

ZOO-510

QUIZE 3RD

ADMIRE GROUP OF ZOOLOGIST

1. In livestock feedstuffs extraction pelleting produces _____ **flaked**.
2. Strip grazing high stocking rate of animals are put into a pasture for a Period . _____ **limited**.
3. Pathogens are a unique patterns or growth on plant . _____ **tissue**.
4. Pest identification is critical pests should be examined by _____ **specialists**.
5. Pest poses threats to human health and _____ **livestock**.
6. Crops used for silage _____ **all of these**.
7. Hay quality can be evaluated by these characteristics. _____ **all of these**.
8. Livestock feedstuffs diets with high moisture grains is highly _____ **palatable**.
9. Release of natural enemies their subsequent establishment may infestation level _____ **reduce**.
10. Plant at least year ahead for forage cultivation _____ **one**.
11. Asallows you to raise an agricultural crop on land where other crops cannot be produced . _____ **forage**.
12. Feedstuffs used in livestock diets is common for soybean _____ **roasting**.
13. Among fencing materials fencing maintenance is low to medium _____ **wire**.
14. As Destroys infected crop residues or infected ornamental plant materials. _____ **sanitation**.
15. Disadvantages in feedstuffs of livestock include more in quality of feed. _____ **variation**.
16. Fat soluble vitamins found in all greenplants . _____ **A**.
17. Creep feeding useful for _____ **horse diets**.
18. Animals behavior is caused by _____ **environmental** .
19. For animals wire fencing is expensive. _____ **less**.
20. Vitamin can be synthesized by sunlight on the skin _____ **D**.
21. Fence height should be minimum of feet. _____ **5**.

22. For livestock forage storage loss due to poorly packed and trenches . _____
uncovered.
23. Any organism that has a negative effect on human health or economics is called
_____ **pest.**
24. Healthy plants will have a higher __ value . _____ **nutritional .**
25. Good quality plants or animals are bred to resist the attraction of _____ **pests.**
26. The advantages of silages is of __ quality feed _____ **high.**
27. Ecological pest management control is based on pest and its ecology
. _____ **life cycle.**
28. Overgrazing reduces root reserves which the root system . _____
shrinks.
29. Vitamin can be synthesized by sunlight on the skin _____ **D.**
30. Vegetative plants are more And more nutritious for grazing. _____
palatable.
31. For forage establishment don't burry too deep . _____ **seed**
32. In feedstuff of livestock preservatives can be used to promote proper
fermentation . _____ **all of these.**
33. Pests are not native to any specific. _____ **area.**
34. Ecological pest management emphasizes protection from **pest.**
35. Overgrazing reduces root reserves which the root system . _____ **shrinks.**
36. Concern with pesticide dependence is their and poor degradation _____
bioaccumulation.
37. Trace mineral used in feedstuff of livestock include. _____ **Cu.**
38. In feedstuff livestock Is most common , and is very difficult to make well
. _____ **haylage.**
39. Benefits of rotating pastures also Pest populations _____ **reduce**
40. Livestock feedstuff diet with high moisture grain is highly _____ **palatable.**
41. Food pelleting reduces and increases digestibility for swine diet. _____
Dust.
42. Populations have different proportions of dominant and recessive traits depending on
..... in the environment _____ **selective pressures.**
43. Strip grazing high stocking rate of animals are put into a pasture for a Period
. _____ **limited.**
44. Beef diet can rates of gain and feed efficiency . _____ **increase**
45. A pasture protect surface and groundwater from pollution . _____ **nutrient .**
46. Soil conditions are disrupted to eradicate weeds and . _____ **insects.**
47. Manipulation of pests hormones or pheromones disrupt the..... of pest. _____ **life**
cycle.

48. Among pasture types grazing system is most efficient . _____ **rotational** .
49. Weeds cannot gain a foothold in a field with vigorously plant. _____ **growing**.
50. Select the right forage species and best available _____ of forage for its establishment. _____ **varieties**.
51. Permanent fencing is used to divide up the pasture for Formation - _____ **paddocks**.
52. Fat soluble vitamins found in all green plants _____ **A**.
53. The first step in planning of forage cultivation is Testing _____ **soil**.
54. Populations will have different proportions of dominant and recessive traits depending on in the environment. _____ **selective pressures**.
55. In rotational grazing are allowed to graze for only a limited period of time . _____ **animals** .
56. Chemical technology uses ways to kill large numbers of the pest _ **chemicals**.
57. Hay quality can be evaluated by These characteristic _____ **all of these** .
58. grazing reduces quality and yield as over mature plants become less vigorous and more fibrous. _____ **under**.
59. Pest poses threats to human health and _____ **livestock** .
60. Benefits of rotating pastures also pest populations _____ **reduce**.
61. In genetic control sterile are released into pest population _____ **males** .
62. High moisture grains in livestock feedstuffs can improve feed efficiency up to _____ **8%**.
63. Fencing consideration is _____ **all of these**.
64. Select the right forage species and best available of forage for its establishment _____ **varieties** .
65. In genetic control sterile are released into pest population _____ **males**.
66. In feedstuff of livestock is most common , and is very difficult to make well . _____ **haylage**.
67. Pasture are inexpensive to develop and . _____ **maintain**.
68. Food pelleting is the combination of moisture , and pressure forcing feed through a dye.----- **heat**.
69. Weeds are opportunistic they will move rapidly into an op....? area accupied by a plant _____ **weak**.
70. Gene have any various forms which are called _____ **alleles**.
71. Fencing consideration. _____ **all of these**.

Sir Arslan