

BIENESTAR ANIMAL

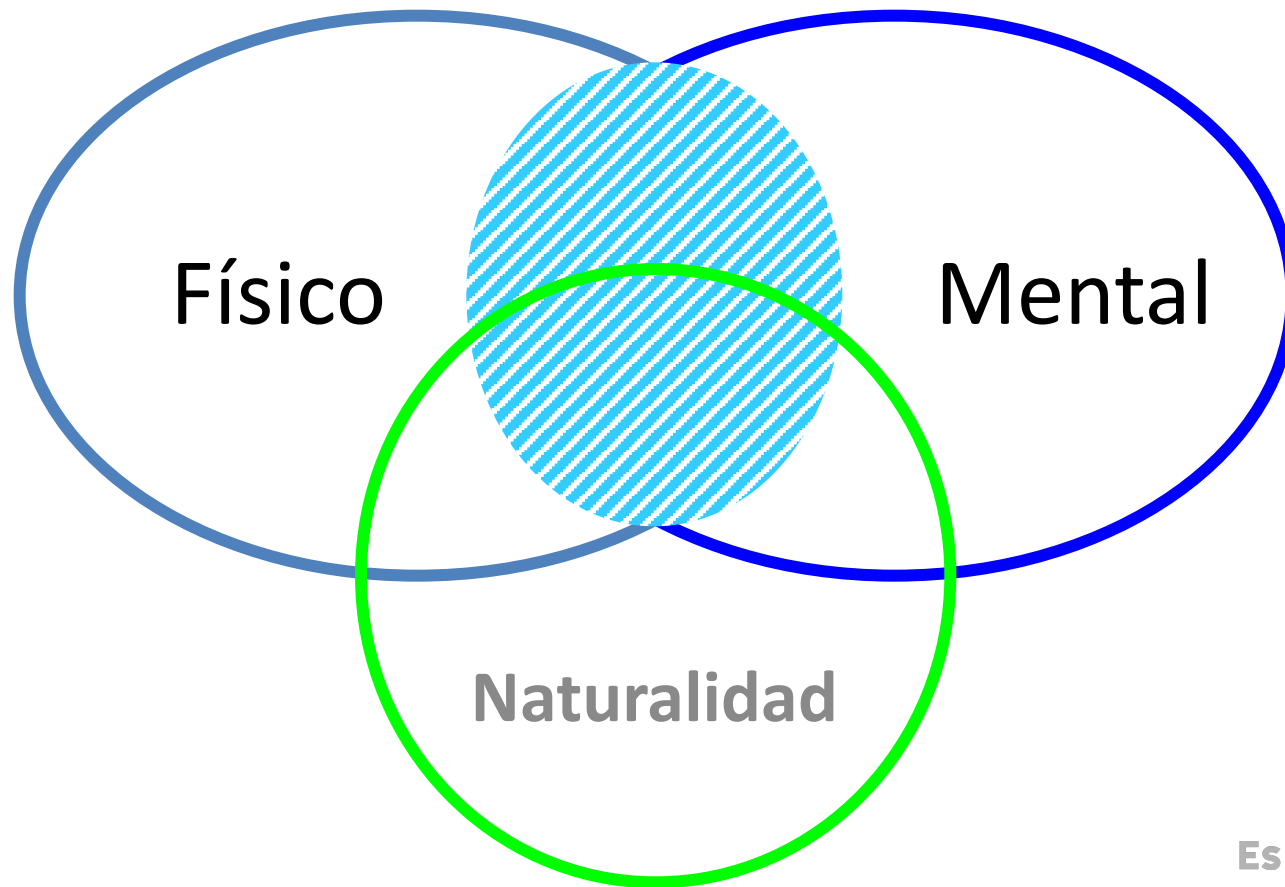
CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS DE BIENESTAR ANIMAL



BIENESTAR ANIMAL
EL CORAZÓN DE LA PRODUCCIÓN

Camila Palma González - Médico Veterinario

Tres conceptos de Bienestar Animal



¿Por qué debe importarnos el bienestar de los animales?

Los animales sienten dolor y emociones



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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?

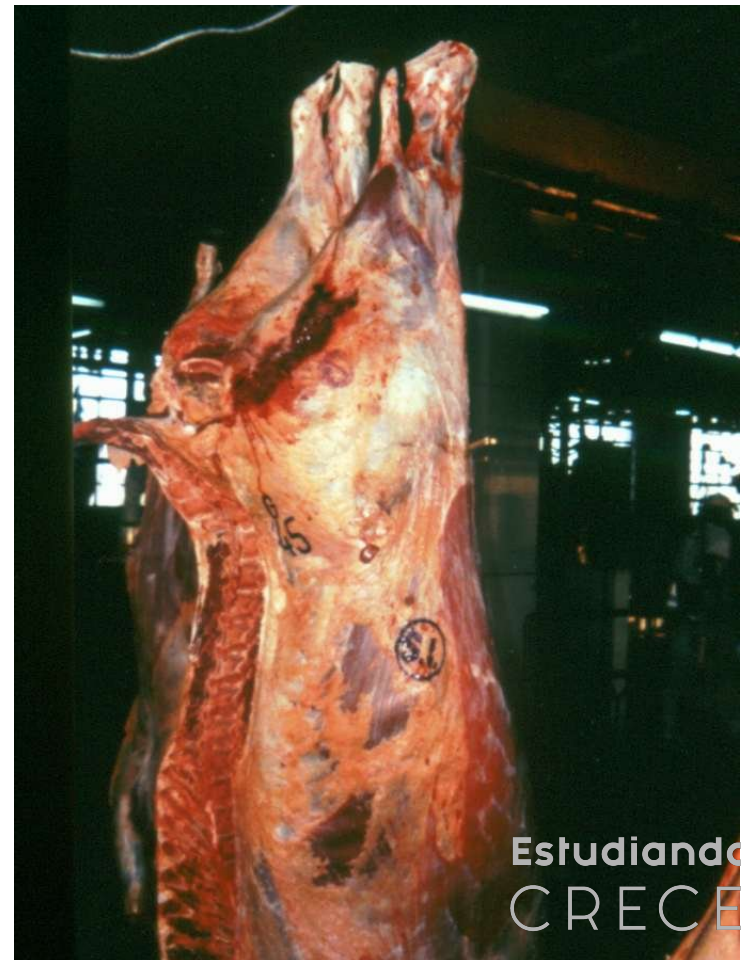
**Aspectos
éticos:** se
debe evitar el
sufrimiento
innecesario de
los animales



Por qué es importante manejar bien los animales?

Aspectos éticos

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



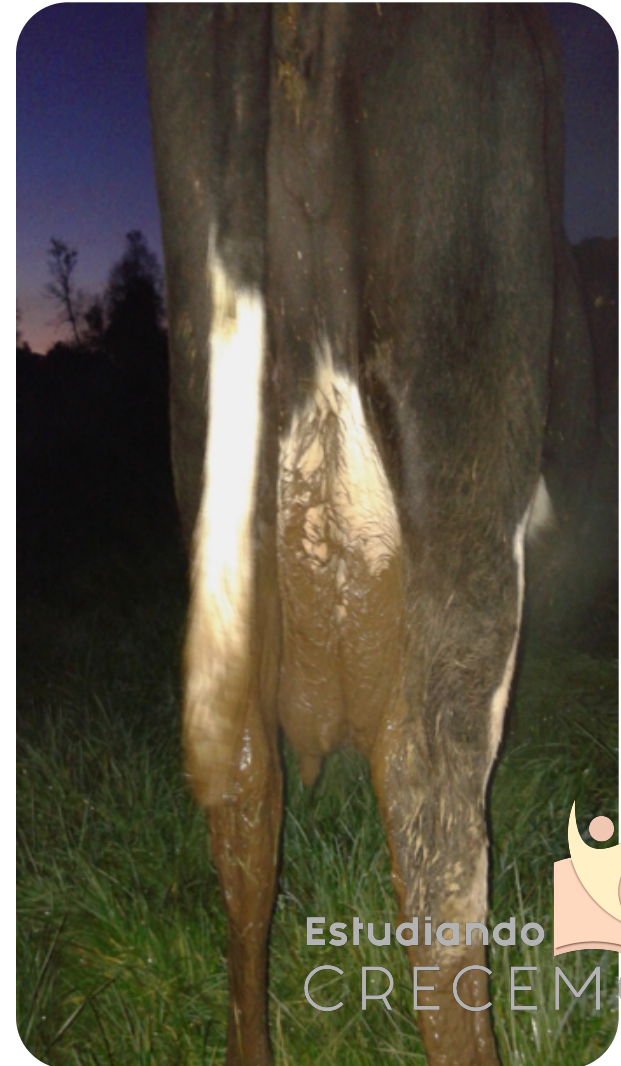
INDICADORES

- **DIRECTOS:**

“Basados en el animal”



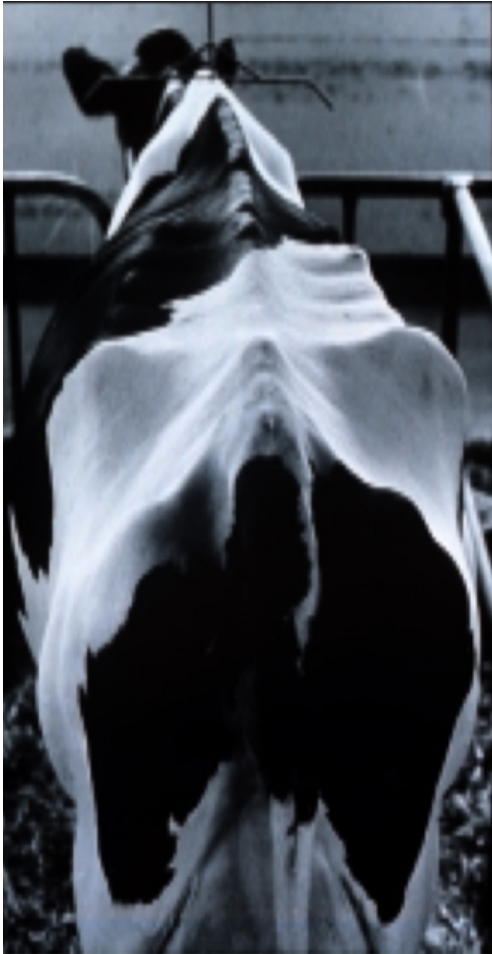
Estado de limpieza del animal



Presencia de cojeras



Condición corporal



(A) 1,5



(B) 3

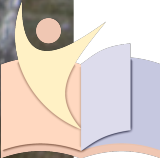


(C) 4,5

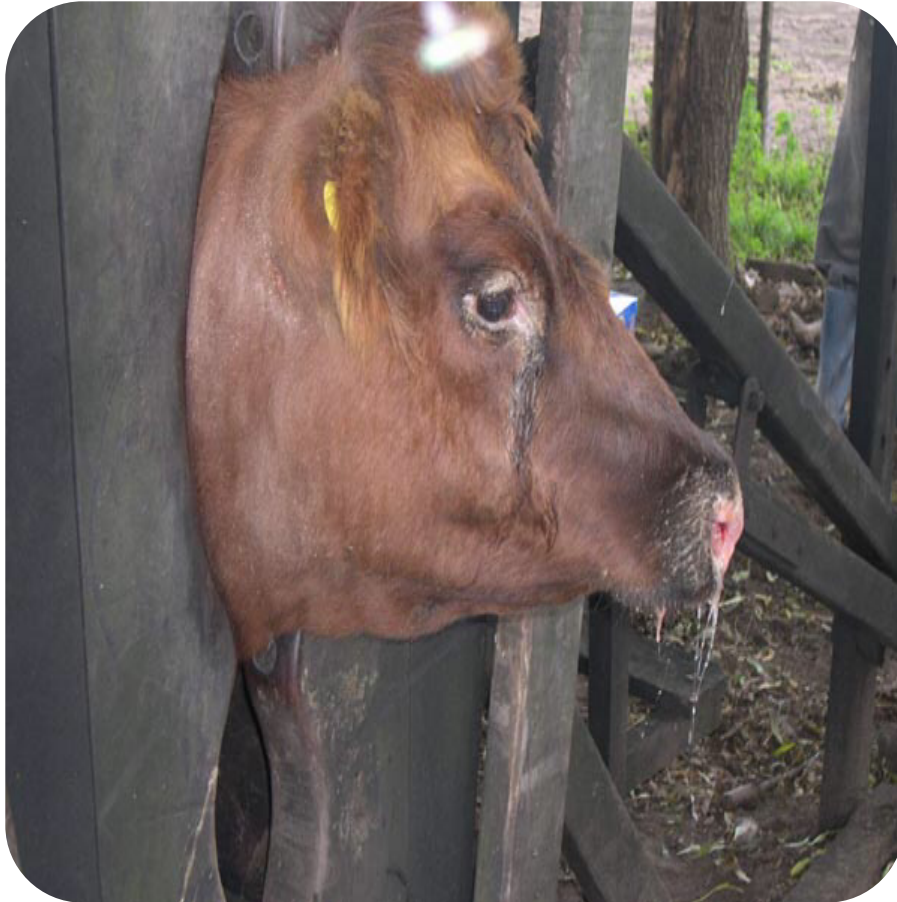
Presencia de dolor o lesiones



Presencia de heridas



Presencia de secreciones



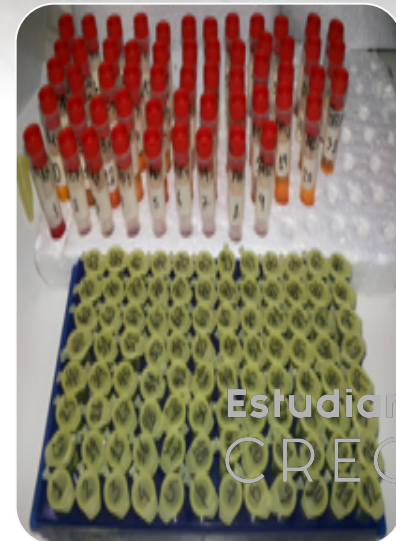
Zona de fuga



Lo más moderno!!!



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INDIRECTOS



Camas



Caminos



Disponibilidad de recursos: bebederos



Infraestructura



Presencia de barro



Diseño de cubículos



Beneficios para el productor

ANIMAL



SOCIO CAPITALISTA



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



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

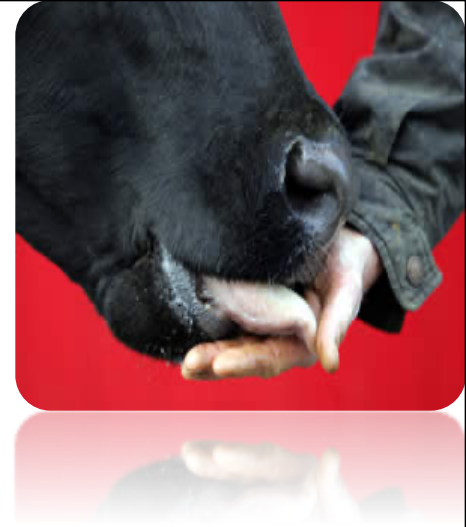
Catherine Bertenshaw*, Peter Rowlinson, Helen Edge, Simon Douglas, Robert Shiel

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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



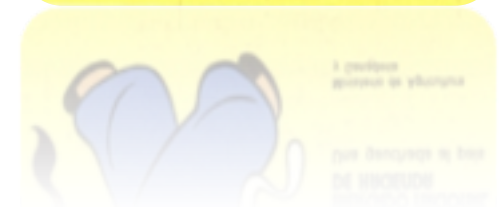
Relationships between human-animal interactions and productivity of commercial dairy cows

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^{*}Animal Welfare Centre, University of Melbourne and Agriculture Victoria, Victorian Institute of Animal Science, Werribee, Victoria, 3030, Australia; [†]Department of Psychology, Monash University, Caulfield Campus, Victoria, 3145, Australia; and [‡]Victorian Institute of Animal Science, Agriculture Victoria, Werribee, Victoria, 3030, Australia

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.



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Pequeñas pero buenas medidas causan cambios en su producción de leche



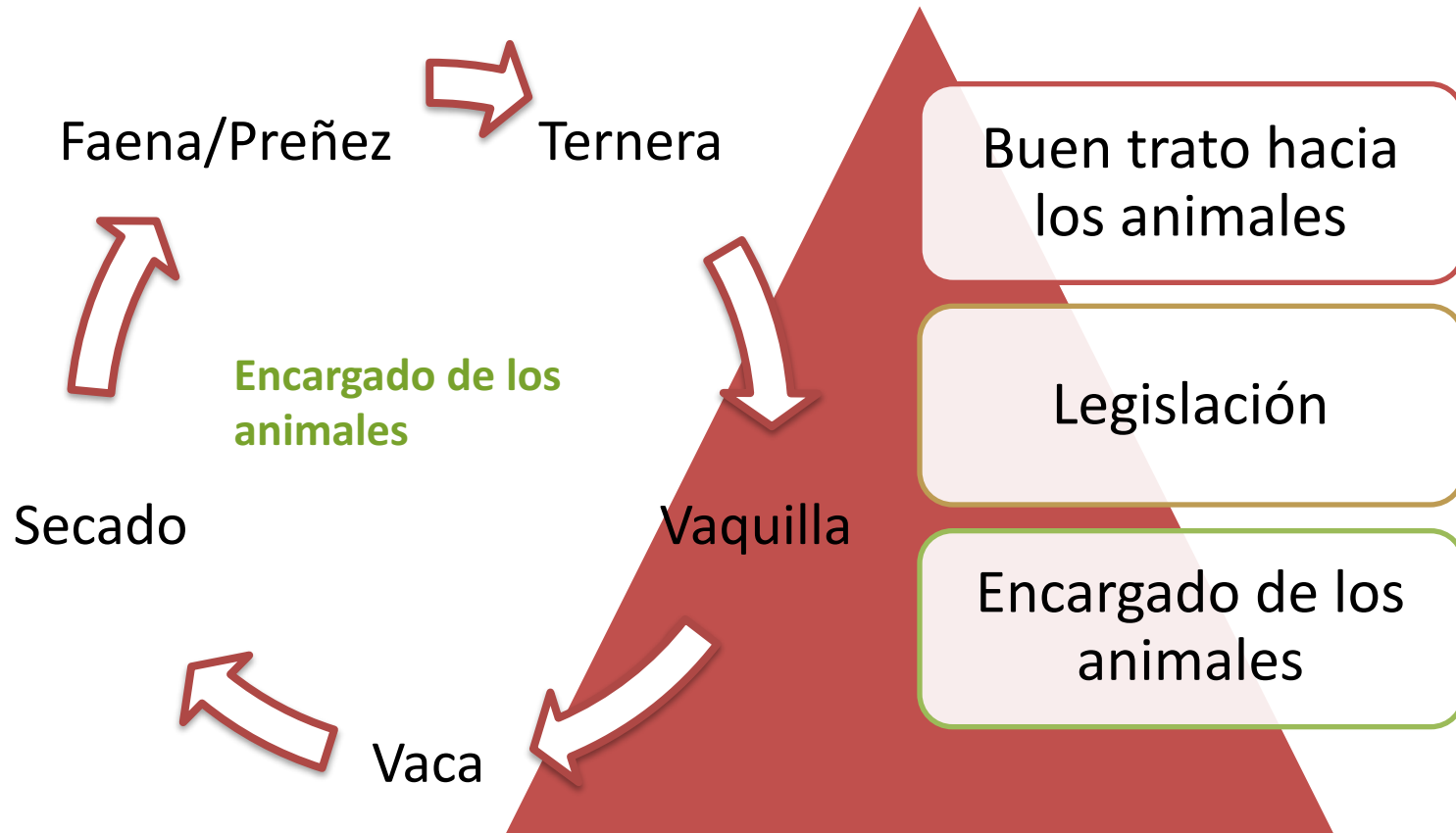
Todos somos parte del mismo equipo Día a día...!



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IMPORTANCIA ENCARGADO DE LOS ANIMALES



COMUNICACIÓN EN EQUIPO DE TRABAJO, PODER DEL LENGUAJE.