

8. The most important factor affecting forage intake on pasture is _____.

- a. botanical composition
- b. forage quality
- c. environmental conditions
- d. forage availability

9. As acid detergent fiber levels in forage increase, _____.

- a. forage quality increases
- b. lignified plant material decreases
- c. cellulose levels decrease
- d. forage digestibility decreases

10. Forage dry matter losses from trampling and refusal are _____.

- a. production losses
- b. harvest losses
- c. storage losses
- d. feeding losses

11. Which is true about cattle grazing preferences?

- a. Cattle prefer browse over legumes
- b. Cattle are more selective than goats.
- c. Cattle prefer grasses over browse.
- d. Cattle graze forages closer down than sheep.

12. Which of the following is recommended when producing balage?

- a. Provide aerobic conditions for ensiling.
- b. Ensure proper harvest stage, ensiling, and storage.
- c. Wrap at forage moisture levels of 18 to 20%.
- d. Wrap with non-UV-resistant plastic.

13. As stocking rate increases _____.

- a. animal output per acre increases then decreases
- b. animals compete less for forage
- c. selective grazing opportunity increases
- d. undergrazing becomes a greater problem

14. Feeding poor quality forages _____.

- a. does not affect forage intake
- b. leads to poor animal performance
- c. is best done with lactating cows or stocker steers
- d. occurs only with grass hays

15. Benefits of rotational stocking include _____.

- a. less time spent observing cattle
- b. more concentrated manure and urine distribution
- c. increased pasture carrying capacity
- d. less fencing required to implement

Please complete and return to: Brandi Karisch, Extension Beef Cattle Specialist, Box 9815, Mississippi State, MS 39762.
662-325-7465 (office), 662-325-8873 (fax), bandi.karisch@msstate.edu (e-mail)