

Name _____ Date _____

Answer Key

Bull An uncastrated male bovine.

Calf Any animal of the cattle family under one year of age.

Colostrum The first milk a cow produces after calving; it has antibodies to help the newborn calf survive.

Cow Mature female bovine that has produced at least one calf.

Disposition The manner in which an animal acts.

Dry Cow A cow that is between lactations.

Freemartin When a cow gives birth to twins and they are the opposite sex, the heifer will be sterile 9 out of 10 times and will not reproduce.

Heifer A female bovine that has not produced a calf.

Lactation The time period when a mother still is giving milk.

Mammary System Parts of the cow that are directly responsible for producing and storing milk such as the udder, blood vessels, and teats.

Springer A cow, especially a heifer, that is showing signs of advanced pregnancy.

Dairy Herd Improvement Records A program used by many dairy breeders where production records are kept on dairy cattle.

Parlor Area where cows are milked.

Stanchion A type of restraint that holds the animal's head, but allows the cow to eat and be milked.

Casein The thickened or solid part of milk that has been coagulated.

Curd The thickened or solid part of milk that has been coagulated.

Emulsion A mixture of liquids that do not normally combine, such as the fat and water in milk.

Lactose The dominant carbohydrate (sugar) that is found in milk.

Milk Solids The elements of milk such as proteins, carbohydrates, and minerals.

Rennet An enzyme used to coagulate the milk protein when making some cheeses.

Whey The liquid part of milk remaining after the curd is removed.