

## 4-H Dairy Bowl Study Questions and Answers

- Five breeds of dairy cattle are:
  - Holstein: Black & White, large size
  - Jersey: Fawn Colored, small size
  - Brown Swiss: Brown Colored, large size
  - Ayrshire: Red and White, medium size
  - Guernsey: Brown and White, medium size
- What is the gestation period for a cow?
  - 9 months or approximately 285 days.
- What is the mother cow called?
  - Dam.
- What is the father bull called?
  - Sire.
- True/False. **REGISTERED** dairy animals are purebred with registration papers filed with a Purebred Dairy Cattle Association.
  - True.
- True/False. A **GRADE** dairy animal is an animal with no breed registration.
  - True.
- What is another word for diarrhea or loose stool?
  - Scours.
- What is the first thick milk a cow gives after giving birth to a calf?
  - Colostrum.
- What is special about colostrum?
  - Contains antibodies which pass on immunity to certain diseases from cow to calf.
- Name two methods of dehorning calves and the reason for dehorning.
  - Electric dehorner, caustic potash burn-off or scooping method. Older animal's horns must be cut off. Reason for dehorning is so they won't hurt each other.
- An average Holstein cow should produce the following in a 305 day lactation period.
  - 16,000 lb. of milk or more.
- Name five dairy products?
  - Milk, butter, ice cream, cheese, cottage cheese and yogurt.
- Name the four stomachs of a ruminant.
  - Rumen, Reticulum, Omasum, Abomasum

14. True or False. Dairy cattle are considered simple stomached animals.  
A. False.
15. True or False. Cows eat hay, silage, green chop, pasture and grain.  
A. True.
16. Average birth weights of newborn calves is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Holsteins 95 lbs. Jerseys 55 lbs.
17. Which on of these helps your animal **build muscle**: Fats, Carbohydrates, or Proteins.  
A. Proteins.
18. Name two feeds for dairy cattle that are a good source of protein.  
A. Soybeans, alfalfa hay or any oilseed meals or fish meal.
19. What are the two primary types of feed stuffs?  
A. Concentrates and Roughage.
20. Between Concentrates and Roughage which has the highest energy?  
A. Concentrates.
21. Name 3 carbohydrate-type energy feeds.  
A. Barley, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Beet Pulp and Molasses.
22. What is the main function of the digestive system?  
A. To digest the feed in order to make nutrients readily available to the animal's body.
23. What do you call the amount of feed an animal eats in a 24 hr. period?  
A. Ration.
24. Feed that is high in fiber is called what?  
A. Roughage.
25. Feed that is low in fiber is called what?  
A. Concentrate
26. Give examples of two concentrate feeds.  
A. Corn, Soybean, Barley, Cottonseed
27. Name a roughage.  
A. Hay, Pasture, Alfalfa Silage, Beet Pulp.
28. Name the three most critical minerals needed by dairy cattle.  
A. Calcium, Phosphorous, and Sodium.
29. What does TDN stand for?  
A. Total Digestible Nutrients.
30. What is Parturition?

- A. The act of giving birth.
31. True or False. At milking time only 80% of the milk is removed from the udder.  
A. True.
32. True or False. The hindquarters of an udder produce more milk than the forequarters.  
A. True.
33. True/False. During peak milk production, cows can produce as much as 100 lbs. of milk in a 24 hr. period.  
A. True.
34. True or False. A lactation cycle should be complete within 365 days.  
A. True.
35. Name the two major functions of the first milk in dairy cattle.  
A. 1. Provides nutrition to the animal offspring.  
2. Source of passive immunity to the offspring via colostrum.
36. Name two minerals found in milk?  
A. Calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, and potassium.
37. Why do you wash a cow's teats and udder before milking?  
A. It removes the dirt and helps rid the area of bacteria, which could cause mastitis.
38. True or False. Colostrum fed to calves immediately after they are born helps prevent scours.  
A. True.
39. True or False. Scours are easily transferred from one animal to another.  
A. True.
40. What are ringworm symptoms?  
A. Small to large scaly, hairless, gray areas especially on an animal's face and around the eyes.
41. True or False. Ringworm is easily spread by contact with other animals?  
A. True
42. What is the standard treatment for ringworm?  
A. Tincture of iodine applied with vigor and a brush, while being careful not to get any in the animal's eyes.
43. What is bloat?  
A. The production of gas in the rumen of an animal producing a stable foam which interferes with belching and causes gas to accumulate.
44. True or False. Bloat will not cause death to an animal.

A. False

45. What is foot rot, include symptoms?  
A. It is an invasion by an organism that grows best without oxygen in the skin and bottom tissue of an animal's foot causing swelling and lameness and causes a foul odor to come from the foot.
46. What is calf pneumonia and its symptoms?  
A. It is an infection of the lungs and usually follows some other disease. Its symptoms are loss of appetite, high fever and a dry nose.
47. What are some of the problems associated with lice?  
A. Growth prevention, loss of hair can lead to secondary infections of the skin.
48. What are warbles and how do they appear on animals?  
A. Warbles are caused by a "heel fly" laying eggs around the feet of the animal, they appear as bumps on the animals' backs.
49. True or False. A man can get tuberculosis from cow's milk when the cow has TB.  
A. True
50. True/False. Corn silage is usually recommended for calves under 6 months of age.  
A. False.
51. What is CMT?  
A. California Mastitis Test.
52. What does CMT measure?  
A. Amount of somatic cells in milk.
53. True or False. Holsteins can be bred between 13-15 months of age.  
A. True.
54. True or False. The heat period of a cow is 19-23 days.  
A. True.
55. How many quarters does a cow have?  
A. Four
56. Why is it necessary to forestrip quarters when milking?  
A. It removes the first milk, which is high in bacteria and check for signs of mastitis. It also helps the cow release her milk.
57. Why should you dry teats and udder before milking?  
A. It reduces the movement of bacteria in water and helps the cow release her milk.
58. Within how many hours after birth do calves lose their ability to absorb colostrum?  
A. 12-18 hours

59. What protein is found only in milk?  
A. Casein
60. What is a pituitary hormone that stimulates milk production?  
A. Bovine Somatotropin (BST)
61. What does DHIA stand for?  
A. Dairy Herd Improvement Association.
62. What is another word for milkfat?  
A. Butterfat.
63. What disease of cows occurs at about the time of parturition that involves paralysis of the muscles and is associated with a low level of calcium in the blood?  
A. Milk Fever.
64. What does A. I. stand for?  
A. Artificial Insemination.
65. Milk that is less than one percent butterfat is called?  
A. Skim Milk.
66. True or False: Urea is a non-protein, substance containing 45% nitrogen used as an additive in ruminant feeds.  
A. True.
67. Returning food from the stomach to the mouth in ruminating is called?  
A. Regurgitation.
68. How many days should a dry period be for a cow?  
A. 60 days or 2 months.
69. True or False: You can always tell by looking at cows or their milk which ones have mastitis.  
A. False.