

# 1993 STATE FFA HORSE JUDGING CONTEST

## Written Exam

Directions: Circle the letter on the answer sheet which is the most correct answer.

31. All but one of the following can be used to provide energy to a horse?  
a. vitamins      b. protein      c. carbohydrates      d. fats
2. By far, the most important source of energy comes from?  
a. vitamins      b. proteins      c. carbohydrates      d. fats
32. 3. The more digestible part of a feed is called nitrogen free extract (NFE). That which is less digestible is called?  
a. sugar      b. starch      c. both sugar and starch      d. fiber
4. Although most farm feeds contain sufficient fat to satisfy the nutritional requirements of a horse, it has been found that horses can benefit from added fat to the ration in the amount of:  
a. 10-20%      b. 20-30%      c. 30-40%      d. 40-50%
5. A deficiency of protein in a horse's ration may result in:  
a. depressed appetite      c. loss of condition  
b. poor growth      d. all of the above
33. 6. One of the following amino acids is recognized as the first to be lacking in horse feed; therefore, which is considered to be an indicator of quality of a feed for horses?  
a. Arginine      b. Histidine      c. Lysine      d. Tryptophan
7. Under most conditions, roughage requirements of a 1000 # horse is:  
a. 0.5 to 1.0% of its body weight      c. both a and b are correct  
b. 15 to 20 lbs.      d. none of the above
34. 8. The total allowance of concentrates and hay for a horse per day should be in the range of:  
a. 2.0-2.5 lbs. per 100 lbs. of live weight  
b. 3.0-3.5 lbs. per 100 lbs. of liveweight  
c. 4.0-4.5 lbs. per 100 lbs. of live weight  
d. 5.0-5.5 lbs. per 100 lbs. of liveweight
9. A common practice is to feed a horse:  
a. 1/4 of the daily hay allowance in the morning and the rest at night  
b. 1/4 of the daily hay allowance in morning, 1/4 at noon, and 1/2 at night  
c. to feed all of the hay requirement at night  
d. to feed 1/2 of the hay ration in the morning and 1/2 at night

10. The grain ration for a horse is usually:  
a. all fed at night                      c. 1/2 fed in morning and 1/2 at night  
b. most fed at night                      d. fed in equal amounts morning, noon, and night

11. One of the following is not a sign of a healthy horse:  
a. contentment      b. sunken eyes      c. eating with relish      d. alertness

35. ✓ 12. A disease that <sup>a</sup>ffects both horses and people and is carried only by the mosquito is:  
a. swamp fever      b. flu      c. (c) sleeping sickness      d. Lyme Disease

13. One of the following is not an internal parasite:  
a. Ascarids      b. Bots      c. Strongyles      d. Ringworm

14. One of the following is not an external parasite:  
a. Strongyles      b. lice      c. mites      d. flies

36. ✓ 15. Fillies start coming into heat when they are:  
a. 6-8 months of age      b. (b) 12-15 months of age      c. 18-24 months of age  
d. 30-36 months of age

37. ✓ 16. The heat period in mares usually lasts:  
a. 12-18 hours      b. 24-48 hours      c. (c) 3-7 days      d. 2 weeks

17. Ovulation usually occurs at what time before the end of estrus?  
a. 3-7 days      b. 24-48 hours      c. 1-2 hours      d. 10-20 hours

38. ✓ 18. The age at which mares are bred generally is:  
a. at 1 year to foal at 2 years      c. (c) at 3 years to foal at 4 years  
b. at 2 years to foal at 3 years      d. at 4 years to foal at 5 years

19. By hand mating a mature stallion can service \_\_\_\_\_ mares per year.  
a. 10-15      b. 20-40      c. 40-60      d. 50-70

39. ✓ 20. The average gestation period of mares is:  
a. (a) 336 days      b. 270 days      c. 352 days      d. 97 days

21. The first heat period after foaling is called:  
a. artificial heat      b. initial heat      c. first heat      d. foal heat

22. Mares usually come into heat after foaling on the average of:  
a. 1-3 days      b. 3-5 days      c. 7-10 days      d. 10-15 days

23. Mares ordinarily are receptive to the stallion only during certain times of the year. This, called the ovulatory season, occurs about:  
a. January 1 - April 30                      b. mid-April to mid-September  
c. July 1 - December 31                      d. mid-September - late November

40. ✓ 24. The estrus cycle is approximately \_\_\_\_\_ days in length.  
a. 3-7      b. 10-13      c. (c) 21-23      d. 36-48

25. Estrus in mares (heat period) usually lasts:  
a. 3-7 days      b. 4-5 days      c. 15-19 days      d. 21-23 days
26. For conception to occur, breeding must take place \_\_\_\_\_ hours before ovulation.  
a. 5-10      b. 20-24      c. 30-36      d. 36-48
- 41 ✓ 27. The milk secreted by the mare for a few days following parturition is called:  
a. whole milk      b. skim milk      c. colostrum      d. lactoglobulin
28. A healthy foal should be on its feet and nursing \_\_\_\_\_ after birth.  
a. 30 minutes to 2 hours      c. 3-4 hours  
b. 2-3 hours      d. 4-5 hours
29. It is preferred that colostrum be ingested by the foals \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. within 5 minutes after birth      c. 35-40 hours after birth  
b. 15-30 minutes after birth      d. all of the above are correct
30. Because a horse breathers approximately 2.1 gallons of water into the air per day, the \_\_\_\_\_ of a horse barn becomes critical.  
a. temperature      b. ventilation      c. insulation      d. lighting
31. In the winter, a barn ventilation system should move \_\_\_\_\_ cubic feet of air per minute per 1000 lb. horse.  
a. 15      b. 30      c. 60      d. 160
- 42 ✓ 32. Water for horses in the winter should be warmed to:  
a. 100°-110°F      b. 75°-90° F      c. 60°-75° F      d. 40°-45° F
33. The most satisfactory flooring for horse stalls is:  
a. asphalt      b. brick      c. clay      d. concrete
- 43 ✓ 34. Stalls for stallions should be a minimum of:  
a. 8 x 8 ft.      b. 10 x 10 ft.      c. 12 x 12 ft.      d. 14 x 14 ft.
- 44 ✓ 35. Stalls for foaling mares should be a minimum of:  
a. 8 x 8 ft.      b. 10 x 10 ft.      c. 12 x 12 ft.      d. 14 x 14 ft.
36. To prevent a horse from striking its head, the ceiling height preferably should be:  
a. 6 ft.      b. 7 ft.      c. 9 ft.      d. all are correct
- 45 ✓ 37. Walls of the stable should be boarded up with smooth, hard lumber placed horizontally to a height of:  
a. 3 ft.      b. 4 ft.      c. 5 ft.      d. 6 ft.
38. Door width on horse stalls should be:  
a. 3 ft.      b. 4 ft.      c. 6 ft.      d. 8 ft.
39. A room for the storage of equipment such as saddles is called the:  
a. bar room      b. bed room      c. saddle room      d. tack room

40. The laying on of fat, especially in the tissues of the abdominal cavity and in the connective tissues just under the skin is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. surplus    b. growth    c. folacin    d. fitting

6. ✓ 41. The two main methods of estrus manipulation are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. exercise and feeding     c. artificial lighting and hormonal control  
b. hormonal control and exercise    d. artificial lighting and exercise

~~42.~~ 42. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a part of the horses' digestive tract.

- a. Colon    b. Abomasum    c. Cecum    d. Stomach

7. ✓ 43. How many pounds of oats would be needed to mix 100 lbs. of 18% protein creep feed for a foal using oats at 9% protein and a commercial pre-mix at 36% protein? \_\_\_\_\_

- a. 50 lbs.     b. 57 lbs.    c. 67 lbs.    d. 77 lbs.

44. Two major minerals of importance in the horse ration that should be in proper amounts and proper proportion are \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Phosphorus & Calcium    c. Calcium & Iron  
b. Potassium & Calcium    d. Iron & Zinc

18. ✓ 45. Before mounting, two precautions should always be taken:

- a. Check snaffle rein and bridle     c. Check cinch and stirrup straps  
b. Check halter and twitch    d. None of these

46. What is required (of the rider) at all gaits?

- a. Standing in the stirrups    c. Posting the gallop  
b. Posting the trot    d. Sitting the saddle

47. \_\_\_\_\_ is a horsemanship cue.

- a. Leg pressure    b. Reins    c. Leaning forward    d. All of these

49. ✓ 48. The average rectal temperature for a horse is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. 98.6° F     b. 100.5° F    c. 101.5° F    d. 103.8° F

50. ✓ 49. When does "wax" on a mare's teats usually form?

- a. 1 week before foaling    b. 1 day before foaling  
 c. 2 to 3 days before foaling    d. 2 to 4 weeks before foaling

50. For which infectious disease should brood mares be vaccinated to prevent abortion?

- a. Distemper    c. Viral Rhinopneumonitis  
b. Encephalomyelitis    d. Equine Influenza