

Patrón de pastoreo de toretes suplementados con bloques nutricionales bajo pastoreo intensivo en Villaflores, Chiapas

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ABSTRACT

An experiment was carried out in order to find out the influence of supplementary nutritional blocks on young bulls under intensive shepherding. The four-month study was carried out on 15 young Swiss zebu bulls in a cattle ranch in the municipality of Villaflores, Chiapas. The following variables were determined: time spent on maintenance behavior, average intake of the supplement, intake behavior, time of intake, and percentage of animals with access to the supplement. The data found determine that the supplementation does not have any substitutive effect on the maintenance behavior of the young bulls. Based on the consumption, it was found that the supplementation strategy must be done preferably during the morning. It was also found that 78.8 percent of the animals bite the block, while 21.2 percent lick it; 83.33 percent of them finished the block, while the 16.67 percent never did. The bulls supplemented showed a gain of 0.280 grams \cdot animal $^{-1}\cdot$ day $^{-1}$, different ($P < 0.05$) from that obtained by the bulls not supplemented (0.180 grams \cdot animal $^{-1}\cdot$ day $^{-1}$). The average of supplement consumption was of 340 grams \cdot animal $^{-1}\cdot$ day $^{-1}$.

Key words: animal behavior, supplementation, nutritional blocks, shepherding.

RESUMEN

Se realizó un experimento con el objetivo de conocer la influencia de suplementar bloques nutricionales sobre la conducta de mantenimiento de toretes bajo pastoreo intensivo. El estudio fue conducido en un rancho ganadero localizado en el municipio de Villaflores, Chiapas. Se utilizaron 15 toretes cebú-suizo, el experimento tuvo una duración de cuatro meses. Se determina-

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