



Efecto del enriquecimiento ambiental sobre la ganancia de peso y la relación humano-animal en bovinos en pastoreo

[

2024

text (article)

Analítica

Cattle in extensive grazing in the low tropics survive different nutritional, health and well-being limitations, which constantly challenge human capacity to provide them with improvement plans capable of generating adaptability to the productive context, reducing the adversities of an environmental and social environment. The objective of this research was to analyze the interaction times and preference of environmental enrichment elements, the human-animal relationship and weight gain of grazing cattle in the low tropics. For this, 26 cattle were used, which graze in natural extensive systems, randomly divided into two groups, the first called G1C control, in which elements of environmental enrichment were non-existent in the grazing areas. On the other hand, group two called G2EA, which was integrated for one hour (9:00 am to 10:00 am) in a modified environment enriched with tires, commercial brushes and handmade brushes. The animals were evaluated for 20 hours for 4 weeks. In these observations, the times of physical contact and interaction with the enriched elements, the human-animal relationship were assessed through 5 Welfare Quality tests of approach-avoidance fear and weight gain during the test. The data were analyzed with the statistical program SAS Software, version 9.4. It was identified that environmental enrichment had significant behavioral effects on some of the variables analyzed such as the human-animal relationship, with the G2EA group being the one that presented the highest percentages of animals that allowed positive consolidation. The interaction with the enrichment elements that captured the highest percentage of use was the static commercial brush. Environmental enrichment gives the cattle in this experiment beneficial effects of the human-animal relationship, positive effects for weight gain. It is necessary to carry out more studies, with a greater number of animals of different age groups and production techniques, testing different mod

Cattle in extensive grazing in the low tropics survive different nutritional, health and well-being limitations, which constantly challenge human capacity to provide them with improvement plans capable of generating adaptability to the productive context, reducing the adversities of an environmental and social environment. The objective of this research was to analyze the interaction times and preference of environmental enrichment elements, the human-animal relationship and weight gain of grazing cattle in the low tropics. For this, 26 cattle were used, which graze in natural extensive systems, randomly divided into two groups, the first called G1C control, in which elements of environmental enrichment were non-existent in the grazing areas. On the other hand, group two called G2EA, which was integrated for one hour (9:00 am to 10:00 am) in a modified environment enriched with tires, commercial brushes and handmade brushes. The animals were evaluated for

20 hours for 4 weeks. In these observations, the times of physical contact and interaction with the enriched elements, the human-animal relationship were assessed through 5 Welfare Quality tests of approach-avoidance fear and weight gain during the test. The data were analyzed with the statistical program SAS Software, version 9.4. It was identified that environmental enrichment had significant behavioral effects on some of the variables analyzed such as the human-animal relationship, with the G2EA group being the one that presented the highest percentages of animals that allowed positive consolidation. The interaction with the enrichment elements that captured the highest percentage of use was the static commercial brush. Environmental enrichment gives the cattle in this experiment beneficial effects of the human-animal relationship, positive effects for weight gain. It is necessary to carry out more studies, with a greater number of animals of different age groups and production techniques, testing different mod

Cattle in extensive grazing in the low tropics survive different nutritional, health and well-being limitations, which constantly challenge human capacity to provide them with improvement plans capable of generating adaptability to the productive context, reducing the adversities of an environmental and social environment. The objective of this research was to analyze the interaction times and preference of environmental enrichment elements, the human-animal relationship and weight gain of grazing cattle in the low tropics. For this, 26 cattle were used, which graze in natural extensive systems, randomly divided into two groups, the first called G1C control, in which elements of environmental enrichment were non-existent in the grazing areas. On the other hand, group two called G2EA, which was integrated for one hour (9:00 am to 10:00 am) in a modified environment enriched with tires, commercial brushes and handmade brushes. The animals were evaluated for 20 hours for 4 weeks. In these observations, the times of physical contact and interaction with the enriched elements, the human-animal relationship were assessed through 5 Welfare Quality tests of approach-avoidance fear and weight gain during the test. The data were analyzed with the statistical program SAS Software, version 9.4. It was identified that environmental enrichment had significant behavioral effects on some of the variables analyzed such as the human-animal relationship, with the G2EA group being the one that presented the highest percentages of animals that allowed positive consolidation. The interaction with the enrichment elements that captured the highest percentage of use was the static commercial brush. Environmental enrichment gives the cattle in this experiment beneficial effects of the human-animal relationship, positive effects for weight gain. It is necessary to carry out more studies, with a greater number of animals of different age groups and production techniques, testing different mod

<https://rebiunoda.pro.baratznet.cloud:28443/OpacDiscovery/public/catalog/detail/b2FpOmNlbGVicmF0aW9uOmVzLmJhcmF0ei5yZW4vMzYxMzg2OTY>

Título: Efecto del enriquecimiento ambiental sobre la ganancia de peso y la relación humano-animal en bovinos en pastoreo electrónico [resource].]

Editorial: 2024

Tipo Audiovisual: behavior cattle enrichment extensive production wellbeing bienestar comportamiento enriquecimiento ganado vacuno producción extensiva bem-estar comportamento gado bovino enriquecimento produção extensa

Documento fuente: Revista Sistemas de Producción Agroecológicos, ISSN 2248-4817, Vol. 15, Nº. 2, 2024 (Ejemplar dedicado a: July-December)

Nota general: application/pdf

Restricciones de acceso: Open access content. Open access content star

Condiciones de uso y reproducción: LICENCIA DE USO: Los documentos a texto completo incluidos en Dialnet son de acceso libre y propiedad de sus autores y/o editores. Por tanto, cualquier acto de reproducción, distribución, comunicación pública y/o transformación total o parcial requiere el consentimiento expreso y escrito de aquéllos. Cualquier enlace al texto completo de estos documentos deberá hacerse a través de la URL oficial de éstos en Dialnet. Más información: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI> | INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS STATEMENT: Full text documents hosted by Dialnet are protected by copyright and/or related rights. This digital object is accessible without charge, but its use is subject to the licensing conditions set by its authors or editors.

Unless expressly stated otherwise in the licensing conditions, you are free to linking, browsing, printing and making a copy for your own personal purposes. All other acts of reproduction and communication to the public are subject to the licensing conditions expressed by editors and authors and require consent from them. Any link to this document should be made using its official URL in Dialnet. More info: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI>

Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Revista Sistemas de Producción Agroecológicos, ISSN 2248-4817, Vol. 15, Nº. 2, 2024 (Ejemplar dedicado a: July-December)

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es