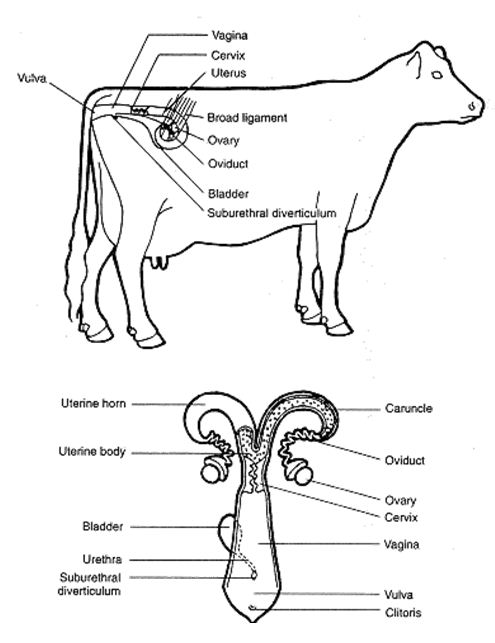
LAVS Final Exam C. Kohn, Waterford WI

Name: Hour Date: Score

1. The term for when an organism maintains constant internal conditions in regards to temperature, pH, salinity, etc. is known as…
   1. Hemostasis b. Physiology c. Homeostasis d. Mitosis
2. The most basic unit of life is the…
   1. Organ b. System c. Cell d. Tissue
3. A group of similar cells that perform the same function is called a…
   1. Organ b. System c. Cell d. Tissue
4. A group of different kinds of tissues that coordinate their actions into a main primary function is called …
   1. Organ b. System c. Cell d. Tissue
5. A group of organs and tissues that work together to maintain homeostasis in the body are called
   1. Organ b. System c. Cell d. Tissue
6. The ectoderm is what would become the….
   1. skin and nervous system
   2. muscular system, connective tissue, and skeleton, kidneys, cardiovascular system, and reproductive organs
   3. digestive tract, respiratory system, and bladder
7. The mesoderm is what would become the….
   1. skin and nervous system
   2. muscular system, connective tissue, and skeleton, kidneys, cardiovascular system, and reproductive organs
   3. digestive tract, respiratory system, and bladder
8. The endoderm is what would become the….
   1. skin and nervous system
   2. muscular system, connective tissue, and skeleton, kidneys, cardiovascular system, and reproductive organs
   3. digestive tract, respiratory system, and bladder
9. This kind of tissue forms the skin and the lining of the organs in most animals.
   1. Epithelial tissue b. Connective tissue c. Nervous tissue d. Muscle tissue
10. This kind of tissue has actin and myosin proteins
    1. Epithelial tissue b. Connective tissue c. Nervous tissue d. Muscle tissue
11. Blood and lymph are considered this kind of tissue
    1. Epithelial tissue b. Connective tissue c. Nervous tissue d. Muscle tissue
12. This kind of tissue can create electrical signals by changing levels of sodium and potassium
    1. Epithelial tissue b. Connective tissue c. Nervous tissue d. Muscle tissue
13. This kind of tissue stores energy and protects susceptible body parts
    1. Epithelial tissue b. Connective tissue c. Nervous tissue d. Muscle tissue
14. This kind of tissue can absorb and/or secrete substances
    1. Epithelial tissue b. Connective tissue c. Nervous tissue d. Muscle tissue
15. This kind of tissue uses neurotransmitters to communicate with similar cells.
    1. Epithelial tissue b. Connective tissue c. Nervous tissue d. Muscle tissue
16. This system is responsible for gas exchange and regulating hydrogen ion levels in the blood
    1. Cardiac b. Respiratory c. Urinary d. Endocrine e. Integumentary
17. This system is responsible for moving needed substances to cells and moving waste away from cells.
    1. Cardiac b. Respiratory c. Urinary d. Endocrine e. Integumentary
18. This system is responsible for maintaining a constant body temperature , preventing dehydration, and stopping invading pathogens
    1. Cardiac b. Respiratory c. Urinary d. Endocrine e. Integumentary
19. This system regulates the levels of fluids and salts in the body and removes any excess levels of these nutrients.
    1. Cardiac b. Respiratory c. Urinary d. Endocrine e. Integumentary
20. This system is a regulatory system that uses chemical signals to cause changes and responses in the body.
    1. Cardiac b. Respiratory c. Urinary d. Endocrine e. Integumentary
21. This system regulates the body using electrical signals
    1. Digestive b. Muscoskeletal c. Immune d. Reproductive e. Nervous
22. This system is able to detect which cells are part of the body and which are not.
    1. Digestive b. Muscoskeletal c. Immune d. Reproductive e. Nervous
23. This system removes nutrients from food and eliminates waste from the body
    1. Digestive b. Muscoskeletal c. Immune d. Reproductive e. Nervous
24. This system is the only system that can produce haploid cells
    1. Digestive b. Muscoskeletal c. Immune d. Reproductive e. Nervous
25. This system provides structural support and enables movement of the body
    1. Digestive b. Muscoskeletal c. Immune d. Reproductive e. Nervous
26. This is the uterus   
    A. B. C. D. E.
27. This is the vulva  
    A. B. C. D. E.

A

1. This is the oviduct  
   A. B. C. D. E.

B

1. This is the cervix  
   A. B. C. D. E.

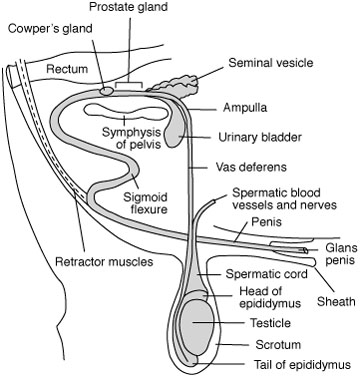
C

1. This is the vagina.  
   A. B. C. D. E.

D

1. This structure is only open during birthing and estrus  
   A. B. C. D. E.

E

1. This structure is only open during estrus   
   A. B. C. D. E.
2. This structure is the only one visible from the outside   
   A. B. C. D. E.
3. This structure will produce excess mucus during estrus to flush out bacteria  
   A. B. C. D. E.
4. This is where fertilization of the egg by sperm occurs  
   A. B. C. D. E.
5. This structure swells, turns red, and becomes inflamed with white blood cells during estrus.  
   A. B. C. D. E.
6. This is the thick, muscular “control gate” with dead ends to trap invading bacteria  
   A. B. C. D. E.
7. The infundibulum connects directly to this structure.  
   A. B. C. D. E.
8. What is the corpus luteum?
   1. The structure that produces the egg
   2. The structure that matures an egg
   3. The structure that produces the hormones that support a fertilized egg
   4. The structure that ends the estrus cycle
9. Which of the following is NOT a function of the ovary?
   1. Source of blood supply to the entire reproductive tract
   2. Production of ova (egg cells)
   3. Change of the cow’s behavior
   4. Control of growth and release of eggs
10. How does the vulva change during estrus?
    1. It produces excess mucus
    2. It opens to allow the passage of an egg
    3. It swells and becomes inflamed
    4. It releases an egg and forms a corpus luteum at that site
11. How does the oviduct change during estrus?
    1. It produces excess mucus
    2. It opens to allow the passage of an egg
    3. It swells and becomes inflamed
    4. It releases an egg and forms a corpus luteum at that site
12. How does the vagina change during estrus?
    1. It produces excess mucus
    2. It opens to allow the passage of an egg
    3. It swells and becomes inflamed
    4. It releases an egg and forms a corpus luteum at that site
13. How does the ovary change during estrus?
    1. It produces excess mucus
    2. It opens to allow the passage of an egg
    3. It swells and becomes inflamed
    4. It releases an egg and forms a corpus luteum at that site
14. A freemartin is…
    1. An infertile heifer exposed to male hormones (often because of a male twin)
    2. A cow with a ovarian cyst
    3. A male calf with female organs
15. What is the term for when the protective sac of the calf does not leave the uterus after calving?
    1. Closed Cervix b. Metritis c. Retained Placenta d. Ovarian Cyst
16. This is the term for a growth on the reproductive tract that affects the primary hormone-producing organ?
    1. Closed Cervix b. Metritis c. Retained Placenta d. Ovarian Cyst
17. What is the term for when the vagina is physically separated from the uterus, causing infertility?
    1. Closed Cervix b. Metritis c. Retained Placenta d. Ovarian Cyst
18. Which of the following is most likely to be found in a free martin?
    1. Closed Cervix b. Metritis c. Retained Placenta d. Ovarian Cyst
19. Metritis is an infection of the…
    1. Vulva b. Vagina c. Uterus d. Ovary
20. This hormone ends an estrus cycle
    1. GnRH b. FSH/LH c. Estrogen d. Progesterone e. PGF2α
21. This hormone produces most of the physical characteristics associated with estrus
    1. GnRH b. FSH/LH c. Estrogen d. Progesterone e. PGF2α
22. This hormone is released by the corpus luteum and prevents an estrus cycle from occurring during estrus
    1. GnRH b. FSH/LH c. Estrogen d. Progesterone e. PGF2α
23. This hormone creates a new follicle during each estrus cycle so that a mature egg is ready at each ovulation
    1. GnRH b. FSH/LH c. Estrogen d. Progesterone e. PGF2α
24. This hormone is released from the hypothalamus and causes the release of all other hormones
    1. GnRH b. FSH/LH c. Estrogen d. Progesterone e. PGF2α
25. This hormone is the main component of Lutalyse
    1. GnRH b. FSH/LH c. Estrogen d. Progesterone e. PGF2α
26. This hormone is the main component of CIDR
    1. GnRH b. FSH/LH c. Estrogen d. Progesterone e. PGF2α
27. Which two hormones does Ovsynch use?
    1. PGF2α and Estrogen
    2. PGF2α and Progesterone
    3. GnRH and PGF2α
    4. Estrogen and Progesterone
28. Why does Ovsynch need two shots of GnRH?
    1. The first is to start the cycle; the second is to end the cycle so the cow can be bred
    2. The first shot is to stimulate the production of a follicle; the second is to release the egg
    3. The first is to end the estrus cycle; the second is to start a new cycle
    4. Two are given in case the body does not respond to the first dose.
29. How does CIDR work?
    1. It restarts the estrus cycle so that breeding can occur sooner
    2. It causes the cow to end her current estrus cycle
    3. It delays estrus until a producer is ready, enabling them to breed many animals on the same day
    4. It speeds up the time from the start of estrus to the end
30. How does Lutalyse work?
    1. It restarts the estrus cycle so that breeding can occur sooner
    2. It causes the cow to end her current estrus cycle
    3. It delays estrus until a producer is ready, enabling them to breed many animals on the same day
    4. It speeds up the time from the start of estrus to the end
31. The body’s ability to maintain a constant internal environment is known as…
    1. Endocrinology b. Homeostasis c. Feed-forward mechanism d. Hormonology
32. A gland that secretes a substance into an open cavity or surface would be a/an…
    1. Endocrine Gland b. Exocrine Gland c. Nervous Gland d. Echocrine Gland
33. A gland that secretes a substance into a bodily fluid would be a/an…
    1. Endocrine Gland b. Exocrine Gland c. Nervous Gland d. Echocrine Gland
34. Which of the following is a pre-cursor to the formation of a hormone?
    1. Cholesterol b. Iron c. Vitamin A d. Magnesium
35. Hormones are…
    1. Chemical messengers secreted by tissue and carried by blood to different tissue with a direct specific effect
    2. Electrical signals generated by the regulation of potassium and sodium to cause an immediate response
    3. Part of the nervous system of messaging and signaling necessary for homeostasis
    4. All of the above
36. An endocrine gland is…
    1. A specific organ that releases all hormones
    2. A specific organ that releases neurotransmitters
    3. Any organ that releases a hormone in question
    4. Any organ that absorbs a hormone in question.
37. A target tissue is…
    1. A specific organ that releases all hormones
    2. A specific organ that releases neurotransmitters
    3. Any organ that releases a hormone in question
    4. Any organ that absorbs a hormone in question.
38. How does the hormone know how to get to the right organ if it travels throughout the body?
    1. White blood cells guide the hormone to the correct organ
    2. The endocrine system has its own supply of vessels connecting each endocrine gland
    3. Hormones are released into the blood but only activate the tissues that have a target tissue receptor
    4. The endocrine gland must be touching or adjacent to a target tissue to cause a response
39. Why does the body need two kinds of messenger systems?
    1. One is for short term immediate messages; the other is for long term changes
    2. One operates using electrical signals; the other operates using chemical signals
    3. All of the above
40. The testicles consist of…
    1. The Epididymis, Prostate, and Urethra
    2. Seminiferous Tubules, Leydig Cells, and Sertoli Cells
    3. Prostate Gland, Cowpers Gland, and Seminal Vesicle
    4. Ampulla of Henle, Urethra, an d Ureter
41. The function of the testicles are…
    1. Production of sperm cells
    2. The production of male hormones
    3. Production of haploid cells
    4. All of the above
42. These are the cells of the male reproductive tract that actually produce the sperm
    1. Sertoli Cells b. Leydig Cells c. Epididymis d. Vas Deferens
43. These cells produce testosterone
    1. Sertoli Cells b. Leydig Cells c. Epididymis d. Vas Deferens
44. These cells have a Blood Testis Barrier built in to protect sperm
    1. Sertoli Cells b. Leydig Cells c. Epididymis d. Vas Deferens
45. Why is the Blood Testis Barrier necessary?
    1. Because if the sperm were to get into the blood, it could cause mutations to the body
    2. Sperm has DNA that is different from the rest of the body and will be attacked by white blood cells
    3. Because heat will damage the sperm, and a barrier is needed to keep a lower temperature
    4. Because jarring and radiation can damage sperm, and an additional barrier is needed
46. If testosterone is fed to a bull, what will happen to its sperm production?
    1. It will decrease
    2. It will increase
    3. It will have more morphological problems
    4. It will have more motility problems
47. What happens to sperm in the Epididymis?
    1. It is kept unchanged until ejaculation
    2. It is mixed with nutritive substances and matured
    3. It is reduced from diploid to haploid
    4. It is propelled forward by muscles that surround the structure during fertilization
48. What happens to sperm in the Vas Deferens?
    1. It is kept unchanged until ejaculation
    2. It is mixed with nutritive substances and matured
    3. It is reduced from diploid to haploid
    4. It is propelled forward by muscles that surround the structure during fertilization
49. Which shows the correct pathway of sperm from the testicles to ejaculation?
    1. Urethra, Vas Deferens, Seminiferous Tubules, Ampulla, Epididymus
    2. Seminiferous Tubules, Epididymus, Vas Deferens, Ampulla, Urethra
    3. Urethra , Seminiferous Tubules, Epididymus, Vas Deferens, Ampulla
50. The fluid added to semen by the Seminal Vesicles…
    1. Raises the pH to protect the sperm in the female reproductive tract
    2. Lubricates and cleanses the female reproductive tract
    3. Is rich in sugars and enzymes
    4. Oxygenates the sperm
51. The fluid added to semen by the Cowper’s Gland…
    1. Raises the pH to protect the sperm in the female reproductive tract
    2. Lubricates and cleanses the female reproductive tract
    3. Is rich in sugars and enzymes
    4. Oxygenates the sperm
52. The fluid added to semen by the Prostate Gland…
    1. Raises the pH to protect the sperm in the female reproductive tract
    2. Lubricates and cleanses the female reproductive tract
    3. Is rich in sugars and enzymes
    4. Oxygenates the sperm
53. How long would it take for symptoms of infertility to end in a bull (if it were temporary, such as after a fever)?
    1. 6-10 hours b. 6-10 days c. 6-10 weeks d. 6-10 months
54. What is cryptorchidism?
    1. The inability of the testicles to produce sperm
    2. The failure of one or both testicles to descend properly
    3. The blockage of sperm due to infrequent ejaculation
    4. The infection of the reproductive tract causing yellowed, clumping sperm
55. What is the function of the cremaster?
    1. It is the muscle that propels semen through the urethra
    2. It is the muscle that fills with blood to cause an erection
    3. It is the tendon that supports the scrotum
    4. It is the muscle that raises or lowers the testicles to maintain a constant temp
56. What is an Endocrine Disrupting Chemical?
    1. Drugs that have a similar structure as sex hormones and mimic their effects in the body
    2. A possible major cause of infertility
    3. Often a pharmaceutical that becomes introduced to the environment through sewer systems
    4. All of the above
57. This is #1
    1. Vas deferens b. Scrotum   
        c. Testis d. Urethra

3

1. This is #2
   1. Vas deferens b. Scrotum   
      c. Testis d. Urethra
2. This is #3
   1. Vas deferens b. Scrotum   
      c. Testis d. Urethra

2

1

3

1. Which of the following fulfills the energy needs of a cow?
   1. Carbohydrates b. Water c. Minerals d. Amino Acids
2. Which of the following can be turned into the functional proteins in a cow’s body?
   1. Carbohydrates b. Water c. Minerals d. Amino Acids
3. Who is credited with helping to found the science of nutrition?
   1. McCollum b. Babcock c. Steenbock d. Pasteur
4. Who is credited with discovering the first vitamin?
   1. McCollum b. Babcock c. Steenbock d. Pasteur
5. How do we know that at one time mammals laid eggs?
   1. All species of mammals can still lay eggs and may do so under the right conditions
   2. Mammals have the genes for laying eggs and some still do
   3. Mammals still have the egg-producing structures in their bodies
   4. None of the above. Scientists do not believe this is true
6. In order for an animal to consume cellulose, they need…
   1. Bacterial populations in their body
   2. Microbes that produce the enzyme cellulase
   3. A rumen
   4. None of the above
7. Monogastrics…
   1. Use a crop to store food and a gizzard to grind it
   2. Have a simple stomach that secretes acid
   3. Have the ability to ferment their food before it reaches the stomach
   4. Ferment their food after it passes through the stomach
8. Avian animals…
   1. Use a crop to store food and a gizzard to grind it
   2. Have a simple stomach that secretes acid
   3. Have the ability to ferment their food before it reaches the stomach
   4. Ferment their food after it passes through the stomach
9. Ruminants…
   1. Use a crop to store food and a gizzard to grind it
   2. Have a simple stomach that secretes acid
   3. Have the ability to ferment their food before it reaches the stomach
   4. Ferment their food after it passes through the stomach
10. Post-gastric fermenters…
    1. Use a crop to store food and a gizzard to grind it
    2. Have a simple stomach that secretes acid
    3. Have the ability to ferment their food before it reaches the stomach
    4. Ferment their food after it passes through the stomach
11. Which of the following is the organ that uses stones or grit to break down food?
    1. Gizzard b. Cecum c. Rumen
12. Which of the following is the organ that ferments plant matter before it reaches the stomach?
    1. Gizzard b. Cecum c. Rumen
13. Which of the following ferments plant matter after it leaves the stomach?
    1. Gizzard b. Cecum c. Rumen
14. Which of the following correctly lists the order of the four chambers of a cow’s stomach?
    1. Abomasum, Omasum, Rumen, Reticulum
    2. Rumen, Reticulum, Omasum, Abomasum
    3. Reticulum, Rumen, Abomasum, Omasum
    4. Omasum, Abomasum, Rumen, Reticulum
15. The function of the rumen is…
    1. Fermentation b. To catch foreign objects c. Filtration d. Digestion
16. The function of the omasum is…
    1. Fermentation b. To catch foreign objects c. Filtration d. Digestion
17. The function of the abomasum is…
    1. Fermentation b. To catch foreign objects c. Filtration d. Digestion
18. The function of the reticulum is….
    1. Fermentation b. To catch foreign objects c. Filtration d. Digestion
19. What is a VFA?
    1. Very Fine Alfalfa, a high-quality forage for dairy cattle
    2. Volatile Fatty Acid, the source of up to 75% of a ruminant’s energy
    3. Very Fluid Alfalfa, the byproduct of microbial fermentation
20. Digestion also occurs in the…
    1. Reticulum b. Omasum c. Small intestine d. Large Intestine
21. Fermentation also occurs in the…
    1. Reticulum b. Omasum c. Small intestine d. Large Intestine
22. How do cows obtain their vitamins?
    1. From microbes b. From their food c. From sunlight d. All of the above
23. If cows don’t eat meat, where do they obtain almost all their dietary protein?
    1. From dietary supplements provided by the farmer
    2. From salt licks and mineral blocks
    3. From legumes, microbe-produced ammonia, and the microbes themselves
    4. From meat and bone meal added to their diet
24. Which of the following is one of the functions of rumen microbes?
    1. Filtration of the digested food
    2. Initial grinding and breakdown of plant matter before reaching the rumen
    3. Digestion of UIP protein
    4. Breakdown of cellulose into VFAs
25. A cow is walking stiffly and looks disoriented. She is also urinating frequently. She likely has…
    1. Laminitis b. Grass Tetany c. Bloat d. Displaced Abomasum
26. A cow has streaked manure, is not eating, and does not respond to a whithers pinch. She likely has…
    1. Grass Tetany b. Milk Fever c. Hardware d. Ketosis
27. A cow looks thin and has very loose watery manure. She likely has…
    1. Johnnes b. Hardware c. Bloat d. Displaced Abomasum
28. A cow has a DA and her breath smells like nail polish remover. Aside from the DA, the cow also has…
    1. Primary Ketosis b. Secondary Ketosis c. Clinical Acidosis d. Subclinical Acidosis
29. A cow was fed a large amount of grain and cannot belch. She is most likely suffering from
    1. Bloat b. Displaced Abomasum c. Acidosis d. Ketosis
30. A cow just calved and now cannot get up. She looks drugged and has cold ears. She most likely has….
    1. Ketosis b. Hardware c. Excess Fiber d. Milk Fever
31. Which of the following could NOT be caused by slug feeding?
    1. Bloat b. Acidosis c. Laminitis d. Hypocalcemia
32. Laminitis is when…
    1. A cow has an acidic rumen and blood
    2. A cow’s 4th stomach inverts
    3. A cow is unable or unwilling to walk because of an inflamed hoof or hooves
    4. A cow’s rumen fills with gas
33. Hypomagnesia is also known as……
    1. Milk Fever b. Ketosis c. Johnnes d. Grass Tetany
34. A magnet would help reduce the likelihood of complications if a cow has…
    1. Hypomagnesia b. Hypocalcemia c. Hardware d. Acidosis
35. The most important role of an animal producer in regards to managing the health of their animals is to…
    1. Ensure all daily nutritional needs are met.
    2. Prevent all disease
    3. Prevent all injury
    4. Maximize the profit they make from their animals
36. Water is necessary for which of the following?
    1. Reproduction b. Lactation c. Eyesight d. All of the above
37. Which of the following nutrient deficiencies would have the greatest impact on the health of the animal?
    1. Water b. B12 c. Calcium d. Vitamin A
38. Why should a cattle waterer be elevated?
    1. To minimize the exposure of the water to contaminants from the wind
    2. To prevent contamination of the water by manure
    3. To maximize the evaporative cooling of the water
    4. To make it easier for cattle to drink, increasing milk and meat production
39. Which of the following is a symptom of dehydration?
    1. Reduced feed consumption b. Sunken eyes c. Reduced milk output d. All of the above
40. Which of the following would be most desirable to a cow?
    1. Pure water b. Stale water c. Oily water d. Mostly-pure water
41. If an animal is NOT fully hydrated, what should occur after you perform a skin tenting test?
    1. The skin should hold the tent shape for a few seconds
    2. The skin should immediately snap back to the way it was
    3. The skin should acquire a slight pink color
42. Which of the following is not standard component of a cow’s diet?
    1. Energy concentrate b. Animal protein c. Forages d. Protein supplement
43. The more mature a forage, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy-dense it is
    1. Less b. More c. Equally
44. This forage consists of chopped, fermented corn stalks and is an excellent source of energy
    1. Hay b. Corn silage c. Haylage d. Pasture
45. This forage consists of cut and dried grasses and legumes and can be an excellent source of calcium & protein
    1. Hay b. Corn silage c. Haylage d. Pasture
46. This forage is typically the lowest in cost but requires more management practices to be effective
    1. Hay b. Corn silage c. Haylage d. Pasture
47. This forage consists of cut and fermented grasses and legumes
    1. Hay b. Corn silage c. Haylage d. Pasture
48. Energy supplements are needed for a cow’s diet because…
    1. They are ruminants
    2. Of the additional energy demands placed on them through food production
    3. Of their rumen microbes
    4. Cows are omnivores
49. The less the corn is ground, the…
    1. Greater the digestion
    2. Lower the digestion
    3. Greater the risk of rumen disorder
    4. Greater the energy acquired
50. This kind of corn is the most commonly fed and consists solely of the corn kernels
    1. Whole ear corn b. Shelled Corn c. High moisture corn d. Corn-gluten
51. This corn is made from ground kernels; it is fermented and is more palatable to a cow
    1. Whole ear corn b. Shelled Corn c. High moisture corn d. Corn-gluten
52. This corn provides more fiber but is lower in energy density
    1. Whole ear corn b. Shelled Corn c. High moisture corn d. Corn-gluten
53. This energy concentrate is high in fat, fiber, and energy and is a white fuzzy seed
    1. Molasses b. Oats c. Cottonseed d. Fat
54. This energy concentrate can noticeably improve rumen function
    1. Molasses b. Oats c. Cottonseed d. Fat
55. This energy concentrate can be made from either sugar cane or sugar beets but can easily lead to rumen disorders if overfed
    1. Molasses b. Oats c. Cottonseed d. Fat
56. The two sources of protein in a cow’s body are…
    1. Plant matter and animal matter
    2. Forage and Energy Concentrate
    3. DIP and UIP Protein
    4. The microbes in their rumen and Dietary Protein (UIP and DIP).
57. DIP Protein…
    1. Is not utilized by the cow’s body
    2. Is consumed by microbes in the rumen first.
    3. Goes straight into the cow’s body, bypassing the rumen
58. UIP Protein….
    1. Is not utilized by the cow’s body
    2. Is consumed by microbes in the rumen first.
    3. Goes straight into the cow’s body, bypassing the rumen
59. This stage of lactation includes the peak milk production.
    1. Early Lactation b. Peak DM Intake c. Mid-Late Lactation d. Dry Period e. Transition Period
60. This stage of lactation is when the cow stops being milked.
    1. Early Lactation b. Peak DM Intake c. Mid-Late Lactation d. Dry Period e. Transition Period
61. This stage of lactation in which grain is fed to re-stimulate the rumen.
    1. Ealy Lactation b. Peak DM Intake c. Mid-Late Lactation d. Dry Period e. Transition Period
62. This stage of lactation includes the peak in feed consumption.
    1. Early Lactation b. Peak DM Intake c. Mid-Late Lactation d. Dry Period e. Transition Period
63. This stage of lactation in which the cow is still producing milk but is unlikely to have any nutritional problems.
    1. Early Lactation b. Peak DM Intake c. Mid-Late Lactation d. Dry Period e. Transition Period