

# Dairy Cattle Judging Made Easy

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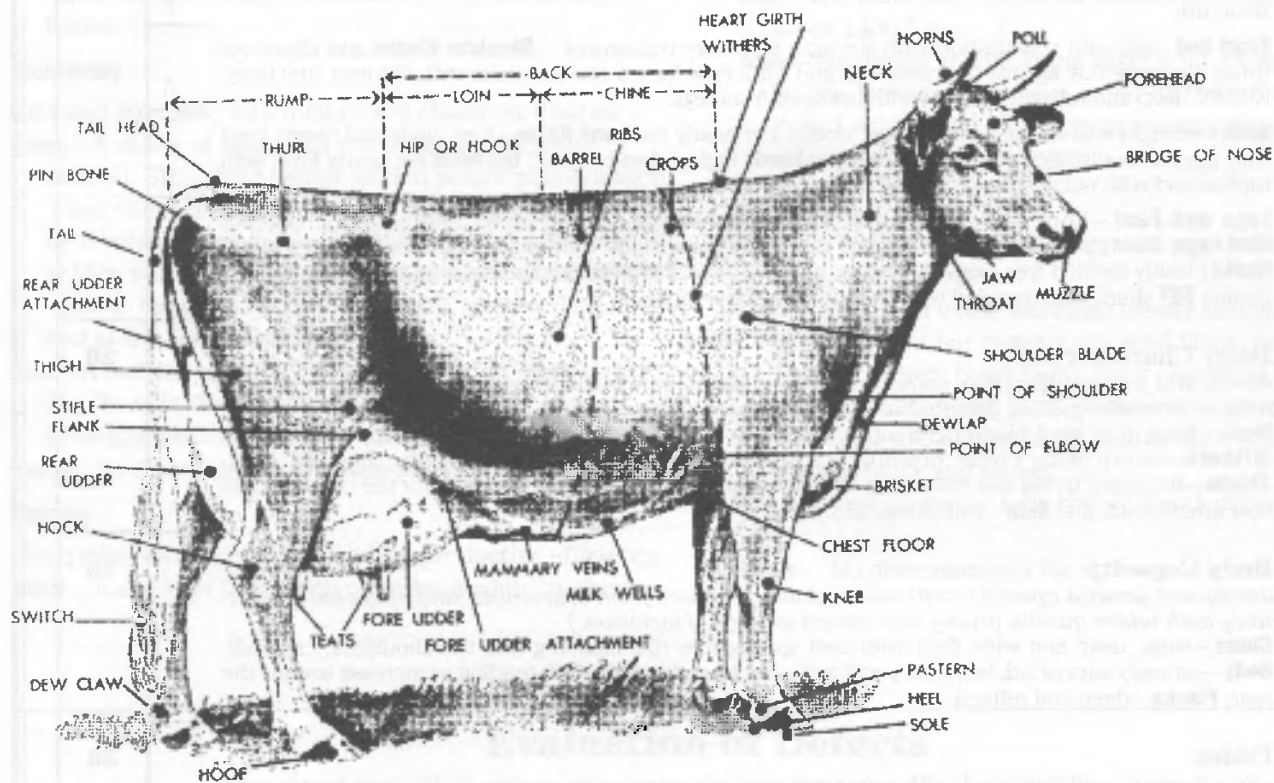
## Acknowledgments

The author is grateful to Mr. Paul Dean, retired herdsman, Cornell University, for his help in posing animals for photographs used in this bulletin, and to John Church, former Cornell photographer. Frank Finnerty former 4-H Club agent, Steuben County, and Richard E. Keene, former Holstein classifier, Gilbertsville, New York, read the manuscript and contributed constructive suggestions.

## Cover Picture

Collins-Crest Ivanhoe Triune J (Ex-96-3E) bred by Donald S. Collins, Perry, New York, was sold May 5, 1968, to Paclamar Farms of Louisville, Colorado, at the highest price at private treaty as of that date. Her record as a five-year-old was 31,208 pounds of milk and 1,020 pounds of butterfat. Shown extensively from a calfhood, she was named All-American Senior Yearling, Reserve All-American Two-year-old (she was not shown as a three-year-old), Reserve All-American Four-year-old, and Honorable Mention All-American as an aged cow. She died at the age of nine years and eight months, May 5, 1971.

**J**udging dairy cattle teaches you to observe closely, to make comparisons, and to make final decisions. When you judge in a competition, you probably will be required to give reasons for your decisions, and you will have an opportunity to practice expressing yourself clearly and accurately in writing or orally. You can also learn to judge or analyze an animal in relation to the ideal of its breed.



## Steps in Learning to Judge

1. You must learn the names, locations, and relationships of all the parts of a cow. Do this by studying figure 1.
2. You must know how the ideal cow looks. Learn by studying models and pictures. Breed magazines and farm papers also are useful for their pictures of state and national champions that approach the ideal in conformation. Judging a class of four cows is not only a comparison among them, but a comparison of each animal to the ideal.
3. Study the All-Breed Dairy Cow Score Card and learn the value of points for general appearance, dairy character, body capacity, and mammary system. Learn the relative importance of the various parts of the cow's anatomy.
4. Take every opportunity to judge and analyze cows in comparison to the ideal. Decide upon their strong and weak points of conformation. Pictures will serve this purpose almost as well as live cows.
5. Train yourself to remember the animals you have judged, and you will be able to use this previous experience to arrive at later correct decisions.

# Dairy Cow Unified Score Card

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*Breed characteristics should be considered in the application of this score card*

Order of observation	Perfect Score
<p><b>1. General Appearance</b>  <i>(Attractive individuality with femininity, vigor, stretch, scale, and harmonious blending of all parts with impressive style and carriage.)</i>  <b>Breed Characteristics</b>—(see reverse side)</p>	<b>35</b>
<p><b>Stature</b>—height including moderate length in the leg bone with a long bone pattern throughout the body structure.</p>	5
<p><b>Front End</b>—adequate constitution with strength and dairy refinement. <b>Shoulder Blades</b> and elbow set firmly and smoothly against the chest wall and withers to form a smooth union with the neck and body. <b>CHEST</b> deep and full with ample width between front legs.</p>	5
<p><b>Back</b>—straight and strong; <b>Loin</b>—broad, strong and nearly level <b>and Rump</b>—long, wide and nearly level with pin bones slightly lower than hip bones. <b>Thurls</b> high and wide apart; <b>Tail Head</b> set nearly level with topline and with tail head and tail free from coarseness.</p>	5
<p><b>Legs and Feet</b>—bone flat and strong. <b>Front Legs</b> straight, wide apart and squarely placed; <b>Hind Legs</b>, nearly perpendicular from hock to pastern from a side view and straight from the rear view; <b>Hocks</b> cleanly molded free from coarseness and puffiness; <b>Pasterns</b> short and strong with some flexibility and <b>FET</b> short, well rounded with deep heel and level sole.</p>	15
<p><b>2. Dairy Character</b>  <i>(Angularity and general openness without weakness, freedom from coarseness, and evidence of milking ability with udder quality giving due regard to stage of lactation.)</i></p>	<b>20</b>
<p><b>Neck</b>—long, lean and blending smoothly into shoulders; clean cut throat, dewlap, and brisket; <b>Withers</b>—sharp with chine prominent; <b>Ribs</b>—wide apart, rib bones wide, flat and long; <b>Thighs</b>—incurving to flat and wide apart from the rear view, providing ample room for the udder and its rear attachment, and <b>Skin</b>—thin, loose and pliable.</p>	
<p><b>3. Body Capacity</b>  <i>(Angularity and general openness without weakness, freedom from coarseness, and evidence of milking ability with udder quality giving due regard to stage of lactation.)</i></p>	<b>10</b>
<p><b>Chest</b>—large, deep and wide floor with well sprung fore ribs blending into the shoulders; crop full. <b>Body</b>—strongly supported, long, deep and wide; depth and spring of rib tending to increase toward the rear; <b>Flanks</b>—deep and refined.</p>	
<p><b>4. Udder</b>  <i>(Strongly attached, well-balanced with adequate capacity possessing quality indicating heavy milk production for long period of usefulness.)</i></p>	<b>35</b>
<p><b>Fore Udder</b>—strongly and smoothly attached, moderate length and uniform width from front to rear.</p>	6
<p><b>Rear Udder</b>—strongly attached, high, wide with uniform width from top to bottom and slightly rounded to udder floor.</p>	8
<p><b>Udder Support</b>—udder carried snugly above the hocks showing a strong suspensory ligament with clearly defined halving.</p>	11
<p><b>Teats</b>—uniform size of medium length and diameter, cylindrical, squarely placed under each quarter, plumb, and well spaced from side and rear views.</p>	5
<p><b>Balance, Symmetry and Quality</b>—symmetrical with moderate length, width and depth, no quartering on sides and level floor as viewed from the side; soft, pliable and well collapsed after milking; quarters evenly balanced.</p>	5
<p>Because of the natural undeveloped udder in heifer calves and yearlings, less emphasis is placed on udder and more on general appearance, dairy character and body capacity. A slight to serious discrimination applied to overdeveloped, fatty udders in heifer calves and yearlings.</p>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

## Breed Characteristics

### Ayrshire

Strong and robust, showing constitution and vigor, symmetry, style and balance throughout, and characterized by strongly attached, evenly balanced, well-shaped udder.

**Color**—Light to deep cherry red, mahogany, brown, or a combination of any of these colors with white, or white alone, distinctive red and white markings preferred, black or brindly objectionable.

**Size**—A mature cow in milk should weight at least 1200 lbs.

**Horns**—Inclining upward, refined, medium length and tapered toward tips. No discrimination for absence of horns.

### Guernsey

Size and strength, with quality and character desired.

**Color**—A shade of fawn with white markings clearly defined. Skin should show golden yellow pigmentation. When other points are equal, a clear (buff) muzzle will be favored over a smoky or black muzzle. A bright golden yellow pigmentation on the nose, around the eyes, in the ears, in the escutcheon, around the udder, and at the point of tail is favored.

**Size**—A mature cow in milk should weigh at least 1100 lbs. "In milk" means normal condition after having been in milk from 3 to 6 months.

**Horns**—No discrimination for absence of horns.

### Jersey

Sharpness with strength indicating productive efficiency.

**Color**—A shade of fawn, with or without white markings.

**Size**—A mature cow in milk should weigh about 1000 lbs.

**Horns**—Incurving, refined, medium length and tapering toward tips. No discrimination for absence of horns.

### Brown Swiss

Strong and vigorous, but not coarse. Size and ruggedness with quality desired. Extreme refinement undesirable.

**Color**—Solid brown varying from very light to dark. White or off-color spots objectionable. Females with any white or off-color markings above the underside of the belly or with white core in switch do not meet color standards of the Brown Swiss breed and shall be so designated when registered. Pink noses and light streaks up the side of the face objectionable.

**Size**—The minimum weight for mature cows should be about 1400 lbs.

**Horns**—Incurving and inclining slightly up. Of medium length, lacking coarseness, tapering toward tips. Polled animals not barred from registry. No discrimination for absence of horns.

### Holstein

Rugged, feminine qualities in an alert cow possessing Holstein size and vigor.

**Color**—Black and white markings clearly defined. Color markings that bar registry are solid black, solid white, black in switch, black belly, black encircling leg touching hoof head, black from hoof to knee or hock, black and white intermixed to give color other than distinct black and white.

**Size**—A mature cow in milk should weigh at least 1500 lbs.

**Horns**—No discrimination for absence of horns.

## Evaluation of Defects

*In a show ring, disqualification means that the animal is not eligible to win a prize. Any disqualified animal is not eligible to be shown in the group classes. In slight to serious discrimination, the degree of seriousness shall be determined by the judge.*

### Eyes

1. Total blindness: *Disqualification.*
2. Blindness in one eye: *Slight discrimination.*
3. Cross-eyes: *Slight discrimination.*

**Wry Face**—*Slight to serious discrimination.*

**Cropped Ears**—*Slight discrimination.*

**Parrot Jaw**—*Slight to serious discrimination.*

**Shoulders**—Winged: *Slight to serious discrimination.*

**Tail Setting**—Wry tail or other abnormal tail settings: *Slight to serious discrimination.*

### Legs and Feet

1. Lameness — apparently permanent and interfering with normal function: *Disqualification.* Apparently temporary and not affecting normal function: *Slight discrimination.*
2. Bucked knees: *Slight to serious discrimination.*
3. Evidence of arthritis, crampy hind leg: *Serious discrimination.*
4. Boggy hocks: *Slight to serious discrimination.*

**Absence of Horns**—*No discrimination.*

**Lack of Size**—*Slight to serious discrimination.*

### Udder

1. Blind quarter: *Disqualification.*
2. Abnormal milk (bloody, clotted, watery): *Possible disqualification.*
3. Udder definitely broken away in attachment: *Serious discrimination.*
4. A weak udder attachment: *Slight to serious discrimination.*
5. One or more light quarters, hard spots in udder, obstruction in teat (spider): *Slight to serious discrimination.*
6. Side leak: *Slight discrimination.*

**Dry Cows**—Among cows of apparently equal merit: *Give strong preference to cows in milk.*

**Freemartin Heifers**—*Disqualification unless proved pregnant.*

**Overconditioned**—*Slight to serious discrimination.*

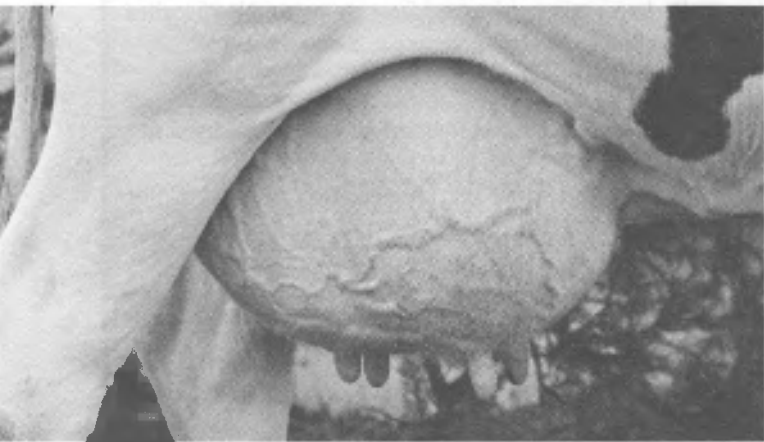
**Temporary or Minor Injuries**—Blemishes or injuries of a temporary character not affecting animal's usefulness: *Slight discrimination.*

### Evidence of Sharp Practice

1. Animals showing signs of having been operated upon or tampered with for the purpose of concealing faults in conformation or with intent to deceive relative to the animal's soundness: *Disqualification.*
2. Uncalved heifers showing evidence of having been milked: *Serious discrimination.*

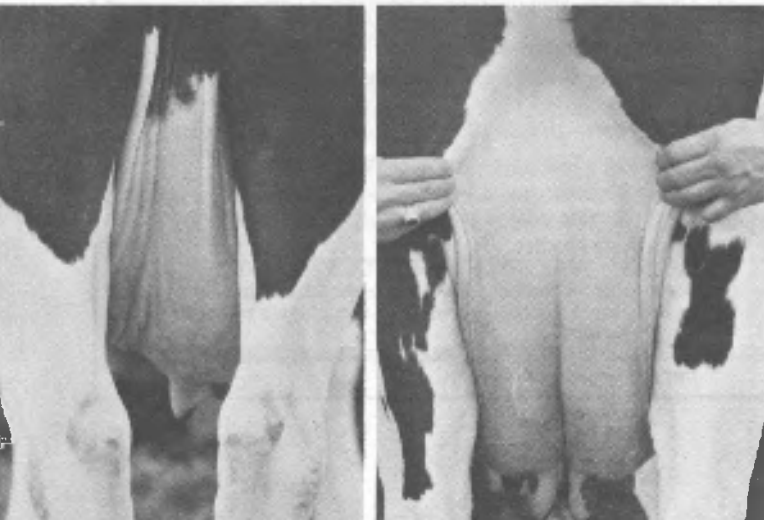


A well-balanced udder of correct size and shape, strongly attached fore and rear, with squarely placed teats.



A poorly shaped udder that tilts forward and is weak in the front attachment.

The rear attachment of the udder at left is too low and narrow. It is light (smaller) in the left rear quarter. The cow also stands with her hocks too close together. The rear attachment of the udder at right is wide and high, but the rear teats are too close together.



## Entering a Dairy Judging Contest

A class consists of four animals, numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. In scoring, 50 points are given for correctly placing the animals in the class and 50 points for the oral or written reasons you give for placing them as you do. You will be given special cards on which to record your placement of the animals and your reasons and blank cards for taking notes.

Twelve minutes are allowed for placing a class. If oral or written reasons are required, you will be given an additional eight minutes to take notes or to complete and submit your reasons.

Before the first class is brought into the ring, you will be given the necessary cards and supplies. Put your contestant number on each of the cards before the contest begins. Then, if a card is lost, it can be traced back to you and you will not receive a zero for the class. Before turning in your card after judging a class, check to make sure you have entered your contestant number and the name of the class judged. Be sure you have not used the same number twice when writing down your placing.

## Developing a System of Observation

Stand back at least 25 feet from the class. A close inspection may be allowed, but no handling of the cows is permitted. Study the animals quickly in the order that they are numbered. You may notice that one of the cows is outstanding or that one has many undesirable points.

Start with number 1 again and study her carefully, deciding upon her strong and weak points. Next, look at number 2 and compare her to the ideal. Then try to decide which more nearly approaches that of the ideal. Study number 3 and compare to number 1 and number 2. Do the same with number 4.

You may have decided there was an obvious top or bottom animal or a close top pair or some other combination. Make your easy placing first, to simplify the task of placing the remaining animals.

## Main Areas to Study

### Mammary system

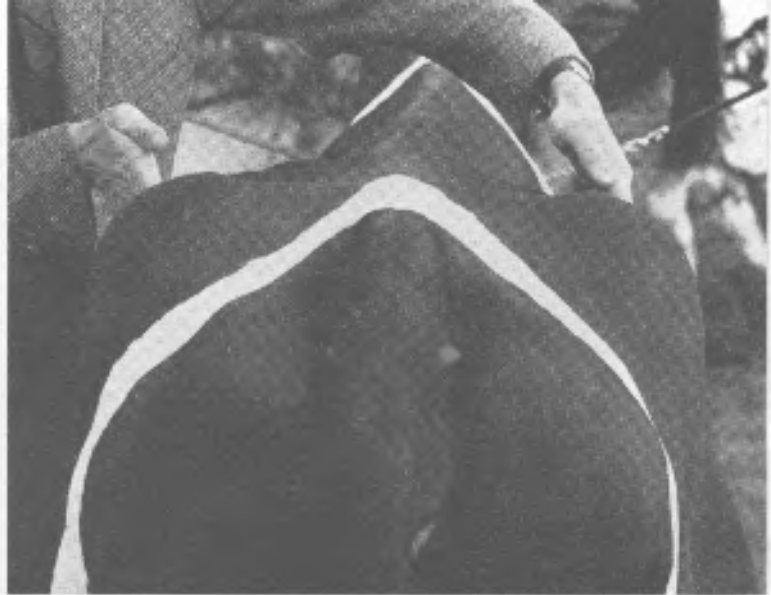
Look at the udder first; the mammary system is the most important part of a cow. In a close placing, always rank the cow with the best udder ahead of the other.

The udder should be strongly and smoothly attached in the front, with a high, wide attachment in the rear.

It should not extend below the hock. The teats should be of convenient size for milking and squarely placed on the udder floor. Udder quality is determined by its softness, pliability, and fineness of texture.



This cow is lacking in dairy character. She is heavy over the withers and open at the top of the shoulders. She is coarse and heavy over the rump. The tailhead is too high and prominent. She is also thick and heavy in the thighs.



This cow is sharp over the withers and full in the crops as viewed from the rear. Note the wide loin and rump. The tailhead is refined and lies neatly between the pin bones.

### Dairy character

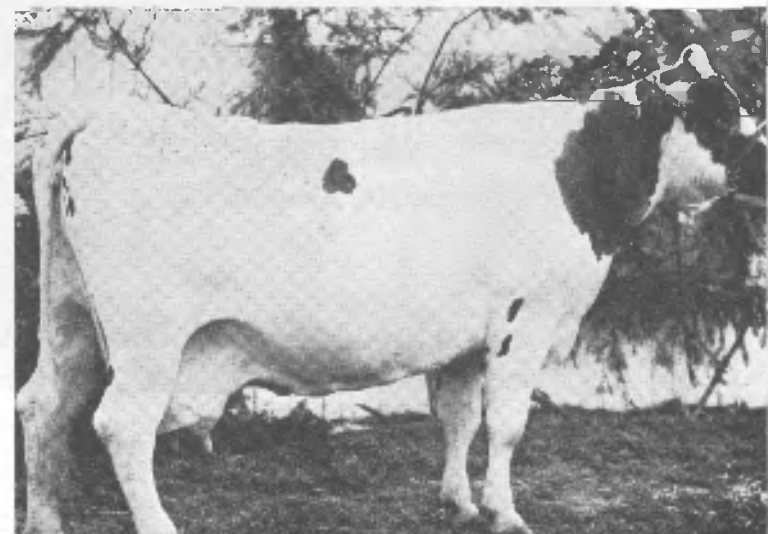
Dairy character indicates that the cow utilizes feed to produce milk and butterfat economically rather than to accumulate meat as do beef animals. It is usually expressed by sharpness and cleanness over the shoulder, prominence of hips and pin bones, and flatness of thighs with a general openness throughout. The length and cleanness of neck and flatness of bone are also considered.

This cow shows excellent dairy character. Note the sharpness, openness, and lack of excess flesh. The vertebrae are well-defined with no excess tissue over the rump, hips, or pins.



Viewed from the rear, the shoulders should be neatly joined together with the vertebrae clearly defined and above the shoulder blades. The crops should be full and smoothly blended with the shoulders. Viewed from the side and front, the shoulder should be deep and neatly laid in at the point of the shoulder.

This cow lacks dairyness and openness throughout. She is short and heavy in the neck, tight ribbed, and coarse and patchy over the hips, pins, and tailhead. She is also heavy in the throat, thick in the thighs, and coarse in bone.





This cow is well balanced with great body capacity. She is a large cow with great depth of fore and rear ribs.

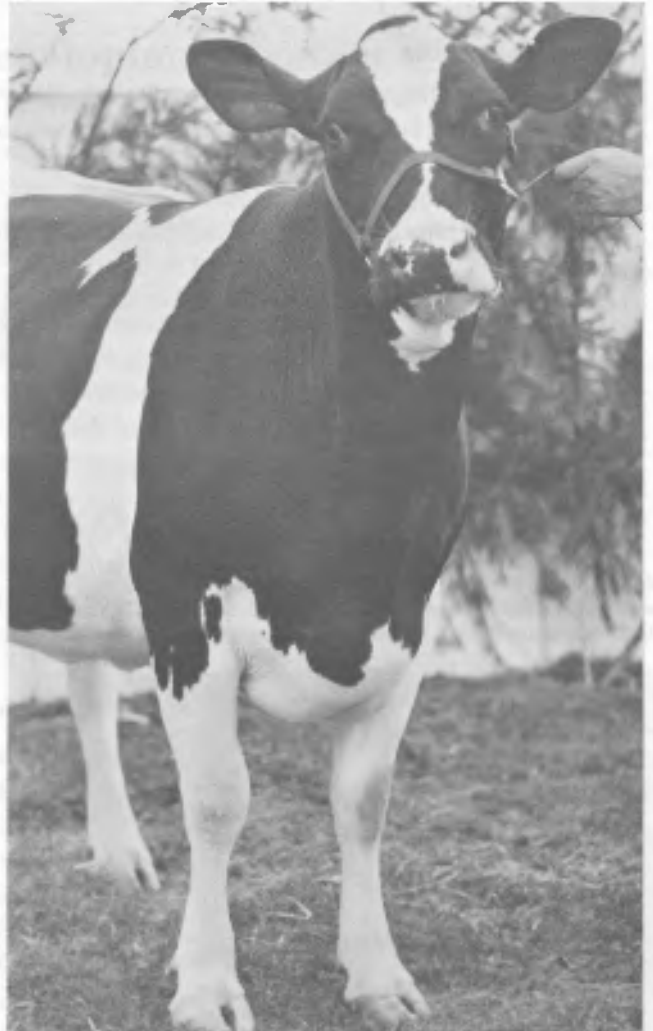


This cow is shallow bodied and lacks depth of rear rib and flank. She also lacks in spring of fore rib.

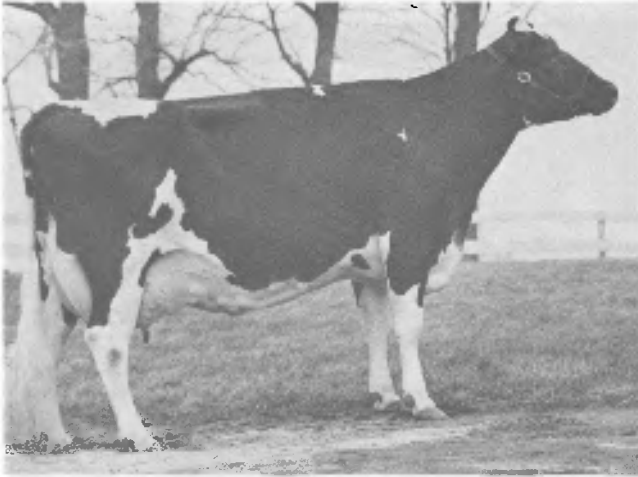
This cow stands very close, is narrow in the chest and weak through the heart. Such cows are often frail and lack strength and body capacity.



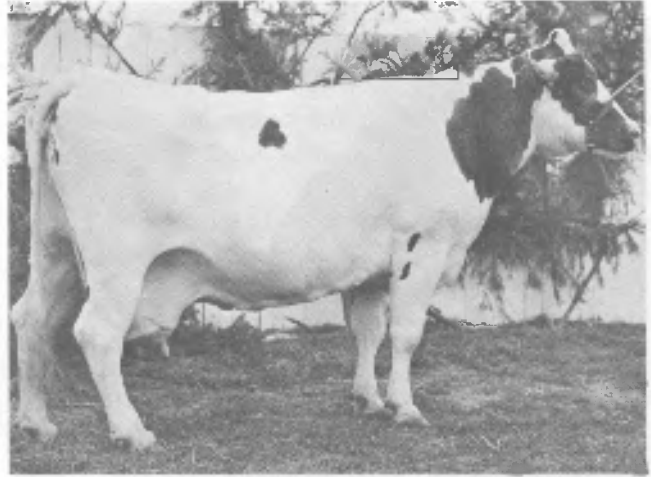
This cow is wide in the chest, strong in the frong, and stands on straight legs. The swollen brisket results from her closeness to calving.







This cow has a strong top line and the vertebrae are clearly defined. The rump is free of excess tissue and is level from hips to pins. She stands squarely on her feet and legs as viewed from both the side and rear. She has a flat clean bone and is strong on her pasterns.



This cow is weak in the back and loin. She is low at the thurls and patchy over the hips and pin bones. The tailhead is coarse and heavy. She also lacks straightness of rear legs and is cow-hocked as viewed from the rear. The bone is coarse and puffy at the hock. The pasterns are weak, and the feet lack depth of heel.

### Body capacity

Body capacity is expressed in terms of length, depth, and width. Body depth is indicated by length of both fore and rear ribs. Spring of the fore and rear ribs also shows body capacity. Flat, open ribbing is very desirable.

### Top line and rump

The back and rump of a cow should be straight with the vertebrae clearly defined. The rump should be wide with adequate width between the pin bones. The hips, thurls, and pin bones should be nearly level. The tailhead should show refinement, be slightly above the pin bones, and blend smoothly with the rump. The cow should be clean (not patchy or fat) over the hips, and have pin bones indicating dairy quality.

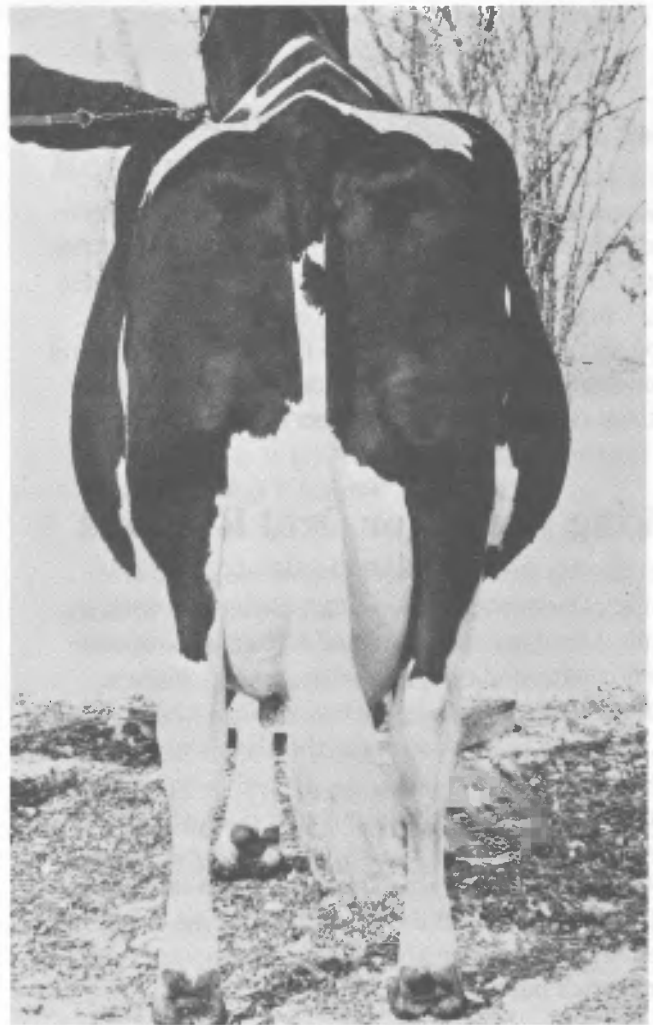
### Legs and feet

The rear legs should be straight as viewed from the side and rear. They should be rather flat with a clean bone. The front legs should be set wide apart and straight. The hocks and knees should be cleanly molded and free from puffiness.

The thighs should be flat and thin with no excess tissue, allowing ample space for a wide udder.

The pasterns should be strong and of medium length. Long pasterns tend to be weak and do not support the cow correctly. The feet should be short and well rounded, with a deep heel.

This cow's legs are straight with ample space for the udder. Note the flatness and cleanness of thighs.





This cow's head is an example of excellent Holstein breed character. It is strong and of proper length and width, with a bright, attractive eye.



This cow's head is very coarse and plain. It dishes too much in the forehead and is too high at the poll. The eye is dull and the nostril too small.

### Breed character about the head

The breed type characteristics differ in head shape, color, and size. Each dairy cow should conform closely to the standards set by the National Breed Association. The characteristics of the breeds recognized by the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association are listed on pages 4 and 5.

You should study the pictures of outstanding cows and become familiar with the various breed standards. Barn meetings, conducted by 4-H leaders or agents, are the best solution for this need.

### Taking Notes for Oral Reasons

When judging a class on which you will be giving oral reasons, place the class as soon as possible and write the placing at the top of your note card. Then write *Good* in the left column and *Bad* in the right column. Make a descriptive note such as *white cow* or *horned cow* on each animal to help you visualize the class later when you are preparing your reasons.

On the right side of the page under *Bad*, list the faults of the cow you have placed first. You will probably grant that the cow you place second is stronger on these points. Under *Good*, list the best points for the cow you placed first. Write down your comparative notes in the order of their importance.

*Example: Final Placing 4-1-3-2*

<i>Good</i>	<i>Bad</i>
4/1 white cow	slightly crooked rear legs
larger cow	
attached stronger both fore and rear	
more dairy character	
sharper withers	
more level rump	

Continue taking complete notes on each pair; 1 over 3, and 3 over 2. Take complete notes as they will be very helpful two or three hours later when you are preparing to give your reasons.

### Giving Oral Reasons

Judging contests are frequently won or lost on the scores given contestants for their oral and written reasons. About one-third of your total score will be earned from points received for your reasons.

You are allowed two minutes to give your reasons. The judge will be listening for certain important facts on each pair of cows. Have your reasons organized and present them in a clear and concise manner. Presenting a set of reasons in one minute is much better than two minutes of oratory with only a few facts.

The main objective is to inform the judge that you saw and analyzed each animal in the class. To do this well, you must know your subject, the cow, and have a complete vocabulary of cow terms.

The most common error made by boys and girls who are learning to give reasons is to *describe the animals* instead of *comparing them*. For example, "I placed cow number 1 over number 2 because she was large, straight over the topline, and had a level rump. Her udder was attached strongly, both fore and rear," does not tell the judge why you placed number 1 over number 2. You should say, "I placed number 1 over number 2 because she was larger, straighter over the topline, and had a more level rump. Her udder attachment was longer and stronger in the fore, and higher, wider, and stronger in the rear." By using *er* words such as *stronger* instead of strong, *straighter* instead of straight, you will be making direct comparisons that will tell the judge why you placed the class as you did. Do not use the words *good* or *better* because they do not indicate the difference.

When giving reasons, you must be able to visualize completely each animal in the class. Do not memorize your reasons, but "see" the animals as you talk about them. If you have memorized your reasons, you may forget one sentence and then you are stopped and will not be able to get started again. You are not permitted to use notes when giving reasons.

When practicing your reasons before giving them to the judge, find a quiet place in the room and give your reasons aloud. You will gain confidence by hearing your voice and often will notice that some phrases are not clear and lack conviction.

Give your reasons in an authoritative and enthusiastic manner. Show some conviction that you have placed the animals correctly. Do not discuss your placing with anyone before giving your reasons. To learn that several other members have placed the class differently will only make you nervous and uncertain of yourself.

The first impression you make on the judge is very important. Adjust your clothing and remove your hat before approaching him, then make your appearance in a dignified and composed manner.

Give the judge your complete attention and expect the same from him. Look him straight in the eyes. If this bothers you, look at his forehead and he will not be the wiser. Do not begin giving your reasons until he has told you to start; he may be thinking about the last set of reasons and determining his score.

Stand straight, on both feet, and do not move or look about. Place your hands at your sides or behind you; do not wring your hands or twirl a pencil.

Put some depth in your voice. Breathe deeply and let the words roll out strong and clear. Emphasize the most important points by making your voice deeper and louder.

Do not try to blast the judge out of his chair, but adjust your volume to the conditions.

Start your reasons with: "I placed this class of Holstein cows 4-1-3-2." Give your placing with firmness so the judge can write it down or get the placing in mind. Then follow: "I placed number 4 first and over number 1 because she was. . . ." Give the most important reasons first. Remember to make comparative statements using the *er* words. "I (grant) or (admit) that number 1 is \_\_\_\_\_ than number 4."

Continue in the same manner with reasons for placing 1 over 3 and 3 over 2. Discuss the last placed cow as follows: "I placed the number 2 cow last because she has the poorest \_\_\_\_\_ in the class and lacks the \_\_\_\_\_ of the cows above. However, she is angular, refined, and very desirable in her breed character."

You may end your reasons with: "For these reasons, I have placed this class 4-1-3-2." Then ask, "Are there any questions?"

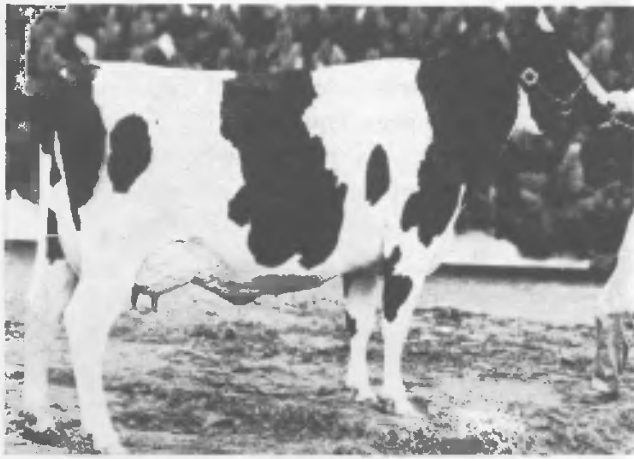
The judge may ask several questions to clear up a point or to determine whether you saw a certain point. If you know the answer, make an immediate, concise reply. Do not ramble on to other points or you may confuse your answer. If you do not know the answer, reply, "I do not know or I do not remember." Do not guess.

## Sample Set of Written Reasons

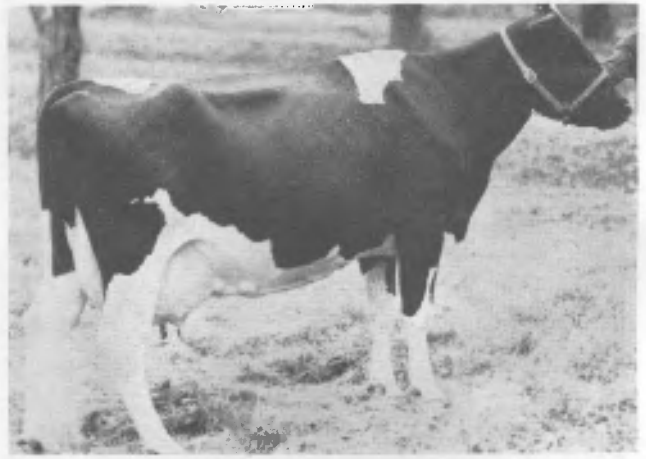
The following set of reasons was written for the class shown on page 12.

I placed this class of Holstein cows 1-2-3-4.

I placed No. 1 over No. 2 because she has a much more balanced udder especially in the rear quarters. It is attached higher and wider in the rear and is longer, stronger, and smoother in the fore attachment. Her udder shows more quality and the teats hang more plumb. No. 1 has more body capacity, is deeper in the rear flank, and has greater spring of fore rib. She stands on a much straighter set of rear legs and is stronger on her pasterns. No. 1 is stronger over the loin, longer from hips to pins, smoother through the shoulders, and shows much more Holstein breed character about the head.



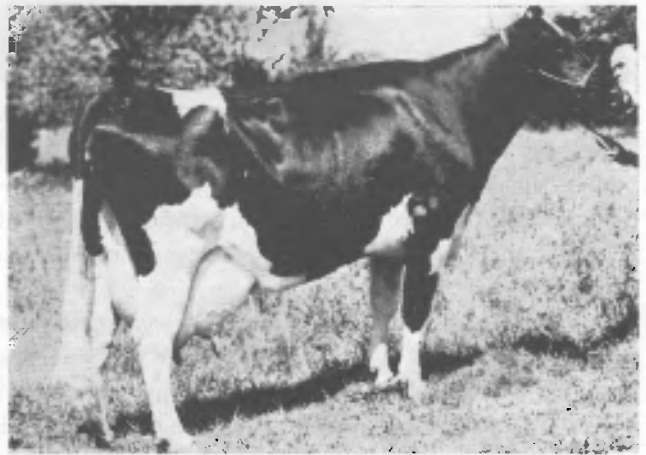
1



2



3



4

The sample set of written reasons beginning on page 11 was given for this class of cows.

I will grant that No. 2 is cleaner in the throat.

I placed No. 2 over No. 3 because she has a superior udder. It is attached more strongly in the front and has more balance of fore quarters as compared to No. 3, which is rather bulgy. No. 2 is attached higher in the rear and has more fullness and balance of rear quarters. The teats hang more plumb and the udder is more level on the floor. No. 2 is a deeper-bodied cow and has more spring of rib. She has a more level rump and is much neater and smoother over the tailhead. The No. 2 cow also stands on a slightly straighter set of rear legs and is much cleaner in the bone.

I grant that No. 3 is a more stylish cow and has more breed character about the head. No. 3 is also longer bodied.

I placed No. 3 over No. 4 because she carries her udder much closer to the body; the udder of No. 4 is too deep and extends below the hock. The udder of No. 3 is much more strongly attached in front and is more level on the floor. No. 3 is more level from hips to pins and is higher at the thurls.

I grant that No. 4 stands much straighter on her rear legs and is cleaner in the bone.

Cow No. 4 places last in this class because her udder is much too deep and she lacks a great deal in strength of fore attachment. She is, however, a very upstanding cow and displays excellent breed character about the head.

## Practice Makes Perfect

You may use the class of animals pictured below to practice taking notes and giving oral or written reasons. Although you have given reasons for placing this class to your parents or 4-H Club leader many times, more practice still will be of benefit to you.

Many 4-H members who have been on the State Judging Team claim to have given several hundred practice sets of reasons and to have worked at judging cattle for 10 years or more.

## Comparative Phrases

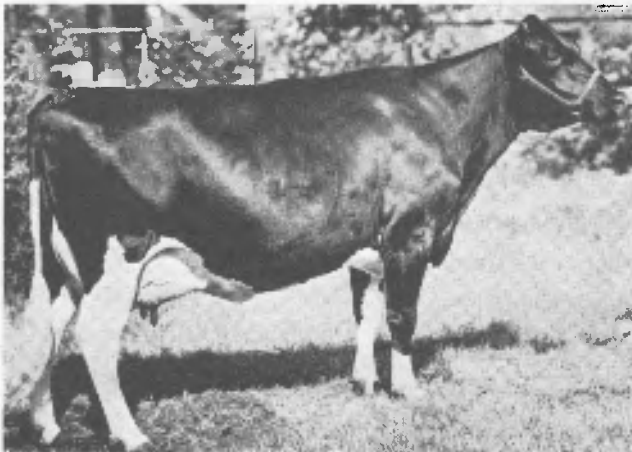
Many boys and girls can place a class of dairy cattle easily and also recognize the differences between the cows; however, they frequently have difficulty in telling the judge their reasons for placing one cow over another.

If you can recognize the differences between cows and memorize the phrases listed below, you will be on the road to giving accurate, comparative reasons. The phrases must be memorized well to be most effective. When you are giving your reasons, you will not have to think how to make a certain comparison. This will be easy to do after you have the basic phrases well in mind. With experience you will develop phrases of your own. These are only a few to help you get started.

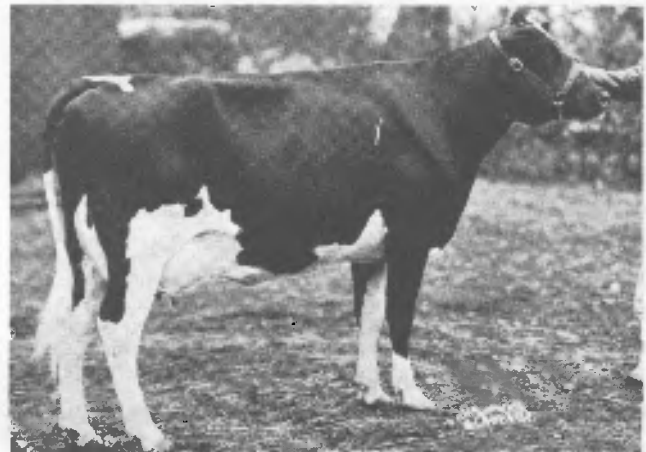
### Breed character

She shows more Holstein breed character, especially about the head and neck.

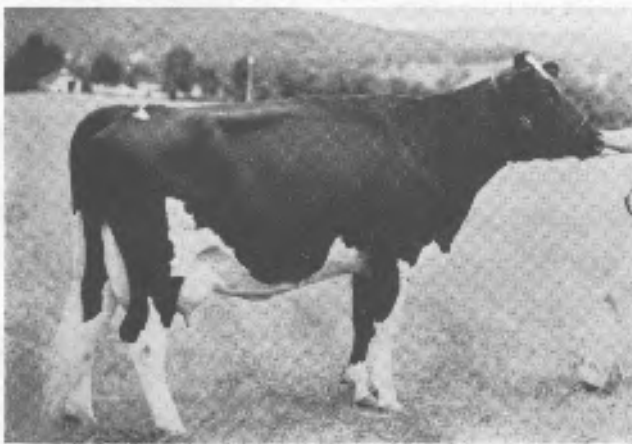
She has a stronger jaw and is wider at the muzzle.



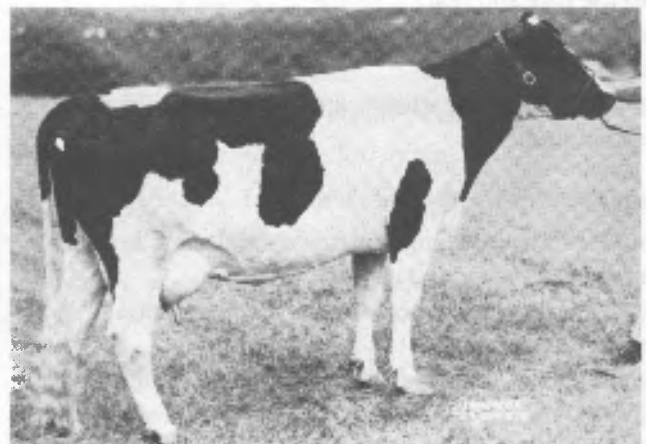
1



2



3



4

Use this class to practice taking notes for oral reasons and for preparing written reasons.

### **Dairy character**

She is far superior in dairy character, being sharper and cleaner over the withers, hips, and pins.  
She shows more openness of rib and is fatter and cleaner in the thighs.  
She is longer and cleaner in the neck, and it blends more smoothly with the shoulders.  
She exhibits more dairy character, being taller and more angular, and is especially cleaner through the neck and withers.

### **Body capacity**

She has greater body capacity, being longer bodied, and is deeper in both fore and rear ribs.  
She has greater strength of heart, being wider on the chest floor, and has greater depth and spring of fore rib.  
She has greater spring of rib and is deeper in the rear flank.

### **General appearance**

She is a taller, more upstanding cow with greater size and scale and exhibits more strength and power throughout.  
She is straighter and stronger over the topline and is more level from hips to pins.  
She is smoother and wider over the rump and is neater over the tailhead.  
She is tighter, stronger, and smoother at the point of shoulder and is wider on the chest floor.  
She shows more style and balance, especially on the move, and has a much smoother blending of parts throughout.  
She stands on a straighter set of rear legs as viewed from both the side and rear.  
She is flatter and cleaner in her bone and has more substance of bone.  
She stands taller at the withers and is stronger through the front end.

### **Udder**

Her udder is attached longer, stronger, and smoother in the fore and higher and wider in the rear.  
Her teats are more squarely placed, hang more plumb, and are of more desirable size.  
Her udder shows more quality as indicated by a finer texture and more veining.  
She has a definite advantage in udder support and levelness of udder floor.

## **Some Useful Comparative Terms**

### **Breed type and general appearance**

Has a more feminine head.  
Has a more harmonious blending and correlation of parts.  
Has more style and balance.  
Has more dairy quality.  
Is smoother throughout.  
Shows more crease in the rear udder, and her teats are more squarely placed under each quarter.  
Neck blends more smoothly with the shoulders.  
Has more strength and substance.  
Shows more style when on the move.  
Stands straighter on her rear legs.  
Is straighter on her rear legs as viewed from the rear.  
Stands more squarely on her legs.  
Is deeper in the heel.  
Is flatter and cleaner in the bone.  
Has a wider and more level rump.  
Is wider and more level from hips to pins.  
Is higher at the thurls.  
Is wider at the pins.  
Is a more upstanding cow.  
Is stronger over the back and loin.  
Is longer bodied and more upstanding.  
Is longer and more open in type.  
Is stronger through the front.  
Is stronger over the chine.  
Is tighter through the shoulders.  
Is deeper and stronger through the shoulders.  
Is smoother at the point of shoulders.  
Is fuller through the crops.  
Is stronger through the heart.  
Is rough over the rump.  
Is sloping over the rump.  
Is low at the pins.  
Is high at the tailhead.  
Lacks overall balance.  
Lacks in breed type about the head.  
Lacks quality and refinement.  
Is too refined and lacks strength, constitution, and vigor.  
Lacks smoothness and blending of parts.  
Appears to be put together in pieces.

Lacks strength of top.  
 Is weak in the back.  
 Is weak over the loin.  
 Short-bodied cow and too close to the ground.  
 Lacks width of rump and is too narrow at pins.  
 Lacks size and scale.  
 Lacks condition and bloom.  
 Is too coarse about the head.  
 Is plain in the head.  
 Has wry face.  
 Has wry tail to the right.  
 Is crooked in the rear legs.  
 Is sickle hocked.  
 Stands too close at the hocks.  
 Tends to crawl on the rear legs.  
 Is too long in the pasterns.  
 Is weak in the pasterns.  
 Toes out in front.  
 Is shallow in the heel.  
 Does not walk freely and is a bit crampy.

#### **Dairy character**

Is sharper over the withers.  
 Is more angular throughout.  
 Is more open ribbed.  
 Is longer in the neck.  
 Is flatter and cleaner in the thighs.  
 Is cleaner at the throat.  
 Is flatter and more open of rib.  
 Is cleaner over the top with a more defined vertebrae.  
 Has a neater and more refined tailhead.  
 Is heavy over the shoulders.  
 Is short and thick in the neck.  
 Is thick in the thighs.  
 Is patchy at the pins.  
 Is close ribbed.  
 Is too thick and meaty over the rump.  
 Is rather heavy and coarse at the tailhead.

#### **Body capacity**

Is deeper bodied.  
 Is longer bodied.  
 Has greater spring of rib and depth of body.  
 Is deeper ribbed.  
 Is deeper in the flank.

Has more spring of fore rib.  
 Is deeper through the heart.  
 Is wider on the chest floor.  
 Is fuller in the heart girth.  
 Is wider down the top.  
 Is pinched at the heart.  
 Cuts in behind the shoulders.  
 Is narrow chested.  
 Lacks spring of rib.  
 Is shallow bodied.  
 Is too flat in the fore rib.

#### **Mammary system**

Has a more evenly balanced udder.  
 Has more balance of rear quarters.  
 Udder is more strongly attached both fore and rear.  
 Has more strongly attached fore udder.  
 Has stronger rear udder attachment.  
 Has higher and wider rear udder attachment.  
 Has longer, stronger, and smoother fore udder attachment.  
 Has more level floor of udder.  
 Is more firmly attached in the front.  
 Carries her udder closer to the body.  
 Has more width between rear teats.  
 Teats are more evenly spaced.  
 Teats hang more plumb.  
 Is more desirable in size and shape of teat.  
 Has a more balanced udder.  
 Has more uniformly placed teats.  
 Has more quality of udder.  
 Carries out fuller in the rear quarters.  
 Has more balance of the fore quarters.  
 Lacks strength of fore and rear attachments.  
 Is too short in the fore udder.  
 Is too low and narrow in rear attachment.  
 Has unbalanced udder.  
 Is light in the right rear quarter.  
 Is too deep in the udder.  
 Teats strut.  
 Has funnel-shaped teats.  
 Rear teats are too close.  
 Is bulgy in the fore quarters.

**Dairy character** It has more spirit of love than  
 She is far superior in dairy character to the other  
 she shows more spirit of dairy than the other  
 in the dairy.  
 It is better than the other in the dairy.  
 It is better than the other in the dairy.  
 It is better than the other in the dairy.

**Body capacity** It is shallow bodied.  
 She has greater capacity for milk than the other.  
 She has greater capacity for milk than the other.  
 She has greater capacity for milk than the other.  
 She has greater capacity for milk than the other.

**General appearance** She is taller than the other.  
 She is taller than the other.  
 She is taller than the other.  
 She is taller than the other.  
 She is taller than the other.  
 She is taller than the other.  
 She is taller than the other.  
 She is taller than the other.  
 She is taller than the other.  
 She is taller than the other.  
 She is taller than the other.

# Some Useful Comparative Terms

**Breed type and general appearance**  
 It has a more dairy type than the other.  
 It has a more dairy type than the other.  
 It has a more dairy type than the other.  
 It has a more dairy type than the other.  
 It has a more dairy type than the other.  
 It has a more dairy type than the other.  
 It has a more dairy type than the other.  
 It has a more dairy type than the other.  
 It has a more dairy type than the other.  
 It has a more dairy type than the other.  
 It has a more dairy type than the other.

**Body capacity**  
 It is deeper bodied than the other.  
 It is deeper bodied than the other.  
 It is deeper bodied than the other.  
 It is deeper bodied than the other.  
 It is deeper bodied than the other.  
 It is deeper bodied than the other.  
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