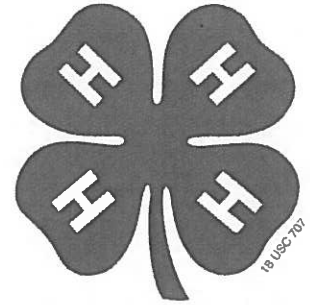


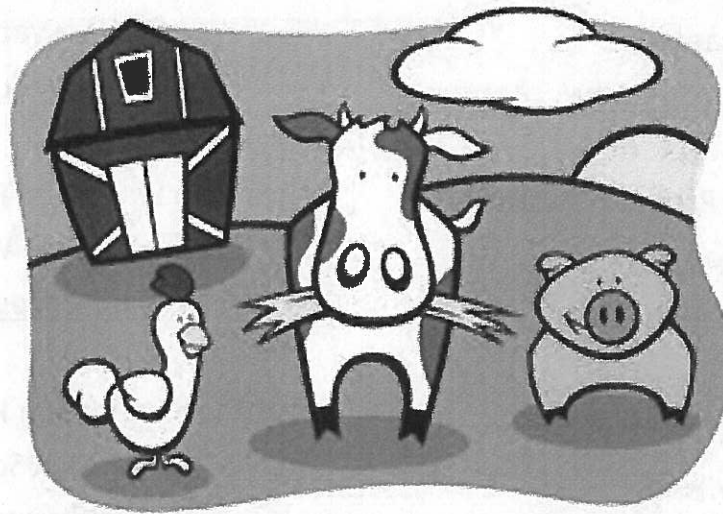
PURDUE
EXTENSION

LOCAL FACES
COUNTLESS CONNECTIONS



Mini 4-H

FARM ANIMALS



An Introduction to 4-H for Youth in Grades K, 1 & 2

Developed by Purdue Extension— Elkhart County

17746 County Road 34, Ste E Goshen, IN 46528

Revised September 2014

Purdue University is an equal access/ equal opportunity institution.

Purdue Cooperative Extension Service

Vanderburgh County Office

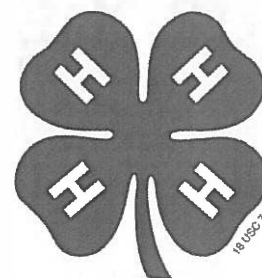
13301 Darmstadt Road– Suite A

Evansville IN 47725-9593

Phone: 812-435-5287 or 812-867-4935

Fax: 867-4944

www.extension.purdue.edu/vanderburgh



County Extension Staff

Health & Human Sciences

Meagan Brothers

brotherm@purdue.edu

Urban Agriculture

Meagan Diss

mcdiss@purdue.edu

Nutrition Education Program Assistant

Tiffany Haug

thaug@purdue.edu

Community Wellness Coordinator

Lacy Wilson

wilso766@purdue.edu

Community Wellness Coordinator

Casey Williams

will1582@purdue.edu

4-H/ Youth Development

Megan Hoffherr

mkron@purdue.edu

Extension Youth Assistant

Taylor VanMeter

tvanmet@purdue.edu

Nutrition Education Program Assistant

Michele Wilhite

mwilhite@purdue.edu

Nutrition Education Program Assistant

Carolyn Schmidt

cjschmidt@purdue.edu

Office Staff

Office Manager

Susan English

englishs@purdue.edu

Secretary

Edwina "Winnie" McConnell

emcconne@purdue.edu


Secretary

Jami McGill

mcgill11@purdue.edu

OUR STAFF

Mini 4-H Helper's Page



Welcome to the Mini 4-H Program! Mini 4-H is designed for children in grades K-2 to explore a variety of project activity areas and to interact with caring adults and other children.


Children receive this project activity manual when they enroll in Mini 4-H. This manual, and the manuals on various other topics, will provide fun, age-appropriate learning activities throughout their year(s) in Mini 4-H.

As a Mini 4-H adult helper, your job will be to guide and encourage each child through the activities. A wide range of activities is provided to allow you to choose the ones most appropriate for the children you are working with. It is strongly suggested that you do not complete the activities for them. Instead, help them, guide them, work with them, and let them do all that they possibly can. 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 set up to allow children to display a project activity that is based upon information in this manual. Some children may want to exhibit at the fair. The fair is an exciting week that allows community youth to showcase their enthusiasm for learning. Children may choose to display a project activity they did themselves or one they did with a group. Other children may choose to showcase their work in other ways, such as displaying it in a special place in their home.

Mini 4-H is fun! Children will certainly enjoy it! You can have fun too, by guiding and helping as children participate in the program. Encourage and praise the children as they have fun learning and sharing with you. If you have any questions regarding Mini 4-H or other 4-H programs, please contact the Extension Office in your county.

Helper's Tips



The Mini 4-H program can be used with individual children, but it works best when used in a group of 2 or more children. Children working cooperatively in groups develop positive images of themselves and their ideas. Other ways adult helpers can maximize the benefits of Mini 4-H are to:

- **Work on a subject interesting to the child by encouraging children to choose the content area.** Look through this manual and choose the project activities based on the interests and skill levels of the children.
- **Relax and have fun.** Some children will want to finish their activities, others may not. There is no need to pressure children of this age to finish an activity, because the real learning takes place while they participate in the activity and interact with others. The finished product should not be the main focus. The knowledge children gain while they explore new areas and experiment with new ideas should be the primary goal.
- **Remain flexible and adapt to the changing needs of the children.** Restlessness or boredom may indicate a need to stop the activity and come back to it later.
- **Encourage the children to talk and work with each other.** Children learn best when they are encouraged to freely share their reactions and observations. You may want to ask the children about what they did during an activity, what happened, what was the most difficult, what was the easiest, and what they liked the most.

This manual contains activities for children that allow for a wide range of abilities and provide practice for developing a variety of skills.

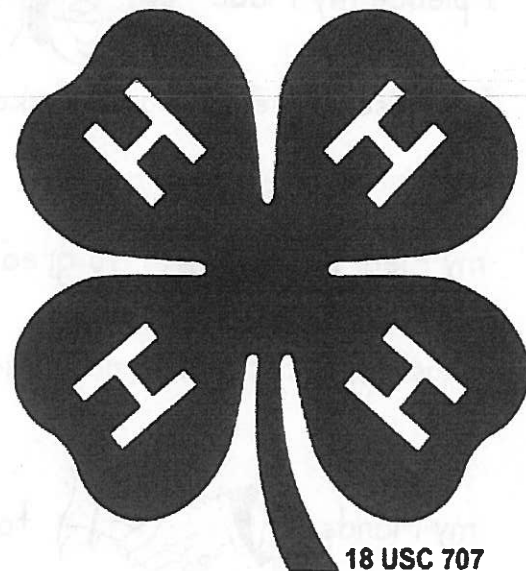
Mini 4-H'ers Page

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

Here are some things to know about 4-H:

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

Clover is plant that grows in fields, yards, and along road-sides. Most clovers have three leaves. Sometimes, if you look very carefully, you may get lucky and find a special 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 are green and white. The four-leaf clover is green and the "H" in each leaf is white.

A group motto is a saying that tells people what is important to the group. **The 4-H motto** is "To make the best better." When something is better than all of the others, it is the best. Think about a time when you did your best. Maybe you threw a ball farther than you have ever thrown it before. Now, think about some ways you could do better. You may be able to throw farther by practicing for a while or by watching someone who can throw farther than you to see how they throw so far. Even if you throw the ball farther than you have ever thrown it before, there are still ways that you can do better the next time. 4-H encourages you to always try to do better, even if you are doing the best you have ever done.

The 4-H Pledge

A pledge is a promise you make to yourself and to the people around you. The 4-H pledge is in bold print below. Under each line of the pledge there are words telling what the pledge means.

I pledge my **Head**  to clearer thinking.

I promise to use my head to make good choices.

my **Heart**  to greater loyalty.

to use my heart to be a good friend.

my **Hands**  to larger service, and

to use my hands to do helpful things for others.

my **Health**  to better living.

to take care of my body and to show others how to live in a healthy way.

for my club, my community,  my country, and my world.

to help my group, my community, my country, and my world be happy and safe for everyone.



Farm Animals

There are many types of farm animals. Some farm animals are large and some are small. They are all important to us. Farm animals provide food for us to eat. Can you name the animals from which we get these foods?

Hamburger _____

Ham _____

Milk _____

Eggs _____

Other farm animals help us on the farm. An example of a big helper is the horse. Before we had tractors, horses would help with plowing. Horses also pulled wagons and buggies. We can still see this example in the Amish communities in Elkhart and surrounding counties.

ACTIVITY 1 – ANIMALS ON THE FARM

There are many animals on the farm. You will choose one animal for your project. You may want to do all the exercises in this manual to learn about all the animals, or you may want to only study your animal. It is up to you.

The Farm Animals You May Choose

Beef Cattle
Dairy Cow
Horse

Poultry
Sheep
Swine

Rabbit
Goat

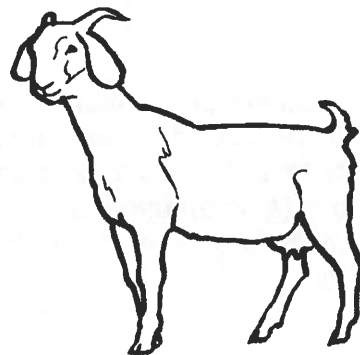
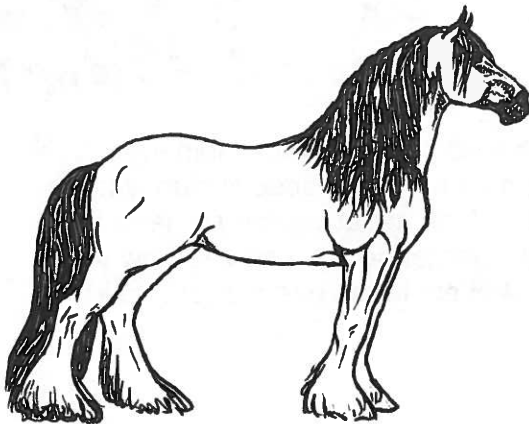
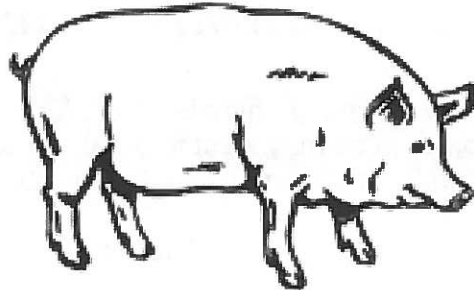
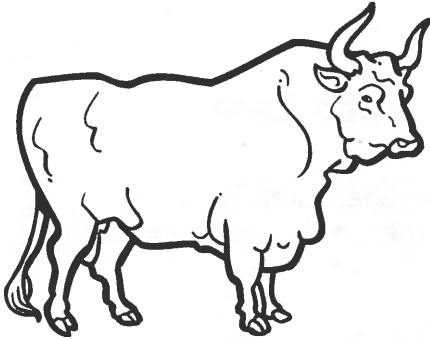
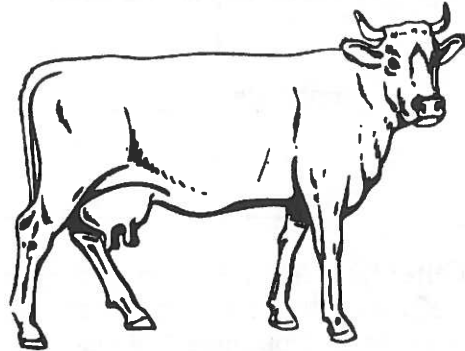
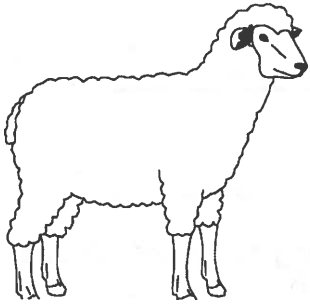


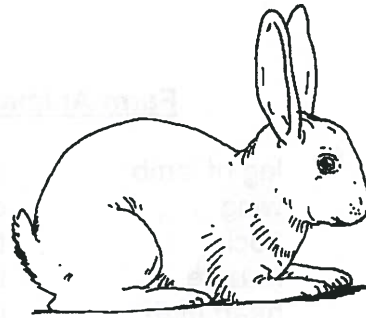
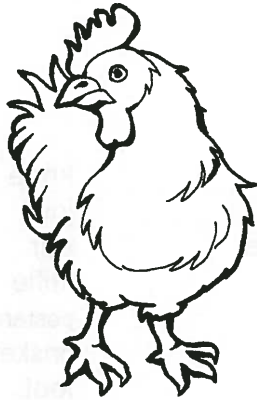
When you are old enough for regular 4-H (in the third grade) you can join the County 4-H Club for your animal. Each of these animals has a special club where 4-H'ers learn to care for and show their animals. Think about visiting some of the livestock (animal) barns or shows at the fair this summer so you can see how 4-H'ers how these animals. Talk with some of the 4-H'ers in the barns about their animals.

Materials needed for this activity: activity sheets pencil crayons

What you will do:

1. Look at the pictures of the animals.
2. Write the name of each animal on the line below each animal.
3. Color the picture of the animal you have chosen for your project.





What did you learn?

What animal did you choose for your project? _____

Why? _____



ACTIVITY 2 – ANIMAL BODY PARTS

Materials needed for this activity: activity sheets pencil

What you will do:

1. Look at the pictures of animal body parts for the farm animal you have chosen. You will see that they have numbers pointing to a part of their bodies.
2. Name the body part. Some animal's body parts have special names. Use the word bank below.

Hint: Check your answers in the back of this manual!

Farm Animal Body Parts Word Bank

poll
breast
round
crops
beak
neck
dewlap
elbow
gaskin
rump

leg of lamb
wing
hock
muzzle
heart girth
withers
throat latch
comb
barrel

dewclaw
crest
fetlock
toe
ham
dock
thurl
thigh
ribs
loins

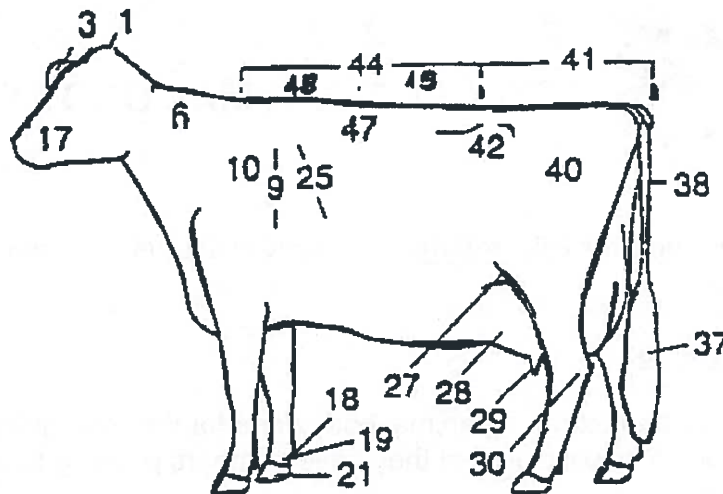
back
snout
shoulder
croup
switch
hoof
udder
hip
teat

knee
jowl
ear
stifle
pastern
brisket
foot
spur
tail
chine



Dairy Cow

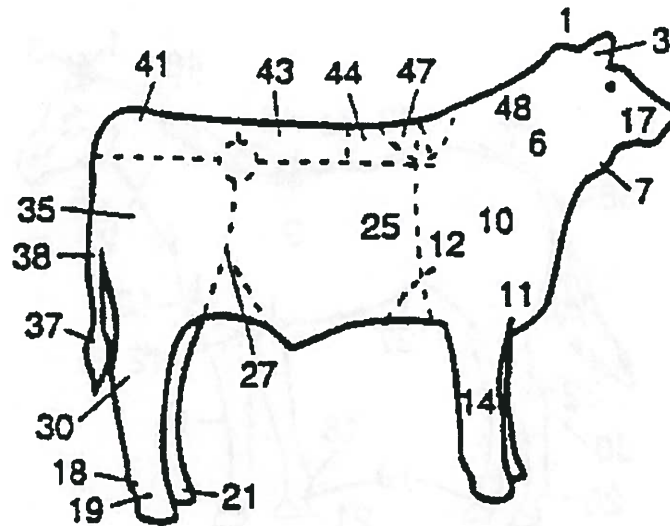
Name the body parts of the dairy cow. Remember to use the word bank!





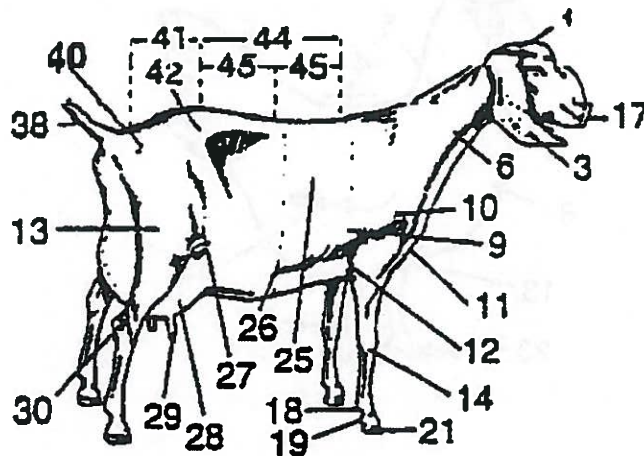
Beef Cattle

Name the body parts of the beef cattle. Remember to use the word bank!



Goat

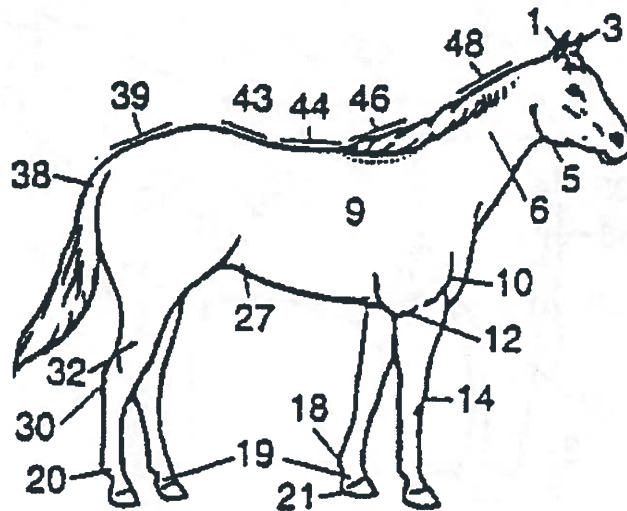
Name the body parts of the dairy goat. Remember to use the word bank!





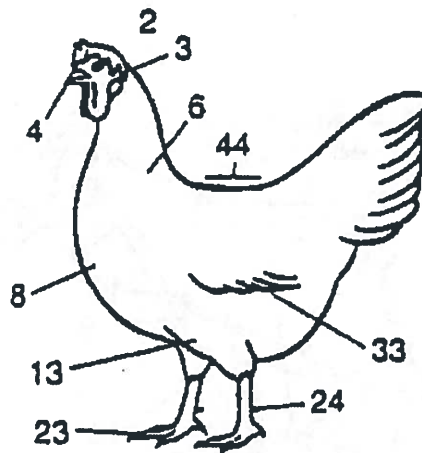
Horse

Name the body parts of the horse. Remember to use the word bank!



Poultry

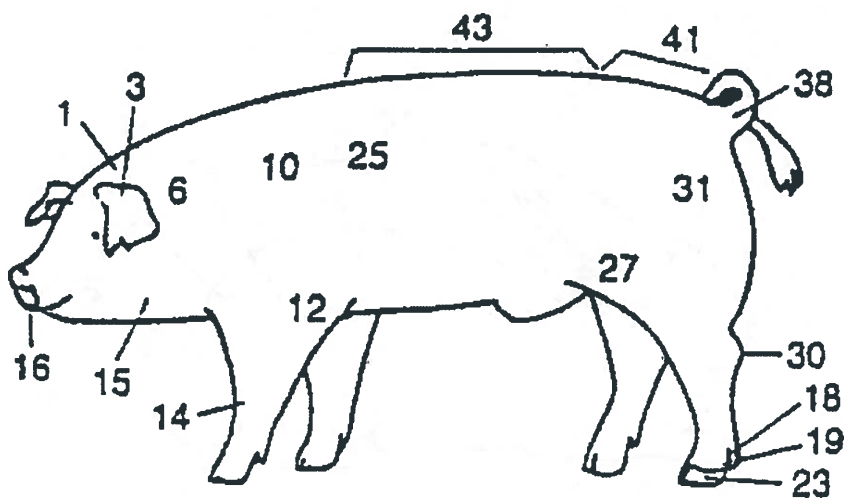
Name the body parts of the chicken. Remember to use the word bank!





Swine

Name the body parts of the swine. Remember to use the word bank!



What did you learn?

Did you need to check the answer key to label the body parts? _____

Name 3 parts of your animal that you learned in this activity. _____



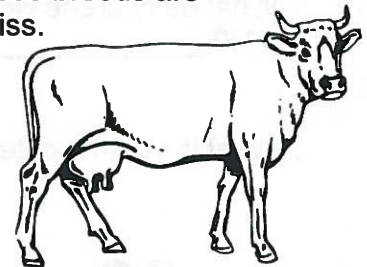
ACTIVITY 3 – DAIRY COWS

Dairy cows give us most of the milk that we drink. This milk also is 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 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 breeds are Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss.



Materials needed for this activity: activity sheet pencil

What you will do:

1. Look at the questions below.
2. Read about dairy cows above to find the answers.

List Four or More Dairy Products

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

List the 5 Major Breeds of Dairy Cows

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

What did you learn?

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

What is your favorite dairy food? _____



ACTIVITY 4 – BEEF CATTLE

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

A young female that has not had a calf is called a heifer. The adult female is called a cow. The adult male is called a bull or steer. All young beef cattle are called calves.

Some beef cattle have horns and others are polled. Polled means they were born without horns.

There are over 50 breeds of beef cattle in the United States. Each breed has unique traits.

Materials needed for this activity:

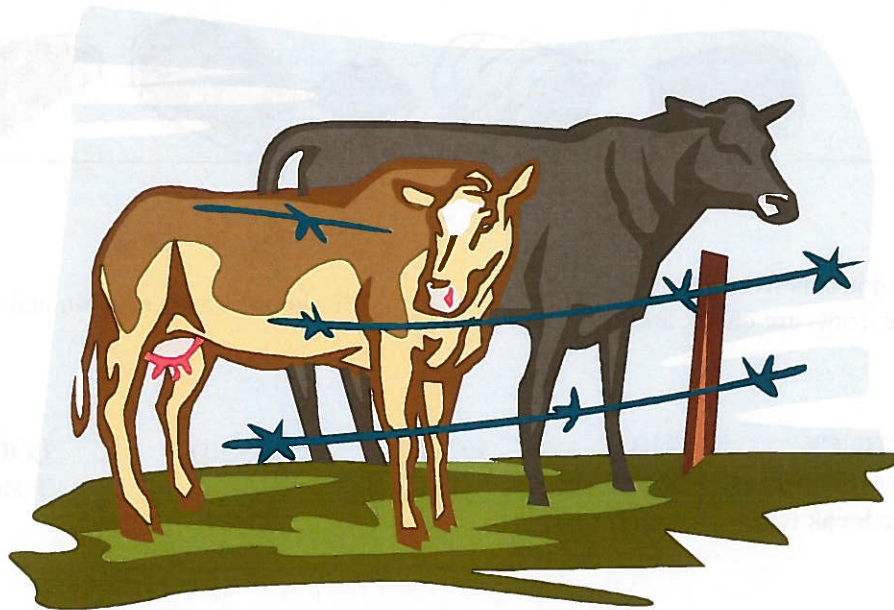
pencil activity sheet glue scissors

What you will do:

1. Answer the questions. Read about beef cattle to find the answers.
2. On the following page, cut out the pictures of cuts of meat and glue them into the correct place on the steer.

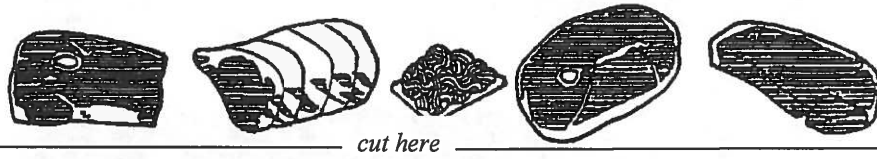
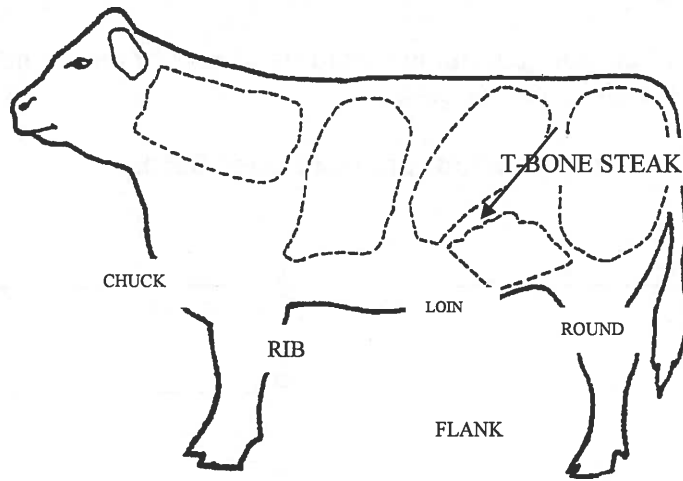
List Five Products from Beef Cattle

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



BEEF CUTS

At the bottom of the page, you will find listed some of the favorite "cuts" or kinds of meat that come from beef cattle. Cut out each cut of meat and glue it over the right place on the beef animal where it would be found. Then re-label each "cut."



Major cuts from the forequarter (or front) are chuck and rib.

Hindquarter cuts are loin and round.

CHUCK
Arm Pot-Roast
or Steak Rib

RIB
Rib Roast
Small End

FLANK
Hamburger

ROUND
Round

LOIN
T-Bone Steak

What did you learn?

What is your favorite "cut" of beef? _____

From what part of the beef animal do we get hamburger? _____

What one other beef cattle product do you use every day? _____



ACTIVITY 5 - GOATS

The goat is thought to have been the earliest animal domesticated besides sheep and dogs. Cave art 10,000 to 20,000 years old indicates that goats were common and important then. Goats have advantages over other animals. Goats are the most underrated of all domestic animals. They thrive and reproduce in tropical or cold climates and in humid as well as dry regions. Their small size compared to cattle permit them to be maintained in a small area.

There are 60 breeds of goats. The types are dairy, meat and fiber. The facts are that goat meat and milk can be as good as those from any animal. Goats eat a variety of grasses, weeds, leaves, and small branches of bushes or trees. In the U.S. goats are fed alfalfa and other kinds of hay, grains like barley, oats, corn and roasted soybeans.

Like deer, the female goat is called a doe. The male goat is called a buck. Baby goats are called kids. The doe, after 5 months of carrying her kids, gives birth. This is called freshening. Giving birth to the kids brings the doe into milk. The kids only need the milk for 6 to 8 weeks.

Goats of any breed can produce a variety of products. Goats can be grouped into milk, meat, other products and pets. The products from milk are fresh, canned and dried milk, ice cream, yogurt, soft and hard cheese, fudge and soap. Other products are meat (called chevron), leather, cashmere and mohair.

The six dairy breeds that are common in the U.S. are Alpine, LaMancha, Nubian, Oberhasli, Saanen, and Toggenburg. Some of these breeds are certain colors and others have other breed characteristics. A LaMancha, which is the only goat breed native to the U.S., has a very small ear like a gopher or an elf. The Nubian goat breed is known for being the most talkative of all the goat breeds and has long wide ears like a banana peel. All other goat breeds have upright ears and certain color requirements.

A properly fed doe will give one or more gallons of milk a day. Goat milk is more easily digested than cow milk, having a finer curd and smaller fat globules. Some people's bodies do not digest cow milk but can digest goat milk.

All goat breeds produce meat. The Boar and Pygmy are the meat breeds common to the U.S. Chevron is a delicious meat product that can be eaten baked, fried, grilled, BBQ, stewed and made into jerky. It is low in fat and cholesterol.

The fiber goat that is most popular in the U.S. is the Angora. The Angora is small in size with twisted horns. It has white and cream colored locks and ringlets of hair. The hair is sheared yearly from the goat.

Materials needed for this activity: activity sheets pencil

What you will do:

1. Read about goats and answer the questions.
2. See if you can name the different breeds of goat.



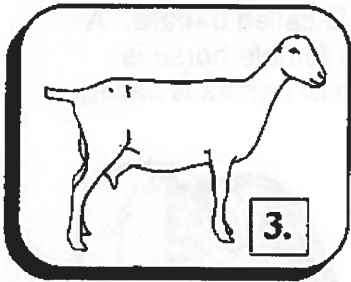
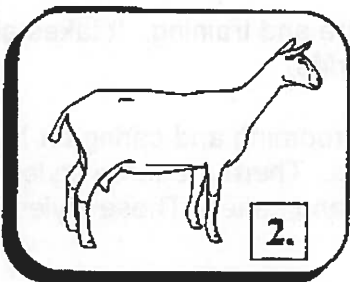
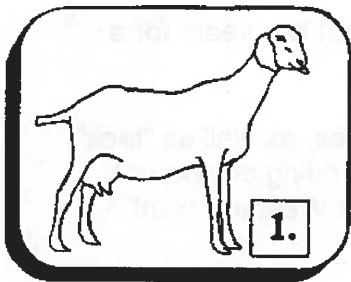
List Six Products from the Goat

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

Name the Six Breeds of Goat

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

Identify the breeds in these pictures:



- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

What did you learn?

What goat food product have you tried? _____

What did you think of that food? _____

Was it difficult to match the goat breeds? _____

Who helped you? _____

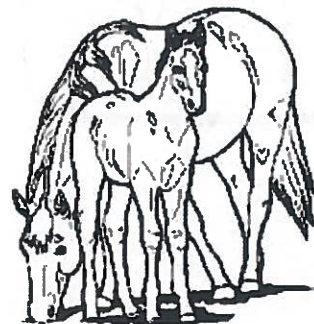


ACTIVITY 6 – HORSE

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

There are many tools for grooming and caring for horses, as well as “tack” or equipment that the horse wears. There are three styles of riding equipment, which includes the saddle, bridle and halter. These styles are Western, Hunt Seat and English Seat.

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



Materials needed for this activity: activity sheets pencil

What you will do:

1. Read the names of breeds of horses and find these breeds in the word search.
2. Label the parts of the "tack" needed to care for a horse. Use the word bank.

HORSE BREEDS WORD SEARCH

Find the following names of different breeds of horses in the word search.

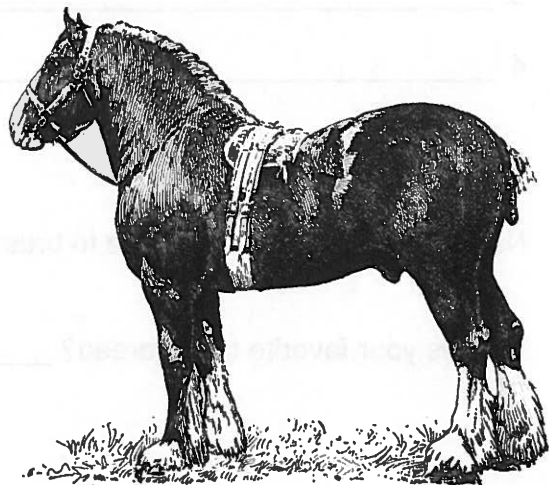
Arabian
Buckskin
Thoroughbred
Clydesdale
Pinto

Palomino
Quarter
Saddlebred
Welsh

Standardbred
Percheron
Belgian
Paint

Morgan
Appaloosa
Shetland
Hackney

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



“Tack”

Name the following “tack” or equipment needed for a horse. Use the words below to fill in the blanks. The answers are in the back of this manual if you get stuck.

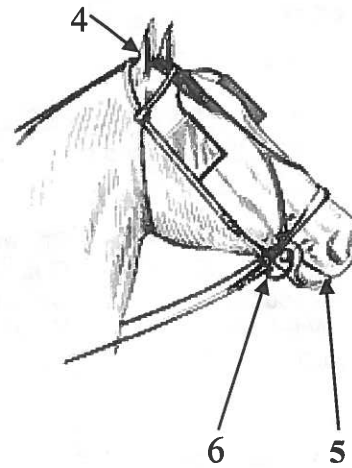
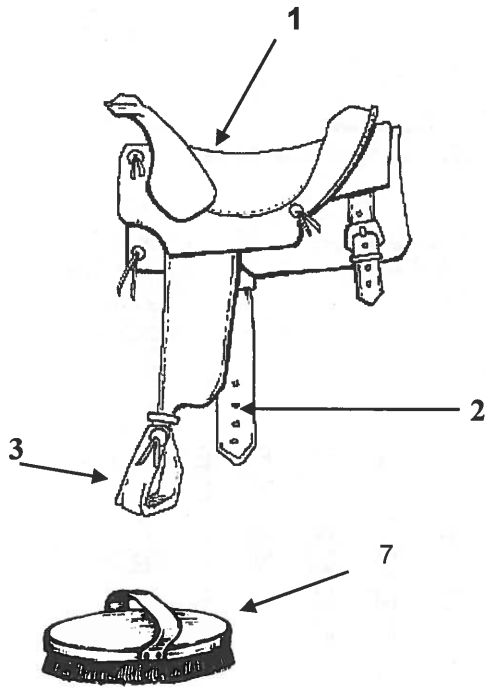
**Seat
Body Brush**

Cinch

**Stirrup
Headstall**

**Rein
Bit**

Hoof Pick



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

What did you learn?

Name the “tack” you would use to brush your horse after a ride. _____

What is your favorite horse breed? _____



ACTIVITY 7 – POULTRY

Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons and peafowl are all called poultry. There are many types and breeds of each of these. Each breed is different in size, shape and color.

Most people are familiar with chickens. 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 each day. If the eggs are incubated by the hen sitting on the nest of eggs to keep them warm or in a special machine called an incubator, then a chick will hatch from the egg.

It takes 21 days to hatch a chick from an egg.

If the eggs are not incubated, they are used for eating. We eat eggs fried, scrambled, poached, or hard and soft boiled.

Poultry is also used to produce meat. The most common are chicken fryers and roasters. Don't forget that turkey for our Thanksgiving dinner!

Materials needed for this activity: activity sheets pencil

What you will do:

1. Read about the parts of the egg and label the drawing.
2. Find the rooster body parts in the word search.



Definitions of Egg Parts

Air Cell – The pocket of air at the large end of the egg.

Albumen – The white of the egg. This 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.

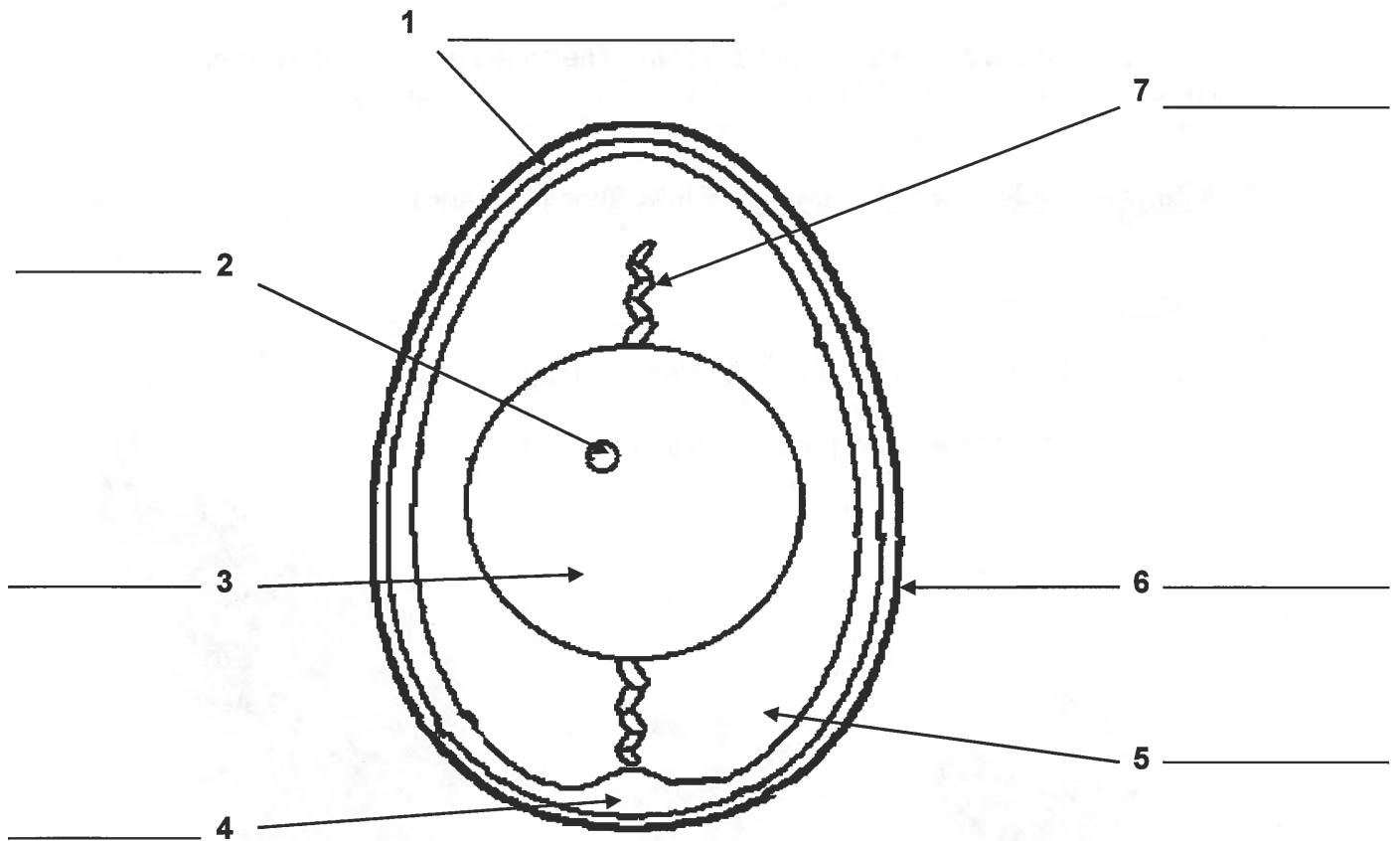
Germ Spot – The “white” spot on the yolk where the embryo develops.

Membrane – The two thin layers inside the egg shell.

Shell – The hard, protective outer covering of an egg.

Yolk – The yellow of an egg. This is where the embryo gets most of its food.

Match the definitions above to the egg parts you see below.



ROOSTER PARTS WORD SEARCH

Find the following names of body parts belonging to a rooster in the word search.

comb
breast
shank
primaries
tail feathers
earlobe

beak
keel
toes
secondaries
saddle
eye

wattles
thigh
spur
saddle feathers
buck
blade

hackle
hock
fluff
sickle
cape

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

What did you learn?

What is your favorite way to eat eggs? _____

Name a body part of the rooster and tell where it is located. _____





ACTIVITY 8 – RABBITS

Rabbits, like other farm animals, need food, water and shelter. Rabbits live in a hutch. This is made of strong wire with a box inside to give them shelter from bad weather. The hutch should give a rabbit fresh air so they are cool and comfortable in the summer and warm in the winter.

Rabbits need to be fed a balanced diet. Rabbit pellets are made of alfalfa and grain. Fresh water is also very important and must be provided daily.

The male rabbit is called a buck. The female rabbit is called a doe. The young rabbit is called a kit. When a kit is born, it has no hair and the eyes are closed. The young kit must stay with the doe for six to eight weeks after birth.

Rabbits are raised for meat and for their skins. The skins are used to make cloth, felt, fur coats and angora for sweaters.

There are many breeds of rabbits. Some of the more common are Rex, Californian and English Lop.

Rabbits, like other farm animals, are not pets. You need to be careful as they can scratch, kick and bite. It is best to wear long sleeves when handling rabbits.

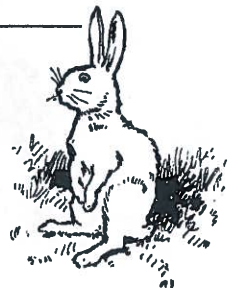
Materials needed for this activity: activity sheet pencil

What you will do:

1. Fill in the blanks using the information above.

List Four Products From the Rabbit

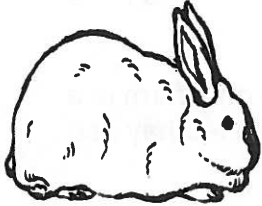
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



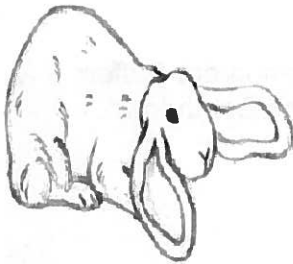
Unscramble Three Breeds of Rabbit



XRE _____



NCALAIROFN _____



GLHSNEI PLO _____

What did you learn?

Can you name any other breeds of rabbits? _____

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

Name a product that comes from the rabbit. _____

What is the name of a rabbit's home? _____



ACTIVITY 9 – SHEEP

Sheep are raised in all parts of the world. They provide meat for food and wool for clothing.

Sheep are raised two ways in the United States. The first way has large flocks of 1,000 – 2,000 sheep ranged on large tracts of land. Here sheep graze on pasture grass and shrubs. The sheep can live without water for long periods of time. This helps the sheep survive on these dry plains.

In the second way, sheep are raised in smaller numbers on a farm in a fenced pasture. They graze on grasses and shrubs and are also fed hay and grains.

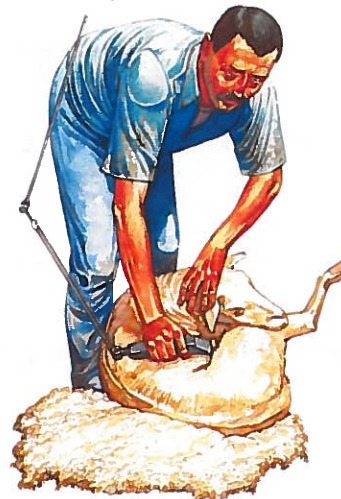
A female sheep is called a ewe. The male is called a ram. A young sheep is called a lamb. A group of sheep is called a flock.

There are 23 breeds of sheep. Some of the more common are Suffolk, Columbia, Hampshire, Merino, Dorset, Finnsheep, Cheviot and Southdown.

Materials needed for this activity: activity sheet pencil

What you will do:

1. Read in this manual about sheep. Use what you have read to answer the questions.
2. Look in your closet and read the labels to find out what clothing came from sheep.



Name Eight Breeds of Sheep

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Check Out Your Closet

Look around your house, in the closet, in drawers and on your bed. Read the labels to find items that are made from wool. Remember we get wool from sheep. If you can't find any items made from wool, go to a store to see what you can find.

ITEM	% of WOOL	WHERE FOUND

What did you learn?

Was it hard to find things containing wool in your closet? _____

Were you surprised at how many things you found? _____

What kinds of things did you find? _____

What season of the year do people wear the most wool clothing? _____



ACTIVITY 10 – SWINE

Swine give us a lot of meat. The meat, pork, is often called, “the other white meat.” Swine also provide lard, leather, brushes, glue, medicines and other products.

Swine have a stout, heavy body covered with coarse bristly hair. They have short tails that are usually curled. They have small eyes, poor eyesight, and use their sense of smell to find their food.

Swine have no sweat glands. They need shaded areas to keep them cool in hot summer weather. They also keep cool by panting and swallowing mud. Swine also need to drink lots of water.

The female swine is called a gilt. If a female has young, she is called a sow. The male is called a boar. All young swine are called pigs. Pigs are born in groups called a litter. A group of swine is called a herd.

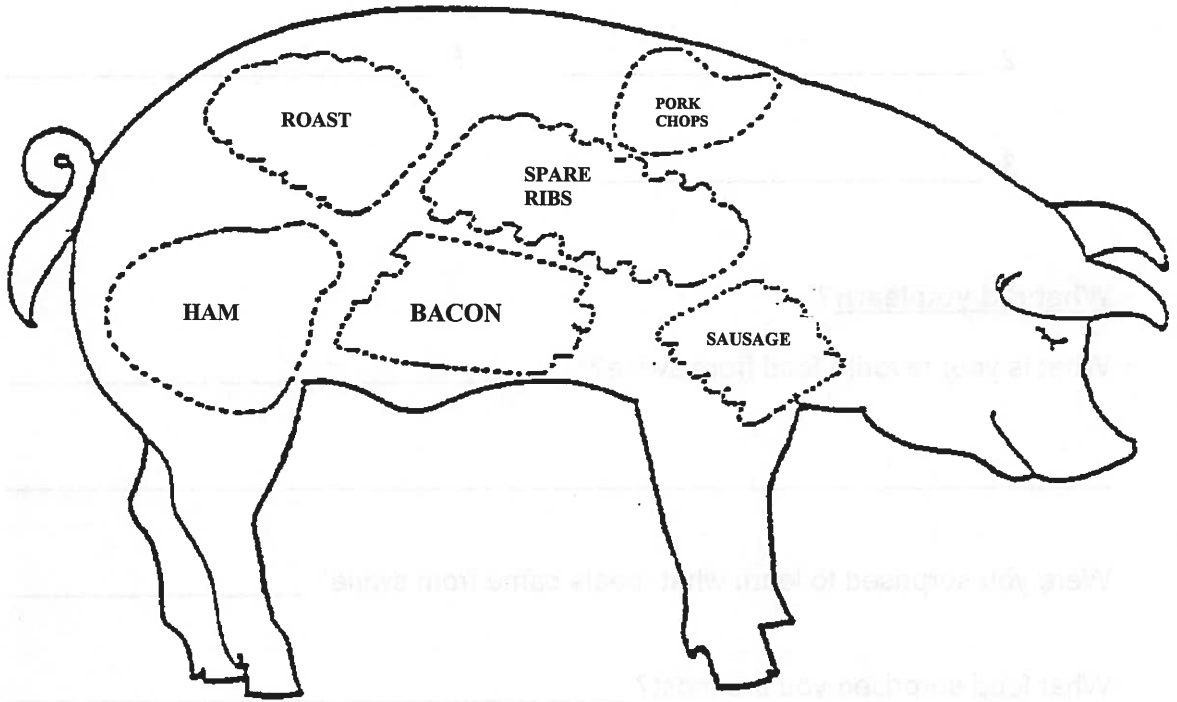
Materials needed for this activity: activity sheet pencil

What you will do:

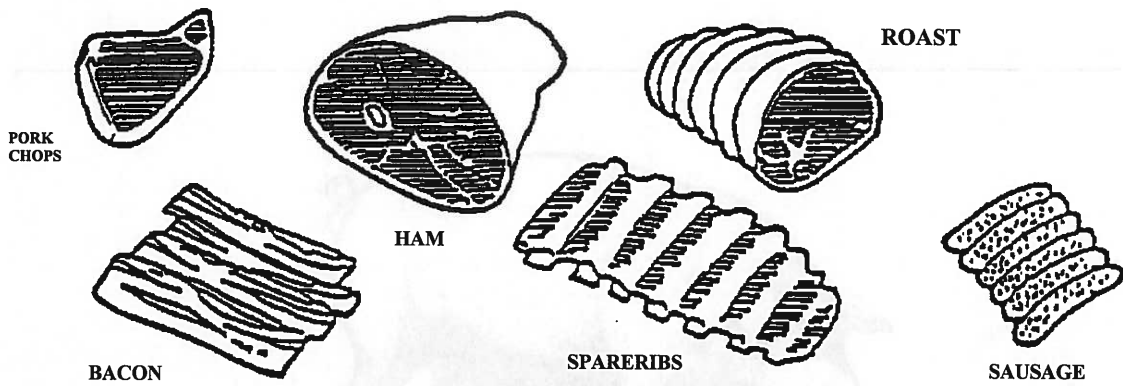
1. Read in this manual about swine. Answer the questions.
2. Cut out the favorite meat cuts and glue them on the swine pictured on the next page.

PORK CUTS

Look at the swine in the picture. Cut out the favorite meat cuts and glue them on the swine in their proper place.



Cut here



List Five Products from Swine

1. _____

4. _____

2. _____

5. _____

3. _____

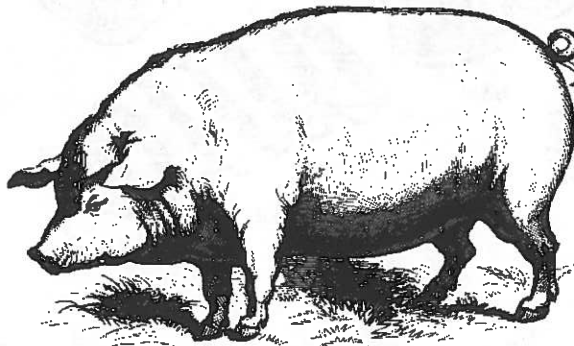
What did you learn?

What is your favorite food from swine? _____

Were you surprised to learn what meats came from swine? _____

What food surprised you the most? _____

What is one thing you learned about swine that you didn't know before reading this manual?



Answers:

Pages 7-12 Farm Animal Body Parts

1. poll	13. thigh	* 25. ribs	37. switch
* 2. comb	* 14. knee	26. barrel	* 38. tail
* 3. ear	15. jowl	27. stifle	39. croup
* 4. beak	* 16. snout	* 28. udder	40. thurl
5. throat latch	17. muzzle	* 29. teat	41. rump
* 6. neck	18. dewclaw	30. hock	* 42. hip
7. dewlap	19. pastern	* 31. ham	43. loin
8. breast	20. fetlock	32. gaskin	* 44. back
9. heart girth	* 21. hoof	* 33. wing	45. chine
10. shoulder	* 22. foot	34. leg of lamb	46. withers
11. brisket	* 23. toe	35. round	47. crops
12. elbow	24. spur	36. dock	48. crest

* Easier parts to learn

Pages 19 Identify Goat Breeds

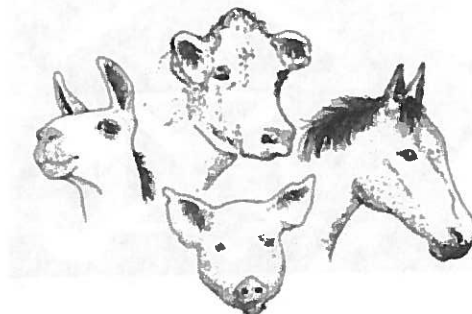
1. Nubian 2. Toggenburg, Saanen, Alpine or Oberhasli 3. LaMancha 4. Angora

Pages 21 Horse "Tack" or Equipment

1. Seat 2. Cinch 3. Stirrup 4. Headstall 5. Bit 6. Rein
7. Body Brush 8. Hoof Pick

Pages 24 Parts of the Egg

1. Membrane 2. Germ Spot 3. Yolk 4. Air Cell 5. Albumen 6. Shell
7. Chalazae





What to Exhibit

Farm Animals

Here is a list of projects that can be shown at the Fair. Pick *one* of the projects you would like to exhibit at the fair. You do not need to make the projects in special order. If you have any questions about your projects, contact your leader or the Extension Office. There are people there who can help you.

Complete the following for your Fair exhibit.

Make a Farm Animals poster. Your poster should be 22"L x 14"H. You can choose from the following ideas for your poster!

- A picture you have drawn of the farm animal.
- A story about the farm animal.
- A collection of pictures or photographs of the farm animal.
- A combination of any of the above.
- Include any information you have learned or would like to share about the farm animal.

For more information on how to label your project, when to enter it in the Fair, and where your project needs to go, please contact the Extension Office.

