Unit III: Grassland Management Practices	Name		
Lesson 2: Grazing Management Systems	Date		
Eva	luation		
Match the word or words on the right wit	h the best definition o	n tl	ne left.
1. Number of animals that can be sup grazing unit for the whole grazing		a.	Rotational grazing
2. Grazing system in which the pastu		b.	Intensive grazing
two or more paddocks and animal between them in a preplanned cyc	ls alternate	c.	Continuous grazing
3. Grazing in which the animals pick		d.	Carrying capacity
plants they eat		e.	Selective grazing
4. Grazing system in which livestock one pasture unit with unrestricted majority of the grazing season	<u> </u>	f.	Seasonal utilization rate
Circle the letter that corresponds to the be	est answer.		
5. What are the two basic methods of har	vesting?		
a. Strip and intensiveb. Rotational and continuousc. Hay and silaged. Grazing and mechanical			
6. In which grazing system is the herd me	oved the least?		
a. Continuous grazingb. Rotational grazingc. Intensive grazingd. Strip grazing			
7. For warm-season grasses, what height	indicates heavy grazin	g?	
a. Anything less than 4 inchesb. Anything less than 5 inchesc. Anything less than 7 inchesd. Anything less than 8 inches			

8.	At what stage of growth should grasslands be harvested?
	 a. Stage 1 (vegetative) b. Stage 2 (boot/bud) heading, and mature seed stages in grasses. In legumes, they are the vegetative, bud, bloom, and mature seed stages. c. Stage 3 (heading/bloom) d. Stage 4 (mature seed)
9.	What is the grazing efficiency in management-intensive grazing systems?
	a. Up to 65%b. Up to 75%c. Up to 80%d. Up to 90%
Coı	mplete the following short answer questions.
10.	How does a grazing system with cool-season and warm-season grasses benefit wildlife?
11.	What are the advantages and disadvantages of rotational grazing?
12.	Why is a rotational grazing system more beneficial for wildlife?

13.	How do cool-season grasses, warm-season grasses, and legumes work together in a grazing system?