

BEHAVIOUR OF TWO COW GENOTYPES WITHIN A LOW INPUT GRAZING SYSTEM AND A HIGH INPUT TOTAL CONFINEMENT SYSTEM



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1) Introduction

Dairy systems in Atlantic Europe are ranging from **low input grazing systems** to **high input confinement systems**. The **impact** of these different systems on **cow behaviour and animal welfare** has not been extensively examined. Lying is believed to be important for cow comfort, and seems that they should be doing it when are not feeding.

2) Objective To study the **behaviour of two cow genotypes** when managed within **two contrasting milk production systems**.

3) Material and Methods

Spring calving dairy cows: Holstein-Friesian (n=40) and Jersey x Holstein-Friesian crossbreds (n=40), managed into:



On three occasions during a **six week period**, each herd was observed **at 20-minutes intervals** between 16.00 – 22.00 h and 07.00 – 14.00 h.

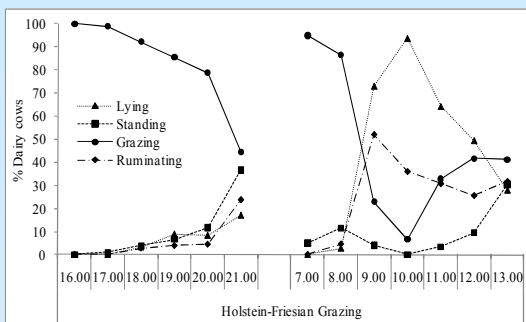
The **behavior of each cow** was **recorded** as follows: feeding or grazing, lying, standing and ruminating.



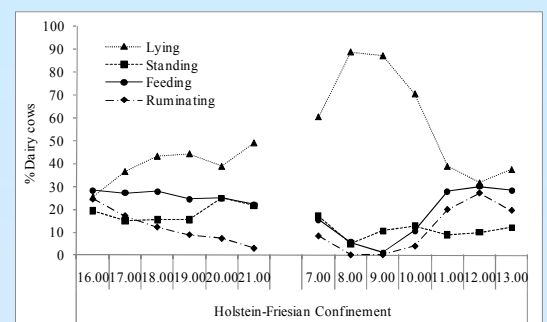
Data were analysed as a 2 x 2 factorial design, with repeated measures (period), using REML Genstat.

4) Results and Discussion

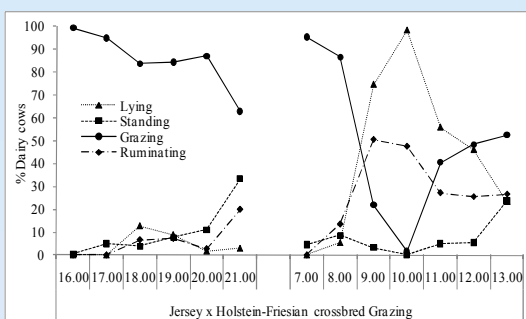
Percentage of cows within each group involved in a range of activities



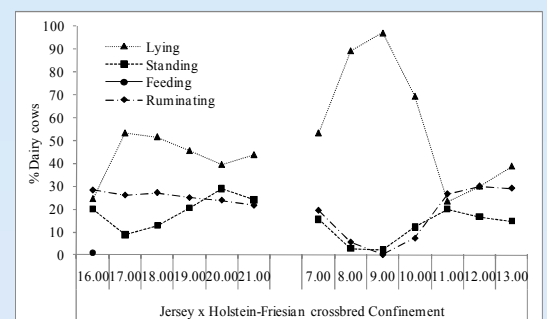
a) Time spent **lying, feeding and ruminating differed** between periods, while time spent **standing did not differ**.



b) **Breed** had no significant effect on any of the behaviours observed.



c) **Cows** on the **grazing system** spent **more time grazing**, than those on the **confinement system** spent **eating** (523 vs. 174 min).



d) Time spent **lying** (411 vs. 213 min), **standing** (237 vs. 86 min) and **ruminating** (244 vs. 141 min) were **higher** in the **confinement** than in the **grazing system**.

5) Conclusions

- Cows within the grazing system and confinement system **behaved differently**.
- Most of these differences likely result from the fact that **grazing cows** need more time to meet their **dry matter intake requirements** compared to cows **on indoor diets**.

6) Acknowledgements To AFBI Hillsborough and INIA for their support and assistance during this study.