

# 2000 EASTERN NATIONAL 4-H HORSE ROUND-UP

## Round 1

### BEGIN ONE-ON-ONE

1. Cat. 700 Q. Beet pulp is used extensively in the diet of horses with what type of problem?  
  
A. Respiratory problems (heaves)    Poor body condition  
Chronic colic                                  Dental problems  
Exercise related muscle problems  
  
S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 302-1L
  
2. Cat. 900 Q. In addition to the hitch, what else is used to further attach a horse trailer to the towing vehicle?  
  
A. The safety chains  
  
S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 301-1L
  
3. Cat. 100 Q. What is thought to have been the horse's greatest contribution to human history?  
  
A. Its use as a tool of warfare or transportation.  
  
S. Evans, p. 6
  
4. Cat. 500 Q. What is the name for the exterior opening to the reproductive canal?  
  
A. Vulva  
  
S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 326-1L & Evans, p. 321

**Round 1**  
**Page 2**

5. Cat. 800 Q. What is the major cause of a sole bruise?  
A. Concussion to the sole by rocks, gravel or other hard object.  
S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 334-1L
6. Cat. 300 Q. What characteristic must a Grulla possess to be eligible for registry?  
A. A dorsal stripe, smokey blue color, black points  
S. Evans, p. 51
7. Cat. 400 Q. What is the most commonly used technique for estimating body weight of the horse?  
A. Use of a heart or girth tape/ weight tape  
S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 303-2L & FCH p. 118
8. Cat. 200 Q. Too small to be ridden by an adult but too spirited for most children, this elegant, fiery breed of pony is the aristocrat of the pony world. He has been referred to at the “Prince of Ponies”. What breed is this?  
A. The Hackney Pony  
S. Evans, p. 61

**Round 1**  
**Page 3**

9. Cat. 1000 Q. What is another name for the cinch?  
A. Girth, bellyband  
S. HH, p. 1100-3
10. Cat. 500 Q. What hormone causes the cervix of the mare to become relaxed during estrus?  
A. Estrogen  
S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 326-1L & Evans, p. 127
11. Cat. 700 Q. What is the term for feed stuffs high in fiber?  
A. Forage or roughage  
S. Evans, p. 189 & FCH p. 390
12. Cat. 600 Q. What is the term used for a horse that has too much slope to its croup?  
A. Goose rumped  
S. Evans, p. 154

**END ONE-ON-ONE**

**BEGIN OPEN QUESTIONS**

13. Cat. 600 Q. What is the name for the fast, flashy, four-beat gait sometimes referred to as the single foot?
- A. The rack
- S. Evans, p. 40
14. Cat. 400 Q. What is the final segment of the digestive tract of the horse?
- A. The rectum
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 303-2L & CAHA, p. 52

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

15. Cat. 700 Q. What is the single most important factor affecting the quality of a forage at harvest?
- A. The plant's stage of maturity
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 302-1L & FCH p. 68

16. **BONUS QUESTION**

Q. During cleaning of the foot, name four things that the foot should be inspected for.

A. Rocks  
Bruises  
Loose shoes (if shod)  
Disease (such as thrush)  
General Hoof Condition (cracks, splitting, inadequate moisture, etc)

Nails Loose/Missing  
Puncture Wounds  
Abnormal Growth  
Uneven Wear

S. Evans, p. 720

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

17. Cat. 800 Q. What type of colic occurs when there is an obstructive lodging of food in the intestine?
- A. Impaction colic
- S. Equus Glossary 267 & FCH p, 294
18. Cat. 100 Q. What is the term used for the feral donkeys of the American South West?
- A. Burros
- S. Evans, p. 76
19. Cat. 600 Q. What is depth of heart?
- A. Depth of heart is the measurement from the top of the withers to the chest floor.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 323-2L

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

20. Cat. 1000 Q. What type of saddle am I describing? This light weight saddle gives the rider a straight leg position and a deep seat for security and balance. The tall horn gives the rider something to grab on the turns. The saddle's skirts are often rounded.
- A. Barrel Racing saddle
- S. HIH, p. 1100-5

**Round 1**

**Page 6**

21. **BONUS QUESTION**

Q. List four things that an equine dentist looks for or feels in the horse's mouth.

A. Sharp enamel points  
Retention of deciduous (baby) teeth/caps  
Presence of wolf teeth  
Hooks on the sides where teeth do not fully come together  
Long or tall teeth in older horses  
Infected teeth and gums  
Malalignment or uneven wear  
Tall and/or excessively sharp canines  
Sharp edges  
Missing or damaged teeth  
Attrition in older horses (missing teeth)

S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 304-1L & FCH p. 177

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

22. Cat. 900 Q. What is meant by the term "full board"?

A. The stable where the horse is being kept will generally take care of all of the horse's needs.

S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 324-1L

23. Cat. 400 Q. What is the name for the functional unit of the lungs that exchanges gas?

A. Alveoli

S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 325-2 & HIH 810 & CAHA, p. 67

24. Cat. 700 Q. Which vitamin is known as the "sunshine vitamin"?

A. Vitamin D

S. Evans, p. 240 & FCH p. 48

**Round 1**  
**Page 7**

25. Cat. 1000 Q. What is the term for the type of bit mouth piece that does not have a port and is not jointed in the middle, but has a slight bow?
- A. Mullen Mouth
- S. HH, p. 1100-11

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

26. Cat. 800 Q. If a horse suddenly starts rubbing its tail, what parasite may be the cause of this action?
- A. Pinworms, lice, ticks
- S. Evans, p. 640 & FCH p. 158

27. **BONUS QUESTION**

Q. Name four equine related careers where workers do not work hands-on with live horses.

- A. Cooperative Extension personnel  
Department of Agriculture personnel  
Breed Association or Horse Council Representatives  
Horse Show/Race Track Announcer  
Feed Industry  
Horse Show Organizer  
Equine Insurance  
Equine Lawyer
- Tack Store  
Horse Show Judge  
Barn Builder  
Equine Appraiser

S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 338-2L

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

28. Cat. 600 Q. Describe “contracted heels”.
- A. The heels of the hoof are too close together and too upright for normal conformation of the foot, frog may be shrunken.
- S. Equus Glossary 268 & Evans, p. 167

**Round 1**  
**Page 8**

29. Cat. 500 Q. What is a “crossbred”?
- A. Crossbred has at least one registered parent and are usually crosses between registered parents of two different breeds.
- S. Evans, p. 137
30. Cat. 400 Q. In reference to horses, what is the frog?
- A. The wedge-shaped, soft horn structure on the underside of the hoof.
- S. Equus Glossary 266 & CAHA, p. 24
31. Cat. 800 Q. What is another name for “equine distemper”?
- A. Strangles
- S. Evans, p. 96 & FCH p. 405,173

**LAST QUESTION IN MATCH**

32. Cat. 900 Q. What is the term used for a kick that is forward and sideward?
- A. Cowkick
- S. Evans, p. 182

**END ROUND ONE**



# 2000 EASTERN NATIONAL 4-H HORSE ROUND-UP

## Round 2

### BEGIN ONE-ON-ONE

1.    Cat. 800    Q.  What is the general term for the condition when a horse becomes uncoordinated and staggers due to a disease or injury of the brain or spinal chord?  
  
      A.  Ataxia  
  
      S.  Equus Glossary 263 & FCH, p. 381
  
2.    Cat. 100   Q.  What was the origin of the horses that were first re-introduced to North America during the 1500's?  
  
      A.  Spanish horses  
  
      S.  Evans, p. 7
  
3.    Cat. 200   Q.  This Austrian breed of horse often resembles the Belgian, mostly because their coat is a light shade of chestnut with flaxen mane and tail, and are stout in body type. What breed is it?  
  
      A.  The Haflinger  
  
      S.  Evans, p. 74
  
4.    Cat. 700   Q.  What is the most economical protein supplement fed to horses?  
  
      A.  Soybean meal  
  
      S.  AYHCLM, p. Adv. 302-1L, Evans, p. 256 & FCH, p. 142

**Round 2**

**Page 2**

5. Cat. 900 Q. When is a horse most apt to strike?  
A. When in nose-to-nose contact with another horse  
S. Evans, p. 182
6. Cat. 400 Q. What is the name for the waxy covering on the hoof wall?  
A. Periople  
S. Equus Glossary 269, FCH, p. 399 & CAHA, p. 24
7. Cat. 1000 Q. Where on the horse should the girth of an English style saddle lie?  
A. In the heart girth area, (belly area directly behind the front legs)  
S. AYHCLM, Beg. 108-1L & HIH, p. 1100-3
8. Cat. 600 Q. Explain the difference between an unsoundness and a blemish.  
A. Unsoundness = A defect in form or function that interferes with the usefulness of the horse  
Blemish = is an acquired physical defect that does not interfere with the usefulness of the horse, but it may diminish its value  
S. Evans, p. 156 & FCH, p. 382, 407

**Round 2**

**Page 3**

9. Cat. 300 Q. What coat color is unique to the Shetland pony?  
A. Silver Dapple – a dappled chestnut with silver or white mane and tail.  
S. Evans, p. 59
10. Cat. 500 Q. How many teats does a mare have?  
A. Two  
S. Evans, p. 322
11. Cat. 600 Q. Name the “natural” gaits of the horse.  
A. Walk Trot Run or Gallop (NOT canter)  
S. Evans, p. 171 & FCH, p. 390
12. Cat. 800 Q. What is arthritis?  
A. Inflammation of a joint  
S. Equus Glossary 271 & FCH, p. 381

**END ONE-ON-ONE**

**BEGIN OPEN QUESTIONS**

13. Cat. 400 Q. How many bones are in the sternum?  
A. One  
S. Evans, p. 90 & CAHA, p. 8
14. Cat. 700 Q. Which grain is the highest source of energy?  
A. Corn  
S. Evans, p. 251 & FCH, p. 74

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

15. Cat. 1000 Q. What is a “tail rope”?  
A. It is a large diameter cotton rope that is wrapped around the foal’s rear quarters to aid in teaching it to lead. Also tied to tail to help get animal onto its’ feet or to restrain the tail.  
S. AYHCLM, Beg. 112-2L

16. **BONUS QUESTION**

- Q. Name the three different variations of a hoof wall crack.  
A. Extend part way down the wall from the coronary band  
Extend part way up from the ground surface  
Extend the full length of the wall  
Horizontal crack  
S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 334-2L

**Round 2**  
**Page 5**

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

17. Cat. 800 Q. On what part of the horse's body do stable flies prefer to feed on?
- A. On the horse's legs, with the largest number on the lower legs  
And flanks.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 300-1L & Evans, p. 642
18. Cat. 600 Q. What is the most common blemish of the hind limbs?
- A. Capped hock
- S. Evans, p. 164 & CAHA, p. 32
19. Cat. 400 Q. How many ribs does a Percheron have?
- A. 36 (18 pairs)
- S. Evans, p. 90 & CAHA, p. 8

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

20. Cat. 900 Q. On what parts of the foot is a farrier's knife used?
- A. The sole, wall and frog. Also for cutting out corns.
- S. Evans, p. 722 , 726 & 728

**21. BONUS QUESTION**

Q. Name four factors affecting “forage quality.”

A. Maturity stage at harvest	Leafiness
Forage species	Handling conditions
Forage variety	Storage conditions
Presence of foreign objects	Presence of weeds
Presence of pests	Moisture
Harvest conditions (weather)	Color

S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 337-1L & FCH, p. 68

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

22. Cat. 700 Q. What are “trace minerals”?

A. Minerals that are found in small quantities in feedstuffs, and are required in small quantities by the body.

S. Equus Glossary 267 & FCH, p. 407

23. Cat. 800 Q. What is the name for the condition when under moist conditions, the hair coat separates from the skin at its roots, forming painful crusts and sloughing off in sections?

A. Rain Scald or Rainrot

S. Equus Glossary 266

24. Cat. 500 Q. What is meant by the term “silent heat”?

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

S. Evans, p. 327 & FCH, p. 235

**Round 2**  
**Page 7**

25. Cat. 1000 Q. How many billets are usually on a forward seat saddle?
- A. Three
- S. HIH, p. 1100-2

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

26. Cat. 800 Q. What is a fecal egg count?
- A. A laboratory procedure used to determine the number of parasite eggs in a fecal specimen.
- S. Equus Glossary 264 & Evans, p. 647

27. **BONUS QUESTION**

- Q. Give four functions of the skin of the horse.
- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Protective barrier       | Provides sensory information |
| Gives flexible support      | Controls water loss          |
| Immunologic responses       | Regulation of blood pressure |
| Control of body temperature |                              |
- S. CAHA, p. 5a

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

28. Cat. 900 Q. Positive reinforcement has often been referred to as what type of training of the horse?
- A. Reward training
- S. Evans, p. 664, AYHCLM, p. Adv. 320-2L & HIH 1240

**Round 2**  
**Page 8**

29. Cat. 400 Q. Being specific, where are chestnuts located on a horse?
- A. Front legs = inside surface of the legs above the knees  
Hind legs = inside surface of the legs at the bottom portion of the hocks
- S. Evans, p. 128, 688 & CAHA, p. 4
- 
30. Cat. 700 Q. What minerals are needed for the necessary formation of bone?
- A. Calcium & Phosphorous
- S. Evans, p. 221 & FCH, p. 20
- 
31. Cat. 900 Q. What type of fence is strongly discouraged for use with horses?
- A. Barbed wire  
Mesh with large holes
- S. Evans, p. 761

**LAST QUESTION IN MATCH**

32. Cat. 800 Q. What is the first step in treating an abscess?
- A. Open the affected area and allow it to drain.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 334-2L

**END ROUND TWO**



**2000 EASTERN NATIONAL 4-H HORSE ROUND-UP**

**Round 3**

**BEGIN ONE-ON-ONE**

1.    Cat. 600    Q.    What is the purpose of the skeleton?  
  
                  A.    It is the framework that gives the body form and protects the vital organs. Support soft tissue.  
  
                  S.    AYHCLM, p. Adv. 323-3L & CAHA, p. 6
  
2.    Cat. 600    Q.    Describe a horse with “trappy” action.  
  
                  A.    The horse has a short, quick, high and often choppy stride  
  
                  S.    Evans, p. 181
  
3.    Cat. 300    Q.    What is the general term that describes the color of a bay and white pinto?  
  
                  A.    Skewbald  
  
                  S.    Evans, p. 46
  
4.    Cat. 700    Q.    What type of hay is higher in calcium and protein?  
  
                  A.    Legume hay  
  
                  S.    AYHCLM, p. Adv. 337-2L, FCH, p. 64 & HIH 750

5. Cat. 1000 Q. What is the name for the strap that holds the snaffle bit in a double bridle?  
A. Bradoon Carrier  
S. HIH, p. 1100-10
6. Cat. 200 Q. The King Ranch of Texas developed a linebreeding program around one Quarter Horse stallion that they felt fit their ideal of the working cow horse. Who was this horse?  
A. Old Sorrel  
S. Evans, p. 26
7. Cat. 800 Q. If a horse is said to be “walking on eggs”, what condition may be affecting this horse?  
A. Founder/Laminitis  
S. Evans, p. 297
8. Cat. 400 Q. In reference to a horse’s coat, what does “bloom” mean?  
A. Luster, shine of the hair  
S. Evans, p. 129 & FCH, p. 382

9. Cat. 100 Q. In Colonial New England, why was horse racing socially unacceptable?
- A. It was too closely associated with the landed gentry in England.
- S. Evans, p. 9
10. Cat. 700 Q. What grain is the most difficult to overfeed when compared to other grains?
- A. Oats
- S. Evans, p. 251 & FCH, p. 73
11. Cat. 900 Q. Why should rubber mats be periodically removed from a horse trailer?
- A. To allow wooden floors to dry completely to prevent rot, and to prevent corrosion of metal floors.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 301-1L
12. Cat. 900 Q. When the dominant horse in a group makes a threat, less aggressive horses will do what?
- A. Retreat if possible
- S. Evans, p. 678

**END ONE-ON-ONE**

**BEGIN OPEN QUESTIONS**

13. Cat. 400 Q. What is the largest joint in the horse?  
A. The stifle  
S. Evans, p. 691
14. Cat. 800 Q. What is the term for the condition where the hoof wall separates at the toe?  
A. Seedy Toe  
Evans, p. 168 & FCH, p. 402

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

15. Cat. 700 Q. What type of pasture provides the greatest total amount of nutrients and a longer grazing season?  
A. A mixture of grasses and legumes  
S. Evans, p. 275

16. **BONUS QUESTION**

Q. Give three visual differences between the horse and the ass.

A. Ass = Longer, larger ears                      Smaller in height  
Sparser mane and tail                      Larger head  
More cowlike tail  
Smaller hooves

Muzzle and underbelly usually light in color  
No chestnuts on the inner sides of the legs

(Do not accept bray vs whinny or gestation period of jennet is 12 months – these are not visual differences)

S. Evans, p. 76

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

17. Cat. 300 Q. What color horse is known as the horse of heroes, history, art and fiction?
- A. White
- S. Evans, p. 53
18. Cat. 900 Q. In addition to the truck bed, to what other part of the truck should a Gooseneck-type hitch be attached?
- A. To the frame under the truck bed.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 301-1L
19. Cat. 500 Q. What reflex does the stallion exhibit when he smells the external genitalia of the mare?
- A. The Flehman reflex
- S. Evans, p. 387 & FCH, p. 389

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

20. Cat. 600 Q. What is termed the “most useful gait” of the horse?
- A. The walk
- S. Evans, p. 172





**Round 3**  
**Page 8**

29. Cat. 500 Q. Describe the ideal bedding that should be used for a foaling stall.
- A. Bright, clean straw, free of dust, cut in long lengths
- S. Evans, p. 417 & FCH, p. 243
30. Cat. 1000 Q. Explain the difference between a noseband and a cavesson.
- A. Noseband = piece of the bridle that encircles the muzzle, attached to the cheekpieces.  
Cavesson = noseband with a poll strap
- S. Equus Glossary 274
31. Cat. 400 Q. What is the normal color of a horse's urine?
- A. Clear yellow to orange
- S. CAHA, p. 68

**LAST QUESTION IN MATCH**

32. Cat. 900 Q. What is a pre-purchase exam?
- A. It is an exam made by a veterinarian to determine the overall soundness and health of a horse prior to a sale transaction.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 324-1L

**END ROUND THREE**



# 2000 EASTERN NATIONAL 4-H HORSE ROUND-UP

## Round 4

### BEGIN ONE-ON-ONE

1.    Cat. 500    Q.   What care should be given to the navel stump of a new born foal?  
  
                  A.   It should be dipped in a tincture of iodine. (2% - 10%) or Nolvasan Chlorahex  
  
                  S.   Evans, p. 427 & FCH, p. 250
  
2.    Cat. 800    Q.   What is the best way to control bleeding of a leg wound?  
  
                  A.   By applying a pressure bandage  
  
                  S.   Evans, p. 609
  
3.    Cat. 900    Q.   What part of the horse's foot grows the fastest?  
  
                  A.   The toe  
  
                  S.   Evans, p. 721
  
4.    Cat. 1000   Q.   What type of saddle am I describing? This saddle has high "thigh rolls" located near the front of the saddle which keeps the rider firmly in place. It usually has no horn, and is popular with trail riders.  
  
                  A.   Australian Stock, Out-Back saddle or Poley  
  
                  S.   AYHCLM, Beg. 108-2L & HIH, p. 1100-4

**Round 4**

**Page 2**

5. Cat. 200 Q. Prior to 1908, the American Jockey Club registered two other breeds of horse besides the Thoroughbred. What two breeds were they?
- A. The Arabian and Anglo-Arab
- S. Evans, p. 17
6. Cat. 600 Q. At weaning time, most foals six months of age should be fed a diet containing what protein level?
- A. 14 % - 14 ½%
- S. Evans, p. 220 & FCH, p. 265
7. Cat. 1000 Q. What type of bit acts like a snaffle and curb combined into one mouthpiece?
- A. Pelham
- S. AYHCLM, Beg. 108-3L & HIH, p. 1100-10
8. Cat. 100 Q. What group of people were responsible for the development of many of the American breeds of horses?
- A. The early colonists of the East Coast
- S. Evans, p. 7

**Round 4**  
**Page 3**

9. Cat. 400 Q. Where is the hoof wall thickest?
- A. At the toe and becomes thin at the quarters
- S. Evans, p. 695
- 
10. Cat. 900 Q. What should be the primary consideration of any equine facility?
- A. Safety
- S. Evans, p. 753
- 
11. Cat. 700 Q. Give two advantages of using a complete pelleted feed.
- A. Decreased feed waste                      Easier to transport  
Economy of space in storage              Reduced dust  
Better feed efficiency                      Beneficial for horses w/ poor teeth  
Decrease colic in older horses            Contains all vitamins – no sifting out
- S. Evans, p. 280
- 
12. Cat. 600 Q. Describe the “ideal” withers.
- A. Sharp, prominent and well-defined
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 323-2L

**END ONE-ON-ONE**

**BEGIN OPEN QUESTIONS**

13. Cat. 400 Q. What does respiration rate refer to?  
A. The number of breaths taken per minute  
S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 325 –1L & HIH 810 & CAHA, p. 67
14. Cat. 300 Q. The word “pinto” is derived from a Spanish word that means what?  
A. Paint, painted or spotted  
S. Evans, p. 46

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

15. Cat. 800 Q. When can a horse with a fractured limb be moved?  
A. After a splint has been applied.  
S. Evans, p. 610
16. **BONUS QUESTION**  
Q. The gastrointestinal tract of the horse has many functions. Name four.  
A. Ingestion of feedstuffs                      Grinding of feedstuffs  
    Mixing of feedstuffs                         Digestions of feedstuffs  
    Absorption of feedstuffs                    Elimination of solid waste  
S. Evans, p, 118, 119 & FCH, p. 4,5





**Round 4**

**Page 7**

25. Cat. 600 Q. Explain the difference between “low” ringbone and “high” ringbone.
- A. Low ringbone is at the coffin joint  
High ringbone is at the pastern joint
- S. Equus Glossary 265

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

26. Cat. 900 Q. You are the ring master at a horse show. An animal in the previous driving class lost a shoe. You found it, and notice that its size is a triple zero. What type of equine lost this shoe?
- A. A pony or a horse with a very small foot
- S. Evans, p. 732

27. **BONUS QUESTION**

- Q. Name three other mammals that became extinct from North America about the same time as the horse during the Pleistocene epoch.
- A. Rhinoceros  
Saber-toothed Tiger  
Mastodon
- Camel  
Elephant
- S. Evans, p. 4

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

28. Cat. 500 Q. What is a “nurse mare”?
- A. A lactating mare that is known for its foster mother qualities. She is readily willing to take on a strange foal and let it nurse.
- S. Evans, p. 428

**Round 4**  
**Page 8**

29. Cat. 900 Q. What device is used to keep horses “off the fences” to reduce maintenance and the chance of injury?
- A. Electric wire, when located on top or inside of the other type of fence
- S. Evans, p. 766
30. Cat. 300 Q. In reference to coat colors, what are two common names for a very dark chocolate shade of chestnut?
- A. Liver Chestnut or Black Chestnut
- S. Evans, p. 80
31. Cat. 800 Q. What is the term for the black, waxy substance that builds up in a horse’s sheath?
- A. Smegma
- S. CAHA, p. 5a

**LAST QUESTION IN MATCH**

32. Cat. 1000 Q. When trailering, leg wraps should cover what parts of the horse?
- A. The wraps should extend from the knees or hocks downward, covering the coronet band and the bulbs of the heels.
- S. AYHCLM, Beg. 101-2L & HIH, p. 1150-3

**END ROUND FOUR**



# 2000 EASTERN NATIONAL 4-H HORSE ROUND-UP

## Round 5

### BEGIN ONE-ON-ONE

1. Cat. 1000 Q. Name three areas to which a hackamore applies pressure.  
A. Nose                                      Face                                      Jaw  
    Chin                                        Poll                                        Cheeks (not the mouth)  
S. AYHCLM, Beg. 108-2L & HIH, p. 1100-10
  
2. Cat. 800 Q. What other insect does the adult horse bot fly commonly resemble?  
A. Honey Bee  
S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 300-3L
  
3. Cat. 500 Q. What is the correct name for the membranous organ referred to as the “afterbirth”?  
A. Placenta  
S. Equus Glossary 263, FCH, p. 400 & Evans, p. 340
  
4. Cat. 900 Q. What practice helps to decrease a horse bolting its grain?  
A. The placement of several large, round rocks in the feed tub.  
S. Evans, p. 183 & FCH, p. 94

**Round 5**

**Page 2**

5. Cat. 700 Q. What type of problem is often associated with grazing a pasture of tall fescue?
- A. Endophyte toxicity/fescue poisoning – caused by a mold producing mycotoxin, which may cause prolonged gestation, thickened placenta, abortion, weak foals, or lack of milk productions in brood mares.
- S. Evans, p. 276 & FCH, p. 352
6. Cat. 400 Q. What is the most flexible region of the vertebral column?
- A. The cervical region
- S. Evans, p. 96
7. Cat. 800 Q. What is the term for a partial or complete blockage of the esophagus, causing an inability to swallow?
- A. Choke
- S. Evans, p. 611 & FCH, p. 93
8. Cat. 800 Q. What is the general term for a bacterial infection circulating throughout the bloodstream?
- A. Septicemia
- S. Equus Glossary 263

**Round 5**  
**Page 3**

9. Cat. 900 Q. Where is the “birthplace” of most vices?  
A. In the horse’s stall  
S. Evans, p. 182 & FCH, p. 370
10. Cat. 1000 Q. Where would you find the “twist” on an English saddle?  
A. On the top of the saddle at the junction of the seat and the pommel  
S. HH, p. 1100-2
11. Cat. 600 Q. Explain the difference between “mule ears” and “lop ears.”  
A. Mule ears = ears are long, thick and heavy  
Lop ears = ears carried horizontally to the side  
S. Evans, p. 144
12. Cat. 700 Q. How should sodium chloride be fed in a horse’s diet?  
A. Free choice in the form of block salt or loose salt  
Add to feed mix  
S. Evans, p. 258 & FCH, p. 25

**END ONE-ON-ONE**

**BEGIN OPEN QUESTIONS**

13. Cat. 900 Q. How does freeze branding a gray horse differ from freeze branding a chestnut horse?
- A. Because new hair growth after freeze branding comes in white, when branding a gray horse the freezing iron is applied long enough to kill the hair root, preventing new hair growth.
- S. Equus Glossary 263 & Evans, p. 809
14. Cat. 100 Q. How did the use of the horse differ between the Plains Indians and the East Coast Indians?
- A. The Plains Indians used the horse to hunt for food, as a pack animal to seasonally move the village and for warfare against the white settlers.  
The East Coast Indians primarily used the horse as a pack animal to haul hides to the coast for trade.
- S. Evans, p. 8

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

15. Cat. 400 Q. Under what condition would a horse's teeth make him appear older than he actually is?
- A. When a horse is kept on sandy soil pastures. The sand tends to wear down the teeth at a faster rate than normal wear.
- S. Evans, p. 93

16. **BONUS QUESTION**

- Q. Blood cells have five classifications. Name four.
- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. Eosinophils | Erythrocytes |
| Monocytes      | Neutrophils  |
| Thrombocytes   | Lymphocytes  |
| Basophiles     | Leukocytes   |
- S. Evans, p. 117

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

17. Cat. 500 Q. What is the main purpose of the myometrium?
- A. It is the muscular layer responsible for the powerful contractions which expel the foal at birth.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 326-1L & HIH 910 & Evans, p. 341
18. Cat. 200 Q. This type of horse never had a breed registry established, but it was the only “heavy type” of horse developed in the eastern United States. What is its name?
- A. The Conestoga Horse
- S. Evans, p. 9
19. Cat. 400 Q. What is the name for the motion that forces food through the digestive tract?
- A. Peristalsis
- S. Equus Glossary 271

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

20. Cat. 800 Q. When removing a shoe from a horse, describe how the “pull offs” are properly used.
- A. Insert the jaws of the pull offs under one heel of the shoe. Close the handles and pull down toward the toe and in toward the center of the foot. Work the pull offs gradually toward the toe on first one branch of the shoe and then the other until the shoe works loose from the foot.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 321-1L





**Round 5**

**Page 8**

29. Cat. 300 Q. What color are a horse's hooves at birth?  
A. They are usually white.  
S. Evans, p. 82
30. Cat. 800 Q. What is the term used for an acute, massive, often fatal allergic reaction to an antigen?  
A. Anaphylactic Shock  
S. Equus Glossary 271
31. Cat. 400 Q. What part of the eyeball allows light to pass through to the lens?  
A. Cornea  
S. Equus Glossary 267

**LAST QUESTION IN MATCH**

32. Cat. 1000 Q. Two part question. In reference to packing, describe a "half-breed" and explain how it is used.  
A. A heavy canvas or poly-cover used over the saddle, with a heavy wooden bar at the bottom. It provides extra padding and holds the pack away from the animal's sides.  
S. AYHCLM, Beg. 118-1L & HIH 1125-1

**END ROUND FIVE**



# 2000 EASTERN NATIONAL 4-H HORSE ROUND-UP

## Round 6

### BEGIN ONE-ON-ONE

1. Cat. 600 Q. In reference to “Supporting Leg Interference”, explain the difference between “brushing” and “striking.”

A. Brushing = when contact between interfering legs is slight  
Striking = when interference results in an open wound

S. Evans, p. 179
  
2. Cat. 400 Q. Name two places where the pulse of a horse can be felt using your fingers.

A. Facial artery (under the jaw)  
Transverse facial artery (just below the eye)  
Lateral dorsal metatarsal artery (on hind leg on inside of cannon bone)  
Digital arteries (along the fetlock next to the deep digital flexor tendon)

S. CAHA, p. 6
  
3. Cat. 1000 Q. Which snaffle bit is more severe; an egg-butt with a mouth piece as thick as your pinkie, or a dee-ring with a mouth piece as thick as your thumb?

A. The egg-butt with the thinner mouth piece

S. AYHCLM, Beg. 108-3L & HIH, p. 1100-10
  
4. Cat. 800 Q. What is the name for the disease-fighting substance produced by the immune system in response to the presence of an antigen?

A. Antibody

S. Equus Glossary 271

**Round 6**  
**Page 2**

5. Cat. 500 Q. What is the primary function of FSH in the stallion?  
A. Stimulates spermatogenesis or the production of sperm  
S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 327-1L & HIH 290
6. Cat. 900 Q. Give two purposes of a farrier's apron.  
A. Protect farrier against nail cuts  
Protect against heat when working at the forge  
Provide barrier between horse and farrier for dirt, wet, etc.  
Hold small tools  
S. Evans, p. 727
7. Cat. 400 Q. A 1000 pound horse voids how many quarts of urine daily?  
A. 1 1/4 to 8 1/2 quarts daily, with volume depending on quantity of water consumed, type of feed, amount of work and the environmental temperature.  
S. CAHA, p. 68
8. Cat. 900 Q. Two part question. On what side of the post should fence boards be nailed and why?  
A. They should be nailed on the inside (the side to which the horse is housed) This way horse cannot "pop" the boards off the post when leaning against the fence  
S. Evans, p. 762

**Round 6**

**Page 3**

9. Cat. 1000 Q. Why may putting a blanket on a horse with a winter coat actually make the horse colder rather than warmer?
- A. A horse's winter coat traps body heat between the hair fibers. Placing a blanket on the horse may actually compress the insulating hair fibers, eliminating the air layer and reducing the horse's natural protection against the cold.
- S. AYHCLM, Int. 204-2L
10. Cat. 600 Q. Roughened hair, nicks and scars on the inside of the fetlock are evidence of what?
- A. That the horse may interfere when in motion
- S. Evans, p. 150
11. Cat. 700 Q. Hay that is beige in color can be indicative of what two factors?
- A. That the hay has been either sun-bleached or leached of nutrients by rainfall that occurred after the cutting or prolonged storage.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 337-1L, FCH, p. 68 & HIH 750
12. Cat. 800 Q. Other than radiographs, what is the best method of diagnosing Navicular Disease?
- A. The use of "hoof testers" is the best method
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 334-2L

**END ONE-ON-ONE**

**BEGIN OPEN QUESTIONS**

13. Cat. 700 Q. Hay that has been properly cured and stored contains approximately what percentage of moisture?
- A. 9-15% (not to exceed 15% or go below 9%)
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 302-1L & FCH, p. 114
14. Cat. 800 Q. Give the common name for the fly that feeds on the mucous secretions from a horse's eyes and nostrils.
- A. Face Flies
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 300-1L & Evans, p. 642

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

15. Cat. 300 Q. In reference to roan horses, name two areas of the body that may be more solid-colored than roaned?
- A. The head, neck, lower legs, mane and tail
- S. Evans, p. 81

16. **BONUS QUESTION**

- Q. Give three anatomical defects associated with a horse's knees, and explain each.
- A. Bowlegged = the entire knee is in an outward deviation as viewed from the front.  
Knock-kneed or close-kneed = the entire knee is set to the inside of a straight line from chest to toe.  
Bench knees or offset knees = the cannon bones are set too far to the outside of the knees.  
Buck-kneed or Over at the Knee = forward deviation, with knee set too far forward in relation to the leg.  
Calf-kneed or Back at the Knee = the knees bend backward (hyperextend).
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 323-3,4L

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

17. Cat. 400 Q. Two part question. Which are the smallest of the blood vessels and what do they connect?
- A. Capillaries, and they connect arteries with veins
- S. Equus Glossary 272
18. Cat. 600 Q. A supple horse uses what part of its body to aid in balance and stability?
- A. The head and neck
- S. Evans, p. 141
19. Cat. 800 Q. In reference to founder, which tendon is involved in the rotation of the coffin bone?
- A. The deep flexor tendon or deep digital tendon
- S. Equus Glossary 271

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

20. Cat. 100 Q. What is the name for the rapidly growing equestrian job field that emphasizes conditioning, measuring fitness, and improving injury rehabilitation techniques?
- A. Equine Sports Medicine
- S. Evans, p. 12

21. **BONUS QUESTION**

Q. Two part question. Name three “synthetic breeds” and identify the established breeds they were derived from.

A. Americana Pony = Shetland & Hackney to produce miniature Saddlebred  
American Walking Pony = Tennessee Walking Horse & Welsh Pony  
American Quarter Pony = small Quarter Horses  
Ashland Pony = Chincoteague, Shetland & Chickasaw  
Walking Pony = small Tennessee Walking Horses  
Trottingbred Pony = Standardbred, Shetland, Hackney & Welsh  
Miniature Horse = Shetland, Falabellas  
Thorocheron = Thoroughbred, Percheron  
National Show Horse = American Saddlebred, Arabian  
Morab = Morgan, Arabian

S. Evans, p. 66 & 67

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

22. Cat. 500 Q. What is “genetic influence”?

A. Genetic influence is that portion of characteristics or traits passed from parent to offspring.

S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 335-1L

23. Cat. 900 Q. A base narrow horse will wear its feet unevenly. What part of the foot needs to be rasped more to bring the foot level?

A. The inside wall of the foot

S. Evans, p. 721 & CAHA, p. 39

24. Cat. 400 Q. What do the “irregular bones” protect in the horse?

A. The central nervous system, spinal chord/column

S. Evans, p. 90 & CAHA, p. 7



**Round 6**  
**Page 8**

29. Cat. 600 Q. In what age group of horses is epiphysitis associated with?
- A. Young horses                      Physically immature horses  
Weanlings                              Yearlings
- S. Evans, p. 163 & FCH, p. 388
30. Cat. 700 Q. What is the chief form in which carbohydrates are stored in the horse's body?
- A. Glycogen
- S. Equus Glossary 264 & FCH, p. 391
31. Cat. 800 Q. What is a "larvacide"?
- A. An insecticide designed to kill the larvae of parasites such as flies.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 300-2L

**LAST QUESTION IN MATCH**

32. Cat. 900 Q. Two part question. In the northern part of the U.S., to which direction should the open side of a run-in shed face and why?
- A. To the south , to take advantage of the low winter sun.
- S. Evans, p. 772

**END ROUND SIX**



# 2000 EASTERN NATIONAL 4-H HORSE ROUND-UP

## Round 7

### BEGIN ONE-ON-ONE

1. Cat. 700 Q. Name two ways that grain for young horses or horses with poor teeth be processed?  
  
A. Cracked                      Crimped                      Rolled  
    Steamed                      Soaked                      Extruded  
  
S. Evans, p. 201 & FCH, p. 75
  
2. Cat. 1000 Q. What piece of equipment needs to be used with a running martingale to prevent the martingale from interfering with the bit?  
  
A. Martingale/Rein “Stops”  
  
S. HIH, p. 1100-12
  
3. Cat. 800 Q. What is the name for the condition when a cloudiness of the lens in the eye occurs, often resulting in blindness?  
  
A. Cataracts  
  
S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 335-3L
  
4. Cat. 900 Q. What is a “breeding shed”?  
  
A. A specialized building where mares are bred. More elaborate buildings have mare exam facilities, an observation room, a dummy mare for AI collection and a lab for semen evaluation and extension.  
  
S. Evans, p. 781

**Round 7**  
**Page 2**

5. Cat. 300 Q. What is the term used for a horse who is almost entirely white except for colored areas over the ears and perhaps the eyes, chest and base of the tail?
- A. Medicine Hat
- S. Equus Glossary 263
6. Cat. 700 Q. Why is it recommended to feed a horse two or three times a day instead of once?
- A. Because the horse has a relatively small stomach. Overeating can produce colic. Prevention of gastric ulcers.
- S. Evans, p. 202 & FCH, p. 151
7. Cat. 1000 Q. What strap is seen on a western bridle that is not seen on a snaffle bridle?
- A. Curb strap
- S. HIH, p. 1100-8
8. Cat. 400 Q. What is the physiological term for a shortening of the muscle fibers?
- A. Contraction
- S. Evans, p. 99

**Round 7**  
**Page 3**

9. Cat. 800 Q. Give two other common names for the “Biting Midge.”
- A. Punkies or No-See-Ums
- S. AYHCLM, Adv. 300-1L
- 
10. Cat. 800 Q. What (2) things does hosing a leg wound with cold water do?
- A. It soothes the site and helps decrease pain  
The cold helps constrict vessels and control bleeding  
The high volume of water and gentle action of the water pressure helps cleanse the wound and allows you to get a complete look at it without having to touch the wound.
- S. Evans, p. 609
- 
11. Cat. 900 Q. In reference to a machine, what is a hot walker?
- A. It is a mechanical device that leads horses in a circle at a slow walk in order to cool them after workouts.
- S. Evans, p. 784
- 
12. Cat. 1000 Q. It is important that the fit of a saddle be accurate over what part of the horse?
- A. Across the withers
- S. AYHCLM, Beg. 108-1L & HIH, p. 1100-3

**END ONE-ON-ONE**

**BEGIN OPEN QUESTIONS**

13. Cat. 600 Q. What type of hernia only occurs in a male horse?
- A. Scrotal hernia
- S. Evans, p. 168
14. Cat. 700 Q. You have just purchased a truck load of grass hay and would like to have it tested for nutrient content. Explain how you would go about obtaining a sample for analysis.
- A. Use a hollow bale probe or core 12 to 18 inches long, 3/8 inch diameter  
Take samples from a minimum of 20 bales  
Take one core drilling from the end of each bale  
Place all drillings into one clean, plastic bucket  
Mix samples together thoroughly  
Put one quart of mixed hay in a plastic bag and send to laboratory.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 337-2L, FCH, p. 114-115 & HIH 750

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

15. Cat. 400 Q. Where on a bone would you NOT find the periosteum?
- A. At their points of articulation.
- S. Evans, p. 90 & CAHA, p. 9

16. **BONUS QUESTION**

Q. Name four circumstances that can influence the onset of laminitis.

- A. Colic  
Changes in Feed Type  
Changes in Feeding Routine  
Sudden Weather Changes  
Poisons  
Allergies  
Lush pasture
- Excessive Grain Intake  
Enterotoxemia  
Excessive Foot Concussion or Fatigue  
Infections  
Drug Abuse  
Distocia  
Retained placenta

S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 334-2L

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

17. Cat. 600 Q. Explain the difference between the “stance phase” of a leg and the “swing phase” of the same leg.
- A. Stance phase = when the limb is on the ground  
Swing phase = when the limb is not in contact with the ground
- S. Evans, p. 169
18. Cat. 500 Q. In reference to the “System for Scoring of Behavioral Estrus in Mares,” what are the behavior characteristics of a mare who is scored a “1”?
- A. Not aggressive toward the stallion, but looks away or is not interested.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 336-1L & Evans, p. 323
19. Cat. 800 Q. What is meant by “biological control” of a pest, such as flies.
- A. It is a non-chemical approach to fly control using parasitic wasps. They oviposit their eggs in the fly puparia and the wasp larvae kill and consume the developing fly. Can also use fungus or bacteria.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 300-2L

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

20. Cat. 700 Q. Two Part Question. Explain how plant maturity of a grass hay and a legume hay is visually determined.
- A. It is determined by the amount of seed heads of grasses or flowers of legumes present at the time of harvest.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 337-1L, FCH, p. 68,69 & HIH 750

## Round 7

### Page 6

#### 21. BONUS QUESTION

Q. Name four features of good pasture management.

A. Test soil to determine needed lime and fertilizer

Be sure not to overgraze

Rotate pastures

Mow pastures to prevent plants from becoming mature & control weeds

Scatter manure piles

Keep pasture free of mechanical hazards

Keep pasture free of weeds and noxious plants

Keep horses out of pasture during extreme wet weather to avoid damage

S. Evans, p. 274, 275 & FCH, p. 106-108

#### RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS

22. Cat. 1000 Q. You are looking to purchase an English saddle for your 6 foot tall father who wants to trail ride. There is a 14" all purpose saddle advertised in the local paper. Will this saddle be adequate for your father? Explain your answer.

A. The type - "all purpose" will work, however, the saddle is too small in size. An adult of that size would need a 16" to 18" saddle.

S. HIH, p. 1100-3

23. Cat. 400 Q. How many "milk teeth" does a six month old foal have?

A. 24 milk teeth

S. Evans, p. 92 & FCH, p. 178

24. Cat. 100 Q. Although the precise date of domestication of the horse remains unknown, what serves as the first "recorded" record of man's dependence on the horse? These records date back to the most ancient of times?

A. The paintings found on the walls of numerous caves throughout the Old World.

S. Evans, p. 5

**Round 7**

**Page 7**

25. Cat. 1000 Q. What type of reins are covered with a pebble surface over the hand grip portion and are used in racing to provide a secure grip?
- A. Rubber reins
- S. AYHCLM, Beg. 108-2L & HIH, p. 1100-6

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

26. Cat. 800 Q. In addition to markings, give two other *visual means of horse identification* that can be found on the diagram of a Coggins Test paper?
- A. Muscular dimples/defects                      Scars  
Cowlicks (hair whorls)                              Brands
- S. Evans, p. 80

27. **BONUS QUESTION**

- Q. Other than poor quality feed, give four causes for a thin mare.
- A. Excessive infestation of parasites  
Milk production  
Hard work – using more energy than energy intake  
Poor teeth  
Too much competition from other horses in a group feeding situation  
Malabsorption – gastrointestinal tract disease  
Prolonged hot & humid weather  
Disease    Starvation

- S. Evans, p. 296

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

28. Cat. 400 Q. What bones comprise the fetlock joint?
- A. Long pastern, cannon and sesamoid bones - proximal not distal
- S. Equus Glossary 266 & CAHA, p. 14

**Round 7**

**Page 8**

29. Cat. 200 Q. According to the American Horse Council, what breed of horse is the most popular in the United States?
- A. The Quarter Horse
- S. Evans, p. 137
30. Cat. 500 Q. What type of gene causes the distinctive curly coat of the American Bashkir Curly?
- A. A homozygous recessive gene
- S. Evans, p. 57
31. Cat. 600 Q. Why is it important for a horse's throatlatch to be refined and trim?
- A. To allow the horse to flex at the poll and perform while breathing correctly.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 323-2L

**LAST QUESTION IN MATCH**

32. Cat. 900 Q. When having to haul a mare and a stallion in the same trailer, what substance can be used to help prevent the stallion from smelling the mare?
- A. Vicks Vaporub rubbed into the nostrils of the stallion
- S. Evans, p. 816

**END ROUND SEVEN**



# 2000 EASTERN NATIONAL 4-H HORSE ROUND-UP

## Round 8

### BEGIN ONE-ON-ONE

1. Cat. 400 Q. Shivering is what type of involuntary physiological response?  
A. Spasmodic muscle contraction  
S. Evans, p. 104
  
2. Cat. 600 Q. Describe a “coarse” head.  
A. Large Roman nosed  
Small eye Large ears  
Thick muzzle Thick throat latch  
S. Evans, p. 141
  
3. Cat. 1000 Q. The McClellan saddle is single-rigged. What does this mean?  
A. That it only has one girth  
S. AYHCLM, Beg. 118-1L & HIH 1125-1
  
4. Cat. 900 Q. Name the three classifications of vices.  
A. Dangerous to man  
Dangerous to the horse  
Nuisance habits  
S. Evans, p. 182

**Round 8**

**Page 2**

5. Cat. 1000 Q. What type of material is a true Navajo blanket made from?  
A. Wool  
S. HHH, p. 1100-5
6. Cat. 500 Q. What is a common method of diagnosing pregnancy in the mare?  
A. Rectal palpation, ultrasound  
S. Evans, p. 346
7. Cat. 800 Q. In reference to a horse's foot, where would you find a corn?  
A. In the heel area of the sole.  
T. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 334-1L
8. Cat. 600 Q. Where does the most unsoundness from concussion and trauma occur in the horse?  
A. In the front legs  
S. Evans, p. 145

**Round 8**

**Page 3**

9. Cat. 800 Q. What is the term for the presence of blood in the respiratory tract of the horse after exercise?
- A. Exercise Induced Pulmonary Hemorrhage (EIPH), Epistaxis or Bleeder
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 325-2 & HIH 810
10. Cat. 1000 Q. Why is important to keep a pack saddle from sliding backwards?
- A. So that it doesn't rest on the horse's kidneys or lumbar region.
- S. AYHCLM, Beg. 118-2L & HIH 1125-2
11. Cat. 600 Q. What thoracic characteristics are desirable in a brood mare?
- A. good spring of rib and a deep depth of heart girth be important?
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 323-3L
12. Cat. 700 Q. Protein is composed of a chain of smaller units call what?
- A. Amino Acids
- S. Evans, p. 219 & FCH, p. 380

**END ONE-ON-ONE**

**BEGIN OPEN QUESTIONS**

13. Cat. 800 Q. What is “proud flesh”?
- A. Excess granulation tissue
  - S. Equus Glossary 264
14. Cat. 300 Q. Which draft breed registers more horses each year than all other draft breeds?
- A. The Belgian
  - S. Evans, p. 69

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

15. Cat. 500 Q. Explain the difference in the parentage of a mule and a hinny.
- A. Mule = jack (male donkey) X mare (female horse)  
Hinny = jennet (female donkey) X stallion (male horse)
  - S. Evans, p. 76

16. **BONUS QUESTION**

- Q. Give three possible causes of anemia.
- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Excessive Bleeding  | Dietary Deficiency         |
| Infection              | Presence of Toxins in Body |
| Chronic disease        | Lack of iron               |
| Incompatible Rh factor | Parasitism                 |
- S. Equus Glossary 266 & FCH, p. 380

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

17. Cat. 600 Q. Two part question. Identify the following gait and in what breed of horse is it seen? The gait starts out as a simple trot; the diagonal feet leave the ground at the same time. The back diagonal foot however, comes down later than the front foot. This makes a four-beat gait instead of the hard two-beat square trot. The back foot does not come down in a hard step, but actually appears to slide a little bit or contact the ground softly. The body is rising in front and lowering behind in unison.
- A. The gait is the Fox Trot and the breed is the Missouri Fox Trotter
- S. Evans, p. 42
18. Cat. 300 Q. Your Paint horse has two solid legs and two white stockings. His face has a wide blaze, and the white body markings are irregularly spotted. What type of spotting pattern does this horse have?
- A. The Overo pattern
- S. Evans, p. 47
19. Cat. 400 Q. Two part question. The heart is composed of how many chambers? – Name them.
- A. Four
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Left Ventricle | Right Ventricle |
| Left Atrium    | Right Atrium    |
- S. Evans, p. 111 & CAHA, p. 57,58

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

20. Cat. 800 Q. In reference to the circulatory system, explain the difference between Diastolic and Systolic pressure.
- A. Diastolic pressure = pressure against arterial walls during relaxation of the heart  
Systolic pressure = pressure against arterial walls during contraction of the heart
- S. Equus Glossary 271

21. **BONUS QUESTION**

Q. Give four criteria that must be met if an “identification system” for horses is to be successful.

A. Marks used must be:

visible from a distance

permanent

painless

unalterable

inexpensive

easy to apply

nondamaging

adaptable to data retrieval

S. Evans, p. 804

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

22. Cat. 900 Q. Two part question. You have just purchased a bay Arabian mare. Under her mane is a white brand with numerous characters comprised of bars and angles. What type of brand is this, and what do the characters signify?

A. It is a freeze brand (Y-TEX Corporation’s system) – each symbol represents a number, the entire brand gives the year the horse was born and its’ registration number.

S. Equus Glossary 263 & Evans, p. 810

23. Cat. 400 Q. Two part question. How many bones compose the forearm of the horse and what are their names?

A. Two the Radius and the Ulna

S. Evans, p. 684 & CAHA, p. 10

24. Cat. 700 Q. What is considered to be the most common form of malnutrition in horses in the United States?

A. Obesity or too much feed

S. Evans, p. 218 & FCH, p. 152

**Round 8**

**Page 7**

25. Cat. 600 Q. A horse that is predisposed to landing on the outside of its hoof walls stands on what type of base?
- A. Base-narrow
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 323-3L

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

26. Cat. 900 Q. How would you determine if a trailer is tall enough for a specific horse to be safely transported in it?
- A. The height of the trailer should be 10 inches taller than the normal resting position of the horse's head.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 301-1L

27. **BONUS QUESTION**

Q. Name four genetic diseases caused by a single or few genes.

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| A. Combined Immunodeficiency (CID)     | Hemophilia A                |
| Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis (HyPP) |                             |
| Myotonic dystrophy                     | Parrot mouth                |
| Lethal white foal syndrome             | Cataracts                   |
| Laryngeal hemiplegia                   | Cerebellar ataxia           |
| Connective tissue disease              | Hydrocephalus               |
| Inguinal hernias                       | Umbilical hernias           |
| Hereditary multiple exostosis          | Epitheliogenesis imperfecta |

S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 335-3L

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

28. Cat. 700 Q. What is the primary sign of an iron deficiency in the horse?
- A. Anemia
- S. Evans, p. 233

**Round 8**

**Page 8**

29. Cat. 100 Q. Where is the office of the American Horse Council located?
- A. Washington, D.C.
- S. Evans, p. 84
30. Cat. 400 Q. Two part question. What is the “stay mechanism” and what is its purpose?
- A. The stay mechanism is a function where the joints of the extremities are locked in position by a system of muscles and ligaments. It allows the horse to rest in an upright position without falling down.
- S. Evans, p. 708 & CAHA, p. 21,36
31. Cat. 800 Q. Two part question. What is Equine Piroplasmiasis and how is it transmitted?
- A. It is a contagious blood disease of horses, usually transmitted by ticks.
- S. Equus Glossary 265

**LAST QUESTION IN MATCH**

32. Cat. 900 Q. What are three primary concerns when deciding to keep a horse at home?
- A. Is there enough room to make the animal comfortable?  
Are there zoning restrictions that limit or prevent the keeping of a horse?  
Is there access to trails or other place to ride or do you need a trailer?  
Do you have time to care for the horse on a regular basis?  
Are you financially able to build suitable shelter and fencing?  
How will you dispose of manure?
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 322-1L

**END ROUND EIGHT**



# 2000 EASTERN NATIONAL 4-H HORSE ROUND-UP

## Round 9

### BEGIN ONE-ON-ONE

1.    Cat. 600    Q. Describe the motion of a horse that has low, round, thick withers.  
  
                  A. Generally, the horse will often have a rolling gait and a heavy front end, overall, moving poorly  
  
                  S. Evans, p. 151
  
2.    Cat. 800    Q. What is the name of the medication that improves circulation within the foot? It is often used on horses with Navicular disease.  
  
                  A. Isoxsuprine  
  
                  S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 334-2L
  
3.    Cat. 900    Q. What is the name of the structure that allows foals to eat without interference by the mare?  
  
                  A. Creep Feeder  
  
                  S. Evans, p. 264 & FCH, p. 268,269
  
4.    Cat. 1000   Q. What is the most common type of western reins?  
  
                  A. Open or Split  
  
                  S. HIH, p. 1100-8

**Round 9**

**Page 2**

5. Cat. 900 Q. What happens if the “branch” of a shoe is too long?
- A. If on the front, a hind foot may overreach and pull the shoe off  
Behind, usually nothing will happen
- S. Evans, p. 731
6. Cat. 300 Q. On what coat color is dappling most easy to see?
- A. Gray
- S. Evans, p. 81
7. Cat. 700 Q. In areas where the soil has a low available selenium content, what disease can be prevalent in foals if the mares are fed homegrown feeds?
- A. White Muscle disease
- S. Evans, p. 234 & FCH, p. 31,32
8. Cat. 900 Q. What type of metal are racing plates generally made from?
- A. Aluminum
- S. Evans, p. 732

**Round 9**

**Page 3**

9. Cat. 1000 Q. What is another term for a “true hackamore”?
- A. Jaquima
- S. HIH, p. 1100-10
10. Cat. 700 Q. Corn infected with aflatoxins can cause damage to what organ of the horse’s body?
- A. The liver
- S. Evans, p. 253 & FCH, p. 360
11. Cat. 1000 Q. What is often added to the blades of a pack saddle to ensure protection of the horse?
- A. Sheepskin lining
- S. AYHCLM, Beg. 118-1L & HIH 1125-1
12. Cat. 500 Q. Two part question. How many hours of light are necessary per day to bring a mare into heat prior to the normal breeding season, and what other function does this increased amount of light initiate?
- A. Need 16 hours of light for the onset of the estrus cycle, and it also initiates the process of shedding of the winter hair coat.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 336-2L

**END ONE-ON-ONE**

**BEGIN OPEN QUESTIONS**

13. Cat. 600 Q. What is the main role of the hindquarters in locomotion?
- A. To provide propulsion
- S. Evans, p. 152
14. Cat. 400 Q. Three part question. In general, what is a hormone, where is it produced, and what is its' function?
- A. A hormone is a biochemical  
Produced by a gland or organ  
Used to stimulate or regulate a physiological body process
- S. Equus Glossary 271

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

15. Cat. 1000 Q. Name three different types of English saddle pad.
- |              |                            |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| A. Sheepskin | Imitation Sheepskin/Fleece |
| Hair Pad     | Felt Pad                   |
| Foam Pad     | Therapeutic Pad            |
- S. HIH, p. 1100-5

16. **BONUS QUESTION**

- Q. List four considerations when choosing a vehicle to pull a horse trailer.
- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| A. Size of vehicle   | Electrical system       |
| Engine size  | Type of hitch/ball size |
| Towing capacity  | Brake system            |
| Weight capacity of vehicle (ie. 1/4ton, 3/4ton, 1 ton, etc.) |                         |
| Type, length & weight of trailer to be pulled                |                         |
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 301-1L



21. **BONUS QUESTION**

Q. Name five factors that influence the nutritional requirements of a horse.

A. Size of the horse	Breed of the horse
Age of the horse	Lactation
Environment (temperature, weather, etc.)	Type of use or activity
Individual characteristics (metabolic rate)	Gestation

S. AYCHLM, p. Adv. 322-2L & FCH, p. 186,187

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

22. Cat. 900 Q. Horses in a group are likely to run simply because another horse is running. If the running is not in response to fright, what type of behavior is this?

A. Mimicry or Allelomimetic Behavior

S. Evans, p. 676

23. Cat. 600 Q. A horse that is extremely sickle hocked is prone to what unsoundness of the hock?

A. Curb

S. CAHA, p. 40 & FCH, p. 386

24. Cat. 800 Q. Where does the lungworm spend the final phase of its' life cycle?

A. In the air passages of the lungs

S. Equus Glossary 273







# 2000 EASTERN NATIONAL 4-H HORSE ROUND-UP

## Round 10

### BEGIN ONE-ON-ONE

1. Cat. 300 Q. What color is the normal eye of the horse?  
A. Brown  
S. Evans, p. 82
  
2. Cat. 900 Q. How many nails are used to hold on a horse shoe?  
A. Six to Eight nails  
S. Evans, p. 745
  
3. Cat. 100 Q. What species is the domestic horse?  
A. Equus Caballus  
S. Evans, p. 13
  
4. Cat. 400 Q. What part of the horse's digestive tract appears to be the primary site for fat digestion and absorption?  
A. The small intestine  
S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 303-1L

**Round 10**

**Page 2**

5. Cat. 500 Q. How is it determined that a stallion has ejaculated while breeding a mare?
- A. Tail flagging (raising and lowering of the tail several times)
- S. Evans, p. 387 & FCH, p. 389
6. Cat. 800 Q. What is an “obligate parasite”?
- A. A parasite that cannot live away from the host.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 300-1L
7. Cat. 600 Q. About 65% of a horse’s weight rests where?
- A. On the horse’s forelimbs
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 323-3L
8. Cat. 200 Q. There are two types of Shetland pony. What are they?
- A. Island/classic type – small, drafty sturdy pony with thick coat  
American/modern type – refined, indicating an influx of  
Hackney
- S. Evans, p. 58

**Round 10**

**Page 3**

9. Cat. 400 Q. Where is the trapezius muscle located in the horse?  
A. On each side of the withers  
S. Equus Glossary 272
10. Cat. 400 Q. In the horse, what type of teeth are permanent and never shed?  
A. The molars or last 3 cheek teeth.  
S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 304-1L & CAHA, p. 48
11. Cat. 1000 Q. What is the purpose of breeching on a pack saddle?  
A. To hold the saddle back when going downhill  
S. AYHCLM, Beg. 118-1L & HIH 1125-2
12. Cat. 400 Q. What is the term for the profuse sweating of a horse?  
A. Lathering  
S. CAHA, p. 5a

**END ONE-ON-ONE**

**Round 10**

**Page 4**

**BEGIN OPEN QUESTIONS**

13. Cat. 600 Q. What is the term for the conversion of cartilage or fibrous tissue into bone?
- A. Ossification
- S. Equus Glossary 272 & FCH, p. 398
14. Cat. 200 Q. What is a “Spotted Ass”?
- A. A burro sized ass that has the spotted coat pattern of a pinto. White spots must be behind the throat latch and above the knees and hocks to be considered a “spotted marking.”
- S. Evans, p. 78

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

15. Cat. 600 Q. Explain the foot fall sequence of a horse on the right lead at the **gallop**, beginning with contact of the left hind leg with the ground.
- A. Left Hind  
Right Hind  
Left Fore  
Right Fore
- S. Evans, p. 177

**16. BONUS QUESTION**

Q. List five items essential for an Equine First Aid Kit.

- |                                  |                      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Telfa-type, nonstick bandages | Scissors             |
| Sheet cotton                     | Thermometer          |
| Leg Quilts                       | Pad & Pencil         |
| Polo or Track bandage            | Phenylbutazone paste |
| Elasticon or adhesive tape       | Vet’s phone number   |
| Eye stain and wash               | Vet wrap             |
| Antiseptic soap                  | Twitch               |
| Sterile water                    | Stethoscope          |

S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 301-2.

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

17. Cat. 700 Q. At what stage of growth is hay most easily digested by the horse?
- A. Immature hay, pre-bloom, boot stage
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 337-2L, FCH, p. 68 & HIH 750
18. Cat. 900 Q. What is the name for a variation of keg shoes that are shaped to fit a mule's feet?
- A. Mule Shoes
- S. Evans, p. 732
19. Cat. 800 Q. What condition of the horse's foot is compared to athlete's foot in humans?
- A. Thrush
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 334-1L

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

20. Cat. 400 Q. Where in the horse's body is epinephrine produced?
- A. In the central portion of the adrenal gland.
- S. Equus Glossary 271





**Round 10**

**Page 8**

29. Cat. 400 Q. Horses begin to grow their winter coat in response to what stimulus?
- A. Decrease in daylight hours, NOT decreased temperature
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 304-2L
30. Cat. 900 Q. How is a “pecking order” established in a herd of horses?
- A. Through aggression
- S. Evans, p. 677 & FCH, p. 152
31. Cat. 1000 Q. What is the name for the flexible quirt that is attached to “California-style” reins?
- A. Romal
- S. HIH, p. 1100-8

**LAST QUESTION IN MATCH**

32. Cat. 400 Q. What causes the “lub-dub” sound of the healthy heart?
- A. The sounds are caused by the rush of blood and the closing of heart valves.
- S. CAHA, p. 58

**END ROUND TEN**



# 2000 EASTERN NATIONAL 4-H HORSE ROUND-UP

## Round 11

### BEGIN ONE-ON-ONE

1.    Cat. 700    Q. Why would the urine of horses fed legume hay smell stronger than the urine of horses fed grass hay?  
  
      A. Because of the higher level of ammonia  
  
      S. Evans, p. 256
  
2.    Cat. 500    Q. Two part question. What is the term for a horse whose cannon bones are set too far to the outside of the knees and what problem does this predispose a horse to?  
  
      A. Bench or offset knees, and it increases the possibility that a horse will develop splints.  
  
      S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 323-3L.
  
3.    Cat. 900    Q. In case of emergency what two pieces of equipment should be outside of every horse's stall?  
  
      A. A halter and lead shank  
  
      S. Evans, p. 824
  
4.    Cat. 1000   Q. What are the three different type of "outerwear" for horses?  
  
      A. Sheet                            Blanket                            Cooler  
  
      S. HIH, p. 1100-16

## Round 11

### Page 2

5. Cat. 900 Q. What type of horse fence has the shortest life expectancy?  
A. Board fence or post & rail fence. Both are 10-15 years.  
S. Evans, p. 768
6. Cat. 1000 Q. Give two uses of a “mesh sheet.”  
A. Aid in cooling out  
Keeping flies away  
S. HIH, p. 1100-16
7. Cat. 400 Q. What is the anatomical name of the tubular tissue that carries oxygenated blood under high pressure?  
A. Artery  
S. Equus Glossary 264 & CAHA, p. 57
8. Cat. 1000 Q. Give two advantages of a synthetic saddle.  
A. Cost (cheaper)  
Easier to care for than leather  
Lighter weight  
S. HIH, p. 1100-3

**Round 11**

**Page 3**

9. Cat. 800 Q. Give two clinical signs that a foal has a gastric ulcer.
- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Depression          | Colic                |
| Grinding of Teeth      | Laying on their back |
| Diarrhea               | Poor appetite        |
| Poor body condition    | Excessive salivation |
| “Pot-belly” appearance | Froth around lips    |
- S. Evans, p. 191 & FCH, p. 260-261
10. Cat. 900 Q. What is considered to be the minimum width of a barn isle?
- A. 12 feet
- S. Evans, p. 775
11. Cat. 1000 Q. In addition to ropers, what other type of rider would you see using “roping reins”?
- A. Gymkhana riders (barrel racers)
- S. HIH, p. 1100-8
12. Cat. 600 Q. What is the name for the unsoundness where the bursa at the top of the horse’s head becomes infected?
- A. Poll Evil
- S. Evans, p. 168 , CAHA, p. 20 & FCH, p. 400

**END ONE-ON-ONE**

**BEGIN OPEN QUESTIONS**

13. Cat. 400 Q. What is the term for the membrane that lines the inside of the eyelid?
- A. Conjunctiva
- S. Equus Glossary 267
14. Cat. 700 Q. Which forage is a good source of Vitamin E?
- A. Alfalfa
- S. Evans, p. 258 & FCH, p. 63

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

15. Cat. 900 Q. What type of horses commonly use “tie stalls”?
- A. Draft Carriage  
Hack Livery
- S. Evans, p. 779

**16. BONUS QUESTION**

- Q. You have recently opened a Quarter Horse breeding operation. You think you have found the ideal stallion for your program. His conformation is nearly flawless. However, there are other considerations when purchasing a stallion. Name four.
- A. Semen Evaluation Soundness of Hindlegs  
Weight (over or under) Arthritis  
Cardiovascular System Parasite Infestation  
Reproductive Tract Palpation Colic Frequency  
Temperament & Manners Libido Evaluation  
Condition of Respiratory Tract Melanomas  
Record of Settling Mares (Pregnancies per service)  
General Health ( any reproductive or contagious diseases)
- S. Evans, p. 375

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

17. Cat. 400 Q. Being specific, name the parts that comprise a horse's foregut.
- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| A. Mouth  | Duodenum |
| Esophagus | Jejunum  |
| Stomach   | Ileum    |
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 303-1L & Evans, p. 190 & CAHA, p. 50
18. Cat. 600 Q. What is kinesiology?
- A. The study of motion and the gaits, specifically with reference to mechanics and anatomy.
- S. Equus Glossary 265
19. Cat. 500 Q. The vesicular gland is responsible for adding what to the semen?
- A. The "gel fraction"
- S. Evans, p. 360

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

20. Cat. 900 Q. What does an uneven wear pattern on a horseshoe indicate?
- A. It indicates that the foot is breaking over at a point other than at the toe, or that the foot is landing out of balance.
- S. Evans, p. 742

**21. BONUS QUESTION**

Q. Give four clinical signs of Cushing's disease in the horse.

A. Long Hair, wavy/curly	Thin Skin
Fragile Bones	Stupor
Weakness	Sweating
Excessive drinking/urination	Loss of muscle mass
Poor shedding	Chronic laminitis

S. Equus Glossary 272

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

22. Cat. 800 Q. What specific parts of the horse does strangles affect?

A. The submaxillary and parotid lymph nodes  
(submandibular) (retropharyngeal)

S. Evans, p. 96

23. Cat. 300 Q. What dominant gene masks all other color patterns?

A. W, for white color

S. Evans, p. 482

24. Cat. 900 Q. What is attributed as being the major cause of barn fires?

A. Human carelessness

S. Evans, p. 754

**Round 11**

**Page 7**

25. Cat. 700 Q. According to the Horse Industry Handbook, a hay ration for mature horses should contain what percentage of crude protein?
- A. 8-12% crude protein
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 304-2L & HIH, p. 420

**TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED**

26. Cat. 500 Q. When a mare is “short cycled”, what is the only criteria that must be met prior to treatment?
- A. That the mare has a mature Corpus luteum present on the ovary.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 336-2L

27. **BONUS QUESTION**

Q. Give four causes of infertility in the stallion.

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Poor Health             | Injury               |
| Poor Nutrition             | Worry                |
| Anxiety                    | Improper Management  |
| Masturbation               | Over Use As A Teaser |
| Unnecessary Rough Handling | Over Breeding        |
| Scared by Aggressive Mares | Pain                 |

Q. Evans, p. 374

**RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS**

28. Cat. 800 Q. What age category or group of horses is most prone to “botulism”?
- A. Foals
- S. Evans, p. 603 & FCH, p. 362

**Round 11**

**Page 8**

29. Cat. 600 Q. In general, what is the most common lameness problem in Standardbred race horses?
- A. Inflammation of the hocks
- S. Evans, p. 155
30. Cat. 200 Q. What was the principle reason for the development of the Pony of the Americas?
- A. To establish an “in-between” size, western type of working pony that would be small enough for children, yet large enough for adults to break and train.
- S. Evans, p. 61
31. Cat. 900 Q. In reference to horseshoes, explain the difference between a sticker and a block.
- A. Both are heel calks;  
Sticker = is set on the heel in such a way that it goes across the heel  
Block = is set lengthwise on the heel
- S. Evans, p. 735

**LAST QUESTION IN MATCH**

32. Cat. 100 Q. On what continent did the first “true horse” originate?
- A. North America
- S. Evans, p. 4

**END ROUND ELEVEN**