

2009 National FFA Dairy Cattle Event

Dairy Management Exercise

Select the best answer for each of the following 50 questions.

For questions 1 through 15, use the “herd reports” which are attached to the quiz.

1. Which herd currently has the highest average genetic level for protein yield?
2. In which herd will calves born over the next year have the lowest estimated genetic merit for milk yield?
3. Which herd shows the least change in genetic producing ability for milk from current cows to that for the daughters expected from current matings?
4. In which herd did the cows have the lowest average fat test for the last year?
5. Which herd has the highest percentage of cows with high somatic cells in the first lactation?
6. Which herd currently has the least successful breeding program in terms of getting cows pregnant again quickly after calving?
7. Which herd shows the poorest mammary health within the oldest cows?
8. Which herd has had the least success in getting heifers to calve at an early age?
9. Which herd has the longest calving interval for the past year?
10. Which herd produced the most energy-corrected milk for first lactation milking cows in the month of September?
11. Which herd appears to have the most increase in size over the past year?
12. In which herd would you expect the lowest nutrient demand when balancing a current ration for the milking cows?
13. Which herd has the lowest proportion of dry cow days for the current month?
14. Which herd appears to have the youngest cows on average?
15. Which herd has the lowest average milk yield on an age corrected basis?

16. What percentage of milk in the US was marketed through dairy cooperatives in 2008? a) 59, b) 69, c) 79, d) 89, e) 100.
17. Which one of the following is not classified as a fat soluble-vitamin? a) Vitamin D, b) Vitamin K, c) Vitamin B, d) Vitamin A, e) Vitamin E.
18. When referring to identification, FAIR stands for? a) farm animal identification and records, b) farm animal air standards, c) the local county fair, d) farm animal insurance records, e) none of the above.
19. Which compartment of a dairy cow's stomach is located closest to the heart and is a spot where hardware disease occurs? a) rumen, b) reticulum, c) omasum, d) abomasums, e) jejunum.
20. When a cow is frightened, what hormone is released? a) estrogen, b) adrenaline, c) FSH, d) biotin, e) lactase.
21. Sperm lives how long after being deposited in the cow's reproductive tract? a) 6 hours, b) 10-12 hours, c) 12-18 hours, d) 24 -30 hours, e) 48 hours.
22. Which purebred dairy breed association introduced a "dairy price stabilization" program in 2009? a) Ayrshire, b) Jersery, c) Guernsey, d) Holstein, e) Brown Swiss.
23. Dry matter is the amount of feed left after what is removed? a) grain, b) forages, c) vitamins, d) minerals, e) water.
24. In a sire's proof daughter calving ease measures what? a) a bull's tendency to sire calves that are born easily, b) the cow's calving ease, c) the influence of the sire of the cow on calving ease, d) the calving ease of first calf heifers from the sire, e) how easily the sire was born to his dam.
25. To maintain margins, you should be monitoring and making decisions based on your herd's IOFC. What do the initials IOFC stand for? a) Income over forage costs, b) Income over free costs, c) Income on feeding cows, d) Income over feed costs, e) none of the above.
26. Which of the following diseases is not caused by a virus? a) laminitis, b) BVD, c) warts, d) cow pox, e) IBR.
27. Which of the following factors influence a dairy herd's average calving interval? a) reproductive culling, b) voluntary waiting period, c) estrus detection, d) conception rate, e) all of the above.
28. Which of the volatile fatty acids is a precursor for glucose? a) valine, b) acetate, c) lysine, d) propionate, e) butyrate.

29. How many chromosomes does the nucleus of each reproductive cell have in dairy cattle? a) 15, b) 24, c) 30, d) 32, e) 60.
30. Dried milk is an example of what class of milk? a) class I, b) class II, c) class III, d) class IV, e) class V.
31. If a dairy bull has been genetically tested to determine his genomic make-up, this will be indicated on his pedigree by what letters? a) DNA-TPI, b) GTPI, c) GTTPI, d) TPI-G, e) no difference will be indicated.
32. The most costly form of mastitis is? a) subclinical, b) chronic, c) clinical, d) acute, e) all of the above.
33. Which of the following is the most popular type of cheese in the United States? a) swiss, b) mozzarella, c) cheddar, d) colby, e) provolone.
34. "Thurl position" is a trait evaluated in what category on the PDCA Unified Scorecard? a) frame, b) udder, c) rear feet and legs, d) dairy strength, e) none of the above.
35. What is the only aspect of milk quality that is completely controlled on the farm? a) bacteria counts, b) drug residue, c) milk components, d) milk flavor, e) all of the above.
36. The Global Dairy Agenda for Action is a pledge to reduce what type of emissions in an attempt to address global warming? a) manure odor, b) nitrous oxide, c) sulfur, d) carbon, e) all of the above.
37. When is the best time to feed anionic salts to prevent milk fever? a) at dry off, b) two weeks before calving, c) at calving, d) two weeks after calving, e) you can feed them at any time.
38. Dairy Management Inc. introduced what social media program for dairy advocates? a) dairy goddess, b) dairy farming today, c) myDairy, d) facebook, e) 3-A-Day dairy.
39. Milk that is low in SCC has more casein which is the primary component in what dairy product? a) cheese, b) milk, c) cream, d) butter, e) all of the above.
40. Which hormone produced by the uterus causes regression of the corpus luteum? a) PGF, b) FSH, c) LH, d) GnRH, e) P4.
41. When a dairy cows comes into heat every few days, this condition is referred to as? a) gestation, b) lactation, c) anestrus, d) cystic, e) estrus.

42. Fats are broken down by a dairy cow in what part of her body? a) rumen, b) pancreas, c) large intestine, d) liver, e) small intestine.
43. Which dairy breed originated in the central part of the European continent? a) Ayrshire, b) Brown Swiss, c) Guernsey, d) Jersey, e) Milking Shorthorn.
44. Which system of the cow's body is most affected by paratuberculosis? a) circulatory, b) respiratory, c) reproductive, d) digestive, e) endocrine.
45. The next genetic base change for genetic evaluations in the dairy industry, will occur when? a) it has already happened, b) 2010, c) 2011, d) 2012, e) the base does not change.
46. What is the measure of how well cows turn feed into milk? a) milk efficiency, b) feed to milk ratio, c) feed conversation, d) feed efficiency, e) milk to feed ratio.
47. What is the sex chromosome of a male calf? a) XX, b) YY) c) XY, d) FX, e) MY.
48. The optimum calcium to phosphorus ration in a lactating cow ration is? a) 1 to 1, b) 3 to 2, c) 2 to 2, d) 1 to 2, e) 1.5 -2.0 to 1.
49. A dairy animal on average spends how much time ruminating or chewing? a) 2-4 hours, b) 7 -10 hours, c) 12-14 hours, d) 16-18 hours, d) 24 hours.
50. On the PDCA Unified Dairy Cow Score Card, the category "dairy strength" accounts for how many points? a) 10, b) 15, c) 25, d) 30, e) 40.