

## 2010 NYS District Junior Dairy Quiz Bowl Contest

### Junior Packet 1, Phase A

1) What is a better way of storing butter, in the freezer or in the refrigerator?

The freezer (HD, 4/25/08, pg. 288)

2) Why is dipping a navel recommended over spraying?

Think of the navel like a straw, you dip it, the in and the outside is Covered; you spray it, only the outside is covered. (DHM, 8/08, pg. 10)  
or you get more thorough coverage

3) If a cow has sunken eyes and her skin tents when pinched she is suffering from what?

Dehydration

4) What is the name of the on-farm test that uses a white paddle and solution to detect subclinical mastitis?

California Mastitis Test

## Junior Packet 1, Phase B

1) Name three systems of calf housing.

Calf hutch  
Green house  
Elevated stalls  
Individual Pens on the floor  
Cold calf housing system  
Counter-slope system ( Virginia Study materials, pg. 26)

2) High temperature short time or HTST, also know as continuous flow method, heats milk at what temperature for how long?

161°F for 15 seconds (160 to 165 degree F)

3) Name 3 diseases of dairy cattle with a color in their name.

Red water  
Red nose  
Black leg  
Blue tongue  
White muscle disease  
Pink eye  
White heifer disease ( Virginia study materials, pg. 27)

4) Please name 3 pieces of paperwork you should have when exhibiting at your county fair.

1-Registration papers or official identification sheets for your cattle  
2-Veterinary Health Certificate that shows current vaccinations including rabies.  
3-Proof of negative BVD test  
4-Your Premium Book  
5-Most current official production sheets  
6-Emergency contact information to include your parent/guardian, home/work/cell numbers, veterinarian etc. (NSFL curriculum)

## Junior Packet 1, Phase C

1) On the revised PDCA scorecard how many points are allotted to Dairy Strength?

20%

2) When a dairy farm decides to go organic, how long must the dairy animal be fed and managed organically for the milk produced is classified as organic milk?

One year (HD, 12/08, p.768)

3) What is the name of the infection of the uterus that is characterized by a fever, and a foul-smelling discharge?

Metritis (HD, 9/25/08, p.614)

4) What is the recommended temperature of water for washing the bulk tank, lines and other milking equipment?

160°F (VA study materials, pg. 13)

5) What do the initials NDF stand for?

Neutral detergent fiber (VA study materials)

6) Why would a dairy farmer place a Kamar detector on the rump of their cows?

To help detect heat or estrus

7) Why is it a good idea to clean water troughs especially in the summer?

To stop the growth of algae or bacteria (DHM, 6/08, pg. 10)

8) You have a calf with Diarrhea that is able to stand and suck. What is the first thing you should do after taking its temperature?

Give it two quarts of warm oral electrolytes to fight dehydration  
(HD, 1/25/09pg53)

9) Why is kernel processing important?

Increases the kernel digestibility

10) On what type of score card at your 4-H Dairy Cattle Show would you find a category titled "Exhibitor's Appearance and Attitude"?

Showmanship Score Card

11) What does CNMP stand for in regards to nutrient management?

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan

12) The average dairy cow consumes how many gallons of water everyday?

30 to 50 gallons (Virginia study materials, pg. 8)

13) Why would a farmer include the feed additive Poloxalene in the ration for cows that are grazing alfalfa and clover?

To prevent bloat

14) What nutrient does Canola meal serve as a supplement for?

Protein

15) What is the name of the by product that is recovered when cheese is made?

Whey

16) In reference to the neonatal calf, the act of stopping the feeding of milk is known as what one word term?

Weaning

## 2010 NYS District Junior Dairy Quiz Bowl Contest

### Junior Packet 2, Phase A

1) Which of the following is the proper name for the condition known as milk fever: founder, laminitis, parturient paresis, or mastitis?

Parturient paresis

2) What term is used to describe the total energy content of a feed: digestible energy, gross energy, or net energy?

Gross energy

3) Which of the following describes the process of flushing fertilized eggs from donor cows and implanting them in recipient cows: artificial insemination, ultrasound imaging, embryo transfer, or gestation?

Embryo transfer

4) On a DHIA record, which of the following days to first service refer to: number of days open, number of days dry, or the number of days from calving until first breeding date?

Number of days from calving until first breeding date

## Junior Packet 2, Phase B

1) What are five classic symptoms that your cow is in heat?

Mucous, Bellowing, Increased activity, Walking fence line  
Licking, Standing to be mounted, Sniffing,  
Swelling and redding of the vulva,  
Mounting other cows, Lower milk yields,  
Rubbed tail chalk, Activated or missing heat patch  
Milk hold up (HD, 06/08, pg.406)

2) Name 3 micro-minerals required by dairy cows?

Cobalt, Copper, Iodine, Iron, Manganese, Selenium, Zinc  
(Virginia study materials, pg. 9)

3) What are the 3 volatile fatty acids produced by microorganisms in the rumen that are absorbed through the rumen walls?

Acetate (acetic acid)  
Butyrate (butyric acid)  
Propionate (propionic acid) (Virginia study materials)

4) Name 2 ways for water pollution to occur from dairy waste.

Lot run-off, pasture run-off  
Overflow from holding ponds and lagoons  
Manure stockpiles  
Cows defecating in water  
Spreading manure near water source, over application of manure near  
water source

## Junior Packet 2, Phase C

1) When administering drugs or antibiotics to a cow, what does the acronym IV stand for?

Intravenous (VA study materials, pg. 3)

2) Where did the Holstein breed originate?

The Netherlands

3) What common feedstuff is dark brown, has a sweet smell, is high in sugar, and is often added to calf starter?

Molasses

4) What is the hormone produced by the pancreas that promotes cell growth and division?

Insulin (VA study materials, pg. 32)

5) Vegetable Oil, tallow, and megalac are all sources of what in a ration?

Fat/ energy

6) How many pounds of grain should a calf consume for three consecutive days before she is weaned?

1.5 to 2 pounds (Virginia study materials, pg. 25)

7) How many months are needed for corn silage to ferment?

A full four months (HD, 8/10/8, pg. 492)

8) At or below what air temperature is a newborn calf considered to be cold stressed?

50 to 60 degrees F (HD, 1/25/09, pg.52)

9) What is the name of the tube that connects the mouth to the rumen?

Esophagus

10) Which of the compartments in the digestive tract of the cow is often referred to as the "hardware stomach"?

Reticulum

11) The dairy industry and dairy production are regulated by the FDA. What does F.D.A. stands for?

Food and Drug Administration

12) Scours and pneumonia are the leading causes for death in what age animal?

Young calves (Virginia study materials, pg. 26)

13) Approximately how many pounds of cheese can be made from 60 pounds of whole milk?

6 pounds

14) What is the technical term that is used and is defined as the period when the calf is developing in its mother's womb?

Gestation

15) A disease that is transmitted between vertebrate animals and humans is known as what type of disease?

Zoonotic or Zoonoses

16) The anaerobic phase of silage fermentation occurs with the absence of what element?

Oxygen

## 2010 NYS District Junior Dairy Quiz Bowl Contest

### Junior Packet 3, Phase A

1) Does a somatic cell count score over 200,000 tend to make it harder, easier or no different to get a cow pregnant compared to a herdmate with no mastitis problems?

Harder (HD, 1/10/09/p6)

2) Which type of cattle has a higher conception rates: Dairy or Beef cattle?

Beef (HD, 10/10/08/626)

3) Which cause of mastitis is easier to cure: Staph Aureus or Strep agalactiae?

Strep agalactiae (HD, 1/10/09, pg20)

4) When comparing the nutritional needs of a lactating dairy cow and a dry cow, which has a typically lower nutritional need?

Dry cow (NSFL curriculum)

### Junior Packet 3, Phase B

1) Johne's is a wasting disease affecting nearly 70% of dairy farms in the US. Name 3 management practices you can follow to reduce the spread of Johne's.

- Separate newborn from dam
- Feed colostrum from Johne's negative cows or use colostrum substitutes
- Pasteurize waster milk before feeding
- Don't feed cow refusals to calves or heifers
- Don't use the same equipment to feed and clean manure
- Avoid carrying manure from cows to calves
- Do not raise calves from infected cows
- Vaccinate
- Elisa Testing
- Isolate cull animals(HD, 4/25/08, p.321)

2) Ear tattoos are recognized as the preferred method of permanent identification in 3 dairy cattle breeds. Name 2 of them.

- Brown Swiss
- Jersey
- Milking Shorthorn (Virginia study materials, pg. 33)

3) Name 4 recommended proper milking procedures.

- Provide a clean, low stress environment for the cows
- Check foremilk and udder for mastitis
- Predip teats in an effective product and provide adequate contact time of 20 to 30 sec.
- Dry teats completely with an individual towel
- Attach milking unit within 1 minute after the start of stimulation
- Adjust units as necessary for proper teat alignment
- Shut off vacuum before removing the milking unit
- Dip teats immediately after unit removal with an effective product
- Washing equipment
- Wear gloves
- Pre and post dip

4) What are the three critical factors in colostrum management?

- Quantity
- Quality
- Timing

### Junior Packet 3, Phase C

1) Colonization on the hands of workers appears to be a major contributor to the transmission of staph. aureus during milking. What is a management practice that a milker can use to help prevent this?

Wear gloves during milking and wash their hands frequently to prevent transmission in the milking parlor (HD, 06/08/p415)

2) When cows get too hot they begin to pant and drink more water. What is this condition called?

Heat Stress (HD, 7/08/p454)

3) How many pounds of whole milk does it take to make a gallon of ice cream?

12 pounds

4) What breed remains dominant when looking at the US dairy cow population?

Holstein (HD, 8/25/8, pg 532)

5) Your vet is treating your cow with IV fluids. Where is the IV normally administered on your cow?

Jugular Vein ( HD, 1/10/09 pg19)

6) What do you call an infection of the udder?

Mastitis (NSFL Curriculum)

7) What is the importance of the esophageal groove in the digestive tract of calves?

It sends milk directly from the esophagus to the abomasum for digestion. (NSFL Curriculum)

8) This organization promotes interest in registered dairy cattle of all breeds and is commonly referred to as the PDCA. What do the initials P.D.C.A. stand for?

Purebred Dairy Cattle Association

9) What is the name for the cluster of milk secreting cells in the udder of a dairy cow?

Alveoli (Virginia study materials)

10) Visually evaluating the amount of fat a cow carries is used to obtain BCS. What does B. C. S stand for?

Body Condition Score

11) What does the acronym NYSCHAP stand for?

New York State Cattle Health Assurance Program

12) Grade A milk that is used for fluid consumption is classified into what class?

Class I

13) What does the acronym SMV stand for?

Slow Moving Vehicle

14) What does ADF stand for?

Acid detergent fiber

15) What does the term ad libitum mean?

Free choice

16) Fat has how many times more energy than carbohydrates?

2.25

## 2010 NYS District Junior Dairy Quiz Bowl Contest

### Junior Packet 4, Phase A

1) Which of the following is a class of immunoglobulin's: CLA, FSH, or IgG?

IgG

2) What is the name of the condition in which a cow comes into heat every few days; gestation, anestrus, cystic, or lactation?

Cystic

3) In a dairy cow, which of the following is the normal range in the length of the estrous cycle: 5 to 10 days, 18 to 24 days, or 35 to 40 days?

18 to 24 days

4) When comparing reproductive fertility, which one of the following groups of dairy cattle are usually the least fertile: breeding age heifers, first lactation cows, or aged cows?

Aged cows

## Junior Packet 4, Phase B

1) What two ways can you test for Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD)?

Ear Notch  
Blood Test (HD, 3/25/08, p.222)

2) What are three common metabolic diseases in dairy cattle?

Milk Fever (Parturient Paresis)  
Ketosis (Acetonemia)  
Displaced abomasums  
Retained placenta  
Udder edema  
Grass tetany

3) What are the two primary gases produced in the rumen?

Methane  
Carbon dioxide

4) The average gestation length of dairy cows varies from 276 to 292 days. Name 3 factors that can contribute to this variation.

Age of the cow  
Breed of the cow  
Sex of the calf  
Number of calves carried,  
Season of the year  
Health of the cow  
Health of calf

## Junior Packet 4, Phase C

1) How many years ago did the California Milk Processor Board create the "Got Milk" campaign?

17 years as of 2010

2) The cow you are milking has discolored milk with flakes and clots. What disease does she have?

Clinical Mastitis

3) Fetal cotyledons and maternal caruncles attach the placenta to what structure in the cow?

The uterus (Virginia study materials, pg. 19)

4) Which part of the digestive tract is the largest in total stomach volume of the newborn calf?

The Abomasum

5) What early lactation disorder results from too much mobilization of body fat and is also called acetonemia?

Ketosis

6) What do you call the body system that includes the udder, teats and tissues associated with producing milk?

Mammary System (NSFL curriculum)

7) In the area of business management what is the name given to an estimate of the revenue, costs, and net income of a farm unit or enterprise?

Budget

8) In reference to milk quality, what is the maximum legal limit of somatic cells concentration that milk can contain?

750,000 cells/ml

9) Limestone contains high amounts of what mineral?

Calcium

10) What do we call the condition in the cow when the abomasum twists out of normal position?

Displaced abomasums or DA

11) How many upper front teeth does a dairy cow have?

None

12) What is the name of the hormone that causes a heifer or cow to come into heat?

Estrogen

13) What is the term for a period of increased growth rate in heifers that follows a growth restriction earlier in the heifer's life?

Compensatory growth

14) In dairy cattle judging, what are you referring to when you describe this part as having a higher and wider attachment?

Rear udder

15) What disease does the pathogen klebsiella cause in lactating dairy cows?

Mastitis

16) Name the primary protein found in milk.

Casein

## 2010 NYS District Junior Dairy Quiz Bowl Contest

### Junior Packet 5, Phase A

1) Ringworm is caused by which of the following: a fungus, bacteria or a virus?

Fungus

2) Which of the following normally happens to the body weight of a lactating dairy cow in late lactation; the cow loses weight, the cow should gain weight or the cows weight remains the same?

The cow should gain weight

3) Which of the following plants is not classified as a legume: soybean, alfalfa, corn, or clover?

Corn

4) Fat is included in milk replacer as a source of what; energy, minerals or protein?

As a source of energy

## Junior Packet 5, Phase B

1) Give 4 examples of a common by-product feedstuff.

Cottonseed hulls  
Cottonseed meal  
Distiller grains  
Dried brewers grain  
Hominy feed  
Soybean hulls  
Soybean meal  
Wheat middlings  
Whole cottonseed  
Beet pulp  
Citrus pulp  
Blood meal  
Whey  
Bakery by products  
Fish Meal (VA study materials)

2) Name five dairy products.

Milk, Ice Cream, Cheese, Butter, Yogurt, Cottage Cheese  
Sour Cream, Frozen Yogurt, Cream Cheese  
Non-fat dry milk

3) Name three methods or practices to use to help in reducing soil erosion.

Wind breaks  
Cover crops  
Strip cropping  
Contour cropping  
Terracing  
Grass waterways  
Reduced tillage  
Soil seeding  
Planting hedge rows

4) Name the female and male sex cell.

Female-egg or ovum  
Male –sperm

## Junior Packet 5, Phase C

1) What does it mean when an animal is culled?

She is removed from the herd (HD, 12/08/p757)

2) Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis is more commonly known as what disease?

Johne's (HD, 6/08/p409)

3) When handling and moving animals, what is another name for an animal's comfort zone?

Flight zone (VA study materials)

4) What does the acronym ELISA stand for?

Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay

5) Where would you find the Islet of Langerhans?

In the Pancreas

6) Which type of mastitis causing organisms are defined as bacteria that grow in the udder and can be spread from cow to cow?

Contagious (Virginia study materials, pg.15)

7) In an accelerated calf feeding program, what percent fat should milk replacer contain?

15-25% ( Virginia study materials, pg. 25)

8) What part of cereal grain plants makes up straw?

Stem

9) What is the measure called of how well cows turn feed into milk?

Feed Efficiency

10) What must be offered with calf starter to help the rumen develop in pre-weaned or baby calves?

Water

11) What type of credits can farmers buy through the Chicago Climate Exchange that certify reduction in greenhouse gas emissions?

Carbon credits

12) What is another name for the skin condition known as papillomas?

Warts

13) What mineral needs to be adequate in a dairy cow diet to prevent grass tetany?

Magnesium

14) After taking a sample of milk from a cow or your bulk tank, what would you be testing for if you were using the delvotest or penzyme test?

Antibiotics

15) What is the name of the wax-like material that lines the teat canal?

Keratin

16) Mycotoxins in feed are caused by what?

Molds

## 2010 NYS District Junior Dairy Quiz Bowl Contest

### Junior Packet 6, Phase A

1) When feeding calves, what protein source is best: vegetable protein or milk protein?

Milk protein

2) What is the definition of days open on a DHIA report: number of days dry, number of days from calving to conception, or number of days in lactation?

Number of days from calving to conception

3) Caustic potash is used on calves to: kill horn flies, worm the animal, dehorn the animal, or freeze brand the animal

Dehorn the animal

4) Which one of the following is the percentage of water contained in normal milk: 67.5%, 77.5%, 87.5%, or 97.5%?

87.5%

## Junior Packet 6, Phase B

1) A 20:20 milk replacer is usually fed to calves. What does 20:20 stand for?

20% protein  
20% fat

2) Name three internal parasites of dairy cows.

Lung worms  
Round worms  
Stomach worms  
Liver flukes  
Coccidian

3) Name the 2 most important management practices that can be used on the farm to reduce foot problems.

Foot trimming  
Foot baths

4) Name 4 parts of the milking unit.

Shell  
Inflation  
Claw  
Air tubes  
Milk tubes  
Pulsator

## **Junior Packet 6, Phase C**

1) Young calves need grain to promote development of what rumen feature?

The papillae

2) When looking at a dairy cow ration, what does DM stand for?

Dry matter

3) How many chambers are found in the heart of the cow?

4 Chambers

4) What cheese has recently surpassed mozzarella as the most popular cheese in the U.S.?

Cheddar

5) What serious condition can develop if a cow cannot belch?

Bloat

6) What is the name of the mechanism that stirs the milk in a bulk tank?

Agitator

7) What is the term for the release of an egg from a follicle?

Ovulation

8) What is the name of the sugar made from glucose and galactose that is found in milk?

Lactose

9) What part of the cow does laminitis affect?

Hooves or feet

10) Which acid would be found at the highest level in quality silage?

Lactic

11) Numerous chemicals are used on modern dairy farms. What purpose is a herbicide used?

Weed control

12) A sterile heifer calf that is born twin to a male is called a what?

Freemartin

13) Mange or scabies is a contagious skin disease caused by what type of organism?

Mite

14) What type of microorganism is *Staphylococcus aureus*?

Bacteria

15) Name the only part of the milking system that touches the cow. Be specific.

Teat cup liner or inflation

16) What field of science deals with the study of insects?

Entomology

## 2010 NYS District Junior Dairy Quiz Bowl Contest

### Junior Packet 7, Phase A

1) In the process of artificial insemination on a dairy cow, what section of the reproductive tract does the inseminating rod pass through before the semen is deposited: the Cervix, the fallopian tubes, Oviduct, or the Uterine Body?

The Cervix

2) Ionophores are feed additives that have been shown to increase feed efficiency & body weight gain in heifers. Which of the following are classified as ionophores: A) Rumensin & Bovatec, B) sodium bicarbonate & magnesium oxide, or C) selenium & biotin?

Rumensin & Bovatec

3) Which of the following is the name of the blister like structure on the ovary that contains the egg before ovulation: a follicle, cervix, or the uterus?

A follicle

4) Hominy, wheat middlings & distillers grains are examples of: A) forages, B) Bentonites, or C) By-product feeds?

By product feeds

## Junior Packet 7, Phase B

1) Name 3 ways that a pathogen can gain entry into a calf's body.

Mouth  
Navel  
Nose

2) What are 4 of the 5 the major nutrients found in Feedstuffs?

Energy  
Protein  
Vitamins  
Minerals  
Water

3) Around the time of parturition, there are many signals that animals give to let people know they are about to calve. What are four signs of parturition in dairy cattle?

Udder full  
Vulva enlarged  
Mucus discharge  
Relaxation of ligaments at tail head  
Restlessness  
Leaking milk

4) Name 3 management practices to use on a dairy herd with a good mastitis control program.

Use functionally adequate milking machines in the correct manner  
Teat dip with an effective product after milking  
Treat clinical mastitis cases  
Dry treat every cow with effective dry treat at dry off  
Cull chronic cows  
Test cows with high SCC or clinical mastitis  
Milk infectious mastitis animal last

## Junior Packet 7, Phase C

1) You can purchase medications for your cows with a prescription or OTC. What does the acronym OTC stand for?

Over the Counter (4H **D**airy **R**esource **H**andbook, 2004, Ohio State University, p 153)

2) What vitamin, found in green leafy feeds, is important for the blood clotting process?

Vitamin K (DRH p 49)

3) The “weaver” gene is a recessive gene most commonly associated with which dairy breed?

Brown Swiss

4) What is the site through which most mastitis-causing organisms enter a cow’s body?

Teat canal (accept teat)(DRH p 101)

5) What disease does an increase in milk somatic cell counts indicate?

Mastitis

6) What part of the plant cell wall is not digestible in the rumen?

Lignin

7) What is the term for a dairy or beef animal that is born without horns?

Polled

8) If a feed contains 80% moisture, what percentage dry matter does it contain?

20%

9) What is the main component of adipose tissue?

Fat

10) When is the proper time to condition a dairy cow for the next lactation?

During the later stage of lactation

11) A regulation issued by the Secretary of Agriculture that puts certain requirements on the handling of milk in a particular marketing area is called what?

Federal Milk Marketing Order

12) What do we call the emblem used on products to identify genuine dairy products?

The "Real Seal"

13) The Charm test and the Delvo test are used to test for what in milk?

Antibiotics

14) How often should a dairy farmer wash and sanitize the bulk tank?

Every time it is emptied

15) On a feed ration report you see the letters 'ppm'. What does ppm stand for?

Parts per million

16) What do we call the process when milk is heated to 161F for fifteen seconds in order to destroy pathogens?

Pasturization

## 2010 NYS District Junior Dairy Quiz Bowl Contest

### Junior Packet 8, Phase A

1) Which of the following conditions is most likely to cause calves to develop respiratory illness: when calves are kept in individual hutches outdoors, when calves are kept in a warm, moist barn, or when calves are raised outside on pasture?

When calves are kept in a warm, moist barn

2) The disease Cryptosporidiosis (Crypto) in calves is caused by a protozoan parasite. Which of the following sections of the digestive system does Crypto mainly affect: esophagus, reticulum, rumen, or small intestine?

Small intestine

3) Which of the following countries has the greatest number of dairy cows: Brazil, England, India, or United States?

India

4) Which of the following is defined as an infection of the uterus: A) rumenitis, B) mastitis, or C) Metritis?

C) Metritis

## Junior Packet 8, Phase B

1) Name three sources of environmental mastitis-causing organisms.

Manure  
Bedding  
Mud  
Water  
Feed(DRH p 100)

2) To determine the nutrient requirements of a dairy cow one must look at many factors. Please name 4 factors that should be taken into consideration before making a proper dairy ration.

Body weight  
Age  
Milk production level  
Fat test  
Stage of lactation  
Reproductive status  
Body condition  
Environmental temperature

3) There are many reasons a cow may appear lame while walking. Please list 3 reasons why a cow may be lame.

Abscess  
Foot rot  
Infection  
Injury  
Soft sole syndrome  
Trimming too close

4) Give the common name for the 3 different stages of a female dairy animal's life from birth through the milk production years.

Calf  
Heifer  
Cow

## Junior Packet 8, Phase C

1) What hormone is secreted by the corpus luteum and is essential for the maintenance of pregnancy?

Progesterone(DRH p 24)

2) The deficiency of this vitamin causes the disease Rickets in calves.

Vitamin D

3) In what city and state is the National Dairy Shrine located?

Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

4) What is the name of the condition in a cow after calving when an excessive amount of lymph fluid accumulates between the skin and the secretory tissue of the udder?

Edema

5) BVD can be a devastating disease to cattle having been reported to be responsible for 2-7% of dairy abortions. What does BVD stand for?

Bovine viral diarrhea

6) When discussing dairy nutrition, we use the term NRC recommendations. What do the letters NRC stand for?

National Research Council

7) What is the primary substance that maintains rumen pH in the dairy cow?

Saliva

8) What is the temperature of liquid nitrogen?

-320 degrees Fahrenheit

9) What hormone causes the development of the male characteristics as animals mature?

Testosterone

10) What is the term for an injection that is given to an animal just under the skin?

Subcutaneous

11) Name the hormone that is critical in the initiation and maintenance of lactation.

Prolactin

12) What is the source of mycotoxins in feeds?

Molds

13) In normal milk, what is the approximate percentage of solids?

13%

14) Cows that are exposed to sunlight will make their own of what vitamin?

Vitamin D

15) What hormone causes a heifer or cow to come into heat?

Estrogen

16) What metabolic disease is propylene glycol used to treat?

Ketosis

## 2010 NYS District Dairy Quiz Bowl-Extra Questions

1) What is the name of the test developed at the University of Wisconsin and is used to measure the milk fat content in milk?

Babcock test

2) On a milking machine, if the milk to rest pulsation ratio is set at 60:40, what percent of the time is the inflation open?

60%

3) Your cow that is on legume pasture is showing physical signs of being very uncomfortable and her sides are bulging out. What is most likely her problem?

Bloat

4) What is the term that describes management practices that protect the herd from the entry of new diseases and minimize the spread and/or adverse effects of disease in the herd?

Biosecurity

5) What is the piece of equipment called that divides solid manure components from liquid?

Manure separator

6) What are the functions of the feed additives sodium bicarbonate and magnesium oxide?

Buffers

7) What is the name of the condition caused when a baby calf has scours and not enough fluids are absorbed from the intestinal tract?

Dehydration

8) What are the small, finger-like projections that line the rumen wall called that help absorb volatile fatty acids?

Papilli

9) What is the name of the term for a farm's unique identification number that is part of the National Animal Health Identification System?

Premises ID

10) What vitamin is used to prevent an off flavor in milk?

Vitamin E

11) How many teeth does a mature cow have?

32

12) Animals that have parents of different breeds are know as what?

Crossbreeds

13) What does IM mean relative to giving an injection?

Intramuscular

14) What vitamin is known as ascorbic acid?

Vitamin C

15) When you measure the circumference of the heart girth of a dairy heifer with a special tape, what are you trying to estimate?

Body weight

16) Which season of the year is consumer demand for dairy products typically the lowest?

Summer

17) What is the most important factor to consider when deciding when to wean a calf?

Calf starter intake

18) In what state is the largest rotary milking parlor in the U.S.?

Texas

