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The effect of lameness-causing lesions on milk yield and fertility of primiparous Holstein cows in a hot environment

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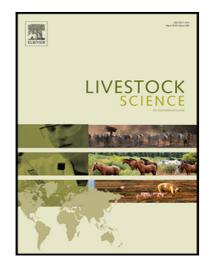
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Highlights

- Spring-calving cows exhibited a greater incidence of clinical hoof lesions.
- Cows with infectious pododermatitis and digital dermatitis required an extra service to become pregnant.
- The highest co-occurring hoof lesions were laminitis and abscessed claws
- Clinical lameness reduced 305-d milk yield by 350 kg.
- Lame cows had calving intervals about 34 days longer than non-lame cows

Chillip Martin

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