1. List the four steps for GAP certification of beef cattle
2. T or F: Growth-promoting implants for cattle all contain hormones
3. The relative amount of additional estrogen in beef from an implanted steer is roughly equivalent to:
4. A grain of sand on a mile of beach
5. A blade of grass on a football field
6. A single car in a Walmart parking lot on a normal Saturday
7. One apple in a bushel of apples
8. The required daily dietary crude protein content in feed for an 800-lb steer is
9. 14%
10. 12%
11. 10%
12. 8%
13. T or F: A crude protein value of 24% in alfalfa and in distillers dried grains has the same effect on projected weight gain of an 800-lb steer.
14. Yearling bulls should be expected to successfully breed how many cows in a day?
15. 1
16. 2
17. 3
18. 4
19. The projected change in greenhouse gas emissions from the production of a pound of steak from grass-fed compared to grain-fed cattle is
20. Minus 25%
21. Minus 50%
22. The same
23. Plus 25%
24. Plus 500%
25. T or F: The breed of beef cattle will be an important tool to use in selection of cattle for yearling weight.
26. Certified Angus Beef© can be sold from what breed or breeds of cattle
27. Angus only
28. Angus or Red Angus
29. Any crossbred containing Angus as the sire or the dam
30. Any breed with a black hide color
31. The maximum average daily gain of bone, muscle, and fat for a steer eating cool-season grass of reasonable quality in the Mid-Atlantic is
32. 1.4 lbs/d
33. 2.2 lbs/d
34. 2.6 lbs/d
35. 3.0 lbs.d
36. T or F: The expected progeny difference of 45 lbs for yearling weight in an Angus or a Red Angus bull has the same meaning.
37. The proportion of saturated fat as a percentage of total fat in the longissimus muscle of grass-fed cattle is generally
38. 10-20%
39. 20-30%
40. 30-40%
41. 40-50%
42. Tenderness in beef is a function of
43. Genetics
44. Quality grade
45. Animal age
46. Chilling rate
47. Post-weaning nutrition
48. All of the above
49. A and C
50. Multiple studies have shown what percentage of consumers in blind taste tests prefer grass-fed compared to grain-fed beef?
51. 5%
52. 10%
53. 15%
54. 20%
55. 47%
56. At what level of feed intake will feed efficiency (feed intake/weight gain) be the lowest value (the least amount of feed for a pound of weight gain)?
57. 100% of ad lib intake
58. 95% of ad lib intake
59. 75% of ad lib intake
60. 20% of ad lib intake
61. Regarding the number of cattle allocated to a pasture, an animal unit is usually defined as
62. A cow-calf unit
63. One animal of any size
64. 1000 lbs of animals
65. The number of cows in the cow herd
66. The EPD for milk in beef cattle refers to
67. The projected pounds of milk produced daily by a cow
68. The projected pounds of weaning weight due to milk production by the cow
69. The pounds of solids not fat in milk from a beef cow
70. There is no EPD for milk in beef cattle
71. The upper limit of fat in the ration of beef cattle is about
72. 3%
73. 5%
74. 7%
75. 10%
76. 14%
77. The amount of marbling deposition in the carcass of beef cattle is NOT positively related to:
78. Subcutaneous fat thickness
79. Genetics
80. Post-weaning level of growth
81. Colostrum intake at birth
82. The targeted breeding weight for yearling heifers is a function of

and .

1. Breed and weight
2. Weight and frame size
3. Age and weight
4. None of the above
5. What is the most important factor in profit for the cow-calf enterprise that markets calves at weaning?
6. The weaning weight of calves
7. The price received at weaning
8. The weaning rate
9. The calving rate
10. The average weight of cows in the herd
11. The difference in wastage of hay in an inverted cone feeder compared to a typical ring feeder is
12. Minus 10%
13. Minus 5%
14. The same amount of waste
15. Plus 5%
16. Plus 10%
17. The amount of cholesterol in cooked grass-fed compared to cooked grain-fed beef is
18. About 10% less
19. About 5% less
20. The same
21. About 5% more
22. About 10% more
23. Compared to beef, what foods do NOT have a higher cholesterol content?
24. Eggs
25. Shellfish
26. Venison
27. All are higher than beef
28. Feed shrink is defined as the difference in the amount of feed that enters storage in a feedlot compared to the amount that actually is eaten by the cattle. On a typical, well-managed feedlot the feed shrink will be:
29. 2%
30. 4%
31. 8%
32. 10%
33. The withdrawal period after the use of a Ralgro implant in cattle is
34. 30 days
35. 10 days
36. 7 days
37. 3 days
38. 0 days
39. If the scrotal circumference of a yearling bull is 36 cm there will tend to be
40. Lower fertility of the bull
41. Higher fertility of the bull
42. Larger mature size
43. Younger age at puberty of his daughters
44. The average cow in a herd eats 25 lbs of hay a day and hay bales average 900 lbs at the time of harvest. How many more cow days are available for each bale when hay is stored in a barn compared to stored outside without a cover?
45. 4-5 more days
46. 9-10 more days
47. No difference
48. 5 fewer days
49. The most significant increase in value of feeder cattle at the time of marketing is
50. Having the right breed
51. Having the heaviest weights
52. Weaning calves for 45 days before sale
53. Selling at graded feeder calf auctions
54. In today’s feeder calf market if a cow does not wean a calf, how many calves must she wean in a row to make up for the lost year of income
55. 2
56. 4
57. 6
58. 8
59. She can never make up for a lost year of income
60. What factor is NOT a cost associated with replacing a cow with a bred heifer in the cow-calf enterprise
61. Lower calving percentage
62. Lower weaning percentage
63. Lighter weaning weight
64. Lower feed cost
65. “Naturally-raised” cattle typically have not been implanted with growth promotants for life. What is the cost per cwt of live weight for a typical 1250lb steer that must be captured in premium value because the implant was not used?
66. $10/cwt
67. $20/cwt
68. $25/cwt
69. $31/cwt
70. Bloat in beef cattle can be controlled with the following:
71. Proper mineral feeding
72. Proper vaccination program
73. Rotational grazing
74. Older cows eating the most susceptible feeds
75. None of the above
76. The most cost effective method to use to prevent grass tetany is:
77. Injections of magnesium
78. Adding magnesium to grain feeds
79. Adding magnesium to free-choice mineral mixtures
80. Using trace-mineralized salt blocks
81. The most important economic trait for cattle used in grass-fed beef production is
82. Using the Devon breed
83. Moderate to small frame size
84. Using cattle from “grass genetics”
85. Selecting cattle with a potential for high rates of weight gain
86. What factors of grass-fed meat will positively influence human health:
87. CLA content of cooked meat
88. Cholesterol content
89. Saturated fat content
90. Vitamin E content
91. All of the above
92. None of the above
93. Colostrum quality in beef cattle is NOT influenced by:
94. Health status of the cow at calving
95. Number of calves the cow has had
96. Dystocia
97. Volume of milk produced
98. Cows that are fed after 9 pm will generally calve
99. At night
100. During the daylight hours
101. There will be no difference when they will calve
102. Typically-defined “mob grazing” will
103. Increase the total intake of dry matter in a day
104. Reduce the average nutritional value of forage eaten in a day
105. Increase the nutritional value of feed eaten in a day
106. Reduce the total intake of dry matter in a day
107. Both a and c
108. Both b and d
109. Wheat should not exceed % of the replacement value of corn in feedlot diets
110. 10%
111. 20%
112. 50%
113. 75%
114. The variety of grass that is usually most effective as a stockpiled forage is
115. Orchardgrass
116. Smooth Bromegrass
117. Tall fescue
118. Bluegrass
119. All of the above
120. The maintenance energy for a beef cow increases by % for each one degree below 32°F.
121. One
122. Three
123. Five
124. Ten
125. Early weaning of calves will
126. Reduce the subsequent pregnancy rate of young cows
127. Increase the subsequent pregnancy rate of young cows
128. Not change the pregnancy rate of young cows
129. Carcasses from calves that were early-weaned will generally have
130. Higher quality grade and higher feedlot ADG
131. Lower quality grade and higher feedlot ADG
132. Higher quality grade and lower feedlot ADG
133. Lower quality grade and lower feedlot ADG
134. There will be no consistent difference in quality grade or feedlot ADG
135. A pinkeye infection during preweaning will general reduce weaning weight of the calf by
136. 5-10 lbs
137. 10-15 lbs
138. 20-25 lbs
139. 30 lbs or more
140. The upper limit of distillers dried grains or corn gluten feed that should be used in the total dry matter in a feedlot diet is
141. 20%
142. 30%
143. 40%
144. 50%
145. Birth weight accounts for % of the total variability in calf survival to weaning
146. 25
147. 50
148. 70
149. 90
150. The most effective way to charge for custom feeding cattle is
151. Based on average daily gain of the cattle
152. A daily charge for the number of days the cattle are fed
153. Feed cost
154. Feed cost plus a yardage charge
155. List four issues that must be included in calculating the cost of feeding home-raised hay to beef cows

a.

b.

c.

d.

1. Reducing feed intake in late gestation will
2. Reduce calf birth weight, reduce weaning weight, and lower rebreeding rate
3. Reduce calf birth weight
4. Not change calf birth weight and weaning weight
5. Increase calf birth weight, lower weaning weight, and lower rebreeding rate
6. In a closed herd of beef cows half of the genes in the herd will come from bulls used in the herd after
7. 4 generations
8. 5 generations
9. 7 generations
10. 10 generations
11. If 90% of the cows are in heat, 90% of the heat cycles are fertile, and 90% of the bull ejaculations are successful, what is the pregnancy rate in the cow herd?
12. 90%
13. 81%
14. 73%
15. 64%
16. Less docile cattle will have
17. Lower ADG, less feed efficiency, lower quality grades, and higher mortality in the feedlot
18. Less feed efficiency
19. Lower ADG and lower carcass quality grade
20. Lower ADG
21. List 3 reasons to use a crossbreeding mating program

a.

b.

c.

55. A cow herd should be designed for and a sire should be selected for .

a. breed type and the breed

b. milk production available and adding weaning weight

c. the environment and the market for the progeny

d. calving ease and scrotal size