1991 STATE HIPPOLOGY CONTEST QUIZ

Write the letter of the most correct answer in the space provided.

1. How many hands is a horse that measures 61 inches at the withers?
   a. 14   b. 14.5   c. 15.1   d. 16

2. How are the following useful in horse selection and management: incisor hook, Galvayne's groove, canine tusk?
   a. These are surgical instruments   b. Determining age
   c. Parts of a pack saddle   d. These are shoeing tools

3. The "Coggins" test is for which disease?
   a. Encephalomyelitis   b. Equine Influenza
   c. African Horse Sickness   d. Equine Infectious Anemia

4. Which of these grains is lowest in energy (TDN) content?
   a. corn   b. oats   c. barley   d. milo

5. Which of these bridles uses no bit?
   a. Pelham   b. Split-eared
   c. Bosal Hackamore   d. Weymouth

6. What should you do to a horse with a temperature of 100 degrees F?
   a. Treat with antibiotic   b. Call a veterinarian
   c. Deworm him   d. Nothing, this is normal temperature

7. Which forage can cause reproductive problems in mares?
   a. Tall Fescue   b. Orchardgrass   c. Bluegrass   d. Timothy

8. Which hormone is primarily responsible for maintaining pregnancy?
   a. Estrogen   b. Luteinizing Hormone   c. Prolactin   d. Progesterone

9. Into which part of the hoof are nails driven when shoeing a horse?
   a. Sole   b. Wall   c. Frog   d. Laminae

10. Which life-threatening condition is associated with high levels of grain feeding, internal parasites, and stress?

11. A martingale is used to
    a. Restrain a horse   b. Control height of head
    c. Keep horse from running   d. Tie saddle to the horse

12. Which of these is a two-beat gait?
    a. Walk   b. Pace   c. Canter   d. Run
13. Bones are held together by

14. Why is molasses commonly added to horse feed?
   a. Reduce dustiness  b. Tastes good  c. Prevents ingredient separation  d. All of these reasons

15. Ring bone is new bone growth located where?

16. Which of the following mineral supplements would be most appropriate to overcome a calcium deficiency?
   a. Dicalcium Phosphate  b. Trace Mineral Salt  c. Magnesium Oxide  d. Limestone

17. How much total feed (dry matter) would you expect a mature, 1100 pound horse to eat each day?
   a. 15 pounds  b. 25 pounds  c. 35 pounds  d. 45 pounds

18. The trait carried by a recessive gene will only be expressed when the animal
   a. produces offspring  b. is homozygous  c. reaches maturity  d. is stressed

19. Which of the following is not a part of three-day eventing?
   a. dressage  b. cross-country riding  c. harness racing  d. stadium jumping

20. Which of the following breeds has a color requirement for registration?

21. At which stage of production does a mature horse have the lowest nutrient requirement?

22. How much grain must be fed in addition to a full feed of good quality grass-legume hay to meet this lowest nutrient requirement?
   a. 3 pounds  b. 6 pounds  c. 10 pounds  d. None

23. The process of releasing an egg from the ovary is called
   a. reproduction  b. ovulation  c. fertilization  d. parturition
1992 HIPPOLOGY CONTEST

County Team ___________________________ Number ___________
Contestant Name _________________________ Score ___________

Circle one letter for answer for each question.

1. The male parent is called the ________. G2
   a. sire  b. dam  c. get

2. Which breed is noted for harness racing? G5
   a. Standardbred  b. Thoroughbred  c. Palomino

3. The trot is a rapid _______ _______ diagonal gait. G16
   a. one beat  b. two beat  c. three beat  d. four beat

4. The striking of the forefoot with the toe of the hindfoot is called _______. G12
   a. Winging  b. Paddling  c. Forging

5. The skewbald will be black and white. G8
   a. True  b. False

6. Which bridle will have both a curb bit and a snaffle bit? G24
   a. Weymouth  b. Western split-eared bridle  c. Bosal hackamore

7. The _______ side of the horse is known as the far side. G46
   a. right  b. left

8. Line the following bones up - top to bottom by listing left to right. G37
   a. cannon bone  long pastern  short pastern  coffin
   b. long pastern  cannon bone  short pastern  coffin
   c. short pastern  long pastern  cannon bone  coffin

9. A chukker lasts or runs for _______ minutes. G45
   a. 5 1/2  b. 6 1/2  c. 7 1/2  d. 8 1/2

10. Which was the smallest? B2
    a. Eohippus  b. Mesohippus  c. Equus

11. At separate times the horse can have either monocular or binocular vision. B3
    a. True  b. False

12. The front legs of the horse are not attached to the main skeleton by any joints. B4
    a. True  b. False
13. The permanent laterals (teeth) erupt at ____ years of age.  B13  
   a. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4  b. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3  d. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5

14. The mating of a black stallion (BB) to a Red Mare (bb) would result in ________.  B21  
   a. All foals would be black with a recessive gene for red (Bb)  
   b. All foals would be red  
   c. All foals would be black with a dominant gene for red (bb)  
   d. One half of the foals would be black and one half of the foals would be red.

15. As a forage plant grows older and older, it becomes more leafy, and less fibrous, and more digestible.  B29  
   a. True  b. False

16. Rank the following feeds for percent protein (highest to lowest) (left to right).  B32  
   a. Soybean oil meal  linseed meal  oats  corn  
   b. Soybean oil meal  linseed meal  corn  oats  
   c. Linseed meal  Soybean oil meal  oats  corn  
   d. Corn  Oats  Soybean oil meal  Linseed meal

17. Bones are held together by _________.  (H1) p182, (H2) p90  
   a. ligaments  b. tendons

18. The canine teeth erupt at around ____ years of age.  (H1) p184, (H2) p92  
   a. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  b. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. 4 to 5

19. ________ is a habit of force-swallowing gulps of air.  (H1) p234, (H2) p183  

20. The primary site of protein digestion is in the ________.  (H1) p249, (H2) p198  
   a. stomach  b. small intestine  c. large intestine  d. cecum

21. The ovum migrates to the uterus ____ days after fertilization.  (H1) p373, (H2) p320  
   a. 4-6  b. 10-15  c. 25-30

22. The trapezius muscle is located in the hind quarter (rear end) of the horse.  (H1) p191, (H2) p100  
   a. True  b. False

23. ________ is an acute contagious disease caused by infection with Streptococcus equi.  (H1) p557, (H2) p596  
   a. Septicemia  b. Strangles  c. Pneumonia

24. The creep ration for foals should contain approximately _________ percent protein.  (H1) p304, (H2) p262  
   a. 5-9  b. 10-20  c. 90-95

25. Which one of the following is not a legume?  (H1) p294, (H2) p255  
   a. alfalfa  c. clover  e. lespedeza  
   b. fescue  d. birdsfoot trefoil
1994 STATE HIPPOLOGY CONTEST QUIZ

Write the letter of the most correct answer in the space provided.

____ 1. Which term is a conformational criticism? (green, 14)
   a. sloping shoulder
   b. long neck
   c. short back
   d. long cannon

____ 2. Exercise and work causes this end product of muscle metabolism, that is associated with fatigue. (Horse, 101)
   a. glycerol
   b. fatty acids
   c. lactic acid
   d. protein

____ 3. A deficiency in which mineral results in rickets in young horses? (Horse, 229)
   a. phosphorus
   b. potassium
   c. manganese
   d. magnesium

____ 4. "Rotation" occurs in a foundered horse when: (Horse, 298)
   a. the coffin bone drops
   b. the tendon snaps
   c. The navicular bone twists
   d. the short pastern cracks

____ 5. How many teats does a mare have? (Horse, 322)
   a. one
   b. two
   c. three
   d. four

____ 6. An inflammation and enlargement of the flexor tendons at the back of the front cannons is called?: (Horse, 160)
   a. Bucked shins
   b. Sesamoiditis
   c. Bowed tendons
   d. Osselets

____ 7. All but one of the following should occur within the first 2 hours after birth. (Circle incorrect answer) (Horse, 427)
   a. foal stands and nurses
   b. placenta is expelled
   c. navel dipped in tincture of iodine
   d. **vaccinate for diseases**

____ 8. An acute contagious disease affecting the lymphatic and respiratory systems caused by Streptococcus equi is called: (Horse, 596)
   a. enteritis
   b. **strangles**
   c. septicemia
   d. influenza

____ 9. A disease demonstrated by high fever, nasal discharge, and coughing caused by type 1, 2, or 3 herpes virus is called: (Horse, 598)
   a. pneumonia
   b. **strangles**
   c. EVR
   d. heaves

____ 10. Denervation of the muscle tissue causes: (Horse, 104)
    a. atrophy
    b. azoturia
    c. shivering
    d. tendinitis

____ 11. Genetic material is transmitted from the parents to their offspring in which of the following? (Horse, 447)
    a. hybrids
    b. heterozygons
    c. chromosomes
    d. phenotypes

____ 12. Which of these is not used to manipulate the estrous cycle? (Horse, 399)
    a. Human Chorionic Gonadotropin
    b. Prostaglandin
    c. Blanketing and heat
    d. Artificial Lights
13. Breeding season usually begins in:
   a. February
   b. May
   c. August
   d. November

14. Which of the following is not part of the equine skeleton?
   a. radius
   b. metacarpal
   c. sesamoid
   d. trapezius cervicis

15. A very poor source of bedding is:
   a. wheat straw
   b. oat straw
   c. wood shavings
   d. sand

16. The Bloodstock Research Statistical Bureau provides information on:
   a. Quarter Horses
   b. Morgans
   c. American Saddlebreds
   d. Thoroughbreds

17. Training enhances many key systems in the horse. Which system is conditioned the slowest?
   a. Skeletal
   b. Cardiovascular
   c. Respiratory
   d. Muscular

18. From the outside of the hoof to the inside which of the following is the correct order of structural parts.
   a. stratum tectorium, hoof wall, horny laminae, sensitive laminae, coffin bone
   b. sensitive laminae, hoof wall, horny laminae, palmar arch
   c. hoof wall, horny laminae, stratum tectorium, subscapular sesmoid
   d. none of the above

19. Which of the following is not toxic to horses.
   a. Bracken fern
   b. Japanese yew
   c. Red maple
   d. All are toxic

20. The equine fetus attaches to the uterine wall at:
   a. does not attach
   b. 335 days
   c. 40 days
   d. the pharynx

21. Recurrent Uveitis is also know as?
   a. Habronemiasis
   b. Rhinopneumonitis
   c. Equine Periodic Ophthalmia
   d. Equine Viral Arteritis

22. Big head disease is caused by:
   a. too many blue ribbons
   b. parasites
   c. high phosphorus, low calcium
   d. high calcium, low phosphorus

23. Which of the following is not a Warmblood horse?
   a. Trakehners
   b. Holstein
   c. Hanoverians
   d. Guernsey

24. Metabolic Bone Disease or Developmental Orthopedic Disease includes the following conditions or diseases.
   a. Gasterophilus, Parascaris, Cyathostominosis ecdisys
   b. CEM, EVA, EIA, EVA
   c. Arteriosclerosis, physisitis, metritis, episitis
   d. Osteochondrosis, physisitis, fexual deformities, Cervical vertebral malformation

25. Roughages are good sources of:
   a. sodium chloride, copper, fatty acids
   b. Calcium, potassium, magnesium
   c. Phosphorus, legumes, lysine
   d. Alkaloids, thiaminase, glycosides