

Right From The Start | Student Notes

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.



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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.



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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)_____.



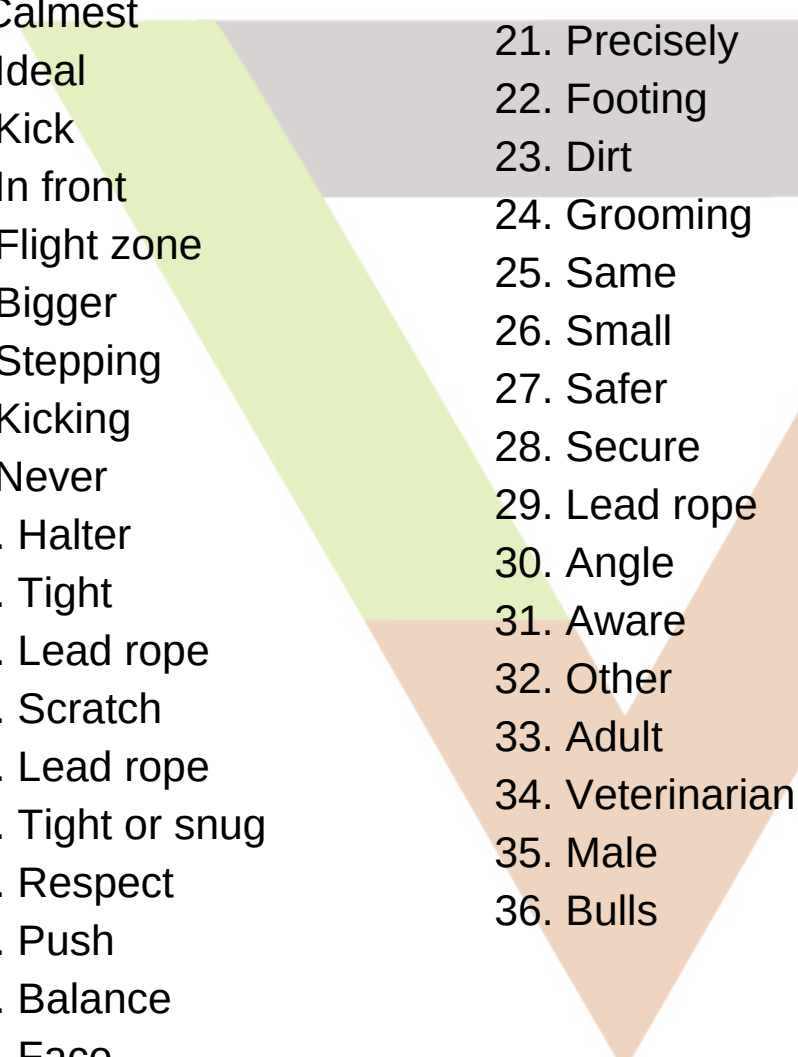
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Answer Key

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1. Calmest
 2. Ideal
 3. Kick
 4. In front
 5. Flight zone
 6. Bigger
 7. Stepping
 8. Kicking
 9. Never
 10. Halter
 11. Tight
 12. Lead rope
 13. Scratch
 14. Lead rope
 15. Tight or snug
 16. Respect
 17. Push
 18. Balance
 19. Face
 20. Slowly
 21. Precisely
 22. Footing
 23. Dirt
 24. Grooming
 25. Same
 26. Small
 27. Safer
 28. Secure
 29. Lead rope
 30. Angle
 31. Aware
 32. Other
 33. Adult
 34. Veterinarian
 35. Male
 36. Bulls