



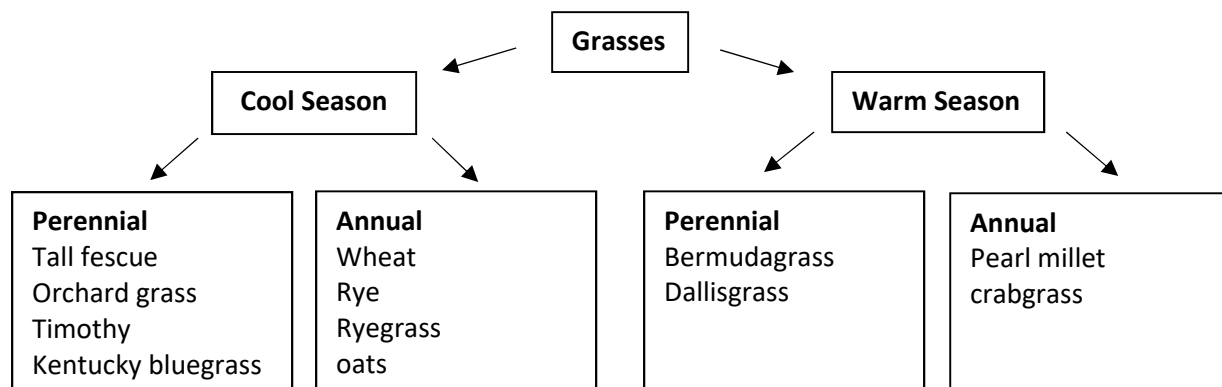
Horse Evaluation Career Development Event

Created: Jan-20

As a team, review the materials provided and clearly mark your answers on the answer sheet. You will have 10 minutes at this station.

TEAM ACTIVITY 1-PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Pasture management is an essential component of horse care. Properly managed pastures produce forages that are the foundation of the diet for all classes of horses. In order for a pasture to provide a majority of the diet, approximately two to three acres are needed for each mature horse (1000-1200 lbs). The diagram below offers some forage choices a farm manager might use on a horse farm located in Kentucky. Perennial grasses come back year after year while annual grasses only last for one season and have to be replanted.



Using the information provided above to answer the following questions.

1. Determine how many head of mares can be placed on a 15-acre paddock.
2. List a type(s) of grass that will be available as forage to the mares in February year after year.
3. The farm is wanting to sow some forage and put their weanlings out to pasture for a few months before their sale in the fall. What type of grass would be best to plant?
4. Some of the older horses that are on the farm are kept on 20 acres that requires less maintenance. Choose two grasses that will require only to be planted once and will provide year-round forage.
5. Not all the weanlings were sold and now the farm manager has to pasture 15 head over the early part of winter. Give an example of what type(s) of forage that can be used for just one winter season.



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Answer Sheet

TEAM ACTIVITY 1-PASTURE MANGEMENT

Question	Answer	Points Possible	Points Awarded
1. Determine how many head of mares can be placed on a 15-acre paddock.		10	
2. List a type(s) of grass that will be available as forage to the mares in February year after year.		10	
3. The farm is wanting to sow some forage and put their weanlings out to pasture for a few months before their sale in the fall. What type of grass would be best to plant?		10	
4. Some of the older horses that are on the farm are kept on 20 acres that requires less maintenance. Choose two grasses that will require only to be planted once and will provide year-round forage.		10	
5. Not all the weanlings were sold and now the farm manager has to pasture 15 head over the early part of winter. Give an example of what type(s) of forage that can be used for just one winter season.		10	
	Total Points	50	/50



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KEY-50 points total

TEAM ACTIVITY 1-PASTURE MANGEMENT

Question	Answer	Point Value	Standard	Standard	Standard
1.	30 to 45 mares	10			
2.	Can list one or more of the following: Tall Fescue Orchard Grass Timothy Kentucky Bluegrass	10			
3.	Pearl millet or crabgrass	10			
4.	Must list one cool season perennial (Tall fescue, Orchard grass, Timothy, or Kentucky bluegrass) AND must list one warm season perennial (Bermuda grass or Dallisgrass)	10			
5.	Can list one or more of the following: Wheat Rye Ryegrass Oats	10			



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Answer Sheet

TEAM ACTIVITY 2 – EQUINE DISEASES

Disease	Answer	Points Possible	Points Awarded
1.		10	
2.		10	
3.		10	
4.		10	
5.		10	
	Total Points Possible	50	



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KEY-50 points total

TEAM ACTIVITY 2-EQUINE DISEASES

Question	Answer	Point Value	Standard	Standard	Standard
1.	Tetanus or Lockjaw	10			
2.	Vesicular Stomatitis	10			
3.	Strangles	10			
4.	Equine Influenza	10			
5.	Equine Rhinopneumonitis	10			



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TEAM ACTIVITY 2-EQUINE DISEASES

A good health program is one of the most important components of horse management. A physical examination of the horse is necessary if the horse owner is to decide whether the horse is sick. Clinical signs (symptoms) of five common equine diseases are outlined below. List the appropriate disease on the answer sheet provided.

Disease	Clinical Signs
1. _____	• Difficulty walking/incoordination • May develop a “sawhorse” posture • Prolapse of the third eyelid • Muscle spasms
2. _____	• Fever • Loss of appetite • Excessive salivation and drooling • Blister-like lesions present on the gums, lips, and/or tongue
3. _____	• Fever • Loss of appetite • Nasal discharge • May stand with neck stretched and head pointed forward • Swollen and painful lymph nodes under the lower jaw and throatlatch region
4. _____	• Fever • Loss of appetite • Nasal discharge • Frequent, dry cough
5. _____	• Difficulty walking/incoordination • Paralysis of limbs • Sudden abortion of foal between 8 and 11 months of gestation



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KEY-50 points total

TEAM ACTIVITY 3-HOOF ABNORMALITIES

Question	Answer	Point Value	Standard	Standard	Standard
1.	White line disease	10			
2.	Abscess	10			
3.	Contracted heels (heel bulbs)	10			
4.	Quarter crack	10			
5.	Laminitis	10			



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Answer Sheet

As a team, review the diagrams provided and clearly mark your answers below. You will have 10 minutes at this station.

TEAM ACTIVITY 3-HOOF ABNORMALITIES

Hoof maintenance is an essential component of horse care. Timely and accurate identification of abnormal appearing hooves will ensure your horse's short and long-term comfort and functionality. Using the diagrams provided, identify each of the hoof abnormalities.

Hoof Abnormality	Answer	Points Possible	Points Awarded
1.		10	
2.		10	
3.		10	
4.		10	
5.		10	
	Total Points Possible	50	



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TEAM ACTIVITY 3-HOOF ABNORMALITIES

DIAGRAM #1





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TEAM ACTIVITY 3-HOOF ABNORMALITIES

DIAGRAM #2





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TEAM ACTIVITY 3-HOOF ABNORMALITIES

DIAGRAM #3





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TEAM ACTIVITY 3-HOOF ABNORMALITIES

DIAGRAM #4





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TEAM ACTIVITY 3-HOOF ABNORMALITIES

DIAGRAM #5





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As a team, review the materials provided and clearly mark your answers on the answer sheet. You will have 10 minutes at this station.

TEAM ACTIVITY 4-REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR

There are four different stages of the estrous cycle. Two of these, **estrus** and **diestrus**, illicit classical reproductive behavior in the mare. **Estrus** (heat) lasts an average of 5-7 days is characterized by receptivity to the stallion. At the end of estrus, the mare will ovulate and then will transition into **metestrus**.

Following metestrus, the mare enters **diestrus** which lasts an average of 14-16 days. During diestrus, the mare is under the influence of a hormone called progesterone and will reject the stallion.

The scoring system provided below is frequently used to record behavioral characteristics.

- 0 – Rejection of stallion's presence (ears pinned, kicking, biting or pawing at stallion)
- 1 – Not aggressive toward stallion but looks away or is not interested
- 2 – Shows interest by facial expression and may approach stallion; slow to show interest
- 3 – More interest in stallion as demonstrated through facial expression, tail raising, flexion of pelvis (posturing), winking and frequent urination
- 4 – Intense interest in stallion as demonstrated by turning highquarters to him, leaning toward him, and continuous winking and urination

You have been given a diagram which represents teasing data observed in a 12 year old Quarter Horse mare named Happy Maiden Pat.

Using the information provided *above* and *the provided diagram* answer the following questions.

1. What type of behavior is commonly observed in a mare in **estrus**?
2. What type of behavior is commonly observed in a mare in **diestrus**?
3. Describe Happy Maiden Pat's behavior on March 11-12th.
4. When would Happy Maiden Pat be receptive to breeding?
5. What day did ovulation occur?



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Answer Sheet

TEAM ACTIVITY 4-REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR

Question	Answer	Points Possible	Points Awarded
1. What type of behavior is commonly observed in a mare in estrus ?		10	
2. What type of behavior is commonly observed in a mare in diestrus ?		10	
3. Describe Happy Maiden Pat's behavior on March 11-12 th .		10	
4. When would Happy Maiden Pat be receptive to breeding?		10	
5. What day did ovulation occur?		10	
	Total Points	50	/50



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TEAM ACTIVITY 4 — REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR

Behavior Data Diagram

Mare Name: Happy Maiden Pat	
Breed: Quarter Horse	
Age: 12 years old	
Teasing Data	
<i>Date</i>	<i>Score</i>
March 5	0
March 6	0
March 7	1
March 8	2
March 9	2
March 10	3
March 11	4
March 12	4
March 13	0



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KEY-50 points total

TEAM ACTIVITY 4-REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR

Question	Answer	Point Value	Standard	Standard	Standard
1.	Can list variations of one or more of the following: Urination stance- squatting with pelvis tilted and tail raised Frequent urination Lean into the stallion Expose her clitoris by everting her vulva (winking)	10			
2.	Can list variations of one or more of the following: Tail switching Squealing Striking Biting Kicking	10			
3.	Can list any variation of the following: Good standing heat, receptive to stallion, intense interest, turning highquarters to him, leaning into him, continuous winking and urination	10			
4.	March 11 th or March 12 th	10			
5.	March 11 th or March 12 th	10			