

# Dairy Revision Questions

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1. Name the most popular dairy breed on Irish farms \_\_\_\_\_
2. Give two characteristics of the breed names above
  1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name a cow that shows hybrid vigour \_\_\_\_\_
4. Define conformation:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Give Two things that affect conformation:
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_
6. How long is the Oestrous cycle of a cow? \_\_\_\_\_ Days
7. Length of Oestrous: \_\_\_\_\_ Hrs
8. Gestation Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Months/ \_\_\_\_\_ Days
9. A cow that becomes \_\_\_\_\_ will go dry \_\_\_\_\_ months before calving
10. A cow milks for \_\_\_\_\_ days and is dry for \_\_\_\_\_ days
11. Define Lactation Yield:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. A cow reaches their \_\_\_\_\_ days after \_\_\_\_\_
13. Animals are fed a \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure they reach their peak.
14. Give the Composition of Milk
  - i. Water- \_\_\_\_\_ %
  - ii. S.N.F.- \_\_\_\_\_ %
  - iii. Lactose - \_\_\_\_\_ %
  - iv. Protein - \_\_\_\_\_ %
  - v. Minerals - \_\_\_\_\_ %
15. Milking \_\_\_\_\_ the udder which stimulates the milk secreting tissue called \_\_\_\_\_
16. O \_\_\_\_\_ controls milk production and milk let down
17. A \_\_\_\_\_ works against \_\_\_\_\_.

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18. Milking \_\_\_\_\_ is the time between \_\_\_\_\_

19. Milking parlours/equipment etc.... must be \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

20. Milk \_\_\_\_\_ must be changed regularly

21. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ should be washed before milking

22. Lines/Tank must be washed with \_\_\_\_\_

23. Milk must be cooled to at least \_\_\_\_\_

24. T \_\_\_\_\_ Dipping is important \_\_\_\_\_ milking

25. Cows on Antibiotics do/do not participate in milking because:

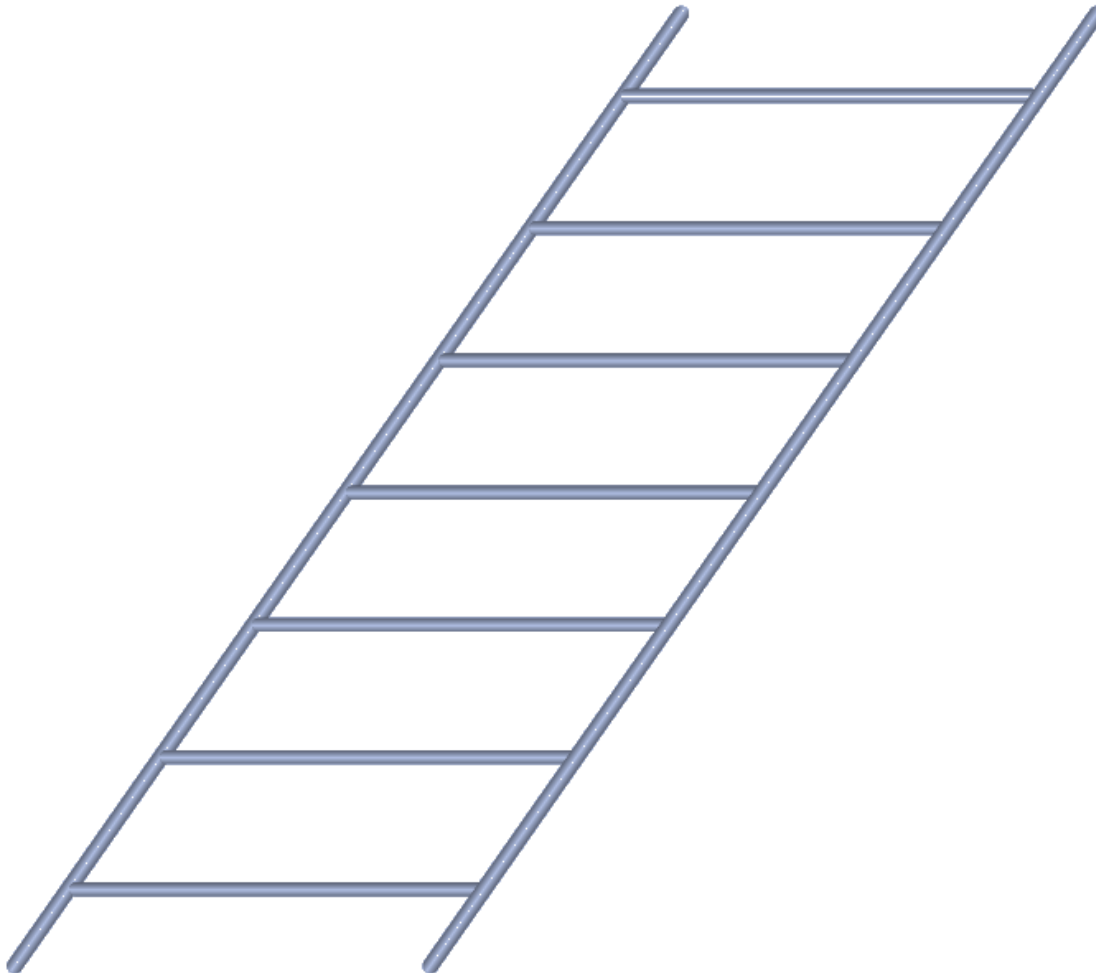
1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

26. Fill in the ladder for the 'Milk Let Down' process



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27. Give four steps for effective calving:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

28. After calving the cow produces \_\_\_\_\_

29. While a cow is producing \_\_\_\_\_ they do / do not participate in the herd

30. The cow is fed for Maintenance and for \_\_\_\_\_

31. “\_\_\_\_\_” when cows feed intake does not meet their energy demands

32. C \_\_\_\_\_ are fed with silage in early / late lactation to keep up milk yield

33. Cows are “\_\_\_\_\_” as soon as grass is available

34. An example of a grazing system is \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

35. P \_\_\_\_\_ measures must be taken to prevent Grass \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ fever

36. L \_\_\_\_\_ grass is the most beneficial

37. Housing for cows is usually:

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

38. Heat \_\_\_\_\_ is essential.

39. “Tail \_\_\_\_\_” is a method of heat detection. If the cow has been mounted the paint will be \_\_\_\_\_

40. Pregnant cows are fed a \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ coming up to calving

41. This is called \_\_\_\_\_ up

42. The benefits of above are:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_

43. Some benefits of the rest period (Dry) are:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

44. TB is a \_\_\_\_\_ disease

45. Zoonose means it can be \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

46. TB is highly \_\_\_\_\_

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47. Milk \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by the lack of \_\_\_\_\_

48. It occurs in \_\_\_\_\_ lactation

49. Symptoms are:

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

50. The Treatment is an \_\_\_\_\_

51. Grass \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by the lack of \_\_\_\_\_

52. Symptoms are:

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

53. Treatment is \_\_\_\_\_

54. Calves are \_\_\_\_\_ for identification and traceability

55. Give some advantages of Colostrum

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

56. The calves ability to absorb these antibodies ceases after \_\_\_\_\_ hours

57. What is the ideal feeding plan for a calf:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

58. Calves are housed in calf \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ bedding

59. " \_\_\_\_\_ " is providing \_\_\_\_\_ to develop the rumen

60. The calf is then weaned onto \_\_\_\_\_

61. When a calf is put out to grass.... \_\_\_\_\_ should be fed to prevent a \_\_\_\_\_

62. Calves should graze in a \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ system

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63. The benefits of leader follower are:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

64. When calves are housed for their first winter they are around \_\_\_\_\_ kg

65. They are fed silage with \_\_\_\_\_ % D.M.D.

66. \_\_\_\_\_ % of calves are kept as \_\_\_\_\_

67. Weight at birth \_\_\_\_\_ kg

68. Weight when turned out to grass in April \_\_\_\_\_ kg

69. Weight when housed \_\_\_\_\_ kg

70. Yearling weight \_\_\_\_\_ kg

71. Start of next grazing season \_\_\_\_\_ kg

72. Weight at calving \_\_\_\_\_ kg

73. Scour: Two Types

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_

74. Type A is when calves drink too much milk and form a \_\_\_\_\_ in their stomach.

75. The Treatment of Type A is

\_\_\_\_\_

76. Type B is caused by \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

77. High levels of \_\_\_\_\_ in stomach upsets digestive system.

78. Navel Ill is caused by \_\_\_\_\_ entering the

\_\_\_\_\_

79.

Liquid Milk Production	Creamery Milk Production

80. Name Four factors that affect the composition of milk

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

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81.Explain two of the above:

- i. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

82.Name Four factors that affect milk yield

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

83.Explain two of the above:

- i. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_