

Greyhound safety and welfare: Lessons from the The Meadows and Richmond track lure analysed



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BACKGROUND

- • Richmond lure analysis conducted using two years injury data
 - Two different lures
 - Lure 1
 - 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017
 - 1.2 m hoop arm lure with chain linkage
 - Lure 2
 - 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019
 - Combined 1.2 m hoop arm & traditional lure
 - Not conducted as a controlled experiment and many other factors would have influenced the results

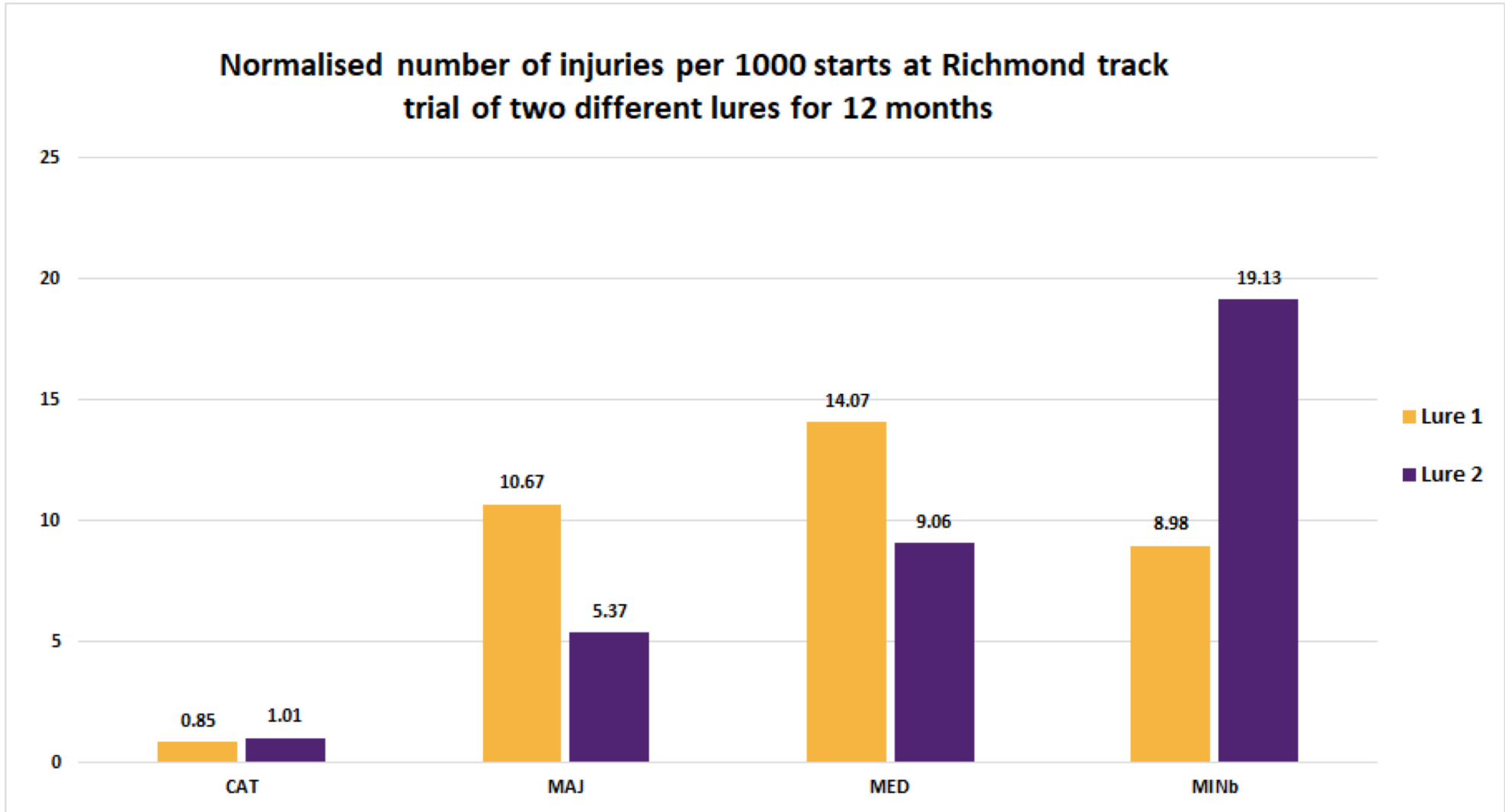
Lure 1 (1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)



Lure 2 (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)

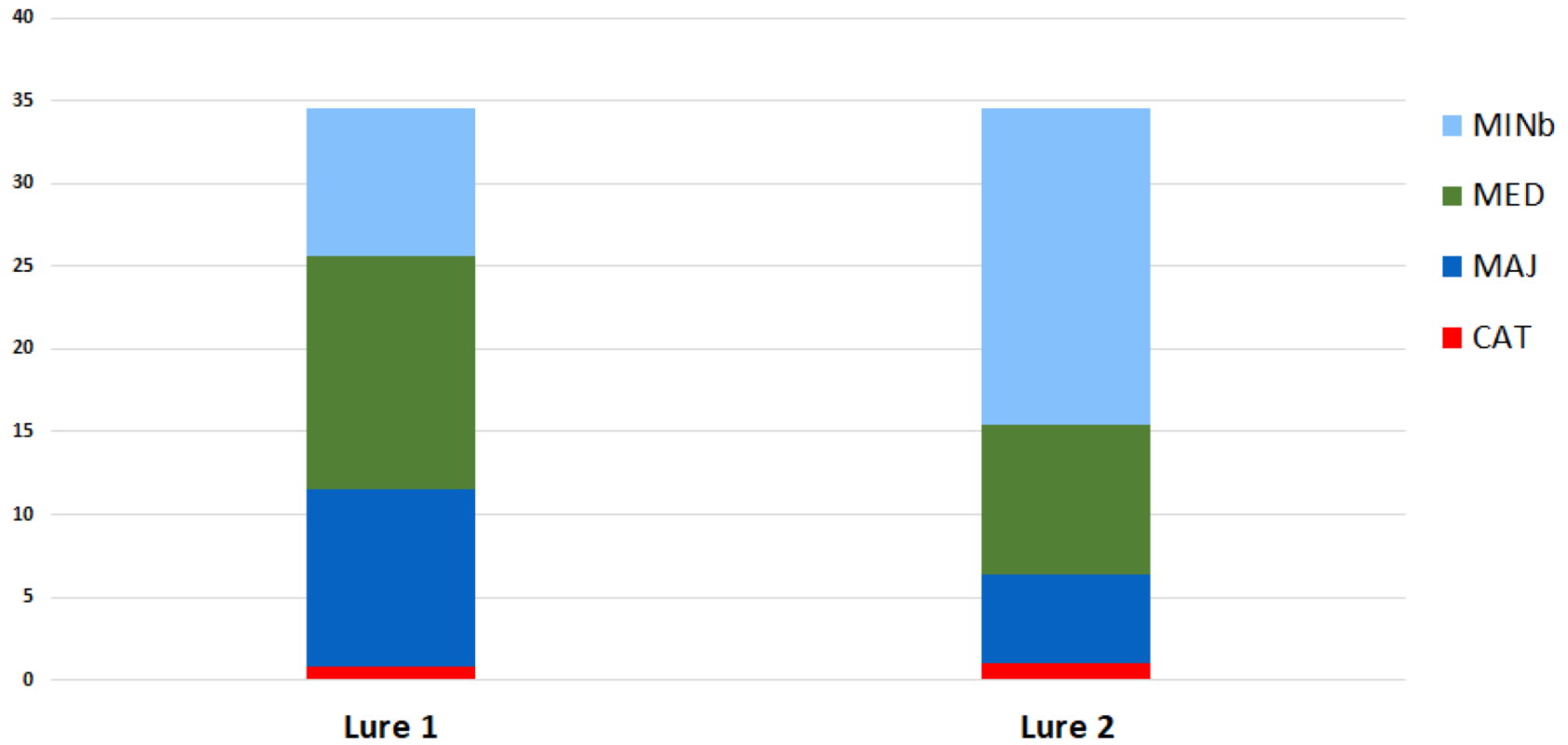


Normalised injury rates



Normalised injury rates

Total number of injuries per 1000 starts at Richmond track
trial of two different lures for 12 months



The Meadows – Lure 1

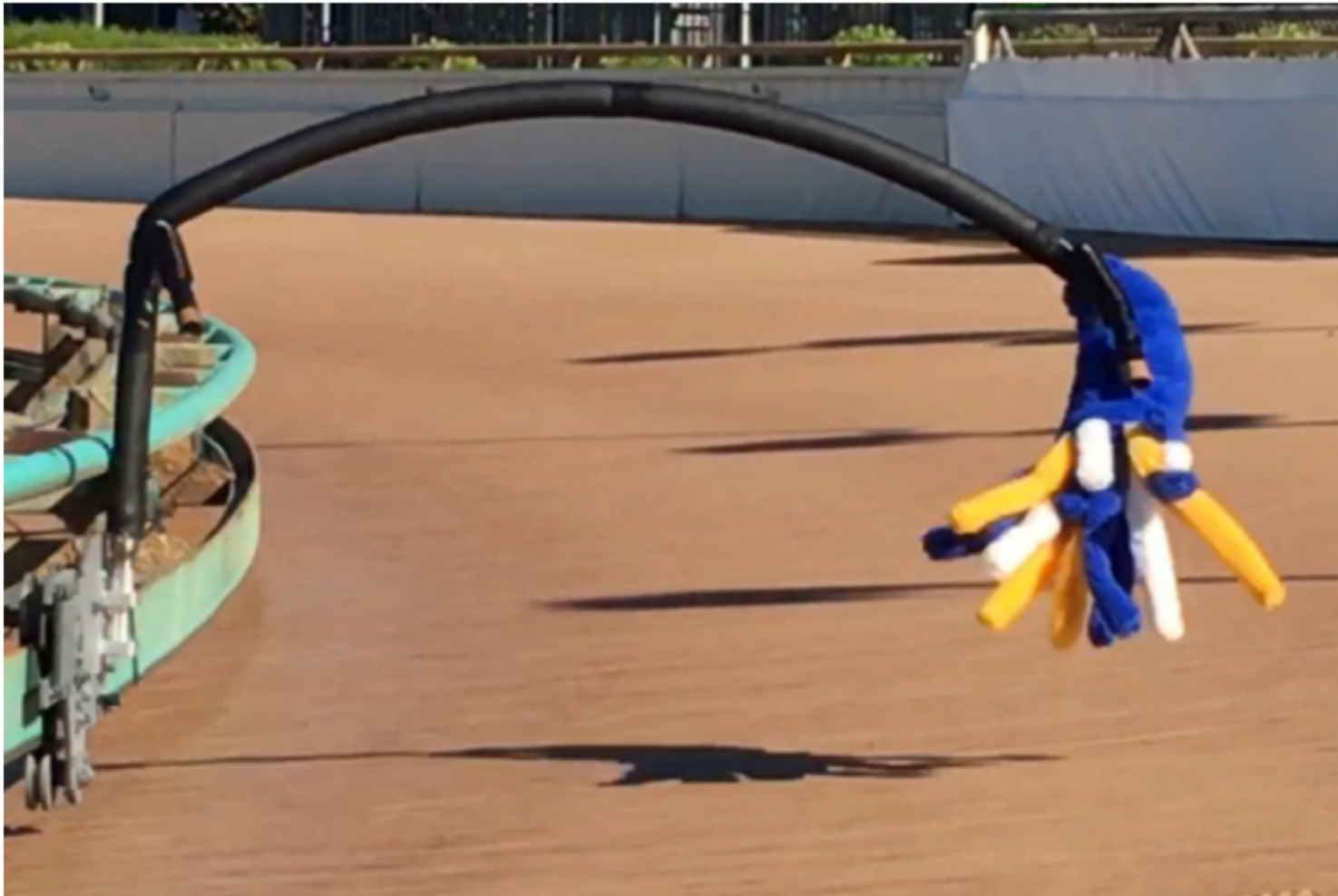


Figure 1: Lure 1 – The lure was located 1500 mm horizontally from the inner rail. In the vertical plane it was 200 mm (lowest distance) and 600 mm (highest distance) above the ground.

The Meadows – Lure 2



Figure 2: Lure 2 – The lure was located 1200 mm horizontally from the inner rail. In the vertical plane it was 200 mm (lowest distance) and 350 mm (highest distance) above the ground.

The Meadows – Lure 3



Figure 3: Lure 3 – The lures were located 500 mm and 1200 mm horizontally from the inner rail. In the vertical plane they were 200 mm (lowest distance) and 350 mm (highest distance) above the ground.

The Meadows lures

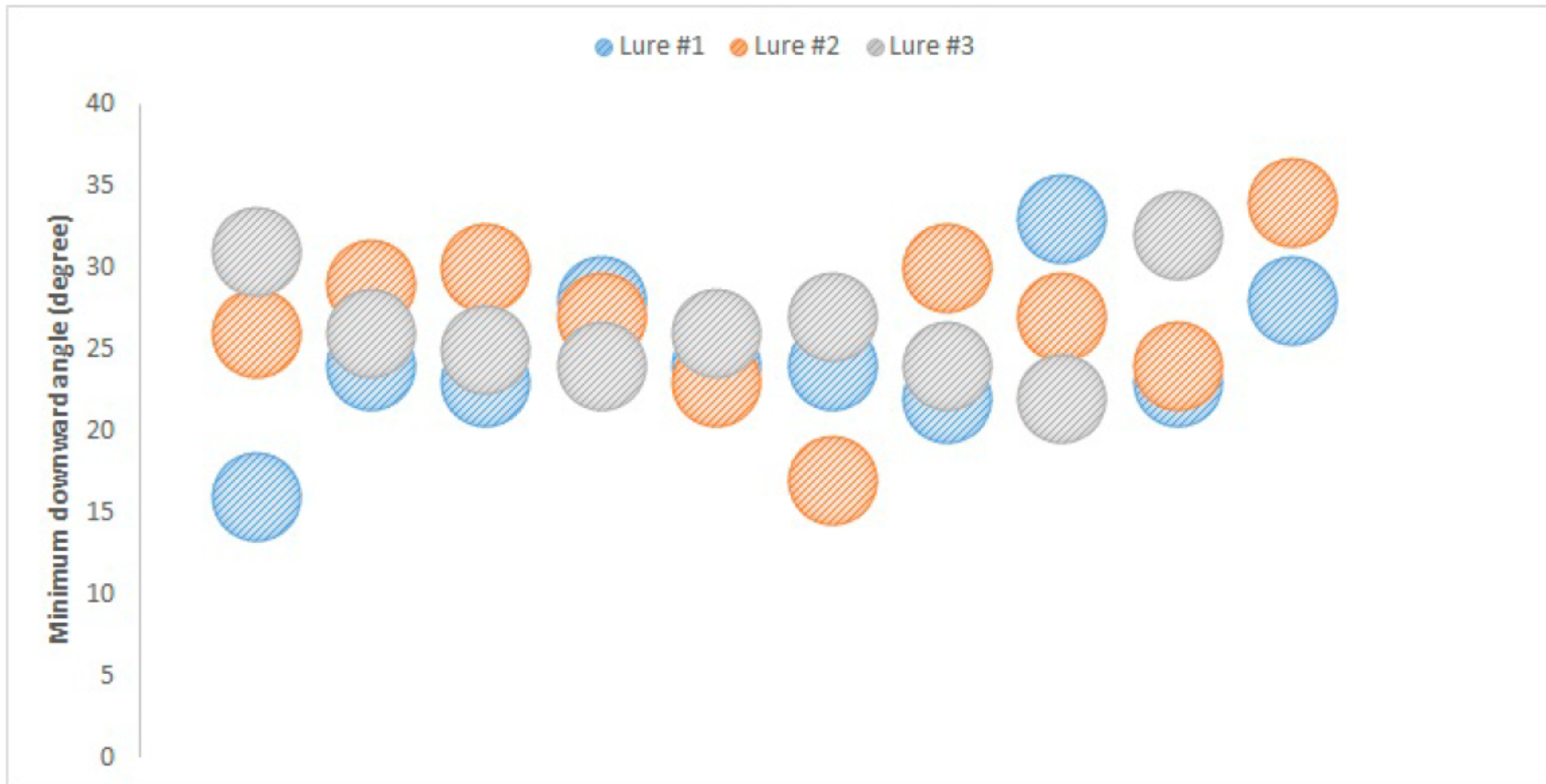



Figure 7: The minimum angle of greyhounds head with respect to ground for each lure.

THE MEADOWS LURE STUDY



- The angle that animal's head makes with respect to the ground during galloping gait appears to be affected by altering the lure configuration
- The preliminary results indicate that the height of the lure does affect greyhounds galloping gait

CONCLUSIONS

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- The height of the lure does affect greyhounds galloping gait
 - The Richmond track data showed significant reduction in the rate of severe injuries (Medium and Major injuries).
 - Many factors other than the lure may have affected the injury rates.
 - It was assumed within the Richmond study that the comparison of 12 months of data eliminated the possible effect of other factors. This assumption cannot be 100% correct.
 - UTS supports GRV introducing Lure 3 (dual lure) however further monitoring of this intervention should be undertaken following 6 months of racing.

Thank
You

