Dairy Fertility 8 – Benchmarking your Farm

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

Please circle <u>one</u> answer only e.g. A unless otherwise stated

1. Non-return rate is:

A. The proportion of cows which aren't seen in heat over a 21-day period
B. The proportion of inseminated cows which aren't seen in heat over a 49-day period
C. The proportion of inseminated cows diagnosed as pregnant
D. The proportion of cows inseminated more than once

2. Which of these is the main disadvantage of non-return rate?

A. Under estimate of true pregnancy rate
B. Long delay from service to identification of problem
C. High cost to achieve reasonable estimate
D. Poor heat detection can lead to inflated estimates of fertility.

3. Which two measures is calving-to-conception interval (CCI) a combination of?

A. Calving-to-first-service interval and pregnancy rate
B. Oestrus detection rate and submission rate
C. In-calf rate and pregnancy rate
D. Fertility factor and milk yield

4. What records do you need to calculate CCI?

A. Milk yield, milk quality, somatic cell count
B. Just AI records
C. Calving date, and insemination date confirmed by pregnancy diagnosis
D. Oestrus records, all AI dates and calving dates

5. What is the target for the interval between calving and first service?

A. 65 days to maintain a 365-day calving pattern
B. 65 days if yield is < 5000L, 100 days for cows yielding > 5000L
C. 100 days to maintain a 365-day calving pattern
D. 65 days is a reasonable aim for most cows, for individual cows a planned delay to more than 75 days may aid fertility management.

6. Is pregnancy rate easy to alter?

A. Yes, in most herds it can be increased by 5% without much difficulty
B. Yes, provided nutrition is optimised
C. No, all herds have the same rate
D. No, improvements of >3% are unlikely in the short-to-medium term

7. If 100 cows are served 160 times and 64 become pregnant, what is the pregnancy rate per service?

A. 25%
B. 40%
C. 50%
D. 60%

8. What is the 100-day in-calf rate?

A. The proportion of cows intended for rebreeding that are back in calf again within 100 days of calving

B. The proportion of cows intended for rebreeding that are back in calf again within 100 days of being bred for the first time after calving

C. In a seasonally-calving herd the proportion of cows intended for rebreeding that are back in calf again within 100 days of the start of the breeding season

D. The proportion of cows intended for rebreeding that got pregnant within the last 100 days