

Q: What is the term for a horse with parents of two different breeds?

A: Crossbred or grade

Source: Colorado Manua lPage 7 Cat

Q: Horses are divided into classifications by what type of use they are suited for. For example, one class of horses is draft horses. Give three other classes of horses besides draft.

A: Stock, pony, English, gaited, hunter, sporthorse, crossbred, color breed, registered.

Source: Colorado Page 8 Cat

Q: What breed of horse, developed over 3000 years ago, is the foundation breed of all other modern breeds?

A: Arabian

Source: Colorado Page 9 Cat

Q: What breed of horse is registered by the Jockey Club?

A: Thoroughbred

Source: Colorado Page 10 Cat

Q: Name three breeds that originated in the US.

A: Appaloosa, Saddlebred, Morgan, Buckskin, Miniature, QH, Paint, Pinto, POA, Missouri Fox Trotter, Tenn Walker, Rocky Mountain Horse, Standardbred

Source: Colorado Page 12 - 13 Cat

Q: Name the horse color with a yellowish or gold body, black points, and no dorsal stripe

A: buckskin

Source: Colorado Page 13 Cat

Q: Name two colors that always have a dorsal stripe.

A: dun, grulla, red dun

Source: Colorado Page 14 - 15 Cat

Q: Which teeth are present in a male horse but usually absent in a mare?

A: tushes (or bridle teeth or canines)( NOT wolf teeth)

Source: Colorado Page 18 Cat

Q: How old is a horse when the seven year hook becomes visible?

A: 7 years

Source: Colorado Page 18 Cat

Q: Starting with the withers, name the parts of the topline of a horse. I am looking for four parts.

A: withers, back, loin, croup

Source: Colorado Page 20 Cat

Q: What is the name of the joint in the horse's leg where the long pastern bone and cannon bone join?

A: Ankle or fetlock

Source: Colorado Page 20 Cat

Q: What is another name for base narrow?

A: Stands close

Source: Colorado Page 21 Cat

Q: Where is a shoe boil found on a horse?

A: elbow (point of elbow)

Source: P Colorado age 25 Cat

Q: In a judging contest, what are the two types of classes that you might judge?

A: Halter (confirmation) and performance

Source: Colorado Page 26 Cat

Q: What are the two parts of the foregut of the horse?

A: Stomach and small intestine

Source: Colorado Page 28 Cat

Q: Name three nutrient types that are digested and absorbed in the small intestine.

A: starches (energy), protein, fat, vitamins, minerals.

Source: Colorado Page 28 Cat

Q: Horses require roughage in their diet every day for their digestive system to function well. At least how much hay or other roughage is required daily by a 1000 pound horse?

A: 10 pounds

Source: Colorado Page 28 Cat

Q: What nutrient class is broken down by the body into amino acids and used to make body tissue such as muscles, hooves, and hair?

A: protein

Source: Colorado Page 30 Cat

Q: Name two feedstuffs that provide roughage or forage to horses.

A: hay, pasture, beet pulp

Source: Colorado Page 30 - 32 Cat

Q: Describe three characteristics of poor quality hay.

A: bad odor, musty, dusty, lacks green color, weedy, stemmy, foreign material

Source: Colorado Page 31 Cat

Q: Name two minerals that are a concern when feeding horses.

A: phosphorus, calcium, salt (less commonly iodine, selenium, iron, magnesium, manganese, potassium, etc.)

Source: Colorado Page 32 Cat

Q: Each horse has different nutrient needs. Name three factors that influence a horse's dietary requirements.

A: age, work, weight, production (pregnant, breeding, lactating, growth)

Source: Colorado Page 32 - 33 Cat

Q: A mature horse doing no work and provided with free choice pasture or hay requires how much grain each day in general?

A: none

Source: Colorado Page 34 Cat

Q: What is a body condition score used for?

A: To determine whether a horse is at an ideal weight, too fat or too thin.

Source: Colorado Page 36 Cat

Q: Your horse has a body condition score of 6. What does this mean?

A: He is moderate to fleshy; this is desirable. (he is at a healthy weight)

Source: Colorado Page 36 Cat

Q: What are two potential problems with lush spring grass, especially if horses are not accustomed to it?

A: can cause diarrhea (laxative) and founder

Source: Colorado Page 32 Cat

Q: Complete feeds are high in fiber and nutrients. How are commercially prepared complete feeds processed to make them uniform and easy to feed?

A: pelleted or extruded (either one)

Source: Colorado Page 32 Cat

Q: How does mowing uneven growth in a pasture help with pasture management.

A: Prevents spot grazing; discourages weeds; allows growth of young palatable forage ; decreases parasites(any one)

Source: Colorado Page 33& 61 Cat

Q: Metabolic disorders can result from an imbalance in nutrients. Name a metabolic disorder.

A: laminitis (founder), osteochondrosis (OCD), epiphysitis

Source: Colorado Page 35 Cat

Q: When is it acceptable to feed moldy or dusty grain or hay?

A: never

Source: Colorado Page 37 Cat

Q: What do oaks, mountain laurel, and buttercups have in common?

A: Poisonous to horses

Source: Colorado Page 45 Cat

Q: What horse care services and items are included in full board?

A: feed (hay, grain), cleaning, bedding, trunout

Source: Colorado Page 47 Cat

Q: What product is used to clean a wound prior to the arrival of a veterinarian?

A: water OR water with organic iodine OR scrub solution OR at the direction of the veterinarian (any one)

Source: Colorado Page 50 Cat

Q: Why is it important to observe your horse's habits such as eating, activity, gaits, and attitude on a regular basis?

A: changes could indicate a health problem (or problem with feed or dominance in herd)

Source: Colorado Page 50 Cat

Q: If a horse has colic, what changes would you expect to see in its heart rate and temperature?

A: both would increase

Source: Colorado Page 52 Cat

Q: Strangles is a bacterial disease with two other common names. Give one of the other names.

A: shipping fever or distemper (either one)

Source: Colorado Page 54 Cat

Q: Name the respiratory disease that may be caused by feeding dusty or moldy hay. Symptoms are coughing, nasal flaring, and loss of stamina.

A: Heaves (OR copd OR chronic pulmonary alveolar emphysema).

Source: Colorado Page 55 Cat

Q: How do horses get infested with internal parasites?

A: eating off the ground or grazing and picking up larvae (or in the case of bots licking the eggs off their hair)

Source: Colorado Page 57 Cat

Q: Why must horses be dewormed regularly?

A: they get reinfected (by picking up more parasites and by parasites that were not killed with the dewormer)

Source: Colorado Page 57 Cat

Q: What is the name of the skin condition caused by mites?

A: mange or scabies (either one)

Source: Colorado Page 61 Cat

Q: How is ringworm transmitted between horses?

A: direct contact or via equipment such as tack or brushes(either one)

Source: Colorado Page 62 Cat

Q: What is the advantage of leaving a horse unshod when it is not being worked?

A: feet can expand without limitation from shoes ;prevents contracted heels (either one)

Source: Colorado Page 65 Cat

Q: What are two purposes of lunging a horse?

A: training and exercise

Source: Colorado Page 69 Cat

Q: When setting up a horse for showmanship, which foot is the base of the set up?

A: right hind foot

Source: Colorado Page 73 Cat

Q: What is meant by safe zone in showmanship?

A: The area to the side of the horses head and shoulder where the handler can control the horse and is safer from bites, kicks and strikes.

Source: Colorado Page 73 Cat

Q: When doing a pivot in a showmanship class, which way do you turn?

A: to the right or away from you

Source: Colorado Page 74 Cat

Q: In the showmanship quarter system, when the judge is at the left rear quarter of the horse, where does the handler stand?

A: Left front (near side)

Source: Colorado page 75 Cat

Q: What are the two common types of hackamore?

A: bosal and mechanical

Source: Colorado Page 77 Cat

Q: What was the original purpose for the design of the western saddle?

A: working cattle and distance riding

Source: Colorado Page 77 Cat

Q: In what type of English show class is a martingale permitted?

A: over fences (hunter; jumping)

Source: Colorado Page 79 Cat

Q: Snaffle bits are sometimes characterized by the shape of the rings. Name two of these shape terms for snaffle bits.

A: O ring, D ring, eggbutt, full cheek, half cheek, spoon cheek

Source: Colorado Page 79-80                      Cat

Q: Why is a manger tie or slip knot used?

A: when a horse is tied so he can be released easily if needed.

Source: Colorado Page 81                      Cat

Q: What is the safest way to get from one side to the other side of a tied horse?

A: go behind him (far enough so he can't kick or very close). Do not go under the tie ropes

Source: Colorado Page 83                      Cat

Q: When undoing an English bridle, what straps must be undone before removing the bridle?

A: throatlatch and noseband (cavesson). (also acceptable = curb chain)

Source: Colorado Page 85                      Cat

Q: Name three natural aids

A: voice, weight (or seat), legs, hands (any three)

Source: Colorado Page 87                      Cat

Q: How do artificial aids relate to natural aids?

A: artificial aids reinforce natural aids

Source: Colorado Page 88                      Cat I                      2009

Q: Name the natural, flat-footed four beat working gait in which your horse should stride out freely and willingly. There is no moment of suspension in this gait.

A: walk

Source: Colorado Page 90                      Cat M                      2009

Q: Which gait am I describing? A natural, smooth, ground covering two beat diagonal gait that should be square, relaxed, and forward.

A: trot or jog

Source: Colorado Page 90                      Cat M                      2009

Q: What gait am I describing? The first beat is the outside hind leg, the second beat is the inside hind leg and outside foreleg together, and the third beat is the inside foreleg. It has three beats and is an easy, rhythmical gait.

A: canter or lope

Source: Colorado Page 90                      Cat M                      2009

Q: How does a canter or lope differ from a hand gallop?

A: The stride is lengthened (both are three beats)

Source: Colorado Page 91 Cat M 2009

Q: Compare a simple lead change to a flying lead change.

A: A simple lead change is done by slowing to a walk or trot; a flying lead change is done without breaking the canter or lope

Source: Colorado Page 92 Cat M 2009

Q: What part of the rider's foot rests on the stirrup iron when riding any English seat?

A: the ball of the foot

Source: Colorado Page 102 Cat J 2009

Q: How should an English rider's stirrups be adjusted before jumping?

A: Shortened (1 or 2 holes)

Source: Colorado Page 103 Cat J 2009

Q: When approaching a horse in a field, why is it important to talk to it?

A: so you do not startle it (the horse may not see you but will hear you if you speak to it)

Source: Colorado Page 104 Cat H 2009

Q: When trail riding, how should you pass slower riders?

A: Speak to them first and let them know you want to pass then ride slowly by.

Source: Colorado Page 108 Cat H 2009

Q: Name two locations on the horse where zebra stripes might be located.

A: Neck, withers, body, legs

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 298 Cat F 2009

Q: On what piece of tack is a waist found?

A: English saddle

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 286 Cat G 2009

Q: Describe the surface of a turf track in the U.S.

A: Grass

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 276 Cat J 2009

Q: Name two of the three thoroughbred Triple Crown races.

A: Preakness stakes, Belmont Stakes, Kentucky Derby (any two)

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 274 Cat J 2009

Q: What is the purpose of tongs used by a farrier?

A: Hold objects such as hot metal shoes

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 270 Cat N 2009

Q: In what equine activity might you hear the term "tally ho"?

A: hunting (or foxhunting)

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 262 Cat J 2009

Q: Name the broad strap used around the girth of a horse in vaulting for the riders to hold. The same term is used for a strap that holds a blanket in place.

A: Surcingle

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 259 Cat J 2009

Q: In what rodeo event does the contestant ride alongside a running steer, jump off the horse and twist the steer to the ground?

A: steer wrestling or bulldogging

Source: Dictionary of equine terms

Q: What type of shoe is commonly used on horses with founder?

A: Heart bar shoe (or bar shoe)

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 244 Cat N 2009

Q: At a show or other equine gathering, what is the meaning of a red ribbon in a horse's tail?

A: the horse kicks

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 230 Cat j 2009

Q: Name the bar-like file that is used to level a horse's hoof after trimming.

A: rasp

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 229 Cat N 2009

Q: A nipper is a type of tooth; it is also a tool used by a farrier. What does a farrier use nippers for?

A: Trimming the hoof

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 190 Cat N 2009

Q: What type of horse activity are Liverpool bits generally used for?

A: driving (or harness or pulling)

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 170 Cat G 2009

Q: What tool is used to clean manure, sticks and rocks from a horse's hooves?

A: hoof pick

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 142 Cat N 2009

Q: Name two materials that can be used to make a girth.

A: leather, canvas, cord, synthetic

Source: Dictionary of equine terms Page 120 Cat G 2009