### **University of Salahaddin**

### **College of Agricultural**



**Subject: Feeds and feeding** 

Stage: two

# **Engineering sciences**

Dept. Animal Resources	Question bank 2023-2024
Q / Modern agricultural practices, such as fattenin have detrimental (Bad) effects on the environment practices can improve animal impact? give examp	t and animals? While feeding
Q/Define the following terms:	
Animal feed, Forage, Diet, Feed nutrient, Oven-drair dry basis, Silage	y matter basis, As- fed basis, As-
Q/How can feedstuffs evaluate?	
Q/ What are the three basic functions of feed nutri	ents?
Q1/fill the following blanks:	
1- Dry forages and roughages are high in, . in readily digested carbohydrates such as a	-
2- Forages & roughages commonly are divided int	to and
3- As a general rule, legumes and grasses have a	bout the samecontent.
4- By using laboratory and/or farm animals can beof a feedstuffs.	e determine the,, and
5- Many different feed nutrients those currently reas	
6- Water is important in feed storage and Some apare in ground feeds%, grass hay%	•
7- The accessory function of feed nutrient is	
8- The moisture content of succulent roughages &%, but can be quite variable, Wheat pastu moisture.	-

9- The rate of change is much greater for some plants than for others, for example,

..... retain good palatability over a wide range of maturities.

10 are very palatable and digestible when young, but lose these characteristics quickly as they mature.
11- Nonnutritive Additives include,,,,,
12-Fish meals are usually goodandsources

#### Q/ feed have the following composition on a fresh basis:

**Phosphorus** 0.16%

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Carotene 110 mg/kg

- 1- How many mg /lb and PPM of phosphorus are in the fresh feed?
- 2- What is the % carotene in the fresh feed?

Q/ The composition of feeds may be expressed on any one or more of three dry matter bases what are these?

Q/ If a feed contain 4% crude protein on a fresh basis and 75%water, calculate % of crude protein on an air -dry basis.

**Q/** Count the characteristics of good-quality of silage.

Q/ Count variables affect the nutritive content of forages and roughages.

Q/ All feeds have been segregated into groups classify it?

Q/ Talk about **dry** forages and roughages.

Q//Why Legumes are generally better quality feed than grasses?

Q/ why there is misconception that ensiling improves the nutritive content of a feed?

Q/ What are three major sources of protein supplements?

Q/Write some reasons of using Nonnutritive Additive.

# **Q/Put (T) or (F)** with **correcting** the false sentences:

1-Many variables affect the nutritive content of forages and roughages and the most important factor is plant species.

- 2- Protein increases with maturity young plants may contain only 20% crude fiber.
- 3- Seeds that have a fibrous outer hull are higher in crude fiber. The lower fiber levels tend to be the lower energy content.
- 4- Feeds in protein supplements contain less than 20% crude protein.
- 5- The process of ensiling, the process of producing silage from forage plant material under *aerobic* conditions.
- 6- Feed that consumed as a mature, weathered, low-quality feed during the winter months and is thought of as forage.
- 7- Grasses have much higher protein, calcium, and carotene contents than legumes.
- 8/ Ruminants can convert the poorer quality proteins to higher quality microbial protein.
- 9/ The most important oilseed meals sources are soybeans and cottonseed.
- 10/ The oilseeds are low in Ca and high in P.