

8. The most comprehensive measure of reproductive efficiency is _____.

- a. # of cows pregnant per cow exposed to breeding
- b. # of cows conceiving per cow exposed to breeding
- c. # of calves weaned per cow exposed to breeding
- d. # of calves weaned per cow diagnosed pregnant

9. In Mississippi, the lowest cattle conception rates can generally be expected during _____.

- a. July and August
- b. April and May
- c. November and December
- d. February and March

10. Which list of the stages of female reproduction is in the correct order from earliest to latest?

- a. parturition, puberty, estrous cycles, gestation
- b. prepubertal, puberty, postpartum, parturition
- c. prepubertal, estrous cycles, gestation, postpartum
- d. estrous cycles, puberty, gestation, parturition

11. Benefits of controlled breeding and calving seasons include all of the following except:

- a. concentrate management and labor
- b. result in less calf uniformity
- c. increase calf contemporary group sizes
- d. facilitate identification of calving problems

12. The _____ creates a physical barrier between the uterus and the outside environment to protect the developing fetus.

- a. vagina
- b. cervix
- c. oviduct
- d. caruncle

13. Which of the following is true about the role of estrogen in beef cattle reproduction?

- a. stimulates follicle growth
- b. blocks ovulation
- c. makes the cow or heifer sexually receptive
- d. establishes and maintains pregnancy

14. A breeding soundness evaluation should be performed _____.

- a. once a year
- b. about 30 days prior to breeding season start
- c. when a bull is weaned
- d. with only a semen evaluation

15. Dystocia refers to _____.

- a. heifer age at puberty
- b. gestation length
- c. bull:cow ratio
- d. calving difficulty

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