

Junior Questions

Q: Name the two classifications of vitamins.

A: fat-soluble vitamins and water-soluble vitamins

Source: NEWHOR, 122

Q: What are the 5 basic nutrients in a horse's diet?

A: water, protein, vitamins, minerals, and energy

Source: NEWHOR , 115

Q: For the rule of thumb, how much should a horse be fed in comparison to how much it weighs (in pounds)?

A: 2lbs for every 100lbs of body weight (2%).

Source: NEWHOR,106

Q: How many gallons of water do horses drink each day?

A: 12 to 20 gallons.

Source: Beginning Horse Management, 57

Q: What two terms refer to the available types of feed?

A: roughage, concentrate.

Source: Beginning Horse Management, 57

Q: What organ is known as the fermentation vat in the digestive process?

A: Cecum.

Source: NEWHOR, 112

Q: What are the small chains that act as building blocks to proteins?

A: Amino acids.

Source: NEWHOR, 117

Q: Name 3 problems caused by a diet with too much energy.

A: obesity, founder, colic.

Source: NEWHOR, 144

Q: What is mastication?

A: the process of chewing food.

Source: NEWHOR, 104

Q: What is the maximum percent of grain or concentrate in a feed ration?

A: 40 %.

Source: NEWHOR, 107

Q: What end product of digestion is stored in the kidney, liver, and muscles?

A: Glycogen.

Source: NEWHOR, 146

Senior Questions

Q: What is the daily zinc requirement?

A: Probably less than 50 ppm.

Source: Evans, 234

Q: For foals 6 months of age, what percent of the diet should be protein?

A: at least 14%.

Source: Evans, 265

Q: When feeding a horse, what do you feed proportionate to?

A: the horse's weight.

Source: Evans, 253

Q: Name the structural component of hay that is not digested by horses which is present in mature timothy grass.

A: Lignin.

Source: Evans, 255

Q: Name a type of feeding practice that is beneficial to young foals.

A: Creep feeding.

Source: Evans, 264