

The science of the structure of the animal body and the relation of its parts. -HS 14

Anatomy

The outer angle at which the upper and lower incisors meet. -HS 14

Angle of Bite

Teeth that appear in the interdental space on the male horse at 5 years of age. Sometimes referred to as tushes. -HS 14

Canine Teeth

The centrally located upper and lower incisors. -HS 14

Centers

The corner incisors or those located back and adjacent to the forward edge of the interdental space (third set of incisors). -HS

Corners

13

A bad habit of some horses in which the animal grasps the manger or other object with the incisor teeth, arches the neck, makes peculiar movements with the head, and swallows quantities of air. -HS 14

Cribbers or Wind-Sucking

The top of a tooth protruding above the gum. -HS 14

Crown of Tooth

The hollow space on the wearing surface of an incisor. -HS 14

Cups

A star shaped or circle like structure near the center of the wearing surface of the permanent incisors. Not used for accurate age determination. -HS 14

Dental Star

When the horse has a complete set of permanent incisors. -HS 14

Full Mouth

At what age does a horse have a full mouth?
-HS 14

Age 5

Slender teeth in front used for biting grass, feed, tec. -HS 14

Incisors

What are the four ways to estimate age of horses by appearance of their teeth. -HS 15

**Occurrence of permanent teeth,
Disappearance of cups, Angle of
incidence, Shape of the surface of the
permanent teeth.**

A young horse has a total of _____
temporary teeth. -HS 15

24

Permanent incisors erupt at what three
times? -HS 15

2 ½ years, 3 ½ years, 4 ½ years

The term for a pair of teeth when the biting
surfaces are in direct contact causing wear
on their surfaces. -HS 15

“In Wear”

The gum space between the incisor teeth and
molar teeth. -HS 15

Interdental Space

The second set of incisors located between the central and corner incisors. -HS 15

Intermediates

Parallel to the long part of the tooth. -HS 15

Longitudinal (Lengthwise)

Rear teeth or grinding teeth of the horse generally not used to determine age, used for grinding feed. -HS 15

Molars

The part of the tooth between the crown and root located at the surface of the gums. -HS 15

Neck of Tooth

Compared to temporary teeth, the permanent teeth _____. -HS 15

Are larger and longer, have a broader neck area between the root and crown, have parallel grooves, and ridges on the face of the incisors, are darker, and are flatter.

The upper incisors overhang the lower incisors and do not properly meet and therefore cause uneven wear. Also referred to as an overshot jaw. -HS 15

Parrot Mouth

Refers to the smooth biting surface of the upper and lower incisors after the cups have disappeared at 11 years of age or older. -HS 15

Smooth Mouth

Refers to the amount of use or wear observed on the biting surface of the incisors. -HS 15

Wear

The small teeth that may appear in front of the upper molars, generally found in male horses. -HS 15

Wolf Teeth

Mares commonly have _____ permanent teeth. -HS 16

36

Stallions or Geldings commonly have _____ permanent teeth. -HS 16

42

A smooth mouth appears at _____ years of age. -HS 16

11

The practice of trying to replace the cups located on the biting surface of the worn incisors in attempts to make a horse appear more youthful than it actually is. -HS 17

Bishoping

The Galvayne's Groove appears at the gum margin of the upper corner incisor at about _____ years of age. -HS 17

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At what average age do the following teeth erupt? -HS 17

Temporary:

1st Incisor (Centers)

Birth or First Week

2nd Incisor (Intermediates)

4 - 6 weeks

3rd Incisor (Corners)

6 - 9 Months

1st Premolar
2nd Premolar
3rd Premolar

**Birth or first
2 weeks for
all premolars**

Permanent:

1st Incisor (Centers)

2 ½ Years

2nd Incisor (Intermediates)

3 ½ Years

3rd Incisor (Corners)

4 ½ Years

Canine (or Bridle)

4 - 5 Years

1st Premolar (Wolf Tooth)

5 - 6 Months

2nd Premolar

2 ½ Years

3rd Premolar

3 Years

4th Premolar

4 Years

1st Molar

9 - 12 Months

2nd Molar

2 Years

3rd Molar

3 ½ - 4 Years

What is the angle of incidence in young horses? -HS 17

160 - 180 Degrees

What is the angle of incidence in older horses? -HS 17

90 Degrees

Why is determining the age of a horse especially important when buying a horse? -HS 14

A 6 year old is generally worth more than a 20 year old.

True or False: When estimating the age of a horse, error is more likely in older horses. -HS 14

True

Estimates of age based on teeth are merely guess after the horse reach ____ to ____ eyear of age. -HS 14

10 - 14

Age determination is made by studying the twelve front teeth called _____. -HS 14

Incisors

Horses have two sets of teeth, what are they? -HS 15

Temporary and Permanent

Bumps often occur on the bottom of both jaws when a horse is 3 - 4 years old. What are those bumps? -HS 16

Due to the active eruption of the permanent molars.

Cups in the _____ teeth are deeper than cups in the _____ teeth. -HS 16

Upper, Lower

In general, the cups become smooth in the lower centers at what age? -HS 16 6

In general, the cups become smooth in the lower intermediates at what age? -HS 16 7

In general, the cups become smooth in the lower corners at what age? -HS 16 8

In general, the cups become smooth in the upper centers at what age? -HS 16 9

In general, the cups become smooth in the upper intermediates at what age? -HS 16 10

In general, the cups become smooth in the upper corners at what age? -HS 16 11

A dovetail notch is formed on the upper corners at what age? -HS 17 7

The shape of the teeth of young horses can be described as _____. -HS 17 **Broad and flat and may be twice as wide as they are deep**

True or False: The relative dimensions of the shape of teeth in young horses are reversed in horses 20 years of age and older. -HS 17 **True**