

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

PHYSIOLOGICAL VARIABLES OF DAIRY COWS SUBMITTED TO MILKING IN THE SOUTHEAST OF PARA

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The objective of this work was to evaluate the physiological variables of dairy cows submitted to milking in southeastern Para. The work was carried out at the MJF Agropecuária, located in the municipality of Redenção, in the state of Para. Five cows ½ Holtsteir-Gir and five multiparous Jersey cows averaging 210 days of lactation. The data of the physiological variables were collected during the months of October to November weekly before, during and after milking in the morning and afternoon, totaling seven collections. The respiratory frequency (RF), rectal temperature (RT), dorsal temperature (DT), paddle temperature (PT) and ventral temperature (VT) were recorded. Data were analyzed statistically using the SISVAR (2010) program, version: 5.3 submitted to analysis of variance by the Tukey test at 5% probability. No significant difference was found ($P > 0.05$) at rectal temperature in the morning and afternoon for the two races evaluated before, during and after milking, being within normal range (39.3°C). Regarding respiratory rate, it was observed that in the morning and afternoon the Jersey cows presented significant values ($P < 0.05$) in relation to the ½ Holstein-Gir cows before, during and after milking. For dorsal and palette temperatures, they were higher in the ½ Holstein-Gir genotype ($P < 0.05$), compared to Jersey in the morning before, during and after milking, a fact that was not observed ($P > 0.05$), in the afternoon. There was no difference ($P > 0.05$) in the ventral temperature between the genotypes prior to milking in the morning and in the afternoon, while during and after milking the mean values were 32.5°C and 33.2°C for cows in the morning shift respectively. Cows of the ½ Holstein-Gir breed had a better adaptation, because during all the evaluated shifts Jersey presented greater heat loss by evaporative thermolysis by developing increases in the respiratory rate considered outside the thermal comfort zone for lactating cows. less adaptability.

Keywords: respiratory frequency, rectal temperature, surface temperature

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