

## 2011 Dairy Jeopardy Practice Questions

1. Number of permanent teeth a mature cow has.

32 teeth

2. Two parts of the cow that can be described as "wry".

Face and tail

3. The floor of the udder is measured relative to this part.

Hocks

4. Body part that should be wide apart, flat, deep, slanted toward the rear and well sprung.

Ribs

5. Heart girth reading correlates to this.

Body weight

6. Structure that connects muscle to bone.

Tendon

7. Breed referred to first as the Cunningham then the Dunlop.

Ayrshire

8. One serving of milk equals this many ounces.

8 ounces

9. Product hailed as flat-belly food.

Yogurt

10. Specific product beneficial to athletes that train as it refuels muscles & maintains energy levels.

Chocolate milk

11. Weight of a gallon of milk.

8.6 pounds

12. Process that turns cream into butter.

Churning

13. Comes in blocks, slices, shreds, cubes and curds.

Cheese

14. Highest mailbox price paid to this state in 2009.

Florida

15. Harvests the most tons of corn silage.

Wisconsin

16. U.S. State with the least amount of cows.

Alaska

17. First shipment of milk by rail.

New York

18. Highest milk production per cow in 2009.

New Mexico

19. Harvests the most tons of alfalfa.

California

20. Standard length of a production record.

305 days

21. First milk produced from a cow that has freshened.

Colostrum

22. Most costly disease affecting the dairy industry.

Mastitis

23. Purpose of the oxytocin hormone.

Milk letdown

24. Waxy substance in the teat end that reduces penetration by microorganisms.

Keratin

25. Milk remaining in the mammary gland following the completion of milking.

Residual milk

26. Show class for heifers born on April 15, 2009.

Spring Yearling

27. Respiratory disease that cattle can develop after being transported.

Shipping fever

28. How cows effectively lose body heat during hot weather.

Sweating

29. Ringworm is a contagious disease that affects this.

Skin

30. Part of the digestive system where protected fats are digested.

Small intestine

31. Calf diarrhea is often referred to as this.

Scours

32. Nutrient most important during the summer.

Water

33. Part that lies between the withers and the middle of the back.

Chine

34. Largest part of a mature cow's stomach.

Rumen

35. Serves as the passageway for semen and is the birth canal.

Vagina

36. Element found to eliminate toxicity symptoms in high-aluminum soils.

Boron

37. Solid mass of feedstuff that a ruminant regurgitates and chews again.

Bolus

38. Animals born without horns.

Polled

39. Record of an animal's ancestry.

Pedigree

40. Common name for infectious keratoconjunctivitis.

Pinkeye

41. Structure through which the fetus receives all nutrients.

Placenta

42. Gland that mobilizes calcium from the bones.

Parathyroid gland

43. Part of milking machine that causes alternate vacuum pressure between the teat cup shell and liner.

Pulsator

44. Structures that carry blood from the body back to the heart (V).

Veins

45. Type of blood cells that are known as leukocytes (W).

White blood cells

46. Term describes when a cow's udder has poor circulation and results in extreme congestion (E).

Edema

47. Mineral nutrients required by animals in micro amounts (T).

Trace

48. Portion of differences due to transmissible genetics (H).

Heritability

49. Color of nitrogen tetroxide (Y).

Yellow

50. Average number of days between heat periods in dairy cows.

21 days

51. Letter that denotes a male sex chromosome.

Y

52. Science that deals with the laws of inheritance.

Genetics

53. Organ that supports and protects the embryo as it develops.

Uterus

54. Term that describes cows not cycling properly from a reproductive standpoint.

Cystic

55. Act of giving birth.

Parturition

56. Ayrshire Breeders' Association President.

Lynn Lee

57. U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

Tom Vilsack

58. Ayrshire farm featured in the 2010 *Hoard's Dairyman* Judging Contest.

Shamrock-Hills Farm

59. Country that consumes more milk per capita than any other in the world.

Finland

60. Ayrshire Breeders' Association Executive Secretary.

Becky Payne

61. Editor of the *Ayrshire Digest*.

Diana Curtis

62. Part of the corn plant with the highest nitrate level.

Bottom of stalk

63. An excess of this can cause gossypol toxicity.

Cottonseed

64. Feed additive used to improve taste and reduce dust.

Molasses

65. Tide laundry detergent can be used to relieve this in cattle.

Bloat

66. Rations supplemented with niacin help prevent this.

Ketosis

67. Number of days after a cow calves until her milk is considered acceptable for human consumption.

3 days

68. Greatest use of water on large dairies.

Drinking

69. Gold standard for bedding dairy cattle.

Sand

70. Optimum cow contact is achieved when fans are at this angle.

30-degree

71. Involution in healthy cows takes this many weeks.

3 to 4 weeks

72. Recommendation that newborn calves navels be dipped in this.

Iodine

73. Ethanol fuel is produced from this type of crop.

Corn

74. Stomach compartment where metal accumulates.

Reticulum

75. Taking a young animal off of milk as the main source of nutrition.

Weaning

76. Another name for soured colostrum.

Pickled

77. Forages harvested in the field and fed directly to livestock.

Green chop

78. Device used to measure particle length.

Particle separator or shaker box

79. Year PDCA Dairy Cow Unified Scorecard was last revised.

2009

80. Trait most heavily weighted on the Dairy Cow Unified Scorecard

Udder depth

81. Rump, front end and breed characteristics fall under this category on the PDCA scorecard.

Frame

82. Major breakdown on PDCA scorecard worth 20%.

Rear Feet and Legs

83. Device used to calculate one's score in a dairy judging contest.

Hormel Computing Slide

84. Maximum number of points awarded for a perfect set of oral reasons.

50 points

85. Element used to keep bull semen frozen.

Liquid nitrogen

86. Technology promoted by professor Enos Perry.

Artificial Insemination

87. Year first calf resulted from use of frozen semen in U.S.

1953

88. Healthy heifers show their first heat at this age.

9 to 11 months

89. Recommended temperature to thaw semen.

95 to 98 degrees F

90. Semen should be thawed for a minimum of how many seconds.

30 seconds

91. Defined as a laceration.

Cut

92. Least expensive method for detecting cows with high SCC.

Forestripping

93. How animals over one year of age receive active immunity.

Vaccines

94. Where subcutaneous injections are given.

Under the skin

95. Milk is produced by groups of these special secretory cells.

Alveoli

96. Result of fetal membranes remaining within uterus for an extended period after calving.

Retained placenta

97. An elevation of the normal core body temperature.

Fever

98. Bovine Leukosis is caused by this kind of organism.

Virus

99. A cow's reproductive tract that is the entrance and the only exposed part.

Vulva

100. Most prevalent form of external parasite infestation in milking-age cows.

Mange