

Barry County 4-H Intermediate Dairy Project Record Book Ages 12 - 14

Name:	
Address:	
Name of 4-H Club:	
Turne or 4 in club.	
Project Leader Name:	Years in project:
- Toject Leader Maille	rears in project

A Dairy Notebook is required for all Dairy projects. Notebooks must be presented by the exhibitor for judging at the fair during Non-Livestock judging. Failure to present a notebook for judging will disqualify dairy animal from participating in the Barry County Fair and receiving funds from the Gallon of Milk. In the event of extenuating circumstances, another 4-H member may present the notebook for judging with an absentee form and can result in a lower award.

The notebook must include proof of contact to three sponsors of the Gallon of Milk.

Notebooks may be typed or handwritten in neat and clear penmanship. Your notebook should be displayed in a hard cover notebook that contains each year's notebook from the time you started exhibiting a 4-H Dairy project.

Project pictures are a required part of the notebook.

Please Note: Records must be kept on EACH animal exhibited at the fair. All records cover the lifetime of the animal. Pages 4, 5 & 6 of records must be kept for each animal. One set is included in this form. Additional pages relating to your project animal may be copied and added if necessary. If a page or area does not apply to your animal, write **Does not apply** in the blank area.

Records Questionnaire

(Questions refer to the farm or herd where your cow/calf is regularly housed.)

How many cows does the farm where your animal comes from have?
Total number of heifers and calves on farm?
What percent of the herd are registered animals?
Are the registered animals on a classification program?
Is the herd on any testing program?
If yes above, which program?

Project Story

The project story should be a summary of what you have learned from your dairy experience. It might include past awards, interesting experiences, club stories, show experiences, etc. These are only suggestions. Remember, you can explain a lot of things in your Project Story. Additional pages may be added if necessary. Use additional pages to add pictures of your project and your 4-H experiences.

Management Records

(One record for each animal you are showing at fair)

Name	Breed	Control or ID Number
Date of Birth	Birth Weight	Registration Number (if registered)
California	Data Barrela and	T-11
Calfhood Vaccination	Date Purchased	Tattoo
Date: Ear Tag #		Left: Right:
RFID #		

Health and Veterinary Record

Update each year for each animal

		ach year for each animai
Date	Problem: Dehorn, Extra Teats Removed, Diseases, Ringworm, Warts, Vaccinations, Health Checks, etc	Treatment and/or Remarks
	I .	L

Pedigree

	(Grand Sire)
(Sire)	
	(Grand Dam)
	(Grand Sire)
(Dam)	
	(Grand Dam)

Records of Production on Cow

<u>Date</u> <u>Fresh</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>% Fat</u>	<u>Fat</u>	% Protein	<u>Protein</u>

Feed Record

1.	What types of feed and how much does a heifer eat from birth through one (1) year of age?
2.	What types of feed and how much does a heifer eat from one (1) to two (2) years of age?
3.	What types of feed and how much does the average mature <i>Lactating</i> cow eat <i>Per Day</i> ?
4.	What types of feed and how much does the average mature cow eat during one (1) Year?
5.	 What nutrients are in Feed; What benefit do they provide; What types of food provide each type of nutrient? 1. Protein – growth, repairs body tissues, milk production, can get from oil meals, legume hays, and immature grasses. 2
	3
	4
	5

Show Classes

Draw a line to Match the class titles with the appropriate age class.

<u>Class Title</u> Spring Heifer Calf	<u>Class Age</u> Born after March 1 this year
Winter Yearling Heifer	Born previous Dec, Jan, Feb this year
Fall Heifer Calf	Born Sept, Oct, Nov previous year
Summer Yearling Heifer	Born June, July, Aug, previous year
Fall Yearling Heifer	Born Mar, April, May previous year
Spring Yearling Heifer	Born Dec (year before last) Jan, Feb of previous year
Winter Heifer Calf	Born Sept, Oct, Nov year before last

Members Note: Notice how you work backwards for their age each year. It may help you understand and remember the classes. It is very important that you become familiar and learn each class. When purchasing an animal for the show, the younger the calf, the more important it is to purchase one that is at the beginning age of its class. Size isn't the only thing that matters but it is important. Some judges don't take the time to ask their age or make it important as to where he places you.

Breed:

Pick a breed; list its characteristics, where it originated, etc. (add a new breed each year).

Breed Name:	
Characteristics & Other Information:	

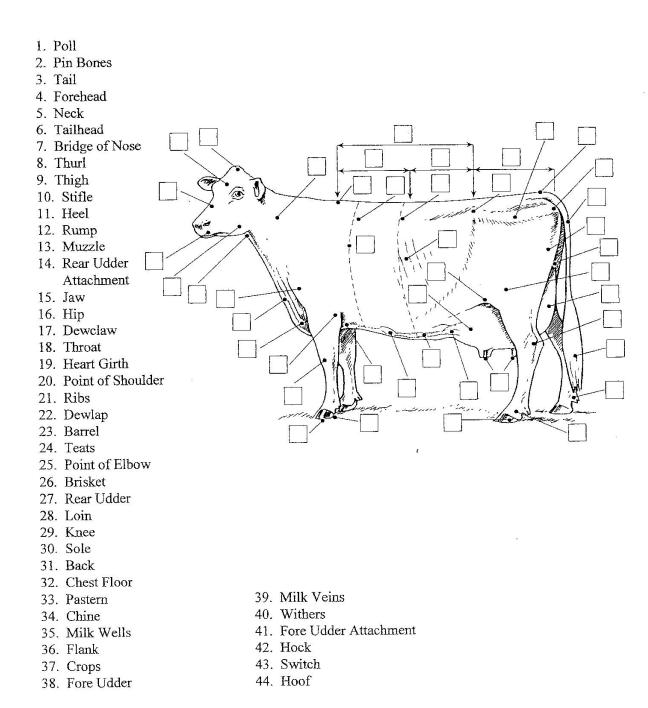
Bovine Digestion All Ages

Fill in the blank with the matching number

Large Intestine Esophagus Rumen Omasum	8 7 6. 4.	Riticulum Abomasum Small
	Female Reproductive Parts Ages 13 & 14	
	Fill in the blank with the name of each part	
1	2	
3	4	
5	6	
7	8	
9	10	

11. _____

Body Parts



All Ages do All Parts.

Dairy Questions Age 12

1.	Milk contains what body builder?
2.	Large silver-brown dairy breed?
3.	Cow's first milk?
4.	What process kills harmful bacteria in milk?
5.	Dairy breed from Scotland?
6.	What breaks up milk fat?
7.	What organ produces milk?
	Age 13
1.	Which dairy breed generally has the highest level of milk production?
2.	An inflammation or infection of the mammary gland is called?
3.	What causes milk fever and what symptoms might the animal show?
4.	What process removes sediment from milk?
5.	The addition of nutrients to milk is called?
6.	What is the gestation period of a female dairy animal?

Age 14

1.	Describe a ruminant animal.
2.	What is the average body temperature of a cow?
3.	Name two dairy breeds and explain why a dairy farm might choose one over the other?
4.	Why did you choose the animal(s) you chose? What were their good points and what would you change about them if you could?
5.	What goal(s) are you hoping to achieve with your 4-H Dairy project and/or 4-H involvement?