

Lameness Control in Dairy Herds – Cow Tracks

First Name:

Last Name:

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1. Which one of the following foot conditions is **NOT** usually triggered by stony or muddy cow tracks?

- White line lesion
- Foul-in-the-foot
- Sole punctures
- Overgrown claws
- Digital dermatitis

2. Which factor does **NOT** help drainage or drying of a cow track?

- Raising level 0.5m above the surrounding ground
- Having a 1 in 20 camber
- Wind and sun drying
- Having an even level surface
- Ditches

3. Which **FOUR** of the following is a suitable material for topping off a cow track?

- Oolitic limestone
- Chalk with some sand
- Builder rubble with large stones
- Quarry belting
- Woodchip

4. What is the defining feature of the up-and-over cow track?

- It reduces the impact of steep inclines by rising across the hill
- Subsoil next to the intended track is used
- It takes the shortest route from A to B to reduce cost
- It uses cheap building rubble
- It is easy

5. Which is the best material for a dual purpose (cow and vehicle) track next to the dairy where groups of cows have to be held prior to crossing a road?

- Woodchip or pine peelings the most comfortable surface for standing cows
- Soft stone such as oolitic limestone or sandstone
- Concrete that can be scraped clean (with or without quarry belt)
- Bare soil
- Stabilised soil or stabilised crushed rubble

6. Which **THREE** factors will increase the speed with which cows in the front half of the herd will walk in from pasture?

- A cow friendly walking surface (level, even, free of sharp stones and mud)
- Fear due to a dog
- Sufficient width to allow cows to pass each other (increasing as you get closer to the dairy)
- Pushing from the cows behind
- Low levels of bruising and other forms of lameness