

GRATIOT COUNTY



DAIRY PROJECT RECORD BOOK 2024

Name: _____

4-H Club/FFA Chapter/Open: _____

Leader: _____

Age (as of January 1): _____

Years in Project Area: _____

Record Started: / /
Month Day Year

Record Closed: / /
Month Day Year



Junior:
8-11 years old

Record Book Instructions:

DON'T CHANGE THE PAPER:

Completed record books must be on standard letter sized (8.5"x11") white paper and HANDWRITTEN. There are classes in still exhibits for scrapbooks so please leave these types of books there. Minor embellishments are allowed and neatness is encouraged. Books must be fastened with a staple in the upper right hand corner or secured inside a 3 ring binder or folder.

DON'T BE LATE... KNOW THE DUE DATE:

The date and time to turn-in a completed record book will be listed on the Schedule of Events for Exhibitors printed in the front of the annual Fair Book.

USE THE RIGHT RESOURCES:

Good resources to help complete this record book is the publication "Working With Dairy Cattle," http://www.holsteinfoundation.org/pdf_doc/workbooks/WorkingDairyCattle_WKBK.pdf available for download from the Holstein Foundation and the "Dairy Resource Handbook" (OSU Extension 4H127R) is available for checkout at the MSU Extension Office. Some answers will be found at gcfy.org and inside the fair book general and species rules.

My Project Animal & I:

A completed record book should have photos of your animal. At minimum this book should have a beginning and ending picture. Photo captions are encouraged. Up to two extra pages can be included behind this page within this record book.

All about my dairy project...

Project Animal(s):

Name or ID	Breed	Date of Birth	Sire	Dam

Why did you enroll in this project? _____

Where are your project cows located? _____

How did you obtain your project animals? _____

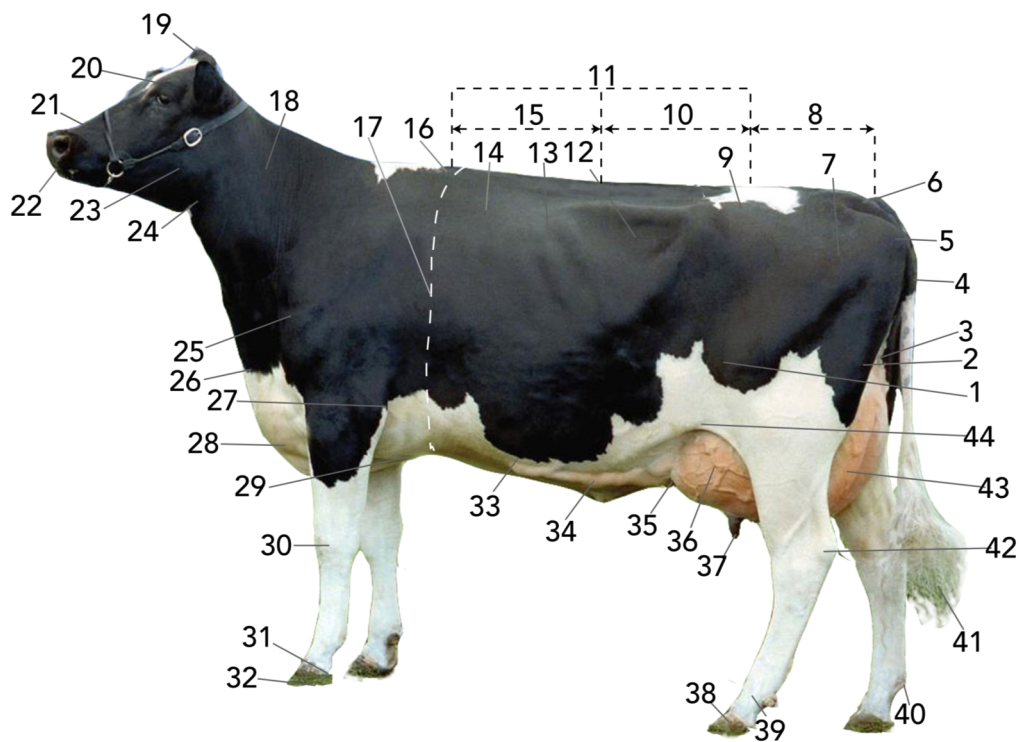
This is what I feed my project animals: _____

My project expenses:

List all expenses for this dairy project and record the cost spent under the proper account. If your family/farm is providing feed, please estimate an approximate value. Add additional sheet (s) if necessary. Start your expenses log on January 1 of this year.

How many animals are in this project. This can be your likely project animal along with backup animals.					
Date of purchase	Purchase Description	Feed Cost	Vet/Health Cost	Bedding Cost	Other Cost
TOTAL Column Expenses					
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES:					

My General Dairy Knowledge:



Identify the Parts of a Cow:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 15. _____ | 30. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 16. _____ | 31. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 17. _____ | 32. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 18. _____ | 33. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 19. _____ | 34. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 20. _____ | 35. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 21. _____ | 36. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 22. _____ | 37. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 23. _____ | 38. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 24. _____ | 39. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 25. _____ | 40. _____ |
| 12. _____ | 26. _____ | 41. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 27. _____ | 42. _____ |
| 14. _____ | 28. _____ | 43. _____ |
| | 29. _____ | 44. _____ |

My General Dairy Knowledge:

In order to move cattle in the state of Michigan what kind of tag is required? _____ (note these tags are also required for all cattle at GCFFY.)

All cattle shown at GCFFY should not have any horn longer than _____ inch(es). What time must all fair animals be fed and watered and have their pens cleaned by? _____. If proper care is not given to your animal the superintendent will place a _____ tag on your pen and the exhibitor must

_____ If there is a second offense, a _____ tag will be placed on your pen and the exhibitor must _____

What is colostrum and why it is important to a calf? When should it be given to the calf?

What does SCC stand for when discussing milk quality on a cow or herd?

What do you enjoy about the dairy program? What awards would you like to see at GCFFY?

Using the Dairy Cow Unified Score Card, list the percent given to each major dairy trait.

1) Frame %

2) Dairy Strength %

3) Rear Feet and Legs %

4) Udder %

Breed Identification: match the breeds with their descriptions.

- A) Ayrshire
- B) Brown Swiss
- C) Guernsey
- D) Holstein
- E) Jersey
- F) Milking Shorthorn

_____ This very popular breed is known for producing the highest volume of milk. They are usually black and white, but some are red and white.

_____ This large size breed is known for strength, ruggedness, good feet and leg structure. They are solid brown with black nose, switch and hooves.

_____ This breed is the smallest dairy breed, but produce milk highest in fat and protein. They are a shade of fawn with or without white markings.

_____ Although average milk producers, this breed is an efficient converter of feed into meat or milk. These animals can be red, white, or roan.

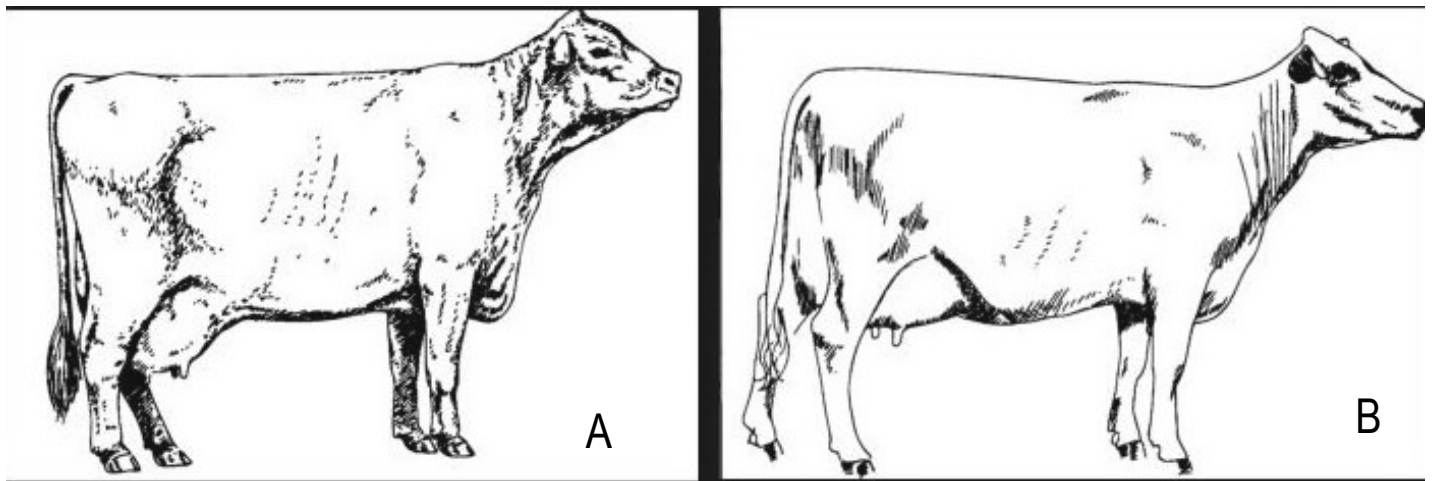
_____ This breed is known for it's gentle nature and yellow tinted milk. Fawn and white markings characterize this breed.

_____ This breed is medium sized and has an average milk production, they are known for their hardiness. They are red/mahogany and white.

Gaining Knowledge:

Dairy Judging

Even if you are not competing in a dairy judging contest, it is always good to know the basics of dairy judging. If you know the basics, you will better understand what the judge is looking for and talking about when you are showing your animal. If you have more than one animal you can show, it will also help you to decide the best choice for a show animal. Answer the questions below based on what you know about dairy judging. If you are unsure, ask someone who has experience with judging and begin to learn the basics.



1. Are these heifers or cows? How do you know? _____

2. Which one has a more desirable udder? What are some ways you would describe the differences? _____

3. What is another difference you see between the two? _____

4. How would you describe the differences? _____

Disease and Illness Identification

By learning about different diseases and illnesses and their symptoms, you will know how to identify if your animal is acting sick, what to do if your animal is sick and how to prevent your animal from getting sick. Select a disease or illness from the list with a circle around your selection; then, find answers to the questions on this page. You can add additional pages if needed.

Acidosis	Bloat	Dystocia	Hardware Disease	Coccidiosis	Johne's
Pinkeye	Botulism	Ringworm	Pneumonia	Mastitis	Tuberculosis (TB)

What do cattle act like when they have that disease or illness? _____

How do cattle get that disease or illness? _____

What do you do if your animal gets that disease or illness? _____

Will your animal get better if she gets that disease or illness? _____

How can you prevent your animal from getting that disease or illness? _____

Dairy Industry Interview

One of the best ways to learn about the dairy industry and how to take care of your heifer or cow is to talk to a professional, someone who makes a living doing this. Examples of dairy industry professionals are: a local dairyman, a veterinarian, a nutritionist, an industry professional who works with a company that distributes products used by dairymen, or a dairy judge. Interview one of those professionals listed and have them answer the following questions.

What is their job title? _____

What made them decide to go into this occupation? _____

What type of training or schooling do they need to perform their job? _____

What would they do differently if they could start over? _____

Would they recommend this type of occupation to someone else? Why or why not? _____

Come up with your own questions, either about their job or about dairy cattle or dairy farming.

Question: _____

Response: _____

Record Book Score Sheet

Participants Name _____ Jr. _____ Int. _____ Sr. _____

Page		Possible Points	Points Given
	Cover Page		
	My Project		
	Expenses		
	Business Plan		
	Health		
	General Knowledge		
	Neatness, presentation (binder or notebook, decorated)	10	
	Sr. Total	100	
	Int. Total	100	
	Jr. Total	100	