

Mississippi Master Cattle Producer Program

Beef Cattle Nutrition Certification Exam



Contact Name

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Multiple-choice questions: Select the letter of the correct answer.

1. Calves from birth to approximately 2 to 3 months of age _____.

- a. are functionally ruminants
 b. experience increase in rumen volume and muscle
 c. grow an increasing number of rumen papillae
 d. do not use their esophageal grooves

2. A lactating mature beef cow requires approximately _____ pounds of daily dry matter intake to meet her nutritional demands.

- a. 15 to 20
 b. 25 to 30
 c. 10 to 12
 d. 5 to 8

3. When forage crude protein is below ____, rumen bacteria responsible for digesting forage cannot maintain adequate growth rates, and forage intake and digestibility will decrease.

- a. 4%
 b. 8%
 c. 12%
 d. 16%

4. What is the recommended level of fat for calf diets?

- a. <2%
 b. <4%
 c. <8%
 d. <10%

5. Beef cattle water requirements _____ when the temperature increases from 50°F to 90°F.

- a. more than double
 b. decrease by half
 c. more than triple
 d. stay the same

6. For a cow to change by one body condition score, she will have to gain (or lose) _____ pounds.

- a. 10 to 20
 b. 30 to 50
 c. 60 to 120
 d. 150 to 200

7. Which of the following is a recommended calcium:phosphorus ratio?

- a. 0.5:1
 b. 1.5:1
 c. 5:1
 d. 10:1

8. Which of the following feedstuffs is not a good protein source?

- a. corn gluten feed b. soybean meal
 c. cottonseed meal d. cottonseed hulls

9. In developing replacement heifers, all of the following are recommended practices except:

- a. do not allow heifers to lose weight b. do not allow heifers to become overly fat
 c. target 65% of expected mature weight at calving d. feed heifers separately from mature cows

10. Which period in the beef cow production cycle has the highest nutrient requirements?

- a. calving to 80 days post-calving b. pregnant and lactating
 c. mid-gestation d. pre-calving

11. _____ are feed additives that improve feed efficiency and rate of gain by changing the types of fatty acids produced in the rumen.

- a. Anthelmintics b. Buffers
 c. Yeast cultures d. Ionophores

12. Which vitamin is most likely to be deficient in cattle diets that consist of dried forages such as hay and crop residue?

- a. Vitamin A b. Vitamin D
 c. Vitamin E d. Vitamin K

13. Diets low in _____ can cause permanent damage to the rumen wall.

- a. fiber b. protein
 c. energy d. minerals

14. Bulls should have average daily gains of at least _____ during the post-weaning development period.

- a. 1.5 lb/head/day b. 2.5 lb/head/day
 c. 3 lb/head/day d. 5 lb/head/day

15. _____ occurs when cattle cannot release rumen gases, and the rumen expands and puts pressure on the diaphragm and lungs.

- a. Bloat b. Hardware disease
 c. Acidosis d. Nitrate poisoning

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