One-On-One

1. C1  Q.  Mycotoxin poisonings from sweet clover produce high levels of dicoumarol which causes a clotting problem by creating a deficiency of what vitamin?
   A.  Vitamin K
   S.  Lewis 348 770/3

2. C2  Q.  What is the proper anatomical name for the three bones of the horse that are found between the knee and the fetlock joints?
   A.  Metacarpal bones (II, III and IV) (do not accept metatarsals)
   S.  Evans 142, Kainer plate 1, 12, DET 179 410/3

3. C3  Q.  What is the difference between the dressage movements of the piaffe and the passage?
   A.  The piaffe is done in place while the passage has forward movement
   S.  DET 205, 211 1010/4

4. C4  Q.  An American Miniature Horse is registered on a temporary basis until they reach five years of age. What requirement must they meet at that age to be permanently registered?
   A.  Not exceed the 34 inch height requirement.
   S.  HIH 154-1 200/4
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5. C1 Q. In striding leg interference, a moving leg makes contact with another moving leg. What is this called when it occurs at a slow trot, disappears at a faster trot, and causes a characteristic clicking sound?

A. Forging

S. Evans 179 620/4

6. C2 Q. What is a common term for the vallate, foliate and fungiform papillae found on the tongue?

A. Taste buds

S. Kainer plate 50 430/3

7. C3 Q. When looking at infectious diseases in the horse, what is the term for the time period between the exposure to an infectious agent and the development of the first clinical signs?

A. Incubation or incubation period

S. Lewis 393, DET 151 800/3

8. C4 Q. The formula of heart girth squared times the body length divided by 330 will give you a good approximation of what for your horse?

A. Body weight

S. YLM 303-2L 700/3
9. C1  Q.  What type of water testing would be done at an equine facility to determine potential fecal contamination of a water source?
   A.  Fecal coliform counts
   S.  HIH 360-1 920/4

10. C2  Q.  Name one area on which a “leverage” bit places pressure that a “non-leveraged” bit does not.
   A.  Poll or under the chin (curb groove)
   S.  HIH 1100-8 1000/3

11. C3  Q.  What is the term for the mucous membrane that lines the inside of the eyelid?
   A.  Conjunctiva
   S.  DET 67 420/3

12. C4  Q.  A cool down period of activity is essential after vigorous exercise to allow your horse to eliminate any accumulated lactic acid. What will be the consequence for the next 24 to 48 hours if you do not do this?
   A.  Sore muscles
   S.  HIH 851-9, 895-1 810/4

   End One-On-One
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Begin Open Questions

13. Q. What color pattern would your paint horse be classified given the following description? All four legs are white below the knees and hocks. Your horse has a star and stripe. The white body markings are regular, oval-shaped, distinct, and extend down the neck and chest. White crosses the back.

   A. Tobiano

   S. HIH 159-3, Evans 48 310/4

14. Q. Short, straight pasterns are associated with what other conformation problem?

   A. A straight shoulder (also accept upright)

   S. Evans 146 620/3

Toss Up – Bonus Attached
15. Two Part Question. Explain how the plant maturity of grass hay and legume hay are visually determined.

   A. The amount of seed heads of grasses and the amount of flowers present on legumes (note that color is not correct – color can be influenced by factors other than maturity)

   S. YLM 337-1L, Lewis 68, 69 700/3

Bonus Question

16. Q. A farrier generally uses two different types of hammers. What are their proper names and what are the differences in their use? Which one is heavier?

   A. Rounding or turning 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.
      The rounding hammer weighs 2 to 2 ½ pounds and the driving hammer weighs less than one pound

   S. HIH 530-2, 530-4, Evans 728 900/3
Resume Open Questions

17. Q. Where is the occipital crest located on the horse?
   A. At the top of the head between the ears
   S. DET pg. 194 410/4

18. Q. Cribbing is one of the more common vices found in horses. If you detect this vice in your horse early, what is the best and most successful method of eliminating it?
   A. Cause alleviation – eliminate the motivation or common causes of frustration and boredom (do not accept cribbing straps – they are punishment or discipline methods that never eliminate the motivation)
   S. Lewis 375 910/4

19. Q. Using the proper name (genus and species), what parasite is being described. The life cycle takes six to seven months with the adult ending up in the large intestines. The larvae migrate to the anterior mesenteric artery and may cause problems within the digestive tract by forming clots. They are the most dangerous of the three large strongyles.
   A. Strongylus vulgaris
   S. HIH 430-2 835/3

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

20. Two part Q What is the name for the “bump” in the middle of a curb mouthpiece and what does it do?
   A. Port and it relieves pressure on the tongue, applies pressure to the roof of the mouth
   S. HIH 1100-10 1000/3
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Bonus Question

21.  Q.  Name the breed associated with each of the following five horses – Figure, Hambletonian, Black Hand #1, Allan F-1 and Janus.

   A.  Figure – Morgan
       Hambletonian – Standardbred
       Black Hand #1 – POA
       Allan F-1 – Tennessee Walking Horse
       Janus – Quarter Horse

   S.  HIH 151-1, Evans 24, 28, 36, 40      200/3

Resume Open Questions

22.  Q.  The coronary arteries are the first branch off of the aorta and carry blood to what structure?

   A.  The heart muscle

   S.  Kainer plate 58                  440/3

23.  Q.  In good pasture management, to maximize regrowth of pasture and minimize weed invasion, what should be prevented?

   A.  Overgrazing

   S.  Lewis 105                        970/3

24.  Q.  What is the proper name for the cranial nerve that provides the horse with a sense of smell?

   A.  Olfactory nerve

   S.  Kainer plate 78                  420/3
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25. Q. What term is used to describe the unsoundness that is rarely found in ponies and is less common in the light breeds than in the draft breeds? It is a calcification of the lateral cartilages of the coffin bone.

   A. Sidebone

   S. Evans 160, Lewis 403  620/4

Toss Up – Bonus Attached

26. Q. What two bones articulate with the distal sesamoid bone?

   A. Short pastern (middle phalanges, second phalanx)  
      Coffin bone (distal phalanges, third phalanx, pedal bone)

   S. Kainer Plate 12, Evans 98  410/3

Bonus Question

27. Q. What are the eight letters of the small (20m X 40m) dressage ring starting with the entry point and going clockwise?

   A. A-K-E-H-C-M-B-F

   S. DET 85  1010/4

Resume Open Questions

28. Q. What medication is being described? This medication may be used to treat severe asthma or anaphylactic reactions. It causes contraction of capillaries and arteries by “stimulating” the sympathetic nervous system. It causes an increase in the heart rate and blood pressure.

   A. Adrenalin (epinephrine)

   S. DET 4  800/4
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29. Q. What breed of horse that originated in the Ural Mountains of Russia, is especially well adapted to extremely cold weather, and noted for its long, curly coat of hair?
   A. American Bashkir Curly (accept Bashkir Curly)
   S. DET 8, Evans 57 200/3

30. Q. What is the primary function of the “short bones”?
   A. Absorb concussion
   S. Evans 90 410/3

31. Q. It is January and you are looking at a new boarding facility for your horse. It is clean, warm and comfortable in the barn. What might be the problem with this barn if you see condensation dripping from parts of the ceiling and there is a significant ammonia odor?
   A. Poor ventilation
   S. Lewis 183 920/3

Last Question of the Round

32. Q. What thin plate of cartilage sits in front of the larynx and prevents swallowed materials from going down the trachea?
   A. Epiglottis
   S. DET 97 450/3