What is a collection of horses called? 0.667832386
How many descriptions are used in the Body Condition Score System? 0.725967873
When are mechanical hackamores not acceptable? 0.35409692
What happens when a horse consumes excess carbohydrates? 0.583874942
What influences the leafiness of hay? 0.68423219
What are crossbred horses? 0.695747976
When mounting a horse how is your body balanced? 0.674602714
When is disease prevention most effective? 0.130459319
Which horses is it particularly important to vaccinate for Rhinopneumonitis? 0.804738612
How should artificial aids be used? 0.532647833
Name 2 ways hay can be provided to horses. 0.819722654
What is the first foot that should be cleaned when properly moving around your horse to care for his feet? 0.013114661
What has been a prime feature of the horse's ability to survive? 0.691037027
What is digestion? 0.47102373
Threadworms infect what type of horse? 0.197790142
What should a working ranch horse be able to do with minimal management from the rider? 0.585940417
Does the immunity from a Rhinopneumonitis vaccination last long? 0.77479278
How many pairs of chromosomes do horses have? 0.247326405
What is the ratio range to use when feeding calcium and phosphorus to your horse? 0.766996132
What is generally the most difficult chore in the beginning of training your horse for showmanship? 0.307684654

a cavy
9
western performance classes
it is stored as muscle glycogen or fat
kind of hay, maturity when cut, weather conditions while growing and curing, and curing procedures of the hay
a horse that combines the characteristics of 2 or more horse breeds
by the triangular base of support formed by your hands and knees
when you and your vet work together in all phases of the disease prevention program
young horses, horses under stress, horses that have frequent contact with other horses
only to reinforce natural aids
pellets, cubes, chopped, long stem forage in bales
Near fore (or front left)
the ability to see objects on either side at once, and to the rear
the process of breaking down feed consumed into nutrients than can be absorbed and utilized, either for immediate use or stored for future use
young foals that ingest larvae in the dam’s milk or by larvae in the bedding that penetrates the foal’s skin
work at a calm and steady walk, jog, trot or lope
no
32
2:1 or 1.5:1
setting the hind feet
What is the best substitute for training your horse? 0.785712734
Nothing! There is no substitute for training coat color other than black, such as bay, brown, or chestnut, combined with white of the Pinto horse
pg. 69 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What does skewbald mean? 0.478569804
coat color other than black, such as bay, brown, or chestnut, combined with white of the Pinto horse
pg. 115 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

How should you talk to your horse? 0.221952529
with a soft, reassuring voice
pg. 66 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is the proper care for a saddle? 0.838945196
clean regularly with leather cleaner & conditioner, use saddle oil
pg. 74 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What do you call a colt or filly under one year old? 0.029971069
foal
pg. 22 Horse Science (N4HCP)

What is the primary component of all body fluids? 0.016744261
water
pg. 32 Horse Science (N4HCP)

What is the safest and easiest grain to feed with hay because it is higher in fiber and lower in energy? 0.54700135
oats
pg. 26 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

How many horse classifications are listed in the 4-H Horse Project? 0.661751839
10
pg. 8 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

When is the most rapid period of growth for the horse fetus during pregnancy? 0.65983814
the last 3 or 4 months
pg. 25 Horse Science (N4HCP)

After initial grazing, dryland pastures might be ready for grazing again after how much rest? 0.34811236
Until the fall or following spring
pg. 42 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is the safest method to use when you are working around a horse? 0.304865158
to tie or hold the lead
pg. 100 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What are the physical characteristics of draft horses? 0.610570498
heavily muscled, stand 16 hands or taller, weigh 1600 pounds or more
pg. 8 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is the most common way to acquire a horse: an auction, a horse dealer, a breeding farm or a private sale? 0.252751113
private sale is most common
pg. 10 NM4H Horse (NMSU)
What is influenza?  
respiratory infection caused by a virus  
pg. 49  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What causes Potomac horse fever?  
an organism (Neorickettsia risticii) transmitted by insect bites  
pg. 51  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)

How can influenza be prevented?  
semi-annual vaccinations  
pg. 49  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is immunity?  
an animal's ability to resist a particular organism  
pg. 47  
Horse Science (N4HCP)

Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA) primarily affects which group of horses?  
breeding horses  
pg. 51  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What will do much to prevent louse infestations?  
proper grooming and clean stabling  
pg. 53  
Horse Science (N4HCP)

Name 4 circumstances that can cause colic.  
abrupt change in feeding practices, over-feeding, parasites, poor feed quality, dehydration, eating sand, twisted intestine, pregnancy  
pg. 48  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is the placenta?  
the membrane that attaches the fetus to the uterus.  
pg. 23  
Horse Science (N4HCP)

Free from any abnormal deviation in structure is called what?  
sound  
pg. 12  
Horse Science (N4HCP)

What is the purpose of a saddle rack?  
help keep the saddle in shape during storage  
pg. 75  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)

Why do you want a rider's weight to be positioned as nearly as possible over the center of motion?  
offers greatest stability and interferes with motion the least  
pg. 7  
Horse Science (N4HCP)

Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) is also known as what?  
swamp fever  
pg. 50  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)

Name the 3 types of bot flies.  
common bot fly (Gasterophilus intestinalis), throat or chin (Gasterophilus nasalis), nose (Gasterophilus hemorrhoidalis)  
pg. 55  
Horse Science (N4HCP)

How are English saddles designed?  
to conform to the horse's back and fit closely with a minimal amount of padding  
pg. 76/77  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)

If manure must be left near a barn, where should you keep it and why?  
keep it where it can heat up thus killing any parasite eggs and larvae; prevents fly breeding  
pg. 58  
Horse Science (N4HCP)

How are spurs supposed to be used when riding your horse?  
as aids  
pg. 73  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is it called when grass growth is diminished and grass root systems are damaged?  
drought  
pg. 43  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is a stallion's sex genotype?  
XY  
pg. 21  
Horse Science (N4HCP)

Where does the word "horse" come from?  
Anglo-Saxon word  
pg. 5  
Horse Science (N4HCP)

Name 5 common poisonous plants of New Mexico.  
arowgrass, bindweed, bracken fern, chokecherries, foxtail, groundsel, larkspur, locoweed, lupine, milkweed, mountain mahogany, ornamental plants, russian knapweed, sage, sudan/sorghum, yellow-star thistle  
pg. 40  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What has become increasingly popular in the identification of horses over the past decade?  
microchip implants  
pg. 6  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What blemish on the back of the horse is caused by a poorly fitting saddle?  
saddle sore, fistulous withers  
pg. 18  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)

Why does a cowboy wear long sleeves?  
for protection from the sun and abrasions  
pg. 107  
NM4H Horse (NMSU)
What is the primary site of fiber breakdown and digestion by bacterial fermentation? cecum

What can lead to an anemic condition in horses? heavy infestation of adult worms

Describe how proper "backing" should look. smooth, performed easily without excessive jawing or resistance by the horse

What does calf-kneed mean? opposite of buck-kneed; knees angled backward

How can most pasture problems, such as weeds and patchy grass stands be corrected? with proper grazing management

When would you use a protein supplement? forage being fed is poor quality, pregnant or lactating mare or young stock requires more to balance ration

Name 2 high protein feeds that are commonly used for horses. soybean meal, cottonseed meal, peanut meal, and linseed meal

Why is it important to keep your horses well exercised? they will lose muscle tone, may become stiff or lame and their digestive systems will not function as effectively

How long are lariats and riata used for arena roping? 30-40 feet

What should not be used in working ranch horse situations because they compromise the safety of both the horse and rider on varied terrain and in roping conditions? tie downs, martingales, and draw reins

What are the factors involved with determining how contagious a disease is? how the disease organisms are eliminated from the body, their opportunity for reaching others, their ability to produce in the new host

How is energy in feeds measured? Megacalories (Mcal) of digestible energy (DE)

T/F Good quality hay is typically a bright green color. TRUE

How can a horse be treated for lice control? sprayed, sponged, or dusted thoroughly. Treatment should be repeated in 2-3 weeks

How often should young horses at higher risk for Rhinopneumonitis be vaccinated? a booster every 3-6 months

Describe the "take half-leave half" practice. When grass is 6-8 inches horses may graze for 7 days or until half is gone. This leaves plants with enough green leaves to provide energy for regrowth.

Give an example of a disease that may be contracted from food or water contaminated by a diseased animal. leptospirosis

What does first aid include? preventing further injury, keeping the horse calm, watch for symptoms of shock (cover with blanket)

What is the most readily available and most economical grain in most sections of the country? Corn
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<tr>
<td>When you lift the lips on the side of the mouth, then press on the</td>
<td>capillary refill time (CRT)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mucous membrane of the lips or on the gums above or below the teeth,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>what are you measuring?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How wide must all curb straps be?</td>
<td>1/2 inch wide to lay flat against the horse's chin</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name the 4 items to consider when choosing fence material.</td>
<td>safety, cost/price, area, number of horses</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should you feed grain to a horse that has an activity level of “no work”?</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is a handy grooming tool to use during the spring when the horse</td>
<td>shedding blade, bent double with the two ends fastened</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheds its winter hair?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a horse is pigeon toed, describe which direction his toes and heels</td>
<td>Toes turn in, heels turn out</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
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<tr>
<td>turn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What should you always do when approaching your horse?</td>
<td>speak to the horse so you don’t startle it</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What should the rider’s body position be when the horse is at posting</td>
<td>inclined slightly forward with no more than 20 degrees in front of</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
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<tr>
<td>trot, canter and gallop?</td>
<td>vertical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do the house fly and face fly feed on?</td>
<td>skin, nasal, and eye secretions but do not bite</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name 3 protein supplements used for feeds.</td>
<td>oilseed meals, soybeans, cottonseed, linseed (flaxseed) meal, peanut</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meal, sunflower seed meal and rapeseed (canola)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How should you treat every colic episode?</td>
<td>as a serious condition and get veterinary help immediately</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name 4 of the classes that horses can be shown in.</td>
<td>western pleasure, horsemanship, western riding, reining, trail,</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hunter under saddle, hunter hack, equitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do the ovaries produce that contributes to reproduction?</td>
<td>ovum/eggs</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the purpose of a brand?</td>
<td>it helps distinguish one horse from another of the same color</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name 2 things that many trainers use a lunge line for.</td>
<td>training and conditioning horses</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you call a vertical split in the wall of the hoof?</td>
<td>quarter crack, sand crack</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name the 4 stages in the life cycle of a tick.</td>
<td>egg, 6-legged larva (seed tick), 8-legged nymph, adult</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When riding your horse, how are good hands defined?</td>
<td>steady, light, soft and firm in their actions</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name 2 places where you should never mount or dismount a horse.</td>
<td>in a barn, near fences, trees or overhanging projections</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How is molasses used in feed?</td>
<td>concentrated appetizer and dust settler</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is a jog or trot?</td>
<td>a smooth ground-covering, two-beat, diagonal gait</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What purpose does a cowboy's hat serve?</td>
<td>shades his eyes from the sun or keeps him warm</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The average volume of blood in a 1000 pound horse is how many liters?</td>
<td>36 liters</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What should you do with wet saddle blankets?</td>
<td>place it in the open or on top of the saddle to dry</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>completely before next use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>What does the proper use of good quality forages reduce?</td>
<td>the quantity of expensive concentrates needed and provides a plentiful supply of vitamins and minerals</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do internal parasites gain entry to the animal body?</td>
<td>in the form of eggs, larvae, or adults</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the normal average pulse rate for a horse?</td>
<td>35 beats per minute</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is another name for a one ear bridle?</td>
<td>split ear</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is a purebred?</td>
<td>bred from members of a recognized breed without mixture of blood from other breeds</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the primary sex organ of the stallion?</td>
<td>the testicle</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When dragging a log what does a rider need to learn to do to be safe?</td>
<td>riders need to learn to keep the log either directly behind them or directly in front of them when the rope is taut</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
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<tr>
<td>T/F: Determining which cups have become smooth is completely accurate in determining age when all a horse's permanent teeth are &quot;in wear&quot;.</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is a dorsal stripe or ray?</td>
<td>a darker line found down the backbone of some horses</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the difference between macro-minerals and micro-minerals?</td>
<td>macro are needed in larger amounts; micro are needed in tiny amounts</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name 3 signs of ascarid infestations.</td>
<td>unthriftiness, pot belly, rough coat, lack of growth, cough and lack of response to antibiotic treatment</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which vitamin works with selenium to protect body tissue?</td>
<td>vitamin E</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If my horse has warm feet and is standing with his fore feet extended, what disease might I suspect he has?</td>
<td>Founder or laminitis</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is it called when the horse leads opposite of its direction of travel?</td>
<td>counter canter</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where do bow flies lay their eggs?</td>
<td>in wounds</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>When should you use spurs?</td>
<td>after you learn proper use of leg aids</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How is a pelham bridle different from a snaffle bridle?</td>
<td>it has 2 sets of closed reins attached to the curb bit; also has a curb chain</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In sleeping sickness viruses horses and humans are considered &quot;dead-end hosts&quot;, what does that mean?</td>
<td>meaning a horse or human cannot pass the disease on to the other functional</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What should working ranch horse gear be first and foremost?</td>
<td>Any mark or deformity that diminishes the beauty, but does not affect usefulness of the horse.</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
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<tr>
<td>What is a blemish?</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many pairs of chromosomes are found in each cell of a horse?</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give an example of an aire-borne infection.</td>
<td>strangles or respiratory infections</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name 1 of the best 2 places that provide the most accurate estimate of a horse’s heart rate.

1. the inner surface of the groove under the lower jaw (external maxillary artery). 2. the back edge of the lower jaw (the cheek) about 4 inches below the eye and behind the lower jaw (facial artery).

T/F: It is good practice to alternate deworming products based on their chemical composition. 0.307714274 TRUE pg. 59 Horse Science (N4HCP)

Name the 3 English riding styles. 0.227228333 hunt seat, saddle seat, dressage pg. 75 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

How is training for your horse separated? 0.903273033 in 2 parts; ground and saddle training pg. 66 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

Name 3 of the 5 types of colic. 0.020133656 spasmodic, impaction, incarceration, displacement, excessive fermentation (gas) pg. 50 Horse Science (N4HCP)

Which bit is nonleverage bit? 0.443872184 snaffle bit pg. 73 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What are the 4 major ways to estimate age of horses by appearance of their teeth? 0.395832977 occurrence of permanent teeth, disappearance of cups, angle of incidence, shape of the surface of the permanent teeth pg. 15 Horse Science (N4HCP)

When riding your horse what do your legs control? 0.670208023 the forward motion and its barrel and hindquarters pg. 83 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What does sway-back mean? 0.245364449 concave; back that forms an inward arc pg. 115 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

When should you ride in open spaces or unconfined areas? 0.6358991 after you are familiar with your horse; once you know your horse well pg. 101 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

Which horse group does influenza most commonly affect? 0.001213148 mostly younger horses, but older horses can also catch is susceptible pg. 49 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

How should you use lungeing for the most benefit of your horse? 0.197462181 20-30 minutes on days the horse is not in training pg. 64 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is a requirement for a horse to be classified as a pony? 0.459240191 small horse less than 14.2 hands height at maturity pg. 8 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

Give an example of a vaccination that will raise an animal's resistance to disease. 0.637708496 strangles (distemper) or tetanus (lockjaw) pg. 48 Horse Science (N4HCP)

What is the pupose of wide fenders? 0.736474698 protect the rider's legs from horse sweat and thorns pg. 74 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is the pulse rate range for a yearling? 0.794694925 40-58 beats per minute pg. 47 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is a parasite? 0.184896537 a plant or animal living on, in or with another organism (host) at whose expense it derives food and shelter pg. 52 Horse Science (N4HCP)

What is the purpose of a cowboy's chaps, chinks, or armitas? 0.430632466 protect his legs from thorns, rope burns, cold and abrasions pg. 107 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

Name 2 styles of the hackamore bridle. 0.632237232 bosal, mechanical pg. 73 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is the purpose of wide fenders? 0.736474698 protect the rider’s legs from horse sweat and thorns pg. 74 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is the pulse rate range for a yearling? 0.794694925 40-58 beats per minute pg. 47 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

Approximately how many gallons of saliva does a horse produce and swallow each day? 0.448335388 8 - 10 gallons pg. 28 Horse Science (N4HCP)
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<td>What is a slicker?</td>
<td>a raincoat made of oiled canvas or plastic</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
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<tr>
<td>What is the material that forms the protein in all body tissues?</td>
<td>amino acids</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Define a &quot;walk&quot;.</td>
<td>a four-beat gait in which your horse should stride out freely and willingly</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What poisonous plant causes loss of direction, irregular gait, and loss of muscular control?</td>
<td>locoweed, loco</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
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<tr>
<td>What is the percent of all equestrian-related deaths associated with head injuries?</td>
<td>more than 60%</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the purpose of the placenta?</td>
<td>it passes nutrients from the mother to the fetus through the navel cord.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is first aid?</td>
<td>the immediate and temporary care given to a horse until a vet arrives</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What helps a horse distinguish between different types of feed?</td>
<td>taste buds on the tongue and horse's sense of smell</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is required when transporting a horse across state lines?</td>
<td>brand inspection (proof of ownership), a health certificate (vet inspections) and proof of a negative Coggins test</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why is colic more serious in horses than in other animals?</td>
<td>the structure and manner of functioning of the digestive tract is different/the large intestine, cecum, and colon are comparatively large and crowded/size and often folded placement have greater tendency for obstruction and displacement</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What does vitamin K provide for a horse?</td>
<td>it is essential because it aids in blood clotting</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where does a horse get its supply of vitamin A?</td>
<td>from beta-carotene in plant sources - fresh pasture and hay</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name 4 symptoms of colic.</td>
<td>faster heart rate, increased respiration, higher temp., sweaty, restless, paw the ground, roll, get up/down several times, bite at sides, kick at belly, hold head oddly, change in manure (quality/quantity)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many beats does a lope have?</td>
<td>3 beats</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why is changing leads required?</td>
<td>to change the direction of travel</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the best way to provide salt for horses?</td>
<td>in a loose form, not a block</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What external parasite causes &quot;horse mange&quot;?</td>
<td>mites</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why should you know the proper way to lift a horse's feet to examine them?</td>
<td>it may startle the horse and cause it to kick</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What factors should you use when determining a feed diet for your horse?</td>
<td>its age, weight, work and growth</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is another term used to describe the estrus period?</td>
<td>heat</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How is showmanship defined?</td>
<td>the presentation of your horse to a judge</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What are the components of the total parasite control program? major emphasis on prevention and treatment as necessary pg. 59 Horse Science [N4HCP]

Apply a commercial germicide preparation or a 7% iodine solution to the frog area of the hoof to treat ________? thrush pg. 64 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is the purpose of the rear cinch? keeps the saddle in place when roping and working cattle pg. 74 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

How can a veterinarian evaluate the effectiveness or resistance to deworming products? Take a fecal parasite egg count. pg. 59 Horse Science [N4HCP]

What should you always do before removing a halter from a horse? untie him first pg. 15 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What trace mineral should be provided free choice to the horse at all times? salt pg. 41 Horse Science [N4HCP]

Why does a horse's hooves need to be moist? a dry hoof will become brittle and crack; the frog will lose its elasticity; frog could shrink and the heel will contract pg. 64 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What does ringworm look like? a fungus arranged in a circle on the skin; the lesions are usually covered with greyish crusts through which short hairs protrude pg. 55 Horse Science [N4HCP]

How many permanent teeth do stallion's or gelding's commonly have? 40 permanent; 42 with wolf teeth pg. 16 Horse Science [N4HCP]

What is the purpose of the New Mexico Livestock Board? charged with protecting the integrity of the NM livestock industry pg. 5 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

How is the rabies virus transmitted? it is eliminated through the salivary glands and usually enters the new host through a bite wound not normally spread otherwise pg. 47-48 Horse Science [N4HCP]

What do adult bot flies tend to resemble? honeybees pg. 56 Horse Science [N4HCP]

What is the most common type of equine internal parasites? Strongyles or Blood Worms pg. 57 Horse Science [N4HCP]

How long should it take for a horse to recover from influenza if there are no complications? 1-2 weeks pg. 49 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

How many gallons of water may a horse drink in hot weather? 15 to 20 gallons pg. 22 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What pancreatic hormone acts to move extra glucose from the blood to storage in the body? Insulin pg. 29 Horse Science [N4HCP]

What is the ultimate goal in training a working ranch horse? to develop an athletic and willing partner pg. 108 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

How should you walk around a horse? be out of kicking range or walk close to the horse with contact pg. 99 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

Name the basic rein styles used for working ranch horses. split, romal, mecate/McCarty pg. 108 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

What is a hand gallop or extended lope? similar to a lope but with a lengthened stride; four-beat gait pg. 85 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

If a horse has foam from the nose, what might you check for? Choking or heart failure pg. 39 NM4H Horse (NMSU)

The proportion of a horse's head tends to be an indicator of what? the horse's body proportions pg. 9 Horse Science [N4HCP]
How many positions are considered proper for mounting a horse? 2
What styles of grooming vary with breed preference? mane and tail
What should you do when your horse is full of energy and you are wanting to ride it? lunge it or ride it in an enclosed area until it is settled
What is the most important nutrient? Water
describes a horse having a short distance (not more than 4-fingers width) between the last rib and the point of the hip
When are adult bot flies active? from early spring to the first hard frost in the fall
Name 2 features of the western saddle. horn, cinch, wide-stirrup leathers (fenders), rear cinch
What does suppleness mean? the ability of the horse to bend and flex its entire body
If a horse is at "high risk" for influenza, what should you do? vaccinate every 3-4 months
What causes an infectious disease? the presence of a living foreign organism
If my horse is wringing his tail excessively, what problem might I suspect he has? painful or sore back
What do you call an altered or castrated horse? gelding
Can a disease be both infectious and contagious? Yes
Why should all horses be on a parasite prevention and control program? almost all horses harbor some internal parasites
What is the most scientific way to prevent disease and parasitism in your horses? plan a total immunization and parasite control program with your veterinarian
When should you groom your horse? before and after you ride
What is unique about genes and chromosomes? they are able to reproduce themselves
What does genotype mean? genetic makeup
to prevent disease and parasitism in your horses?
When should you groom your horse? before and after you ride
What is the shape of the neck attributed to? the amount and shape of muscle tissue
What causes an infectious disease? the presence of a living foreign organism
If my horse is wringing his tail excessively, what problem might I suspect he has? painful or sore back
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What does genotype mean? genetic makeup
T/F: A horse's center of gravity and center of motion are fixed points on the horse. FALSE
How long should a saddle last? if they receive proper care, a lifetime
Which equine encephalomyelitis virus is most common in North America? Western Equine Encephalomyelitis
Name the two most essential amino acids for a horse's diet. lysine, threonine
How long does it take for food to completely pass through the digestive tract of the horse? 45 - 72 hours
What is necessary on all leverage bits and mechanical hackamores? curb straps
Name 2 things that regular grooming of your horse will do.

- Give it a clean, shiny coat and skin; stimulate muscle tone; gentle most horses; provide an opportunity to examine the horse closely.

How should you feed grain concentrates?

- By weight, not volume.

How many sets of teeth do horses have?

- 2; temporary and permanent.

What is the basis of horse training?

- Horses have developed a great power of association.

Which vitamins are produced by metabolic reactions inside the horse?

- Vitamins C, D, and niacin (B-complex).

What area of a horse are called "blind spots"?

- Directly behind its hindquarters and directly below its head.

What is the normal average temperature of a horse?

- 100 degrees.

Why are the mule and hinny usually sterile?

- They have 63 chromosomes, 32 from the horse and 31 from the donkey. This unbalance prevents functioning of the sex cells.

What does the “herd instinct” mean when referring to a horse’s psychology?

- His desire to live with others of his kind.

What is the unit of measurement when sizing horse’s height?

- The Hand, which is equal to 4 inches.

How are a horse’s front legs attached to the main skeleton?

- Held in position by muscular structures not joints.

What are gloves a safeguard against?

- Cuts, scratches, splinters, rope burns.

When does fertilization occur in the reproduction process?

- When the sperm enters the egg.

What area of a horse are called "blind spots"?

- Directly behind its hindquarters and directly below its head.

What is colic?

- An abdominal pain, pain in the stomach.

A female roundworm may lay up to how many eggs per day?

- Up to 200,000.

Name the by-product feeds from the grain milling industry.

- Wheat bran, rice bran, wheat middlings, rye middlings.

List 3 obstacles that are unique for a working ranch horse to manage.

- Dragging a log, working gates, crossing water, hobbles, ground tying, negotiating inclines, coiling rope and a roping dummy.

How do you take a horse’s temperature?

- Lubricated rectal thermometer and stand beside the horse, not behind it.

What is the pharynx?

- A muscular passage approximately 6 " long, where both feed and air cross.

Name the five types of nutrients horses require?

- Water, Energy (Carbohydrates & Fats), Protein, Vitamins, Minerals.

What are matingales?

- Either running or standing, are training equipment, primarily used in over fence classes, not allowed in NM4-H Horse Show.

Where can you find large and small strongyles?

- In the large intestine.
Name 4 basic grooming tools.
rubber currycomb/rubber groom-mitt, coarse-bristle
dandy brush, fine bristle body brush, wool cloth or
cotton towel rub rag, hoof pick, electric clippers, coarse-
toothed mane and tail comb, shedding or scrape stick

What is the purpose of the 4-H Horse Project?
to help you learn how to properly care for and enjoy
your horse

How can a horse shift its center of gravity?
by lowering, extending, or raising the head

Name 3 natural aids that can control your horse if your horse is trained
to respond to them.
voice, hands, legs, seat/weight/body position

What is the simplest form of a bit?
Snaffle bit

Which equine encephalomyelitis virus has the highest death rate for
infected horses?
Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis

Approximately how long is a horse's digestive tract?
100 feet in length

What is lameness?
any irregularity in gait which results from moving with
pain or difficulty

How long are lariats and riata used for ranch roping?
50-75 feet

Name the components of presentation in showmanship.
the appearance of the exhibitor and condition &
grooming of the horse; actual performance of the
pattern

How many of the 23 amino acids are essential to a horse's diet?
10

What is anemia?
a reduction in the hemoglobin of red blood cells with a
deficiency of oxygen in the blood

What is perhaps the most debated topic in horse nutrition?
the amount of protein to feed

Name 2 artificial aids.
spurs, whips, bats, crops

What is another name for a sorrel horse?
Chestnut

Which bit is a signal bit?
spade

What do the symptoms for mites include?
irritation, itching, inflammation, loss of hair, crusty scab
formation, and folding of the skin

How do most respiratory troubles develop in a horse?
from keeping them in tight barns which are too warm
and humid

What creates a flight zone when working with cattle?
the position and distance of a rider

What type of cell division occuse in sperm and egg cells?
meiosis

What is a "sacrifice area"?
a dry lot, pen, corral, or stall run where horses can be
housed and hand-fed whenever pastures need rest from
grazing

Name 3 things that the American cowboy inherited from the Spanish
colonists.
western saddle, riata/rope, and pride in a well trained
horse
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is a honda?</td>
<td>0.479130044</td>
<td>eye on the working end of a lariat or riata through which the rope passes to form a loop or noose</td>
<td>pg. 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What indicator can tell us the stage of maturity at which the hay was cut?</td>
<td>0.881424186</td>
<td>the head of grasses and the bud or bloom of legumes</td>
<td>pg. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is gastric lipase?</td>
<td>0.53358821</td>
<td>an enzyme that helps digest fat</td>
<td>pg. 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the difference between vitamins and minerals?</td>
<td>0.513581349</td>
<td>vitamins are organic (contain carbon), minerals are inorganic (no carbon)</td>
<td>pg. 34/35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which section of the Nutrient Requirement Table (Balancing Horse Rations - Work Sheets) should you fill out first?</td>
<td>0.599579243</td>
<td>Section 3</td>
<td>pg. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are registered horses?</td>
<td>0.308927041</td>
<td>horses belonging to a specific breed with registration papers documenting the horse's ancestors; some purebred</td>
<td>pg. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What increases the risk of digestive problems in a horse?</td>
<td>0.064427858</td>
<td>a horse can eat more that its stomach can actually hold</td>
<td>pg. 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the average rate of growth for healthy hoof in a month?</td>
<td>0.080479666</td>
<td>3/8-1/2 inch per month</td>
<td>pg. 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why are fats required in a horse's diet?</td>
<td>0.860358202</td>
<td>in addition to providing energy, it aids in the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins A, D, K</td>
<td>pg. 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the most important factor affecting the nutrient composition of grasses and legumes?</td>
<td>0.133776458</td>
<td>the stage of maturity</td>
<td>pg. 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overeating on grain, eating lush grass, abrupt changes in feed, infections, and stress are all factors that can cause what?</td>
<td>0.72437065</td>
<td>laminitis, founder</td>
<td>pg. 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What can happen if internal parasites are not controlled?</td>
<td>0.841887628</td>
<td>can cause stunting, illness, even death</td>
<td>pg. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the safest way to tie a horse?</td>
<td>0.810174413</td>
<td>Crosstying in an alley or driveway</td>
<td>pg. 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the parts of a bridle?</td>
<td>0.151303596</td>
<td>headstall, bit, reins</td>
<td>pg. 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is Parasiaris equorum?</td>
<td>0.912540783</td>
<td>ascarid; a large roundworm primarily affecting young horses</td>
<td>pg. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How is sleeping sickness (equine encephalomyelitis) transmitted?</td>
<td>0.690903917</td>
<td>mosquitoes</td>
<td>pg. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which micro-mineral is required for the hemoglobin molecule, a component of blood that carries oxygen to cells?</td>
<td>0.901536118</td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>pg. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why is chloride needed as a macro-mineral?</td>
<td>0.694269319</td>
<td>for digestion in the stomach as hydrochloric acid</td>
<td>pg. 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How can a horse be branded?</td>
<td>0.791930558</td>
<td>either hot iron or freeze</td>
<td>pg. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why should you feed your horse more hay during cold weather?</td>
<td>0.207259051</td>
<td>the fermentative digestion of hay produces more body heat and keeps the horse warmer</td>
<td>pg. 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the term used to describe a faulty conformation or dip in the neck between the poll and the withers?</td>
<td>0.039337195</td>
<td>Ewe-Neck</td>
<td>pg. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What factor should be the top priority when choosing a fence?</td>
<td>0.316975305</td>
<td>safety</td>
<td>pg. 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where are all of the B vitamins and vitamin K produced in a horse?</td>
<td>0.926105934</td>
<td>by bacteria that live in the cecum and large colon</td>
<td>pg. 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name 2 of the 5 types of nutrients a horse requires.</td>
<td>0.083578747</td>
<td>energy nutrients (carbohydrates/fats), proteins, vitamins, minerals, water</td>
<td>pg. 22</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you call a female foal up to three years old?</td>
<td>filly</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Horse Science (N4HCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the benefits of trotting your horse as exercise?</td>
<td>it builds muscle and develops wind</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where do hooves grow the fastest?</td>
<td>the toe</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are zebra marks?</td>
<td>dark stripes that run horizontally on the forearm, knees, and cannon</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>NM4H Horse (NMSU)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>