



4-H Goat Project

Name: _____ 4-H Club _____

Dairy Goats

1. Explain the roles of the mammary gland. _____

2. Explain the difference between "acute mastitis" and "chronic mastitis". _____

3. What should teats be dipped in immediately after milking? _____

4. Match the following:

_____ Alveolus

_____ Teat Cistern

_____ Keratin

_____ Sphincter Muscles

_____ Milk Vein

A. Milk empties out of this area through the streak canal.

B. Blood leaves the udder through this.

C. Smallest unit in the udder, made up of single layer of epithelial cells.

D. Sticky, waxy substance that keeps bacteria out of the mammary gland.

E. Circular muscles surrounding streak canal.

5. Approximately how much blood passes through the udder for each pound of milk that is produced? _____

6. _____ is the most important hormone in the milking process. What is this hormone responsible for? _____

7. Once oxytocin is stimulated, approximately how long does it take for full milk letdown to respond? _____

8. Typically where does bacteria enter the udder of a goat? _____
9. Identify the economic losses associated with mastitis. _____

10. Explain "clinical mastitis", identifying symptoms. _____

11. Identify the recommended teat disinfection methods. _____

12. Explain the difference between batch pasteurization and flash pasteurization.

13. What are some of the reasons in which a majority of the processors use high-temperature short-time pasteurization (flash pasteurization) _____

14. Explain the process of making cheese from goat milk. _____

15. Coagulation of the milk protein is necessary to separate the _____ from the _____.
16. _____ is known as the fight of flight hormone.

Answers to these questions can be found in the "Goat Resource Handbook" 4-H 135R