

MINI 4-H DAIRY



NAME: _____

CLOVERBUDS/MINI 4-H—Grades Kindergarten, 1st and 2nd

This booklet is good for all 3 years of Mini 4-H Dairy

DECATUR COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE

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Mini 4-H DAIRY Booklet prepared and created by Bonita Hellmich, Decatur County Extension Office

Created November 2023

SOURCES:

[https://www.midwestdairy.com/farm-life/dairy-cows/#:~:text=Characteristics%3A%20The%20Jersey%20is%20the,\(perfect%20for%20ice%20cream\)](https://www.midwestdairy.com/farm-life/dairy-cows/#:~:text=Characteristics%3A%20The%20Jersey%20is%20the,(perfect%20for%20ice%20cream))

http://www.holsteinfoundation.org/pdf_doc/workbooks/Showring_Ready_Workbook.pdf

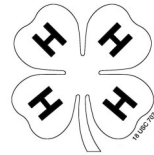
<https://www.morningagclips.com/10-best-dairy-cattle-showmanship-tips/>

Mini 4-H'ers Page

Welcome to Mini 4-H! You are now a member of the 4-H family. You are a special person. Mini 4-H'ers have a lot of fun! There are many activities for you to explore and new things to try. You can share it with your family and friends. Mom, Dad, another adult and your 4-H club can help you with your project. When it is finished, bring your project to the 4-H fair to display it so others can see what you have done. You will also get a ribbon made just for Mini 4-H'ers. Most of all, have fun with learning about horses!

Here are some things to know about 4-H:

The 4-H Symbol: The symbol is a four-leaf clover with a "H" in each leaf.



Clover is a plant which grows in fields, yards, and along roadsides. Most clovers only have 3 leaves. If you look closely when you are outside, you may get lucky and find a clover with four leaves. A four-leaf clover is used as the symbol for 4-H to let everyone know 4-H is a special kind of group.

The 4-H Colors: The 4-H colors are green and white. The four-leaf clover is green and the "H" in the leaf is white.

The 4-H Motto: "TO MAKE THE BEST BETTER." When something is better than all of the others, it is the best. 4-H encourages you to always try to do better, even if you are doing the best, you have ever done.

The 4-H Mission: The Indiana 4-H Youth Development mission is to "provide real-life educational opportunities that develop young people who positively impact their community and the world".

The 4-H Vision: Indiana 4-H Youth Development strives to be the premier community-based program empowering young people to reach their full potential.

The 4-H Pledge: A pledge is a promise you make to yourself and to the people around you.



**I pledge my HEAD to clearer thinking,
My HEART to greater loyalty,
My HANDS to larger service,
And my HEALTH to better living,
For my club, my community,
My country and my world.**

Mini 4-H Helper's Page

Welcome to the Mini 4-H program! Mini 4-H is designed for youth to explore a variety of project activity areas and to interact with caring adults and other children.

Children receive project manuals for their chosen project(s) after enrolling in Mini 4-H. These manuals provide information to learn about the chosen project along with learning activities to provide fun and interaction throughout the year in Mini 4-H. The manuals also provide ideas for a project to bring to the fair. **Much information in this booklet is also to help the first-time 4-H parent/helper to learn about this project. Read to your child and help them by talking about the information with them and guiding them thru the learning activities.**

As a Mini 4-H helper, your job will be to guide and encourage the Mini 4-H'er through doing the activities in the manual. A wide range of activities are provided to allow you to choose the ones most appropriate for the child you are working with. Read through the booklet with your child. It is suggested that you DO NOT complete the activities for them, but instead, help them, guide them, and work with them, letting the child do as much as they possibly can themselves. 4-H believes in allowing children to "learn by doing". The Mini 4-H project activities are hands-on learning opportunities designed to provide a meaningful educational experience for youth.

Additionally, the Mini 4-H program is setup to allow children to display a project activity based upon information learned from this manual. Some children choose to exhibit their project at the Decatur County 4-H Agricultural Fair. Fair week is an exciting week for 4-H members, Mini 4-H'ers and their families. It is a week that allows the community youth to showcase their enthusiasm for learning.

Mini 4-H is fun! Children will certainly enjoy it. As an adult helper, you can have fun too, by guiding and helping as children participate in the program. Encourage and praise the child(ren) as they have fun learning while doing the activities, and sharing what they are learning with you.

If you have questions regarding Mini 4-H or the 4-H program and projects, please feel free to call the Decatur County Extension Office at 812-663-8388.



Decatur County Extension Office

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Mini 4-H Program Rules

The Mini 4-H program is designed to supplement and introduce students in kindergarten through second grade to the Decatur County 4-H program.

Rules:

Mini 4-H is open to any boy or girl who is currently enrolled in Kindergarten, first or second grade on January 1st of the current 4-H year.

Mini 4-H participants will enroll in a 4-H club where they may get help with their project from older 4-H'ers and their club leader. They can also do their project at home with help from their parents.

Mini 4-H'ers in Decatur County may enroll in any of the following projects: Arts and Crafts, Bicycle (grade 2 only), Bugs, More Bugs (2nd grade), Collections, Dinosaurs, Farm Animals, Foods, Foods 2 (2nd grade), Forestry, Garden, Genealogy, Models, My Pets & Me, Plants & Flowers, Sewing, Space, Whales & Dolphins, Wildlife and Woodworking.

Animal projects now have manuals, and the child will participate in the Mini 4-H Livestock show during the fair for the species they have signed up to show. They will use an animal provided by an older sibling, relative, friend, or other 4-H'er that is already being shown at the fair. Older 4-H'ers and adults will help them so they will learn the proper way to show the animal. Animal projects include: Beef, Dairy, Rabbits, Goats, Sheep, Horses, Puppies/Dog, Swine and Poultry. The animal booklets are good for 3 years of Mini 4-H.

Mini 4-H'ers will complete activities in their project manuals, show in the Mini 4-H show, and if desired, turn in a project also. Any poster exhibits must follow the following specifications:

- The poster must be a stiff cardboard or foam core board so it can stand up easily, if needed. Poster board size is to be 22" high x 28" wide. Posters are to be covered with plastic to protect them.
- The Decatur County Extension Office sells foam core poster board and plastic sleeves to cover the poster boards, as a set, at a minimal price.
- Posters must be positioned horizontally.



DAIRY CATTLE BREEDS

TYPES OF DAIRY COWS

Dairy cows are bred for their ability to produce milk from which dairy foods are made. While there are many types of cows, in the U.S., there are seven different dairy cow breeds:

- Ayrshire
- Brown Swiss
- Guernsey
- Holstein
- Jersey
- Milking Shorthorn
- Red & White

Ayrshire

Origin: This breed was brought to America around 1800 from the county of Ayr in Scotland.

Characteristics: Known as the "aristocrat" of dairy breeds because of their size and vigor. They are rusty-red and white in color and adapt easily to their environment.

Brown Swiss

Origin: The Alps of Switzerland.

Characteristics: The Brown Swiss is considered the oldest of the dairy breeds. Brown Swiss can vary in color, from silver to dark brown, and are large with large ears. Their milk is ideal for making cheese because of its high protein-to-fat ratio.

Guernsey

Origin: First raised by monks on the Isle of Guernsey in the English Channel.

Characteristics: Guernsey cows can range from fawn to golden in color and often has white legs and white areas on her body.

Holstein

Origin: The Netherlands. A Dutch settler brought the first Holstein to America in 1631.

Characteristics: This breed is the most common of the dairy breeds. Holsteins have the black-and-white markings typically associated with dairy cows. Holsteins also have better milk production than other dairy breeds.

Jersey

Origin: The Isle of Jersey in the English Channel.

Characteristics: The Jersey is the smallest of the dairy breeds and her color ranges from light to dark brown. The most heat-tolerant of dairy breeds, she produces milk with a very high butterfat content (perfect for ice cream).

Milking Shorthorn

Origin: Northeastern England in the valley of the Tees River, first coming to the U.S. early in the 1780's.

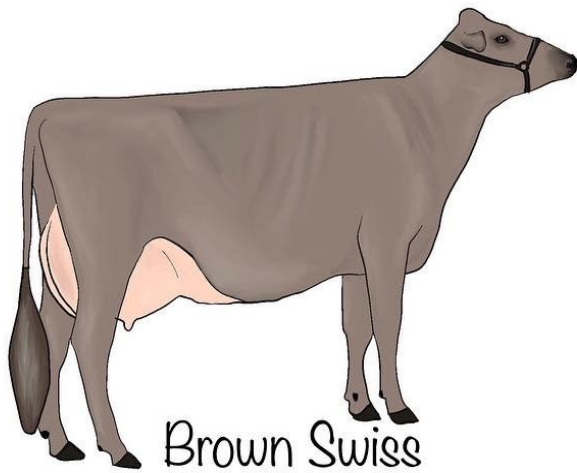
Characteristics: Milking Shorthorns are considered a dual-purpose breed that can be used for milk or beef production. Large in size, they are often white and roan in color and their milk is known for its high protein-to-fat ratio.

Red & White

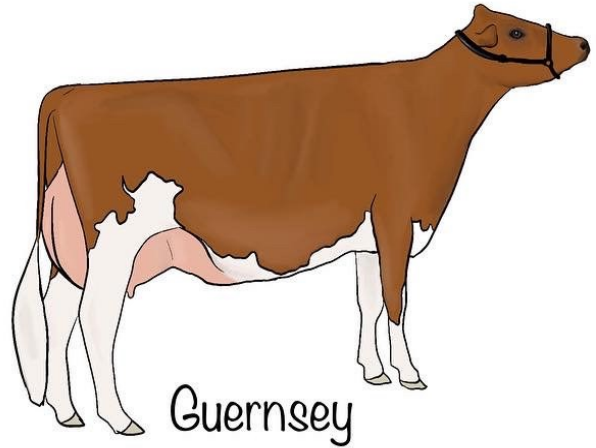
Origin: The Netherlands.

Characteristics: Knowing that Red and White dairy cattle generally carry strong Holstein genetics, their origin and history are that of their black and white relatives, except their spots are red.

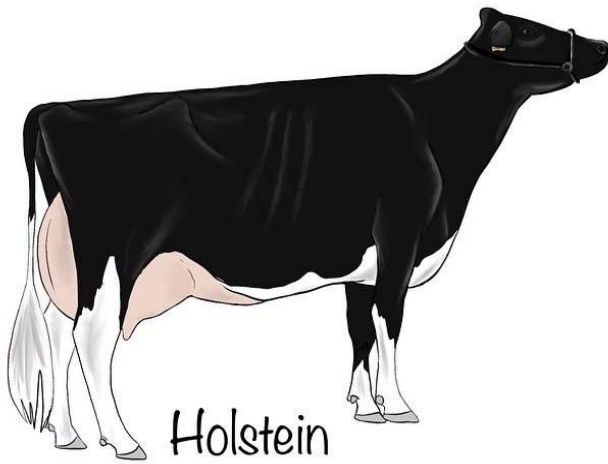




Brown Swiss



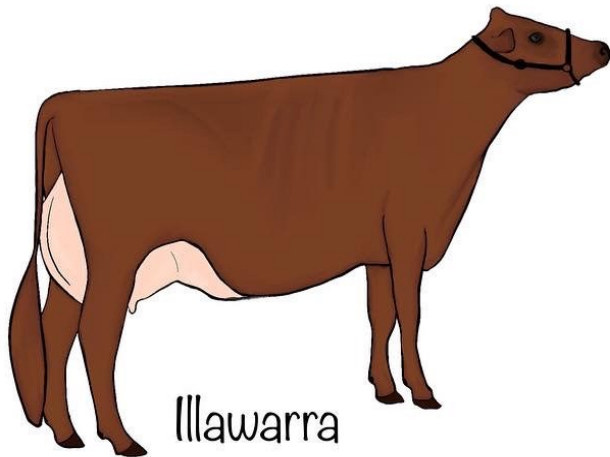
Guernsey



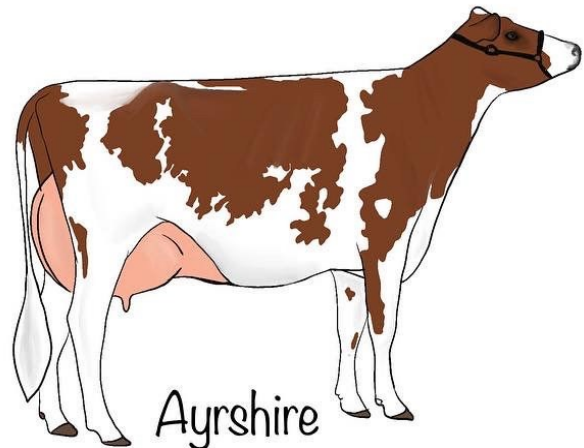
Holstein



Jersey



Illawarra



Ayrshire

Dairy Cattle Breeds

Dairy cows give us most of the milk that we drink. This milk is also used to make many other food items, such as cheese, ice cream, butter, cottage cheese and yogurt. These foods are important for the calcium they contain. Calcium helps us build strong bones and teeth.

Cows are milked twice a day. The dairy farmer uses milking machines for milking. The machines take the milk from the udder and put the milk into a tank. A truck picks up the milk from the farm and takes it to the dairy plant for pasteurization.

A young dairy cow is called a heifer. After she has had a calf, she can be milked and is called a cow. A male is called a bull. A group of dairy cows is called a herd.

Most major dairy breeds are descended from Northern Europe. There are five major breeds raised by farmers in the United States. These include: Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss.

DAIRY COWS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Dairy cows are the ultimate upcyclers! They eat byproducts that humans cannot eat, like sugar beet pulp. Some dairy farmers even partner with local businesses like grocers and stores to feed their cows products these partners are unable to sell, like expired fruit and chocolate. This reduces the food waste going into landfills.

Cow manure can be a source of energy, too! Technology like methane digesters can convert manure into biogas, a renewable fuel to help power generators or water heaters. Excess biogas can also be sold back to electric grids. Farmers also use cow manure to fertilize their crops, which reduces the need for chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

FUN FACTS ABOUT DAIRY COWS

- Because of their adaptability, Ayrshires are found in most parts of the world, including Southern Africa.
- Known for their rich, golden color of milk, she was given the title "Golden Guernsey." Their milk color is due to high levels of beta carotene (a source of vitamin A) in the milk.
- Borden Dairy introduced the famous Elsie the Cow, a Jersey, in 1936.
- Milking shorthorns are part of the foundation for other red types of milk cows. This includes Swedish Red cattle and Illawarra cattle in Australia!
- Red and White dairy cows are the most recent cows to be recognized, coming into the breed family in 1964. Most Red and White cows are Holstein cattle, but they may also have genetics from other cattle that have reddish coats, such as Milking Shorthorns or Ayrshire.
- A cow that is milking drinks about 30 to 50 gallons of water each day. That's enough water to fill a bathtub!



ACTIVITY:

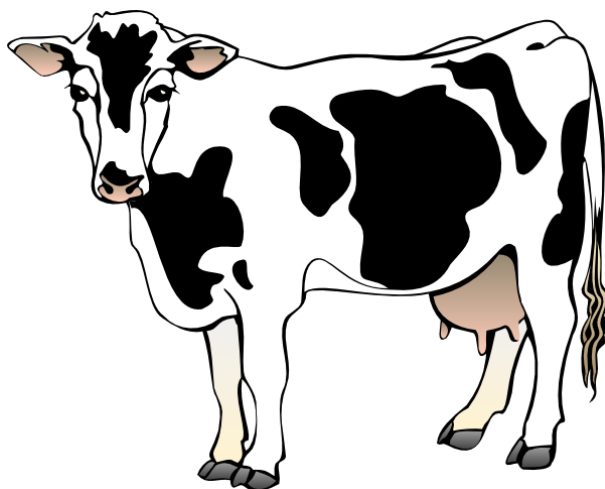
What did you learn from reading pages 6-9 of this booklet? Using information from those pages, answer the questions below.

List at least eight (8) Dairy products made from cow's milk:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1) _____ | 2) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 4) _____ |
| 5) _____ | 6) _____ |
| 7) _____ | 8) _____ |

List six (6) major Breeds of Dairy cows:

- | |
|----------|
| 1) _____ |
| 2) _____ |
| 3) _____ |
| 4) _____ |
| 5) _____ |
| 6) _____ |



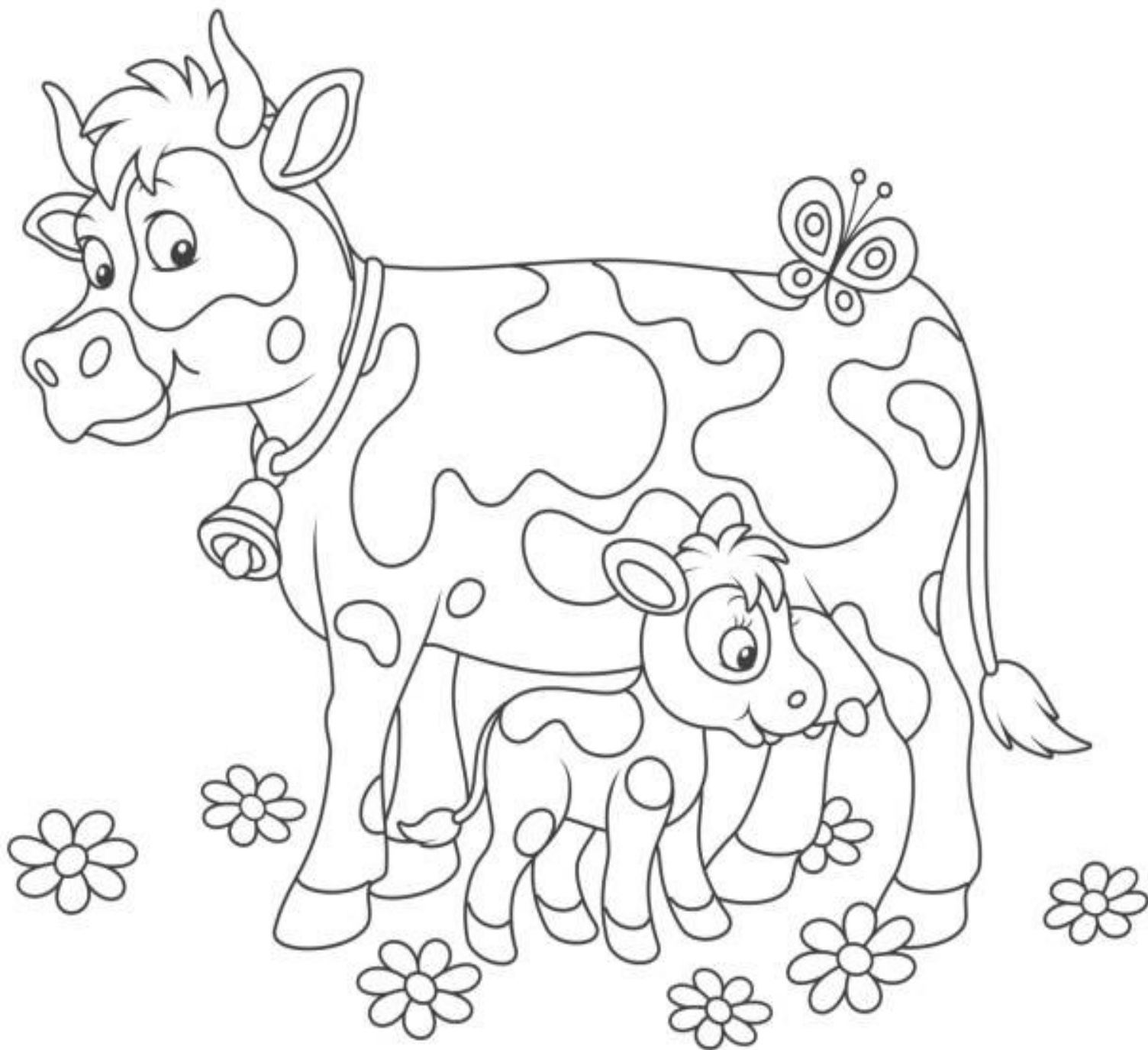
What Dairy breed would YOU like to exhibit when you are old enough for regular 4-H?

What is your favorite Dairy food to eat?



Color the picture neatly. You may turn it in for judging as part of your Mini 4-H project.

NAME: _____ CLUB: _____



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CARING FOR DAIRY COWS

Whether you live on a dairy farm, or are planning to go out and purchase a dairy cow for your first project animal, there are many things to consider. There are many dairy breeds to choose from, but Holsteins are the most common.

Consider what age animal you would like to show. Pick an animal that will be the appropriate size—not too big or too small—for the child showing it. The ideal heifer should be well grown and competitively sized in her class, so look at animals who might be older in their class. The most important thing to consider is choosing a calf or heifer with an overall physical correctness that is free of major faults, well grown for her age, long-bodied, deep ribbed and feminine, with a desirable set of feet and legs.

KEEPING RECORDS

Paperwork is important in being ready for the show season. If your animal is registered, it may need to be registered or transferred into the exhibitor's name by a specific date.

You will need to keep accurate health records on your dairy cow, such as when they get dehorned and receive vaccinations. Monitor your cow's health and growth. Keep a record of what you feed your cow.

Keep a budget and track your expenses for feed, equipment, veterinary care, bedding, transportation and show entry fees for your project.

HOUSING

Your heifer's pen should be clean, dry, well-ventilated, protected from drafts, with an area that provides shade and protection from weather. The ideal temperature for raising calves is 68 degrees Fahrenheit. Cattle are comfortable at a range between 30 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Your animal should have room to move about, is easily accessible to you, and has designated areas for feed and water.

NUTRITION

As a beginner, you will want to consult with a dairy nutritionist or an experienced dairy farmer to develop a diet that allows your animal to reach its maximum growth potential while maintaining a healthy weight and body condition. Feeding times should be consistent from day to day.

Feed good quality hay along with appropriate levels of grain and/or silage and other nutrients. All feed should be easy for the cow to access and eat, as well as stay clean. It is also important for your cows to have fresh, clean water at all times.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Your animal should have a thorough vaccination program, clean bedding, fresh water, and good feed to stay healthy. You should have a good relationship with a local veterinarian to help advise you on the best practices for keeping your animal healthy.

Dehorning is encouraged in the dairy industry for the safety of the animal and people. Calves should be dehorned as soon as a person can feel where the horn buds are. It is less stressful on the animal to dehorn it when young.

Vaccination is also an important investment in preventative care to keep your animal and herd healthy. Hoof care is also important for your animal's health. Common external parasites such as lice, ticks, mites, flies and mosquitoes are stressful for animals, and there are many methods to treat and control these parasites. These include pour-on, sprays, rubs, dusters, or a combination of these to keep your animal healthy and comfortable.

Animals should also be monitored for ringworm, warts and pinkeye because these are infectious. They can make an animal ineligible for shows.

EQUIPMENT FOR YOUR SHOWBOX

Brushes—stiff and soft-bristled, curry comb, tail brush or comb.

Washing Equipment—scrub brush, hose, spray nozzle, soap (Orvus), bucket, cloth & topline brush.

Clipping Equipment—large clippers, small clippers with fine blades, 2 sets of blades, WD-40 to lubricate blades, blow dryer, 3 prong extension cords, hair adhesive (Clear Magic) and a power strip.

Tack—Nylon halter, leather show halter, two-way ties, neck chains

Feed Supplies—Grain, hay, beet pulp, water bucket, feed tub, feed scoop

Papers—Health papers (4-H and vet), registration papers, production records

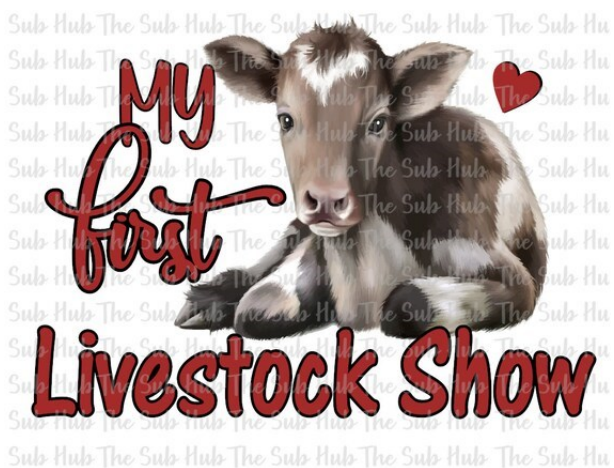
Clothes—Show clothes, hard-toed shoes, clothes to wear while washing, rubber boots, show harness

Bedding Supplies—straw, shavings, broom, pitch fork, shovel, wheelbarrow, strawboard

Tools—Duct tape, hammer, nails, pliers, scissors, staple gun, wire, zip ties

For Your Exhibit—Fans, display decorations, chairs, 3 prong extension cords

Other—Fly spray, extra rags, baby wipes, paper towels, rubbing alcohol, thermometer



MILKING

Most of the dairy cows generally need to be milked twice a day (once every 12 hours).

You can milk them either by hand or by machine, depending on the number of cows you have in your herd. It's a good option to have a machine if you have more than 3 cows to milk.

You need to keep the milking equipment clean, for having fresh and hygiene milk.

WORKING WITH YOUR COW TO PREPARE FOR SHOWS

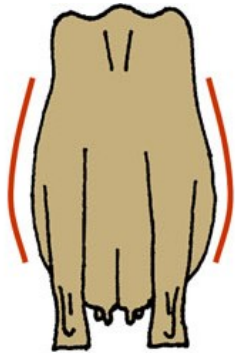
Now that you have your dairy cow and your supplies, it is time to start working with your cow and beginning to train it for showing. The best time to halter train your cow is when it is young and can be easily handled. Have another person assist you when catching your cow to put a halter on it, and work calmly and quietly.

Always use a nylon halter for training. Go to the following website:

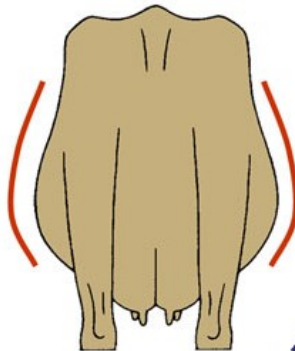
http://www.holsteinfoundation.org/pdf_doc/workbooks/Showring_Ready_Workbook.pdf

This website has good information on beginning halter training your cow and skills on showing your animal.

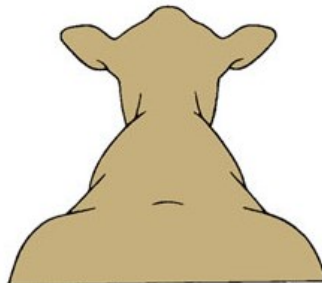
Following are some photos that show dairy cow builds and what judges will be looking for:



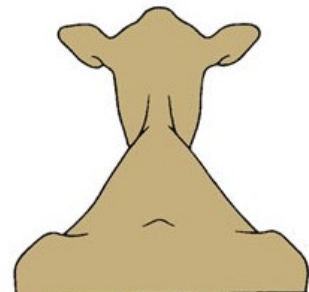
Lacks Spring of Rib
(Slab Sided)



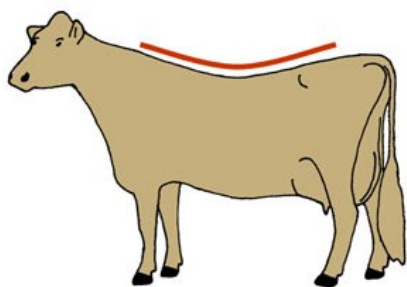
Excellent Spring
of Rib



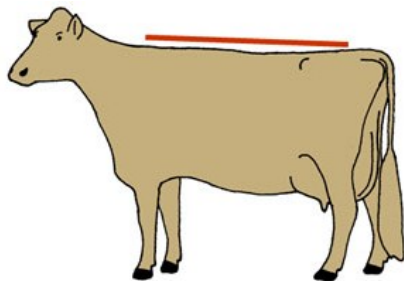
Poor Dairy
Character



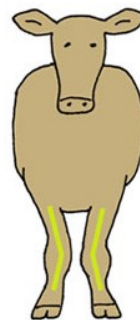
Excellent
Dairy
Character!!



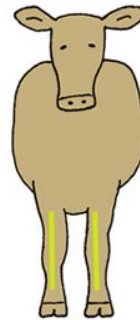
Sway-Backed and Lacks Balance



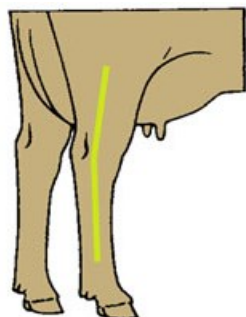
Straight Lines and Well Balanced



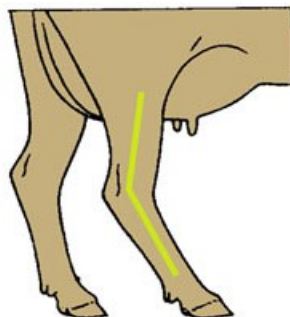
In at Knees, Out at Feet (Toed-Out)



Straight Front Legs (Hooves Point Forward)



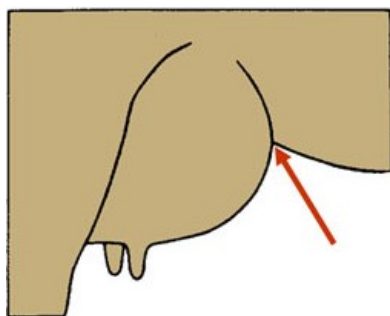
Too Straight (Post-Legged)



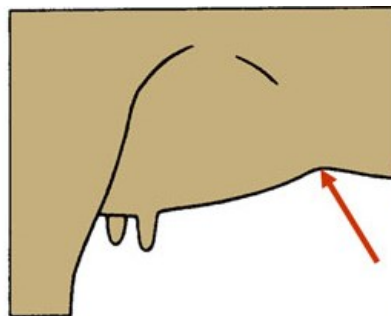
Too Much Set (Sickle-Hocked)



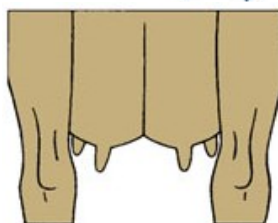
Correct Hocks



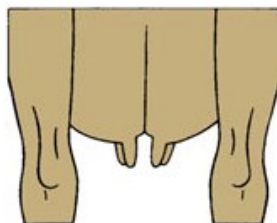
Bulgy with Loose Attachment



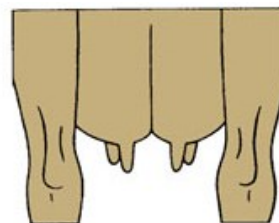
Moderately Long with Tight Attachment



Teat Placement Too Wide



Teat Placement Too Close



Centrally Placed Teats



Dairy Cattle Showmanship Tips

<https://www.morningagclips.com/10-best-dairy-cattle-showmanship-tips/>

1. Enter the Ring Facing Forwards

When entering the ring, always walk in facing forwards with your left hand holding the halter. Your halter rope should be folded neatly in your hand so that you may use your right hand to pull throat if needed. Keep walking forwards until everyone has entered the ring.

Once the last person in the class enters the ring, then turn and start to walk backward while still using your left hand to hold the halter. As you circle the ring, keep walking backward. The only time you can walk forwards is on the first pull as you race into line. Every other time, especially as you are walking into the final lineup, you should be walking backward.

2. Study for Common Questions

Many judges will ask questions about the cow. Depending on the age group, the level of difficulty of these questions will vary. To be as prepared as possible, you should know the answer to the following questions.

What do you feed your cow?

What do you like most about your cow?

What is your cow's sire?

What would you change about your cow?

When is your cow due?

When was your cow born?

When they ask what you like most about your cow, pick something about your cow that would help it place over another cow. For example, they may be hard across the top, or they may be open in the ribs. If you are not sure, consult with someone before you go in the ring so that you have an answer ready.

If they ask what you would change about your cow, choose something about your cow that you would like to improve upon. For example, you may say you wish your cow was a little more dairy or more even in the hooks and pins. Again, if you are not sure, consult with someone else before you go in the ring so that you are prepared to answer the question.

3. Book-It into Line

The first time the judge points to you while you are circling the ring, you need to walk as fast as possible into the initial lineup, also known as the first pull. There will be a ring assistant standing where they want you to line up. Walk your cow quickly to them but then ease the cow into line to set them up. Make sure you are as close as possible to the cow in front of you so that no one can squeeze in between and steal your spot. This is the only time you will go fast in the ring. Many judges will do second or third pulls, during which you will go slow.

4. Don't Re-Setup in Line

Once you have set up your cow's feet in line, do not move them. Even if the judge walks to the other side of your cow, keep their feet set up the exact way you did originally. If you are in first, set up as if the judge is looking at your cow from the first place position (the side of the cow you are standing on). If you are the last in line, set up your cow as if the judge is standing from the last place position (the side of the cow you are not on).

This is different than when you are out circling the ring. While circling, you will want to re-set up their feet as the judge moves from one side to the other. However, whenever in line, never change their feet position after you have placed them.

A quick reminder, heifers are set up with the rear foot that is farthest from the judge stepped forward. Cows are set up with the rear foot that is closest to the judge stepped forward. In other words, if the animal is milking, use the leg to cover the udder. But if it is not milking, show off the potential of the udder. Both are set up with their front feet together.

5. Be Prepared to Switch

Many judges will have the older age groups switch cows while in the ring. The judge will walk over to you and take the halter of your cow and ask you to go take the halter of someone else's cow. They do this to see how you can handle cows that are not yours.

When this happens, always walk around the other person's cow, and look at it before you take the halter from them. When doing this, you are looking to see what you like and don't like about their cow. Once you have the halter, even if their feet are set up perfectly, re-set up their feet. You do this to show that you can set the cow up better than they can.

The judge may ask you questions about the cow you have, such as how old you think it is and what you would change about it. Having a few easy answers ready if you are not sure is good practice. For example, you could say that you would like them harder across the top but that you like their depth of rib. Go over the different characteristics of cows with someone before the show so that you are familiar with the terms.

Once it is time to switch back to your cow, do not walk around your own cow. You should know your own cow. Therefore, walk straight to the halter of your cow and take it. Then reset your cow's feet up no matter what because you can set your cow up best.

6. Consistency Is Key

When it comes to training your showmanship animal, consistency is key. Working with your heifer every day is better than working one week before the show. Be consistent, even if it is just brushing or washing your animal each day. You don't need to walk them all the time, but spending time with them and bonding can build a relationship that can be easily seen in the ring.

Take the time to work with them well before they get to the show.

7. Everything Should Be Spotless

Both the cow and the leadsman should be spotless. If you have a white animal, make sure you begin whitening long before show day. Cows should be spotless from their hooves to their noses. Double-check under their bellies and in their ears to make sure there is no spec of dirt.

As for you, make sure there is nothing on your white clothes. Keeping whites, white is difficult. However, you need to do your best to be spotless even if that means putting on your white moments before you go in the ring.

8. Never Give Up

No matter where you get placed, don't stop showing until you leave the ring. Last-second changes are made all the way up until the announcer starts talking. You don't want to lose your placing because you stopped showing as you were walking into the final pull.

Often, many judges will put their top showman halfway down the line in the first or second pull. They watch how the showman reacts to being placed low and see if they give up or not. Then, at the last second, they will pull them up to first. Don't lose your chance at first because you gave up halfway through.

Also, if your cow is acting up, you can still place well as long as you continue to show her to the best of your abilities. Cows sometimes have bad days just like humans where they act out. Don't get frustrated and give up. Take a deep breath and keep going for the blue ribbon. Who knows, your cow may even begin to calm down as the show continues. Just keep trying.

9. Be Respectful of Other Contestants

Good sportsmanship is key to being a good showman. Don't be afraid to be respectful to other contestants by congratulating or helping them as long as it does not interrupt your performance.

Taking too much time to help someone with a stubborn calf or help control a crazy one can reflect badly on you because you are more focused on someone else's performance rather than your own. However, giving a nudge here and there to a stubborn calf when the judge isn't looking is great, and congratulating other contestants after the last pull is also good.

10. Be Friendly with The Judge

Don't be scared of the judge. Be friendly and confident when talking to them to let them know you are comfortable in the ring.

Some judges do not like it when you smile while walking around the ring, but being friendly and a little relaxed when the judge comes up to talk to you personally can reflect well on you. Not all judges are the same though, so maintaining a high level of professionalism is important.



From MILK to CHEESE

Ever wonder how cheese is made? Read about the cheesemaking process below and then complete the maze.



Name: _____

Dairy Cow Words

Milking Shorthorn

free-stall barn

pasteurization

milking parlor

Brown Swiss

butterfat

fresh cow

colostrum

bulk tank

Mastitis

Guernsey

Ayrshire

Holstein

ear tag

dry cow

withers

topline

butter

silage

heifer

Jersey

muzzle

rumen

straw

udder

whey

sire

silo

calf

bull

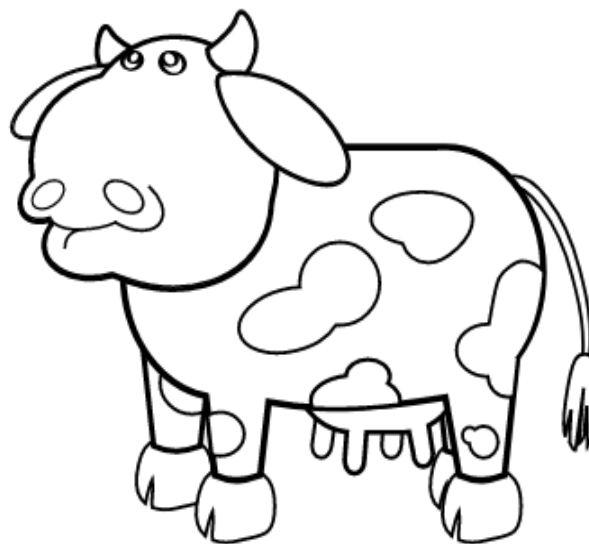
teat

ears

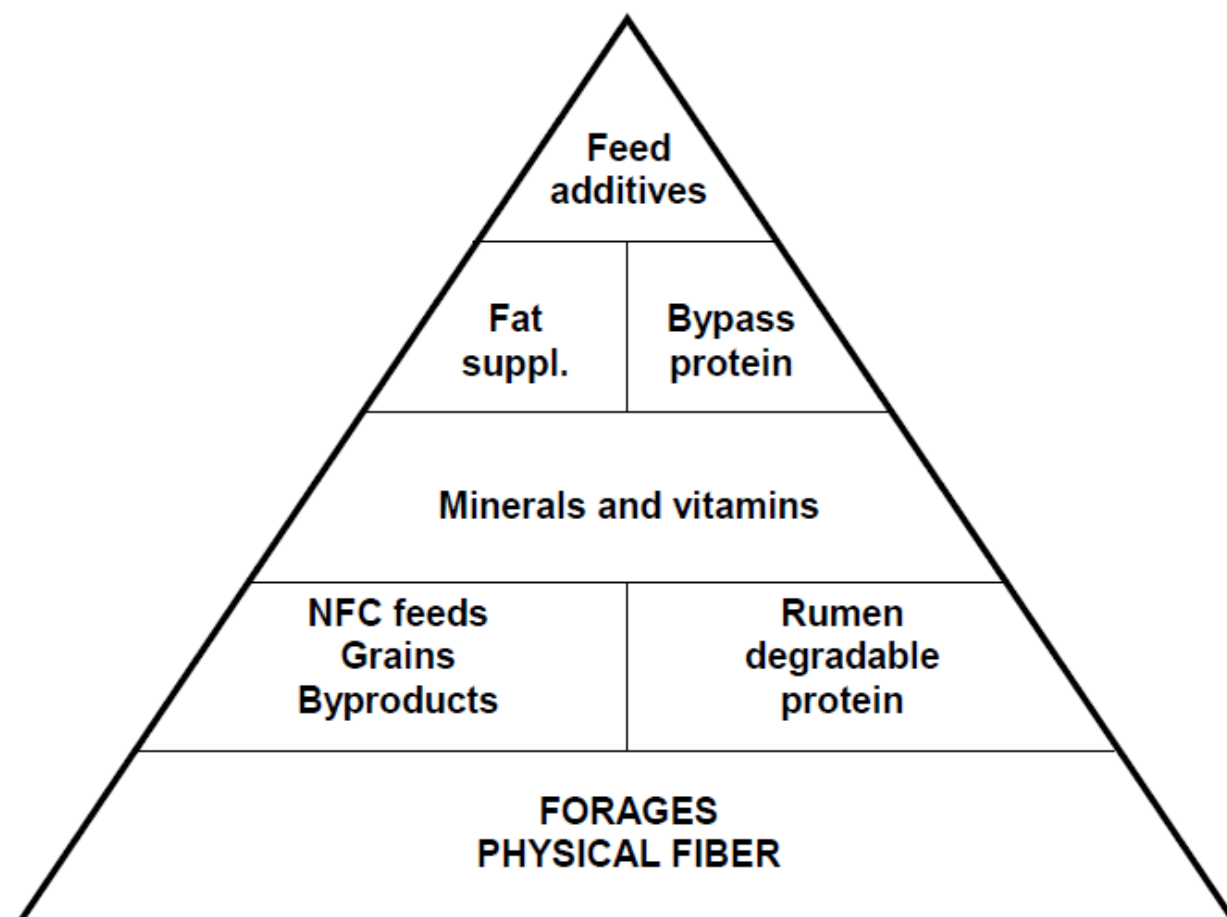
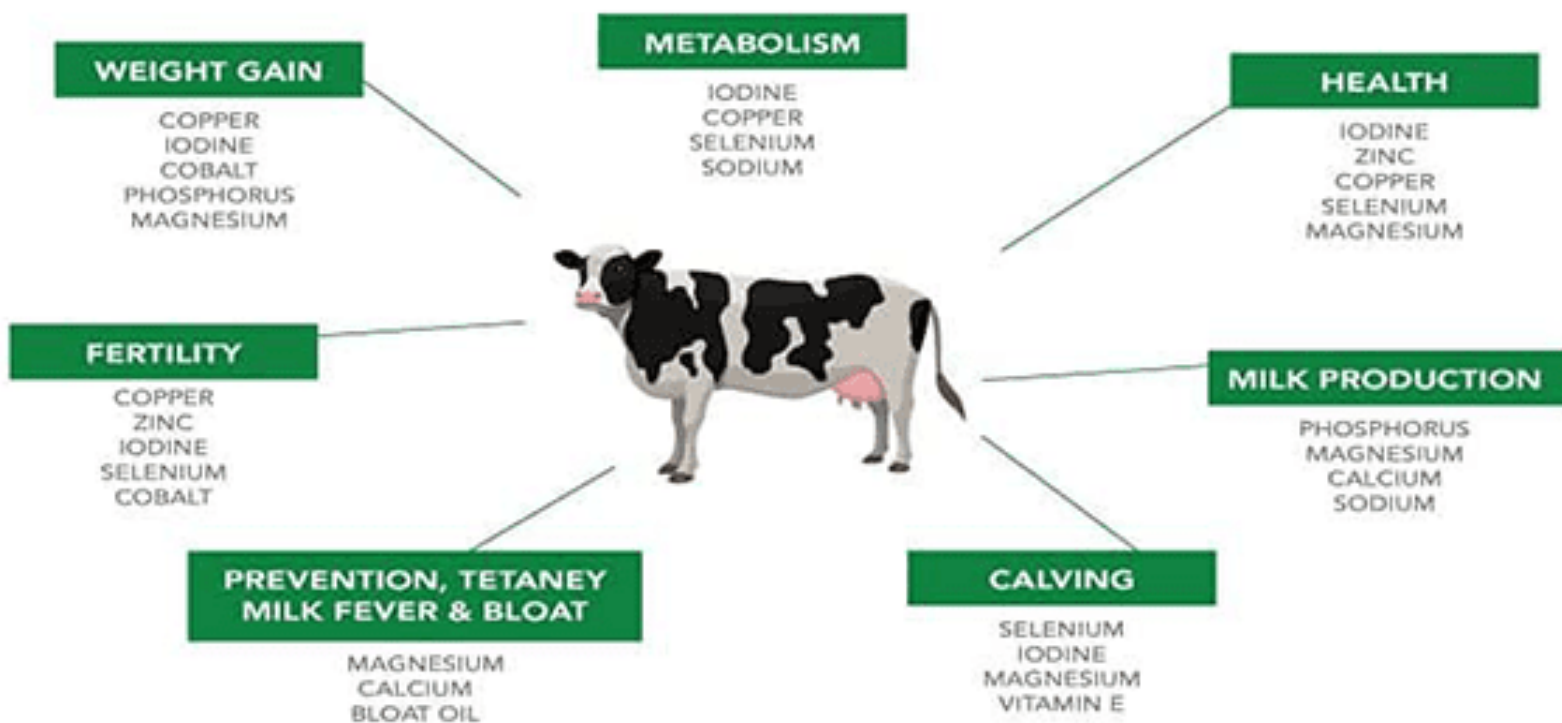
head

cud

hay



D	R	C	W	M	S	I	L	O	F	Y	Y	G	B	S	F	E
I	C	O	A	I	G	S	R	A	E	E	G	U	R	I	M	R
Z	G	L	R	L	V	C	W	H	S	D	C	I	O	T	S	I
I	A	O	T	K	L	F	W	R	L	Y	U	O	W	I	E	H
Y	T	S	S	I	L	U	E	R	D	E	S	C	N	T	R	S
A	R	T	B	N	I	J	B	G	R	S	R	M	S	S	I	R
H	A	R	U	G	H	R	U	P	Y	N	E	U	W	A	S	Y
H	E	U	L	P	E	E	P	J	C	R	H	Z	I	M	F	A
O	T	M	K	A	I	T	A	Y	O	E	T	Z	S	O	R	Y
L	O	O	T	R	F	T	N	F	W	U	I	L	S	U	E	L
S	P	E	A	L	E	U	E	L	Z	G	W	E	M	H	S	E
T	L	F	N	O	R	B	K	A	U	D	D	E	R	E	H	G
E	I	L	K	R	Z	U	U	C	T	W	N	O	I	A	C	A
I	N	B	U	T	T	E	R	F	A	T	Q	N	I	D	O	L
N	E	F	R	E	E	S	T	A	L	L	B	A	R	N	W	I
M	I	L	K	I	N	G	S	H	O	R	T	H	O	R	N	S
L	Z	N	O	I	T	A	Z	I	R	U	E	T	S	A	P	R



Circle the correct answer to each question.

What is a baby cow called?

calf

kid

chick

What do cows eat?

worms and bugs

grains and grass

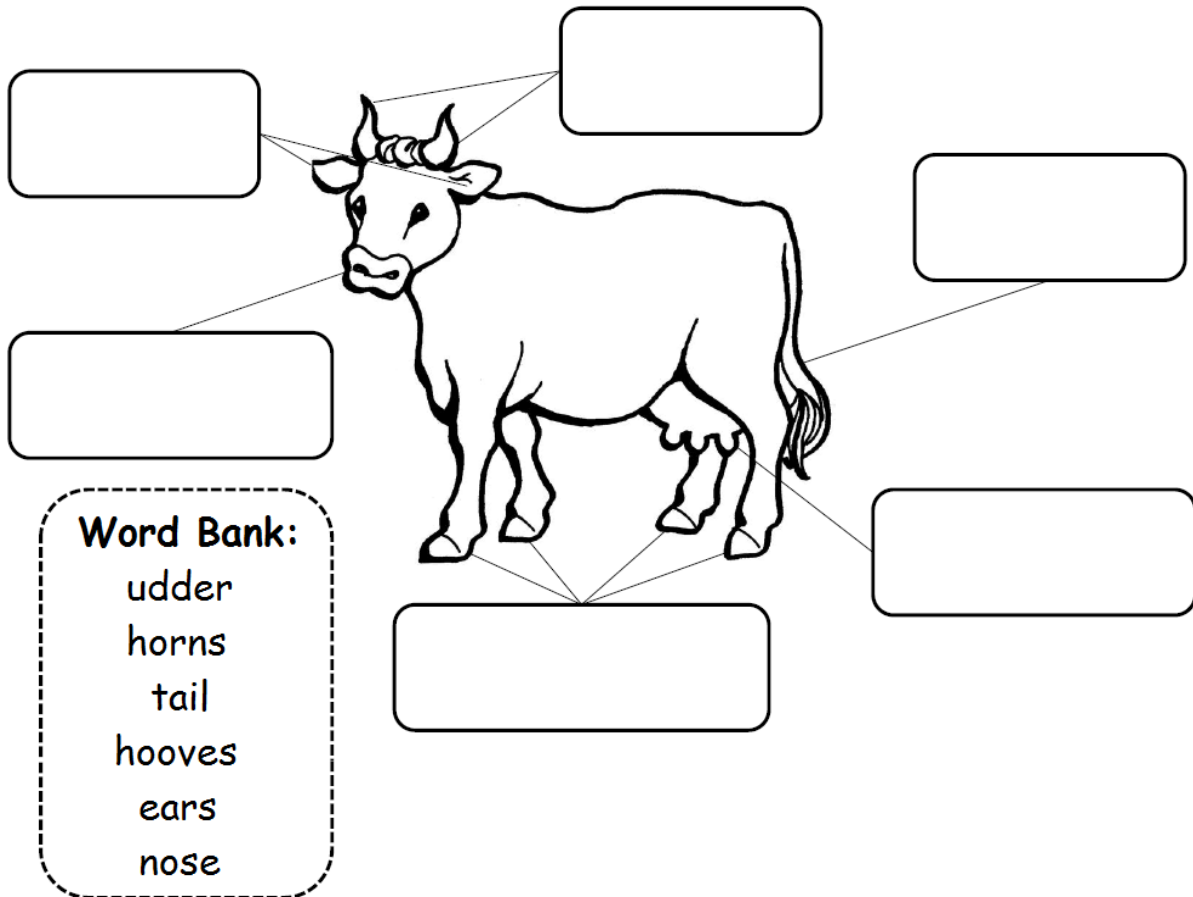
Where does a cow live?

zoo

farm

jungle

Labeling a Dairy Cow



DAIRY RECORDS

ANIMALS

ID	Description	Value	ID	Description	Value

EXPENSES

Date	Description	Amount	Cost	Initials
TOTALS:				

PRODUCTION

Date	Animal	Amount	(Value/Sale)	Initials
TOTALS:				

A sample Cow Production History Card for you to use for record keeping. Make extra copies as you need them.

Cow Production History Card

Cow ID# _____

Cow ID _____

Description (Breed/color) _____

Cow's Sire _____ Sire Breed _____

Cow's Dam _____ Dam Breed _____

Cow's Birth Date _____ Weaning Weight _____

Purchase Date _____ Purchase Price _____

Date of Sale or Removal	
Reason	
Sale Weight	
Sale Price/lb.	
Total Value	

Individual Cow Production Record

Calving										Weaning		Yearling		Preg Test	
Year	Cow Age	Bull ID & Breed	Calf ID	Calf Birth Date	Calf Sex	Birth Weight	BCS at Calving	Calving Ease 1-No assistance to 5-Abnormal	Calving Interval (Days)	Weaning Weight	205 Adj Wt.	Yearling Weight	365 Adj Wt.	Pregnant (P) or Open (O)	BCS

GUESS THE NAME



BODY

NOSE

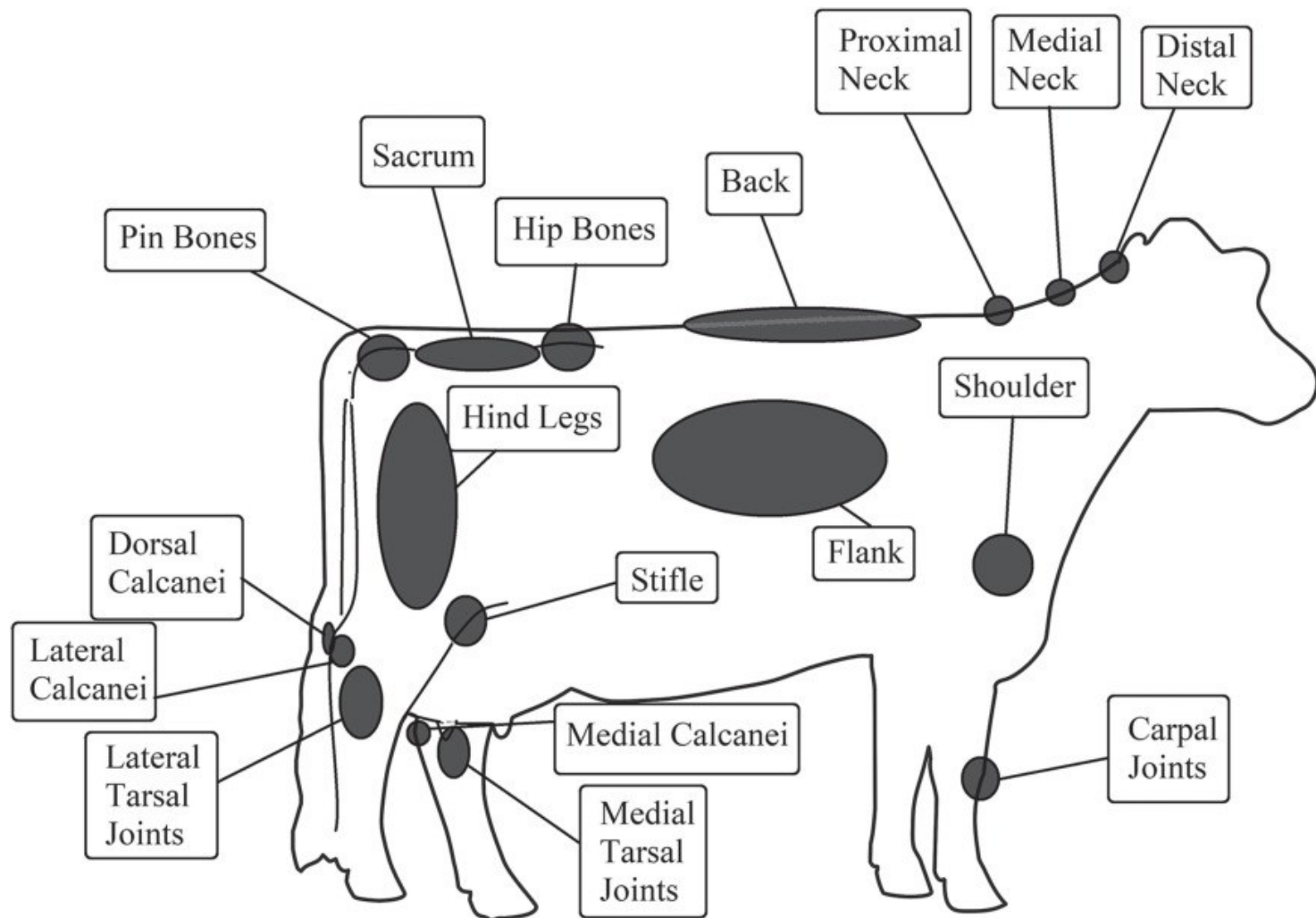
HOOF

HORN

UDDER

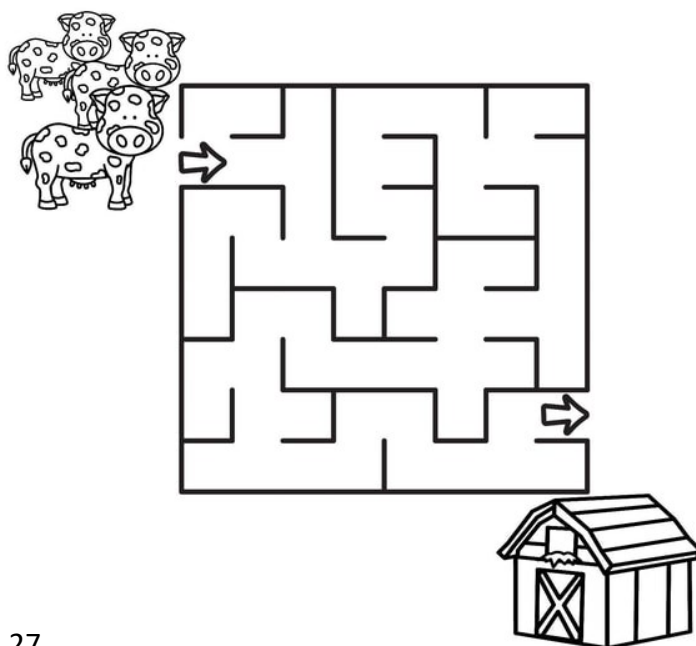
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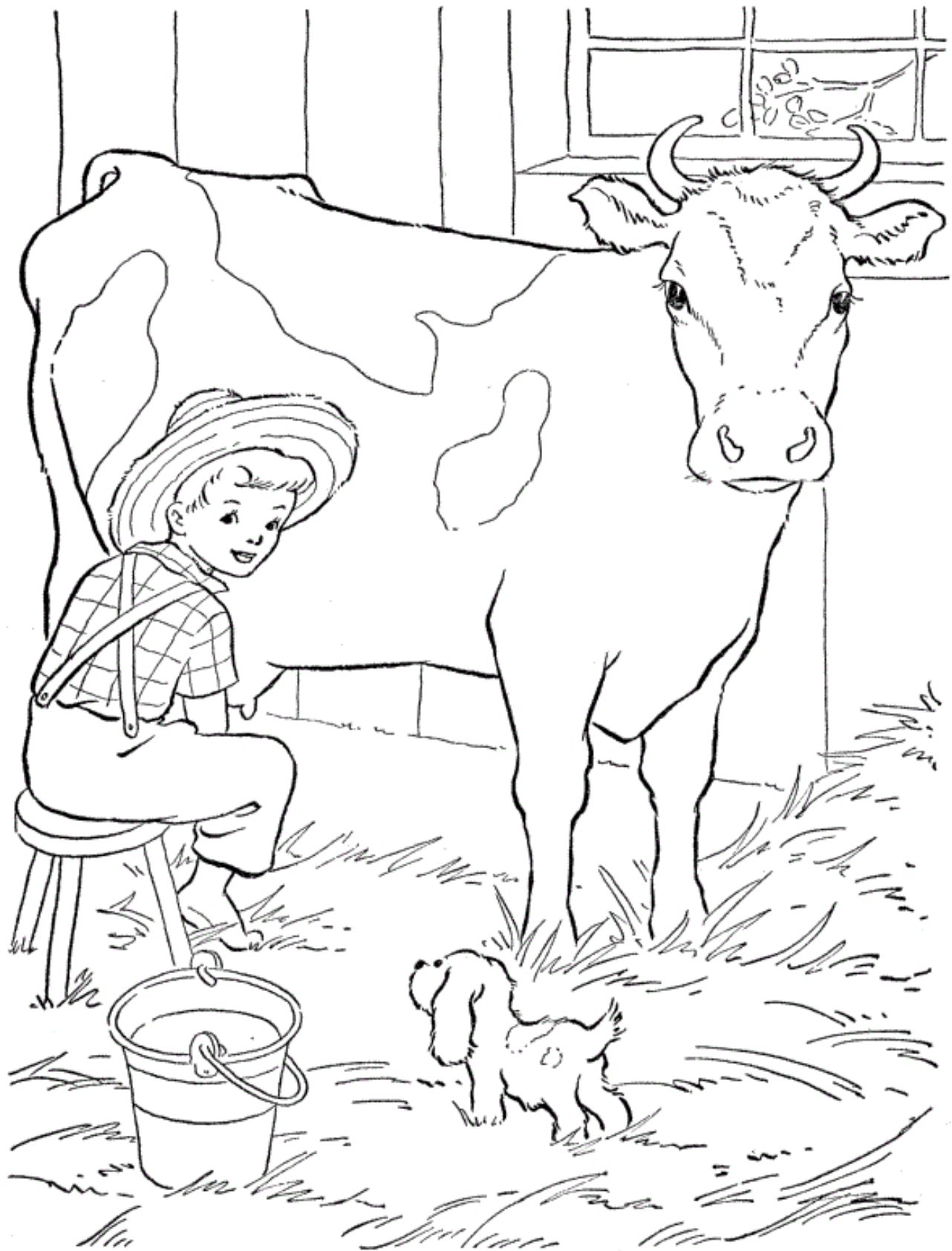
IMAGE ID: 2150023553
www.shutterstock.com



Name: _____

Cows Maze - Help the cows go to the dairy barn so that they can be milked today.





Billy helps to milk the cows. Soon he'll have his pail filled with rich, warm milk. The puppy wags his tail hopefully. "I'd like some, too," he says.

WHAT TO EXHIBIT

1. Your main requirement for the Dairy project is to participate in the Mini 4-H Dairy show during the Decatur County Fair. Check with the superintendent and dairy leaders to find out when the show will be held.
You do not bring your own dairy cow while in Mini 4-H. You will use a dairy cow belonging to another 4-Her. They will assist you in learning how to lead the cow and move about the show ring correctly. You will answer a simple question or two from the judge.
The following ideas give you some options for an additional project idea for the Dairy project:
2. Color one of the pictures or do an activity from this booklet. Take it out of the booklet and place on a poster. You can turn it in for judging at the 4-H building during project entry times.
3. Have a family member take photos of you taking care of and/or working with a dairy cow. You can place these on a poster and label them telling what you are doing and what you are learning during the process.
4. Keep some records of taking care of a dairy cow or two. Place in a binder or plastic sleeve and turn in for judging.
5. Any other good idea you might have for a dairy project.

Be sure to cut out one of the Exhibit Name Tags at the back of this booklet to put on the lower right-hand corner of any project you turn in.

If you have any questions, call the Extension Office at 812-663-8388.



5 FUN FACTS ABOUT COW



1. Cows like to sleep close to their families, and sleeping arrangements are determined by individuals' rank in the social hierarchy
2. They have an excellent sense of smell. They can detect odours up to five miles away
3. Like humans, cows form close friendships and choose to spend much of their time with 2-4 preferred individuals
4. They have almost 360-degree sight and can see all colours except for red
5. A Holstein's spots are like a fingerprint. No two cows have exactly the same pattern of black and white spots, they are all different

Exhibit Name Tags

Below are name tags for you to cut out and attach to the project that you will be exhibiting at the fair. Attached the tag to the bottom right-hand corner of your poster or project. If you have another type project such as a model farm, attach the tag to the tack with the tag hanging down where it can be seen at the bottom right corner of the project.

DECATUR

Name

Club

Project

Grade

MINI 4-H/CLOVERBUDS

DECATUR

Name

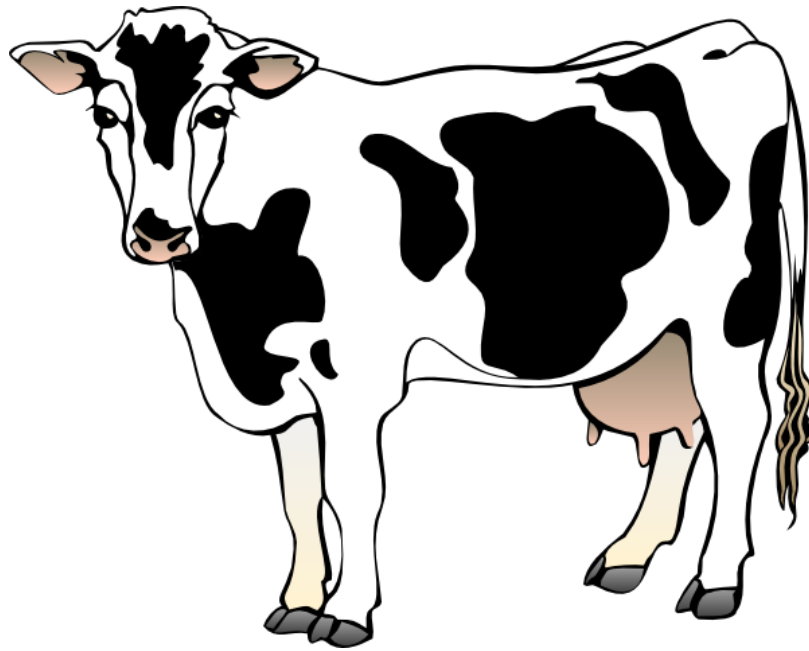
Club

Project

Grade

MINI 4-H/CLOVERBUDS

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Red & White



Holstein



Jersey



Milking Shorthorn



Ayrshire



Brown Swiss



Guernsey

MINI 4-H



Cloverbuds

I pledge...

my **head** to clearer thinking,
my **heart** to greater loyalty,
my **hands** to larger service, and
my **health** to better living for
my **club**, my **community**,
my **country**, and my **world**.

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