1) Q: How long must you keep feed from a horse prior to a laparoscopic examination? 
   A: 24 hours 
   Source: BYOV 65

2) Q: What is a horse shoer? 
   A: A farrier 
   Source: 4H H&H 47

3) Q: What are the three (3) main functions of a horse's hoof? 
   A: shock absorption, locomotion and circulation 
   Source: 4H H&H 48

4) Q: What is the most accurate method of determining a horse's age? 
   A: teeth 
   Source: 4H HS 12

5) Q: What is the definition of a "stride"? 
   A: The distance from one imprint to another imprint of a horse's foot when completing one step. 
   Source: 4H H&H 18

6) Q: What does TDN stand for? 
   A: Total digestible nutrients 
   Source: 4H HS 28

7) Q: What happens if hay is stored wet? 
   A: it molds 
   Source: 4H HS 30
8) Q: What is the most important factor affecting the nutrient composition of grasses and legumes?
A: Stage of maturity
Source: 4H HS 37

9) Q: What is a pace?
A: A fast 2 beat lateral gait
Source: 4H H&H 19

10) Q: What piece of grooming equipment is used to remove mud or caked dirt?
A: Curry comb
Source: BH 25

11) Q: Any bit with reins attached to the end of the shanks is called a what?
A: Curb bit
Source: BH 35

12) Q: Define binocular and monocular vision of a horse.
A: Monocular vision allows the horse to see both sides at the same time. Binocular vision allows the horse to see objects at a distance.
Source: BH 8

13) Q: In a full or Pelham bridle, which rein is the widest?
A: The snaffle, or top, rein.
Source: 4H H&H 28

14) Q: What is considered above normal heart rate in a resting adult horse?
A: A heart rate of more than 60 beats per minute
Source: BYOV 13

15) Q: What two parts of the neck should be avoided when giving a horse an intramuscular injection?
A: The top part of the neck (the crest) and the lower third (the jugular furrow)
Source: BYOV 189
16) Q: What digestive organ is 60 to 100 feet long and holds 10 to 12 gallons?
A: Small intestine
Source: BYOV 42

17) Q: What skin disease occurs at the site of minor wounds or naturally moist spots on the body?
A: Summer sores or habronemiasis
Source: BYOV 292

18) TOSS UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED
Q: What does the word “necropsy” mean?
A: An examination of a dead horse to find out why it died.
Source: BYOV 341

19) BONUS
Q: What is the name of the bandage that is equivalent to a big, soft, thick cast?
A: Robert Jones Bandage
Source: BYOV 215

20) Q: What is a disunited canter?
A: When a horse canters on one lead in the forehand and on another lead in the hindquarters.
Source: LOOK 16

21) Q: The gallop in its extended form is known as what?
A: Run
Source: LOOK 26

22) TOSS UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED
Q: What is a banged tail?
A: Hair of tail cut below the dock or bony part of the tail
Source: 4H H&H 34
23) **BONUS**

**Q:** What does molt mean?

**A:** To cast off or shed the hair, feathers, horns, outer layer of skin, etc. being replaced by new growth

**Source:** 4H HS 46

24) **Q:** What are ligaments?

**A:** Bands of strong tissue that connect bones or hold parts of the body in place.

**Source:** LOOK 35

25) **Q:** What does the word parturition mean?

**A:** Birth/Delivery/Expulsion of fetus

**Source:** LOOK 42

26) **Q:** What is the plant pigment that is the precursor of Vitamin A?

**A:** Carotene

**Source:** 4H HS 33

27) **TOSS UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**

**Q:** Under what conditions do most respiratory conditions develop?

**A:** in barns that are too warm and humid

**Source:** 4H HS p36

28) **BONUS**

**Q:** Name three (3) of the most important energy-rich grains.

**A:** Corn, oats, barley, and milo.

**Source:** 4H HS 39

29) **Q:** Mange is caused by what parasite?

**A:** Mites

**Source:** 4H HS 54
30)  Q: If your horse is frightened by an object, what should you do?
A: steady him; give him time to overcome his fear; ride by the obstacle; DO NOT PUNISH HIM
Source: 4H H&H 43

31)  Q: Which direction should a hoof pick be used?
A: from the heel towards the toe of the hoof
Source: H&H 28

32)  Q: A mane cut off so part is left standing upright is called what?
A: Roached mane
Source: H&H pg. 35

END OF ROUND ONE
2012 District Horse Bowl Contest
Junior Round Two

1) Q: In what type of weather do hoof walls grow faster?
   A: Warm climates, in the summer
   Source: BYOV 120

2) Q: How long is the gestation of a horse?
   A: 11 Months
   Source: BYOV 75

3) Q: What condition is caused by a fungus and leaves a roundish spot on the horse’s coat?
   A: ringworm
   Source: BYOV 284

4) Q: What is the basic definition of a hackamore?
   A: A bit less bridle
   Source: 4H H&H 7

5) Q: What is a wide white stripe down the face called?
   A: Blaze
   Source: 4H H&H 7

6) Q: What color of horse has a bright golden body color with a white or silver mane and tail?
   A: Palomino
   Source: 4H H&H 7

7) Q: What four (4) things does "conformation" include?
   A: Type, muscling, balance, & structural smoothness
   Source: 4H H&H 9
8) Q: Both the trot and the pace are two (2) beat gaits. Which is a diagonal gait?
   A: trot
   Source: 4H H&H 16-18

9) Q: What is the sex genotype of a stallion horse?
   A: XY
   Source: 4H HS 22

10) Q: Name three (3) important features of a stride.
    A: Balance, Directness, Height, Length, Rapidity, Regularity
    Source: 4H H&H 19

11) Q: What is the dam?
    A: The mother of an equine
    Source: EqSci 23

12) Q: Tan or brown hairs on the muzzle or flank indicate what coat color?
    A: Seal brown
    Source: BH 15

13) Q: Name the five (5) major variations to the basic coat colors
    A: appaloosa, dun, gray, palomino, paint, roan
    Source: BH 16

14) Q: What is the general term for any pain in the abdomen?
    A: Colic
    Source: BYOV 261

15) Q: Are ascarids an internal or external parasite?
    A: Internal
    Source: 4H H&H 41
16) Q: What is an enlargement on the point of the hock caused by bruising called?  
A: Capped hock  
Source: 4H JM 3

17) Q: What is epistaxis?  
A: Nosebleed  
Source: BYOV 240

18) TOSS UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED  
Q: Amino acids are often referred to as what of the body?  
A: Building blocks  
Source: EqSci 117

19) BONUS  
Q: A painful, hot, swollen udder or inflammation of the mare's udder is known as what?  
A: mastitis  
Source: BYOV 85

20) Q: What term describes biting or setting teeth against manger or some other object while sucking air?  
A: Cribbing  
Source: LOOK 16

21) Q: Which intestinal worm is approximately nine to twelve inches in length?  
A: Ascarids  
Source: 4H HS 44
22) **TOSS UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**

Q: What is the term used for a horse who refuses to leave a group of other horses?
A: Herd bound

Source: H&H 46

23) **BONUS**

Q: What is a polochain?
A: A chin chain of flat, large links

Source: H&H 47

24) **Q:** What is an embryo?

A: Organism in the early stages of development.

Source: HS 56

25) **Q:** Define a “single foot gait.”

A: A gait which has a phase in which only one of the horse’s feet touch the ground

Source: EqSci 81

26) **Q:** What is another name for the ankle?

A: Fetlock joint

Source: 4H JM 3
27) **TOSS UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**

Q: How many cervical vertebrae does a horse have?

A: Seven

Source: HS 2001 9

28) **BONUS**

Q: What four (4) elements are present in all amino acids?

A: carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen

Source: HS

29) **Q:** What hormone is produced in the anterior pituitary gland that regulates lactation?

A: Prolactin

Source: HS 23

30) **Q:** How many fences are jumped in a hunter hack class?

A: Two

Source: 4H RR 21

31) **Q:** What breed's distinguishing characteristic is its ability to do the running walk?

A: Tennessee Walking Horse

Source: H & H 2001 59
32) Q: What are horny growths on the inside of the horse's leg called

A: Chestnuts or night eyes

Source: H&H 2001

END OF ROUND TWO
1. **Q:** What is inflammation of the lining of the chest cavity, called the pleura?
   
   **A:** pleuritis or pleurisy
   
   **Source:** BYOV 247

2. **Q:** What is the definition of horsemanship?
   
   **A:** Art of riding the horse and understanding its needs
   
   **Source:** 4H H&H 47

3. **Q:** Name three (3) areas of the horse’s body that are very sensitive to touch.
   
   **A:** head, mouth inside the mouth, ears, muzzle, sides of the neck, withers, girth area, rib area, flank area, back, lower legs
   
   **Source:** EqSci 65

4. **Q:** What causes the majority of unsoundness in the horse’s feet or legs?
   
   **A:** Injury or excess stress and strain
   
   **Source:** 4H HS 27

5. **Q:** Calcium, magnesium, copper and iron are all examples of what nutrient?
   
   **A:** minerals
   
   **Source:** 4H HS 27
6. Q: What is a martingale used for?
   A: used to help control the height of the horse's head
   Source: 4H HS 27

7. Q: What is the rate of passage through the large intestine- slow, medium, or fast?
   A: Slow
   Source: 4H HS 30

8. Q: A thousand (1,000) pound horse will produce how much manure each day?
   A: 40 to 50 pounds
   Source: 4H HS 31

9. Q: The primary source of energy from a horse’s diet comes from the digestion of what type of nutrient?
   A: Carbohydrates
   Source: 4H HS 33

10. Q: Over which vertebrae is the horse’s center of motion located?
    A: Over the 15th vertebra
    Source: 4H HS 5

11. Q: Define “palatable.”
    A: Pleasant to the taste
    Source: EqSci 66
12. Q: What is another name for a marking described as a “ray”?
   A: Dorsal stripe
   Source: 4H H&H 47

13. Q: How long after an injury can cold therapy be used?
   A: The first 24 to 48 hours after injury
   Source: BYOV 182

14. Q: What is a tapadera?
   A: Stirrup cover
   Source: 4H H&H 29

15. Q: The horse carries what percent of his overall weight on the front legs?
   A: 60 - 65%
   Source: BYOV 92

16. Q: What is it called when a horse sways rhythmically back and forth, shifting its weight from one front leg to the other, caused by boredom?
   A: Weaving
   Source: LOOK 60

17. Q: What do you call the progeny of a stallion?
   A: Get
   Source: LOOK 26
18. **Q:** What is paddling?
   **A:** Throwing the front feet outwards as they are picked up
   **Source:** LOOK 41

**BONUS**

19. **Q:** Name four (4) basic aids used to control the horse while riding?
   **A:** legs, hands, seat (weight), and voice
   **Source:** 4H H&H 45

20. **Q:** When describing a horse, what does the term “aged” mean?
    **A:** A term used to describe an older equine; in the show ring, and “aged” horse is defined as 6 years of age or older
    **Source:** EqSci 24

21. **Q:** How many beats are in the gallop?
    **A:** Four
    **Source:** 4H H&H 17

**TOSS-UP WITH BONUS ATTACHED**

22. **Q:** At what age is a horse considered to be smooth-mouthed?
    **A:** 12 years of age or older
    **Source:** HS 15
23. Q: What four (4) factors affect the severity of a bit?  
   A: The diameter of the mouthpiece, type of mouthpiece, amount of leverage, and horse’s head positions.  
   Source: H&H 32

24. Q: What micro-mineral plays a role in keeping bone and blood vessels elastic and the production of melanin, a pigment that gives hair and skin its color?  
   A: copper  
   Source: HS 36

25. Q: When can a horse see almost all the way around its body?  
   A: While it is grazing  
   Source: HS 5

26. Q: Describe the term mealy-mouthed.  
   A: Horse whose color is faded around the mouth  
   Source: H&H 7

TOSSUP WITH BONUS ATTACHED

27. Q: What drug is used to treat anaphylactic shock?  
   A: Epinephrine  
   Source: BYOV 188
BONUS

28. **Q:** Which one is generally higher in fiber- grasses, legumes, or hay?  
   **A:** Grass  
   **Source:** HS 26

29. **Q:** What is forging?  
   **A:** When the horse strikes the forefoot with the toe of the hind foot on the same side  
   **Source:** H&H 12

30. **Q:** What is the time limit for discussing a class of four (4) animals in oral reasons?  
    **A:** Two Minutes  
    **Source:** H&H 2001

31. **Q:** What is the process of passing genetic material to the next generation called?  
    **A:** Inheritance  
    **Source:** EqSci 89

32. **Q:** What breed of pony originated in Wales?  
    **A:** The Welsh  
    **Source:** H&H 5

END OF ROUND THREE
1) Q: What is parrot mouth?  
A: Where the lower jaw is shorter than the upper jaw  
Source: H&H 10

2) Q: What is the most common cause of laminitis or founder?  
A: Feeding problems  
Source: BYOV 128

3) Q: What is an infection of the frog that causes necrosis of the frog tissue and a foul, blackish discharge?  
A: Thrush  
Source: BYOV 167

4) Q: What gland is located at the base of the brain and secretes hormones which regulate the body?  
A: Pituitary gland  
Source: 4H HS 23

5) Q: What does “TPR” stand for?  
A: Temperature, pulse and respiration (rates)  
Source: EqSci 155
6) Q: When describing the canter or lope, what is the “period of suspension”?
   A: A brief moment when all four feet are off the ground
   Source: EqSci 74

7) Q: What grain is a good feed for horses that need to gain weight?
   A: Corn
   Source: BYOV 35

8) Q: This drug, also called adrenaline, is used to treat anaphylactic shock which may occur with injections of vaccines or antibiotics.
   A: epinephrine
   Source: BYOV 204

9) Q: What is a female foal up to three (3) years of age called?
   A: filly
   Source: 4H H&H 12

10) Q: What breed is used for harness racing?
    A: Standardbred
    Source: 4H H&H 5

11) Q: What is another term to describe a horse with a white defect in the eye?
    A: Wall-eyed
    Source: 4H H&H 7
12) Q: What is a vice?
   A: An acquired habit that is annoying, or may interfere with the horse’s usefulness
   Source: 4H HS 4

13) Q: What is the penalty for knocking over a barrel during a barrel race?
   A: 5 seconds added to the final time
   Source: 4H R&R 64

14) Q: How long, in feet, is the small colon?
   A: Approximately ten feet.
   Source: 4H HS 31

15) Q: What is another term for “micro-minerals”?
   A: Trace minerals
   Source: EqSci 131

16) Q: What kind of know should be used when tying a horse?
   A: Quick release knot
   Source: BH 27

17) Q: What are the two (2) basic types of bits?
   A: Curb bit and snaffle bit
   Source: BH 34
TOSSUP WITH BONUS ATTACHED

18) Q: Describe the leg marking called a coronet.
   A: It is a white strip covering the coronet band
   Source: BH 18

BONUS

19) Q: Name two (2) reasons that water is vital to the horse.
   A: Because it regulates body temperature, it transports nutrients to cells, it transports wastes from cells, it lubricates and protects the body.
   Source: 4H HS 32

20) Q: Where are chestnuts located?
   A: The knees on the front legs AND inside the hocks on the rear legs
   Source: BYOV 120

21) Q: “Thumps” refers to a condition involving spasms of the what?
   A: Diaphragm
   Source: BYOV 247

TOSSUP WITH BONUS ATTACHED

22) Q: Define “digestion” and “absorption.”
   A: Digestion- the breakdown of food into its smaller components
      Absorption- the uptake of these components by the digestive system
   Source: EqSci 108
BONUS

23) Q: Name the three (3) salivary glands.
   A: Submaxillary, Sublingual, Parotid
   Source: 4H HS 30

24) Q: How many gallons does the average mature horse’s stomach hold?
   A: 1 to 4 gallons
   Source: BYOV 41

25) Q: What is impulsion?
   A: How much drive or power a horse exhibits from its hindquarters
   Source: NC 4H JUD 12

26) Q: What must a horse do to see close objects?
   A: Raise its head
   Source: BH 8

TOSSUP WITH BONUS ATTACHED

27) Q: Define “mitosis” and specify which type of cells use this process.
   A: Mitosis is when a cell produces an identical copy of itself; body cells
   Source: EqSci 88
28) Q: Name three (3) parts of the curb bit.
A: Mouthpiece, shanks, cheek rings/slats for reins and curb chain.
Source: 4H H&H 18

29) Q: When discussing a horse’s stance, what is pointing?
A: Standing with a front leg extended more than normal; a sign of lameness
Source: HS 4

30) Q: Where is the primary site of fiber breakdown and digestion by bacterial fermentation?
A: In the cecum
Source: HS 31

31) Q: What is the entire feed allowed an animal during a 24-hour period called?
A: Ration
Source: HS 32

32) Q: What is the base coat color of a red roan?
A: Bay
Source: EqSci 47

END OF ROUND FOUR
1) Q: When showing a gelding draft horse at halter, how should he be decorated?  
A: Tails are to be tied and mane rolled and decorated.  
Source: H&H 44

2) Q: What is the horse's most important sense for responding to cues?  
A: Touch  
Source: BH 9

3) Q: What is the term for hocks which are closer together than normal?  
A: Cow hocks  
Source: BYOV 97

4) Q: Why is swimming a good exercise for horses?  
A: It maintains cardiovascular fitness without concussion to the joints.  
Source: BYOV 25

5) Q: How much does a healthy horse hoof grow in one month?  
A: 3/8 to 1/2 inches.  
Source: 4H H&H 47
6) **Q:** What is another term for the genetic condition called Lethal White Foal Syndrome?  
**A:** Megacolon  
**Source:** EqSci 98

7) **Q:** The left lead is considered to be the correct lead when a horse is tracking at the canter what direction?  
**A:** Counterclockwise  
**Source:** EqSci 76

8) **Q:** Where would a shoe boil be located?  
**A:** At the point of the elbow  
**Source:** 4H HS 11

9) **Q:** What is the term used to describe a mark or deformity that decreases the attractiveness of a horse but does not affect the horse's usefulness?  
**A:** Blemish  
**Source:** 4H HS 12

10) **Q:** What is mastication?  
**A:** Chewing of feed  
**Source:** 4H HS 27

11) **Q:** What does the bacterial fermentation of fiber produce?  
**A:** Volatile fatty acids  
**Source:** 4H HS 30
12) Q: What are “melanocytes”?
A: pigment cells
Source: EqSci 93

13) Q: What color is good quality hay?
A: Bright leafy green
Source: 4H HS 38

14) Q: How many toes did Eohippus have on the front leg?
A: Four (4) toes
Source: EqSci 11

15) Q: What is meant by breed type?
A: Those characteristics commonly accepted as ideal for a breed
Source: 4H H&H 2

16) Q: Describe a “flexion test” and its purpose.
A: A handler flexes a joint tightly and holds it in a flexed position for one minute, the joint is then released and the horse is trotted in a straight line looking for evidence of soreness or lameness.
Source: BYOV 115

17) Q: How will a pigeon toed horse travel?
A: He will paddle or wing out
Source: 4H HS 8
18) Q: What term is used to describe when a horse curls it’s upper lip and holds it’s head up in the air?
   A: Flehmen response
   Source: EqSci 62

BONUS

19) Q: What are the four (4) major parts of the hindgut?
   A: Cecum, large colon, small colon and rectum
   Source: EqSci 112

20) Q: What is normal temperature for the horse?
    A: 99.5 to 101.4 degrees F
    Source: BYOV 10

21) Q: What is the normal respiration rate in a horse?
    A: 8 to 16 breaths per minute
    Source: BYOV 14

TOSSUP WITH BONUS ATTACHED

22) Q: What do the initials I.M. stand for?
    A: Intramuscular
    Source: BYOV 189
BONUS

23) Q: What are two (2) sources of Vitamin D for the horse?
   A: Sunshine and sun cured hay
   Source: HS 29

24) Q: What non-pharmaceutical method is used to bring late-cycling mares into heat early?
   A: Artificial lighting
   Source: BYOV 60

25) Q: Borborygmus is a fancy word for what?
   A: Gut sounds
   Source: BYOV 14

26) Q: Fences for horses must be a minimum height of how many inches?
   A: 60 inches
   Source: BYOV 760

TOSSUP WITH BONUS ATTACHED

27) Q: What are the 4 points on a bay horse?
   A: Black mane, tail, legs, tips of ears
   Source: LOOK 41
BONUS

28) Q: What micro-mineral is needed for the synthesis of thyroid hormones?
   A: Iodine
   Source: EqSci 138

29) Q: Which side of the horse should you be on when holding the horse for someone to examine or work on your horse?
   A: The same side as the person working on examining the horse
   Source: BYOV 166

30) Q: Why is washing a horse a poor substitute for regular grooming?
   A: It removes the protective oil of the hair and skin
   Source: 4H H&H 38

31) Q: What does it mean if a horse is cast?
   A: He has fallen or laid down close to a wall or fence and can’t get up without help.
   Source: BYOV 19

32) Q: What is a honda?
   A: A ring of rope, rawhide or metal on a lasso through which the loop slides.
   Source: H&H 2001

END OF ROUND FIVE
2012 District Horse Bowl Contest
Junior Division Round Six

1) Q: This term is given to the condition that occurs when baby teeth in the cheek area are not shed when they should be.
   A: Retained caps
   Source: BYOV 257

2) Q: Name the technique that allows semen to be collected from the stallion and placed into the mare.
   A: Artificial insemination
   Source: BYOV 71

3) Q: What is the function of iron on the horse’s body?
   A: Oxygen storage and transport in the blood
   Source: EqSci 139

4) Q: The measure of the circumference of a horse's body back of the withers
   A: Girth
   Source: 4H H&H 46

5) Q: What is crude protein?
   A: The total nitrogen content in feed
   Source: LOOK 17
6) Q: What is the primary use of the Standardbred horse?
   A: Harness racing, either trotting or pacing
   Source: 4H H&H 5

7) Q: What are skid boots used for?
   A: To protect the horse’s sesamoid and heel area while doing sliding stops
   Source: LOOK 8

8) Q: There are five (5) basic horse coat colors. What are three of them?
   A: bay, black, brown, chestnut, white
   Source: 4H H&H 6

9) Q: Fat has how much more energy in it per gram than either protein or carbohydrates?
   A: 2.25 times more energy
   Source: EqSci 147

10) Q: Another name for the egg of the mare is...
    A: Ovum or ova
    Source: 4H HS 22

11) Q: Approximately how long, in feet, is the horse’s digestive tract?
    A: 100 feet
    Source: HS 27
12) Q: When referring to your horse, what does the term “digital” mean?
A: “of the foot”
Source: EqSci 161

13) Q: What is “gene mapping”? 
A: Determining and recording the identities and positions of the genes that make up an animal’s genetic code
Source: EqSci 85

14) Q: What is not to be considered in the judging of a Showmanship Class?
A: The horse’s conformation
Source: 4H R&R 15

15) Q: A small patch of white that runs over the muzzle between nostrils is called what?
A: Snip
Source: BH 18

16) Q: Name the spasmodic condition of the hindleg in which the hock is drawn rapidly toward the belly when the horse takes a step.
A: Stringhalt
Source: BYOV 101

17) Q: What does blood consist of?
A: liquid plasma and numerous cells
Source: BYOV 14
18) Q: What is the main purpose of Vitamin K in the horse?
   A: Proper blood clotting
   Source: EqSci 125

TOSSUP WITH BONUS ATTACHED

19) Q: The atrophy of the shoulder muscles as a result of strain or trauma, induced paralysis of the suprascapular nerve is called what?
   A: Sweeney
   Source: LOOK 55

BONUS

20) Q: Name the three (3) main classifications of feeds.
   A: Forages, concentrates and mixed feeds
   Source: 4H HS 37

21) Q: Who rescued the Lipizzaner horses during World War 2?
   A: General Paton, US Army
   Source: 4H H&H 106

22) Q: What is a “vector”?
   A: A living or non-living thing that can transmit infective agents to another living thing, causing a health or disease issue
   Source: EqSci 169
TOSSUP WITH BONUS ATTACHED

23) Q: Where is bile secreted in the horse?
   A: From the liver
   Source: HS 29

BONUS

24) Q: Name the four (4) major ways to estimate age of horses by appearance of their teeth.
   A: Occurrence of permanent teeth, disappearance of cups, angle of incidence, shape of the surface of permanent teeth
   Source: 4H HS 15

25) Q: What is another name for the third phalanx?
   A: The coffin bone
   Source: BYOV 120

26) Q: What is the term for a private registered mark that may be burned on the cheek, shoulder or hip?
   A: Brand
   Source: H&H 2001 4

27) Q: What are the two (2) basic energy-producing nutrients?
   A: Carbohydrates and fats (lipids)
   Source: EqSci 143
TOSSUP WITH BONUS ATTACHED

28)  Q:  What does “HYPP” stand for and what breed of horse does it primarily affect?

A:  Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis; this condition is primarily seen in horses of Quarter Horse decent

Source:  EqSci 98

BONUS

29)  Q:  Name five (5) breeds of horses that have originated in the US.

A:  American Albino, American Saddlebred, Appaloosa, Missouri Fox Trotter, Morgan, Palomino, Pinto, Quarter Horse, Standardbred, Tennessee Walker

Source:  H&H 2001 3-5

30)  Q:  What is a “tostado”?  

A:  A red-colored horse with darker red-colored points

Source:  EqSci 41

31)  Q:  When saddling with a western saddle, in which order do you buckle the cinches?

A:  The rear cinch should be buckled last, after the front cinch

Source:  4H H&H 43

32)  Q:  What is a gymkhana?

A:  a series of games on horseback

Source:  H&H 46

END OF ROUND SIX
2012 District Horse Bowl Contest
Junior Division Round Seven

1) Q: What is the “partner mineral” of calcium?
   A: Phosphorus
   Source: EqSci 132

2) Q: What is the physical shape or build of a horse called?
   A: Conformation
   Source: BH 58

3) Q: Name five (5) markings found on a horse’s legs.
   A: Coronet, pastern, ankle, half stocking, stocking.
   Source: 4H H&H 5

4) Q: What phylum is the modern horse classified in?
   A: Chordata
   Source: EqSci 15

5) Q: What is another term for a horse’s sense of smell?
   A: Olfactory sense
   Source: EqSci 61

6) Q: What was the horse's primary use prior to World War II?
   A: Used as a war machine
   Source: 4H HS 4
7) Q: What is the horse's first reaction to strange or frightening objects or situations?
   A: To run away
   Source: 4H HS 5

8) Q: Why are large nostrils in the horse desirable?
   A: Because the horse cannot breathe through its mouth so it needs large nostrils for maximum air intake
   Source: 4H HS 9

9) Q: In the mouth, what does the bit rest on?
   A: The bars
   Source: 4H H&H 21-22

10) Q: What does the term “diploid” mean?
    A: Double or two
    Source: EqSci 87

11) Q: Name the three (3) types of reins for riding western?
    A: Rommel reins, split reins and roping reins
    Source: BH 50

12) Q: What is the most frequent color of the Welsh pony?
    A: Grey
    Source: BYOV 61
13)  Q:  Where are intra-articular injections given?  
A:  Into the joints  
Source:  BYOV 197

14)  Q:  What are rowels?  
A:  The toothed wheels on spurs  
Source:  4H H&H 29

15)  Q:  What is the name for the membranes of the eyelid?  
A:  Conjunctivae  
Source:  BYOV 7

16)  Q:  A sweat flap would be located where?  
A:  Underneath the side of an English saddle  
Source:  4H H&H 373

17)  Q:  What is a green horse?  
A:  A horse with little training  
Source:  4H H&H 40

TOSSUP WITH BONUS ATTACHED

18)  Q:  What classification of horse is termed “cold-blooded”?  
A:  Draft  
Source:  LOOK 14
BONUS

19) Q: What are leukocytes?
   A: White blood cells that fight infection.
   Source: LOOK 35

20) Q: What is the term for the normal bout of diarrhea that occurs in a foal at the time the mare comes in to foal heat?
   A: Scours
   Source: LOOK 50

21) Q: What is the name of the hitch with two (2) horses as a pair and the third hitched in front of the pair?
   A: Unicorn
   Source: LOOK 59

TOSSUP WITH BONUS ATTACHED

22) Q: The Nez Perce Indians developed which horse breed?
   A: Appaloosa
   Source: 4H H&H 45

BONUS

23) Q: Name three (3) B-Complex vitamins produced in the cecum and large colon.
   A: Thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, pyridoxine, pantothenic acid, biotin, choline, folic acid and cobalamin
   Source: HS 2001 35
24) Q: What is the purpose of a horse's molars?
   A: Grinding food (not for aging the horse)
   Source: 4H HS 15

25) Q: Name three (3) parts of a horse's hoof.
   A: Toe, sole, frog, white line, wall
   Source: 4H H&H 37

26) Q: What are "monosaccharides"?
   A: Simple sugars
   Source: EqSci 145

TOSSUP WITH BONUS ATTACHED

27) Q: How many chromosomes does the horse have?
   A: 64 chromosomes, or 32 pairs
   Source: EqSci 88

BONUS

28) Q: How many temporary teeth does a young horse have?
   A: 24
   Source: 4H HS 15

29) Q: What is the name for the baby or milk teeth?
   A: Deciduous
   Source: BYOV 254
30) Q: An excess of phosphorus can cause what condition in foals?
A: “Big head disease” or hyperparathyroidism
Source: EqSci 135

31) Q: What is “biosecurity”?
A: Keeping biological (living) things from being infected with agents that can cause health and disease issues
Source: EqSci 193

32) Q: What are three (3) horse coat colors that are the result of a dilution gene?
A: Palamino, buckskin, cream, perlino, dun, champagne, silver dapple
Source: EqSci 95

END OF ROUND SEVEN