

## **MADISON COUNTY COMMERCIAL HEIFER**

### **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

Answers given may not be the only correct answer, if you can come up with another answer and justify it that will be acceptable. Also try to expand on your answers if possible.

1. WHAT IS THE GESTATION PERIOD OF A COW? 280-283 DAYS
2. AFTER THE CALF IS BORN, HOWMANY DAYS DOES IT TAKE FOR MILK PRODUCTION TO REACH ITS HIGHEST LEVELS? APPROXIMATELY 35 DAYS
3. WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON LIMITING FACTOR IN MILK PRODUCTION? LACK OF ENERGY
4. WHAT IS THE LENGTH OF THE ESTROUS CYCLE? 21 DAYS
5. WHAT IS THE DURATION OF THE HEAT PERIOD? 18-24
6. WHAT IS THE TIME OF OVULATION? 6-12 HOURS AFTER END OF HEAT
7. HOW MANY COMPARTMENTS DOES THE UDDER HAVE? 4 QUARTERS
8. HOW OFTEN SHOULD CATTLE BE DEWORMED? 2 TIMES A YEAR
9. WHAT PROBLEMS CAN "BANGS" CAUSE IN CATTLE? ABORTION
10. WHAT BODY SCORE SHOULD A COW BE IN TO BREED EFFICIENTLY? 5-7 BODY SCORE
11. WHERE DID YOU PURCHASE YOUR HEIFER?
12. WHAT BREED OF HEIFERS DO YOU HAVE?
13. WHAT CHARACTERISTICS ARE UNIQUE TO THIS BREED?
14. WHAT TYPE OF BULL WOULD WORK BEST ON YOUR HEIFERS? (IN YOUR OPINION)
15. WHAT QUALITIES DO YOU LOOK FOR IN A BULL TO BREED TO YOUR HEIFERS?  
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, HIGH WEANING WEIGHT
16. WHAT DOES LBW MEAN? LOW BIRTH RATE

17. WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF USING A BULL WITH A LOW BIRTH WEIGHT? EASIER CALVING, LESS CALVING PROBLEMS
18. WHAT DOES “EPD” MEAN? ESTIMATED PROGENY DIFFERENCE
19. WHAT “EPD’S” DO YOU LOOK FOR IN HEIFERS? HIGH MILK PRODUCTION, LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, HIGH WEANING WEIGHT
20. WHERE DO YOU FIND THE ‘EPD’ INFORMATION ABOUT A PARTICULAR HEIFER? LOOK AT THE INFORMATION ON THE DAM
21. WHY DO YOUR HEIFERS NEED TO HAVE ROUGHAGE IN THEIR DIET? IT’S THE MAIN SOURCE OF FOOD FOR CATTLE AND IT KEEPS THE STOMACH WORKING
22. NAME THREE SOURCES OF ROUGHAGE. HAY GRASS, COTTONSEED HULLS
23. NAME THREE SOURCES OF PROTEIN. COTTONSEED MEAL, SOYBEAN MEAL, FISH MEAL, FEATHER MEAL, ANYTHING WITH “MEAL” IN THE NAME
24. HAVE YOU ENJOYED THIS PROGRAM/
25. SHOULD YOU TRY AND ESTABLISH A SET BREEDING AND CALVING TIME WITH HERD?
26. NAME THE ADVANTAGES TO A FALL CALVING SEASON. TYPICALLY SELL HEAVIER CALVES, AND WEAN EARLIER, GIVING COWS TIME TO RECUPERATE BEFORE CALVING AGAIN
27. NAME THE ADVANTAGES TO A SPRING CALVING SEASON. GREEN GRASS IS GROWING, YOU DO NOT HAVE TO FEED A COW WITH A CALF THROUGH THE WINTER
28. WHAT IS THE MOST POPULAR CALVING SEASON IN MADISON COUNTY? SPRING
29. WHY IS THE “WEANING WEIGHT” EPD SO IMPORTANT? BECAUSE WHEN WE SELL CALVES WE SELL POUNDS
30. NAME FOUR OF THE SEVEN REPRODUCTIVE PATHOGENS THAT CAUSE THE MOST CONCERN. BRUCELLA ABORTUS, LEPTOSPIRA HARDJO-BOVIS, CAMPY-

LOBACTER FETUS, INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS (IBR) VIRUS, BOVINE VIRAL DIARRHEA (BVD) VIRUS, TRITRICHOMONAS FOETUS, AND NEOSPORA CANINUM

31. REPRODUCTIVE DISEASES ARE THE GREATEST DISEASE THREATS TO THE \_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_ OF BEEF CATTLE HERDS. PRODUCTION AND PROFITABILITY
32. WHERE IS THE BEST PLACE ON A COW TO GIVE INJECTIONS? IN THE NECK
33. WHAT IS DYSTOCIA? DIFFICULTY IN GIVING BIRTH
34. HOW MANY COWS CAN A MATURE BULL SERVICE? 20-40 HEAD
35. WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION? THE INTRODUCTION OF SEMEN INTO THE UTERUS WITHOUT SEXUAL CONTACT
36. WHAT IS AN "F1"? IT IS A CROSS BETWEEN 2 DIFFERENT BREEDS
37. WHAT AGE DO HEIFERS BECOME SEXUALLY MATURE? 8-12 MONTHS DEPENDING ON THE BREED
38. WHAT AGE ARE MOST CALVES WEANED? 5-7 MONTHS
39. WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF EARLY WEANING? IT ALLOWS THE COW TO GET BACK IN CONDITION
40. WHY WOULD SOMEONE CREEP FEED CALVES ON FIRST CALF HEIFERS? TO HELP IN SURE A HEAVIER CALF AT WEANING, THAN NORMAL FROM HEIFERS
41. WHAT BODY CONDITION SCORE SHOULD HEIFERS BE IN AT CALVING? 7
42. WHAT IS THE BODY CONDITION SCORING SYSTEM? IS A METHOD USED FOR DETERMINING THE BODY CONDITION THAT CATTLE ARE IN USING A NUMBERING SYSTEM FROM 1-10 1 BEING POOR AND 10- BEING EXTREMELY FAT
43. WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT MINERAL FOR REPRODUCTION/ PHOSPHORUS
44. WHAT IS A TERMINAL CROSS/ IS WHERE THE OFFSPRING ARE NOT USED FOR REPLACEMENT BREEDING STOCK

45. IS NUTRITION FOR THE COW MORE IMPORTANT AT CALVING OR WEANING?

CALVING

46. DOES FORAGE QUALITY AFFECT THE AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTATION/ YES

47. WHAT ARE THE THREE STAGES OF FORAGE QUALITY/ LUSH, TRANSITIONAL,

POOR

48. WHAT IS THE RUMEN? IS THE 1<sup>ST</sup> OF 4 PARTS OF THE COW'S STOMACH

49. WHAT IS BLOAT IS THE BUILD UP OF GAS IN THE RUMEN AND THE INABILITY TO

EXPULSE IT

50. WHAT IS THE TARGET BREEDING AGE OF HEIFERS? 14-16 MONTHS

51. WHAT IS THE COMMON PRACTICE OF DETERMINING PREGNANCY IN CATTLE?

PALPATION

52. WHAT ARE THE COMMON REPRODUCTIVE DISEASES IN CATTLE? BRUCELLOSIS,

LEPTOSPIROSIS, VIRRIOSIS, IBR AND BVD COMPLEX, TRICHOMONASIS

53. WHEN SELECTING A BULL TO BREED HEIFERS WHAT EPD'S SHOULD A

PRODUCER CONSIDER/ EPD'S FOR BIRTH WEIGHT AND EPD'S FOR CALVING EASE

DIRECT

54. WHAT FUNCTIONAL TRAITS ARE IMPORTANT WHEN SELECTING REPLACEMENT

HEIFERS? STRUCTURAL SOUNDNESS, FERTILITY, FRAME SIZE, CALVING

EASE/MOTHERING ABILITY, FLESHING ABILITY, ADAPTABLE TO LOCAL

ENVIRONMENT, DISPOSITION/TEMPERMENT

55. WHY IS NUTRITION IMPORTANT BEFORE BREEDING SEASON? GROWING AND

SEXUAL MATURITY

56. WHY IS A HEIFER'S BODY CONDITION IMPORTANT BEFORE AND AFTER CALVING?

MILK PRODUCTION, HEALTHY CALF, AND ABILITY TO RE-BREED

57. WHAT IS BRUCELLOSIS (BANGS) AND HOW DOES IT AFFECT CATTLE AND CAN

HUMANS CONTRACT IT, IF SO WHAT IS IT KNOWN AS? BRUCELLOSIS IS A

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE THAT IS LOCALIZED IN THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS AND UDDER. BACTERIA ARE SHED IN MILK, ABORTED FETUS, AFTER BIRTH, AND OTHER REPRODUCTIVE TRAITS. HUMANS CAN CONTRACT IT AND IT IS CALLED UNDULANT FEVER

58. SHOULD GROWTH IMPLANTS BE GIVEN TO REPLACEMENT HEIFERS? NO WHY? BECAUSE TYPICALLY IMPLANTS ARE GIVEN IN A FEEDLOT SITUATION TO GET THE CATTLE FAT
59. AT WHAT AGE DO HEIFERS NORMALLY BEGIN THEIR ESTRUS CYCLE IN ORDER TO BE BRED? DEPENDS ON THE BREED, DEPENDS ON BODY CONDITIN, NORMALLY 8-12 MONTHS
60. TYPICALLY HOW OLD ARE HEIFERS WHEN THEY HAVE THEIR FIRST CALF/ 2 YEARS OLD
61. SHOULD A HIGH ENERGY BASED DIET BE FED TO REPLACEMENT HEIFERS? WHY OR WHY NOT?
62. WHAT TYPE OF BULL SHOULD BE USED TO BREED REPLACEMENT HEIFERS TO THEIR FIRST CALF? LOW BIRTH RATE
63. WHAT KIND OF HEIFERS DO YOU HAVE AND WHAT KIND OF COW AND BULL ARE THEY OUT OF?
64. ARE THERE ANY DRUGS THAT CAN BE GIVEN TO HELP GET HEIFERS OR COWS BRED/ YES
65. WHAT IS THE BEEF CHECK-OFF AND WHAT IS IT USED FOR?
66. NAME TWO PIECES OF EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO PALPATE A COW? PROTECTIVE PLASTIC SLEEVE, LUBRICANT, AND A CHUTE
67. NAME TWO THINGS A BREEDING SOUNDNESS EVALUATION INCLUDES/ PHYSICAL EXAMINATIN , AN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL EXAMINATION OF THE REPRODUCTIVE TRACT AND SEMEN EVALUATION

68. A PRODUCER WEANED ALL OF HIS CALVEES WHEN THEY ARE 7 MONTHS OLD. HE HAD 100 COWS CALVED DURING CALVING SEASON. AT WEANING HE WEANED 94 CALVES. WHAT IS THE PRODUCERS CALF CROP? 94%
69. WHAT DOES THE BODY CONDITION OF COWS AT BREEDING AFFECT?  
REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE
70. WHAT IS THE TERM FOR THE PROGENY OF CROSSBREEDING TWO PUREBREDS/ F1
71. THE CONTINENTAL BREEDS OF CATTLE WERE DEVELOPED ON WHAT CONTINENT? EUROPE
72. NAME TWO ANATOMICAL AREAS ON A COW THAT ARE USED FOR SCORING BODY CONDITION/ RIBS, SHOULDER, HOOKS, PINS, TAIL HEAD, SPINOUS PROCESSES, OR TRANSVERSE PROCESSES
73. IS THERE A VACCINATION FOR BANG'S DISEASE, AND WHAT AGE DO YOU VACCINATE? YES, AND IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ALL HEIFERS BE VACCINATED BETWEEN 4 AND 12 MONTHS OF AGE.
74. WHAT IS THE HORMONE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING PREGNANCY IN CATTLE? PROGESTERONE
75. WHEN A BULL IS ELECTROEJACULATED WHAT SHOULD THE SEMEN ANALYZED FOR? MOTILITY AND NORMALITY
76. OF THE THREE TYPES OF RATIONS: STARTER, GROWER, AND FINISHER, WHICH WOULD BE DESCRIBED AS BEING LOW IN ENERGY CONTENT? STARTER
77. WHEN UTILIZING BODY CONDITION SCORES, COWS SHOULD BE SORTED HOW MANY DAYS PRIOR TO CALVING? 90-100
78. TO ENSURE HIGH PREGNANCY RATES, THE LOWEST BODY CONDITION SCORE THAT A COW SHOULD HAVE IS WHAT? FIVE
79. IN A GRAZING SITUATION, HOW MUCH DRY FORAGE WILL A COW CONSUME IN A DAY? 20-30 LBS.

80. WHAT IS THE FORMULA FOR ADG?  $\text{WEIGHT GAINED (ENDING WEIGHT-STARTING WEIGHT) / DAYS ON FEED}$
81. IN THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE TRACT, THE “Y” SHAPED ORGAN WITH TWO HORNS IS CALLED WHAT? UTERUS
82. THE GREATEST POSSIBLE LOSS TO HAY QUALITY IN HAY PRODUCTION OCCURS WHEN? THE HARVESTING OF FORAGE IS DELAYED FROM THE OPTIMUM STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT.
83. WHAT IS THE TERM FOR PREGNANCY DETERMINATION MADE BY INSERTING THE ARM INTO THE COW’S RECTUM AND FEELING THE REPRODUCTIVE TRACT FOR PREGNANCY INDICATIONS? PALPATION
84. WHAT IS THE BASIC CLASSIFICATION FOR THE NON-HUMPED CATTLE? BOS TAURUS ARE NON- HUMPED CATTLE
85. BEFORE USING ANY MEDICINE THERE IS ONE PIECE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED WITH THE MEDICATION THAT SHOULD FIRST BE READ. WHAT SHOULD BE READ PRIOR TO USE? THE MEDICATION LABEL OR MEDICATION INSERT
86. WHAT ARE TWO VISUAL CONDITIONS OF COWS THAT SHOULD BE USED TO CULL? AGE OF COW, UDDER CHARACTERISTICS, CONDITION OF TEETH, FEET, AND LEGS
87. BETWEEN PASTURE AND RANGE WHICH PROVIDES MORE FORAGE PRODUCTION PER ACRE? PASTURE
88. COMMERCIAL FEED LAW REQUIRES EACH BAG OR BULK LOAD TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY A LABEL WITH SEVEN ITEMS OF INFORMATION LISTED, WHAT ARE THE THREE OF THEM? (1) NET WEIGHT (2) PRODUCT NAME AND BRAND NAME, (3) DRUG ADDITIVES, (4) GUARANTEED ANALYSIS OF FEED, (5) COMMON AND USUAL NAME OF EACH INGREDIENT, (6) DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND NAME AND, (7) PRINCIPAL MAILING ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURER

89. WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF VACCINE OR MEDICATIONS THAT SHOULD BE INJECTED IN ANY ONE INJECTION SITE? 10 cc.
90. WHAT BODY CONDITION SCORE REPRESENTS A VERY THIN COW? BCS 1
91. MOST REPRODUCTIVE FAILURES IN THE BEEF FEMALE CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO WHAT? IMPROPER NUTRITION AND THIN BODY CONDITION
92. CATTLE SELECTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF HARVESTING AND CONSUMPTION ARE GENERALLY REFERRED TO AS MARKET CATTLE. CATTLE SELECTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PLACING IN A CATTLE HERD FOR BREEDING ARE GENERALLY REFERRED TO AS WHAT? BREEDING CATTLE
93. WHAT UNITS OF MEASUREMENT ARE USED WHEN INJECTING VACCINES? MILLILITERS
94. WHICH GROUP OF MINERALS IS NEEDED IN VERY SMALL AMOUNTS IN CATTLE, BUT PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN ANIMAL PERFORMANCE? TRACE MINERALS
95. WHAT IS THE BASIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE HUMPED OR ZEBU CATTLE? BOS INDICUS ARE HUMPED CATTLE
96. CATTLE BREEDS ARE DIVIDED INTO WHAT TWO BASIC CLASSIFICATIONS? BOS INDICUS AND BOS TAURUS