**Dairy Cattle Training, Level 1**

A Module Bases on the FASS Ag Guide

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Colostrum should be fed to a newborn calf
2. Within 24 hours of birth
3. Within 12 hours of birth
4. 6 to 8 hours after birth
5. As soon as possible after birth
6. Ruminants have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the rumen that enable them to digest many types of feedstuffs:
7. Curds and whey
8. Antibiotics
9. Bacteria and protozoa
10. Methane and ammonia
11. Proper feed storage and handling is important to:
12. Minimize spoilage
13. Reduce wastes
14. Avoid contamination
15. Enhance animals performance
16. All of the above
17. An indication of normal cow behavior is
18. All cows eating at feeding time
19. Chewing their cud while resting
20. Lying in freestalls
21. Moving easily with a normal gait
22. All of the above
23. Which of the following are signs of pain and distress?
24. Lack of appetite
25. Intense rubbing, licking, or scratching of skin
26. Lethargy (inactive, droopy ears, sunken eyes, cold ears)
27. All of the above
28. Subcutaneous (SC) administration of drugs or other compounds means
29. Injecting into the muscle
30. Infusing into the teat
31. Injecting into the vein
32. Injecting under the skin
33. The abbreviation SOP stands for:
34. Sequential Obedience Protocol
35. Signaled Obvious Predicament
36. Standard Operating Procedure
37. Significant Other Priority
38. Cattle have blind spot(s)
39. Directly in front
40. Directly behind
41. Directly in front and behind
42. Do not have a blind spot
43. Important responsibilities of animal care personnel include all but one of the following:
44. Recognizing normal animal behavior
45. Recognizing abnormal animal behavior
46. Be familiar with common husbandry practices
47. Be able to lift and carry 200 pounds
48. Understand emergency action procedures
49. At milking time, udders and teats should be
50. Clean
51. Dry
52. Free of long hair
53. All of the above