



ARIZONA NATIONAL *Horse Show*



HORSE SKILL-A-THON

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Breed IDs	3
<i>Light Breeds</i>	3
<i>Draft Breeds</i>	6
<i>Ponies</i>	10
Parts of the Horse	11
Color/Markings	12
<i>Basic Colors</i>	12
<i>Face/Leg Markings</i>	13
<i>Paint/Pinto Patterns</i>	14
Parts of a Hoof	15
Farrier/Shoeing Equipment	16
Feedstuffs	17
Tack ID	17
Manual Restraints	21
Sample Written Exam Questions	23

LIGHT BREEDS

Appaloosa

- Key Indicators: Stocker build, heavier muscling, lower head carriage, mottled skin, striped hooves, spotted coloring.
- Some foundation bred Appaloosas are gaited.
- Colors include: blanket, snowflake, leopard print variations of: black, bay, sorrel, grey, roan, palomino, buckskin, dun.



Arabian

- Key Indicators: Flatter, shorter back, small “dished” face, upright neck carriage, high tail carriage.
- Colors include: black, bay, chestnut, grey. White markings possible though not excessive.



Morgan

- Key indicators: Upright head carriage with a thicker neck, lighter muscling, more expression
- Some are gaited
- Colors include: Black, bay, chestnut, grey, palomino.



American Paint Horse

- Key Indicators: Stockier build, heavier muscling, lower head carriage, typey, triangular face, and loud coloring.
- Colors include: Tobiano, overo, tovero, and sabino variances of the following colors: black, bay, sorrel, grey, roan, palomino, perlino, cremello, grulla, buckskin, dun.



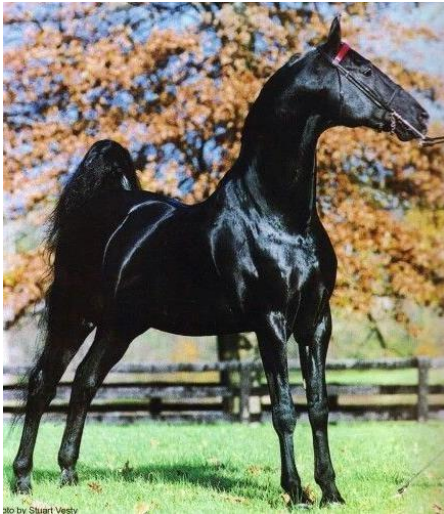
Quarter Horse

- Key Indicators: Stockier build, heavier muscling in the hind quarters, lower head carriage, typey, triangular face.
- Colors include: black, bay, sorrel, grey, roan, palomino, perlino, cremello, grulla, buckskin, dun. No excessive white.



Saddlebred

- Key Indicators: Upright head carriage, strong profile in the face, large expressive eyes, taller, narrower frame, animated motion.
- Colors include: Black, bay, chestnut, grey, palomino, pinto.



Thoroughbred

- Key Indicators: Longer leaner build, larger heart girth, taller.
- Colors include: Black, bay, chestnut, grey,



DRAFT BREEDS

Belgian

- Key Indicators: Draft breed, heavier bodied, large flat bone, heavily muscled, docile nature
- Colors include: Black, bay, chestnut, grey, roan, palomino



Clydesdale

- Key Indicators: Draft horse, large bodies capable of long heavy work days, Heavy feathering on legs.
- Colors include: Bay with characteristic white stockings and face markings.



Friesian

- Key Indicators: Larger bodied, thicker bone, feathering on the legs, thicker mane & tail, animated motion.
- Colors allowed: Black is the only recognized color for the breed registry.



Gypsy Vanner

- Key Indicators: Shorter, stouter build, thick mane & tail, feathering on legs, soft eyes, friendly nature.
- Colors include: Solid or Pinto variations of black, bay, chestnut, grey, palomino, buckskin.



Haflinger

- Key Indicators: Shorter, lighter build, flaxen mane and tail, light feathering kind eye.
- Colors include: palomino



Norwegian Fjord

- Key Indicators: Shorter with a thicker neck, thick, flat bone, with characteristic short cropped mane
- Colors included: Dun



Percheron

- Key Indicators: Draft breed, large bodied, small amount of feathering
- Colors include: Black, grey, bay, chestnut



Shire

- Key Indicators: Draft breed, larger, heavier bodied horse, stouter through the chest, feathering on legs.
- Colors include: Black, Bay, Grey, Roan



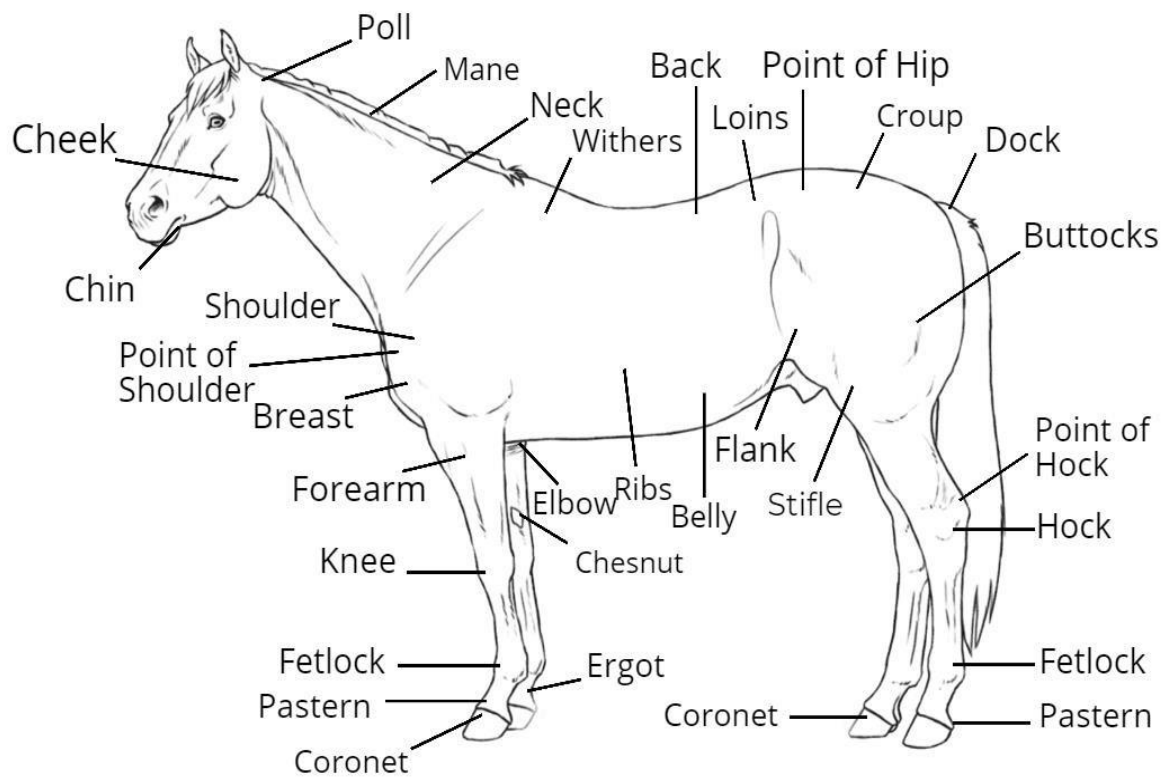
PONIES

Shetland Pony

- Key Indicators: Shorter with thick mane and tail
- Colors include: Solid and Pinto variations of black, bay, chestnut, grey.

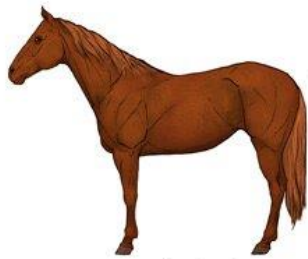


PARTS OF THE HORSE

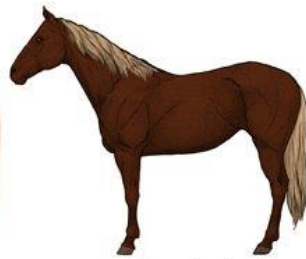


COLORING/MARKINGS

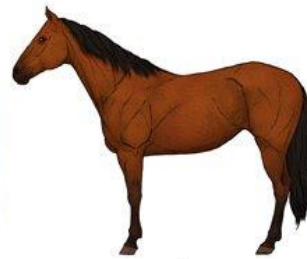
Basic colors



chestnut



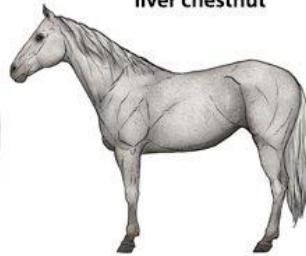
liver chestnut



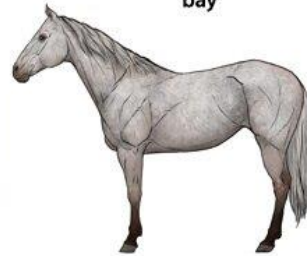
bay



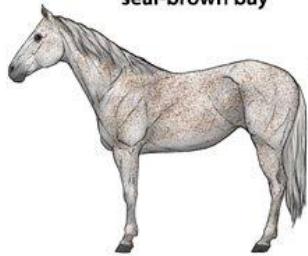
seal-brown bay



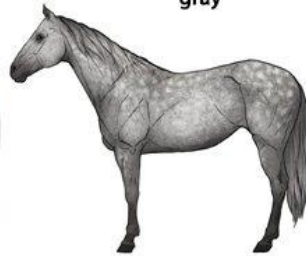
gray



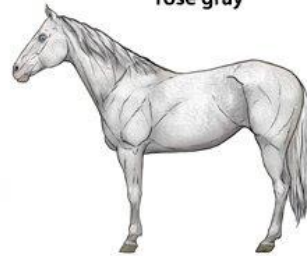
rose gray



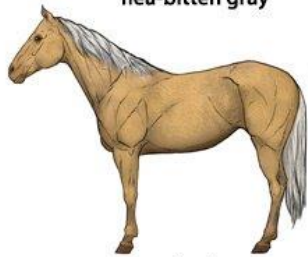
flea-bitten gray



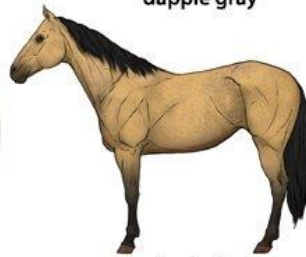
dapple gray



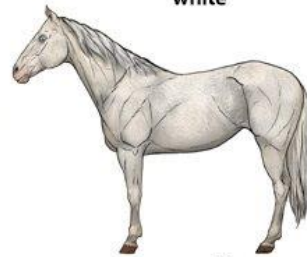
white



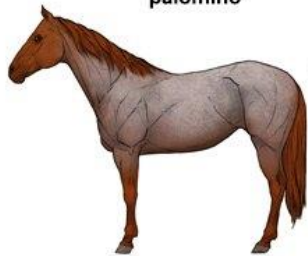
palomino



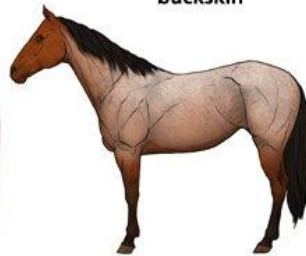
buckskin



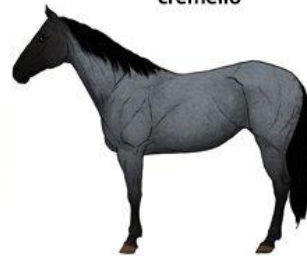
cremello



strawberry roan



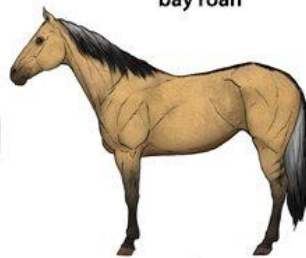
bay roan



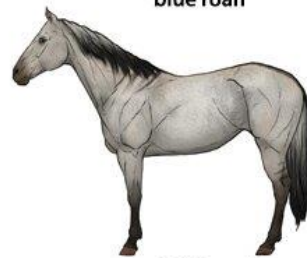
blue roan



black

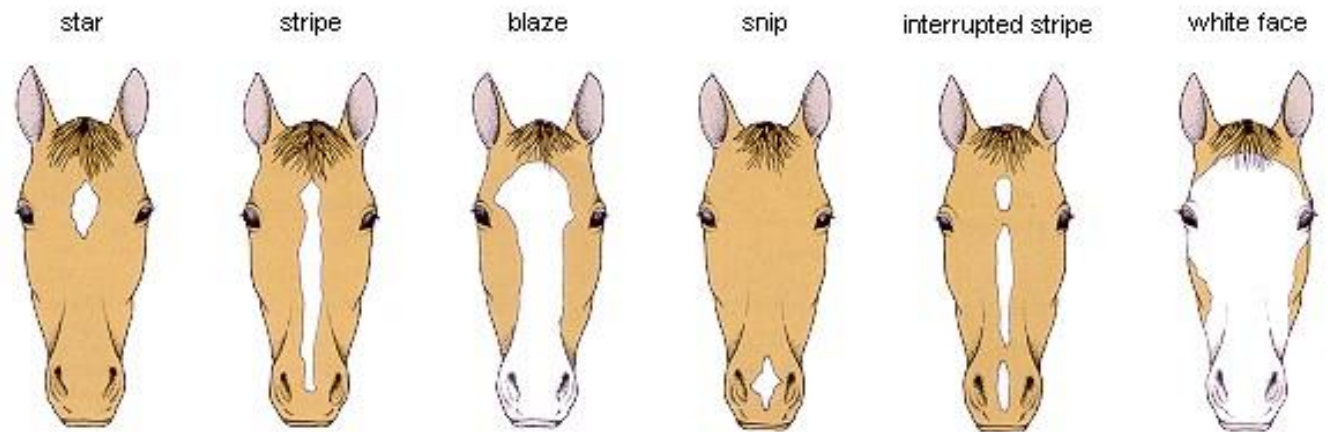


dun



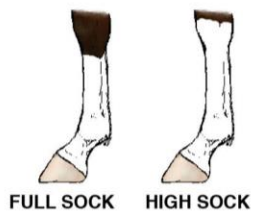
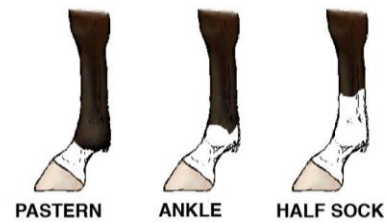
grulla/blue dun

Face Markings



A.K.A: Bald Face,
Piebald

Leg Markings



Paint/Pinto Patterns

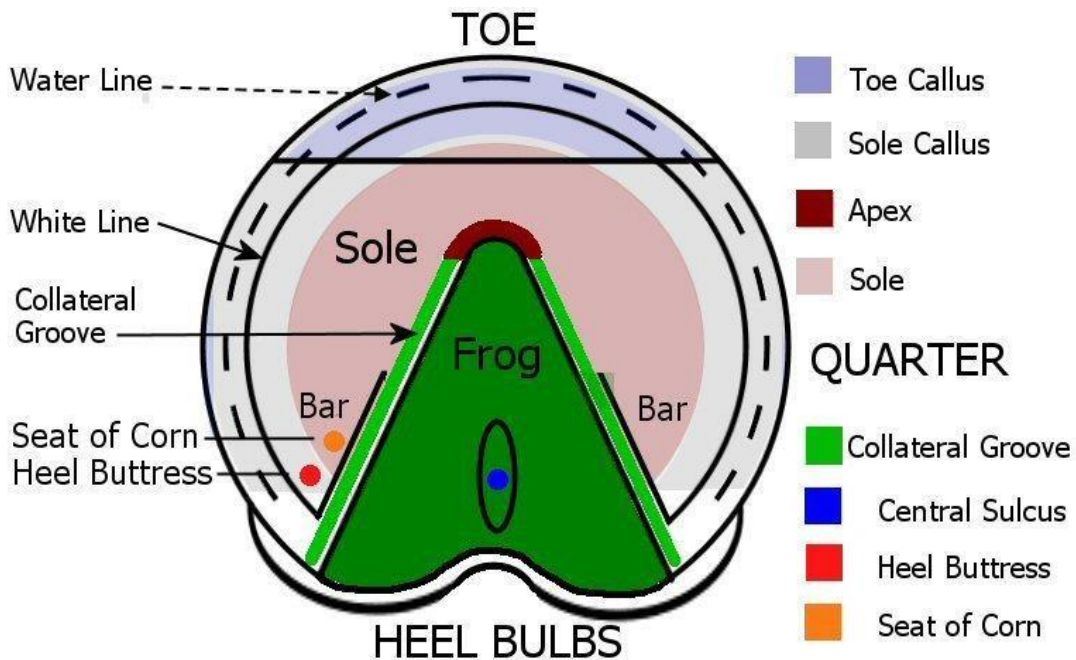


TOBIANO



OVERO

PARTS OF A HOOF



- Your horse's feet continue to grow in width until they are about 6 years old. After that they continue to grow, but in height like a fingernail would. On average it will grow about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch a month, with new growth originating at the coronary band, which is why farriers should come to trim horse's feet about every 6-8 weeks. Seasons can affect growth rates as well.
- When being ridden horse's hooves sometimes wear down or need support in other ways so they get various types of horseshoes.
- Horses' hoof walls are about 25% water, the sole is 33% water, and the frog (the most sensitive part) is about 50% water.
- Horse hooves act as shock absorbers absorbing about 70-80% of the impact when doing Work.
- Horses' feet expand and contract as they place and take weight off of them.

FARRIER TOOLS



Tanged Rasp - 14"

Wood Rasp Handle



Hoof Nipper with Vinyl
Handle - 14"



Hoof Nipper with Covered
Handle - 12"



Horse Shoe Hammer - 14 oz



Nail Clincher - Drop Forged

FEEDSTUFFS

- Blood Meal
- Buckwheat
- Complete Pelleted Feed
- Corn
- Cracked Corn
- Dehydrated Alfalfa Meal Pellets
- Dicalcium Phosphate
- Distillers Grain
- Dried Sugar Beet Pulp
- Dry Molasses
- Fish Meal
- Gluten Meal
- Ground Limestone
- Hay Cube
- Pulp Dried Whey
- Soybean Hulls
- Soybean Meal
- Steam Rolled Barley
- Steam Rolled Oats
- Trace Mineral Salt
- Urea
- Wheat Middlings
- White Salt
- Whole Grain Oats
- Whole Grain Wheat
- Whole Kernel Corn

TACK

Western Saddle

Reining Saddle



Show Saddle



Work Saddle/Rough-out Training Saddle



Western Bridle

Double Loop Show Bridle



Bosal and Mecate



Work Bridle



Cavesson



English Saddle



English Bridle



Dressage Saddle



Dressage Bridle



Cutback Saddle



Double Show Bridle



Snaffle Bit

Loose Ring



Twisted



D-Ring



Eggbutt



Ported Snaffle



Curb Bit

Tom Thumb



Correction



Grazing Curb



Roller Port



S-Shank



Spade



Reins

Western

Split Reins



Roman Reins



Barrel Reins



English

Rubber



Braided Leather



Martingale

Running Martingale



Training Fork



German Martingale and Reins



Multi-Ring Martingale



MANUAL RESTRAINTS

Chain Over the Nose

This is used as an aid for leading horses that can be hot or have a hard time showing respect when lead on the ground. The chain can be run through the halter from the left side, and attached on the right side ring closest to the horse's eye. Always loop the chain around the noseband to avoid extreme pressure that may break the horse's nasal bones. As in all cases, if the horse pulls back when leading, just walk with the horse and avoid pulling. The horse is significantly stronger and pulling on him or her will only make the pullback situation worse.



Shoulder Roll

This is a quick distraction to only be used for grabbing the attention of the horse for small exams. Not meant for long periods of time.

Leg Lift Commonly used to aid with leg clipping or dressing a wound. Handlers should only hold front legs as hind legs can be dangerous. If working on a hind leg, have a helper lift the front leg on the same side. The handler must not let leg go until the individual working on the leg is finished to avoid injury.



Lip Chain/Twine

Can be used as a distraction for vet examinations, or clipping. Can be used with twine instead of a chain. Feed the chain or twine through the halter, allowing the chain or twine to hang below the horse's chin in order to secure on the right side of the halter. Once secured, gently place over the top gums and apply downward pressure on the end of the chain/twine, using the leverage of the halter to aid with the pressure. This will release endorphins that will create a calming effect for a period of time. As soon as the exam/clip job is done, release pressure.



Humane Twitch

A humane twitch can be used by one person to aid in clipping. To use, approach the horse slowly, making sure to let it know you will be working around its head. Slowly reach out to pet the horse's nose before taking hold of it and placing the humane twitch over the nose. Use the attached string to secure the handle, and then clip to the halter. There is a 12-minute window in which endorphins will be released to cause a quieting reaction in the horse. **DO NOT USE LONGER THAN 12 MINUTES!** There comes a moment when the endorphins stop distracting the horse, and the twitch simply becomes painful. Remove twitch and gently rub nose.





SAMPLE TERM PRACTICUMS/SCENARIOS

'CHOICE OF BREED' PROBLEM (100 PTS TOTAL)

- Five of your friends are trying to decide which breed of horse is best for them to buy. Each of your friends have pictures of the breed they want with different desired traits and uses for their horse. Since they know that you have done thorough research into horse breeds, they ask you to settle the debate.
 - Identify the breeds of each horse.
 - Match the breed that would be best suited for the desired use or discipline.
 - Describe why that breed is the best for the chosen use or discipline.

Friend	Desire Use/Discipline
Friend #1	Wants an elegant horse that is still athletic and can withstand the harsh climates of where they live. Plans to use horse for long distance trail.
Friend #2	Wants a reliable horse that has no problem walking on rough terrain and is easy training. Plans to use horse in reining events.
Friend #3	Wants an all-purpose horse that is cooperative and easy to keep. Plans to use horse in dressage and jumping events.
Friend #4	Wants a strong yet well-tempered horse that will be low-risk and gentle with their young children. Plans to use horse to pull wagons.
Friend #5	Wants an extremely powerful, but kind-tempered horse that is easy to handle. Plans to use horse to plow fields.



Horse #1



Horse #2



Horse #3



Horse #4



Horse #5

Please use the chart below to record your answers to the Team Scenario. **You have a total of ____ minutes to prepare and to write your response as a team.**

Part A: Identify the Correct Breed for Each Horse

Horse	Breed
#1	
#2	
#3	
#4	
#5	

Part B: Match the Horse with the Correct Friend based on their Desired Use/Discipline

Horse	Friend
#1	
#2	
#3	
#4	
#5	

Part C: Explain why each Horse fits for the Desired Use/Discipline

Horse #1	
Horse #2	
Horse #3	
Horse #4	
Horse #5	

RUBRIC: 100 PTS TOTAL

<u>Part A: Identify the Correct Breed for Each Horse</u>	Incorrect 0 pts	Correct 5 pts	
Horse #1:			
Horse #2:			
Horse #3:			
Horse #4:			
Horse #5:			
TOTAL			
<u>Part B: Match the Horse with the Correct Friend based on their Desired Use/Discipline</u>	Incorrect 0 pts	Correct 5 pts	
Horse #1:			
Horse #2:			
Horse #3:			
Horse #4:			
Horse #5:			
TOTAL			
<u>Part C: Explain why each Horse fits for the Desired Use/Discipline</u>	Poor 0-1 pts	Fair 3-6 pts	Good 7-10 pts
Horse #1:	Incoherent thoughts. Incomplete sentences. Lack of understanding about the scenario. Lack of factual information.	Has a basic understanding of the scenario. Uses some factual information. Incorrect or inappropriate reasoning.	Uses complete and understandable sentences. Has a strong grasp on the scenario. Backs up reasoning with factual information appropriate to the scenario.
Horse #2:			
Horse #3:			
Horse #4:			
Horse #5:			
TOTAL			
OVERALL SCORE			

SAMPLE TERM PRACTICUMS/SCENARIOS

'A BIT OF A DILEMMA' (60 PTS TOTAL)

- You recently started working as a groom at a stable. You were asked to tack up 4 different horses when you ran into a bit of a problem... the bridles hanging in the tack room all have different bits and aren't labeled! Using your knowledge base, the pictures of the bits, and the provided chart with information about each of the horses, complete the following tasks:
 - Match each bit to the horse that uses it.
 - Name each of the bits.
 - Describe why each bit is an appropriate and effective choice for the horse it is used on.

Horse	Age	Training Level	Discipline
Horse #1	10	Advanced	Ranch Riding
Horse #2	7	Intermediate	Dressage
Horse #3	5	Intermediate	Reining
Horse #4	3	Beginner	Western Pleasure



Bit A



Bit B



Bit C



Bit D

Please use the chart below to record your answers to the team problem. **You have a total of ____ minutes to prepare and to write your response as a team.**

Part A: Match each bit to the horse that uses it. (*Horse 1, Horse 2, Horse 3, Horse, 4*)

Bit A:	
Bit B:	
Bit C:	
Bit D:	

Part B: Name each of the bits.

Bit A:	
Bit B:	
Bit C:	
Bit D:	

Part 3: Describe why each bit is appropriate and effective for the horse for which it is used.

Bit A:	
Bit B:	
Bit C:	
Bit D:	

‘A BIT OF A DILEMMA’ RUBRIC

<u>Part A: Match each bit to the horse that uses it (5 pts each)</u>	Incorrect 0 pts	Correct 5 Pts	
Horse 1:			
Horse 2:			
Horse 3:			
Horse 4:			
TOTAL			
<u>Part B: Name each of the bits (5 points each)</u>	Poor 0-1 pts	Fair 2-3 pts	Good 4-5 pts
Bit A:	Incorrect name of bit, poor spelling of name, left line blank.	Uses basic name or identification of bit.	Complete name of bit, correct spelling.
Bit B:			
Bit C:			
Bit D:			
TOTAL			
<u>Part C: Describe why each bit is an appropriate choice for the horse it is used on</u>	Poor 0-1 pts	Fair 3-6 pts	Good 7-10 pts
Horse 1	Incoherent thoughts. Has a weak understanding of the scenario. Uses incomplete sentences. Has a lack of factual information and appropriate reasoning.	Has a moderate understanding of the scenario. May not have completely correct answers but uses some correct reasoning and factual information.	Has a strong grasp and complete understanding on the scenario. Uses appropriate reasoning and factual information. Uses complete and understandable sentences.
Horse 2			
Horse 3			
Horse 4			
TOTAL			
GRAND TOTALS			
OVERALL SCORE			



SAMPLE TERM PROBLEMS

'EHV-1 OUTBREAK' PROBLEM

- You have just open your email inbox and see that you have received an email from your county extension agent notifying you about a potential EHV-1 outbreak across the state. Understandably, you are very concerned about the welfare of your two horses – a western pleasure show horse who has just returned home from a 4-day horse show, and a broodmare who is three months pregnant.
- **List the signs and symptoms of EHV-1, explain how the infection presents in various classes of horses, and design a thorough biosecurity and vaccination protocol for your two horses.**
- **RUBRIC: 50 Points**
 - **Knowledge of EHV-1: 10 pts**
 - (Good: 7-10 pts)
 - Full knowledge and understanding of EHV-1 and its identifying symptom.
 - Identifies the full scientific name of EHV-1.
 - Uses full sentences and coherent and easy-to-understand explanations.
 - Fair (3-6 pts)
 - Knows what EHV-1 is, but fails to fully explain its identifying symptom.
 - Does not know the full scientific name of EHV-1.
 - Poor (0-1 pts)
 - Little to no knowledge of EHV-1 or its identifying symptom.
 - Fails to use full sentences or understandable explanations.
 - **Understanding symptoms as they apply to the two horses: 10 pts**
 - Good (7-10 pts)
 - Provides a full and thorough explanation of the symptoms of EHV-1 as they apply to the two horses.
 - Uses full sentences and easy-to-understand explanations.
 - Provides the primary, secondary, and rare-case symptoms of EHV-1.
 - Fair (3-6 pts)
 - Has a basic grasp of the symptoms of EHV-1 but fails to provide detail or a long-term breakdown of the infection.
 - Poor (0-1 pts)
 - Has little to no knowledge or understanding of the symptoms of EHV-1
 - Fails to use full sentences or easy-to-follow explanations.

- **Thorough Understanding of Vaccination Protocols: 15 pts**
 - Good (11-15 pts)
 - Provides a full and thorough explanation of required vaccination protocols for EHV-1.
 - Understands how the infection is spread and how it can be destroyed.
 - Uses complete sentences and easy-to-follow explanations.
 - Fair (6-10 pts)
 - Has a basic grasp on vaccination protocols, but fails to explain in thorough detail.
 - Does not explain how the infection is spread or how it can be destroyed.
 - Poor (0-5 pts)
 - Has a weak grasp on the required vaccination protocols for EHV-1.
 - Does not understand how the infection is spread or how it can be destroyed.
 - Fails to use complete sentences or easy-to-follow explanations.
- **Thorough and Effective Biosecurity Measures: 15 pts**
 - Good (11-15 pts)
 - Has a strong understanding of possible and appropriate biosecurity measures against EHV-1.
 - Explains in detail courses of action in the event of outbreaks or infections.
 - Uses full sentences and easy-to-follow explanations.
 - Fair (6-10 pts)
 - Has a basic understanding of biosecurity measures against EHV-1, but fails to explain courses of action in the event of different scenarios.
 - Poor (0-5 pts)
 - Has a weak understanding of possible or appropriate biosecurity measures against EHV-1.
 - Does not explain in detail or in an easy-to-follow manner.



SAMPLE TERM PROBLEMS

'SCIENTIFIC REASONING' QUESTION (50 POINTS)

- You are at your farm with your friend who is very new to horses and knows little about them. You are trying to explain to your friend that horses are generally safe but can get spooked by loud noises or unknown objects. You also explain to them that they should not stand directly behind a horse and to be careful to keep their hand flat and fingers out of the way of the horse's teeth when feeding a treat. Your friend think you are being ridiculous.
- **Using scientific reasoning, explain basic horse behavior to your friend and the reason why horses often try to run away from unknown things. What are the differences between human eyesight and horse's eyesight? Why is the vison of humans different than horses? How do these differences help them/hurt them?**
- **Rubric: 50 points**
 - **Understanding of Basic Horse Behavior: 20 pts**
 - Good (14-20 pts)
 - Has a full and thorough understanding of basic horse behavior.
 - Understands a horse's senses of danger and fight or flight response.
 - Uses complete and easy-to-follow explanations.
 - Fair (7-13 pts)
 - Has a basic understanding of basic horse behavior.
 - Understands that horses are prey animals but fails to explain their sense of danger or fight/flight response in detail.
 - Poor (0-6 pts)
 - Has little to no understanding of basic horse behavior.
 - Fails to understand or explain a horse's sense of danger.
 - Fails to use complete or easy-to-follow explanations
 - **Understanding the Difference Between Horse and Human Eyesight: 20 pts**
 - Good (14-20 pts)
 - Has a full and thorough understanding of how horse eyesight varies from human eyesight.
 - Understands and explains the blind spots in horse's vision and the danger of spooking a horse.
 - Understands the precautions to take when feeding a horse by hand.
 - Uses complete and easy-to-follow sentences.
 - Fair (7-13 pts)
 - Has a basic understanding of how horse eyesight varies from human eyesight.

- Provides little or a weak explanation of the blind spots in horse's vision or the dangers of spooking a horse.
- Poor (0-6 pts)
 - Has little to no understanding of how horse eyesight varies from human eyesight.
 - Fails to use complete or easy-to-follow sentences.
- **Understanding the Pros and Cons of Horse Vision: 10 pts**
 - Good (7-10 pts)
 - Has a full and strong understanding of the pros and cons of horse vision.
 - Provides complete explanations for these pros and cons.
 - Uses complete and easy-to-follow explanations
 - Fair (3-6 pts)
 - Has a basic understanding of the pros and cons of horse vision.
 - Fails to provide full explanations of these pros and cons.
 - Poor (0-2 pts)
 - Has little to no understanding of the pros and cons of horse vision.
 - Fails to use complete or easy-to-follow sentences.



SAMPLE TERM PROBLEMS

Instructions:

As a team you will demonstrate how to properly halter, tie, and groom a horse using the model horse and tools given. Each member of the team will demonstrate a part of the activity (*Example: one person will demonstrate haltering, one member will demonstrate tying, one member will demonstrate grooming*). 15 minutes will be given to each team to present to the judge. A team member will need to explain the steps they are doing to the judge.

Materials:

- Rope Halter
- Grooming Tools: hoof pick, brushes, etc.

Grading:

Criteria	Points Possible	Points Earned
Understanding of tools/equipment.	30	
Clear/easy to understand explanation.	30	
Demonstrated Teamwork	40	
Total Points Possible	100	

ARIZONA NATIONAL *Horse Show*

HORSE SKILL-A-THON: TEAM PRACTICUM SENIOR

'INJECTION' PRACTICUM (50 POINTS TOTAL)

You are a ranch hand on a small horse ranch in Arizona. While making your daily rounds, you notice that four of your horses have left over feed from the last feeding and have a cough with nasal discharge. Immediately, you recognize this as *Streptococcus equi*. (Strangles). Of the horses infected, one is a western pleasure mare that has recently returned from a 3-day show. The only medication you have on hand is *Ceftiflex*, but you have enough syringes and needles to dose the horses now.

Horse 1	Morgan Western Pleasure mare – weighs 950 lbs
Horse 2	Quarter Horse gelding – weighs 1,010 lbs
Horse 3	Pregnant Appaloosa mare – weighs 1,250
Horse 4	American Paint stallion – weighs 1,200

Read the Ceftiflex label that has been provided and, as a team, determine a treatment plan for the four horses affected. Write out the treatment plan in the area below. Once you have created your treatment plan, each member of your team will dose one of the four horses (oranges) with the appropriate amount of medication (*Example: one member doses Horse 1, one member doses Horse 2, one member doses Horse 3, etc.*).

Treatment Plan Key:

Ceftiflex Sterile powder should be reconstituted with 20 mL of sterile water for each gram of powder. Should be administered with an intramuscular injection. Max of 10 mL administered per injection site. Repeated at 24-hour intervals. After signs disappear, extend to 48 hour intervals, stop at 10 days of first injection.

Horse 1: should be dosed 19-38 mL (2-4 injection sites)

Horse 2: should be dosed 20-40.5 mL (2-4 injection sites)

Horse 3: should be dosed 25-50 mL (3-5 injection sites)

Horse 4: should be dosed 24-48 mL (3-5 injection sites)

Rubric:

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Points Possible</i>	<i>Points Earned</i>
<i>Each team member participates (with equal effort) in determining the treatment plan for each horse.</i>	20	
<i>Each member calculates and doses their horse with the correct amount of medication</i>	20	
<i>Each member injects the medication intramuscularly (at a 90 degree of the orange).</i>	10	
TOTAL POINTS	50	

SAMPLE WRITTEN EXAM QUESTIONS

1. The _____ structure refers to the upper surface of the animal.
 - a. **Dorsal**
 - b. Ventral
 - c. Anterior
 - d. Posterior
2. The entire digestive tract of a horse is about ____ feet long.
 - a. **100**
 - b. 50
 - c. 75
 - d. 150
3. A stallion does not reach full reproductive capacity until __ years of age.
 - a. **4**
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 5
4. A _____ mare is one that has never been bred.
 - a. **Maiden**
 - b. Virgin
 - c. New
 - d. Young
5. _____ is a term in horses that occurs when feed becomes lodged in the esophagus.
 - a. **Choke**
 - b. Colic
 - c. Influenza
 - d. Laminitis
6. Which of the following terms describes a mane that is cut off so part is left standing upright?
 - a. **Roached mane**
 - b. Pulled mane
 - c. Thinned mane
 - d. Trimmed mane

7. Which of the following is not a part of a horse's foot?
- a. **Beam**
 - b. White line
 - c. Sole
 - d. Frog
8. Which of the following is a part of a hackamore that fits over and around the nose?
- a. **Bosal**
 - b. Corona
 - c. Fiadore
 - d. Fenders
9. Which of the following will not affect a horse's nutrient requirements?
- a. **Coat color**
 - b. Age
 - c. Environment
 - d. Activity level
10. Which of the following is not a face marking?
- a. **Coronet**
 - b. Star
 - c. Stripe
 - d. Blaze
11. If wood shavings are used as bedding, what type of shavings should be avoided?
- a. **Black walnut**
 - b. Pine
 - c. Ash
 - d. Balsa
12. Which area is NOT considered part of the horse's topline?
- a. **Crest**
 - b. Back
 - c. Croup
 - d. Withers
13. What term is used to describe when the lower jaw is shorted than the upper jaw?
- a. **Parrot mouth**
 - b. Monkey mouth
 - c. Canary mouth
 - d. Undershot jaw

14. What does the horse's olfactory sense refer to?
- a. **Smell**
 - b. Taste
 - c. Touch
 - d. Hearing
15. How tall is a 14.2 hand equine?
- a. **58 inches**
 - b. 56 inches
 - c. 48 inches
 - d. 52 inches
16. Psyllium which comes from the husk of the fleawort seed, is generally used to treat:
- a. **Sand colic**
 - b. Thrush
 - c. Wobbles
 - d. Diarrhea
17. What is the approximate capacity of a horse's stomach?
- a. **3 gallons**
 - b. 5 gallons
 - c. 12 gallons
 - d. 3 quarts
18. Contact on the inside of the diagonal fore and hind feet is known as _____.
- a. **Cross-firing**
 - b. Scalping
 - c. Overreaching
 - d. Rolling
19. Where on the horse is the pastern bone located?
- a. **Leg**
 - b. Tail
 - c. Neck
 - d. Head
20. Which is NOT a factor of conformation?
- a. **Color**
 - b. Type
 - c. Muscling
 - d. Balance

21. What part of the body supports the weight of the saddle and rider?
- a. **Back**
 - b. Withers
 - c. Rump
 - d. Neck
22. What material is preferred for jumping and reining shoes?
- a. **Aluminum**
 - b. Steel
 - c. Copper
 - d. Iron
23. The _____ is a rope attached to the halter for leading.
- a. **Lead rope**
 - b. War bridle
 - c. Tree
 - d. Cinch
24. The back of the saddle is the _____.
- a. **Cantle**
 - b. Cinch
 - c. Honda
 - d. Bosal
25. What breed could be characterized by the terms tobiano, overo, and tovero?
- a. **Paint**
 - b. Appaloosa
 - c. Paso Fino
 - d. Arabian
26. What is the most important winter feed for horses?
- a. **Hay**
 - b. Corn
 - c. Beet pulp
 - d. Oats
27. What is a cross between a donkey and a mare called?
- a. **Mule**
 - b. Foal
 - c. Hinny
 - d. Donkey

28. A fast, four-beat gait is the _____.
- a. **Gallop**
 - b. Trot
 - c. Canter
 - d. Pace
29. What features of the horse can be used to determine age?
- a. **Teeth**
 - b. Eyes
 - c. Legs
 - d. Hair coat
30. A _____ is a person who works on horses' feet.
- a. **Farrier**
 - b. Float
 - c. Shodder
 - d. Manger
31. A disease caused by a virus that enters the body from the bite of an infected dog or wild animal is _____.
- a. **Rabies**
 - b. Lockjaw
 - c. Tetanus
 - d. Pneumonia
32. _____ is the revers of mounting.
- a. **Dismounting**
 - b. Lunging
 - c. Driving
 - d. Leading
33. The list of a breed's ideal characteristics, as outlined by a breed registry or organization is known as the:
- a. **Breed standard**
 - b. Breed average
 - c. Breed stock
 - d. Breed official
34. The mother of a horse is called a:
- a. **Dam**
 - b. Dame
 - c. Lady
 - d. Damsel

35. An equine standing less than 14.2 hands high is known as a:
- a. **Pony**
 - b. Yearling
 - c. Foal
 - d. Gelding
36. The father of a horse is called a
- a. **Sire**
 - b. Mare
 - c. Lord
 - d. Pater
37. Which grain is considered to be the best for horse rations?
- a. **Oats**
 - b. Wheat
 - c. Barley
 - d. Corn
38. _____ is a behavior in which a horse bites on small part of the feed manger or stall.
- a. **Cribbing**
 - b. Parrot mouth
 - c. Chewing
 - d. Thrush
39. What fits the description of a breast collar?
- a. **Equipment used to prevent the saddle from slipping back**
 - b. Rope/straps used to prevent a horse from roaming or kicking
 - c. The front part of the saddle
 - d. Tool used to clean out a horse's hoof
40. Destruction of the frog is caused by anaerobic called
- a. **Thrush**
 - b. While line disease
 - c. An abscess
 - d. Navicular disease
41. A horse that has a body color of yellowish gold; mane and tail may be black, brown, red, or yellow, or white mixed, usually has a dorsal stripe, zebra stripes on legs, and transverse stripe over withers is what color?
- a. **Dun**
 - b. Gray
 - c. Roan
 - d. Bay

42. What is a medium-stiff bristled brush used for removing dust and hair?
- a. **Body brush**
 - b. Dandy brush
 - c. Curry comb
 - d. Face brush
43. Which is the most sensitive part of the hoof?
- a. **Frog**
 - b. Sole
 - c. Toe
 - d. Heel
44. What breed originated in the Shetland Isles of Scotland?
- a. **Shetland Pony**
 - b. Welsh
 - c. Icelandic Ponies
 - d. Dutch Warmblood
45. What does a farrier do?
- a. **Trims and balances horse's hooves**
 - b. Gives your horse shots
 - c. Makes saddles
 - d. Sells horses
46. Clostridium botulinum falls into which classification of microorganisms?
- a. **Bacteria**
 - b. Myxovirus
 - c. Fungus
 - d. Protozoan
47. What is the name of the vertebrae in the croup region?
- a. **Sacral**
 - b. Lumbar
 - c. Thoracic
 - d. Cervical
48. At what degree angle should the neck join the shoulder?
- a. **45**
 - b. 55
 - c. 65
 - d. 75

49. The number-one spectator sport in the United States is _____.
a. Horse Racing
b. Rodeos
c. Riding
d. Horse Shows
50. Which of the following horses exhibits the most signs of internal parasite infestation?
a. Potbellied, rough coat, cough
b. Hyperactive, glossy coat, Sweeney
c. Wasp waisted, rubbed tail, blind staggers
d. Roaring, cribbing, tying up
51. Horses drink _____ to _____ gallons of water a day.
a. 10 to 12
b. 1 to 2
c. 4 to 6
d. 8 to 10
52. The leather flap on the side of an English saddle covering the area where the stirrup attaches to the saddle is called the:
a. Skirt
b. Girth
c. Panels
d. Cantle
53. Which roughage can be described as having jointed stems and a seed-like fruit?
a. Timothy
b. Alfalfa
c. Red Clover
d. Lespensa
54. The wooden frame of a saddle is the _____.
a. Tree
b. Cinch
c. Honda
d. Port
55. Which of the following **best**, sequentially identifies parts of the horse's digestive tract?
a. Mouth, Esophagus, Stomach, Cecum
b. Lips, Larynx, Lungs, Large Intestine
c. Cervix, Liver, Duodenum, Anus
d. Esophagus, Rumen, Cecum, Colon

56. This type of saddle is rugged; seat is medium deep for added security; always has a back cinch.
- a. Roping Saddle**
 - b. Barrel Racing Saddle
 - c. Endurance Saddle
 - d. All-purpose Saddle
57. Urine that is a brownish-green color may indicate that your horse has _____.
- a. Jaundice**
 - b. Fever
 - c. Low Blood Sugar
 - d. Influenza
58. Which term is NOT associated with swelling or inflammation?
- a. Enterolith**
 - b. Encephalitis**
 - c. Edema**
 - d. Scratches**
59. The ancient Andalusian is a _____ breed, and its roots are very evident in the Andalusian's muscular build, convex head, and action.
- a. Spanish**
 - b. French**
 - c. Swedish**
 - d. Scottish**
60. Which of the following body parts is not part of the digestive system?
- a. Uterus**
 - b. Esophagus**
 - c. Small Intestine**
 - d. Cecum**
61. This type of saddle is very light; generally made of synthetic material; designed for comfort of horse and rider.
- a. Endurance Saddle**
 - b. Roping Saddle**
 - c. All-purpose Saddle**
 - d. Dressage Saddle**
62. What term refers to paired genes that are identical?
- a. Homozygous**
 - b. Heterozygous**
 - c. Mitosis**
 - d. Meiosis**

63. _____ are large and complex molecules of DNA that occur in every body cell.
- a. **Chromosomes**
 - b. Genes
 - c. DNA
 - d. Karyotype
64. The majority of horses have _____ eyes, and it is the eye color that you will encounter most of the time.
- a. **Dark Brown**
 - b. Amber
 - c. Blue
 - d. None of the above
65. An eye that exhibits a lighter, almost white appearance is called a/an
- a. **Wall-eye**
 - b. White-eye
 - c. Pale-eye
 - d. None of the above
66. What joint is commonly referred to as the "yes-no" joint?
- a. **Atlas-axis**
 - b. Knee
 - c. Hock
 - d. Stifle
67. In the horse, what organ secretes bile into the small intestine?
- a. **Liver**
 - b. Pancreas
 - c. Spleen
 - d. Gall bladder
68. What is the average gestation length of the mare?
- a. **335-342 days**
 - b. 252-283 days
 - c. 383-401 days
 - d. 415-460 days
69. Fillies should be bred to foal at _____ years of age.
- a. **3 to 4**
 - b. 1 to 2
 - c. 2 to 3
 - d. 4 to 5

70. The _____ are attached to the bit and used by the rider to communicate with the horse.
- a. Reins**
 - b. Ears
 - c. Foals
 - d. Dams
71. What percentage of a plant's protein is concentrated in the leaves?
- a. 70%**
 - b. 30%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 98%
72. About _____ percent of the horses in the United States are used for personal pleasure riding.
- a. 75**
 - b. 90
 - c. 50
 - d. 60
73. What kind of pasture is considered the best all-round for horses?
- a. Kentucky Bluegrass**
 - b. Timothy
 - c. Crested Wheatgrass
 - d. Tall Fescue
74. _____ are used primarily for riding, driving, showing, racing, or utility on a farm or ranch.
- a. Light Horses**
 - b. Draft Horses
 - c. Cold blood Horses
 - d. Ponies
75. Which is NOT a factor of conformation?
- a. Color**
 - b. Type
 - c. Muscling
 - d. Balance
76. A ring of rope on a lasso through which the loop slides is known as the _____.
- a. Honda**
 - b. Lead Strap
 - c. Tree
 - d. Port

77. Which of the following is the most important factor affecting the nutrient composition of grasses and legumes?
- a. **Stage of Maturity**
 - b. Soil Type
 - c. Climate
 - d. Weather
78. Light horses are noted for their riding quality, and light horse breeds rank as some of the most popular in
- a. **United States**
 - b. Germany
 - c. Mexico
 - d. France
79. A moderately fast two-beat lateral gait is known as the
- a. **Trot**
 - b. Walk
 - c. Canter
 - d. Gallop
80. _____ are used for tying and leading horses.
- a. **Halters**
 - b. Martingales
 - c. Bridles and Bits
 - d. Saddles
81. What are the basic parts of the bridle?
- a. **Headstall, bit, reins**
 - b. Noseband, Headstall, Reins
 - c. Noseband, Brow band, headstall
 - d. Headstall, Bow band, reins
82. Hoof color is generally related to leg color, meaning that a leg with a white sock or stocking usually is accompanied by a white hoof. Legs are devoid of white markings are usually accompanied by a _____ hoof.
- a. **Black**
 - b. Chestnut
 - c. Blue
 - d. None of the above

83. What is the name of the bone in the hoof?
- a. **Coffin Bone**
 - b. Pastern
 - c. Hock
 - d. Crest
84. White strip covering coronary band is known as a ____ leg marking.
- a. **Coronet**
 - b. Ankle
 - c. Pastern
 - d. Full Stocking
85. The average heart rate of a resting horse ranges from _____ beats per minute.
- a. **25-45**
 - b. 35-55
 - c. 45-65
 - d. 15-35
86. A coat pattern that is characterized by blazes that are "bottom-heavy" (wider at the muzzle than on the forehead) and extensive leg markings that lack the "speckling" that is seen in the sabino pattern is called
- a. **Splash**
 - b. Tobiano
 - c. Overo
 - d. Tovero
87. A leg marking characterized by white color that extends almost to the knee is?
- a. **Stocking**
 - b. Sock
 - c. Ankle
 - d. Leg
88. Which of the following gaits is four beats?
- a. **Walk**
 - b. Trot
 - c. Lope
 - d. Jog
89. The large pouch between the small and large intestines is the ____.
- a. **Cecum**
 - b. Stomach
 - c. Gall Bladder
 - d. Pancreas

90. The _____ Registry was established in 1944; however, it was not until the latter part of the twentieth century that the breed's exposure and popularity began to increase.
- a. **American Cream Draft**
 - b. American Paint Horse
 - c. American Bashkir Curly
 - d. American Paint Pony
91. A wide cord girth used on a western saddle is a _____.
- a. **Cinch**
 - b. Lead Strap
 - c. Honda
 - d. Crest
92. Which of the following causes tail rubbing?
- a. **Pinworms**
 - b. Colic
 - c. Lockjaw
 - d. Gymkhana
93. Which of the following is not a strategy to prevent colic?
- a. **Feeding your horse grain on bare ground**
 - b. Avoid sudden changes in the feeding program
 - c. Frequent feeding instead of once a day
 - d. Having ample drinking water available at all times
94. Which of the following protozoa is the cause of Equine Protozoal Myoencephalitis?
- a. **Sarcocystis Neurona**
 - b. Rickettsia Ehrlichii
 - c. Streptococcus equi
 - d. Myxovirus equi
95. By the age of _____, a horse is considered to be fully mature and in its prime.
- a. **Seven**
 - b. Six
 - c. Five
 - d. Eight
96. The _____ is a storage room where bridles, saddles and harnesses are kept.
- a. **Tack Room**
 - b. Bot
 - c. Aid
 - d. Breech

97. A young horse, usually less than six months old is called a
- a. **Foal**
 - b. Filly
 - c. Yearling
 - d. Colt
98. Blockage of intestinal tract with normal ingesta is known as _____ colic.
- a. **Impactions**
 - b. Spasmodic
 - c. Displacement
 - d. Incarceration
99. Which bone of the horse's foot serves as a pulley for the deep flexor tendon?
- a. **Distal sesamoid bone**
 - b. Long pastern bone
 - c. Coffin bone
 - d. Proximal sesamoid
100. What are the vessels that bring blood away from the heart called?
- a. **Arteries**
 - b. Veins
 - c. Capillaries
 - d. Nerves

ARIZONA NATIONAL *Horse Show*

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