



BIENESTAR ANIMAL
EL CORAZÓN DE LA PRODUCCIÓN

PLANTA FAENADORA DE CARNES

DECRETO 28



BIENESTAR ANIMAL

EL CORAZÓN DE LA PRODUCCIÓN

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¿Por qué debe importarnos el bienestar de los animales?

Los animales sienten dolor y emociones



Porque afecta el bolsillo del productor ¿por qué debe importarnos el BA?



Existe una estrecha relación entre un adecuado estado de bienestar y la producción animal.

–Pérdidas por claudicaciones alcanzan 360kg por lactancia (Green *et al* 2003).

INE y ODEPA en producción láctea se generan pérdidas anuales cercanas a los
U\$30.000.000.-

18.210.000.000 DE PESOS CHILENOS! (ref. dólar 607 pesos dólar USA).

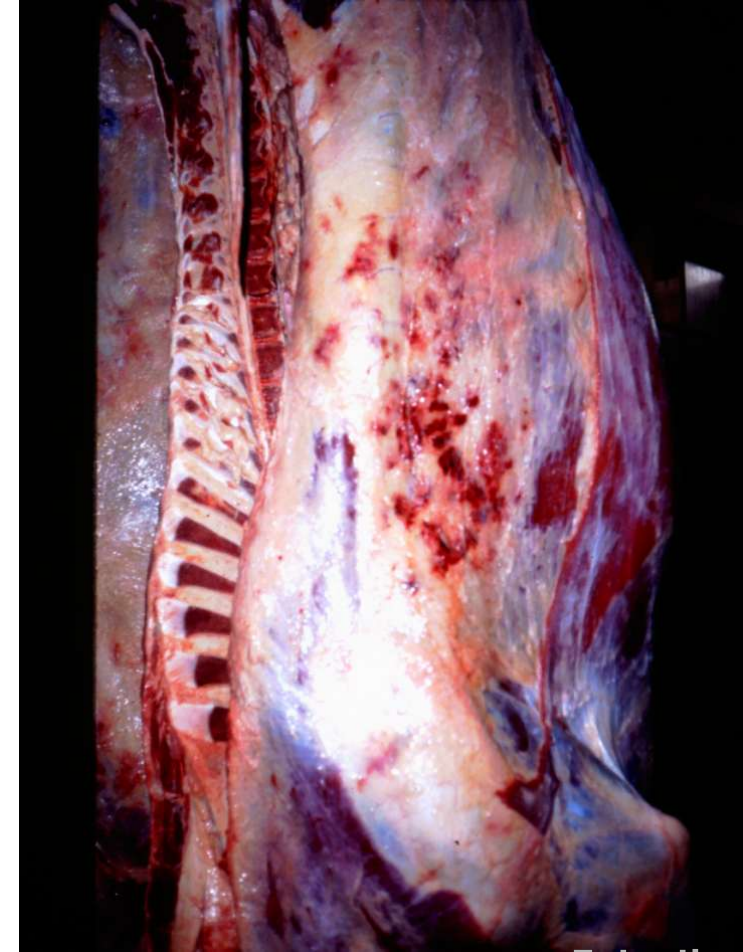
–Si hay un 16% de vacas cojas, en un rebaño de 600 vacas hay 96 vacas cojas (Clínicas),
entonces:

$360\text{kg} \times 96 \text{ vacas} = 34.560\text{kg} \times \$200 = \text{\$6.912.000 PESOS CHILENOS!!!}$

Por qué es importante manejar bien los animales?

Aspectos
éticos:

SE DEBE evitar
el sufrimiento
de los
animales.

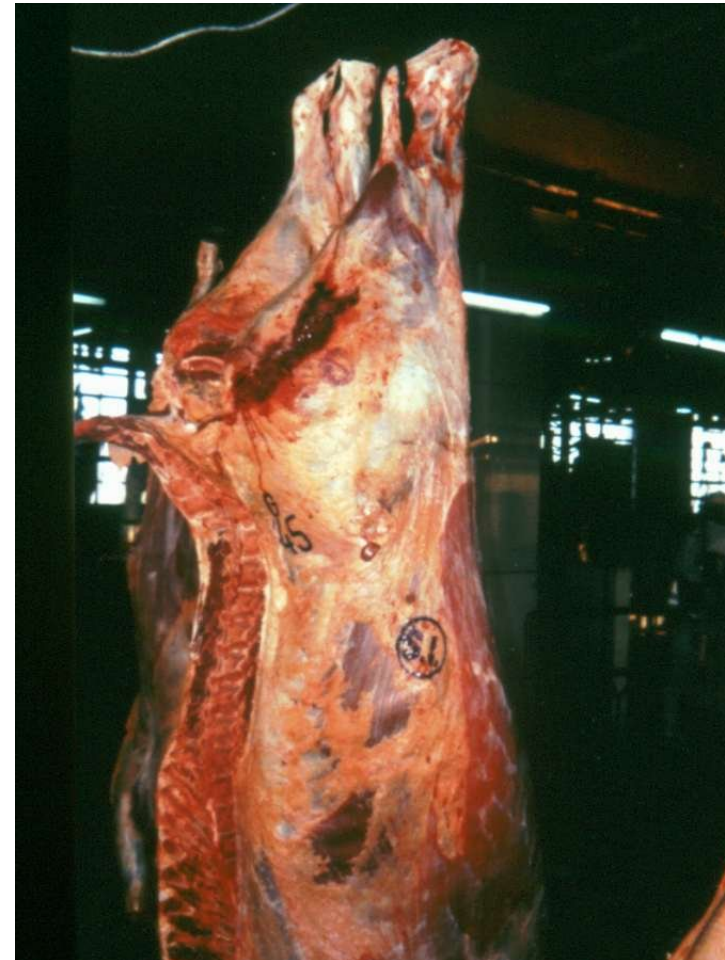


Por qué es importante manejar bien los animales?

Aspectos
económicos

Cantidad de carne
producida:

kg recortes, mermas
en las canales



¿Cómo empezar? 5 libertades / necesidades

- Libres de hambre, sed y malnutrición
- Libres de incomodidades
- Libres de dolor, heridas y enfermedad
- Libres de expresar su comportamiento natural como especie
- Libres de miedo y distrés



¿Cómo empezar?
5 libertades / necesidades

¿Cómo medimos el bienestar de los animales en un predio?

Necesitamos información que el animal nos proporciona **directamente** cuando lo observamos, e **indirectamente** a través de la observación del ambiente que tiene relación con el animal.



EVALUACIÓN DEL GRADO DE BIENESTAR

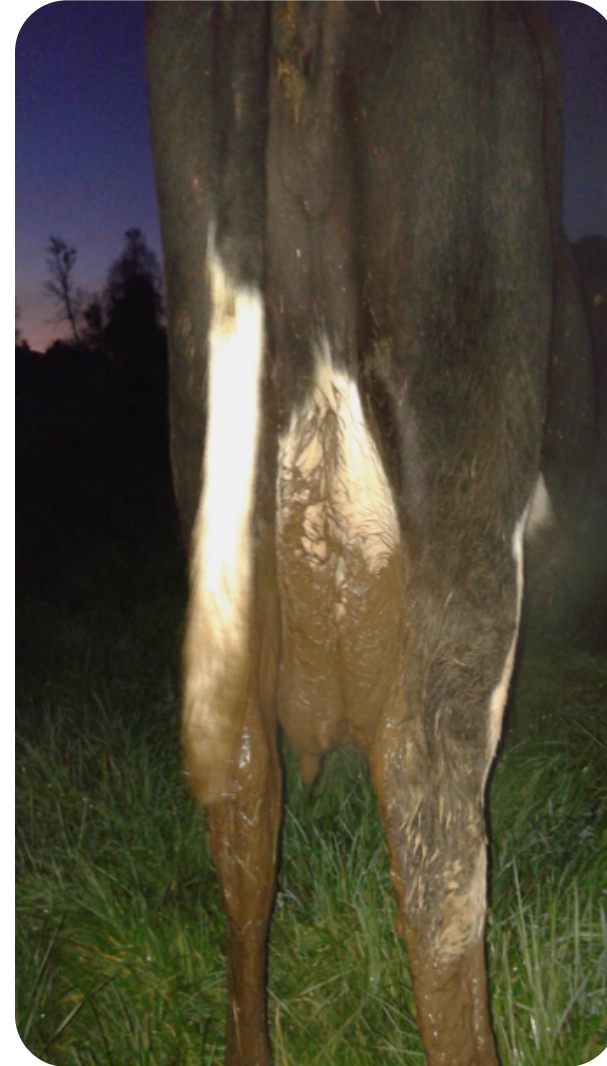
INDICADORES

DIRECTOS:

“Basados en el animal”



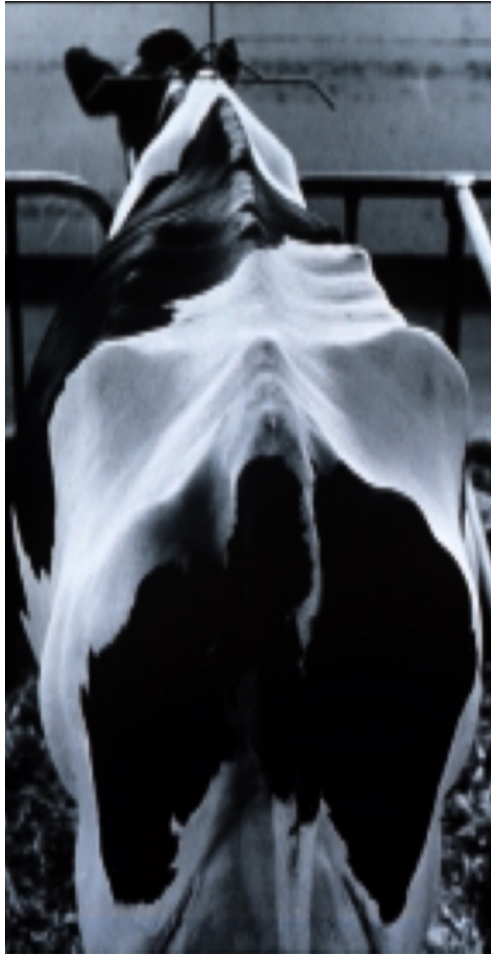
Estado de limpieza del animal



Presencia de cojeras



Condición corporal



(A) 1,5



(B) 3



(C) 4,5

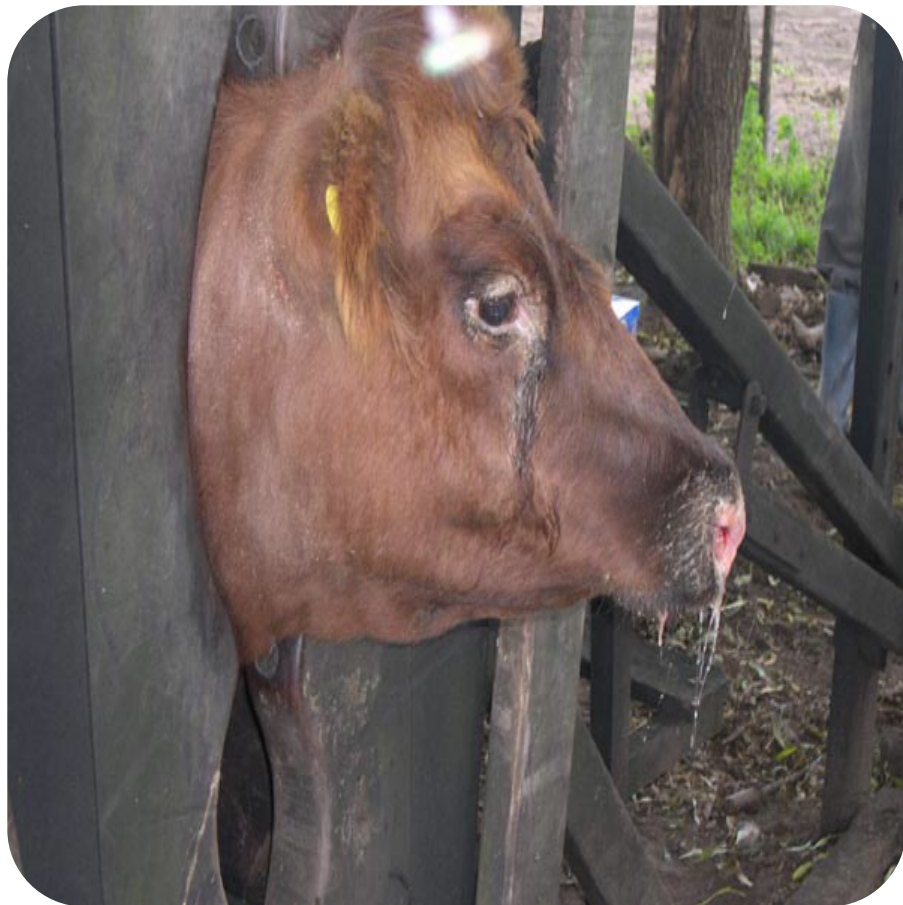
Presencia de dolor o lesiones



Presencia de heridas



Presencia de secreciones



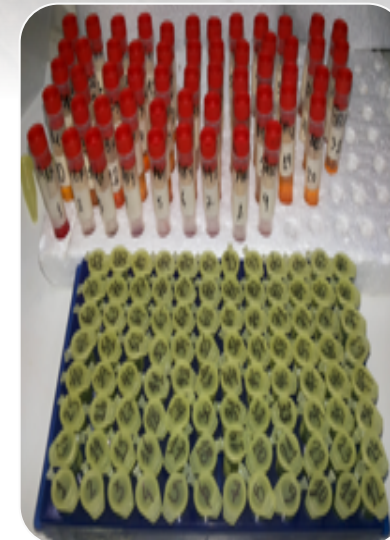
Zona de fuga



Lo más moderno!!!



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Rodríguez



INDIRECTOS



Corrales





Caminos



Disponibilidad de recursos: bebederos



Presencia de barro



Beneficios para el productor

ANIMAL



SOCIO CAPITALISTA



Recomendaciones Ley!!!

Arree los animales **con calma respetando su paso normal**. Los ruidos fuertes, **gritos** y recibir movimientos bruscos solo estresan a los animales y **entorpecen su trabajo**.

Evite manejar animales solos, **tienen instinto de rebaño** y es más fácil manejarlos en grupo.

Utilice la zona de fuga, punto de balance y aspectos del **comportamiento natural para manejar el ganado**.

Detecte tempranamente animales enfermos o lesionados, estos deberán ser mantenidos en un **área protegida y recibir prontamente un tratamiento adecuado**.

No mezcle lotes justo antes de la carga.

Recomendaciones LEY !!!



Prohibiciones LEY!!!!

No golpee, arroje o arrastre los animales.

No utilice palos, picanas o instrumentos punzantes.

No aplique presión o picana eléctrica en ojos, boca, orejas, vientre, ano o genitales.

No cargue más animales de lo que la Ley permite

No cargue: hembras en el último mes de gestación

animales enfermos o lesionados

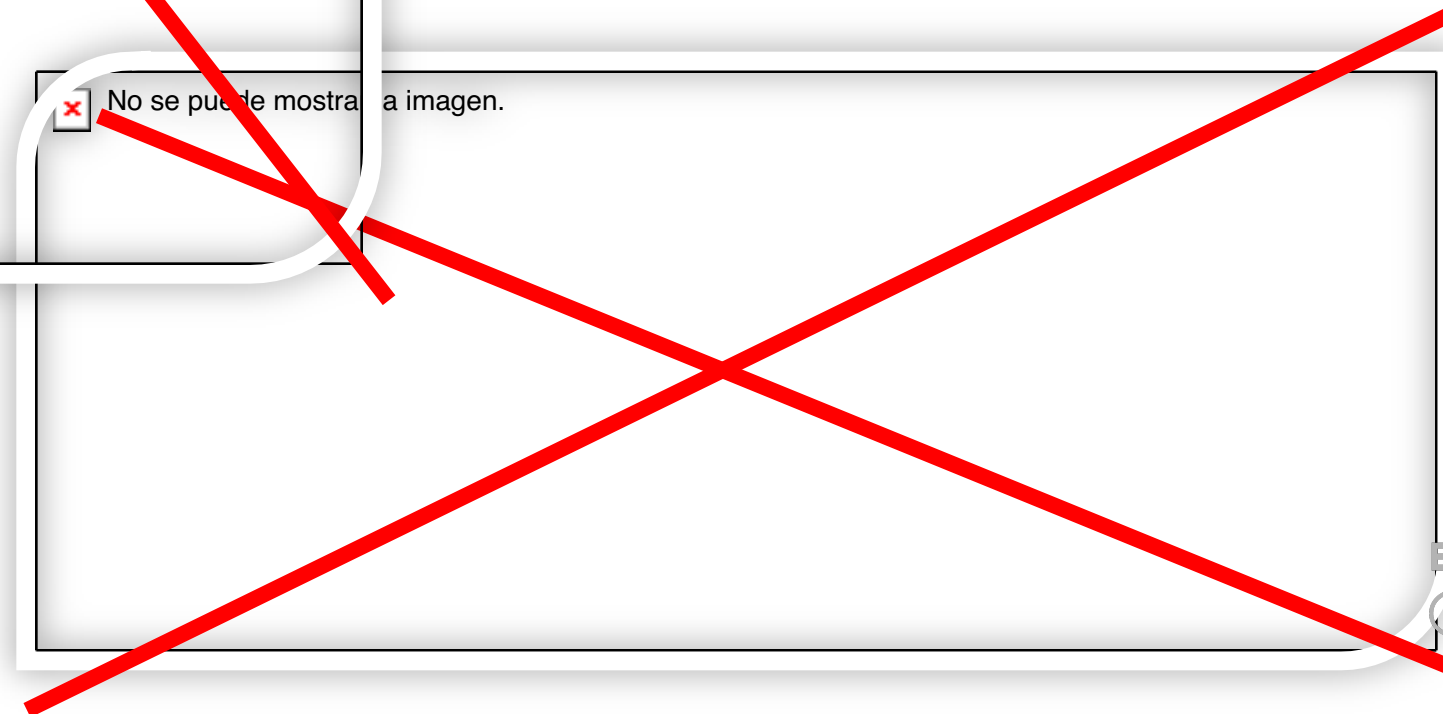
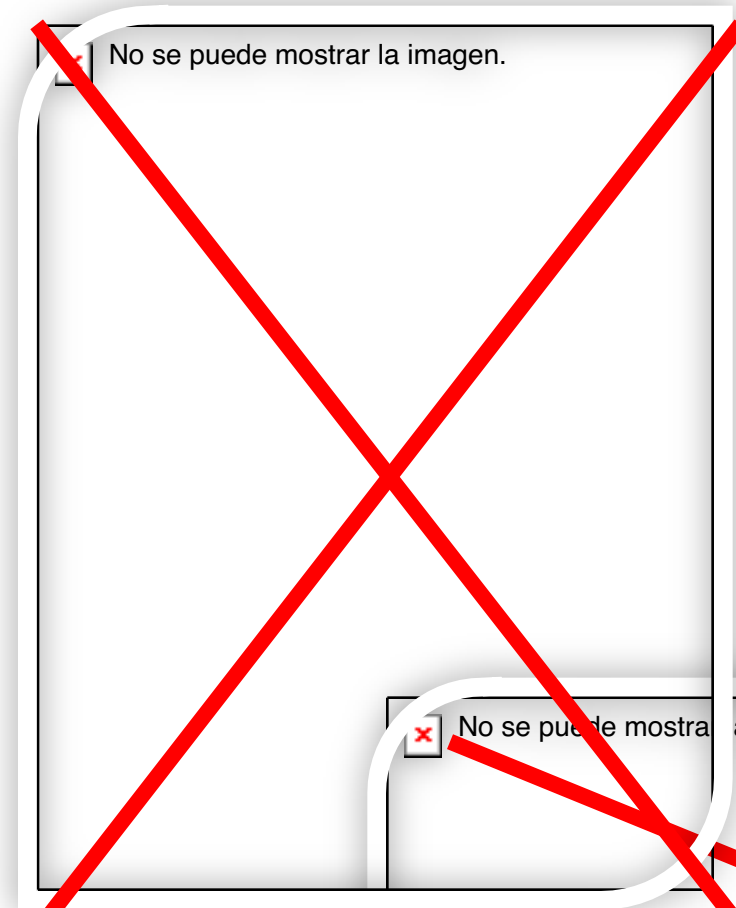
que no puedan mantenerse de pie solos

con el ombligo no cicatrizado

PROHIBIDO! PROHIBIDO! PROHIBIDO!

PROHIBIDOS:
PALOS CON PUNTA

**AUTORIDAD
FISCALIZADORA SAG**



Encargado de los animales: Experiencia y conocimiento

Comportamiento de los animales y
racionalidad

Infraestructura general

Transición

Dolor, lesiones, enfermedad y eutanasia

Terneros

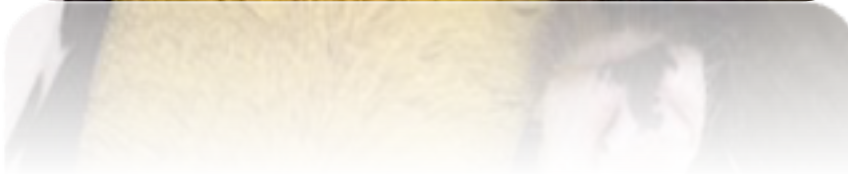
Transporte adecuado

Interacción humano - animal

OPERARIO FELIZ Y MEJOR CALIDAD DE VIDA (interacción humano – animal).



Placer que entrega resultados positivos humano-animal (Amanse



Cow comfort effects on milk production and mastitis: a field study

[Ynte H. Schukken](#)

[G. Douglas Young](#)

Published: Agosto 18, 2009

A field study made by Cornell University shows that second lactation cows showed a significant increase in daily milk production and a decrease in clinical mastitis when a cow brush was installed.

Summary

A field study was performed at Sprucehaven Farm and Research Center in New York State, USA. A total of four pens with approximately 100 cows each were used in the study. There were two identical pens of approximately 100 first lactation cows, one with two DeLaval Swinging Cowbrushes ('Cowbrush') and one Control pen. The second set of two identical pens housed approximately 100 cows each in second or higher lactation with one pen containing two Cowbrushes and one Control pen.

Daily milk production data were available for a period of approximately 3 months before the go-live date of the Cowbrushes and six months after the go-live date. Mixed model linear regression analyses were performed on the daily milk production data.

The results indicated that second lactation cows showed an approximate 3.5% (1 kg) higher daily milk production while no statistically significant difference (at $P < .05$) was observed in first lactation or older lactation animals. Clinical mastitis data were collected before and during the field study period. Clinical mastitis was not different between the study pens before the go-live date of the Cowbrushes, however after go-live, clinical mastitis was reduced by 34% ($P < .05$) in the cows in second and higher lactation in the Cowbrush pen. No difference in clinical mastitis was observed in the two pens with first lactation animals.

In conclusion, installation of the Cowbrushes resulted in either no difference in daily milk production (in lactation 1 and 3 and higher), or in an approximate 3.5% (1 kg) higher daily milk production. Clinical mastitis was lower in pens of cows in second and higher lactation with a Cowbrush present.

INTERACCIÓN HUMANO – ANIMAL

(+++)

The effect of different degrees of ‘positive’ human–animal interaction during rearing on the welfare and subsequent production of commercial dairy heifers

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Abstract

A 3-year study tested the hypotheses that brushing each heifer for 5 min per week in the weeks preceding calving (long term positive treatment: PT) while the heifers were unrestrained, is sufficient to improve subsequent parlour behaviour and production, and this could be influenced by the extent of the PT. Four intakes of commercial dairy heifers (total n148) managed under typical UK conditions were divided into treatment (T) and control (C) groups. The PT for the four treatment groups comprised of brushing each heifer for 5 min per week in the weeks preceding calving for either 30 min, 65, 155 or 245 in total for the different groups (equating to 6, 13, 31 and 49 weeks before calving). In the first 4 weeks after calving T heifers had 19% faster milk letdown ($P < 0.01$) than C. Kicks in human presence accounted for 7.1% of the variation in milk yield ($r^2 = 0.071$, $P < 0.001$) and 46% of C's kicks were in human presence compared to 38% of T ($P < 0.05$). In the first week after lactation T heifers who had received 30 min of PT stamped 59% less at udder handling ($P = 0.017$) compared to their respective C. The T heifers who had received 155 min of PT during rearing displayed violent kicks 74% less than their C ($P < 0.10$). Heifers who had received 65 min PT had 75% less time spent on them during the milking routine ($P < 0.075$). This was reflected in a significant difference in milker's score. Heifers appear to settle between Weeks 3 and 4 as there are no significant differences in behaviour of all heifers as a group. There was a treatment and week interaction for many variables and in Weeks 3 and 4 there are still differences in milking parlour variables between T and C at Week 4. This suggests that the PT quickened the T heifers' acclimation to the milking routine. To



Relationships between human-animal interactions and productivity of commercial dairy cows

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ABSTRACT: This study examined the relationships between a number of stockperson and cow variables at 66 commercial dairy farms. Variables such as the attitudes and behavior of stockpeople toward their cows and the behavioral response to humans and productivity of cows were studied over one lactation. There were consistent and significant correlations between some of these stockperson and cow variables. For example, a positive attitude by stockpeople toward the behavior of dairy cows was negatively correlated with the number of forceful, negative, tactile interactions used by stockpeople in handling cows ($r = -0.27$, $df = 127$, $P < 0.01$). Furthermore, based on farm averages, the number of forceful, negative, tactile interactions used by stockpeople was negatively correlated with the percentage of cows approaching within 1 m of an experimenter in a standard test ($r = -0.27$, $df = 64$, $P < 0.05$). Although not confirming a fear-productivity relationship, a moderate but nonsignificant correlation was found between flight distance of cows to an experimenter in a standard test

and milk yield ($r = -0.27$, $df = 33$, $P > 0.05$). Support for the existence of a negative fear-productivity relationship was the finding that the use of negative interactions by stockpeople was significantly and negatively correlated with milk yield, protein, and fat at the farm ($r = -0.36$, -0.35 and -0.33 , respectively, $df = 64$, $P < 0.01$) and was significantly and positively correlated with milk cortisol concentrations at the farm ($r = 0.34$, $df = 64$, $P < 0.01$). Furthermore, the percentage of cows approaching within 3 m of an experimenter in a standard test was positively correlated with conception rate to the first insemination ($r = 0.38$, $df = 46$, $P < 0.01$). The significant correlations found in the present study between stockperson attitudes and behavior and cow behavior and productivity, although not evidence of causal relationships, indicate the possibility of targeting these human characteristics to reduce fear responses of dairy cows to humans and improve the cows' productivity.



Todos somos parte del mismo equipo Día a día...!



0,4 m

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Resultados esperados en el corto-largo plazo.

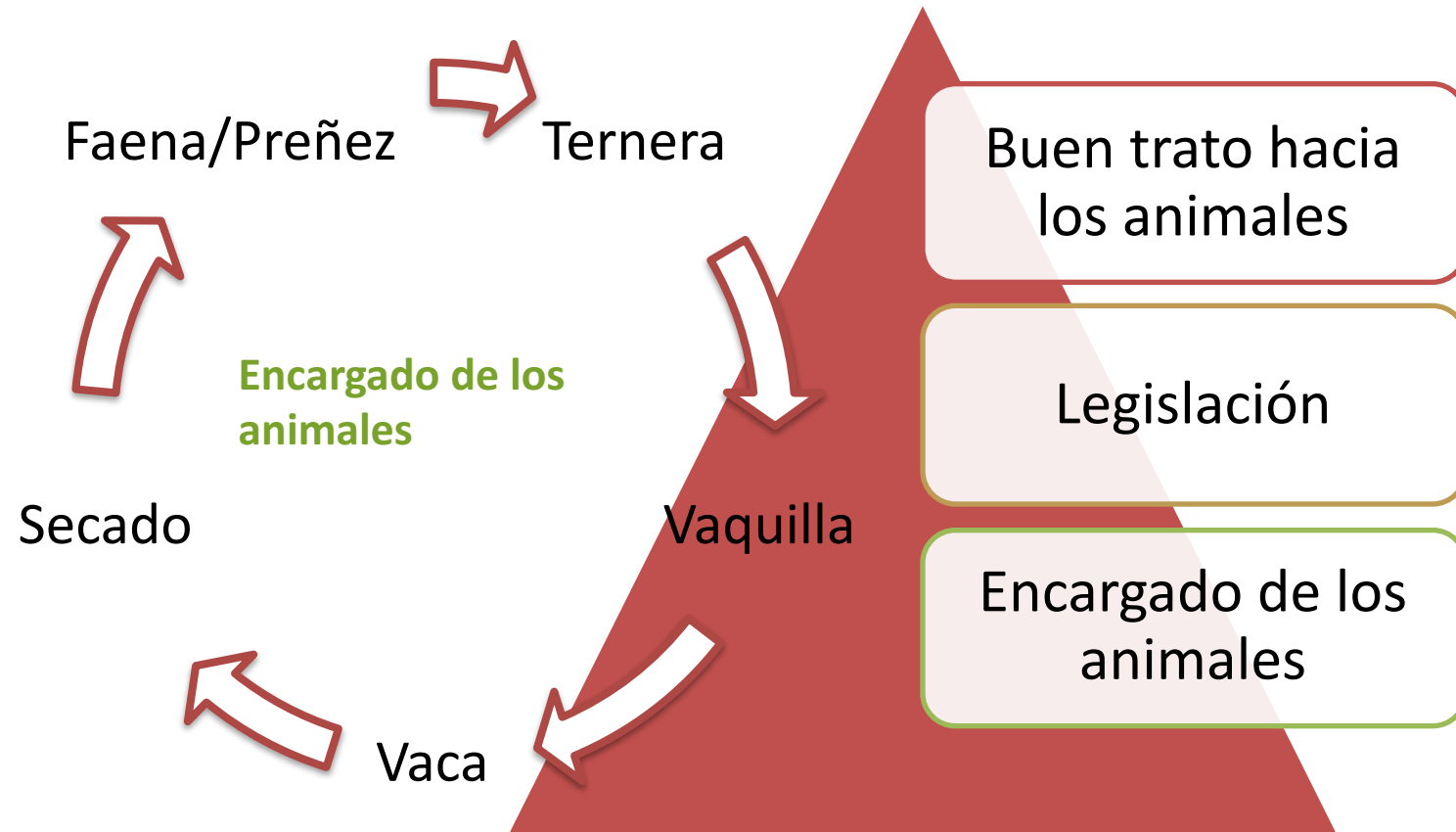
FACTOR CULTURAL → BARRERA COMUNICACIONAL.

La actitud del recurso humano es un factor clave, puesto que tener el personal con actitud positiva, mejora los niveles de producción (H2, Lechería Profesional).



Charla de Cierre en Chilelácteo 2015

IMPORTANCIA ENCARGADO DE LOS ANIMALES



COMUNICACIÓN EN EQUIPO DE TRABAJO, PODER DEL LENGUAJE.

FUTURE CHALLENGES:



PRÁCTICO

1) ¿Considera usted que tiene buenas habilidades de liderazgo?

2) Si usted hace un análisis de su actitud hacia los animales (producción, compañía, deporte, etc). ¿Considera que debe mejorar?

3 categorías de Manejadores de animales.