

Horsemanship Challenge Written Exam

There are certain sections that members will need to complete based on age divisions.

Please remember they are as follows as of January 1, 2025:

Junior 8-10, Intermediate 11-13, Senior 14-18

These following sections are for ALL age groups!

Section #1 - True or False

Section #2 - Fill in the Blank

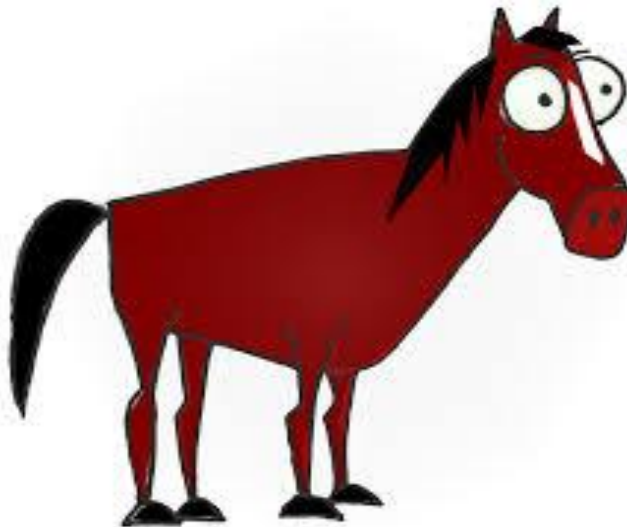
Section #3 - Identification

Section #4 - Short Answer

Intermediates and Seniors only need to answer Section #5, but others are welcome to answer as well, but not required.

Seniors only need to answer Section #6, but others are welcome to answer as well.

Even if you aren't sure of an answer, please give it your best guess. Some kind of answer is better than no answer.



Good Luck!!

Section #1 - True or False

Horses are prey animals. **T F**

Horses are fight animals. **T F**

Horses use energy and body language to communicate. **T F**

It is your responsibility as your horse's rider to ensure their safety and confidence at all times.
T F

Horses learn from constant application of pressure. **T F**

You should use your outside rein to turn your horse's shoulder regardless of if you're using direct or indirect rein. **T F**

A taller port and longer shank on your horse's bit makes it more gentle. **T F**

Single jointed snaffle bits have what we call a "nutcracker effect" when you pull the reins with both hands. **T F**

It doesn't matter how you hold your reins. **T F**

Correction bits are meant to be used long term. **T F**

If your horse doesn't want to go forward under saddle or bucks, it can be a sign your saddle doesn't fit him currently. **T F**

When I ride my horse, his head goes down and curls towards his chest. That means he's balanced and in a correct body position. **T F**

If your horse isn't drinking enough, it raises the risk of them developing colic. **T F**

All colic cases are caused by the same thing. **T F**

Horses can eat any quality of hay and not get sick. **T F**

Giving your horse Bute everyday for more than 7 days can lead to ulcers in your horse's gut.
T F

Section #2 - Fill in the Blank - Use the Word Key

Word Key:

Impaction **West Nile** **hay** **two** **coggins** **fifteen** **chest**
soft tissue **three** **once** **losing** **eggbutt** **twist** **grain**
dull **Rabies** **twenty** **gas** **rough** **tongue** **Encephalomyelitis**

You should be able to fit _____ fingers between the pommel of your saddle and the top of your horse's withers.

If you want to take your horse past county lines you are required to have a clear _____ test on the horse. This is a test that must be done _____ a year.

A healthy adult horse on an all hay diet should eat between 1.5% to 2% of their body weight per day. So a 1,000 lbs horse should eat _____ to _____ lbs of hay per day.

Two signs of a wormy horse are _____, _____ coat and _____ weight.

Types of colic include _____, _____, and _____.

Buckets and hay nets should be hung at at least _____ height.



This is a _____ snaffle.



This three piece snaffle is designed to give the horse more _____ relief.

_____ is a type of forage that horses eat.

_____ is a type of concentrate that horses eat.

We should float our horse's teeth at least every _____ years.

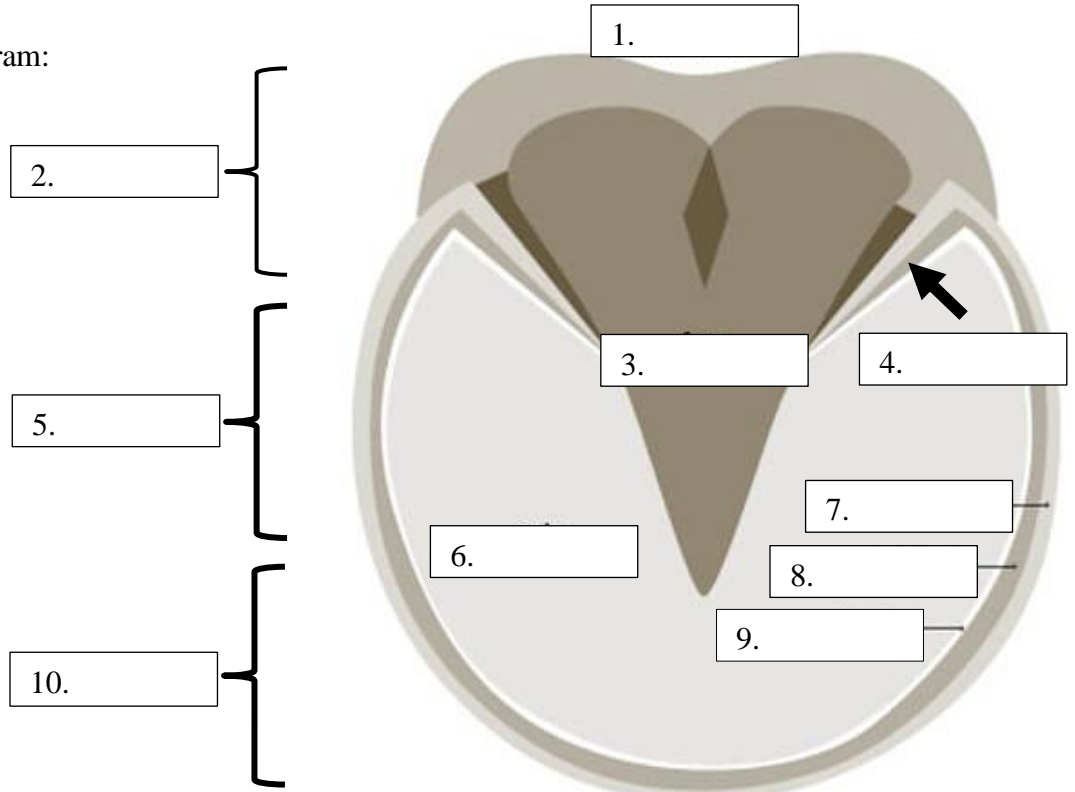
Not properly warming up or cooling down your horse can lead to catastrophic _____ injury.

The three Vaccines your horse should receive annually are _____,
 _____, _____.

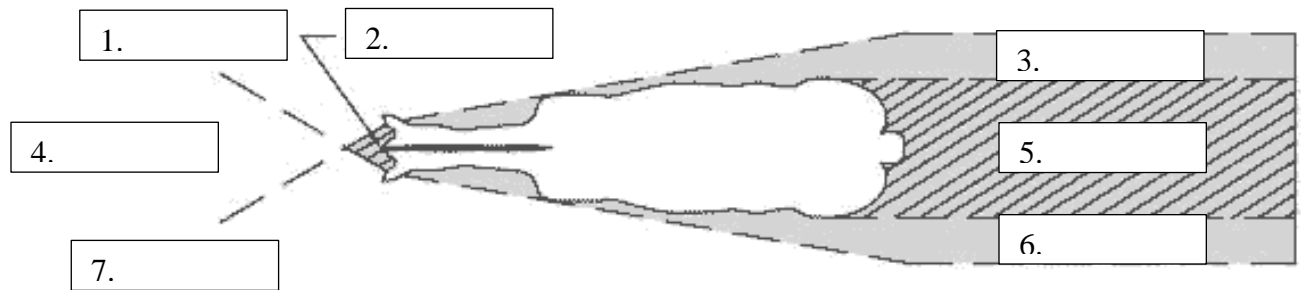
Section #3 - Identification

Label the Hoof Diagram:

- a. Toe
- b. Outer wall
- c. Bar
- d. Frog
- e. Inner Wall
- f. Heel Bulbs
- g. Sole
- h. Quarter
- i. Heel
- j. White Line

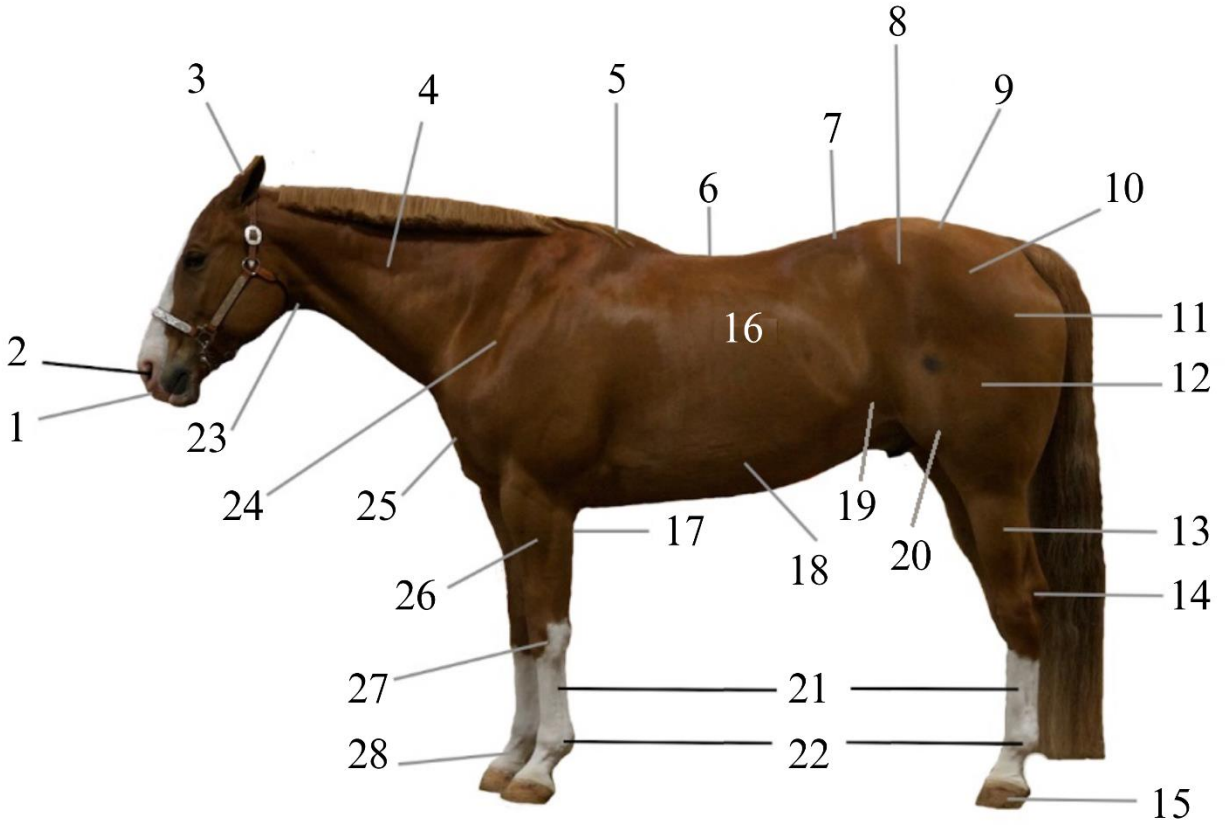


Label the Vision Diagram:



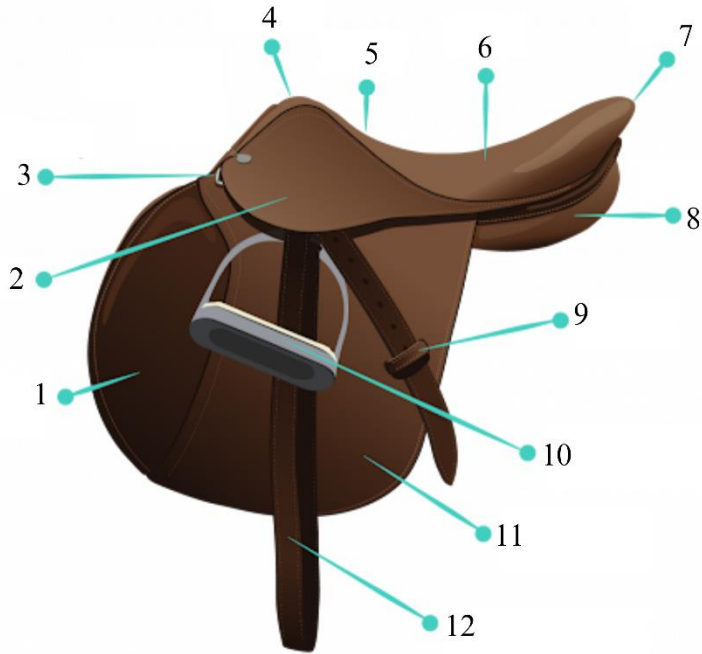
- a. Right Eye Vision (Monocular)
- b. Left Eye Vision (Monocular)
- c. Binocular Vision
- d. Blind Spot
- e. Blind Spot
- f. Marginal Sight
- g. Marginal Sight

Label as many parts of the Horse as you can:



Forearm_____	Ribs_____	Back_____	Cannon_____
Fetlock_____	Poll _____	Hoof_____	Throat Latch_____
Gaskin_____	Stifle_____	Loins_____	Shoulder_____
Nostrils_____	Hock_____	Chest_____	Point of Hip_____
Quarter_____	Withers_____	Neck_____	Belly_____
Knee_____	Croup_____	Thigh_____	Point of Buttocks_____
Elbow_____	Flank_____	Muzzle_____	Pastern_____

Label as many parts of the Saddle as you can:



- Twist_____
- Keeper_____
- Stirrup Leather_____
- Pommel____
- Gullet_____
- Seat_____
- Knee Roll__
- Cantle_____
- Skirt_____
- Stirrup Iron_____
- Panel_____
- Saddle Flap_____



- Stirrup_____
- Seat_____
- Horn_____
- Fender_____
- Gullet_____
- Cinch Strap_____
- Cantle_____
- Strings_____
- Pommel____
- Skirt_____
- Jockey Seat_____
- Rigging D Ring____

Section #4 - Short Answer

Give an example of an Antiparasitic (Wormer) that would be effective against Bots, Ascarids, Strongyles, and Pinworms? _____

How often should a horse's hooves be trimmed by the farrier? _____

What causes founder/laminitis and is there a cure?

Name two ways you can control the flies and mosquitoes on your property.

Why should you keep your horse on a regular floating schedule?

A normal TPR for a healthy adult horse at rest is:

Temperature: _____

Pulse: _____

Respiration Rate: _____

What is your understanding of "horsemanship"?

Section #5 – Intermediates and Seniors

Name at least two conditions that could arise if your horse goes too long without seeing the farrier?

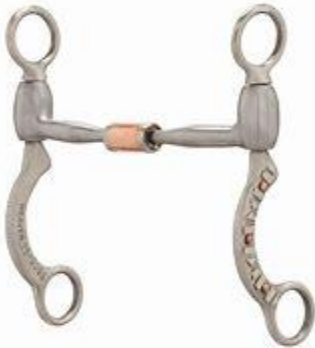
What is the drug Previcox used for in horses? _____

You run your hand between your horse's back and the saddle and notice it's very difficult to pass your fingers through at the wither, but that the rest of the saddle has steady pressure on your horse's back. What does this mean for your saddle fit and what can you do to make it better?

There's been a sudden drop in temperature. When you go to feed your horse, you notice he's not interested in his food. He seems uncomfortable, pacing and swishing his tail even though there are no bugs. Every now and then he reaches back as if to bite his side. After a few minutes, he tries to lay down and roll. What is most likely wrong with your horse? What should you do?

What is your understanding of what it means to have “feel” with horses?

With 1 being the least severe (gentlest) bit and 6 being the most severe (harshesht) bit, number the following bits in order of severity:



Section #6 – Just Seniors

When might we choose to shoe a horse instead of leaving them barefoot?

Your horse comes in badly limping from the field. There are no cuts on his leg. What are some things you look for to determine if the issue is an abscess or a soft tissue injury?
