

NAME: _____ DATE: June 14th, 2021

1-COMplete WITH THE CORRECT WORDS.

Mastitis is the _____ reason for culling cows.

A- CLINICAL MASTITIS: VISIBLE SIGNS:

MILD MASTITIS: _____

MODERATE MASTITIS: _____

SEVERE MASTITIS: _____

B- SUBCLINICAL MASTITIS: _____

HOW TO PREVENT MASTITIS.

- Maintain good _____ during milking.
- Disinfect all _____ after every milking.
- Keep equipment _____ and functional.
- Turn _____ several times a day to keep it dry.
- _____ bedding material every 48 hours.
- Don't _____ the barn.
- Provide nutritious and _____.
- _____ clinical cases of mastitis promptly.
- Separate healthy cows from _____ ones.

NO SIGNS

TEATS

LOSS OF APETITE

CLEAN

CLOGGY MILK

OVERSTOCK

EXCHANGE

HYGIENE

INFECTED

FEVER

BEDDING MATERIAL

HEALTHY FEED

TREAT

SECOND

SWOLLEN UDDER

THE BEEF LIFECYCLE

- * When a **CALF - CALVES** is born, it weighs about **60 to 100 pounds - 30 to 50 pounds**.
- * It **LIVES OFF - GIVES** its mother's milk and **GRAZES - GRASS** on grass pastures.
- * At 6 to 10 months, calves are **WEANING - WEANED** and they continue to **GRAZE - GRADE** on grass pastures.
- * Then, the ranchers will provide **MANURE - SUPPLEMENTAL FEED** and the animals will become **CALVES - STOCKERS AND BACKGROUNDERS**
- * Mature cattle are moved to **BARNs - FEEDLOTS**
- * They eat a balanced diet made up of **ROUGHAGE (corn-wheat- soybean meal)- (hay - grass - fiber)** and **GRAIN (corn-wheat- soybean meal)- (hay - grass - fiber)**
- * Veterinarians, nutritionists and **CATTLEMEN - RETAIL** look after the animal.
- * When the cattle reach the **MARKET WEIGHT - WEIGHT MARKET**, they are sent to **PROCESSING FACILITIES - FEED BUNKS**.