

2020 Senior Horse Bowl Questions

- The questions will not be in this order. The numbers next to each question are only to help identify each question. There will be 30 questions in each round.
- Any questions not used in 2020 will automatically roll into 2021.
- If you have questions or need clarification, email mrrussell@uaex.edu with question.
- Recommended sources to find answers:
 - *New Horizons – Dictionary of Equine Terms*. By New Horizons Equine Education Center, Alpine Publications, Inc.
 - *Evans 2nd – The Horse (2nd Edition)* by Evans, Borton, Hintz, Van Vleck,
 - *Kainer – The Coloring Atlas of Horse Anatomy*. Dr. Robert Kainer and Dr. Thomas McCracken, Alpine Publications, Inc.
 - *AYHC 1st – Horse Industry Handbook*, by the American Youth Horse Council, American Youth Horse Council.
 - *AYHC Youth Leaders Manual* – by the American Youth Horse Council.
 - *Lewis 2nd – Feeding and Care of the Horse (2nd edition)*, by Lon D. Lewis, 456 pgs.
 - *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

1. During its first week of life, how often does a foal normally nurse?
2. A horse has a white band of hair just above the hoof. In this white band there are black spots. What is the name for these spots?
3. What is the term for the coal-tar based ointment that has a soothing drawing effect?
4. What are the two most important aspects of ideal conformation of the forelimbs?
5. Name four qualities of a good stall floor.
6. Name three paths of physiological water loss from a horse's body.
7. A horse that shows increased musculature along the costal arch most likely has what condition?
8. What is the collective name for the membranes that surround the growing fetus?
9. High amounts of phosphorus and low amounts of calcium in the diet can cause what disease?
10. What four parts make up the cardiovascular system?
11. Which has more digestible energy per pound - timothy hay or oats?
12. What notable person said "The outside of the horse is good for the inside of man?"
13. What is a spasm?
14. The average size adult horse will ordinarily produce how many pounds of manure in one day?
15. Name the four classification of bones.

16. The first effect of inadequate water intake is decreased what?
17. Explain the difference between a Split Ear bridle and a Slip Ear bridle.
18. What is the difference between true and false ribs?
19. What is a dry lot?
20. What cattle feed additive is highly toxic to horses?
21. Excessive and involuntary, spasmodic flexion of the hock during sharp turns, while backing, or in forward motion is called what?
22. The sidebone is the complete ossification of the cartilages of which bone?
23. What is an “obligate parasite”?
24. What is the name for the amount of air inspired and expired during a normal breath?
25. What is the general term for the bacteria and other microorganisms that normally reside in the large intestine?
26. Two part question. How should concentrate feeds be measured for horses and give an example why.
27. What bone does ring-bone affect?
28. The respiratory system is said to have two main functions. What are they?
29. Cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and sunflower meal are what type of feed?
30. What is the function of insulin?

31. Name two structures of the horse's forelimb that are directly affected by navicular disease.
32. The point of the frog toward the toe is referred to as what?
33. The ovary is responsible for the production of which two female hormones?
34. What is the term for the ribs which lack costal cartilage attachment to adjacent cartilages?
35. In reference to race horses, what is the difference between a breeze and a blowout?
36. There are four types of hock Spavin. Name them.
37. What is a foaling problem called that prevents delivery of the foal by the mare's efforts alone?
38. What is the normal amount of time for capillary perfusion to return during a capillary refill test?
39. What is the term for a condition of increased sensitivity to a specific protein, which may result in a rash, hives, sneezing or respiratory difficulties?
40. What is the name of the condition of the hoof when there is a separation of the sensitive and insensitive laminae at the white line at the toe?
41. What is the term used for a localized collection of pus in the tissues of the body, often accompanied by swelling and inflammation?
42. What do you call the cereal grain plant residue after removal of the grain or seeds?

43. Name 3 ways forage can be processed.
44. In general terms, what is encephalitis?
45. What does colostrum contain that help's the foal's resistance against infectious diseases?
46. What part of the horse lies under the mane? Be more specific than just the neck.
47. How would you examine the incisor teeth of a horse?
48. Name the infection that localizes in the lungs and is characterized by the walls of the Alveoli being irritated and filled with fluid.
49. 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?
50. The brain, brain stems, and spinal cord make up what system in the horse?
51. In what type of event are rubber reins commonly used?
52. What is currently the only surviving species of wild horse native to Eastern Asia?
53. What is the main purpose of a cavesson?
54. Name the two bones which make up the forearm.
55. Protein consists of many _____ bonded together?
56. What piece on an English bridle is not usually seen on a Western bridle?
57. A brownish-green colored urine is an indicator of what?

58. Fullering, web, and branch are all parts of what horse item?
59. What is the most accurate method to assess the nutrient make-up or value of hay?
60. What is the result of breeding a horse to a donkey?
61. When training a young horse what must be specific and consistent?
62. Name the two small bones found at the base of the horse's cannon bone that form the back part of the fetlock joint.
63. What is another name for Equine Periodic Ophthalmia?
64. Horses with thin, brittle hoof walls, can benefit from being fed what two nutrients?
65. What substance produced by the horse contains nitrogen, sulfur metabolism, inorganic salts, and pigments?
66. Shipping wraps should cover what part of the horse's legs?
67. What is a parasite?
68. Name three functions of the alimentary canal.
69. What is an anthelmintic?
70. A machine made, pre-sized horseshoe is known as what?
71. What are tactile hairs?
72. What is the name of the tool that farriers use to bend over the end of a horse show nail?
73. When referring to the process of a disease, what does "acute" mean?

74. 2 part question. Golden American Saddlebreds have two predominant families. Name the two families and the special trait each family is known for.
75. What happens when a horse is fed high levels of calcium for long periods of time?
76. What type of martingale allows the rider to maintain contact with the bit at all times?
77. Commonly seen in hard-worked horses, what is the term for the condition that results from an excessive amount of synovial fluid in the fetlock joint capsule?
78. What conformation defect is predisposed to carpal chip fractures, especially in young racehorses?
79. What is the best way to control hemorrhage?
80. In reference to hay, what part of the plant is the least digestible for a horse?
81. Name a riding event where unconditioned horses are predisposed to thumps?
82. What is the term for the convex profile of a horse's face?
83. What is the name for the unsoundness where the bursa at the top of the horse's head becomes infected?
84. Name the oily, waxy secretion that coats the horse's hair coat to protect it from over-wetting and increases its' insulating ability.
85. What separates the frog from the bar and sole of the foot?
86. In the ideal hoof, which part supports most of the horses's weight?

87. What is the term for the junction between the head and neck that reaches from ear to ear?
88. How is plant maturity of a hay sample visually determined?
89. What is the Mandible?
90. Temperature and humidity play an important part in a horse's ability to cool itself.
Under what conditions is the horse's cooling ability significantly reduced to the point where it can be fatal if the horse is stressed?
91. An Antibiotic is used to control or eliminate what?
92. What system produces chemical substances called hormones?
93. Describe what happens when the horse's lacrimal duct is plugged up.
94. How many fused flat bones form the cranial cavity?
95. What is the name for the part of the horse located at the junction of the neck and back?
96. In reference to the evolution of the breed, why is it believed that for their body size, Arabian horse have large hooves?
97. What part of the hoof produces the wax – like substance that covers the outer surface of the wall and seals it from excess drying?
98. Name four flight or fight vices of the horse.
99. Name three different types of grass forage.

100. What is the name for the part of the horseshoe nail that prevents the nail from pulling through the shoe?
101. Name the plant substance that the horse's body tissue can convert to vitamin A.
102. The influenza virus can travel distances of at least how many yards?
103. 2-part question. What is another name for the placenta and what is its purpose?
104. What is a vector when discussing insects?
105. What feed additive is commonly used to reduce dust and increase palatability of a feed?
106. _____ is a condition of acid accumulation in the body due to disruption of the normal acid-base balance; may be caused by overworking an unfit horse.
107. Name four basic styles of English girth.
108. Where on the horse would you find the thoracic limbs?
109. What is the term for a procedure using local anesthesia that is used to diagnose a site of pain?
110. What conformation defect places greater strain on the medial small metacarpal bone, often leading to splints?
111. 2-part question. Grass-hays can be divided into two different types. What are the types and give two examples of each.
112. What is the term for a bacterial infection of the udder?

113. Which legume is noted for sometimes having a mold infection that may cause a horse to slobber?
114. What is the term for a neck that is convex in shape?
115. If a horse is experiencing renal failure, what part of the horse's body is not functioning properly?
116. _____ is a term used to indicate that the horse appears to have enough height and/or thickness of bone for his size. It generally reflects personal opinion.
117. What is the term for the type of shoeing job when the farrier uses the same set of shoes for a second time?
118. What is the term for the time period between the occurrences of infection and the onset of clinical signs?
119. What is the pouch at the junction of the small intestine and colon called?
120. What is the name for the soft, spongy wedge-shaped structure on the bottom of the horse's foot?
121. Name the unsoundness that causes excessive pressure on the 3rd phalanx or coffin bone.
122. Name the three major parts of the cardiovascular system of the horse.
123. When used in regard to horses, this term indicates dominance hierarchy or order of dominance.
124. Streptococcus equi was first described in 1988 as the bacteria causing what disease?

125. White muscle disease in young foals is caused by a deficiency of what trace nutrient?
126. What is the name for the transparent membrane forming the front part of the eyeball of the horse?
127. What is the foundation of any horse ration?
128. What is the difference between a Pelham and a Weymouth bridle?
129. Give four symptoms of shock (as in health of the horse, not electrical shock) .
130. Name three stimuli that trigger the response of shivering in horses.
131. Bilateral muscular incoordination and paddling of the hind feet are symptoms of what?
132. What part of the digestive system is the site for a major portion of nutrient absorption?
133. What breed characteristically has vertically striped hooves?
134. What is passive transfer of immunity?
135. How do horses naturally stay warm during the winter?
136. In the newborn foal, what site allows easy access for bacterial invasions into the body?
137. What is thrush?
138. Which endocrine tissue produces insulin?
139. What term identifies the crease in a horseshoe where the nail holes are found?
140. Name three different types of wounds.
141. A red dorsal strip appears with which coat color? (Only need to give one)

142. An enlargement at the point of hock that is usually caused by bruising is called what?
143. What is the most economical source of supplemental protein for horses?
144. What are the two most common calculations used to evaluate the energy content of horse feeds?
145. Describe a founder ring.
146. How many bones form the basis of locomotion in the horse?
147. Name two feral breeds of horse or pony native to the United States?
148. What bone is located between the cannon bone and the short pastern bone?
149. What do all of the artificial gaits have in common?
150. What type of shot or where is a subcutaneous shot administered?
151. White muscle disease in young foals is caused by a deficiency of what trace nutrient?
152. Grains are processed in many ways. What benefit does steam rolling oats have over dry rolling?
153. Name the part of the horse's foot that lies above the frog and is responsible for absorbing concussion to the foot?
154. What part of the skull encloses and protects the brain?
155. Name two major carbohydrates in horse feed.
156. In addition to the ratios of the neck lines, a change in the slope of a horse's shoulder also affects what other major body ratio?

157. What is meant by the term Aforage quality@?
158. Name the three thoracic vertebrae that form the horse's withers.
159. What is the term used to indicate that a horse may have a structural problem or deviation which may have only limited effect on the horse's ability to perform?
160. Where are the intercostal muscles located?
161. In reference to a wound, what is a granulation?
162. What is the name of the largest metacarpal?
163. When does the mare produce colostrum?
164. Synovial joints are classified on the basis of the type of motion. Name four of these joints.
165. What is pulmonary hemorrhage or "bleeders"?
166. What disease is present when the horse's blood does not clot in a normal amount of time?
167. Which gait has been called the 'nearly ideal form of locomotion' and is known as the "mother of all gaits"?
168. What is the "key" to a successful parasite control program?
169. Which endocrine tissue produces insulin?
170. What is the term for the distance between successive imprints of the same foot?

171. What is the term for the point on the front edge of the hoof where it last touches the ground at liftoff for each step?
172. Name the Genus of the living members of the horse family.
173. During what time period are most foals born?
174. What is the best way to control hemorrhage?
175. What is the term for a chemical substance produced by fungi or mold that inhibit or destroy bacteria or other micro-organisms, and are used primarily in the treatment of infectious diseases?
176. What term describes a horse with a convex backbone?
177. Name three basic styles of English girth.
178. What is the general term for inflammation of the skin?
179. What is the term of the inflammation and thickening of the long plantar ligament? It may be caused by faulty conformation or by repeated blows.
180. Where are the uterine horns located?
181. 2 part question. What are lymphocytes and what is their function?
182. Which species of pasture grass contains a fungal endophyte that can cause problems in horses, especially pregnant mares?
183. How many pairs of chromosomes are responsible for the sex of a foal?
184. The hoof wall grows at a rate of how much per month?

185. A horse with chronic founder may not show pain but how may it move?
186. What is the result of an iodine deficient diet?
187. Give four advantages of a grass-legume pasture.
188. What is desmitis?
189. What is the name for the conformation defect where the upper teeth extend beyond the lower teeth?
190. Cystitis is the inflammation of what organ?
191. In what part of the horse's digestive tract are soluble carbohydrates digested to simple sugars?
192. What is the term for ossification of the lateral cartilages of the coffin bone that prevents normal expansion of the foot?
193. What is the term for the condition when a horse's foot may become smaller at the bottom or ground surface than at the top of the foot?
194. Inflammation of the fluid-filled bursal sac that is located between the thoracic vertebrae and the nuchal ligament of the neck is called what?
195. What is a more common name for the worm known as nematodes?
196. The depression at the bottom surface of the frog is called what?
197. What is the oxygen carrying complex in blood called?
198. What is the term for how much blood the heart can pump in one minute?

199. Name the two most important dietary “energy” components in a horse’s feed.
200. Name three different types of horse racing.
201. A base-narrow horse is predisposed to landing on what part of the foot?
202. Which grain when fed in excess may form a dough-ball in the horse’s stomach?
203. Describe what parts of the horse interfere when a horse “forages”
204. The umbilical cord is located between what two structures?
205. For what purpose was man’s earliest use of the horse?
206. The skin is a vital part of the horse’s body. Name four functions of the skin.
207. What tribe of American Indians is noted for breeding Appaloosa horses?
208. Name 4 things that induce a higher rate of hoof growth.
209. What is the function of the short bones?
210. Which part of the horse’s digestive tract has the largest capacity?
211. What is a bowed tendon, and where is it most commonly found?
212. Name two unsoundness’s of the horse’s hocks?
213. Name the four states of the life cycle of the horse fly.
214. Give two functions of clips on horseshoes.
215. What is the name for the oral vice in which a horse sticks its tongue out the side of the mouth for periods of time?

216. What is the name for the area in the horse's mouth where the bit rests?
217. What is the purpose of an anti-sweat sheet?
218. Name the type of horseshoes used mostly on the hind feet to stabilize the break-over of the foot.
219. What is the foot fall sequence for the running walk, starting with the left front foot?
220. What is the term for the measurement of the concentration of an antibody in blood serum?
221. Give three examples of trace minerals recommended in a horse's diet.
222. Name the parts of the digestive tract in order starting from the stomach.
223. Name the three bones found in the horse's hoof.
224. Name the type of horseshoe used mostly on the hind feet to stabilize the break over of the foot.
225. What is the name of the eczema that affects the fetlock and the heel areas?
226. Over which section of the vertebral column does most of the saddle fit?
227. Give two other terms for the right side of the horse.
228. Where is the bacterium *Clostridium Tetani* commonly found, and how is it transmitted to the horse?
229. What is the structural basis for the ears and nostrils?

230. What is the general term for the accumulation of excess fluid in the tissues under the skin causing a diffuse swelling of the area?
231. What type of forage is prone to make horses slobber a great deal?
232. What is meant by the phrase a horse is full-mouthed?
233. Name four functions of the American Horse Show Association.
234. Name two conditions that base narrow horses tend to develop due to their way-of-going.
235. What determines the amount of energy required by a muscle?
236. Describe the function of synovial fluid.
237. What is the purpose of screening or dragging your pastures to spread out manure piles?
238. What is a degenerative condition of the frog called?
239. What gland secretes insulin?
240. Where is the white line located on the horse's foot?
241. What is the name for a practice that is used to identify mares in estrus?
242. Explain the difference between a high ringbone and a low ringbone.
243. What is the term for the colorless liquid surrounding the fetus?
244. The horse's skin is composed of two layers. What are they?

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

246. Where is 65 percent of a horse's digestive capacity located?

247. What nerve is responsible for the sense of smell?