

Noble County Mini 4-H



Farm Animals



Mini 4-Her's Page



Welcome to Mini 4-H! You are now a member of the 4-H family. You are a special person.

Mini 4-Her's have lots of fun! There are lots of activities for you to explore. You can try new things. You can share it with your friends and family.

Mom, Dad or another adult can help you with your project. Bring your project to the 4-H Fair and lots of people will be able to see what you have done. You also get a ribbon made just for Mini 4-Her's.



Here are some things to know about 4-H.

The 4-H Symbol:

A four-leaf clover with an "H" in each leaf



4-H Colors:

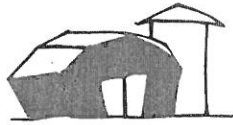
Green and White

The 4-H Motto:

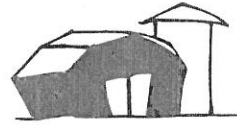
To make the best, better.

The 4-H Pledge:

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.



Farm Animals



There are many kinds of farm animals. People have farm animals for fun and to make money. Do you have a farm animal at home? What is it? What kind of farm animal do you think might be fun to have?

Here are some animals we see on farms:

 beef cows

 dairy cows

 goat

 chickens

 rabbits

 sheep

 pigs

 horses



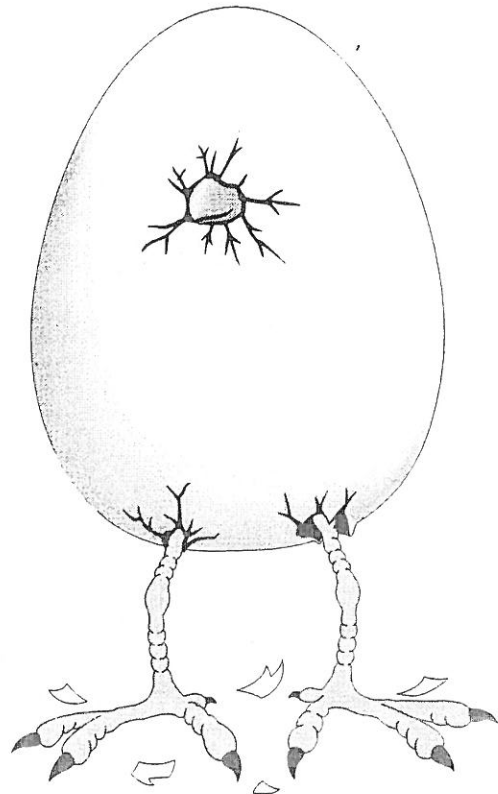
Activity -- Name the Farm Animal

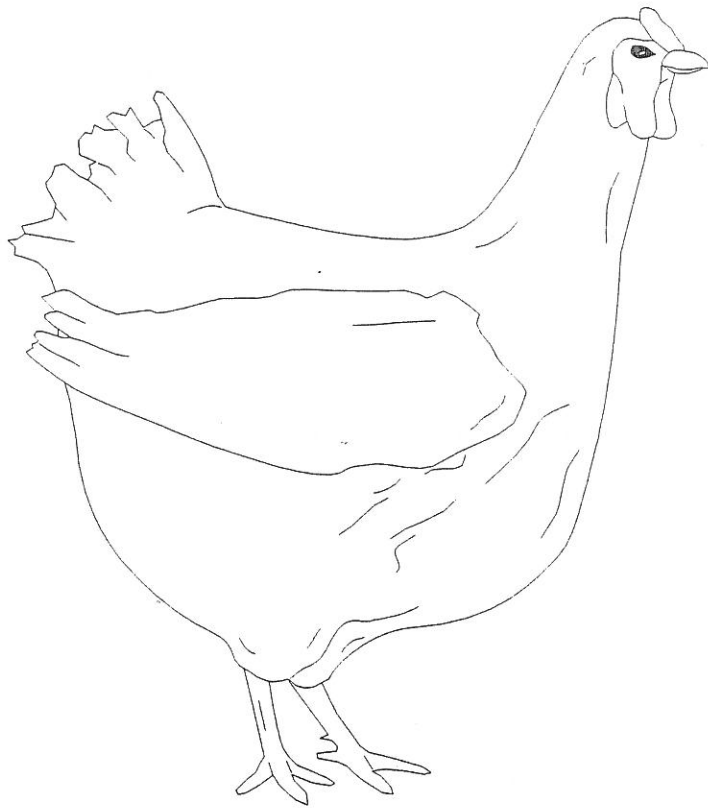
You will need these things:

- pencil
- crayons, markers, or colored pencils
- the animal pictures on the next two pages.

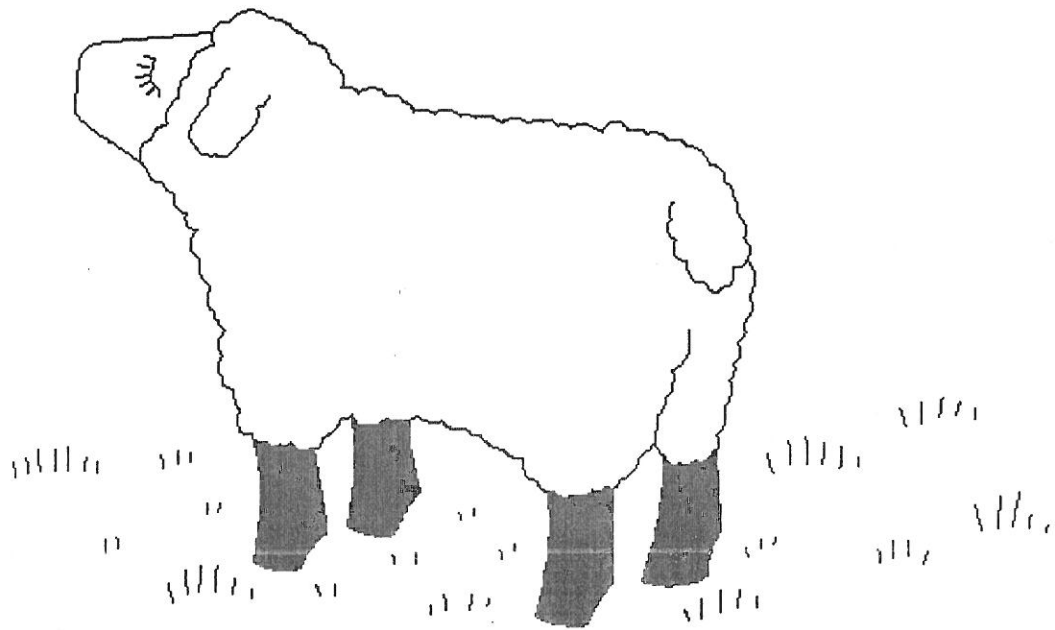
Here is what you do:

1. Look at the pictures of farm animals.
2. Look at the names of farm animals above.
3. Write the name of the farm animal under the right picture.
4. Color them.

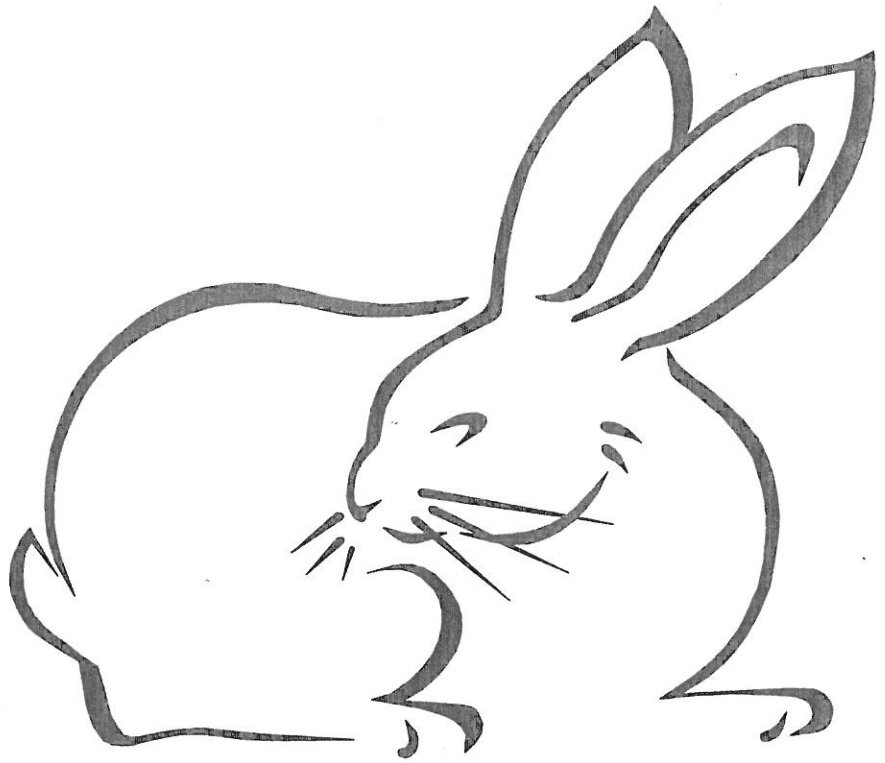




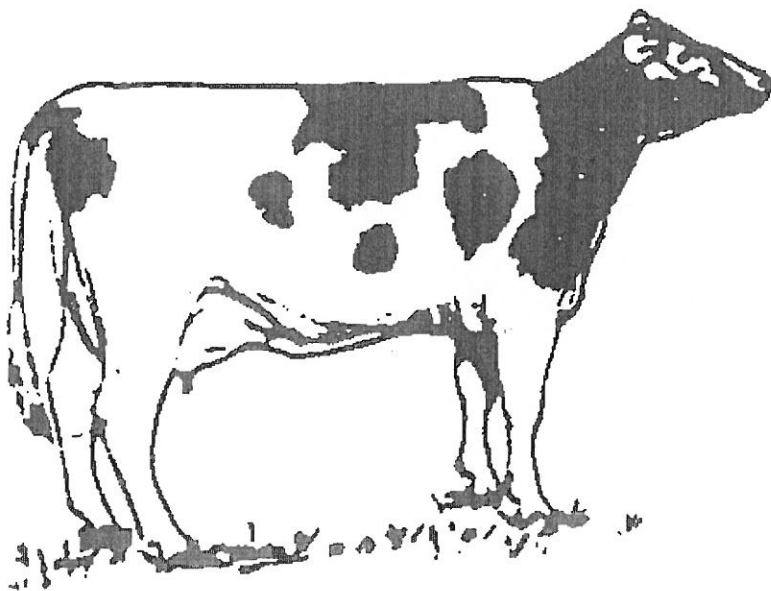
1. _____



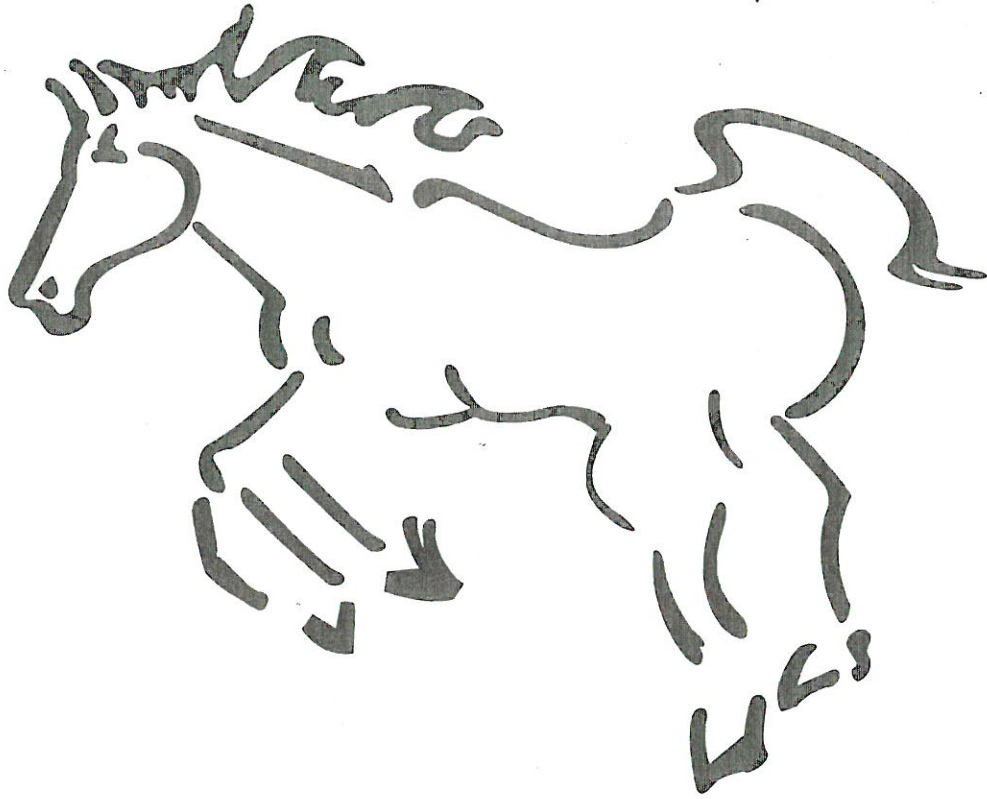
2. _____



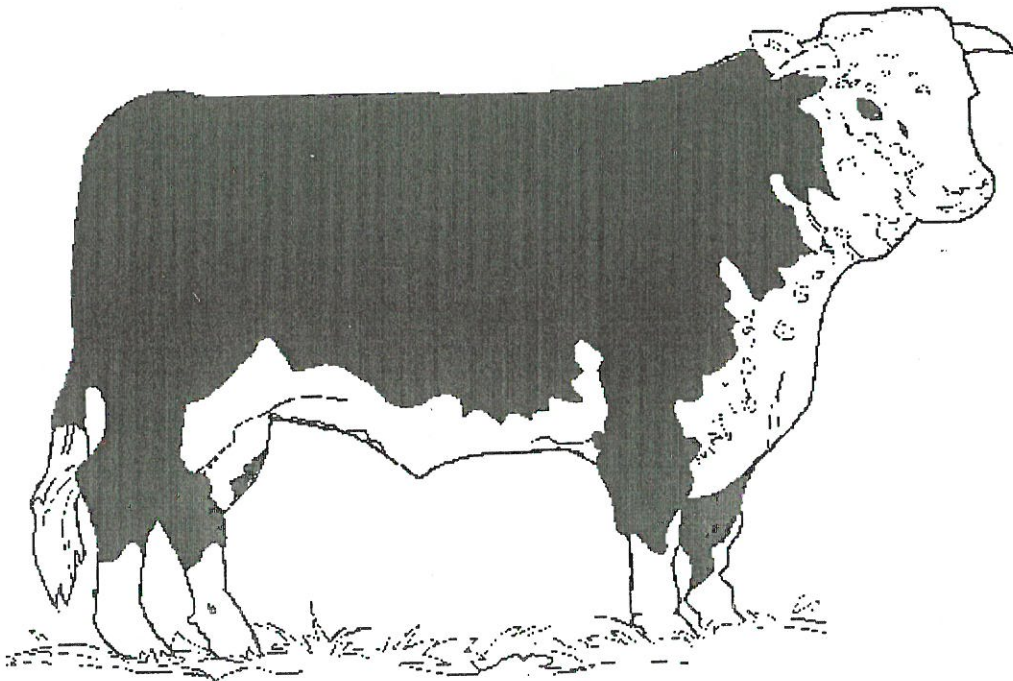
3. _____



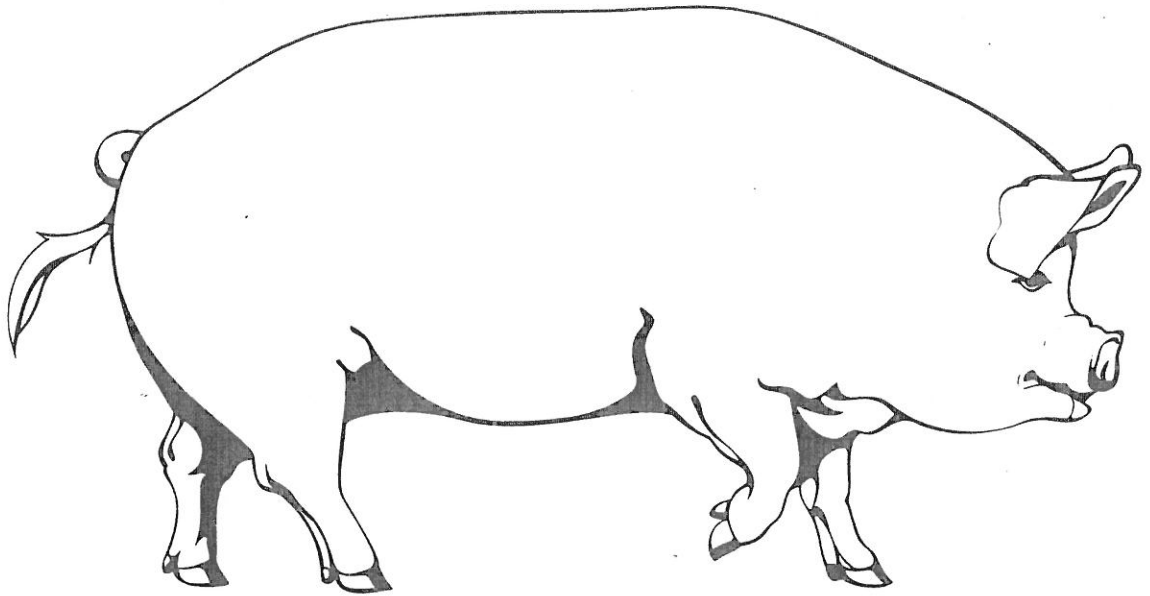
4. _____



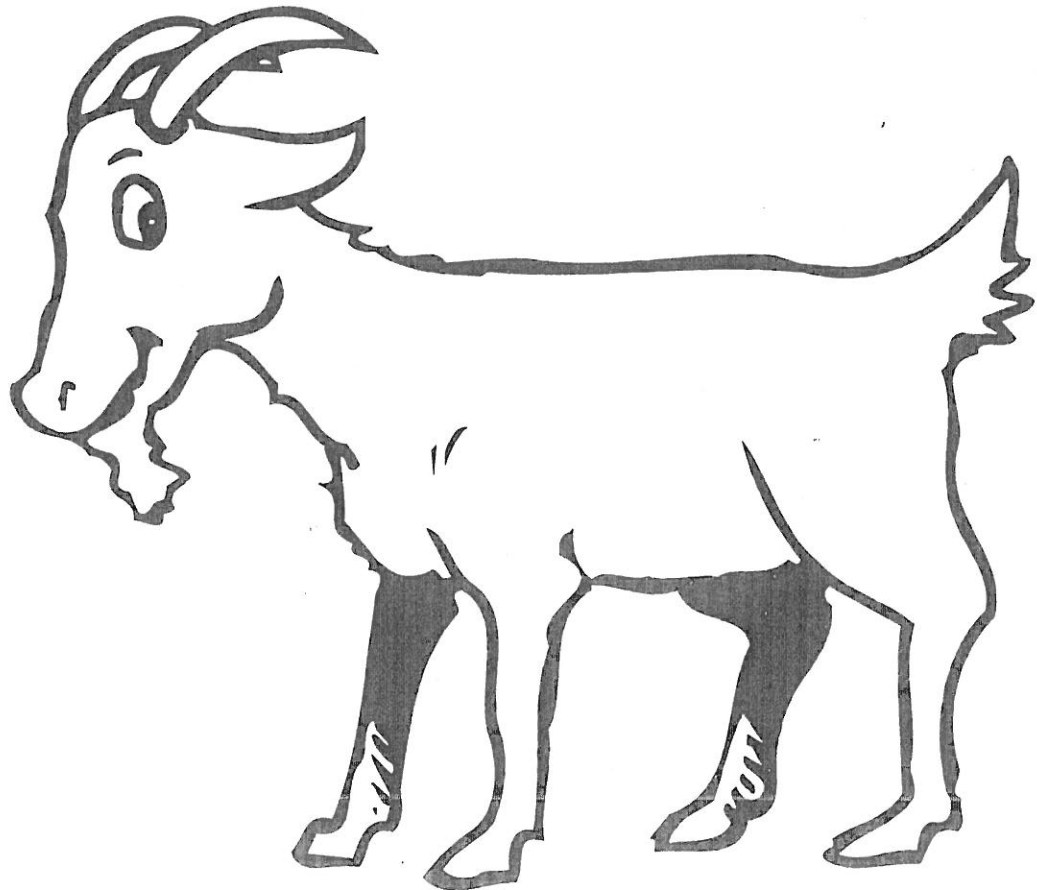
5. _____



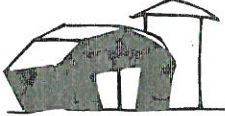
6. _____




7. _____



8. _____

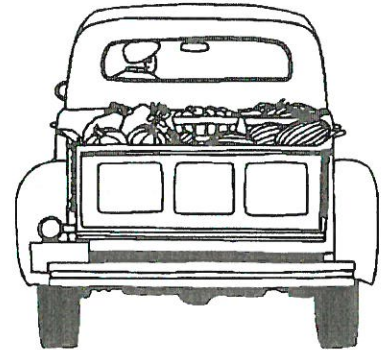


Down on the Farm



The farm is a very important. Farms grow crops, like corn and wheat, that we eat and make bread from. They also raise farm animals. Farm animals are also called *livestock*. Many people eat the meat from these animals.

Farms come in all sizes. Some are very small and are called *hobby farms*. Hobby farms do not have many animals. People who own hobby farms work somewhere else. They raise animals for fun! What hobbies do you have?



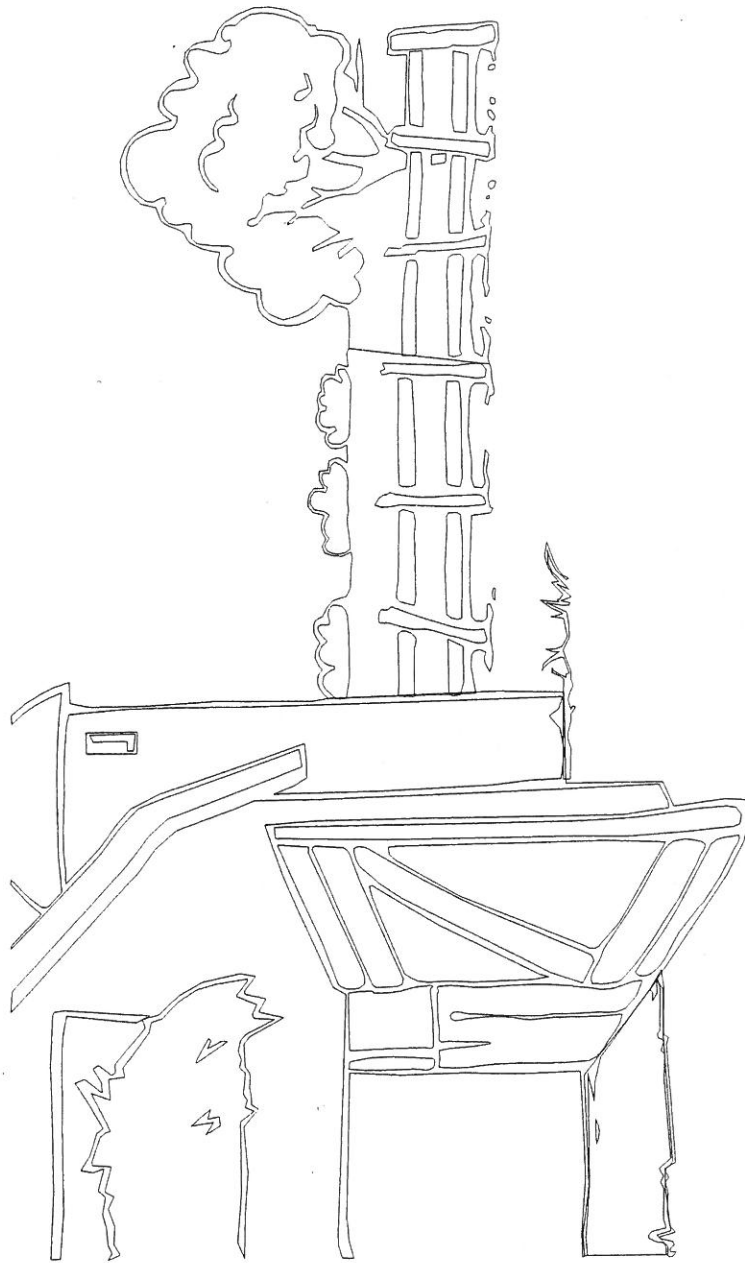
Activity -- Make Your Own Farm

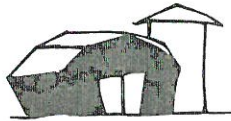
You will need these things:

- pencil
- crayons, markers, or colored pencils
- the farm picture on the next page

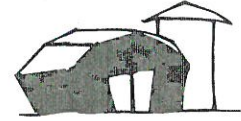
Here is what you do:

1. Think about how your farm would look. What kind of animals would you grow?
2. Look at the animals in Activity 1 if you need help.
3. Draw your animals on the next page. There is a farm picture. Where would your animals like to spend the day?
4. Add more things to your farm. You can add grass, tractors, and people. This is your farm ... have fun!





BIG & small



Farm animals come in all sizes. The smallest would be a rabbit and the largest a cow. Each kind of animal also comes in different sizes. A grown cow will be bigger than a calf. Just like you, farm animals get bigger when they grow up.

For people, we call grown-ups *adults*. A very small child is a *baby*. You are called a child ... which is bigger than a baby. *Teenagers* are even bigger. There are also boys and girls.

Farm animals also have different names for sizes of animals and for boys and girls. Here is a chart to help you.

Animal Name	Big Male	Big Female	Young Animal
<i>Beef & Dairy</i>	Bull	Cow	Heifer Calf Bull Calf
<i>Chickens</i>	Rooster	Hen	Chick
<i>Rabbit</i>	Buck	Doe	Kit
<i>Goat</i>	Ram or Wether	Doe	Kid
<i>Sheep</i>	Ram or Wether	Ewe	Lamb
<i>Swine (Pig)</i>	Boar or Barrow	Guilt	Piglet
<i>Horse</i>	Stallion or Gelding	Mare	Foal (Female) Colt (Male)



Activity -- Match the BIG to the small

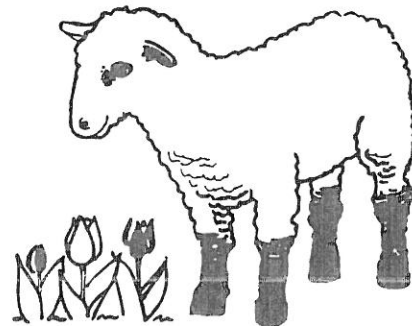
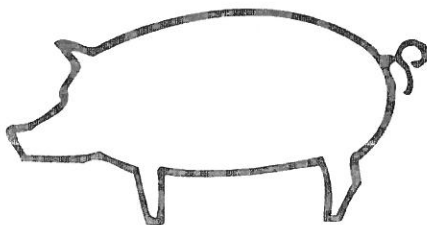
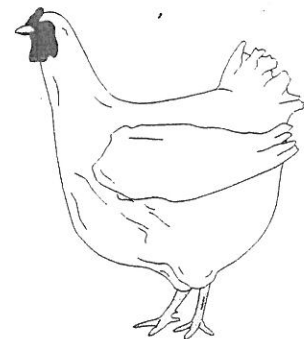
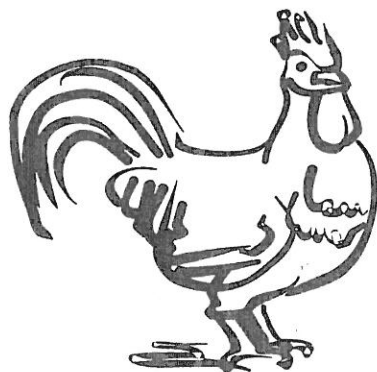
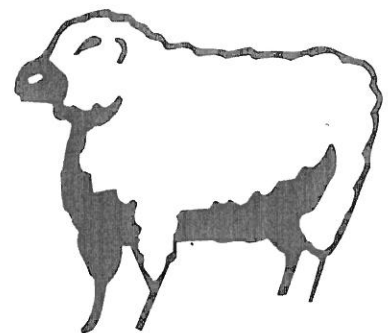
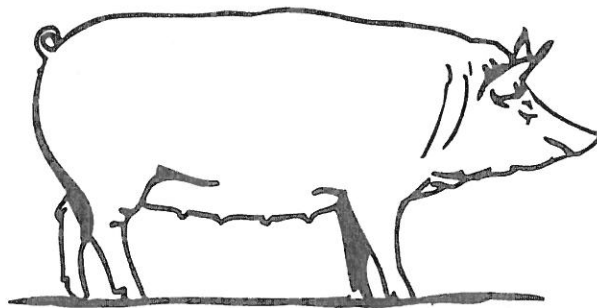
You will need these things:

- pencil
- crayons, markers, or colored pencils

Here is what you do:

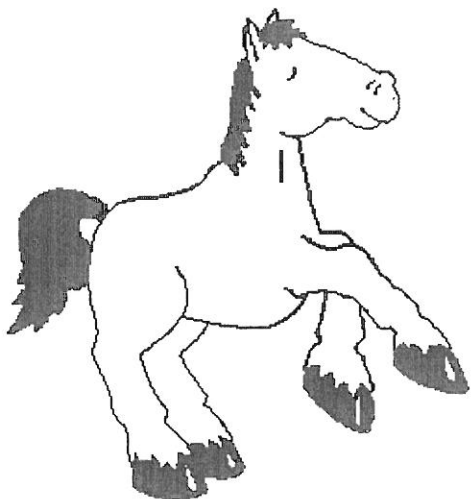
1. Look at the picture. Draw a line to match the big animal to the small animal.

2. Color the pictures if you want!





Activity -- A Farm Animal Model

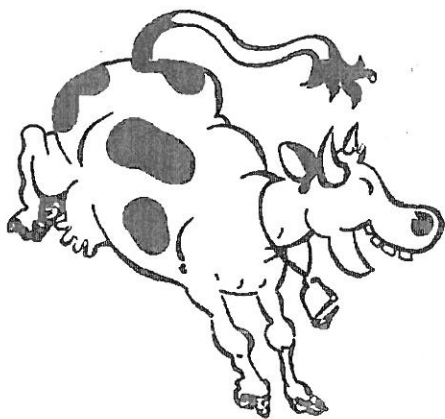


You will need these things:

- modeling clay
- paper, plants, rocks ... things to make your farm animal's home
- shoebox

Here is what you do:

1. Use modeling clay, make a model of a farm animal. You can pick your favorite animal.
2. If you need help, check an encyclopedia for information. A parent, adult or older 4-H member can help with ideas.
3. Using things around the house, make a farm model where your animal might live. Use a shoebox for your farm.
4. Add you animal to the farm model.
5. Having fun? Make more animals from your clay. Add them to the farm model, too!



Farm Food

When you are hungry, you go to the kitchen to eat. Animals also look for food when they are hungry. Some animals get their food from the ground if they live outside. Some get their food from a farmer who feeds them in a barn.

Farm animals eat a lot of food. Chickens like corn, cows like hay and horses like oats. Most feed is grown by farmers. Some people buy their feed and grain at local *feed stores*. Grain is a kind of feed (corn is a grain). Don't forget ... just like you, animals get thirsty, too! They love their water.



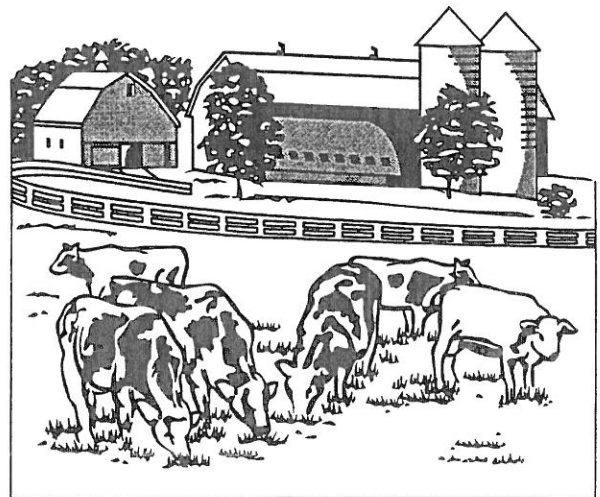
Activity -- Let's Eat!

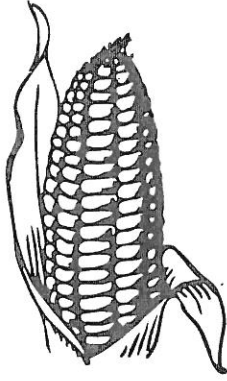
You will need these things:

- pencil
- crayons, markers or colored pencils

Here is what you do:

1. Look at the feed pictures. Draw a line to match the picture to the word.
2. Color the pictures if you want!
3. Do you eat any of these grains?

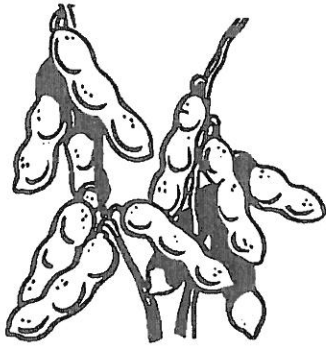




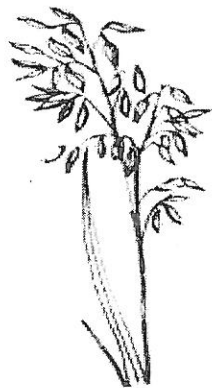
Oats



Hay



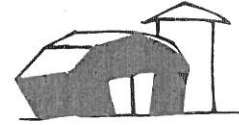
Corn



Soybeans



More Than Meat



Farm animals are very special or important to us. Not only do they help feed us, but they also give us a lot of other things. Do you have a belt? Sometimes belts are made of leather. Leather comes from cows. Do you like a warm sweater? Many sweaters are made from wool. Wool comes from sheep.

Everywhere we look, there are things that farm animals give us. What can you find around your house?



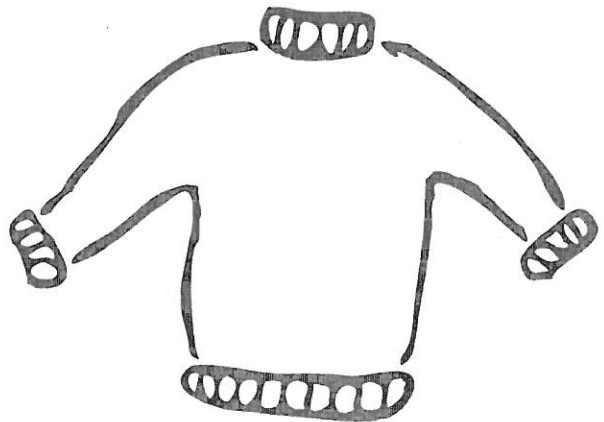
Activity -- Wool and More!

You will need these things:

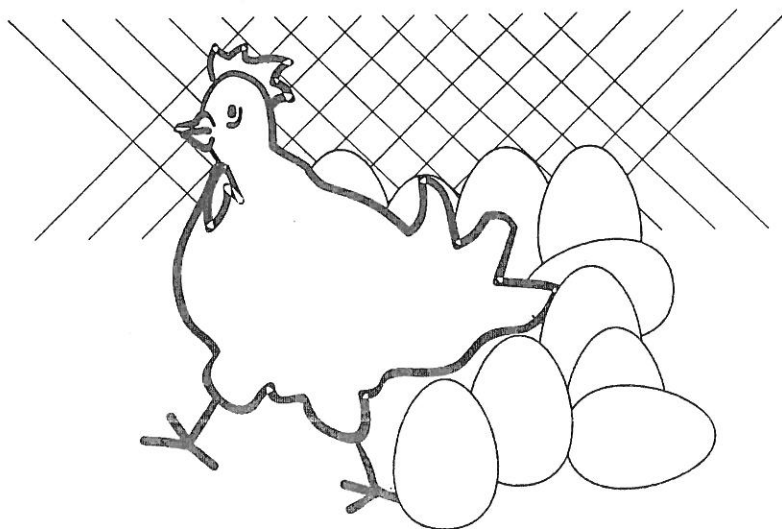
- pencil
- the chart on the next page

Here is what you do:

1. Look around your house for things made from farm animals. Start in the kitchen (in the refrigerator) to get going. Then check out all the different rooms.
2. Write down the things you find under the farm animal you think it comes from.
3. If you need help, ask a parent, adult or older 4-H member can help with ideas.
4. We have helped you with a two.



Beef	Dairy	Goats	Rabbits	Poultry	Sheep	Swine
1.		Cheese		Eggs		
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						





Farm Animals



There are many types of farm animals. Some farm animals are big ... some are small. They are all important to us. Farm animals make food for us to eat. Can you name the animal that makes these food items?

Hamburger - _____
Milk - _____

Pork Chops - _____
Eggs - _____

Other farm animals help us on the farm. A big helper is the horse. Before we had tractors, horses would help with plowing. Horses also pulled wagons and buggies. They may not have been as fast as a car or truck, but they were better than walking!



Activity - Farm Animals

You will need these things:









- crayons, colored pencils or markers
- the picture on the next page

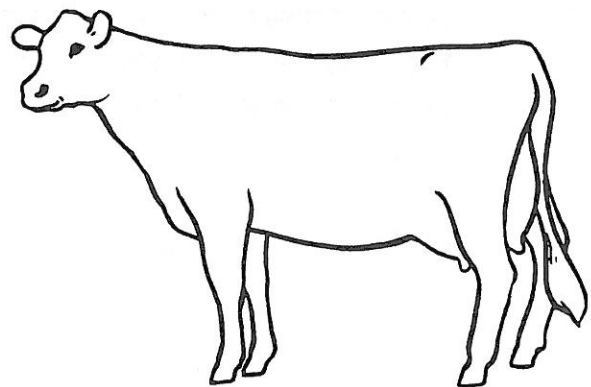
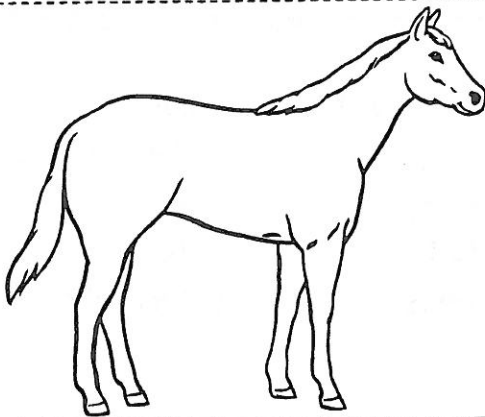
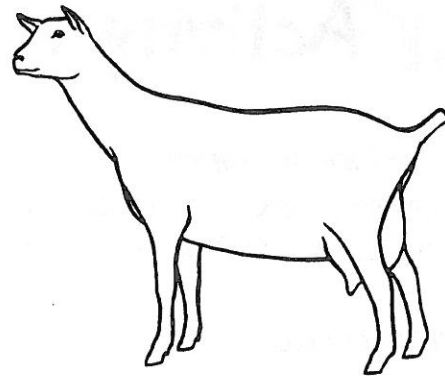
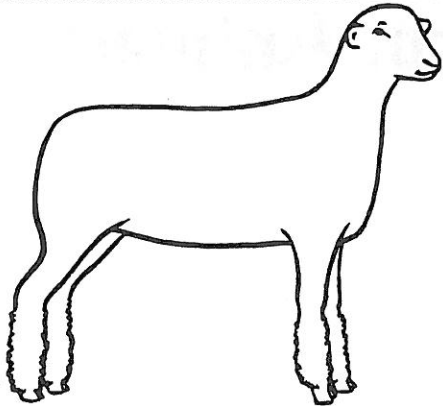
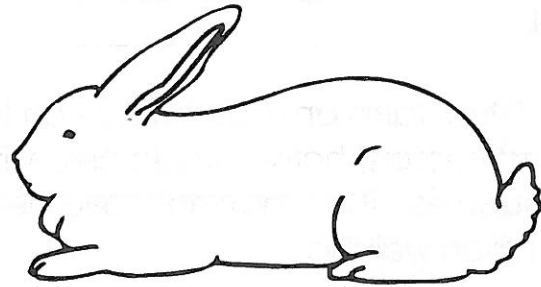
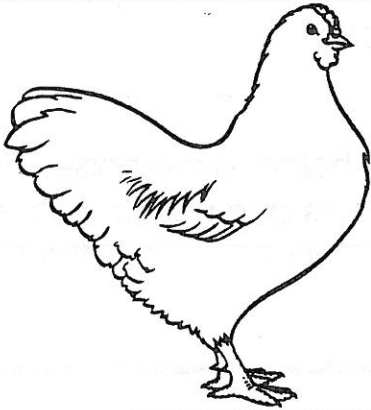
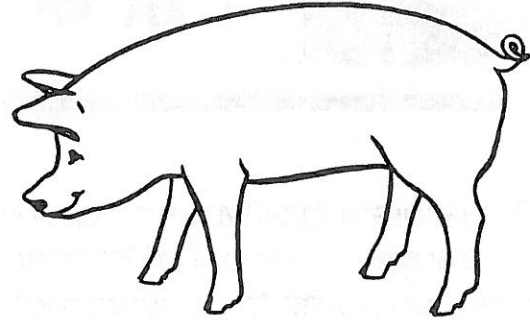
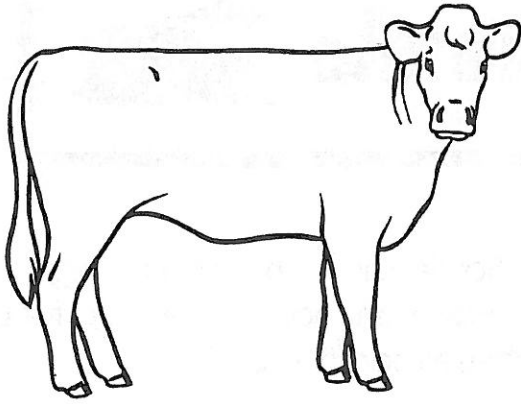
Here's what you do:

1. Look at the picture on the next page. What kind of farm animals are they? Write the name in the box. There is a list to help you out.

2. Color the pictures.

Farm Animals

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Dairy Cow |  Chicken |
|  Horse |  Pig |
|  Rabbit |  Goat |
|  Sheep |  Beef Cow |

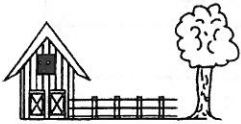


Talk to the Animals!

Were you able to match the names with the pictures? _____

Which pictures did you need help with? _____

Who helped you? _____



Activity - Body Parts

You will need these things:

- pencil
- body parts chart on the next page
- farm animal pictures with numbers

Here's what you do:

1. Look at the farm animals pictures. You will see that they have numbers pointing to a place on their body.
2. Name that part of the body. Write that body part on the chart next to its number. If you get stuck, the answers are on the front page. It's okay if you sneak-a-peak! Use the word bank for help, too!

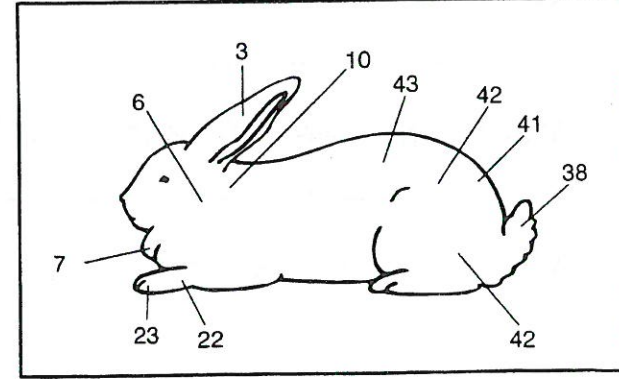
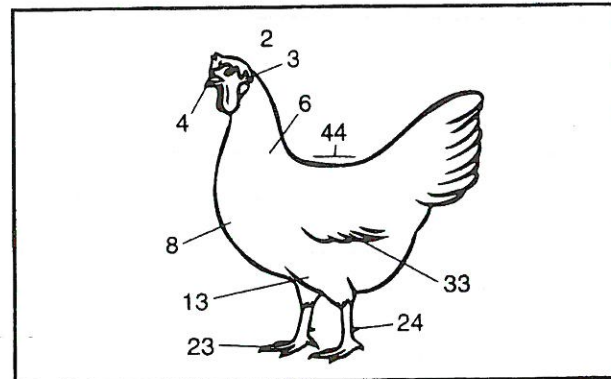
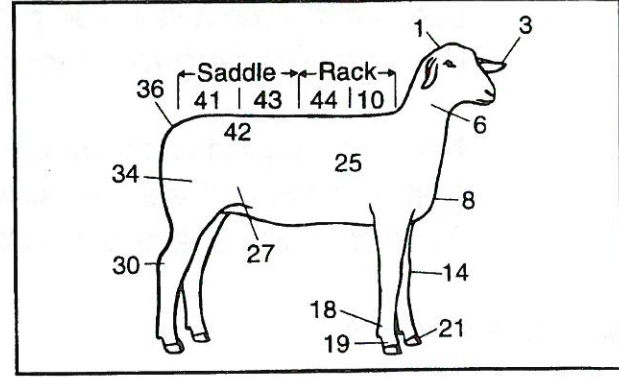
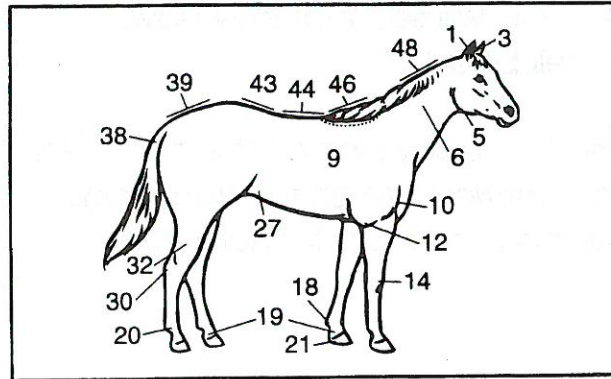
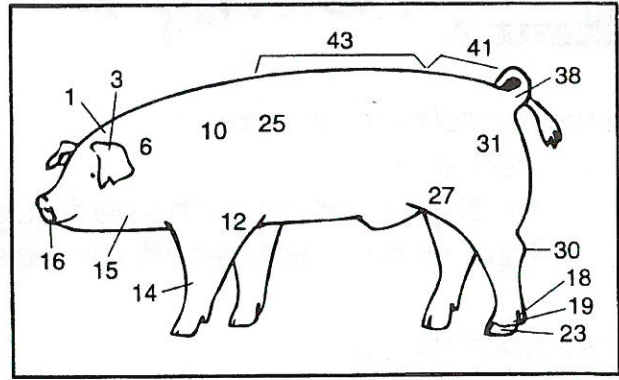
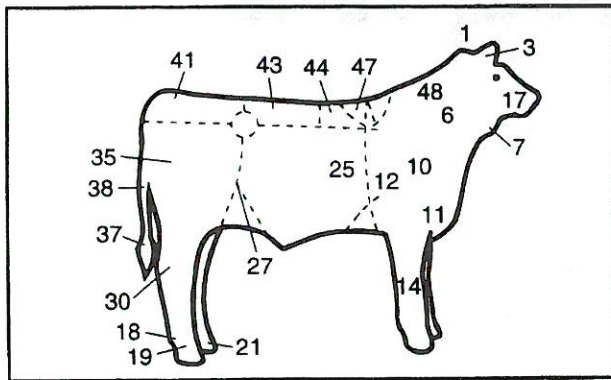
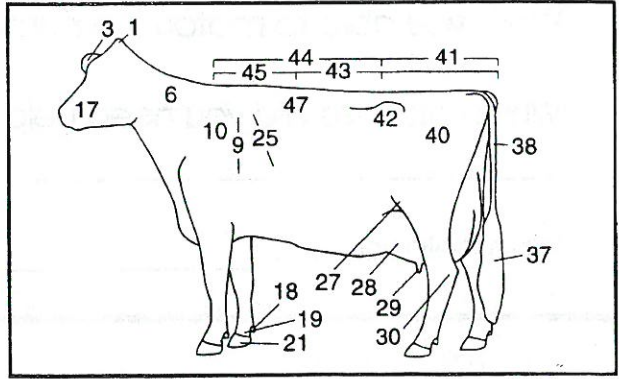
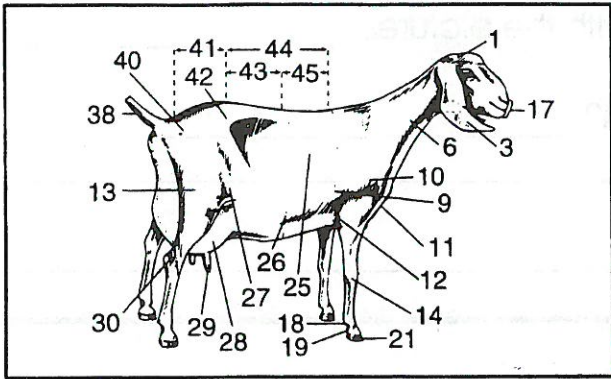
Talk to the Animals!

What parts were the easiest to name? _____

What parts were difficult to name? _____

Who helped you with the difficult parts? _____

Farm Animal Body Parts



Farm Animal Body Parts Word Bank

Poll	Leg of Lamb	Dewclaw	Back	Knee
Breast	Wing	Crest	Snout	Jowl
Round	Hock	Fetlock	Shoulder	Ear
Crops	Muzzle	Toe	Croup	Stifle
Beak	Heart Girth	Ham	Switch	Pastern
Neck	Withers	Dock	Hoof	Brisket
Dewlap	Throat Latch	Thurl	Udder	Foot
Elbow	Comb	Thigh	Hip	Spur
Gaskin	Barrel	Ribs	Teat	
Tail	Rump	Loin	Chine	

Farm Animal Body Parts

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ | 21. _____ | 31. _____ | 41. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ | 22. _____ | 32. _____ | 42. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ | 23. _____ | 33. _____ | 43. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ | 24. _____ | 34. _____ | 44. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ | 25. _____ | 35. _____ | 45. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ | 26. _____ | 36. _____ | 46. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ | 27. _____ | 37. _____ | 47. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ | 28. _____ | 38. _____ | 48. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ | 29. _____ | 39. _____ | |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ | 30. _____ | 40. _____ | |



Horses



All horses need special care and training. It takes about two years for a young horse to be big enough to ride.

A male horse is called a *stallion*. The female horse is called a *mare*. A young horse, one that is less than 1 year old, is called a *foal*. A young female is a *filly* and a young male is a *colt*. A group of horses is called a *herd*.

A mare carries her foal for about 11 months before giving birth. The foal can stand and run within an hour after it is born. The mare will nurse her foal until it is old enough to drink water and eat on its own.

Horses need fresh hay, grain (oats, barley, corn) and water every day. Horses need to have their hooves trimmed ... just like your fingernails, so they can walk.

Special equipment is needed for riding a horse. A leather *bridle* is put on the horse's head. The straps are called *reins*. These reins help guide the horse (like steering a bike). A *saddle pad* or blanket is put on the horse's back. The *saddle* is put over the pad or blanket. People ride in the saddle.



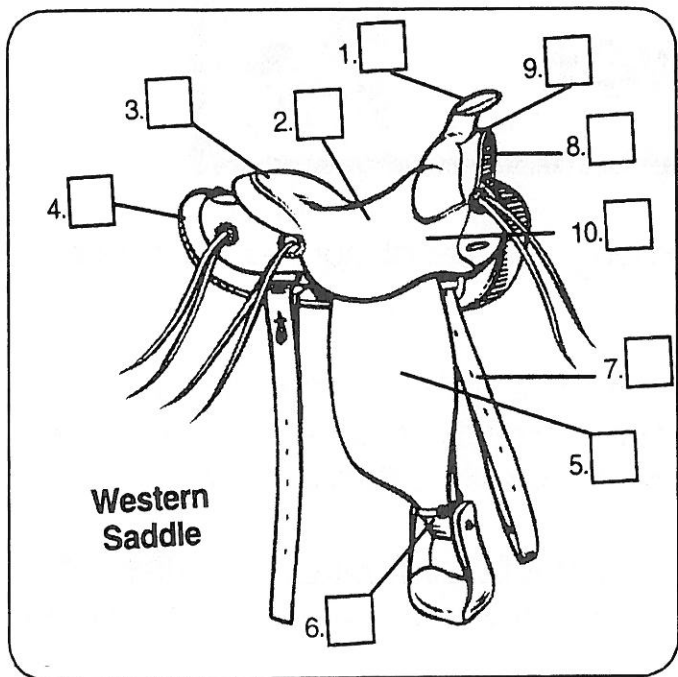
Activity - The Saddle

You will need these things:

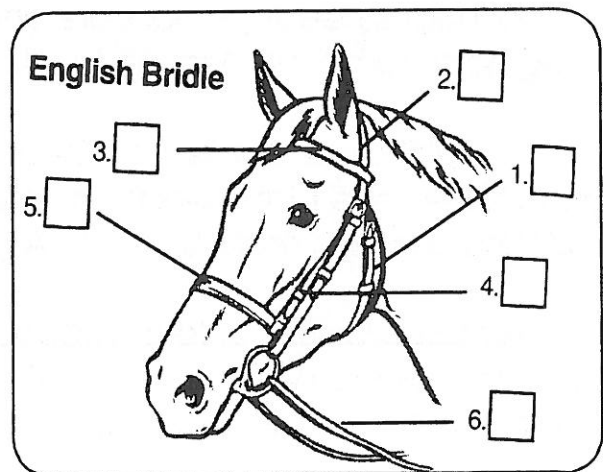
- pencil
- saddle and bridle pictures

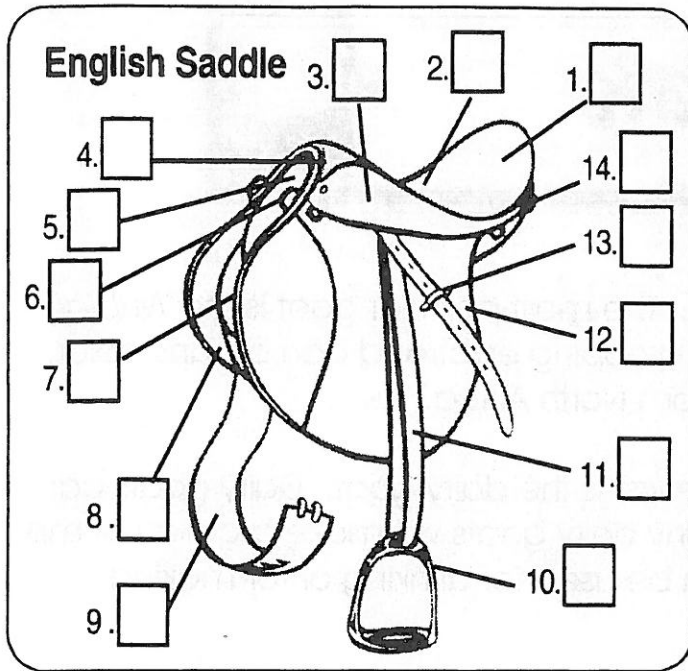
Here's what you do:

1. Look at the saddle and bridle pictures. You will see that they have numbers pointing to a place on their body.

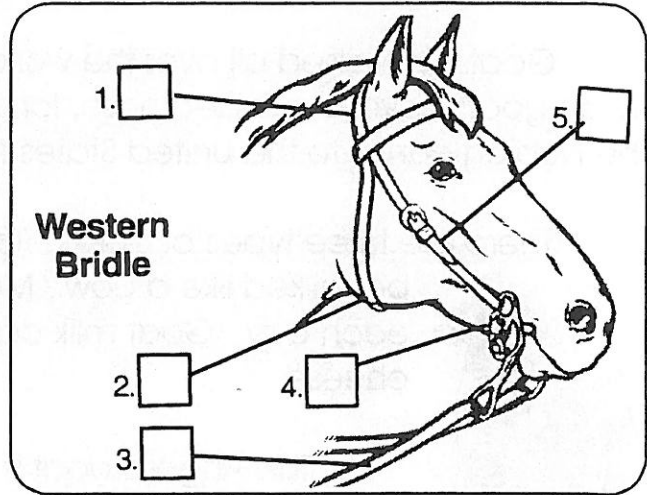


2. Name that part of the body. Write that letter that matches the name in the open boxes.





3. If you get stuck, the answers are on the front page. It's okay if you sneak-a-peak! Use to word bank for help, too!



Talk to the Animals!

What is the difference between a Western saddle and an English saddle?

What is the different between a Western bridle and an English bridle?

Which equipment would you like to use ... Western or English? Why?

Saddle and Bridle Word Bank

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A. Air space | B. Bit | C. Blanket | D. Brow band |
| E. Cantle | F. Cavesson | G. Cheekpiece | H. Crow piece |
| I. Curb chain | j. Curb rein | K. D ring | L. Fender |
| M. Flap | N. Front panel | O. Girth | P. Gullet |
| Q. Horn | R. Keeper | S. Latigo cinch | T. Pommel |
| U. Rear panel | V. Seat | W. Single reins | X. Skirt |
| Y. Stirrup iron | Z. Stirrup leather | AA. Sweat flap | BB. Swells |
| CC. Throat latch | | | |

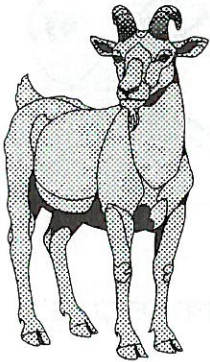


Goats



Goats are raised all over the world. The most popular goat is the *Nubian*. These goats have a rounded nose, long drooping ears, and can be any color. The Nubian came to the United States from North Africa.

There are three types of goats. The first is the dairy goat. Dairy goats can be milked like a cow. Many dairy goats will make a gallon of milk each day. Goat milk can be used for drinking or for making cheese.



The Angora goat is raised for its hair. Angora hair is very soft and silky. The hair is removed from the goat with shears. The hair is then collected and taken to a special company. This company makes the hair into yarns and fabrics. Many people wear Angora sweaters.

Another goat is called a pygmy goat. These goats are smaller than dairy goats. Many people raise pygmy goats for fun. These types of goats are usually like pets.



Activity - A Goat Tale

You will need these things:

- pencil
- the goat tale story paper below

Here's what you do:

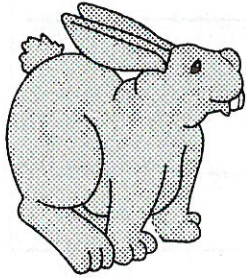
1. Talk to people about goats or look up "goats" in an encyclopedia or on the World Wide Web. From what you hear and read, make up a story about goats.



Rabbits



It is not hard to raise rabbits. Like other animals, it takes time. A rabbit needs food, water, and housing ... just like you!

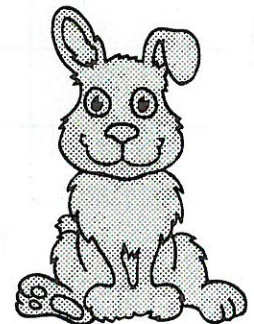


The male rabbit is called a *buck*. The female rabbit is called a *doe*. The young rabbit is called a *kit*. It takes only 28 to 32 days for a doe to give birth!

When a *kit* is born, they do not have any hair and their eyes are closed. They depend on their mother for food and warmth. Young rabbits are left with the *does* until they are four to eight weeks old. Then they are old enough to be on their own.

Rabbits live in a hutch. This hutch is made of strong wire with a box inside to protect them from the weather. The hutch should give the rabbit fresh air to be cool and comfortable in the summer and warm in the winter.

Rabbits need to be fed a balanced diet and fresh water every day. Water bottles and feed containers work the best. Rabbit pellets are made from alfalfa and grain.



You need to be careful around rabbits. If there is too much noise or movement they get excited. They can bite. They will scratch with their toes nails. It is best to wear long sleeves when handling the rabbits.



Activity - A Rabbit Model

You will need these things:

- modeling clay
- paper, plants, rocks ... things to make a rabbit's home
- shoebox

Here's what you do:

1. Using modeling clay, make a model of a rabbit.
2. If you need help, check an encyclopedia for information. A parent, older 4-H'er or adult can help with ideas.
3. Using different things around the house, make a farm scene where the rabbit might live. Use the shoebox to build your farm scene.
4. Add your rabbit to the farm scene.

Talk to the Animals:

What things did you use to make your farm scene? _____

Where did you get your ideas from? _____

What does your farm scene look like? _____

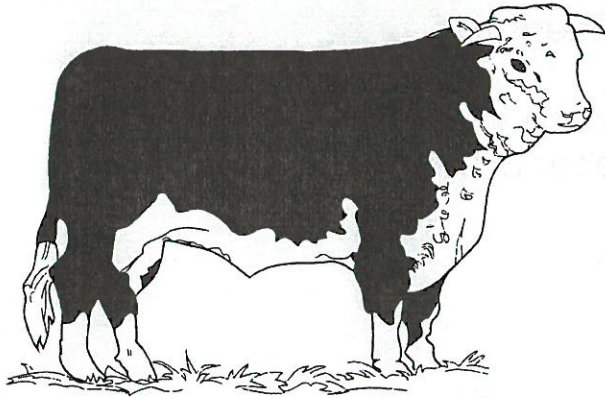
How does your rabbit fit into your farm scene? _____



Beef cattle give us lots of meats. The hamburger is the most famous! They also give us leather, gelatin, medicines and glue ... things we use every day.

The adult male is called a *bull*. The adult female is called a *cow*. The young

are called *calves*. A *heifer* is a young female that has not had a calf. Some cattle have horns and others are *polled*. Polled means they are born without horns.



There are over 40 breeds of beef cattle in the United States. They are different in size and color. Hereford beef cattle are red in color and have a white face. Herefords came from England. Angus cattle are all red or all black. They are polled and are from Scotland. Simmentals can be different colors and they came from Switzerland. Charolais cattle are white and they came from France.

Beef cattle eat mainly grass, hay and grains. They are different from most animals because they have a stomach with four sections. Animals with this kind of stomach are called a *ruminants*. The four-part stomach lets beef cattle eat a lot of hay, grass and silage. A one-section stomach animal has problems eating these foods. Because beef cattle eat grass they can be raised on land that is not good for growing crops. Beef cattle also eat grains, such as corn, barley, oats, milo and soybeans. Don't forget, they need plenty of water!

Activity - Different Grains

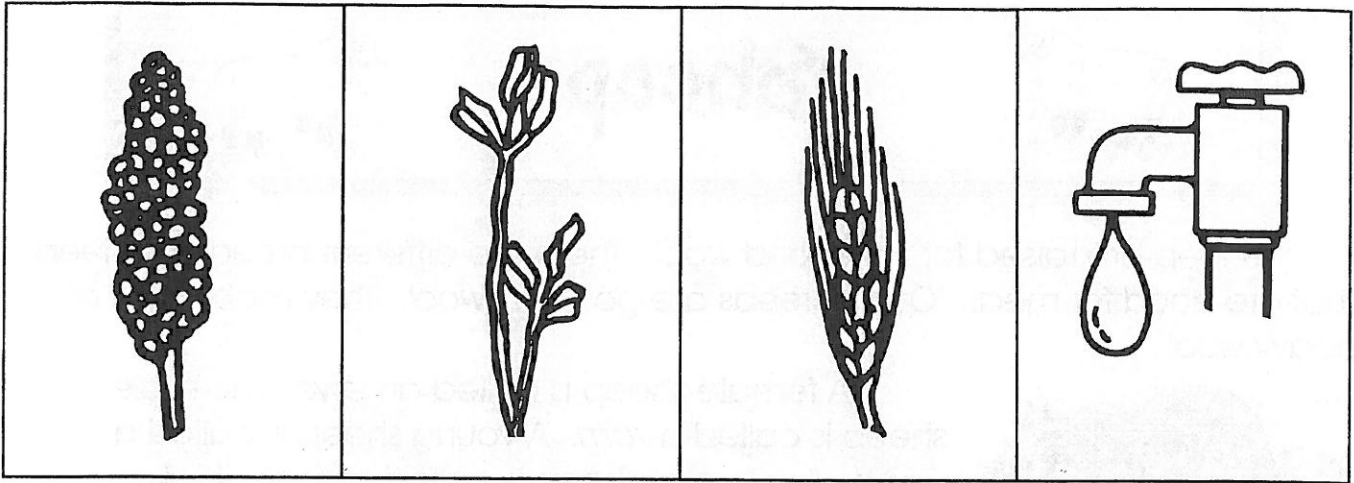


You will need these things:

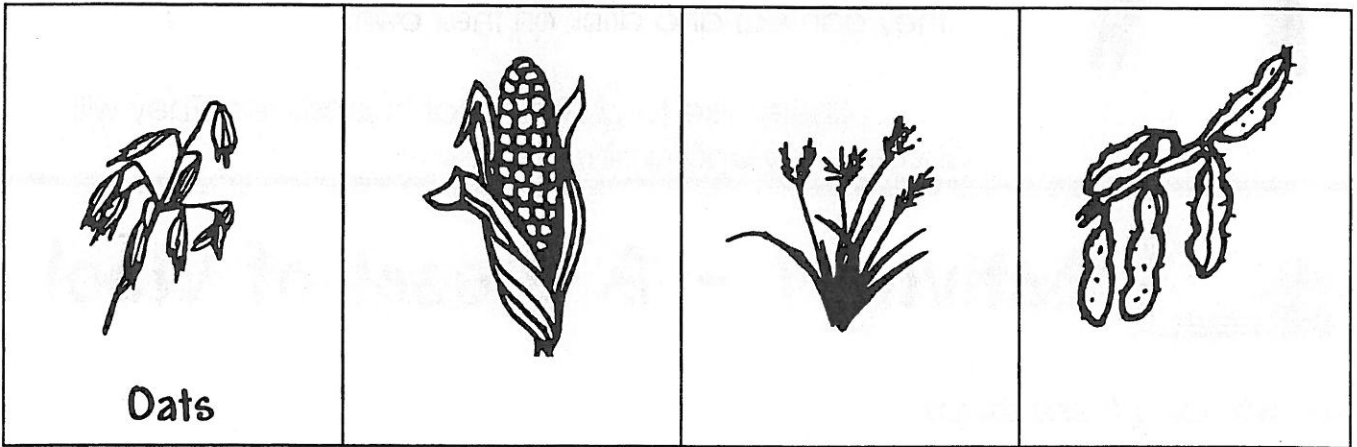
- pencil
- the grain matching table on the next page

Here's what you do:

1. Match the grain with the name. We have helped you with one!



Milo Hay Barley Water Oats Corn Grass Soybean



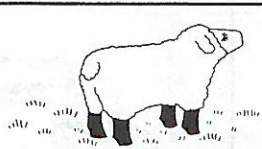
Talk to the Animals!

What new animal feeds did you learn? _____

Why don't all farm animals eat the same foods? _____

How do farmers know what to feed their animals? _____

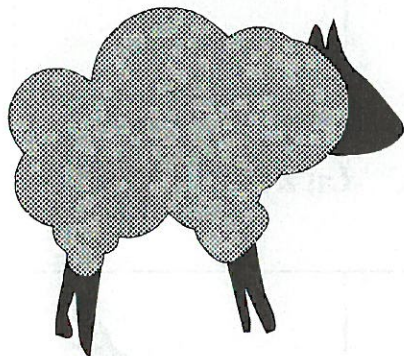
How else can you learn about animal feeds? _____



Sheep



Sheep are raised for meat and wool. There are different breeds of sheep that are good for meat. Other breeds are good for wool. They make a lot of heavy wool.



A female sheep is called an *ewe*. The male sheep is called a *ram*. A young sheep is called a *lamb*. A group of sheep is called a *flock*. It takes about five months for a ewe to give birth to a lamb. Some ewes may have a single lamb, *twins* (2 lambs) or *triplets* (3 lambs). The lambs nurse from the ewe until they can eat and drink on their own.

Sheep like to *graze* or eat in *pastures*. They will also eat hay and grain.



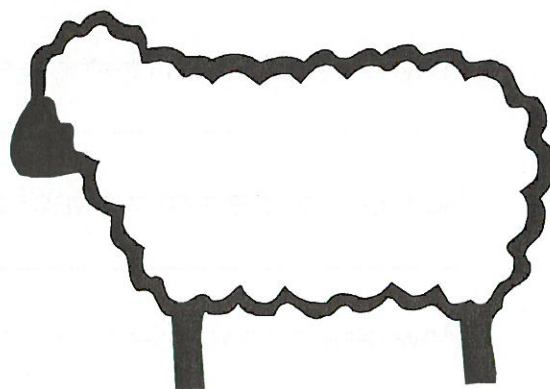
Activity - A Closet of Wool

You will need these things:

- pencil
- the wool activity chart the next page

Here's what you do:

1. Look around your house for items that are made out of wool. There are many things. Check your closets!
2. One thing to check is a *garment tag*. A garment tag is found inside the collar. (It's that tag that always rubs funny on the back of your neck or sticks out!) If the shirt or sweater is made of wool it will list "wool" on the tag.



3. If you need help, don't forget to ask your parents, a friend or an adult. Here is a hint, too ... blankets can be made of wool.

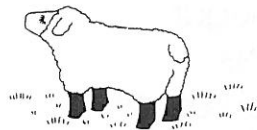
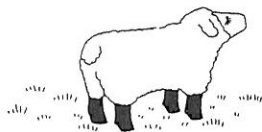
Item	Did it contain wool?	Where did you find it?
Ex. Mom's nightgown	no	bathroom

Talk to the Animals!

Did you have problems finding things made out of wool? Why? _____

Why do most people wear clothes made out of wool? _____

What time of the year do people wear wool clothes? _____

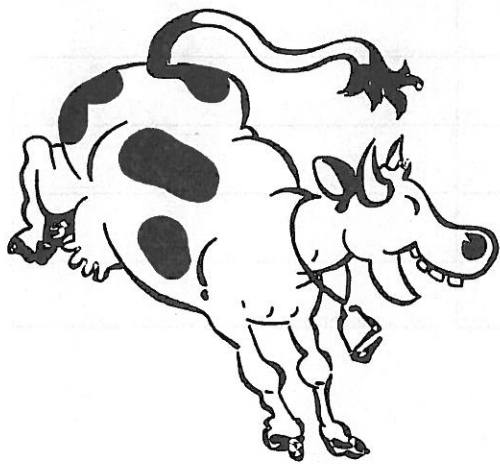




Dairy Cows



Dairy cows give us most of the milk that we drink. The milk that they make also makes very good food items. These foods are cheese, ice cream, butter, cottage cheese, and yogurt! They provide *calcium*. Calcium gives us strong bones and teeth.



A young female dairy animal is called a *heifer*. After she has had a calf she is called a *cow*. A male is called a *bull*. A group of dairy cows is called a *herd*.

A cow must have a calf before it can make milk. It takes about nine months for a cow to give birth to a calf.

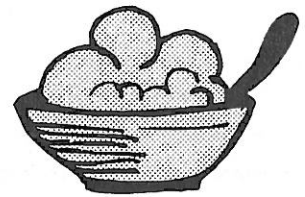
Cows are milked 2 or 3 times a day. The milking is done by milk machine. This machine is put on a cow's udder. The machine takes the milk from the udder and puts the milk into a milk tank where it is cooled and stored. The milk is then picked up by a dairy truck.



Activity - Ice Cream

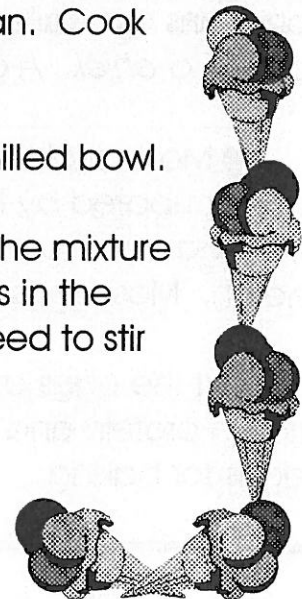
You will need these things or at the store:

- 3 eggs yolks
- 1/2 cup of sugar
- 1 cup of milk
- 1/4 teaspoon of salt
- 2 cups of heavy whipping cream
- 1 Tablespoon of vanilla
- chilled bowl
- 2-quart saucepan
- 1-quart freezer container (an old ice cream bucket)



Here's what you do:

1. Make sure that you have help from a your parents or an adult. This is going to be a family project!
2. Put a mixing bowl in the refrigerator until it is chilled or cold.
3. Beat the egg yolks with a fork or a whisk, set aside.
4. Measure all of the items listed and set aside.
5. Mix egg yolks, sugar, milk and salt into the saucepan. Cook over medium heat, stirring all the time.
6. When the mixture begins to boil, pour it into your chilled bowl.
7. Put the bowl (with mixture) into the refrigerator. Let the mixture cool down until it is about the same temperature as in the room. It should take about 2 to 3 hours. You still need to stir the mixture about every 15 minutes.
8. When the milk mixture has cooled, take it out of the refrigerator. Stir in the whipping cream and vanilla.
9. Place the mixture into the freezer. Let it freeze.



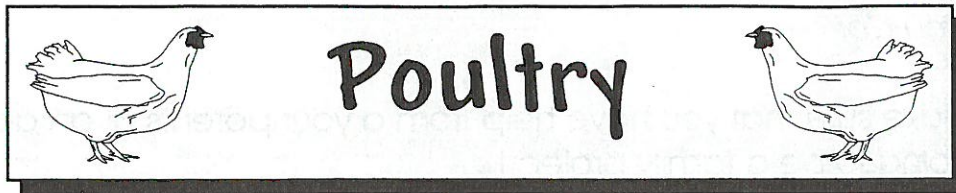
Talk to the Animals!

How did your ice cream turn out? _____

When you make it again, what could you add to give it a different taste or color _____

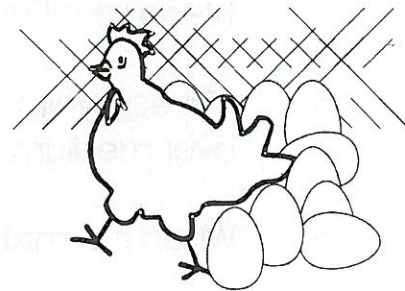
What is your favorite flavor of ice cream? _____

What other kind of things made out of milk do you like to eat? _____



Chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese are all called *poultry*. These birds have wings, feathers, feet. Some can even fly.

Most people know about chickens. There are many different types of breeds. Each breed is different in size, shape, and color. Female chickens are called *hens*. Male chickens are called *roosters*. A young chicken is called a *chick*. A group of chickens is called a *flock*.



Most chickens lay one egg a day. If the eggs are incubated by the hen sitting on the nest to keep the eggs warm or in a special machine called an incubator, then a chick will hatch. Most eggs take 21 days before a chick will hatch.

If the eggs are not incubated, then they are used for eating. Eggs are rich in protein and iron. We eat eggs scrambled or poached. We also use eggs for baking.



Activity - Parts of An Egg

You will need these things:

- pencil
- parts of an egg picture on the next page

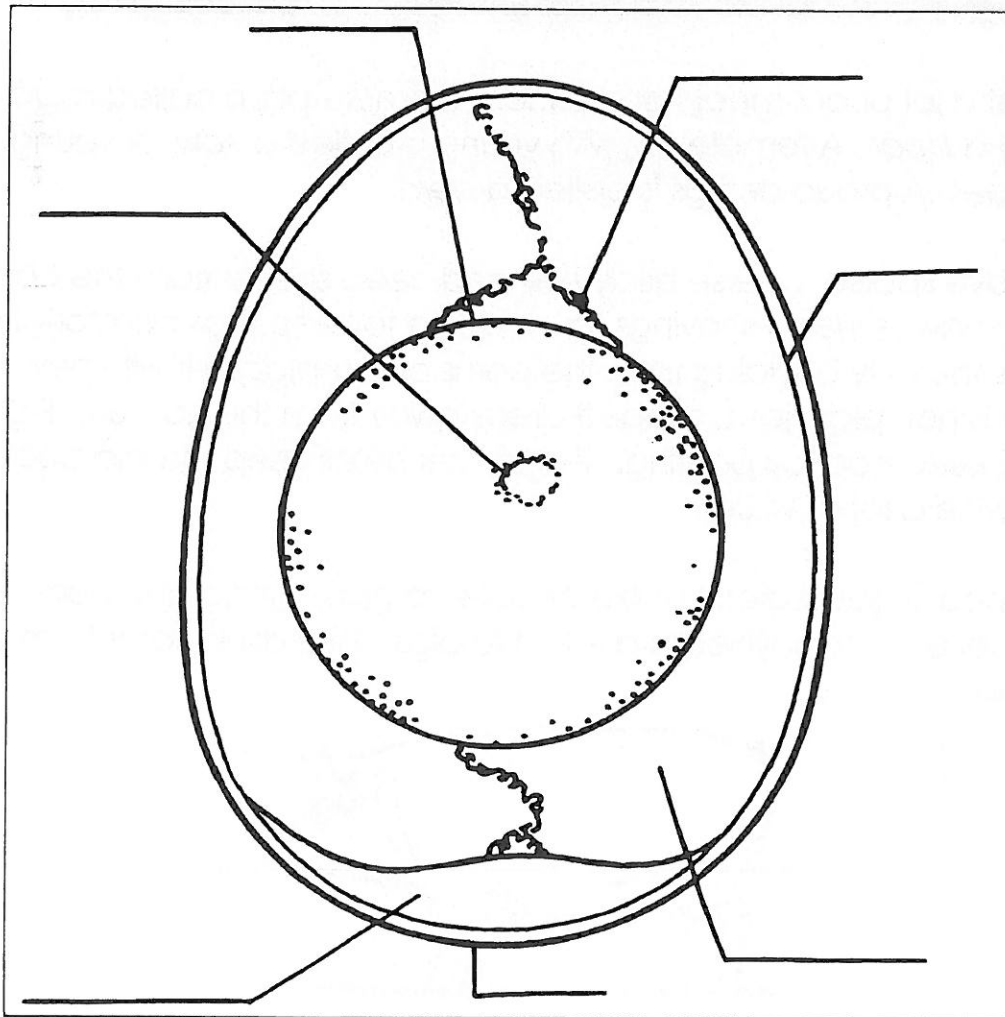
Here's what you do:

1. Match the parts of the egg to the name.
Write the egg part in the space given.



Definition of Egg Parts

- Air Cell -** The pocket of air at the large end of the egg.
- Albumen -** The white of an egg. This watery stuff gives the growing embryo food and water.
- Chalazae -** The two twisted cords at each end of the yolk. These keep the yolk from moving around and sticking to the shell.
- Shell -** The hard protective outer covering of an egg.
- Yolk -** The yellow of the egg. This is where the embryo gets most of its food.
- Shell Membrane -** The two thin layers inside the egg shell.
- Germ Spot -** The "white Spot" on the yolk where the embryo develops.



Talk to the Animals!

What kinds of foods do you like to eat that are made with eggs? _____

If you are having eggs for breakfast, how do you like them made? _____

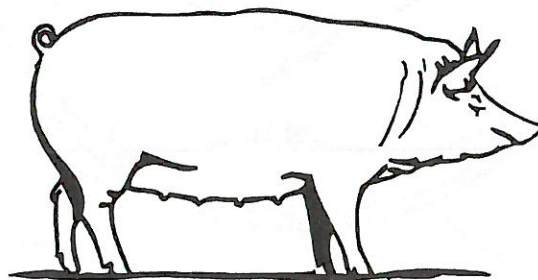
What other kinds of foods are made from the chicken? _____

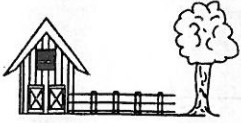


We get a lot of our meat from swine. A female pig is called a *gilt*. A male pig is called a *boar*. A female pig with young is called a *sow*. A young pig is called a *piglet*. A group of pigs is called a *herd*.

Pigs have sparse, coarse body hair and need shelter from the cold. Most people use straw or wood shavings for bedding to keep pigs comfortable. The farmer takes the dirty bedding from the barns and replaces it with new. When the weather is hot, pigs need shaded areas away from the hot sun. Pigs do not sweat. They keep cool by panting. The farmer helps keep the pig cool by giving the swine a lot of water.

Pigs need a good diet, just like people, to grow strong and healthy. Corn, oats, milo, barley, and soybeans are fed to pigs. Pigs drink water from waterers or water tanks.





Activity -

The Three Little Pigs

You will need these things:

- pencil
- *The Three Little Pigs* story
- the "Little Pigs" tale story paper on the next page

Here's what you do:

1. Read "The Three Little Pigs". If you are unable to locate the book, then have a parent or adult read you the story.
2. Rewrite the story. You can change anything that you want!

Talk to the Animals!

What did you like about writing your own story? _____

What gave you the ideas for the changes that you made? _____

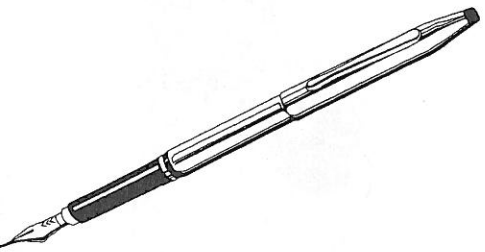
What other stories would be fun to rewrite? _____

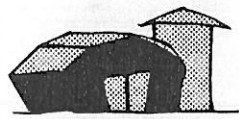


The "New" Three Little Pigs

Lined writing area for the story.

The End
By _____

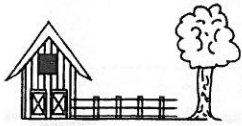




Farm Animals



We have explored a lot of different farm animals. Each one of us has a favorite. Which farm animal is your favorite?



Activity

- My Favorite Farm Animal

You will need these things:

- crayons, colored pencils or markers
- 14 inches x 22 inches poster board
- glue or tape
- scissors
- an animal picture on page 4

Here's what you do:

1. Choose your favorite farm animal on page 6. This is an animal that you want to learn more about.
2. Cut out the animal square. Glue or tape it to the poster board. Title your poster — My Favorite Farm Animal.
3. Show the answers to the following questions on the poster.
 - ▼ What sounds does this animal make?
 - ▼ What does it eat?
 - ▼ How big is it?
 - ▼ What color is it?
 - ▼ Where does it live?
 - ▼ What is its name?
 - ▼ What products does it produce?

Talk to the Animals!

What animal did you pick? _____

Why is this animal your favorite? _____

What people helped you learn about this animal? _____

Why is this animal raised? _____



Activity - Create A Critter

You will need these things:

- crayons, colored pencils or markers
- 14 inches x 22 inches poster board
- glue or tape
- scissors
- small things around the house

Here's what you do:

1. Create a critter with a special purpose of its own, such as a room cleaning critter, a game-playing critter, etc.
2. Be creative. The animal can have make-believe parts as well as real animal parts from a variety of different animals.
3. Attach the critter to one side of the poster board. On the other side of the poster, label the different parts of the critter. Also, tell about the critter's special parts.
4. Title your poster -- Critters

Talk to the Animals!

What kind of critter did you make? _____

What is your critter's name? _____

How hard was it to create a critter of your own? Why? _____

What did others say about your critter? _____



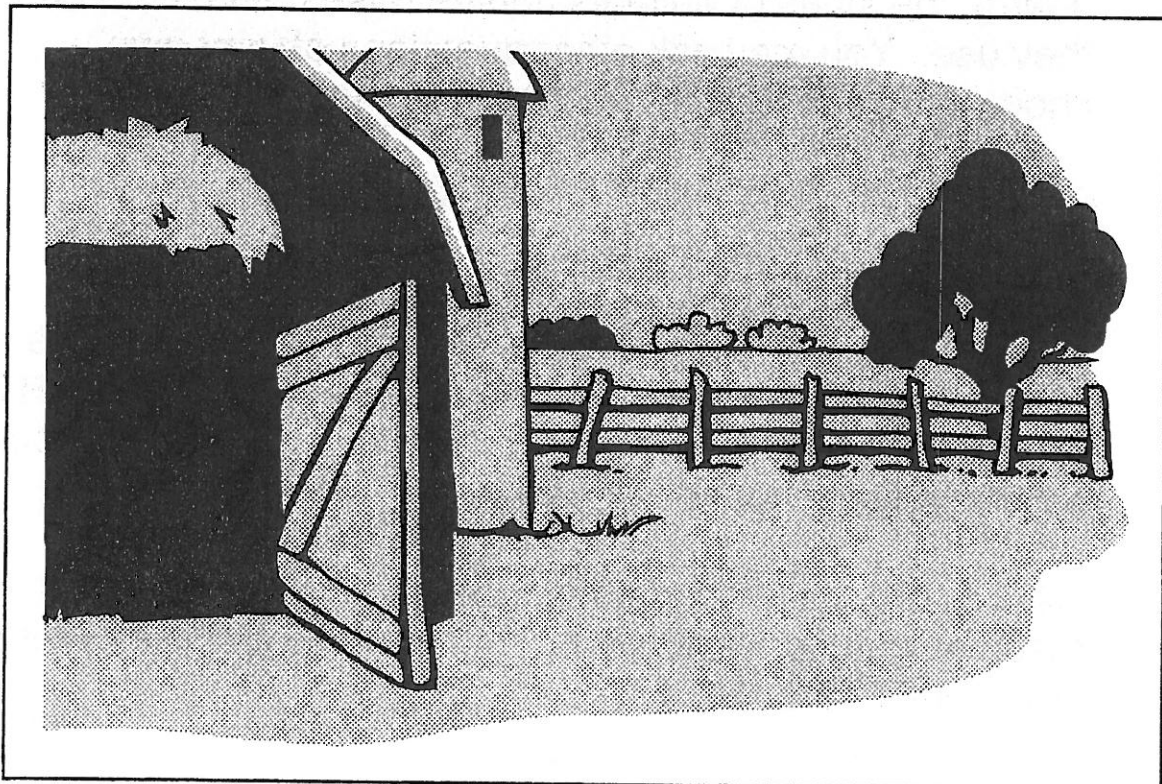
Activity - The Farm

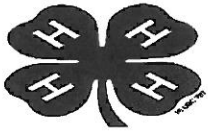
You will need these things:

- crayons, colored pencils or markers
- the picture below

Here's what you do:

1. Add your favorite animal or animals to the farm scene below.





4-H Fair Exhibit

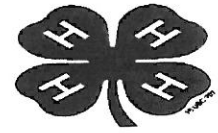


Exhibit – Kindergarten

Using the page found in your manual, color the Farm animals and properly label them. Place in a folder for display.

Exhibit – 1st Grade: (choose one)

1. A poster showing the different kinds of farm animals.
2. Make a model of your favorite farm animal. If you want to, add it to a farm scene made in a shoe box.

Exhibit – 2nd Grade: (choose one)

1. Make a poster showing the different things that farm animals make for us. (Example: hamburgers, wool, eggs, etc.)
2. Talk to a farmer. Ask him/her questions about working on a farm, the kinds of animal he/she raises, and the feed that they use. You may ask other questions of your own choosing. Write a story about the farmer and his farm.

Poster Construction Rules:

All posters are to be covered with clear plastic and have a stiff, non-flexible backing. All posters are to be **14” HIGH x 22” WIDE**. You may use any color of poster board. Each poster project should have a title.

All projects are to have a name label on them. You will receive a Mini 4-H newsletter in the mail prior to the Fair that will contain name labels.

If you have any questions about your project, please call the Extension Office at 636-2111 or 1-800-601-5826.

Body Parts Answer Key					
1. Poll	9. Heart girth	18. Dewclaw	27. Stifle	35. Round	44. Back
* 2. Comb	10. Shoulder	19. Pastern	* 28. Udder	36. Dock	45. Chine
* 3. Ear	11. Brisket	20. Fetlock	* 29. Teat	37. Switch	46. Withers
* 4. Beak	* 21. Elbow	* 21. Hoot	30. Hock	38. Tail	47. Crops
5. Throat	* 13. Thigh	* 22. Foot	* 31. Ham	* 39. Croup	48. Crest
latch	* 14. Knee	* 23. Toe	32. Gaskin	40. Thurl	
* 6. Neck	* 15. Jowl	24. Spur	* 33. Wing	41. Rump	
7. Dewlap	* 16. Snout	* 25. Ribs	34. Leg of	42. Hip	
8. Breast	17. Muzzle	26. Barrel	lamb	43. Loin	
* Easier parts to learn					



Noble County Mini 4-H Record Sheet

Name _____ Grade in School _____

Address _____

4-H Club _____ Township _____

Number of years in Mini 4-H _____ Number of years in project _____

Member's Signature _____

Parent's Signature _____

Leader's Signature _____

A. Project: _____

B. Estimated number of hours worked to complete project _____

C. Money spent on project:

Cost of supplies: (list) _____

OR _____

Foods – number of _____

times made _____

D. List the things that you learned while you were doing Mini 4-H:

