One-On-One

1. C1  Q. A lack of what basic nutrient may increase the risk of impaction colic?

   A. Water

   S. ES p. 116

2. C2  Q. What is the name of the saddle on which the rider sits forward with both legs on the left side of the horse?

   A. Side saddle

   S. DET p. 166

3. C3  Q. What breed of horse was Dan Patch?

   A. Standardbred

   S. Evans p. 29

4. C4  Q. Toe and/or heel clips are on horse shoes for what purpose?

   A. Help hold them in position

   S. Evans p. 737
5. C1  Q. In reference to paint color pattern, what is the difference between piebald and skewbald?

A. Piebald- white on black
   Skewbald- white on any color but black

S. ES p. 47

6. C2  Q. Your horse has heaves. To help manage this condition it is helpful to do what to the hay before feeding it?

A. Soak the hay 5 minutes before feeding (also accept anything which indicates wetting down or soaking the hay)

S. Lewis pp. 291-292

7. C3  Q. Sweeny is the atrophy or shrinkage due to a nerve injury to the muscles of what area on the horse?

A. Shoulder

S. DET p. 260

8. C4  Q. Give the location for the point team in an 8-horse hitch.

A. Team behind the leaders

S. DET p. 215
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9. C1  Q. Which classification of muscles are voluntary and function in the movement of the horse?

A. Skeletal muscles

S. Evans p. 99

10. C2  Q. What is used on pacers to prevent them from breaking into a trot or gallop?

A. Hobbles (hobble hangers, Indian pants)

S. DET p. 140,151

11. C3  Q. What breed is born brown, mouse grey or black-brown, but typically turns white between the ages of 6 and 10?

A. Lipizzan

S. HIH 159B-1

12. C4  Q. When looking at a pedigree, what parent histories are listed on the top side?

A. Stallion side (or direct line of male descendants)

S. DET p. 271

End One-On-One
Begin Open Questions

13. Q. What is the minimum recommended size for a stall for a stallion?
   A. 14 foot x 14 foot
   S. YLM INT 207-2

14. Q. What is the term for the thick-walled muscular vessels through which blood passes from the heart to various organs and parts of the body?
   A. Arteries
   S. DET p. 15

15. Q. Which part of the digestive tract has the fastest rate of passage for consumed feeds and fluids?
   A. Esophagus
   S. ES p. 109

16. Q. When a horse is at rest, how fast does its heart beat per minute?
   A. 35-45 beat per minute (anything in this range)
   S. ES p. 155
Toss Up – Bonus Attached

17. Q. Give two terms commonly used to describe the condition of the racetrack footing.
   
   A. Fast, sloppy, muddy, heavy
   
   S. DET p. 272

Bonus Question

18. Q. (Bonus) Define the following terms used to describe coat-color traits: Flea bits, blood mark, ink spots.
   
   A. Flea bits- small flex of color over a base color 
      Blood mark- a dark colored splotch on a basic coat color 
      Ink spots- small dark colored spots seen on a white area on pinto/paints
   
   S. ES p. 39

Resume Open Questions

19. Q. What is the name of the bit that has a straight bar mouthpiece and shanks, used as a snaffle or curb, and is most commonly used on heavy harness horses?
   
   A. Liverpool bit
   
   S. DET p. 170
20. Q. What is the common term for the stirrup on an English saddle that has a band that will break if the rider falls from the saddle?

A. Breakaway stirrup

S. HIH 1100-3

21. Q. What is the term for the bacterial infection in the frog of the foot that is characterized by a foul, blackish discharge?

A. Thrush

S. Evans p. 167

22. Q. Who is the foundation sire for the Morgan horse?

A. Justin Morgan (Figure)

S. Evans p. 36 200/3

23. Q. A foal receives initial immune protection from the mare. How long does it take for a foal’s own immune system to become functional and provide adequate protection from infectious diseases?

A. 2-4 months (accept anything within range)

S. YLM BEG 112-2L
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Toss Up – Bonus Attached

24. Q. Lateral movement is defined as when a horse moves with the forehand and haunches are on different tracts. Give **two** example of lateral movement.

   A. Shoulders in, haunches in(travers), haunches out(renvers), half pass, Two track

   S. DET p. 165

Bonus Question

25. Q. (Bonus) Identify **four** advantages of using open-front sheds in comparison with traditional stabling for horses.

   A. Inexpensive to build and maintain
      Less labor and therefore more time available to handle horses, etc.
      Can be cleaned with a tractor and loader
      No daily stall cleaning
      Require less bedding
      Less space required for each horse than stalls
      Better ventilation
      Less respiratory problems
      Less digestive problems
      Better attitude of horses/Less stall vices
      Improved muscle tone/Less injuries with free exercise
      Fire safety/ Fires not likely to occur and horses not trapped

   S. Evans p. 772

Resume Open Questions

26. Q. What is the term for the conformational defect in which the back is concave?

   A. Swayback(easybacked, saddlebacked, lordosis)

   S. DET p. 26
27. Q. What are the tough, nonelastic, fiberous tissue that connects muscles to bones?
   A. Tendons
   S. DET p. 264

28. Q. What is the most common color for the Shire?
   A. Black
   S. Evans p. 72

29. Q. What is the most important winter feed given to horses?
   A. Good quality hay
   S. YLM INT 204-2L

Last Question of the Round

30. Q. You are getting wood shavings bedding from the local sawmill. What type of wood shavings are very toxic to horses and shouldn’t be used as bedding?
   A. Black Walnut
   S. DET p. 29