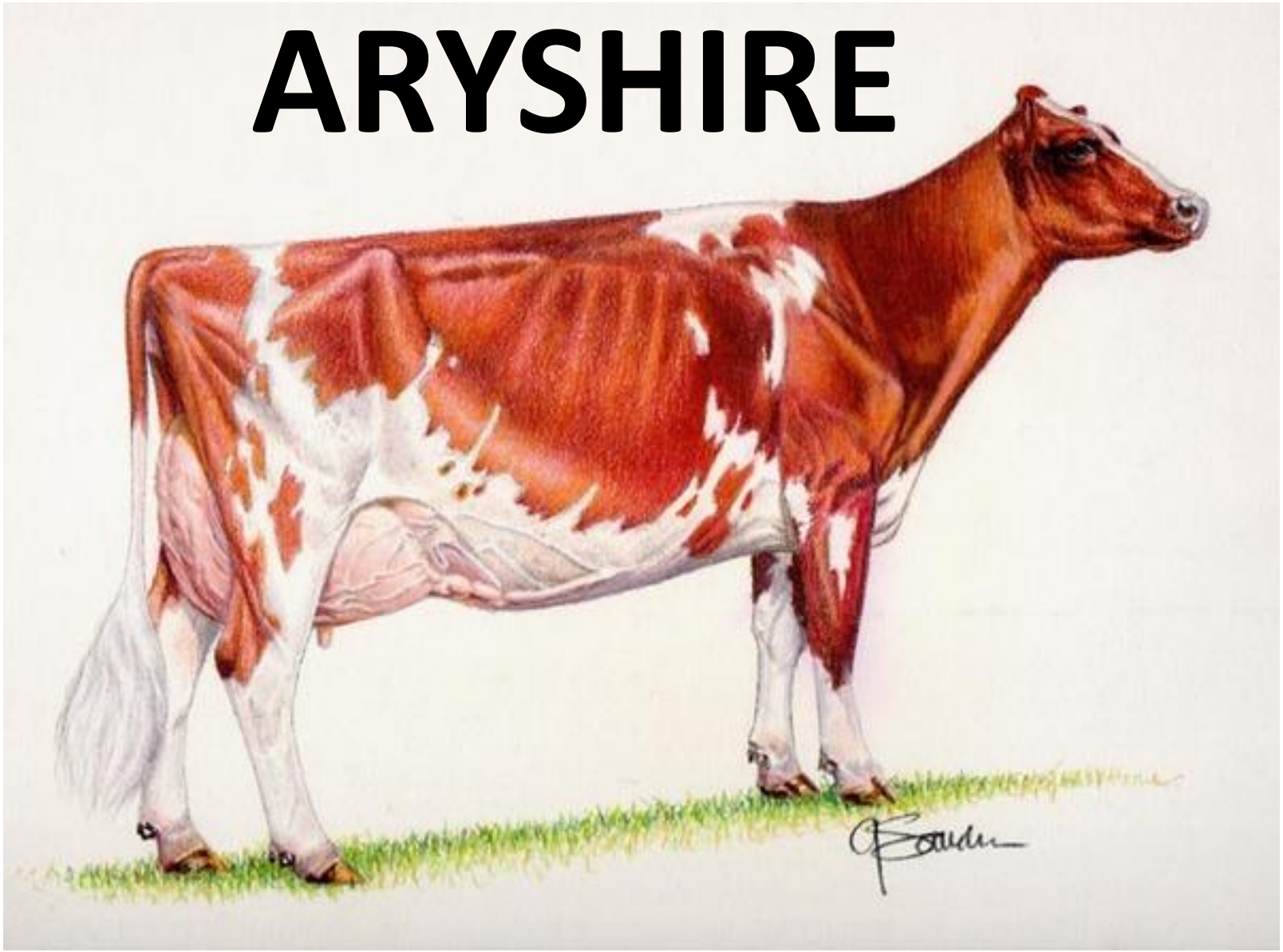
Dairy Skillathon

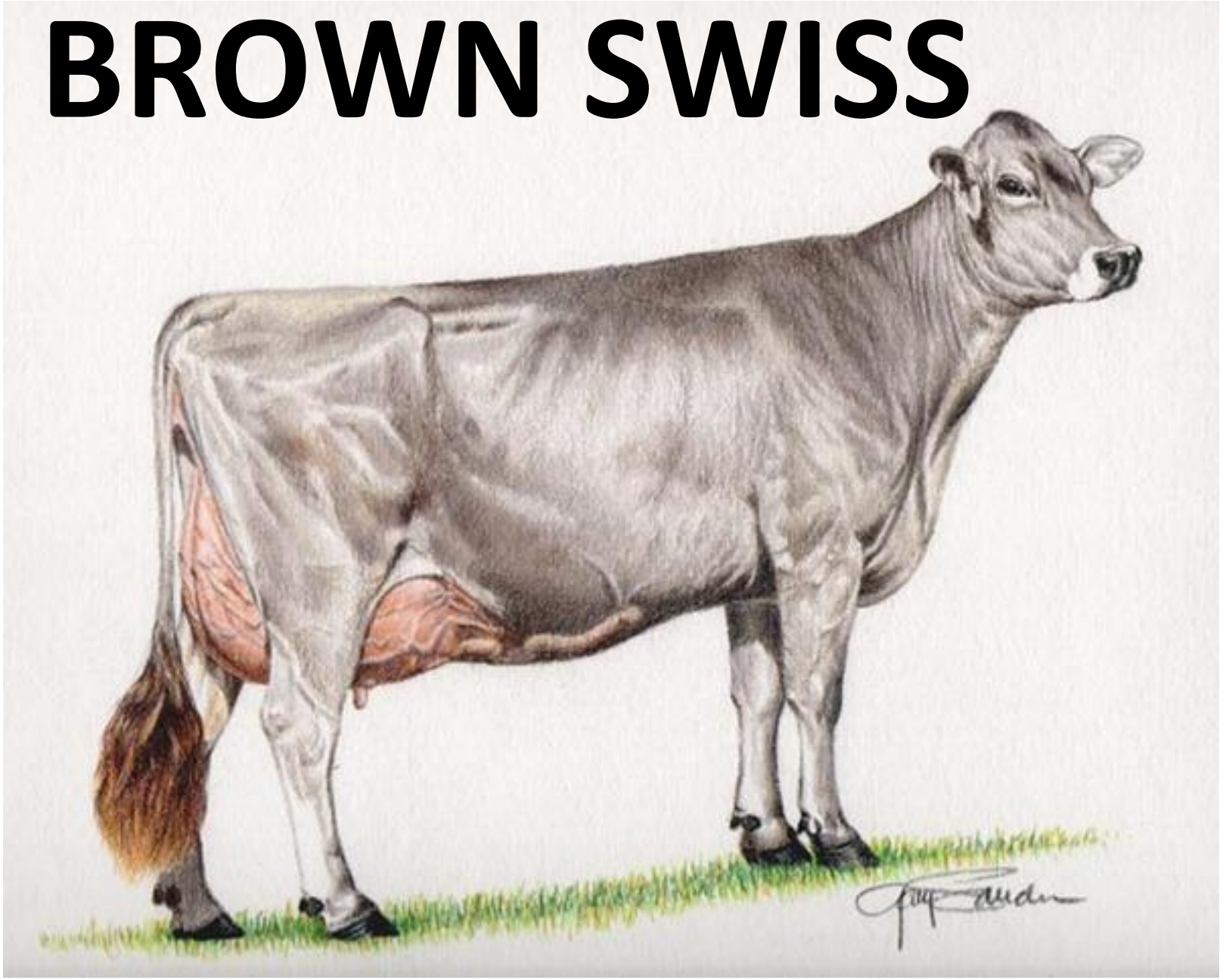
Click SPACE BAR for answers to appear

Dairy Breeds

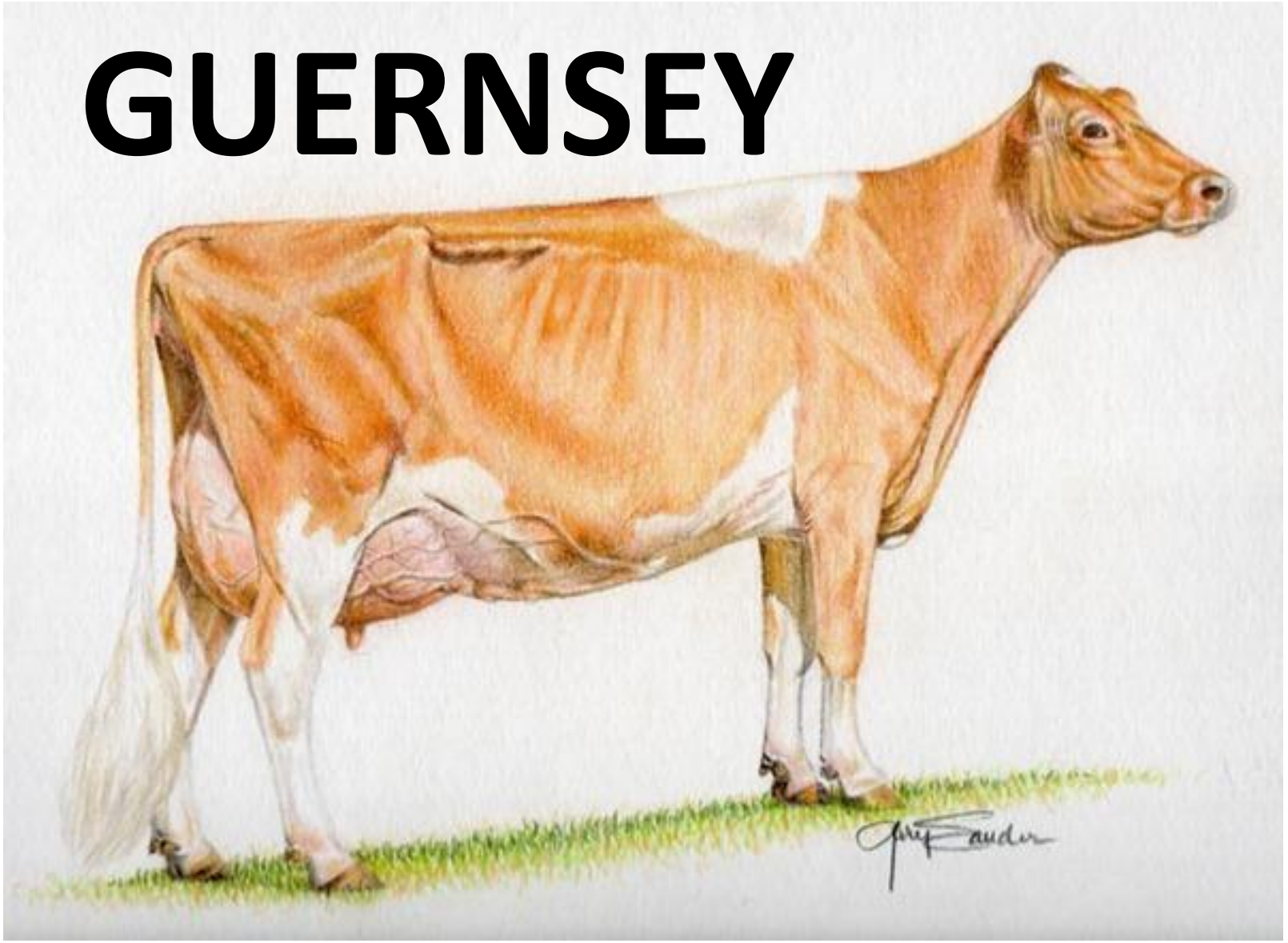
ARYSHIRE



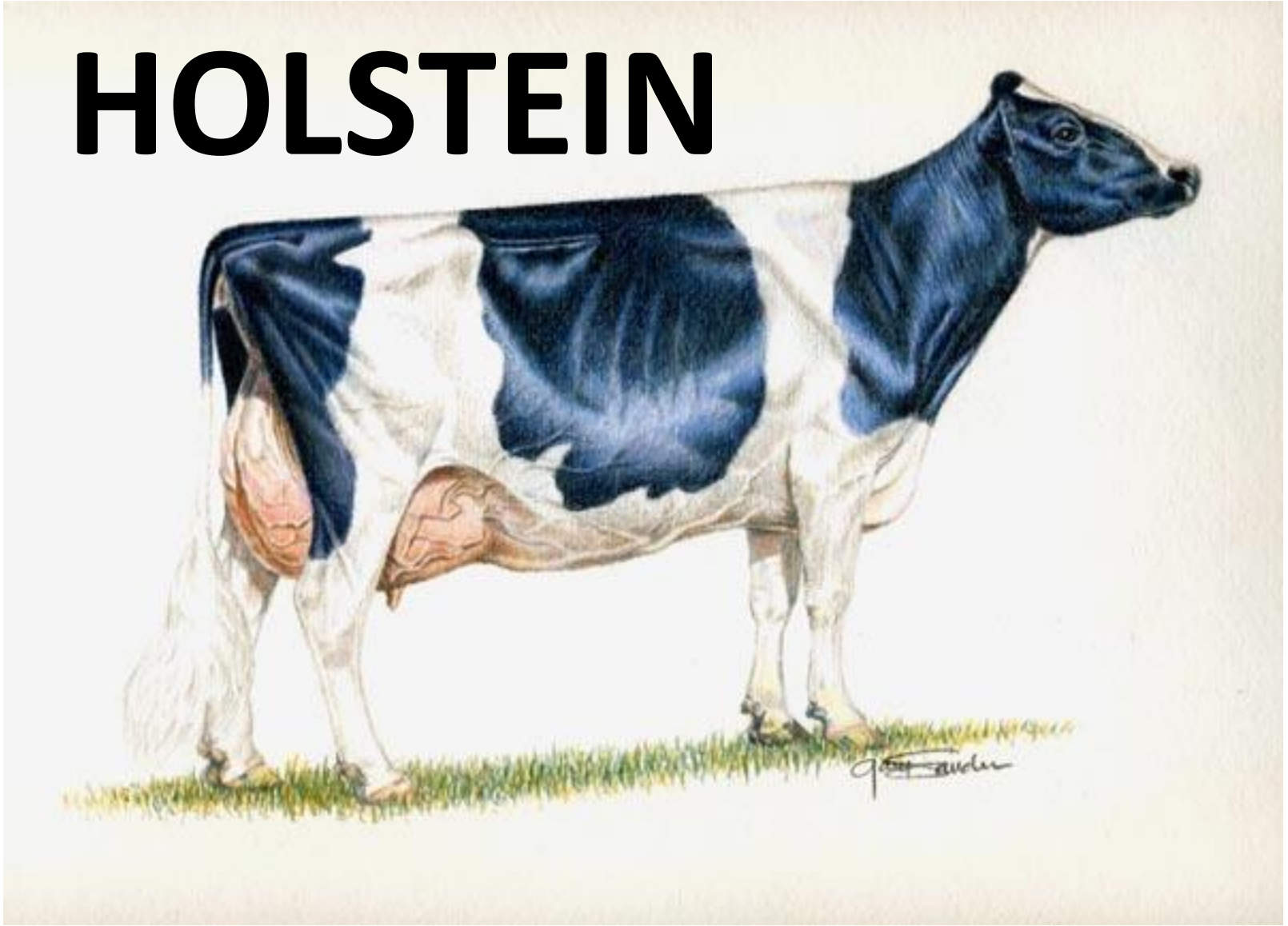
BROWN SWISS



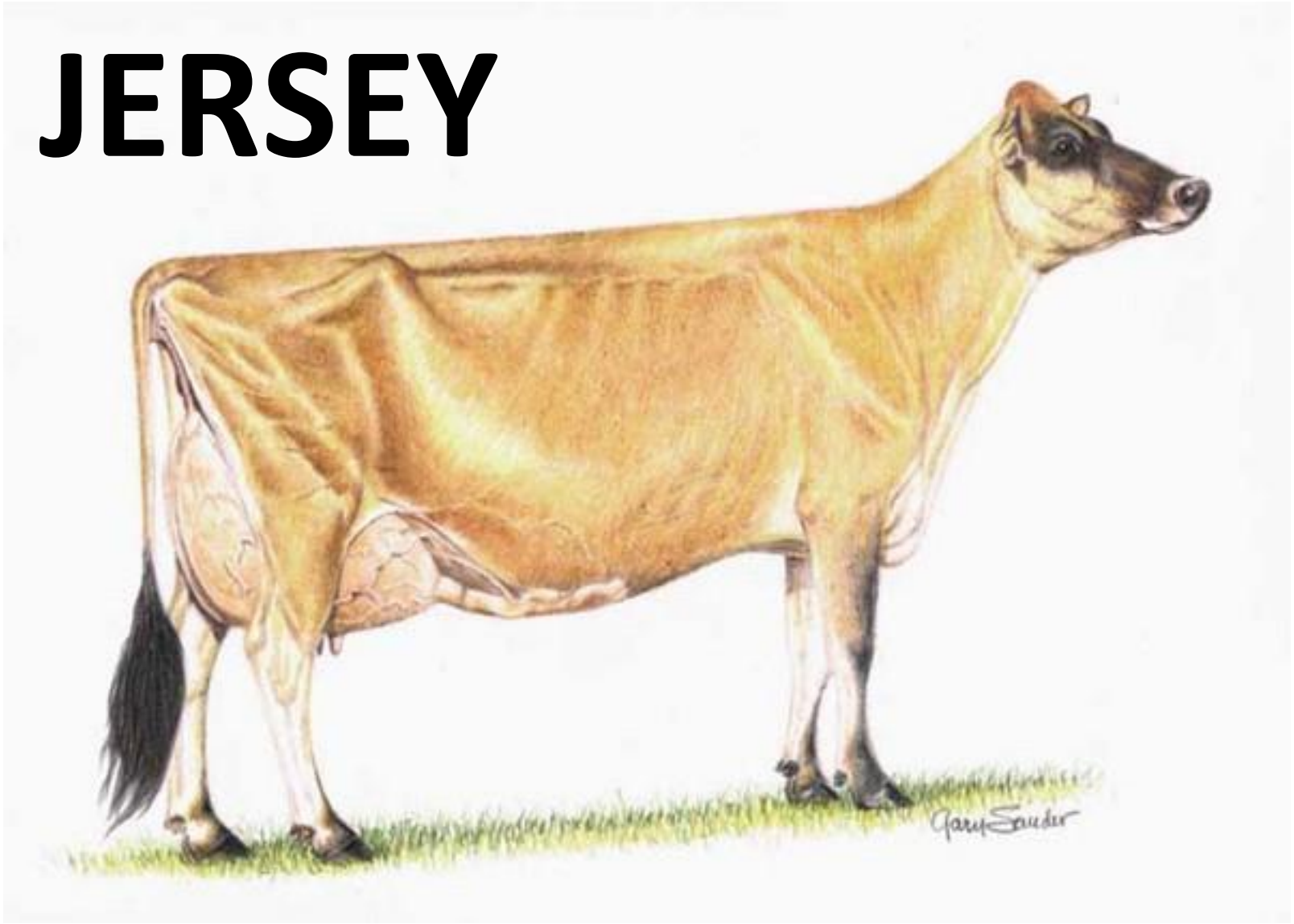
GUERNSEY



HOLSTEIN



JERSEY



MILKING SHORTHORN

Breed Descriptions

ARYSHIRE

- Originated in Scotland
- Originally known as the Dunlop
- Color: red and white
- Good feet and legs,
- Excels in udder conformation
- Medium-sized frame

BROWN SWISS

- Originated in Switzerland
- Because of foot and mouth disease, only 3 have been imported since 1906
- Good temperament and strong feet and legs
- Color: gray or light brown to dark brown

GUERNSEY

- Originated from the Isle of Guernsey
- Known for high quality (high fat and protein content) milk while consuming less feed
- Intermediate frame
- Known for milk to have a golden color

HOLSTEIN

- Originated in Europe
- Large frame
- Color: black and white or red and white
- Known for outstanding milk production

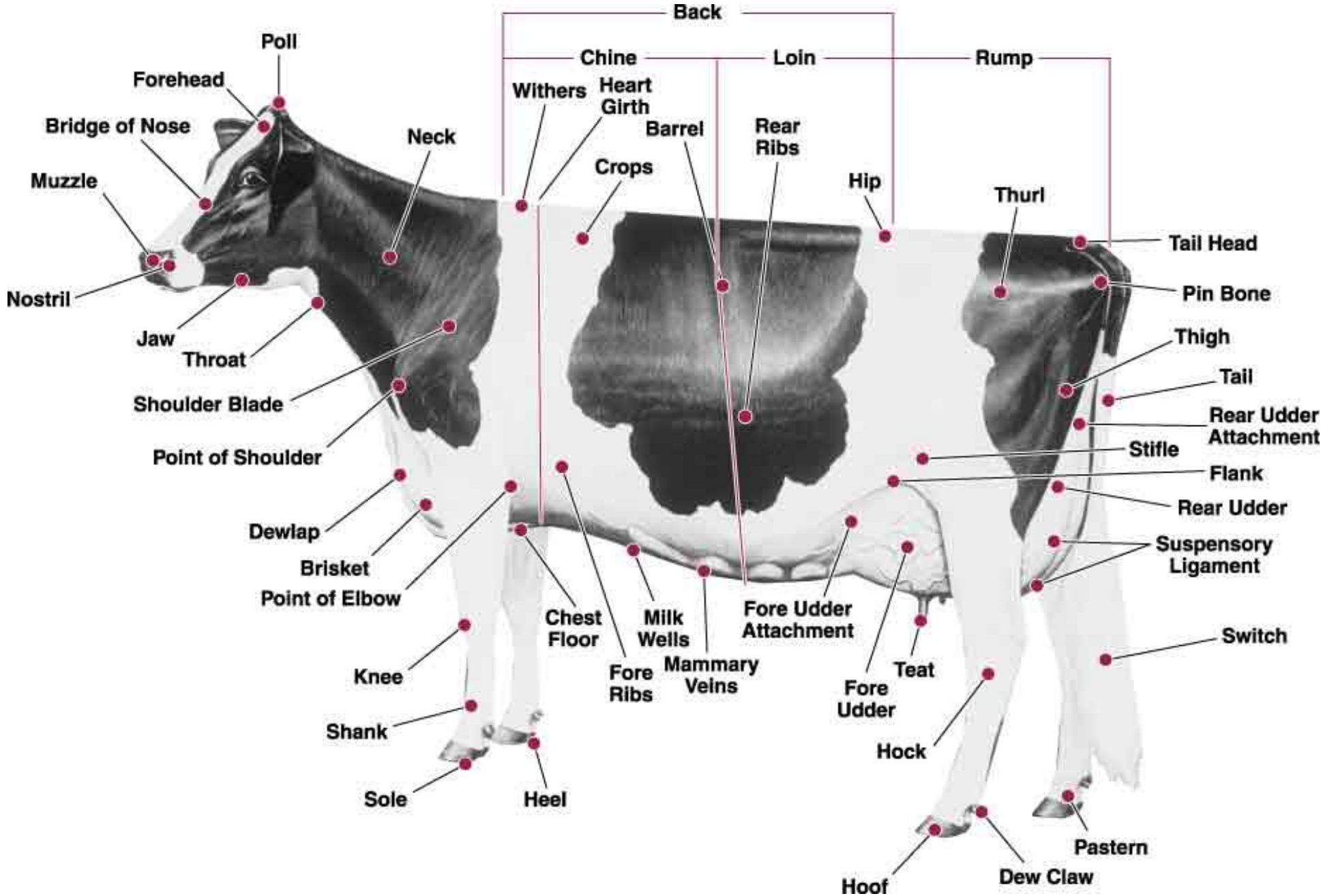
JERSEY

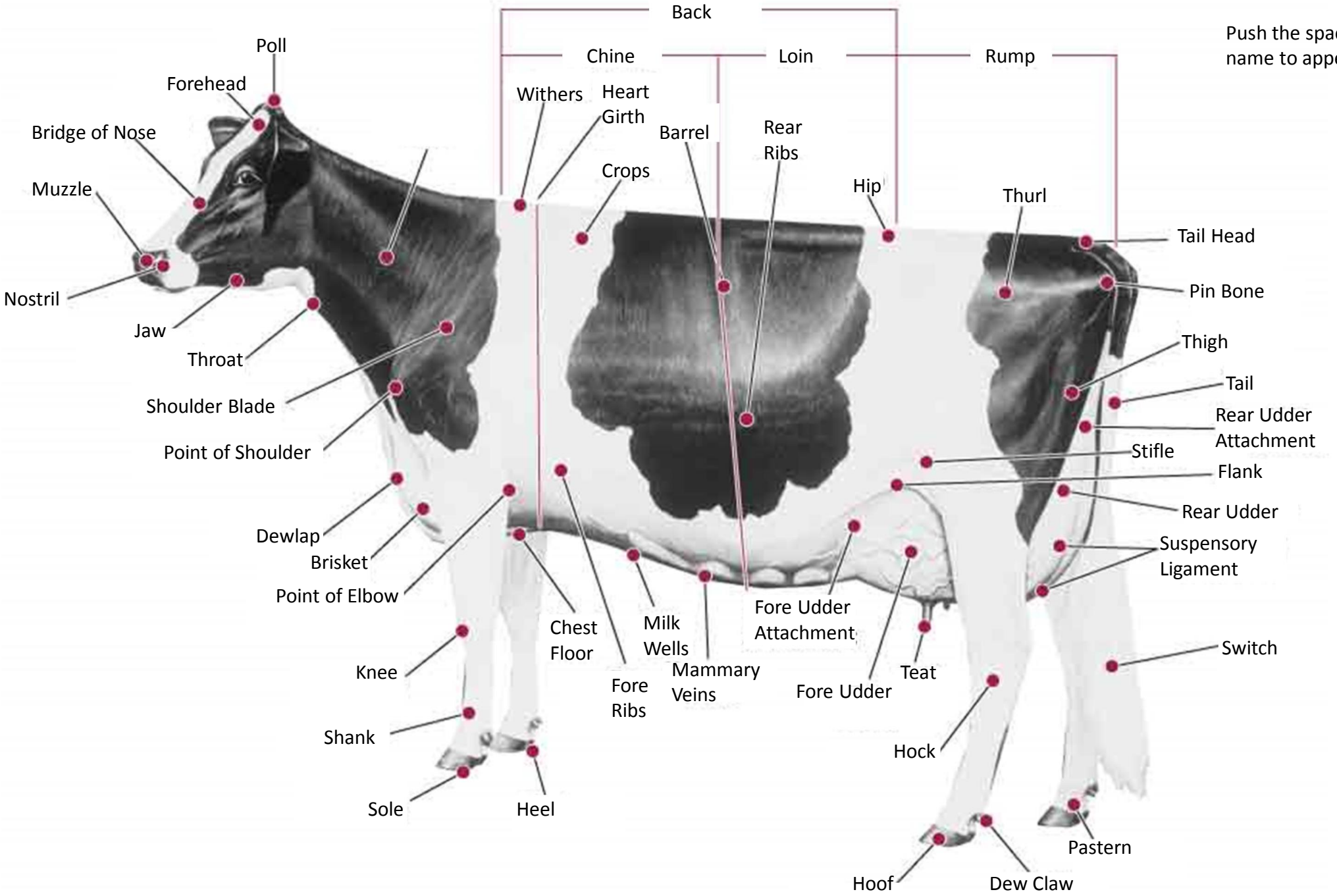
- Originated from the Isle of Jersey (small British isle)
- Color: very light gray to dark brown or almost black
- Known for high milk fat
- Wide-range of body weight; typically smaller-framed

MILKING SHORTHORN

- Originated in England
- Color: red, white, red and white, roan
- Most versatile of all breeds: good producers, good temperament, good calves, good frame
- Dual breed- a breed in both dairy and beef

Parts of a Dairy Cow


Back
Chine
Loin
Rump
Poll
Forehead
Bridge of Nose
Muzzle
Nostril
Jaw
Throat
Neck
Withers
Heart Girth
Barrel
Rear Ribs
Crops
Hip
Thurl
Tail Head
Pin Bone
Thigh
Tail
Rear Udder Attachment
Stifle
Flank
Rear Udder
Suspensory Ligament
Switch
Shoulder Blade
Point of Shoulder
Dewlap
Brisket
Point of Elbow
Chest Floor
Fore Ribs
Milk Wells
Mammary Veins
Fore Udder Attachment
Fore Udder
Teat
Knee
Shank
Sole
Heel
Hock
Hoof
Dew Claw
Pastern


Push the space bar for each part name to appear.
Back
Chine
Loin
Rump
Poll
Forehead
Bridge of Nose
Muzzle
Nostril
Jaw
Throat
Withers
Heart Girth
Crops
Barrel
Rear Ribs
Hip
Thurl
Tail Head
Pin Bone
Thigh
Tail
Rear Udder Attachment
Stifle
Flank
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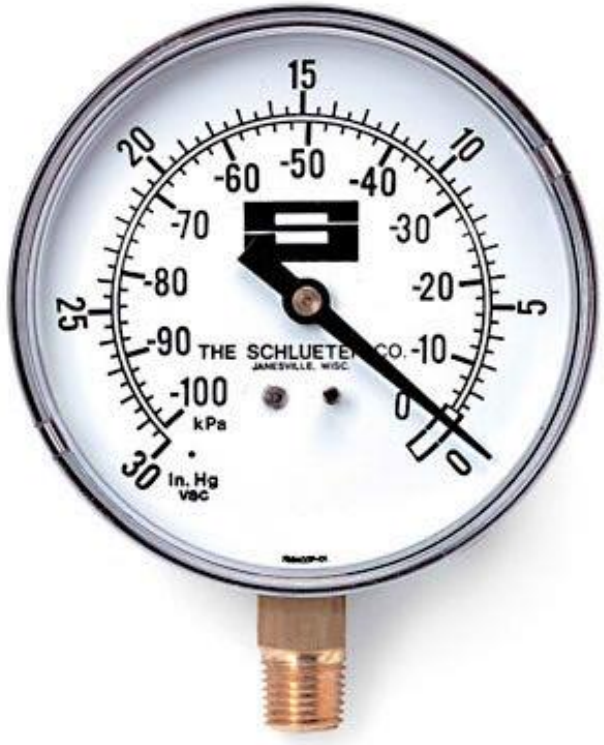
Suspensory Ligament
Shoulder Blade
Point of Shoulder
Dewlap
Brisket
Point of Elbow
Chest Floor
Fore Ribs
Milk Wells
Mammary Veins
Fore Udder Attachment
Fore Udder
Teat
Switch
Knee
Shank
Sole
Heel
Hock
Pastern
Hoof
Dew Claw

Equipment

Milking Unit

Vacuum Gauge



Measures the vacuum level of milking system

Inflation

Made from flexible materials; attaches to cow’s teat during milking; normally surrounded by a rigid shell

Teat Dip Cup

Teat dip fills the top compartment; teat dip is applied to teat by inserting it into top compartment

Pulsator

Controls when vacuum pressure is applied inside the shell

Quality Milk Isolator or Quarter Milker

Milking Claw

Collects milk from individual teats, then milk moves through tubing into main pipeline; attaches to shell/inflation and air tubes

Milk Thermometer

CMT Paddle

Used in mastitis detection; milk is placed into each section and a reagent is added that helps identify cases of mastitis

Stainless Steel Dipper

Uterine Infusion/Insemination Tubes/ A.I. Sheaths

Insemination Rod

Used with semen straws; places semen inside cow during artificial insemination

Artificial Insemination Glove

Calf Nursing Bottle

Ear Tagger

Attaches tags to ear of cattle

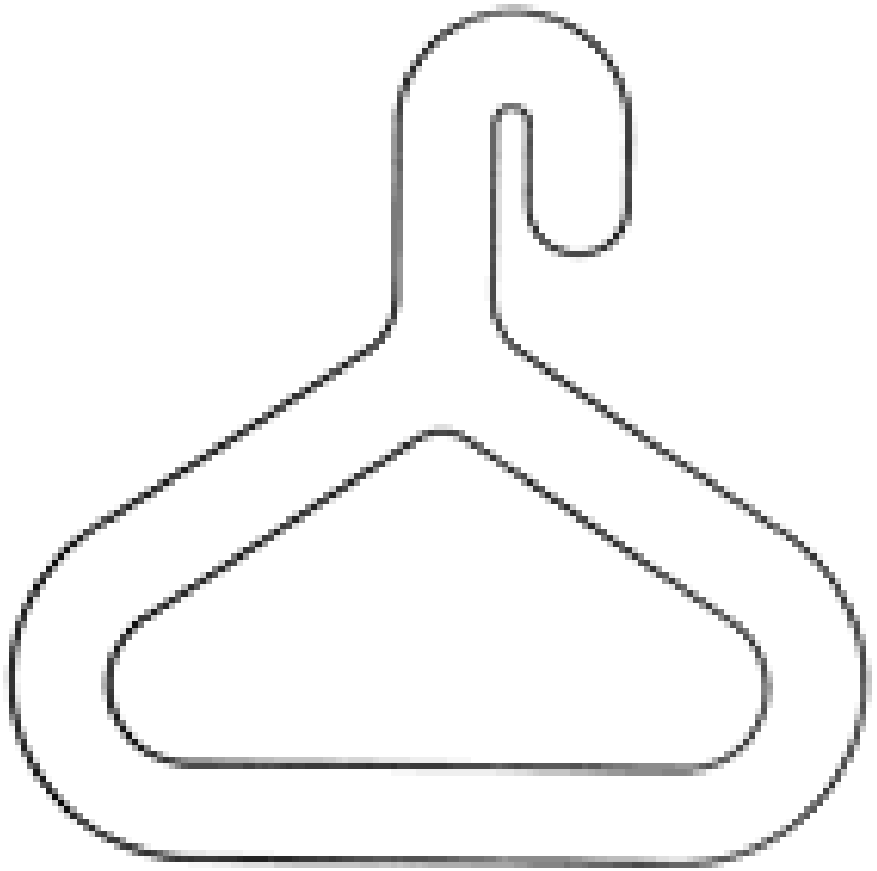
Electric Dehorner

Used for dehorning calves

Bucket Milker

OB Chain

OB Handle



Shell

Part of the milking unit that houses the inflation

Air Tube

Short flexible tube; connects shell to claw; allows vacuum pressure to be placed inside the shell, which causes milk to be released from the udder

Milk Tubing

Moves milk from individual milking unit into main pipeline

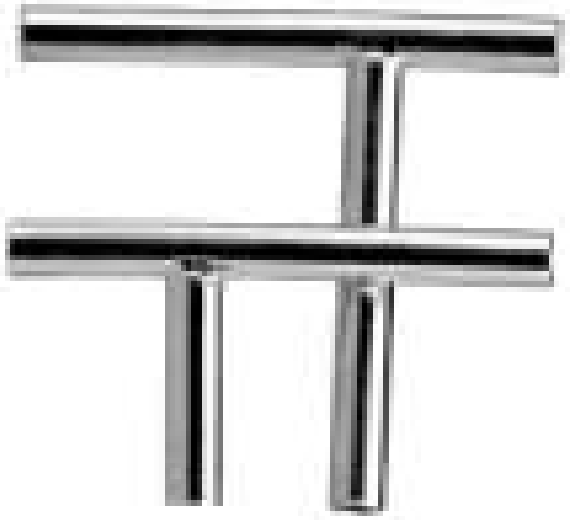
Shut Off Valve

Connects to vacuum/milk tubing; shuts off vacuum/milk flow

Support Arm

Supports milk/vacuum tubing while the milking unit is attached to the cow

Air Fork



Connects milking claw to pulsation (vacuum) system

Vacuum Regulator

Maintains vacuum levels in milking system

CIP Cup

Covers the inflation opening during CIP cleaning; CIP stands for clean in place

CIP Hanger

Stores CIP cups

Duckbill Drain

Drain component of CIP system

Jetter Distributer

Distributes water/cleaning solution to milking unit during CIP cleaning

CIP cup

duckbill drain

Clean In Place (CIP) System

Flapper Gasket

Fits onto milk receiver, which collects milk from the pipeline before it flows into bulk tank

Elastrator

Used to castrate bull calves

Syringe

Used to give injections to cattle

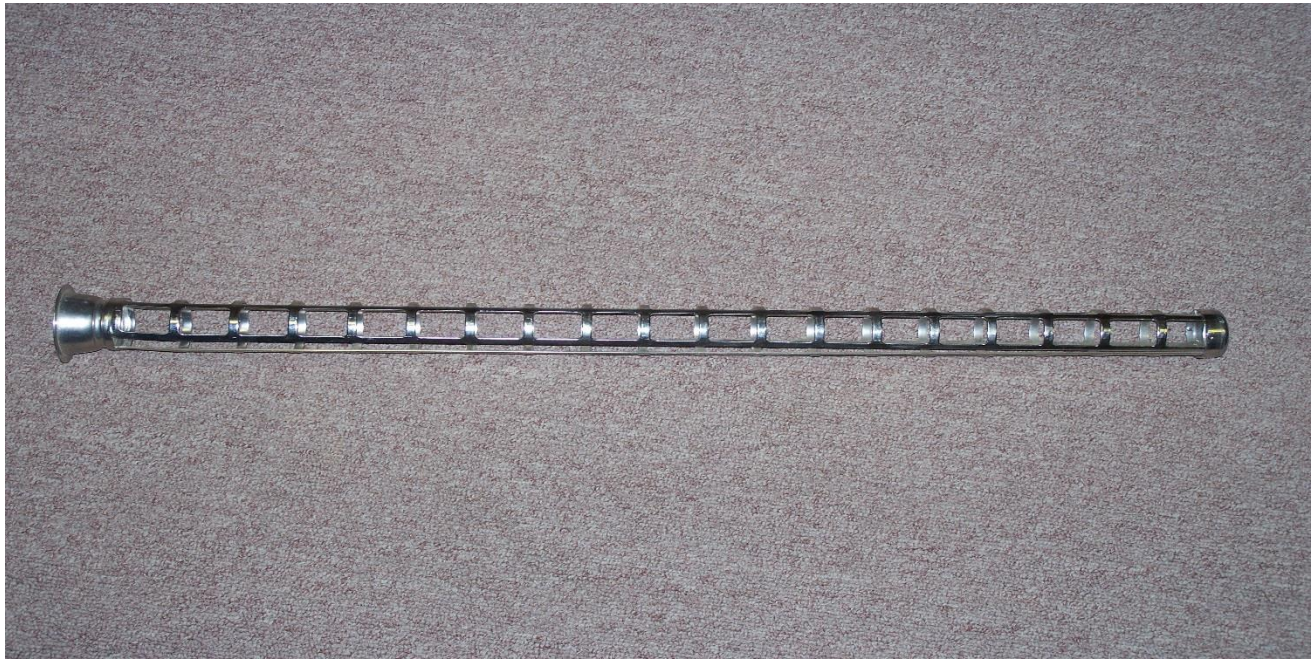
Paint Stick

Used for marking cattle

Milk Filter

Filters milk before it enters the bulk tank

Milk Filter Frame



Milk filter fits onto frame

Pail Lid Gasket

Fits onto lid of milk pails

Weaning Ring

Inserted into nose of calves that are not completely weaned;
prevents calf from nursing

Quality Assurance

Medication Insert

Name of Drug

OMNIBIOTIC

(Hydrocillin in Aqueous Suspension) — *Active Ingredients*

For use in Beef Cattle, Lactating and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle, Swine and Sheep — *Species and Animal Class*

Read Entire Brochure Carefully Before Using This Product

For Intramuscular Use Only

Active Ingredients: Omnibiotic is an effective antimicrobial preparation containing hydrocillin hydrochloride. Each ml of this suspension contains 200,000 units of hydrocillin hydrochloride in an aqueous base.

Approved Uses

Indications: Cattle - bronchitis, foot rot, leptospirosis, mastitis, metritis, pneumonia, wound infections. **Swine** - erysipelas, pneumonia. **Sheep** - foot rot, pneumonia, mastitis: and other infections in these species caused by or associated with hydrocillin-susceptible organisms.

Recommended Daily Dosage

The usual dose is 2 ml per 100 lb of body weight given once daily. Maximum dose is 15 ml/day.

Dosage

Body Weight	*Dosage*
100 lb	2 ml
300 lb	6 ml
500 lb	10 ml
750 lb or more	15 ml

Continue treatment for 1 to 2 days after symptoms disappear.

Route of Administration

Cautions and Warnings

Caution: 1. Omnibiotic should be injected deep within the fleshy muscle of the neck or thigh. Do not inject this material in the hip or rump, subcutaneously, into a blood vessel, or near a major nerve because it may cause tissue damage. 2. If improvement does not occur within 48 hours, the diagnosis should be reconsidered and appropriate treatment initiated. 3. Treated animals should be closely observed for at least 30 minutes. Should a reaction occur, discontinue treatment and immediately administer epinephrine and antihistamines. 4. Omnibiotic must be stored between 2° and 8° C (36° to 46° F). Warm to room temperature and shake well before using. Keep refrigerated when not in use.

Storage Requirements

Withholding Times

Warning: Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours (4 milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food.

Sizes Available

How Supplied: Omnibiotic is available in vials of 100 ml.

Medication Label

Name of Drug — ***OMNIBIOTIC***

(hydrocillin) — *Active Ingredients*

Directions for use: See package insert

Cautions and Warnings —

Warning: The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level may result in antibiotic residues in meat or milk beyond the withdrawal time.

Withholding Times

Store between 2° and 8° C (36° and 46° F) — *Storage*

Keep dry and keep away from light

Quantity of Contents — Net Contents: 100 ml

TAKE TIME

OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS

Distributed by

USA Animal Health, Inc. — *Name of Distributor*

Medication Insert

Name of Drug 1.

OMNIBIOTIC

(Hydrocillin in Aqueous Suspension) 2. Active Ingredients

For use in Beef Cattle, Lactating and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle, Swine and Sheep — Species and Animal

Read Entire Brochure Carefully Before Using This Product 3. Class

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Dosage 5.

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6. Route of Administration

7. Cautions

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10. Withholding

TAKE TIME

OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS

9. Sizes

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Medication Label

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(hydrocillin) 2. Active Ingredients

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Warning: The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level may result in antibiotic residues in meat or milk beyond the withdrawal time.

4. Withholding Times

Store between 2° and 8° C (36° and 46° F) 5. Storage

Keep dry and keep away from light

6. Quantity of Contents — Net Contents: 100 ml

TAKE TIME

OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS

Distributed by

USA Animal Health, Inc. 7. Name of Distributor

Feeds

Shelled Corn

Ground Shelled Corn

Cracked Shelled Corn

Ground Ear Corn

Oats

Barley

Wheat

Soybeans

Ground Limestone

Dicalcium Phosphate (Dical)

Salt (Sodium Chloride)

Trace-Mineralized Salt

Soybean Meal

Cottonseed Hulls

Beet Pulp

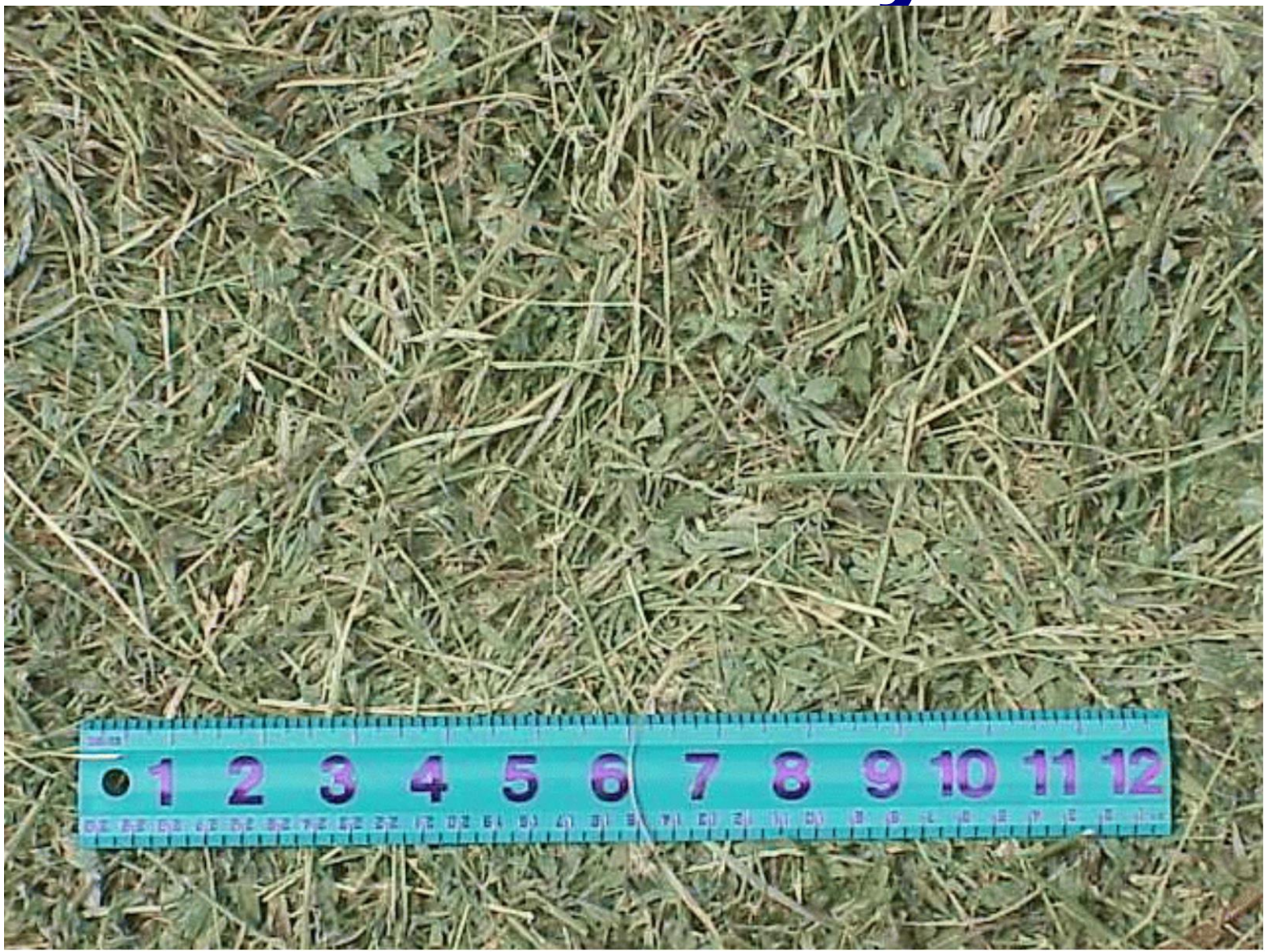
Distillers Dried Grains

Milo (Sorghum)

Wheat Bran

Urea

Alfalfa Hay



Fescue Hay

Orchardgrass Hay

Timothy Hay

Red Clover Hay

White Clover Hay