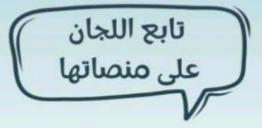




## تغذية أبقار الحليب

سنوات مید

اللجان الطلابية-كلية الزراعة الجامعة الأردنية

















اللجان الطلابية تتمنى لكم دراسة موفقة

Q1. Choose ONE best answer: (25 P)					
A	1. Which of the foll (a) Parturition	owing terminology (b) Calving interv		f a cow giving birth to a calf: ening (d) None	
3	2. The scientific na	me of dairy cows?			
	(a) Capra haircus	(b) Bos taurus	(c) Ovis aries	(d) Gallus gallus domesticus	
2020?	3. In Jordan, which	is the following gove	ernorate has the secon	nd highest dairy cattle number in	
	(a) Aqaba	(b) Amman	(c) Karak	(d) Mafraq	
3	4. The average worl	d milk supply per ca	nita ner dav is?		
	(a) 120 g	(b) 242 g	(c) 1900 g	(d) 500 g	
A	its weight. (a) True (b) False	Waste.	f any mammals, le <u>ss t</u> i	ime needed for a newborn to	
	(a) True (b) False		easier separation of c		
9	(a) Fat (b) Pro	otein (c) N	its is important for bo finerals (d) Vitar	mins	
OR-	10. As cows get olde (a) True	er, the fat content of	their milk increases		

(a) True (b) False	
-12. During hot conditions, cows tend to decrease feed sorting:  (a) True  (b) False	
(a) Individual cow records (b) Farm business (c) answers a and	I b are correct (d) None
(a) True (b) False	od:
(a) Alcohol (b) Dry ice with Alcohol (c) Liquid nitrogen (c)	d) Answers b and c correct
16. The principle of freeze branding is destroying to grow white area:	hair in the branded
(a) Melanocytes (b) Melatonin (c) Monensin (d) None	
2-17. Hot branding method reduces risk of infection from the burn:  (a) True  (b) False	
18. Which of the following traits is the major trait for genetic improvement (a) Milk yield (b) Udder depth (c) Mastitis (d) M	its in dairy cows?
Which of the of the terminology is defined as introducing new genetic	c materials into the
population: (a) Migration (b) Gene frequency (c) Genotype	(d) Selection
Cattle  20. Cows are an example of roughage grazers within the classes of herbi-  (a) True  (b) False	vores ( medificant resigning to Cartle /cornet
21. This type of cells synthesizes and secretes chymosin in abomasum:  (a) Parietal cells  (b) Mucous cells  (c) Chief cells	(d) Neural cells
22. Another name of ruminants is post-gastric fermenters  (a) True	
(b) False	

(5 P) Question 4. Explain in detail the functions of reticulum in ruminant animals? -> No Secrection " Do digestive " -> Eby Red to esophagus -> absorpts useful preduct. -> Second stage after rumen.

Question 5. What are the characteristics of an ideal rumen fermentation? (5 P) L- Confains bacteria / Bratozoa / Little Runging

- Germintian Sther

- Storge

proceed of and break down.

- Produce VIAB - papillic structure - CO2 /NH/ - EVE



A dairy farmer wants to select Holstein cows on the bases of three traits: -

Milk yield (MY) body weight and cystic ovary. One of his cows calved in July at the age of 50 months was milked 2X per day and produced 8500 kg of milk of 3.9% fat in 220 days and BW 750 kg. The herd average for milk production was 6500 kg and for BW was 650 kg. The price of milk was 0.50 JD/kg. The cow had a cystic ovary. One standard deviation of body weight was worth to the farmer 55 JD and one standard deviation of cystic ovary was equal to the loss of 200 kg of milk.

What is the selection index for that cow?

Holstein July 50 2X 8500 kg / 3.9 %

FCM = M (0.15 \* F1, +0.4) = 8500 (0.15 \* 161 + 0.4)=

3 305-2x-NE = 10 214.45 \$ 1.11 = H338 [1138.0395] 2 305 = 8372.5 \* 1-22 = 10214.45

Misk yield h = 0.25

SD1 = 2,400 lb/2 = 1200 body weight hs 0.35SD = 100 lb/2 = 80 kg

SD = .03 (1) None (2) Cystic ovaries.

 $P_{1} = \frac{11338 - 780}{1200} = 8.82$   $P_{2} = \frac{1338 - 650}{50} = 213.76$  $v_2 = 55$   $v_3 = -200 \times 0.59 = -100$   $P_3 = \frac{3 + 1 + 2/2}{0.03} = 50$ 

= U, h2 p, + U2 h2 p2 + U3 h3 ps = 10,25 + 8.82+ 55 + 0.35 × 213.76 + 100 × 0.05 x 50 + 4114,8 + 250

U-23. In the rumen microbes, protozoa are characterized by: (a) Rapid turnover (b) accounts for 60-90 of microbial mass (c) Large size (d) None

24. In cows, large amounts of carbohydrates reach to the small intestine

- (a) True
- (b) False

25. In rumen, the presence of oxygen is essential for fermentation

- (a) True
- (b) False

Question 2: Explain in detail Why are fat content and fat composition are influenced more by fiber intake? (5 P)