

- Be ready for heat stress as we approach the summer months
- Take actions to improve air flow using natural and forced ventilation as required
- Changes to diet can reduce the impact of heat stress

Temperatures are forecast to rise over the next few days and by mid-week we could see the highest levels of the year so far. Cows have a thermal neutral zone between 5 and 20 degrees Celsius and can rapidly start to suffer from heat stress if some preventative methods are not put in place. Heat stress induces behavioural and metabolic changes in cattle that are intended to maintain body temperature and we usually see a decrease in productivity. Historically it was thought that this drop in milk was solely due to a low DMI, however, we now know that DMI is only part of the story and that heat stress actually influences protein synthesis and amino acids in the blood.

## Mild Signs of Heat Stress

- Reduction in milk yields of 1-2%
- Grouping in the shed or field
- Cows standing in cubicles more than usual
- Increase in water intakes
- Loose faeces, usually with undigested feedstuffs

## Moderate Signs of Heat Stress

- Reduction in milk yield and milk proteins of between 2-10%
- Reduced dry matter intakes (by 10% or more)
- Panting and gasping
- In the short-term an increase in RFM and metritis will be seen and longer-term it is common to see an increase lameness over the following 3 months.

## The Real Impact of Heat Stress

1. Milk yield and milk protein will reduce by between 0 - 17% and 0 -4% respectively. Milk lactose and milk fat will unlikely be affected in % terms, but will show lower total yields as milk yield is reduced.
2. Heat stress can limit the conception rates for animals cycling 10 days after high temperatures have been recorded.
3. Data indicates that high-yielding dairy cows start to reduce milk yields at Temperature humidity index (THI) of 68.
4. Dry cows are also very susceptible to heat stress and research has shown that calves born to dams under stress do not perform as well as those not affected.

## "Prevention is better than cure"

1. Make the most of natural ventilation where possible. Measure air movement and identify ways to improve the air flow. Opening roof ridges and removing alternate Yorkshire boarding is cheap and simple. Installing fans or ventilation tubes for youngstock is the next step
2. On new buildings target a steeper roof pitch (22 degrees) to aid the chimney effect and avoid roof lights on South facing sides.
3. Wider barns will be more difficult to regulate air flow. 3-row+ barns will often require fans to be installed as natural air flow will be harder to achieve.
4. Cows are most likely to benefit from sprinkler systems in the collecting yard (as this is a high-risk area with cows congregating) and over the feed fence. Sprinkler systems do not lower

the temperature in the housing but assist the cows to increase heat loss through cooling the skin by water evaporation. The systems need to provide large droplets of water and sufficiently soak the cows otherwise they can increase the humidity and make the problem worse.

- Fan need to be installed at regular intervals to increase air speed at cow level. They are best installed above collecting yards, cubicles and in parlours.
- Diet alterations to consider: Always ensure good supplies of fresh water .Use dietary fats to increase energy density of rations and offset lower DMIs. Use Actisaf yeast and Acid Buf to help rumen stability. If rations are heating add a preservative and mycotoxin binders will also help if you are concerned about yeasts and mould developing.

Temperature		% Relative Humidity																				
°F	°C	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
72	22.0	64	65	65	65	66	66	67	67	67	68	68	69	69	69	70	70	70	71	71	72	72
73	23.0	65	65	66	66	66	67	67	68	68	68	69	69	70	70	71	71	71	72	72	73	73
74	23.5	65	66	66	67	67	67	68	68	69	69	70	70	70	71	71	72	72	73	73	74	74
75	24.0	66	66	67	67	68	68	68	69	69	70	70	71	71	72	72	73	73	74	74	75	75
76	24.5	66	67	67	68	68	69	69	70	70	71	71	72	72	73	73	74	74	75	75	76	76
77	25.0	67	67	68	68	69	69	70	70	71	71	72	72	73	73	74	74	75	75	76	76	77
78	25.5	67	68	68	69	69	70	70	71	71	72	73	73	74	74	75	75	76	76	77	77	78
79	26.0	67	68	69	69	70	70	71	71	72	73	73	74	74	75	76	76	77	77	78	78	79
80	26.5	68	69	69	70	70	71	72	72	73	73	74	75	75	76	76	77	78	78	79	79	80
81	27.0	68	69	70	70	71	72	72	73	73	74	75	75	76	77	77	78	78	79	80	80	81
82	28.0	69	69	70	71	71	72	73	73	74	75	75	76	77	77	78	79	79	80	81	81	82
83	28.5	69	70	71	71	72	73	73	74	75	75	76	77	78	78	79	80	80	81	82	82	83
84	29.0	70	70	71	72	73	73	74	75	75	76	77	78	78	79	80	80	81	82	83	83	84
85	29.5	70	71	72	72	73	74	75	75	76	77	78	78	79	80	81	81	82	83	84	84	85
86	30.0	71	71	72	73	74	74	75	76	77	78	78	79	80	81	81	82	83	84	84	85	86
87	30.5	71	72	73	73	74	75	76	77	77	78	79	80	81	81	82	83	84	85	85	86	87
88	31.0	72	72	73	74	75	76	76	77	78	79	80	81	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	87	88
89	31.5	72	73	74	75	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	86	87	88	88	89
90	32.0	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	86	87	88	89	90
91	33.0	73	74	75	76	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	86	87	88	89	90	91
92	33.5	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
93	34.0	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	80	81	82	83	85	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
94	34.5	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	86	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
95	35.0	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
96	35.5	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	36.0	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
98	36.5	76	77	78	80	80	82	83	83	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	98
99	37.0	76	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	98	99
100	38.0	77	78	79	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	98	99	100
101	38.5	77	79	80	81	82	83	84	86	87	88	89	90	92	93	94	95	96	98	99	100	101
102	39.0	78	79	80	82	83	84	85	86	87	89	90	91	92	94	95	96	97	98	100	101	102
103	39.5	78	79	81	82	83	84	86	87	88	89	91	92	93	94	96	97	98	99	101	102	103
104	40.0	79	80	81	83	84	85	86	88	89	90	91	93	94	95	96	98	99	100	101	103	104
105	40.5	79	80	82	83	84	86	87	88	89	91	92	93	95	96	97	99	100	101	102	103	105
106	41.0	80	81	82	84	85	87	88	89	90	91	93	94	95	97	98	99	101	102	103	104	106
107	41.5	80	81	83	84	85	87	88	89	91	92	94	95	96	98	99	100	102	103	104	106	107
108	42.0	81	82	83	85	86	88	89	90	92	93	94	96	97	98	100	101	103	104	105	107	108
109	43.0	81	82	84	85	87	89	89	91	92	94	95	96	98	99	101	102	103	105	106	108	109
110	43.5	81	83	84	86	87	89	90	91	93	94	96	97	99	100	101	103	104	106	107	109	110
111	44.0	82	83	85	86	88	90	91	92	94	95	96	98	99	101	102	104	105	107	108	110	111
112	44.5	82	84	85	87	88	90	91	93	94	96	97	99	100	102	103	105	106	108	109	111	112
113	45.0	83	84	86	87	89	91	92	93	95	96	98	99	101	102	104	105	107	108	110	111	113
114	45.5	83	85	86	88	89	92	92	94	96	97	99	100	102	103	105	106	108	109	111	112	114
115	46.0	84	85	87	88	90	92	93	95	96	98	99	101	102	104	106	107	109	110	112	113	115
116	46.5	84	86	87	89	90	93	94	95	97	98	100	102	103	105	106	108	110	111	113	114	116
117	47.0	85	86	88	89	91	93	94	96	98	99	101	102	104	106	107	109	111	112	114	115	117
118	48.0	85	87	88	90	92	94	95	97	98	100	102	103	105	106	108	110	111	113	115	116	118
119	48.5	85	87	89	90	92	94	96	97	99	101	102	104	106	107	109	111	112	114	116	117	119
120	49.0	86	88	89	91	93	95	96	98	100	101	103	105	106	108	110	111	113	115	117	118	120

**Stress Threshold**  
 Respiration rate exceeds 60 BPM  
 Milk yield losses begin  
 Reproductive losses detectable  
 Rectal temperature exceeds 38.5°C (101.3°F)

**Mild-Moderate Stress**  
 Respiration rate exceeds 75 BPM  
 Rectal temperature exceeds 39°C (102.2°F)

**Moderate-Severe Stress**  
 Respiration rate exceeds 85 BPM  
 Rectal temperature exceeds 40°C (104°F)

**Severe Stress**  
 Respiration rate 120-140 BPM  
 Rectal temperature exceeds 41°C (106°F)

Source: Collier et al, 2012, Arkansas University