2010 New York State Junior 4-H Horse Bowl
Round 6

One-On-One

1. C1 Q. The bones of the knee, hock, and fetlock are examples of what classification of bones?
   A. Short bones
   S. Evans p. 90

2. C2 Q. What are the two general classes of hay?
   A. Legume hay and grass (or cereal) hay
   S. Evans p. 254

3. C3 Q. What is the name of the intricate movement performed by the Lipizzan horses in which the horse leaps high into the air and kicks out with his hind legs?
   A. Capriole (airs above ground)
   S. DET pp. 5, 48

4. C4 Q. Severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID or CID) is a lethal disease to the foals of what breed?
   A. Arabian
   S. ES p. 99
5. C1  Q. The leaves of a red maple tree are toxic to a horse when the leaves are in what condition?

A. Wilted or dried

S. Lewis p. 331

6. C2  Q. When your horse is scalping, what can the farrier do that will enable the forefoot to break over faster and may prevent contact?

A. Roll the toe of the hoof

S. Evans p. 730

7. C3  Q. What is the main bone of the gaskin of the horse?

A. Tibia

S. Evans p. 98

8. C4  Q. What is the term used for a horse that is being saddled and is touchy and/or bites and kicks when being cinched up?

A. Cinchy

S. DET p. 57
9. C1  Q. There are two different ways the flu vaccine can be administered to horses- injectable is one way, what is the other way?
   
   A. Intranasal
   
   S. ES p. 176

10. C2  Q. When packing, a manta is used to throw over the load to protect it. What is a manta made out of?

   A. Canvas (not any plastic tarp-to much noise)

   S. HIH 1125-3

11. C3  Q. Beet pulp is used as a source of roughage extensively in diets for horses with what type of respiratory problem?

   A. Heaves

   S. YLM 302-2L, Evans p. 301

12. C4  Q. What is the term for when a foal’s right and left knees or hocks both veer in the same direction?

   A. Windswept

   S. HIH 525-2

End One-On-One
Begin Open Questions

13. Q. What is the name of the social and/or sexual behavior in the horse where the animal curls up its upper lip and holds its head in the air?
   A. Flehman response
   S. ES p. 62

14. Q. In the event of team roping, after one rider ropes the steer around the horns then, what does the other rider do?
   A. Ropes the steer’s heels
   S. DET p. 263

15. Q. What is the term for a living or nonliving thing that can transmit infective agents to another living thing causing a health or disease issue; e.g. an infectious mosquito?
   A. A vector
   S. ES p. 169

16. Q. How many furlongs in a mile?
   A. 8
   S. Evans p. 20
Toss Up – Bonus Attached

17. Q. When composting manure, there are four conditions that must be in place for the microbes that drive the composting process to work. Name two of these conditions.

A. Temperature; Moisture; Oxygen; Carbon: nitrogen ratio

S. HIH 365-2

Bonus Question

18. Q. Identify three types of nutrients that are absorbed in the small intestine.

A. Vitamins          Minerals
    Protein           Carbohydrates
    Fat

S. ES p. 111

Resume Open Questions

19. Q. At 10 years of age on what teeth does the Galvayne’s groove start to be visible?

A. The upper corner incisors

S. Evans p. 93

20. Q. What type of horse is the Falabella?

A. Miniature horse

S. DET p. 103
21. Q. A lorimer is a person who makes metal parts for what type of things?
   A. metal parts of saddlery and harness such as bits, curb chains, stirrup irons (accept any one of these)
   S. DET p. 172

22. Q. In reference to jumping events, what does the term charging mean?
   A. A horse rushes into a fence
   S. DET p. 4

23. Q. What is the term for the secretion of the sebaceous glands and needs to be cleaned from a male horse’s sheath?
   A. Smegma
   S. DET p. 249, Kainer 5

**Toss Up – Bonus Attached**

24. Q. Ringbone is a bony enlargement that affects the pastern area of the horse. The classification of ringbone as high ringbone or low ringbone describe the location of the new bony growth. What joint area is affected by high ringbone?
   A. Pastern joint
   S. Evans p. 160, Lewis p. 401
Bonus Question

25. Q. Give the anatomical name for each of following bones located in the foot of the horse: Coffin bone; short pastern; and navicular bone.

   A. Coffin bone- distal or third phalanx
      Short pastern- middle or second phalanx
      Navicular bone- distal sesamoid

   S. Evans p. 686; DET pp. 60, 188; Kainer Plate 12

Resume Open Questions

26. Q. What is the base color of a red roan colored horse?

   A. Bay

   S. ES p. 47

27. Q. Dew poisoning has been associated with horses grazing on what type of pasture?

   A. Dew-laden, wet or humid clover pasture

   S. Lewis p. 314
28. Q. To have a good waste management plan you need to know how much volume or cubic feet of manure waste is generated everyday. How many cubic feet of manure and waste bedding are removed per day from an average horse’s stall?

   A. 1.5-2 cubic feet (accept anything in this range)

   S. HIH 360-3

29. Q. What is the term for when the eyelids and lashes are turned in and rubbing the surface of the eyeball?

   A. Entropion

   S. Evans p. 428

**Last Question of the Round**

30. Q. What is the term for the nylon jacket and cap, provided by the owner of the horse, that the jockey wears in a race?

   A. Silks or colors

   S. DET p. 62