**PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CLINICAL MASTITS CAUSED BY ENVIRONMENTAL PATHOGENS**

* Provide dry clean housing-moisture and presence of organic matter in housing cause high concentrations of bacteria. Stress caused by overcrowding can lead to immunosuppression and succeptability to infection along with increased fecal contamination of housing which further leaves animal suceceptable to infection.
* Bedding-inorganic bedding supports less bacterial growth eg.sand as compared to straw and sawdust
* Reduce teat exposure to bacteria-keeping animals within a hygiene score of 1-2.
* Proper milking practice reduces the new infection rate but to a lower extent compared to contagious pathogens.Premilking dip reduces presence of bacteria and dirt on teat before milking which helps prevent in introduction of pathogens.
* Use of orbeseal at drying off.
* Prevention of trauma to the udder
* Reducing udder edema in periparturient cows by nutritional management of potassium and sodium intake
* Control of flies
* Allow cows to stand for 30minutes after milking to allow teat canal to close which can be accomplished by offering feed.
* Prevention of liner slip and irregular vacuum fluctuations drives milk particles against teat canal which can cause
* Proper waste management systems and regular cleaning of cubicles or stalls.