CHARACTERIZATION OF MILKING PARLOUR INSTALLATIONS IN DAIRY CATTLE SYSTEMS AT CURITIBANOS/SC

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Production and animal performance are directly influenced by management, established by variables such as breeding, nutrition, sanitation and installations. The environment conditions that the herd is subjected to is determinant in this context, because when they are in thermal stress, the animals have their metabolic activities compromised. In Curitibanos at Catarinense Plateau is considered a place with climatic conditions adequate to milk production. However, there is no information about the characteristics of the production system employed. Thus, the objective of this work was to characterize the milking installations found in the dairy production systems in Curitibanos/SC. Were visited 50 dairy farms and a semi-structured questionnaire was used in an interview. Information about characteristics of the installations used in the farm was registered. The data were categorized and organized into Excel spreadsheets and later submitted to descriptive analysis in the R software. The general characteristics observed in the farms visited were about the characteristics of the milking parlour and holding room. It was observed that 23.30% of the farms have an adequate milking parlour. In 27.90% of the farms there is herringbone milking system and 4.60% have the tandem system. The constructive material used in the milking parlour was basically wood (81.40%), just 18.60% have galvanized steel structures. Most of the properties have lining in their milking ambient installations (15.90% of them with concrete and tile and 68.20% only tile), being found a percentage of 15.90% of these had “beaten soil”. Of the 50 properties visited, only 27.90% have a holding room with a shelter for the animals, of which 79.10% had unpaved floor. Regarding the milking machines used, 72% of them use the mechanical bucket system on foot, 18% mechanized channeled, 8% mechanized semi-channeled and 2% still use manual milking. In general, it is noted that the technological level used in the properties is still low. It is worth noting that the use of more technical systems and structures that provide greater comfort to both the animals and the people who perform the daily functions in the installation would bring more safety and effectiveness in the activity. Thus, it is concluded that there is a need for the implementation of promotion alternatives for the activity in order to intensify production. Undoubtedly, the inclusion of these producers in rural extension programs and technical
assistance as well as access to rural credit becomes indispensable to leverage even more activity.

**Keywords:** Ambience, Management, Structuring, Production systems