

# Dairy

Learning Lab Study Materials



# DAIRY BREEDS

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Name this  
breed:





Name this  
breed:

**GUERNSEY**





Name this  
breed:





Name this  
breed:

**JERSEY**





Name this  
breed:





Name this  
breed:

AYRSHIRE





Name this  
breed:





Name this  
breed:

**BROWN SWISS**





Name this  
breed:





Name this  
breed:

MILKING  
SHORTHORN





Name this  
breed:





Name this  
breed:

HOLSTEIN





This large-size breed originated in Switzerland and is known for strength, ruggedness, and good feet and leg structure. Developed to graze the mountains, these cows have high milk production and provide high-protein milk for cheese. They are solid brown with a black nose, switch, and hooves.

Brown Swiss



Developed in 1750 in the county of Ayr, Scotland, this breed is medium size with strongly attached, well-shaped udders. Although they have average milk production, they are known for their extreme hardiness and good foraging ability. These animals are white and red/mahogany.

Ayrshire



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

Holstein



Developed on an island in the English Channel to produce high-fat milk for making butter, this breed is known for its gentle nature and yellow-tinted milk. Fawn and white markings characterize this breed.

Guernsey



This intermediate-size breed was developed from an English breed of cattle; the breed association was formed in 1972. Although average milk producers, this breed is an efficient converter of feed into meat or milk. These animals have a high heat tolerance and can be red, white, or roan.

Milking Shorthorn



This breed was developed on an island in the English Channel. They are the smallest cows, but produce milk highest in fat and protein. These animals are a shade of fawn with or without white markings.

Jersey





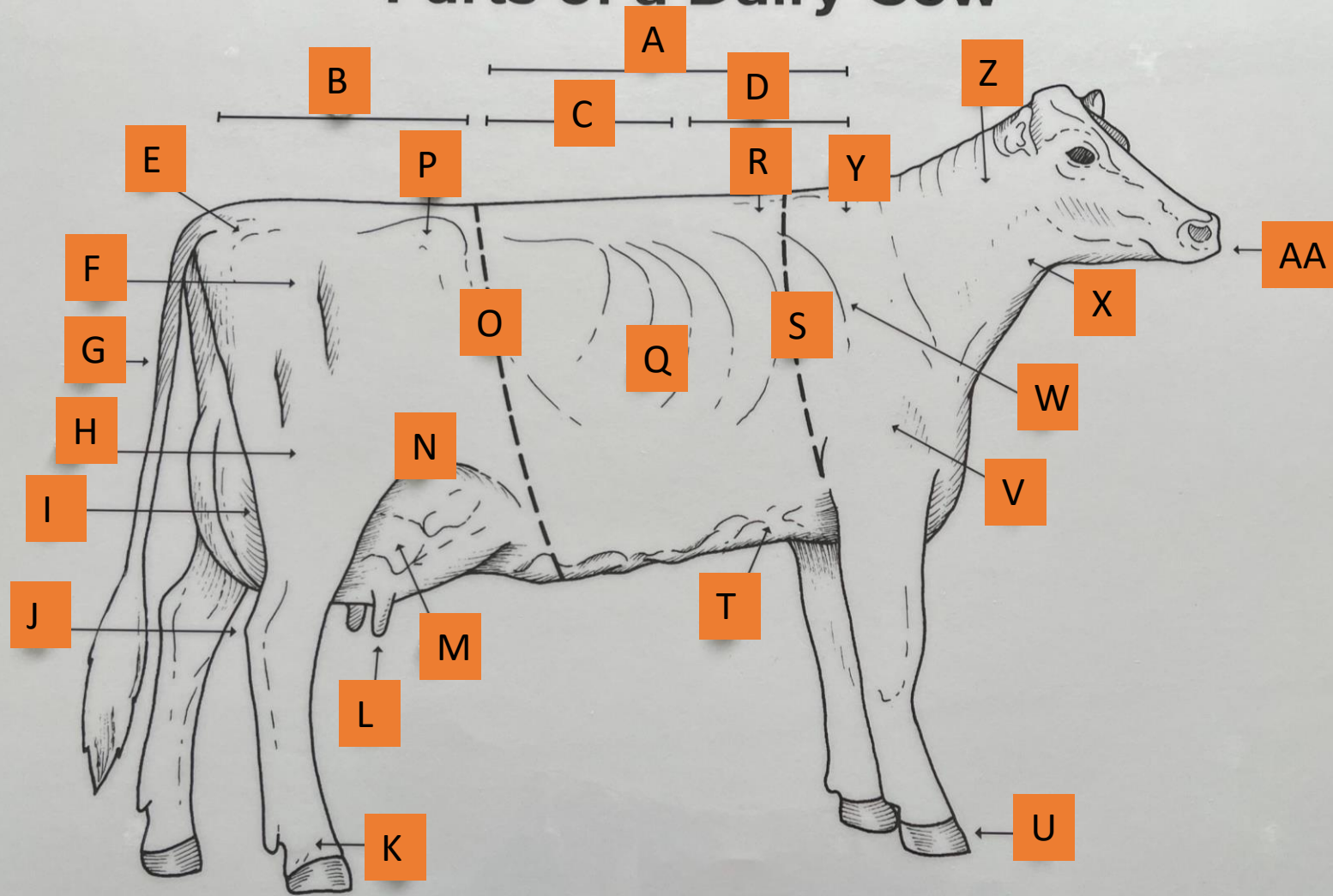
# Parts of a Dairy Cow

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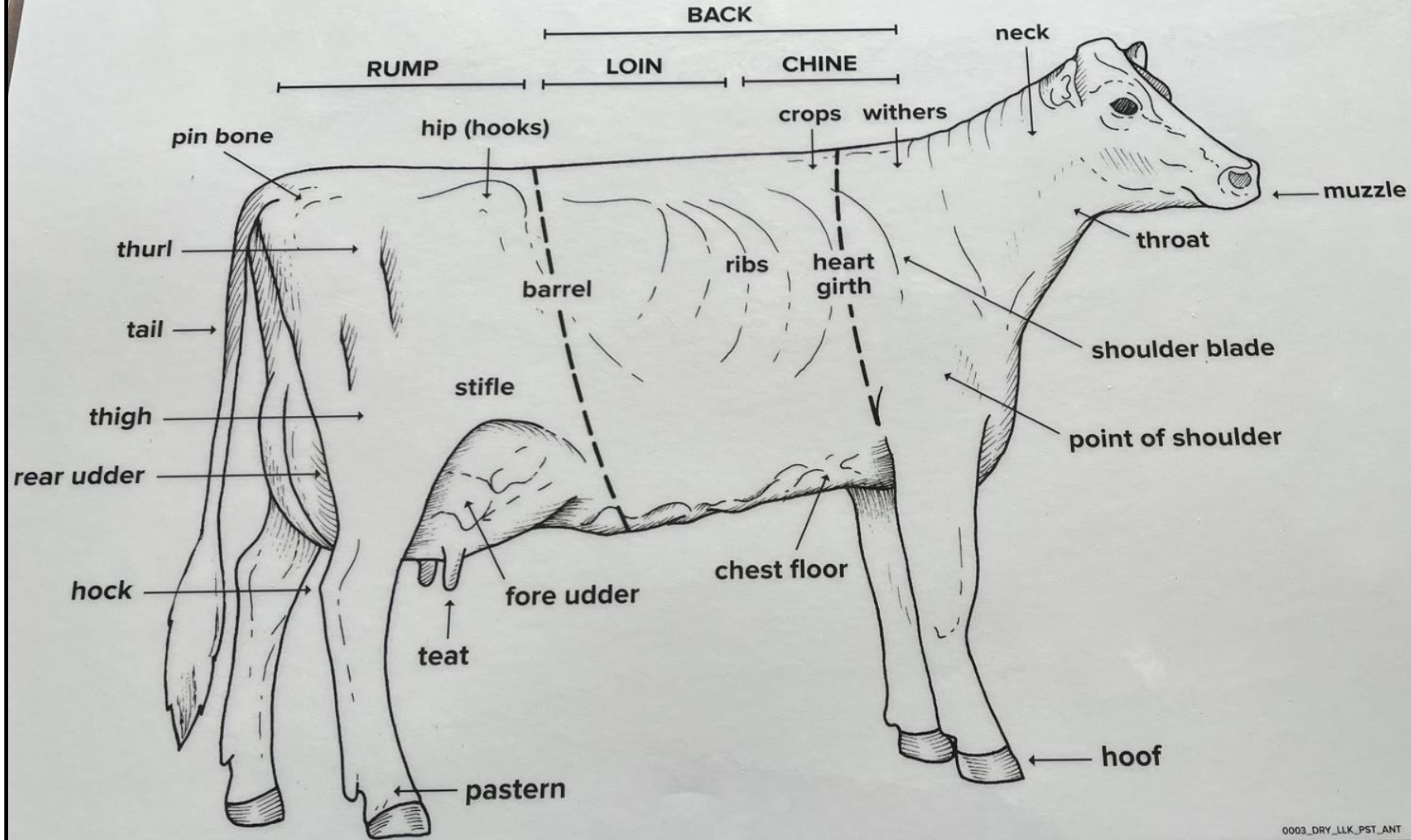


# Parts of a Dairy Cow



- A: Back
- B: Rump
- C: Loin
- D: Chine
- E: Pin Bone
- F: Thurl
- G: Tail
- H: Thigh
- I: Rear Udder
- J: Hock
- K: Pastern
- L: Teat
- M: Fore Udder
- N: Stifle
- O: Barrel
- P: Hip (Hooks)
- Q: Ribs
- R: Crops
- S: Heart Girth
- T: Chest Floor
- U: Hoof
- V: Point of Shoulder
- W: Shoulder Blade
- X: Throat
- Y: Withers
- Z: Neck
- AA: Muzzle

# Parts of a Dairy Cow

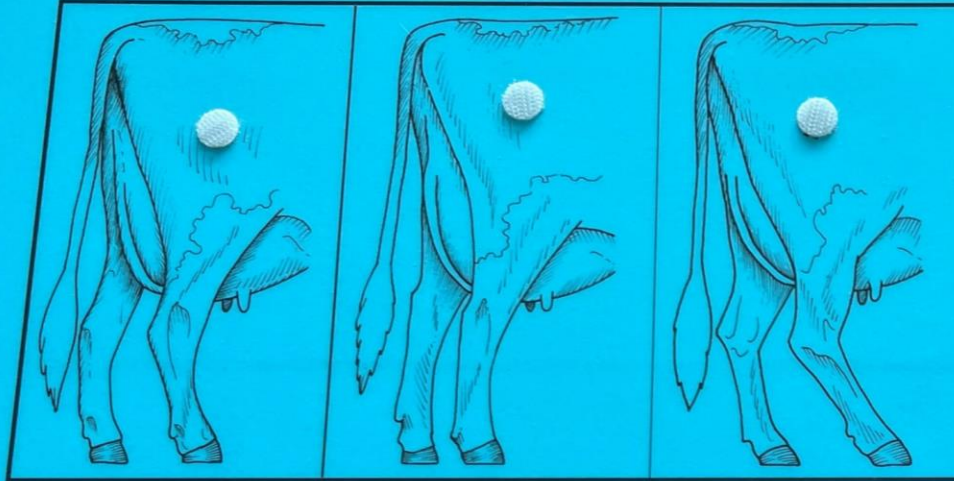


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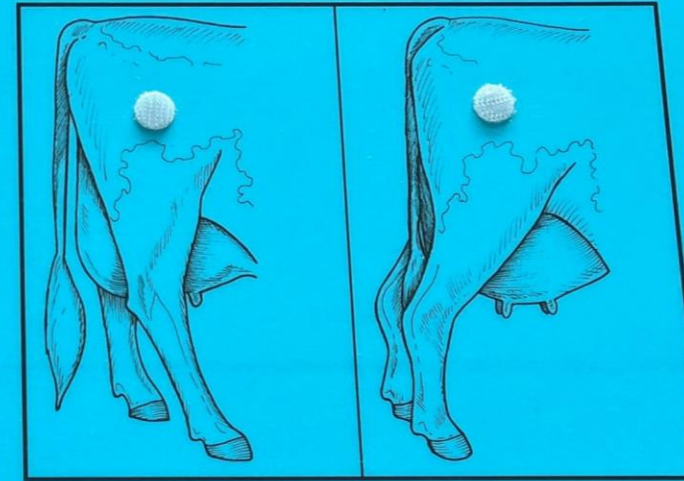


# Dairy Cattle Feet and Leg Structures

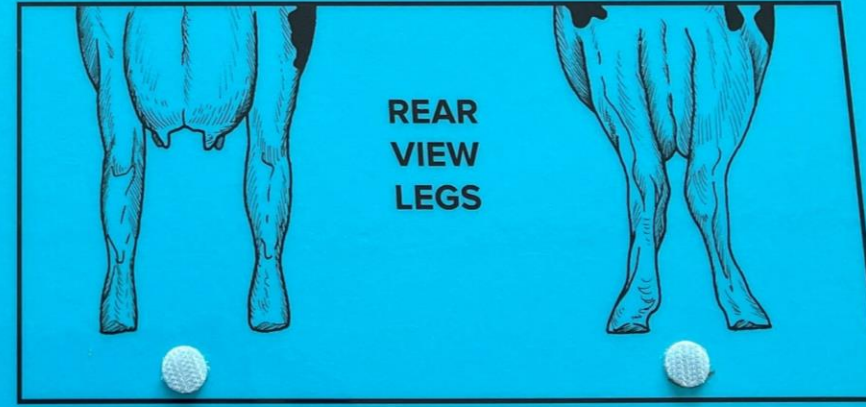
LEG PLACEMENT



THURL PLACEMENT



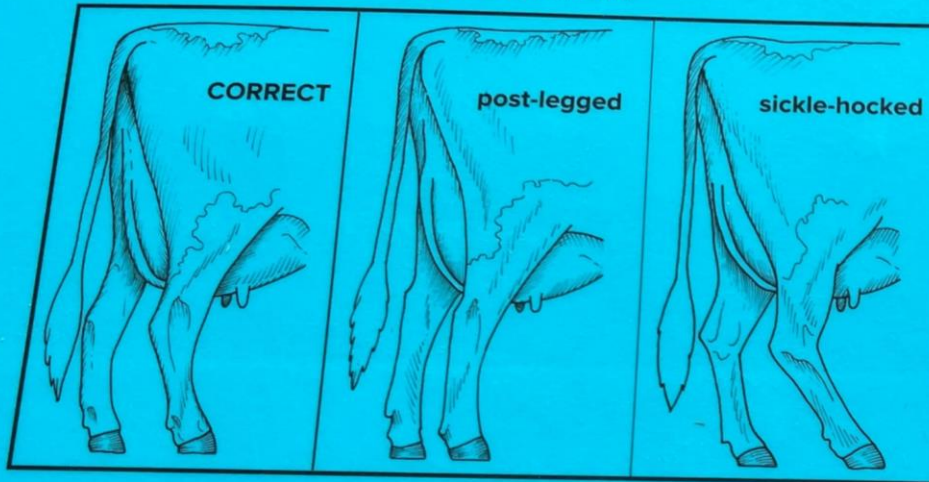
FEET

REAR  
VIEW  
LEGS

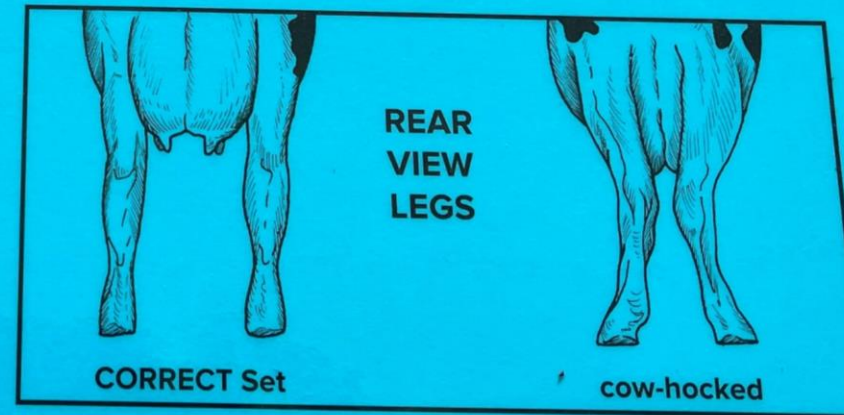
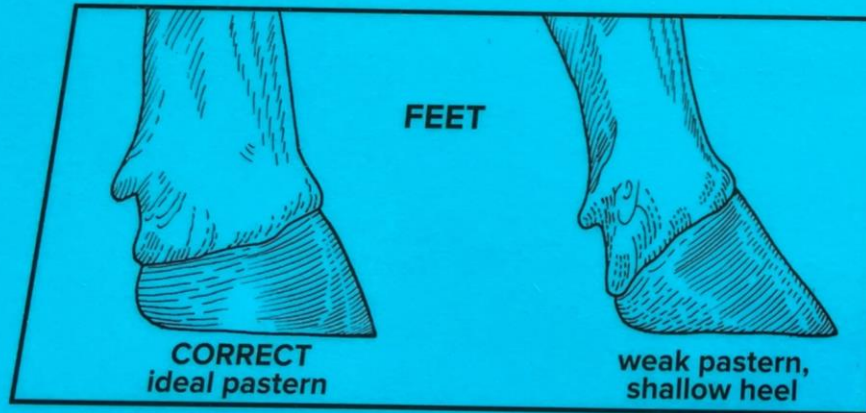
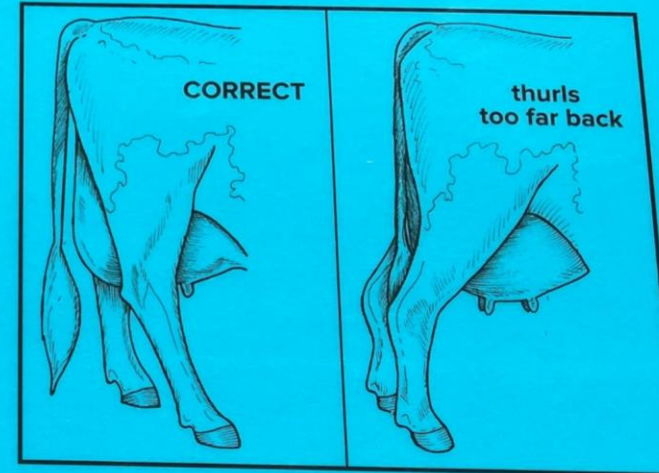


# Dairy Cattle Feet and Leg Structures

## LEG PLACEMENT



## THURL PLACEMENT



0007\_DRY\_LLK\_PST\_CNF





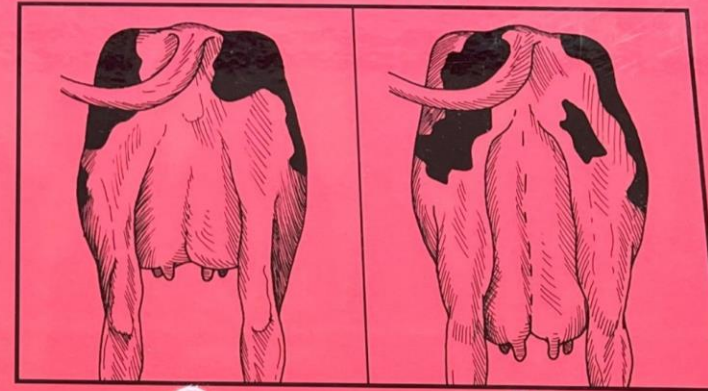
# Dairy Cattle Mammary Structures

## Part 2 - REAR VIEW

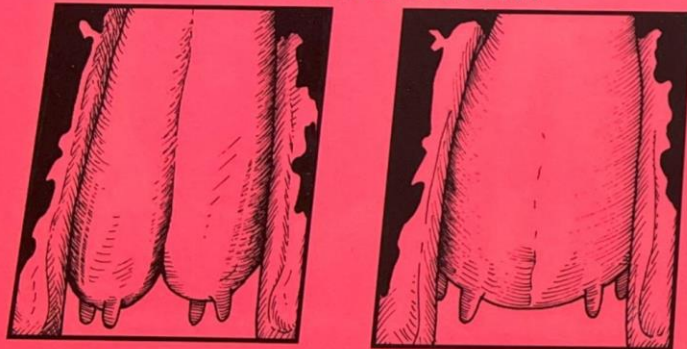
### REAR UDDER ATTACHMENT



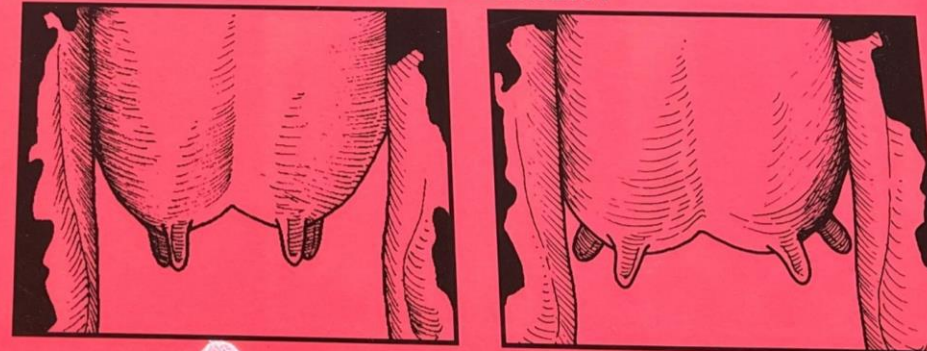
### UDDER DEPTH



### CENTRAL LIGAMENT



### TEAT PLACEMENT





# Dairy Cattle Mammary Structures

## Part 2 - REAR VIEW

### REAR UDDER ATTACHMENT

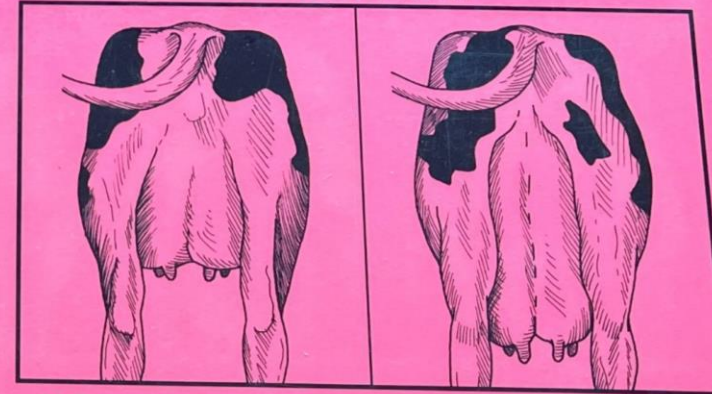


**IDEAL**  
high, wide udder

low udder

pear-shaped,  
narrow udder

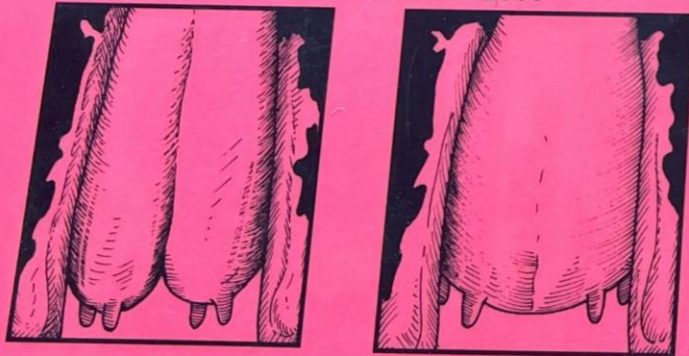
### UDDER DEPTH



**IDEAL**, shallow udder

deep udder

### CENTRAL LIGAMENT



**IDEAL**  
strong

broken cleft

### TEAT PLACEMENT



**CORRECT**

strutting



# Dairy Cattle Mammary Structures

## Part 1 - SIDE VIEW

UDDER FLOOR



UDDER ATTACHMENT



TEAT LENGTH

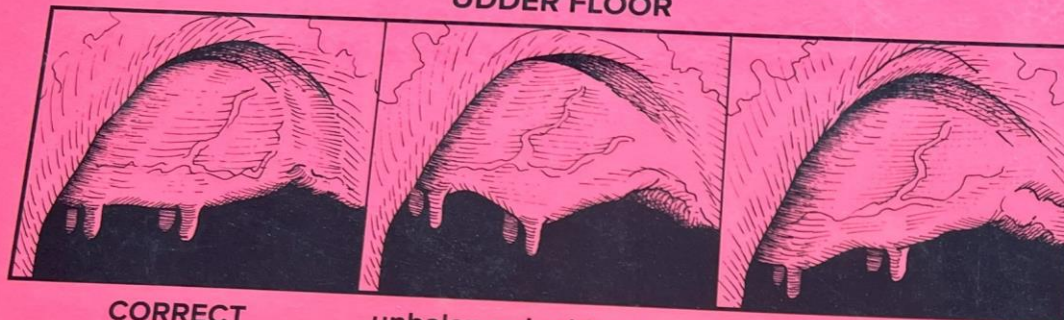




# Dairy Cattle Mammary Structures

## Part 1 - SIDE VIEW

### UDDER FLOOR



CORRECT

unbalanced udder floor  
(forward tilt)

unbalanced udder floor  
(rear tilt)

### TEAT LENGTH



CORRECT

too long

too short

### UDDER ATTACHMENT



CORRECT  
tight fore  
udder attachment



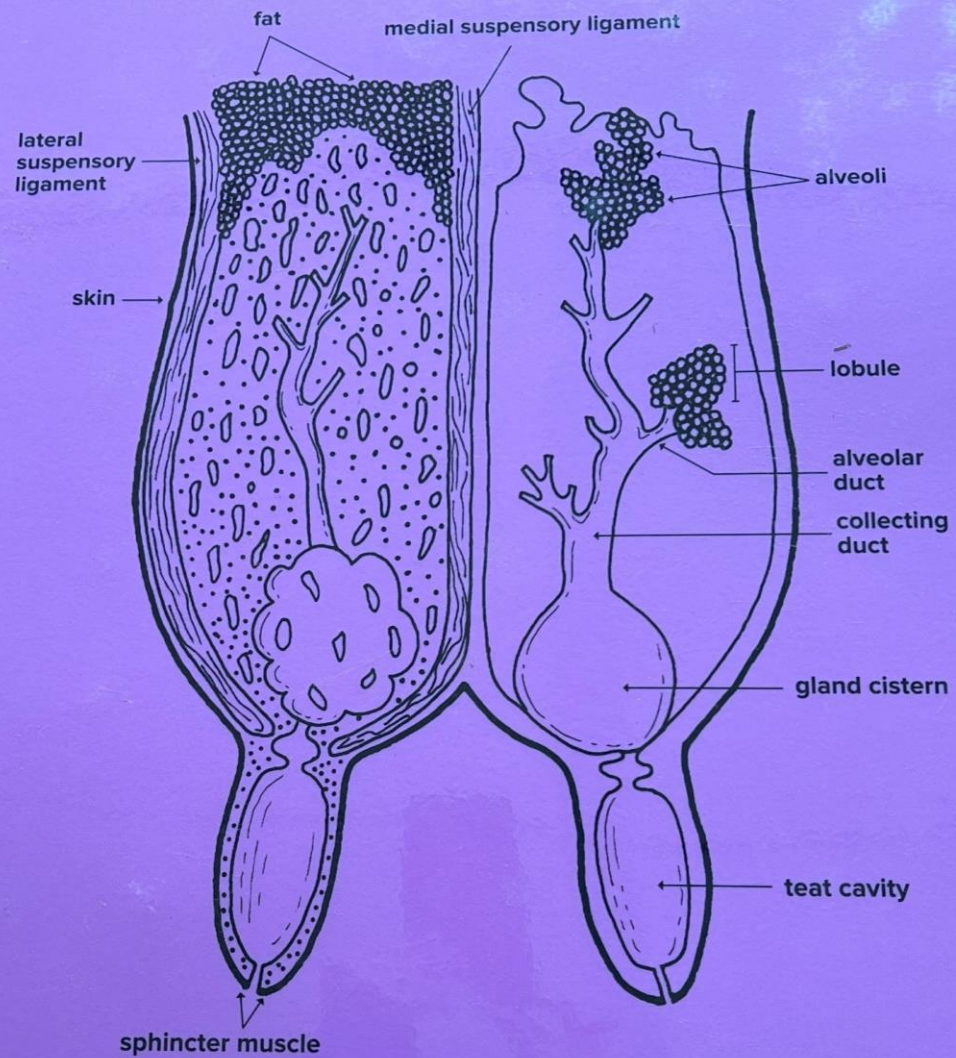
bulgy fore  
udder attachment



# Mammary Anatomy



# Mammary Anatomy



0004\_DRY\_LLK\_PST\_ANT