

## Senior Round 2

Phase C      20 Questions      Correct answers are worth 15 points each.

**Both teams are in the room for Phase C. The first contestant to signal will answer the question within 5 seconds after being acknowledged by the moderator. Failure to do so will cost that team 10 points. Any contestant answering a question without being acknowledged by the moderator will lose 10 points. If an answer is incorrect, members of the other team will have the opportunity to answer the question without having it reread except for true/false, either or and yes or no type questions. If an answer is given in these types of questions, the question will be replaced with a tie breaker question, and given to the other team. No points are deducted for giving an incorrect answer. Team members are not allowed to discuss the answers in this phase. No partial credit is available in Phase C, except for bonus questions. If neither team can offer an answer to the question within 10 seconds, the moderator will give the answer and the question will be dropped but neither team will forfeit points.**

1. Which one of the following causes cryptosporidiosis (“crypto”) in calves?
  - a. Low energy diets
  - b. A virus
  - c. A protozoan parasite

ANSWER: c. a protozoan parasite

2. What is the name of the group of hormones produced in the uterus that causes regression of the corpus luteum, and contractions of the uterus?
  - a. Prostaglandins
3. Which of the following is the proper name for “mad cow disease”?
  - a. FMD (foot and mouth disease)
  - b. BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy)
  - c. Brucellosis

ANSWER: b. BSE

4. Which one of the following is the name of the most desirable acid produced during corn silage fermentation that functions to preserve the silage when the silage is stored in a silo?
  - a. Butyric acid
  - b. Lactic acid
  - c. Hydrochlorid acid

ANSWER: b. lactic acid

5. Which one of the following describes the “gross energy” in a feed?
  - a.  $NE_L$
  - b. Heat increment
  - c. The total amount of energy that a feed contains that is determined by bomb calorimetry

ANSWER: c. the total amount of energy that a feed contains that is determined by bomb calorimetry

6. Which of the following is the most costly disease in dairy cattle:
  - a. Foot rot
  - b. Acidosis
  - c. Mastitis
  - d. Metritis

ANSWER: mastitis

7. What buffering compound is routinely added to dairy rations to help prevent acidosis?
  - a. Sodium bicarbonate
8. Which one of the following can be a source of the toxic substance “prussic acid”?
  - a. Soybean meal
  - b. Sorghum forage when it becomes damaged by frost

c. Corn grain

ANSWER: Sorghum forage when it becomes damaged by frost

9. Which of the following is the primary reason that colostrum from older cows is normally higher in antibodies?
- Older cows produce more milk
  - Older cows have given birth to more calves
  - Older cows have had more exposure to disease and more development of antibodies

ANSWER: c. older cows have had more exposure to disease and more development of antibodies

10. Which one of the following is the CMT test used for?
- To detect metritis
  - To detect foot rot
  - To detect mastitis
  - To detect mycotoxins

ANSWER: to detect mastitis

11. Which one of the following has the greatest effect on the concentration of fiber in a growing plant?
- Amount of lime applied per acre
  - Stage of maturity of the plant
  - Weed control

ANSWER: b. stage of maturity of the plant

12. What does the acronym NEFA stand for?
- Non-Esterified Fatty Acid

13. Which one of the following often occurs when lactating dairy cows are not fed enough effective fiber?
- Low protein milk
  - Low fat milk test
  - Metritis
  - Mastitis

ANSWER: b. low milk fat test

14. What is the name of the small endocrine gland that produces follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)?
- Anterior Pituitary Land (accept pituitary gland)

15. In reference to calves, which one of the following refers to scours?
- Acetonemia
  - Pneumonia
  - Brucellosis
  - Enteritis

ANSWER: d. enteritis

16. You keep good herd records and you routinely track peak milk production and peak feed intake. Which of these normally occurs second in a lactating dairy cow?
- Peak feed intake

17. Which of the following states has the most dairy farms?
- Virginia
  - Wisconsin
  - Florida
  - Kentucky

ANSWER: b. Wisconsin

18. ME production is a way to compare younger cows with older herdmates. What do the letters ME stand for?
- Mature Equivalent

19. Which of the following are the 3 primary volatile fatty acids produced in the rumen?
- Methionine, lysine, and tryptophan
  - Acetate, propionate, and butyrate
  - Methane, ammonia, and choline

ANSWER: b. acetate, propionate, and butyrate

20. What disease in dairy cattle does BLV stand for?
- Bovine Leukosis Virus