ANIMAL/VETERINARY SCIENCE 109

HOUR EXAM THREE

NAME Practice

ROW

(14) Define:

a) Colostrum - secreted from mammary glands when young is first born
b) Lactalbumin - one of the 5 proteins in milk, used to pass immunity to young

c) Prostate - bean-shaped gland surrounding penis, produces seminal fluid

d) Estrus - when a female will accept male

e) Corpus Luteum - yellow body, follicle cells that secrete progesterone

f) Vas deferens - tube that transports sperm to the body cavity when it is drawn out by ejaculation

g) Induced ovulation - only ovulates when they mate

(8) Using the Hypothalamus, Pituitary, and Ovary describe the hormonal control involved.

Hypothalamus sends signals to the pituitary gland to release hormones called FSH, LH. These hormones then signal the ovaries to release estrogen which tells the ovary which one is ready to release

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(5) What is semen and when and where is it produced?

Semen is sperm with fluids containing materials that allow附着 to keep the sperm alive. It is ejaculated by the male. Semen is produced

(7) List the parts of the male reproductive tract as shown.

(10.6) Protein makes up 4% of milk composition. There are five different proteins in milk. List these proteins and tell if they are filtered from the bloodstream or synthesized by the mammary gland.

- casein
- remaining proteins
- lactoglobulin
- immunoglobulin
- albumin
- lactalbumin

(5.7) Draw and label a sperm.

(5.8) When and where does fertilization take place?

Top of oviduct where male sperm penetrates (fertilizes cell) to form a zygote.

(15.9) Describe (tell) or relate in detail how milk is manufactured and explain why last milk removed from the udder is higher in fat. A fat and hormone, derivatives needed, pro lactin, are mostly refined for lactation. The milk is produced in the alveoli cells by the epithelial cells, the milk is then collected in the epilation cells, the secretion is milk, which releases the cells and the alveoli, human when the milk is collected. The lamina propria builds. The milk becomes creamy, and goes through the cells. Milk is collected from the mammary gland. Different cells produce the milk. The rest of the cells are removed, along with the fat. The last milk is removed when the fat.

(4.10) What are four methods of semen collection and explain each.

- Artificial vagina - Get animal to mount something, when it ejaculates collect semen.
- Mechanical manipulation - stimulate when you massage abdomen to get fluids to ejaculate.
- Electrical stimulation - sends electric shock through other body to cause them to ejaculate.
- Vaginal collection - oldest method, let animal mount another animal, ejaculate, and collect semen from the females vagina.

(5.11) Explain DHI and DHIA.

- Dairy herd improvement - this is when records are kept in order to review, to improve quality of herd.
- Dairy Herd Improvement Association - this association makes the herd records public, so people can see which bulls to use, what works best in hard, to improve their herd?

(6.12) What are roughage, concentrates and feed additives or special feeds. Yes, I know a concentrate is grain and roughage is hay, but what are they really.

http://www.avs.uuano.edu/avst09/testtree3.htm

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(8)13. How would you explain the fact that milk production per cow is increasing in the United States at a rate of 300 pounds per cow per year?

One way to address this is to look at the genetics of the cows. By selectively breeding cows that produce more milk, farmers can increase the overall milk production. In addition, advancements in veterinary care and nutrition can also contribute to this increase.

Bonus for 3 points: Explain Milk Intolerance.