

2. WATER HARVESTING



- Irrigation of pastures for fodder production
- Animal consumption
- Supplement domestic water needs

3. IMPROVED BREEDS OF LIVESTOCK



Jamaica Hope Cattle

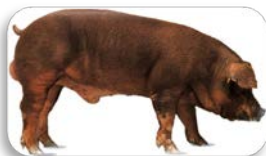


Dorper Sheep



Boer Goat

Duroc Pig



4. ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION

(Providing shade and mist system)

- Controlled temperature and humidity
- Improved animal comfort and



productivity



5. LIVE FENCING



- Live fence lines serve as feed



Ministry of
Agriculture and
Fisheries

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE
CHANGE ON LIVESTOCK

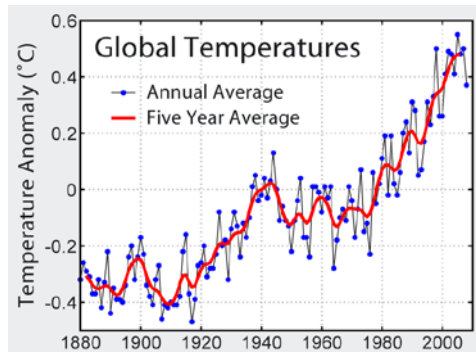


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Climate Change

Climate change is the long-term changes in weather patterns in a region. It is the current rapid warming of the Earth's climate caused by human activity. If left unchecked, it poses an unprecedented threat to human and animals and the ecosystems on this planet.

Graph showing the annual average global temperatures from 1880-2000



*Climate Studies Group, Mona
Department of Physics University of
the West Indies, Mona 2011*

Impacts on Livestock

1. Heat Stress
2. Decreased feed intake
3. Decreased milk production
4. Poor conception rate
5. Disease outbreaks
6. Decreased water resource availability
7. Decline in quantity and quality of feed

MITIGATION MEASURES

1. FODDER CONSERVATION



HAY

1. Fed to animals during dry conditions
2. Has a long shelf life



SILAGE

1. Fermented for 4 weeks before feeding
2. Fed to ruminants during dry conditions



PELLETS

1. Concentrated nutrient source
2. Long shelf Life