

Lesson 2
Facilities & Handling
Questions and Answers

1. Name three basic backgrounding lot designs discussed. Based on what you learned, describe one advantage, and one disadvantage of each.
 - 1) Open lot with shelter belt, least expensive, easier to layout, practical, adaptable to commonly found situations, but there will be more environmental stress, mud, rain to contend with, health issues, yearly maintenance of dirt, snow and precipitation in the bunk
 - 2) Open lot with shed, protection from elements, protect feed, provision of a clean and dry area, may require fewer square feet to fit in, but it may cost more than open lot with shelter belt, still need to manage bedding area, gutters needed to keep water away from outside loafing area.
 - 3) Confinement lot with solid floor lends best protection from wind and elements, can keep cattle clean and gaining predictably, but it is the highest cost investment, still need to manage bedding area.
2. What would be the bunk space capacity for a lot 300' long and 250' wide, if the bunk is lined up with the length of the lot?

300 head at 1 linear foot/head. One could stretch it to 400 head at 9 in/head.
3. Describe the flight zone
The flight zone is the animal's personal space. It can vary from animal to animal in regards to distance. The flight zone can increase if cattle are excited.
4. Where is the "point of balance"?
 - a) the head
 - b) the shoulder*
 - c) the hooks
 - d) the pins
5. If an animal becomes very excited, 20 to 30 minutes are required for its heart rate to return to normal.
6. Describe how cows and calves kick.
Cows are round house punchers/kicker where as calves can kick directly back or have a quick round-house.
7. List four ways to reduce exposure to a livestock accident or illness.
 - 1) Understand animal behavior
 - 2) provide proper and safe facilities
 - 3) protect against disease by using good sanitation practices
 - 4) wear appropriate attire

8. What are the basic sections in a well-developed working facility?

- 1) Holding pens
- 2) ally from pens to working area
- 3) crowding pen/tub
- 4) working alley
- 5) restraining area/squeeze chute
- 6) loading area.

9. List some common design flaws we see in existing corrals.

- 1) Pens too large
- 2) Inadequate number of pens for sorting
- 3) poor placement of gates
- 4) not enough gates
- 5) confusing animal flow to and from the working facility

10. Which is the best design for a crowding tub among these choices? D

- a) both sides have 30 degree angle
- b) one side is a 90 degree angle
- c) both sides have a 90 degree angle
- d) one side has a 30 degree angle***

11. Why consider making a circular working alley? C

- a) Making a curved alley is easier than making a straight alley
- b) A curved alley is cheaper than a straight alley.
- c) To take advantage of an animal's natural behavior to turn*****
- d) A straight alley will not work

True or False

12. Shelter belts should be about 30 feet or less from facilities. T F

False

13. Bedding use during winter should be about 140 lb/head. T F

True

14. Cattle have 360 degree field of vision. T F

False

15. Humans have 180 degree field of vision. T F

True

16. The flight zone is the area where cattle run to. T F

False