

GEORGIA STATE 4-H HORSE QUIZ STUDY GUIDE

Participants in the Georgia 4-H State Horse Show must take a written quiz at the scheduled orientation time for that specific discipline to be eligible to compete in their selected classes. The quiz can account for up to 25% of a participant's total score in the junior and senior division. For example, a participant who scores 100% on the quiz will receive 25 points. The participant's remaining score comes from points earned in their top three point earning classes. The State 4-H Horse Rule Book contains a table listing the points awarded based on numbers of horses in the class and class placing. The maximum number of points a rider can receive in classes is 75. Therefore, a perfect quiz score coupled with a maximum of 75 points earned in classes will give a participant 100 points. Cloverleaf's must also take a quiz, but the quiz score is only used to break ties.

This study guide was compiled to help the 4-H member prepare for the State 4-H Horse Show Quiz. Questions from the State 4-H Horse Show Quiz will be taken from the Horse Industry Handbook, the Novice Horseman Booklet, the current Georgia State Horse Show Rulebook and general 4-H information.

This study guide has been written to point out chapters, sections, and areas of sections from which quiz questions will most likely be selected. Some sample questions have been included. Most of the quiz questions at the State 4-H Horse Show will be true/false and multiple choice type questions.

HORSE INDUSTRY HANDBOOK: A GUIDE TO EQUINE CARE AND MANAGEMENT

Chapter 1- Introduction to Horse Ownership (Sections to Study)

1. Horse Colors and Markings (HIH 140-1, 2)
2. Horse Breeds (HIH 150-161)

Sample Question:

True or False- The American Paint Horse Association was formed to preserve the colorful coat patterns associated with the breed and to promote Saddlebred Horse Type conformation.

Chapter II- Selection and Use (Sections to Study)

1. Equine conformation Part I: Form to Function, pg. 220- 1 thru 8
2. Equine conformation Part II: Skeletal Structure, pg. 230- 1 thru 7
3. Age determination, pg. 240 1 thru 5

Sample Questions:

1. The four major ways to estimate a horse's age by teeth are?
2. The Galvayne's Groove appears at the gum margin of the upper corner incisor at about what year's age?

Chapter IV- Facilities and Waste Management (Sections to Study)

1. Housing for Horses, pg. 320- 1 thru 9
2. Replacing nature's bedding, pg. 330- 1 thru 2
3. Fire safety on horse farms, pg. 340- 1 thru 3
4. Fencing for horses, pg. 350- 1 thru 6

Sample Questions:

1. True or False- Stall partitions should be solid up to five feet from the floor with at least one foot of space between the top of the partition and ceiling.
2. True or False- To prevent barn fires "heavy" damp bales should not be stored.

Chapter V- Equine Health Management (Sections to Study)

1. Avoiding Hyperthermia in the Horse, pg. 410- 1 thru 2
2. Flies and External Parasites of Horses, pg. 415- 1 thru 9
3. Recognizing the Healthy Horse, Pg. 425- 1 thru 6
4. Control of Internal Parasites of the Horse, pg. 430- 1 thru 8
5. Colic in the Horse, pg. 435- 1 thru 4
6. First Aid for Horses, pg. 440- 1 thru 7
7. Equine Immunization and Infections Disease Control, pg. 445- 1 thru 9

Sample Questions:

1. True or False- Overheating in the horse is known as hyperthermia, heat exhaustion, heat cramps, heat stroke or sun stroke.
2. True or False- Colic is probably the most common medical emergency in horses.
3. The horse that is fleshy in condition will have a body condition score of?
4. List four common conditions of inadequate stable facilities that result in injury to the horse.

Chapter VI- Horse Foot Care (Sections to Study)

1. Foot structure and Function, pg. 505- 1 thru 7
2. Shoe Styles, pg. 515- 1 thru 5
3. Foot Care Guidelines, pg. 525- 1 thru 4
4. Foot Care Tools, pg. 530- 1 thru 4
5. Trimming and shoeing the sound horse, pg. 535- 1 thru 7
6. Common foot problems and solutions, pg. 540- 1 thru 5

Sample Questions:

1. True or False- Water is nature's hoof conditioner and is the only preparation that has been shown to consistently have a positive effect on maintaining hoof moisture balance.
2. What are used on horseshoes to take the stress of the nails and stabilize the shoe on the foot?

Chapter VII- Equine Diseases (Sections to Study)

1. Equine Influenza, pg. 605- 1 thru 3
2. Equine Rhinopneumonitis, pg. 610- 1 thru 5
3. Strangles in horses, pg. 615- 1 thru 3
4. Equine viral arteritis, pg. 620- 1 thru 5
5. Eastern, Western and Venezuelan Encephalomyelitis in horses, pg. 625- 1 thru 3
6. Equine infectious anemia, pg. 630- 1 thru 2
7. Founder, pg. 640- 1 thru 3
8. Tetanus in Horses, pg. 645- 1 thru 3
9. Potomac Horse Fever, pg. 650- 1 thru 3

Sample Questions:

1. True or False- One of the early clinical signs of influenza is a dry cough.
2. True or False- Encephalitis is an inflammation of the brain.
3. True or False- E.I.A. stands for Equine Infectious Anemia and should be prevented by vaccinating the horse twice a year.
4. List the three different clinical signs that may be caused by Equine Rhinopneumonitis.

Chapter VIII- Nutrition and Feeding Management (Sections to Study)

1. Digestive System of the horse and feeding management guideline, pg. 710- 1 thru 9
2. Pastures for horses, pg. 730- 1 thru 9
3. Selecting hay for horses, pg. 750- 1 thru 10
4. Feedstuffs: composition, characteristics, and uses, pg. 760- 1 thru 10

Sample Questions:

1. True or False- The horse cannot belch or vomit, therefore if excess gas is produced in the stomach it may rupture.
2. True or False- As a rule of thumb a horse should never eat more than 0.75% of its body weight in concentrate feed at any one feeding.
3. True or False- Limestone is used on pastures to make the soil pH more neutral.
4. List the five nutrients required in a horses diet.

Chapter IX- Exercise Physiology (Sections to Study)

1. Respiration in the horse, pg. 810- 1 thru 3
2. Nutritional ramifications of exercise, pg. 820- 1 thru 3
3. The equine cardiovascular system, pg. 830- 1 thru 2
4. Equine Muscular-System, pg. 840- 1 thru 3
5. Exercise physiology in the equine athlete, pg. 850- 1 thru 5
6. Water and electrolytes and the prevention of thermal injury, pg. 860- 1 thru 3
7. Glossary of exercise physiology, pg. 895- 1 thru 2

Sample Questions:

1. True or False- The amount of air inspired or expired during a normal breath is referred to as tidal volume.
2. True or False- Energy is stored in the horse's body primarily as fat and protein.
3. True or False- Aerobic work is exercise of low intensity at a heart rate below 150 beats per minute. Walking, trotting, and slow cantering are all types of aerobic work.
4. List three minerals that are considered or referred to as electrolytes.

Chapter XI- Using Genetics in Horse Breeding (Sections to Study)

1. Basic equine genetics, pg. 1020- 1 thru 3
2. Color genetics of horses, pg. 1040- 1 thru 3
3. Genetic abnormalities of horses, pg. 1060- 1 thru 7

Sample Questions:

1. True or False- Genetic material for horses is contained in chromosomes.
2. True or False- The tobiano paint or pinto pattern usually causes horses to have four white feet and white lower legs and the white spots on the body usually cross the top line somewhere between the ears and tail.
3. List three genetic diseases of horses.

Chapter XII- Tack and Equipment (Section to Study)

1. Traveling with your horse, pg. 1150- 1 thru 4
2. Tips on trailering your horse, pg. 1155- 1 thru 4

Sample Questions:

1. True or False- The more comfortable a horse is in a trailer, the less likely it will develop bad trailering habits.
2. List three types of trailers commonly used to haul horses.

Chapter XIII- Trailering (Sections to Study)

1. Horse behavior and senses: vision, touch, hearing and social behavior, pg. 1220- 1 thru 2
2. Applying principles of psychology to horse training, pg. 1240- 1 thru 10

Sample Questions:

1. True or False- A horse uses monocular vision to judge distances.
2. True or False- While training horses, different types of reinforcement are used. Reinforcement can be divided into two broad categories of primary and secondary reinforcers. For example, feed is a primary reinforcer while a general act of kindness would be a secondary reinforcer.
3. True or False- The donkey possesses a great deal more reasoning power than the horse.