Dairy Fertility 2 – Heat Detection

First Name:		**Last Name:**	
Email Address:		**Veterinary Practice:**	
Postcode:			

Please circle <u>one</u> answer only e.g. 

1. Identifying cows wrongly as being in heat leads to:

A. Increased pregnancy rates
B. Shorter intervals between calving and conception
C. Reduced use of semen
D. Irregular intervals between heats

2. Which of these is a definitive sign of heat?

A. Kicking off the cups
B. Mounting another cow
C. Standing to be mounted
D. Clear mucous hanging from the vulva

3. Which of these is the best time to observe heat behaviour?

A. At milking
B. At feeding out
C. Just before morning milking
D. Two hours after milking

4. What is the minimum you should observe cows for outside feeding and milking?

A. 10 minutes twice a day
B. 20 minutes once a day
C. 30 minutes once a day
D. 20 minutes twice a day

5. How long does oestrus last on average?

A. 30 minutes
B. 2 hours
C. 8 hours
D. 24 hours

6. Which of these factors has been linked with shorter, less intense heats?

A. Poor staff training
B. Smaller herd size
C. Lower milk production
D. More lameness

7. Where should you place tail paint?

A. From the start of the tail forward
B. On the pin bones
C. On the tail
D. Over the loin

8. **Which of these is a potential problem with heat mount detectors?**
    A. Knocking on cubicle metal
    B. Multiple results necessary
    C. Difficulty detecting colour change
    D. High cost

9. **Milk progesterone testing for heat detection requires:**
    A. Only one test
    B. No staff training
    C. No additional equipment
    D. Multiple tests

10. **When is the best time to inseminate a cow in heat?**
    A. 8 hours after the start of oestrus
    B. 8 hours after the end of oestrus
    C. After ovulation
    D. At the start of oestrus