

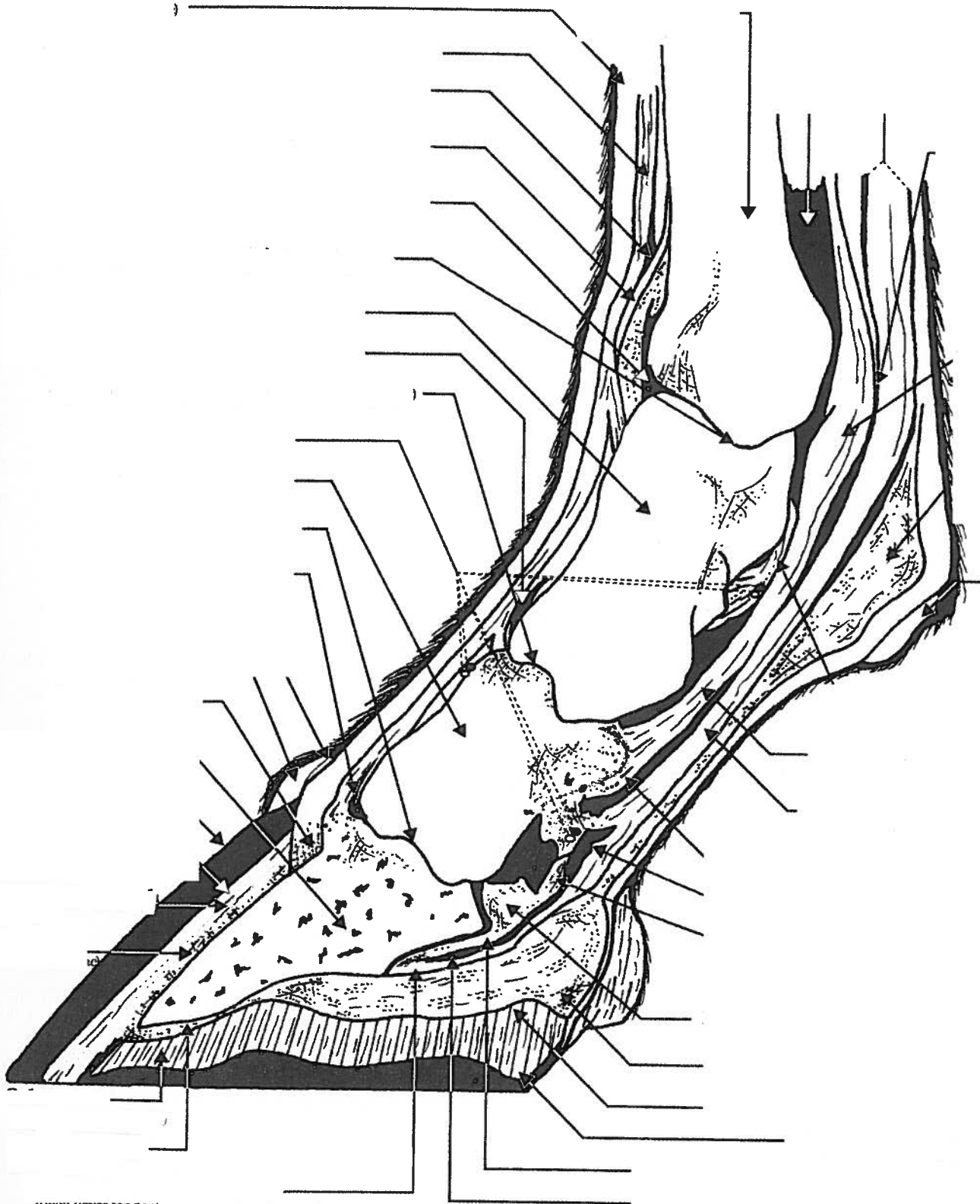
Horse Skill-a-thon Study Guide

This packet contains study material for the annual skill-a-thon contest. Every member taking a livestock project is encouraged to look over this material. Not every skill-a-thon station is represented in this packet. Members are also encouraged to use other resources to study (ie. Online resources and livestock resource books). These packets are the members' to keep; they do not need returned to the Extension Office.

Feed samples are available upon request. (These will need returned to the Extension Office).

As always, if you have any questions please call the Extension Office at 419-354-9050.

Anatomy of the Foot



(deep flexor tendon)



Explorato
This component ad

Horse Skillathon

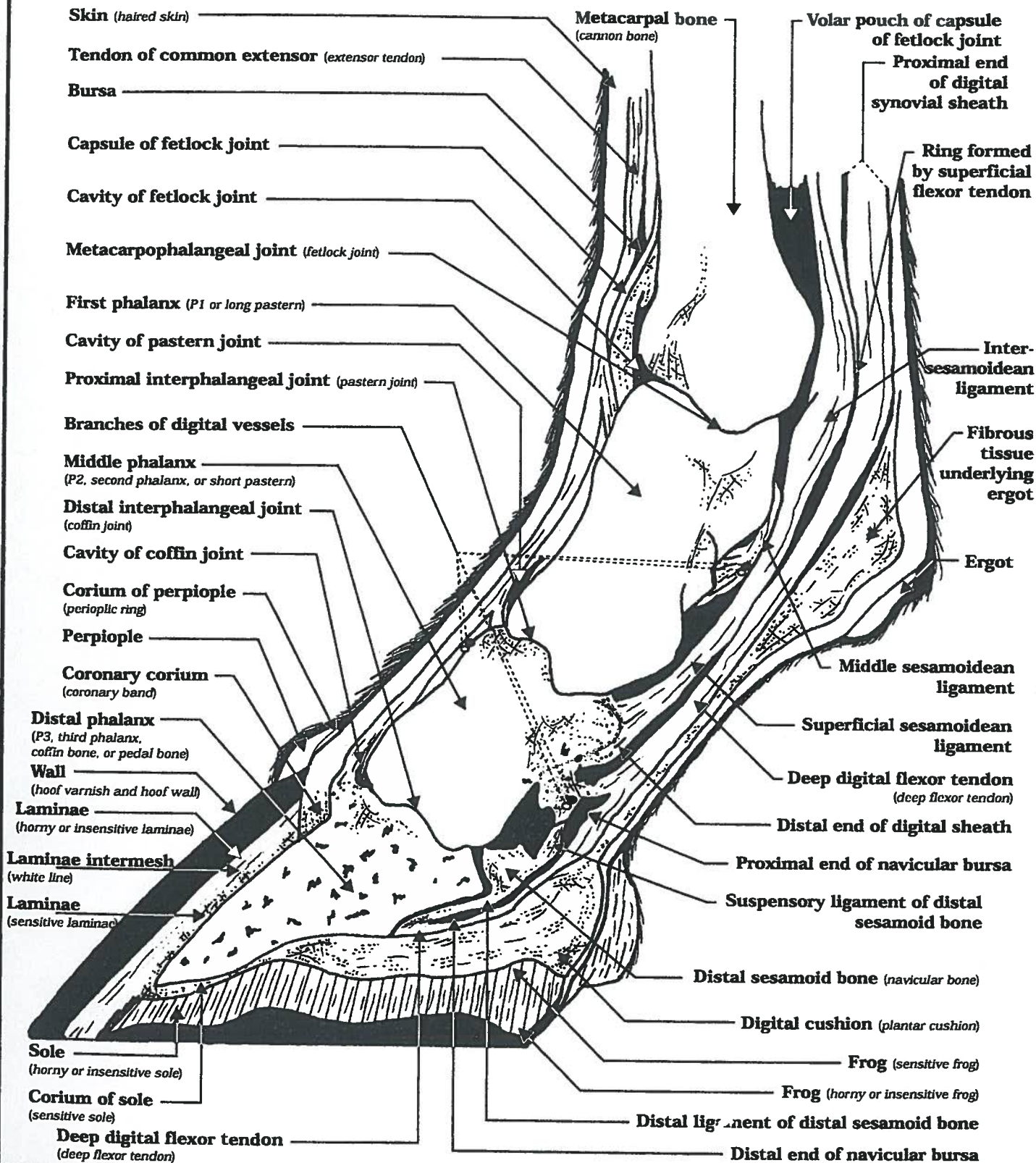
Program

Domestic Animals, (Sisson and Grossman, 1953)

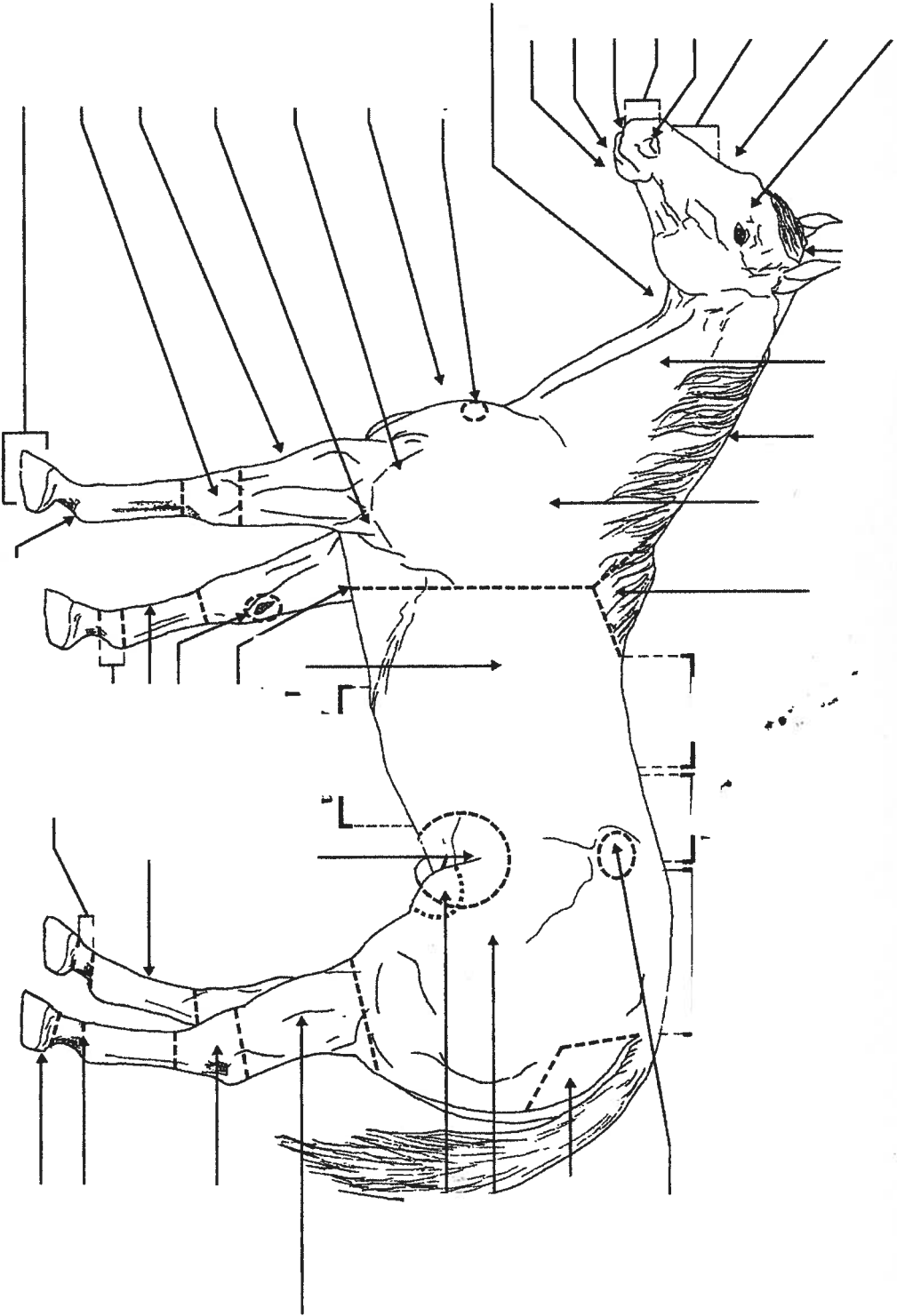
Anatomy of the Foot

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Anatomy of the Foot



Parts of a Horse



Horse Skillathon

Parts



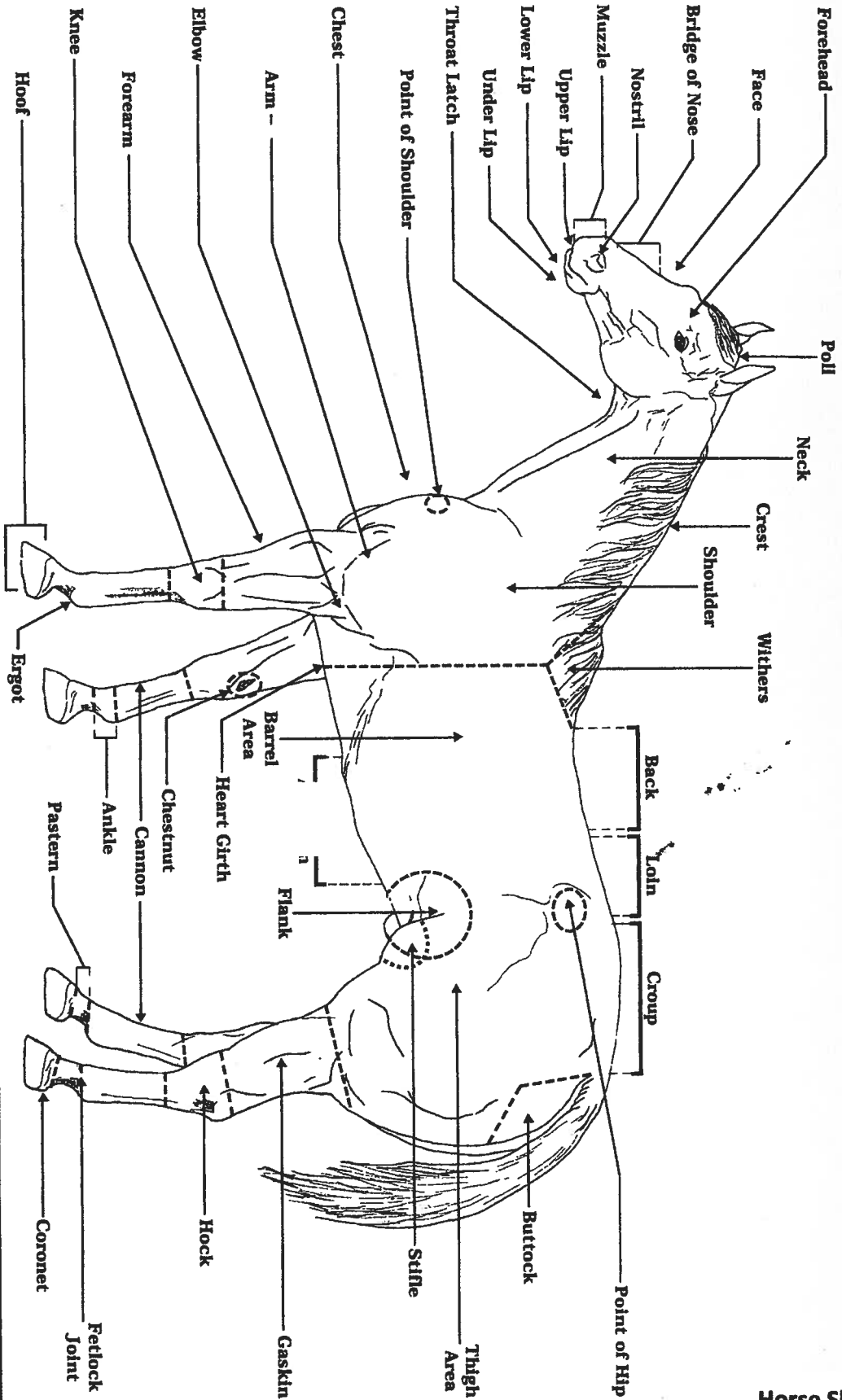
HORSE

LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

Exploratory Learning: Educational Program

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Parts of a Horse



Horse Skillathon

Parts



HORSE

LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

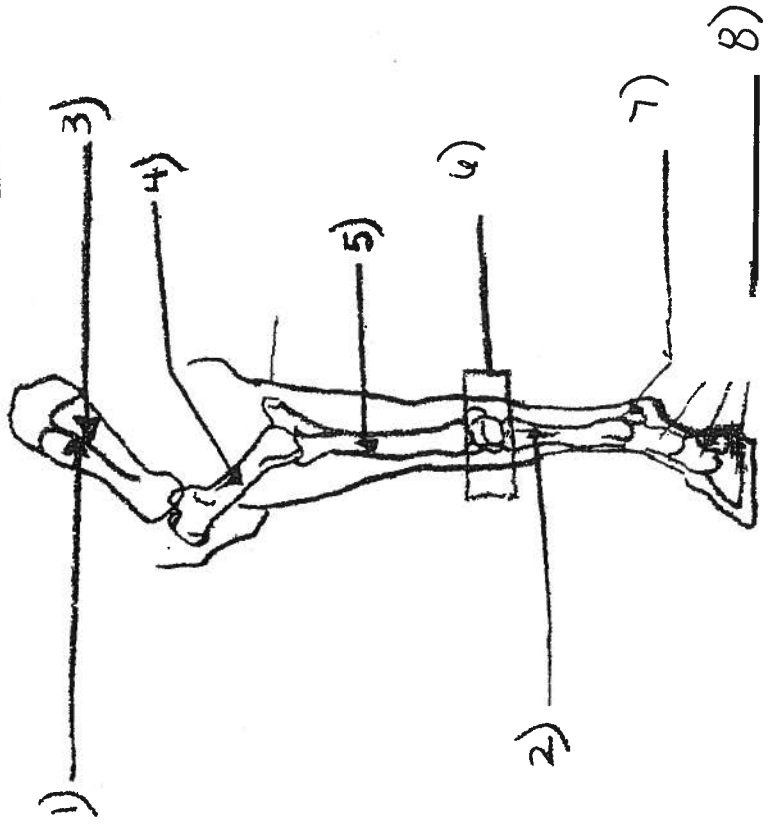
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Front Leg Bones

Common Name

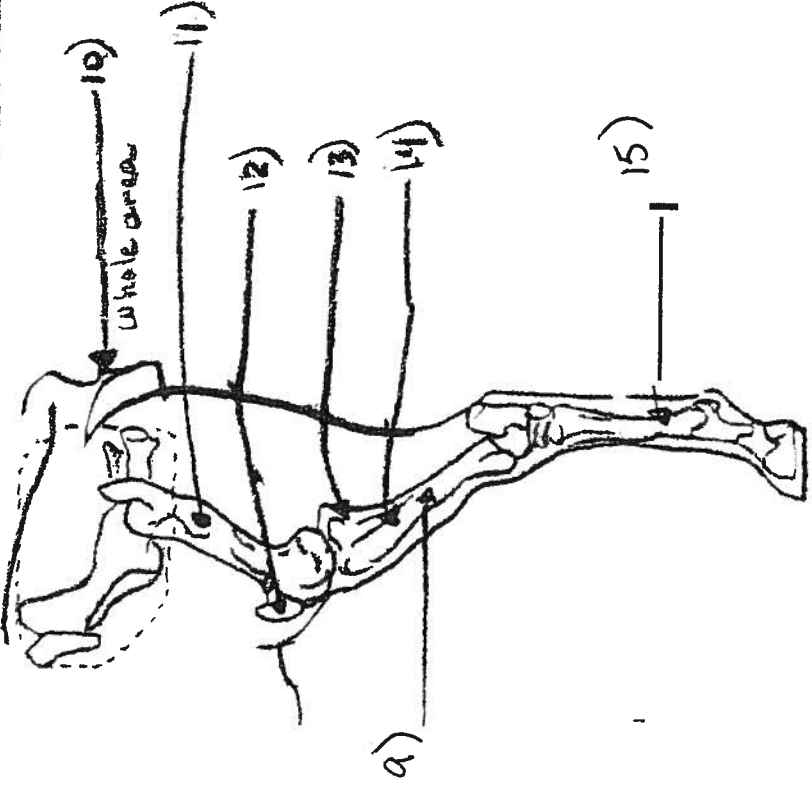
Anatomical Names



Rear Leg Bones

Common Name

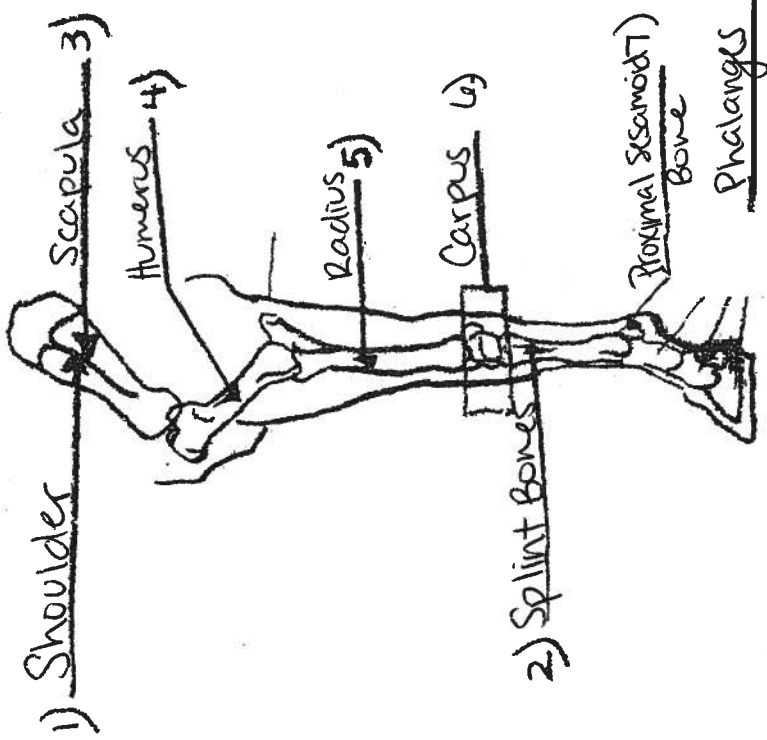
Anatomical Names



Front Leg Bones

Common Name

Anatomical Names



1) Shoulder

Scapula 3)

Humerus 4)

Radius 5)

Carpus 6)

2) Splint Bones

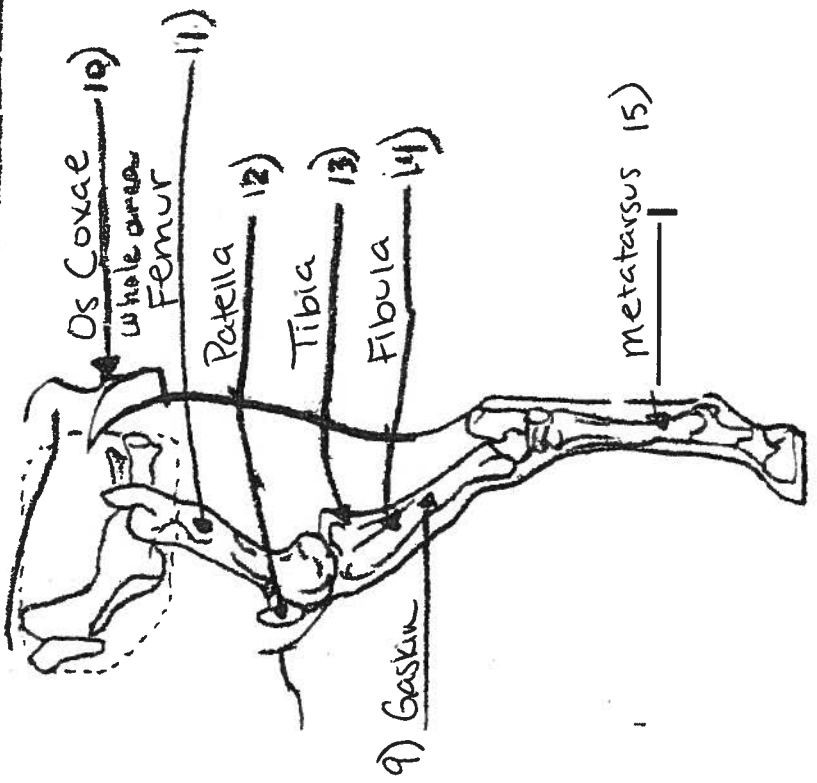
Proximal Sesamoid Bone

Phalanges 8)

Rear Leg Bones

Common Name

Anatomical Names



9) Gastur

Os Coxae 10)

Whole femur

Patella 12)

Tibia 13)

Fibula 14)

metatarsus 15)

11)

Senior Skillathon Questions

1. Name the two types of knots used to safely tie a horse.

2. What is the correct term for safely getting a young or soft horse into condition?

3. Name the 5 essential types of nutrients for a horse to sustain life.

4. What is the difference between a paint and a pinto horse?

5. Name the 5 basic coat colors.

6. Name the 5 variations of the basic coat colors.

7. What is the normal body temperature for a horse?

8. What is the normal respiration rate for a horse at rest?

9. What are the names of the two sets of teeth a horse will have during it's life?

10. What is the name for a fungal infection of the skin causing a circular shaped lesion that is easily spread by direct contact between animals and humans?

Senior Skillathon Questions

1. Name the two types of knots used to safely tie a horse.

Bowline

Quick Release Knot

2. What is the correct term for safely getting a young or soft horse into condition?

Legging Up

3. Name the 5 essential types of nutrients for a horse to sustain life.

Water, Energy, Protein, Vitamins, Minerals

4. What is the difference between a paint and a pinto horse?

A paint is of stock horse breeding, a pinto is any other breed type

5. Name the 5 basic coat colors.

Brown, chestnut/sorrel, black, white, bay

6. Name the 5 variations of the basic coat colors.

gray, palomino, roan, paint/pinto, dun/buckskin

7. What is the normal body temperature for a horse?

100.4 Range: 99.5-101.5

8. What is the normal respiration rate for a horse at rest?

8-16 breaths/minute

9. What are the names of the two sets of teeth a horse will have during it's life?

temporary/milk (baby)

permanent

10. What is the name for a fungal infection of the skin causing a circular shaped lesion that is easily spread by direct contact between animals and humans?

Ringworm

Junior Skillathon Questions

1. What are the knots to safely tie a horse?
 - A. Bowline and quick release knot
 - B. Square knot and slip knot
 - C. Granny knot and half hitch knot

2. What is a diagonal two beat gait?
 - A. Walk
 - B. Trot or jog
 - C. Canter

3. What is NOT judged in showmanship?
 - A. Conformation
 - B. Appearance of animal
 - C. Presentation of horse in ring

4. How much feed will an average horse eat in a day?
 - A. 20% of its body weight
 - B. 2% of its body weight
 - C. 13% of its body weight

5. What are the five basic coat colors?
 - A. Bay, black, brown, roan, white
 - B. Bay, gray, dun, white, palomino
 - C. Bay, black, brown, white, chestnut/sorrel

Junior Skillathon Questions

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Parasites

- _____ 1. Adult form of this internal parasite is a fly.
- _____ 2. Causes the horse to rub its tail excessively.
- _____ 3. Causes summer sores.
- _____ 4. Are considered very dangerous because they are difficult to eliminate due to the formation of pockets in the intestinal lining.
- _____ 5. A drug effective against tapeworms.
- _____ 6. A drug effective against onchocerca.

Parasites

Bots

1. Adult form of this internal parasite is a fly.

Pinworms

2. Causes the horse to rub its tail excessively.

Stomach Worms

3. Causes summer sores.

Small Strongyles

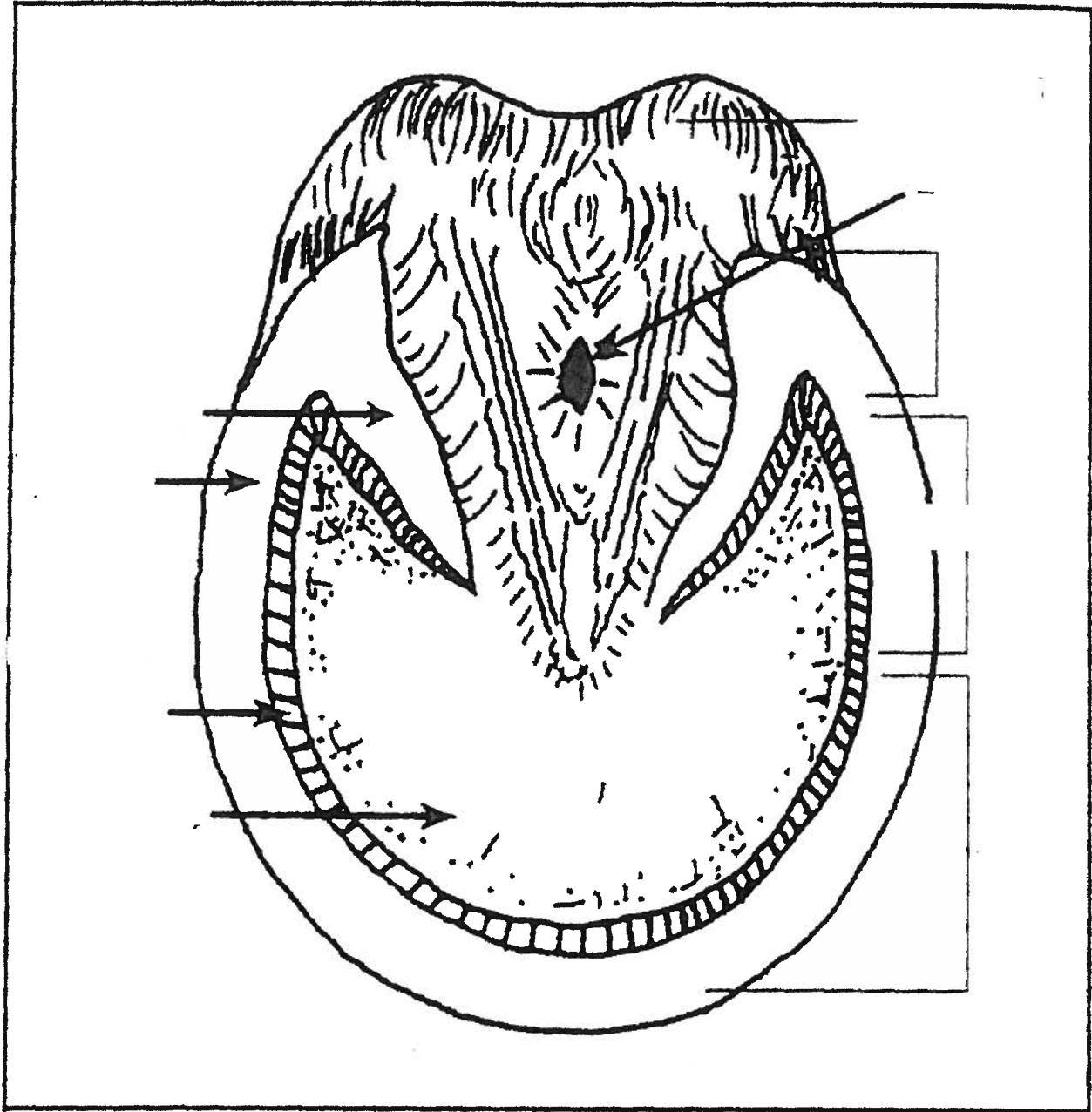
4. Are considered very dangerous because they are difficult to eliminate due to the formation of pockets in the intestinal lining.

Praziquantal

5. A drug effective against tapeworms.

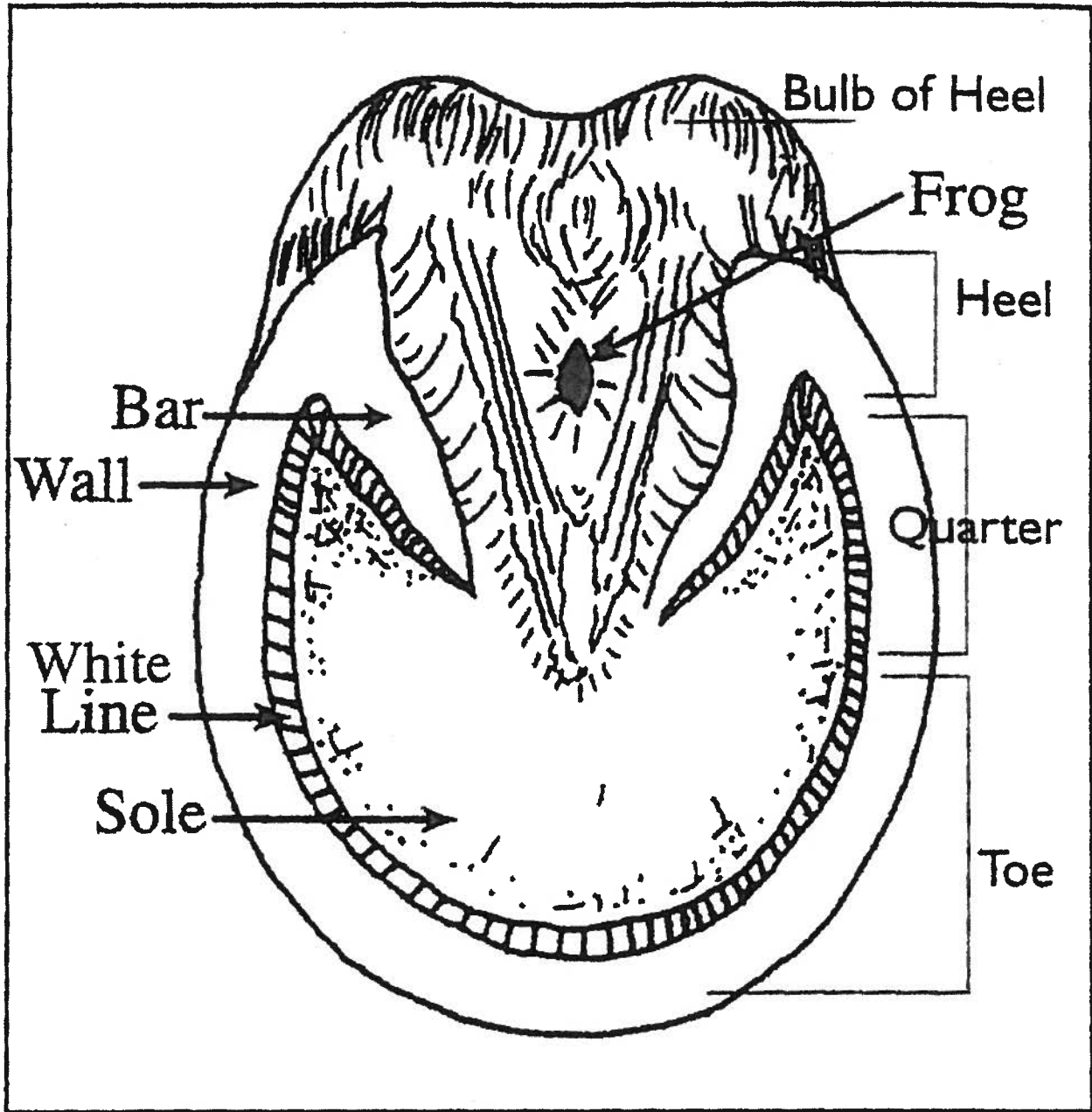
Ivermectin

6. A drug effective against onchocerca.



Horse Skillathon

Parts of Hoof

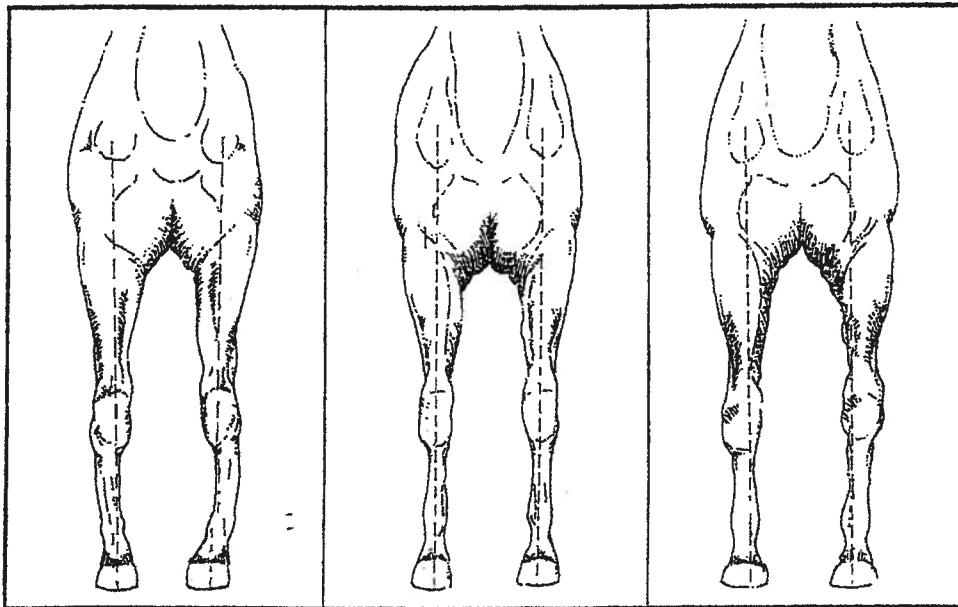
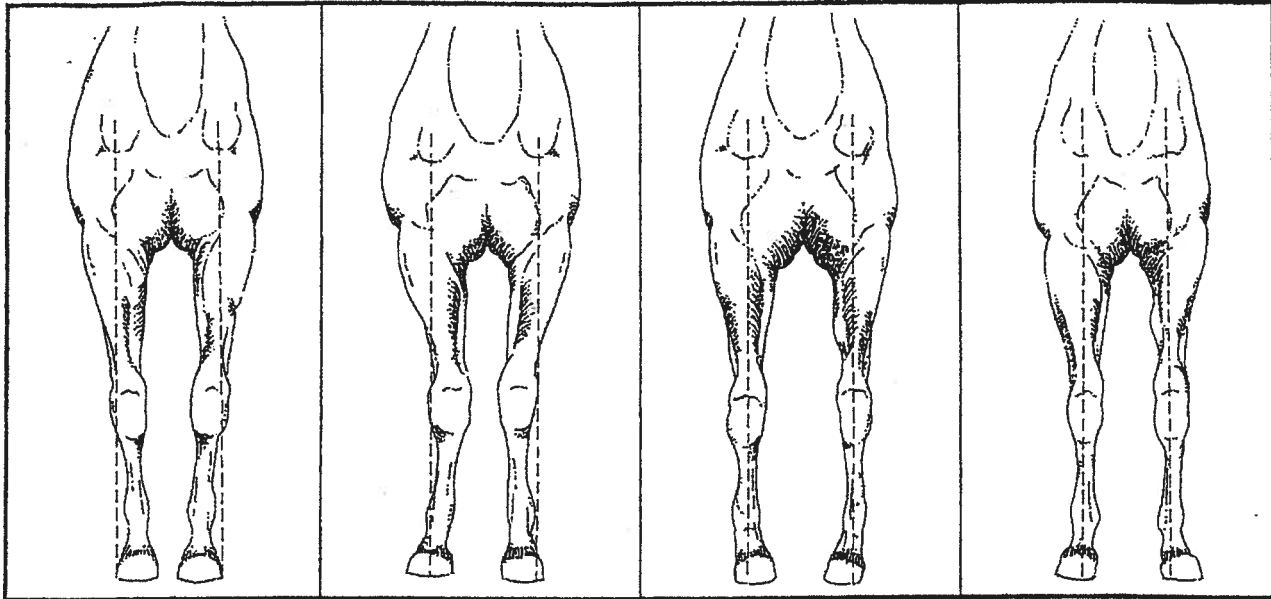


Horse Skillathon

Parts of Hoof

Conformation

(Front View)



Exploratory Learning: Educational Program

This component adapted from materials found in *Light Horse Selection*, (Ohio State University Extension 4-H/Youth Development, 1998). Graphic used courtesy of Section of Communication and Technology, Ohio State University Extension.

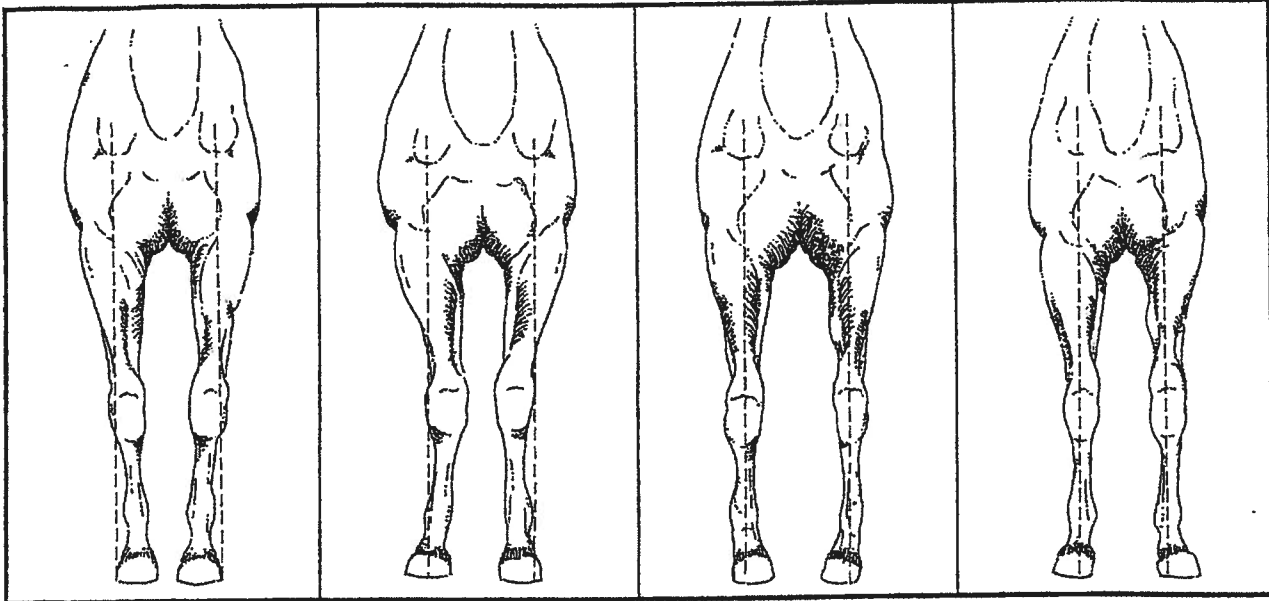
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Conformation – Front View

Conformation

(Front View)

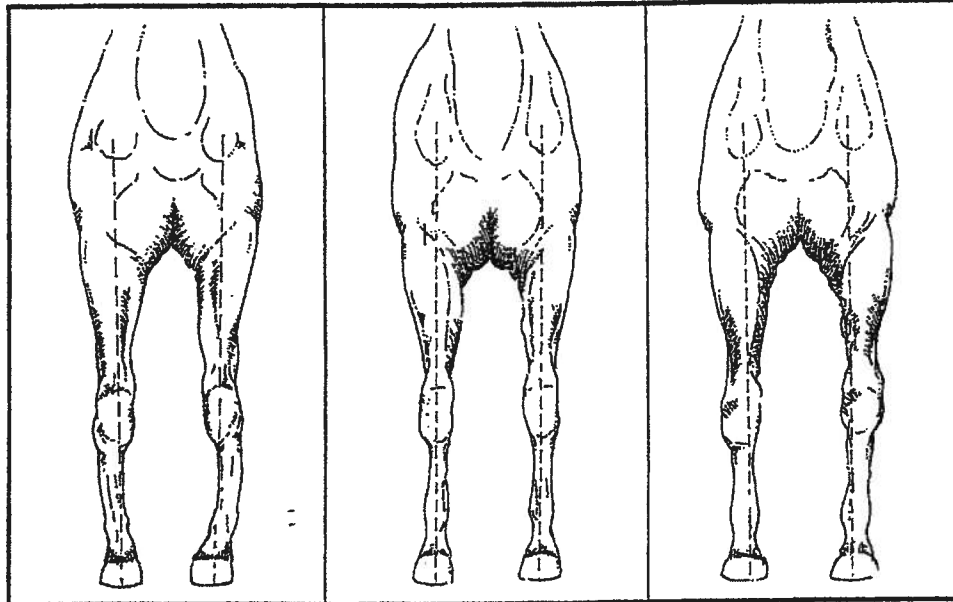


Base Narrow
(stands too close)

Knock Kneed
(knock kneed and splay footed,
forefeet toes out/heels in)

Pigeon Toed
(forefeet toes in/heels out)

Narrow Chested, Toes Out



Bench Kneed

Ideal Position
(correct conformation)

Bow Legged
(with offset cannons)



HORSE

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Horse Skillathon

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Common Horse Diseases and Symptoms

Disease	Cause	Symptoms
Influenza (Flu)	Virus (<i>myxovirus</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incubation: 1 to 3 days • Fever: 102.5°F to 105°F - several days • Loss of appetite, dullness, depression, nasal discharge • Cough - may last several weeks after fever breaks
Rhinopneumonitis (Rhino)	Virus (<i>equid herpesvirus</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incubation: 2 to 10 days • Respiratory: Cough with clear nasal discharge, slight fever (102°F) • Abortive: Mares abort in last trimester, often several months after infection without signs of illness - foals are sometimes born, but they are often very ill and die within a few days
Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE, WEE, VEE)	Virus (Eastern, Western, or Venezuelan encephalitis virus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incubation: 1 to 2 weeks • Fever: 106°F - loss of appetite, stiffness • Sometimes progresses to affect the brain - impaired vision, walking in circles, yawning, increased drowsiness, paralysis, and death
Rabies	Virus (rabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incubation: 3 weeks to 6 months • Personality changes, though not necessarily aggressive • Loss of appetite due to inability to swallow
West Nile Virus	Virus (West Nile)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incoordination, weakness in the rear legs, stumbling • Head tilt, muscle twitches on neck and body • Down and unable to rise, coma, death (within 5 days of symptoms, if they're going to die)

		•
Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)	Virus (EIA)	<p>Three Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute: Fever: 105°F to 108°F, depression, loss of appetite, death within days • Chronic: sub-acute; shows signs periodically but recovers - can result in organ damage and anemia • Inapparent Carrier: shows no symptoms but tests positive for the disease; can spread the disease
Strangles (Distemper)	Bacteria (<i>Streptococcus equi</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incubation: 2 to 14 days • Fever: 103°F to 104°F - depression, loss of appetite, reluctant to swallow • Nasal discharge - thick • Lymph nodes under jaws abscess and burst • If abscesses form in other body parts, can burst inside body and cause death
Potomac Horse Fever	Bacteria (<i>Ehrlichia risticii</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever: initially 103°F to 104°F and depression • Shortly after the fever breaks, severe diarrhea begins • Laminitis may develop
Tetanus	Bacteria (<i>Clostridium tetani</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incubation: 7 to 10 days • Hyper-responsive to light, sound and touch • Prolapse of third eyelid • Gait/neck stiffness, "sawhorse" stance, lock jaw • Death
Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis (EPM)	Protozoa (<i>Sarcocystis neurona</i> or <i>Sarcocystis falcatula</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vary from slight gait abnormality to obvious limb weakness to lameness • Muscle atrophy, particularly in the rear end • Paralysis of muscles in face (loss of ear/eyelid control) and head tilting • Progressive disease - can cause death