: e
1319. Q: Which means of identification is similar to fingerprints?
A: Photographs of patterns of the leg chestnuts
Ref: TH2 80 Level: 1 Category: f
1320. Q: What is a narrow patch of white down over the muzzle?
A: Snip
Ref: TH2 82 Level: 1 Category: f
1321. Q: What was the original name for the Suffolk?
A: Suffolk-Punches
Ref: TH2 73 Level: 1 Category: f

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1322. Q: What marking is white from the coronet to the fetlock?
A: Anklet or ankle
Ref: TH2 83 Level: 1 Category: f
1323. Q: What are cowlicks?
A: Hair swirls in the coat
Ref: TH2 80 Level: 1 Category: f
1324. Q: What color is a horse whose entire coat, including the muzzle, flanks & legs are black?
A: Black
Ref: TH2 80 Level: 1 Category: f
1325. Q: Where did the Tennessee Walking Horse originate?
A: Middle basin of Tennessee
Ref: TH2 40 Level: 1 Category: f
1326. Q: What does the Spanish word, Grulla mean?
A: Blue Crane
Ref: TH2 51 Level: 1 Category: f
1327. Q: Which breed was originally called the "Plantation Walking Horse"?
A: Tennessee Walking Horse
Ref: TH2 40 Level: 1 Category: f
1328. Q: Where did the American Saddlebred originate?
A: In Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia & later Missouri
Ref: TH2 37-38 Level: 1 Category: f
1329. Q: What is the Spanish word for "Blue Crane"?
A: Grulla
Ref: TH2 51 Level: 1 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1330. Q: What color is the points of the red dun?
A: Dark red
Ref: TH2 51 Level: 1 Category: f
1331. Q: What breeds were crossed to produce the American Quarter pony?
A: None- they are smaller quarter horses
Ref: TH2 67 Level: 1 Category: f
1332. Q: What pony breed is famous for its extreme action of the front legs & the "rainbow" arch they form on the way to the ground?
A: Hackney
Ref: TH2 64 Level: 1 Category: f
1333. Q: Which breed has been called the "Peacock of the Horse World"?
A: American Saddlebred
Ref: TH2 38 Level: 1 Category: f
1334. Q: Horses of unregistered, undistinguished or unknown ancestry are called what?
A: Grades
Ref: TH2 137 Level: 1 Category: f
1335. Q: Which breed of horse commonly has a rat tail?
A: Appaloosa
Ref: TH2 32 Level: 1 Category: f
1336. Q: What is the Spanish word for Paint, painted or spotted?
A: Pinto
Ref: TH2 46 Level: 1 Category: f
1337. Q: What coat color is slate colored with no white hairs & black points?
A: Grulla
Ref: TH2 51 Level: 1 Category: f

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1338. Q: What was the primary use of the Suffolk?
A: Farm use
Ref: TH2 73 Level: 1 Category: f
1339. Q: Which horse breed is the most numerous in Europe?
A: Hanoverian
Ref: TH2 74 Level: 1 Category: f
1340. Q: What is the dominant color of the Suffolk?
A: Chestnut or blonde sorrel
Ref: TH2 73 Level: 1 Category: f
1341. Q: Which breed is more susceptible to accidents & attacks by packs of dogs?
A: Miniature horses
Ref: TH2 67 Level: 1 Category: f
1342. Q: What 2 breeds were crossed to produce the breed, Morab?
A: Morgan & Arabian
Ref: TH2 45 Level: 1 Category: f
1343. Q: A standardbred horse that races with a lateral gait is called what?
A: Pacer
Ref: TH2 140 Level: 1 Category: f
1344. Q: What horse is the largest version of the Welsh?
A: Welsh cob
Ref: TH2 61 Level: 1 Category: f
1345. Q: What breed of race horse races in a 2 beat gait?
A: Standardbred
Ref: TH2 31 Level: 1 Category: f

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1346. Q: What are the 5 basic coat colors in horses?
A: Black, white, brown, chestnut & bay
Ref: TH2 80 Level: 1 Category: f
1347. Q: What was the Appaloosa named after?
A: Palouse River
Ref: TH2 32 Level: 1 Category: f
1348. Q: What draft breed is known as the 'breed of blacks & grays'?
A: Percheron
Ref: TH2 69 Level: 1 Category: f
1349. Q: No more than what percentage of dark hairs is allowed in a palomino's mane & tail?
A: 15%
Ref: TH2 49 Level: 1 Category: f
1350. Q: What is the dominant color of the Shire?
A: Black
Ref: TH2 72 Level: 1 Category: f
1351. Q: What is a male ass called?
A: Jack
Ref: TH2 75 Level: 1 Category: f
1352. Q: What color cannot be mixed in a grulla's coat?
A: White
Ref: TH2 51 Level: 1 Category: f
1353. Q: What are black points on a horse?
A: Black mane, tail & extremities
Ref: TH2 51 Level: 1 Category: f

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1354. Q: Which pony breed is famed for being a jumper?
A: Connemara
Ref: TH2 65 Level: 1 Category: f
1355. Q: Which is the largest of all draft breeds?
A: Shire
Ref: TH2 72 Level: 1 Category: f
1356. Q: What is a frequent color of the Welsh pony especially in England?
A: Gray
Ref: TH2 61 Level: 1 Category: f
1357. Q: What are feathers on a horse?
A: Long silky hair on the lower legs
Ref: TH2 72 Level: 1 Category: f
1358. Q: What are the 5 variations to the basic horse coat colors?
A: Dun, gray, palomino, pinto, roan
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f
1359. Q: Bays & seal browns have what color of mane & tails?
A: Black
Ref: TH2 83 Level: 1 Category: f
1360. Q: What color is a dilution of bay?
A: Buckskin or dun
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f
1361. Q: What is a double dilution of bay?
A: Perlino
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1362. Q: When most people think of a pony, which breed comes to mind first?
A: Shetland ponies
Ref: TH2 58 Level: 1 Category: f
1363. Q: Cheyenne Indians believed a certain marking had supernatural powers & invincibility, what was this pattern?
A: Medicine Hat
Ref: TH2 56 Level: 1 Category: f
1364. Q: Appaloosa & which other breed are often confused?
A: Rangerbred
Ref: TH2 58 Level: 1 Category: f
1365. Q: What marking is white from the coronet to the pastern?
A: pastern
Ref: TH2 83 Level: 1 Category: f
1366. Q: What is the small, native feral ass of North & South America called?
A: Burro
Ref: TH2 78 Level: 1 Category: f
1367. Q: What is a tail that is sparsely furnished with hair?
A: Rat tail
Ref: TH2 83 Level: 1 Category: f
1368. Q: Which British draft breed does not have feathers?
A: Suffolk
Ref: TH2 73 Level: 1 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1369. Q: What color refers to a straw yellow or off-white color caused by a mixture of dark or white hairs in the mane & tail?
A: Flaxen or flax
Ref: TH2 83 Level: 1 Category: f
1370. Q: What color refers to a mostly white with a few dark hairs in the mane or tail?
A: Silver
Ref: TH2 83 Level: 1 Category: f
1371. Q: What marking is a white strip covering the coronet band?
A: Coronet
Ref: TH2 83 Level: 1 Category: f
1372. Q: What is the usual color of a horse's eye?
A: Brown with no white around the edge of the eye
Ref: TH2 82 Level: 1 Category: f
1373. Q: What is a wider patch of white down the face covering the full width of the nasal bones?
A: Blaze
Ref: TH2 82 Level: 1 Category: f
1374. Q: What is a white marking covering the front of the face & extending over the sides of the face?
A: Bald face
Ref: TH2 82 Level: 1 Category: f
1375. Q: What is a heavy, coarse full tail called?
A: Broom or bang tail
Ref: TH2 83 Level: 1 Category: f
1376. Q: Which breed began about 350 miles from the Arctic Circle about 100 miles north of Scotland?
A: Shetland pony
Ref: TH2 58 Level: 1 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1377. Q: What is a white mark on the forehead called?
A: Star
Ref: TH2 82 Level: 1 Category: f
1378. Q: What eye characteristic is required by the appaloosa?
A: White sclera around the eye
Ref: TH2 82 Level: 1 Category: f
1379. Q: What color will range from a light golden red to a dark mahogany color with lower legs, mane & tail are always black?
A: Bay
Ref: TH2 80 Level: 1 Category: f
1380. Q: What color will range from light golden red to a very dark chocolate shade but the legs will never have black points?
A: Chestnut
Ref: TH2 80 Level: 1 Category: f
1381. Q: What color is dark enough to appear black except that close examination will reveal brown or tan hairs about the muzzle or flanks?
A: Seal brown
Ref: TH2 80 Level: 1 Category: f
1382. Q: Legend says this marking was a reward for carrying Mary to Bethlehem & Jesus to Jerusalem, what is this marking of the miniature donkey?
A: Cross marking that runs from the mane to the tail intersected by the arms of the cross at the withers
Ref: TH2 79 Level: 1 Category: f
1383. Q: What color is the dorsal stripe on a red dun or claybank dun?
A: Dark red (never black)
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1384. Q: Which Mediterranean breed was imported by the owners of the St. Louis Cardinals & the Cincinnati Reds baseball teams?

A: Miniature donkey

Ref: TH2 78-79 Level: 1 Category: f

1385. Q: What is a double dilution of chestnut?

A: Cream or cremello

Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f

1386. Q: Which color has a blue or yellowish tone with no white hairs & has black points?

A: Grulla

Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f

1387. Q: What color is a dilution of chestnut?

A: Palomino

Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f

1388. Q: What color is a dilution of black?

A: Grulla

Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f

1389. Q: Where did the Shetland pony originate?

A: Shetland Isles near Arctic Circle

Ref: TH2 58 Level: 1 Category: f

1390. Q: What color is ivory white with slightly darker, rusty-appearing points?

A: Perlino

Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f

1391. Q: Which breed is noted for its action, dramatic feathering & 6- or 8-horse hitches?

A: Clydesdale

Ref: TH2 70-71 Level: 1 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1392. Q: What is a cross between a stallion & a jennet?
A: Hinny
Ref: TH2 76 Level: 1 Category: f
1393. Q: What are small asses called?
A: Donkeys
Ref: TH2 76 Level: 1 Category: f
1394. Q: What is the most distinguishable difference between the sorrel & bay hair coat colors?
A: Bay always has black points & sorrel does not
Ref: th2 251 Level: 1 Category: f
1395. Q: What is the long silky hair on the lower legs on a horse?
A: Feathers
Ref: TH2 72 Level: 1 Category: f
1396. Q: What is the rarest pinto pattern?
A: Splashed white
Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 1 Category: f
1397. Q: Which pony breed has been called "the prince of ponies"?
A: Hackney pony
Ref: TH2 Level: 1 Category: f
1398. Q: What coat color has body color of brown or black with light areas at the muzzle, eyes, flank & inside of upper legs with a black mane & tail?
A: Brown
Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 1 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1399. Q: Which pinto pattern will often have a bald face, at least one leg will be dark in color & body markings are usually irregular, scattered or splashy white markings that commonly do not cross the back between the withers & tail?

A: Overo

Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 1 Category: f

1400. Q: What coat color has a body color that is yellowish or flesh-colored with a mane, tail & dorsal stripe that are red?

A: Red dun

Ref: AYHC 140-2 Level: 1 Category: f

1401. Q: What coat color ranges from tan through red to reddish brown, with black mane & tail & usually black on lower legs?

A: Bay

Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 1 Category: f

1402. Q: What coat color is golden yellow with a mane & tail that is white with no dorsal stripe?

A: Palomino

Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 1 Category: f

1403. Q: What is the most common white pattern in horses?

A: White markings on face & legs

Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 1 Category: f

1404. Q: What hair coat color will have dark eyes & totally pink skin?

A: White

Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 1 Category: f

1405. Q: What is the background color of a strawberry roan?

A: Chestnut

Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1406. Q: Name the 4 identifiable characteristics which in part or combination will earn an appaloosa regular registration with the ApHC.
- A: Coat pattern, mottled skin, vertically striped hooves, white sclera around the eye
- Ref: AYHC 158-1 Level: 1 Category: f
1407. Q: The hair coat of a foal will be solid colored, but with each consecutive hair coat, more & more white hairs will be added until what color becomes evident?
- A: Gray
- Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f
1408. Q: What color is the dorsal stripe on a red dun horse?
- A: Dark red
- Ref: th2 475 Level: 1 Category: f
1409. Q: What is the claim to fame of the Connemara breed?
- A: Ability as a jumper
- Ref: TH2 65 Level: 1 Category: f
1410. Q: What is a white leg marking from the coronet to the fetlock?
- A: Ankle
- Ref: TH2 83 Level: 1 Category: f
1411. Q: Who was the foundation sire of the Morgan breed?
- A: Justin Morgan
- Ref: TH2 36 Level: 1 Category: f
1412. Q: What is the only breed to be named after a horse?
- A: Morgan
- Ref: TH2 36 Level: 1 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1413. Q: What term describes a horse's wide, white face marking that does not include its eyes or the side of its face?
A: Blaze
Ref: th2 82 Level: 1 Category: f
1414. Q: What is the term for sparse hair in the tail?
A: Rat tail
Ref: TH2 32 Level: 1 Category: f
1415. Q: What term describes the horse's mane & tail that is straw colored?
A: Flaxen
Ref: th2 83 Level: 1 Category: f
1416. Q: What is a group of animals that has certain distinguishable characteristics, such as color, function & conformation & that passes these traits to the next generation?
A: Breed
Ref: AYHC 110-5 Level: 1 Category: f
1417. Q: Which breed of horse is known as the 'horse with the fine walk'?
A: Paso Fino
Ref: AYHC 161-1 Level: 1 Category: f
1418. Q: What coat color has a body color that is yellowish or gold with a mane & tail that is black with black on the lower legs?
A: Buckskin
Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 1 Category: f
1419. Q: What coat color is more or less a uniform mixture of white with black hairs on the body, but usually darker on the head & lower legs?
A: Blue roan
Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 1 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1420. Q: Which breed of draft horse is known as the 'Breed of Blacks & Grays'?
- A: Percheron
- Ref: TH2 69 Level: 1 Category: f
1421. Q: Dappling can occur within any color pattern but is more obvious on what color?
- A: Gray
- Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f
1422. Q: Name the horse breed that got it's name because it could run a quarter of a mile on short, flat stretches in villages of colonial America.
- A: American Quarter Horse
- Ref: TH2 3 Level: 1 Category: f
1423. Q: How can true white areas on a pinto or paint be confirmed?
- A: They are present at birth, grow out of pink skin, do not change with age
- Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f
1424. Q: Name the mouse colored horse that results from a dilution of black.
- A: Grulla
- Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f
1425. Q: What is the most common pinto pattern?
- A: Tobiano
- Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 1 Category: f
1426. Q: What coat color is yellowish or gold with a mane & tail that is black, brown, red, yellow, white or mixed; usually has a dorsal stripe, zebra stripes on the legs & transverse stripe over the withers?
- A: Dun
- Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 1 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1427. Q: What marking is white from the coronet to the knee?
A: Stocking or Full stocking
Ref: TH2 83 Level: 1 Category: f
1428. Q: Gray on bay or chestnut will be what color?
A: Rose gray
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f
1429. Q: What is white about the front of the coronet or the heel?
A: White marks or white spots
Ref: TH2 83 Level: 1 Category: f
1430. Q: What coat color ranges from bright copper to light yellow with lighter-to-white mane & tail?
A: Palomino
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 1 Category: f
1431. Q: Which breed began in 1978 in Arlington, Texas for registering the smallest possible perfect horse?
A: American Miniature Horse
Ref: AYHC 154-2 Level: 1 Category: f
1432. Q: What term classifies a group of horses that have specific distinguishable characteristics?
A: Breed
Ref: th2 16 Level: 1 Category: f
1433. Q: Which registry's objective is to breed the smallest possible perfect horse?
A: American Miniature Horse Association
Ref: AYHC 154-1 Level: 1 Category: f
1434. Q: Name 3 of the different pinto color patterns other than overo & tobiano.
A: Frame overo, calico, splashed white, tovero
Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 10 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1435. Q: Where did the Percheron originate?
A: France
Ref: TH2 68 Level: 2 Category: f
1436. Q: Which breed is noted for its extensive white face & leg markings, silky feathers & long springy strides with extreme flexion of the knees & hocks?
A: Clydesdale
Ref: TH2 72 Level: 2 Category: f
1437. Q: Which breed was popular for its uniformity in color, ease of management & strength in pulling contests?
A: Belgian
Ref: TH2 69 Level: 2 Category: f
1438. Q: Which 2 draft breeds usually has very little white markings on the legs & face?
A: Suffolk & Percheron
Ref: TH2 73 Level: 2 Category: f
1439. Q: Which 2 draft breeds began from the English Great Horse?
A: Shire & Clydesdale
Ref: TH2 72 Level: 2 Category: f
1440. Q: Where did the Clydesdale originate?
A: Scotland
Ref: TH2 68 Level: 2 Category: f
1441. Q: Where did the Belgian originate?
A: Belgium
Ref: TH2 68 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1442. Q: Where did the Suffolk originate?

A: England

Ref: TH2 68 Level: 2 Category: f

1443. Q: Which draft breed began in Belgium?

A: Belgian

Ref: TH2 67 Level: 2 Category: f

1444. Q: Which 2 draft breeds originated in England?

A: Suffolk & Shire

Ref: TH2 68 Level: 2 Category: f

1445. Q: Which horse became famous because of his outstanding progeny Describe because of his ability , according to stories that still persist, to out-run, out-pull, out-walk & out-trot all competition?

A: Justin Morgan

Ref: TH2 36 Level: 2 Category: f

1446. Q: What is the only cross that will always produce a palomino colored horse?

A: Chestnut X cremello

Ref: TH2 51 Level: 2 Category: f

1447. Q: What coat color is a more or less uniform mixture of white with red hairs on the body, but usually darker on the head & lower legs & can have red, black or flaxen mane & tail?

A: Red roan

Ref: AYHC 140-2 Level: 2 Category: f

1448. Q: Name one of the riding characteristics of the appaloosa that the Nez Perce Indians tried to maintain.

A: Endurance & surefootedness

Ref: TH2 32 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1449. Q: What breed was originally called the 'Kentucky Saddler'?
- A: American Saddlebred
- Ref: TH2 38 Level: 2 Category: f
1450. Q: Which horse is the foundation sire for the American Saddlebred?
- A: Denmark
- Ref: TH2 38 Level: 2 Category: f
1451. Q: Which breed is quiet & docile but is somewhat slow-motined & does not show much leg action but is distinguished in pulling contests?
- A: Belgian
- Ref: TH2 69 Level: 2 Category: f
1452. Q: What is started by crossing 2 or more breeds & then mating among the first generation of crossbred animals?
- A: Synthetic breeds
- Ref: TH2 66 Level: 2 Category: f
1453. Q: Which breed was developed by the Nez Perce Indians?
- A: Appaloosa
- Ref: TH2 32 Level: 2 Category: f
1454. Q: What does the term, skewbald refer to?
- A: Spotted horse with white & any other color except black
- Ref: TH2 46 Level: 2 Category: f
1455. Q: In which breed is the rat tail condition common?
- A: Appaloosa
- Ref: TH2 32 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1456. Q: Which form of dun has a body color that is yellowish or flesh-colored with a mane, tail & dorsal stripe that are red?

A: Red dun

Ref: AYHC 140-2 Level: 2 Category: f

1457. Q: What does the term, double registered mean?

A: Horse that is registered in an individual breed association as well as a color registry

Ref: TH2 49-50 Level: 2 Category: f

1458. Q: What breed has one less lumbar vertebra than other breeds?

A: Arabian

Ref: TH2 97 Level: 2 Category: f

1459. Q: The American name, Palomino, was derived from what?

A: Color of golden grape in California, the Palomino grape

Ref: TH2 50 Level: 2 Category: f

1460. Q: What is a dun horse with roan characteristics whose yellow hairs are mixed with brown or black with black points, a dorsal stripe & no white hairs in coat?

A: Grulla

Ref: TH2 51 Level: 2 Category: f

1461. Q: What was the primary use of the Shetland pony in its native surroundings?

A: worked in mines as a miniature draft horse

Ref: TH2 58 Level: 2 Category: f

1462. Q: Which breed was originated partly as the result of the failure of the AQHA to register spotted horses?

A: American Paint Horse Association

Ref: TH2 48 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1463. Q: Name 3 breeds of horses that are principally "gaited" horses.
A: Tennessee Walking Horse, American Saddlebred, Paso Finos
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 2 Category: f
1464. Q: In the International Buckskin Horse Association, which colors must have a dorsal stripe?
A: Grulla, red dun, dun (buckskin does not require a dorsal stripe for registration)
Ref: TH2 51 Level: 2 Category: f
1465. Q: Which 2 types of animals are excluded from being registered in the Palomino Horse Breeders Assoc. or Palomino Horse Assoc.?
A: Pony & draft breeds
Ref: TH2 50 Level: 2 Category: f
1466. Q: Dark liver & black chestnut colors are found mostly in which breed of horse?
A: Morgan
Ref: TH2 37 Level: 2 Category: f
1467. Q: What coat color is reddish or copper-red with a mane & tail usually the same color as the body but may be flaxen?
A: Sorrel
Ref: AYHC 140-2 Level: 2 Category: f
1468. Q: Which draft breed is known as the biggest, has feathering & is dominantly black although bay & dark brown are known?
A: Shire
Ref: TH2 72 Level: 2 Category: f
1469. Q: How does the Suffolk differ from the other 2 British draft breeds?
A: It has no feathers
Ref: TH2 73 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1470. Q: Of the 5 major cold blooded breeds, which is the only one to have an infusion of Arabian or Barb blood?
A: Percheron
Ref: TH2 69 Level: 2 Category: f
1471. Q: What 2 breeds is hip dysplasia most common?
A: Standardbred & Shetland pony
Ref: TH2 519 Level: 2 Category: f
1472. Q: Which American breed derived its name from a grape of California?
A: Palomino
Ref: TH2 50 Level: 2 Category: f
1473. Q: What coat color is a mixture of white with any colored hairs, often born solid-colored or almost solid colored & gets lighter with age as more white hairs appear?
A: Gray
Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1474. Q: What happens when a horse inherits 2 dominant white genes?
A: Dominant white is lethal. 1/4 of foals will be re-absorbed & never seen, 2/3 are born white & 1/3 will be colored.
Ref: TH2 54 Level: 2 Category: f
1475. Q: What coat color is dark red or brownish red with a mane & tail that is usually dark red, brownish red or flaxen?
A: Chestnut
Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1476. Q: What is the difference between a piebald & a skewbald?
A: Piebald is black with white spots, skewbald is spotted horse of white & any other color other than black
Ref: TH2 46 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1477. Q: Which pony breed is considered to be an adult's pony, too small to be ridden by an adult & too spirited & frisky for most children?

A: Hackney pony

Ref: TH2 61 Level: 2 Category: f

1478. Q: Which draft breed originated in France?

A: Percheron

Ref: TH2 68 Level: 2 Category: f

1479. Q: Which draft breed originated in Scotland?

A: Clydesdale

Ref: TH2 67 Level: 2 Category: f

1480. Q: What percentage of hackneys that are registered each year are ponies?

A: 95%

Ref: TH2 64 Level: 2 Category: f

1481. Q: What is a purebred horse?

A: One registered with a particular breed association

Ref: TH2 137 Level: 2 Category: f

1482. Q: The American Horse Council estimates that the Quarter horse is the most popular breed in the US. What type of horse ranks second?

A: Grade horse

Ref: TH2 137 Level: 2 Category: f

1483. Q: For what use were Conestoga horses prized?

A: Freight haulers

Ref: TH2 9 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1484. Q: Which pony breed is almost exclusively for showing in harness classes?
A: Hackney pony
Ref: TH2 61 Level: 2 Category: f
1485. Q: What is a crossbred?
A: Horse that has at least one registered parent & are usually crosses between 2 different breeds
Ref: TH2 137 Level: 2 Category: f
1486. Q: Which stallion was the foundation stallion of the POA?
A: Black Hand Number 1
Ref: TH2 59 Level: 2 Category: f
1487. Q: Where did the Percheron originate?
A: France
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: f
1488. Q: Give 2 other names for the American Jack.
A: Mammoth Jack, Standard Jack
Ref: TH2 77 Level: 2 Category: f
1489. Q: Which breeds were crossed to produce the American Walking Pony?
A: Tennessee Walking Horse & Welsh pony
Ref: TH2 66 Level: 2 Category: f
1490. Q: Where did the Peruvian Paso originate?
A: Peru
Ref: TH2 43 Level: 2 Category: f
1491. Q: The hallmark of the hackney was & remains its what?
A: Extreme flexion of knees & hocks
Ref: TH2 62-63 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1492. Q: What percent of Hackneys registered as ponies?

A: 95%

Ref: TH2 64 Level: 2 Category: f

1493. Q: What is the only draft breed that has hot blooded ancestry?

A: Percheron

Ref: TH2 69 Level: 2 Category: f

1494. Q: Which breed was founded by the Thompson's of Naper, Nebraska when they purchased Old King who became the foundation sire for the breed?

A: Albino

Ref: TH2 53 Level: 2 Category: f

1495. Q: What was Justin Morgan's name as a foal & why was it changed?

A: Figure, it changed because it was the custom that if the master died, the horse took the owner's name

Ref: TH2 25 Level: 2 Category: f

1496. Q: What breed is the most numerous in Europe & excels as heavy hunters, show jumpers & dressage horses?

A: Hanoverians

Ref: TH2 74 Level: 2 Category: f

1497. Q: What is the tallest of the draft breeds?

A: Shire

Ref: TH2 72 Level: 2 Category: f

1498. Q: What is the only British draft breed without feathers?

A: Suffolk

Ref: TH2 73 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1499. Q: The ancestors of which breed began in the severe terrain of Wales even before the Roman Legions invaded the British Isles?
A: Welsh Mountain Pony
Ref: TH2 61 Level: 2 Category: f
1500. Q: What color is a dappled chestnut with a silver or white mane & tail?
A: Silver dapple
Ref: TH2 59 Level: 2 Category: f
1501. Q: Which breed of horse was captured from members of the DeSoto expedition by Southeastern Indians?
A: Chickasaw
Ref: TH2 55 Level: 2 Category: f
1502. Q: The ancestors of the hackney horse were bred for riding & driving horses in England, where the term, hackney, was synonymous with other term?
A: Roadster
Ref: TH2 62 Level: 2 Category: f
1503. Q: What is the ideal color pattern for Paints or Pintos?
A: Approximately equal parts of white & color on the body
Ref: TH2 48 Level: 2 Category: f
1504. Q: Which thoroughbred stallion was believed to be the sire of Justin Morgan?
A: True Briton
Ref: TH2 36 Level: 2 Category: f
1505. Q: Which horse is the foundation sire for the Tennessee Walking horse?
A: Allan F-1
Ref: TH2 40 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1506. Q: Which breed was also known as Golden Isabellas?
A: Palomino
Ref: TH2 50 Level: 2 Category: f
1507. Q: Who was the foundation sire for the Albino?
A: Old King
Ref: TH2 53 Level: 2 Category: f
1508. Q: Who was the foundation sire of the breed, American Saddlebred?
A: Denmark
Ref: TH2 38 Level: 2 Category: f
1509. Q: Who was the foundation sire for the Pony of the Americas?
A: Black Hand No. 1
Ref: TH2 59 Level: 2 Category: f
1510. Q: What is the height range of the POA?
A: 46 - 56 inches
Ref: TH2 61 Level: 2 Category: f
1511. Q: Which stallion of Arabian & Morgan blood became the foundation sire of the white & crème colored horse association?
A: Old King
Ref: TH2 53 Level: 2 Category: f
1512. Q: Which breeds were crossed to produced the Americana?
A: Shetland & Hackney ponies
Ref: TH2 66 Level: 2 Category: f
1513. Q: Where did the Fox Trotter originate?
A: Ozark Mountains of Missouri & Arkansas
Ref: TH2 41 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1514. Q: Which synthetic breed began by crossing Shetlands & Hackney ponies to produce a miniature Saddlebred type of show pony?

A: Americana

Ref: TH2 66 Level: 2 Category: f

1515. Q: Where did the Connemara pony originate?

A: Ireland

Ref: TH2 65 Level: 2 Category: f

1516. Q: Where did the Paso Fino originate?

A: Puerto Rico, Cuba & Columbia

Ref: TH2 43 Level: 2 Category: f

1517. Q: What is the scientific name for the horse?

A: Equus Caballus

Ref: TH2 75 Level: 2 Category: f

1518. Q: What organization is located in Washington DC & maintains a current list with addresses of breed associations & registers?

A: American Horse Council

Ref: TH2 84 Level: 2 Category: f

1519. Q: What is the maximum height of the Shetland pony?

A: 46 inches

Ref: TH2 58 Level: 2 Category: f

1520. Q: Which draft breed is considered to be more nervous & difficult to handle?

A: Clydesdale

Ref: TH2 72 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1521. Q: Advertisement featuring 6 and 8-horse hitch has made which breed one of the most well known draft breeds in the US?
A: Clydesdale
Ref: TH2 70-71 Level: 2 Category: f
1522. Q: What color of horse is registered as a type A or B in the Albino breed Association?
A: Cremes
Ref: TH2 54 Level: 2 Category: f
1523. Q: Who were the foundation sires for the Rangerbred?
A: Linden Tree, Leopard, & Max
Ref: TH2 58 Level: 2 Category: f
1524. Q: The Chickasaw horse was developed by whom?
A: Chickasaw Indians
Ref: TH2 8 Level: 2 Category: f
1525. Q: Because of their strength & small size, Shetland ponies first became popular for what type of work?
A: Working in mines
Ref: TH2 58 Level: 2 Category: f
1526. Q: Which pinto pattern is the rarest & appears as excessive white on the legs, face & lower body but is a very crisp marking?
A: Splashed white
Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: f
1527. Q: Which breed is so gentle, affectionate & extremely portable that they are often taken to nursing homes, chronic care facilities & children's hospitals?
A: Miniature horse
Ref: AYHC 154-2 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1528. Q: Which unique breed of horse has been called 'America's 500-year old new breed'?
- A: Paso Fino
- Ref: AYHC 161-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1529. Q: Which breed originated in Ireland & is famed for its jumping abilities?
- A: Connemara pony
- Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: f
1530. Q: What was the primary use of the horse by the East coast Indians?
- A: Pack animals for hauling hides to the coast
- Ref: TH2 8 Level: 2 Category: f
1531. Q: Who was the foundation sire for the Albino registry?
- A: Old King
- Ref: TH2 119 Level: 2 Category: f
1532. Q: What is the wall eye marking of the horse?
- A: Light blue or hazel iris of eye
- Ref: TH2 82 Level: 2 Category: f
1533. Q: Describe a grulla colored horse.
- A: Mouse gray color with black mane & tail
- Ref: TH2 81 Level: 2 Category: f
1534. Q: Which president was on the first breeders of the Jack?
- A: George Washington
- Ref: TH2 77 Level: 2 Category: f
1535. Q: What was Justin Morgan called as a foal?
- A: Figure
- Ref: TH2 36 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1536. Q: What is the primary means of identification & may be the first indicator of questionable parentage?
A: Color
Ref: TH2 473 Level: 2 Category: f
1537. Q: Name the draft horse breed that acquired its name because of its rather round punched up appearance.
A: Suffolk (Suffolk punch)
Ref: th2 73 Level: 2 Category: f
1538. Q: What is the Falabella breed?
A: Miniature breed of horses developed by the Falabella family of Argentina
Ref: TH2 67 Level: 2 Category: f
1539. Q: According to legend, what is the cross on the back of the miniature donkey said to be from?
A: Reward for carrying Mary to Bethlehem & Jesus to Jerusalem
Ref: TH2 79 Level: 2 Category: f
1540. Q: How are a roan & gray horse distinguished from each other?
A: Roan is born with same proportion of white hairs & does not change with age, head & legs are usually solid colored
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 2 Category: f
1541. Q: A double dilution of chestnut results in what color?
A: Cremello or cream
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 2 Category: f
1542. Q: The stallion, Allen F-1 or Black Allen is the designated foundation sire of which American horse breed?
A: Tennessee Walking Horse
Ref: th2 40 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1543. Q: Approximately 99% of all standardbred horses trace to which stallion?
A: Hambletonian 10
Ref: TH2 29 Level: 2 Category: f
1544. Q: What is a gaited horse that was developed in South America?
A: Paso Fino
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 2 Category: f
1545. Q: A miniature Saddlebred type show pony that was developed by crossing Shetland & Hackney ponies is called what?
A: Americana
Ref: TH2 66 Level: 2 Category: f
1546. Q: Name the 3 foundation sires of the thoroughbred.
A: Byerly Turk, Godolphin Barb, Darley Arabian
Ref: TH2 21 Level: 2 Category: f
1547. Q: The existence of the Gotland horse breed can be traced back to what period of time?
A: Stone Age
Ref: TH2 74 Level: 2 Category: f
1548. Q: Name the hair coat color that results from the dilution of bay & light seal brown.
A: Buckskin or dun
Ref: TH2 474 Level: 2 Category: f
1549. Q: Who developed the Appaloosa breed of horse?
A: Nez Perce Indians
Ref: TH2 32 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1550. Q: The Appaloosa Horse Club was formed in 1938 to preserve, improve & standardize the spotted horse of which people?
A: Nez Perce Indians
Ref: TH2 32 Level: 2 Category: f
1551. Q: Describe the difference between piebald & skewbald horses.
A: Piebald-black horse with large irregular white patches, Skewbald-horse of any color other than black with large irregular white patches
Ref: TH2 46 Level: 2 Category: f
1552. Q: Name 3 coat colors that can be registered in the Buckskin Horse Association.
A: Buckskin, dun, grulla, red dun (claybank)
Ref: TH2 51 Level: 2 Category: f
1553. Q: Name the 2 breeds that are crossed to develop the Anglo-Arabs.
A: Arabians & thoroughbreds
Ref: TH2 17 Level: 2 Category: f
1554. Q: The USTA Sires & Dams book is the official stud registry for which breed?
A: Standardbred
Ref: TH2 29 Level: 2 Category: f
1555. Q: Where is the home of the American Quarter Horse Association?
A: Amarillo, Texas
Ref: AYHC 153-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1556. Q: Name 2 markings that have more white on the horse's face than a blaze or baldface.
A: Bonnet-face, apron-face
Ref: AYHC 159-3 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1557. Q: What is the major difference between the hackney horse & the hackney pony?
A: Size
Ref: TH2 63 Level: 2 Category: f
1558. Q: Name the horse breed that is the only surviving species of the original wild horses of Asia.
A: Przewalski's horse
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: f
1559. Q: What breed association was the first to be founded in the United States?
A: American Saddlebred Horse Association
Ref: AYHC 156-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1560. Q: What is the registerable height limit for the American Miniature Horse?
A: 34 inches or 8.2 hands
Ref: AYHC 154-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1561. Q: What color are most Jacks?
A: Dark or red sorrel with white points
Ref: TH2 77 Level: 2 Category: f
1562. Q: Name the number 1 permanently registered American Quarter Horse.
A: Wimpy P-1
Ref: TH2 27 Level: 2 Category: f
1563. Q: Name the light breed of horse that originated in Austria & resembles a small Belgian.
A: Haflinger
Ref: TH2 74 Level: 2 Category: f
1564. Q: Name the only face marking that has 3 parts in its description.
A: Star, stripe & snip
Ref: AYHC 140-2 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1565. Q: How is a brown horse distinguished from a true black horse?
A: Brown horse appears black but has lighter areas around its eyes, muzzle, flank & inside of upper portion of its legs
Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1566. Q: What breed did Dan Patch represent & at what gait did he race?
A: Standardbred & paced
Ref: TH2 29 Level: 2 Category: f
1567. Q: What body color is a mixture of white with any colored hair & gets lighter with age?
A: Gray
Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1568. Q: Name 3 areas on a dun horse that may be striped.
A: Dorsal stripe on back, zebra stripes on legs, transverse stripe over withers
Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1569. Q: Define breed.
A: Group of animals that have certain distinguishable characteristics, such as function, conformation & color
Ref: TH2 16 Level: 2 Category: f
1570. Q: Which draft breed was most popular with American farmers?
A: Belgians
Ref: TH2 69 Level: 2 Category: f
1571. Q: What was the Suffolk horse originally called because of their rather rounded, punched up appearance?
A: Suffolk punches
Ref: TH2 73 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1572. Q: Name the breed that evolved from crossing the Arabian & Morgan.
A: Morab
Ref: TH2 45 Level: 2 Category: f
1573. Q: What is the difference between a donkey & a burro?
A: None although burro usually refers to a feral ass & donkeys are usually domestic ass
Ref: TH2 76 Level: 2 Category: f
1574. Q: What hybrid is opposite to the cross that produces a mule?
A: Hinny
Ref: TH2 76 Level: 2 Category: f
1575. Q: What is the only breed to be named after a man, & what was the horse's name originally?
A: Morgan breed, Figure as a foal
Ref: TH2 36 Level: 2 Category: f
1576. Q: From what basic color is the palomino, a dilution of?
A: Chestnut
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 2 Category: f
1577. Q: What are distal spots?
A: Dark spots on a white coronet band
Ref: TH2 83 Level: 2 Category: f
1578. Q: From what river did the horse of the Nez Perce Indian get its name?
A: Palouse River
Ref: TH2 32 Level: 2 Category: f
1579. Q: Which breed was originally called Steeldusts prior to 1938?
A: Quarter horse
Ref: TH2 25 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1580. Q: What is a glass eye?
A: Eyeball is clear, some shade between white & blue or hazel iris resulting from lack of pigment
Ref: TH2 82 Level: 2 Category: f
1581. Q: Which quarter horse won the distinction of the first permanent registration number by winning Grand Champion stallion at the 1941 Fort Worth Exposition?
A: Wimpy P-1
Ref: TH2 27 Level: 2 Category: f
1582. Q: What type of animals are notorious for being targets of founder?
A: Fat ponies & small fat horses that are easy keepers. Morgans have most occurrences of founder
Ref: TH2 301 Level: 2 Category: f
1583. Q: Which draft breed is the only one to have hot-blood in its ancestry?
A: Percheron
Ref: TH2 68 Level: 2 Category: f
1584. Q: What are 3 distinguishable characteristics between breeds of horses?
A: Function, conformation, color
Ref: TH2 16 Level: 2 Category: f
1585. Q: What is the ideal color of a palomino's body?
A: Within 3 shades of an untarnished US gold coin
Ref: TH2 49 Level: 2 Category: f
1586. Q: Name 2 breeds that were developed in southern US for their comfortable ground covering gaits & driving & riding abilities.
A: American Saddlebred, Tennessee Walking Horse, Fox Trotting Horse
Ref: TH2 37-41 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1587. Q: How can you tell the difference between a seal brown & black horse?
A: Brown horses will have brown hair on the muzzle or by the flank
Ref: TH2 80 Level: 2 Category: f
1588. Q: Name 2 events that the Hanoverian breed excels.
A: Heavy hunter, show jumper, dressage
Ref: TH2 74 Level: 2 Category: f
1589. Q: Where did the Gotland horse originate?
A: Sweden
Ref: TH2 74 Level: 2 Category: f
1590. Q: What is the maximum height requirement for a miniature horse?
A: 32 inches usually, but some can be up to 38 inches
Ref: TH2 67 Level: 2 Category: f
1591. Q: What is the approximately height & weight of nearly all draft breeds?
A: 16 - 17 hands & 1600 - 2200 pounds
Ref: TH2 69 Level: 2 Category: f
1592. Q: What color pattern is basically colored with white spots?
A: Overo
Ref: TH2 47 Level: 2 Category: f
1593. Q: Name 3 draft breeds & their respective origins.
A: Percheron-France, Belgian-Belgium, Clydesdale-Scotland, Shire & Suffolk-England
Ref: TH2 68 Level: 2 Category: f
1594. Q: Who is considered by many to the greatest harness horse of all time & held the pacing record of 35 years?
A: Dan Patch
Ref: TH2 30 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1595. Q: The amount of white on a tobiano or overo colored horse is determined by what?

A: Modifier genes

Ref: TH2 490 Level: 2 Category: f

1596. Q: Name 2 colors that have off-white coats.

A: Crème (cremello) & perlino

Ref: TH2 474-4 Level: 2 Category: f

1597. Q: Which breed began in the 1800's by registering horses that trotted or paced the mile in less than a 'standard' time?

A: Standardbred

Ref: TH2 28 Level: 2 Category: f

1598. Q: Give 2 reasons why the Shetland has always been a true-breeding breed.

A: Isolation of its native Islands & desire to maintain a small children's pony

Ref: TH2 58 Level: 2 Category: f

1599. Q: What is the only basic modification of black that does not have black points?

A: Perlino

Ref: TH2 473 Level: 2 Category: f

1600. Q: Name 2 coat colors that have a dorsal stripe.

A: Dun & grulla (buckskin is not acceptable)

Ref: AYHC 140 Level: 2 Category: f

1601. Q: Which English pony breed has a breed characteristic of "toad eyes" which are prominent eyebrows?

A: Exmoor pony

Ref: AYHC 167 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1602. Q: The WSFI promotes & governs what type of riding?
A: Sidesaddle
Ref: AYHC 185 Level: 2 Category: f
1603. Q: Which horse breed has the same name as a breed of cattle?
A: Holsteins
Ref: TH2 76 Level: 2 Category: f
1604. Q: Which breed contains animals of both horse & pony sizes?
A: Hackney
Ref: AYHC 770-2 Level: 2 Category: f
1605. Q: What height in inches, must a miniature horse NOT exceed?
A: 34 inches
Ref: AYHC 154-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1606. Q: What is the breed registry for the thoroughbred?
A: The Jockey Club
Ref: AYHC 157-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1607. Q: What is the breed registry for the Standardbred?
A: US Trotting Association
Ref: AYHC 160-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1608. Q: What was the first registry for the American Arabians before 1908?
A: The Jockey Club
Ref: TH2 17 Level: 2 Category: f
1609. Q: Why did Justin Morgan become famous?
A: He sired outstanding progeny & could out-run, out-walk, out-trot, out-pull all competition
Ref: TH2 36 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1610. Q: What is the size limits of the POA?
A: 46 - 56 inches (11.2 hands to 14 hands tall)
Ref: TH2 61 Level: 2 Category: f
1611. Q: Describe the ideal for the Pony of the Americas.
A: Cross between a Quarter horse & Arabian in miniature that has Appaloosa color patterns
Ref: TH2 61 Level: 2 Category: f
1612. Q: Which breed should list Curwen Bay Barb as a fourth foundation sire in addition to Darley Arabian, Byerly Turk & Godolphin Arabian?
A: Thoroughbred
Ref: TH2 21 Level: 2 Category: f
1613. Q: A form of inbreeding aimed at trying to maintain a close relationship to a particular animal is called what?
A: Line breeding
Ref: TH2 539 Level: 2 Category: f
1614. Q: What breed did Three Bars help to improve the racing qualities of?
A: Quarter horse
Ref: TH2 560 Level: 2 Category: f
1615. Q: What color pattern is not acceptable in the Welsh breed?
A: Spotting patterns
Ref: TH2 61 Level: 2 Category: f
1616. Q: Name the 2 primary characteristics of the POA.
A: 46 - 56 inches tall, Appaloosa coloring
Ref: TH2 61 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1617. Q: In showing the Hackney, how are the tails fixed?
A: Tails are docked (cob-tail) or long tail
Ref: TH2 63 Level: 2 Category: f
1618. Q: Which famous thoroughbred had the nickname of Big Red?
A: Man 'O War
Ref: TH2 22 Level: 2 Category: f
1619. Q: A study fo foundation ancestors of the thoroughbred in the 1960 - 64 population, indicate which stallion should be added as a foundation sire?
A: Curwen Bay Barb
Ref: TH2 551 Level: 2 Category: f
1620. Q: The POA was the result of mating which breeds?
A: Appaloosa mare & Shetland pony stallion
Ref: TH2 59 Level: 2 Category: f
1621. Q: What is the elegant, firey hackney's nickname?
A: Prince of Ponies
Ref: TH2 61 Level: 2 Category: f
1622. Q: Name 4 color breeds.
A: Paint (pinto), palomino, buckskin, albino
Ref: TH2 472 Level: 2 Category: f
1623. Q: Name the face marking that the Cheyenne Indians thought had supernatural powers of protection & invincibility.
A: Medicine hat
Ref: th2 56 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1624. Q: About 30% of the mares registered in Germany are from which breed?
A: Hanoverian
Ref: TH2 74 Level: 2 Category: f
1625. Q: Most Rangerbreds are often confused with which other breed?
A: Appaloosa
Ref: th2 58 Level: 2 Category: f
1626. Q: How are mules & hinnys similar in sexual responses?
A: Mules & hinnys of both sexes are sterile but have normal sexual instincts
Ref: TH2 76 Level: 2 Category: f
1627. Q: Which breed was also called "Karster" & is associated with the Spanish Riding School in Vienna?
A: Lipizzan
Ref: AYHC 174-2 Level: 2 Category: f
1628. Q: What is the maximum percentage of dark hairs in the mane & tail of a palomino?
A: 15%
Ref: AYHC 177-2 Level: 2 Category: f
1629. Q: What color is spotted either color on white or white on color?
A: Pinto or paint
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 2 Category: f
1630. Q: What breed of horse was developed by the East Coast Indians from the early Spanish horses?
A: Chickasaw
Ref: TH2 8 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1631. Q: Although the terms burro & donkey are synonymous, which one is primarily used to describe a domestic ass?

A: Donkey

Ref: TH2 76 Level: 2 Category: f

1632. Q: Describe the 'calico' hair coat color on horses.

A: Excessive white on legs & face, splashes & roaning on belly & body

Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: f

1633. Q: The hair coat of the foal will be a solid color, but with each consecutive hair coat, more & more white hairs will be added until what color becomes evident?

A: Gray

Ref: TH2 81 Level: 2 Category: f

1634. Q: The mating of palomino horses to cremellos will result in what ratio of coat colors?

A: 50% palomino, 50% cremello

Ref: th2 51 Level: 2 Category: f

1635. Q: Name 3 definitions of wall eye.

A: Light blue eye, defective eye, white spotting covering the eye

Ref: TH2 82 Level: 2 Category: f

1636. Q: Which breeds were crossed to produce the Anglo-Arabian?

A: Thoroughbred & Arabian

Ref: AYHC 186-1 Level: 2 Category: f

1637. Q: What leg marking runs from the coronet to just below the knee?

A: Stocking or full stocking

Ref: TH2 83 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1638. Q: What is the results, when there is no brown pigment in the horse's eye?
A: Wall eye, glass eye or watch eye
Ref: th2 82 Level: 2 Category: f
1639. Q: Of the many different pinto color patterns, which one is the most common & which one is the least common?
A: Tobiano (most common) & splashed white (least common)
Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: f
1640. Q: In reference to markings, describe a blaze.
A: Wide patch of white down the face covering the full width of the nasal bones
Ref: TH2 82 Level: 2 Category: f
1641. Q: Where did the name Appaloosa come from?
A: Slurring of A Palouse, it is from the Palouse River country of NW US
Ref: TH2 32 Level: 2 Category: f
1642. Q: Who was the first well-known pony-type Hackney?
A: Sir George
Ref: AYHC 170-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1643. Q: Stallions were bred to Jennets to produce hinnys, what is the reverse cross called?
A: Mules
Ref: TH2 76 Level: 2 Category: f
1644. Q: How can you tell the difference between a gray & a roan colored horse?
A: Grays get progressively whiter but roans keep the same proportion of white hairs, usually head & lower legs are solid colored on roans, roan patches are often not uniform over the body
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1645. Q: What is the only breed of horse with a curly hair coat?
A: Bashkir Curly
Ref: TH2 57 Level: 2 Category: f
1646. Q: Palominos are registered according to color & not by type except for 2 specific group types. What are these 2 types?
A: Ponies & draft breeds
Ref: TH2 49 Level: 2 Category: f
1647. Q: What is a slate blue coat coloring that features black points & a dark or black head?
A: Grulla
Ref: Equus 10-99 Level: 2 Category: f
1648. Q: George Washington received these as gifts from the King of Spain & General LaFayette of France, what are they?
A: Jacks
Ref: TH2 77 Level: 2 Category: f
1649. Q: Name the horse coat color that usually begins with a solid color & get lighter with age as more & more white hair appears.
A: Gray
Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1650. Q: What is the usual color of the points on most asses?
A: Light or white
Ref: TH2 76 Level: 2 Category: f
1651. Q: Where did the miniature donkey originate?
A: Mediterranean (Sicily & Sardinia)
Ref: TH2 79 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1652. Q: Which has the longer gestation period, the mare or the jennet?
A: Jennet has about 30 days longer gestation period
Ref: TH2 76 Level: 2 Category: f
1653. Q: Although the terms burro & donkey are synonymous, which one is primarily used to describe a feral ass?
A: Burro
Ref: TH2 76 Level: 2 Category: f
1654. Q: Jacks were bred to horse mares to produce mules, what is the reverse cross called?
A: Hinny
Ref: TH2 76 Level: 2 Category: f
1655. Q: The hackney pony was developed from the Hackney horse by crossing it with what?
A: Small spirited Welsh ponies
Ref: AYHC 170-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1656. Q: You are looking at 2 horses-both are light golden red. One has black points, the other does not. What basic colors are these 2 horses?
A: Black points - bay, other horse - chestnut or sorrel
Ref: TH2 80 Level: 2 Category: f
1657. Q: Which breed of English pony is native to the Yorkshire area of England & were bred specifically for the Pennine Lead industry as pack ponies?
A: Dales pony
Ref: AYHC 170-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1658. Q: Where did the POA originate?
A: US in Iowa
Ref: TH2 59 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1659. Q: Which breed is known as the "Aristocrat of the Show Ring" and for its animation?
A: Hackney
Ref: AYHC 170-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1660. Q: Which breed was developed in Great Britain in the early 18th century from the Darley Arabian through his son, Flying Childerns & grandson, Blaze - a renown British Thoroughbred & was mainly used as a carriage horse by English sportsmen & aristocrats?
A: Hackney
Ref: AYHC 170-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1661. Q: What are the 2 most common colors of the Gotland horse?
A: Bay & dun
Ref: AYHC 167-2 Level: 2 Category: f
1662. Q: Which breed was established to create an in-between size western type pony that would be small enough for children yet large enough for adults to break & train, with coloring similar to the appaloosa?
A: Pony of the Americas
Ref: TH2 59-61 Level: 2 Category: f
1663. Q: What color evolves when there is a double dilution of chestnut horse color?
A: Cremello
Ref: th2 496 Level: 2 Category: f
1664. Q: Which breed describes the ideal animal as a cross between a Quarter horse & an Arabian in miniature that has the color pattern of the appaloosa?
A: POA
Ref: TH2 61 Level: 2 Category: f
1665. Q: The Horse Circuit News is the official publication for which breed?
A: Buckskin
Ref: AYHC 173-1 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1666. Q: The IBHA registers horses of what 4 colors?

A: Buckskin, dun, red dun & grulla

Ref: AYHC 173-1 Level: 2 Category: f

1667. Q: What term applies to a horse that belongs to a specific breed & has 'papers' to document its ancestors?

A: Registered horse

Ref: AYHC 110-5 Level: 2 Category: f

1668. Q: Name the stallion, a great-grandson of Messenger, who is a significant foundation of the Standardbred.

A: Hambletonian 10

Ref: TH2 28 Level: 2 Category: f

1669. Q: The silver dapple is a color that is unique to which breed?

A: Shetland pony

Ref: TH2 59 Level: 2 Category: f

1670. Q: Name the breed of horse that was developed in the Ozark Mountains of southern Missouri & Northern Arkansas.

A: Missouri Fox Trotting horse

Ref: th2 41 Level: 2 Category: f

1671. Q: What is the Spanish word for burro?

A: Donkey

Ref: TH2 76 Level: 2 Category: f

1672. Q: Name 2 colors that are always heterozygous.

A: Roans & white

Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1673. Q: Be specific. A red dorsal stripe appears with which coat color?
A: Red dun, claybank dun, apricot dun
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 2 Category: f
1674. Q: Name the color pattern that looks like a bucket of white paint has been poured on the horse's back.
A: Tobiano
Ref: th2 476 Level: 2 Category: f
1675. Q: Is the gene for a curly coat dominant or recessive?
A: Recessive
Ref: TH2 57 Level: 2 Category: f
1676. Q: Which breed has a mane & sometimes tail that is shed out in the summer & grows in again in the fall & the fall coat resembles a permanent wave?
A: American Bashkir Curly
Ref: TH2 57 Level: 2 Category: f
1677. Q: What are the 3 basic coat patterns of the Paint horse?
A: Tobiano, overo, tovero
Ref: AYHC 159-3 Level: 2 Category: f
1678. Q: The foremost purpose of the POAC was to establish & promote what type of animal?
A: Children's working ponies
Ref: TH2 61 Level: 2 Category: f
1679. Q: The 2 predominant families -- the Belvedere's & the Peavine's, are the foundations for which breed?
A: Golden American Saddlebred
Ref: AYHC 155-1 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1680. Q: Which breed was raised in the Ural Mountains of Russia & had a curly coat?
A: Bashkir Curly
Ref: TH2 57 Level: 2 Category: f
1681. Q: Name 2 breeds of horses that are named after different states in the US.
A: Tennessee Walking horse, Missouri Fox Trotter, Colorado Ranger/Rangerbred horse
Ref: th2 58 Level: 2 Category: f
1682. Q: Identify the breed from the following description: head is chiseled, triangular appearance, with small muzzle, wide-set eyes & dished profile.
A: Arabian
Ref: TH2 18 Level: 2 Category: f
1683. Q: What is the most distinguishing characteristic of the Hackney pony?
A: Exaggerated, flashy, flexion of its knees & hocks
Ref: th2 63 Level: 2 Category: f
1684. Q: Who was the foal named Figure & why was he famous?
A: Figure was Justin Morgan as a foal, he became the foundation sire of the Morgan horse breed
Ref: th2 36 Level: 2 Category: f
1685. Q: Which breed originated in the US from 3 feral horses found in 1898 on a ranch in Nevada?
A: American Bashkir Curly
Ref: TH2 57 Level: 2 Category: f
1686. Q: Which pony breed is one of the oldest known types of horses & was found in England since the last Ice Age?
A: Exmoor pony
Ref: AYHC 167-1 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1687. Q: Which breed of horse is noted for its color patterns of snowflake, leopard & white blanket on the rump and was developed by the Nez Perce Indians?
A: Appaloosa
Ref: AYHC 158-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1688. Q: Describe a rose-gray horse.
A: Gray/white hairs on a bay or chestnut background
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 2 Category: f
1689. Q: If you were looking through the annual auction reviews published by the Blood Horse, which breed would be listed?
A: Thoroughbreds
Ref: AYHC 1320- Level: 2 Category: f
1690. Q: Name 2 types of horses that represent a nearly true breeding for color.
A: Tarpan, Przewalski's horse & Suffolk
Ref: TH2 52 & Level: 2 Category: f
1691. Q: Identify this breed-small sturdy horse of Spanish origin that stands 12 - 13.2 hands & comes in all solid colors except albino & has a running walk similar to the Tennessee Walking horse.
A: Galiceno
Ref: TH2 45 Level: 2 Category: f
1692. Q: Explain the difference between a roan & a gray.
A: Roan-born with same proportion of white hairs as will be present in each successive coat.
Gray-each new coat adds more & more white hair until the horse appears white.
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 2 Category: f
1693. Q: Name 2 other color terms that are synonymous with the term, paint.
A: Spotted or pinto
Ref: TH2 46 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1694. Q: The Vienna Spanish Riding School is known for its training of which breed of horses?
A: Lippizan
Ref: TH2 657 Level: 2 Category: f
1695. Q: Gray on black, liver chestnut or seal brown will be what color?
A: Steel gray or blue gray
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 2 Category: f
1696. Q: What color has a body coat predominantly a shade of yellow, ranging from gold to nearly brown with black or dark brown points?
A: Buckskin
Ref: TH2 51 Level: 2 Category: f
1697. Q: Unlike many miniature horses, the Falabella is noted for its excellence of what characteristic?
A: Excellent conformation
Ref: TH2 67 Level: 2 Category: f
1698. Q: Identify this breed: synthetic breed originating in 1960's from crosses between Standardbreds, shetlands, hackney, or welsh ponies used for sulky racing.
A: Trottingbred
Ref: TH2 67 Level: 2 Category: f
1699. Q: Which breed began in 1974 for promoting saddlebreds with a golden hue with white or flaxen manes & tails?
A: Golden American Saddlebred Horse
Ref: AYHC 155-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1700. Q: What Spanish breed is a small, sturdy horse of 12 to 13.2 hands (size of pony) but in all other ways is a horse?
A: Galiceno
Ref: TH2 45 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1701. Q: No true albinos are known in the horse, why aren't horses registered as albinos considered true albinos?

A: True albinos must have pink eyes & all white horses have colored eyes

Ref: TH2 51 Level: 2 Category: f

1702. Q: What is the name for dark spots on a white coronet band?

A: Distal spots

Ref: TH2 83 Level: 2 Category: f

1703. Q: A cross between what 2 breeds results in the National Show Horse?

A: Arabian & Saddlebred

Ref: ens6 105 Level: 2 Category: f

1704. Q: What 2 draft breeds have feathers?

A: Clydesdale & Shire

Ref: TH2 72 Level: 2 Category: f

1705. Q: What is the name for a hazel or light blue iris, & what causes this condition?

A: Glass eye, China eye, wall eye or watch eye. Results from a lack of brown pigment in the eye

Ref: TH2 82 Level: 2 Category: f

1706. Q: Name 2 breeds that register animals under 34 inches tall.

A: Miniature horses & Falabella

Ref: TH2 67 Level: 2 Category: f

1707. Q: What breed is a descendant of the great horse of Flanders?

A: Belgian

Ref: TH2 68 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1708. Q: Name the 2 breeds of horses that have a natural running walk gait.
A: Tennessee Walking Horse & Galiceno
Ref: TH2 45 Level: 2 Category: f
1709. Q: What is light, agile horse developed by the Spanish with Arabian & Barb breeding that is very refined & used in the development of the English saddle horses?
A: Spanish Jennet
Ref: TH2 43 Level: 2 Category: f
1710. Q: What is the main difference between the Spanish Jennet & the donkey?
A: Spanish Jennet is a breed of horse while donkeys are asses
Ref: TH2 43 Level: 2 Category: f
1711. Q: Which breed has a wider variety of colors eligible for registry, the Paso Fino or the Peruvian Paso?
A: Paso Fino
Ref: TH2 43 Level: 2 Category: f
1712. Q: Name 2 breeds developed by American Indians.
A: Chickasaw & Appaloosa
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: f
1713. Q: Crosses of Norfolk trotter & thoroughbreds created a breed of British coach horses with flashy, extreme flexion of knees & hocks at the trot. Name this breed.
A: Hackney
Ref: TH2 62-63 Level: 2 Category: f
1714. Q: What is the cross between a jennet & a stallion?
A: Hinny
Ref: TH2 76 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1715. Q: During the early 1900's, there were 21 million horses in the US, what type were the majority of these horses?

A: Draft types

Ref: TH2 9 Level: 2 Category: f

1716. Q: What Spanish breed of horse has a running walk similar to that of the Tennessee Walking horse & Pasos?

A: Galiceno

Ref: TH2 45 Level: 2 Category: f

1717. Q: Because of their small size, miniature are more susceptible to attacks by what?

A: Dogs

Ref: TH2 67 Level: 2 Category: f

1718. Q: Identify this breed-originated in England, tend to be long in the forearm & gaskin, display considerable length from hip to hock & noted for long smooth muscling & excel at the run or gallop & commonly used for show-ring hunters in the US.

A: Thoroughbred

Ref: TH2 21 Level: 2 Category: f

1719. Q: What is the main use of the Trottingbred?

A: Sulky racing- trotting or pacing the 1/2 mile

Ref: TH2 67 Level: 2 Category: f

1720. Q: Both the miniature horse & the Falabella are derived from which breed?

A: Small shetland ponies

Ref: TH2 67 Level: 2 Category: f

1721. Q: Explain the difference between a flaxen mane & a silver mane.

A: Flaxen refers to a straw yellow or off-white color caused by a mixture of dark & white hairs in the mane, Silver mane is mostly white with a few dark hairs

Ref: TH2 83 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1722. Q: What are the 2 meanings for the term, Jack?
A: Male ass & bone spavin
Ref: TH2 75 & Level: 2 Category: f
1723. Q: What are the 2 body types recognized by the American Miniature Horse Association?
A: Arabian & Quarter type
Ref: AYHC 154-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1724. Q: A roan horse is often confused with what other color?
A: Gray
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 2 Category: f
1725. Q: What color is similar to the buckskin except the body color is of a lighter shade?
A: Dun
Ref: TH2 51 Level: 2 Category: f
1726. Q: A light brown horse is sometime called what?
A: Dark bay
Ref: TH2 80 Level: 2 Category: f
1727. Q: Name 3 German breeds that excel in dressage & jumping.
A: Hanoverian, Holstein & Trakehner
Ref: TH2 74 Level: 2 Category: f
1728. Q: The small horse called Skogruss by the Swedes served as mounts for the Goths, Vikings & other Swedish warriors & its ancestors have existed since the Stone Age. What is this breed called in the US?
A: Gotland horse
Ref: TH2 74-75 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1729. Q: Name the breed of horse that is homozygous for the Dn gene.
A: Fjord horses
Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 2 Category: f
1730. Q: What is a light blue or hazel iris resulting from the lack of brown pigment called?
A: Wall eyed or watch eye or glass eye
Ref: TH2 82 Level: 2 Category: f
1731. Q: Appaloosas can be registered as appaloosas if they are the offspring of an appaloosa or what other 3 approved breeds?
A: Quarter horse, Thoroughbred, Arabian
Ref: AYHC 158-1 Level: 2 Category: f
1732. Q: A group of animals with certain distinguishable characteristics such as conformation, color & function is called what?
A: Breed
Ref: TH2 16 Level: 2 Category: f
1733. Q: What appaloosa pattern has a white body with colored spots over the entire body?
A: Leopard
Ref: th2 34 Level: 2 Category: f
1734. Q: Most Americans think of black & white cattle when the name Holstein is mentioned. Contrary to common expectations, Holstein horses are usually what color?
A: Solid colored bay or seal brown
Ref: TH2 74 Level: 2 Category: f
1735. Q: Name 3 registered breeds of horses in which the horse's ancestry is 50% Arabian in origin.
A: Half-Arabian, National Show Horse, Morab, Pintabian
Ref: TH2 17 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1736. Q: What color results as a double dilution of bay?

A: Perlino

Ref: TH2 81 Level: 2 Category: f

1737. Q: What is a jennet?

A: Female ass

Ref: TH2 75 Level: 2 Category: f

1738. Q: There are 2 distinct types of Shetland ponies, what are they?

A: Island or draft type & American type

Ref: TH2 58 Level: 2 Category: f

1739. Q: What term describes an ivory white horse with rusty appearing points?

A: Perlino

Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: f

1740. Q: Where did the Percheron originate & what is its most common colors?

A: France. Black & gray

Ref: th2 69 Level: 2 Category: f

1741. Q: Name the breed of draft horse that is believed to have had an infusion of Arab & Barb ancestry.

A: Percheron

Ref: TH2 69 Level: 2 Category: f

1742. Q: Which breed was brought to the US in 1957 from Sweden where their ancestors had existed since the Stone Age?

A: Gotland horse

Ref: TH2 74 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1743. Q: What is a small general purpose mountain horse from the South Tyrol region of Austria that resemble small Belgians?

A: Haflinger

Ref: TH2 74 Level: 2 Category: f

1744. Q: Imported Mammoth is a famous sire for which breed?

A: American Jack, Mammoth Jack, Standard Jack

Ref: TH2 77 Level: 2 Category: f

1745. Q: Who was the most important sire in the development of the Quarter horse as a breed?

A: Peter McCue

Ref: TH2 25 Level: 2 Category: f

1746. Q: Name 3 breeds that originated in Germany.

A: Hanoverian, Holstein, Trakehner

Ref: TH2 74 Level: 2 Category: f

1747. Q: What color is the Haflinger?

A: Usually light shade of chestnut with flaxen mane & tail

Ref: TH2 74 Level: 2 Category: f

1748. Q: Who was the second most important sire in the development of the Quarter horse as a breed?

A: Traveler

Ref: TH2 26 Level: 2 Category: f

1749. Q: What was the Conestoga horse & where was it developed?

A: Conestoga horse was a tall, rangy, active horse sought after by freight haulers. It was developed in southern Pennsylvania, but no breed registry was established

Ref: TH2 9 Level: 2 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1750. Q: Most Jack stock trace to which famous Jack?
A: Imported Mammoth
Ref: TH2 77 Level: 2 Category: f
1751. Q: Name 2 breeds of draft horses that usually have little or no white markings on the face or legs?
A: Percheron & Suffolk
Ref: TH2 73 Level: 2 Category: f
1752. Q: Who are the descendants of the Great Horse, the horse of knights in armor of the Middle Ages?
A: Percheron, Belgium, Clydesdale, Suffolk, Shire
Ref: TH2 68 Level: 2000 Category: f
1753. Q: What is a cremello also known as?
A: Type A albino
Ref: TH2 497 Level: 2000 Category: f
1754. Q: What are the names of the 2 famous grandfathers of Wimpy P-1?
A: Old Sorrel & his grandfather Peter McCue
Ref: TH2 27 Level: 2000 Category: f
1755. Q: What color is commonly mistaken for black?
A: Seal brown
Ref: TH2 496 Level: 2000 Category: f
1756. Q: At what age can a miniature horse be permanently registered?
A: 5 years
Ref: AYHC 154-1 Level: 2000 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1757. Q: Name the 3 classifications of the spotted coat patterns of the Paint horse.
A: Overo, tobiano, tovero
Ref: AYHC 159-3 Level: 2000 Category: f
1758. Q: What is the official publication of the US Trotting Assoc?
A: Hoof Beats
Ref: AYHC 160-1 Level: 2000 Category: f
1759. Q: What breed of horse has been most influential in the development of breeds of light horses in America?
A: Thoroughbred
Ref: TH2 17 Level: 2000 Category: f
1760. Q: What color are 60% of the Standardbreds?
A: Bay
Ref: AYHC_LM B110- Level: 2000 Category: f
1761. Q: What is the synthetic breed used for sulky racing that originated from crosses between Standardbreds, Shetland, Hackney & Welsh ponies?
A: Trottingbred
Ref: TH2 67 Level: 3 Category: f
1762. Q: Identify this breed: essential in development of Quarter horse, Standardbred, saddlebred. US Dept of Ag had farm in Middlebury, Vermont to preserve & improve this breed & is only breed to be named after a single horse.
A: Morgan
Ref: TH2 36 Level: 3 Category: f
1763. Q: Prior to 1951, in what registry were Anglo-Arabians & half Arabians registered?
A: Arabian Remount Association or US Remount Service (from US Cavalry Remount Service)
Ref: AYHC 186-2 Level: 3 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1764. Q: Appaloosa horses have 4 distinguishing characteristics, name them.
A: Spotted coat pattern, mottled skin, white sclera around eyes, vertically striped hooves
Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 3 Category: f
1765. Q: Name the 4 conformation types found in the Pinto breed.
A: Stock, pleasure, hunter, saddle types
Ref: TH2 49 Level: 3 Category: f
1766. Q: What is the most distinguishing movement characteristic of the hackney pony?
A: Exaggerated, flashy, flexion of the knees & hocks
Ref: TH2 63 Level: 3 Category: f
1767. Q: Name the 3 basic hair coat colors, that also provide the base for most of the other hair coat colors of the horse.
A: Bay, black & chestnut
Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 3 Category: f
1768. Q: What are the 2 sections that the Welsh cobs are divided into?
A: Section C: Welsh ponies of Cob Type - not exceeding 13.2 hands & Welsh Cobs - exceeding 13.32 hands with no upper limits
Ref: AYHC 184-1 Level: 3 Category: f
1769. Q: Name & describe the 3 types of roan colors.
A: Red roan - bay with white hairs intermingled in coat, Blue roan - black, brown or liver chestnut with white hairs, Strawberry roan - chestnut with white hairs
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 3 Category: f
1770. Q: Which organization began an extensive blood-typing program in 1977 to verify the parentage of every animal registered in the American Stud Book & support research of DNA techniques for parentage verification?
A: The Jockey Club
Ref: AYHC 157-1 Level: 3 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1771. Q: What are the 2 sections that the Welsh ponies are divided into?
A: Section A: Welsh Mountain Pony - not exceeding 12.2 hands & Section B: Welsh Pony - not exceeding 14.2 hands
Ref: AYHC 184-1 Level: 3 Category: f
1772. Q: What are the basic bloodline requirements to register a foal as an American Quarter horse?
A: Foal must be from a registered AQHA sire & dam or AQHA parent & Jockey Club parent. Breeding report must be filed on or before Nov 30 of the foaling year
Ref: AYHC 153-1 Level: 3 Category: f
1773. Q: What is the maximum height of a Shetland pony?
A: 46 inches (11.2 hands)
Ref: TH2 58 Level: 3 Category: f
1774. Q: Name 3 breeds of horses whose development was influenced by native tribes of American Indians.
A: Appaloosa, Chickasaw, American Indian horse, pinto
Ref: th2 55 Level: 3 Category: f
1775. Q: What is responsible for the seal brown pattern that results in light phaeomelanin areas on the muzzle, over the eyes, on the flanks & on the inside of the legs?
A: Pangare' effect
Ref: TH2 481 Level: 3 Category: f
1776. Q: What breed is most likely to have a double moose antler brand on its left hip?
A: Trakehner
Ref: AYHC 166-2 Level: 3 Category: f
1777. Q: What are 3 characteristics of the Overo pattern?
A: White doesn't cross the back, one or more legs are dark, head is often bald, apron or bonnet-faced, white body markings are irregularly spotted or splashy, tail is usually one color
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1778. Q: The Nuestro Caballo is the official publication of which breed?
A: Peruvian Pasos
Ref: AYHC 179 Level: 3 Category: f
1779. Q: Which English pony breed is over 60,000 years old which is equivalent to Przewalski's horse?
A: Exmoor pony
Ref: AYHC 167 Level: 3 Category: f
1780. Q: Describe the tovero coat color.
A: Combination of the pinto/paint tobiano & overo patterns & clearly doesn't belong to either color pattern
Ref: AYHC 159 Level: 3 Category: f
1781. Q: Name the breed of horse that was captured by the Indians from members of DeSoto's expedition in 1539.
A: Chickasaw
Ref: TH2 55 Level: 3 Category: f
1782. Q: Name 2 members of the equine family who do not absorb carotene & therefore have white fat.
A: Donkey & zebra
Ref: TH2 200 Level: 3 Category: f
1783. Q: What is the certified Pedigree Option program?
A: Blood typing of an Appaloosa not exhibiting characteristics
Ref: AYHC 158-1 Level: 3 Category: f
1784. Q: The International Trotting & Pacing Association is the registry for what breed?
A: Trottingbred
Ref: TH2 67 Level: 3 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1785. Q: If a paint horse has 4 white legs, which color pattern is usually present?
A: Tobiano
Ref: AYHC 159-3 Level: 3 Category: f
1786. Q: What is the maximum height of the Trottingbred?
A: 51 inches
Ref: TH2 67 Level: 3 Category: f
1787. Q: Describe the 2 different crosses that produce a mule & hinny.
A: Mule-cross between a jack & a horse mare, Hinny-cross between a horse stallion & jennet
Ref: th2 76 Level: 3 Category: f
1788. Q: What breeds were crossed to produce the Trottingbred?
A: Standardbred with shetland, hackney or Welsh ponies
Ref: TH2 67 Level: 3 Category: f
1789. Q: Robert Brislawn & Ferdinand Brislawn are given credit for forming the first & oldest registry for which breed?
A: Spanish Mustang
Ref: TH2 55 Level: 3 Category: f
1790. Q: Which breed was improved by the importation of Facceur, a roan stallion that influenced a better body & leg conformation?
A: Belgian
Ref: TH2 69 Level: 3 Category: f
1791. Q: Name the 2 types of paso horses & tell where each originated/
A: Paso Fino-Puerto Rico, Cuba & Columbia. Peruvian Paso- Peru
Ref: TH2 43 Level: 3 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1792. Q: Name 2 types of grade horses that can be registered as palominos based on color & conformation standards.

A: Palomino colored geldings & palomino colored spayed mares

Ref: AYHC 177-2 Level: 3 Category: f

1793. Q: What is the largest & most active organization for the Peruvian Paso in the world?

A: Peruvian Paso Horse Registry of North America

Ref: AYHC 179-1 Level: 3 Category: f

1794. Q: Identify this breed: registered horses that met or set criteria of performance. The distance of one mile had to be trotted or paced in less than a standard time.

A: Standardbred

Ref: TH2 28 Level: 3 Category: f

1795. Q: What were the golden horses with silver manes & tails called during the olden times in Spain?

A: Golden Isabellas

Ref: TH2 50 Level: 3 Category: f

1796. Q: Which organization assists in relief of poverty & distress among indigent members of the Thoroughbred industry?

A: The Jockey Club Foundation

Ref: AYHC 157-1 Level: 3 Category: f

1797. Q: Describe a bald face.

A: White hair covers the front of the horse's face, with white extending over the eye & on to the side of the face

Ref: th2 82 Level: 3 Category: f

1798. Q: Describe 3 breed combinations that may produce a foal eligible for registry in the APHC.

A: Appaloosa to appaloosa, appaloosa to quarter horse, appaloosa to thoroughbred, appaloosa to arabian

Ref: AYHC 158-1 Level: 3 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1799. Q: What are the 5 major draft breeds that were named for their places of origin?
A: Percheron, Belgian, Clydesdale, Shire & Suffolk
Ref: TH2 68 Level: 3 Category: f
1800. Q: With the exception of the perlino, what characteristic is common to all basic modifications of the color, black?
A: Black points
Ref: TH2 473 Level: 3 Category: f
1801. Q: The stallion, Allen F-1 or Black Allen is the foundation sire of which breed?
A: Tennessee Walking horse
Ref: TH2 40 Level: 3 Category: f
1802. Q: The American Jack is also known as what?
A: Mammoth Jack or Standard Jack
Ref: TH2 77 Level: 3 Category: f
1803. Q: What are the 3 criteria for determining true white areas on a horse?
A: Present at birth, grow out of pink skin, do not change with age
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 3 Category: f
1804. Q: What are the 4 natural gaits of the Galiceno?
A: Walk, trot, canter & running walk
Ref: TH2 45 Level: 3 Category: f
1805. Q: Which breed were crossed to produce the Americana & which horse breed does it resemble?
A: Crossing Shetland & Hackney ponies considered miniature Saddlebred
Ref: TH2 66 Level: 3 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1806. Q: Describe the 3 roan colors.
A: Red roan-white hairs intermingled with bay background, strawberry roan-white hairs intermingled on chestnut, blue roan-white hairs intermingled on black, brown or liver chestnut background
Ref: TH2 81 Level: 3 Category: f
1807. Q: Name the breeds associated with the following famous horses: Albatross, Peter McCue, Dr. Fager.
A: Standardbred, Quarter horse, thoroughbred
Ref: TH2 31,26 Level: 3 Category: f
1808. Q: What is a synthetic breed?
A: Breed started by crossing 2 or more breeds & then mating among the first generation of crossbred animals
Ref: TH2 66 Level: 3 Category: f
1809. Q: What does POAC stand for?
A: Pony of the Americas Club
Ref: TH2 59 Level: 3 Category: f
1810. Q: What breed lists its foundation sires as Linden Tree, Leopard & Max?
A: Rangerbred
Ref: TH2 58 Level: 3 Category: f
1811. Q: Appaloosas can be registered as appaloosas if they are the offspring of appaloosa parents or the offspring of a characteristics appaloosa & the other parent is registered in an approved breed assoc. What are the approved breeds?
A: Quarter horse, Thoroughbred & Arabian
Ref: AYHC 158-1 Level: 3 Category: f
1812. Q: Name 3 breed associations that register mustangs.
A: American Mustang Association, Spanish Barb Breeders Association, Spanish Mustang Registry, American Indian Horse Registry
Ref: TH2 55-57 Level: 3 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1813. Q: Which breed began from horses of the old Sorraia breed of Spain, Norwegian Dun of Norway mixed with breeds from other Scandinavian countries?

A: Buckskin

Ref: AYHC 173-1 Level: 3 Category: f

1814. Q: Name the dilutions of chestnut, bay & black.

A: Chestnut dilutes to palomino, bay to buckskin & black to grulla

Ref: TH2 81 Level: 3 Category: f

1815. Q: In recent years, which draft breed has had more horses registered each year than all other draft breeds combined?

A: Belgian

Ref: TH2 69 Level: 5 Category: f

1816. Q: What color is the skin of a perlino?

A: Pink

Ref: TH2 474 Level: 5 Category: f

1817. Q: The International Arabian Horse Association registers what type of horses?

A: Anglo-Arabians & half Arabians

Ref: AYHC 186-2 Level: 5 Category: f

1818. Q: Name 5 patterns that occur in the leopard complex colors & have the Lp gene.

A: Mottled, varnish roan, blanket with spots, blanket, frost, leopard & few spot leopard

Ref: AYHC 1040- Level: 5 Category: f

1819. Q: Which British draft breed is a true-breeding chestnut or sorrel?

A: Suffolk

Ref: TH2 73 Level: 5 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1820. Q: About 90% of all Thoroughbreds trace to one stallion, who is this?
A: Eclipse
Ref: TH2 21 Level: 5 Category: f
1821. Q: Name the pony breed that is a miniature quarter horse.
A: Quarter pony
Ref: ens6 111 Level: 5 Category: f
1822. Q: Which pony roamed the moorlands of Southwest England for centuries & is believed to be the living fossil of the first 'horses' that walked onto Britain before it was an island?
A: Exmoor pony
Ref: AYHC 169-2 Level: 5 Category: f
1823. Q: What breed from Argentina began in 1868 by breeding animals for miniature size?
A: Falabella
Ref: TH2 67 Level: 5 Category: f
1824. Q: What color is the lightest shade of chestnut with yellow coat & only a hint of red with a red, brown or flaxen mane & tail?
A: Sorrel
Ref: TH2 474 Level: 5 Category: f
1825. Q: Name the horse hair coat color that has a transverse stripe across the horse's withers & shoulders.
A: Dun or buckskin
Ref: AYHC 140-1 Level: 5 Category: f
1826. Q: What does an asterisk preceding a horse's name on the registration certification signify?
A: Importation
Ref: TH2 18 Level: 5 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1827. Q: What color is also known as mouse dun or blue dun?
A: Grulla
Ref: Equus 10-99 Level: 5 Category: f
1828. Q: What is the only draft horse originating in the US?
A: American Crème
Ref: AYHC 163-1 Level: 5 Category: f
1829. Q: The exmoor pony is noted for its heavy brow & light coloration that exaggerates the prominence of the eyes. What is this characteristic called?
A: Toad-eye
Ref: AYHC 169-1 Level: 5 Category: f
1830. Q: In 1894, Colonel Battell founded the registry for which New England breed of horse?
A: Morgan
Ref: TH2 36 Level: 5 Category: f
1831. Q: What is a male & female ass called?
A: Males are Jacks & females are Jennets
Ref: TH2 75 Level: 5 Category: f
1832. Q: What are the 2 main breeds from which the Standardbred was developed?
A: Thoroughbred & Morgan
Ref: AYHC 160-1 Level: 5 Category: f
1833. Q: Which resembles a horse more, the mule or the hinny?
A: Hinny
Ref: TH2 76 Level: 5 Category: f
1834. Q: What is the predominant color of the Lipizzan today?
A: Gray
Ref: AYHC 174-1 Level: 5 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1835. Q: What is the most important factor that improves the appearance of the hair coat?
A: Frequent & thorough grooming
Ref: FCH 180 Level: 5 Category: f
1836. Q: Name 3 registered breeds that are most commonly used in PMU ranches.
A: Quarter horses, Paints, Percherons, Belgians & Appaloosa
Ref: AYHC 175-2 Level: 6 Category: f
1837. Q: Name 3 of the 6 original stallion lines that formed the classic lines in the Lipizzan breed.
A: Conversano, Favory, Maestoso, Neopolitano, Pluto, Siglavy
Ref: AYHC 174-2 Level: 6 Category: f
1838. Q: Name 4 of the 5 common facial markings.
A: Star, snip, stripe, blaze, bald face
Ref: AYHC 140-2 Level: 6 Category: f
1839. Q: Name 3 coat colors that can be registered in the Buckskin Horse Assoc.
A: Buckskin, grulla, dun, red dun (claybank)
Ref: TH2 51 Level: 6 Category: f
1840. Q: Name 6 characteristics that are included in the Dun Factor points.
A: Dorsal stripe, leg barring (zebra stripes), ear tips, shoulder stripe or shadow (transverse stripes from the withers), neck stripes, facial cobwebbing & masking across the bridge of the face, mane & tail frosting & mottling
Ref: AYHC 173-1 Level: 6 Category: f
1841. Q: Name & describe 4 leg marking on a horse.
A: Full stocking-white from coronet to knee or hock, half stocking-white from coronet to middle of cannon, ankle-white from coronet to & including fetlock, pastern-white from coronet to & including pastern (also coronet, distal spots)
Ref: TH2 594 Level: 6 Category: f

Sr Horse Bowl

1842. Q: Name 4 distinct characteristics of the overo color pattern on pintos.
A: White does not cross the back, one or more legs are dark colored, head is often bald, apron or bonnet faced, white body markings are irregularly spotted or splashy, tail is usually one color
Ref: th2 47 Level: 9 Category: f
1843. Q: Name 4 breeds of horses &/or ponies which originated in the United Kingdom.
A: Welsh, Connemara, Shetland, Shire, Hackney, Thoroughbred, Clydesdale, Cleveland Bay, Suffolk
Ref: TH2 Level: 9 Category: f
1844. Q: What are three basic differences between the tobiano & overo hair coat colors?
A: Tobiano-white extends over the back, legs are white, head usually dark with normal face markings, Overo-white does not cross back, one or more legs dark, head usually has bald/apron/bonnet face, sometimes medicine hat
Ref: th2 47-48 Level: 9 Category: f
1845. Q: Name & describe the four of the largest leg markings on a horse's leg.
A: Full stocking-white from coronet to knee or hock, half stocking-white from coronet to middle of cannon, ankle-white from coronet to & including fetlock, pastern-white from coronet to & including pastern
Ref: th2 Level: 9 Category: f
1846. Q: Name 5 of the 'native horses' that were developed from the horses of Spanish explorers in the US.
A: Chickasaw, Spanish mustang, American mustang, American Indian horse, Spanish-Barb, American Bashkir Curly, Rangerbred
Ref: TH2 55-58 Level: 9 Category: f
1847. Q: Man's most effective method of communication with the horse are what?
A: Hearing (voice commands) & touch
Ref: TH2 663 Level: 1 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1848. Q: When should halter training begin?
A: Before the weaning process or just after weaning before the horse gets too large to handle
Ref: TH2 659 Level: 1 Category: g
1849. Q: What is the scientific name for the donkey?
A: Equus Asinus
Ref: TH2 449 Level: 1 Category: g
1850. Q: What 2 factors influence the behavior of the performing horse?
A: Heredity & environment
Ref: TH2 655 Level: 1 Category: g
1851. Q: What term means the knowledge of the skills necessary for the riding & care of horses?
A: Horsemanship
Ref: TH2 633 Level: 1 Category: g
1852. Q: What are the most common cues used in horse training?
A: Voice commands & pressures
Ref: TH2 663 Level: 1 Category: g
1853. Q: Placing insufficient emphasis on temperament is a common mistake made by whom?
A: First time horse owners
Ref: TH2 136 Level: 1 Category: g
1854. Q: Who has the better sense of hearing, horse or man?
A: Horses
Ref: TH2 121 Level: 1 Category: g
1855. Q: Horses afflicted with pulmonary hemorrhage are called what?
A: Bleeders
Ref: TH2 111 Level: 1 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1856. Q: Primary & secondary reinforcement may be be divided into what general types?
A: Positive & negative
Ref: TH2 664 Level: 1 Category: g
1857. Q: How many inches are in one hand?
A: 4
Ref: TH2 16 Level: 1 Category: g
1858. Q: How do horses establish "pecking orders"?
A: By fighting
Ref: TH2 183 Level: 1 Category: g
1859. Q: When is a horse most apt to strike at another horse?
A: When there is nose to nose contact
Ref: TH2 182 Level: 1 Category: g
1860. Q: What is the term for a fully trained horse?
A: Finished
Ref: TH2 669 Level: 1 Category: g
1861. Q: One year in a horse's life is equal to how many years of man's life?
A: 3 years of man
Ref: AYHC 450-1 Level: 1 Category: g
1862. Q: Give an example of a primary reinforcement.
A: Feed
Ref: TH2 664 Level: 1 Category: g
1863. Q: Members of what breed of horses are among the most highly trained horses in the world?
A: Lippizans
Ref: TH2 657 Level: 1 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1864. Q: What is the initial step in training?

A: Teaching horse to accept the halter & to lead

Ref: TH2 659 Level: 1 Category: g

1865. Q: What is the proper way to use a hoof pick?

A: Pick should be run from the heels towards the toe

Ref: TH2 719 Level: 1 Category: g

1866. Q: What are protective pieces (usually made of metal) fastened to the bottom of a horse's hooves that protect the wall?

A: Shoes

Ref: AYHC 110-5 Level: 1 Category: g

1867. Q: What is a bad habit that can affect a horse's usefulness?

A: Vice

Ref: TH2 182 Level: 1 Category: g

1868. Q: Behavior in a performing horse is the result of what 2 influences?

A: Heredity & environment

Ref: TH2 655 Level: 1 Category: g

1869. Q: Which vice may be a sign of fungus, lice or worms?

A: Tail rubbing

Ref: TH2 184 Level: 1 Category: g

1870. Q: In very cold weather, what should be done to the bit prior to placing it in the horse's mouth?

A: Warm it

Ref: AYHC 420-2 Level: 1 Category: g

1871. Q: How is dominance in horses established?

A: By fighting or aggression

Ref: TH2 677 Level: 1 Category: g

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1872. Q: When training a horse to neck rein, is the direct rein or the bearing rein introduced first?
A: Direct rein
Ref: TH2 662 Level: 1 Category: g
1873. Q: Which leg is the near leg
A: Left leg
Ref: TH2 739 Level: 1 Category: g
1874. Q: What is a cue?
A: A signal that causes a response
Ref: TH2 661 Level: 1 Category: g
1875. Q: When measuring a horse in hands, where would the measurement be made?
A: From the highest point of the withers & straight down to the ground
Ref: TH2 139 Level: 1 Category: g
1876. Q: What are stimuli that can naturally cause a response with no prior practice?
A: Unconditioned stimuli
Ref: TH2 661 Level: 1 Category: g
1877. Q: What term describes when a horse attacks or savages an unsuspecting attendant in a stall or paddock?
A: Charging
Ref: TH2 183 Level: 1 Category: g
1878. Q: What term describes a bad habit that may affect the horse's usefulness or be dangerous to itself or handlers?
A: Vice
Ref: th2 182 Level: 1 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1879. Q: The temperment of a horse is expressed by what?
A: Eyes & ears
Ref: TH2 137 Level: 1 Category: g
1880. Q: Name 3 factors that influence the social rank of horses.
A: Age, early experience, weight, size, aggressive personality, timid personality
Ref: ENS 307 Level: 10 Category: g
1881. Q: Give 5 reasons for a horse to have behavior disorders.
A: Confinement, restriction of exercise, boredom, being left alone, poor handling, mismanagement, poor nutrition, bad experiences
Ref: AYHC 425-5 Level: 10 Category: g
1882. Q: Hooves should always be picked in which direction?
A: Heel to toe
Ref: AYHC 525-2 Level: 2 Category: g
1883. Q: What type of behavior is exhibited by horses huddled together during inclement weather?
A: Contactual behavior
Ref: TH2 673 Level: 2 Category: g
1884. Q: What is a forward & sideways kicking action that hits the handler while standing at the horse's side?
A: Cowkick
Ref: TH2 182 Level: 2 Category: g
1885. Q: When a horse is exercised, is its energy need increased or decreased?
A: Increased
Ref: th2 272 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1886. Q: What is allelomimetic behavior?

A: Copying or mimicry

Ref: TH2 627 Level: 2 Category: g

1887. Q: Which of the horse's senses is being developed as it learns to respond to the rider's hands, legs & weight?

A: Sense of touch

Ref: AYHC 1220- Level: 2 Category: g

1888. Q: When referring to a group of animals, what is the more common term for dominance hierarchy?

A: Pecking orders

Ref: TH2 628 Level: 2 Category: g

1889. Q: What horse identification method corresponds to fingerprinting?

A: Matching chestnuts on the horse's legs

Ref: TH2 688 Level: 2 Category: g

1890. Q: What size horse shoe would usually fit an average sized horse?

A: Number 1 shoe

Ref: th2 731 Level: 2 Category: g

1891. Q: Horse training reinforcers are of 2 general types--name them.

A: Positive reinforcement & negative reinforcement

Ref: TH2 615 Level: 2 Category: g

1892. Q: Name 2 methods of conditioning with aversive stimuli.

A: Punishment, escape, avoidance

Ref: AYHC 1240- Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1893. Q: When trailering a mare & foal, should both the mare & foal be tied or just the mare & not the foal?
A: Just the mare should be tied
Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 2 Category: g
1894. Q: What is used to help load a reluctant horse in a trailer?
A: Butt ropes
Ref: TH2 815 Level: 2 Category: g
1895. Q: What is a habit in which the horse rolls his food into a ball & drops it on the ground?
A: Quidding
Ref: IVE 701 Level: 2 Category: g
1896. Q: How does the horse use its binocular vision?
A: To judge or see distance objects
Ref: AYHC 1220- Level: 2 Category: g
1897. Q: What is geophagia?
A: Eating of dirt
Ref: TH2 303 Level: 2 Category: g
1898. Q: Which is stronger: the horse's sense of sight or sense of hearing?
A: Hearing
Ref: AYHC 1220- Level: 2 Category: g
1899. Q: What type of behavior is exhibited when horses show care & attention to each other, especially the care between a mare & her foal?
A: Epimeletic behavior
Ref: TH2 675 Level: 2 Category: g

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1900. Q: What term describes the behavior of a mare giving attention to her foal?
A: Epimeletic behavior (care giving)
Ref: TH2 675 Level: 2 Category: g
1901. Q: What term describes the olfaction of the male horse, when he extends his neck upward & curls his lip in the presence of a mare in estrus?
A: Flehman response
Ref: th2 121 Level: 2 Category: g
1902. Q: What is the oldest means of identification for permanently marking a horse?
A: Hot iron branding
Ref: th2 809 Level: 2 Category: g
1903. Q: Describe the body condition of a horse that has a gutter or crease down its back.
A: Fat or obese
Ref: AYHC 425-5 Level: 2 Category: g
1904. Q: How long should a new horse ideally be isolated before being added to the herd?
A: 30 days
Ref: AYHC 445-1 Level: 2 Category: g
1905. Q: What type of behavior is exhibited by signaling for care & attention by calling & movements?
A: Et-epimeletic behavior
Ref: TH2 676 Level: 2 Category: g
1906. Q: What type of behavior is the taking of food & water into the digestive tract?
A: Ingestive behavior
Ref: TH2 624 Level: 2 Category: g
1907. Q: What term describes the 'reward' type of training?
A: Positive reinforcement
Ref: AYHC 1240- Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1908. Q: The horse's ability to focus on objects is limited by the distance of the object. Within what range is a horse's vision primarily blurred?
A: Within 3 feet or less
Ref: TH2 122 Level: 2 Category: g
1909. Q: The trainer manipulates the environment by dividing it into what 3 elements?
A: Stimulus, reinforcements & responses
Ref: TH2 659-6 Level: 2 Category: g
1910. Q: What is the first step in learning to stop or back correctly?
A: Learning to flex at the poll when pressure is applied on the bit
Ref: TH2 661 Level: 2 Category: g
1911. Q: Which type of stimulus is used most commonly in the trained horse?
A: Conditioned stimulus
Ref: TH2 661 Level: 2 Category: g
1912. Q: Learning to cross the front legs is the first step in the process of learning what?
A: Spin or roll-back
Ref: TH2 660 Level: 2 Category: g
1913. Q: What is elimination behavior?
A: Behavior that involves urination or defecation
Ref: TH2 674 Level: 2 Category: g
1914. Q: What type of behavior is exhibited by both young & adult horses signaling for care & attention by calling or movement?
A: Et-epimeletic behavior
Ref: TH2 676 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1915. Q: What type of behavior includes submission, attempts to escape, aggression or fighting?
A: Agonistic behavior
Ref: TH2 677 Level: 2 Category: g
1916. Q: The basis of the psychology of horse training is the relationship of what 3 factors on each other?
A: Stimulus, responses & reinforcements
Ref: TH2 659-6 Level: 2 Category: g
1917. Q: Dressage is derived from a French word that means what?
A: Training
Ref: AYHC 172-1 Level: 2 Category: g
1918. Q: What is the term used in training horses that refers to specific types of behavior?
A: Response
Ref: TH2 660 Level: 2 Category: g
1919. Q: Why must a trainer start with basic cues?
A: They are closer to being natural & easier to learn
Ref: TH2 661 Level: 2 Category: g
1920. Q: Into what 2 broad categories can you divide reinforcements?
A: Primary & secondary
Ref: TH2 663 Level: 2 Category: g
1921. Q: Which of the 2 categories of stimulus are most most commonly by horsemen?
A: Conditioned
Ref: TH2 661 Level: 2 Category: g
1922. Q: What is the most common term for conditioned stimulus in training?
A: Cues
Ref: TH2 661 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1923. Q: What is the average weight of a race horse shoe?
A: About 6 - 10 ounces
Ref: AYHC 530-2 Level: 2 Category: g
1924. Q: What is Et-epimeletic behavior?
A: Both young & adult horses signalling for care & attention by calling or movement
Ref: TH2 676 Level: 2 Category: g
1925. Q: How is wood chewing different from cribbing?
A: Wood chewing does not force swallow gulps of air
Ref: TH2 183 Level: 2 Category: g
1926. Q: What is the average weight of a saddle horse shoe?
A: About 12 or 14 ounces
Ref: AYHC 530-2 Level: 2 Category: g
1927. Q: What is a good general rule when selecting a horse as far as the amount of training of the horse?
A: More inexperienced the rider the better trained the horse should be
Ref: TH2 137 Level: 2 Category: G
1928. Q: Which can a horse inflict the more damage with, a kick or a bite?
A: Both can be equally damaging
Ref: TH2 137 Level: 2 Category: g
1929. Q: Name 2 characteristics that overactive ears suggest about a horse?
A: Nervous disposition or difficulty in perceiving sight or sound
Ref: TH2 144 Level: 2 Category: g

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1930. Q: What type of behavior is also referred to as contagious or infectious behavior?
A: Allelomimetic behavior
Ref: TH2 676 Level: 2 Category: g
1931. Q: What type of behavior involves the sensory inspection of the environment & involves one or all of the horse's senses?
A: Investigative behavior
Ref: TH2 676 Level: 2 Category: g
1932. Q: What is it called when a stallion curls its upper lip & extends his neck during the teasing of a mare?
A: Flehmen response
Ref: TH2 121 Level: 2 Category: g
1933. Q: Describe the correct process for presenting a new cue to horses.
A: Present the new cue followed by the old cue, make sure that the timing is close enough to slightly overlap
Ref: TH2 662 Level: 2 Category: g
1934. Q: When are most of the growth plates closed in a young horse?
A: About 3 years old
Ref: TH2 723 Level: 2 Category: g
1935. Q: When the horse is generally compared to other animals, it does not rank high on the tests for intelligence & it doesn't have an ability to reason. How does it learn while having these limitations?
A: Learns to respond to very subtle cues or aids & possesses an outstanding memory
Ref: TH2 11-12 Level: 2 Category: g
1936. Q: Why should a trainer of a young horse, use voice commands more than other cues?
A: Horses utilize their sense of hearing better than other senses
Ref: TH2 663 Level: 2 Category: g

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1937. Q: Learning to flex at the poll when pressure is applied on the bit is the first step in learning what?
A: Stop or back correctly
Ref: TH2 661 Level: 2 Category: g
1938. Q: Name a secondary positive reinforcer for the horse.
A: General acts of kindness (pat on the neck)
Ref: TH2 664 Level: 2 Category: g
1939. Q: Horses standing head-to-tail in the shade & mutually fighting flies for each other is what type of behavior?
A: Epimeletic
Ref: TH2 675 Level: 2 Category: g
1940. Q: In degrees, what is the field of vision for each eye?
A: 215 degrees
Ref: TH2 123 Level: 2 Category: g
1941. Q: What exercise is used to increase stamina, wind & muscle tone while preventing trauma to feet & legs caused by concussion?
A: Swimming
Ref: TH2 784 Level: 2 Category: g
1942. Q: Which are the 2 most dangerous vices to man?
A: Biting & kicking
Ref: TH2 182 Level: 2 Category: g
1943. Q: If your horse gets cut on a sharp metal object, what type of wound would this most likely be?
A: Incision
Ref: TH2 608 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1944. Q: Where are the horse's blind spots?
A: Behind its hindquarters & below his head
Ref: AYHC 1220- Level: 2 Category: g
1945. Q: What are the 3 most sensitive areas to touch on a horse's body?
A: Around the eyes, ears & nose
Ref: AYHC 1220- Level: 2 Category: g
1946. Q: What is the horse's primary behavioral characteristic of self protection?
A: Flight
Ref: AYHC 320-1 Level: 2 Category: g
1947. Q: What type of behavior is seeking affection or protection?
A: Contactual
Ref: TH2 673 Level: 2 Category: g
1948. Q: What is the average rate of hoof wall growth per month & how often to mature horses need their hooves trimmed?
A: 1/4 to 1/2 inch per month, making shoeing or trimming necessary every 6 - 8 weeks
Ref: TH2 720 Level: 2 Category: g
1949. Q: Which organization began in 1980 & has an official publication called Aside World?
A: World Sidesaddle Federation, Inc
Ref: AYHC 185-1 Level: 2 Category: g
1950. Q: What term applies to a horse that belongs to a specific breed & has 'papers' to document its ancestors?
A: Registered horse
Ref: AYHC 110-5 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1951. Q: What is it called when fluid accumulates below the knee & hocks after long periods of standing?

A: Stocking up or leg edema

Ref: TH2 707 Level: 2 Category: g

1952. Q: Horses that are base-narrow & toe in or toe out will have uneven wear of the hoof wall. Which part of the wall will wear down faster?

A: Outside wall is worn down at a faster rate than the inside wall

Ref: TH2 720 Level: 2 Category: g

1953. Q: How does freeze branding work?

A: It destroys pigment cells of the skin causing regrowth of hair on frozen area to be white

Ref: TH2 809 Level: 2 Category: g

1954. Q: What solution can you give to help a horse suffering from heat cramps?

A: Electrolytes

Ref: AYHC 410-1 Level: 2 Category: g

1955. Q: In training horses, what is a conditioned response?

A: Response that is learned through practice

Ref: AYHC 1240- Level: 2 Category: g

1956. Q: If you can easily feel a horse's ribs through a thick winter hair coat, what kind of body condition would you find?

A: Horse that is too thin

Ref: AYHC 420-1 Level: 2 Category: g

1957. Q: What is agonistic behavior?

A: Behavior that involves submission, attempts to escape, aggression or fighting

Ref: TH2 677 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1958. Q: Give 3 reasons for horses chewing on the bark of trees & tail chewing.
A: They like to chew wood, or deprivation of roughage or nutrients, boredom, lack or exercise, imitating other horses
Ref: TH2 304 Level: 2 Category: g
1959. Q: The nails on an attached horse shoe should be parallel to what part of the horse?
A: Coronary band
Ref: AYHC 535-5 Level: 2 Category: g
1960. Q: What piece of equipment is used to remove the burr of the wall underneath the nail clinch?
A: Clinching gauge
Ref: AYHC 535-6 Level: 2 Category: g
1961. Q: What term describes the ingestion of feces?
A: Coprophagia
Ref: TH2 639 Level: 2 Category: g
1962. Q: Describe the Y-Tex Corporation system of alpha characters for freeze branding horses.
A: Alpha characters used to identify the breed, 2 stacked angles represent the year of birth, 6 side by side underlined angles designate identification or serial number of horse
Ref: TH2 810 Level: 2 Category: g
1963. Q: What are the 2 primary types of policies for insuring a horse's life?
A: All Risks Mortality (ARM) or full mortality & Specified Perils (such as FLT- Fire, Lightning & transportation accidents)
Ref: AYHC 108-1 Level: 2 Category: g
1964. Q: What are the 3 most common horse shoe nail sizes?
A: 4, 5 & 6
Ref: TH2 739 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1965. Q: Horses will likely establish this area in a pasture or paddock & will not graze in that area until there is no other source of feed. What is this area called & which type of behavior is being practiced.

A: Elimination area & elimination behavior

Ref: TH2 674 Level: 2 Category: g

1966. Q: Which event can be compared to ballet training because it progressively develops the horse's musculature & coordination, until the horse's carriage & beauty are free to be displayed to the maximum of the horse's ability?

A: Dressage

Ref: AYHC 172-1 Level: 2 Category: g

1967. Q: What is the term for the examination performed on sale horses by the buyer's veterinarian prior to the final sale approval?

A: Pre-purchase exam

Ref: TH2 811 Level: 2 Category: g

1968. Q: What is the highest level of certification in the American Riding Instructors Certification Program?

A: Instructor/Educator

Ref: AYHC 180-1 Level: 2 Category: g

1969. Q: Unscrupulous horse dealers may use silver nitrate to burn cups into worn incisors, what is this practice called?

A: Bishoping

Ref: AYHC 240-4 Level: 2 Category: g

1970. Q: What is the main cause of horse barn fires?

A: Human carelessness while smoking

Ref: TH2 754 Level: 2 Category: g

1971. Q: What is the rhythmical swaying back & forth while standing at the stall door?

A: Weaving

Ref: TH2 312 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1972. Q: What is it called when a farrier removes flares on the hoof wall?
A: Dressing or shaping the hoof
Ref: AYHC 535-4 Level: 2 Category: g
1973. Q: What 2 effects can artificial lighting produce on horses?
A: Aids in shedding hair & estrus schedules
Ref: AYHC 320-6 Level: 2 Category: g
1974. Q: What piece of equipment is used to remove dead sole from the hard, dry hooves?
A: Sole knife
Ref: AYHC 530-2 Level: 2 Category: g
1975. Q: Name the 3 classifications of vices.
A: Dangerous to the handler, dangerous to the horse, nuisance habits
Ref: TH2 182 Level: 2 Category: g
1976. Q: What piece of equipment is used to pare away the dead sole from the hoof, remove ragged parts from the frog, relieve pressure on corns & cracks & to remove foreign bodies from the foot?
A: Hoof knife
Ref: AYHC 530-1 Level: 2 Category: g
1977. Q: What piece of equipment is used to shape & make shoes?
A: Rounding or turning hammer
Ref: AYHC 530-4 Level: 2 Category: g
1978. Q: What is ingestive behavior?
A: Behavior that involves taking of food or water into digestive tract
Ref: TH2 673 Level: 2 Category: g
1979. Q: What are outward distortions on the hoof wall called?
A: Flares or wings
Ref: AYHC 535-4 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1980. Q: What type of behavior involves copying the behavior of another horse?
A: Allelomimetic behavior
Ref: TH2 676 Level: 2 Category: g
1981. Q: What is caused by a constant irritation to a part of the sole usually from poor shoeing practices?
A: Corns
Ref: TH2 167 Level: 2 Category: g
1982. Q: What piece of equipment is used to draw down the clinches?
A: Clinchers (clinching tongs)
Ref: AYHC 530-3 Level: 2 Category: g
1983. Q: What piece of equipment is used to hold hot shoes while shaping although they can also be used to hold cold shoes?
A: Fire tongs
Ref: AYHC 530-4 Level: 2 Category: g
1984. Q: What term describes one who trims & applies shoes to the horse's hooves?
A: Farrier
Ref: AYHC 110-5 Level: 2 Category: g
1985. Q: What type of behavior occurs in hoofed animals recognized by a marked lip curling & is often seen in stallions although mares do the same thing?
A: Flehmen reflex
Ref: AYHC 425-5 Level: 2 Category: g
1986. Q: What piece of equipment is designed for easy removal of driven nails from creased or fullered shoes & can also be used to pull nails from pads on show horses?
A: Crease nail puller
Ref: AYHC 530-3 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1987. Q: What piece of equipment is used to cut off clinches, turned-over or wrung off nails to an equal length?
A: Nail cutters (nail nippers)
Ref: AYHC 530-3 Level: 2 Category: g
1988. Q: The oxidative phosphorylation breaks down carbohydrates, fats & protein into energy (ATP) with the involvement of oxygen, what type of exercise is this?
A: Aerobic (uses oxygen)
Ref: AYHC 850-1 Level: 2 Category: g
1989. Q: Name 2 factors that make today's horses more docile, more trainable & more tractable than those of 30 years ago?
A: Heredity & increased handling at earlier ages
Ref: TH2 658 Level: 2 Category: g
1990. Q: What type of shavings should not be used for bedding because horses can develop founder from it?
A: Black walnut
Ref: AYHC 330-1 Level: 2 Category: G
1991. Q: What is the horse's most important sense for responding to cues from the rider?
A: Sense of touch
Ref: AYHC 1220- Level: 2 Category: g
1992. Q: Name 2 general types of clinchers used by farriers.
A: Saddle horse clinchers, gooseneck clinchers, draft horse clinchers
Ref: AYHC 530-3 Level: 2 Category: g
1993. Q: What type of behavior is the giving of care & attention between a mare & a foal?
A: Epimeletic behavior
Ref: TH2 675 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

1994. Q: What term describes a horse who does not want to leave the barn because he feels safer there?
A: Barn sour horse
Ref: AYHC 1220- Level: 2 Category: g
1995. Q: The North American Equine Ranching Information Council represents who?
A: Professional ranchers who manage nearly 500 Pregnant Mares Urine (PMU) ranches
Ref: AYHC 175-1 Level: 2 Category: g
1996. Q: What is the main function of PMU ranching?
A: Collection of pregnant mares urine for the key source of hormones used in the world's leading estrogen replacement therapy -- used to treat osteoporosis & relieve short term symptoms of menopause
Ref: AYHC 175-1 Level: 2 Category: g
1997. Q: What piece of equipment is used to open the nail holes on the shoe to receive the horse shoeing nail?
A: Pritchel
Ref: AYHC 530-4 Level: 2 Category: g
1998. Q: What is aerophagia?
A: Wind sucking (similar to cribbing not pneumovagina)
Ref: AYHC 425-6 Level: 2 Category: g
1999. Q: What term is used by behaviorists to refer to training the horse?
A: Shaping
Ref: TH2 669 Level: 2 Category: g
2000. Q: Explain metabolic specificity of exercise.
A: One must train specifically for that particular event to be good at it. (training for 1/2 race will not make horse its best for running 1 1/2 mile race)
Ref: AYHC 895-2 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

2001. Q: What piece of equipment consists of 2 parts: the blade & the point, & is used to set or raise the clinches & to punch nail holes & broken stubs out of the hoof?
- A: Clinch cutter
- Ref: AYHC 530-1 Level: 2 Category: g
2002. Q: What piece of equipment is designed to protect the horseshoer's legs from unfinished driven nails & hoof cutting tools that may slip while in use?
- A: Horseshoeing apron
- Ref: AYHC 530-1 Level: 2 Category: g
2003. Q: What piece of equipment is used to drive horse shoe nails & to turn over or wring off nails after they have been driven to the proper height?
- A: Driving hammer
- Ref: AYHC 530-2 Level: 2 Category: g
2004. Q: What piece of equipment is sometimes called the shoeing hammer?
- A: Driving hammer
- Ref: AYHC 530-2 Level: 2 Category: g
2005. Q: How can pinchers or pull offs be easily distinguished from nippers at a glance?
- A: Pinchers have knobs on the ends of the handles
- Ref: AYHC 530-1 Level: 2 Category: g
2006. Q: What piece of equipment is used to remove shoes, nail stubs & improperly driven nails?
- A: Pull offs or pinchers
- Ref: AYHC 530-1 Level: 2 Category: g
2007. Q: What piece of equipment is used to determine the exact hoof angle & toe length so the corresponding pair of feet can be trimmed the same length & angle?
- A: Hoof gauge (divider or rule)
- Ref: AYHC 530-2 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

2008. Q: What is the average weight of a draft horse shoe?
A: About 16 ounces
Ref: AYHC 530-3 Level: 2 Category: g
2009. Q: What piece of equipment is used to remove the surplus growth of the wall?
A: Hoof nippers
Ref: AYHC 530-1 Level: 2 Category: g
2010. Q: What are 4 signs aging in a horse?
A: Drooping lower lip, sway back, deep hollows above eyes, graying hair, changes in teeth
Ref: AYHC 450-1 Level: 2 Category: g
2011. Q: What does the term, "response" refer to in horse training?
A: Acts or movements of the horse
Ref: TH2 660 Level: 2 Category: g
2012. Q: What is the term for when & how often a response is reinforced during the training process?
A: Schedule of reinforcement
Ref: TH2 668 Level: 2 Category: g
2013. Q: What piece of equipment is used to make a level bearing surface after the hoof has been trimmed & to dress a distorted or flaring foot?
A: Rasp
Ref: AYHC 530-2 Level: 2 Category: g
2014. Q: What type of behavior involves the taking of food or water into the digestive tract?
A: Ingestive behavior
Ref: TH2 673 Level: 2 Category: g
2015. Q: Name 3 problems that can result from wood chewing.
A: Mouth infections, colic, excessive tooth wear
Ref: TH2 183 Level: 2 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

2016. Q: What is the first thing that should be done for a horse suffering from heat exhaustion?
A: Spray them with cool water & move them to shade
Ref: AYHC 410-2 Level: 2 Category: g
2017. Q: What kind of shoe is used to support a horse with a navicular problem?
A: Bar shoe --pressure off of the horse's heel
Ref: EQUUS Level: 2000 Category: g
2018. Q: What does the capital E stand for in freeze branding?
A: Unregistered or grade horse
Ref: TH2 810 Level: 2000 Category: g
2019. Q: What is a pritchel used for?
A: To open nail holes in a horse shoe
Ref: TH2 99 Level: 2000 Category: g
2020. Q: What is another name for a machine-made horseshoe?
A: Keg shoe
Ref: EQUUS Level: 2000 Category: g
2021. Q: What is the 28 hour law?
A: Law in US that prohibits transporting livestock for a period longer than 28 consecutive hours without unloading, feeding, watering & resting for at least 5 hours before resuming transportation
Ref: LEWIS 407 Level: 2000 Category: g
2022. Q: Name 4 major ways to estimate a horse's age by the appearance of their teeth.
A: Occurrence of permanent teeth, disappearance of cups, shape of surface of permanent teeth & angle of teeth
Ref: AYHC 240-1 Level: 3 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

2023. Q: Name 4 forms of doing business as related to horse ownership & horse management.
A: Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Syndicate, S Corporation, Regular Corporation
Ref: AYHC 1306- Level: 3 Category: g
2024. Q: What is the normal range of the horse's heart rate, when it is running or swimming?
A: 210 - 240 beats per minute
Ref: th2 113 Level: 3 Category: g
2025. Q: Give 4 reasons why exercising a horse in a swimming pool is beneficial for the horse.
A: Increases wind, improves muscle tone, increases stamina, prevents concussion to limbs
Ref: TH2 784 Level: 3 Category: g
2026. Q: What type of balance of the hoof take into account the horse's conformation & its prime consideration that will provide for the need of most breeds?
A: Geometric or static
Ref: AYHC 510-1 Level: 3 Category: g
2027. Q: What type of balance of the hoof deals with the alteration of foot movement & involves corrective shoeing?
A: Functional or dynamic balance
Ref: AYHC 510-1 Level: 3 Category: g
2028. Q: The functional balance of the horse's hoof has 3 dimensions around the X, Y & Z axes. Horseman refer to these characteristics as what?
A: X=foot fall, Y=lateral swing, & Z=animation
Ref: AYHC 510-1 Level: 3 Category: g
2029. Q: Name 6 vices that are dangerous to horses.
A: Fighting, shying, cribbing, wood chewing, eating bedding, manure or dirt, bolting feed
Ref: TH2 183-1 Level: 3 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

2030. Q: What are 3 ways to prevent cocked ankles in foals?
A: Exercise, not overfed, trim feet to keep frog pressure
Ref: AYHC 38 Level: 3 Category: g
2031. Q: What is investigative behavior?
A: Behavior that involves the sensory inspection of the environment that involves one or all of the horse's senses
Ref: TH2 676 Level: 3 Category: g
2032. Q: What term is defined as equal weight distribution around the center of gravity of the horse's limb as it relates to horse shoeing?
A: Balance
Ref: AYHC 510-1 Level: 3 Category: g
2033. Q: Glycolysis breaks down glucose or glycogen into lactic acid & does not use oxygen, what type of exercise is this?
A: Anaerobic
Ref: AYHC 850-1 Level: 3 Category: g
2034. Q: Name 5 factors that would influence the purchase of a horse.
A: Cost, breed, daily/monthly expenses, registered/grade, color, horse's training, experience of horse, experience of rider, age of horse, sex, size, pre-purchase exam results, suitability for use
Ref: AYHC 210-1 Level: 3 Category: g
2035. Q: What type of behavior is exhibited by mutual mimicking?
A: Allelomimetic
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: g
2036. Q: What term describes the conditioned stimuli used in training horses?
A: Cues
Ref: th2 661 Level: 3 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

2037. Q: Name 7 general considerations when selecting a horse other than the purpose for which it will be used.

A: General appearance, temperament, training, breed or type, pedigree, age, sex, color, size, conformation, soundness, way of going

Ref: TH2 132 Level: 3 Category: g

2038. Q: Name 3 forces responsible for the horse's behavior.

A: Intelligence, training, experience, hereditary

Ref: th2 Level: 3 Category: g

2039. Q: What are 3 benefits that a horse receives from swimming?

A: Conditions & exercises horse, increases stamina, increases wind, prevents concussion/trauma to young horses in training, improves muscle tone

Ref: th2 784 Level: 3 Category: g

2040. Q: When is contingent reinforcement most effective?

A: When reinforcement is given immediately

Ref: AYHC 1240- Level: 3 Category: g

2041. Q: What is allelomimetic behavior?

A: Behavior that involves copying or mimicking other horses

Ref: TH2 676 Level: 3 Category: g

2042. Q: Name a type of specialized shoe commonly used on reining horses.

A: Sliding plates

Ref: AYHC 515-3 Level: 5 Category: g

2043. Q: Describe how to correctly pick up the left front hoof.

A: Run right hand down front leg starting at the shoulder, at the cannon bone-lean into horse with your shoulder, ask horse to pick up the hoof, cradle the front of the hoof in your hand

Ref: AYHCLM I206- Level: 5 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

2044. Q: What is the major detrimental effect of wood chewing?
A: Structural damage
Ref: FCH 373 Level: 5 Category: g
2045. Q: What is the term for a horse that is owned by a group of several people?
A: Syndicated
Ref: AYHC Level: 5 Category: g
2046. Q: Besides the trailer hitch, what should also be used to attach the trailer to the vehicle?
A: Safety chains
Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 5 Category: g
2047. Q: What does a skin pliability test determine?
A: Dehydration
Ref: AYHCLM B104- Level: 5 Category: g
2048. Q: What term describes when a horse consciously squeezes the handler against the wall of the stall with its body?
A: Crowding
Ref: TH2 183 Level: 5 Category: g
2049. Q: Name the area where a horse is most likely to develop a saddle sore.
A: On its withers
Ref: IVE 286 Level: 5 Category: g
2050. Q: What is epimeletic behavior?
A: Giving care & attention between a mare & foal
Ref: TH2 675 Level: 5 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

2051. Q: What piece of equipment is used to determine the location of a painful area in the foot of a lame horse?
A: Hoof tester
Ref: AYHC 530-3 Level: 5 Category: g
2052. Q: Approximately how long does dressage training can take to reach the highest levels?
A: Eight years or longer
Ref: AYHC 172-1 Level: 5 Category: g
2053. Q: What are 2 types of papers that are required to accompany a horse that is shipped interstate?
A: Health certificate, statement of ownership & negative Coggins test
Ref: AYHC 1150- Level: 5 Category: g
2054. Q: The checked pattern or trademark on a beveled head of the horse shoe nail should be facing where when nailed to the hoof?
A: Facing the center of the foot
Ref: AYHC 535-5 Level: 5 Category: g
2055. Q: What is the lowest level of certification in the American Riding Instructors Certification Program?
A: Instructor in Training
Ref: AYHC 180-1 Level: 5 Category: g
2056. Q: In what direction should a horse's hooves be picked out?
A: From heel to toe
Ref: AYHCLM b116- Level: 5 Category: g
2057. Q: How many mares are on an average PMU ranch?
A: 108
Ref: AYHC 175-2 Level: 5 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

2058. Q: Which organization was established to help promote safe, knowledgeable riding instruction by keeping member instructors well informed of matters pertaining to their profession?
- A: American Riding Instructors Association
- Ref: AYHC 180-1 Level: 5 Category: g
2059. Q: What sense is being used during the Flehmen response?
- A: Sense of smell (olfaction)
- Ref: TH2 121 Level: 5 Category: g
2060. Q: When a horse has its shoes reset, the new nail holes should be how much higher than the older nail holes?
- A: At least 3/8 of an inch
- Ref: AYHC 535-5 Level: 5 Category: g
2061. Q: Name 3 vices that are dangerous to man & 3 that are dangerous to the horse.
- A: Dangerous to man--biting, nipping, striking, rearing, kicking,charging & crowding Dangerous to the horse--cribbing, wood chewing, eating manure, dirt or bedding, bolting feed, fighting & shying
- Ref: TH2 183-1 Level: 6 Category: g
2062. Q: Name 3 reasons why horse shoes may be necessary.
- A: Protect horse's foot, provide traction, correct or influence the stance, correct or improve abnormal & pathological conditions
- Ref: AYHC 535-5 Level: 6 Category: g
2063. Q: Name 5 factors that influence the size of the horse shoe.
- A: Length of shoe heels, position of the heel nail hole, web or width of shoe, weight or thickness of the shoe, nail hole size, nail hole position
- Ref: AYHC 535-5 Level: 6 Category: g
2064. Q: Name 10 of the 12 specialties in the American Riding Instructor Certification Program.
- A: Hunt Seat, Stock Seat, Saddle Seat, Dressage, Combined Training, Side-saddle, Driving, Open Jumper, Recreational Riding, Mounted Patrol Training Officer, Distance Riding: Endurance & Competitive, & Vaulting
- Ref: AYHC 180-1 Level: 6 Category: g

Sr Horse Bowl

2065. Q: Give 3 reasons why to exercise horses in swimming pools that is beneficial to conditioning the horse.
A: Increase stamina, increase wind, prevent concussion trauma to legs & feet, improves muscle tone
Ref: TH2 784 Level: 6 Category: g
2066. Q: Name 3 forces responsible for the horse's behavior.
A: Intelligence, training, experience, hereditary
Ref: TH2 Level: 6 Category: g
2067. Q: Name 4 factors that influence the style of horse shoe selected.
A: Type of work, terrain that horse is worked on, integrity of horse's foot, size & weight of horse, variety of ground surface patterns available
Ref: AYHC 535-5 Level: 6 Category: g
2068. Q: Name 5 areas of the horse that are especially sensitive to touch.
A: Eyes, ears, nose, withers, ribs, legs, flanks
Ref: AYHC 1220- Level: 9 Category: g
2069. Q: Describe 4 ways to exercise a horse that is unable to be ridden.
A: Lounging, walking, swimming, turn out in pasture, put on mechanical walker
Ref: th2 289 Level: 9 Category: g
2070. Q: Which is more common pacing or trotting races in the Standardbred?
A: Pacing (8 out 10 are pacing races)
Ref: TH2 29 Level: 1 Category: h
2071. Q: What term describes one who rides horseback?
A: Equestrian
Ref: AYHC 110-5 Level: 1 Category: h

Sr Horse Bowl

2072. Q: What area of the horse's legs should be wrapped before traveling?
A: Wrap from coronary band to knees and hocks
Ref: AYHC 1150- Level: 1 Category: h
2073. Q: What is the usual distinction between a horse & a pony?
A: Ponies are less than 14 or 14.2 hands in height
Ref: TH2 16 Level: 1 Category: h
2074. Q: What is a group of animals that have certain distinguishable characteristics, such as function, conformation & color?
A: Breed
Ref: TH2 16 Level: 1 Category: h
2075. Q: What are the 3 categories that Thoroughbreds use to measure performance?
A: Earnings, Handicaps & time
Ref: TH2 570 Level: 10 Category: h
2076. Q: What type of branding was developed for the Thoroughbred race horse as a means of identification to prevent the running of 'ringers'?
A: Lip tatoos
Ref: TH2 809 Level: 2 Category: h
2077. Q: Name 2 breeds whose primary performance measure in speed.
A: Standardbred & thoroughbreds
Ref: TH2 31-21 Level: 2 Category: h
2078. Q: The single, double, half & triple diamonds, squaw & Arizona are all types of what?
A: Hitches used to secure a pack load
Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: h

Sr Horse Bowl

2079. Q: In harness racing, which is a 2-beat lateral gait?
A: Pace
Ref: TH2 29-31 Level: 2 Category: h
2080. Q: What are 2 basic types of mortality insurance for horses?
A: All Risks Mortality (also called ARM or Full Mortality) & Specified Peril (also called Named Peril, FLT(Fire, Lightning & Transportation)
Ref: AYHC 1340- Level: 2 Category: h
2081. Q: What does spread mean?
A: To stretch or pose
Ref: AYHC 47 Level: 2 Category: h
2082. Q: What is the term for a horse that is owned by several people?
A: Syndicated
Ref: AYHC Level: 2 Category: h
2083. Q: Nosebleeds occur often in what type of horses?
A: Race horses just after a race
Ref: IVE 460 Level: 2 Category: h
2084. Q: How long is 6 furlongs?
A: 3/4 of a mile
Ref: TH2 20 Level: 2 Category: h
2085. Q: Which type of horses would use the Weymouth bridle?
A: 3 & 5-gaited saddle horses
Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2 Category: h

Sr Horse Bowl

2086. Q: Which Quarter horse stallion is known for his cutting traits & passes these traits to his offspring?

A: Doc Bar

Ref: TH2 656 Level: 2 Category: h

2087. Q: What ages are the horses competing in the NRHA Derby & NRHA Superstakes?

A: 4 & 5 year olds

Ref: AYHC 162-1 Level: 2 Category: h

2088. Q: When judging reining events, one or more judges will score each horse between 0 & infinity with, what as an average score?

A: 70 points

Ref: AYHC 162-1 Level: 2 Category: h

2089. Q: In the NRHA, each horse competing automatically begins each event with how many points?

A: 70

Ref: AYHC 162-1 Level: 2 Category: h

2090. Q: Maryland Governor, Samuel Ogle was credited with introducing what to North America?

A: Organized Thoroughbred racing

Ref: AYHC 157-1 Level: 2 Category: h

2091. Q: What type of horse is trained to separate a cow or calf from the herd & prevent it from returning to the herd?

A: Cutting horse

Ref: th2 75 Level: 2 Category: h

2092. Q: What is unique about Hackneys that fascinate the spectators & exhibitors & is the reason for its dominance of the show ring for harness ponies?

A: Extreme action of the front legs & matching high hock action

Ref: TH2 64 Level: 2 Category: h

Sr Horse Bowl

2093. Q: What term derives from the English custom of docking the tail to a 6-inch length for carriage style?
A: Cob tail
Ref: TH2 63-64 Level: 2 Category: h
2094. Q: Who was the first American Paint Horse Association champion?
A: Yellow Mount
Ref: TH2 47 Level: 2 Category: h
2095. Q: Which event is described as the judged event designed to show the athletic ability of a ranch type horse in the confines of the show arena?
A: Reining
Ref: AYHC 162-1 Level: 2 Category: h
2096. Q: What is the measurement of performance in Standardbreds?
A: Speed
Ref: TH2 31 Level: 2 Category: h
2097. Q: The best description of the size of a horse is a combination of what 2 factors?
A: Height & weight
Ref: TH2 140 Level: 2 Category: h
2098. Q: Name the famous gray Standardbred who held the trotting record in 1938 that stood for 31 years.
A: Greyhound
Ref: TH2 30 Level: 2 Category: h
2099. Q: Which famous Saddlebred was a six time winner of the \$10,000 five-gaited championship at the Kentucky State Fair?
A: Wing Commander
Ref: TH2 39 Level: 2 Category: h

Sr Horse Bowl

2100. Q: What is a time trial in harness racing?
A: Race against the clock instead of against other horses
Ref: TH2 29 Level: 2 Category: h
2101. Q: What are the 2 largest Thoroughbred sale organizations in the US?
A: Keeneland, Fasig-Tipton
Ref: AYHC 1320- Level: 2 Category: h
2102. Q: Why is it important for a rider to stay deep in the saddle & sit up straight?
A: Horse responds readily to shifts in the rider's weigh. Exaggerated weight shifts can throw the horse off balance & confuses it
Ref: AYHC 1220- Level: 2 Category: h
2103. Q: According to the American Horse Council, horse shows generate how much money per year?
A: \$223 million
Ref: AYHC 120-1 Level: 2 Category: h
2104. Q: Secretariat won the Triple Crown in what year?
A: 1973
Ref: TH2 24 Level: 2 Category: h
2105. Q: Name 3 benefits of therapeutic riding on an individual with a disability.
A: Improved muscle tone, posture, coordination, motor coordination, motor development, emotional & psychological well being
Ref: AYHC 176-1 Level: 2 Category: h
2106. Q: Who was the first horse to win the title of "Champion" for the American Paint Horse Association?
A: Yellow Mount
Ref: TH2 47 Level: 2 Category: h

Sr Horse Bowl

2107. Q: What is the best measurement of growth in a horse?
A: Weight
Ref: TH2 140 Level: 2 Category: h
2108. Q: In racing terms, what is a ringer?
A: A look-alike horse that runs in place of the real race horse
Ref: TH2 809 Level: 2 Category: h
2109. Q: Why would you carry Vicks Vaporub in your horse trailer?
A: To apply to horse's nostrils to prevent him from smelling another horse & from fighting in the trailer
Ref: th2 816 Level: 2 Category: h
2110. Q: What are the 5 different walks that may be used in dressage testing?
A: Working walk, collected walk, medium walk, extended walk & free walk
Ref: TH2 172 Level: 2 Category: h
2111. Q: What organization has responsibility for maintenance of the American Stud Book?
A: American Jockey Club
Ref: AYHC 157-1 Level: 2000 Category: h
2112. Q: In a halter class, what is a judge looking for?
A: Horse that is most typical of its breed
Ref: AYHC 220-2 Level: 2000 Category: h
2113. Q: How many furlongs are in a one & one half race?
A: 12 furlong
Ref: TH2 139 Level: 2000 Category: h
2114. Q: For an entry in a get of sire class, how many horses are shown together?
A: Three
Ref: TH2 145 Level: 2000 Category: h

Sr Horse Bowl

2115. Q: What equine sport was socially unacceptable in colonial New England because it was too closely associated with the landed gentry in England?
A: Horse racing
Ref: TH2 9 Level: 2000 Category: h
2116. Q: What is the difference between a loose rein & a long rein in dressage tests?
A: Loose rein - reins are slack, Long rein - reins are stretched to their utmost
Ref: TH2 174 Level: 3 Category: h
2117. Q: Name 5 pieces of information listed on the registration papers.
A: Current owner, white markings, scars, brands, initial owner & breeder, previous owners, 3 - 5 generations of ancestry, tattoos, registration number, sex, name of horse
Ref: AYHC 210-3 Level: 3 Category: h
2118. Q: When traveling long distances, how often should a horse be offered water?
A: Every 3 - 4 hours
Ref: AYHCLM A301- Level: 5 Category: h
2119. Q: What type of branding was developed for the thoroughbred race horses as a means of identification to prevent the running of ringers?
A: Lip tatoos
Ref: TH2 809 Level: 5 Category: h
2120. Q: How do time trials differ from dash races?
A: Time trials are races against the clock instead of other horses
Ref: TH2 29 Level: 5 Category: h
2121. Q: How many approved reining patterns are recognized by the NRHA?
A: Nine
Ref: AYHC 162-1 Level: 5 Category: h

Sr Horse Bowl

2122. Q: Dressage tests are a series of how many movements combined into a single, predetermined pattern?
A: 12 - 30 movements
Ref: AYHC 172-1 Level: 5 Category: h
2123. Q: What does the letters TT in front of a record time indicate?
A: Record was a time trial & not a dash race against other horses
Ref: TH2 29 Level: 5 Category: h
2124. Q: Which Standardbred was considered by many to be the greatest harness horse of all times & held the pacing record for 35 years?
A: Dan Patch
Ref: TH2 30 Level: 5 Category: h
2125. Q: At horse shows, Hackney ponies are divided into what 2 types of classes?
A: Cob tail & long tail classes
Ref: TH2 63 Level: 5 Category: h
2126. Q: Which organization was created by Claude Mullins in 1947 to encourage youth to stay in school & promote the highest type of conduct & sportsmanship?
A: National High School Rodeo Association, Inc
Ref: AYHC 171-2 Level: 5 Category: h
2127. Q: What is the pair of horses in a six horse hitch located directly in front of the cart?
A: Wheelers
Ref: ENS 428 Level: 5 Category: h
2128. Q: What term describes the use of painful methods & devices to enhance the horse's gait in the show ring?
A: Soring
Ref: AYHC 316 Level: 5 Category: h

Sr Horse Bowl

2129. Q: Name the special requirement of the Peruvian Paso Championship shows to ensure that a completely natural gait & action is exhibited.
- A: All horses must be shown barefoot
- Ref: AYHC 179-1 Level: 5 Category: h
2130. Q: Describe freestyle reining.
- A: Reining maneuvers set to music in a format designed by each competitor
- Ref: AYHC 162-2 Level: 5 Category: h
2131. Q: Name 4 forms of doing business as related to horse ownership & horse management.
- A: Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Syndicate, S Corporation, Regular Corporation
- Ref: AYHC 1360- Level: 6 Category: h
2132. Q: Name 4 National events that are sponsored by the AQHA.
- A: National high school rodeo, 4-H awards program, inter-collegiate rodeo, Nat. cutting horse, FFA events, Professional Rodeo Cowboys Assoc, competitive trail riding, US dressage federation, Eastern Nat. 4-H Horse Round-Up
- Ref: AYHC 253-2 Level: 6 Category: h
2133. Q: Name 8 of the 12 approved classes in NRHA competition.
- A: Open, Limited Open, Non-Pro, Intermediate Non-Pro, Limited Non-Pro, Rookie, Snaffle Bit, Novice Horse Open, Novice Horse Non-Pro, Youth 14 - 18. Youth 13 & under, Freestyle
- Ref: AYHC 162-1 Level: 6 Category: h
2134. Q: Name 3 types of hitches that the Hackney is shown in harness classes.
- A: Single, pairs, tandem
- Ref: AYHC 170-2 Level: 6 Category: h
2135. Q: Name 5 of the 7 most important natural environmental factors to consider for the location of a horse farm.
- A: Topography, drainage, prevailing winds, solar radiation, precipitation, vegetation, soil characteristics
- Ref: AYHC 310-1 Level: 6 Category: h

Sr Horse Bowl

2136. Q: Name 6 different equine events or uses.
A: Pleasure, flat racing, harness racing, dressage, combined training (Eventing), rodeo, polo, reining, team penning, shows, draft work, fox hunting, field trials, steeple chase, combined driving, jousting, endurance, cutting, gymkhana, pulling contests, jump
Ref: TH2 10 Level: 6 Category: h
2137. Q: Name the 6 maneuvers required in each approved reining horse pattern.
A: Small slow circles, large fast circles, flying lead changes, roll backs over the hocks, 360 degree spins done in place, sliding stops
Ref: AYHC 162-1 Level: 6 Category: h
2138. Q: What is acute abdominal pain characterized by restlessness?
A: Colic
Ref: TH2 625 Level: 1 Category: I
2139. Q: What is the term for a defect in form or function that interferes with the usefulness of the horse?
A: Unsoundness
Ref: TH2 12 Level: 1 Category: I
2140. Q: What does the Coggins test determine?
A: If the horse is a carrier of equine infectious anemia (swamp fever)
Ref: TH2 601 Level: 1 Category: I
2141. Q: Stringhalt is most easily detected by what simple test?
A: Backing or sharply turning the horse
Ref: TH2 164 Level: 1 Category: I
2142. Q: What condition is a general term used to describe a variety of digestive disorders?
A: Colic
Ref: TH2 168 Level: 1 Category: I

Sr Horse Bowl

2143. Q: What is the general term that indicates abdominal pain in horses?
A: Colic
Ref: TH2 605 Level: 1 Category: I
2144. Q: What is the most noticeable symptom of strangles?
A: Swelling of the lymph nodes
Ref: TH2 596 Level: 1 Category: I
2145. Q: What term means to give an animal (usually by injection) protection or immunity from a specific disease?
A: Vaccinate
Ref: AYHC 110-5 Level: 1 Category: I
2146. Q: What is more critical: heat exhaustion or heat stroke?
A: Heat stroke
Ref: AYHC 410-1 Level: 1 Category: I
2147. Q: What condition is caused by an anaerobic organism that causes necrosis of the tissue of the frog & a foul, blackish discharge?
A: Thrush
Ref: TH2 167 Level: 1 Category: I
2148. Q: What is colic?
A: General term indicating abdominal pain
Ref: TH2 605 Level: 1 Category: I
2149. Q: What is the general term indicating abdominal pain?
A: Colic
Ref: TH2 565 Level: 1 Category: I

Sr Horse Bowl

2150. Q: Heaves are caused by the inability to do what during the respiratory process?
A: Exhale or move air out of lungs
Ref: TH2 607 Level: 1 Category: I
2151. Q: What is another term for founder?
A: Laminitis
Ref: IVE 59 Level: 1 Category: I
2152. Q: What do the letters, EVR stand for?
A: Equine viral rhinopneumonitis
Ref: TH2 598 Level: 1 Category: I
2153. Q: What is another name for lockjaw?
A: Tetanus
Ref: TH2 601 Level: 1 Category: I
2154. Q: What term refers to defects in form or function that interfere with the usefulness of the horse?
A: Unsoundness
Ref: TH2 156 Level: 1 Category: I
2155. Q: What is the most common medical emergency in horses?
A: Colic
Ref: AYHC 435-3 Level: 1 Category: I
2156. Q: What part of the horse becomes inflamed when founder attacks?
A: Laminae
Ref: TH2 166 Level: 1 Category: I
2157. Q: What is an acquired physical defect that does not interfere with the usefulness of the horse but may diminish its value?
A: Blemish
Ref: TH2 157 Level: 1 Category: I

Sr Horse Bowl

2158. Q: Prolapse of the third eyelid is a characteristic of what equine disease?
A: Tetanus
Ref: TH2 601 Level: 1 Category: I
2159. Q: Name the condition that is the most common cause of acute pain in the horse's abdomen.
A: Colic
Ref: th2 14 Level: 1 Category: I
2160. Q: What is a split in the quarter area of the hoof wall?
A: Quarter crack
Ref: TH2 157 Level: 1 Category: I
2161. Q: What term is not a disease in itself but is clinical signs & symptoms of abdominal pain?
A: Colic
Ref: AYHC 635-1 Level: 1 Category: I
2162. Q: Name 4 of the internal parts of the horse that are affected & damaged by the EIA virus.
A: Kidneys, liver, spleen, lymph nodes, bone marrow, brain
Ref: AYHC 630-1 Level: 10 Category: I
2163. Q: Describe 6 of symptoms of a horse in shock.
A: apathy, prostration, rapid breathing, cool skin, low/falling blood pressure, subnormal temperature, sweating, rapid-shallow pulse, pale or blue mucous membranes
Ref: IVE 1 Level: 10 Category: I
2164. Q: In reference to wound care, name 4 purposes of a bandage.
A: Immobilize wound to aid healing, keep wound clean, protect from infection, keep medicine on/in wound, protect from further trauma, reduces swelling, controls hemorrhage
Ref: AYHCLM B109- Level: 15 Category: I

Sr Horse Bowl

2165. Q: What is the more common term for borreliosis?
A: Lyme disease
Ref: AYHC 655-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2166. Q: What virus causes rhinopneumonitis?
A: Herpes
Ref: TH2 598 Level: 2 Category: I
2167. Q: What type of colic is a blockage of the intestinal tract with normal ingesta or with foreign material?
A: Impaction colic
Ref: AYHC 435-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2168. Q: Where do most snakebites occur on horses & why?
A: On their heads because they are so curious
Ref: IVE 633 Level: 2 Category: I
2169. Q: What is the visual symptom of exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage?
A: Epistaxis
Ref: TH2 465 Level: 2 Category: I
2170. Q: What is a lower respiratory infection located in the bronchi?
A: Bronchitis
Ref: TH2 110 Level: 2 Category: I
2171. Q: Which teeth are most commonly infected?
A: Premolars & first molars
Ref: AYHC 405-3 Level: 2 Category: I
2172. Q: Name the organ in the horse's body that is affected by heaves.
A: Lungs
Ref: AYHC 810-3 Level: 2 Category: I

Sr Horse Bowl

2173. Q: What genetic disease results from a failure to produce blood clotting factor causing bleeding into joints & the development of hematomas?

A: Hemophilia A

Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: I

2174. Q: What is pathogenicity?

A: Proportion of animals exposed to a virus that will develop the disease

Ref: AYHC 625-3 Level: 2 Category: I

2175. Q: What is a chronic, purulent, deep-seated inflammatory swelling of the lateral cartilages?

A: Quittor

Ref: TH2 167 Level: 2 Category: I

2176. Q: What type of colic is caused by a loop intestine becoming entrapped within a normal or abnormal structure within the abdominal cavity?

A: Incarceration colic

Ref: AYHC 435-1 Level: 2 Category: I

2177. Q: Which genetic disease results from a failure to form certain types of nerves in the intestinal tract causing foals to die of colic within several days after birth?

A: Lethal white foal syndrome

Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: I

2178. Q: What type of Equine Encephalomyelitis has the lowest mortality rate?

A: Western

Ref: AYHC 625-3 Level: 2 Category: I

2179. Q: What is grating movement such as would occur in broken bones?

A: Crepitation

Ref: TH2 610 Level: 2 Category: I

Sr Horse Bowl

2180. Q: Which viral respiratory disease in horses can also cause abortion?
A: Equine viral rhinopneumonitis
Ref: TH2 598 Level: 2 Category: I
2181. Q: What term describes accumulation of fluid within compartments of the brain, resulting in crushing of normal brain tissue?
A: Hydrocephalus
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: I
2182. Q: What are the 2 types of equid herpes virus associated with rhinopneumonitis?
A: Equid herpes virus 1 & 4
Ref: AYHC 610-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2183. Q: What term describes openings in the body wall at the navel that does not close normally, resulting in the presence of a sack into which intestines may fall?
A: Umbilical hernia
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: I
2184. Q: In bleeders, where does the blood originate?
A: Lungs
Ref: TH2 111 Level: 2 Category: I
2185. Q: What is the scientific name for overheating?
A: Hyperthermia
Ref: AYHC 410-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2186. Q: What piece of equipment is used in preventing capped elbow?
A: Doughnut
Ref: IVE 189 Level: 2 Category: I

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2187. Q: What are 2 abnormalities of the jawbone?
A: Parrot mouth (overshot jaw) & Monkey mouth (undershot jaw)
Ref: TH2 93 Level: 2 Category: I
2188. Q: What is the normal capillary refill time?
A: 2 seconds or less
Ref: AYHC 425-2 Level: 2 Category: I
2189. Q: What type of colic is similar to simple indigestion in people?
A: Spasmodic colic
Ref: AYHC 435-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2190. Q: What is the most common cause of abdominal pain?
A: Parasite obstruction
Ref: IVE 513 Level: 2 Category: I
2191. Q: During what time of year do most cases of Potomac Horse Fever occur?
A: Summer (July, August & early Sept)
Ref: AYHC 445 Level: 2 Category: I
2192. Q: What is the most common example of incarceration colic?
A: Strangulating hernia
Ref: AYHC 435-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2193. Q: Name 2 causes of a shoe boil.
A: Injury from heel calk & injury from contact with the floor
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: I
2194. Q: What is usually the mildest & most common type of colic?
A: Spasmodic colic (Although it can be severe)
Ref: AYHC 435-1 Level: 2 Category: I

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2195. Q: What term describes an inflammation of bone?
A: Osteitis
Ref: IVE 697 Level: 2 Category: I
2196. Q: What is the cause of the most complicated & life threatening form of colic?
A: Ingestion of excessive grains which distends the stomach
Ref: AYHC 435-2 Level: 2 Category: I
2197. Q: What is a degenerative condition of the frog?
A: Thrush
Ref: TH2 602 Level: 2 Category: I
2198. Q: What term describes cloudiness of the lens of the eye resulting in blindness?
A: Cataracts
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: I
2199. Q: What condition is a dysfunction or partial paralysis of the larynx such that it does not open completely when the horse inspires?
A: Laryngeal hemiplegia (roaring)
Ref: AYHC 895-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2200. Q: What is the most common term for metastatic abscessation, which occurs in the lungs, mesentery, liver, spleen & kidneys & is a complication of strangles?
A: Bastard strangles
Ref: AYHC 615-2 Level: 2 Category: I
2201. Q: What disease is caused by a virus closely related to the human immunodeficiency virus & is characterized by fever, anemia, jaundice, depression, edema & chronic weight loss?
A: EIA (equine infectious anemia)
Ref: AYHC 630-1 Level: 2 Category: I

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2202. Q: What is another name for lyme disease in horses?
A: Borreliosis
Ref: AYHC 655-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2203. Q: What is a condition that affects some of the offspring produced by mating 2 overo paint horses?
A: Lethal white foal syndrome
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: I
2204. Q: Why shouldn't a colicky horse that is having trouble urinating, be given a diuretic?
A: Could cause dehydration
Ref: AYHC 635-4 Level: 2 Category: I
2205. Q: Heaves develop gradually & the clinical signs are most commonly seen in horses of what ages?
A: 5 years & older
Ref: TH2 697 Level: 2 Category: I
2206. Q: What is the only breed to have CID (combined immunodeficiency)?
A: Arabians
Ref: AYHC 508 Level: 2 Category: I
2207. Q: What term is used to grade the severity of lameness in horses?
A: Obel grade
Ref: AYHC 640-2 Level: 2 Category: I
2208. Q: What is another name for hives?
A: Urticaria
Ref: IVE 389 Level: 2 Category: I

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2209. Q: A pounding digital pulse, warm feet, 'camped in front' stance & an abnormal gait are all signs of what problem?

A: Founder (Laminitis)

Ref: AYHC 640-1 Level: 2 Category: I

2210. Q: What are the 2 distinct types of equine influenza A viruses?

A: A Equine 1 & A Equine 2

Ref: AYHC 605-1 Level: 2 Category: I

2211. Q: What term describes a disturbance in the circulation & bond of sensitive laminae to the hoof & is usually caused by gastrointestinal disturbances?

A: Laminitis (founder)

Ref: AYHC 640-1 Level: 2 Category: I

2212. Q: What is a protrusion of a piece of the intestine into the scrotum?

A: Scrotal hernia

Ref: IVE 613 Level: 2 Category: I

2213. Q: What are radiographs?

A: X-rays

Ref: AYHC 540-3 Level: 2 Category: I

2214. Q: What is inflammation of structures of a joint?

A: Arthritis

Ref: IVE 257 Level: 2 Category: I

2215. Q: When you are taking the vital signs of a horse, what does TRP refer to?

A: Temperature, pulse & respiration

Ref: AYHC 425-1 Level: 2 Category: I

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2216. Q: What is dourine?
A: Venereal disease of the horse
Ref: IVE 615 Level: 2 Category: I
2217. Q: What is an acute & progressive failure of the peripheral circulation to the outer limbs of the body?
A: Shock
Ref: IVE 1 Level: 2 Category: I
2218. Q: What is a dynamic process in which the body responds to a sublethal injury by trying to destroy, dilute, or wall off an irritation agent?
A: Inflammation
Ref: IVE 3 Level: 2 Category: I
2219. Q: What are the white spots called that occur in the inner surface of the external ear?
A: Aural placques
Ref: IVE 380 Level: 2 Category: I
2220. Q: In what breed is Equine Night Blindness most predominant?
A: Appaloosa
Ref: TH2 521 Level: 2 Category: I
2221. Q: What is the disease of Quarter horses that is characterized by intermittent attacks of muscle weakness, disorientation, tremors or convulsions?
A: HYPP
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: I
2222. Q: A skin pinch test & capillary refill time of 10 seconds each is an indication of what problem?
A: Dehydration
Ref: AYHC 950-6 Level: 2 Category: I

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2223. Q: What happens when the lacrimal duct is plugged?
A: Tears from the horse's eye pour out onto the face
Ref: TH2 129 Level: 2 Category: I
2224. Q: What condition can be alleviated by resting the animal, providing fresh air & elimination dust?
A: Heaves (COPD)
Ref: TH2 607 Level: 2 Category: I
2225. Q: What breed is usually affected by Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis?
A: Quarter horse
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: I
2226. Q: What term describes a disease of a muscle?
A: Myopathy
Ref: IVE 304 Level: 2 Category: I
2227. Q: Which one of the 2 bones of the forearm is the most likely to break?
A: Ulna
Ref: IVE 177 Level: 2 Category: I
2228. Q: What is the test used to detect equine infectious anemia?
A: Coggins test
Ref: TH2 601 Level: 2 Category: I
2229. Q: What is unusually high levels of fat in the blood?
A: Hyperlipemia
Ref: TH2 306 Level: 2 Category: I
2230. Q: What are the 2 types of laminitis?
A: Acute & chronic
Ref: AYHC 540-4 Level: 2 Category: I

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2231. Q: Which condition is similar to a severe blood blister under a human fingernail?
A: Founder (Laminitis)
Ref: AYHC 540-4 Level: 2 Category: I
2232. Q: What deformity is an accumulation of fluids in the brain resulting in the crushing of the brain tissue?
A: Hydrocephalus
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: I
2233. Q: What genetic disorder is a cloudiness of the lens of the eye, resulting in blindness?
A: Cataracts
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: I
2234. Q: Name the most severe & the least severe diseases affecting the hoof.
A: Least severe=thrush, most severe=laminitis
Ref: AYHC 540-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2235. Q: Where on the body do papillomas usually occur?
A: On the nose & lips
Ref: IVE 401 Level: 2 Category: I
2236. Q: What is an infectious disease of the nervous system caused by the toxin, clostridium tetani?
A: Tetanus
Ref: IVE 564 Level: 2 Category: I
2237. Q: What is another name for blind staggers?
A: Selenium poisoning
Ref: IVE 534 Level: 2 Category: I
2238. Q: What is a pus pocket or an infection of the sensitive structures of the foot?
A: Abscess
Ref: AYHC 540-2 Level: 2 Category: I

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2239. Q: What is a specific type of sole bruise in the heel area of the foot?
A: Corns
Ref: AYHC 540-2 Level: 2 Category: I
2240. Q: What does EVA stand for?
A: Equine Viral Arteritis
Ref: AYHC 620-3 Level: 2 Category: I
2241. Q: What causes a dropped sole?
A: Downward rotation of the coffin bone
Ref: TH2 166 Level: 2 Category: I
2242. Q: What does DOD stand for?
A: Developmental Orthopedic Disease
Ref: AYHC 520-3 Level: 2 Category: I
2243. Q: What is a destruction of the frog by anaerobic bacteria & Usually has a foul smell & black discharge?
A: Thrush
Ref: AYHC 540-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2244. Q: Incised wounds, laceration, tears, punctures, penetrating wounds & abrasions can all be classified as what?
A: Open wounds
Ref: AYHC 440-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2245. Q: What are the 2 types of poultices & describe when to use them?
A: Hot poultice-either to increase blood supply, draw out an infection, or encourage an abscess to open, Cold poultice - decrease inflammation
Ref: AYHC 440-6 Level: 2 Category: I

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2246. Q: What does the bacteria, Streptococcus Equi cause?
A: Strangles (distemper)
Ref: AYHC 445-6 Level: 2 Category: I
2247. Q: What problem is compared to nail or bone bruises in humans?
A: Sole bruises
Ref: AYHC 540-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2248. Q: What disease is often compared to athlete's foot in humans?
A: Thrush
Ref: AYHC 540-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2249. Q: What is another name for a tumor?
A: Neoplasm
Ref: IVE 25 Level: 2 Category: I
2250. Q: Melanomas are most common in horses of what color?
A: Gray, by age 15 almost all gray horses have a melanoma
Ref: TH2 514 Level: 2 Category: I
2251. Q: A skin pliability test is used to check for what?
A: Dehydration
Ref: AYHC 425-2 Level: 2 Category: I
2252. Q: What is another name for ringworm?
A: Girth itch
Ref: IVE 408 Level: 2 Category: I
2253. Q: What is another name for heaves?
A: Chronic alveolar emphysema
Ref: IVE 426 Level: 2 Category: I

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2254. Q: What term describes a failure to produce blood clotting factor, bleeding into joints & the development of hematomas?

A: Hemophilia A

Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: I

2255. Q: What term describes the defect in movement of sodium & potassium in & out of muscle, causing the animal to have intermittent attacks of muscle weakness, tremors & collapse?

A: HYPP

Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: I

2256. Q: How long can a horse be infected with EIA or swamp fever?

A: Rest of its life

Ref: AYHC 630-1 Level: 2 Category: I

2257. Q: Name the horse disease that can be detected in seemingly healthy horses by giving them a Coggins test.

A: Equine Infectious Anemia

Ref: AYHC 630-1 Level: 2 Category: I

2258. Q: What is the laboratory blood test for the presence of antibodies against the Equine Infectious Anemia virus?

A: Coggins test

Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: I

2259. Q: HYPP is a genetic disease of the Quarter horse in which there is a defect prohibiting what 2 things from moving in & out of the muscles correctly?

A: Sodium & potassium

Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 2 Category: I

2260. Q: Which disorder is considered to be a wound disease?

A: Tetanus

Ref: AYHC 645-1 Level: 2 Category: I

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2261. Q: What term describes a preventative injection of bacteria or viruses, that have been modified or inactivated, to protect the horse against certain diseases?

A: Vaccination

Ref: AYHC 445-1 Level: 2 Category: I

2262. Q: What is the condition where the frog is narrow & shrunken & the heels of the foot are pulled together?

A: Contracted heels

Ref: TH2 167 Level: 2 Category: I

2263. Q: Give 2 examples of why you would use a hot poultice.

A: To increase blood supply to an injured area, to draw out infection from an abscess or puncture wound

Ref: AYHC 440-6 Level: 2 Category: I

2264. Q: In which condition does cerebrospinal fluid accumulate, causing the foal's head to enlarge before birth?

A: Hydrocephalus

Ref: TH2 517 Level: 2 Category: I

2265. Q: Name the most common lameness in horses.

A: Laminitis (founder)

Ref: TH2 751 Level: 2 Category: I

2266. Q: Name the disease caused by streptococcus equi.

A: Strangles (distemper)

Ref: TH2 596 Level: 2 Category: I

2267. Q: Name the genetic disease of foals caused by a deficiency of B & T lymphocytes.

A: Combined Immunodeficiency Syndrome

Ref: TH2 508 Level: 2 Category: I

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2268. Q: Where is the inflammation when a horse has pleurisy?
A: In the membranes surrounding the lungs
Ref: TH2 111 Level: 2 Category: I
2269. Q: What is the term for the examination performed on sale horses by the buyer's veterinarian prior to the sales final approval?
A: Pre-purchase exam
Ref: TH2 811 Level: 2 Category: I
2270. Q: Describe a thoroughpin.
A: Soft, fluid filled enlargement in the hollow on the outside of the hock. It can be pushed freely from the outside to the inside
Ref: TH2 165 Level: 2 Category: I
2271. Q: The salivary glands can become the site for an acute contagious bacteria infections called what?
A: Strangles (distemper)
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: I
2272. Q: What is a enlarged dorsal swelling of the tarsocrural joint capsule?
A: Bog spavin
Ref: HA 32 Level: 2 Category: I
2273. Q: What is a swelling of the subcutaneous bursa over the calcaneal tuber caused by repeated blows such as those from kicks against a trailer tailgate?
A: Capped hock
Ref: HA 32 Level: 2 Category: I
2274. Q: What causes Potomac Horse Fever?
A: Rickettsia Ehrlichia
Ref: TH2 602 Level: 2 Category: I

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2275. Q: Name 2 of the most common problems concerning a newborn foal's bowel movements.

A: Constipation & diarrhea

Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: I

2276. Q: Horses that are shown or mixed with other horses during the year, should be given at least what 5 vaccinations?

A: Eastern & Western encephalomyelitis, tetanus, influenza, rhinopneumonitis, Potomac Horse fever

Ref: AYHC 1150- Level: 2 Category: I

2277. Q: Septicemia in the foal is often caused by bacteria entering the blood stream. What is the common route of the infection?

A: Umbilical cord

Ref: TH2 595 Level: 2 Category: I

2278. Q: What is enteritis?

A: Inflammation of the intestines

Ref: TH2 557 Level: 2 Category: I

2279. Q: If a veterinarian said that your horse has scratches, what area would be affected?

A: Fetlock &/or heel area

Ref: TH2 601 Level: 2 Category: I

2280. Q: Tetanus is caused by what bacteria?

A: Clostridium tetani

Ref: TH2 601 Level: 2 Category: I

2281. Q: Equine encephalomyelitis is mainly transmitted by what insect?

A: Mosquito

Ref: TH2 599 Level: 2 Category: I

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2282. Q: Strangles usually affects a horse between what ages?
A: 1 - 5 years
Ref: TH2 596 Level: 2 Category: I
2283. Q: What is a venereal disease that is characterized by pus or fluid coming from the uterus?
A: Contagious Equine Metritis
Ref: TH2 598 Level: 2 Category: I
2284. Q: What is the excessive breathing noise during exercise caused by upper airway obstruction?
A: Roaring
Ref: AYHC 810-3 Level: 2 Category: I
2285. Q: What is the most common vector for transmission of equine encephalomyelitis?
A: Mosquitoes
Ref: AYHC 625-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2286. Q: What problem would be suspected if your horse's back cannon area was sore to the touch, hot, swelling & had a tendency to flex the knee in order to raise the heel & relieve pressure?
A: Bowed tendon
Ref: TH2 160 Level: 2 Category: I
2287. Q: What is the term used when EVR (equine viral rhinopneumonitis) causes a high percentage of mares on one farm to abort?
A: Abortion storm
Ref: TH2 598 Level: 2 Category: I
2288. Q: Name the bacterial disease that may cause abscessed lymph nodes under the lower jaw & in the throatlatch region.
A: Strangles (distemper)
Ref: AYHC 615-1 Level: 2 Category: I

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2289. Q: What is the destruction of the frog by anaerobic bacteria called?
A: Thrush
Ref: AYHC 540-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2290. Q: Selenium deficiency can cause muscles to become very pale in young foals, this disease is called what?
A: White muscle disease (muscular dystrophy)
Ref: TH2 234 Level: 2 Category: I
2291. Q: Which type of colic is considered to be the mildest & most common?
A: Spasmodic
Ref: AYHC 435-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2292. Q: What is another term for grease heel?
A: Scratches
Ref: TH2 228 Level: 2 Category: I
2293. Q: Where would you find osselets?
A: Fetlock joint
Ref: TH2 161 Level: 2 Category: I
2294. Q: What is bradycardia?
A: Slower than normal heart beat
Ref: TH2 556 Level: 2 Category: I
2295. Q: What is an acute upper respiratory tract infection caused by a specific herpes virus that may cause abortions & all ages of horses are susceptible?
A: Equine Viral Arteritis
Ref: TH2 598 Level: 2 Category: I

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2296. Q: How do horses get rabies?

A: Bitten by infected rabid wildlife

Ref: AYHC 445 Level: 2 Category: I

2297. Q: What is an inflammation of the distal intertarsal, tarsometatarsal & sometimes the proximal intertarsal joints & the surrounding bone, resulting in excess bone formation?

A: Bone spavin

Ref: HA 32 Level: 2 Category: I

2298. Q: Classifications of ringbone depend on the location of the new bone growth. What are the 2 classifications?

A: Low or high

Ref: TH2 160 Level: 2 Category: I

2299. Q: Any injury to the navicular bone of the front foot is called what?

A: Navicular disease

Ref: TH2 162 Level: 2 Category: I

2300. Q: What is an incomplete development of an organ so that it fails to reach adult size?

A: Hypoplasia

Ref: Equus 11-99 Level: 2 Category: I

2301. Q: What condition is characterized by sudden, brief attacks of sleep?

A: Narcolepsy

Ref: Equus 11-99 Level: 2 Category: I

2302. Q: What is a bone enlargement or destruction on the inner surface of the hock?

A: Bone spavin

Ref: Equus 11-99 Level: 2 Category: I

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2303. Q: What disorder results from an infection by *Sarcocystis neurona* or *Neospora hughesi* protozoa that causes inflammation of the brain & spinal cord & can be traced to the opossum?

A: Equine protozoal myeloencephalitis (EPM)

Ref: Equus 11-99 Level: 2 Category: I

2304. Q: What does the initials, N S A I D stand for?

A: Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug

Ref: Equus 12-99 Level: 2 Category: I

2305. Q: When referring to the process of a disease, what does 'acute' mean?

A: Symptoms appear quite suddenly

Ref: th2 297 Level: 2 Category: I

2306. Q: What is the trade-name for flunixin meglumine?

A: Banamine

Ref: Equus 12-99 Level: 2 Category: I

2307. Q: A horse with chronic founder may not show pain, but how will it move?

A: In a heel to toe step

Ref: th2 297 Level: 2 Category: I

2308. Q: If your horse gets cut on a sharp metal object, what type of wound would this most likely be?

A: Incision

Ref: th2 608 Level: 2 Category: I

2309. Q: Name the breed that is most affected by CIDS.

A: Arabian

Ref: th2 508 Level: 2 Category: I

2310. Q: What is an inflammation of the epiphyseal cartilage plate of the long bones?

A: Epiphysitis

Ref: TH2 163 Level: 2 Category: I

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2311. Q: What is an atrophy of the muscles in the shoulder due to paralysis of the supracapular nerve?

A: Sweeney

Ref: TH2 163 Level: 2 Category: I

2312. Q: What is the technical term for heaves?

A: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Ref: TH2 607 Level: 2 Category: I

2313. Q: What problem can cause a horse to shorten his stride, go up on his toes, have increased tendency to stumble & results from any injury to the distal sesamoid bone?

A: Navicular disease

Ref: th2 162 Level: 2 Category: I

2314. Q: What is "Big Head" disease caused by?

A: Excessive phosphorus & low level of calcium

Ref: TH2 228 Level: 2 Category: I

2315. Q: Name the unsoundness that is manifested by a chronic, purulent, inflammatory swelling of the lateral cartilages resulting in sub-coronary abscesses.

A: Quittor

Ref: th2 167 Level: 2 Category: I

2316. Q: What is an artificially produced drug which is similar to the natural hormone that controls inflammation?

A: Steroid

Ref: Equus 2-00 Level: 2 Category: I

2317. Q: What is any inflammation of the periosteum?

A: Periostitis

Ref: TH2 159 Level: 2 Category: I

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2318. Q: What is any inflammation or swelling of the soft tissue of the hock?
A: Bog spavin
Ref: TH2 159 Level: 2 Category: I
2319. Q: Name a disease of the horse's foot, characterized by a putrid dark or black discharge.
A: Thrush
Ref: th2 Level: 2 Category: I
2320. Q: How is the rabies virus transmitted to humans & horses?
A: Through the saliva when bitten by an infected animal
Ref: AYHC Level: 2 Category: I
2321. Q: What is the progressive degeneration of the navicular bone?
A: Navicular disease
Ref: HA 12 Level: 2 Category: I
2322. Q: What ligament attaches to the back of the cannon bone just below the knee, travels downward & splits above the sesamoid bones with each part connecting to a sesamoid bone?
A: Suspensory ligament
Ref: TH2 161-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2323. Q: Name the organ whose disorder causes a jaundice appearance.
A: Liver
Ref: IVE 497 Level: 2 Category: I
2324. Q: What is a blood disorder caused when toxic oxidants, such as those contained in onions or red maple leaves, damage the body's red blood cells, producing microscopic round granules known as Heinz bodies?
A: Heinz body anemia
Ref: Equus 11-99 Level: 2 Category: I

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2325. Q: What is bleeding into the angle of the sole of the hoof or adjacent white line in response to chronic pressure or shearing force?
A: Corn
Ref: Equus 2-00 Level: 2 Category: I
2326. Q: What is another name for popped knee?
A: Carpitis
Ref: TH2 163 Level: 2 Category: I
2327. Q: What is any agent that increases urine production?
A: Diurectic
Ref: Equus 2-00 Level: 2 Category: I
2328. Q: What is a diagnostic test that involves draining fluid from the abdominal area using a hypodermic needle?
A: Belly tap
Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 2 Category: I
2329. Q: What is a usually fatal food poisoning from contaminated feed or water characterized by paralysis that begins with the muscles of swallowing?
A: Botulism
Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 2 Category: I
2330. Q: What is high frequency sound waves used to break down unwanted tissue, promote healing by stimulating circulation & aid in accurate diagnosis?
A: Ultrasound
Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 2 Category: I
2331. Q: What is a type of antibody found in blood, colostrum & most secretions & is an important part of the body's immune mechanism?
A: Immunoglobulins
Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 2 Category: I

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2332. Q: What is a shortage of red blood cells, commonly caused by excessive bleeding, infection, dietary deficiency or presence of toxins in the body?

A: Anemia

Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 2 Category: I

2333. Q: What is a flexible tube inserted into a body opening to remove or administer fluids?

A: Catheter

Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 2 Category: I

2334. Q: What is Xylazine used for?

A: Sedative/analgesic widely used to calm horses

Ref: Equus 12-99 Level: 2 Category: I

2335. Q: What is an obstructive lodging of food in the intestines?

A: Impaction

Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 2 Category: I

2336. Q: What is a defect in form or function that interferes with the usefulness of a horse?

A: Unsoundness

Ref: TH2 12 Level: 2 Category: I

2337. Q: Where is septicemia frequently located?

A: In the joints

Ref: TH2 595 Level: 2 Category: I

2338. Q: What term describes an inflammation of the stifle joint?

A: Gonitis

Ref: TH2 164 Level: 2 Category: I

2339. Q: Sidebones are more common in what type of horses?

A: Draft breeds

Ref: TH2 160 Level: 2 Category: I

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2340. Q: Sidebones are more common in horses that have what conformation defects?
A: Toe in or toe out
Ref: TH2 160 Level: 2 Category: I
2341. Q: A deficiency of what 2 lymphocytes have been found in some Arabian foals & causes death from Combined Immunodeficiency Syndrome?
A: B & T lymphocytes
Ref: TH2 508 Level: 2 Category: I
2342. Q: In what area of the horse would gonitis occur?
A: Stifle
Ref: TH2 164 Level: 2 Category: I
2343. Q: What is the condition called where the lower jaw is shorter than the upper jaw?
A: Parrot mouth or overshot jaw
Ref: TH2 144 Level: 2 Category: I
2344. Q: What is the more common term for laryngeal hemiplegia?
A: Roaring
Ref: AYHC 810-3 Level: 2 Category: I
2345. Q: What is epephysitis?
A: Inflammation of the epiphyseal cartilage plate (growth plates) of the long bones
Ref: TH2 163 Level: 2 Category: I
2346. Q: What is another name for foal septicemia?
A: Navel ill
Ref: TH2 557 Level: 2 Category: I

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2347. Q: What is the usual cause of a sweeney?
A: Usually caused by a direct injury to the point of shoulder & subsequent damage to the nerve
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: I
2348. Q: What is a hereditary defect in the clotting mechanism of the blood called?
A: Hemophilia
Ref: TH2 471 Level: 2 Category: I
2349. Q: What is a partial or complete esophageal obstruction?
A: Choke
Ref: IVE 493 Level: 2 Category: I
2350. Q: What is another term for inflammation of the bladder?
A: Cystitis
Ref: IVE 543 Level: 2 Category: I
2351. Q: What is another term for nosebleed?
A: Epistaxis
Ref: TH2 465 Level: 2 Category: I
2352. Q: Inadequate amounts of iron in the diet can result in which condition?
A: Anemia
Ref: TH2 233 Level: 2 Category: I
2353. Q: What does the suffix "oma" refers to?
A: Tumor or neoplasm
Ref: IVE 710 Level: 2 Category: I
2354. Q: What is a therapeutic shoe in which the heels are joined by a bar, allowing greater pressure on the bar & frog of the foot?
A: Bar shoe
Ref: IVE 676 Level: 2 Category: I

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2355. Q: Equine viral rhinopneumonitis (EVR) is caused by what type of virus?
A: Herpes virus
Ref: TH2 598 Level: 2 Category: I
2356. Q: Swelling under the skin caused by leakage of blood from damaged vessels are called what?
A: Hematoma
Ref: AYHC 440-5 Level: 2 Category: I
2357. Q: What 3 vaccines should you give performance horses annually?
A: Tetanus, encephalomyelitis & rabies
Ref: AYHC 445-3 Level: 2 Category: I
2358. Q: What type of wound has clean straight edges & often bleeds quite freely?
A: Incised wound (Incision)
Ref: AYHC 440-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2359. Q: Name 2 types of wounds that have torn rather than cut edges, may be irregular in shape & may have some associated bruising.
A: Lacerations & tears
Ref: AYHC 440-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2360. Q: What is thrush compared to in humans?
A: Athlete's foot
Ref: AYHC 540-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2361. Q: What type of wound is characterized by a small skin opening with soft-tissue penetration to a variable depth?
A: Puncture wound
Ref: AYHC 440-1 Level: 2 Category: I

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2362. Q: What type of wound enters into one of the body cavities, such as the thorax or abdomen, are very serious & may or may not injure internal organs?

A: Penetrating wound

Ref: AYHC 440-2 Level: 2 Category: I

2363. Q: What type of wound is a very superficial skin wound resulting from rubbing or scraping against an irritant surface?

A: Abrasion

Ref: AYHC 440-2 Level: 2 Category: I

2364. Q: In treating a wound, what is the first step to be taken?

A: Stop the bleeding

Ref: IVE 640 Level: 2 Category: I

2365. Q: What type of wound is characterized by swelling, heat & pain at the site of injury & discolorations of the overlying skin?

A: Contusion

Ref: AYHC 440-5 Level: 2 Category: I

2366. Q: What does COPD stand for?

A: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Ref: AYHC 895-2 Level: 2 Category: I

2367. Q: A horse suffering from acute laminitis will have a pounding pulse, where can this be felt?

A: Over the fetlock joint in the digital artery

Ref: AYHC 640-1 Level: 2 Category: I

2368. Q: What is the name given to pain in the area of the navicular bone & may involve inflammation of the navicular bursa, ligament sprains, cartilage or tendon destruction & bone changes?

A: Navicular disease

Ref: AYHC 540-3 Level: 2 Category: I

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2369. Q: What is a disturbance in the circulation & bond of the sensitive laminae of the bone to the horny laminae of the hoof?
A: Founder or laminitis
Ref: AYHC 540-4 Level: 2 Category: I
2370. Q: If a horse becomes ill with a potentially contagious disease, it should be promptly isolated from the remainder of the herd for how long?
A: At least 10 days beyond complete recovery
Ref: AYHC 445-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2371. Q: What disease is caused by a spore-forming, toxin-producing bacterium which is present in the intestinal tract & feces of humans, horses & other animals & is abundant in the soil on all horse facilities?
A: Tetanus
Ref: AYHC 445-2 Level: 2 Category: I
2372. Q: What is an infrequently encountered neurologic disease of horses which results when horses are bitten by infected wildlife?
A: Rabies
Ref: AYHC 445-7 Level: 2 Category: I
2373. Q: Where on the horse are most bites located that are caused by rabid animals?
A: Muzzle, face & lower legs
Ref: AYHC 445-7 Level: 2 Category: I
2374. Q: Potomac Horse Fever is a seasonal disease, with most cases occurring in which months of the year?
A: July, August & September
Ref: AYHC 445-7 Level: 2 Category: I
2375. Q: The 'golden period' for the elapsed time from injury to closure by suturing is generally considered to be how long?
A: About 6 hours
Ref: AYHC 440-3 Level: 2 Category: I

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2376. Q: What is an infection that penetrates the white line of the sole & travels under the hoof wall between the sensitive & insensitive laminae until it abscesses at the coronet?

A: Gravel

Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: I

2377. Q: What is the roll placed around the horse's pastern to prevent capped elbow or shoe boils?

A: Doughnut

Ref: TH2 25 Level: 2 Category: I

2378. Q: What are the 2 most dangerous locations for wounds in regards to hemorrhage control?

A: Lower part of neck (jugular vein & carotid artery), & sides of the pastern (digital arteries)

Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: I

2379. Q: What is a condition where the hoof wall separates at the toe?

A: Seedy toe

Ref: TH2 168 Level: 2 Category: I

2380. Q: Where would you find conjunctivitis?

A: In the eye

Ref: TH2 168 Level: 2 Category: I

2381. Q: What is the most common cause of colic?

A: Parasites

Ref: TH2 606 Level: 2 Category: I

2382. Q: Calcification of the lateral cartilages of the third phalanx or coffin bone is called what?

A: Sidebones

Ref: TH2 160 Level: 2 Category: I

2383. Q: What is the term for a soft, fluid-filled enlargement in the hollow on the outside of the hock?

A: Thoroughpin

Ref: TH2 165 Level: 2 Category: I

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2384. Q: What is the medical term for inflammation of the pedal (coffin) bone?
A: Pedal osteitis
Ref: IVE 76 Level: 2 Category: I
2385. Q: What is conjunctivitis?
A: An irritation of the eye
Ref: TH2 168 Level: 2 Category: I
2386. Q: What are the 3 types of encephalomyelitis?
A: Eastern, Western & Venezuelan
Ref: TH2 599 Level: 2 Category: I
2387. Q: What condition is caused by an incompatibility of blood groups between a mare & foal?
A: Neonatal isoerythrolysis (jaundice foal, isohemolytic icterus or NI)
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: I
2388. Q: What are fecaloliths?
A: Balls of ingesta containing a small unnatural object (rock hard mineral accumulations in the horse's gut)
Ref: TH2 606 Level: 2 Category: I
2389. Q: What is another name for an intravascular clot?
A: Thrombus
Ref: TH2 624 Level: 2 Category: I
2390. Q: What is an anesthetization of a nerve to remove feeling from the body part it supplies?
A: Nerve block
Ref: TH2 50 Level: 2 Category: I

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2391. Q: Inguinal or scrotal hernias only occur in males, name a type of hernia that can occur in both sexes.
A: Umbilical
Ref: TH2 168 Level: 2 Category: I
2392. Q: What is the difference between myopia & hypermetropia?
A: Both are defects that cause the image seen by the eye to appear incorrectly by the retina. Nearsighting & farsighted
Ref: TH2 123 Level: 2 Category: I
2393. Q: What is another name for equine distemper?
A: Strangles
Ref: TH2 96 Level: 2 Category: I
2394. Q: What type of colic is caused by microbial digestion in the horse's digestive tract producing great quantities of gas & fluid?
A: Excessive fermentation colic
Ref: AYHC 435-2 Level: 2 Category: I
2395. Q: Give 3 parts of the leg that could be stressed by too long of a pastern.
A: Tendons, sesamoids, suspensory ligaments
Ref: TH2 150 Level: 2 Category: I
2396. Q: What is toxemia?
A: Toxic substances in the blood
Ref: TH2 594 Level: 2 Category: I
2397. Q: Why shouldn't the umbilical cord be cut off too soon after birth?
A: The foal would be deprived of substantial quantities of blood
Ref: TH2 595 Level: 2 Category: I

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2398. Q: Name 2 different health problems in which the horse should not be allowed to eat or drink water.
A: Choking or colic
Ref: TH2 611 Level: 2 Category: I
2399. Q: What disease can a horse get & pass on to humans?
A: Equine encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness)
Ref: TH2 599 Level: 2 Category: I
2400. Q: What form of encephalomyelitis usually has the lowest mortality rate?
A: Western (about 20 - 30 % die)
Ref: TH2 599 Level: 2 Category: I
2401. Q: What is influenza caused by?
A: Myxoviruses
Ref: TH2 597 Level: 2 Category: I
2402. Q: What is the primary vector of encephalomyelitis?
A: Mosquitoes
Ref: TH2 599 Level: 2 Category: I
2403. Q: What is the bacteria that causes strangles?
A: Streptococcus equi
Ref: TH2 596 Level: 2 Category: I
2404. Q: What is a developing splint called?
A: Green splint
Ref: TH2 159 Level: 2 Category: I
2405. Q: What is the more common term for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease?
A: Heaves
Ref: TH2 607 Level: 2 Category: I

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2406. Q: What is one of the most common defects of the front limbs & at what age does it usually occur?
A: Splints & under 6 years old
Ref: TH2 159 Level: 2 Category: I
2407. Q: What causes Rhinopneumonitis?
A: Herpes virus
Ref: TH2 615 Level: 2 Category: I
2408. Q: What is bradycardia?
A: Slow heart beat
Ref: TH2 594 Level: 2 Category: I
2409. Q: How many hours does it require for the body temperature to return to normal following work?
A: Up to 2 hours
Ref: TH2 594 Level: 2 Category: I
2410. Q: Name the condition where there is a lack of hair in areas where it is normally present.
A: Alopecia
Ref: TH2 7 Level: 2 Category: I
2411. Q: What is incoordination & paddling of the hind feet due to degeneration of the spinal column & overgrowth of the articular processes that is usually found in young horses?
A: Wobbles
Ref: TH2 516 Level: 2 Category: I
2412. Q: What color would the urine be in a horse with tying-up syndrome?
A: Coffee colored (brownish green)
Ref: TH2 306 Level: 2 Category: I

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2413. Q: What is the agar gel-immunodiffusion test that is used to diagnose EIA?
A: Coggins test
Ref: TH2 601 Level: 2 Category: I
2414. Q: If tears flow over the eyelid, what may be the problem?
A: Lacrimal duct is plugged
Ref: TH2 126 Level: 2 Category: I
2415. Q: Which condition would be an unsoundness: bog spavin, blood spavin or bone spavin?
A: Bone spavin
Ref: IVE 206 Level: 2 Category: I
2416. Q: What is an acute contagious disease caused by streptococcus equi?
A: Strangles (distemper)
Ref: TH2 596 Level: 2 Category: I
2417. Q: What is another name for synchronous diaphragmatic flutter?
A: Thumps
Ref: TH2 110 Level: 2 Category: I
2418. Q: Where are the 3 primary locations in the US where lyme disease is found?
A: Northeast (from Massachusetts to Maryland), Midwest (Wisconsin & Minnesota), Northwest (California & Oregon)
Ref: AYHC 655-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2419. Q: Which disease affects many systems, primarily the skin, joints, nervous system & heart & is caused by the bacteria, borrelia burgdorferi?
A: Lyme disease
Ref: AYHC 655-1 Level: 2 Category: I

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2420. Q: What is an extension backward of the flexor tendon, caused by tearing or stretching?

A: Bowed tendons

Ref: TH2 157 Level: 2 Category: I

2421. Q: An infection that is localized in the lungs & is characterized by the walls of the alveoli being irritated & alveoli filled with fluid is called what?

A: Pneumonia

Ref: TH2 110 Level: 2 Category: I

2422. Q: What is it called when there is bleeding from the lungs?

A: Pulmonary hemorrhage

Ref: TH2 111 Level: 2 Category: I

2423. Q: What is an inflammation of the membranes that surround the lungs?

A: Pleurisy

Ref: TH2 111 Level: 2 Category: I

2424. Q: What are the 2 classifications of soundness?

A: Working soundness & breeding soundness

Ref: TH2 157 Level: 2 Category: I

2425. Q: What can result from a tear in the interosseous ligament?

A: Splints

Ref: TH2 158-1 Level: 2 Category: I

2426. Q: What is the disease that results from potent toxins produced by the soil-borne spore-forming bacterium, Clostridium botulinum?

A: Botulism

Ref: AYHC 445-8 Level: 2 Category: I

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2427. Q: Which disease is a serious & rapidly fatal disease caused by rapid multiplication & spread of the bacterium, Bacillus anthracis in the body after ingestion of soil-borne spores of the organism?

A: Anthrax

Ref: AYHC 445-8 Level: 2 Category: I

2428. Q: What is an infection that penetrates the white line of the sole & travels under the hoof wall between the sensitive & insensitive laminae until it abscesses at the coronet?

A: Gravel

Ref: TH2 167 Level: 2 Category: I

2429. Q: What is a wound characterized by the tearing of skin to cause a loose flap?

A: Avulsion

Ref: TH2 609 Level: 2 Category: I

2430. Q: What condition is similar to hiccups in man, & often occurs in horses during endurance rides?

A: Thumps

Ref: TH2 273 Level: 2 Category: I

2431. Q: What is the most widely used treatment for EIPH?

A: The diurectic, Lasix

Ref: AYHC 810-2 Level: 2 Category: I

2432. Q: Paralysis of one or both of the vocal cords results in what?

A: Roaring

Ref: TH2 105 Level: 2 Category: I

2433. Q: What is excessive tearing or watering of the eyes called?

A: Lacrimation

Ref: TH2 238 Level: 2 Category: I

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2434. Q: Which disease which causes early embryonic death or abortion in pregnant mares, flu-like signs, fever, edematous swelling of the eyelids, face, limbs, trunk & genital areas of the horse?

A: Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)

Ref: AYHC 445-8 Level: 2 Category: I

2435. Q: What is another name for myositis?

A: Azoturia or Tying up Syndrome

Ref: TH2 616 Level: 2 Category: I

2436. Q: What is the term for eating of unnatural material?

A: Allotriophagy

Ref: TH2 606 Level: 2 Category: I

2437. Q: What is the medical term that means the study of blood?

A: Hematology

Ref: TH2 35 Level: 2 Category: I

2438. Q: What is the term for telescoping of the intestines?

A: Intussusception

Ref: TH2 696 Level: 2 Category: I

2439. Q: What type of bones have epiphyseal plates on their ends?

A: Long bones

Ref: TH2 163 Level: 2 Category: I

2440. Q: What term describes pain relieving drugs?

A: Analgesics

Ref: TH2 607 Level: 2 Category: I

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2441. Q: What is a wound that penetrates the full thickness of the skin & is caused by a less-sharp object such as barbed wire that results in both cutting & tearing of the skin?

A: Laceration

Ref: TH2 608 Level: 2 Category: I

2442. Q: What are smaller pieces of a thrombus called that break away & are carried by the bloodstream until they obstruct a branch that is too small to accommodate them?

A: Embolism

Ref: TH2 624 Level: 2 Category: I

2443. Q: What is a common term for cervical vertebral malformation?

A: Wobbles

Ref: TH2 265 Level: 2 Category: I

2444. Q: What is recurrent equine uveitis?

A: Moon-blindness or periodic ophthalmia

Ref: TH2 242 Level: 2 Category: I

2445. Q: What is a defect in the body wall that permits some of the abdominal viscera to protrude?

A: Hernia

Ref: TH2 429 Level: 2 Category: I

2446. Q: The Coggins test is used in the detection of what disease of the horse?

A: Equine Infectious Anemia

Ref: AYHC 630-1 Level: 2 Category: I

2447. Q: The lack of muscular control of the vocal cords is called what?

A: Roaring (laryngeal hemiplegia)

Ref: TH2 608 Level: 2 Category: I

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2448. Q: Broken wind or heaves are the common names for what condition?
A: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
Ref: TH2 607 Level: 2 Category: I
2449. Q: What condition would cause a reluctance to move & may seem stiff all over, sweating, painful breathing, muscle tremors, tense, painful muscles over the back & hips with brownish colored urine?
A: Tying-up (azoturia)
Ref: TH2 611 Level: 2 Category: I
2450. Q: What 2 things should you first do if you find your horse rolling from acute abdominal pain?
A: Call the vet & walk horse to prevent rolling
Ref: TH2 607 Level: 2 Category: I
2451. Q: Horses that are kept in this manner seldom have heaves, what is this manner?
A: Pastured year round
Ref: TH2 607 Level: 2 Category: I
2452. Q: Name 2 reasons why a horse may choke, other than the food itself.
A: Bolting feed, bad teeth, lack of water
Ref: TH2 611 Level: 2 Category: I
2453. Q: What condition would cause arching & stretching of the neck, anxiety & the appearance of saliva or saliva mixed with feed coming from the nostrils?
A: Choking
Ref: TH2 611 Level: 2 Category: I
2454. Q: Name a problem that may require the use of nitrofurazone.
A: Treating of burns or wounds
Ref: TH2 162 Level: 2 Category: I

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2455. Q: What is the cause of head pressing?
A: High levels of ammonia in the blood that causes brain damage
Ref: TH2 226 Level: 2 Category: I
2456. Q: Which insect transmits Borreliosis (lyme disease)?
A: Ticks
Ref: AYHC 655-1 Level: 2 Category: I
2457. Q: Horses over 25 years old are prone to having thyroid & pituitary tumors which can cause excess hair growth & failure to shed, sweats more frequently, frequent weight loss, increased thirst with excessive urination. What is this condition called?
A: Cushing's syndrome
Ref: AYHC 450-5 Level: 2 Category: I
2458. Q: What does the initials EIPH stand for?
A: Exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage
Ref: AYHC 810-2 Level: 2 Category: I
2459. Q: Name 2 factors that predispose foals to pneumonia.
A: Stress, such as from overcrowding, weaning & handling, Dust, Poor nutrition, Parasites, Heat & humidity & fluctuations in temperature
Ref: AYHC 950-8 Level: 2 Category: I
2460. Q: What is the term for overeating disease?
A: Enterotoxemia
Ref: TH2 305 Level: 2 Category: I
2461. Q: What is the name of the condition in which there is an unusually high level of fat in the blood?
A: Hyperlipemia
Ref: TH2 306 Level: 2 Category: I

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2462. Q: A decrease in 2 minerals in the blood can cause an endurance horse to get thumps. Name one of these minerals.

A: Calcium, potassium

Ref: TH2 273 Level: 2 Category: I

2463. Q: What is the time period from injury to closure after which suturing of a wound would do little good?

A: Generally 6 hours

Ref: AYHC 440-3 Level: 2 Category: I

2464. Q: When using a stomach tube, death can occur if fluids are accidentally passed into what?

A: The lungs

Ref: TH2 105-1 Level: 2 Category: I

2465. Q: Scratches are more common on horses with what?

A: White leg markings

Ref: TH2 167 Level: 2 Category: I

2466. Q: What are the 2 basic causes of unsoundnesses?

A: Congenital & acquired

Ref: TH2 157 Level: 2 Category: I

2467. Q: Name the 2 ligaments that are injured with sesamoiditis & a curb.

A: Sesamoiditis-suspensory ligament, Curb-plantar ligament

Ref: TH2 98 Level: 2 Category: I

2468. Q: What condition is an inflammation of the bronchioles of the lungs characterized by chronic cough, increased expiratory effort & pronounced lifting of the abdomen when the horse exhales?

A: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Ref: AYHC 810-3 Level: 2 Category: I

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2469. Q: What condition has an upper airway obstruction that often involves the larynx or the soft palate & is associated with excessive breathing noise during exercise?

A: Laryngeal hemiplegia (roaring)

Ref: AYHC 810-3 Level: 2 Category: I

2470. Q: What is an enlargement on the front of the cannon between the knee & the fetlock joints?

A: Bucked shins

Ref: TH2 159 Level: 2 Category: I

2471. Q: White muscle disease in young foals is caused by a deficiency of what trace mineral?

A: Selenium

Ref: TH2 234 Level: 2 Category: I

2472. Q: Name 3 causes of splints.

A: Slipping, running, jumping, getting kicked or concussion with hard surfaces

Ref: TH2 159 Level: 2 Category: I

2473. Q: What is another name for the growth plates at the ends of long bones?

A: Epiphyseal plates

Ref: TH2 163 Level: 2 Category: I

2474. Q: What is any injury to the navicular bone of the front foot called?

A: Navicular disease

Ref: TH2 162 Level: 2 Category: I

2475. Q: What is a particular type of stifle inflammation in which the patella locks & causes the leg to remain in an extended position?

A: Stifled

Ref: TH2 164 Level: 2 Category: I

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2476. Q: What are multiple superficial scratches that do not penetrate the full thickness of the skin?
A: Abrasion
Ref: TH2 608 Level: 2 Category: I
2477. Q: What is an inflammation of the periosteum on the anterior surface of the fetlock joint that may lead to periostitis & bony growths?
A: Osselets
Ref: TH2 161 Level: 2 Category: I
2478. Q: What type of bandage would be used to control the hemorrhage from squirting vessels of a large size or large quantities of bleeding from damage to numerous smaller vessels?
A: Pressure bandage
Ref: TH2 609 Level: 2 Category: I
2479. Q: What term describes the surgical removal of damaged tissue?
A: Debridement
Ref: TH2 610 Level: 2 Category: I
2480. Q: In the acute form of EIA, what organ becomes enlarged?
A: Spleen
Ref: TH2 600 Level: 2 Category: I
2481. Q: Name the 3 classifications of bowed tendons.
A: Low, middle & high
Ref: TH2 169 Level: 2 Category: I
2482. Q: What is exostosis of the pastern bone in the form of a raised bony ridge usually parallel to the coronary band?
A: Ringbone
Ref: TH2 160 Level: 2 Category: I

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2483. Q: What is it called when fluid accumulates below the knee & hocks after long periods of standing?

A: Stocking up (leg edema, stagnation edema)

Ref: TH2 707 Level: 2 Category: I

2484. Q: What is another name for stifle lameness?

A: Gonitis

Ref: TH2 164 Level: 2 Category: I

2485. Q: What does a normal nasal discharge look like?

A: Colorless, odorless & Slight

Ref: TH2 144 Level: 2 Category: I

2486. Q: What is an enlargement on the point of the hock usually caused by bruising?

A: Capped hock

Ref: TH2 159 Level: 2 Category: I

2487. Q: What are the 2 most dangerous locations for wounds in regards to hemorrhage control?

A: Lower part of neck, (jugular vein, carotid artery) & sides of pastern (digital arteries)

Ref: TH2 609 Level: 2 Category: I

2488. Q: What is any inflammation or swelling of the soft tissue of the hock?

A: Bog spavin

Ref: TH2 159 Level: 2 Category: I

2489. Q: Lameness usually occurs when a hoof crack reaches what 2 areas?

A: Coronet or sensitive laminae

Ref: TH2 166 Level: 2 Category: I

2490. Q: What disease was first recognized in 1979, in the Potomac Valley of Pennsylvania?

A: Potomac Horse Fever

Ref: TH2 602 Level: 2 Category: I

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2491. Q: What is a clean wound caused by a very sharp object such as glass or a metal gate?
A: Incision
Ref: TH2 608 Level: 2 Category: I
2492. Q: What is an inflammation of the proximal sesamoid bones due to a tearing at the insertion of the suspensory ligament?
A: Sesamoiditis
Ref: TH2 161 Level: 2 Category: I
2493. Q: What is an inflammation similar to poll evil except that it affects the bursa at the withers?
A: Fistula of the withers
Ref: TH2 168 Level: 2 Category: I
2494. Q: What is thrush?
A: Degenerative condition of the frog: black discharge & offensive odor are signs of thrush & frog may be eroded & lameness may occur in some cases
Ref: TH2 602 Level: 2 Category: I
2495. Q: What is another name for equine infectious anemia or EIA?
A: Swamp fever
Ref: TH2 600 Level: 2 Category: I
2496. Q: What is a bony enlargement on the lower anterior surface of the hock joint that may result in limited flexion of the hock?
A: Bone spavin (jack spavin)
Ref: TH2 165 Level: 2 Category: I
2497. Q: What is a wound caused by a more or less pointed object such as a nail?
A: Puncture
Ref: TH2 609 Level: 2 Category: I

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2498. Q: What is another name for classical morbid anatomists?
A: Pathologists
Ref: TH2 625 Level: 2 Category: I
2499. Q: What condition would cause noise during inspiration due to damage to the recurrent laryngeal nerve
A: Roaring
Ref: TH2 616 Level: 2 Category: I
2500. Q: What is the most potent biological toxin known?
A: Botulism toxin
Ref: AYHC 445-8 Level: 2 Category: I
2501. Q: What is another name for summer sores?
A: Swamp cancer
Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2 Category: I
2502. Q: What condition is caused by an immunological response particularly to infections with leptospirosis?
A: Recurrent uveitis (moon blindness)
Ref: TH2 616 Level: 2 Category: I
2503. Q: What is another name for laryngeal hemiplegia?
A: Roaring
Ref: TH2 608 Level: 2 Category: I
2504. Q: A horse that has a chronic cough or wheeze that may be more pronounced after exercise may have what condition?
A: Heaves (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)
Ref: TH2 607 Level: 2 Category: I

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2505. Q: What is the prominent ridge of abdominal muscle that is seen as a nearly straight line from high in the flank diagonally forward & down & is commonly found in horses suffering from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?
- A: Heave line
- Ref: TH2 607 Level: 2 Category: I
2506. Q: What is a tumor of pigment-forming cells that is most commonly found in gray horses?
- A: Melanoma
- Ref: TH2 514 Level: 2 Category: I
2507. Q: What is an enlargement of the knee joint as a result of inflammation of the joint capsule, the bones of the carpus or the associated ligaments?
- A: Carpitis (popped knee)
- Ref: TH2 163 Level: 2 Category: I
2508. Q: What is another name for an occult spavin?
- A: Blind spavin
- Ref: TH2 166 Level: 2 Category: I
2509. Q: When a horse is seriously wounded what should be done until the vet arrives?
- A: Stop the hemorrhage & keep the wound clean
- Ref: TH2 609 Level: 2 Category: I
2510. Q: What is a non-infectious inflammation of the sensitive laminae resulting in severe pain from circulatory congestion within the foot?
- A: Founder (laminitis)
- Ref: TH2 166 Level: 2 Category: I
2511. Q: What is another name for upward fixation of the patella?
- A: Stifled
- Ref: TH2 164 Level: 2 Category: I

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2512. Q: When one hip is lower than the other, when viewed from the rear, because of the fracture of the point of hip on the one side, it is called what?
A: Knocked down hip
Ref: TH2 164 Level: 2 Category: I
2513. Q: Cutting of the cunean tendon to relieve tension & pressure corrects which condition?
A: Jack spavins or bone spavins
Ref: TH2 166 Level: 2 Category: I
2514. Q: When do the first signs of tying up appear?
A: About 15 - 30 minutes after exercise begins
Ref: TH2 611 Level: 2 Category: I
2515. Q: What is a soft distension of the inside front portion of the hock joint caused by an inflammation of the synovial membrane of the hock?
A: Bog spavin
Ref: TH2 165 Level: 2 Category: I
2516. Q: If an autopsy reveals the presence of cantharidin in the body, what would be the most common cause?
A: Ingestion of blister beetles
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: I
2517. Q: What is the most common cause of tooth infections?
A: Decomposition of feed trapped in the infundibula
Ref: AYHC 405-3 Level: 2 Category: I
2518. Q: Describe how antitoxins & toxoids differ.
A: Antitoxins - antibody used to temporarily immunize, Toxoid - give immunity over a longer period of time
Ref: EQUUS 8-00 Level: 2000 Category: I

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2519. Q: The conjunctiva is a membrane of the eye. Describe 2 specific places where it is found.
A: Lines the eyelid & on the surface of the eyeball
Ref: EQUUS 2-00 Level: 2000 Category: I
2520. Q: What is the reason for not treating fibula fractures, unless bone fragments need to be surgically removed?
A: Tibia acts as a splint & no lameness is involved
Ref: IVE 227 Level: 2000 Category: I
2521. Q: What is the name commonly used for thickening caused by inflammation of a flexor tendon?
A: Bowed tendon
Ref: HA 19 Level: 2000 Category: I
2522. Q: What is a shoe boil & what causes it?
A: Bursitis or swelling of the elbow caused by an irritation of the elbow bursa usually by the shoe or hoof of the front foot when lying down
Ref: TH2 163 Level: 2000 Category: I
2523. Q: Name the disease described as the destruction of red blood cells of the foal by serum antibodies in the colostrum of the mare.
A: Neonatal isoerythrolysis (hemolytic icterus/hemolytic disease)
Ref: TH2 509 Level: 2000 Category: I
2524. Q: Describe 4 symptoms of strangles excluding depression & loss of appetite.
A: Glands in throat area swell, stand with neck stretched out, high temperature (104), lymph nodes under lower jaw form abscesses, thin watery nasal discharge
Ref: AYHC 615-2 Level: 2000 Category: I
2525. Q: What causes rhinopneumonitis?
A: Herpes virus
Ref: TH2 615 Level: 2000 Category: I

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2526. Q: What is another name for equine spinal ataxia?
A: Wobbles
Ref: TH2 491 Level: 2000 Category: I
2527. Q: Overuse of anti-inflammatory drugs & stress may cause what problem for the horse?
A: Gastric ulcers
Ref: TH2 191 Level: 2000 Category: I
2528. Q: Name 3 soil borne spore forming bacteria.
A: Tetanus, botulism & anthrax
Ref: AYHC 445-8 Level: 2000 Category: I
2529. Q: Describe the conditio called entropion which may be observed in some newborn foals within 1 - 2 days after birth & explain how it is detected.
A: Eyelids & lashes are turned inward causing the foal's eyes to water
Ref: TH2 428 Level: 2000 Category: I
2530. Q: What bacteria causes strangles?
A: Streptococcus equi
Ref: AYHC 615-1 Level: 2000 Category: I
2531. Q: Give the name of the common disease in young foals which is caused by bacteria entering via the navel stump?
A: Neonatal septicemia
Ref: AYHC 950-1 Level: 2000 Category: I
2532. Q: What is Bastard Strangles?
A: Presence of streptococcus equi at locations other than the submandibular (lower jaw) or throatlatch areas
Ref: AYHC 615-2 Level: 2000 Category: I

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2533. Q: What is the best way to control a hemorrhage?

A: Apply a pressure bandage

Ref: TH2 609 Level: 3 Category: I

2534. Q: Which of the equid herpes virus is the most common cause of respiratory disease or 'snots' observed among foals & yearlings during the fall & winter months?

A: Equid herpes virus 4

Ref: AYHC 610-1 Level: 3 Category: I

2535. Q: What terms describe the minor & major changes to a virus causing disease & why are they important?

A: Minor changes-antigenic drift, Major changes-antigenic shift. Important because they affect the efficiency of vaccines against the disease

Ref: AYHC 605-1 Level: 3 Category: I

2536. Q: Name 3 reasons the respiratory rate can increase in the horse.

A: Pain, fever, exercise, poor ventilation in buildings, hot weather, excitement

Ref: TH2 596 Level: 3 Category: I

2537. Q: Name the debilitating condition that is a rhythmic contraction of the diaphragm that occurs in rhythm with atrial depolarization of the heart?

A: Thumps

Ref: TH2 110 Level: 3 Category: I

2538. Q: What is asymptomatic?

A: No symptoms of a disease even though disease is present

Ref: AYHC 625-1 Level: 3 Category: I

2539. Q: Which of the equid herpes virus is also called equine abortion virus & in addition to causing abortion also causes respiratory disease & occasional paralysis?

A: Equid herpes virus 1

Ref: AYHC 610-1 Level: 3 Category: I

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2540. Q: What are the 2 most common causes of tachycardia in the horse?
A: Exercise & excitement
Ref: TH2 596 Level: 3 Category: I
2541. Q: Name 2 medical conditions that can result in tachycardia in the horse.
A: Toxemia & septicemia
Ref: TH2 596 Level: 3 Category: I
2542. Q: What is new & abnormal growth of tissue in which the growth is uncontrolled & progressive?
A: Neoplasm
Ref: IVE 696 Level: 3 Category: I
2543. Q: What is a horny tumor on the inner surface of the wall of the hoof?
A: Keratoma
Ref: IVE 692 Level: 3 Category: I
2544. Q: What is an area of dry, dead skin on the neck or back, caused by pressure which stops the blood supply to the area?
A: Siftfast
Ref: IVE 704 Level: 3 Category: I
2545. Q: What are the 6 vital signs of health in horses?
A: Temperature, pulse, respiration, capillary refill time, mucous membranes, skin pliability
Ref: AYHC 425-1 Level: 3 Category: I
2546. Q: What is an abrasion?
A: Multiple superficial scratches that do not penetrate the full thickness of the skin
Ref: TH2 608 Level: 3 Category: I

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2547. Q: Name 3 causes of founder, not related to feeding or drinking.
A: Retained placenta, reaction to antibiotics, use of black walnut shavings as bedding, concussion on hard surfaces
Ref: AYHC 640-1 Level: 3 Category: I
2548. Q: What are 2 other names for shigellosis?
A: Navel ill, joint ill, polyarthritis, sleepy foal disease
Ref: IVE 569 Level: 3 Category: I
2549. Q: Specifically, what is anthrax caused by?
A: Bacillus anthracis
Ref: TH2 615 Level: 3 Category: I
2550. Q: What are the 3 phases of founder that can occur?
A: Developmental, acute, chronic
Ref: AYHC 640-1 Level: 3 Category: I
2551. Q: What is coagulopathy?
A: Blood clot formation
Ref: AYHC 640-1 Level: 3 Category: I
2552. Q: Name 5 systemic unsoundnesses.
A: Contagious diseases of any type, heaves, azoturia, roaring, colic
Ref: TH2 168 Level: 3 Category: I
2553. Q: What is osteochondrosis?
A: Improper maturation of cartilage into bone
Ref: TH2 265 Level: 3 Category: I
2554. Q: Name 2 conditions that are most common on the front limbs but can occur on the hind limbs.
A: Splints, ringbone, sesamoiditis
Ref: TH2 164 Level: 3 Category: I

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2555. Q: Osteochondritis, dissecans, subchondral bone cyst, physilis, acquired angular limb deformities, acquired flexural deformities & cervical vertebral malformation are all types of what?

A: DOD (developmental orthopedic diseases)

Ref: AYHC 950-7 Level: 3 Category: I

2556. Q: Name 3 forms of botulism.

A: Shaker foal syndrome, forage poisoning, wound botulism

Ref: AYHC 445-8 Level: 3 Category: I

2557. Q: What is epistaxis?

A: Nose bleeding

Ref: TH2 244 Level: 3 Category: I

2558. Q: What are 4 symptoms of colic?

A: Restlessness, pawing, kicking at the belly, getting up & down frequently, rolling, lying on its back, increased pulse, temperature normal or up to 103, abdominal pain

Ref: TH2 605 Level: 3 Category: I

2559. Q: What disease would cause maxillary, retropharyngeal & submandibular lymph nodes to abscess with the presence of streptococcus equi virus?

A: Strangles (distemper)

Ref: AYHC 615-1 Level: 3 Category: I

2560. Q: What is an atrophy of the supraspinatus & infraspinatus muscles in the shoulder of the horse?

A: Sweeney

Ref: IVE 253 Level: 3 Category: I

2561. Q: What are 5 signs of a healthy horse?

A: Shiny coat, clear eyes, adequate weight, good appetite, plenty of energy, maintained social status, good performance, good reproductive abilities

Ref: TH2 593 Level: 3 Category: I

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2562. Q: What is the term for toxins released by dying bacteria?
A: Endotoxins
Ref: AYHC 435-5 Level: 3 Category: I
2563. Q: What is the most common cause of impactions?
A: Blockage of intestines by normal ingesta
Ref: AYHC 435-1 Level: 3 Category: I
2564. Q: What is the most complicated & life threatening form of excessive fermentation colic?
A: Gastric dilation
Ref: AYHC 435-2 Level: 3 Category: I
2565. Q: As a general rule, what are the 2 types of colic that cause the most intense & unrelenting form of pain?
A: Strangulation displacement & Severe distensions
Ref: AYHC 435-2 Level: 3 Category: I
2566. Q: What is a necropsy?
A: Autopsy
Ref: AYHC 625-3 Level: 3 Category: I
2567. Q: What causes the supraspinatus & infraspinatus muscles to shrink?
A: Loss of nerve supply
Ref: IVE 253 Level: 3 Category: I
2568. Q: What is the common name for hygroma of the carpus?
A: Capped knee
Ref: IVE 161 Level: 3 Category: I

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2569. Q: A chronic equine viral arteritis infection or the long-term carrier state appears solely in what sex of horses?
A: Stallions
Ref: AYHC 620-2 Level: 3 Category: I
2570. Q: What is an infection of the hoof wall by hoof digesting fungi & is comparable to onychomycosis in humans?
A: White line disease
Ref: AYHC 540-1 Level: 3 Category: I
2571. Q: What is a chronic or acute muscle inflammation called?
A: Myositis
Ref: HA 16 Level: 3 Category: I
2572. Q: Name 5 ways that EIA can be transmitted to other horses.
A: Mosquitoes, horse flies, deer flies, surgical instruments, through an infected mare's placenta, through milk of infected mare, hypodermic needles, any other method of transferring blood
Ref: AYHC 630-1 Level: 3 Category: I
2573. Q: What is a local anesthesia that is performed for surgery or to diagnose a site of pain?
A: Nerve block
Ref: HA 22 Level: 3 Category: I
2574. Q: What is an atrophy of the supraspinatus & infraspinatus muscles & is caused by injury to the suprascapular nerve?
A: Sweeney
Ref: HA 22 Level: 3 Category: I
2575. Q: Overextension of which joint is prevented by the suspensory ligament, the proximal sesamoid bones & the ligaments surrounding them & the 3 distal sesamoidean ligaments?
A: Fetlock
Ref: HA 21 Level: 3 Category: I

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2576. Q: What is an infection of the supraspinous bursa draining into the region of the dorsoscapular ligament & associated fascial planes & eventually breaking through the surface of the withers?
- A: Fistulous withers (sinus of the withers)
- Ref: HA 20 Level: 3 Category: I
2577. Q: What does aerobic mean?
- A: In the presence of oxygen, oxygen is used in energy production
- Ref: TH2 101 Level: 3 Category: I
2578. Q: What is a thickening caused by inflammation of the flexor tendon & which tendon is most commonly affected?
- A: Bowed tendons & superficial digital flexor tendon
- Ref: HA 19 Level: 3 Category: I
2579. Q: What is navicular disease?
- A: Inflammation of the navicular bone, navicular bursa or degenerative changes in the navicular bone, bursa & deep flexor tendon
- Ref: th2 Level: 3 Category: I
2580. Q: Name 3 ways to prevent tying up syndrome.
- A: Better conditioning, less strenuous exercise, giving horse more water, giving extra electrolytes
- Ref: HA 17 Level: 3 Category: I
2581. Q: Name 2 treatments for tying up syndrome.
- A: Electrolytes & glucose can be given orally or intravenously, injection of an immunomodulator
- Ref: HA 17 Level: 3 Category: I
2582. Q: What type of equine animal is more apt to develop hyperlipemia or high cholesterol & high triglycerides?
- A: Ponies that are too fat
- Ref: th2 306 Level: 3 Category: I

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2583. Q: Which condition needs immediate medical attention---when the horse's respiration rate is higher than its pulse or when its respiration rate is lower than its pulse?
A: Respiration rate is higher than pulse
Ref: AYHC 425-1 Level: 3 Category: I
2584. Q: What is an infection of the cranial nuchal (atlantal) bursa & related structures?
A: Poll evil
Ref: HA 20 Level: 3 Category: I
2585. Q: Describe a horse that is stocking up.
A: It has edema (fluid swelling) in its lower legs
Ref: th2 Level: 3 Category: I
2586. Q: Name the condition where blood is shunted away from dermal laminae at first causing swelling & then death of tissue possibly followed by loosening & downward rotation of the distal phalanx?
A: Laminitis (founder)
Ref: HA 25 Level: 3 Category: I
2587. Q: What are swellings of the palmar recess of the fetlock joint capsule caused by an accumulation of excessive synovial fluid?
A: Windpuffs
Ref: HA 14 Level: 3 Category: I
2588. Q: What is the complete ossification of the cartilages of the distal phalanx?
A: Sidebone
Ref: HA 12 Level: 3 Category: I
2589. Q: What medical term describes abnormal growth of the periosteum?
A: Exostosis
Ref: th2 90 Level: 3 Category: I

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2590. Q: What is palmar deviation of the carpus commonly called?

A: Calf kneed

Ref: HA 11 Level: 3 Category: I

2591. Q: What condition would cause high fever, edema about the throat, lower neck & chest & lasts approximately 48-96 hours?

A: Anthrax

Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: I

2592. Q: The submaxillary & parotid lymph nodes undergo an intense swelling which may abscess & rupture, during which disease?

A: Strangles (equine distemper)

Ref: TH2 96 Level: 3 Category: I

2593. Q: Name the vaccine that should be administered in 2 injections 4 - 6 weeks apart, to achieve active immunity against tetanus.

A: Tetanus toxiod

Ref: AYHC 645-2 Level: 3 Category: I

2594. Q: What are the 3 types of equine encephalomyelitis?

A: Eastern, Western & Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

Ref: TH2 605 Level: 3 Category: I

2595. Q: What is the difference between tachycardia & bradycardia?

A: Tachycardia is rapid heartbeat & bradycardia is slow heartbeat

Ref: th2 594 Level: 3 Category: I

2596. Q: Give an example of why you would use a cold poultice on your horse.

A: Decrease inflammation & swelling caused by a blow or kick or reduce swelling, heat & pain of a bruise or hematoma

Ref: AYHC 440-6 Level: 3 Category: I

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2597. Q: What is enterotoxemia?
A: Over eating disease
Ref: TH2 305 Level: 3 Category: I
2598. Q: What is sesamoiditis?
A: Inflammation of the proximal sesamoid bones
Ref: TH2 161 Level: 3 Category: I
2599. Q: What is a muscular disease that follows prolonged hard exercise?
A: Tying up syndrome (Monday morning sickness, azoturia)
Ref: HA 17 Level: 3 Category: I
2600. Q: Name 2 things that hosing down wounds on the legs with cold clean water will accomplish?
A: Soothes the site & decreases pain, constricts vessels & controls bleeding & cleanses wound by high volume of water & gentle action of water pressure
Ref: TH2 609 Level: 3 Category: I
2601. Q: Elevated body temperatures of 103 F or above may indicate infection but also may be caused by what other 2 things?
A: Stress or pain
Ref: TH2 608 Level: 3 Category: I
2602. Q: What is the swelling or filling of the tissue that covers the roof of the mouth just behind the front teeth called?
A: Lampas
Ref: IVE 339 Level: 3 Category: I
2603. Q: What is a quittor?
A: A chronic purulent inflammatory swelling of the lateral cartilage resulting in intermittent subcoronary abscesses
Ref: TH2 167 Level: 3 Category: I

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2604. Q: What is anhidrosis?

A: Inability to sweat

Ref: IVE 376 Level: 3 Category: I

2605. Q: Name 2 diseases that can cause mares to abort their foals.

A: Equine viral rhinopneumonitis & equine viral arteritis

Ref: TH2 598 Level: 3 Category: I

2606. Q: What does ossification mean?

A: Changing from cartilage to bone

Ref: IVE 66 Level: 3 Category: I

2607. Q: What is the most likely disease if a horse has a fever, whitish discharge from nostrils & swollen lymph nodes especially around the jaws?

A: Strangles (distemper)

Ref: TH2 596 Level: 3 Category: I

2608. Q: What causes Blind staggers & what is another name for it?

A: Excessive selenium intake, Selenium Poisoning

Ref: IVE 534 Level: 3 Category: I

2609. Q: What is alopecia?

A: General loss of hair usually associated with some type of inflammatory skin disease

Ref: IVE 377 Level: 3 Category: I

2610. Q: The blood is detoured around an obstruction in the circulatory system & nutrition is restored to the deprived area by what means?

A: Collateral circulation due to the network of interconnections

Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: I

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2611. Q: Fecaliths composed primarily of minerals are called what?
A: Enteroliths
Ref: TH2 606 Level: 3 Category: I
2612. Q: What term describes eating of unnatural material?
A: Allotriophagy (pica)
Ref: TH2 606 Level: 3 Category: I
2613. Q: Fusobacterium necrophorum is usually present in the affected tissue of a horse with which condition?
A: Thrush
Ref: HA 24 Level: 3 Category: I
2614. Q: Horses that are camped out are predisposed to what 2 abnormal conditions?
A: Navicular disease & laminitis
Ref: AYHC 230-5 Level: 3 Category: I
2615. Q: What is a chronic infection of the frog in which dark, foul-smelling dead tissue occurs in the central & collateral grooves?
A: Thrush
Ref: HA 24 Level: 3 Category: I
2616. Q: Most wounds on the legs, except for squirting, pulsating bleeding vessels, should be first treated in what manner?
A: Hosed down with cold clean water
Ref: TH2 609 Level: 3 Category: I
2617. Q: What is the scientific name for wind sucking?
A: Aerophagia
Ref: AYHC 425-6 Level: 3 Category: I

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2618. Q: Name 2 ways that rhinopneumonitis can be spread.
A: Horses inhale virus from other sick horses, from sniffing an infected aborted fetus or associated membranes & fluid
Ref: AYHC 610-1 Level: 3 Category: I
2619. Q: Name 3 possible side effects of Equine Rhinopneumonitis.
A: Abortion, respiratory disease, paralysis
Ref: AYHC 610-1 Level: 3 Category: I
2620. Q: Give 2 things that you can do to help prevent equine encephalomyelitis.
A: Vaccine, use insecticides & repellents, eliminate standing water, put fine screen on stalls, immediately report an outbreak to officials (Dept of Ag or State Vet)
Ref: AYHC 625-3 Level: 3 Category: I
2621. Q: Name 3 ways to help relieve the symptoms of heaves.
A: Keep environment air as dust free as possible, administer astrophine/corticosteroids/antihistamines, don't feed legume hays, provide only good clean grass hay, dampen hay before feeding
Ref: IVE 427 Level: 3 Category: I
2622. Q: What is the difference between articular periostitis & periarticular periostitis?
A: Articular involves the joint & there is no joint involvement in periarticular
Ref: TH2 160 Level: 3 Category: I
2623. Q: Name 3 types of bandages used on serious wounds.
A: Pressure bandages, Robert Jones bandage, pillow splint, heavy wrap splinted with broomsticks or pipe splint
Ref: TH2 609-6 Level: 3 Category: I
2624. Q: Give 3 causes of tachycardia.
A: Pain, hard work, excitement, illness, fever
Ref: th2 594 Level: 3 Category: I

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2625. Q: Describe how to tell if a wound needs to be sutured by a vet.
A: Large wounds on upper legs, neck or trunk or wounds on the lower legs exceeding 1 1/2 inches in length & cut through the full thickness of skin
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: I
2626. Q: Name 3 conditions that may cause or aggravate navicular disease.
A: Upright conformation of the hoof, small feet, improper shoeing, exercise on a hard surface, demanding work
Ref: HA 27 Level: 3 Category: I
2627. Q: When a small piece of the lateral or medial palmar or plantar digital nerve is cut out to relieve pain, this process is called what?
A: Nerving or neurectomy
Ref: HA 26&22 Level: 3 Category: I
2628. Q: What is uveitis?
A: Inflammation of the iris
Ref: IVE 367 Level: 3 Category: I
2629. Q: What are 4 types of spavins in horses?
A: Blind (occult), bog, bone (jack), blood
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: I
2630. Q: Diseases involving DNA can be divided into 2 categories, name them.
A: Diseases resulting from mutant genes & from chromosomal aberrations (accidental damage to chromosomes during reproduction)
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 3 Category: I
2631. Q: What is an inflammation of the growth plate of the long bone that results in a firm & painful swelling?
A: Epiphysis
Ref: TH2 163 Level: 3 Category: I

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2632. Q: What term describes degeneration of specific cells in the part of the brain called the cerebellum which results in incoordination?
A: Cerebellar ataxia
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 3 Category: I
2633. Q: What condition is caused by an accumulation of glycogen in the muscles of the horse?
A: Azoturia (Monday morning sickness, Blackwater, tying up)
Ref: IVE 627 Level: 3 Category: I
2634. Q: What part of the lungs is damaged when a horse has pulmonary emphysema?
A: Alveoli
Ref: IVE 426 Level: 3 Category: I
2635. Q: What is hypoxia?
A: Lack of oxygen
Ref: AYHC 950-8 Level: 3 Category: I
2636. Q: When referring to vital signs, what does the term inversion mean?
A: Situation where a horse's respiration rate is higher than its pulse rate (very dangerous)
Ref: AYHC 425-1 Level: 3 Category: I
2637. Q: The rotavirus is a highly contagious disease that causes about 90% of what type of problem in foals?
A: Diarrhea
Ref: AYHC 950-7 Level: 3 Category: I
2638. Q: What is hemarthrosis?
A: Blood in joints
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 3 Category: I

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2639. Q: Name 3 types of spavins in horses.
A: Blind (Occult), bog, blood, bone (jack)
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: I
2640. Q: Chronic lacrimation (tearing) in a foal may be due to a deficiency of what vitamin?
A: Vitamin A
Ref: TH2 239 Level: 3 Category: I
2641. Q: Name an infection that results from penetration of the white line in the horse's foot & travels under the hoof wall & breaks out & drains at the coronet band.
A: Gravel
Ref: TH2 167 Level: 3 Category: I
2642. Q: What happens in the final stage of equine encephalomyelitis?
A: Complete paralysis & death
Ref: TH2 600 Level: 3 Category: I
2643. Q: What would a brownish-green urine color indicate?
A: Jaundice
Ref: AYHC 425-2 Level: 3 Category: I
2644. Q: Why might horses who recover from equine encephalomyelitis be useless?
A: They often suffer permanent brain damage
Ref: TH2 599 Level: 3 Category: I
2645. Q: What parts of the body is affected by meningitis?
A: Brain & spinal cord
Ref: IVE 570 Level: 3 Category: I

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2646. Q: What is the term for the inability of the lungs to provide sufficient gas exchange during high intensity exercise?

A: Arterial hypoxemia

Ref: AYHC 810-2 Level: 3 Category: I

2647. Q: What is the condition where there is paralysis of the muscles which move cartilage in the larynx resulting in noise production in the throat with exercise & exercise intolerance?

A: Laryngeal hemiplegia (roaring)

Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 3 Category: I

2648. Q: Describe a horse that is stocking up.

A: Edema (fluid swelling) in its lower legs

Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: I

2649. Q: What term describes the openings through which the testicles descend into the scrotum are too large & intestines can escape into the scrotum, sometimes causing colic?

A: Inguinal hernia

Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 3 Category: I

2650. Q: What is the more common term for ileocolonic aganglionosis?

A: Lethal white foal syndrome

Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 3 Category: I

2651. Q: Give a good reason for having a mare's immunizations up-to-date prior to foaling.

A: Higher concentrations of antibodies to foal through colostrum, antibodies protect foal from disease

Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: I

2652. Q: What is mastitis?

A: Inflammation of the mammary gland or udder

Ref: IVE 604 Level: 3 Category: I

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2653. Q: Obel grade 1 through Obel grade 4 are used to describe the progression of which problem?
A: Founder (laminitis)
Ref: AYHC 640-2 Level: 3 Category: I
2654. Q: Enterotoxemia, sometimes called colitis, is caused by toxins produced by what type of bacteria?
A: Clostridium perfringens
Ref: TH2 305 Level: 3 Category: I
2655. Q: Name 3 causes of curbs.
A: Stress/injury/trauma to plantar ligament, conformation defects of the hocks, getting kicked
Ref: TH2 165 Level: 3 Category: I
2656. Q: Name the 3 methods of diagnosing navicular disease.
A: Hoof testers, X-rays, nerve block
Ref: AYHC 540-3 Level: 3 Category: I
2657. Q: Name the type of anemia that occurs in a newborn foal if it has a different blood type than its dam.
A: Neonatal isoerythrolysis (foal jaundice or Rh factor)
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: I
2658. Q: What is torticollis?
A: Condition characterized by a twisted or distorted neck
Ref: IVE 334 Level: 3 Category: I
2659. Q: What are 3 signs associated with brain lesions in the horse?
A: Drowsiness, drooping ears, abnormal gait, circling
Ref: TH2 600 Level: 3 Category: I

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2660. Q: What is roaring caused by?

A: Damage to laryngeal nerve

Ref: TH2 608 Level: 3 Category: I

2661. Q: What is the difference between the categories of 'true colic' & 'false colic'?

A: Symptoms are the same but true colic has intestinal blockage

Ref: AYHC 635-1 Level: 3 Category: I

2662. Q: Name the type of antibiotic commonly used to treat a horse with strangles?

A: Penicillin or Procaine penicillin

Ref: AYHC 615-1 Level: 3 Category: I

2663. Q: Name 4 symptoms of Equine infectious anemia?

A: High fever (104 - 108 F), severe depression, depressed appetite, weight loss, weakness, enlarged spleen, jaundice, rapid destruction of red blood cells

Ref: TH2 600 Level: 3 Category: I

2664. Q: How is EIA transmitted from infected horses?

A: Through blood from infected animals (by sucking insects, mosquitoes, hypodermic needles, surgical instruments & etc)

Ref: TH2 600 Level: 3 Category: I

2665. Q: What condition is when the patella locks & causes the leg to remain in the extended position where the stifle & hocks are unable to flex?

A: Stifled

Ref: TH2 224 Level: 3 Category: I

2666. Q: A newborn foal suffering from isoerythrolysis must receive a blood transfusion from which parent?

A: Sire

Ref: IVE 25 Level: 3 Category: I

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2667. Q: What is a condition in which cerebrospinal fluid accumulates, causing the head to enlarge & the central nervous system to be abnormal?

A: Hydrocephalus (water head)

Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: I

2668. Q: What term describes when a portion of intestine has become twisted or caught in an abnormal position?

A: Displacement colic

Ref: AYHC 445 Level: 3 Category: I

2669. Q: What term describes when a loop of intestine has become entrapped within a structure in the abdominal cavity?

A: Incarceration colic

Ref: AYHC 435 Level: 3 Category: I

2670. Q: Slow eating, progressive unthriftiness, quidding, shaking or tilting of the head, swelling of the face or jaw, draining tracts & nasal discharge maybe signs of what?

A: Roots of the cheek teeth may be infected

Ref: AYHC 405-3 Level: 3 Category: I

2671. Q: What genetic disease results from a failure of the immune system to form, causing the animal to die of infection?

A: CID (Combined Immunodeficiency)

Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 3 Category: I

2672. Q: In the case of a non-inflammatory edema, where does the edema fluid come from?

A: Blood & lymph circulation

Ref: IVE 12 Level: 3 Category: I

2673. Q: What is another name for equine periodic ophthalmia?

A: Moon blindness or recurrent uveitis

Ref: TH2 521 Level: 3 Category: I

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2674. Q: Name 3 first aid treatments that should be performed on a horse that is experiencing hyperthermia.
- A: Spray body with cool water, place ice packs on head & inside of legs, stand animals in shade or well ventilated barn
- Ref: AYHC 410-2 Level: 3 Category: I
2675. Q: What are 3 signs of heat stroke?
- A: Rapid breathing, weakness, incoordination & refusal to work
- Ref: AYHC 410-1 Level: 3 Category: I
2676. Q: What can you do to prevent a foal from getting septicemia?
- A: Treat newborn foal's navel cord with iodine or other antibacterial medication as soon as possible after birth
- Ref: AYHC 950-5 Level: 3 Category: I
2677. Q: What is dermatitis?
- A: Inflammation of the skin
- Ref: EG 259 Level: 5 Category: I
2678. Q: Name the virus that is the most common cause of respiratory disease in foals & yearlings, especially in the fall & winter months.
- A: Equine rhinopneumonitis
- Ref: AYHC 610-1 Level: 5 Category: I
2679. Q: What are epidermal tumors caused by a papilloma virus?
- A: Warts
- Ref: IVE 710 Level: 5 Category: I
2680. Q: What is an inflammation & thickening of the long plantar ligament & is caused by faulty conformation or repeated blows?
- A: Curb
- Ref: HA 32 Level: 5 Category: I

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2681. Q: What is the formation in wounds of small, rounded masses of tissue composed of capillaries & connective tissue cells?

A: Granulation

Ref: IVE 689 Level: 5 Category: I

2682. Q: What is inflammation of the joint capsule of the fetlock joint?

A: Green osselet

Ref: IVE 689 Level: 5 Category: I

2683. Q: What is a small chip of bone enclosed in a joint capsule?

A: Joint mouse

Ref: IVE 692 Level: 5 Category: I

2684. Q: What term describes a severe saddle sore that causes a neurosis that must be surgically removed before healing can take place?

A: Sitfast

Ref: IVE 286 Level: 5 Category: I

2685. Q: What is a fever?

A: Abnormal rise in the horse's temperature that is not related to diet, environment or exercise

Ref: IVE 10 Level: 5 Category: I

2686. Q: The administration of tetanus antitoxin induces immediate protection & lasts for how long?

A: Usually 3 - 6 weeks

Ref: AYHC 445-2 Level: 5 Category: I

2687. Q: What is an 'inversion'?

A: When the respiration rate of the horse is higher than the pulse rate

Ref: AYHCLM B115- Level: 5 Category: I

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2688. Q: What is the presence of streptococcus equi abscesses at locations other than the submandibular or throatlatch areas?

A: Bastard strangles

Ref: AYHC 615-2 Level: 5 Category: I

2689. Q: What is the major cause of corns?

A: Leaving a short heeled shoe on too long

Ref: AYHCLM A334- Level: 5 Category: I

2690. Q: The destruction of the frog by anaerobic bacteria is called what?

A: Thrush

Ref: AYHCLM A334- Level: 5 Category: I

2691. Q: What type of hernia causes necrosis & gangrene in the herniated tissue?

A: Strangulated hernia

Ref: IVE 279 Level: 5 Category: I

2692. Q: What type of laminitis is caused by a horse that drinks a large amount of water when it is overheated?

A: Water founder (water laminitis)

Ref: IVE 61 Level: 5 Category: I

2693. Q: What is a mild form of small pox affecting horses?

A: Horse pox

Ref: IVE 690 Level: 5 Category: I

2694. Q: At what stage are Red Maple leaves toxic to horses?

A: When they are wilted or dried

Ref: FCH 331 Level: 5 Category: I

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2695. Q: What is photosensitivity occurring in the nostrils called?

A: Blue nose

Ref: IVE 677 Level: 5 Category: I

2696. Q: What is a foal called that is suffering from convulsive syndrome, thought to be caused by a lack of oxygen at birth?

A: Barker foal

Ref: IVE 676 Level: 5 Category: I

2697. Q: Name a treatment used to reduce the swelling from edema.

A: Give diuretic, apply elastic supportive elastic bandage, provide adequate exercise

Ref: IVE 13 Level: 5 Category: I

2698. Q: What does the term luxation mean in reference to the horse?

A: Bone is dislocated

Ref: IVE 259 Level: 5 Category: I

2699. Q: Toxic hepatitis is brought on by what 3 know sources of poisons?

A: Chemical poison, plant poison, metabolic poison

Ref: IVE 498 Level: 5 Category: I

2700. Q: A rise in temperature of how many degrees should be considered to be a cause for concern & a veterinarian should be consulted?

A: 1 1/2 degrees F or more

Ref: AYHC 440-6 Level: 5 Category: I

2701. Q: What is a fracture of a bone of the lower extremity, developing after repeated stresses?

A: March fracture

Ref: IVE 694 Level: 5 Category: I

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2702. Q: How does nicotine poisoning occur in horses?

A: When wild tobacco plants are eaten by horse

Ref: IVE 550 Level: 5 Category: I

2703. Q: What is the more common name for a foal disease called nutritional myopathy?

A: White muscle disease

Ref: IVE 630 Level: 5 Category: I

2704. Q: What type of colic is caused by a portion of the intestine becoming twisted or caught in an abnormal position?

A: Displacement colic

Ref: AYHC 435-2 Level: 5 Category: I

2705. Q: What is nephritis?

A: Inflammation of the kidneys

Ref: IVE 540 Level: 5 Category: I

2706. Q: What is severe, painful cramping of large muscle masses, resulting in discoloration of urine with the by-products of muscle destruction commonly triggered by fit horses who resume heavy exercise after a few days of rest without reduction in grain ration?

A: Tying up

Ref: Equus 1-00 Level: 5 Category: I

2707. Q: What are balls of ingesta with a small object in its center called?

A: Fecaliths

Ref: TH2 606 Level: 5 Category: I

2708. Q: What is a painful, infectious skin inflammation that causes the hair coat to separate from the skin at its roots forming painful crusts & sloughing off in sections?

A: Rain rot (rain scald)

Ref: Equus 12-99 Level: 5 Category: I

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2709. Q: What is required to properly diagnose the difference between articular ring bone & periarticular ring bone?

A: X-rays

Ref: IVE 94 Level: 5 Category: I

2710. Q: What is the most common cause of fistulous withers?

A: Bruising

Ref: ENS6 56 Level: 5 Category: I

2711. Q: What are synchronous diaphragmatic flutters commonly called?

A: Thumps

Ref: TH2 273 Level: 5 Category: I

2712. Q: What is an ossification of the lateral cartilage resulting from injuries that cause calcium to accumulate & harden?

A: Sidebones

Ref: TH2 157 Level: 5 Category: I

2713. Q: What part of the horse is inflamed when it has pedal osteitis?

A: Coffin bone (pedal bone, third phalanx)

Ref: IVE 76 Level: 5 Category: I

2714. Q: What is a hygroma?

A: Any fluid filled swelling over the front surface of the knee (capped knee)

Ref: IVE 161 Level: 5 Category: I

2715. Q: What term describes a serious condition that results from the lack of available water?

A: Dehydration

Ref: IVE 22 Level: 5 Category: I

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2716. Q: What is the test used to detect equine infectious anemia?
A: Coggins test
Ref: IVE 480 Level: 5 Category: I
2717. Q: What term describes acute & progressive failure of the blood circulation to the outer parts of the horse's body?
A: Shock
Ref: IVE 1 Level: 5 Category: I
2718. Q: What is another term for olecranon bursitis?
A: Shoe boil or capped elbow
Ref: IVE 188 Level: 5 Category: I
2719. Q: Name 5 different vaccinations that should be current prior to travelling with your horse.
A: Eastern/Western encephalomyelitis, tetanus, influenza, rhinopneumonitis, rabies, Potomac Horse Fever
Ref: AYHC 1150- Level: 6 Category: I
2720. Q: Give 3 reasons for dressing a wound on your horse.
A: Immobilization aids healing, protects from dirt & insects causing infections, protects wound from further trauma, aids in reducing swelling, aids in controlling hemorrhage
Ref: AYHC 440-4 Level: 6 Category: I
2721. Q: Name 6 symptoms of rabies.
A: Fever, depression, loss of appetite, altered behavior, hyperresponsiveness to touch, colic, inability to swallow, blindness, hyperactivity & convulsions
Ref: AYHC 445-7 Level: 6 Category: I
2722. Q: Define exostosis & give one example.
A: Undesirable bone growth, resulting from injury or trauma to the periosteum. Example--splint, bone spavin, ringbone
Ref: TH2 90 Level: 6 Category: I

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2723. Q: Name 3 things that should be done in an abortion takes place & equine rhinopneumonitis is suspected.

A: Put aborted fetus & all membranes in leak-proof container-sent to lab for diagnosis;Fetus in stall-spray all bedding with phenolic disinfectant, removed & burn, clean & disinfect stall; wash,clean & isolate mare, separate all mares in contact with mare

Ref: AYHC 610-3 Level: 6 Category: I

2724. Q: Name 4 factors that can cause Developmental Orthopedic Disease in foals.

A: Genetics, nutrition, injury, endocrine & excessive exercise of stable foals

Ref: AYHC 950-7 Level: 6 Category: I

2725. Q: Name 5 types of colic.

A: Digestive colic, spasmodic colic, sand colic, intestinal obstruction or blockage, displacement, excessive fermentation,

Ref: TH2 605-6 Level: 6 Category: I

2726. Q: What are 3 types of Developmental Orthopedic Diseases?

A: Osteochondritis, dissecans, subchondral bone cyst, physilis, acquired angular limb deformities, acquired flexural deformities & cervical vertebral malformations

Ref: AYHC 950-7 Level: 6 Category: I

2727. Q: Name 4 causes of colic.

A: Overfeeding, sudden changes in type of feed, moldy feed, poor teeth that would interfere with proper chewing, bolting feed, heavy work after large meal, blockage of intestines, ingestion of sand from feeding on sandy ground, parasites

Ref: TH2 605-6 Level: 6 Category: I

2728. Q: What is the difference between corns & bruises on the sole of the horse's foot?

A: Corns-caused by constant, repeated pressure to one area, bruises-caused by single traumatic blow to some part of horse's foot

Ref: IVE 46 Level: 6 Category: I

2729. Q: Name 3 things the blister beetle can cause when ingested by the horse.

A: Colic, fever, degeneration of the lining of the intestinal tract & urinary tract, death

Ref: TH2 244 Level: 6 Category: I

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2730. Q: Name the 3 main goals in wound management.

A: Control hemorrhage, turn the contaminated wound into a clean one, promote rapid wound healing

Ref: AYHC 440-2 Level: 6 Category: I

2731. Q: Name the 5 main types of colic.

A: Spasmodic, impaction, incarceration, displacement, excessive fermentation

Ref: AYHC 435-1 Level: 6 Category: I

2732. Q: What are 6 types of open wounds in horses?

A: Incision, lacerations, tears, punctures, penetrating wounds, & abrasions

Ref: AYHC 440-1 Level: 6 Category: I

2733. Q: Name 4 symptoms of Potomac Horse Fever.

A: Fever (102-107), depression, MILD TO PROFUSE DIARRHEA, colic, dehydration, loss of appetite, 20 - 36% of affected horses die or are destroyed because of serious complications such as founder, reduced or absent intestinal sounds

Ref: AYHC 445-7 Level: 6 Category: I

2734. Q: Name 4 structural deviations of the front legs.

A: Knock-kneed, bench kneed (offset knee), bowlegged, base wide, base narrow, pigeon-toed, splayfooted

Ref: AYHC 230-4 Level: 6 Category: I

2735. Q: What are 4 types of closed wounds in horses?

A: Bruises, contusions, sprains, muscle & tendon ruptures

Ref: AYHC 440-5 Level: 6 Category: I

2736. Q: Describe 2 methods used to test the horse for dehydration.

A: Pinch & pull a piece of skin to see if it immediately returns to its normal position, Press the horse's gums with a finger to see if normal pink color returns

Ref: IVE 21 Level: 6 Category: I

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2737. Q: What are the 3 types of herpes viruses that cause equine rhinopneumonitis & tell which one causes the most outbreaks in the US?

A: Type 1, Type 2 & Type 3. Type 1 causes the most outbreaks in US

Ref: TH2 598 Level: 6 Category: I

2738. Q: Describe 4 necessary steps to treat a large incised wound on your horse.

A: Stop the bleeding (apply pressure bandage or tourniquet if needed), if stitches are needed--call vet, clean wound with water (no ointment, oil or medicine), bandage to keep clean until vet arrives, follow all instructions given by vet

Ref: IVE 641 Level: 6 Category: I

2739. Q: Name 4 things that you can do for an overheated horse.

A: Call vet, spray down with water, put in shade or cool stall, use fan, ice pack on head, give few swallows of cool water

Ref: AYHC 415 Level: 9 Category: I

2740. Q: Hyperthermia can be caused by what 4 things?

A: Hot weather, high humidity, poor stable ventilation, prolonged exposure to direct sunlight, over work, transportation, obesity

Ref: AYHC 410-1 Level: 9 Category: I

2741. Q: What are the 5 signs of inflammation?

A: Redness, swelling, heat, pain, loss of function in the inflamed area

Ref: IVE 3 Level: 9 Category: I

2742. Q: Describe 4 methods you can use to help prevent your horse from getting colic.

A: Avoid sudden changes in types or amt of feed, restrict cold water from hot horse, prevent overexcitement, keep grain lock away, keep ample water supply available, have good parasite control program

Ref: AYHC 235-1 Level: 9 Category: I

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2743. Q: Name 3 non-infectious disorders of the respiratory system that can result in impaired physical performance.

A: Exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage, laryngeal hemiplegia (roaring) & chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Ref: AYHC 810-2 Level: 9 Category: I

2744. Q: Give 6 symptoms of colic.

A: Restlessness, sweating, kicking at belly, nipping a belly, pawing, yawning, crouching, rolling, abdominal pain

Ref: AYHC 440-2 Level: 9 Category: I

2745. Q: Describe 6 symptoms of a horse that is dehydrated.

A: Rise in temperature, increased respiration, small weak pulse, skin wrinkles/un-pliable, eyes sink into its skull, rapid weight loss, muscular weakness, lack of appetite, increased thirst, depression

Ref: IVE 21 Level: 9 Category: I

2746. Q: Name 5 signs of colic.

A: Restlessness, sweating, yawn, lie down, increased heart rate, decreased intestinal motility/sounds, pawing, kicking/biting at stomach/flank, crouching, rolling, pale gray gums, abdominal pain

Ref: AYHCLM I228- Level: 9 Category: I

2747. Q: Name 5 of the symptoms of equine infectious anemia.

A: Sudden fever, rapid weight loss, anemia, depression, weakness, edema, no appetite, jaundice, enlarged spleen

Ref: AYHC 630-1 Level: 9 Category: I

2748. Q: Name 3 general types of lethal genetic defects.

A: True lethal, delayed lethal, partial lethal

Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 9 Category: I

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2749. Q: Name 3 problems that can occur with dental abnormalities.
A: Weight loss, feed conversion, performance, slobbering, head tilting, bad breath, difficulty chewing, head tossing, bit chewing, tail wringing
Ref: AYHC 405-1 Level: 9 Category: I
2750. Q: Name 3 good areas where you can check your horse's pulse
A: Margin of jaw (mandibular artery), inside of elbow, underside of tail
Ref: AYHC Level: 9 Category: I
2751. Q: Name 6 symptoms of tetanus.
A: hypersensitivity to light/touch/or sound, prolapse of third eyelid (haw), sweating, muscle spasms, flared nostrils, stiff neck, erect ears, stiff gait, fever, elevated heart rate, elevated respiration rate, tail trismus
Ref: AYHC 645-1 Level: 9 Category: I
2752. Q: Name 8 genetic diseases caused by a single or few genes.
A: CID, HYPP, Hemophilia A, parrot mouth, lethal white foal syndrome, cataracts, myotonic dystrophy, hereditary multiple exostosis, laryngeal hemiplegia, cerebellar ataxia, hydrocephalus, umbilical hernia, inguinal hernia, connective tissue disease
Ref: AYHC 1060- Level: 9 Category: I
2753. Q: Name 6 unsoundnesses of the horse's front feet.
A: Contracted heels, corns, navicular disease, laminitis (founder), quarter crack, scratches, sidebones, quittor, thrush
Ref: TH2 166-1 Level: 9 Category: I
2754. Q: What is another name for internal parasites?
A: Endoparasites
Ref: TH2 617 Level: 1 Category: j
2755. Q: What type of segmentation does a nematode have?
A: None
Ref: TH2 618 Level: 1 Category: j

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2756. Q: What is another name for ectoparasites?
A: External parasites
Ref: TH2 617 Level: 1 Category: j
2757. Q: What is another name for endoparasites?
A: Internal parasites
Ref: TH2 617 Level: 1 Category: j
2758. Q: Which 3 species of strongyles are the most damaging to the horse?
A: Strongylus vulgaris, strongylus edentatus & strongylus equinus
Ref: TH2 622 Level: 1 Category: j
2759. Q: What is another name for external parasites?
A: Ectoparasites
Ref: TH2 617 Level: 1 Category: j
2760. Q: What is the genus of the bot?
A: Gasterophilus
Ref: TH2 633 Level: 1 Category: j
2761. Q: Which adult parasite resembles a honey bee?
A: Bot fly
Ref: AYHC 430-3 Level: 1 Category: j
2762. Q: What is a parasite?
A: Small organism that lives on or in & at the expense of a larger organism called a host
Ref: TH2 617 Level: 1 Category: j
2763. Q: Define an ectoparasite.
A: Parasites that attack the skin & body openings of the host
Ref: TH2 617 Level: 1 Category: j

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2764. Q: What are nits?
A: Lice or bot eggs
Ref: TH2 644 Level: 1 Category: j
2765. Q: What is another name for nematodes?
A: Roundworms
Ref: TH2 618 Level: 1 Category: j
2766. Q: Name the 2 general types of parasites.
A: Internal (endoparasites) & external (ectoparasites)
Ref: TH2 617 Level: 1 Category: j
2767. Q: What is another name for a nematode?
A: Roundworm
Ref: TH2 574 Level: 1 Category: j
2768. Q: Which insect does the horse bot fly resemble?
A: Honey bee
Ref: AYHC 415-5 Level: 1 Category: j
2769. Q: Which sex of the horse fly bites the horse?
A: Female
Ref: AYHC 415-2 Level: 1 Category: j
2770. Q: What is the most common cause of colic & undernourished horses?
A: Internal parasites
Ref: th2 295 Level: 1 Category: j
2771. Q: What is the very large (5 - 22 inches) yellowish-white nematode parasite of the small intestine?
A: Ascarids
Ref: TH2 630 Level: 2 Category: j

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2772. Q: Describe a nematode.
A: Round worm with slender, unsegmented cylindrical bodies that taper towards each end
Ref: TH2 618 Level: 2 Category: j
2773. Q: What is the more common term for Parascaris Equorum?
A: Ascarids
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: j
2774. Q: What is the more common term for Gasterophilus Intestinalis?
A: Common bot
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: j
2775. Q: Which parasite spends their entire life from egg to adult clinging to the hairs of a horse?
A: Lice
Ref: TH2 642-6 Level: 2 Category: j
2776. Q: What are the 2 principal undesirable effects of oxyuris equi infections?
A: Disfigurement & discomfort
Ref: TH2 640 Level: 2 Category: j
2777. Q: Describe the parascaris equorum.
A: Large (5 - 15 inches) yellowish-white nematode of the small intestine
Ref: TH2 630 Level: 2 Category: j
2778. Q: How long eggs does the pinworm lay?
A: 8,000 to 60,000
Ref: TH2 640 Level: 2 Category: j
2779. Q: Describe an ascarid.
A: Very large (5 - 15 inches) yellowish-white nematode of the small intestine
Ref: TH2 630 Level: 2 Category: j

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2780. Q: Musca Autumnalis is the species of which common parasite?

A: Face flies

Ref: TH2 642 Level: 2 Category: j

2781. Q: Strongylus vulgaris, strongylus edentatus & strongylus equinus are usually found where & can cause what condition?

A: Blood vessels of the large intestine & can cause anemia or possibly an embolism

Ref: TH2 622 Level: 2 Category: j

2782. Q: What is the infective stage of a parasite?

A: The stage which is adapted to gaining access & taking up residence in the host

Ref: TH2 617 Level: 2 Category: j

2783. Q: Stomach worms can cause severe itching & production of exuberant granulation tissue. What is the common name for the tissue that is produced?

A: Proud flesh

Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2 Category: j

2784. Q: What is the third stage molt of all nematodes?

A: Ecdysis (casting of old larval skin)

Ref: TH2 618 Level: 2 Category: j

2785. Q: What are the common terms for external & internal parasites?

A: Ectoparasites (external) & endoparasites (internal)

Ref: TH2 617 Level: 2 Category: j

2786. Q: How many eggs are laid by a female louse?

A: 20 - 30 eggs at intervals of 1 1/2 days

Ref: TH2 644 Level: 2 Category: j

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2787. Q: Which parasite's second stage larvae is encased in a sticky & protective shell & can remain alive & stuck to a surface for years?

A: Ascarids

Ref: TH2 622 Level: 2 Category: j

2788. Q: How long is an ascarid?

A: 5 - 15 inches

Ref: TH2 585 Level: 2 Category: j

2789. Q: How many species of bot flies are there in North America?

A: 3

Ref: TH2 587 Level: 2 Category: j

2790. Q: What does the adult bot fly feed on?

A: Nothing, they only have vestigial mouth parts & cannot eat

Ref: TH2 587 Level: 2 Category: j

2791. Q: How many species of strongyles is the horse a host to?

A: 54

Ref: TH2 575 Level: 2 Category: j

2792. Q: All nematodes undergo how many molts?

A: Four

Ref: TH2 618 Level: 2 Category: j

2793. Q: Name 3 parasites that can cause tail rubbing.

A: Pinworms, mites & lice

Ref: TH2 641 Level: 2 Category: j

2794. Q: Which type of parasite is Chorioptes equi?

A: mite (this one causes tail mange)

Ref: TH2 641 Level: 2 Category: j

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2795. Q: Severe louse infestations are rarely observed in pastured horses during what season of the year?
A: Warmer months (summer) It is most common in late fall
Ref: TH2 644 Level: 2 Category: j
2796. Q: What is a form of dermatitis characterized by the formation of crusts or scabs, intense itching & is caused by mites?
A: Mange
Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2 Category: j
2797. Q: Name 3 causes of pruritus ani.
A: Pinworms, mites & lice
Ref: TH2 640-6 Level: 2 Category: j
2798. Q: What causes persistent, disfiguring & intensely itching skin lesions called summer sores?
A: Stomach worms (habronema)
Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2 Category: j
2799. Q: What stage of life would the large strongyles live in water films of vegetation, stable walls, managers & etc.?
A: Third stage larva
Ref: TH2 623 Level: 2 Category: j
2800. Q: Which internal parasite can cause chronic conjunctivitis?
A: Stomach worms
Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2 Category: j
2801. Q: What is a slender, unsegmented cylindrical parasite that tapers towards each end?
A: Nematode (roundworm)
Ref: TH2 618 Level: 2 Category: j

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2802. Q: Which type of parasite has a tendency to group together near the ileo-cecal junction, may cause chronic diarrhea & can cause intersusception (telescoping of intestines)?
- A: Tape worm
- Ref: TH2 642 Level: 2 Category: j
2803. Q: Which internal parasite's eggs are usually not found in the manure but are usually adhered to the skin of the anus?
- A: Pinworms
- Ref: TH2 637 Level: 2 Category: j
2804. Q: Which adult parasite of the horse has no mouth parts, can not eat anything & must rely on energy it stored while a parasitic larvae in the stomach?
- A: Bot fly (must say fly)
- Ref: TH2 617 Level: 2 Category: j
2805. Q: How many species belong to the family, Strongylidae?
- A: 54
- Ref: TH2 622 Level: 2 Category: j
2806. Q: Of the 3 species of bots, which one is the most common?
- A: *Gasterophilus intestinalis*
- Ref: TH2 635 Level: 2 Category: j
2807. Q: Which parasite of the horse is closely related to the common house fly?
- A: Face fly
- Ref: TH2 642 Level: 2 Category: j
2808. Q: What type of endoparasite can cause a foal to have a dull hair coat, dry skin, & distended abdomen?
- A: Ascarids
- Ref: TH2 617 Level: 2 Category: j

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2809. Q: Which is the only species of common bots to lay black eggs?

A: *Gasterophilus hemorrhoidalis*

Ref: TH2 634 Level: 2 Category: j

2810. Q: How large is *Parascaris equorum*?

A: 5 - 15 inches long

Ref: TH2 630 Level: 2 Category: j

2811. Q: What is another term for a roundworm?

A: Nematode

Ref: TH2 618 Level: 2 Category: j

2812. Q: Which parasite is slender, the tails terminate into a point & they cause disfigurement & discomfort to the horse?

A: Pinworm

Ref: TH2 640 Level: 2 Category: j

2813. Q: Which stage of the *Strongylus vulgaris*' life cycle does the most damage to the host?

A: Fourth stage larvae

Ref: TH2 618 Level: 2 Category: j

2814. Q: Small strongyles' larvae are the most numerous in fecal cultures, which species of strongyle has the next highest numbers?

A: *Strongylus vulgaris*

Ref: TH2 636 Level: 2 Category: j

2815. Q: Which parasite is at a maximum level in the early weeks of a foal's life but finally disappears at approximately 5 months of age?

A: *Strongyloides westeri*

Ref: TH2 636 Level: 2 Category: j

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2816. Q: What is the only nematode that does not have a separate male & female parasitic form?

A: Strongyloides westeri

Ref: TH2 618 Level: 2 Category: j

2817. Q: The horse is host to approximately 54 species of this worm family, name it.

A: strongyles

Ref: TH2 622 Level: 2 Category: j

2818. Q: Which species of pinworm is the largest?

A: Oxyuris equi

Ref: TH2 640 Level: 2 Category: j

2819. Q: When should the treatment for bots be scheduled?

A: From mid to late summer & after a killing frost

Ref: AYHC 430-3 Level: 2 Category: j

2820. Q: What are the large roundworms that primarily affect foals & young growing horses?

A: Ascarids (parascaris equorum)

Ref: AYHC 430-1 Level: 2 Category: j

2821. Q: What are the 2 basic methods of internal parasite reduction?

A: Management & chemical control

Ref: AYHC 430-8 Level: 2 Category: j

2822. Q: Adult horse flies are the intermediate host to which parasite?

A: Stomach worm (habronema)

Ref: AYHC 415-1 Level: 2 Category: j

2823. Q: A large population of bloodsucking stable flies may cause several problems, name 2.

A: Severe dermatitis (skin problems), possible infections, secondary affects of blood loss, fractured leg bones from stomping

Ref: AYHC 415-1 Level: 2 Category: j

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2824. Q: How long is the life cycle of a mosquito?
A: 10 - 14 days
Ref: AYHC 415-2 Level: 2 Category: j
2825. Q: Name 2 methods of purge deworming.
A: Paste, stomach tube & those using feed as a carrier for the compound
Ref: AYHC 430-7 Level: 2 Category: j
2826. Q: Many veterinarians recommend deworming foals & weanling how often?
A: Every 30 - 60 days for first year of life
Ref: AYHC 430-7 Level: 2 Category: j
2827. Q: Lone Star, Rocky Mountain, American dog, Tropical & Spinose are all different types of what?
A: Ticks
Ref: AYHC 415-7 Level: 2 Category: j
2828. Q: Which parasite can cause erosion on the tongue & gums of the horse?
A: Bot larvae
Ref: AYHC 430-3 Level: 2 Category: j
2829. Q: What type of test is used by your vet to determine the number & type of parasites found in your horse?
A: Fecal examination
Ref: AYHC Level: 2 Category: j
2830. Q: Threadworms (*strongyloides westeri*) infections originate from what 2 sources in the foal's environment?
A: By ingesting larvae in dam's milk or by larvae present in bedding by penetrating foal's skin
Ref: AYHC 430-3 Level: 2 Category: j

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2831. Q: Which intestinal parasite is not affected by the 'continuous' deworming program?
A: Bots
Ref: AYHC 430-7 Level: 2 Category: j
2832. Q: What is the most common physical form of administering anti-parasitic compounds to horses?
A: Paste
Ref: AYHC 430-6 Level: 2 Category: j
2833. Q: Which fly is so annoying to some horses that they may lose weight because they spend more time fighting this fly than grazing?
A: Bot fly
Ref: AYHC 430-3 Level: 2 Category: j
2834. Q: Infections of strongyloides westeri are most common in young foals of what ages?
A: From 4 - 47 days old
Ref: AYHC 430-3 Level: 2 Category: j
2835. Q: What is the main problem caused by threadworms?
A: Diarrhea
Ref: AYHC 430-4 Level: 2 Category: j
2836. Q: After being swallowed by the horse, where do the bot larvae attach themselves?
A: Wall of the horse's stomach
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: j
2837. Q: Organophosphates are used primarily to kill which parasite?
A: Bots
Ref: AYHC 430-8 Level: 2 Category: j

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2838. Q: Which part of the horse's digestive system is affected by strongyles, pinworms & tapeworms?
A: Large intestines
Ref: AYHC 430-6 Level: 2 Category: j
2839. Q: What term describes insects that carry disease producing organisms?
A: Insect vector (vector)
Ref: IVE 709 Level: 2 Category: j
2840. Q: Name the 3 most important strongyles as far as doing the most damage.
A: Strongylus vulgaris, Strongylus edentatus, Strongylus equinus
Ref: th2 622 Level: 2 Category: j
2841. Q: What is the scientific name for threadworms?
A: Strongyloides westeri
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: j
2842. Q: What is the scientific name for the red bloodworms that infect horses?
A: Strongyles
Ref: IVE 503 Level: 2 Category: j
2843. Q: What is the life cycle of a fly?
A: Egg, larvae, pupa & adult
Ref: AYHC 415-1 Level: 2 Category: j
2844. Q: What is the scientific name for the common horse bot fly?
A: Gasterophilus intestinalis
Ref: AYHC 415-5 Level: 2 Category: j
2845. Q: Name the parasite that depends on wet saliva from the horse's mouth, in order to hatch & become infective.
A: Bot
Ref: th2 Level: 2 Category: j

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2846. Q: Name the parasite that affects foals through its dams milk by penetrating the foal's skin.

A: Strongyloides westeri (threadworms)

Ref: AYHC 430-3 Level: 2 Category: j

2847. Q: Approximately how much money is spent per year on pest control?

A: \$270 million

Ref: AYHC 415-1 Level: 2 Category: j

2848. Q: Which adult parasite may reach a length of 5 to 22 inches?

A: Ascarids (parascaris equorum)

Ref: AYHC 430-1 Level: 2 Category: j

2849. Q: Name the parasite responsible for the most damage to the horse's lungs & liver.

A: Ascarid larvae (parascaris equorum)

Ref: IVE 505 Level: 2 Category: j

2850. Q: How long does it take to complete the life cycle of a house fly?

A: 1 - 2 weeks

Ref: AYHC 415-1 Level: 2 Category: j

2851. Q: How long does it take for a nymph to reach maturity?

A: 3 - 4 weeks

Ref: AYHC 415-6 Level: 2 Category: j

2852. Q: How should cattle grubs be removed from horses?

A: Surgically by a vet

Ref: AYHC 415-6 Level: 2 Category: j

2853. Q: Doubling the normal dose of pyrantel pamoate is an effective treatment for which parasite?

A: Tape worms

Ref: AYHC 430-4 Level: 2 Category: j

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2854. Q: Oribatid mites are an intermediate host for which parasite?
A: Tape worms
Ref: AYHC 430-4 Level: 2 Category: j
2855. Q: What is the primary objective to a successful parasite control program?
A: Interruption of the parasite's life cycle
Ref: AYHC 430-4 Level: 2 Category: j
2856. Q: During which season are lice more of a problem for horses?
A: During winter
Ref: AYHC 415-5 Level: 2 Category: j
2857. Q: How many distinct species of small strongyles infect the large intestine of the horse?
A: About 40
Ref: TH2 629 Level: 2 Category: j
2858. Q: How long is the life cycle of the threadworm?
A: Less than 2 weeks
Ref: AYHC 430-4 Level: 2 Category: j
2859. Q: Which of the strongyles is the most damaging to the horse?
A: Strongylus vulgaris
Ref: TH2 628 Level: 2 Category: j
2860. Q: Of the Big 3 of the strongle family, which one is the most important & most destructive?
A: Strongylus vulgaris
Ref: TH2 617 Level: 2 Category: j
2861. Q: What 2 things are necessary for bot eggs to hatch?
A: Friction & moisture
Ref: AYHC 430-3 Level: 2 Category: j

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2862. Q: What is the poisonous chemical found in the secretion of the blister beetle?
A: Cantharid
Ref: AYHC 415-9 Level: 2 Category: j
2863. Q: Which of the 2 general types of strongyles is the most numerous in the naturally infected horse?
A: Small strongyles
Ref: TH2 629 Level: 2 Category: J
2864. Q: There is strong evidence that the so-called foal heat diarrhea is not related to any alteration in the chemical composition of the mare's milk but is in fact caused by what?
A: Infections with strongloides westeri (threadworms)
Ref: TH2 635 Level: 2 Category: j
2865. Q: Strongyles are divided into 2 major groups, what are they?
A: Large & small strongyles
Ref: TH2 622 Level: 2 Category: j
2866. Q: In which organ does the third stage larva of strongylus edentatus & strongylus equinus molt into their fourth stage larva?
A: In the liver
Ref: TH2 628-6 Level: 2 Category: j
2867. Q: Which 2 parasites serve as an intermediate host for the stomach worm?
A: House flies & stable flies
Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2 Category: j
2868. Q: Name the parasite associated with summer sores.
A: Stomach worm
Ref: TH2 280 Level: 2 Category: j

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2869. Q: What is the vector for lyme disease?

A: Ticks

Ref: AYHC 655-1 Level: 2 Category: j

2870. Q: What is the foundation of any fly control program?

A: Good sanitation

Ref: AYHC 415-3 Level: 2 Category: j

2871. Q: What would be an acceptable fecal egg count in a few horses that occupy a relatively large pasture?

A: 500 eggs per gram or lower

Ref: TH2 647 Level: 2 Category: j

2872. Q: The fourth stage larvae of which parasite will migrate to the anterior mesenteric artery where they cause inflammation?

A: strongyles

Ref: TH2 623 Level: 2 Category: j

2873. Q: What would be an acceptable fecal egg count in large amounts of horses confined to a small paddock?

A: 100 eggs per gram or lower

Ref: TH2 647 Level: 2 Category: j

2874. Q: Which type of parasite can cause malnutrition, perforation of the bowel wall & fatal peritonitis?

A: Acarids

Ref: TH2 630 Level: 2 Category: j

2875. Q: Which type of parasite has parasitic females that develop from unfertilized eggs & there are no parasitic males?

A: Strongyloides westeri (threadworms)

Ref: TH2 631 Level: 2 Category: j

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2876. Q: In what 2 areas are adult pinworms most commonly found?
A: Colon & rectum
Ref: AYHC 430-2 Level: 2 Category: j
2877. Q: Ascarids eggs will start to appear in the manure of foals at what age?
A: 10 - 13 weeks
Ref: AYHC 430-1 Level: 2 Category: j
2878. Q: What is the most successful way to control parasites?
A: Interrupt the parasite's life cycle or have a good deworming program
Ref: AYHC 430-4 Level: 2 Category: j
2879. Q: How many eggs will the adult female ascarid lay per day?
A: Up to 200,000
Ref: AYHC 430-1 Level: 2 Category: j
2880. Q: Strongyles occur in horses of all ages except one, name this age.
A: Neonatal foals
Ref: AYHC 430-1 Level: 2 Category: j
2881. Q: What is the incubation time for bot eggs & what stimulates them to hatch?
A: Incubation is 1 - 5 days, hatch when horse licks them
Ref: AYHC 415-5 Level: 2 Category: j
2882. Q: How many eggs does the strongyle female lay per day?
A: Several thousand eggs per day
Ref: AYHC 430-2 Level: 2 Category: j
2883. Q: How long is the average life cycle of the strongylus vulgaris?
A: 6 - 7 months
Ref: AYHC 430-2 Level: 2 Category: j

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2884. Q: What type of parasite is the trichostrongylus axei?
A: Stomach worm
Ref: TH2 617-6 Level: 2 Category: j
2885. Q: How long is the average life cycle of strongylus equinus & edentatus?
A: 8 - 11 months
Ref: AYHC 430-2 Level: 2 Category: j
2886. Q: What percentage of strongyle eggs in a naturally infected horse are produced by small strongyles?
A: 75 - 100%
Ref: TH2 629 Level: 2 Category: j
2887. Q: Which of the major internal parasites of the horse has no migratory state after being ingested?
A: Pinworms
Ref: AYHC 430-3 Level: 2 Category: j
2888. Q: What is an anastomosis?
A: Network of interconnections in the intestinal arterial tree
Ref: TH2 625 Level: 2 Category: j
2889. Q: What 3 endoparasites utilize only the horse as a host?
A: Strongyles (blood worms), Ascarids (intestinal worms), Stomach bots
Ref: TH2 618 Level: 2 Category: j
2890. Q: What blood vessel is the most converged on in the migration route of the strongyles in every horse?
A: Cranial mesenteric artery
Ref: TH2 624 Level: 2 Category: j

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2891. Q: Name the parasite that is responsible for 'foal heat diarrhea', that in fact, has nothing to do with the first postparturient heat of its dam.
A: Strongyloides westeri
Ref: TH2 632 Level: 2 Category: j
2892. Q: Which is the smallest of the Big 3 strongyle nematodes?
A: Strongylus vulgaris
Ref: TH2 628 Level: 2 Category: j
2893. Q: The horse's arterial evolution in feeding blood to its intestines is an adaptation from attacks of what form?
A: Strongylus vulgaris
Ref: TH2 627 Level: 2 Category: j
2894. Q: Which external parasite can cause anemia if enough are on the horse?
A: Bloodsucking lice
Ref: TH2 644 Level: 2 Category: j
2895. Q: Which parasite causes an itchy anus?
A: Pinworms
Ref: TH2 640 Level: 2 Category: j
2896. Q: What are the 2 types of lice that infect horses?
A: Bloodsucking (haematopinus asini) & Biting (Damalinia equi)
Ref: TH2 642 Level: 2 Category: j
2897. Q: How do horses become infected with tapeworms?
A: By ingesting free-living mites infected with tapeworm larvae
Ref: TH2 642 Level: 2 Category: j

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2898. Q: What are the 2 species of pinworms that infect horses?
A: Probstmayria vivipara & Oxyuris equi
Ref: TH2 640 Level: 2 Category: j
2899. Q: What do we call lice eggs?
A: Nits
Ref: TH2 644 Level: 2 Category: j
2900. Q: Why are foal's particularly susceptible to threadworm infections?
A: They can ingest larvae from their dam's milk
Ref: TH2 636 Level: 2 Category: j
2901. Q: How many species of tapeworms are there?
A: 3
Ref: TH2 642 Level: 2 Category: j
2902. Q: How long does the bot larvae stay in the stomach of a horse?
A: 9 months
Ref: TH2 633 Level: 2 Category: j
2903. Q: Approximately how long after the administration of an effective anthelmintic drug is it before strongyle eggs reappear?
A: 6 - 8 weeks
Ref: TH2 600 Level: 2 Category: j
2904. Q: Name 2 parasites that utilize horses & other animals as hosts.
A: Horse flies, mosquitoes, face flies, trichostrongylus axei, certain ticks
Ref: TH2 617 Level: 2 Category: j
2905. Q: What are 2 of the favorite breeding sites for the house fly?
A: Manure & decaying organic matter
Ref: TH2 642 Level: 2 Category: j

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2906. Q: Where do the first stage larvae of *Gasterophilus intestinalis* hatch?
A: On the outside of the horse--usually on the hairs of the forelegs
Ref: TH2 635 Level: 2 Category: j
2907. Q: Which parasite is a distant cousin to the spider?
A: Mange mites
Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2 Category: j
2908. Q: Why is a knowledge of the life cycles of parasites & the nature & habits of their infective stage important?
A: To understand the parasite control programs
Ref: TH2 649 Level: 2 Category: j
2909. Q: What is pruritus ani?
A: Itching of the anus
Ref: TH2 640 Level: 2 Category: j
2910. Q: In what part of the horse do ascarid larvae do the most damage?
A: Liver & lungs
Ref: TH2 631 Level: 2 Category: j
2911. Q: How many species of pinworms are there that infect the horse?
A: 2
Ref: TH2 640 Level: 2 Category: j
2912. Q: How often should a horse be dewormed?
A: 6 times per year (every 2 months)
Ref: TH2 646 Level: 2 Category: j

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2913. Q: Which female parasite travels through the horse's intestines to lay its eggs on the horse's anus?

A: Pinworm

Ref: TH2 641 Level: 2 Category: j

2914. Q: What are the 8-legged nuisances that live on or in the epidermis & cause a form of dermatitis?

A: Mange mites

Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2 Category: j

2915. Q: Why must adult bot flies use stored energy to mate & lay their eggs?

A: They have no mouthparts with which to eat anything

Ref: TH2 633 Level: 2 Category: j

2916. Q: Where do the larvae of ascarids do the most damage?

A: Liver & lungs

Ref: IVE 505 Level: 2 Category: j

2917. Q: Which stage of development of the bot is found in the stomach?

A: Larvae

Ref: TH2 635 Level: 2 Category: j

2918. Q: What are anthelmintics?

A: Deworming remedies

Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2 Category: j

2919. Q: Doubling the does of pyrimidines has been effective in controlling which internal parasite?

A: Tape worm

Ref: AYHC 430-8 Level: 2 Category: j

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2920. Q: What are the larvae of *Gasterophilus* called?
A: Bots
Ref: TH2 633 Level: 2 Category: j
2921. Q: Name 2 general types of internal parasites that are usually found in the intestines.
A: Ascarids & strongyles
Ref: TH2 635 Level: 2 Category: j
2922. Q: Mature tape worms first occur in what 2 ages of horses?
A: Weanlings & yearlings
Ref: AYHC 430-3 Level: 2 Category: j
2923. Q: How are lice usually transmitted?
A: By direct contact with other lice infected horses
Ref: TH2 644 Level: 2 Category: j
2924. Q: Where does the *Gasterophilus intestinalis* deposit its eggs?
A: On the hairs of the forelimbs & shoulders of the horse
Ref: TH2 635 Level: 2 Category: j
2925. Q: What are the 3 species of bots that deposit their eggs on the hair of the horse?
A: *Gasterophilus intestinalis*, *Gasterophilus nasalis*, *Gasterophilus hemorrhoidalis*
Ref: TH2 633 Level: 2 Category: j
2926. Q: What do face flies feed on?
A: Secretions of eyes, nostrils & mouth of horse
Ref: TH2 642 Level: 2 Category: j
2927. Q: What is the purpose of screening or dragging your pastures to spread out manure piles?
A: To reduce parasites
Ref: TH2 275 Level: 2 Category: j

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2928. Q: Mange mites are distant cousins to what other insect?

A: Spiders

Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2 Category: j

2929. Q: How many legs to mange mites have?

A: 8

Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2 Category: j

2930. Q: What is the purpose of anthelmintic medications?

A: Dewormers used to prevent environmental contamination by reducing adults that produce eggs

Ref: TH2 646 Level: 2 Category: j

2931. Q: Where do face flies lay their eggs?

A: Cow manure

Ref: TH2 642 Level: 2 Category: j

2932. Q: What is the primary cause of Foal Heat Diarrhea?

A: Parasite, strongyloides westeri (threadworms)

Ref: TH2 631 Level: 2 Category: j

2933. Q: What causes summer sores on horses?

A: Stomach worms

Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2 Category: j

2934. Q: Name 5 breeds of flies that annoy the horse.

A: House, bot, horse, stable or horn fly

Ref: AYHC_LM 300-2 Level: 2000 Category: j

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2935. Q: Name the external parasite of the horse that is a distant cousin to the spider & that causes mange.

A: Mange mites

Ref: TH2 645 Level: 2000 Category: j

2936. Q: Mosquitoes commonly feed on horses at what time of day?

A: At dusk

Ref: AYHC-LM B100- Level: 2000 Category: j

2937. Q: Tapeworms infect horses through what intermediary host?

A: Mites

Ref: TH2 642 Level: 2000 Category: j

2938. Q: What are 4 criteria for successful fly control?

A: Eliminate breeding material, control moisture, mechanical control, use of insecticides

Ref: AYHC 415-3 Level: 3 Category: j

2939. Q: How do horses get tape worms?

A: By ingesting free living mites in pasture

Ref: TH2 642 Level: 3 Category: j

2940. Q: Name 2 places where stomach worms are found.

A: Stomach & injured skin (summer sores)

Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: j

2941. Q: Name the deworming drug that requires the most caution in use due to its toxicity.

A: Organophosphates

Ref: AYHC 430-8 Level: 3 Category: j

2942. Q: What is the scientific name for the small, almost invisible pinworm?

A: *Probstmyria vivipara*

Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: j

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2943. Q: Vesicular stomatitis affects what part of the horse?
A: Mouth
Ref: ENS6 429 Level: 3 Category: j
2944. Q: Name 3 practices of a good internal parasite control program.
A: Deworm every 2 months, rotate deworming drugs, worm all horses on premises, take fecal examinations, frequent removal of manure, rotation of pastures
Ref: TH2 646-6 Level: 3 Category: j
2945. Q: Which type of insecticide spray used in the control of lice is preferred?
A: Wettable powders because they can be more sensitive to skin burns
Ref: AYHC 415-7 Level: 3 Category: j
2946. Q: What are cyathostomes?
A: Small strongyles
Ref: LEWIS 155 Level: 3 Category: j
2947. Q: Where does the ascarid larvae migrate to, after they burrow into the wall of the horse's intestines?
A: Into the veins of the circulatory system
Ref: AYHC 430-1 Level: 3 Category: j
2948. Q: After being swallowed by the horse, where do bot larvae attach themselves?
A: To the stomach wall
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: j
2949. Q: What blood vessel is damaged by *Strongylus vulgaris*?
A: Anterior mesenteric artery
Ref: IVE 503 Level: 3 Category: j

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2950. Q: The I Dammini tick species is a primary vector that cause which disease?
A: Lyme disease
Ref: AYHC 415-8 Level: 3 Category: j
2951. Q: At what time of day do mosquitoes commonly feed on horses?
A: At dusk
Ref: AYHCLM B100- Level: 5 Category: j
2952. Q: What species of parasite can cause a weakening & bulging of the arterial wall, known as an aneurysm?
A: Strongylus vulgaris
Ref: IVE 503 Level: 5 Category: j
2953. Q: Which parasite's eggs can survive freezing winters but are killed by hot, dry summer conditions?
A: Strongyles
Ref: AYHC 430-2 Level: 5 Category: j
2954. Q: What is the most dangerous class of dewormers?
A: Organophosphates
Ref: AYHC 430-8 Level: 5 Category: j
2955. Q: Name the least safe dewormer in regards to toxicosis in horses.
A: Organophosphates
Ref: AYHC 430-8 Level: 5 Category: j
2956. Q: What is the recommended age for a foal to be dewormed for strongyles & ascarids?
A: At 60 days of age (2 months)
Ref: IVE 507 Level: 5 Category: j

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2957. Q: The larva of which internal parasite often appears in the mare's milk soon after foaling & is commonly the first parasite encountered by the foal?

A: Threadworms (*strongyloides westeri*)

Ref: AYHC 950-9 Level: 5 Category: j

2958. Q: What is the only parasite that infects both horses & ruminants?

A: *Trichostrongylus axei*

Ref: TH2 649 Level: 5 Category: j

2959. Q: What is the largest class of dewormers?

A: Benzimidazoles

Ref: AYHC 430-8 Level: 5 Category: j

2960. Q: Which parasite is the most significant & the most common of all equine internal parasites?

A: Strongyles (blood worms)

Ref: AYHC 430-1 Level: 5 Category: j

2961. Q: What dewormer has shown the most parasite resistance in horses?

A: Benzimidazoles

Ref: AYHC 430-8 Level: 5 Category: j

2962. Q: What is an 'obligate parasite'?

A: Parasite that cannot survive away from the host animal

Ref: AYHCLM 300-1 Level: 5 Category: j

2963. Q: Name 2 internal parasites that contaminate their stalls with sticky eggs.

A: Ascarids & pinworms

Ref: TH2 640 Level: 6 Category: j

2964. Q: Name 2 areas on the horse's body that are affected by the psoroptic mange mites.

A: Beneath forelock, beneath mane, at base of tail

Ref: IVE 397 Level: 6 Category: j

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2965. Q: All nematodes undergo a series of 4 molts, name them.
A: Lethargus (resting stage), metamorphosis (restructuring), ecdysis (casting of old larval skin) & emergence of new worm
Ref: TH2 618 Level: 6 Category: j
2966. Q: Describe what is happening during each of the following molts of the nematode, lethargus, metamorphosis, ecdysis.
A: Lethargus --resting stage, Metamorphosis - restructuring, Ecdysis - casting of old larval skin
Ref: TH2 618 Level: 9 Category: j
2967. Q: What is the scientific names for the 3 bot flies & where does each one lay their eggs?
A: Gasterophilus nasalis- eggs on hair in the space between the jawbones, Gasterophilus intestinalis-eggs on the horse's forelimbs & shoulders, Gasterophilus hemorrhoidalis-eggs on short hairs around horse's lips
Ref: th2 633-6 Level: 9 Category: j
2968. Q: What is a natural 2-beat gait in which the lateral legs move simultaneously?
A: Pace
Ref: TH2 175 Level: 1 Category: k
2969. Q: What is an exaggerated paddling?
A: Winging out
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 1 Category: k
2970. Q: Most unsoundnesses from concussion & trauma occur where?
A: Front legs
Ref: TH2 145 Level: 1 Category: k
2971. Q: What are the 3 natural gaits?
A: Walk, trot & gallop
Ref: TH2 171 Level: 1 Category: k

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2972. Q: What term describes the withers, back, loin & croup?
A: Topline
Ref: AYHC 220-6 Level: 1 Category: k
2973. Q: What term describes a horse that is free of any injuries or defects that would affect its usefulness?
A: Sound
Ref: TH2 12 Level: 1 Category: k
2974. Q: What do we call ears that are carried horizontally to the side?
A: Lop ears
Ref: TH2 144 Level: 1 Category: k
2975. Q: What are low, round, thick withers called?
A: Mutton withers
Ref: TH2 151 Level: 1 Category: k
2976. Q: What are the bulged or pop-eyed appearance of the eye called?
A: Bovine eyes
Ref: TH2 144 Level: 1 Category: k
2977. Q: What is an unsoundness?
A: Defect in form or function that interferes with the usefulness of a horse
Ref: TH2 12 Level: 1 Category: k
2978. Q: What term describes the physical appearance of the horse, due to arrangement of muscle, bone & other body tissues?
A: Conformation
Ref: AYHC 220-1 Level: 1 Category: k

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2979. Q: What is the single most important consideration when selecting a horse?
A: Purpose for which it is to be used
Ref: TH2 132 Level: 1 Category: k
2980. Q: What is the fastest 4 beat artificial gait?
A: Rack
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 1 Category: k
2981. Q: What term describes a hard contact with the ground?
A: Pounding
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 1 Category: k
2982. Q: Give the term for a concave or sagging back.
A: Swayback
Ref: TH2 152 Level: 1 Category: k
2983. Q: What is another name for the running walk?
A: Plantation gait
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 1 Category: k
2984. Q: What is the smoothest gait of the Tennessee Walking Horse?
A: Running walk
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 1 Category: k
2985. Q: Name the gait that is characterized by 2-beats, in which the diagonal fore & hind legs move together.
A: Trot
Ref: th2 173 Level: 1 Category: k
2986. Q: What term refers to a broken crest?
A: Lop neck
Ref: TH2 145 Level: 1 Category: k

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2987. Q: Name the action defect that results when the toe of the horse's hind foot strikes the lateral forefoot.
A: Forging
Ref: th2 179 Level: 1 Category: k
2988. Q: Which is the faster gait, trotting or pacing?
A: Pacing
Ref: TH2 29 Level: 1 Category: k
2989. Q: What is the mother of all gaits & the most useful gait?
A: Walk
Ref: TH2 172 Level: 1 Category: k
2990. Q: Name the 4 parts of the horse that are included in the topline.
A: Withers, back, loin (coupling) & croup
Ref: AYHC 220-6 Level: 2 Category: k
2991. Q: What type of interference occurs at the trot when the hind foot strikes the sole of the front foot on the same side?
A: Forging
Ref: TH2 180 Level: 2 Category: k
2992. Q: What would be the ideal ratio of the top to bottom lines of the horse's neck?
A: 2 to 1 with top longer
Ref: AYHC 220-5 Level: 2 Category: k
2993. Q: What is an ossification of the lateral cartilage resulting from injuries that cause calcium to accumulate & harden?
A: Sidebones
Ref: AYHC 230-4 Level: 2 Category: k

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2994. Q: What is a bony enlargement in the groove formed by the splint & cannon bone?
A: Splint
Ref: AYHC 230-4 Level: 2 Category: k
2995. Q: What is exaggerated lifting & forward motion of one or both hocks that is spasmodic & involuntary & when is this condition most obvious?
A: Stringhalt, most obvious when backing or turning the horse
Ref: TH2 164 Level: 2 Category: k
2996. Q: What shape should the head be when viewed from the side?
A: Triangular
Ref: TH2 141-1 Level: 2 Category: k
2997. Q: Regardless of the breed, the hindquarters should appear to be what shape when viewed from the side?
A: Square
Ref: AYHC 220-7 Level: 2 Category: k
2998. Q: What is the term used to describe a short, quick, high & often choppy stride?
A: Trappy
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 2 Category: k
2999. Q: A horse with too much angle in the hock joint is called what?
A: Sickie hocked
Ref: AYHC 230-7 Level: 2 Category: k
3000. Q: In a balanced horse, the legs & heart girth are approximately the same length. How does straight shoulders change this?
A: Straight shoulders cause legs to be longer than his heart girth
Ref: AYHC 220-6 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3001. Q: Blue eyes are often associated with horses of which breeding?
A: Pinto (paint)
Ref: TH2 144 Level: 2 Category: k
3002. Q: Describe the unsoundness called stringhalt.
A: Involuntary excessive flexion of the horse's hocks with forward motion
Ref: TH2 164 Level: 2 Category: k
3003. Q: A horse with too much angle in the hock joint is called what?
A: Sickie hocked
Ref: AYHC 230-7 Level: 2 Category: k
3004. Q: Balance is the single most important characteristic in equine selection because it forms the basics for movement, length of stride & ultimately performance. Balance is determined by what physical structure?
A: Skeletal structure
Ref: AYHC 220-5 Level: 2 Category: k
3005. Q: What are 4 parts of the horse that are included in the topline?
A: Withers, back, loin (coupling) & croup
Ref: AYHC 220-6 Level: 2 Category: k
3006. Q: Ideally where should the horse's eyes be positioned when viewed from the front?
A: About 1/3 of the distance from the poll to its muzzle
Ref: AYHC 220-3 Level: 2 Category: k
3007. Q: A horse with well-sprung ribs & heart girth & a deep, wide chest has ample room for what 2 systems?
A: Respiratory & digestive systems
Ref: TH2 151 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3008. Q: What term describes a horse whose front toes point outward?
A: Splayfooted
Ref: AYHC 230-2 Level: 2 Category: k
3009. Q: What term refers to a pastern that has too much slope?
A: Coon footed
Ref: AYHC 220-6 Level: 2 Category: k
3010. Q: What is the term for a horse's knees that are in front of vertical when viewed from the side?
A: Buck kneed
Ref: AYHC 230-6 Level: 2 Category: k
3011. Q: Name the fastest paso gait.
A: Paso largo
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 2 Category: k
3012. Q: What term describes the horse's eyes when they are too small & set back into its head?
A: Pig-eyed
Ref: TH2 124 Level: 2 Category: k
3013. Q: Which sex of horse would have a more prominent jaw & more heavily muscled body?
A: Males
Ref: AYHC 220-8 Level: 2 Category: k
3014. Q: What causes the action defect called rolling?
A: Wide fronted horse or extremely obese horses
Ref: th2 181 Level: 2 Category: k
3015. Q: In what 3 areas are muscling most likely to be developed in a heavily muscled horse?
A: Forearm, gaskin, rear quarters
Ref: AYHC 220-7 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3016. Q: What is the term for a horse's knees that are behind vertical when viewed from the side?

A: Calf kneed

Ref: AYHC 230-6 Level: 2 Category: k

3017. Q: What term describes a horse with a convex back, due to a permanently malformed spinal column?

A: Roach back

Ref: TH2 152 Level: 2 Category: k

3018. Q: What is the single most important characteristic in equine selection?

A: Balance

Ref: AYHC 220-5 Level: 2 Category: k

3019. Q: Base-wide horses are predisposed to what?

A: Ringbone & navicular disease

Ref: AYHC 230-3 Level: 2 Category: k

3020. Q: What is a bony enlargement surrounding the bones of the pastern?

A: Ringbone

Ref: AYHC 230-4 Level: 2 Category: k

3021. Q: Horses that toe in will move with what type of arc?

A: Wide outward arc

Ref: AYHC 230-5 Level: 2 Category: k

3022. Q: When selecting a horse, what is the most important conformation characteristics of any breed?

A: Balance

Ref: AYHC 220 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3023. Q: What is the term for a horse that is weak in its coupling & shallow in the flank?
A: Hound gutted or wasp-waisted
Ref: TH2 157 Level: 2 Category: k
3024. Q: What term describes the throwing of the front feet inward while in flight & what conformation problem is it associated with?
A: Dishing or winging. Associated with toed-out or splayfooted
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 2 Category: k
3025. Q: Horses that toe out will move with what type of arc?
A: Inward arc
Ref: AYHC 230-5 Level: 2 Category: k
3026. Q: What is the study of motion & the gaits, specifically with reference to mechanics & anatomy?
A: Kinesiology
Ref: Equus 11-99 Level: 2 Category: k
3027. Q: The length of what is relative to the length of the shoulder & forearm?
A: Length of arm
Ref: TH2 147 Level: 2 Category: k
3028. Q: What gait has a flowing movement in which the forelegs roll to the outside as the horse strides forward distinctive of the Peruvian Paso?
A: Termino
Ref: TH2 43 Level: 2 Category: k
3029. Q: Describe a horse that is base narrow.
A: Front legs & hind legs too close together
Ref: th2 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3030. Q: What condition occurs when there is strain on the flexor tendon which causes synovial fluid to escape into the hock hollow?
A: Thoroughpin
Ref: TH2 165 Level: 2 Category: k
3031. Q: What is another name for an undershot jaw?
A: Monkey mouth
Ref: th2 144 Level: 2 Category: k
3032. Q: Which part of the horse's hind quarters should be the widest when viewed from the rear?
A: Stifle area
Ref: th2 154 Level: 2 Category: k
3033. Q: What is it called when the hocks are too far apart, are generally predisposed to being base narrow & can toe in on the rear hooves?
A: Bow legged
Ref: AYHC 230-7 Level: 2 Category: k
3034. Q: What is it called when a horse toes in behind & are 'out at the hocks'?
A: Bowlegged
Ref: AYHC 230-7 Level: 2 Category: k
3035. Q: Sickie hocks predispose a horse to what condition?
A: Curbs
Ref: AYHC 230-7 Level: 2 Category: k
3036. Q: What term describes when the horses front feet are wider at the ground than at their origin at the chest?
A: Base wide
Ref: AYHC 230-3 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3037. Q: Steep pasterns will cause what type of stride?
A: Choppy & rough
Ref: AYHC 230-6 Level: 2 Category: k
3038. Q: A splayfooted conformation usually will cause what gait abnormality?
A: Winging
Ref: HA 39 Level: 2 Category: k
3039. Q: Describe what parts of the horse interfere when a horse forges.
A: Toe of the hind foot hits the sole or shoe of the forefoot on the same side
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 2 Category: k
3040. Q: A good rule of thumb when judging horses is that when all other things are equal, what is an asset?
A: Size
Ref: TH2 141 Level: 2 Category: k
3041. Q: What is the vital junction between the forearm & the cannon?
A: Knee
Ref: TH2 147 Level: 2 Category: k
3042. Q: What is the vital junction between the gaskin and cannon?
A: Hock
Ref: TH2 147 Level: 2 Category: k
3043. Q: Which breed is known for its termino gait?
A: Peruvian Paso
Ref: TH2 43 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3044. Q: What conformation defect has the carpus angled behind the ideal straight line of the front leg construction when viewed from the side?

A: Calf knees

Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: k

3045. Q: A horse that is low at the withers or high at the hip, is said to be walking downhill & will have a tendency to have what defect in its way of going?

A: Forging

Ref: TH2 135 Level: 2 Category: k

3046. Q: Cow hocks often contribute to the development of what condition?

A: Bone spavins

Ref: HA 40 Level: 2 Category: k

3047. Q: What term describes when the hairline at the top of the hindfoot hits the toe of forefoot as it breaks over?

A: Scalping

Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: k

3048. Q: Describe a horse that is cow-hocked.

A: Hocks are close together and its feet are wide apart

Ref: th2 154 Level: 2 Category: k

3049. Q: Define a lateral gait.

A: Legs on the same side perform the gait in pairs -- Pace

Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: k

3050. Q: Which conformation fault of the forelimbs can cause ringbone & navicular disease?

A: Short upright pasterns

Ref: HA 40 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3051. Q: In reference to the way of going, Winging occurs in horses with what conformation defect?
A: Base wide or toed-out feet
Ref: AYHC 230-5 Level: 2 Category: k
3052. Q: What is it called when the lower jaw protrudes in front of the upper jaw?
A: Monkey mouth (undershot jaw)
Ref: TH2 144 Level: 2 Category: k
3053. Q: A pigeon-toed horse exhibits a deviation of its foot in flight, what is this action called?
A: Paddling
Ref: th2 181 Level: 2 Category: k
3054. Q: What condition has too much angle in the hock joint?
A: Sickie hocks
Ref: AYHC 230-7 Level: 2 Category: k
3055. Q: Which conformation fault can cause a curb?
A: Sickie hocks
Ref: HA 40 Level: 2 Category: k
3056. Q: A base narrow horse is predisposed to landing on the outside of its hoof walls, thus may have a tendency to develop which 2 conditions?
A: Ringbone, sidebones & heel bruising
Ref: AYHC 230-3 Level: 2 Category: k
3057. Q: Bowlegged horses will cause increased weight to be carried where on the hoof wall?
A: To the outside
Ref: AYHC 230-3 Level: 2 Category: k
3058. Q: What area of the hoof carries more weight on a horse that is base narrow?
A: Outside of the hoof
Ref: AYHC 230-2 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3059. Q: What is it called when a horse has a structural problem or deviation that has only a limited effect on the horse's ability to perform?
A: Serviceably sound
Ref: AYHC 230-1 Level: 2 Category: k
3060. Q: What area of the hoof carries more weight on a horse that is base wide?
A: Inside of the hoof
Ref: AYHC 230-3 Level: 2 Category: k
3061. Q: What are the 2 additional gaits of the 5 gaited Saddlebred?
A: Slow gait & rack
Ref: TH2 40 Level: 2 Category: k
3062. Q: What term describes a specific way of going with a specific sequence of limb movements that are repeated each stride with a regular cadence?
A: Gait
Ref: TH2 171 Level: 2 Category: k
3063. Q: What term refers to when the horse's leg stands under its hip from the hocks down due to excessive angulation in the hock when viewed from the side?
A: Sickie hocked
Ref: AYHC 230-7 Level: 2 Category: k
3064. Q: What are the 2 basic types of supporting leg interference?
A: Brushing & striking
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 2 Category: k
3065. Q: What condition has the cannon bones set too far to the outside of the knee?
A: Bench knees or offset knees
Ref: AYHC 230-3 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3066. Q: What term is used to indicate a horse that stands closer at the ground than at the origin of the legs in the chest?

A: Base narrow

Ref: AYHC 230-2 Level: 2 Category: k

3067. Q: What part of the horse provides propulsion, serves as a base of support & helps absorb shock?

A: Forequarters

Ref: TH2 145 Level: 2 Category: k

3068. Q: What term refers to a horse that stands closer at the ground than at the origin of the legs in the chest?

A: Base narrow

Ref: AYHC 230-2 Level: 2 Category: k

3069. Q: What term is used to indicate a horse that stands wider at the ground than at the origin of the legs in the chest?

A: Base wide

Ref: AYHC 230-3 Level: 2 Category: k

3070. Q: Horses that stand base narrow, are predisposed to extra weight being placed on what part of the hoof?

A: Outside of hoof

Ref: AYHC 230-2 Level: 2 Category: k

3071. Q: Horses that stand base wide, are predisposed to extra weight being placed on what part of the hoof?

A: Inside of the hoof

Ref: AYHC 230-3 Level: 2 Category: k

3072. Q: Name the specific part of the horse's back or topline that must be well muscled, short & strong, in order to transmit the forward power generated in the hind quarters.

A: Loin (coupling)

Ref: AYHC 2206 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3073. Q: What is a bony enlargement surrounding the bones of pastern?
A: Ringbone
Ref: AYHC 230-4 Level: 2 Category: k
3074. Q: Horses that are bowed in at the hocks & cannon bones instead of being parallel are called what?
A: Cow hocked
Ref: AYHC 230-6 Level: 2 Category: k
3075. Q: Which structural deviation of the knees when viewed from the side is extremely serious & many horses with this condition will not stay sound?
A: Calf kneed (back at the knee)
Ref: AYHC 230-6 Level: 2 Category: k
3076. Q: What 2 problems are camped out horses predisposed to?
A: Navicular disease & laminitis
Ref: AYHC 230-5 Level: 2 Category: k
3077. Q: What term describes a horse whose entire forelimb is too far forward & away from the body?
A: Camped out
Ref: AYHC 230-5 Level: 2 Category: k
3078. Q: What term describes a horse whose forelimb is too far under the body?
A: Camped under
Ref: AYHC 230-5 Level: 2 Category: k
3079. Q: What term denotes excess hair on the chin, throat, ears & legs?
A: Coarseness
Ref: TH2 139 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3080. Q: Which area of the hoof carries more weight if a horse has knocked knees?
A: Inside of the hoof
Ref: AYHC 230-3 Level: 2 Category: k
3081. Q: What is an extension backward of the flexor tendons caused by tearing or stretching?
A: Bowed tendons
Ref: AYHC 230-4 Level: 2 Category: k
3082. Q: What condition has the entire knee set to the inside of a straight line from the chest to the toe?
A: Knock kneed or close kneed
Ref: AYHC 230-3 Level: 2 Category: k
3083. Q: What is the exaggerated lifting & forward movement of one or both hocks that is spasmodic & involuntary & when is this condition most obvious?
A: Stringhalt, most obvious when backing or turning sharply
Ref: TH2 164 Level: 2 Category: k
3084. Q: Name the conformation defect characterized by a weak loin & shallow flank.
A: Hound gutted
Ref: th2 152 Level: 2 Category: k
3085. Q: What are the 2 types of stride interference?
A: Striding leg interference & supporting leg interference
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 2 Category: k
3086. Q: What is a bony enlargement that appears on the inside & front of the hock at the point where the base of the hock tapers into the cannon bone?
A: Bone spavin or Jack spavin
Ref: AYHC 230-4 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3087. Q: What is the characteristic of a 'stride stance phase'?
- A: One or more of the horse's feet are on the ground during the stride
- Ref: TH2 169 Level: 2 Category: k
3088. Q: What term describes characteristics such as head shape, head & neck carriage, body structure, color characteristics, gaits or way of going?
- A: Breed type
- Ref: TH2 137-1 Level: 2 Category: k
3089. Q: What term is used to indicate that a horse may have a structural problem or deviation which may have only a limited affect on the horse's ability to perform?
- A: Serviceably sound
- Ref: AYHC 230-1 Level: 2 Category: k
3090. Q: Describe the pace
- A: Rapid 2-beat gait in which the lateral forelegs & hindlegs move together
- Ref: th2 175 Level: 2 Category: k
3091. Q: The majority of the horse's weigth, approximately 60 - 65%, is carried where?
- A: Front legs
- Ref: TH2 145 Level: 2 Category: k
3092. Q: What is another term for offset knee?
- A: Bench knee
- Ref: TH2 147 Level: 2 Category: k
3093. Q: What is the most important factor when selecting a new horse?
- A: Purpose for which it will be used
- Ref: TH2 132 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3094. Q: What gait has a flowing movement in which the forelegs roll to the outside as the horse strides forward?
A: Termino (Peruvian Paso's gait)
Ref: TH2 43 Level: 2 Category: k
3095. Q: What is the speed of the fox trot?
A: 5 - 8 miles per hour
Ref: TH2 41 Level: 2 Category: k
3096. Q: A horse whose height at the withers, height at the hip & length of body is approximately the same is said to be what?
A: Balanced
Ref: TH2 133 Level: 2 Category: k
3097. Q: Where is the primary point of attachment of the forelimbs to the rest of the body?
A: Shoulder blade or scapula
Ref: TH2 146 Level: 2 Category: k
3098. Q: What is the hardest part of the horse to keep sound?
A: Forelegs
Ref: TH2 147 Level: 2 Category: k
3099. Q: What is the term for the physical appearance of an animal due to the arrangement of muscle, bone & often body tissue?
A: Conformation
Ref: AYHC 220-1 Level: 2 Category: k
3100. Q: Height measurement of horses is recorded as what?
A: Hands
Ref: TH2 139 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3101. Q: What percent of the horse's weight is carried on the front legs?
A: 60 - 65 %
Ref: TH2 145 Level: 2 Category: k
3102. Q: What is the ideal slope of the shoulder?
A: 45 - 50 degrees
Ref: AYHC 220-6 Level: 2 Category: k
3103. Q: What is a fast, 4-beat gait, characterized by a smooth, fluid motion where the hind legs overstrides the print of the front foot, the head nods & it has a 1-2-3-4 beat cadence?
A: Running walk
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 2 Category: k
3104. Q: What are the 3 most important paso gaits?
A: Paso fino, paso corto & paso largo
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 2 Category: k
3105. Q: What is the speed of the running walk gait of the Tennessee Walking Horse?
A: 8 - 10 miles per hour
Ref: AYHC 152-1 Level: 2 Category: k
3106. Q: The best description of size is a combination of what 2 measurements?
A: Weight & height
Ref: TH2 140 Level: 2 Category: k
3107. Q: What term is used to refer to refinement of hair, hide, bones & joints?
A: Quality
Ref: TH2 139 Level: 2 Category: k
3108. Q: Name 2 types of ears that are undesirable.
A: Lop ears, mule ears
Ref: TH2 144 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3109. Q: In what area of the horse would stringhalt be found?
A: Hindlegs
Ref: TH2 164 Level: 2 Category: k
3110. Q: What measurement can be used as a remarkably accurate method of estimating weight regardless of breed?
A: Heart girth measurement
Ref: TH2 140 Level: 2 Category: k
3111. Q: What is the best measurement of growth in a horse?
A: Weight
Ref: TH2 140 Level: 2 Category: k
3112. Q: What term describes a short, quick, high & often choppy stride?
A: Trappy
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 2 Category: k
3113. Q: What conformation defect causes paddling?
A: Pigeon toed horses (toes in)
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 2 Category: k
3114. Q: What is the hoof beat sequence of the trot?
A: 2 beat diagonal pairs of legs move together, Right front & left hind & Left front & right hind move together
Ref: TH2 31 Level: 2 Category: k
3115. Q: Describe the pace.
A: 2 beat lateral gait with the front & rear feet on the same side start & land together
Ref: TH2 31 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3116. Q: What conformation defect causes rolling?
A: Wide chested horses
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 2 Category: k
3117. Q: What measurement is used to refer to the fractions of a hand?
A: Inches
Ref: TH2 139 Level: 2 Category: k
3118. Q: What is the only horse in the world that is capable to naturally overstride?
A: Tennessee walker
Ref: TH2 40 Level: 2 Category: k
3119. Q: What is the most common conformational fault of the hind leg when viewed from the side?
A: Sickie hocked
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: k
3120. Q: What are the 2 basic types of interferences?
A: Striding leg interference & supporting leg interference
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 2 Category: k
3121. Q: What term describes horses that roll from side to side as they stride?
A: Rolling
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 2 Category: k
3122. Q: When the horse changes gaits from the canter to the gallop, why does the beat change from 3 to 4?
A: In the gallop the middle diagonal pair of legs no longer hit the ground together, the hind leg hits the ground slightly before the diagonal front leg changing the beats to 4
Ref: TH2 176 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3123. Q: Which is the more serious fault: buck knees or calf knees

A: Calf knees

Ref: TH2 147 Level: 2 Category: k

3124. Q: What is the desirable conformation trait that allows for free forward motion of the limbs with looking at the shoulder?

A: Sloping shoulder

Ref: TH2 146 Level: 2 Category: k

3125. Q: A concave neck accompanied by a depression in front of the withers & thickened, rounded underline of the neck is called what?

A: Ewe neck

Ref: TH2 145 Level: 2 Category: k

3126. Q: What is calf-kneed?

A: Sprung back at the knee

Ref: TH2 147 Level: 2 Category: k

3127. Q: What is the basic difference between the Paso fino & the Paso largo?

A: Paso largo is faster

Ref: TH2 178 Level: 2 Category: k

3128. Q: What is an inward break at the knee?

A: Knock kneed

Ref: TH2 147 Level: 2 Category: k

3129. Q: The artificial gaits all have what 2 things in common?

A: All have 4 beats & sequence is similar to that of the walk

Ref: TH2 178 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3130. Q: What is it called when the horse's knees are sprung forward?
A: Buck kneed
Ref: TH2 147 Level: 2 Category: k
3131. Q: Which breed of horse has a natural overstride?
A: Tennessee Walker
Ref: TH2 49 Level: 2 Category: k
3132. Q: What term describes the repeated limb coordination & placement patterns exhibited by the moving horse?
A: Stride
Ref: TH2 169 Level: 2 Category: k
3133. Q: Name 2 differences in the running walk & the rack.
A: Rack has more action, the hind legs at the rack do not overreach the front legs
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 2 Category: k
3134. Q: What is it called when the hind leg is hit at the cannon or shin with the front toe?
A: Shin hitting
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 2 Category: k
3135. Q: Which of the basic types of interferences is the most serious?
A: Supporting leg interference
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 2 Category: k
3136. Q: What supporting leg interference results in an open wound?
A: Striking
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3137. Q: Why are the lower legs of the horse used to estimate bone quality?
A: No muscling below the knees & hocks so bones are easily viewed, can't see other bones of the body
Ref: TH2 139 Level: 2 Category: k
3138. Q: What is the difference between the trot & the pace?
A: Both are 2 beat gaits, trot is diagonal while pace is lateral
Ref: TH2 31 Level: 2 Category: k
3139. Q: What term refers to the luster of the hair coat?
A: Bloom
Ref: TH2 139 Level: 2 Category: k
3140. Q: What 2 stride factors determine the speed of a horse?
A: Stride frequency & stride length
Ref: TH2 169 Level: 2 Category: k
3141. Q: What is the term used to indicate that a horse may have a structural problem or deviation which may have a limited affect on horse's ability to perform?
A: Serviceably sound
Ref: AYHC 230-1 Level: 2 Category: k
3142. Q: What are the 2 supporting leg interferences?
A: Brushing & striking
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 2 Category: k
3143. Q: What is it called when the hind leg hits the coronet with the toe of the forefoot?
A: Scalping
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3144. Q: What do roughened hair, nicks & scars on the fetlock tell you about a horse's way of going?
A: It may interfere
Ref: TH2 150 Level: 2 Category: k
3145. Q: What is a fast 4 beat ground covering walk characteristic of the Tennessee Walking Horse?
A: Running walk
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 2 Category: k
3146. Q: What is it called when the hind leg on one side strikes the diagonal foreleg?
A: Cross-firing
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 2 Category: k
3147. Q: What 2 conformational faults occur when the articular ridge & the articular grooves of the tibial tarsal bone do not fit correctly?
A: Splay footed & pigeon toed
Ref: TH2 686 Level: 2 Category: k
3148. Q: What 2 artificial gaits does the American Saddle Horse perform?
A: Slow gait & rack
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 2 Category: k
3149. Q: What is an occult spavin?
A: Hock lameness without visible exostosis (bony outgrowth)
Ref: TH2 166 Level: 2 Category: k
3150. Q: Horses that wear the hoof wall unevenly usually have what problem?
A: Crooked legs or feet
Ref: TH2 720 Level: 2 Category: k
3151. Q: The main propulsive force for forward motion is what?
A: Hind legs
Ref: TH2 147 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3152. Q: How much will the angle of the front feet differ from the angle of the hind feet?
A: Hind feet are 2 - 3 degrees greater
Ref: TH2 722 Level: 2 Category: k
3153. Q: What is it called when the hind leg is hit at the pastern or fetlock with the toe of the forefoot?
A: Speedy cutting
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 2 Category: k
3154. Q: Which gait is easy on the rider but tiring for the horse & receives much emphasis in the judging of 5-gaited horses?
A: Rack
Ref: TH2 40 Level: 2 Category: k
3155. Q: Name 2 ways the horse's gaits will be affected by a steep shoulder.
A: Shorter stride & rough gaits
Ref: AYHC 220-6 Level: 2 Category: k
3156. Q: Which gait is a fast, flashy, 4-beat gait that is free from any pacing motion & is sometimes called the single foot?
A: Rack
Ref: TH2 40 Level: 2 Category: k
3157. Q: What is the pivot point of the horse's back & is the area between the last rib & the croup?
A: Loin (coupling)
Ref: AYHC 220-6 Level: 2 Category: k
3158. Q: What is another name for overshot muzzle?
A: Parrot mouth
Ref: AYHC 220-4 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3159. Q: What is it called with the hind foot strikes the forefoot & the impact area is on the pastern or fetlock?
A: Speedy cutting
Ref: TH2 25 Level: 2 Category: k
3160. Q: What term describes long, thick, heavy ears?
A: Mule ears
Ref: TH2 144 Level: 2 Category: k
3161. Q: Describe the 4 basic steps used in a systematic approach to horse judging.
A: Tracking the horse, profile view from the side at a distance, close inspection from the front & rear
Ref: AYHC 220-1 Level: 2 Category: k
3162. Q: What term describes the twisting of the striding leg around the supporting leg?
A: Rope walking or winding
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 2 Category: k
3163. Q: A horse with 'too much set to the hocks' is often described as having what kind of hocks?
A: Sickie hocks
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: k
3164. Q: What condition is predisposed in horses with toe-in or pigeon-toed standing positions?
A: Paddling
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 2 Category: k
3165. Q: What is the term for the physical appearance of an animal due to the arrangement of muscle, bone & other body tissue?
A: Conformation
Ref: AYHC 220-1 Level: 2 Category: k

Sr Horse Bowl

3166. Q: What is an outward break at the knee?
A: Bowlegged
Ref: TH2 147 Level: 2 Category: k
3167. Q: What term describes the use of painful methods & devices to enhance the horse's gait in the show ring?
A: Soring
Ref: AYHC 316 Level: 2 Category: k
3168. Q: If a horse is thick & coarse in the throatlatch, name 2 things that may be restricted when the horse is asked to flex at the poll.
A: Air & blood flow
Ref: AYHC 220-5 Level: 2 Category: k
3169. Q: What 2 factors will a judge use to evaluate the barrel of a horse?
A: Spring of ribs & depth of heartgirth
Ref: AYHC 220-7 Level: 2 Category: k
3170. Q: What is the term for hitting the sole of the forefoot with the toe of the hindfoot on the same side?
A: Forging
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 2 Category: k
3171. Q: What action defect occurs when a pigeon-toed horse throws his front feet outward?
A: Paddling
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 2 Category: k
3172. Q: When the cannon is not centered in the knee when viewed from the front, it is called what?
A: Offset or bench knee
Ref: TH2 147 Level: 2 Category: k

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3173. Q: What is the ideal slope of the horse's shoulder?
A: 45 - 50 degrees
Ref: AYHC 220-6 Level: 2 Category: k
3174. Q: What is the single most important physical characteristic in equine selection because it forms the basics for movement, length of stride & ultimately performance & is determined by skeletal structure?
A: Balance
Ref: AYHC 220-5 Level: 2 Category: k
3175. Q: What is the fast, four-beat ground covering walk characteristic of the Tennessee Walking horse?
A: Running walk
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 2 Category: k
3176. Q: Name 3 temperament characteristics associated with the size & appearance of the eyes.
A: Large quiet soft eyes indicate quiet docile disposition. Pig eyes indicate lazy & difficult to train. Excessive white around eye indicates nervous & flighty
Ref: AYHC 220-4 Level: 2 Category: k
3177. Q: The length of the arm is relative to the length of which 2 other parts of the horse?
A: Shoulder & forearm
Ref: TH2 147 Level: 2 Category: k
3178. Q: How many stride suspension phases are in one stride at the canter?
A: One
Ref: TH2 169 Level: 2 Category: k
3179. Q: Describe the difference between the stance phase & the swing phase of a stride.
A: Stance phase is the weight lifting phase where one or more limbs are in contact with the ground, Swing phase is when no limbs are in contact with the ground
Ref: TH2 169 Level: 2 Category: k

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3180. Q: What is another name for patella fixation?
A: Stifled
Ref: LEWIS 399 Level: 2000 Category: k
3181. Q: Give a location & also describe what a splint is.
A: Calcification or bony growth found on the cannon bone or splint bone area of the leg, usually the front leg
Ref: TH2 685 Level: 2000 Category: k
3182. Q: The Tennessee Walking Horse, at the running walk, covers approximately how many miles per hour?
A: 10
Ref: AYHC 152-1 Level: 2000 Category: k
3183. Q: Name the 3 natural gaits of the Tennessee Walking Horse.
A: Flat footed walk, running walk, canter
Ref: AYHC 152-1 Level: 2000 Category: k
3184. Q: Name 4 gaits that do not have a suspension phase.
A: Walk, foxtrot, singlefoot, amble, running walk, paso
Ref: TH2 169 Level: 2000 Category: k
3185. Q: Describe coonfooted.
A: Too much slope to the pastern
Ref: AYHC 220-6 Level: 2000 Category: k
3186. Q: What are the 2 primary structural deviations in the knees, when viewed from the side & which is most common?
A: Buck knees (over at the knee) most common & calf knee (back at the knee)
Ref: AYHC 230-5 Level: 3 Category: k

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3187. Q: Describe abduction as it applies to limb movement.
A: Movement away from the the median plane (away from center of line disecting horse vertically)
Ref: HA 18 Level: 3 Category: k
3188. Q: What is it called when a horse has low pasterns & shallow heels?
A: Coon footed
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: k
3189. Q: What are wind puffs & are they an unsoundness or blemish?
A: Soft, puffy, fluid filled swellings occurring around a joint capsule, tendon sheath or bursa. Usually on the lower legs. They are blemishes
Ref: TH2 162 Level: 3 Category: k
3190. Q: Describe the difference between striding leg & supporting leg interference.
A: Striding leg-one moving leg make contact with another moving leg, Supporting leg-the striding leg strikes the supporting leg
Ref: th2 179 Level: 3 Category: k
3191. Q: What causes the action defect called rolling?
A: Wide fronted horses or extremely obese horses
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 3 Category: k
3192. Q: What are 3 natural & 3 artificial gaits of the horse?
A: Natural - walk, trot & gallop (pace can be also), Artificial - running walk, slow gait, rack, stepping pace, pacing walk, paso, single foot, amble
Ref: TH2 172-1 Level: 3 Category: k
3193. Q: Name the 2 basic types of gaits & give an example of each.
A: Natural - walk, trot, gallop. Artificial - rack, canter, lope, jog, running walk, slow gait, sometimes the pace
Ref: TH2 172 Level: 3 Category: k

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3194. Q: Name 3 factors that influence the correctness of a young foal's legs & hooves.
A: Adequate exercise, equal & even pressure of the growth plates, properly trimmed hooves with any corrections done when foal is a few days old & its hooves are hard enough to trim
Ref: TH2 722 Level: 3 Category: k
3195. Q: Describe 3 features of the lope.
A: 3 beat gait, very slow to medium slow smooth gait, horse's head is carried low
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 3 Category: k
3196. Q: What are the foot fall sequence for the left lead canter?
A: Right hind, left hind & right fore together, left fore
Ref: TH2 175 Level: 3 Category: k
3197. Q: Describe the difference between scalping & speedy cutting.
A: Scalping-toe of forefoot hits the coronet of the hind leg, Speedy cutting-toe of forefoot hits the pastern or fetlock of the hind leg
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 3 Category: k
3198. Q: Describe the action defect, scalping.
A: Forefoot toe hits the hind leg at the coronet band
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 3 Category: k
3199. Q: Describe a horse that is bucked kneed.
A: Front legs bent forward at the knees or oversprung at the knees
Ref: th2 Level: 3 Category: k
3200. Q: Name 5 systematic unsoundnesses.
A: Heaves (COPD), azoturia (Monday morning sickness), Roaring, colic, any contagious disease (rhinopneumonitis, influenza, strangles, etc)
Ref: TH2 168 Level: 3 Category: k

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3201. Q: Name 2 areas of the horse that is critical to its length of stride & smoothness of gait.
A: Forequarters, forelimbs, thoracic limbs
Ref: th2 145 Level: 3 Category: k
3202. Q: Describe a base narrow horse.
A: Front legs & or hind legs too close together
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: k
3203. Q: A pigeon toed horse exhibits a deviation of its foot in flight, what is this action called?
A: Paddling
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 3 Category: k
3204. Q: How many suspended phases are there when all 4 of the horse's feet are off the ground during the gallop?
A: One, just after the lead foot leaves the ground
Ref: th2 177 Level: 3 Category: k
3205. Q: Name 3 conformation faults of the knee.
A: Calf kneed, buck kneed, knock kneed, bench knees, offset knee
Ref: IVE 154 Level: 3 Category: k
3206. Q: Describe adduction as it applies to limb movement.
A: Movement towards the median (center of line the disects the horse vertically) plane
Ref: HA 18 Level: 3 Category: k
3207. Q: What determines the balance of a horse?
A: Its skeletal structures
Ref: AYHC 220-5 Level: 3 Category: k
3208. Q: Describe rope walking.
A: Twisting of the striding leg around the supporting leg
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 3 Category: k

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3209. Q: What are the foot fall sequence of a right lead canter?
A: Left hind, right hind & left fore together, right fore
Ref: TH2 175 Level: 3 Category: k
3210. Q: What is the hoof sequence of the paso?
A: Right rear, right fore, left rear, left fore
Ref: TH2 43 Level: 3 Category: k
3211. Q: How does a horse with excessive angulation of the hock generally stand?
A: Camped-under/feet too far forward
Ref: FCH 384 Level: 5 Category: k
3212. Q: What is the term for a convex appearance from the eye to the muzzle?
A: Roman nose
Ref: AYHC 220-4 Level: 5 Category: k
3213. Q: What gait is a broken pace, with more action in front than behind, that is performed at 3 speeds?
A: Paso
Ref: TH2 178 Level: 5 Category: k
3214. Q: The angle of the front foot should be equal to the angle of what 2 other parts?
A: Angle of shoulder & pasterns
Ref: TH2 742 Level: 5 Category: k
3215. Q: What is the incapability of movement when first starting exercise?
A: Cold lameness
Ref: IVE 680 Level: 5 Category: k

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3216. Q: What does 'lightness' mean when referring to the horse's mouth?
A: Softness & responsiveness during training
Ref: AYHC 220-4 Level: 5 Category: k
3217. Q: What is a natural 4 beat lateral gait that is extremely smooth on the rider & performed at three speeds?
A: Paso
Ref: TH2 43 Level: 5 Category: k
3218. Q: What is a bony enlargement in the groove formed by the splint & cannon bones?
A: Splint
Ref: AYHC 230-4 Level: 5 Category: k
3219. Q: Describe a pigeye.
A: Eye that is too small for the size of the head
Ref: AYHCLM A323- Level: 5 Category: k
3220. Q: What breed is noted for its flat foot walk, running walk & a rocking chair canter?
A: Tennessee Walking horse
Ref: AYHCLM B110- Level: 5 Category: k
3221. Q: What is the term used to describe a horse that has too much slope to its pasterns?
A: Coonfooted
Ref: AYHCLM I223- Level: 5 Category: k
3222. Q: In pigeon toed horses, the horse's feet move forward in what type of arc?
A: Wide outward arc
Ref: AYHC 230-2 Level: 5 Category: k
3223. Q: What is the most frequent structural deviation of the knee when viewed from the side?
A: Over at the knees (Buck kneed)
Ref: AYHC 230-5 Level: 5 Category: k

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3224. Q: Name 5 common conformation faults of horses that can be corrected by trimming its hooves.
A: Splayfooted, pigeon toed, cocked ankles, quarter crack, contracted heels,
Ref: TH2 Level: 6 Category: k
3225. Q: Name 3 interferences that occur when one front leg strikes the opposite front leg.
A: Ankle hitting, shin hitting, knee hitting, forearm hitting
Ref: TH2 181 Level: 6 Category: k
3226. Q: Give 5 types of undesirable characteristics of a horse's front legs when viewed from the front.
A: Bow legged, base narrow, base wide, knock kneed, pigeon toes, splayfooted, offset knee (bench knee)
Ref: TH2 148 Level: 6 Category: k
3227. Q: What are the 2 basic causes of unsoundnesses?
A: Congenital & acquired
Ref: TH2 157 Level: 6 Category: k
3228. Q: Name 5 conformation faults of the horse's body, excluding the legs & head.
A: Mutton withers, swayback, roach back, ewe neck, straight shoulders, wasp-waisted, narrow chest, shoulder too wide, short thick neck, slab sided, goose rumped, lop neck, thick throatlatch
Ref: TH2 151-1 Level: 6 Category: k
3229. Q: Name 5 structural deviations of the front legs.
A: Knock-kneed (close knees), bench knees (offset), bowlegged, base wide, base narrow, pigeon toed, splayfooted
Ref: AYHC 230-2 Level: 6 Category: k
3230. Q: The angle & position of what 2 parts of the hindquarters will determine how collected, balanced & horizontal the movement of the hind limbs will be?
A: Croup angle & hock position
Ref: AYHC 220-7 Level: 6 Category: k

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3231. Q: What are the 2 general classifications of gaits?
A: Natural & artificial (acquired)
Ref: TH2 172-1 Level: 6 Category: k
3232. Q: Describe the difference between supporting leg interference & striding leg interference.
A: Striding leg-one moving leg makes contact with another moving leg, Supporting leg-striding leg strikes the supporting leg
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 6 Category: k
3233. Q: Name 4 structural deviations of the front legs.
A: Knock-knees, bench knees (offset knee), bowlegged, base wide, base narrow, pigeon toed, splayfooted
Ref: AYHC 230-4 Level: 9 Category: k
3234. Q: What are the 5 walks exhibited in a dressage test?
A: Working, collected, medium, extended & free
Ref: TH2 174 Level: 9 Category: k
3235. Q: Name 5 common conformation faults of horses that can be corrected by trimming its hooves.
A: Splayfooted, pigeon toed, cocked ankles, quarter crack, contracted heels
Ref: th2 Level: 9 Category: k
3236. Q: What type of stall door is the most suited for safety & ease of operation?
A: Sliding doors
Ref: AYHC 320-6 Level: 1 Category: I
3237. Q: What is used to clean out dirt & debris from the hoof?
A: Hoof pick
Ref: TH2 719 Level: 1 Category: I

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3238. Q: What is the recommended floor covering for a horse trailer?

A: Rubber mats

Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 1 Category: I

3239. Q: What is the most common type of pre-sized horse shoe?

A: Keg shoe

Ref: th2 731 Level: 1 Category: I

3240. Q: What is the most popular stall flooring material?

A: Hard packed clay

Ref: th2 779 Level: 1 Category: I

3241. Q: Name the type of stall bedding that is the most absorbent of all materials used for bedding horses.

A: Peat moss

Ref: AYHC 340-1 Level: 1 Category: I

3242. Q: Name the grooming tool used to remove excess water & perspiration from wet or sweating horses.

A: Sweat scraper

Ref: AYHC Level: 1 Category: I

3243. Q: What is the most dangerous type of wire that you can use for horse fencing?

A: Barbed wire

Ref: TH2 761 Level: 1 Category: I

3244. Q: What is the least glamorous aspect of caring for horses?

A: Stall maintenance or cleaning stalls

Ref: AYHC 330 Level: 1 Category: I

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3245. Q: What part of the hoof bears most of the weight of the horse?
A: Hoof wall
Ref: AYHC 525-1 Level: 1 Category: I
3246. Q: How much is a healthy hoof expected to grow per month?
A: 1/8" to 1/2" per month
Ref: th2 720 Level: 1 Category: I
3247. Q: What are 2 types of sliding doors?
A: Full wooden, half wood & half bars, full mesh
Ref: AYHC 320-6 Level: 2 Category: I
3248. Q: What farrier tool is used to level the bearing surface of the foot & finish the clinches?
A: Tang rasp
Ref: TH2 728 Level: 2 Category: I
3249. Q: What is the life expectancy of a pressure treated Douglas Fir wood fence post?
A: 20 - 25 years
Ref: TH2 770 Level: 2 Category: I
3250. Q: When properly fitted, & the cinch is drawn tight, how much space should lie between the withers & the fork of a western saddle?
A: Enough space to easily insert two fingers
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I
3251. Q: What is one of the major keys to comfortable trailering for a horse particularly in the summer?
A: Air movement
Ref: AYHC 1150- Level: 2 Category: I
3252. Q: What piece of equipment is used to prevent cuts to the head & poll when trailering a horse?
A: Head bumper
Ref: AYHC 1150- Level: 2 Category: I

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3253. Q: Name 2 functions of a stall guard.

A: Allows more air circulation into stall & allows horse to hang its head over or out of a stall that has a solid door

Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I

3254. Q: What are the recommended size for an arena?

A: 120 x 200 feet

Ref: TH2 784 Level: 2 Category: I

3255. Q: Describe the primary function of the creep-feeder.

A: Structure designed to allow only foals to feed, without interference from the mare

Ref: th2 82 Level: 2 Category: I

3256. Q: What is the life expectancy of an untreated Yellow poplar wood fence post?

A: 2 - 7 years

Ref: TH2 770 Level: 2 Category: I

3257. Q: When rotating pastures, how long should horses be removed from the pasture before returning, in order to maintain a good forage regrowth?

A: At least 4 weeks

Ref: AYHC 730-8 Level: 2 Category: I

3258. Q: What is the determining factor in the ratio of top to bottom line of the neck?

A: Slope of the shoulder (more sloping shoulder -top line gets longer)

Ref: AYHC 220-5 Level: 2 Category: I

3259. Q: Untreated fence posts made from what type of wood have the longest life expectancy?

A: Osage orange

Ref: TH2 770 Level: 2 Category: I

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3260. Q: What is the minimum size of an arena?
A: 60 x 100 minimum
Ref: TH2 784 Level: 2 Category: I
3261. Q: What is the minimum ceiling height for a covered or indoor arena?
A: 14 feet
Ref: AYHC 320-7 Level: 2 Category: I
3262. Q: What is the ceiling height recommended for an indoor arena?
A: 14 feet (over 16 feet for jumpers)
Ref: AYHC 320-7 Level: 2 Category: I
3263. Q: Name the type of bedding capable of reaching a temperature of 300 degrees F in one minute after a fire starts.
A: Oat straw
Ref: th2 820 Level: 2 Category: I
3264. Q: Name 2 types of lighting fixtures commonly found in the stable area.
A: Incandescent bulbs, fluorescent tubes
Ref: AYHC 320-7 Level: 2 Category: I
3265. Q: Which horse shoe is larger #0 or #3?
A: #3 is larger (larger the number, the larger the shoe)
Ref: TH2 734 Level: 2 Category: I
3266. Q: What are the wooden, rawhide, canvas, leather, metal or fiberglass containers used to carry equipment & supplies on a pack saddle?
A: Panniers
Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: I

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3267. Q: What substance is harder than any other substance except diamonds & is used to double or triple the life of a shoe?

A: Borium

Ref: TH2 738 Level: 2 Category: I

3268. Q: What is the recommended width of a horse stall door?

A: Minimum of 4 feet wide

Ref: AYHC 320-6 Level: 2 Category: I

3269. Q: Name 3 types of pads used when shoeing a horse.

A: Leather, plastic, hospital plate, combination of leather & plastic

Ref: AYHC 515-5 Level: 2 Category: I

3270. Q: What farrier's tool is used to level the hoof wall after it has been trimmed with the nippers?

A: Rasp

Ref: AYHC 530-2 Level: 2 Category: I

3271. Q: What is the most widely used pack saddle?

A: Crossbuck (sawbuck)

Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: I

3272. Q: What is one disadvantage of a partial divider in a horse trailer?

A: It may allow injury to other horse by being stepped on by its travelling companion

Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 2 Category: I

3273. Q: From what 2 points do you measure to determine the size of an English saddle?

A: From saddle nail to mid-point of the cantle

Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I

3274. Q: How often should water be offered to a horse when trailering it for long distances?

A: Every 3 - 4 hours

Ref: AYHC 1150- Level: 2 Category: I

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3275. Q: Name 3 types of breeding contracts.
A: Stallion service contract, Foal sharing agreement, Mare lease
Ref: AYHC 1380- Level: 2 Category: I
3276. Q: What is the best way to renovate grass pastures?
A: Introduce an adapted legume into the existing sod
Ref: AYHC 730-2 Level: 2 Category: I
3277. Q: What type of trailer is rapidly becoming the most popular trailer type in the industry because it allows horses to ride more easily, with significantly less trailering stress & horses are more stable during stops & starts?
A: Slant load trailers
Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 2 Category: I
3278. Q: What is one disadvantage of a solid divider in a horse trailer?
A: Horse may not have adequate width to brace itself
Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 2 Category: I
3279. Q: What is the name of the sharp bevelled headed horse shoe nail used to increase traction on icy surfaces?
A: Frosthead
Ref: TH2 739 Level: 2 Category: I
3280. Q: What is the advantage of using a double rigged cinch on a cross buck pack saddle?
A: It helps keep the back cinch from sliding backwards
Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: I
3281. Q: Why should mangers in tie stalls be slanted, as they descend from top to bottom?
A: So horses will not hit their knees
Ref: AYHC 320-5 Level: 2 Category: I

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3282. Q: Name the horseshoer's tool that is used to widen the nail holes in a horse shoe.
A: Pritchel
Ref: TH2 727 Level: 2 Category: I
3283. Q: Other than the 2 traditional pack saddles, name one other type of saddle that can be used for packing.
A: Western stock saddle or McClellan (old army saddle)
Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: I
3284. Q: Define balance as it applies to horse shoeing.
A: Equal weight distribution around the center of gravity of the horse's limb
Ref: AYHC 525-1 Level: 2 Category: I
3285. Q: What is the preferred source of nitrogen fertilizer for grass pastures?
A: Ammonium nitrate
Ref: AYHC 730-4 Level: 2 Category: I
3286. Q: The SMP buffer pH measures how readily the soil will change pH when limestone is applied, what is this test commonly called on soil test reports?
A: Lime index
Ref: AYHC 730-3 Level: 2 Category: I
3287. Q: What is another name for the farrier's tool called pull-offs?
A: Pinchers
Ref: AYHC 530-1 Level: 2 Category: I
3288. Q: What is the substance that is sometimes welded to the bottom of horse shoes to increase traction?
A: Borium
Ref: th2 738 Level: 2 Category: I

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3289. Q: What can be used on a race horse's shoes to help prevent the track surface from burning the ergot area?

A: Block (causes the feet to break over faster)

Ref: TH2 732 Level: 2 Category: I

3290. Q: What are 2 types of trailer hitches used on horse trailers?

A: Bumper-pull & gooseneck hitches

Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 2 Category: I

3291. Q: What type of English saddle is recommended if you are going to be jumping with only a little flat work?

A: Close contact saddle

Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I

3292. Q: What are the standard sizes for trailer balls?

A: 1 7/8 inch to 2 1/4 inch

Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 2 Category: I

3293. Q: What type of hammer is used for making & shaping shoes?

A: Rounding hammer

Ref: TH2 727 Level: 2 Category: I

3294. Q: What is the most limiting factor in the construction of new horse facilities?

A: Cost

Ref: TH2 755 Level: 2 Category: I

3295. Q: Which type of stall is not used as much as they were in the past?

A: Tie stalls

Ref: AYHC 320-5 Level: 2 Category: I

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3296. Q: What type of shoe is used to elevate the heels of a horse that is confined to stall rest?
A: Patten shoe
Ref: AYHC 515-5 Level: 2 Category: I
3297. Q: Name the horseshoe that has a one-quarter inch extension at the outside of the heel, used to correct a cow-hocked condition.
A: Horseshoe with a trailer
Ref: th2 748 Level: 2 Category: I
3298. Q: What is the manta used for?
A: Throw over the load of a pack saddle to cover & protect it
Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: I
3299. Q: What provides a safety measure of protection for the horse in a trailer in case the rear door opens before you want it to?
A: Butt bar or butt chain
Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 2 Category: I
3300. Q: Name an enclosure designed to allow only the foal to feed without interference from its dam.
A: Creep feed
Ref: th2 262 Level: 2 Category: I
3301. Q: What is the amount of land required for 3 horses under common conditions?
A: 6 to 9 acres (2- 3 acres per horse)
Ref: th2 276 Level: 2 Category: I
3302. Q: What trimming procedure would you use to correct a splay footed horse?
A: Trim the outer half of the hoof lower than the inside
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: I

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3303. Q: Name 2 ways to correct defects in the way of going.
A: Corrective trimming & corrective shoeing
Ref: TH2 179 Level: 2 Category: I
3304. Q: Name the blacksmith's tool used to cut hot metals.
A: Hardy
Ref: TH2 727 Level: 2 Category: I
3305. Q: Name 2 different types of panniers.
A: Wooden box (grub), rawhide, heavy canvas, canvas & metal
Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: I
3306. Q: What type of shoe allows a horse that is used in barrel racing to pivot on the shoe & maintain a toe grip regardless of where the foot breaks over?
A: Polo shoe
Ref: TH2 737 Level: 2 Category: I
3307. Q: What are the 2 basic types of pack saddles?
A: Crossbuck (sawbuck) & Decker
Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: I
3308. Q: Name a non-leverage bit that does not apply pressure to the horse's poll.
A: Snaffle bit (bosal is not acceptable)
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I
3309. Q: In keg shoes, what is the difference between a cold & hot shoe?
A: Cold shoe - are finished (holes punched & heels cut) Hot shoe - are unfinished (need holes punched & heels cut or added special structures)
Ref: TH2 732 Level: 2 Category: I

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3310. Q: Why should you wrap trees in a horse pasture with old fence wire?
A: So horses don't chew the bark off the trees & kill them
Ref: AYHC 710-8 Level: 2 Category: I
3311. Q: Which type of stall is not used as much as they were in the past?
A: Tie stall
Ref: AYHC 320-5 Level: 2 Category: I
3312. Q: What is the unique feature of the 'happy mouth' bit?
A: It has a soft rubber, apple flavored mouthpiece
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I
3313. Q: Which type of pasture will produce more forage yield, grasses or grass & legume mixtures?
A: Mixed
Ref: AYHC 730-1 Level: 2 Category: I
3314. Q: What is usually the biggest mistake made in the construction of horse facilities?
A: Inadequate ventilation
Ref: TH2 773 Level: 2 Category: I
3315. Q: Where should a saddle be placed on the horse's back, regardless of the type of saddle?
A: Girth should be about 4 inches behind the point of elbow
Ref: AYHC Level: 2 Category: I
3316. Q: What is the last piece of equipment used when securing an entire load on a pack animal?
A: Lash cinch with a half inch lash rope 45 feet long
Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: I
3317. Q: What factor is just as important in a horse trailer as it is when building a barn?
A: Proper ventilation
Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 2 Category: I

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3318. Q: The black asphalt paint on Thoroughbred breeding farm fences will last about how long?
A: 8 years
Ref: AYHC 350-2 Level: 2 Category: I
3319. Q: Define balance as it applies to horse shoeing.
A: Equal weight distribution around the center of gravity of the horse's limb
Ref: AYHC 435-1 Level: 2 Category: I
3320. Q: What is the proper function of the curb strap or chain on the horse's bridle?
A: Prevent injury to the roof of the horse's mouth when too much pressure is applied on the reins
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I
3321. Q: Excess dead sole is removed by what instrument?
A: Hoof knife
Ref: TH2 722 Level: 2 Category: I
3322. Q: Name 2 pieces of safety equipment that should be located by the master electrical outlet in a barn.
A: Fire extinguisher & water hose always connected to water
Ref: TH2 822 Level: 2 Category: I
3323. Q: What is the recommended height of an indoor arena used for jumping?
A: 16 feet
Ref: AYHC 320-7 Level: 2 Category: I
3324. Q: Why should a potential horse farm site have a slope of 2 to 6 percent?
A: Good drainage
Ref: AYHC 320-2 Level: 2 Category: I

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3325. Q: What part of the pack saddle keeps it from sliding forward?

A: Breeching

Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: I

3326. Q: What is the name of the sharp bevelled headed horse shoe nail used to increase traction on icy surfaces?

A: Frosthead

Ref: TH2 739 Level: 2 Category: I

3327. Q: What can be used on a race horse's shoes to help prevent the track surface from burning the ergot area?

A: Blocks (cause the feet to break over faster)

Ref: TH2 732 Level: 2 Category: I

3328. Q: What is the biggest disadvantage of housing horses in run-in sheds?

A: Impossible to individually control diet & exercise

Ref: TH2 772 Level: 2 Category: I

3329. Q: How long would a horse survive injury or death, if there was a fire in its stall?

A: 30 seconds

Ref: TH2 820 Level: 2 Category: I

3330. Q: What type of saddle places the rider well behind the withers & just behind the 'center' of the horse?

A: Saddleseat saddle, cut back saddle or flat saddle

Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I

3331. Q: What is the piece of canvas used to throw over a pack saddle load to cover it & protect it?

A: Manta

Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: I

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3332. Q: What is a cavesson & what is its purpose?
A: It's the noseband on an English bridle, helps keep bridle in place & keeps horse's mouth closed
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I
3333. Q: What is the main difference between the trotter's harness & the pacer's harness?
A: Pacer's harness has hobbles
Ref: ens6 387 Level: 2 Category: I
3334. Q: Which type of fencing is considered to be the best & safest wire for horse fencing?
A: 5 diamond V mesh wire
Ref: AYHC 350-3 Level: 2 Category: I
3335. Q: What is the main function of a headstall?
A: To hold the bit evenly & comfortably in the horse's mouth
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I
3336. Q: What is the recommended width of a horse stall door?
A: Minimum of four feet wide
Ref: AYHC 320-6 Level: 2 Category: I
3337. Q: A good feed room should keep out what 3 pests?
A: Birds, insects, rodents
Ref: TH2 782 Level: 2 Category: I
3338. Q: Which important factor is just as important in a horse trailer as when building a barn?
A: Proper ventilation
Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 2 Category: I
3339. Q: What is the range of sizes of horse shoe nails?
A: 2 1/2 to 12
Ref: TH2 739 Level: 2 Category: I

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3340. Q: What does the all purpose saddle, close contact saddle & a dressage saddle all have in common?

A: They are all forward seat saddles

Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I

3341. Q: Name the part of the horse shoe nail that is bent over adjacent to the hoof wall & set with the driving hammer.

A: Clinch

Ref: TH2 745 Level: 2 Category: I

3342. Q: What is the main cause of horse barn fires?

A: Human carelessness in use of smoking materials

Ref: TH2 754 Level: 2 Category: I

3343. Q: Why does caution need to be exercised when using shavings, specifically black walnut?

A: Black walnut shavings cause horses to develop laminitis or founder

Ref: AYHC 330-1 Level: 2 Category: I

3344. Q: Name the 2 traditional types of pack saddles.

A: Crossbuck (sawbuck) & Decker

Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: I

3345. Q: What is the main purpose of a noseband?

A: To keep the horse's mouth shut

Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I

3346. Q: How many times a year does the frog naturally shed itself?

A: Two, Every 6 months

Ref: TH2 696 Level: 2 Category: I

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3347. Q: To what part of the western saddle does the cinch attach?
A: The latigo strap
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I
3348. Q: What 2 types of horses commonly used straight or tie stalls?
A: Draft or carriage horses (accept Hack or rental horses)
Ref: TH2 779 Level: 2 Category: I
3349. Q: What is a device that utilizes rollers behind a cutter bar to crush hay to permit more rapid drying when baling hay?
A: Hay conditioner
Ref: AYHC 760-4 Level: 2 Category: I
3350. Q: What type of horse shoe is most commonly used?
A: Keg shoes
Ref: TH2 731 Level: 2 Category: I
3351. Q: What are pre-sized horse shoes that are often fitted cold?
A: Keg shoes
Ref: TH2 731 Level: 2 Category: I
3352. Q: Name the pack saddle that is center-fired rigged, single cinched saddle with a half breed.
A: Decker
Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: I
3353. Q: How much taller than the head of a horse should a trailer be?
A: 10 inches
Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 2 Category: I

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3354. Q: In reference to an English saddle, what is the gullet?
A: Channel that runs down the center of the under side of the saddle between the bars of the tree
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I
3355. Q: What are 2 considerations when installing a paddock gate?
A: Location - not in a corner, not in low or wet area. Size -for horses & machinery. Durability/Material- safe for horses
Ref: TH2 770 Level: 2 Category: I
3356. Q: In reference to tack, what are fittings?
A: Stirrup leathers, stirrup irons & girth
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I
3357. Q: What are the 2 most important factors in the selection of a horse trailer?
A: Comfort & safety
Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 2 Category: I
3358. Q: What is the recommended height for a perimeter horse fence?
A: 60 inches
Ref: TH2 760 Level: 2 Category: I
3359. Q: Name the mechanical device that leads horses in a circle to cool them out or to exercise them.
A: Hot walker
Ref: th2 784 Level: 2 Category: I
3360. Q: On a packing trip, what is a pannier used for?
A: To hold gear, food & equipment
Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 2 Category: I

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3361. Q: What type of reins are generally used by barrel racers & gymkhana riders?
A: Roping reins
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I
3362. Q: When building a stall, what should be the spacing between the bars if used on the top of the stall?
A: 3 1/2 - 4 inches apart
Ref: AYHC 320-5 Level: 2 Category: I
3363. Q: What is the purpose of screening or dragging your pastures to spread out manure piles?
A: To reduce parasites
Ref: TH2 275 Level: 2 Category: I
3364. Q: What is the fullering on a horse shoe?
A: Groove where nail holes are found
Ref: TH2 731 Level: 2 Category: I
3365. Q: What is a general term for a substance that replaces the vital oils in a saddle that are removed by use & cleaning?
A: Leather conditioner
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I
3366. Q: What is the purpose of toe & heel clips on shoes?
A: To hold the shoe in place & keep it on
Ref: TH2 737 Level: 2 Category: I
3367. Q: What farrier tool is used to remove excess hoof wall?
A: Cutting nippers
Ref: TH2 728 Level: 2 Category: I

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3368. Q: How long does a horse in a stall with straw bedding have to be rescued if the stall catches on fire?

A: 30 seconds

Ref: TH2 754 Level: 2 Category: I

3369. Q: What is not generally included in the price of a new English saddle?

A: Stirrup leathers, stirrup irons, girth

Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I

3370. Q: Name the horse shoer's tool that is used to widen the nail holes in the horse shoe.

A: Pritchel

Ref: TH2 727 Level: 2 Category: I

3371. Q: What does a farrier put on horse shoes to help hold the shoe more securely to the horse's hoof?

A: Clips

Ref: AYHC 525-2 Level: 2 Category: I

3372. Q: Name 2 items used to protect the horse while it is being trailered.

A: Leg wraps, head bumper, hobbles, tail wrap

Ref: AYHC 1150- Level: 2 Category: I

3373. Q: What piece of a blacksmith's equipment is known as his work bench?

A: Anvil

Ref: th2 727 Level: 2 Category: I

3374. Q: Why would the top of a wooden fence post be cut at an angle?

A: To allow water to run off rather than stand on top & rot the post

Ref: AYHC 350-2 Level: 2 Category: I

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3375. Q: of the extra light keg shoes, what is the difference between a cold & hot shoe?
A: Cold shoe -- are finished (holes are punches & heels are cut) Hot shoe - are unfinished (need holes punched & heels cut or add special structures)
Ref: TH2 732 Level: 2 Category: I
3376. Q: What is the purpose of an anti-sweat sheet?
A: Helps wick moisture away from the horse's body after a heavy workout. Speeds up the cooling process through evaporation
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I
3377. Q: What is the minimum height for a horse stall ceiling?
A: Minimum of 8 feet
Ref: th2 Level: 2 Category: I
3378. Q: When should legumes be reintroduced to a grass & legume pasture?
A: When legumes contribute less than 30% of total pasture forage
Ref: AYHC 730-5 Level: 2 Category: I
3379. Q: What is the recommended time frame for soil testing pastures?
A: soil test every 3 - 4 years
Ref: AYHC 730-9 Level: 2 Category: I
3380. Q: Why is borium used on horse shoes?
A: Increases life of shoe, provides better grip on ice, pavement or dry grass
Ref: th2 738 Level: 2 Category: I
3381. Q: What is the function of the brow band?
A: Designed to keep the crown piece from sliding down the horse's neck
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I

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3382. Q: Name 2 materials that can be applied to wood to prevent horses from chewing wood.
A: Commercial anti-chewing products, sheet metal, steel angle iron, liquid asphalt
Ref: AYHC 405-1 Level: 2 Category: I
3383. Q: What is the recommended minimum size of a maternity stall for horses?
A: 12' x 12', 12' x 16' or 14' x 14'
Ref: AYHC 940-3 Level: 2 Category: I
3384. Q: What is the recommended height for a pasture division fence?
A: 4 1/2 to 5 feet high
Ref: TH2 Level: 2 Category: I
3385. Q: Which is the best & safest wire for horse fencing because its close weave prevents even foals from catching a foot in it?
A: Five diamond V-mesh wire
Ref: AYHC 350-3 Level: 2 Category: I
3386. Q: What is a wide, hinged, wooden or metal collar used as a restraint to prevent the horse from bending his neck
A: Neck cradle
Ref: TH2 49 Level: 2 Category: I
3387. Q: What are 2 functions of the heartbar shoe?
A: Prevents further rotation of the coffin bone, re-establishes normal laminae relationship, supports the back of the hoof
Ref: TH2 752 Level: 2 Category: I
3388. Q: Name the piece of safety equipment used on horse trailers, to prevent the horse from backing out if the door is open.
A: Butt bar or butt chain
Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 2 Category: I

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3389. Q: To provide a safe interior in a horse trailer, what should be on the side walls, partitions & front of the mangers to prevent injuries?

A: Padding

Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 2 Category: I

3390. Q: What is the name for the flexible quirt that is attached to California-style reins?

A: Romal

Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2 Category: I

3391. Q: What is the first step in establishing a new pasture?

A: Lime & fertilize according to soil test results

Ref: AYHC 730-7 Level: 2 Category: I

3392. Q: What is the purpose of the panniers?

A: To carry gear, food or equipment on a pack horse

Ref: AYHC 1123- Level: 2 Category: I

3393. Q: Name the farrier's tool used to cut hot metals.

A: Hardy

Ref: TH2 727 Level: 2 Category: I

3394. Q: What is an attachment to the bridle or hood, designed to restrict vision of the horse from the side & rear & to focus the vision forward?

A: Blinkers (blinders)

Ref: ENS 340 Level: 2 Category: I

3395. Q: What determines the size of a shoe to be used on a horse?

A: Size of hoof, position of nail holes, length of heels of shoe

Ref: TH2 731 Level: 2 Category: I

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3396. Q: What is the purpose of the headstall?
A: To hold the bit in the horse's mouth
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2000 Category: I
3397. Q: Name 3 types of horseshoe nails.
A: City, regular & frosthead
Ref: TH2 738 Level: 2000 Category: I
3398. Q: What is the name for a combined noseband & poll strap?
A: Cavesson
Ref: EQUUS 8-00 Level: 2000 Category: I
3399. Q: How can you determine how much fertilizer your pasture needs to maintain it in top condition?
A: Soil test
Ref: LEWIS 106 Level: 2000 Category: I
3400. Q: To prevent muddy conditions, the barn site should have a slope of what percent to provide rapid removal of water without erosion?
A: 2 - 6%
Ref: AYHC 320-2 Level: 2000 Category: I
3401. Q: California reins are connected to each other with a flexible quirt. Give the name of this piece of equipment.
A: Romal
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2000 Category: I
3402. Q: How do you know if a bit is a snaffle, curb or hackamore?
A: Snaffle has direct pull from the bit, curb has leverage from the bit, hackamore has no bar for the mouth & reins are attached to the shanks
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2000 Category: I

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3403. Q: What is a hay probe?
A: Instrument used for taking samples of hay for nutrient analysis
Ref: LEWIS 115 Level: 2000 Category: I
3404. Q: With regards to fire, what is a common problem in construction of a stall?
A: Only one door for the horse to escape from
Ref: TH2 820 Level: 2000 Category: I
3405. Q: What is a planchette?
A: Wooden step on a sidesaddle used to support the rider's feet
Ref: AYHC 185-1 Level: 2000 Category: I
3406. Q: Name the 3 basic types of bits?
A: Snaffle, curb, hackamore
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2000 Category: I
3407. Q: What benefit should a dressage saddle give a rider?
A: Balance through the seat & maximum side contact between horse & rider
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 2000 Category: I
3408. Q: What is a cavesson & what is its purpose?
A: Noseband on english bridle, keeps the mouth closed & helps keep bridle in place
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 3 Category: I
3409. Q: Name the type of forage that can be added to grass pastures to make them more nutritious & extend the grazing season.
A: Legumes (alfalfa, clover, birdsfoot trefoil)
Ref: TH2 275 Level: 3 Category: I
3410. Q: Name 4 qualities of good bedding.
A: Absorbent, free from dust, readily available, inexpensive, provide comfort, easy to handle
Ref: TH2 751 Level: 3 Category: I

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3411. Q: What trimming procedure would you use to correct a splay footed horse?
A: Trim outer half of hoof lower than inside
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: I
3412. Q: When doing a soil test, how many & at what depth should the samples be taken?
A: 10 - 15 samples per acre at a depth of 2 - 3 inches
Ref: AYHC 730-3 Level: 3 Category: I
3413. Q: What is the function of the curb strap or chain on a bridle?
A: Prevent injury to the roof of the mouth when too much pressure is applied on the reins
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 3 Category: I
3414. Q: Name 5 materials that bit mouthpieces can be made of.
A: Stainless steel, solid nickel/never rust, aluminum, happy mouth, vulcanite, copper, rubber, leather, German silver
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 3 Category: I
3415. Q: Why would you carry Vicks Vaporub in your horse trailer?
A: To apply to a horse's nostrils to prevent him from smelling another strange horse & keep him from fighting in the trailer
Ref: TH2 816 Level: 3 Category: I
3416. Q: What common foot fault would be corrected by lowering the heels & allowing the frog to carry more of the weight?
A: Contracted heels
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: I
3417. Q: What can happen if the last nail hole in the front shoe is placed behind the widest part of the foot?
A: Expansion of heels will be inhibited
Ref: TH2 731 Level: 3 Category: I

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3418. Q: What can be a helpful addition to the Crossback saddle to pull the cinch back from the animal's elbow area?

A: Quarter strap

Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 3 Category: I

3419. Q: Name 4 purposes of a saddle blanket.

A: Protect horse's back, absorb sweat & moisture, protect the saddle, helps saddle fit better

Ref: AYHCLM A301- Level: 3 Category: I

3420. Q: What makes a polo shoe different from a regular cowboy shoe?

A: Inside web of the polo shoe is raised above or higher than the outside rim

Ref: TH2 737 Level: 3 Category: I

3421. Q: What are 2 reasons why the eating of bedding is undesirable?

A: Bedding material is low in nutrients, bedding soiled with feces adds to parasite problems, can lead to founder

Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: I

3422. Q: Why should mangers in tie stalls be slanted as they descend from top to bottom?

A: So horses won't hit their knees

Ref: AYHC 320-5 Level: 3 Category: I

3423. Q: Give a good reason for periodically removing the rubber mats from the horse trailer.

A: To allow the trailer floor to completely dry out, to prevent the wood floor from rotting out

Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 3 Category: I

3424. Q: Name the 4 steps in establishing a new pasture.

A: Liming & fertilizing, seedbed preparation, seeding & weed control

Ref: AYHC 730-6 Level: 3 Category: I

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3425. Q: Give 2 compelling reasons for not storing hay & straw in the stable area.
A: To reduce fire hazard, to reduce dust
Ref: th2 774 Level: 3 Category: I
3426. Q: What is an another term for western closed reins?
A: California reins
Ref: AYHC 100-8 Level: 3 Category: I
3427. Q: In cubic feet, how much waste material does each horse generate per day?
A: 2 cubic feet
Ref: AYHC 360-2 Level: 3 Category: I
3428. Q: Name 4 ways to improve a grass pasture.
A: Weed control, soil testing, liming, fertilizing, grazing management
Ref: AYHC 730-2 Level: 3 Category: I
3429. Q: Name the non-leverage bit that does not apply pressure to the horse's poll.
A: Snaffle (bosal is not acceptable)
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 3 Category: I
3430. Q: Name 4 things that improve when legumes are added to an existing grass pasture.
A: Better seasonal distribution of forages, eliminates need for nitrogen fertilization, high content of protein, calcium & magnesium levels, improved digestibility & tastes better
Ref: AYHC 730-5 Level: 3 Category: I
3431. Q: What common foot fault would be corrected by lowering the heels & allowing the frog to carry more of the weight?
A: Contracted heels
Ref: TH2 Level: 3 Category: I

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3432. Q: Name 5 pieces of equipment that you might want to put on your horse to protect it when trailering.
A: Leg wraps, tail wrap, blanket, head bumper, hock pads, knee pads, hobbles
Ref: AYHC 1150- Level: 3 Category: I
3433. Q: Name 4 types of snaffle bits.
A: Round, D-ring, full cheek, egg butt, half cheek, twisted
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 3 Category: I
3434. Q: Name 4 types of fencing that should not be used on horse farms.
A: Barbed wire, stone walls, snow fence, wood zigzag fence, snake fence, light weight wire, corroded wire
Ref: th2 761 Level: 3 Category: I
3435. Q: Name 6 types of western saddles.
A: Pleasure (trail), endurance, equitation, reining, gymkhana, roping, barrel racing, pack saddle, cutting saddle, racing saddle
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 3 Category: I
3436. Q: Name a cause of death that probably would not be covered by Full Mortality insurance.
A: Death from negligence or neglect, malicious or willful injuries, horse being used for purpose other than that declared by owner, administration of drugs other than those by a vet or directed by vet
Ref: AYHC 1340- Level: 3 Category: I
3437. Q: What type of shoe is usually used to correct a cow hocked horse?
A: Square-toe shoe with a trailer
Ref: TH2 371 Level: 3 Category: I
3438. Q: Name 3 problems that can be caused by shoes that are left on too long.
A: Angle of foot can change enough to affect the gaits, long toes retard the breaking over of the hoof, strain on the deep flexor tendon which may lead to bowed tendons, forging, overreaching
Ref: TH2 742 Level: 3 Category: I

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3439. Q: Name 4 common kinds of bedding used for horses.
A: Straw, wood shavings, sawdust, cornstalks, ground corn cobs, recycled newspaper
Ref: AYHC 330-1 Level: 3 Category: I
3440. Q: What conformation defect would you be attempting to correct by trimming the inner half of the horse's hoof short & leaving the outer half relatively longer?
A: Pigeon toed
Ref: th2 Level: 3 Category: I
3441. Q: Name 4 basic types of english girths.
A: String, elastic end contour leather, threefold leather, balding leather, web, humane
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 3 Category: I
3442. Q: Proper ventilation is a major concern in a stable, what is the minimum number of air changes per hour needed to keep good air quality?
A: At least 4 (preferably 8) per hour
Ref: AYHC 320-8 Level: 3 Category: I
3443. Q: Describe 3 things found on a Weymouth bridle that are not on a western bridle.
A: Cavesson, Weymouth curb bit, bradoon snaffle bit, 2 sets of reins
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 3 Category: I
3444. Q: Describe the Y-TeX Corporation system of alpha characters for freeze branding horses.
A: Alpha characters used to identify the breed, 2 stacked angles represent the year of birth, 6 side by side underlined angles designated identification or serial numbers of the horse
Ref: TH2 810 Level: 3 Category: I
3445. Q: Name the horseshoe that has an approximately one-quarter inch extension at the outside of the heel, used to correct a cowhocked condition.
A: Horse shoe with a trailer
Ref: TH2 748 Level: 3 Category: I

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3446. Q: Describe the proper height & width of a horse trailer.

A: 10 inches higher than horse's head in its resting position & wide enough to provide 3 inches of lateral movement on each side of the horse

Ref: AYHC 1155- Level: 3 Category: I

3447. Q: What are 2 financial statements that would sum up your past & present performance as a horse business?

A: Financial Position (balance sheet) & Income Statement (Profit & Loss Statement)

Ref: AYHC 1320- Level: 3 Category: I

3448. Q: Describe 2 of the things you would want to consider before purchasing an endurance saddle.

A: Light weight saddle, comfortable fit for horse, comfortable fit for rider

Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 3 Category: I

3449. Q: Give 3 reasons for shoeing a horse.

A: Reduce excessive wear, alleviate stress from injured hoof, aids in correcting action defect, increase traction on specific terrain, prevent hoof from breaking, increase circulation, correct mild conformation faults

Ref: TH2 727 Level: 3 Category: I

3450. Q: What are panniers & name 4 types of panniers.

A: Devices attached to pack saddle used to store gear, food & equipment. Types are: wooden box (grub pannier), rawhide pannier, heavy canvas pannier, canvas pannier, metal pannier

Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 3 Category: I

3451. Q: Name 3 of the most common types of English saddles.

A: Saddle seat saddle (flat saddle or Lane Fox), Hunt seat (forward seat), all purpose saddle, close contact saddle

Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 3 Category: I

3452. Q: What can happen if the last nail hole in the front shoe is placed behind the widest part of the foot?

A: Expansion of the heels will be inhibited

Ref: TH2 731 Level: 3 Category: I

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3453. Q: What is the minimum time period for vaccinating your horse against diseases that may be transmitted at a horse show or trail ride prior to travelling with your horse?
A: At least 2 weeks before travelling
Ref: AYHC 1150- Level: 5 Category: I
3454. Q: Pregnant mares should be removed from pastures that contain fescue during what part of their pregnancy?
A: Remove 60 - 90 days before foaling date
Ref: AYHC 730-5 Level: 5 Category: I
3455. Q: Which saddle would have a balance strap, leaping horn & can be classified as either english or western style?
A: Sidesaddle
Ref: AYHC 185-1 Level: 5 Category: I
3456. Q: How does mowing & harrowing a pasture help control parasites?
A: Breaks up the manure deposits & exposes larvae to climatic conditions which destroy them
Ref: AYHC 430-5 Level: 5 Category: I
3457. Q: What is the western version of a standing martingale?
A: Tie-down
Ref: AYHCLM b108- Level: 5 Category: L
3458. Q: What is the proper name for the 'bump' in the middle of the mouthpiece on a curb bit?
A: Port
Ref: AYHCLM B108- Level: 5 Category: I
3459. Q: Name the 2 most common causes of barn fires in the summer.
A: Electrical storm & improperly cured hay
Ref: AYHC 340-1 Level: 5 Category: I

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3460. Q: Wooden fence posts are usually set 6 - 8 feet on center, what does this mean?
A: There are 6 - 8 feet from the center of one post to the center of the next post
Ref: AYHC 350-2 Level: 5 Category: I
3461. Q: What color are the shaving from black walnut?
A: Range in color from purplish-black to coffee-brown
Ref: FCH 322 Level: 5 Category: I
3462. Q: What is the purpose of panniers?
A: To carry supplies
Ref: AYHCLM B118- Level: 5 Category: I
3463. Q: Why is a horse or mule with little or no withers undesirable as a pack animal?
A: Because their conformation allows the saddle to turn & rub, creating painful sores
Ref: AYHCLM B118- Level: 5 Category: I
3464. Q: What part of the horse's foot is protected by the quarter boot?
A: Heels of the horse's front feet or the quarter of the front heels
Ref: ENS 340 Level: 5 Category: I
3465. Q: How can you prevent the possibility of electrical shock to horses from a wire fence attached to trees, wooden posts or building during lightning storms?
A: Ground wire with metal rod into ground next to the wooden post or hook the fence to a metal post at intervals of 150 feet
Ref: IVE 562 Level: 5 Category: I
3466. Q: Define a bradoon.
A: Small snaffle bit found on a weymouth bridle
Ref: ens6 334 Level: 5 Category: I

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3467. Q: Name the 3 basic parts of the bridle.
A: Headstall, bit, reins
Ref: AYHCLM B108- Level: 5 Category: I
3468. Q: What is the purpose of a neck strap on a standing martingale?
A: To keep the main strap close to the body to prevent the horse from catching a foot in the strap
Ref: AYHCLM B108- Level: 5 Category: I
3469. Q: Name 3 factors that can interfere with normal frog pressure.
A: Leaving hoof wall too long, leaving toe too long, trimming too much off bars, trimming away too much of the frog
Ref: IVE 43 Level: 6 Category: I
3470. Q: Name 5 forms of doing business as in horse ownership & management.
A: Sole proprietorship, Partnership, Syndicate, S Corporation, Regular corporation
Ref: AYHC 1360- Level: 6 Category: I
3471. Q: What are 4 recommended ways of improving a grass pasture?
A: Weed control, soil testing, fertilizing, liming, grazing management
Ref: AYHC 730-2 Level: 6 Category: I
3472. Q: Name 5 precautions against barn fires.
A: Use UL approved devices, no smoking in barn, fire extinguishers in barn, no portable heaters, protect light fixtures against dust, breakage & moisture, wiring in conduit pipe, weather proof electrical boxes, no storing flammable material in barn
Ref: AYHC 340-1 Level: 6 Category: I
3473. Q: Name 4 things that you might wrap in a manta when packing or trail riding.
A: Bedroll, bale of hay, sack of grain, tent, clothing, misc. items
Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 6 Category: I

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3474. Q: What are the 2 basic types of mortality insurance for horses?
A: All risks Mortality (ARM or Full mortality), & Specified Perils (Named Peril or Fire, Lightning & Transportation)
Ref: AYHC 1340- Level: 6 Category: I
3475. Q: Name the 4 categories of general insurance coverage available for horse owners.
A: Property, liability, Worker's compensation, & Care, Custody & Control
Ref: AYHC 1340- Level: 6 Category: I
3476. Q: Name 5 practices that will extend the life of a pasture.
A: Grazing management, clipping pastures, dragging pastures, annual fertilizing, periodic soil testing, reseeding
Ref: AYHC 730-8 Level: 6 Category: I
3477. Q: From what 2 points do you measure to determine the size of an English saddle's seat?
A: From saddle nail to mid-point of the cantle
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 6 Category: I
3478. Q: Name 2 factors that determine the severity of a snaffle bit?
A: Thickness of the mouthpiece (thin is more severe than thick) also twisting of mouthpiece
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 6 Category: I
3479. Q: Name 4 factors affecting the capacity or stocking rate of pastures.
A: Type of horses being grazed, soil type, soil fertility, drainage conditions, amount of rainfall, time of year & species of forage
Ref: AYHC 730-1 Level: 6 Category: I
3480. Q: Name 7 parts of a western bridle.
A: Crown piece, cheek pieces, bit, reins, throatlatch, curb strap, browband, ear piece
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 9 Category: I

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3481. Q: Give 6 common causes of horse barn fires.
A: Careless smoking, lightning, ignited fires, grass fires, electrical, engine exhaust, arson, defective heating equipment, exposure fires (wind blown/sparks), spontaneous combustion (wet hay)
Ref: th2 754 Level: 9 Category: I
3482. Q: Give 4 compelling reasons for using a saddle blanket or pad.
A: Protect horse's back, absorb sweat (moisture), protect saddle, help saddle fit better
Ref: AYHC 1100- Level: 9 Category: I
3483. Q: Name 2 of the basic types of English reins & describe the ones you choose.
A: Plain reins-plain leather straps, Laced-thin leather lacing either through or around strap for better grip, Web-horizontal loops of leather or rubber coating for wet weather, Rubber-covering with pebbled surface over hand grips
Ref: AYHC 110-6 Level: 9 Category: I
3484. Q: Name 6 items that you should have in a first aid kit.
A: Non-stick bandages, sheets of cotton bandage, leg quilts & wraps, twitch, elastic tape, eye stain & wash, elastic bandage, scissors, antiseptic soap, phenylbutazone
Ref: AYHC 1150- Level: 9 Category: I
3485. Q: Name 5 materials used for stall floors.
A: Clay, sand & clay mix, limestone dust, asphalt, rubber mats, concrete, wood, rubber paving bricks, fiber reinforced polyethylene interlocking blocks
Ref: AYHC 320-2 Level: 9 Category: I
3486. Q: Name 5 desirable attributes of good quality stall bedding
A: Affordable, absorbent, dust free, readily available, easily disposed of, unpalatable
Ref: AYHC 330-1 Level: 9 Category: I
3487. Q: Name 4 types of hitches used to secure a load on a pack saddle.
A: Single diamond, double diamond, half diamond, triple diamond, squaw, Arizona
Ref: AYHC 1125- Level: 9 Category: I

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3488. Q: Name 5 natural environmental factors to consider when selecting a location for a horse farm.

A: Topography, drainage, prevailing winds, solar radiation, precipitation, vegetation, soil characteristics

Ref: AYHC 310-1 Level: 9 Category: I

3489. Q: Name 5 features that you would look for when choosing stall bedding for your horse.

A: Absorbency, dustiness, availability, cost, ease of disposal, ease of handling, unpalatable

Ref: AYHC 330-1 Level: 9 Category: I