Chapter 1 : Cow | mammal | www.nxgvision.com

Polite daughters in front of Guernsey Cow sign This is another nice photo from my grandmother's photo albums taken in the Fall of My Aunt Saundra and mother, Wanda, stand out along the Lincoln Highway (Rte 30).

A Hereford bull In general, the same words are used in different parts of the world, but with minor differences in the definitions. The terminology described here contrasts the differences in definition between the United Kingdom and other British-influenced parts of the world such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland and the United States. A wild, young, unmarked bull is known as a micky in Australia. An adult female that has had a calf or two, depending on regional usage is a cow. Young cattle of both sexes are called calves until they are weaned , then weaners until they are a year old in some areas; in other areas, particularly with male beef cattle, they may be known as feeder calves or simply feeders. After that, they are referred to as yearlings or stirks [19] if between one and two years of age. Piker bullocks are micky bulls uncastrated young male bulls that were caught, castrated and then later lost. Improper or late castration on a bull results in it becoming a coarse steer known as a stag in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. A castrated male occasionally a female or in some areas a bull kept for draft or riding purposes is called an ox plural oxen ; ox may also be used to refer to some carcass products from any adult cattle, such as ox-hide, ox-blood, oxtail, or ox-liver. Neat horned oxen, from which neatsfoot oil is derived , beef young ox and beefing young animal fit for slaughtering are obsolete terms, although poll, pollard and polled cattle are still terms in use for naturally hornless animals, or in some areas also for those that have been disbudded or dehorned. Cattle raised for human consumption are called beef cattle. Within the American beef cattle industry, the older term beef plural beeves is still used to refer to an animal of either sex. A fresh cow is a dairy term for a cow or first-calf heifer who has recently given birth, or "freshened. The terms bull, cow and calf are also used by extension to denote the sex or age of other large animals, including whales, hippopotamuses , camels , elk and elephants. List of animal names Singular terminology issue "Cattle" can only be used in the plural and not in the singular: No universally used singular form in modern English of cattle exists, other than the sex- and age-specific terms such as cow, bull, steer and heifer. Historically, "ox" was not a sex-specific term for adult cattle, but generally this is now used only for working cattle , especially adult castrated males. The term is also incorporated into the names of other species, such as the musk ox and "grunting ox" yak , and is used in some areas to describe certain cattle products such as ox-hide and oxtail. The word cow is easy to use when a singular is needed and the sex is unknown or irrelevant â€” when "there is a cow in the road", for example. Further, any herd of fully mature cattle in or near a pasture is statistically likely to consist mostly of cows, so the term is probably accurate even in the restrictive sense. Other than the few bulls needed for breeding, the vast majority of male cattle are castrated as calves and are used as oxen or slaughtered for meat before the age of three years. Thus, in a pastured herd, any calves or herd bulls usually are clearly distinguishable from the cows due to distinctively different sizes and clear anatomical differences. Merriam-Webster and Oxford Living Dictionaries recognize the sex-nonspecific use of cow as an alternate definition, [28] [29] whereas Collins and the OED do not. Colloquially , more general non specific terms may denote cattle when a singular form is needed. Australian, New Zealand and British farmers use the term beast or cattle beast. Bovine is also used in Britain. The term critter is common in the western United States and Canada, particularly when referring to young cattle. Within the beef cattle industry in parts of the United States, the term beef plural beeves is still used in its archaic sense to refer to an animal of either sex. Cows of certain breeds that are kept for the milk they give are called dairy cows or milking cows formerly milch cows. Most young male offspring of dairy cows are sold for veal , and may be referred to as veal calves. The term dogies is used to describe orphaned calves in the context of ranch work in the American West , as in "Keep them dogies moving". Other obsolete terms for cattle include "neat" this use survives in " neatsfoot oil ", extracted from the feet and legs of cattle , and "beefing" young animal fit for slaughter. An onomatopoeic term for one of the most common sounds made by cattle is moo also called lowing. There are a number of other sounds made by cattle, including calves bawling, and bulls bellowing. Bawling is most common for cows after weaning of a calf. Most breeds have horns , which can be as large as

the Texas Longhorn or small like a scur. Careful genetic selection has allowed polled hornless cattle to become widespread. Anatomy model of a cow Digestive system Cattle are ruminants , meaning their digestive system is highly specialized to allow the use of poorly digestible plants as food. Cattle have one stomach with four compartments, the rumen , reticulum , omasum , and abomasum , with the rumen being the largest compartment. The reticulum, the smallest compartment, is known as the "honeycomb". Cattle sometimes consume metal objects which are deposited in the reticulum and irritation from the metal objects causes hardware disease. The omasum is known as the "many plies". The abomasum is like the human stomach; this is why it is known as the "true stomach". Cattle are known for regurgitating and re-chewing their food, known as cud chewing, like most ruminants. While the animal is feeding, the food is swallowed without being chewed and goes into the rumen for storage until the animal can find a quiet place to continue the digestion process. The food is regurgitated, a mouthful at a time, back up to the mouth, where the food, now called the cud , is chewed by the molars, grinding down the coarse vegetation to small particles. The cud is then swallowed again and further digested by specialized microorganisms in the rumen. These microbes are primarily responsible for decomposing cellulose and other carbohydrates into volatile fatty acids cattle use as their primary metabolic fuel. The microbes inside the rumen also synthesize amino acids from non-protein nitrogenous sources, such as urea and ammonia. As these microbes reproduce in the rumen, older generations die and their cells continue on through the digestive tract. These cells are then partially digested in the small intestines, allowing cattle to gain a high-quality protein source. These features allow cattle to thrive on grasses and other tough vegetation. Gestation and size The gestation period for a cow is about nine months long. Adult size and weight vary significantly among breeds and sex. Breeding stock may be allowed a longer lifespan, occasionally living as long as 25 years. The oldest recorded cow, Big Bertha , died at the age of 48 in Reproduction Reproductive system of a bovine female. It consists of transferring, to the uterine cavity , spermatozoa previously collected and processed, with the selection of morphologically more normal and mobile spermatozoa. Their fertility is closely related to the size of their testicles , and one simple test of fertility is to measure the circumference of the scrotum: Given the small amount of erectile tissue, there is little enlargement after erection. The penis is quite rigid when non-erect, and becomes even more rigid during erection. Protrusion is not affected much by erection, but more by relaxation of the retractor penis muscle and straightening of the sigmoid flexure. For example, to synchronise ovulation of the cattle to benefit dairy farming. New packing plants in the s stimulated a large increase in cattle weights. Cattle tested in a radial arm maze are able to remember the locations of high-quality food for at least 30 days. Although they initially learn to avoid low-quality food, this memory diminishes over the same duration. Cattle can tell the difference between familiar and unfamiliar animals of the same species conspecifics. Studies show they behave less aggressively toward familiar individuals when they are forming a new group. Furthermore, they are able to categorize images as familiar and unfamiliar individuals. It has also been shown using images of cattle that both artificially inseminated and cloned calves have similar cognitive capacities of kin and non-kin discrimination. Visual individual recognition is a more complex mental process than visual discrimination. It requires the recollection of the learned idiosyncratic identity of an individual that has been previously encountered and the formation of a mental representation. Furthermore, almost all the heifers recognized unknown individuals from different breeds, although this was achieved with greater difficulty. Individual recognition was most difficult when the visual features of the breed being tested were quite different from the breed in the image, for example, the breed being tested had no spots whereas the image was of a spotted breed. Cattle temperament is defined as "the consistent behavioral and physiological difference observed between individuals in response to a stressor or environmental challenge and is used to describe the relatively stable difference in the behavioral predisposition of an animal, which can be related to psychobiological mechanisms". Five underlying categories of temperament traits have been proposed:

Chapter 2 : Cattle Today: HEAT DETECTION DEMANDS TIME AND ATTENTION FOR SUCCESSFUL A.

The earlier a cow's pregnancy is detected, the better it is for both the cow and the unborn calf. If pregnancy is detected early, the cow is more likely to receiving extra medical attention and feed, along with reducing the likelihood that the cow will be intentionally re-bred. According to.

New data hint, however, that astronomers may have instead witnessed a black hole being born. NASA Goddard Space Flight Center Advertisement For many astronomers, will be remembered as the Year of the Cowâ€”after the nickname of a spectacular stellar explosion that has kept them busy for months. The unusual event has offered an unprecedented window on to the collapse of a star, two teams of researchers suggest in papers submitted to the arXiv preprint server on 25 October. Contrary to the slow ramp-up of a typical supernova, Cow became stupendously bright essentially overnight, leaving astronomers perplexed. Central engine Through independent observations, the two groups behind the latest papers have now arrived at the same conclusion: Black holes and neutron stars are both born when massive stars reach the end of their lives. The story of how Cow came to be discovered begins on 16 June, when a colleague flagged to Smartt a bright star at a spot where there was nothing just days before. Stellar anomaly At first, Smartt discounted the effect as an unremarkable stellar flare in the Milky Way. But then, he realized that it was probably much farther off, in a galaxy called CGCG known to be around 60 megaparsecs million light years away. Immediate follow-ups confirmed that the object was a distant one, and so had to be stupendously bright. It shone brightly enough that, despite its distance, a number of amateur astronomers were able to see it, too. And this was no ordinary supernova: The evidence that the team gatheredâ€”mostly in the optical spectrumâ€”seemed to point to an existing black hole tearing a star apart, an observation they posted online in August. In a stellar explosion, charged particles emit radio waves as they spiral inside strong magnetic fields, and their wavelengths stretch out as the material spreads out. Ho realized that she might have a rare opportunity to observe short wavelengthsâ€”ones only one millimetre or lessâ€”as the material quickly spreads out, and so astronomers are unlikely to catch events early enough to see short-wavelength emissions. Their observations revealed that matter was expanding outwards as fast as one-tenth of the speed of light. But unlike an ordinary supernova, this short-wavelength radiation lasted for weeks revealing the presence of a central engineâ€”a black hole or a spinning neutron star. Observations on NuSTAR and other telescopes led the team to conclude that the event was highly unusual. The X-ray spectra, in particular, showed that it was being reheated from the inside. Astrophysicists normally do not get to see this, Margutti adds, because the reheating is masked by a cloud of material the explosion ejected in its early days.

Chapter 3 : How to Tell if a Cow or Heifer Is About to Give Birth - wikiHow

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With practice, it is relatively easy to identify a healthy dairy cow. This will then enable you to tell when something is not right and take immediate action. Here are the signs to look for in a healthy animal: General appearance It is alert and aware of its surroundings. Movement It walks easily and steadily, with all four feet bearing its weight. Its steps are regular; irregular movement suggests pain in its feet or legs. A healthy animal that is lying down will get up quickly. Eyes These should be bright and alert, with no discharge at the corners. Ears These should be upright, move to pick up any sound, and flick rapidly to get rid of flies. Nose and muzzle The nose of a healthy cow is clean, with no discharge, and the muzzle is moist. The animal should lick its nose frequently. Mouth There should be no dribbling saliva. If chewing is slow or incomplete, there could be a problem with the teeth. Breathing This should be smooth and regular at rest. Activity and hot weather will increase the breathing rate. Measure it by holding the tail lightly with your thumb and forefinger. Watery dung diarrhoea and difficulty in defecating constipation are signs of ill health. The urine should be clear and the animal will urinate with no sign of pain or difficulty. Appetite and rumination The cow should eat and drink normally. If feed is available, it will have a full belly. When a herd of healthy cows are at rest, most of them are ruminating. A poor appetite is an obvious sign of ill health. The teats must not be injured. In the lactating cow, a sudden decrease in milk production could indicate a health problem. Blood in the milk points to an udder infection. Body temperature An abnormally high body temperature is a sign of infection although environmental factors must be taken into consideration. Finally, remember that a healthy animal tends to behave calmly, so any behaviour not usually seen may be a problem. For example, if a cow keeps looking at its flanks or kicks at its belly, there could be pain in the stomach area.

Chapter 4 : Why and how to read a cow or bull

"At the Sign of the Cow: The Cork Butter Market is the first general account of the origins and development of the Cork Butter Exchange."--Jacket.

See Article History Cow, in common parlance, a domestic bovine, regardless of sex and age, usually of the species Bos taurus. In precise usage, the name is given to mature females of several large mammals , including cattle bovines , moose , elephants , sea lions , and whales. Domestic cows are one of the most common farm animals around the world, and the English language has several words to describe these animals at various ages. A baby cow is called a calf. A female calf is sometimes called a heifer calf and a male a bull calf. A heifer is a female that has not had any offspring. The term usually refers to immature females; after giving birth to her first calf, however, a heifer becomes a cow. An adult male is known as a bull. Many male cattle are castrated to reduce their aggressive tendencies and make them more tractable. Young neutered males, which are primarily raised for beef , are called steers or bullocks, whereas adult neutered males, which are usually used for draft purposes, are known as oxen. A group of cows, cattle, or kine an archaic term for more than one cow constitutes a herd. Domestic cattle Cows are members of the order Artiodactyla. The order contains even-toed hoofed mammals, and cows have distinctive cloven hooves derived from the toenails from the middle two digits of each foot. Cows belong to the family Bovidae hollow-horned ruminants , which also includes antelope , sheep , and goats , subfamily Bovinae which includes buffaloes and spiral-horned antelope , tribe Bovini which includes cattle, bison , and yak , and genus Bosâ€”the names of which are all derived from bos, the Latin word for cow. Natural history The size and weight of a cow is highly dependent on the breed. Mature males weigh â€”1, kg 1,â€4, pounds and females weigh â€”1, kg â€2, pounds. Both males and females have horns, and although these may be short in many breeds, they can grow to be spectacularly large, such as in Texas longhorns and African Ankole-Watusi cows. Some breeds are genetically polled hornless , and many other cows may be dehorned that is, have their horn buds destroyed at young age to make them easier to transport and safer to work around. Cows are renowned for their large milk-producing mammary glands known as udders, which possess four teats nipples. Hereford cow and calf. Adults have 32 teeth but lack upper incisors and caninesâ€”they have a gummy pad instead that is used to help rip up grass. The molars have moon-shaped ridges that run parallel to the tongue , and thus chewing must be done with a circular motion to be effective. The most specialized adaptation that cows and other ruminants have is their massive four-chambered stomach , which acts as a fermentation vat. Inside the rumen , the largest chamber of the stomach, bacteria and other microorganisms digest tough plant fibres cellulose. To aid in this process, cows regurgitate and re-chew food multiple times before it passes on to the rest of the digestive system via the other stomach chambers. By taking time to re-chew their food later, cows avoid the need to chew well when they eat. This enables them to quickly ingest large quantities of grass while in the vulnerable head-down position required for grazing. Domestication and economic production Cows are currently the most common domesticated ungulate hoofed mammal , and they are found wherever humans live. Global stocks of cows were estimated at nearly one billion animals in , with India, Brazil, and China having the largest populations together maintaining approximately one-third of all cows. AdstockRF Cows were first domesticated between 8, and 10, years ago from the aurochs B. The wild aurochs became extinct in the early s, the result of overhunting and loss of habitat due to the spread of agriculture and domestic herds. Today, there are two broadly recognized forms of cow: Genetic studies suggest that both forms descend from the aurochs, but they are the products of independent domestication events. Regional specializations led to the formation of a range of varieties, or breeds, that were adapted to different climates or that were selectively bred to emphasize valuable characteristics, such as milk or meat production. Cows are used by humans in many other ways, such as a source of leather for clothing and other products and, albeit controversially, as participants in sporting events e. Cows may also serve as a measure of wealth, and they are even worshipped as sacred animals in some religions see sanctity of the cow. All mammals produce milk to feed their young, but dairy cattle, such as the well-known Holstein-Friesian cow, have been specially bred to produce very large quantities of milk.

Since only females produce milk, they are far more common in the dairy industry. Dairy bulls are often large, powerful, and aggressive and are more challenging to keep. As a result, most breeding in modern dairy operations occurs through artificial insemination , with bulls living at just a few specialized facilities. Different breeds of dairy cows have been bred for specific milk characteristics, such as to maximize yield or to produce a desired level of fat in the milk. Milk from cows is a significant part of many food items; in addition to its direct consumption as a beverage, it is used to make a wide range of products including butter, yogurt, cheese, and ice cream. Dairy cows produce milk for around 10 months following the birth of the calf. A typical western dairy cow is usually milked twice per day and produces on average 30 litres 8 gallons of milk daily; however, the actual amount produced depends upon the age and breed of the cow. Most modern milking is not done by hand but by machines. Cows usually have their first calf when they are just under two years oldâ€”with single calves being typical, although twins sometimes occurâ€”and each cow may have ten or more calves over the course of her life. Even though cows can live for 20 years or more, older dairy cows are often culled from commercial herds and used for meat when their milk yield begins to decline. The meat of adult cows is known as beef ; meat from calves typically slaughtered at three months of age is known as veal. Beef cattle, such as the common Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus breeds, have been bred to produce muscle , not milk, and tend to be much heftier than dairy cows. Breeds of beef cattle have differing characteristics in regards to growth rate, fat content of the meat, disease resistance, and ability to handle drought. In addition to muscle meat, a variety of organs from cowsâ€”including liver , kidney , heart , brains , and various glands â€”are also consumed by people. Beef cows are typically farmed in less intensive systems than dairy cows, since they are not handled daily for milking. Dairy cattle breeds A comparison of selected breeds of dairy cattle is provided in the table. Selected breeds of dairy cattle name.

Chapter 5 : Estrus Detection In Cattle

Seeing visual signs of heat does not mean calling the AI then and there. Sometimes they may be coming on, and thus not ready to be bred yet, and sometimes they are just after heat and you are too late.

It normally occurs every 18 to 24 days. In a natural breeding program, the bull is the one that determines when a cow is in heat. In an AI program, you make the decisions. Heat detection is just another step in the more intensive management system that is part of artificial insemination. It is not difficult, but it does demand both time and attention. If you want your AI program to be successful, you cannot cut corners here. You have to learn what the bull knows instinctively, but once you have that knowledge, you can easily get the equipment needed for detection eyesight, a pencil and a notebook. Your cows must be identified, too. Ear tags, neck chains or number brands will work, just as long as they are easy to read and can be read from a distance. Essentially, successful heat detection begins with understanding one simple fact: This is appropriately termed standing heat. Your Responsibility It is recommended that one person be responsible for heat estrous detection. For the sake of discussion, we are going to assume that that person is you. During the time you are detecting, neither you nor the cows should be distracted in any way. Heat detection periods should not be scheduled to coincide with feeding. Success requires absolute, and total attention. They should be given time to get used to the breeding pasture before the breeding season. The cows should be familiar with you and not afraid of your presence. When you detect, it is important to move through the herd quietly. Adequate facilities vary from operation to operation. The area for detection should be large enough to allow the cows to mingle freely, but small enough so that all of them can be watched at once. Of course cows have to be cycling, which means they must be healthy and have been receiving a good level of nutrition. Age and weight determine when heifers first cycle, but 13 to 14 months of age is a good rule of thumb. Cows need about 60 days after calving before rebreeding; first calf heifers may require a longer period of time, particularly if the nutrition program is less than optimal. Be aware that weather changes and temperature extremes can cause cows to exhibit estrus differently or less noticeably. All told, about five percent of a normal cycling beef herd should be showing heat estrus on any given day. The Routine You will need to spend at least one hour, twice a day, every day, heat detecting. Ideally, you will heat detect first thing in the morning and then again late in the evening. Both research and practical experience indicate this pattern of visual heat detection is well worth the time invested. Data collected at the Meat Animal Research Center in Nebraska show that 58 percent of the cows in heat were spotted with one morning observation. Only 28 percent were found if the daily check was at noon; 49 percent were detected by checking only in the evening. With two checks, one first thing in the morning and the other late in the evening, 94 percent were detected. A Cornell University study yielded similar patterns: Accuracy of detection increases with frequency of observation, but the twice-a-day routine is practical and produces acceptable results. Incidentally, technology does exist to heat detect electronically all day, every day. In a nutshell, the HW system is an integrated electronic hardware and software system designed to detect, transmit, and record each time a cow is mounted during behavioral estrus. A transmitter mounted to the tailhead of cows records the frequency, time and duration of each mount. Using these real time observations, researchers discovered more cows in the study head in two different herds initiated standing estrus between 6 a. Moreover, 28 percent of the unsynchronized cattle in the study displayed mounting behavior only in the darkness between 9 p. All of this essentially means that timing is of great importance in a successful AI program. The average time a female is in standing heat is about 12 to 18 hours; cows usually ovulate 25 to 30 hours after first standing. The life of an egg, once released, is six to 10 hours. On the other side of the fertilization equation, sperm cells have to be in the reproductive tract for about five to six hours before they are capable of fertilization. So, in an ideal world, insemination should take place six to eight hours before ovulation. Traditionally, cows and heifers are inseminated about 12 hours after they are first observed standing. Those standing in the morning are bred that night; those standing in the evening are held over and then inseminated first thing the next morning. It works well with the twice-a-day routine established for detection. However, there is research to support that some flexibility in the breeding schedule can be

economically feasible, especially if you hire an outside inseminator. In that case, many producers achieve success with once-a-day breeding. We suggest you have an AI professional advise you and that you consider all factors when making this sort of decision. Secondary Heat Signs When you are detecting for estrus, remember the primary sign is standing heat. There are, however, secondary signs you should know and note. They can appear as early as 48 hours before standing heat. A cow coming into heat may mount other cows, and she may urinate frequently. She may also lay her head over the backs of her herdmates. Nervousness, walking the fence, bawling, spooking, butting other cows and standing while others are lying down are other possible signs. In addition, a cow coming into heat can be off her feed. She may not let her milk down, and her calf may be protesting. The lips of her vulva can also be red and slightly swollen; she may have watery mucous hanging in strings from her vulva. She may pass a lot of mucous, which is most obvious when she is mounting another cow. Cows in heat, or about to come into heat, tend to congregate. If you do that, keep in mind that footing must be good. For the same reason, the hair on her tail-head can be rough and matted this will be most noticeable after heat - too late to be effective. Often you will have bull calves in the herd attempting to mount her as well. After heat, her vaginal mucous will be thick and rubbery; one to three days after heat, you may notice a bloody discharge. Remember that the cow that rides may or may not be in heat and that the secondary signs vary so much in length and intensity that they are not reliable in determining when an animal should be inseminated. They are helpful, though. By the way, records also help in heat detection. Accurate information compiled and written on heat expectancy charts helps you anticipate when cows are most likely to come into heat. Detection Aids In heat detection, observation is essential but there are times when a cow either will not stand or will stand for such a short period of time that you miss her. Just remember they do not replace careful observation. The chin ball marker is one such aid. Detector animals were originally bulls that had been altered to prevent their ability to breed. Alterations include removal of the penis, relocating the penis to the side, suturing back the penis, and blocking the tip. Vasectomized bulls also can be used. They are sterile; however, because they can have sexual contact, they can spread disease. In terms of numbers, herds with high cycling activity need a detector animal for every 30 breeding females. In less frequently cycling herds, a 1: It is a white plastic device that is glued to the tailhead of any cow eligible for breeding in the next 21 days. The KaMar detector must be completely red, not just partly red, to give an accurate indication that a cow stood to be mounted. Keep in mind that the KaMar detector is not recommended when cattle are pastured in lots containing low tree branches or heavy brush since rubbing could cause a false reading or tear the KaMar detector off. A more recent development is a similar system that goes by the name of Bovine Beacon. It is also applied to the tailhead. The design and technology behind it mean that a single mount will break the chemiluminescent ampule contained inside, giving off a bright red glow that can be seen in daylight or darkness. As mentioned previously, electronic heat detection systems are also taking root in some programs as an effective heat detection tool. Once you have done your detecting, the cows you have determined to be in heat can be quietly moved from the herd to the holding area near the breeding facilities. Much of the information in this article is based on the Artificial Insemination Handbook, available in English, Spanish and Portuguese versions and is produced and distributed by the National Association of Animal Breeders. To order a copy of the handbook, contact NAAB at Send mail to webmaster cattletoday.

Chapter 6 : Cattle - Wikipedia

With such prevalence, do you know the common signs and symptoms of a cow milk allergy? Children with a cow milk allergy often experience several signs and symptoms. These can affect multiple body parts, or systems (digestive, skin, respiratory or general).

Over the years the cow has become one of the most beloved Charleston figures. It was outlined in blinking neon and was one of the first of such technology in the area. It must have been an incredible sight to see for motorists traveling to Charleston from the South. At that time most of what is now West Ashley then known as St. A manifestation of current sign first appeared in According to Frank Hanckell, whose family began the Coburg Dairy, the sign was designed by the Roberts Sign Company, which still operates out of West Ashley and still repairs and maintains the sign. Hanckell also said over the years, the community has been very vocal about their love of the cow. The community was relieved when the cow was replaced in , safe and back to keeping watch over West Ashley. Mother Nature has not been the only trail the Coburg cow has faced. In the s riding the cow became a kind of rite passage for Charleston youths. According to Hanckell, only two people have been arrested for riding the cow: Both were eventually let off the hook. It is important to note that attempting to ride the cow is indeed highly illegal. In early , the cow suffered one of its most damaging rides ever. Several Citadel cadets were making their yearly visit to the Savannah Highway rodeo, a tradition following the Ring Ceremony, when tragedy struck. The cow was badly damaged and several cadets were banged up pretty good, too. The cow had to be totally rehabilitated. It was a sad day for the citizens of West Ashley. The citizens rallied and the Citadel Corps of Cadets took up a collection. Before long the cow was back in her rightful place. A ceremony was held and hundreds of people crowded into the parking lot around the cow. Because the Coburg Dairy had moved to North Charleston, closing its West Ashley facility, a city ordinance that prohibits off-premises signage threatened to send the cow to the slaughterhouse. Protests were organized and petitions were signed. When the item came up at the Zoning Board meeting, a multitude of pro-cow activists came out to support her. And since not one person spoke in opposition to the cow, she was given a zoning variance and allowed to stay. Through all of her ups and down, its been the community that has always been the biggest fan of the Coburg Cow. That makes Frank Hanckell feel good. She will be years-old in and will possible be eligible to be listed as a historic object in the National Register of Historic Places.

Chapter 7 : Cow | Definition of Cow by Merriam-Webster

The tail-out sign is a definite sign that a cow has been bred, especially if you weren't around to see the bull[s] servicing her. A cow in heat is very obvious in her behaviour and mounting actions, especially in a large herd.

Why and how to read a cow or bull Knowing behavior patterns, especially of bulls, may help reduce injuries and might possibly save your life. Reading behavior can also help you improve care. Automation, considered by some to be detrimental to the husbandry and welfare of animals in intensive units, needs to be reconsidered. The time saved, together with reduced work and drudgery, should release workers for more human-animal interactions, thus allowing better care. Yet, there are many instances where farm staff come into one-on-one contact with animals. For as long as cows have been milked, there has been the art of cow care that results in more milk from healthier, contented cows. Alert handlers have the perception and ability to read body language in animals. For example, healthy calves, cows, and bulls will exhibit a good stretch after they get up, then relax to a normal posture. Yet, higher rates of standing, oftentimes with an arched back and with their head and ears lowered, is taken as a sign of discomfort or discontent in studies of cow and calf confinement. Cattle under duress show signs by bellowing, butting, or kicking. Behavioral indicators like these are always useful signs that the environment needs to be improved. In some cases, the way animals behave is the only clue that stress is present. During mating, threat, or investigation, the tail hangs away from the body. When galloping, the tail is held straight out, and a kink can be observed when the animal is in a bucking, playful mood. By virtue of their size and disposition, bulls may be considered as one of the most dangerous of domestic animals. Farm procedures should be designed to protect human safety and to provide for bull welfare. Everyone who comes into contact with bulls should recognize the various body postures of threat and aggression. This is the only way a person can stay mentally and physically ahead of the bull. Turning and running invites being chased. Not as likely, but the same can be said for aggressive fresh cows with their newborn calves as they, too, can attack and maul. There are certain major behavioral activities related to bulls. These are threat displays, challenges, territorial activities, female seeking and directing nudging , and female tending. These activities tend to flow from one to another. Threat displays are a broadside view Photo 1. This posture is observed when a person or another bull invades its flight zone. The threat display of the bull puts him in a physiological state of fight or flight. The threat display often begins with a broadside view with back arched to show the greatest profile, followed by the head down, sometimes shaking the head rapidly from side to side, protrusion of the eyeballs, and erection of the hair along the back. The direct threat is head-on with head lowered and shoulders hunched and neck curved to the side toward the potential object of the aggression Photo 2. Pawing with the forefeet, sending dirt flying behind or over the back, as well as rubbing or horning the ground are often components of the threat display Photo 3. If, in response to the threat display, the recipient animal advances with head down in a fight mode, a short fight with butting of horns or heads ensues. If the recipient of the threat has been previously subdued by the animal, he will likely withdraw with no further interaction. In the foreground, another bull is seeking out potential females in estrus. While a bull is showing a threat display, if an opponent such as another bull or person withdraws to about 20 feet, the encounter will subside, and the bull will turn away. If not, the bull will circle another bull or animal, drop into the cinch flank body position, or start with head-to-head or head-to-body pushing. At the first sign of any of the above behaviors, humans should avoid the bull and exit rapidly, hopefully via a predetermined route. With the advent of artificial insemination, the bull initially left many dairy farms. With poor estrus detection and difficult breeding cows, the yearling bull has made a come back as a "clean-up" bull. While observing cows in larger herds in the Southwest U. Rightfully so, at the first sign of meanness, a bull was sent on a one-way trip to the butcher. It is wise to respect and be wary of all bulls, especially dairy bulls, as they are not to be trusted. Each bull is different, and any bull is potentially dangerous. He may seem to be tame, but, on any given day, he may turn and severely injure or perhaps kill a person, young or old, inexperienced or experienced. Bulls become defensive when a cow is in heat and needs to be removed from "his" group or moved with the group to the holding pen for milking. Never handle the bull alone, and never turn your back on a bull. To move cattle

or to appear larger and to protect oneself, carry a cane, stick, handle, plastic pole with flap, or a baseball bat. For further information about bull behavior and handler safety, refer the book by to Albright and Arave, "The Behavior of Cattle," CAB International, , or many of the older dairy textbooks. In addition to bulls, you must be careful around certain steers, heifers, and recently calved cows protecting their calves. Some animals are different and do not follow the threat display behavior previously mentioned. Be careful of following behavior, walking the fence, bellowing, a cow in heat, and the bull that protects the cow, thereby attacking the handler. Animal care has a profound effect on their temperament, and this is not always taken into consideration. For example, bull calves should never be teased, played with as a calf, treated roughly, or rubbed vigorously on the forehead and area of the horns. You should stroke under the chin rather than on top of the head as an appeasement, taming, grooming-like behavior. This is essentially the way cattle groom each other. Learn to be a good observer. Observation of dairy cattle has been going on for centuries and helps to raise knowledge and improves husbandry techniques. A more logical approach to the study of cow behavior and training is now advocated, linking it with commercial operations. A knowledge of normal behavior patterns provides an understanding about cattle and results in improved care and handling that will achieve and maintain higher milk yields, worker and animal comfort, and welfare. Dairy cattle must fit in well with their herdmates, as well as their handlers. Copyright by W.

Chapter 8 : Prophecy fulfilled after red cow is born at Temple of Israel

The Cow was founded in by Stanley and Dale Claycomb. Stanley was a WWII veteran and small town farmer. One Sunday in March of , Dale mentioned to Stanely that she would like to open an ice cream stand when her, Stanley, and his brother Ernest passed a root beer shop while heading to Bedford, PA.

It occurs every 18 to 24 days in sexually mature, open nonpregnant female cattle when they are receptive to mounting activity by bulls or other cows or heifers, according to Dr. Heat detection is critical to heat synchronization and breeding programs, particularly artificial insemination and embryo transfer programs. Effective heat detection is often the most limiting factor in an artificial insemination program. Heat detection can also be used to monitor onset of puberty in heifers, regularity of estrous cycles in breeding age females, and breeding effectiveness of natural service sires via returns to heat in the cow herd. Heat detection efficiency rate is the percentage of eligible cows seen or detected in heat. Eligible cows are cows eligible for insemination. Heifers have reached puberty if they have resumed normal estrus function cycling after calving typically 40 days or more postcalving , are free of reproductive disorders or reproductive tract infections, and are open. A heat detection rate of 80 to 85 per cent should be attainable. Heat Signs and Detection Methods Several methods of heat detection can be implemented. Some involve using heat detection aids. Several different methods can be combined to improve heat detection rates and accuracy. These include visual observation, heat mount detectors, tailhead markers paint, chalk, crayon, paste , chin-ball markers, detector animals, and electronic heat detection devices. Visual Observation Visual observation is a commonly used method of heat detection. Observable signs of heat include mounting or attempting to mount other cattle, standing to be mounted by other cattle, smelling other females, trailing other females, bellowing, depressed appetite, nervous and excitable behavior, mud on hindquarters and sides of cattle, roughed up tail hair, vulva swelling and reddening, clear vaginal mucous discharge, and mucous smeared on rump. The surest sign of heat is when a cow or heifer allows other cattle to mount her while she remains standing. This is called standing heat. Cattle may be willing to mount others but may not stand to be mounted when outside of standing heat. This usually indicates she is either coming into or going out of standing heat. This method requires observation of cattle at least twice daily, typically early in the morning and late in the evening for best results. More frequent observation of cattle for heat improves detection accuracy and increases the likelihood of recognizing the optimal time for breeding cattle, particularly in cattle in which heat is less intense or shorter in duration. Nearly 20 percent more cattle will be observed in heat when checked four times per day versus checking twice daily. Check cattle as often as practical. Space heat detection observation times evenly over 24 hours. Each observation period must be sufficiently long, usually at least 30 minutes, to be effective. Standing heat can occur any time in a hour period. However, the most likely time for a cow or heifer to show heat signs is at night. The season of the year can influence this, with more cows showing heat at night in hot weather and more showing heat during the day in cold weather. Housing conditions can also have an effect on the distribution of heat during a hour period. Hot weather, high production, crowded conditions, and high stress environments may reduce mounting activity. Timeline for Heat Signs in Cattle.

Chapter 9 : How to Tell when a Cow or Heifer is in Estrus: 15 Steps

Also, on beef cows or fat cows, it will be much harder to use the ligaments as a determining sign. Our Hereford cow calved the day before Oakley, and her tail area.