



HORSE QUIZ BOWL STUDY QUESTIONS

- 1) At what age do the permanent 3rd or corner incisors erupt?
4½ years
- 2) What are white markings covering the area from the coronet band to the area below the fetlock called?
Pastern
- 3) When the lower jaw is shorter than the upper jaw and the incisors don't align, this is an indication of what unsoundness?
Parrot mouth
- 4) What feed additive is commonly used to reduce dust and increase palatability of feed?
Molasses
- 5) A horse's body fat can be estimated using what method of evaluation?
Body condition scoring
- 6) What structure of the hoof am I? I am arched in shape, I provide some weight support, I flatten slightly to help absorb concussion but my primary function is protection.
Sole
- 7) What two things are found in the laminae of the hoof that cause it to be sensitive?
Nerves and blood vessels
- 8) Name four different types of grass forage.
Bermuda grass; reed grass; wheat grass; canary grass; blue grass; digit grass; sudan grass; brome grass; redtop; tall fescue; orchard grass; bahia grass; timothy rye grass; johnson grass; sorghum; sudex; millet
- 9) What category of muscle is found in all of the following systems: digestive, respiratory, circulatory, integument, urogenital?
Smooth muscle

10) Thrush is a black, strong smelling infection of the hoof that causes destruction of the frog. Is it caused by aerobic or anaerobic bacteria?

Anaerobic bacteria

11) What is the name for the conformational defect described as the cannon bone being set too far to the outside of the knee?

Bench knee or offset knee

12) When considering vision, where are two of the the horse's blind spots?

Directly to the rear; directly below the head; directly in front

13) What is the name of the competitive equine sport that is an Olympic event and is derived from the French word for training?

Dressage

14) What disease is caused by a bacteria named Clostridium tetani that is commonly found in soil and forms spores and toxin?

Tetanus or lockjaw

15) What is the term for the type of vision where the horse sees different images with each eye?

Monocular vision

16) Which portion of the topline is most important in helping hold the saddle on without the need to excessively tighten the cinch?

Withers

17) What is the most critical conformational factor in the balance of the horse?

Slope of the shoulder

18) What is the most common cause of corns?

Leaving a short heeled shoe on too long

19) What breed of horse is best described by a small build, long arching neck, high tail carriage, chiseled head, and a dished face?

Arabian

20) Identify the horse color from the following description: body color yellowish or gold; mane and tail black; usually black on the lower legs; usually no dorsal stripe.

Buckskin

21) What is the absolute minimum stall size recommended by the AYHC for a horse?

10 foot by 10 foot

22) At what age should foals be introduced to concentrates?

1-2 months old (or as early as the foal shows interest)

- 23) What do weighted shoes do to a horse's action?
Enhance leg action by changing the timing of and adding momentum to hoof flight patterns
- 24) The coronary cushion is the elastic portion of what structure of the hoof?
Coronary band
- 25) In the conformational defect bench knee or offset knee, what bone is set too far to the outside of the knee?
Cannon bone (also called 3rd metacarpal)
- 26) What tool is used to level the bearing surface of the hoof after it has been trimmed by nippers?
Rasp
- 27) What breed of horse is described as having contributed to almost every major American horse breed and is the oldest of the American breeds? Unlike most breeds this breed traces its foundation to a single stallion named Figure and is the only breed named after a horse.
Morgan
- 28) What are two advantages of using more absorbent bedding for your horse?
You use less bedding; you replace it less frequently; it takes less labor; it is less expensive
- 29) What hoof disease is commonly a result of owner neglect and dirty wet living conditions for the horse?
Thrush
- 30) An egg bar horseshoe is used to provide additional support to what part of the hoof?
Rear portion or heel
- 31) What group of parasites are the most significant and common of all of the equine's parasites?
Strongyles (also called bloodworms)
- 32) Identify the horse color from the following description: body color yellowish or gold; mane and tail may be black, brown, red, yellow, white or mixed; usually has a dorsal stripe; zebra stripes on legs; transverse stripe over the withers.
Dun
- 33) What is the primary means through which internal parasites are spread?
Manure

34) An abscess of the hoof can cause intense pain and lameness. Other than protecting the area and antibiotics, what is the most important thing to do to encourage resolution of this infection?

Drainage of the abscess

35) From a genetic standpoint, what are the three basic colors of the horse?

Black, bay, chestnut

36) What is the proper term for the procedure to visualize, examine and count chromosomes under the microscope?

Karyotyping

37) Name one type of insurance that covers breeding mare infertility.

Barrenness insurance; prospective foal insurance; live foal insurance

38) What is the vector for the equine disease caused by the bacteria *Borrelia burgdorferi*, also known as Lyme disease?

Ticks

39) What fat soluble vitamin is considered necessary for growth and development of a strong hoof wall?

Vitamin A

40) There are numerous disadvantages to using straw as bedding but what is the major safety issue with straw?

It is highly combustible; fire hazard

41) Name the type of shoe that is used to elevate the heels of a horse that is confined to stall rest?

Patten shoe

42) In natural conditions, horses demonstrate few vices. What is it about stalls and stabling that promotes the development of these vices?

Boredom

43) If a pair of alleles are not identical, what is that individual gene called?

Heterozygous

44) What classification of shoeing would be used to describe the application of a horseshoe to support or protect a weak portion of the hoof to help prevent pain?

Therapeutic shoeing

45) What is the reason for putting a 6 inch wide board at the top of a wire fence?

To allow the horse to see the fence better; to prevent damage to the horse and the fence; to prevent the horse leaning over the fence

46) The Kimberwicke bit is considered a leverage bit. How is it different from a typical leverage bit like a curb bit?

It does not have shanks; it uses slots on top of the rings for attachment of a curb chain to provide leverage

47) What term is used to describe the process of desensitizing a foal to the farrier and the routine handling and examination of the feet?

Imprint training

48) Name two areas to which a non-leverage bit like a snaffle applies pressure.

Corners of the mouth; tongue; bars; roof of the mouth

49) What are the two most effective stimuli that can be used in horse training?

Hearing (via voice commands) and touch (via pressure on the bit, legs, seat)

50) Considering the stomach, small intestine and large intestine, where does feed being processed by the horse spend the least amount of time?

Stomach (15 minutes)