

NTL/STATE INSPECTORS QUIZ (3 YR EVALUATION)

Name

Address

Email

Phone

Region you live in

- T / F 1. Characteristics are required for tentative or permanent registration
- T / F 2. A foal with complete white sclera and mottled skin does not need approved coat pattern for tentative registration
- T / F 3. A foal with approved coat pattern does not need characteristics for registration
- T / F 4. Tentative papers are issued to POAs with mottled skin, sclera, striped hooves and no coat pattern
- T / F 5. Ponies must have mottled skin, sclera, at least one striped hoof and an approved POA coat pattern to be eligible for tentative or permanent registration
- T / F 6. The 40-foot color visibility rule is for show purposes only
- T / F 7. State Inspectors must attend a National Inspectors hands-on-clinic before inspecting as an apprentice
- T / F 8. A registration application under the Hardship clause includes three fees: Hardship registration, regular registration and membership (If the owner is not a current POAC member)
- T / F 9. If a registered Appaloosa is applying for POA Hardship papers, a copy of the ApHC registration certificate should be included to document ancestry and for it to be eligible for breeding purposes
- T / F 10. State Inspectors do not have to apprentice under a State or National Inspector before inspecting on their own
- T / F 11. Gray or roan ponies do not need mottled skin and white sclera to qualify for tentative Registration
- T / F 12. The Cremello & Perlino base coats have blue eyes & light or pink skin over the body. These base coats do not need characteristics or a coat pattern
- T / F 13. A flesh colored spot is considered mottled skin
- T / F 14. Mottling must be present for tentative or permanent registration
- T / F 15. The base color of a blanket patterned POA is white

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- T / F 16. When a pony is castrated or spayed, the pedigree certificate and a letter stating the date the pony was altered must be sent to POAC
- T / F 17. If “yes” is marked on an inspection form for the question, “Does true white leg marking extend above the hock or knee at any point?” the pony is automatically turned down for registration
- T / F 18. One full side picture is the only picture needed for advancement from tentative to permanent status
- T / F 19. When measuring the heel, toe and shoe for PHC’s, the hoof does not need to be flat on the ground
- T / F 20. POA’s with permanent height cards do not need to be measured or inspected for color at any POAC activities.
- T / F 21. State Inspectors can inspect in any state
- T / F 22. When inspecting POAs at a show, ponies must be checked for approved POA coat pattern and characteristics at the time of measuring
- T / F 23. Whenever POA coat pattern is found to be absent on a registered POA during inspection, an inspection report should be filed with the National Office
- T / F 24. Prominent white sclera does not need to encircle the eye completely
- T / F 25. Glass or blue eyes make a pony ineligible for registration
- T / F 26. If a pony is born with true white face and leg markings and later greys to white, it can no longer be positively identified by these markings
- T / F 27. Sclera is common with ponies who have a large blaze on the face and possibly no other characteristics or coat pattern.
- T / F 28. Ponies measured too tall for their age MUST be reported to the POAC
- T / F 29. Ponies measured over 56” should be reported to the POAC regardless of their age
- T / F 30. Mottling on the inside of the lips is considered a POA characteristic
- T / F 31. It is not necessary to check stallions 2 years and older for cryptorchid, monorchid or high flanker every time they are inspected
- T / F 32. A pony with a flesh colored snip outlined by pigmented spots can be considered to have parti-colored or mottled skin
- T / F 33. A stallion who appears to be a cryptorchid, monorchid or high flanker can show until the age of 6
- T / F 34. A grey will sometimes have light and dark areas of skin that are not mottling
- T / F 35. A flesh colored spot on the penis is common to other breeds and is not mottling
- T / F 36. A large flesh colored patch on the sheath with no mottling is common to other breeds

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- T / F 37. Duns, palominos, sorrels and chestnuts will have varying shades of light and dark skin that is not mottling
- T / F 38. When measuring a pony, feeding to relax the pony is allowed
- T / F 39. Dark spots on the coronet band within a sock will generally be accompanied by a black strip on the hoof which is common to all breeds
- T / F 40. A light-colored pony, especially a chestnut, can have narrow stripes that are not a POA characteristic
- T / F 41. Distinctly stripped hooves are clearly defined and have a pigmented coronet
- T / F 42. Patches of light and dark skin on the underside of the tail or the upper inside of the legs are examples of pumpkin skin.
- T / F 43. Small white spots and roaning in combination with characteristics is a POA roan
- T / F 44. Heavy roaning in the flanks and above the base of the tail is a POA roan
- T / F 45. Dark head and legs with roaning over entire body is a POA roan
- T / F 46. Any base color with uniform roaning across the body is a POA roan
47. Why are four photos required as part of an advancement from tentative to permanent application?

48. Who can inspect a POA for advancement from tentative to permanent status?

49. What is the maximum height for the following ages to show

Weanling	Yearling	2-year-old	3-year-old	4 yrs & above
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50. When is a striped hoof not considered a POA characteristic?

51. Describe the correct position for a pony when being measured?

52. When is white sclera of the eye not considered a POA characteristic?