

Right From The Start | Outline

Safety Basics

Attire

- Closed-toe shoes
- Close-fitting clothing
- No dangling jewelry
- Tie back long hair

Attitude

- Handlers should possess the following qualities:
 - Sense of responsibility
 - Calm demeanor
 - Patience
 - Determination

Flight Zone

- Distance that animals like to keep between themselves and a threat of danger
- Animal's safety zone
- Varies among animals
- Increases when an animal is excited or approached from the front

Approaching

- Make animals aware of your presence.
- Approach where the animal can see you.
- Approach calmly and quietly.
- Never approach an animal in its blind spot.



Right From The Start | Outline

Safety Basics

Danger Points

- Danger points vary depending on the species of livestock.
- Typical danger points include:
 - Body mass
 - Head
 - Feet

Equipment Risks

- Lead rope
 - Use a thick, cotton lead rope. Nylon lead ropes are more likely to cause rope burns.
 - Do not wrap the lead rope around your hand.
 - The lead rope for cattle should be about 2 feet long to avoid tripping over the slack. The lead rope for horses should be 9-12 feet long.
- Neck chains
 - Neck chains should have a plastic covering or a leather piece for the handler to hold in order to reduce pinching risks.
- Squeeze chutes
 - Chutes require regular maintenance to stay in good working order.
 - Avoid pinch points.
 - Be aware of the tipping risk. Use restraints to keep animals in the appropriate place inside the chute.
- Grooming tools
 - Grooming tools could pose a burn or cut risk. Wear gloves while grooming to protect your hands.

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Safety Basics

This information corresponds with the Safety Basics chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.

- Wearing shoes that cover your (1) _____ and _____ is important.
- Livestock have a definite (2) _____.
- The instinct of the animal is to (3) _____ from human contact.
- The presence of a helper or parent will impact how the animal reacts to the person (4) _____.
- One of the worst danger points is their (5) _____.

Danger Points

- Most animals are not prone to kick unless they are (6) _____ or (7) _____.
- We can predict an adverse reaction from (8) _____ twitching or (9) _____ twitching.
- When you pass behind an animal, you want to stay (10) _____ to their body.
- The natural instinct of an animal is to (11) _____ and move forward.
- Get animals accustomed to contact around their (12) _____.
- Don't teach an animal that they can (13) _____ against you.
- They (livestock) are a (14) _____ animal.
- Get livestock accustomed to every type of individual, including (15) _____.
- Don't get the (16) _____ wrapped around your hand or arm.
- If you lose your balance, you should (17) _____.

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Safety Basics

Answer Key

1. Feet and toes
2. Flight zone
3. Move away
4. Exhibiting
5. Feet
6. Startled
7. Agitated
8. Ears
9. Tails
10. Close
11. Jump
12. Head
13. Push
14. Prey
15. Children
16. Rope or leather strap
17. Turn loose



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FOR AGRICULTURAL HEALTH,
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AND EDUCATION

Right From The Start | Quiz

Safety Basics

Select all answers that apply.

1. Which piece of clothing is NOT appropriate for handling livestock?
 - a. Jeans
 - b. Snug fitting shirt
 - c. Sandals
 - d. Boots
2. What is a flight zone? _____
3. Which animals are more dangerous to handle? Select all that apply.
 - a. Experienced show steer
 - b. Mothers who just had a baby
 - c. Intact males
 - d. Pet dog
4. Which of these is NOT considered a danger point on an animal?
 - a. Feet
 - b. Stomach
 - c. Body mass
 - d. Head
5. How should the handler hold the lead rope?
 - a. Tightly wrapped around your hand
 - b. In one hand with the slack hanging to the ground
 - c. In the right hand with the slack loosely coiled or folded in the left hand
 - d. Around your waist
6. Describe the correct way to approach an animal.

Right From The Start | Quiz

Safety Basics

Answer Key

1. C

2. The flight zone is the distance that animals like to keep between themselves and a threat of danger. It is commonly referred to as the animal's safety zone.

3. B & C

4. B

5. C

6. You should approach an animal slowly and calmly. Make the animal aware of your presence.



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Right From The Start | Outline

Beef Cattle

Characteristics

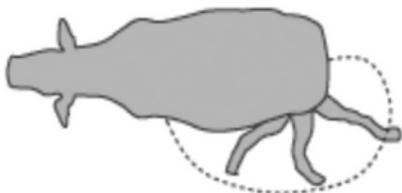
- Very sensitive hearing
- Poor vision clarity
- Poor depth perception
- Panoramic vision
- Good memory



Danger Points

- Body Mass
 - The animal's size presents a crushing risk. Handlers can be crushed between an animal and a stationary object like a fence, building or trailer.
- Head
 - Some cattle have a tendency to head butt their handlers.
- Feet
 - Cattle can step on a person's feet.
 - Cattle are exceptional kickers. They can kick directly behind their bodies and to the side.
 - Maintain 1 calf's length between exhibitors in the show ring to minimize kicking and stepping-on risks.
 - Kicking risks increase when a handler works near the back end of the animal.
 - Kicking risks decrease when the animal is aware of the handler's presence, the handler stays close to the animal with a hand on the animal's body at all times, and the handler remains calm.

Older Animal



Young Calves

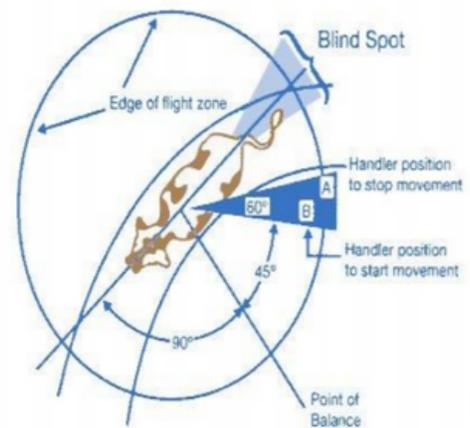


Right From The Start | Outline

Beef Cattle

Flight Zone

- Distance that animals like to keep between themselves and a threat of danger
- Animal's safety zone
- Varies among animals
 - Tame cattle: 0-25 feet
 - Wild cattle: up to 300 feet
- Increases when an animal is excited or approached from the front
- Decreases when an animal is in a single file chute



Point of Balance

- Located at the animal's shoulder
- Determined by the animal's wide angle vision (See diagram above.)
- Used to move animals
 - To move an animal forward, stand behind the point of balance.
 - To move an animal backward, stand in front of the point of balance.
 - To move an animal to the left, approach the animal from the front and walk past the point of balance on the right side.
 - To move an animal to the right, approach the animal from the front and walk past the point of balance on the left side.



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Right From The Start | Outline

Beef Cattle

Equipment

- Rope halter
- Show halter
- Lead rope
- Show stick
- Grooming tools
- Trim chute or squeeze chute (grooming and performing health procedures)
- Trailer (transporting animals to and from the show)

Safety

- Approach an animal slowly and calming toward the shoulder.
- Be aware of the blind spot directly behind the animal.
- Handlers should always have adult supervision.
- Ensure an appropriate match between the animal and handler.
- Abandon the project if it becomes unsafe for the handler or animal.

Halter Breaking

- Approach the animal slowly and calmly.
- Ensure that the animal is aware of your presence.
- Do not linger in danger zones, i.e. behind the animal.
- Do not get wrapped up in the halter.
- Each animal will train at its own pace.
- Be patient. Halter breaking can be a slow process.
- Plan frequent short training sessions, rather than a few long training sessions.



Right From The Start | Outline

Beef Cattle

Halter Breaking Cont.

- It is important to make each training exercise a positive experience.
- Consider the flight zone and the point of balance while handling cattle.
- Use washing, rinsing and grooming to get the animal used to touch.
- Remember to adjust the animal to new facilities, including show facilities.
- Use the lead rope to secure the calf during haltering.
- Apply appropriate discipline to prevent bad habits from forming early, i.e. licking.
- Move the calf from side to side to upset its balance and regain control.
- Let go of the lead rope if you are off balance and falling forward.

Acclimatization

- Acclimation and exposure to different people, places, sounds and images will help desensitize an animal and make it less likely to spook.
- Acclimatize animals to people of different ages, sizes and genders. Children have faster, sharper motions than adults and can be perceived as predators, like wolves and coyotes, due to their size.
- Expose animals to different environments, i.e. barns, pastures, pens, wash racks, etc.
- Play music around the animal to acclimate it to different sounds. There will be many different sounds at a fair that could frighten the animal if it is un-acclimatized.
- Take animals to small shows first.
- Variable lighting can be disturbing to cattle. Expose the animal to areas of bright and dim lighting. Use flash photography around the animal.

Right From The Start | Outline

Beef Cattle

Footing

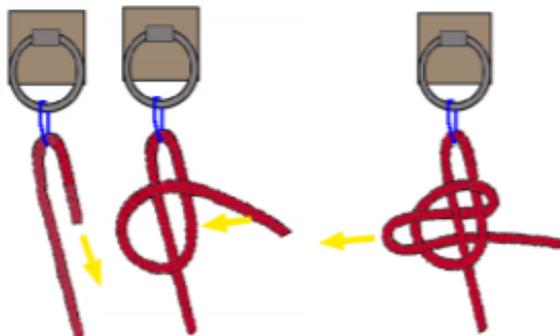
- Good footing helps the animal feel secure.
- Footing also impacts the handler's level of control.
- Footing is important for the handler's and the animal's stability.
- Dirt or shaving can be used to establish a good footing.
- Pavement does not provide an appropriate footing.
- Move animals slowly when good footing is not available.
- Handlers should wear non-slip shoes that completely cover their feet.

Grooming

- Grooming is helpful in the gentling process.
- The animal may need to be tied for grooming.
- All handlers should work from the same side of the animal to maintain an escape route for the animal.

Tying

- Always tie animals to a sturdy, stable object.
- Tie animals high so they do not get their feet tangled in the rope.
- Use a slip knot so you can untie the animal quickly in case of an emergency.



Right From The Start | Outline

Beef Cattle

Escape Route

- Identify an escape route in every environment where you handle an animal.
- Do not enter small enclosed areas with livestock.
- Tie and untie animals from the opposite side of a fence if necessary.

Exhibitor-Animal Match

- When selecting an animal, consider the size, age and experience of the handler.
- Younger handlers should be matched with smaller, more docile animals.
- Young or inexperienced handlers should never interact with bulls.



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Beef Cattle

This information corresponds with the Beef Cattle chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.

- As we begin the halter breaking process, (1) _____ is first.
- Cattle have good (2) _____, like humans.
- Every animal is (3) _____.
- Danger points include (4) _____, (5) _____, (6) _____, & (7) _____.

Equipment

- The (8) _____ is not designed to be left on the animal at all times.
- The (9) _____ is usually made out of leather with a little bit a chain.
- The halter should ride just below the (10) _____ and across the (11) _____.
- The lead rope should be (12) _____ foot long.
- The (13) _____ is a restraining device.
- The trim chute should be put on (14) _____ ground.
- If the animal moves to the side and gets on the ground, they can potentially (15) _____ the trim chute.
- Making sure the (16) _____ on a trim chute are adjusted according to the animal is extremely important.

Halter Breaking

- The (17) _____ is the space an animal considers its area of safety.
- (18) _____ simulates the touch of a human.

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Beef Cattle

- As you approach an animal, establish what their (19)_____ is.
- The more they are (20) _____ to you, the more (21)_____ they will be with you.

Acclimating to New Environments

- Play a (22)_____ for them to acclimate them to different noises.
- Have several (23)_____ around the animal to simulate a crowd.
- Be ready to (24)_____.

Footing

- Cattle can (25)_____.
- The hooves are not meant for (26)_____ or (27)_____.
- If they get away, they have the understanding that they can (28)_____ get away.
- If you have good footing (surface), you can (29)_____ them better

Spacing

- Keep (30)_____ calf's length in between exhibitors.
- Calves start off in the (31)_____ pound range and develop into a (32)_____ pound animal in the end.
- Younger kids have to be (33)_____ with livestock projects.

Kicking

- You want to make sure that the animal (34)_____ you are there.
- Be aware that the animal could (35)_____ you at any time.
- They kick (36)_____ and (37)_____.

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Beef Cattle

Answer Key

1. Feet and toes
2. Flight zone
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5. Feet
6. Startled
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8. Ears
9. Tails
10. Close
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Right From The Start | Quiz

Beef Cattle

- Which of the following statements are TRUE about the halter breaking process?
 - Slow process
 - The process will be different with every animal
 - Cattle will remember good and bad experiences
 - Washing or rinsing cattle can help get them used to touch
 - All of the above
- Which of these is NOT considered a danger point on an animal?
 - Feet
 - Stomach
 - Body mass
 - Head
- List 3 pieces of equipment used in beef cattle projects.

- Why is the animal's footing important? Select all that apply.
 - It affects the animal's stability
 - It affects the handler's control of the animal
 - Different surfaces have different traction
 - Bad surfaces can injure the animal's feet
- How much space should there be between exhibitor's at the show?
 - 5 feet
 - 10 feet
 - 1 calf's length
 - 3 calves' length
- Which of the following statements describe strategies for avoiding kicking?
 - Run up to the animal quickly
 - Make loud noises as you approach the animal
 - Approach slowly
 - Stay close and keep one hand on the animal as you move around it
- Which of the following statements is correct about tying an animal?
 - Tie animals to mobile objects
 - Tie animals low so they can eat grass
 - Tie animals to a stable, immobile object
 - Use a double knot to secure the animal to an object

Right From The Start | Quiz

Beef Cattle

Answer Key

1. E
2. B
3. Rope Halter, Show Halter, Lead Rope, Show Stick, Trim Chute
4. A, B, C, & D
5. C
6. C & D
7. C



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Right From The Start | Outline

Production Cattle

Production Cattle vs. Show Cattle

- Production cattle have a different disposition than show cattle.
- Production cattle have a larger flight zone than show cattle; they are less tame.
- Production cattle are easier to agitate than show cattle.
- Producers handle production cattle in less controlled environments.
- Producers use different equipment and means of restraint for production cattle than exhibitors use for show cattle.

Production Equipment

- Corrals
- Holding pens
- Squeeze chutes
- Single file chutes
- Large trailers

Areas of Concern

- Confined spaces with wild animals are extremely dangerous. Trailers should also be considered a confined space and producers/workers should avoid entering a trailer with cattle if at all possible.
- Squeeze chutes and trim chutes can be pinch point hazards.

Animals of Concern

- Bulls are particularly dangerous and should only be handled by experienced handlers.
- New mothers frequently exhibit aggressive and protective behaviors after giving birth. This shift in behavior is referred to as the maternal instinct. Workers should give new mothers additional space.
- Weaned calves can be more easily agitated and excitable than other animals.

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Production Cattle

This information corresponds with the Production Cattle chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.

- Animals that are not accustomed to close management from a human have a different (1) _____, different (2) _____, and are much more easily (3) _____.
- Production livestock are worked in (4) _____ controlled environments.
- The main areas of concern are working cattle through a (5) _____ or a confined situation.
- (6) _____ are aggressive, unpredictable, and very strong.
- When cows have a calf, their (7) _____ will kick in.
- Young people are perceived as a (8) _____.
- (9) _____ are agitated and stressed.
- They are easily (10) _____ and have a tendency to run.



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Production Cattle

Answer Key

1. Disposition
2. Flight Zone
3. Agitated
4. Less
5. Squeeze chute
6. Bulls
7. Maternal instincts
8. Predator
9. Weaned calves
10. Excitable



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Right From The Start | Quiz

Production Cattle

1. How do production cattle differ from show cattle? State three examples.

2. Which three types of cattle are particularly dangerous?

3. Which characteristics are typical of weaned calves

- a. Stressed
- b. Easily agitated
- c. Excitable
- d. Tendency to run
- e. All of the above



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Right From The Start | Quiz

Production Cattle

Answer Key

1. Examples

- different disposition
- production cattle have a larger flight zone
- production cattle are easier to agitate
- producers handle cattle in less controlled environments
- producers use different means of restraint for production cattle

2. Bulls, new mothers, weaned calves

3. E



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Right From The Start | Outline

Dairy Cattle

Characteristics

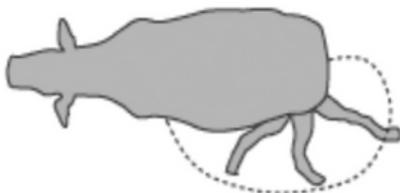
- Very sensitive hearing
- Poor vision clarity
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- Good memory



Danger Points

- Body Mass
 - The animal's size presents a crushing risk. Handlers can be crushed between an animal and a stationary object like a fence, building or trailer.
- Head
 - Some cattle have a tendency to head butt their handlers.
- Feet
 - Cattle can step on a person's feet.
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Older Animal



Young Calves



Right From The Start | Outline

Dairy Cattle

Flight Zone

- Distance that animals like to keep between themselves and a threat of danger
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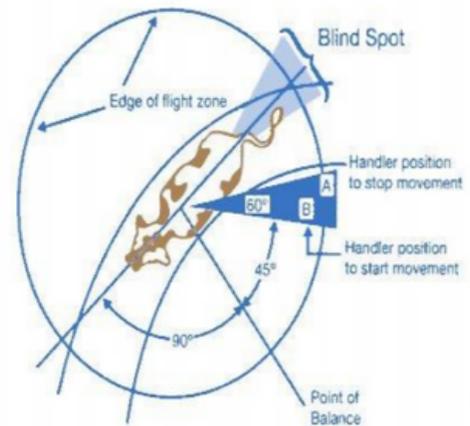


Diagram courtesy of Dr. Temple Grandin

Point of Balance

- Located at the animal's shoulder
- Determined by the animal's wide angle vision (See diagram above.)
- Used to move animals
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Right From The Start | Outline

Dairy Cattle

Equipment

- Rope halter
- Show halter
- Lead rope
- Show stick
- Grooming tools
- Trim chute or squeeze chute (grooming and performing health procedures)
- Trailer (transporting animals to and from the show)

Safety

- Approach an animal slowly and calming toward the shoulder.
- Be aware of the blind spot directly behind the animal.
- Handlers should always have adult supervision.
- Ensure an appropriate match between the animal and handler.
- Abandon the project if it becomes unsafe for the handler or animal.

Halter Breaking

- Approach the animal slowly and calmly.
- Ensure that the animal is aware of your presence.
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- Do not get wrapped up in the halter.
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- Be patient. Halter breaking can be a slow process.
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Right From The Start | Outline

Dairy Cattle

Halter Breaking Cont.

- It is important to make each training exercise a positive experience.
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- Use washing, rinsing and grooming to get the animal used to touch.
- Remember to adjust the animal to new facilities, including show facilities.
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Acclimatization

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Right From The Start | Outline

Dairy Cattle

Footing

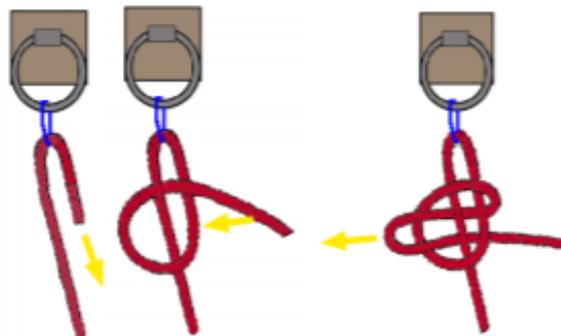
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- Move animals slowly when good footing is not available.
- Handlers should wear non-slip shoes that completely cover their feet.

Grooming

- Grooming is helpful in the gentling process.
- The animal may need to be tied for grooming.
- All handlers should work from the same side of the animal to maintain an escape route for the animal.

Tying

- Always tie animals to a sturdy, stable object.
- Tie animals high so they do not get their feet tangled in the rope.
- Use a slip knot so you can untie the animal quickly in case of an emergency.



Right From The Start | Outline

Dairy Cattle

Escape Route

- Identify an escape route in every environment where you handle an animal.
- Do not enter small enclosed areas with livestock.
- Tie and untie animals from the opposite side of a fence if necessary.

Exhibitor-Animal Match

- When selecting an animal, consider the size, age and experience of the handler.
- Younger handlers should be matched with smaller, more docile animals.
- Young or inexperienced handlers should never interact with bulls.

Animal Health

- Routine health procedures can present needle stick risks.
- Due to the animal's long term memory, health procedures may need to be performed by someone other than the handler.

Dairy Bulls

- Dairy bulls are particularly dangerous due to their aggressive and unpredictable behavior.
- Some dairies no longer keep bulls on the premises because of the injury risk.
- Only experienced producers should handle bulls.
- An escape route should always be identified prior to entering a space with a bull.



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Dairy Cattle

This information corresponds with the Dairy Cattle chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.

- Dairy cattle are the (1) _____ of all cattle we work with.
- They are an (2) _____ project for young people.
- Dairy cattle are the least likely to (3) _____, but it is always a possibility.
- There is a blind spot (4) _____ of the animal.
- Dairy cattle have a smaller (5) _____.

Danger Points

- Small calves are usually still (6) _____ than the people leading them.
- There have been numerous occasions when people have broken toes and feet by animals
- (7) _____ on them.
- (8) _____ is an issue in the grooming process.
- (9) _____ work an animal alone.

Equipment

- The (10) _____ should be appropriate for the age of the calf. Fit is important.
- The halter should be (11) _____ around the nose and under the throatlatch area.
- The (12) _____ should be soft so it doesn't hurt the exhibitor's hands.
- To keep dairy calves calm, you can (13) _____ their neck.



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Dairy Cattle

Safety

- You can use the end of the (14) _____ to restrain the animal for haltering.
- Make sure the halter is (15) _____ enough.

Leading

- We want the animal to (16) _____ our position.
- The natural instinct of an animal is to (17) _____ against you.
- To start leading a calf, get it off (18) _____ by pulling it from one side to the other.
- When you stop the calf, turn and (19) _____ it.
- Exhibitors have to teach dairy cattle to lead (20) _____ and (21) _____.
- (22) _____ is important for two reasons: the animal can slip on slick surfaces and the individual can slip on slick surfaces.
- Work young animals on (23) _____ surfaces.

Grooming

- (24) _____ is part of the gentling process.
- If two people are working on an animal, they should be on the (25) _____ side.

Acclimating to New Environments

- The first time a calf is shown, take them to a (26) _____ show.
- Anytime you can expose calves to new noises and sights, it makes them (27) _____ as they get older and bigger.



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Dairy Cattle

Tying

- Tie animals to something that is (28)_____.
- Tie them high enough that they can't step over the (29)_____.
- Once the animal is tied, walk away at an (30)_____ so the animal can't kick you.
- When you approach an animal that is tied, make sure they are (31)_____ of you.
- If an animal throws a fit while being untied, untie them from the (32)_____ side of the fence.
- The implementation of animal health products should be done by an (33)_____ or (34)_____.
- The most dangerous part of a livestock operation, is the (35)_____ of a dairy species. They are aggressive and unpredictable.
- The leading cause of death related to livestock handling is dairy (36)_____.



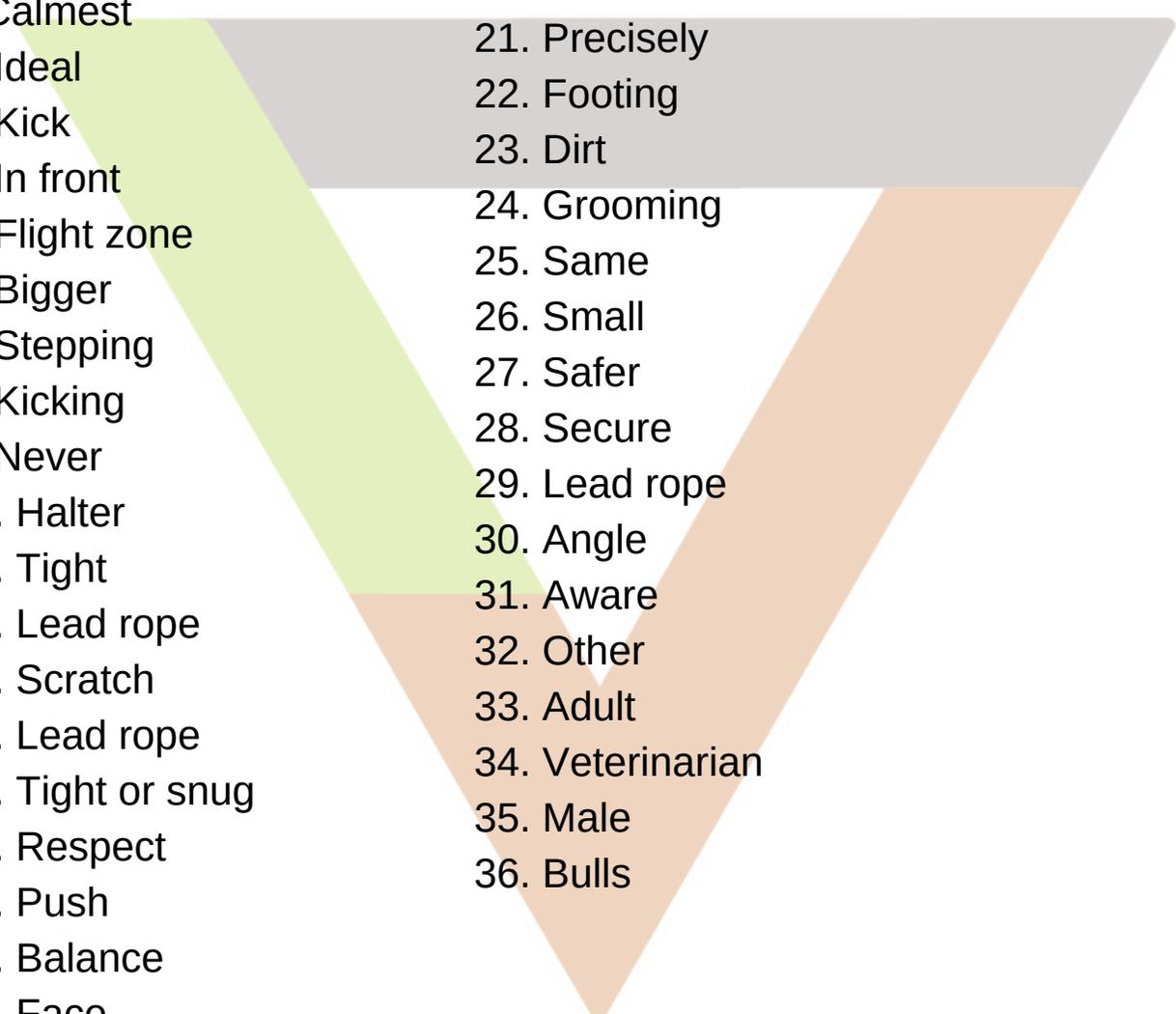
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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Dairy Cattle

Answer Key

- 
1. Calmest
 2. Ideal
 3. Kick
 4. In front
 5. Flight zone
 6. Bigger
 7. Stepping
 8. Kicking
 9. Never
 10. Halter
 11. Tight
 12. Lead rope
 13. Scratch
 14. Lead rope
 15. Tight or snug
 16. Respect
 17. Push
 18. Balance
 19. Face
 20. Slowly
 21. Precisely
 22. Footing
 23. Dirt
 24. Grooming
 25. Same
 26. Small
 27. Safer
 28. Secure
 29. Lead rope
 30. Angle
 31. Aware
 32. Other
 33. Adult
 34. Veterinarian
 35. Male
 36. Bulls

Right From The Start | Quiz

Dairy Cattle

1. Which statement is true of dairy cattle?
 - a. They are the most aggressive type of cattle.
 - b. They are extremely hard to work with.
 - c. They have a large flight zone.
 - d. They are docile.
2. What equipment is needed to show dairy cattle? Select all that apply.
 - a. Neck chain
 - b. Lead rope
 - c. Show stick
 - d. Halter
3. Which ground surface is the best for leading dairy cattle?
 - a. Tall grass
 - b. Dirt
 - c. Concrete
 - d. Asphalt
4. If two people are grooming the same animal, where should they stand?
 - a. On either side of the animal
 - b. On the same side of the animal
 - c. One on the right side and one at the front
 - d. One on the left side and one at the back
5. Describe acclimation. Why is it important?

6. Should you tie animals high or low? Why?

7. What type of knot should you use to tie an animal?
 - a. Slip knot
 - b. Square knot
 - c. Bowline knot
 - d. Cow hitch
8. Which adjective accurately describes dairy bulls?
 - a. Calm
 - b. Aggressive
 - c. Docile
 - d. Predictable

Right From The Start | Quiz

Dairy Cattle

1. D
2. B & D
3. B
4. B
5. Acclimation refers to the process of getting an animal used to new environments, sounds sights and people. It is important so that the animal is less easily spooked or excited when it is exposed to new people, shows, sights and sounds. A less excitable animal is calmer and less likely to injure the handler with unpredictable movements.
6. Animals should be tied high so that they do not get tangled in the rope.
7. A
8. B



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Right From The Start | Outline

Goats

Characteristics

- Gregarious
 - They tend to gather in groups. This instinct is also referred to as the “flocking instinct”.
- Head butters
- Good jumpers
- Sure-footed
- Naturally curious
- Prone to escape from pens
- Good sense of hearing
- Easily startled
- Wide field of vision
 - Goats can see almost everything around them and into the distance.
- No weapons
 - Flee instead of fight
- Establish a hierarchy



Equipment

- Rope halter for training
- Neck chain with a protective hand grip
- Grooming tools
- Neck chain for exhibition
 - Chains should have a piece of plastic or a leather grip where the handler can hold to reduce pinching risks.



Right From The Start | Outline

Goats

Flight Zone

- Distance that animals like to keep between themselves and a threat of danger
- Animal's safety zone
- Varies among animals
- Increases when an animal is excited or approached from the front

Common Injuries from Goats

- Slips and trips
- Bruises, cuts and scrapes
- Muscle strain
- Back strain
- Blisters
- Burns (rope and electrical)

Injury Prevention

- Wear closed-toe shoes or boots with non-slip soles.
- Wear gloves to protect your hands from rope burn, chain pinches and grooming tools.
- Keep the practice area clear of debris to reduce tripping/slipping hazards.
- Work with your goat often to reduce their flight zone.
- Handle goats quietly and calmly.
- Exhibitors should always be supervised by an adult.



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Goats

This information corresponds with the Goats chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.

- Goats are (1)_____ in nature.
- Goats are easily (2)_____.
- Their primary form of defense is using their (3)_____ to butt.
- Goats are tremendous (4)_____.
- Goats have (5)_____ weapons.
- Their instinct is to (6)_____.
- Goats are (7)_____ so there is little concern over most surfaces or flooring.

Equipment

- Start training your goat to lead with a (8)_____.
- As you move into the show ring and further training, a (9)_____ is used to guide the animal and teach it to lead.
- Most goat chains have a piece of (10)_____ to prevent pinch points and protect the exhibitor's hands.



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Goats

Answer Key

1. Gregarious
2. Startled
3. Head
4. Jumpers
5. No
6. Flee
7. Sure footed
8. Rope halter
9. Neck chain
10. Plastic



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Right From The Start | Quiz

Goats

1. Which trait is NOT characteristic of goats?

- a. Gregarious
- b. Easily startled
- c. Sure-footed
- d. Solitary

2. Do goats typically flee from danger or fight?

- a. Flee
- b. Fight

3. What equipment is necessary for showing goats? Select all that apply.

- a. Neck chain with plastic covering
- b. Sorting board
- c. Show stick
- d. Rope halter for training



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AND EDUCATION

Right From The Start | Quiz

Goats

Answer Key

1. D
2. A
3. A & D



Right From The Start | Outline

Sheep

Characteristics

- Gregarious
 - They tend to gather in groups. This instinct is also referred to as the “flocking instinct”.
- Head butters
- Good jumpers
- Sure-footed
- Good sense of hearing
- Easily startled
- Wide field of vision
- Good sense of smell
- No weapons
 - Flee instead of fight
- Strong for their size



Equipment

- Rope halter
- Grooming tools

Flight Zone

- Distance that animals like to keep between themselves and a threat of danger
- Animal's safety zone
- Varies among animals
- Increases when an animal is excited or approached from the front

Right From The Start | Outline

Sheep

Common Injuries from Sheep

- Slips and trips
- Bruises, cuts and scrapes
- Muscle strain
- Back strain
- Blisters
- Burns (rope or electrical)

Injury Prevention

- Wear closed-toe shoes or boots with non-slip soles.
- Wear gloves to protect your hands from rope burn, chain pinches and grooming tools.
- Keep the practice area clear of debris to reduce tripping/slipping hazards.
- Work with your sheep often to reduce their flight zone.
- Handle sheep quietly and calmly.
- Exhibitors should always be supervised by an adult.



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AND EDUCATION

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Sheep

This information corresponds with the Sheep chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.

- Sheep tend to be (1)_____.
- Sheep often (2)_____ easily.
- The sheep's instinct is to (3)_____ not (4)_____.
- Sheep and goats are (5)_____ so they handle a variety of floor surfaces well.

Equipment

- The minimum equipment you need to start training your lamb is a (6)_____.
- The part that slides through the loop should go under the (7)_____ and come out the lamb's (8)_____ side.
- **Catching**
- To catch a lamb, (9)_____ them in a corner.
- Catch them around the lower (10)_____.

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Sheep

Answer Key

1. Gregarious
2. Startle
3. Flee
4. Fight or fight back
5. Sure-footed
6. Rope halter
7. Chin
8. Left
9. Bunch
10. Jaw



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Right From The Start | Quiz

Sheep

1. Which characteristics accurately describe sheep? Select all that apply.

- a. Jumpers
- b. Use their heads to butt
- c. Not easily startled
- d. Aggressive

2. What equipment is needed to show a sheep?

- a. Rope halter
- b. Sorting board
- c. Show stick
- d. Lead rope

3. How should you catch a sheep?

- a. Around the back legs
- b. Around the belly
- c. Around the lower jaw
- d. Around the neck



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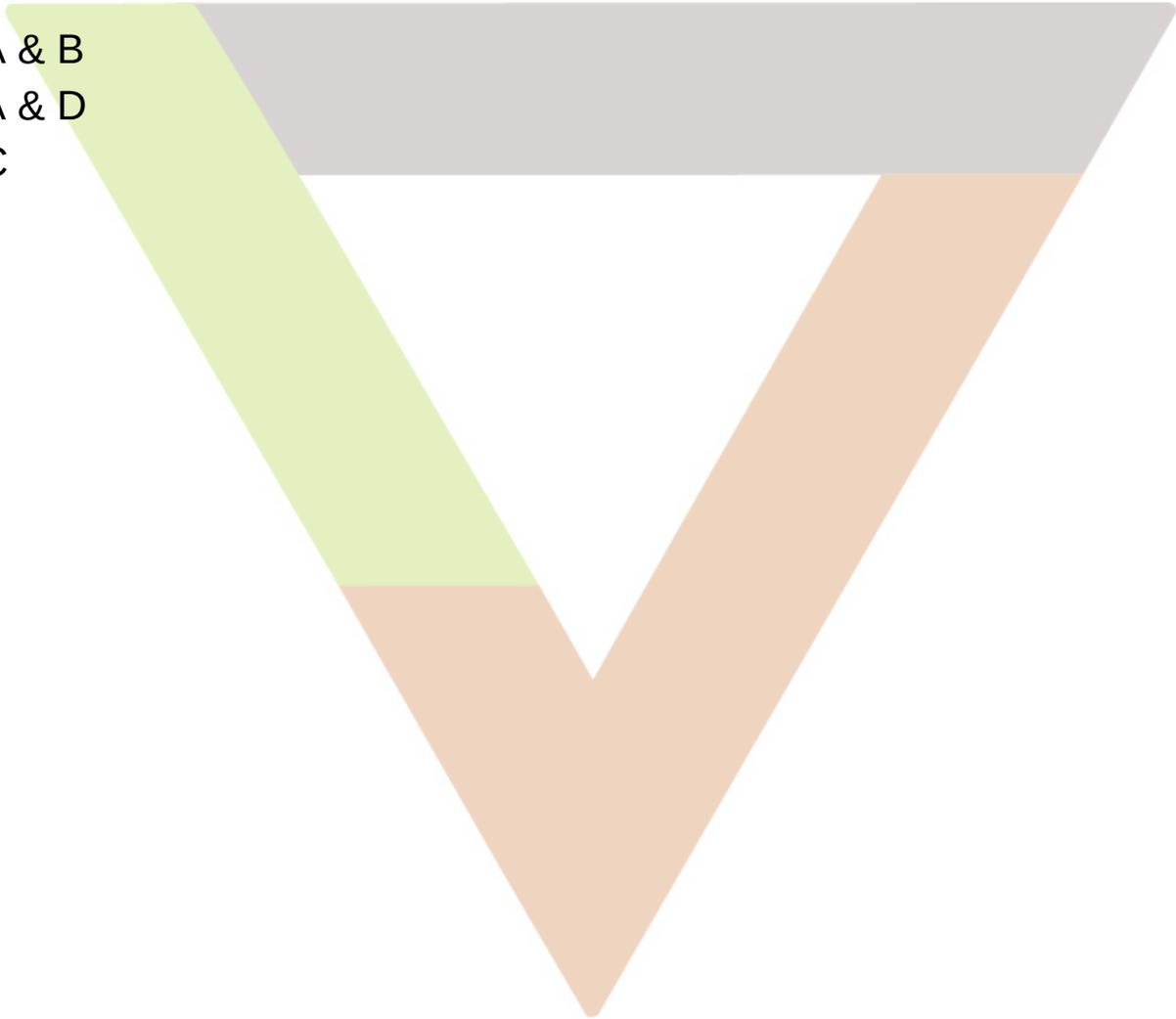
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Right From The Start | Quiz

Sheep

Answer Key

1. A & B
2. A & D
3. C



Right From The Start | Outline

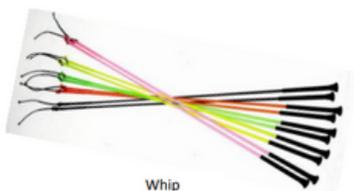
Swine

Characteristics

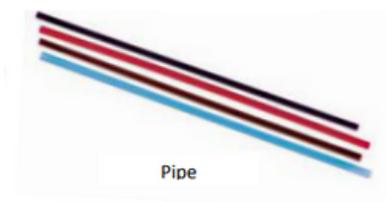
- Strong nose and snout
- Strong jaw and teeth
- Low center of gravity
- A lot of weight on small feet
- Tend to fight with other pigs
- Can be aggressive
- Easily frightened
- Smell well
- Poor vision clarity
- Wide field of vision
- Sensitive to changes in light
- Intelligent
- Very good memory
- Creatures of habit
- Natural rooters
- Do not sweat to cool themselves



Sorting Board



Whip



Pipe

Right From The Start | Outline

Swine

Equipment

- Steering device (whip or pipe)
- Sorting panel
- Grooming tools

Grooming

- Grooming can be a calming exercise for the pig.
- All handlers should groom from the same side of the animal.
- Always leave the animal an escape route.

Health

- Wash your hands after handling animals.
- Exhibitors should not perform injections on their own animals.
- Sick animals and/or exhibitors should not go to the show.
 - Zoonosis- an infectious disease that can be passed from animals to humans.

Common Injuries from Pigs

- Slips and trips
- Bruises, cuts and scrapes
- Muscle strain
- Back strain

Injury Prevention

- Wear closed-toe shoes or boots with non-slip soles.
- Exhibitors should always be supervised.
- Approach pigs calmly and slowly from the front.
- Exhibitor should work with their animal frequently.
- Keep the practice area clear of debris to reduce tripping/slipping hazards.

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Swine

This information corresponds with the Swine chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.

- Pigs have a strong (1)_____ and (2)_____.
- They have a low (3)_____.
- The feet have a lot of weight on a (4)_____ surface area.
- Pigs are known to (5)_____ with other pigs.
- In groups, pigs establish a natural (6)_____.
- Pigs (7)_____ well, but they don't (8)_____ well.
- Pigs are arguably the most (9)_____ of the livestock species shown.
- Pigs have a very good (10)_____.

Equipment

- Whips and pipes are referred to as (11)_____.
- A (12)_____ is helpful in loading pigs onto a scale or into a trailer.

Safety

- Never work animal by (13)_____.
- It is important for the exhibitor to work the pig (14)_____.
- (15)_____ are seen from a different vantage point and can startle a pig.
- To acclimate a pig to new environments you can play a (16)_____ in the barn, use
- (17)_____, get them used to a variety of (18)_____, practice (19)_____ and (20)_____ in the trailer, and exercise them through different (21)_____.



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Swine

- Approach pigs (22) _____, (23) _____, and from the (24) _____.
- Stand to the pig's (25) _____ when you are grooming it.
- Pigs are creatures of (26) _____.
- Pigs will often see the youth exhibitor as a (27) _____
_____.
- (28) _____ your hands after handling livestock.
- Certain (29) _____ affect both swine and humans.
- It is a good idea to have someone other than the exhibitor give (30) _____.



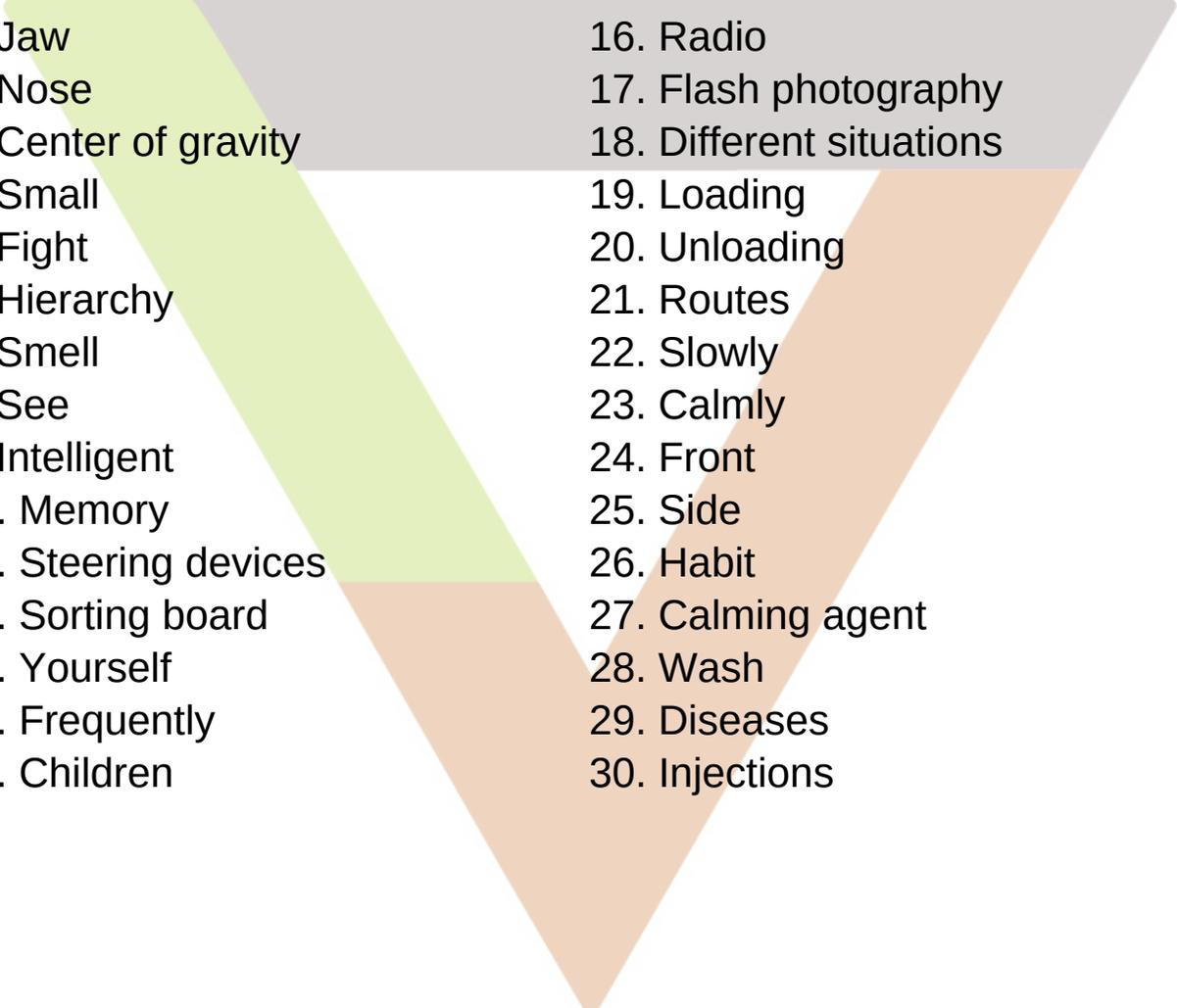
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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Swine

Answer Key

- 
1. Jaw
 2. Nose
 3. Center of gravity
 4. Small
 5. Fight
 6. Hierarchy
 7. Smell
 8. See
 9. Intelligent
 10. Memory
 11. Steering devices
 12. Sorting board
 13. Yourself
 14. Frequently
 15. Children
 16. Radio
 17. Flash photography
 18. Different situations
 19. Loading
 20. Unloading
 21. Routes
 22. Slowly
 23. Calmly
 24. Front
 25. Side
 26. Habit
 27. Calming agent
 28. Wash
 29. Diseases
 30. Injections

Right From The Start | Quiz

Swine

1. Which is NOT a characteristic of swine?

- a. Poor memory
- b. Intelligent
- c. Creature of habit
- d. Good sense of smell

2. Which of the following is true about the body of a pig?

- a. Weak snout
- b. High center of gravity
- c. Weight evenly distributed on small feet
- d. Weak nose

3. What equipment is necessary to show a pig? Select all that apply.

- a. Sorting board
- b. Lead rope
- c. Steering device
- d. Rope halter

4. Name two strategies for acclimating swine to new environments.

5. How should an exhibitor approach a pig?

- a. From behind
- b. Quickly
- c. Slowly
- d. Aggressively



Right From The Start | Quiz

Swine

Answer Key

1. A
2. C
3. A & C
4. Radios, flash photography, exposing them to different people, taking them to small shows first
5. C



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AND EDUCATION

Right From The Start | Outline

Horses

Characteristics

- Quick
- Agile
- Biters
- Attentive
- Expressive
- Very wide field of vision
 - 65 degrees of binocular vision- both eyes are used together
 - 285 degrees of monocular vision-each eye is used separately
- Blind spots: directly behind, under the neck, and under the belly
- Good night vision
- Good sense of hearing
- Acute sense of smell
- Great sense of balance
- Well-developed sense of touch
- Advanced sense of taste
- Long-term project
 - Teach them respect.
 - A good working relationship is important.

Danger Points

- Body Mass
 - The animal's size presents a crushing risk. Handlers can be crushed between an animal and a stationary object like a fence, building or trailer.
- Feet
 - Horses can step on a person's feet.
 - Horses can kick with great power. They can kick directly behind their bodies and to the side.
 - Maintain 1 horse length between exhibitors in the show ring to minimize kicking and stepping-on risks.
 - Kicking risks increase when a handler works near the back end of the animal.

Right From The Start | Outline

Horses

Horse Selection

- When selecting a horse consider the following:
 - Temperament
 - Conformation
 - Riding discipline
 - Cost
 - Gender
 - Breed
 - Skill level of the handler and the horse
 - Age of the handler and the horse
 - Size of the handler and the horse



Equipment

- Rope or nylon halter
- Show halter
- Cotton lead rope
- Grooming tools
- A trailer will be necessary to transport the horse to and from the show.



Right From The Start | Outline

Horses

Safety

- Always approach an animal slowly and calmly toward the shoulder.
- Be aware of blind spots:
 - Under the neck
 - Directly behind
 - Under the belly
- Handlers should always have adult supervision.
- Ensure an appropriate match between the horse and handler.
- Abandon the project if it becomes unsafe for the handler or animal.

Acclimatization

- Acclimation and exposure to different people, places, sounds and images will help desensitize an animal and make it less likely to spook.
- Acclimatize animals to people of different ages, sizes and genders. Children have faster, sharper motions than adults and can be perceived as predators, like wolves and coyotes, due to their size.
- Expose animals to different environments, i.e. barns, pastures, pens, wash racks, etc.
- Play music around the animal to acclimate it to different sounds. There will be many different sounds at a fair that could frighten the animal if it is un-acclimatized.
- Take animals to small shows first.
- Expose the animal to areas of bright and dim lighting. Use flash photography around the animal.

Haltering

- Approach the animal slowly and calmly.
- Ensure that the animal is aware of your presence.
- Do not linger in danger zones, i.e. behind the animal.
- Use the lead rope to control the horse during haltering and un-haltering.
- Do not get wrapped up in the halter or lead rope.
- Allow horse to put its nose in the halter.
- Each animal will train at its own pace.
- Be patient. Halter breaking can be a slow process.
- Plan frequent, short training sessions, rather than a few, long training sessions.
- It is important to make each training exercise a positive experience.
- Use washing, rinsing and grooming to get the animal used to touch.



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Right From The Start | Outline

Horses

Leading

- The handler should stand even with the horse's neck.
- The lead rope should be about 9-12 feet long.
 - Right hand holds the lead rope close to the snap.
 - Left hand holds excess rope in a loose coil or folded.
 - Do not wrap the lead rope around the hand.
 - Do not let the lead rope dangle. It poses a tripping risk.
- The handler should pivot the horse away from them to reduce the tripping risk.
 - The handler may be asked to pivot the horse toward their own bodies in turns of less than 90 degrees at a show.

Footing

- Good footing helps the animal feel secure.
- Footing also impacts the handler's level of control.
- Footing is important for the handler's and the animal's stability.
- Dirt or shavings can be used to establish a good footing.
- Pavement does not provide an appropriate footing.
- Move animals slowly when good footing is not available.
- Handlers should wear non-slip shoes that completely cover their feet.

Grooming

- Make the animal aware of your presence.
- Grooming is helpful in the gentling process.
- All handlers should work from the same side of the animal to leave an escape route for the animal.
- Pull the tail to the side for grooming rather than standing behind the horse.

Lifting the Feet

- Keep a hand on the horse at all times.
- Stand to the horse's side, not behind the horse.
- The hoof pick should be pointed away from the handler's body.
- When picking hooves, don't hover over the hoof or put your face in front of the hoof.
- Be slow and gentle.
- Keep your feet out of the way as you set the horse's foot back down.

Wash Rack

- Ensure good footing for the horse and the handler.
- Identify an escape route in case the horse is frightened.

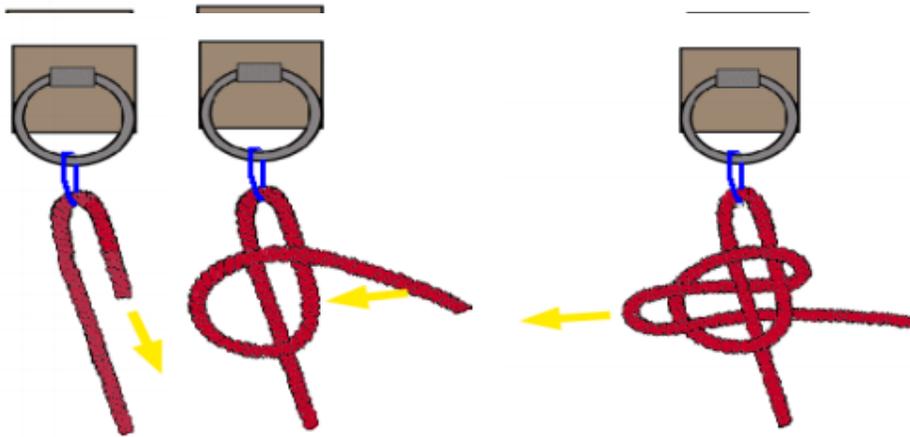


Right From The Start | Outline

Horses

Tying

- Never use bridle reins to tie a horse.
- Tie horses with a halter and cotton lead rope.
- Tie animals to a sturdy, stable object.
- Tie horses at the eye level, above the withers.
- Allow only 18-24 inches of slack.
- Use a slip knot so you can untie the animal quickly in case of an emergency.



Maintaining Control

- Handlers can maintain control of their horse through the following actions:
 - Varying the horse's speed
 - Pivoting the horse
 - Stopping the horse
 - Backing the horse up

Escape Route

- Identify an escape route in every environment where you handle an animal.
- Do not enter small enclosed areas with livestock.
- Tie and untie animals from the opposite side of a fence if necessary.

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Horses

This information corresponds with the Horses chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.

Danger Points

- Horses are (1) _____ animals; they have a lot of body weight.
- Horses will (2) _____ you.
- They can (3) _____ with a wide range.
- Horses are (4) _____ and (5) _____. If we pay attention to their
- (6) _____ and (7) _____, we can tell when they are getting agitated.
- Horses are normally a (8) _____ term project.
- Be diligent in teaching them (9) _____.

Selecting Horse

- It is important to consider the amount of (10) _____ of the person buying the horse verses the amount of training that the horse has had.
- Typically, a young person is best suited for a (11) _____ horse.
- Factor in the horse's (12) _____ and (13) _____. What is that horse designed to be?
- (14) _____ are smart and easy to work with.
- (15) _____ are not the best match for youth or novice handlers.



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Horses

- You need a good, stout (16)_____ with a stout buckle.
- The lead rope should have a very (17)_____ snap.
- A (18)_____ lead rope is the best for working with a horse.

Approaching a Horse

- Approach a horse at the (19)_____.
- A horse can't see under their (20)_____, under their (21)_____, or directly (22)_____ them.
- Do not walk under the horse's (23)_____.

Haltering

- When we enter a stall, we need to have the halter (24)_____.
- Put the (25)_____ around the horse's neck.
- Let the horse put its (26)_____ in the halter.
- When you are ready to turn a horse loose, put the lead rope around its neck and then (27)_____ the halter.

Leading

- When leading a horse, your shoulder should be even with the horse's (28)_____.
- Look in the (29)_____ direction as the horse, moving forward.
- If the handler walks behind the shoulder, the (30)_____ has most of the control.
- Make sure the (31)_____ is out of the way so the handler doesn't trip.
- If the horse gets pushy, (32)_____ the horse and back them off.
- We want the horse to respect our (33)_____.
- It is safer to push the horse out of our space and have it (34)_____ away from us.

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Horses

Tying

- Never tie a horse with the (35)_____.
- Tie the horse to a (36)_____ object above the (37)_____.
- Leave no more than (38)_____ of slack in the rope.
- Tie the horse pretty short with a (39)_____ so the handler can untie the horse quickly in the case of an emergency.
- When a horse sets back, they always end up lunging (40)_____.

Grooming

- Make sure to stay out of the zones where you could be bitten, pawed, or (41)_____.
- Grooming is a good way to (42)_____ the horse.
- When multiple people work on the same horse, it is safest for them to be on the (43)_____ side of the animal.
- Bring the tail to the (44)_____ to brush it so you stay out of the direct line of contact if the horse kicked backwards.

Lifting the Feet

- To pick up a front leg, run your hand down the front of the leg and squeeze at the (45)_____ or (46)_____.
- Point the (47)_____ away from you.
- To pick up the back leg, run your hand down the (48)_____ of the leg and squeeze at the fetlock.

Safety at the Wash Rack

- (49)_____ on a concrete floor prevent the horse from slipping.
- The handler needs a method of (50)_____ such as a door or an open area.
- (51)_____ horses to new environments.

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Horses

Maintaining Control

- You can maintain control by varying the horse's (52)_____.
- Turn around and face the animal to (53)_____ them up.
- It is important for youth to have adult (54)_____ when working with horses.



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Horses

Answer Key

1. Large
2. Bite
3. Kick
4. Attentive
5. Expressive
6. Ears
7. Tail
8. Long or longer
9. Respect
10. Training
11. Mature
12. Conformation
13. Riding discipline
14. Mares
15. Stallions
16. Halter
17. Strong
18. Cotton
19. Shoulder
20. Chin
21. Shoulder
22. Behind
23. Neck
24. Ready
25. Lead rope
26. Nose
27. Unbuckle
28. Throatlatch
29. Same
30. Horse
31. Lead rope
32. Stop
33. Space
34. Pivot
35. Bridle reins
36. Sturdy
37. Withers
38. 18"-24"
39. Slip knot
40. Forward
41. Kicked
42. Relax
43. Same
44. Side
45. Fetlock
46. Pastern
47. Pick
48. Back
49. Rubber mats
50. Escape
51. Acclimate
52. Speed
53. Back
54. Supervision

Right From The Start | Quiz

Horses

1. Which characteristics are true of horses? Select all that apply.
 - a. Agile
 - b. Attentive
 - c. Solitary
 - d. Expressive
2. Horses are longer term projects than cattle. True or False?
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. What should be considered during the horse selection process?
 - a. Conformation
 - b. Age
 - c. Gender
 - d. Breed
 - e. All of the above
4. Where are the horse's blind spots? Select all that apply.
 - a. Under their belly
 - b. Directly in front of them
 - c. Directly behind them
 - d. To the horse's sides
5. How much slack should you leave in the lead rope when tying a horse?
 - a. 6 inches
 - b. 1 foot
 - c. 18-24 inches
 - d. 3 feet
6. Where should the handler stand to lift a horse's feet?
 - a. Behind the horse
 - b. Under the horse's neck
 - c. To the side of the horse
 - d. Below the horse's belly
7. How can you acclimate a horse to new environments? Select all that apply.
 - a. Exposure to different groups of people
 - b. New noises
 - c. Flash photography, different lighting
 - d. Taking the horse to big shows only
8. Describe two ways a handler can maintain control of their horse.



Right From The Start | Quiz

Horses

Answer Key

1. A, B, & D
2. A
3. E
4. A & C
5. C
6. C
7. A, B & C
8. Varying speed, backing the horse up, pivoting the horse, stopping the horse



Right From The Start | Outline

Production Horses

Characteristics

- Social & gregarious
- Temperamental
- Quick & agile
- Biters
- Attentive & expressive
- Very wide field of vision
 - 65 degrees of binocular vision- both eyes are used together
 - 285 degrees of monocular vision-each eye is used separately
- Blind spots: directly behind, under the neck, and under the belly
- Good night vision
- Good sense of hearing & smell
- Great sense of balance
- Well-developed sense of touch & taste

Animals of Concern

- Broodmares
 - Social
 - Aggressive during feeding time
 - Protective when in production
- Stallions
 - Very aggressive
 - Not worked with as often by youth
 - Pose a high risk for inexperienced handlers
- Weaned Foal
 - Excitable; easily startled
 - Tend to run
- Training Facility Horses
 - Most are not highly trained yet
 - Spook easily
 - Inexperienced handlers should always have supervision when working in a training facility.

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Production Horses

This information corresponds with the Production Horses chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.

- Horses are (1) _____ animals. They are very (2) _____. They are also fairly (3) _____.
- (4) _____ are aggressive, particularly at feeding time.
- When mares go into production, they are very (5) _____.
- (6) _____ are very aggressive and not worked with as often as other types of horses.
- (7) _____ people should never be around stallions.
- (8) _____ are very excitable.
- Horses in (9) _____ are not typically highly trained, predictable horses.
- People need (10) _____ as they make the transition from exhibition into the training phase of the industry.



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Production Horses

Answer Key

1. Social
2. Gregarious
3. Temperamental
4. Broodmares
5. Protective
6. Stallions
7. Inexperienced
8. Weaned foals
9. Training facilities
10. Supervision



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AND EDUCATION

Right From The Start | Quiz

Production Horses

1. Select all the true statements about production horses.

- a. Gregarious
- b. Social
- c. Even-tempered
- d. Personalities vary

2. Name the three types of horses that are particularly dangerous.

3. When are broodmares most protective?

- a. While loading into a trailer
- b. While “in production”
- c. During grooming
- d. While grazing



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Right From The Start | Quiz

Production Horses

Answer Key

1. A, B & D
2. Broodmares, stallions, weaned foals, training facility horses
3. B



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AND EDUCATION

Right From The Start | Outline

Trailers

Pre-Operation Checklist

The following items should be checked prior to departure:

- Hitch
- Safety chains
- Trailer brake and breakaway cable
- Electrical plugs
- Tires and axles
 - Lug nuts
 - Tread depth
 - Air pressure
 - Spare(s)
- Lights
- Flooring
 - Check under rubber mats for moisture/damage to the trailer floor.
- Partitions

Hitching

- Always guide the hitching process from the side of the vehicle/trailer.
- Put the vehicle in park to check alignment between the vehicle and the trailer.
- Fasten the safety latch on the hitch.
- Insert the safety pin on the hitch.
- Plug in the electrical plugs.
- Hook the safety chains to the opposite side of the trailer from where they are mounted on the vehicle. They should cross under the tongue of the trailer.
- Check all the lights on the trailer and vehicle.

Loading

- Be patient; take your time loading animals into a trailer.
- Ensure there is good traction/footing during the loading process.
- Minimize the elevation of the back of the trailer.
- Put the heaviest weight distribution in front of the axles on a bumper pull trailer.
- Tie animals high in the trailer.
- Always use a slip knot to tie animals in a trailer.
- Make sure all ropes are tucked inside the trailer before departure.

Right From The Start | Outline

Trailers

Gates

- Close trailer gates quickly.
- Check latches to ensure a secure hold.
- Use a clip on the back gate instead of a lock. A lock would prevent emergency personnel from getting to the animals in case of an emergency.

Unloading

- Brace yourself when opening partitions inside a trailer.
- Keep a hand on the animal while you are in the trailer.
- Back a horse out of a trailer.
- Turn cattle around and lead them out of the trailer face first.
- Use a sorting board to direct pigs into and out of a trailer.



Right From The Start | Student Notes

Cattle Trailers

This information corresponds with the Cattle Trailers chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.

- As you approach a trailer to load an animal, you have to consider (1)_____ for the animal and the (2)_____ of the trailer.
- Step into the trailer (3)_____ the animal.
- For a bumper pull trailer, you need to have the (4)_____ weight distribution (5)_____ of the axles.
- For hauling multiple animals, we put the older, (6)_____ animals in the front.
- You want to tie them (7)_____ with a (8)_____ knot.
- Make sure the animal is (9)_____ of you before you approach it to untie it.
- (10)_____ the back gate as quick as you can once you have loaded the animals.
- Make sure latches latch correctly on the (11)_____ and (12)_____.
- When traveling down the road, use a (13)_____ to secure the gate; not a (14)_____.
- When guiding the hitching process, always stand to the (15)_____ where the driver can see you in their mirrors.
- Make sure the vehicle is in (16)_____ before stepping in between the vehicle and the trailer to check alignment.



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Cattle Trailers

Answer Key

1. Footing
2. Elevation
3. Before
4. Heaviest
5. In front
6. Bigger
7. High
8. Slip
9. Aware
10. Close
11. Top
12. Bottom
13. Clip or Snap
14. Lock
15. Side
16. Park



Right From The Start | Quiz

Cattle Trailers

1. Which of the following statements is true about loading bumper pull trailers?

- a. The biggest animals should be loaded in the back of the trailer.
- b. Weight should be evenly distributed throughout the trailer
- c. Animals should be tied low inside the trailer.
- d. More weight should be distributed in front of the axles.

2. Why should you use a clip instead of a lock on livestock trailer gates?

3. Where should you stand to guide the hitching process?

- a. Behind the truck
- b. To the side of the trailer hitch
- c. On top of the trailer
- d. In the bed of the truck



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Right From The Start | Quiz

Cattle Trailers

Answer Key

1. D
2. In case of an emergency, a clip allows first responders to get your animals out of the trailer quickly.
3. B



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Horse Trailers

This information corresponds with the Horse Trailers chapter of the Right from the Start DVD.

- The (1)_____ has to be in good working order and latched.
- Nearly every (2)_____ will have been broken at some point.
- Another standard safety feature is a good (3)_____, at least one.
- Just because a trailer tire has (4)_____, does not mean that it is in suitable, working condition.
- Trailers with torsion axles have to sit (5)_____ when being pulled behind a truck for both axles to have even pressure on the ground.
- If the lug nuts are loose, you will see (6)_____ around the base of the lug nut.
- At least (7)_____ a year, you need to have the (8)_____ pulled off, the
- (9)_____ greased, and the (10)_____ checked and readjusted.
- Make sure the tire is the appropriate (11)_____ for the trailer it is on.
- Check each tire and make sure it is inflated within the appropriate (12)_____.
- Don't put a (13)_____ on the safety latches on the back gate(s).
- As you enter the trailer, make sure the (14)_____ is in good repair.
- Rubber mats need to be pulled up occasionally, cleaned out underneath and allow the wood to (15)_____.
- Inspect the (16)_____ and make sure they are going to latch appropriately.
- As the truck backs up, you need to (17)_____ out of the way.
- Before you jack the trailer up, make sure the truck is in (18)_____.
- Insert the (19)_____ into the latch so it doesn't accidentally come open.

Right From The Start | Student Notes

Horse Trailers

- Safety chains should be attached to the (20)_____ side from where they are mounted.
- You want to spend as (21)_____ time as possible in the trailer with a horse.
- Don't (22)_____ the process of loading a horse.
- Tie the horse securely from the (23)_____ of the trailer.
- Don't leave the (24)_____ of the rope on the outside of the trailer.
- Be cautious about (25)_____ the partition.
- Always keep your (26)_____ on the horse.
- You want to (27)_____ a horse out of a trailer.



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Right From The Start | Student Notes

Horse Trailers

Answer Key

1. Hitch
2. Cable
3. Spare
4. Tread
5. Level
6. Scuffing
7. Once
8. Hubs
9. Bearings
10. Brakes
11. Size
12. Range
13. Lock
14. Flooring
15. Dry
16. Partitions
17. Back
18. Park
19. Safety pin
20. Opposite
21. Little
22. Rush
23. Outside
24. Tail
25. Opening
26. Hand
27. Back



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Right From The Start | Quiz

Horse Trailers

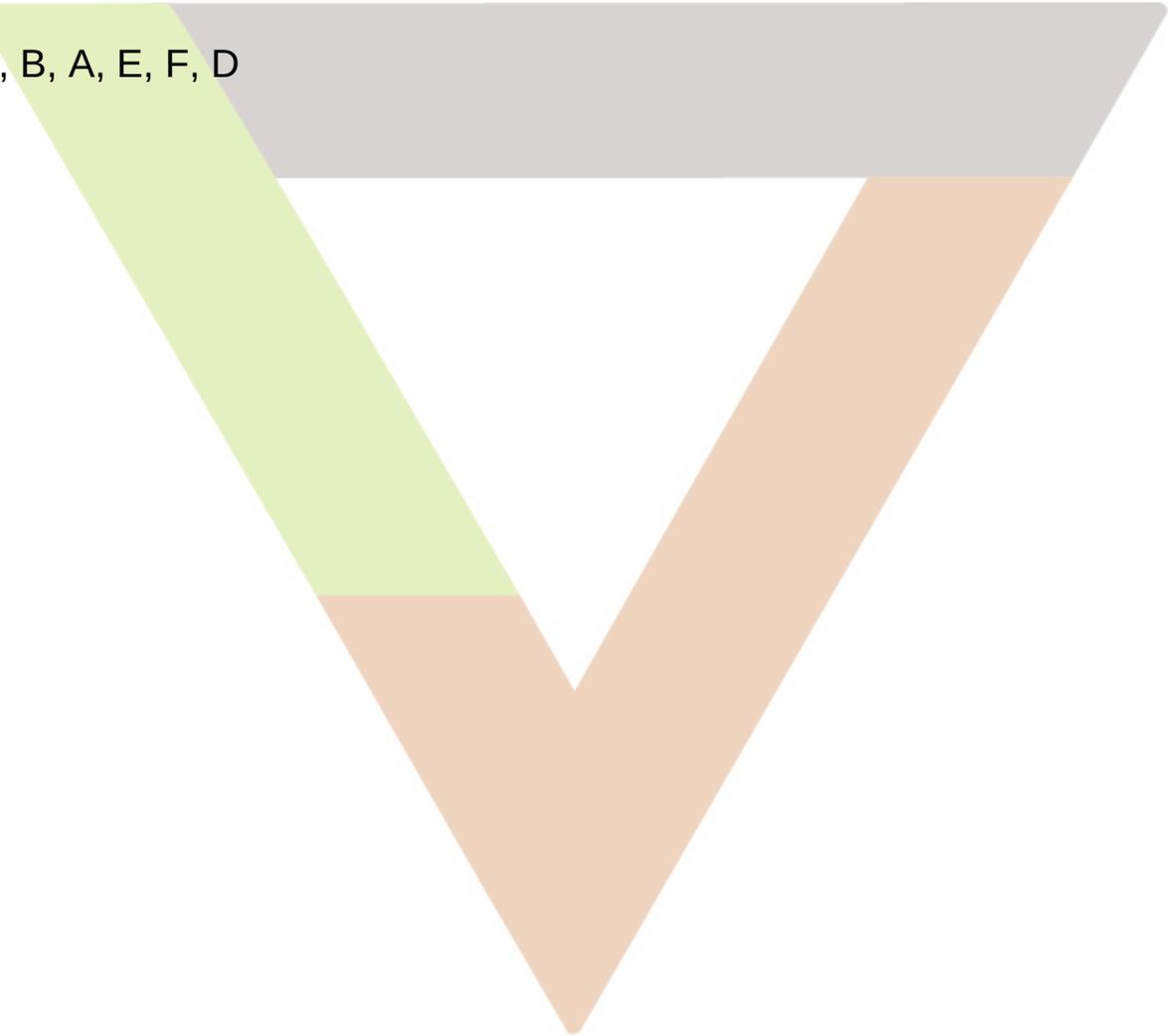
1. Which of the following is NOT included on the pre-operation check?
 - a. Lights
 - b. Partitions
 - c. Paint
 - d. Tires
 - e. Cables
 - f. Safety chains
 - g. Hitch
2. Put the following hitching steps in the correct order.
 - a. Insert safety pin on hitch
 - b. Fasten latch on hitch
 - c. Guide from the side
 - d. Check lights
 - e. Connect in electrical plugs
 - f. Attach safety chains to the opposite side from where they are mountedCorrect order (use letters): _____
3. When should the handler tie the horse inside the trailer?
 - a. Before closing the partition
 - b. After exiting the trailer; from the outside
 - c. From the inside of the trailer
 - d. The horse should not be tied in the trailer
4. Which of the following is FALSE regarding the loading and unloading processes?
 - a. They are slow processes.
 - b. You should back a horse out of a trailer.
 - c. You should never touch the horse during loading and unloading.
 - d. You should keep a hand on the horse while in the trailer.

Right From The Start | Quiz

Horse Trailers

Answer Key

1. C
2. C, B, A, E, F, D
3. B
4. C



Right From The Start

Best Practices

**Ideas for enhancing livestock safety education
contributed by agriculture science teachers and extension agents**

- Show Right from the Start in 4-H Livestock Clinic Series.
- Coordinate livestock handling demonstrations at school.
- Engage high school students in an Ag Safety Day for elementary students.
- Work collaboratively with the schools and extension offices.
- Incorporate Right from the Start into Quality Counts section on animal safety.
- Incorporate the Trailer Safety chapter of Right from the Start into animal science units and ag mechanics.
- Plan field trips for students to see animal production sites and facilities.
- Show Right from the Start to students and parents before they decide which animal to purchase and raise for show. Provided by Debra Hargrave, Hockley, Texas
- Provide students with supervised, hands-on experience handling livestock

Right From The Start

Comprehensive Exam

Name: _____

1. Which piece of clothing is not appropriate for handling livestock?

- a. Jeans
- b. Snug fitting shirt
- c. Sandals
- d. Boots

2. What is a flight zone?

3. Which animals are especially dangerous to handle? Select all that apply.

- a. Experienced show steer
- b. Mothers who just had a baby
- c. Intact males
- d. Pet dog

4. Which of these is NOT considered a danger point on an animal?

- a. Feet
- b. Stomach
- c. Body mass
- d. Head

5. How should a handler hold the lead rope?

- a. Tightly wrapped around the handler's hand
- b. In one hand with the slack hanging to the ground
- c. In the right hand with the slack loosely coiled around the left hand
- d. Around the handler's waist

6. Describe the correct way to approach an animal.

Right From The Start

Comprehensive Exam

Name: _____

7. Which of the following statements is true about the halter breaking process? Select all that apply.

- a. Slow process
- b. The process will be different with every animal
- c. Cattle will remember good and bad experiences
- d. Washing or rinsing cattle can help them get used to touch
- e. All of the above

8. List 3 pieces of equipment used in beef cattle exhibition.

9. Why is the animal's footing important? Select all that apply.

- a. It affects the animal's stability
- b. It affects the handler's control of the animal
- c. Different surfaces have different traction
- d. Bad surfaces can injure the animal's feet

10. How much space should there be between exhibitors in the show ring?

- a. 5 feet
- b. 10 feet
- c. 1 calf's length
- d. 3 calves' length



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AND EDUCATION

Right From The Start

Comprehensive Exam

Name: _____

11. Which of the following statements describe strategies for avoiding kicking? Select all that apply.

- a. Run up to the animal quickly
- b. Make loud noises as you approach the animal
- c. Approach slowly
- d. Stay close and keep one hand on the animal as you move around it

12. Which of the following statements is correct about tying an animal?

- a. Tie animals to mobile objects
- b. Tie animals low so they can eat
- c. Tie animals to a stable, immobile object
- d. Use a double knot to secure the animal to an object

13. How do production cattle differ from show cattle? State three examples.

14. Which three types of cattle are particularly dangerous?

15. Which characteristics are typical of weaned calves?

- a. Stressed
- b. Easily agitated
- c. Excitable
- d. Tendency to run
- e. All of the above

Right From The Start

Comprehensive Exam

Name: _____

16. Which statement is true of dairy cattle?

- a. They are the most aggressive type of cattle.
- b. They are extremely hard to work with.
- c. They have a large flight zone.
- d. They are docile.

17. What equipment is needed to show dairy cattle?

- a. Neck chain
- b. Lead rope
- c. Show stick
- d. Halter

18. Which ground surface is the best for leading dairy cattle?

- a. Tall grass
- b. Dirt
- c. Concrete
- d. Asphalt

19. If two people are grooming the same animal, where should they stand?

- a. On either side of the animal
- b. On the same side of the animal
- c. One on the right side and one at the front
- d. One of the left side and one at the back

20. Describe acclimation. Why is it important?



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AND EDUCATION

Right From The Start

Comprehensive Exam

Name: _____

21. In most cases, should you tie animals high or low? Why?

22. What type of knot should you use to tie an animal?

- a. Slip knot
- b. Square knot
- c. Bowline knot
- d. Cow hitch

23. Which adjective accurately describes dairy bulls?

- a. Calm
- b. Aggressive
- c. Docile
- d. Predictable

24. Which of the following statements is true about loading bumper pull trailers?

- a. The biggest animals should be loaded in the back of a trailer.
- b. Weight should be evenly distributed throughout the trailer
- c. Animals should be tied low inside the trailer.
- d. More weight should be distributed in front of the axles.

25. Why should you use a clip instead of a lock on livestock trailer gates?

26. Where should you stand to guide the hitching process?

- a. Behind the truck
- b. To the side of the trailer hitch
- c. On top of the trailer
- d. In the bed of the truck

Right From The Start

Comprehensive Exam

Name: _____

27. Which trait is not characteristic of goats?
- a. Gregarious
 - b. Easily startled
 - c. Sure-footed
 - d. Solitary
28. Do goats typically flee from danger or fight?
- a. Flee
 - b. Fight
29. What equipment is necessary for showing goats? Select all that apply.
- a. Neck chain with plastic covering
 - b. Sorting board
 - c. Show stick
 - d. Rope halter for training
30. Which characteristics are true of horses? Select all that apply.
- a. Agile
 - b. Attentive
 - c. Solitary
 - d. Expressive
31. Horses are longer term projects than cattle. True or False?
- a. True
 - b. False
32. What should be considered during the horse selection process?
- a. Conformation of horse
 - b. Age of horse
 - c. Gender of horse
 - d. Breed of horse
 - e. All of the above

Right From The Start

Comprehensive Exam

Name: _____

33. Where are the horse's blind spots? Select all that apply.
- a. Under their belly
 - b. Directly in front of them
 - c. Directly behind them
 - d. To the horse's sides
34. How much slack should you leave in the lead rope when tying a horse?
- a. 6 inches
 - b. 1 foot
 - c. 18-24 inches
 - d. 3 feet
35. Where should the handler stand to lift a horse's feet?
- a. Behind the horse
 - b. Under the horse's neck
 - c. To the side of the horse
 - d. Below the horse's belly
36. How can you acclimate a horse to new environments? Select all that apply.
- a. Exposure to different groups of people
 - b. New noises
 - c. Flash photography
 - d. Taking the horse to big shows only

37. Describe two ways a handler can maintain control of their horse.

Right From The Start

Comprehensive Exam

Name: _____

38. Which characteristics are typical of production horses? Select all that apply.

- a. Gregarious
- b. Social
- c. Even-tempered
- d. Personalities vary

39. Name the three types of horses that are particularly dangerous.

40. When are broodmares most protective?

- a. While loading into a trailer
- b. While "in production"
- c. During grooming
- d. While grazing

41. Which of the following is NOT included in a pre-operation check of a trailer?

- a. Lights
- b. Partitions
- c. Paint
- d. Tires
- e. Cables
- f. Safety chains
- g. Hitch

42. Put the following hitching steps in the correct order.

- a. Insert safety pin on hitch.
- b. Fasten latch on hitch.
- c. Guide from the side.
- d. Check lights.
- e. Connect electrical plugs.
- f. Attach safety chains to the opposite side from where they are mounted.

Correct order (use letters): _____



Right From The Start

Comprehensive Exam

Name: _____

43. When should the handler tie the horse inside the trailer?
- a. Before closing the partition
 - b. After exiting the trailer; from the outside
 - c. From the inside of the trailer
 - d. The horse should not be tied in the trailer
44. Which of the following is false regarding the loading and unloading processes?
- a. They are slow processes.
 - b. You should back a horse out of a trailer.
 - c. You should never touch the horse during loading and unloading.
 - d. You should keep a hand on the horse while in the trailer.
45. Which characteristics accurately describe sheep? Select all that apply.
- a. Jumpers
 - b. Use their heads to butt
 - c. Not easily startled
 - d. Aggressive
46. What equipment is needed to show a sheep?
- a. Rope halter
 - b. Sorting board
 - c. Show stick
 - d. Lead rope
47. How should you catch a sheep?
- a. Around the back legs
 - b. Around the belly
 - c. Around the lower jaw
 - d. Around the neck
48. Which is NOT a characteristic of swine?
- a. Poor memory
 - b. Intelligent
 - c. Creature of habit
 - d. Good sense of smell

Right From The Start

Comprehensive Exam

Name: _____

49. Which of the following is true about the body of a pig?
- a. Weak snout
 - b. High center of gravity
 - c. Weight evenly distributed on small feet
 - d. Weak nose
50. What equipment is necessary to show a pig? Select all that apply.
- a. Sorting board
 - b. Lead rope
 - c. Steering device
 - d. Rope halter
51. Name two strategies for acclimating swine to new environments.
- _____
- _____
52. How should an exhibitor approach a pig?
- a. From behind
 - b. Quickly
 - c. Slowly
 - d. Aggressively

Right From The Start

Comprehensive Exam

Answer Key

1. C
2. The distance that animals like to keep between themselves and a threat. Also known as the animal's safety zone.
3. B & C
4. B
5. C
6. Approach slowly and calmly, make animal the animals aware of your presence
7. E
8. rope halter, show halter, lead rope, show stick, trim chute
9. A, B, C, D
10. C
11. C & D
12. C
13. different disposition, production cattle have larger flight zone, production cattle are easier to agitate, producers handle cattle in less controlled environment, producers use different means of restraint for production cattle
14. bulls, new mothers, weaned calves
15. E
16. D
17. B & D
18. B
19. B
20. The process of getting an animal used to new environments, sounds, sights and people so that the animal is less spooked and excited when exposed to new things. The less excitable an animal is the calmer ad less likely to injure the handler with unpredictable movements.
21. Tie the rope high so the animal doesn't get tangled in the rope
22. A
23. B
24. D
25. In case of emergency, clip allows first responders to get animals out of trailer quickly
26. B
27. D
28. A
29. A & D

Right From The Start

Comprehensive Exam

Answer Key

- 30. A, B, D
- 31. A
- 32. E
- 33. A & C
- 34. C
- 35. C
- 36. A, B, C
- 37. varying speed, backing the horse up, pivoting the horse, stopping the horse
- 38. A, B, D
- 39. Broodmares, stallions, weaned foals, training facility horses
- 40. B
- 41. C
- 42. C, B, A, E, F, D
- 43. B
- 44. C
- 45. A & B
- 46. A & D
- 47. C
- 48. A
- 49. C
- 50. A & C
- 51. radio, new noises, flash photography, exposing to new people, taking to small shows
- 52. C



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