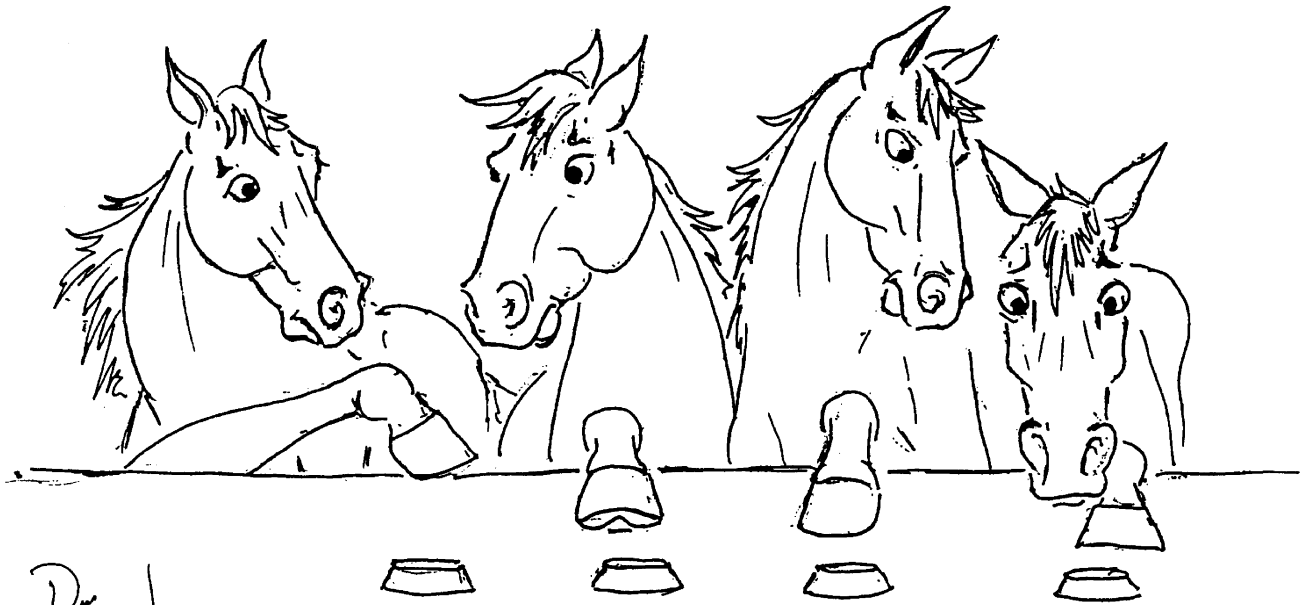




**Texas Agricultural Extension Service**  
The Texas A&M University System

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*Don Rickman*  
1997

**Texas 4-H**  
**HORSE**  
**Quiz Bowl Supplement**



# HORSE

TEXAS 4-H QUIZ BOWL

## SAMPLE QUESTIONS

### NUTRITION

#### A. Nutrition

**Question:** What are feces?  
**Answer:** The waste matter of digestion  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 25  
**Division:** Both

#### A. Nutrition

**Question:** Name three of the five types of nutrients a horse needs.  
**Answer:** Energy nutrients, proteins, vitamins, minerals and water  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 26  
**Division:** Senior

#### A. Nutrition

**Question:** What is the main energy nutrient?  
**Answer:** Carbohydrate  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 26  
**Division:** Both

#### A. Nutrition

**Question:** An adult horse's body is about what percentage of water?  
**Answer:** 50 percent, or  $\frac{1}{2}$   
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 28  
**Division:** Senior

#### A. Nutrition

**Question:** What does TDN stand for?  
**Answer:** Total Digestible Nutrients  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 28  
**Division:** Senior

#### A. Nutrition

**Question:** What are the three main types of feed?  
**Answer:** Roughages, concentrates and mixed feeds  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 29  
**Division:** Senior

#### A. Nutrition

**Question:** It is estimated that a horse secretes how much saliva in 24 hours?  
**Answer:** 10 gallons  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 23  
**Division:** Junior

#### A. Nutrition

**Question:** The important digestive action in the large intestine is because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Bacteria  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 25  
**Division:** Both

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**HORSE SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

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**A. Nutrition****Question:** What is the key to carbohydrates?**Answer:** Carbon**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 26**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****Question:** All carbohydrates are made up of what three elements?**Answer:** Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 26**Division:** Senior**A. Nutrition****Question:** Fat has how many times more energy per gram than carbohydrate?**Answer:** 2.25**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 26**Division:** Senior**A. Nutrition****Question:** The cecum is also known as a functional \_\_\_\_\_.**Answer:** Appendix**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 25**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****Question:** What is found in green grass and is a good source of Vitamin A?**Answer:** Carotene**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 27**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****Question:** Which mineral carries oxygen in the blood?**Answer:** Iron**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 28**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****Question:** What makes up most of the blood?**Answer:** Water**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 28**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****Question:** What nutrient is both a lubricant and a regulator of body heat?**Answer:** Water**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 28**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****Question:** Which of the energy-rich grains is safest and easiest to feed?**Answer:** Oats**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 31**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****BONUS****Question:** How much TDN does molasses contain?**Answer:** 54 percent**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 31**Division:** Both

## GENETICS—COLORS AND BREEDING

### B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

**Question:** Name the five basic horse coat colors.

**Answer:** Bay, black, brown, chestnut and white

**Source:** “Horses and Horsemanship”

**Page number:** 6

**Division:** Junior

### B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

**Question:** In addition to the five basic horse coat colors, what are the five major variations to these colors?

**Answer:** Dun (buckskin), grey, palomino, pinto and roan

**Source:** “Horses and Horsemanship”

**Page number:** 6

**Division:** Junior

### B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

**Question:** What is said to be the hardest color to describe, but the easiest to distinguish?

**Answer:** Bay

**Source:** “Horses and Horsemanship”

**Page number:** 6

**Division:** Junior

### B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

**Question:** A sire’s offspring are referred to as what?

**Answer:** Get

**Source:** “Horses and Horsemanship”

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

### B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

**Question:** What is the male parent or father?

**Answer:** Sire

**Source:** “Horses and Horsemanship”

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

### B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

**Question:** The female parent in horses is referred to as the \_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Dam

**Source:** “Horses and Horsemanship”

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

### B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

**Question:** What is the scientific study of how characteristics are passed from parents to offspring?

**Answer:** Genetics

**Source:** “Horse Science”

**Page number:** 20

**Division:** Both

### B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

**Question:** Name the two types of cell division.

**Answer:** Mitosis and meiosis

**Source:** “Horse Science”

**Page number:** 20

**Division:** Senior

### B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

**Question:** What breed describes the ideal color as that of a newly minted coin?

**Answer:** Palomino

**Source:** “Horses and Horsemanship”

**Page number:** 7

**Division:** Both

### B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

**Question:** What are threadlike structures that appear in pairs or twins in body cells?

**Answer:** Chromosomes

**Source:** “Horse Science”

**Page number:** 20

**Division:** Both

**REPRODUCTION**

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** How many ovaries does a mare have?  
**Answer:** 2  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 16  
**Division:** Senior

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** What is an ovary?  
**Answer:** A female organ that produces eggs  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 16  
**Division:** Senior

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** What is the placenta commonly called?  
**Answer:** Afterbirth  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 16  
**Division:** Senior

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** Where is the pituitary gland located?  
**Answer:** At the base of the brain  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 16  
**Division:** Senior

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** What is the common term for parturition?  
**Answer:** Birth  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 19  
**Division:** Senior

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** The pregnancy process is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Gestation  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 19  
**Division:** Senior

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** Why is the mare called polyestrous?  
**Answer:** Because she cycles continuously throughout the breeding season in the absence of conception  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 18  
**Division:** Senior

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** Mares that exhibit no outward signs of estrus during the winter months are said to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Anestrous  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 18  
**Division:** Senior

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** What is colostrum?  
**Answer:** First milk  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 19  
**Division:** Both

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** The unborn animal as it develops in the uterus is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Fetus  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 16  
**Division:** Senior

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** What is the scientific name for the egg?

**Answer:** Ovum

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Senior

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** Much of the reproductive process is regulated by which gland?

**Answer:** Pituitary

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Senior

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** Gestation requires how many days?

**Answer:** 340 (300 to 400)

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 19

**Division:** Senior

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** What are the units of inheritance?

**Answer:** Genes

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 20

**Division:** Both

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** What is the term for a mature female horse?

**Answer:** Mare

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 47

**Division:** Both

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** What does a follicle contain?

**Answer:** An egg

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Senior

**C. Reproduction**

**Question:** How do nutrients pass from the mare to the fetus?

**Answer:** From the mare into the placenta and then through the navel cord to the fetus

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Senior

**ANATOMY AND CONFORMATION**

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** How many teeth does a mare have?

**Answer:** 36

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is forging?

**Answer:** Striking the undersurface of the front foot with the toe of the rear foot

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 7

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is monocular vision?

**Answer:** The ability to see separate objects with each eye at the same time

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is the area between the loin and the tail head called?

**Answer:** Croup

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is it called when the lower jaw is shorter than the upper jaw?

**Answer:** Parrot mouth

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 10

**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** How many teeth does a stallion or gelding have?

**Answer:** 40

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Teeth that are smallish and white with a distinct neck are called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Temporary or milk teeth

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 13

**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is deglutition?

**Answer:** Swallowing

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 23

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Movements of stomach and intestines, and elimination of residue are called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Defecation

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 23

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Can a horse vomit?

**Answer:** No

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 24

**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Does a horse have a gallbladder?

**Answer:** No

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 25

**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Name two parts of a horse's large intestine.

**Answer:** Cecum, large colon, small colon and rectum

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 25

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** How long is the large colon?

**Answer:** 10 to 12 feet

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 25

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is the capacity of the large colon?

**Answer:** 80 quarts

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 25

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** The main tube of the respiratory system is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Trachea or windpipe

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 46

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is a slow trot called?

**Answer:** Jog

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 21

**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is a "cooled out" horse?

**Answer:** One that is neither hot to the touch nor breathing hard

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 27

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Name three parts of the hoof.

**Answer:** Toe, quarter, white line, heel, wall, frog, sole and buttress

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 37

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is the canter?

**Answer:** A three-beat gait; a moderate, easy, collected gait

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 45

**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is the horny growth on the inside of the horse's leg called?

**Answer:** Chestnuts, also called night eyes

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 45

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is the horny growth behind the fetlocks joint called?

**Answer:** Ergot

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 46

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** How many inches make a hand?

**Answer:** 4

**Source:** Horse and Horsemanship

**Page number:** 46

**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** The horny inside of a hoof is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Laminae

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 47

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** The top of a horse's head just behind the ears is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Poll

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 47

**Division:** Senior



**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is the labial surface of a horse's teeth?

**Answer:** Surface toward the lips

**Source:** Anatomy

**Page number:** 9

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What are the five categories of judging a halter horse?

**Answer:** Balance, muscling, structure, quality and travel

**Source:** "Horse Judging Manual"

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** A well-balanced horse will divide into three equal parts. Name those parts.

**Answer:** Front shoulder, middle barrel and rear hip

**Source:** "Horse Judging Manual"

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What kind of tissue moves the skeleton?

**Answer:** Muscle

**Source:** "Horse Judging Manual"

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What does "quality of muscle" refer to?

**Answer:** Muscle attachment pattern

**Source:** "Horse Judging Manual"

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What are the two criteria in which muscles are evaluated?

**Answer:** Quantity and quality

**Source:** "Horse Judging Manual"

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Which should be wider when viewed from the rear: the stifle or the top of hip?

**Answer:** Stifle

**Source:** "Horse Judging Manual"

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Length of stride is best evaluated from what position of view?

**Answer:** Side

**Source:** "Horse Judging Manual"

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** The width between a horse's eyes affects its \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Field of vision

**Source:** "Horse Judging Leader Guide"

**Page number:** 32

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Which gait is known as the foundation gait?

**Answer:** Walk

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What are the three natural gaits of the horse?

**Answer:** Walk, trot and gallop

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Is the trot a lateral or diagonal gait?

**Answer:** Diagonal

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** When loping, the horse's independent moving front leg is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Lead

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is the term for any mark or deformity that diminishes beauty but does not affect a horse's usefulness?

**Answer:** Blemish

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 45

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What term describes the period when a tooth breaks through the gum?

**Answer:** Eruption

**Source:** "Anatomy of the American Quarter Horse"

**Page number:** ??????

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** When referring to foot action, what is meant by height?

**Answer:** The amount of elevation in the stride, determined by the radius of the arc

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 18

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** How many ribs does a horse have?

**Answer:** 18

**Source:** "Anatomy of the American Quarter Horse"

**Page number:** ???????

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Why is a low center of gravity important?

**Answer:** It allows a horse to shift weight more easily to perform athletic maneuvers.

**Source:** "4-H Horse Judging Manual"

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is a vertical crack on the side of the hoof called?

**Answer:** Quarter crack or sand crack

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 38

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** The horse has what type of vision?

**Answer:** Monocular

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** How are the horse's front legs attached to the rest of the body?

**Answer:** By muscles and tendons

**Source:** "4-H Horse Judging Manual"

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Can a horse see what he is eating?

**Answer:** No

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is a cataract?

**Answer:** A cloudy or opaque appearance of the eye

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 10

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Where is a horse's center of gravity?

**Answer:** At a point about 6 inches behind the elbow

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** At rest, which legs, front or rear, support more weight?

**Answer:** Front legs

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Where is the horse's center of motion located?

**Answer:** Approximately over the 15th vertebra

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Where should a rider's weight be positioned to offer the greatest stability and least interference with a horse's motion?

**Answer:** As near as possible over the horse's center of motion

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Where do the muscles that control leg movements terminate?

**Answer:** At the knee

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 7

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Cannon, pastern and foot action are controlled by what two things?

**Answer:** Ligaments and tendons

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 7

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Should withers be high and well defined or rounded?

**Answer:** High and well defined

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 7

**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Why would size of nostrils be important?  
**Answer:** Large ones allow for maximum air intake.  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 6  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What are bowed tendons and where are they found?  
**Answer:** They are enlarged, stretched flexor tendons behind the cannon bones.  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 10  
**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Is a sidebone a blemish or an unsoundness?  
**Answer:** Unsoundness  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 10  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Is a ringbone a blemish or an unsoundness?  
**Answer:** Unsoundness  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 10  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Is a cataract an unsoundness or a blemish?  
**Answer:** Unsoundness  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 10  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What disease is the inflammation of the small navicular bone usually inside the front foot?  
**Answer:** Navicular disease  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 10  
**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** If a horse has difficulty in breathing and/or lung damage, it is said to have \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Heaves  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 11  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Is navicular disease an unsoundness or a blemish?  
**Answer:** Unsoundness  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 10  
**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What condition causes the hoof to turn up and develop rough, deep rings in the hoof wall?  
**Answer:** Founder  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 10  
**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What hoof condition is caused by over-feeding, severe concussion or disease, and abnormal management?  
**Answer:** Founder  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 10  
**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is thrush?  
**Answer:** Disease of the frog  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 10  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Is thrush an unsoundness or a blemish?  
**Answer:** Blemish  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 10  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Describe stringhalt.  
**Answer:** A nervous disorder characterized by excessive jerking of the hind leg  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 11  
**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is a bog spavin and where is it found?  
**Answer:** A meaty, soft swelling occurring on inner front part of the hock  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 11  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is a bone spavin and where is it found?  
**Answer:** A bony growth usually found on the inside lower point of the hock  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 11  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation **BONUS****

**Question:** What is another term for a bone spavin?  
**Answer:** Jack spavin  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 11  
**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Name two common areas where ruptures or hernias occur.  
**Answer:** Umbilical and scrotal  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 11  
**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** A foal has a total of how many teeth?  
**Answer:** 24  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 12  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Age can best be determined by examining what two aspects of the incisor teeth?  
**Answer:** Wear and slant  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 12  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Which teeth are used for determining the age of a horse?  
**Answer:** The incisors  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 12  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Can canine teeth be found in a gelding?

**Answer:** Yes

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is another name for canine teeth?

**Answer:** Tushes

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation **BONUS****

**Question:** How many incisors are there in the upper jaw of the stallion?

**Answer:** Six

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Where in the mouth are the canine teeth located?

**Answer:** In the interdental space between the incisors and molars

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What does it mean if a horse has a full mouth?

**Answer:** The horse has a complete set of permanent incisors

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 15

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is the interdental space?

**Answer:** The gum space between the incisor teeth and the molar teeth

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 15

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is the star-shaped or circle-like structure near the center of the wearing surface of the permanent incisors?

**Answer:** Dental star

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 14

**Division:** Junior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** At what age is a horse normally referred to as being "smooth mouthed"?

**Answer:** 12 years

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 14

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Length of neck plays an important part in length of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Stride

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 7

**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation **BONUS****

**Question:** What is the hollow tube that extends from the mouth to the anus?

**Answer:** Alimentary canal

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 23

**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Mastication is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Chewing  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 23  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** What is the first part of the digestive tract?  
**Answer:** Mouth  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 23  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Where does bile come from?  
**Answer:** The liver  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 24  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation **BONUS****

**Question:** What is the one-way action from the pharynx to the stomach called?  
**Answer:** Peristalsis  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 24  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Compared to other farm animals, is the horse's stomach larger, smaller or about the same size?  
**Answer:** Smaller  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 24  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Where is the horse's gallbladder located?  
**Answer:** A horse has no gallbladder.  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 25  
**Division:** Both

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Name two of the glands secreting juices into the small intestine that influence digestion.  
**Answer:** Pancreas, liver and intestinal glands  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 24  
**Division:** Senior

**D. Anatomy and Conformation**

**Question:** Normally a horse voids how much feces per day?  
**Answer:** 33 to 50 pounds a day  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 25  
**Division:** Both

**HORSE HISTORY**

**E. Horse History**

**Question:** What group registers and records thorough bred horses?  
**Answer:** The Jockey Club  
**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"  
**Page number:** 2  
**Division:** Both

**E. Horse History**

**Question:** The horse was reintroduced to North America by what group of people?  
**Answer:** Spaniards  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 2  
**Division:** Both

**E. Horse History**

**Question:** Which Indian tribe developed the Appaloosa?

**Answer:** Nez Perce

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 45

**Division:** Both

**E. Horse History**

**Question:** Before World War II, the horse's principal role was as a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** War machine

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Junior

**E. Horse History**

**Question:** How tall was the eohippus?

**Answer:** About 12 inches

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Senior

**E. Horse History**

**Question:** The horse had its beginnings about \_\_\_\_ million years ago.

**Answer:** 58

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Junior

**E. Horse History**

**Question:** Where did the horse originate?

**Answer:** North America (Great Plains)

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**E. Horse History**

**BONUS**

**Question:** Name the original ancestor of the horse.

**Answer:** Eohippus

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Senior

**E. Horse History**

**Question:** When did the Spaniards reintroduce the horse to North America?

**Answer:** The 16th century

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**MANAGEMENT**

**F. Management**

**Question:** How often should a horse be shod?

**Answer:** Every 4 to 6 weeks

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 38

**Division:** Junior

**F. Management**

**Question:** Name four natural aids used to control the horse.

**Answer:** Legs, hands, weight and voice

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 45

**Division:** Senior

**F. Management**

**Question:** What is an unbranded stray?

**Answer:** Maverick

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 47

**Division:** Senior



**F. Management**

**Question:** Filing of rough, irregular teeth to give a smoother grinding surface is called\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Floating

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 46

**Division:** Junior

**F. Management**

**Question:** What is the first stride in the lope or canter called?

**Answer:** Lead

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 47

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** Which side is the off side?

**Answer:** The right side of the horse

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 47

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** Which side is the near side?

**Answer:** Left side of the horse

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 47

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** What is the rising and descending of the rider with the rhythm of the trot?

**Answer:** Posting

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 47

**Division:** Senior

**F. Management**

**Question:** How can a rider shift the center of gravity?

**Answer:** By shifting his or her weight from side to side or front to rear

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** What is a female foal up to 3 years old called?

**Answer:** A filly

**Source:** "Horse Judging Manual"

**Page number:** 14

**Division:** Junior

**F. Management**

**Question:** The horse is most useful between what ages?

**Answer:** 3 to 15 years

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** What term is used when measuring the height of a horse?

**Answer:** Hand

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 46

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** A well-trained horse should travel at what speed when walking?

**Answer:** 4 miles per hour

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** Horses that are stabled should be groomed how often?

**Answer:** At least once a day

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 27

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** Why is washing a poor substitute for regular grooming?

**Answer:** It removes the protective oil of the hair and skin.

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 29

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** What is the term for a castrated male horse?

**Answer:** Gelding

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 45

**Division:** Junior

**F. Management**

**Question:** When cleaning the hoof, in which direction should the hoof pick be used?

**Answer:** From the heel toward the toe

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 36

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** When should exercised horses be groomed?

**Answer:** Before leaving the stable or saddling and again when returned to the stable or unsaddled

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 27

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** How often should an unshod horse have its hooves trimmed?

**Answer:** At least once a month (every 4 to 6 weeks)

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 36

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** How much does a healthy hoof grow per month?

**Answer:**  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 36

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** What does a farrier do?

**Answer:** Shoes and trims horses' hooves

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 46

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** What is the correct term for a someone trained in horse shoeing?

**Answer:** Farrier

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 46

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** Which vice is known as biting or setting teeth against the manger or some other object while sucking air?

**Answer:** Cribbing

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 45

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**BONUS**

**Question:** Name the five gaits of the five-gaited horse.

**Answer:** Walk, trot, canter, slow gait and rack

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 46

**Division:** Senior

**F. Management**

**Question:** One who rides a horse without control, letting the horse go as it wishes is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** A passenger

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 47

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** What is the term for the lateral movement of the horse without forward or backward movement?

**Answer:** Side step, side pass or traverse

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** ??????

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** One who is trained and skilled in the treating of diseases and injuries of animals is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Veterinarian

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 48

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** Name a material that currycombs are made of.

**Answer:** Rubber, metal

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 23

**Division:** Junior

**F. Management**

**Question:** Name three grooming aids.

**Answer:** Currycomb, sweat scraper, body brush, mane and tail comb, hoof pick (also allow other items not listed)

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 23

**Division:** Junior

**F. Management**

**Question:** What is the term for an acquired habit that is annoying, or may interfere with the horse's usefulness, such as cribbing?

**Answer:** Vice

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 48

**Division:** Both

**F. Management**

**Question:** True neck reining is the response of your horse to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the rein against the neck.

**Answer:** Weight

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 20

**Division:** Both

**BREEDS**

**G. Breeds**

**Question:** What is the written record of the ancestry of an animal called?

**Answer:** Pedigree

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Senior

**G. Breeds**

**Question:** What is a jack?

**Answer:** A male donkey or ass

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 47

**Division:** Junior

**G. Breeds**

**Question:** What is a cross between a jack and a mare?  
**Answer:** A mule  
**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"  
**Page number:** 47  
**Division:** Senior

**G. Breeds**

**Question:** A Shetland pony is disqualified from registration if it is over what height?  
**Answer:** 46 inches  
**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"  
**Page number:** 5  
**Division:** Both

**SHOWING RULES**

**H. Showing Rules**

**Question:** How many horses are used in a class for horse judging?  
**Answer:** Four  
**Source:** "Horse Judging Manual"  
**Page number:** 15  
**Division:** Junior

**H. Showing Rules**

**Question:** True or false: Showmanship at halter is considered a halter class.  
**Answer:** False  
**Source:** "Horse Judging Leader Guide"  
**Page number:** 119  
**Division:** Junior

**H. Showing Rules**

**Question:** Should an exhibitor wear chaps during a showmanship class?  
**Answer:** No  
**Source:** "Horse Judging Leader Guide"  
**Page number:** 119  
**Division:** Junior

**H. Showing Rules**

**Question:** Is the confirmation of a horse considered a showmanship at halter class?  
**Answer:** No  
**Source:** "Horse Judging Leader Guide"  
**Page number:** 119  
**Division:** Junior

**H. Showing Rules**

**Question:** What are the three gaits performed in a western pleasure class?  
**Answer:** Walk, jog, lope  
**Source:** "Horse Judging Leader Guide"  
**Page number:** 88  
**Division:** Junior

**H. Showing Rules**

**Question:** True or False: The slowest horse in a class should always win.  
**Answer:** False  
**Source:** "Horse Judging Leader Guide"  
**Page number:** 108  
**Division:** Senior

**H. Showing Rules**

**Question:** What is a perfect score in a horse-judging class?  
**Answer:** 50  
**Source:** "Horse Judging Leader Guide"  
**Page number:** 198  
**Division:** Junior

**H. Showing Rules**

**BONUS**

**Question:** What is the fifth gait requested of the American Saddle Horse?  
**Answer:** Rack  
**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"  
**Page number:** 18  
**Division:** Both

**H. Showing Rules**

**Question:** What is gymkhana?  
**Answer:** A program of games on horseback  
**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"  
**Page number:** 46  
**Division:** Both

**DISEASES**

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** A displaced patella of the stifle joint is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Answer:** Stifled  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 11  
**Division:** Senior

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** What are the two types of equine encephalomyelitis commonly seen in North America?  
**Answer:** Eastern EE and Western EE  
**Source:** "Your Horse's Health"  
**Page number:** 4  
**Division:** Senior

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** Where is navicular disease found?  
**Answer:** Front feet  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 10  
**Division:** Junior

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** What is the familiar name for the disease caused by the streptococcus equi bacteria?  
**Answer:** Strangles  
**Source:** "Your Horse's Health"  
**Page number:** 6  
**Division:** Senior

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** What is the common name for tetanus?  
**Answer:** Lockjaw  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 38  
**Division:** Both

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** When and where was Potomac horse fever first recognized?  
**Answer:** 1979, in Maryland next to the Potomac River  
**Source:** "Your Horse's Health"  
**Page number:** 12  
**Division:** Junior

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** Potomac Horse fever has been confirmed in how many states?  
**Answer:** 32  
**Source:** "Your Horse's Health"  
**Page number:** 13  
**Division:** Both

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** An animal's ability to resist or repel disease producing organisms is known as what?  
**Answer:** Immunity  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 37  
**Division:** Both

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** What type of disease can be spread from one animal to another by direct or indirect contact?  
**Answer:** Contagious  
**Source:** "Horse Science"  
**Page number:** 37  
**Division:** Both

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** What is a means of artificially stimulating the immunity of an animal without actually giving it the disease?

**Answer:** Vaccination

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 37

**Division:** Both

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** An animal capable of shedding disease causing organisms is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Carrier

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 37

**Division:** Both

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** Can a vaccination provide permanent immunity?

**Answer:** Yes

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 37

**Division:** Junior

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** What is the term given to acute abdominal pain that may be caused by a great variety of disorders?

**Answer:** Colic

**Source:** "Horse Science"

**Page number:** 46

**Division:** Both

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** What is the common name for encephalomyelitis?

**Answer:** Sleeping sickness

**Source:** "Your Horse's Health"

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**I. Diseases**

**Question:** Is tetanus caused by a virus or bacteria?

**Answer:** Bacteria

**Source:** "Your Horse's Health"

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**TACK AND EQUIPMENT**

**L. Tack and Equipment**

**Question:** Name the three parts that compose the bridle.

**Answer:** Reins, bit and headstall

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 24

**Division:** Junior

**L. Tack and Equipment**

**Question:** The toothed wheels on spurs are called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** Rowels

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 47

**Division:** Junior

**L. Tack and Equipment**

**Question:** What is a stirrup cover called?

**Answer:** Tapadera

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 48

**Division:** Senior

**L. Tack and Equipment**

**Question:** What is the wooden or metal frame of a saddle called?

**Answer:** A tree

**Source:** "Horses and Horsemanship"

**Page number:** 48

**Division:** Junior

STATE 4-H HORSE SHOW  
RULES AND REGULATIONS

**M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations**

**Question:** What is the ownership deadline for competing in district and state 4-H horse shows?

**Answer:** May 1

**Source:** "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

**Page number:** 11

**Division:** Junior

**M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations**

**Question:** If you knock over a pole in Pole Bending, what is the penalty?

**Answer:** 5 seconds

**Source:** "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

**Page number:** 11

**Division:** Junior

**M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations**

**Question:** In state and district shows, how many horses can a 4-H owner enter in the qualifying classes?

**Answer:** One

**Source:** "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Junior

**M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations**

**Question:** How many barrels are in barrel racing?

**Answer:** Three

**Source:** "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Junior

**M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations**

**Question:** True or False: In the timed event classes, the wearing of a hat is mandatory.

**Answer:** False

**Source:** "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

**Page number:** 7

**Division:** Both

**M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations**

**Question:** How many poles in the stakes race for 4-H?

**Answer:** Two

**Source:** "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Junior

**M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations**

**Question:** How many cones are in the stakes race?

**Answer:** Three

**Source:** "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Junior

**M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations**

**Question:** In Western Pleasure, which gait is not asked for: walk, jog, counter canter or lope?

**Answer:** Counter canter

**Source:** "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

**Page number:** 9

**Division:** Both

**M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations**

**Question:** How many poles make up the Pole Bending pattern?

**Answer:** Six

**Source:** "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

**Page number:** 11

**Division:** Both

**M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations**

**Question:** In Pole Bending, how far apart, in feet, are the poles positioned?

**Answer:** 21

**Source:** "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

**Page number:** 11

**Division:** Both

**M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations**

**Question:** In Western Pleasure, which direction should the horse be reversed toward?

**Answer:** The center of the arena, away from the rail

**Source:** "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

**Page number:** 9

**Division:** Both

**M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations**

**Question:** In Pole Bending, how far from the starting line is the first pole?

**Answer:** 21 feet

**Source:** "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

**Page number:** 11

**Division:** Both

**M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations**

**Question:** In the Hunter Horsemanship class, when horses are worked on the rail, they should execute a reverse in which direction?

**Answer:** Away from the rail

**Source:** "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

**Page number:** 14

**Division:** Both

**RODEO**

**N. Rodeo**

**Question:** What does PRCA stand for?

**Answer:** Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association

**Source:** "Humane Facts"

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Senior

**N. Rodeo**

**Question:** Name the three roping events of rodeo.

**Answer:** Calf roping, steer roping and team roping

**Source:** "Humane Facts"

**Page number:** 10

**Division:** Junior



## HORSE BOWL REFERENCES

Revised Fall 2002

(This list replaces any list published before August 2002.)

## Basic materials:

(Use these to begin the activity and develop interest.)

*Anatomy of the American Quarter Horse.* American Quarter Horse Association, P.O. Box 200, Amarillo, Texas 79168. Customer inquiry phone number 806-376-4811 (no cost).

*Horse Science — TEXAS EDITION.* Contact Jeff Howard, Texas 4-H office. (979) 845-6533 or j-howard@tamu.edu (no cost).

*Horses and Horsemanship — TEXAS EDITION.* Contact Jeff Howard, Texas 4-H office. (979) 845-6533 or j-howard@tamu.edu (no cost).

*American Horse Council Youth Leaders Manual* — Attn: Lisa Holland, American Youth Horse Council, 4093-A, Iron Works Pike, Lexington, KY 40511-8434. (606) 299-9714. (about \$50.00)

Items with an asterisk (\*) can be obtained through the Texas Cooperative Extension Faculty Resource Center (<http://tcebookstore.org>) Phone: (979) 845-6573. Fax: (979) 862-1566

They are also available on the Texas 4-H Web site at <http://texas4-h.tamu.edu>

\**Texas 4-H Horse Judging Leader's Manual.* (AS 1-2.120). Being revised and updated during fall of 2002. During 2002, contact Jeff Howard for a complimentary photocopy — (979) 845-6533 or j-howard@tamu.edu. During 2003 and later, purchase or download from the Extension Faculty Resource Center or download from the Texas 4-H Web site.

\**Texas 4-H Horse Judging Manual.* (AS 3-2.051). Being revised and updated during fall of 2002. During 2002, contact Jeff Howard for a complimentary photocopy — (979) 845-6533 or j-howard@tamu.edu. During 2003 and later, purchase or download from the Extension Faculty Resource Center or download from the Texas 4-H Web site.

\**Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules.* (AS 3-2.043). Focused on current Texas 4-H year. One hard copy distributed to each Texas county during late winter/early spring. Download from the Extension Faculty Resource Center or the Texas 4-H Web site.

\**Texas 4-H Quiz Bowl Guide.* (AS 3-2.020). Summary of all rules and guidelines of the Quiz Bowl Program. Includes suggestions for starting a group and obtaining equipment.

\**Texas 4-H Horse Quiz Bowl Supplement.* (AS3-2.031). 23 pages of sample questions and official reference list.

## Advanced materials:

(These are necessary in order to participate in the horse quiz bowl activity competitively at the district level and above. Collectively, they require a financial investment of about \$175 to \$200.)

*Horse Industry Handbooks.* American Youth Horse Council, 4093-A Iron Works Pike, Lexington, KY 40511-8434 (about \$60.00).

*The Dictionary of the Horse - Equus.* Contact Jeff Howard, Texas 4-H office — (979) 845-6533 or j-howard@tamu.edu.

*Texas Horse Owner's Reference Guide.* Contact Pete Gibbs or Brett Scott, Extension Horse Specialists — (979) 845-1562 or p-gibbs@tamu.edu and bdsconfig@ag.tamu.edu (about \$50).

\**Texas 4-H Horse Project Teaching Outlines.* (AS 3-2.031). Purchase or download from the Extension Faculty Resource Center or download from the Texas 4-H Web site. These outlines are set up to teach subject matter information from the Texas Horse Owner's Reference Guide. They must be used along with the Guide (\$12).

*The Horse.* Evans, Borton, et.al. 2nd Edition. W.H. Freeman Co., 660 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94104. ISBN 0-7167-1811-1. Can also access through online book stores and search engines (about \$50).

## Suggested viewing to aid in teaching:

*Horse Nutrition and Feeding* video series, by Doug Householder, Extension Horse Specialist, retired. Available from the Educational Resource Library. Contact Edna Eisfeldt — (979) 845-2704 or e-eisfeldt@tamu.edu

## Other national materials:

Although Texas contest questions will not be drawn from these references, they are used in many national contests. The teams that advance to national contests should use them.

*Feeding and Care of the Horse.* Williams and Wilkins, 2nd Edition. 351 West Camden Street, Baltimore, MD 21201-2436. (800) 638-0672.

*The Coloring Atlas of Horse Anatomy.* Kainer and McCracken, Alpine Blue Ribbon Books. P.O. Box 7027, Loveland, CO 80537-0027. (800) 777-7257.

# 4-H Bowl Score Sheet

Round # \_\_\_\_\_

Circle:                  Junior                  Senior

Captain's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

Captain's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

	TEAM A _____					TEAM B _____			
	Individual Round Points	Toss-up Points	Bonus Points	Team Total		Individual Round Points	Toss-up Points	Bonus Points	Team Points
1.					2.				
3.					4.				
5.					6.				
7.					8.				
9.					9.				
10.					10.				
11.					11.				
12.					12.				
13.					13.				
14.					14.				
15.					15.				
16.					16.				
17.					17.				
18.					18.				
19.					19.				
20.					20.				
21.					21.				
22.					22.				
23.					23.				
24.					24.				
25.					25.				
26.					26.				
27.					27.				
28.					28.				
29.					29.				
30.					30.				

**Texas 4-H**  
**Youth**   
**Development**

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