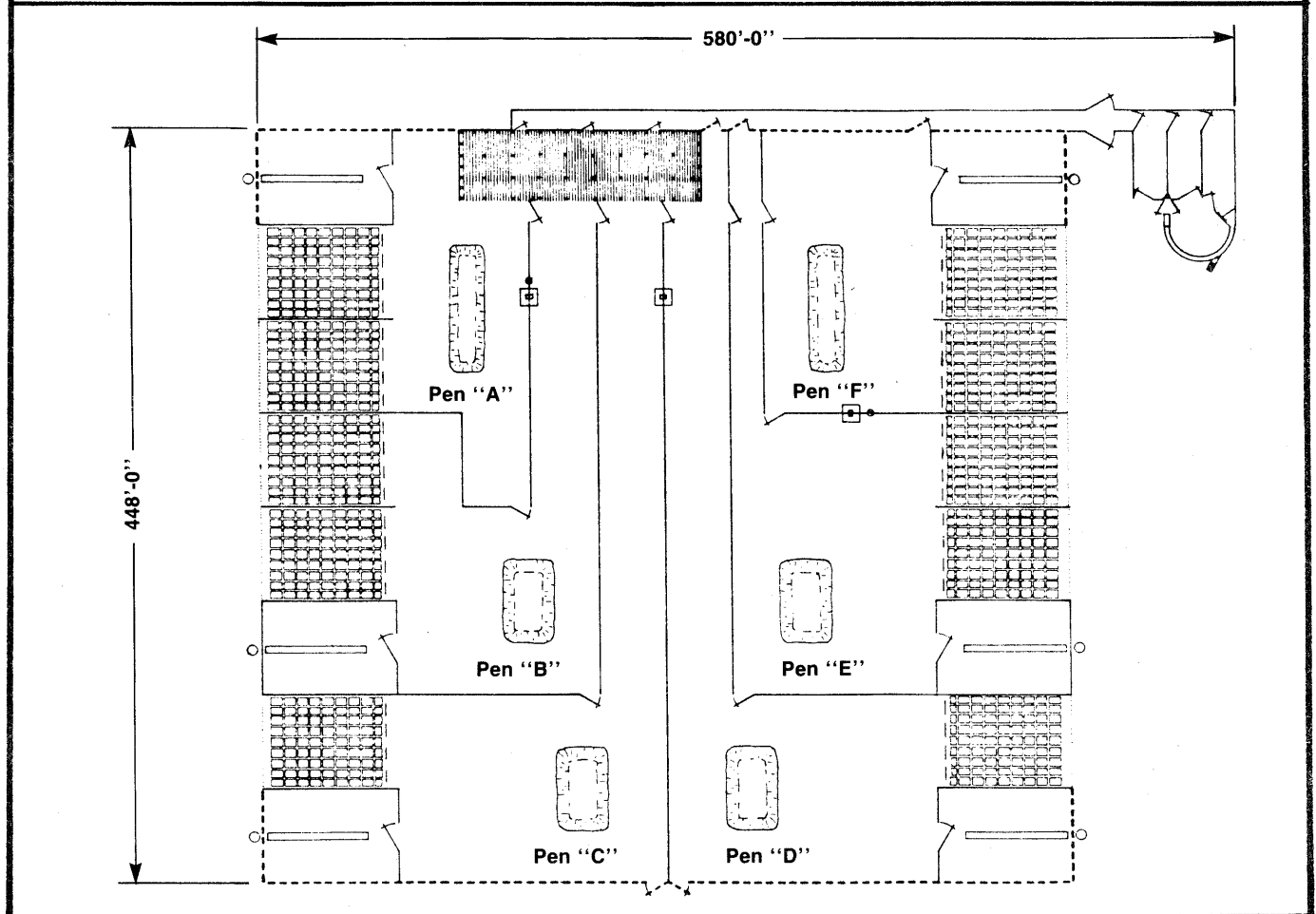
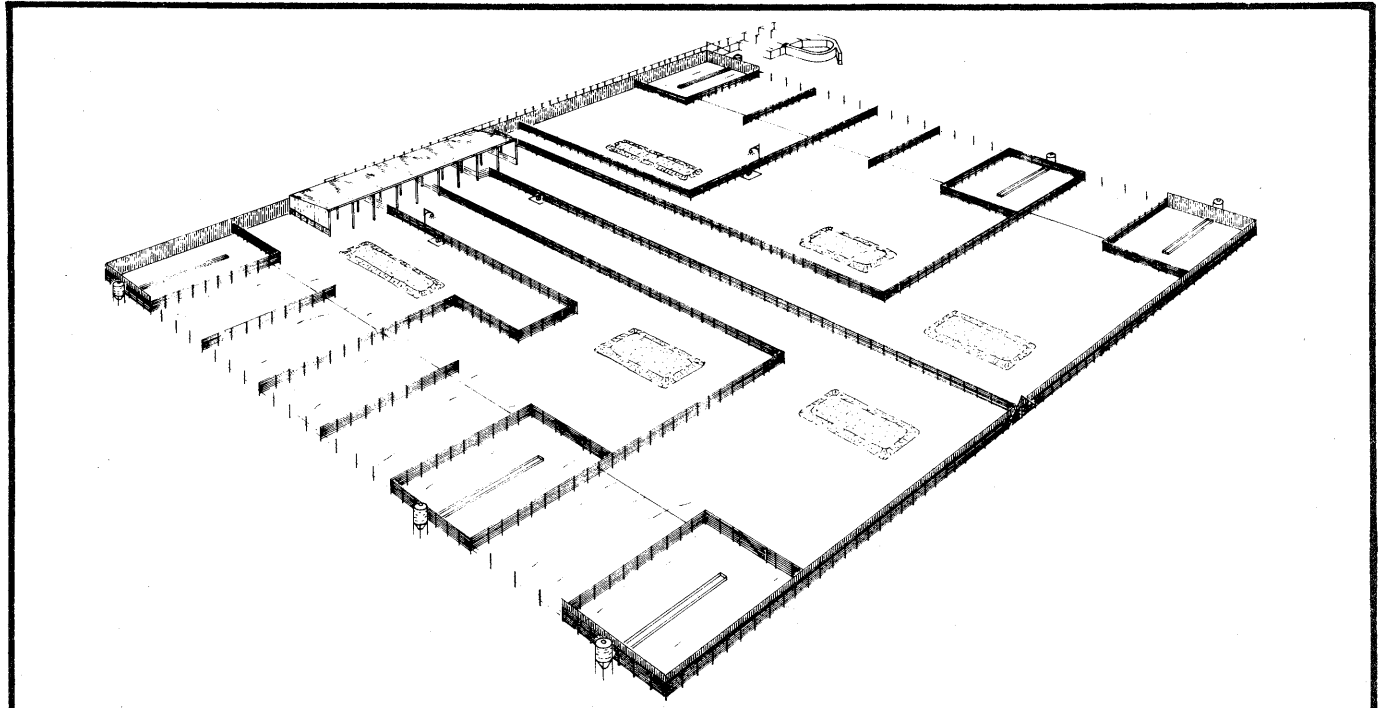




# Leaflet For Plan S-145

## 100 Cow-Calf Feedlot - Expandable for Feeder Cattle



This is a plan for a 100 cow-calf facility expanding to accommodate 100 feeder cattle at one time. It is designed for low labor requirements and low capital and operating costs.

### Possible Pen Schedules

	Sept. 15-Jan. 1 (100 days)	Jan. 1-Apr. 15 (100 days)	May 15-Sept. 1 (100 Days)
Pen "A" & "B"	100 cows		100 feeders 800 lb → finish
Pen "C" & "D"	100 calves → finish or pasture		
Pen "E" & "F"	100 feeders 800 lb → finish	100 feeders 800 lb → finish	100 feeders 800 lb → finish

**Grain System** - No processing or mixing of feed is required other than rolling the grain. Rolled grain is stored in small bins adjacent to the grain feed troughs. The troughs can be filled with five gallon pails or with feed carts. All grain rations are placed in the troughs before the fence gates are opened. Sufficient space is provided on both sides of the trough, so that all cattle can eat at one time.

**Hay System** - Sufficient quantities of large round bales are placed tightly together in the feeding area after danger of fall rains has passed. No hay has to be moved all winter. Feeding takes place up the slope to keep drainage away from the feeding face.

Electric wire feeding is from the rounded side of the bales. Some hay trimming with a fork is required when the wires are moved closer to the hay. The wires are adjusted a distance to provide the cattle with only sufficient rations. Waste hay is minimal if the wires are not moved until the cattle eat all the hay they can reach.

**Bedded Areas and Sheds** - A bedded mound in each lot gives cattle a dry place to bed down. For cows, calves and feeder cattle under 500 lb., provide a cattle shed for protection from winter snow and summer heat. An 8 ft. high windbreak fence provides sufficient protection, without a shed, for feeder cattle over 500 lb.

**Feedlot Drainage** - Unpaved feedlots drain faster and dry better if the ground slopes 4 to 8 percent away from feeding and bedded resting areas. This plan is laid out for a location with a south-facing slope.

Before building perimeter fences, feed bunks, etc., shape the site for drainage. For sites sloping uniformly to the south, landscape as shown in the plan. The bedded mounds should run parallel to the greatest slope to prevent ponding.

**Collecting Feedlot Run-off** - It is important to prevent the discharge of feedlot run-off into surface and groundwater supplies. If run-off from cattle pens is not contained on the owner's property, control pollution by building shallow diversion dykes or ditches around the perimeter of facilities. This keeps "clean" run-off water from surrounding fields and roadways out of the lots.

Shape shallow ditches or dykes to collect run-off near the perimeter of the lots leading into a holding pond. Spread topsoil and seed grass on all ditch and bank areas that are outside the cattle pens. Contact the local regional farmstead engineer for specific facilities design, for run-off control works design, and for a permit to construct under the Pollution (by Live Stock) Control Act.

**Paving** - The plan details paving requirements around the heated waterers.

**Wind and Snow Control in Pens** - Research shows that 20 percent porous windbreak fencing provides better shelter than solid fencing; it can reduce windspeed at the ground to a downwind distance of 20 times the height of the fence. For lots sized as shown, 8 ft. high windbreak fencing is recommended.

**Tree Shelterbelts** - These should be planted as soon as possible on summer fallowed strips to preserve moisture for the trees. Trees may be ordered from PFRA Tree Nursery, Indian Head, through the local agricultural representative. The agricultural representative may also know how to obtain the use of a tree planter.

Personnel at the Tree Nursery can help in the selection of trees, spacing and number of rows for the particular location. To trap snow between the trees and facilities, including expected expansion, allow a distance of 100 to 150 ft. This distance will allow summer breezes to blow through the feedlot. Shelterbelt location will depend on prevailing winds.

**Related Plans** - The plan refers to other leaflets detailing ways to build handling facilities, sheds, fences, gates, feed bunks and electric wire feeding systems.