

Routine claw trimming data provides insight into the occurrence and recording of claw lesions in Holstein herds in the central region of South Africa

R.C. Joubert^a, H.F. Strydom^b, E. van Marle-Köster^a

^aDepartment of Animal Science, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X20, Hatfield, Pretoria, 0028, South Africa

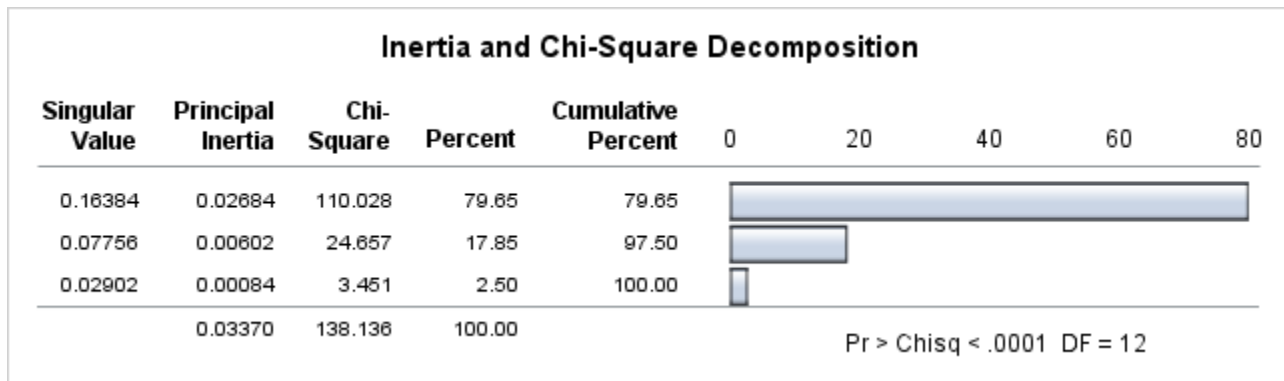
^bDepartment of Statistics, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X20, Hatfield, Pretoria, 0028, South Africa

Corresponding author: robynscheepers@yahoo.com

Online resource 2

2.1 SAS output: Correspondence analysis of lesion by foot (location)

The CORRESP Procedure



Row Coordinates

Dim1 Dim2

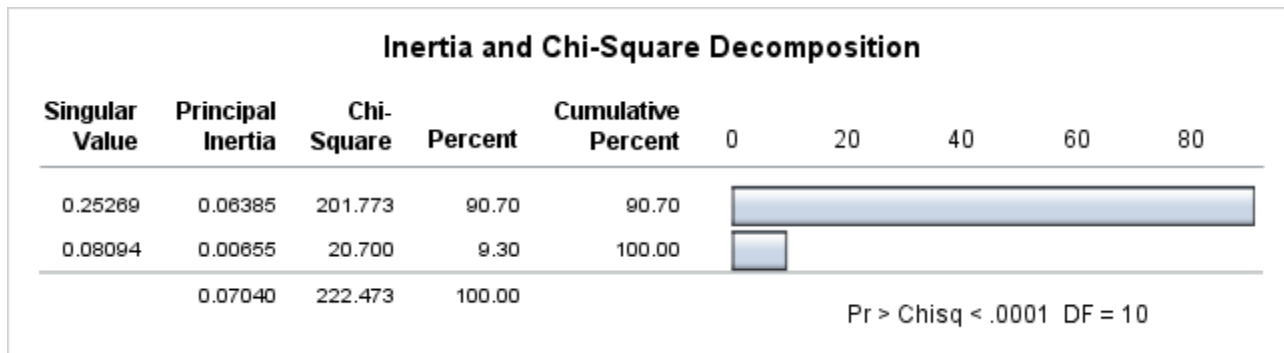
D 0.0157 0.0424
F 0.6633 -0.0924
H -0.2968 -0.0912
U -0.2892 -0.1080
W 0.2612 -0.1978

Column Coordinates

Dim1 Dim2

LF 0.2536 0.1058
RF 0.5185 -0.0488
LR -0.0626 0.0707
RR -0.0612 -0.0835

2.2 SAS output: Correspondence analysis of lesion by housing



Row Coordinates

Dim1 Dim2

D -0.0139 -0.0099

E -0.2737 0.0707

F -0.0186 -0.0964

U 0.0465 -0.2429

W 0.6349 0.1162

H 0.6947 0.0268

Column Coordinates

Dim1 Dim2

DL 0.0415 -0.1052

FS -0.1207 0.0574

COMB 1.0064 0.1029