Multiple choice (1.5 pts each)

____ 1. According to Kilgour, studies of calf behavior during long journeys (25 hours) have found that when unladen, the calves first: A) exercised; B) drank water; C) went for food.

____ 2. Anomalous or "abnormal" behavior seen in calves kept in crates: A) licking the walls; B) licking themselves; C) licking other calves; D) chewing or sucking the on the crate: E) can be all of the above.

____ 3. Traditionally (also common practice) a mature ram has been placed in a flock of: A, 10 – 20 ewes; B. 40-50 ewes; C. 60-100 ewes; D. 200-400 ewes.

____ 4. Traditionally people feed calves milk twice a day. Kilgour recommends that calves be fed: A) twice a day; B) at least three times a day; C) four to five times a day; D) once a day.

____ 5. People often cut large holes in the nipples of calf bottles so that calves receive their milk within two minutes. Kilgour recommend that the flow rate of milk be adjusted so that it takes the calf: A) 2 minutes; B) 5 minutes; C) 10 - 15 minutes; D) 20 - 28 minutes, of suckling to receive the milk.

____ 6. Calves become insensible to pain during slaughter: A) immediately after their throats are slit; B) within 10 seconds after their throats are slit; C) within 20 seconds of their throat being slit; D) may remain sensible for 1 min or longer after their throats are slit.

____ 7. To improve conception rates during artificial insemination procedures, especially excitable cows should be restrained (according to the Grandin article) in: A) a bin that is then filled with wheat; B) a ranch’s best and strongest squeeze chute; C) nose tongs; D) a dark box chute.

____ 8. Which of the following is not a method used to help prevent calves from sucking on each other: A) always have the calf drink milk from a bucket, B) make the hole in the nipple smaller so that the calf sucks more C) keep the calf separate from other calves until 4 weeks of age, D) feed the calf milk from a bottle several times during the day; E) all of the above can help reduce calves sucking on each other.

____ 9. Research has shown that cows need how much contact with their calf shortly after calving to form a specific bond: A) 5 minutes; B) 30 minutes; C) until the calf defecates; D) not sure, but 4 to 6 hours is average.

____ 10. Which of the following is a good concept to keep animals moving through a handling facility? A) bring them through individually; B) put food in front of them; C) make a lot of noise to scare them into moving; D) arrange the facility so they are moving in the direction from which they came when entering the squeeze chute.

True/False (1 point each)

T / F 1. According to Kilgour, studies of calf behavior during long journeys have found that calves have set positions for travel and move very little.

T / F 2. In pastures that have hills, sheep develop a system of tracks that go right up and down the face of hills because sheep like to graze grass that is up hill.

T / F 3. If you turn a calf loose for the first time who has been tied in a narrow stall (narrow enough that the calf cannot turn around) for the first four weeks of its life, the calf will merely stand around and not show evidence of a strong motivation to run and buck.

T / F 4. Temple Grandin thinks it is useful to make sure cattle standing in the crowding pen or tub can only see down the single file chute less than the length of one animal.

T / F 5. Calves usually do not “lie-out” away from their dam for their first days of life, but rather, follow their mother almost everywhere.
T / F 6. As a general rule, sheep graze down wind (with their rear-ends toward the wind).

T / F 7. According to Kilgour, goats have a distinct alarm call that can send young kids to cover.

T / F 8. According to Kilgour, goats do not have a call for getting their kids to come out of hiding.

T / F 9. During the breeding season, mature bucks will usually join one group of does and stay with them through the entire season.

T / F 10. Most observations of goats on the range have found that goats form sub-groups of three to five, consisting of an older doe, her daughters and their offspring.

T / F 11. Kilgour had a map in his book that showed that a good ram will stay in a small area and wait for ewes in estrus to pass close to him.

T / F 12. Kilgour reported that in a group of 5 lambs that lambed close together (did not use lambing juge), the shepherd made 40% errors in linking ewes with the correct lamb or recording whether a lamb was born as a single or a twin.

T / F 13. Young ewes start their reproductive estrous cycle following their reproductive biological clock, which is not influenced by a shepherd introducing a ram to the group.

T / F 14. Breeds of sheep who are described as showing “primitive” behavior will usually form a tight flock or group when attacked by a canine.

T / F 15. According to Kilgour, 5 minutes of contact with her kid immediately after parturition is critical to the bonding of the doe to the kid (goats).

T / F 16. According to Kilgour, some orphan lambs survive by suckling from any ewe in the flock through her back legs, sometimes while the ewe is nursing her own lamb.

T / F 17. Under natural conditions, young bulls and heifers stay with the herd in which they were born their entire lives.

T / F 18. When gathering up goats using dogs, too much pressure on the mob will cause old bucks and does with kids to give up, and sometimes even lay down.

Short Answer: (3 pts each)

1. Describe the behavioral signs that a ewe displays which indicates to a producer she is close to birthing:
   1.
   2.
   3.

2. Describe the differences in flocking behavior (size of groups of sheep) found in sheep grazing in an open field versus grazing in a pasture with a lot of tall brush and rough topography.

3. Your flock of goats keep going through your fences to your neighbors over-grown pasture. How much are your goats likely to compete with your neighbors cows for the forage that is in the pasture? (be specific, especially in regards to the amount of grass and browse they are likely to select.).
4. When a farmer raises sheep and goats together, often she/he must move them from one pasture to the next. Upon arriving at the new pasture will the rancher be more likely to be missing more kids or lambs? Explain why.

5. According to Kilgour, an older ram, even one past its prime, can account for a very large proportion of the lambs born in a large flock of sheep that is maintained on a large pasture, even though there are a number of other rams present who are also attempting to breed ewes. What are two probable means or ways that older rams breed more than their equal share?

   1.
   2.

6. How can someone usually differentiate between whether coyotes or novice domestic dogs have been attacking their sheep?

   A mountain lion?

7. The Australian video on handling sheep and cattle nicely showed that to get cattle who are lined up in a chute to move down that chute in the desired direction, what should you do?

8. You are at your friend’s place and he has goats or sheep, but you can’t remember whether he has goats or sheep and they are nowhere in sight. There is a browse line on the trees in his pastures that starts at about 5 feet above ground. Which does your friend have (sheep or goats)? And, explain why you assume this.

9. A. In regards to the reproductive behavior, what is an SAG?

    In what way is it useful for dairy farmers or cattle ranchers?

10. Describe three behaviors that a male goat in rut displays during courtship.

    1.
    2.
    3.
11. Describe two problems associated with sheep and other grazing animals establishing preferred camping sites.

   1.

   2.

12. What is the interval between estrous periods in:

   Sheep ____________

   Goats ______________

13. Kilgour had a list of suggestions to prevent lamb stealing. List three of his suggestions:

   1.

   2.

   3.

14. As mentioned in class and also mentioned in Temple Grandin's article, what are three behavioral principles (design features) that a squeeze chute) or other restraint device should utilize?

   1.

   2.

   3.

15. The green “shade material” is used at the A&M Beef Center for what purpose?

16. You were at a meeting of the USDA's task force on Organic Food Production last week. Someone thought that for a dairy farm to be humane and raise their calves more naturally, they should allow each calf to stay with its mother for 3 days before the calf is removed to be sold or hand reared. Applying what you learned in ANSC 310, you agree / disagree explaining:

17. In Temple Grandin's article, she discussed several causes for cattle balking in handling facilities. Describe three of those causes:

   1.

   2.

   3.
18. Leg hold traps catch anything that sets off the trigger. What are two things that trappers trying to use these traps to control coyotes that are attacking sheep do to increase their chance of catching the target animals?

   1. 
   2. 

19. A rancher told the Atlanta Journal-Constitution that she and her husband have lost more than 20 beef cows over the past year on their 200-plus acre farm. The rancher does not know how the cows were killed, but after they're dead their udders and genitals have been removed. The dead animals have been found in wooded areas or gullies, making them harder to find. Explain what is most likely killing their animals.

20. The film "A Wolf in the Fold" nicely showed that when gathering sheep or other animals, it is important to have what shepherds refer to as an "out run" regardless of whether a dog or a person is going out to gather the flock. What is meant by "out run"?

21. Konrad Lorenz used the term "damming up" to label a behavioral phenomena that widely occurs in nature. What was he describing?

22. How do dairy and beef producers attempt to reduce the effects of social dominance on the consumption of feed in cattle that are kept in lots?

23. Discuss a cow's likely-hood to accept her calf after increasing periods of separation when the cow had not contact with her calf immediately after birth. Discuss this in terms of hours post-parturition. Include how long the separation can be before she will likely not accept her calf.

24. What is meant by the term audience effect in regards to breeding behavior of sheep and goats.
25. A reporter for the Battalion who is doing a feature article on calf behavior asked you “as long as a calf is placed in a narrow crate or pen while it is very young, will it miss running around as it gets older because it never experienced running?” Explain your answer.

26. Draw the side profile of the ideal loading chute and an ideal unloading chute. Also indicate what characteristics make each desirable for its specific function.

   Loading chute          Unloading chute

27. Commercial bee keepers usually prefer to sell just honey, rather than comb with the honey still inside the comb. Why?

28. Your aunt decided to start keeping some bees so she can get local honey. She just ordered her first package of bees consisting of about 5 - 10,000 workers and a fertile queen. How do bee keepers keep the workers from flying off when they first place the bees in the hive?

30. Place the letter of the appropriate foot-fall pattern in front of the appropriate gait.

   ___ gallop   ___ lateral walk   ___ trot   ___ canter/lope   ___ pace

   A. ______  ______  ______  ______
   B. ______  ______  ______  ______
   C. ______  ______  ______  ______  ______
   D. ______  ______  ______  ______
   E. ______  ______  ______  ______
   F. ______  ______  ______  ______
4. The “drawing” exercise that Mr. Detering performed with the calves in lab was done to: A) get the animals accustomed to being chased by people; B) provide material for an art gallery in Houston; C) build trust so that the subjects would approach Mr. Detering; D) get young people interested in drawing cattle.

List three design features (not including physical forces, i.e. people or dogs) that would help you to move sheep through a set of handling facilities.

1.
2.
3.

Fun Fact: Since 1983, over 800 Judas goats have been utilized in the Galapagos Islands to aide in the control of feral goats that are denuding the islands. Judas goats are wild-caught goats that are sterilized and equipped with radio locator beacons, and then released back on their island. Because of their flocking instinct, the Judas goats seek out other feral goats, which are then located captured and “removed”.