

2024 Cattle Reproduction Calving Quiz Bowl Questions

1. Define dystocia-
 - a. difficult birth, typically caused by a large or awkwardly positioned fetus, by smallness of the maternal pelvis, or by failure of the uterus and cervix to contract and expand normally.
 - b. digestive problems caused by inadequate forage.
 - c. An animal that has too much body fat.
 - d. Difficulty in walking.
2. Define gestation-
 - a. the process or period of developing inside the uterus between conception and birth.
 - b. Digesting nutrients in the digestive system
 - c. The action of the lungs working.
 - d. Beating of the heart.
3. Define lactation-
 - a. the secretion of milk by the mammary glands.
 - b. Digesting nutrients.
 - c. Eliminating bodily waste
 - d. Secreting saliva.
4. Why is it important to separate lactating and gestating females?
 - a. Lactating bovine females nutrient requirements almost double over gestating animals and if feeding to provide for lactating cows, the gestating females will be overfed which is not economical and could result in over fat cows.
 - b. Lactating cows will be underfed if fed to meet gestating cows nutrient requirements, causing them to be thin and possibly not rebreed.
 - c. a & b
5. How many mammary glands do cattle have?
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
6. How long should you wait to assist a cow or heifer after observing that the second stage of labor has begun?
 - a. 4 hours
 - b. 1 day
 - c. 30 minutes for a cow, 1 hour for a heifer.
 - d. Wait for daylight.
7. What are signs of labor in cattle? Circle those that apply.
 - a. Raised tail.
 - b. Restlessness, walking the fence.
 - c. Bellowing, bawling, being loud.
 - d. Swollen vulva
 - e. Water bag/amniotic sac visible
 - f. Calf front feet/nose visible
 - g. Self-isolation/ standing away from herd.
 - h. Looking at side/ signs of pain.
 - i. Visible contractions

8. Why is it important to make sure calves have received colostrum as soon as possible?
 - a. The calf's ability to absorb the antibodies in the colostrum declines quickly after 12 hours.
 - b. Studies show that calves that received at least 2 quarts of colostrum shortly after birth are healthier throughout their lives than calves that don't receive adequate or timely colostrum.
 - c. a & b
9. A newborn calf can begin to breath easiest when in what position?
 - a. On side
 - b. On chest (sternal recumbency)
 - c. Hanging upside down
10. Why is observing calf vigor and suckling reflex important to observe in new-born calves that had a difficult or prolonged birth?
 - a. To determine if they need help in getting colostrum in a timely way.
 - b. To determine calf if the calf has scours.
 - c. To determine if a calf has pneumonia?
11. How long is estrous in cattle?
 - a. 1 month
 - b. 21 days
 - c. 1 year
 - d. 45 days
12. Why is it not true that a thin cow/heifer will have easier calving's than a moderately conditioned cow/heifer and what are the effects of a thin dam on the newborn calf?
 - a. Underfed heifers will not grow to reach a suitable weight for calving the first time and their pelvic area will not be as large as possible as with properly grown heifers. The heifers will also be weaker and unable to endure labor or strain with as much vigor as well as properly grown heifers. Thin heifers will not have strong immune systems and their colostrum will not contain as many anti-bodies as well grown heifers. Calves from thin heifers will be weaker at birth and less likely to nurse quickly to obtain colostrum.
 - b. Properly fed cows/heifers have smaller pelvic cavity.
 - c. Properly fed cows/heifers have calves too large for their pelvic cavity.
13. What is the normal birth presentation (body position) of a calf being born?
 - a. Head only first
 - b. Front feet/headfirst (diving)
 - c. rear feet first
14. Why is it important that a calf born breech be delivered as quickly as possible?

In a breech or backwards birth the umbilical cord will become pinched or restricted while the calf's head is still in the uterus, this can cause the calf to attempt to breath and inhale fluid.
15. In what order do the stages of labor occur?-
 - a. Dilation of cervix, delivery of calf, delivery of placenta (afterbirth)
 - b. Delivery of calf, delivery of placenta, dilation of cervix
 - c. Delivery of placenta, dilation of cervix, delivery of calf
 - d. Delivery of placenta, delivery of calf, dilation of cervix

16. Circle the letter that contains only signs of Stage 1 of labor in cattle?
- a. Walking the fence, separates self from herd, delivery of placenta.
 - b. Walking the fence, separates self from herd, tail raised, mucous coming from vulva.
 - c. Walking the fence, delivery of calf, tail raised, mucous coming from vulva.
 - d. Walking the fence, separates self from herd, water bag (amniotic sac) appears, mucous coming from vulva.
17. Circle the one that contains only signs that Stage 2 of labor in cattle has begun?
- a. Water bag visible, feet visible, delivery of placenta
 - b. Water bag visible, feet visible, mucous visible
 - c. Water bag visible, feet visible, delivery of placenta
 - d. Separates from herd, delivery of placenta.
18. What are the signs of stage 3 of labor in cattle?
- a. Calf Nursing
 - b. Cow/Heifer is eating.
 - c. Delivery of afterbirth (placenta).
19. What position should a new-born calf be positioned in to help it breathe?
- a. On side
 - b. On chest or sternum (sternal recumbency)
 - c. Sitting
20. What can be done to help a new-born calf that hasn't started breathing, start breathing?
- a. Clean mucous from mouth and tickle nostril with straw to cause a sneeze, position on chest.
 - b. Clean mucous from mouth and hang from fence by rear legs.
 - c. Swing calf by legs
21. Why shouldn't a new-born calf be hung from a fence to clear mucous and help it to start breathing?
- a. This causes the internal organs to press on diaphragm and makes breathing more difficult.
 - b. Too slow
 - c. Too difficult
22. It is important to make sure calves get Colostrum within how long of birth?
- a. 4 hours
 - b. 24 hours
 - c. 1 week
 - d. 18 hours
23. What are signs of calf vigor?
- a. Calf is laying on chest or standing within 15 minutes of birth, strong suckle reflex, calf withdraws tongue away when pinched.
 - b. Calf struggling to stand.
 - c. Calf bawling.
 - d. Calf laying on side.

24. Colostrum gives the calf what?

- a. The first secretions of the mammary gland after parturition, is rich in nutrients and non-nutrient biologically active components, including carbohydrates, proteins, growth factors, enzymes, enzyme inhibitors, nucleotides and nucleosides, cytokines, fats, minerals and vitamins.
- b. Good vision.
- c. Good hearing.

25. Name the parts of the cattle female reproductive system.

