Dairy Cattle

This information corresponds with the Dairy Cattle chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.

Dairy cattle are the (1)____________ of all cattle we work with.

They are an (2)_________ project for young people.

Dairy cattle are the least likely to (3)__________, but it is always a possibility.

There is a blind spot (4)_______ of the animal.

Dairy cattle have a smaller (5)__________________.

Danger Points

Small calves are usually still (6)___________ than the people leading them.

There have been numerous occasions when people have broken toes and feet by animals (7)__________ on them.

(8)____________ is an issue in the grooming process.

(9)____________ work an animal alone.

Equipment

The (10)__________ should be appropriate for the age of the calf. Fit is important.

The halter should be (11)__________ around the nose and under the throatlatch area.

The (12)__________ _________ should be soft so it doesn’t hurt the exhibitor’s hands.

To keep dairy calves calm, you can (13)____________ their neck.
Safety

You can use the end of the (14)________  _________ to restrain the animal for haltering.

Make sure the halter is (15)________ enough.

Leading

We want the animal to (16)________ our position.

The natural instinct of an animal is to (17)________ against you.

To start leading a calf, get it off (18)________ by pulling it from one side to the other.

When you stop the calf, turn and (19)_______ it.

Exhibitors have to teach dairy cattle to lead (20)________ and (21)________.

(22)________ is important for two reasons: the animal can slip on slick surfaces and the individual can slip on slick surfaces.

Work young animals on (23)________ surfaces.

Grooming

(24)___________ is part of the gentling process.

If two people are working on an animal, they should be on the (25)________ side.

Acclimating to New Environments

The first time a calf is shown, take them to a (26)________ show.

Anytime you can expose calves to new noises and sights, it makes them (27)________ as they get older and bigger.
Tying

Tie animals to something that is (28)________________.

Tie them high enough that they can’t step over the (29)_________ __________.

Once the animal is tied, walk away at an (30)__________ so the animal can’t kick you.

When you approach an animal that is tied, make sure they are (31)__________ of you.

If an animal throws a fit while being untied, untie them from the (32)___________ side of the fence.

The implementation of animal health products should be done by an (33)______________ or (34)______________.

The most dangerous part of a livestock operation, is the (35)______________ of a dairy species. They are aggressive and unpredictable.

The leading cause of death related to livestock handling is dairy (36)__________.
## Answer Key

1. Calmest | 19. Face
2. Ideal | 20. Slowly
4. In front | 22. Footing
5. Flight zone | 23. Dirt
7. Stepping | 25. Same
9. Never | 27. Safer
11. Tight | 29. Lead rope
12. Lead rope | 30. Angle
13. Scratch | 31. Aware
14. Lead rope | 32. Other
15. Tight or snug | 33. Adult
16. Respect | 34. Veterinarian
17. Push | 35. Male