

## 2024 Dairy Skillathon Study Guide

The Morgan County Jr. Fair Skillathons will take place on Saturday, August 17 at the fairgrounds. All dairy exhibitors should bring their completed dairy record.

Age divisions for Skillathon are as follows (your age as of January 1): Juniors 8-11, Intermediates 12-14, and Seniors 15+

This study guide describes each station that will be included in the Dairy Skillathon. The Dairy Skillathon is for all youth exhibiting dairy animals including dairy heifers and dairy cows at the Morgan County Jr. Fair. If your animal is unable to exhibit at the fair, skillathon will serve as a judging requirement.

### Station 1: Project Record Book & Quality Assurance

Present your project record book to the judge and the judge will review your record book and award points for completion. **\*All youth must have their project books with them and completed or else they will be turned away at Skillathon\***

**\*ALL youth must have a picture of their project animal in their books regardless of what the project is (Market, Breeding, Pack Goat, etc.) and regardless of what the book states. \***

You will be asked 5 questions about the Good Production Practices (GPP) 2, 4, and 5.

- ▶ GPP #2: Establish and Implement an Efficient and Effective Health Management Plan
- ▶ GPP #4: Properly Store and Administer Animal Health Products
- ▶ GPP #5: Follow Proper Feed Processing Protocols

To be eligible to show at the Morgan County Fair, you must attend a Quality Assurance Training by **July 27, 2024**. To be eligible to show at the Ohio State Fair, you must attend Quality Assurance by **June 10, 2024**.

### Station 2: Project Interview

You will have an interview for the dairy project you are exhibiting at the Morgan County Jr. Fair. You will be asked 5 questions by an interview judge. Sample interview questions are included in this study guide. All questions are based on the Dairy Resource Handbook.

### Station 3: Hands-On Activity

**Juniors:** Will be asked to identify breeds of dairy cattle. Information can be found on page 9-14 of your Dairy Resource Handbook (127R).

**Intermediates:** Will be asked to label dairy cattle mammary structure (rear view). More information can be found at the end of this study guide.

**Seniors:** Will be asked to identify breeds of dairy cattle by their traits. Information can be found on page 9-14 of your Dairy Resource Handbook (127R).

## Dairy Study Guide Sample Questions

### Juniors:

1. What is colostrum and why is it important?
2. What does it mean when milk is pasteurized?
3. How long is a cow's gestation period?
4. What is crossbreeding?
5. Which part of a cow's stomach is called the "true stomach"?
6. What is one nutrient that milk has in large amounts?
7. What is an animal's flight zone?
8. To keep from startling the animal what two places should you approach?
9. What are two of the six essential nutrients for cattle?
10. What is forage?
11. Define Mastitis.
12. Should milk be included in a balanced diet for humans? Why or why not?
13. What is a feed tag?
14. How many times a day should you feed your calf.
15. Name two ways to identify cattle?
16. What are some benefits of dehorning calves at a young age?
17. What is milk stored in after harvest on the farm?

### Intermediates:

1. How much milk (in lbs.) does an average cow hold in its udder?
2. Why is colostrum necessary for a newborn calf?
3. How many compartments are in a cow's stomach?
4. Name 2 external parasites common to cows and calves?
5. Who oversees and regulates the dairy industry to ensure the milk is safe for consumers?
6. What are two nutrients that milk has in large amounts?
7. Are dairy cattle colorblind?
8. What does DHIA stand for?
9. How long should a calf receive colostrum?
10. What are 4 of the 6 essential nutrients for cattle?
11. What is the main source of fiber for dairy cattle?
12. What is Ionophores and what do they do for the animal?
13. Where do workers harvest milk?
14. What does purebred mean?
15. What is a "pedigree"?
16. What is the easiest way to dehorn a calf?
17. What is the cow's milk producing gland called?
18. Why should milk be pasteurized?
19. What is the correct intramuscular injection site for all cattle?
20. True or False? Almost all of the diseases that affect a dairy cow occur or are worse around calving?
21. Name two ways that the dairy cattle mammary system is unique.

### Seniors:

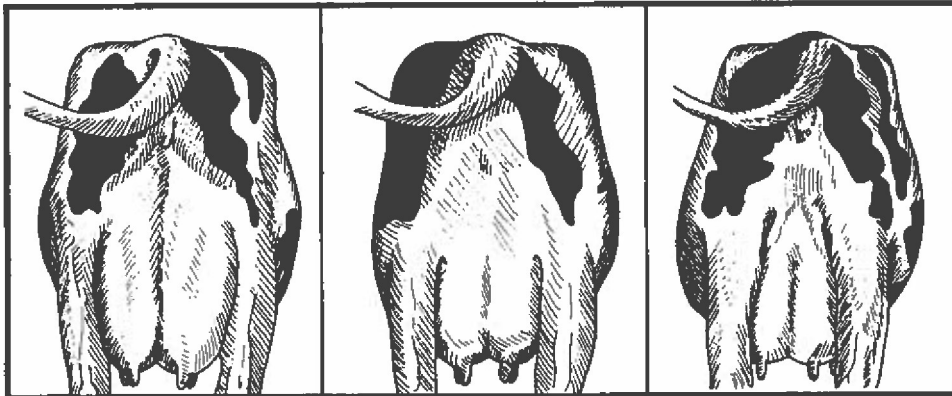
1. What percentage of lost milk production is due to mastitis?
2. Is there direct exchange of blood and milk between each quarter of the udder?
3. Milk is a dairy's primary income source. What are other possible sources of income?
4. What percentage of milk is water?
5. What are the two categories that feed for dairy cattle are generally separated into?
6. How is the DHIA data vital to the dairy industry?
7. Why is teat dipping after milking important?
8. What is meant by homogenized milk?
9. Name 3 nutrients that milk provides in a person's diet.
10. Name 3 parts of a female cow's reproductive system?

11. Name 2 hormones that are important to a cow's estrus cycle.
12. What hormone carries the stimulation for milk let-down?
  
13. Name the 4 compartments of a cow's stomach.
14. What is the first process done to milk after harvest?
15. What is an ionophore?
16. Name 2 reproductive diseases.
17. Name 3 of the 5 stages for the lactation period.

# Dairy Cattle Mammary Structures (Rear View)

## Part II

### Rear Udder Attachment

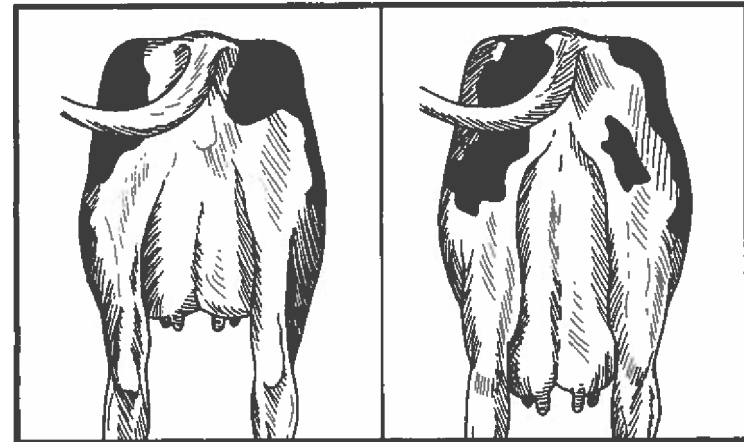


IDEAL  
High, Wide Udder

Low Udder

Pear-Shaped,  
Narrow Udder

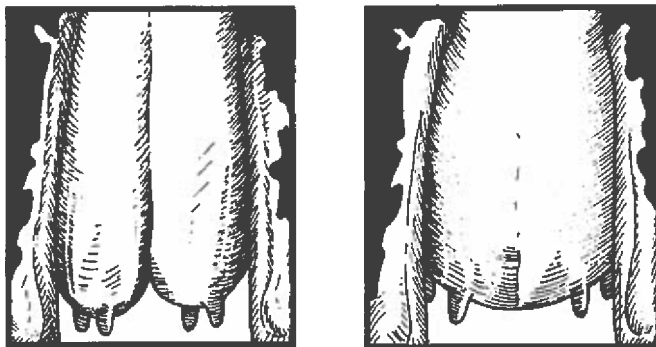
### Udder Depth



IDEAL, Shallow Udder

Deep Udder

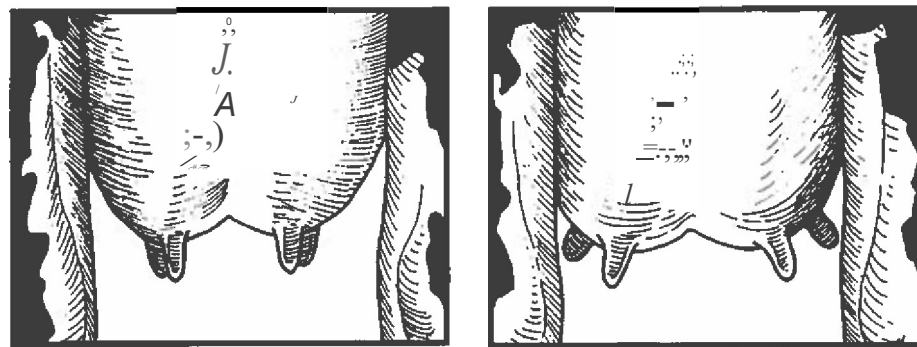
### Central Ligament



IDEAL, Strong

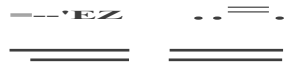
Broken Cleft

### Teat Placement



CORRECT

Strutting



### Quality Assurance and Animal Care: Youth Education Program

This material is based upon work supported by Extension Service,  
United States Department of Agriculture, under special project number 93-EFSQ-4096.

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