

2000 EASTERN NATIONAL 4-H HORSE ROUND-UP

Round 6

BEGIN ONE-ON-ONE

1. Cat. 600 Q. In reference to “Supporting Leg Interference”, explain the difference between “brushing” and “striking.”

A. Brushing = when contact between interfering legs is slight
Striking = when interference results in an open wound

S. Evans, p. 179

2. Cat. 400 Q. Name two places where the pulse of a horse can be felt using your fingers.

A. Facial artery (under the jaw)
Transverse facial artery (just below the eye)
Lateral dorsal metatarsal artery (on hind leg on inside of cannon bone)
Digital arteries (along the fetlock next to the deep digital flexor tendon)

S. CAHA, p. 6

3. Cat. 1000 Q. Which snaffle bit is more severe; an egg-butt with a mouth piece as thick as your pinkie, or a dee-ring with a mouth piece as thick as your thumb?

A. The egg-butt with the thinner mouth piece

S. AYHCLM, Beg. 108-3L & HIH, p. 1100-10

4. Cat. 800 Q. What is the name for the disease-fighting substance produced by the immune system in response to the presence of an antigen?

A. Antibody

S. Equus Glossary 271

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5. Cat. 500 Q. What is the primary function of FSH in the stallion?
- A. Stimulates spermatogenesis or the production of sperm
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 327-1L & HIH 290
6. Cat. 900 Q. Give two purposes of a farrier's apron.
- A. Protect farrier against nail cuts
Protect against heat when working at the forge
Provide barrier between horse and farrier for dirt, wet, etc.
Hold small tools
- S. Evans, p. 727
7. Cat. 400 Q. A 1000 pound horse voids how many quarts of urine daily?
- A. 1 ½ to 8 ½ quarts daily, with volume depending on quantity of water consumed, type of feed, amount of work and the environmental temperature.
- S. CAHA, p. 68
8. Cat. 900 Q. Two part question. On what side of the post should fence boards be nailed and why?
- A. They should be nailed on the inside (the side to which the horse is housed) this way horse cannot "pop" the boards off the post when leaning against the fence
- S. Evans, p. 762

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9. Cat. 1000 Q. Why may putting a blanket on a horse with a winter coat actually make the horse colder rather than warmer?
- A. A horse's winter coat traps body heat between the hair fibers. Placing a blanket on the horse may actually compress the insulating hair fibers, eliminating the air layer and reducing the horse's natural protection against the cold.
- S. AYHCLM, Int. 204-2L
10. Cat. 600 Q. Roughened hair, nicks and scars on the inside of the fetlock are evidence of what?
- A. That the horse may interfere when in motion
- S. Evans, p. 150
11. Cat. 700 Q. Hay that is beige in color can be indicative of what two factors?
- A. That the hay has been either sun-bleached or leached of nutrients by rainfall that occurred after the cutting or prolonged storage.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 337-1L, FCH, p. 68 & HIH 750
12. Cat. 800 Q. Other than radiographs, what is the best method of diagnosing Navicular Disease?
- A. The use of "hoof testers" is the best method
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 334-2L

END ONE-ON-ONE

BEGIN OPEN QUESTIONS

13. Cat. 700 Q. Hay that has been properly cured and stored contains approximately what percentage of moisture?
- A. 9-15% (not to exceed 15% or go below 9%)
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 302-1L & FCH, p. 114
14. Cat. 800 Q. Give the common name for the fly that feeds on the mucous secretions from a horse's eyes and nostrils.
- A. Face Flies
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 300-1L & Evans, p. 642

TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED

15. Cat. 300 Q. In reference to roan horses, name two areas of the body that may be more solid-colored than roaned?
- A. The head, neck, lower legs, mane and tail
- S. Evans, p. 81

16. **BONUS QUESTION**

- Q. Give three anatomical defects associated with a horse's knees, and explain each.
- A. Bowlegged = the entire knee is in an outward deviation as viewed from the front.
Knock-kneed or close-kneed = the entire knee is set to the inside of a straight line from chest to toe.
Bench knees or offset knees = the cannon bones are set too far to the outside of the knees.
Buck-kneed or Over at the Knee = forward deviation, with knee set too far forward in relation to the leg.
Calf-kneed or Back at the Knee = the knees bend backward (hyperextend).
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 323-3,4L

RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS

17. Cat. 400 Q. Two part question. Which are the smallest of the blood vessels and what do they connect?
- A. Capillaries and they connect arteries with veins
- S. Equus Glossary 272
18. Cat. 600 Q. A supple horse uses what part of its body to aid in balance and stability?
- A. The head and neck
- S. Evans, p. 141
19. Cat. 800 Q. In reference to founder, which tendon is involved in the rotation of the coffin bone?
- A. The deep flexor tendon or deep digital tendon
- S. Equus Glossary 271

TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED

20. Cat. 100 Q. What is the name for the rapidly growing equestrian job field that emphasizes conditioning, measuring fitness, and improving injury rehabilitation techniques?
- A. Equine Sports Medicine
- S. Evans, p. 12

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21. **BONUS QUESTION**

- Q. Two part question. Name three “synthetic breeds” and identify the established breeds they were derived from.
- A. Americana Pony = Shetland & Hackney to produce miniature Saddlebred
American Walking Pony = Tennessee Walking Horse & Welsh Pony
American Quarter Pony = small Quarter Horses
Ashland Pony = Chincoteague, Shetland & Chickasaw
Walking Pony = small Tennessee Walking Horses
Trottingbred Pony = Standardbred, Shetland, Hackney & Welsh
Miniature Horse = Shetland, Falabellas
Thorocheron = Thoroughbred, Percheron
National Show Horse = American Saddlebred, Arabian
Morab = Morgan, Arabian
- S. Evans, p. 66 & 67

RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS

22. Cat. 500 Q. What is “genetic influence”?
- A. Genetic influence is that portion of characteristics or traits passed from parent to offspring.
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 335-1L
23. Cat. 900 Q. A base narrow horse will wear its feet unevenly. What part of the foot needs to be rasped more to bring the foot level?
- A. The inside wall of the foot
- S. Evans, p. 721 & CAHA, p. 39
24. Cat. 400 Q. What do the “irregular bones” protect in the horse?
- A. The central nervous system, spinal chord/column
- S. Evans, p. 90 & CAHA, p. 7

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25. Cat. 900 Q. Two part question. What are the two basic types of hammers used by a farrier and how are they used?
- A. Rounding Hammer = used for making and shaping shoes
Driving Hammer = used for driving nails and forming and finishing the clinches. The claws of the driving hammer are used for wringing off the nails.
- S. Evans, p. 728

TOSS-UP QUESTION – BONUS ATTACHED

26. Cat. 200 Q. In what area of the World did the Barb originate?
- A. In northern Africa (the Barbary States)
- S. Evans, p. 17

27. **BONUS QUESTION**

- Q. Give four signs of “salt poisoning.”
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|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Colic | Diarrhea |
| Frequent Urination | Weakness |
| Staggering | Paralysis of the Hind Limbs |
| Excessive Thirst | |
- S. Evans, p. 236 & FCH, p. 26

RESUME OPEN QUESTIONS

28. Cat. 800 Q. What hoof disease is caused by hoof digesting fungi?
- A. White Line Disease
- S. AYHCLM, p. Adv. 334-1L

