

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.