***ONE ON ONE QUESTIONS:***

Question 1
Evans (p 27)

Q. What was the name of the first permanently registered American Quarter Horse?
A. Wimpy P-1

Question 2
(Evans p 142)

Q. How many bones make up the horse's pastern and what are the names of these bones?
A. Two; the 1st phalanx (long pastern) and 2nd phalanx (short pastern)

Question 3
Horse Science (p 45)

Q. What parasite causes an infested horse to rub its posterior end against posts and other objects?
A. Pinworms

Question 4
Evans (p 20)

Q. What breed of horse provided the foundation stock for the Morgan, the American Saddle Horse, and the Standardbred?
A. The Thoroughbred

Question 5
Evans (p 97)

Q. What region of the spinal column is located under the croup of the horse?
A. Sacral

Question 6
Evans (p 98)

Q. What small rudimentary bone is fused to the tibia?
A. Fibula

Question 7
4H Horse Science (p 16)

Q. Name the three principal estrogenic hormones.
A. Estradiol, estrone, estriol
Question 8
4H Horse Science (p 41)

Q. If your horse exhibits irritation, itching, inflammation, loss of hair, crusty scab formation, and folding of the skin, what would be a likely cause?
A. Mites

***END OF ONE ON ONE QUESTIONS;***

***BEGINNING OF OPEN QUESTIONS;***

Question 9
Evans (p 516);

Q. What is the cause of wobbles?
A. Malformation of the cervical vertebrae. Degeneration of the cervical vertebrae.

Question 10
4H Performance p 54

Q. When showing a Tennessee Walking Horse in fitting and showing, how should it be set up?
A. Stretched

Question 11
4H Performance Horse (p 26)

Q. Where do you measure a Western saddle to determine its size?
A. From the back of the pommel to the center of the cantle.

Question 12
Evans (p 254)

Q. Why is it better to feed your horse hay that has been harvested at a younger age rather than old?
B. Young plants contain more digestible energy and nutrients per pound (older plants contain more lignin).

Question 13
Horse Science (p32)

Q. Molasses has what percent digestible protein?
A. Zero
Question 14
4H Horse Judging (p16)

Q. Compare a blood spavin and a bog spavin with respect to location and size.
A. (Both are found on the hock), the blood spavin will be above the bog spavin and will be smaller in size.

Question 15
Evans (p169)

Q. Name one gait that has no suspension phase.
A. walk, foxtrot, single foot, amble, running walk, paso

Question 16
Evans (p111)

Q. Name the artery that carries oxygen poor blood from the heart to the lungs.
A. Pulmonary artery

Question 17
4H Horse Science (p22)

Q. Why does the stallion genetically control the sex of the foal?
A. Sperm can contain either an X or a Y chromosome, while ova can only contain X chromosomes.

Question 18
4H Performance (p22)

Q. When is the Kimberwick bit generally used?
A. When the horse is too strong for a snaffle and the rider is not yet capable of using the double reins of a Pelham bridle.

Question 19
Evans (p 601)

Q. What is the name of the test to determine if your horse has Equine Infectious Anemia?
A. Coggins Test

Question 20
Evans (p 303)

Q. What is geophagia?
A. Horse eating dirt.
THIS IS A TOSS UP QUESTION
Question 21
4H Horse Judging (p 13)

Q. Describe a “mule foot”.
A. A foot which is narrow at the heel with straight upright hoof walls

THIS IS A BONUS QUESTION
Horse Anatomy - A Coloring Atlas (plate 62); Evans (p 35)

Q. What is the average, normal pulse rate at rest of a horse and what are three locations at which the pulse might be felt?
A. 28-40 (Atlas) 35 (Evans); 1) Facial artery - fullest part of jaw, under jaw; 2) Transverse facial artery - behind eye and above (ventral) to zygomatic arch; 3) Lateral dorsal metatarsal artery - on inside of hind limb between hock and fetlock - in dorsal groove between 3rd and 4th metatarsal bones; 4) Digital arteries - on either side of pastern [NOTE: Accept general/close description of above - answer does not have to have names of arteries]

Question 22
4H Harness Driving

Q. In timed Obstacle Driving, what is cause for a 30 second penalty
A. Not completing an obstacle.

Question 23
4H Horse Science (p16)

Q. What is the major function of the placenta?
A. To pass nutrients from the mother through the umbilical cord to the fetus.

Question 24
Evans (p 606)

Q. Name two causes of digestive colic.
A. Overfeeding, sudden change of type of feed, moldy feed, feed not properly chewed because of poor teeth or bolting, heavy work after a large meal

END OF ROUND 4