2018 Senior Horse Bowl Questions

- The questions will be mixed up within each round (i.e. Not in same order they are now. The questions you see in Round 1 will be the same, just not in the same order. And so on with each round).
- Any rounds not used in 2018 will automatically roll into 2019.
- If you have questions or need clarification, email mrrussell@uaex.edu with question.
- Recommended sources to find answers:
  - *Evans 2nd – The Horse (2nd Edition)* by Evans, Borton, Hintz, Van Vleck,
  - *AYHC Youth Leaders Manual* – by the American Youth Horse Council.
  - *State line tack catalog*
  - *National 4-H Horse Curriculum Books*:
    - Giddy up and Go
    - Head, Heart, and Hooves
    - Stable Relationships
    - Riding the Range
    - Jumping to new Heights
2018 Horse Bowl Questions – Senior Division

Round 1

1. This term describes a horse that leans on the bit and tries to go faster than the rider wishes.

2. What bone acts as a fulcrum point to redirect the pull of the deep digital flexor tendon against the coffin bone?

3. “Buck kneed” is also referred to as?

4. What color is produced from a double dilution of chestnut?

5. Name the Genus of the living members of the horse family.

6. What is the general shape of the mare’s ovaries?

7. The average horse will produce how many pounds of fecal material in a day?

8. How many pairs of chromosomes do horses have?

9. ___________ is the automatic adjustment of the lens of the eye for focusing on objects at various distances.

10. When a problem that arises only affects one side of the horse, it is said to be?

11. Name 3 factors that influence the selection of a horseshoe.
12. What color pattern is described by – white does not cross the back; one or more legs are dark; the head is often bald, apron or bonnet faced; the white body markings are irregular or splashy; and the tail is usually one color?

13. Where in the mouth is known as bars?

14. To make a substance neither an acid nor a base is said to?

15. What association registers the colors Buckskin, Grulla, dun, and red dun?

16. What are 3 symptoms of Potomac Horse Fever (PHF)?

17. The groove on each side of the neck just above the windpipe; location of the jugular vein is known as?

18. The heart, arteries, capillaries and veins of the horse make up what system?

19. What are 2 preventative measures you can use to avoid hyperthermia?

20. What shoe should a farrier use to support the rear portion of the hoof in horses with navicular disease?

21. Where in the body will you find a neurologic case of Rhinopnemonitis in a horse or foal?

22. The disk shaped bone forming the sharp ridge at the back of the knee is called?

23. Where did the term describing the Palomino coat coloring originate?

24. Name two types of Encephalitis.
25. The ‘pump’ for the cardiovascular system is called what?

26. The total money bet on horses in a race is referred to as?

27. This tendon is the large tendon at the back of the hind leg, originating from the point of the hock and connecting to the large muscles of the gaskin.

28. How many molars does an adult horse have?

29. What is the star-shaped or circle-like structure near the center of the wearing surface of the permanent incisors?

30. This breed originated in the Soviet Union; known for its quiet disposition; used for light agricultural work.
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Round 2

1. When horses lick at the areas where bot eggs are attached, what two necessary factors is the horse providing that allows the bot eggs to hatch?

2. A mare should be immunized for tetanus how many days prior to foaling?

3. _______________ is when a loop of intestine has become entrapped within a normal or abnormal structure within the abdominal cavity?

4. What similar viral disease affects horses and swine?

5. The influenza virus can travel distances of at least how many yards?

6. What pinto pattern is the rarest, recessive, and only occurs sporadically?

7. The parasite that causes irritation around the tail and may cause the horse to rub his tail is called what?

8. Name the warm season, perennial, sod-forming grass.

9. How many days does a mare need to be under artificial lighting to be ready to breed?

10. The most common packsaddle used is called what?

11. What organ of the horse is where the majority of fat is digested and absorbed?
12. What is the common term used to describe the formation of excessive granulation of tissue?

13. If a horse has the start of a Galvayne’s groove how old would the horse be?

14. The common name of the ascarid is what?

15. Name 3 types of ticks that attack horses.

16. Insulin helps control blood sugar levels. What organ secretes insulin?

17. A mare in late gestation should eat what % of its body weight in forage?

18. What do lethal white foals die of?

19. What is the only draft breed that originated and is recognized as a breed in the US?

20. The major function of the skin is _____; however, it is also very important for ______ in the horse.

21. After ingestion of soil-borne spores, what fatal disease comes?

22. Name the three basic types of muscle fibers?

23. Name the three bones found in the horse’s hoof.
24. What is the approximate heart rate of a horse while cutting a hard turning cow?

25. Abortions caused by rhinonuemonitis occurs during what months of pregnancy?

26. What is a pannier on a saddle?

27. What shoe elevates the heel of a horse that is confined to stall rest?

28. What is the name of an infection of where digesting fungi are found in the hoof wall?

29. The reproductive efficiency of a horse is lower, average, or higher than most domestic animals?

30. Digestion of fiber occurs by microbes in the hindgut of the horse. This process is called what?
2018 Horse Bowl Questions – Senior Division

Round 3

1. How is the plant maturity of legume grasses visually determined?

2. Conjunction affects what part of the horse?

3. What is dystocia?

4. What is the capacity of the stomach of the horse?

5. What is neonatal in terms of horse breeding?

6. What is a broom tail?

7. What is the axial skeleton?

8. During evolution, what major change have the eyes made?

9. What function do long bones serve?

10. How should a hoof pick be used?

11. What is the system of the horse that consists of the kidneys, ureters, bladder and the urethra?

12. What is necrosis on a horse’s skin?

13. What does the acronym A. I. stand for when discussing horse breeding?
14. Cosmetically speaking, give one way the Suffolk Draft horse differs from the other British breeds of draft horses?

15. Describe the conformation fault: roached back.

16. On average, how many days are there between a mare’s heat cycles?

17. What Paint horse color pattern is described as having excessive white on the legs and face, irregular splashes and roaning of white on the belly and body?

18. What is the most common cause of colic?

19. What term describes producing offspring from parents having common ancestry?

20. What is the common name for the parasite that hatches between the horse’s jaw bone, crawls into the mouth and burrows between the molar teeth; where they remain until the second stage of molting and are then swallowed to complete the third stage of development?

21. What is conjunctivitis?

22. What is the most economical protein supplement fed to horses?

23. What is the name of the condition where the frog is narrow and shrunken and the heels of the foot are pulled together?

24. What is the name for an enlargement on the front of the cannon between the knee and the fetlock joints?

25. Name the two major components of blood.
26. What type of colic is not life-threatening, results from change of diet and can be associated with over excitement?

27. The National High School Rodeo Association was created by whom?

28. Where is the primary site for water absorption?

29. There is a narrow strip below the coronary band (like the human cuticle) that produces a seal for the outside surface of the hoof. What is this called?

30. In relation to a horse’s health, name four vital signs that one should assess.
2018 Horse Bowl Questions – Senior Division

Round 4

1. What is the horny growth on the inside of the horse’s leg?

2. Which lethal genetic defect can result from mating two overo paint horses?

3. A muscular disorder that follows heavy exercise is commonly called what?

4. What is the most common blemish of the hind limbs?

5. What is the name for a slower than normal heartbeat?

6. Horse with sickle hocks are predisposed to what problem?

7. What trace mineral is needed for muscle formation and function?

8. Approximately what percent of total body calcium is contained in the skeleton and teeth?

9. What joint is commonly referred to as the yes-no joint?

10. What is the oxygen carrying complex in blood called?

11. The distal sesamoid bone is also called what?
12. What is the blemish called that is a soft, puffy, fluid filled swellings occurring around a joint capsule, tendon sheath or bursa usually on the lower leg?

13. How many pairs of chromosomes are responsible for the sex of a foal?

14. What is the largest bone in the horse’s head?

15. Bilateral muscular incoordination and paddling of the hind feet are symptoms of what?

16. What is the common name of the scapula?

17. How is the respiratory rate determined?

18. What is the name of the pigment in a horse’s skin?

19. Name the part of the horse’s foot that lies above the frog and is responsible for absorbing concussion the foot?

20. Where do bot larvae attach themselves?

21. What do the letters ECG stand for when detecting heart activity?

22. Approximately how much water will a mature horse drink in one day?

23. What vitamin is responsible for the health of the eye and the tissue of the nasal passages, lungs, and digestive system?
24. Where are B vitamins synthesized?

25. Name the five main types of nutrients for horses?

26. What is Vitamin D responsible for?

27. What is often the only way to determine if the back lower molars have hooks?

28. What mineral deficiency will cause rickets in young horses?

29. To what side of the heart does blood return from the body?

30. When stimulated by certain odors or by pain, a horse may stretch out his neck and head and curl his lip upward. What is this called?
2018 Horse Bowl Questions – Senior Division

Round 5

1. Name the two most important dietary “energy” components in a horse’s feed.

2. Name three vital signs that are assessed when examining a horse.

3. What is the oxygen carrying complex in blood called?

4. Where is the part of the horse called the dock located?

5. On what area of the horse does “wet mange” usually first appear?

6. What portion of the hoof should never bear weight?

7. What is another term for distemper?

8. What is the name of the bone that creates the slope of the shoulder?

9. The knee is also known as what?

10. What is the common name for Equine Spinal Ataxia?

11. List two gaits that do not have a stride suspension phase.

12. Exercise involves the conversion of chemical energy to what type of energy?

13. The soluble carbohydrates are digested and absorbed where?
14. What is the accumulation of excess fluids in the tissue under the skin causing diffuse swelling of the area called?

15. What is the name of the infection caused by an anaerobic organism that caused necrosis of the frog and a foul smell?

16. Where are genes located?

17. What system produces chemical substances called hormones?

18. What is the act of giving birth called?

19. What is the band located at the hairline along the top of the hoof?

20. Delivery in which the foals rump or hind feet are presented first in the birth canal is called what?

21. What part of the skull protects the eye?

22. In what part of the female reproductive tract is estrogen produced?

23. What are the 5 types of horse body fluids?

24. What is the most common infectious respiratory disease of the horse?

25. Why is a horse of mule with little or no withers undesirable as a pack animal?

26. Name the artery that carries oxygen poor blood from the heart to the lungs.
27. Define an “essential” amino acid.

28. What are the names of the first two vertebrae?

29. Combined immunodeficiency disease affects horses of what breed or breeding?

30. What term describes the protrusion of the horse’s intestines, through an opening in the muscle, causing a swelling or lump in the naval area?
2018 Horse Bowl Questions – Senior Division

Round 6

1. What are the two most important aspects of ideal conformation of the forelimbs?

2. What is desmitis?

3. Protein consists of many ____________ bonded together?

4. Where are the uterine horns located?

5. Give three examples of trace minerals recommended in a horse’s diet.

6. What term describes a horse with a convex backbone?

7. Horses with thin, brittle hoof walls, can benefit from being fed what two nutrients?

8. What is a degenerative condition of the frog called?

9. What happens when a horse is fed high levels of calcium for long periods of time?

10. Which endocrine tissue produces insulin?

11. What is the function of the short bones?

12. Where on the horse would you find the thoracic limbs?

13. The hoof wall grows at a rate of how much per month?
14. What is thrush?

15. The point of the frog toward the toe is referred to as what?

16. The umbilical cord is located between what two structures?

17. What part of the skull encloses and protects the brain?

18. What is the name of the eczema that affects the fetlock and the heel areas?

19. Name the two bones which make up the forearm.

20. Name two unsoundness’s of the horse’s hocks?

21. What is the name of the largest metacarpal?

22. White muscle disease in young foals is caused by a deficiency of what trace nutrient?

23. What is the pouch at the junction of the small intestine and colon called?

24. Where is 65 percent of a horse’s digestive capacity located?

25. The depression at the bottom surface of the frog is called what?

26. What is a foaling problem called that prevents delivery of the foal by the mare’s efforts alone?

27. Name the four classification of bones.
28. What is the term for how much blood the heart can pump in one minute?

29. How many fused flat bones form the cranial cavity?

30. What is another name for Equine Periodic Ophthalmia?
2018 Horse Bowl Questions – Senior Division

Round 7

1. What is the name for the amount of air inspired and expired during a normal breath?

2. Over which section of the vertebral column does most of the saddle fit?

3. When referring to the process of a disease, what does “acute” mean?

4. Name the unsoundness that causes excessive pressure on the 3rd phalanx or coffin bone.

5. Name the plant substance that the horse’s body tissue can convert to vitamin A.

6. Describe the function of synovial fluid.

7. Describe what parts of the horse interfere when a horse “forges”.

8. High amounts of phosphorus and low amounts of calcium in the diet can cause what disease?

9. A brownish-green colored urine is an indicator of what?

10. What is the result of an iodine deficient diet?

11. Which endocrine tissue produces insulin?

12. Name the two small bones found at the base of the horse’s cannon bone that form the back part of the fetlock joint.
13. Cystitis is the inflammation of what organ?

14. An enlargement at the point of hock that is usually caused by bruising is called what?

15. The ovary is responsible for the production of which two female hormones?

16. Name the part of the horse’s foot that lies above the frog and is responsible for absorbing concussion to the foot?

17. Excessive and involuntary, spasmodic flexion of the hock during sharp turns, while backing, or in forward motion is called what?

18. Bilateral muscular incoordination and paddling of the hind feet are symptoms of what?

19. Name a riding event where unconditioned horses are predisposed to thumps?

20. What is pulmonary hemorrhage or “bleeders”?

21. What is the oxygen carrying complex in blood called?

22. What part of the hoof produces the wax – like substance that covers the outer surface of the wall and seals it from excess drying?

23. Name the oily, waxy secretion that coats the horse’s hair coat to protect it from overwetting and increases its’ insulating ability.

24. Describe what happens when the horse’s lacrimal duct is plugged up.

25. What disease is present when the horse’s blood does not clot in a normal amount of time?
26. What part of the digestive system is the site for a major portion of nutrient absorption?

27. The respiratory system is said to have two main functions. What are they?

28. A horse with chronic founder may not show pain but how may it move?

29. Name the three thoracic vertebrae that form the horse’s withers.

30. What is the collective name for the membranes that surround the growing fetus?
2018 Horse Bowl Questions – Senior Division

Round 8

1. The first effect of inadequate water intake is decreased what?

2. Give two functions of clips on horseshoes.

3. What is the name for a practice that is used to identify mares in estrus?

4. Name the type of horseshoes used mostly on the hind feet to stabilize the break-over of the foot.

5. What do you call the cereal grain plant residue after removal of the grain or seeds?

6. Which is the most important factor affecting the quality of forage at the time of harvest?

7. What term identifies the crease in a horseshoe where the nail holes are found?

8. What is the purpose of screening or dragging your pastures to spread out manures piles?

9. When training a young horse what must be specific and consistent?

10. Name the two most important dietary “energy” components in a horse’s feed.

11. Cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and sunflower meal are what type of feed?

12. What is an “obligate parasite”?

13. Fullering, web, and branch are all parts of what horse item?
14. What is the purpose of an anti-sweat sheet?

15. Name the type of horseshoe used mostly on the hind feet to stabilize the break over of the foot.

16. What do all of the artificial gaits have in common?

17. Name the four states of the life cycle of the horse fly.

18. What is the best way to control hemorrhage?

19. Name three basic styles of English girth.

20. What is a more common name for the worm known as nematodes?

21. Name 3 ways forage can be processed.

22. Which gait has been called the ‘nearly ideal form of locomotion’ and is known as the “mother of all gaits”?

23. What is the “key” to a successful parasite control program?

24. Which legume is noted for sometimes having a mold infection that may cause a horse to slobber?

25. What does colostrum contain that help’s the foal’s resistance against infectious diseases?

26. Name two major carbohydrates in horse feed.
27. With a horse that has quarter cracks, what type of shoe can be used to transfer weight from the wall of the hoof to the frog?

28. Name three different types of wounds.

29. A machine made, pre-sized horseshoe is known as what?

30. Which grain when fed in excess may form a dough-ball in the horse’s stomach?