

We market our products in many countries of the world. Again and again we and our partners in the field receive interesting reports from dairy farmers and scientists. We are happy to process this information to you and hope that you will find it helpful. Send us your suggestions – we count on them to help us give you a better product!

Many thanks, your KRAIBURG Team

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THE BENEFITS OF SOFT-ABRASIVE WALKING AREAS

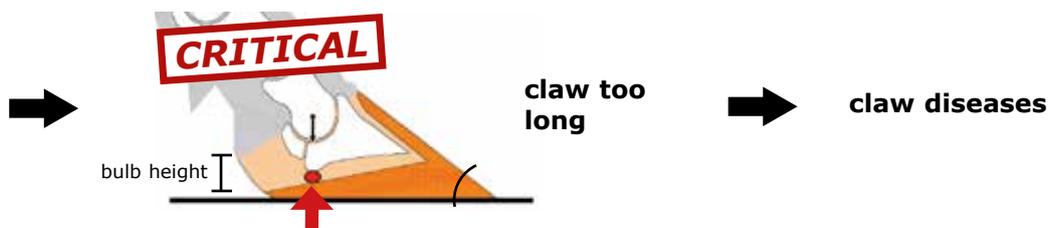
Studies show:

- animals prefer soft ground ▶ freedom of movement is not restricted
- nature-orientated load conditions ▶ nature-orientated abrasion
- claw abrasion and position correction 365 days a year
 - ▶ measurements prove: claw angle remains fairly constant between 2 claw trimming dates¹⁾
- physiological shape of the claw is preserved²⁾
- less haematoma and dermatitis digitalis than with cows kept on concrete²⁾



Problem animal housing:

claws often become too long and flat

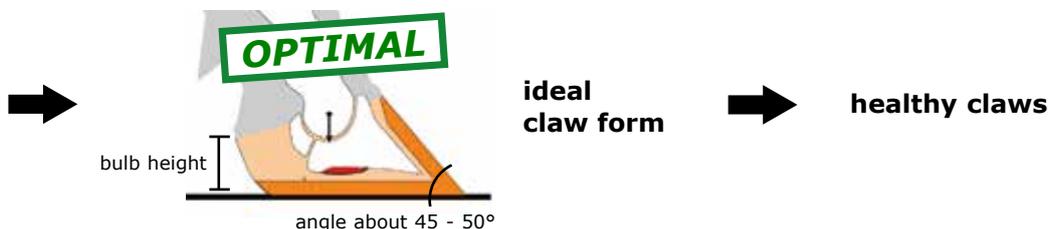


Causes of incorrect claw form:

- too much abrasion on the bulb and heel horn erosion. This is a vicious circle, because the claw form is already "sloped" and results in imbalanced load
- high horn growth, often with poor horn quality through high yield, feeding etc.
- claws too long ▶ Rusterholz sole ulcer
- hard abrasive surfaces smooth the claw flat (hardly any slope of the sole)

In nature:

sandy constituents in the elastic soil ensure that horn formation and abrasion are kept balanced



Correct claw form is important:

- good load conditions on the hoof wall
- high bulb reduces the risk of infectious claw diseases

SOLUTION: abrasive surfaces like pediKURA® or profiKURA

provide with the abrasive agent corundum and the special profiling integrated into the surface for gentle claw abrasion



you will find further interesting practical experiences at:
www.kraiburg-elastik.com

Sources:

¹⁾ Benz, B.: „Feldversuch mit weichen, abrasiven Laufflächenbelägen in 6 Milchviehbetrieben“, 2009

²⁾ Günther M.: „Vergleich von Klauenentwicklung und Klauengesundheit bei Milchkühen auf Spaltenboden mit teilweise abrasiven elastischen Auflagen und Betonspaltenboden“, 2015