

# Developing Systems to Minimize Heat Stress In Dairy Cattle

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# Effects of Heat Stress

## Short Term



Respiration Rate  
Rectal Temperature  
Water Intake  
Sweating

↓ Rate of Feed Passage  
↓ Dry Matter Intake  
↓ Blood Flow to Internal  
Organs  
↓ Milk Production



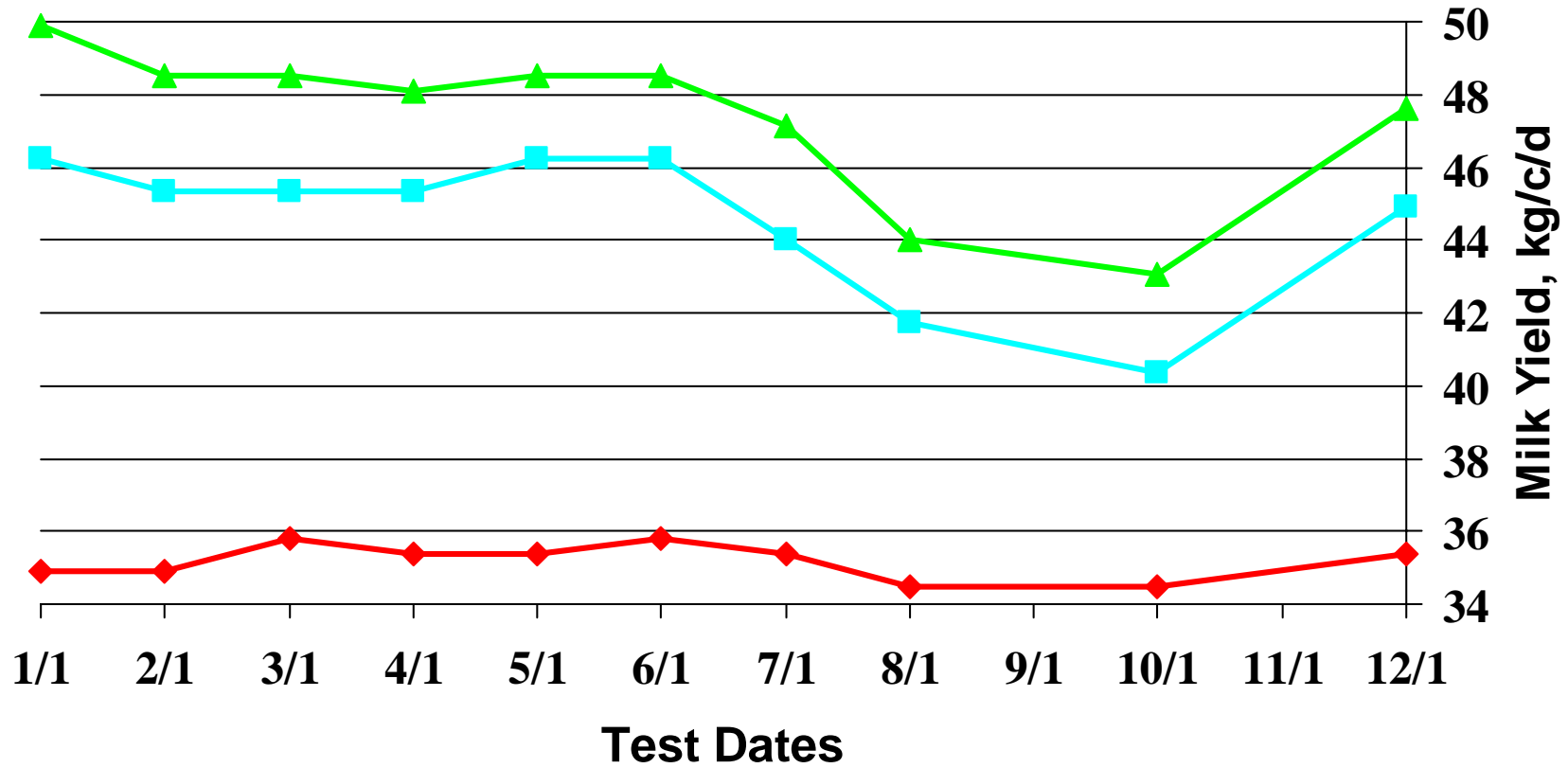
# Effects of Heat Stress

## Long Term

- **Future milk production?**
  - Lower peaks
- **Poor reproductive performance**
- **Health**
  - Udder health
  - Lameness



# Peak Milk Production in Kansas by Lactation and Month, 1997



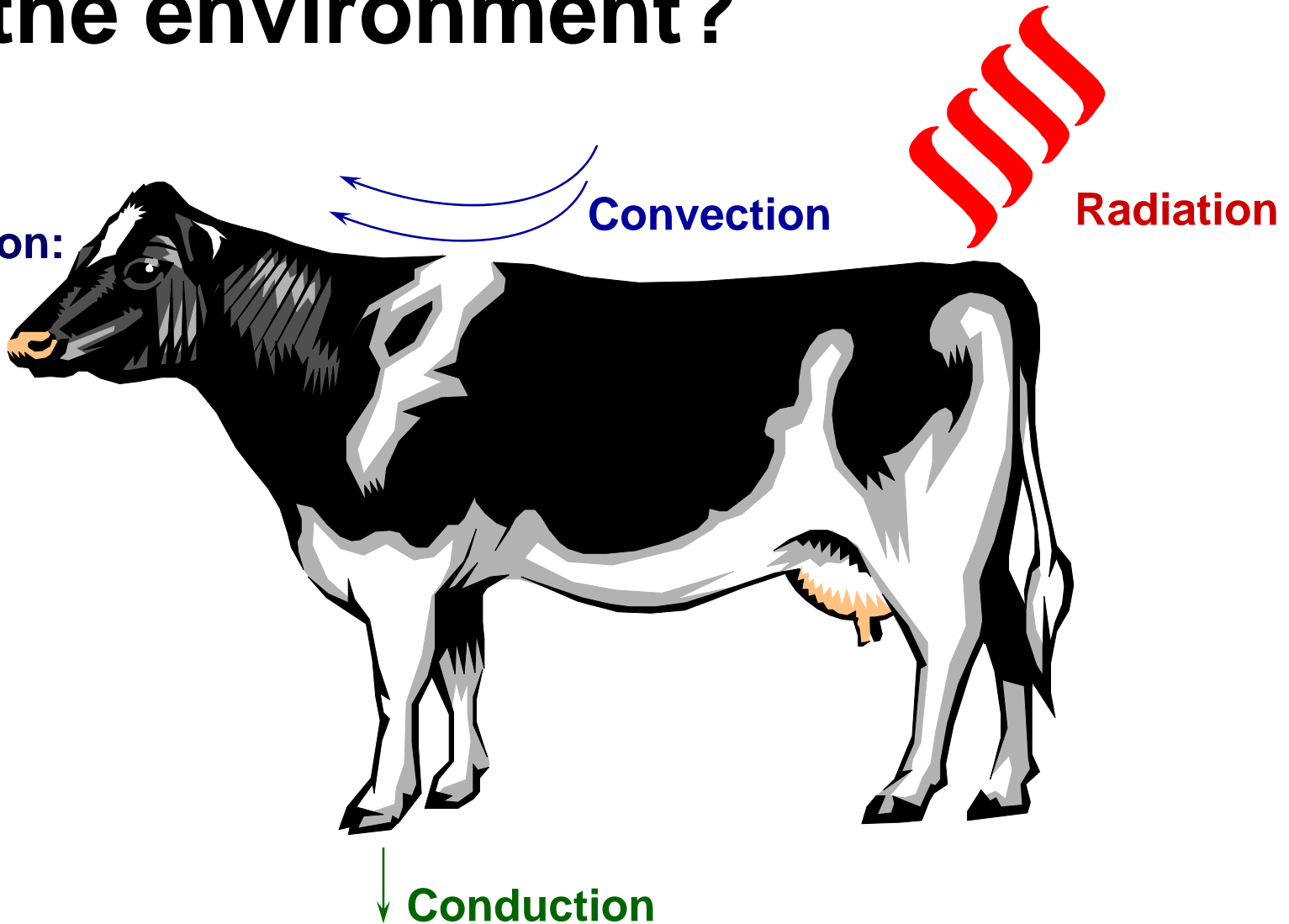
◆ Peak Milk L1    ■ Peak Milk L2    ▲ Peak L3+

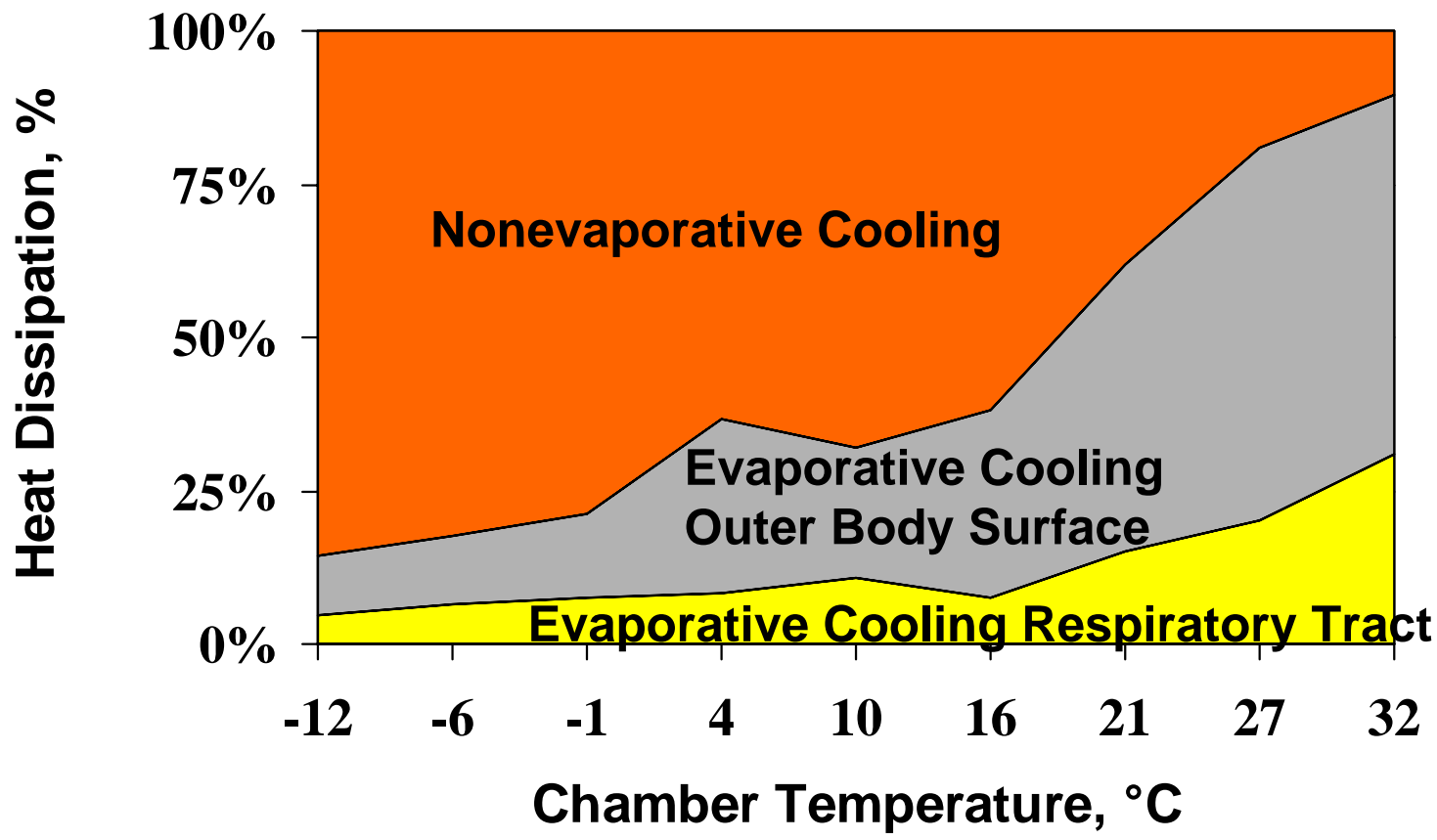
# How do cows exchange heat with the environment?

Evaporation:

Panting

Sweating





# Temperature Humidity Index (THI)

- **Calculated value**
- **Accounts for both Temperature and Humidity**
- **THI can never exceed temperature**
- **THI at a certain temperature will increase as humidity increases**



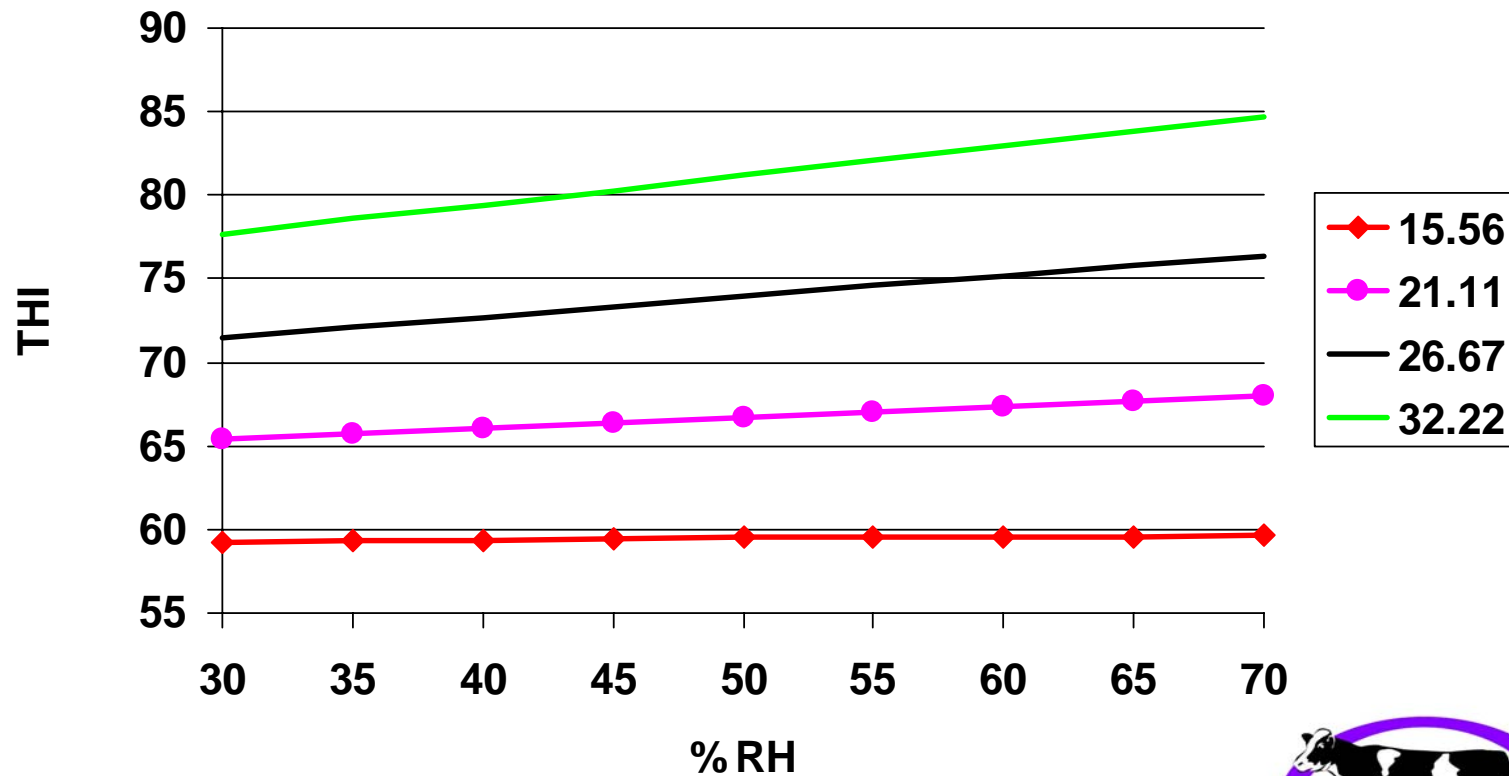
# Temperature Humidity Index (THI)

- Does not account for **shade or wind speed**
- Heat stress starts at a value of 72





# THI Values at Different Temperatures (C) and %RH



# Water Availability

- **Water intake increase 1.2 to 2.0 fold during heat stress!!**



# Recommendations Concerning Access to Water in Housing Areas

- **3.1-9.2 linear cm per cow**
- **Areas with heat stress**
  - **9.2 linear meters for every 100 cows**
- **Multiple locations**



# **Water Availability in Freestalls**

- **Freestall housing**
  - **Water at every crossover**
  - **Distance between crossovers will determine if adequate tank perimeter is provided**
  - **Water troughs can be placed on the outside walls**





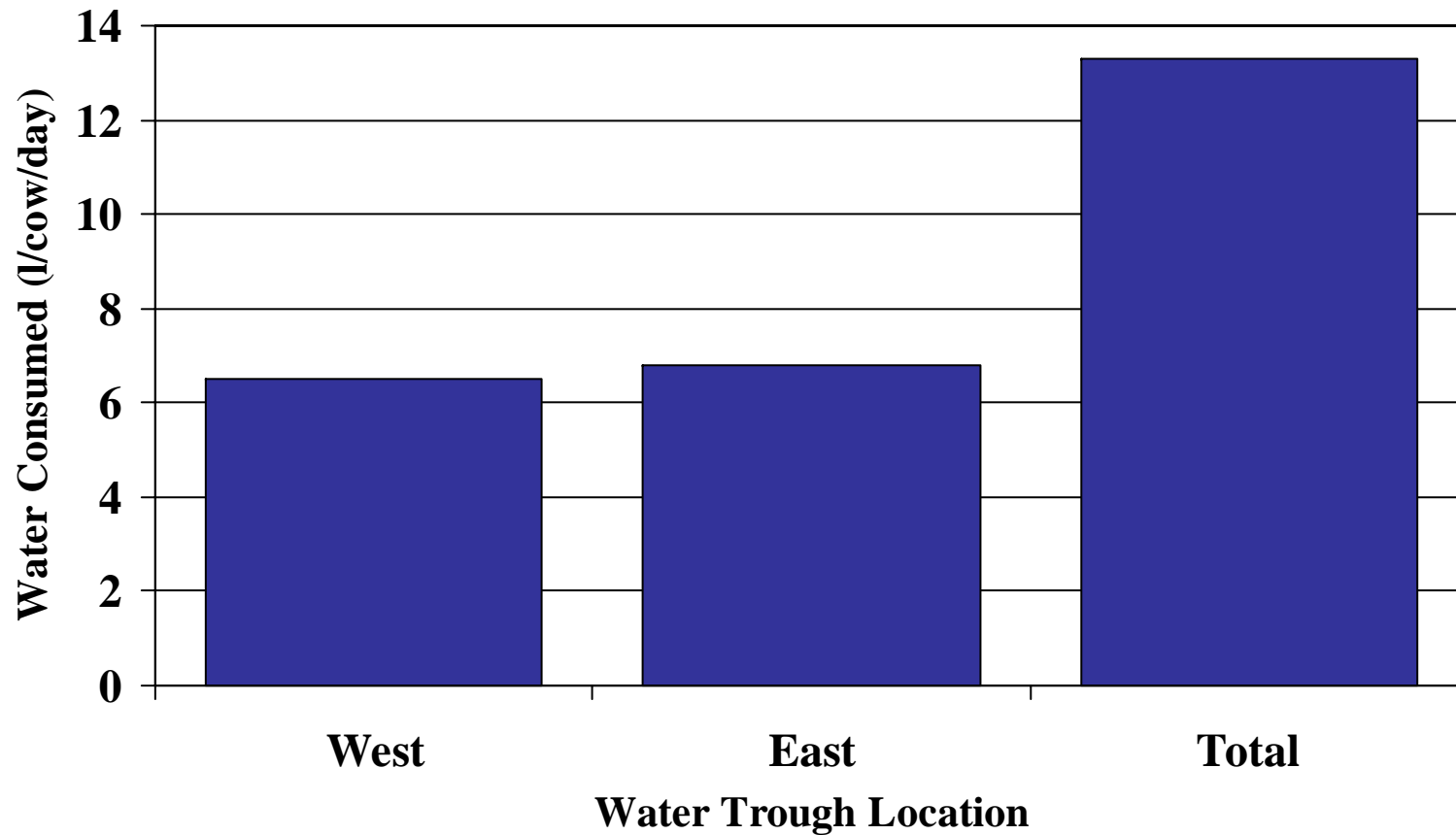








# Water Consumption at Parlor Exit Lanes



# Response to shade

- **1.8 to 4.1 kg of milk/cow/day**





There are differences  
in shade material!!



## **Shade Material Listed in Descending Order of Effectiveness, As Compared With New Corrugated Aluminum**

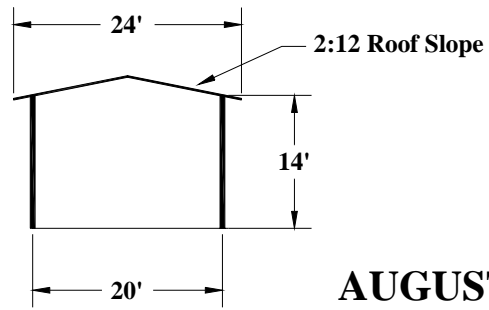
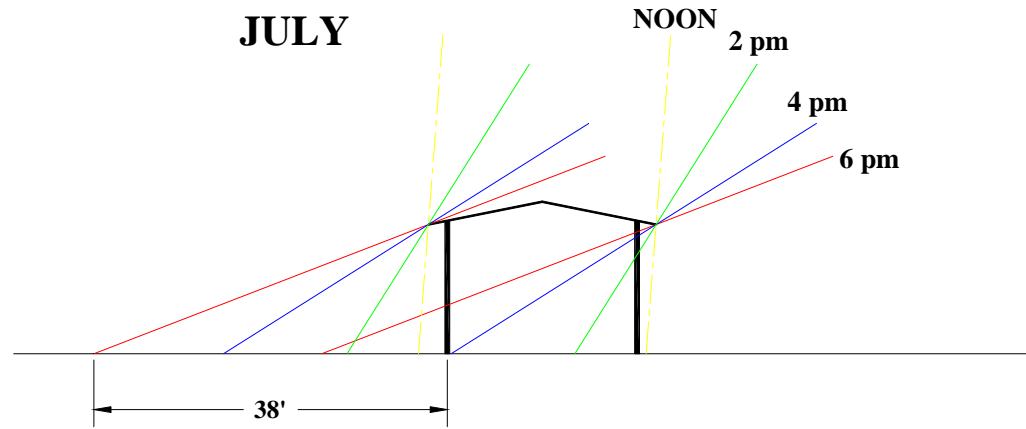
<b>Material</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>
<b>Hay</b>	<b>15 cm thick</b>	<b>1.203</b>
<b>Wood</b>	<b>Unpainted</b>	<b>1.060</b>
<b>Galvanized Steel</b>	<b>Top white, bottom natural</b>	<b>1.053</b>
<b>Aluminum</b>	<b>Top white, bottom natural</b>	<b>1.049</b>
<b>Neoprene Coated Nylon</b>	<b>White, both sides</b>	<b>1.037</b>
<b>Aluminum</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>1.000</b>
<b>Galvanized Steel</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>0.992</b>
<b>Asbestos Board</b>	<b>Natural color</b>	<b>0.956</b>
<b>Shade Cloth</b>	<b>90% solid</b>	<b>0.839</b>
<b>Shade Cloth</b>	<b>80% solid</b>	<b>0.819</b>
<b>Slatted Wood</b>	<b>5 cm solid – 5 cm open</b>	<b>0.589</b>

Bond, et al 1961

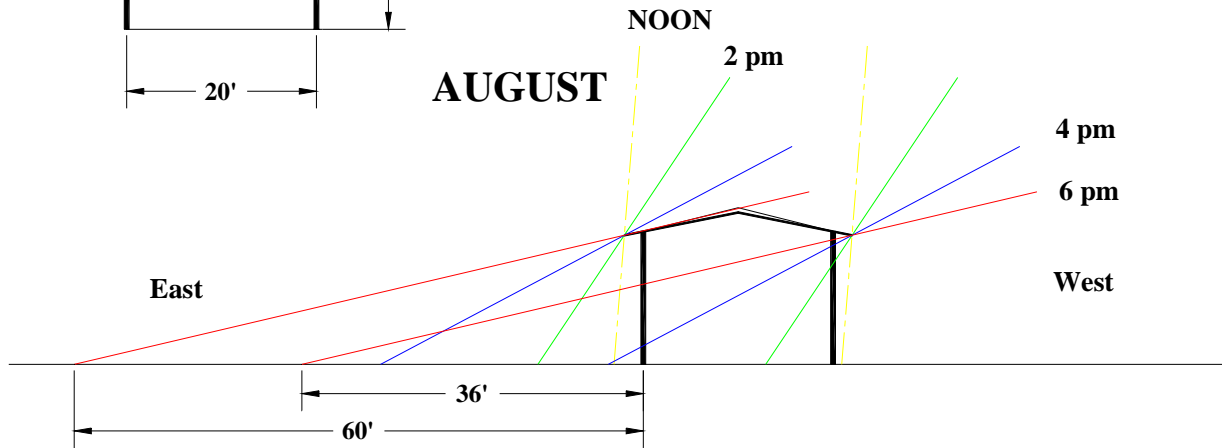
# Shades in Drylot Housing

- **Shade**
  - **4.2 m<sup>2</sup>/cow**
  - **North-South orientation**
  - **Minimum 4.3 meters high**

**JULY**



**AUGUST**



# Three Ways to Cool Cows

- **Cool the Cow**
  - Soakers and fans
- **Cool the Air**
  - Evaporative pads
- **Combination**
  - Cool the cow
  - Cool the air





# Cooling the Cow

- **Soak the cow and dry the cow**
- **Maximize the number of wet/dry cycles**
- **Combinations of sprinklers and fans**
- **Works in humid and arid climates**



# Treatments

---

- 1. 0 - Control No Sprinkler or Fan**
- 2. 0 + F - No Sprinkler + Fan**
- 3. 5 - Sprinkler (1 min on & 4 min off)**
- 4. 5 + F - Sprinkler (1 min on & 4 min off) + Fan**
- 5. 10 - Sprinkler (1 min on and 9 min off)**
- 6. 10 + F - Sprinkler (1 min on and 9 min off) + Fan**
- 7. 15 - Sprinkler (1 min on and 14 min off)**
- 8. 15 + F - Sprinkler (1 min on and 14 min off) + Fan**

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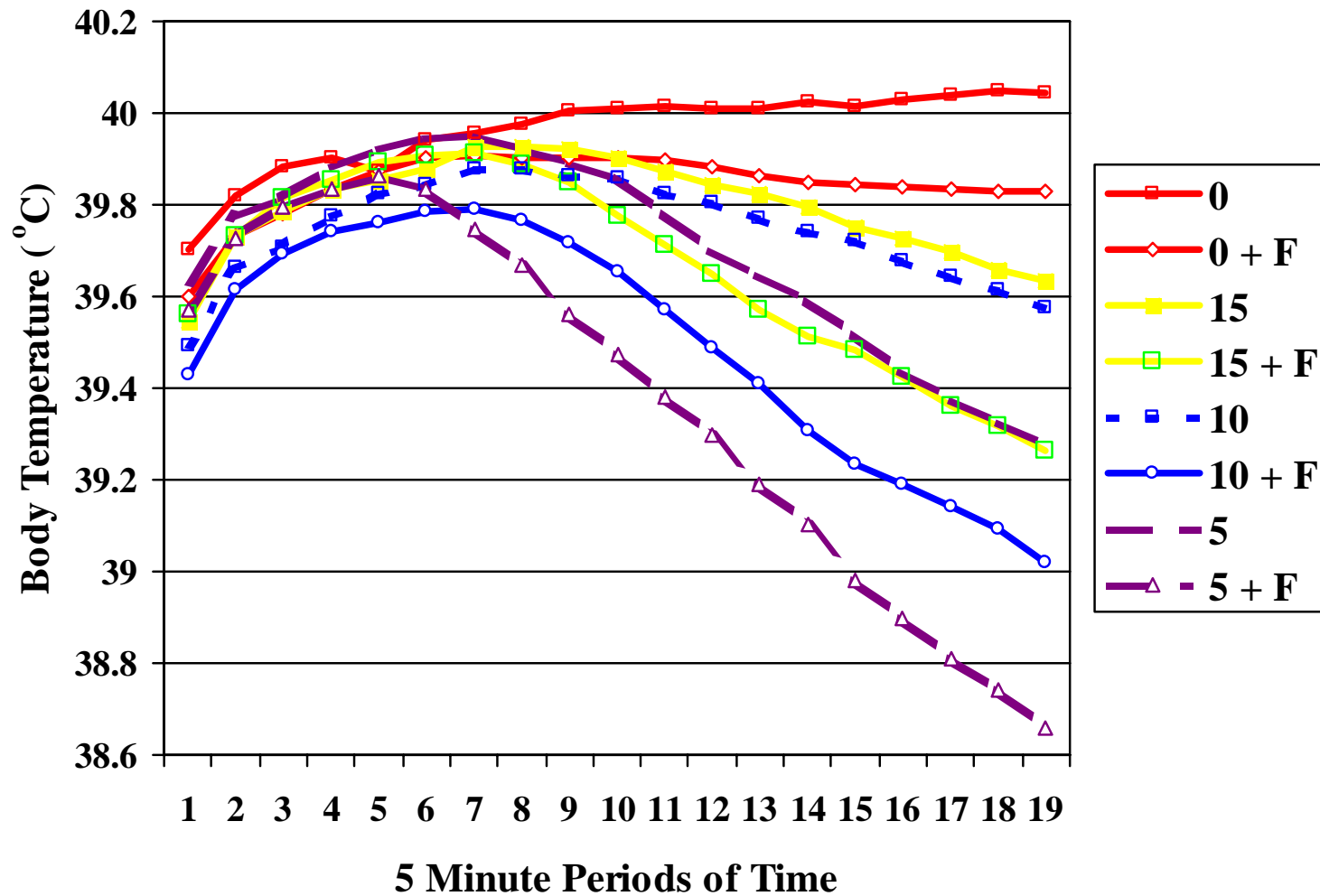
**Sprinkler - 3.4 l/min or .17 l/ft<sup>2</sup>**

**Fan – .31 to .33 m<sup>3</sup>/second**

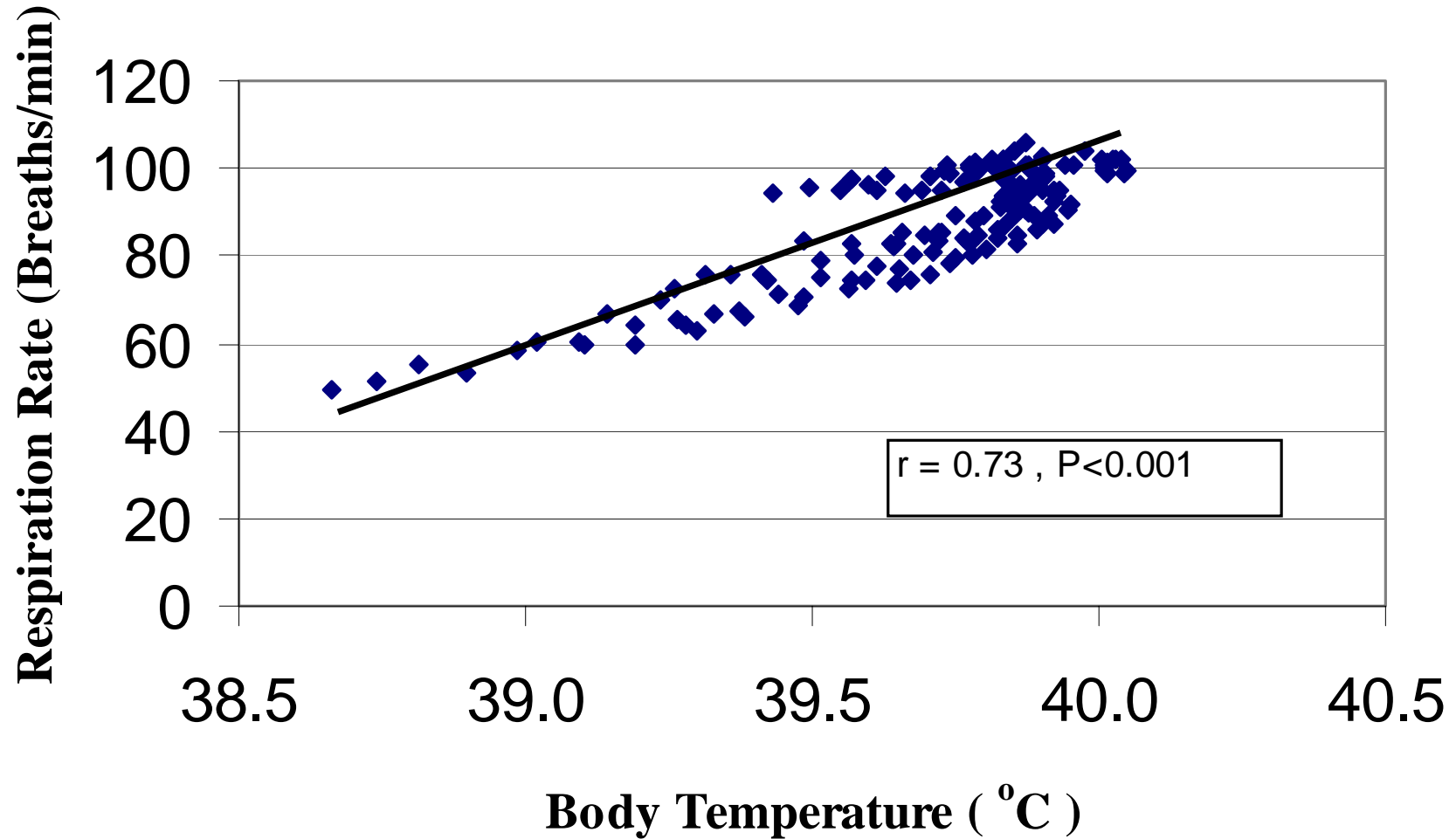




# Effects of Cooling Treatments on Body Temperature over 95 Minutes



# Relationship of Respiration Rate and Body Temperature of Cattle



KS, 2001

# Summary

- **Air Alone did not Reduce Respiration Rates**
- **Increasing soaking frequency reduced respiration rate and body temperature**
- **Adding fans on top of the water reduces respiration rate and body temperature**
- **Soak the Cow and Dry the Cow**
- **Water is the Magic!!**

# Locations

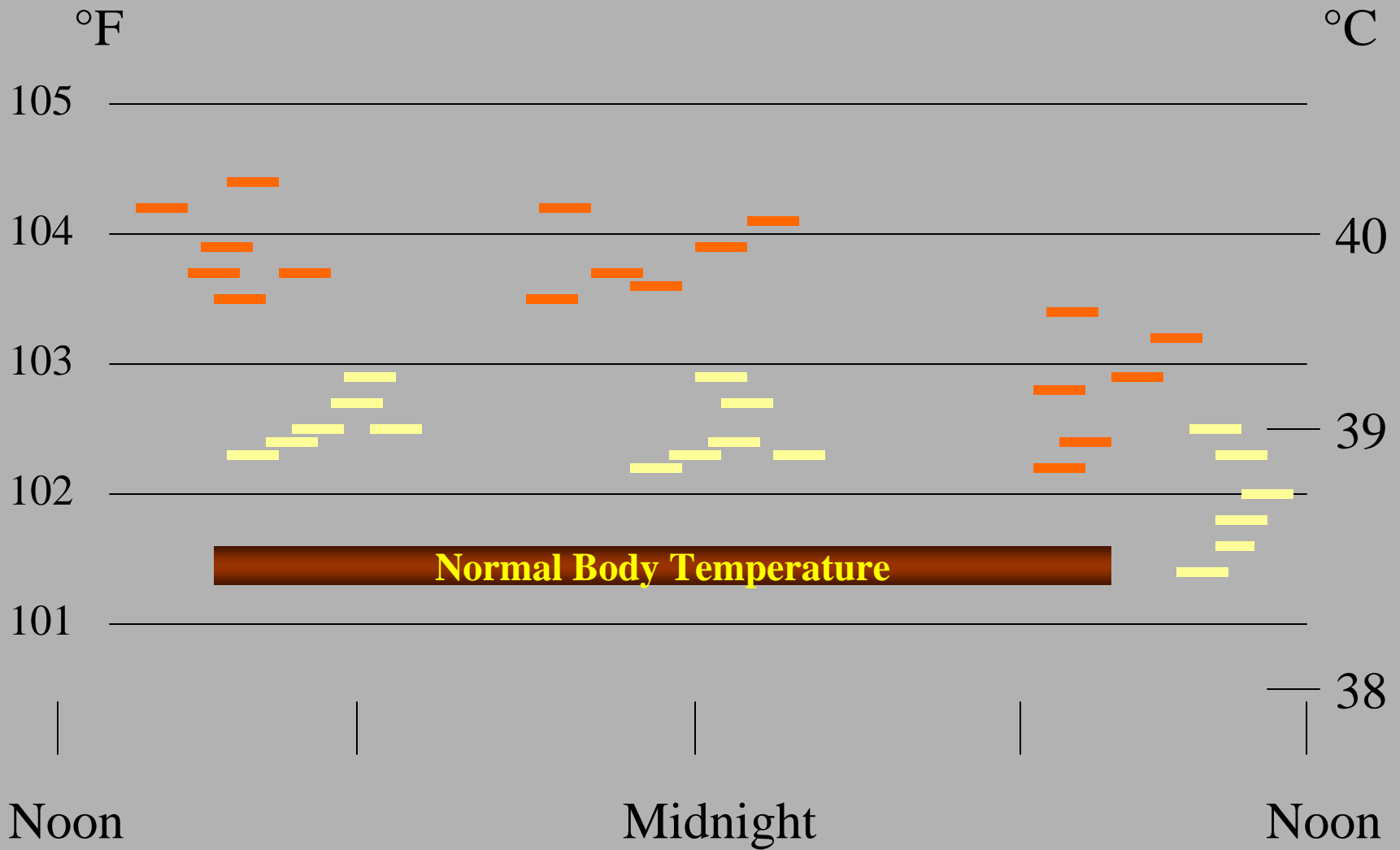
- **Holding pens**
- **Exit lanes**
- **Feedlines**





# **Holding Pen Cooling**

# Cow Body Temperatures



# Holding Pen Cooling

- **AZ data indicates .77 kg of milk/cow/day**

**Ventilation!**





# Adding Fans

Figure 2. Example of fan placement in a holding pen 24 feet or wider. The holding pen shown has an approximate capacity of 80 cows.

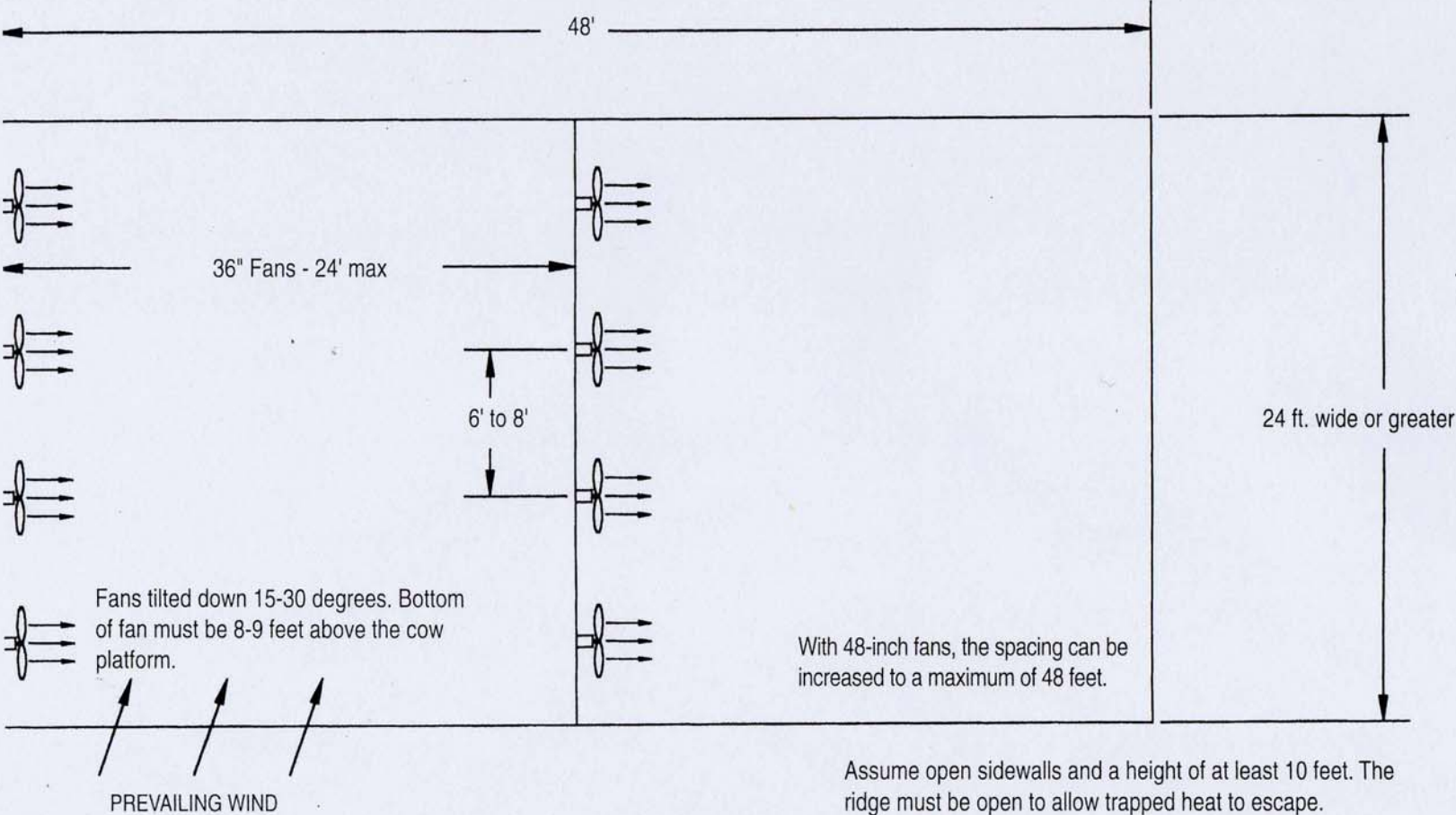
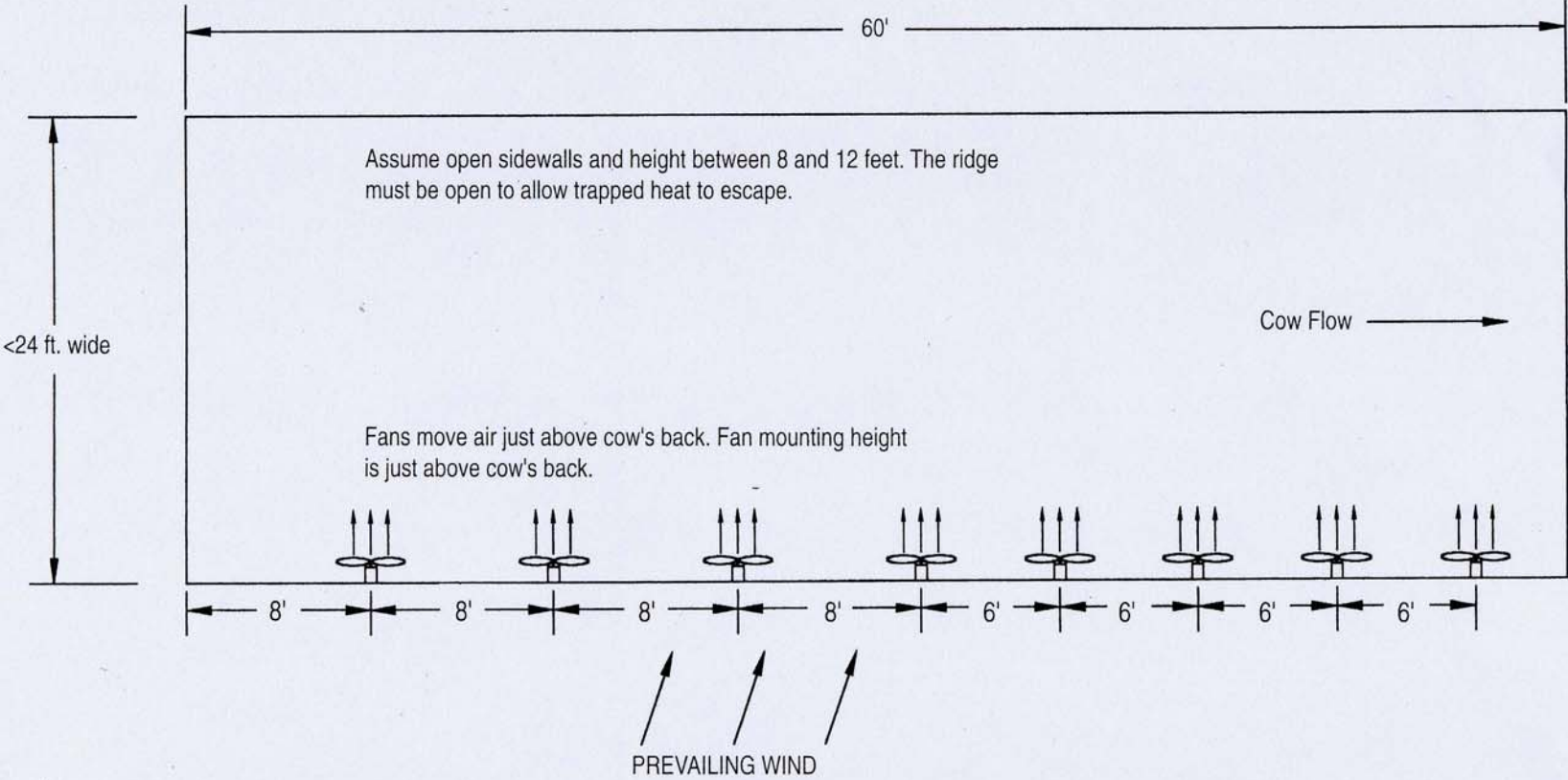






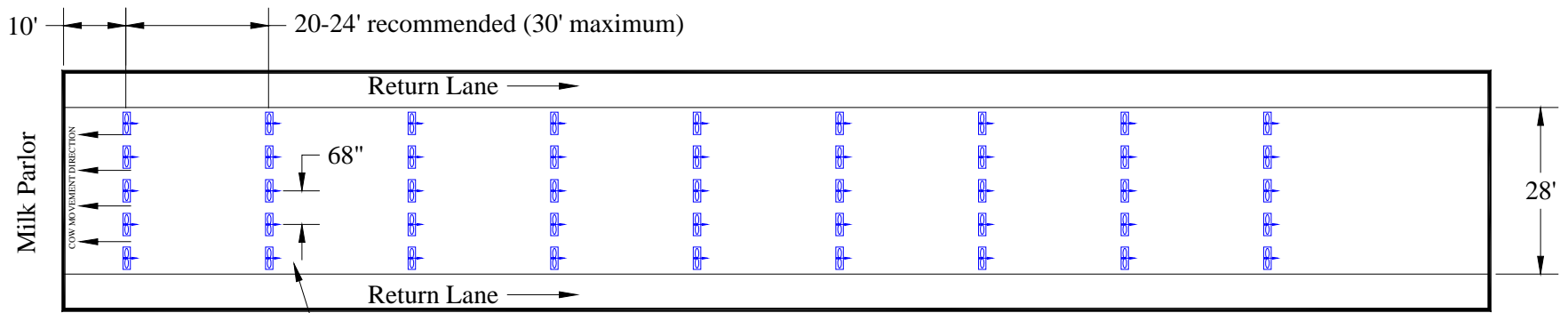
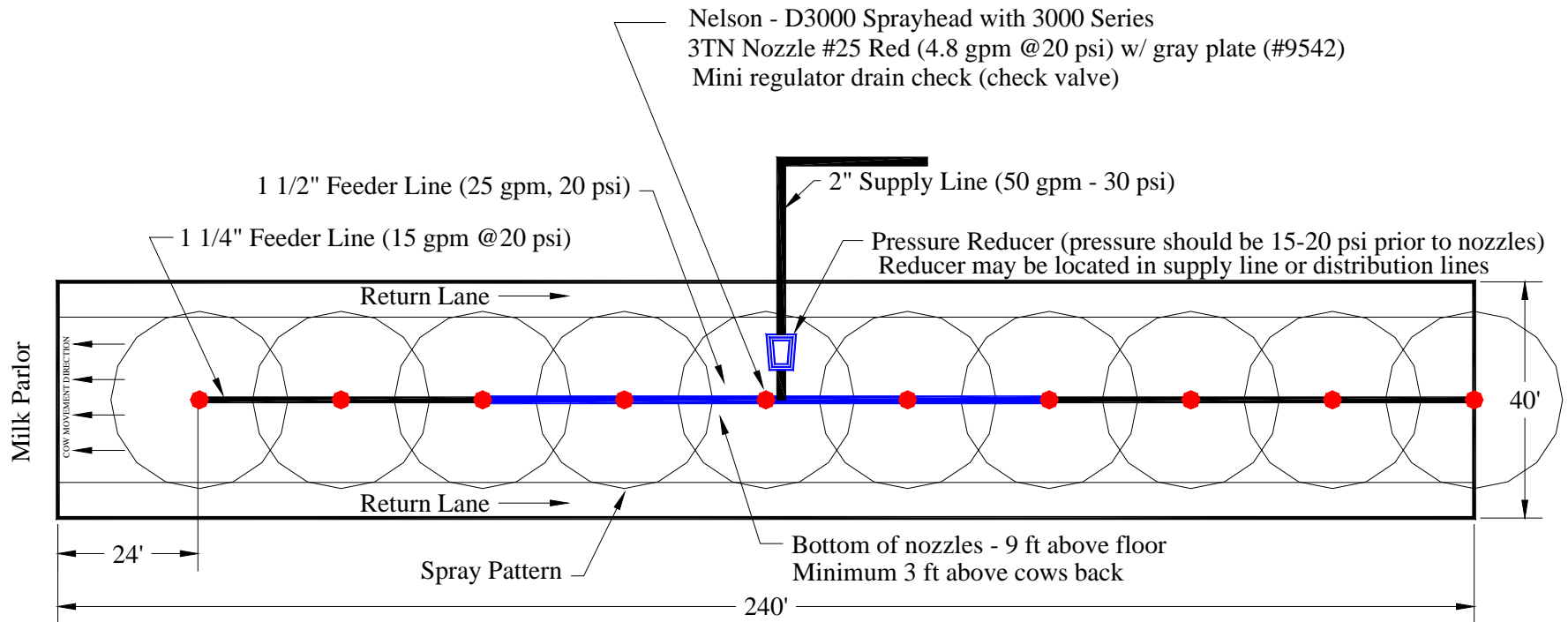


Figure 1. Example of fan placement in a holding pen less than 24 feet wide. The holding pen shown has an approximate capacity of 80 cows.





# Adding Water



36" Fans (10,000 cfm @ 0" s.p.)  
Bottom of fans - 10 ft above floor  
Fans tilted downward 15-30 degrees

Holding Pen Guidelines  
360 Cow Groups @ 15 sq.ft./cow  
25% extra room for 2nd group

# **Holding Pen Soakers**

- **Deliver 12.3 l/m<sup>2</sup>/cycle**
- **Soak cows every 5 to 15 minutes**
  - **Soaking frequency is increased with holding pen temperature**

# Don't Cheat!!!

- **Number of fans**
- **Soaker system**
- **There is too much money on the table!!**
- **Holding pen cooling needs to be turned on and off based on the temperature in the holding pen!**





# Exit Lane Cooling

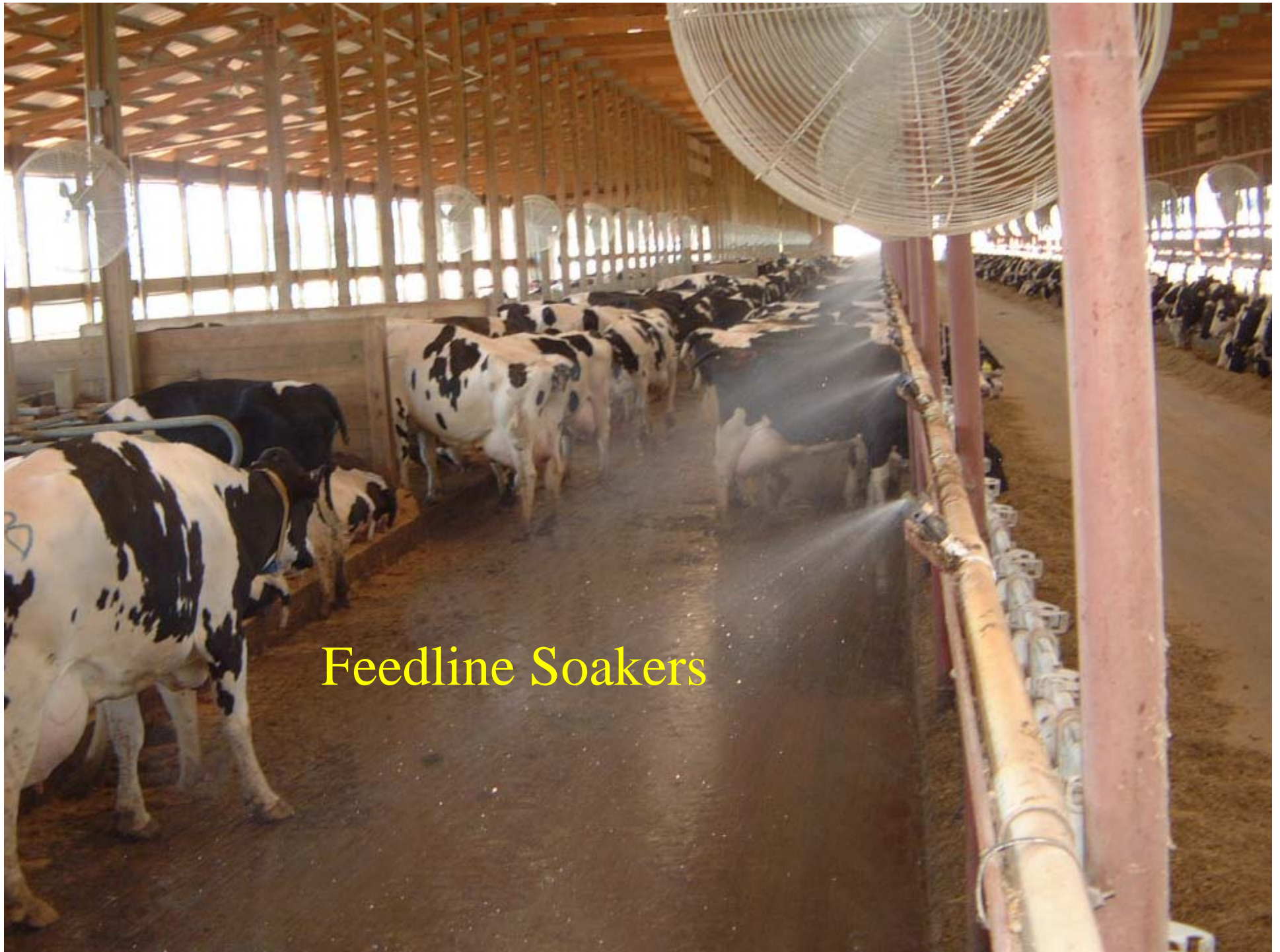
- **Nozzles activated by cow**
  - **3 nozzles, 30 liters per minute**
- **Low cost**
  - **\$500 - \$800**
- **Additional 15-25 min. cooling/milking**











Feedline Soakers

# Feedline Soakers

- **Soak and dry the cow**
  - **Never let cows get hot**
  - **Increase wetting frequency with temperature**
    - **21° C = Every 15 minutes**
    - **27° C = Every 10 minutes**
    - **32° C = Every 5 minutes**
  - **On time will be dependent on nozzle size**
  - **Location**
    - **Feedlines in freestalls**
  - **Controllers are available off the shelf**



# Potential Problems with Soakers

- **Drift**
  - Larger Droplet Size
  - Lower the Water Lines
- **Sizing Soaker Lines**
- **Water Supply to the Barn**
  - Inlet water demand
  - Sequence Pens
- **Lagoon Capacity**





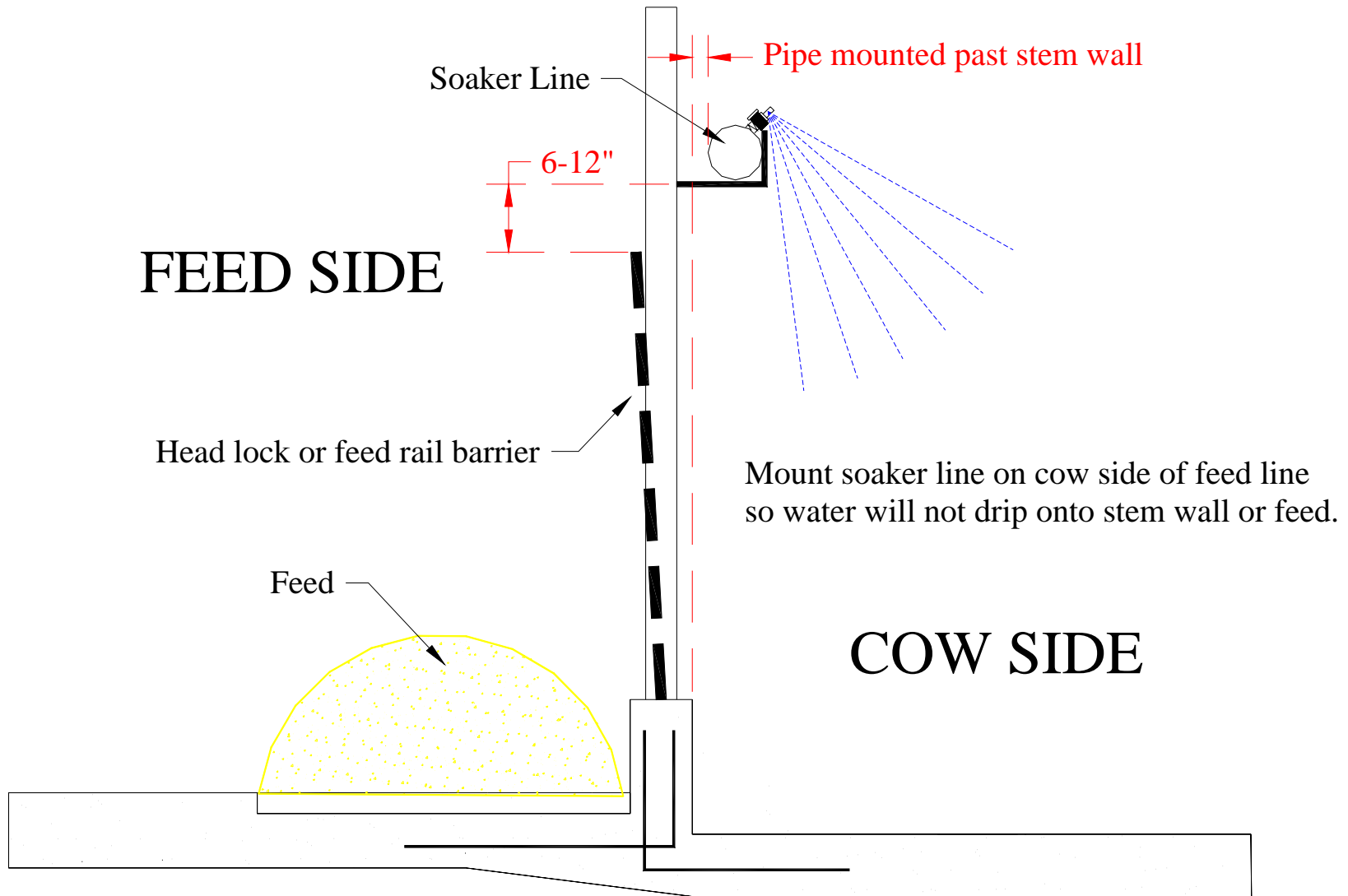








Figure 2. Soaker line location on the feedline.

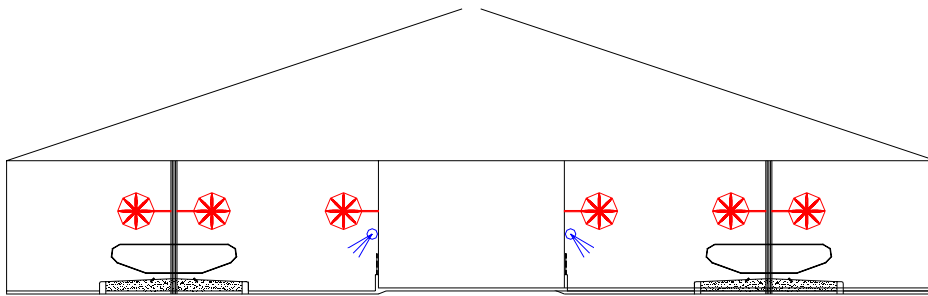


# Fan Placement in Freestall Barns

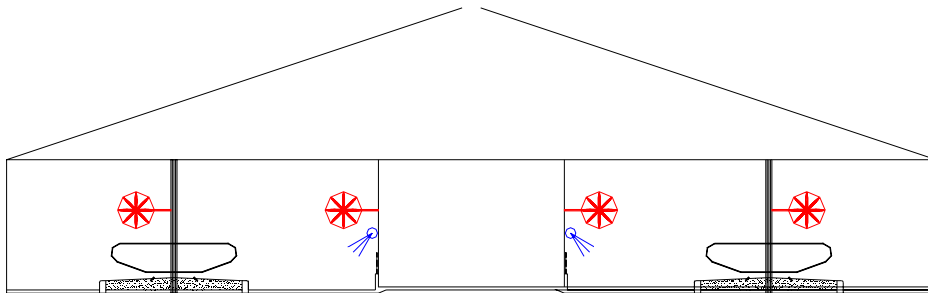
John Smith  
Joe Harner  
Mike Brouk



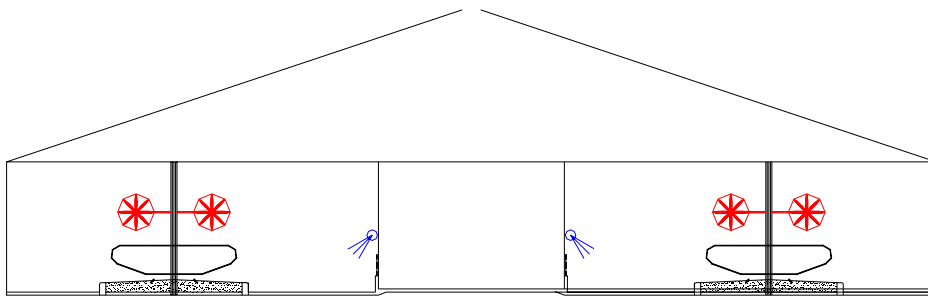
# 1999 Study



**91 cm Fans over stalls & feedline every 7.3 m (F&2S)**



**91 cm Fans over stalls & feedline every 7.3 m (F&S)**



**90 cm Fans over stalls every 7.3 m (2S)**



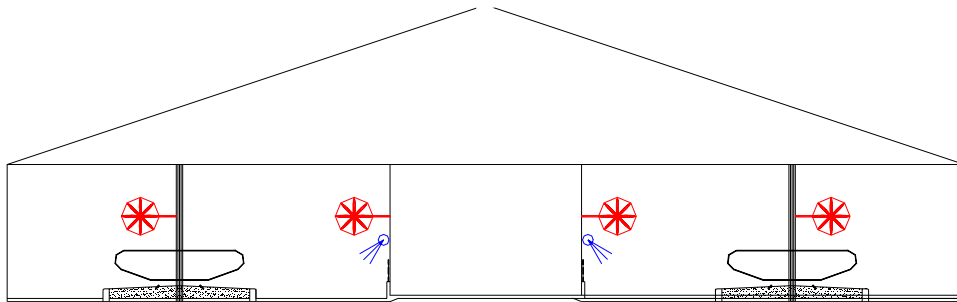
# **Milk Yield, Body Condition, and Feed Intake of Dairy Cows Housed in a Four-row Freestall Barn with Three Different Cooling Systems**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cooling System<sup>1</sup></b>			<b>SEM</b>
	<b>2S</b>	<b>F&amp;S</b>	<b>F&amp;2S</b>	
<b>Initial milk, kg</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Initial days in milk</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Average milk, kg</b>	<b>42.6<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>44.8<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>43.8<sup>ab</sup></b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Dry matter intake, kg</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Change in body condition</b>	<b>+.52</b>	<b>+.39</b>	<b>+.21</b>	<b>.14</b>

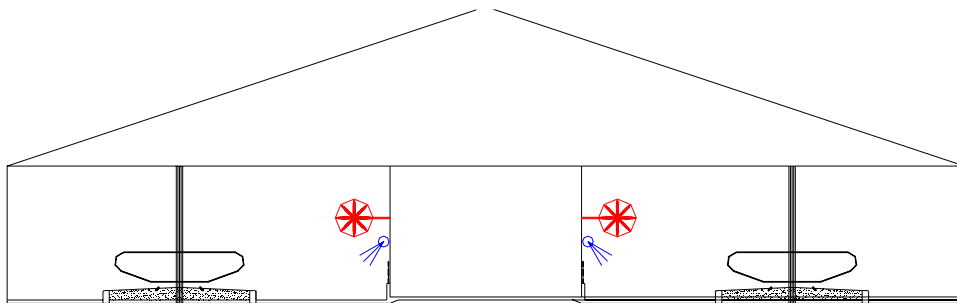
<sup>ab</sup> Means with uncommon superscript differ ( $P < 0.05$ )

**What is the Effect of Fans only  
on the Feedline in 4-row  
Barns?**

# 2000 Study

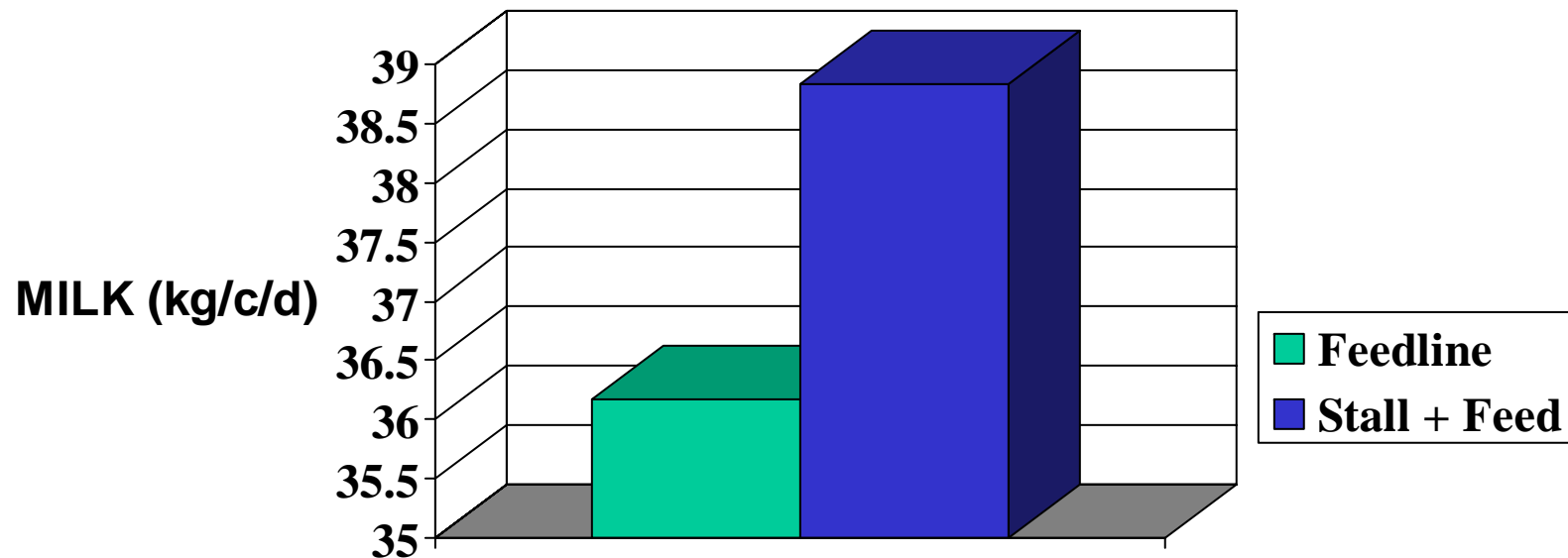


**91 cm Fan over stalls & feedline every 7.3 m**



**91 cm Fan over feedline every 7.3 m**

# Average Milk Production



<b>Feedline</b>	<b>36.17</b>
<b>Stall + Feed</b>	<b>38.83</b>

$P < .01$

# Recommendations

- **Four-Row Barn**
  - **Fans on Feedline and over Stalls**
    - .91m fans every 6.1-7.3 m
  - **Soakers over feed line**
- **Two-Row Barn**
  - **Fans over Stalls**
    - 1.2 m fans every 12 m
  - **Soakers over feed line**
- **Six-Row Barns??**

# Systems to Cool the Air

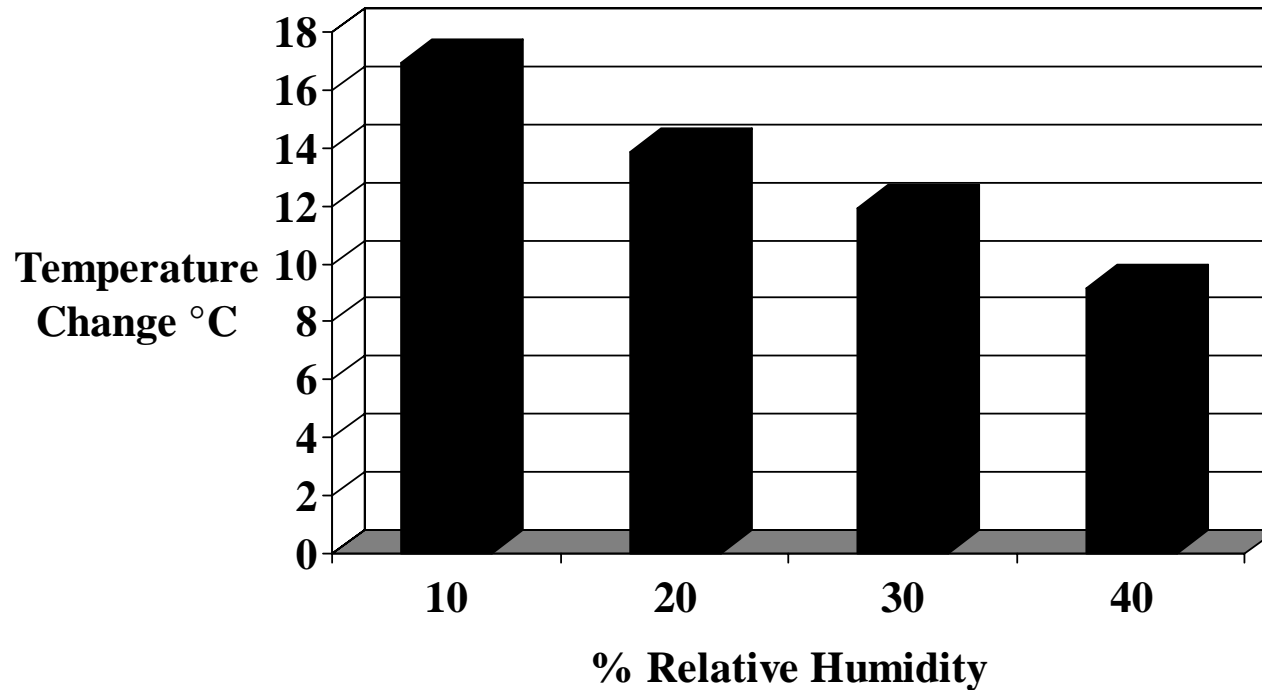
- **Combinations of high pressure misters and fans**
- **Tunnel or cross ventilation with evaporative pads**



**High Humidity Limits Our  
Ability to Take Advantage of  
Using Evaporative Cooling to  
Cool the Air**

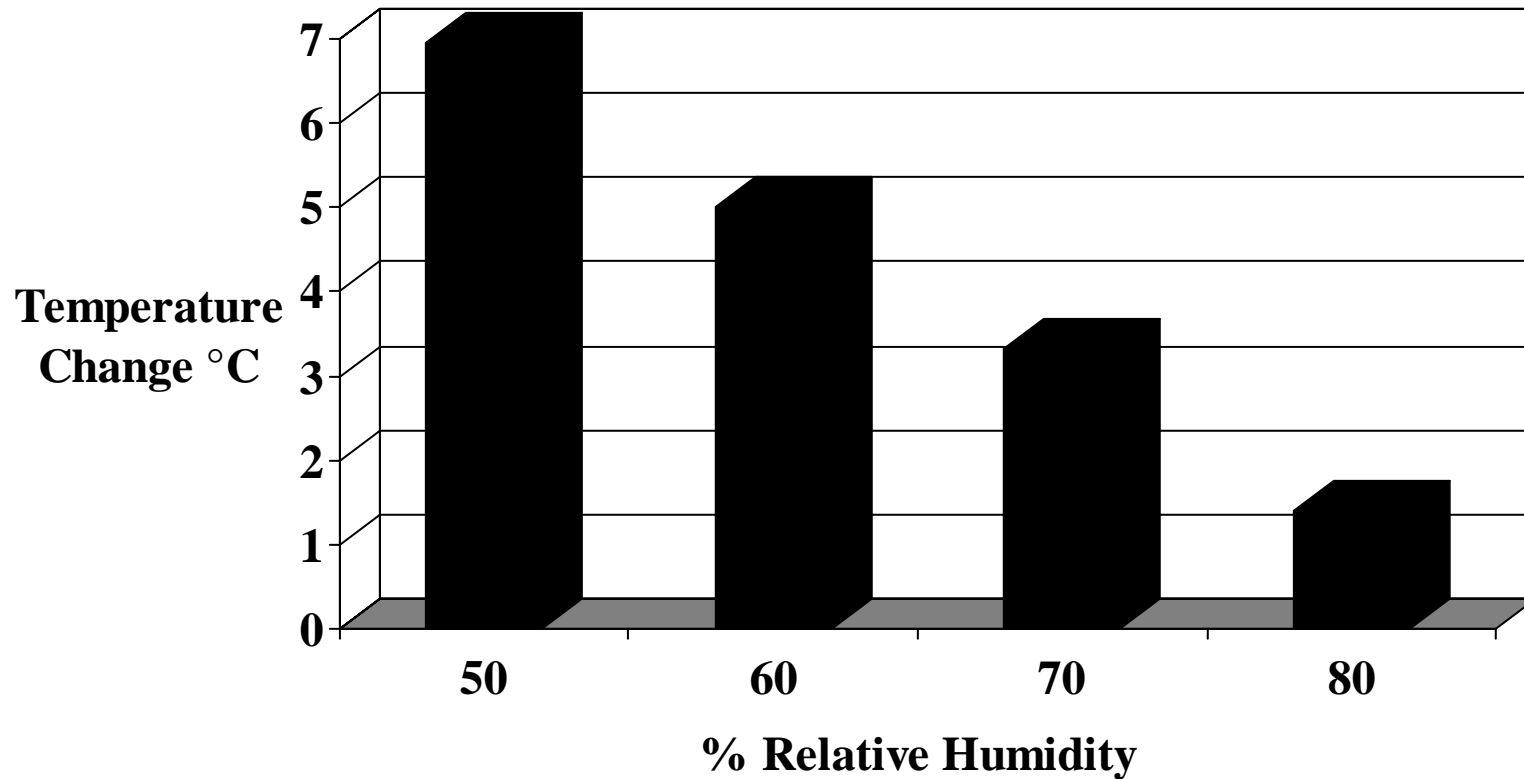


# Potential Temperature at 32° C Change Due to Water Evaporation in a Low Relative Humidity Environment





## Potential Temperature Change at 32° C Due to Water Evaporation in a High Relative Humidity Environment



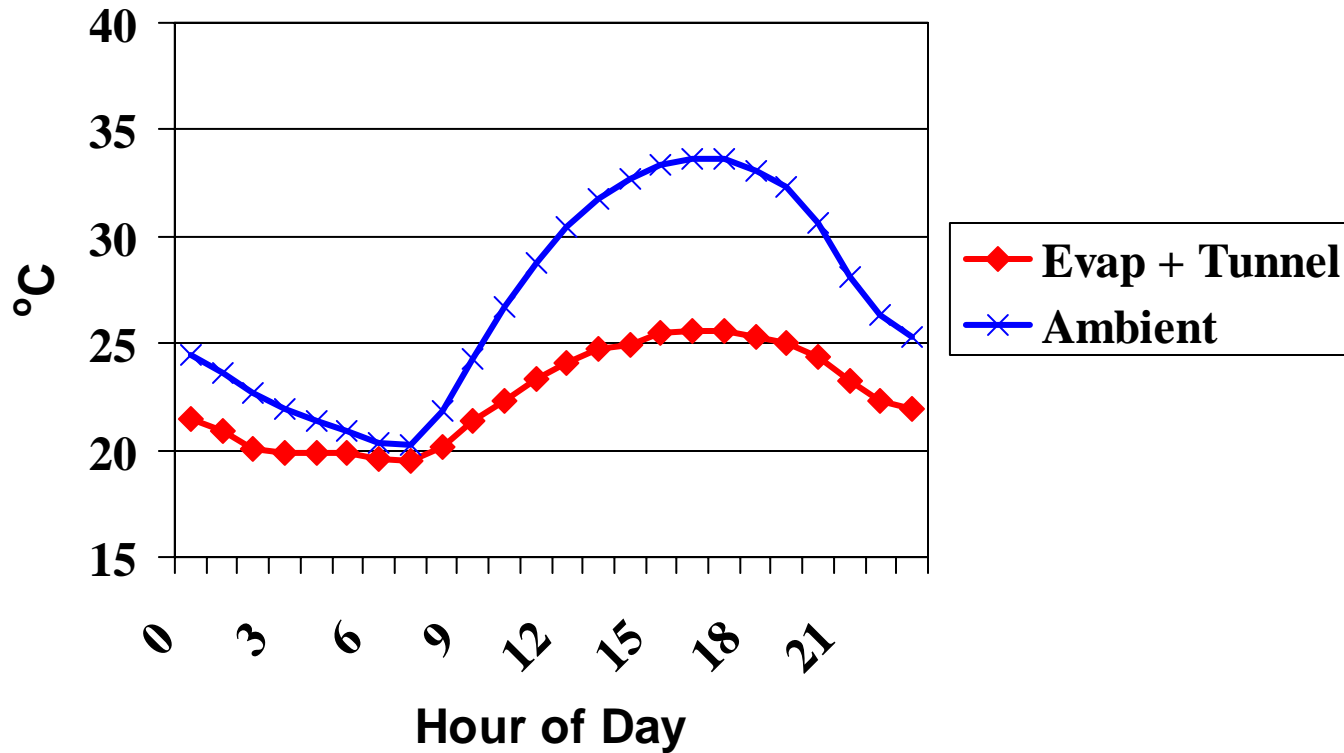
# Fully Tunnel Ventilated Freestall Barn, Western Kansas



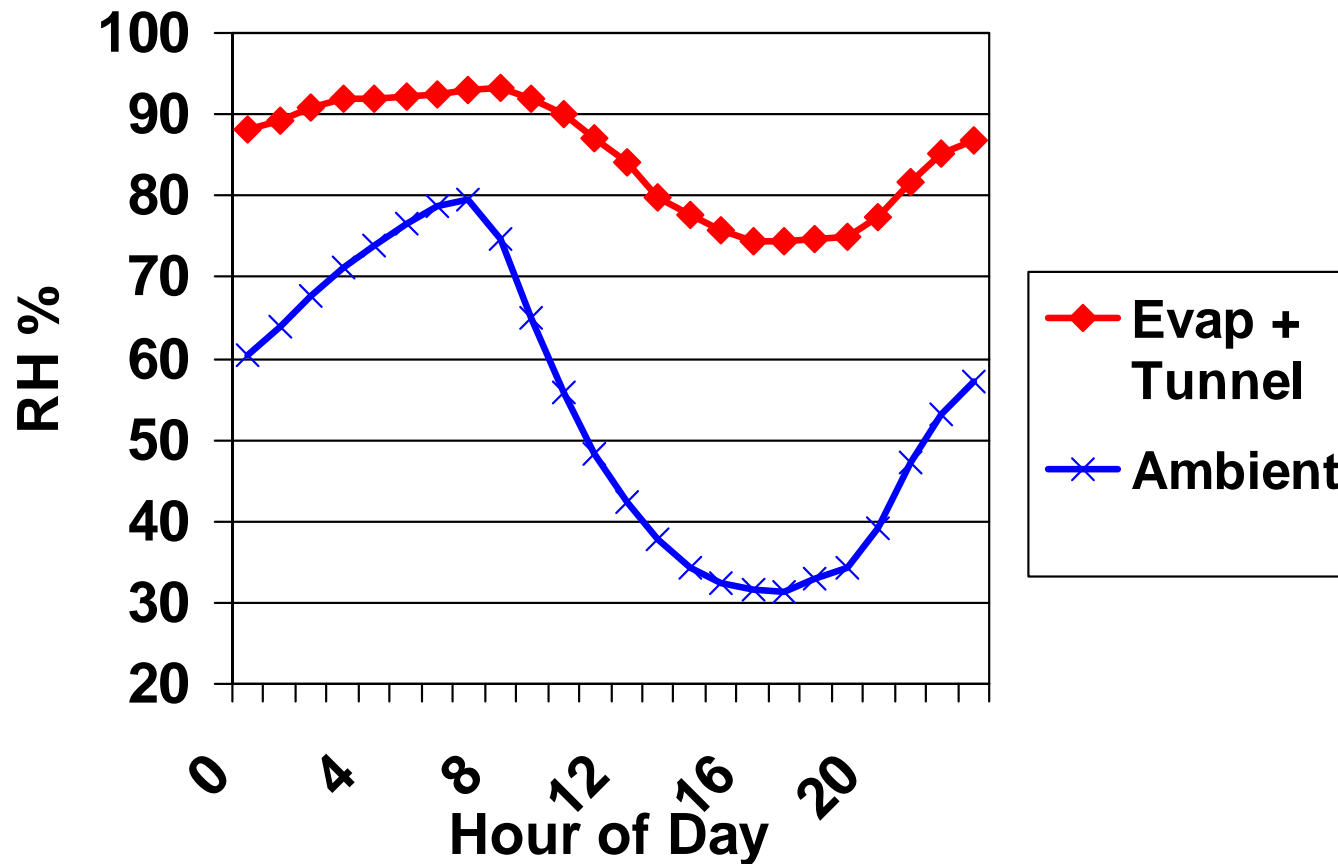




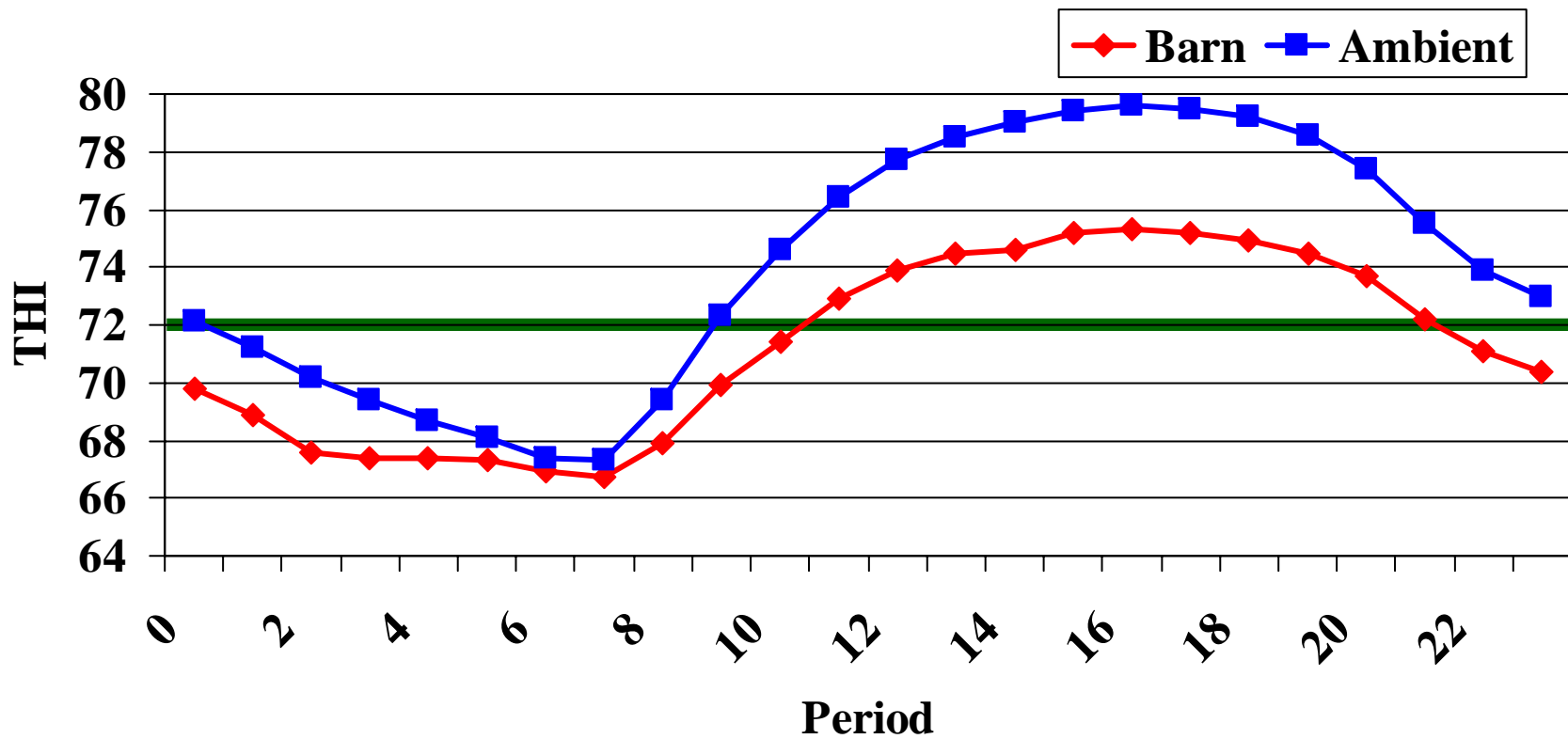
# Average Temperature of Evaporative Cooled and Tunnel Ventilated Four Row Freestalls Located in Western Kansas July and August of 2003



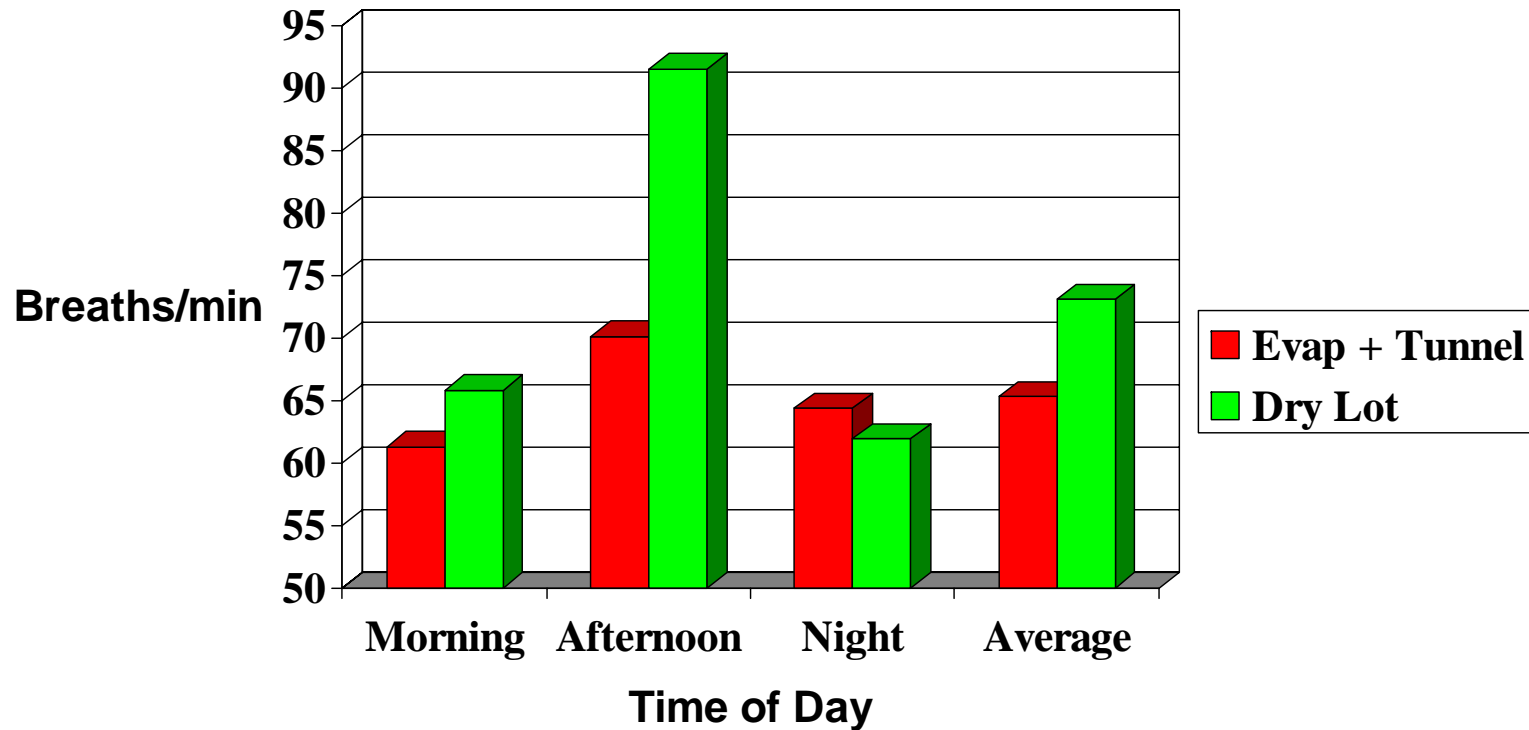
# Average Relative Humidity of Evaporative Cooled and Tunnel Ventilated Four Row Freestalls Located in Western Kansas July and August of 2003



# Average THI of Evaporative Cooled and Tunnel Ventilated Four Row Freestalls Located in Western Kansas July and August of 2003



# Effect of Cow Cooling on Respiration Rate

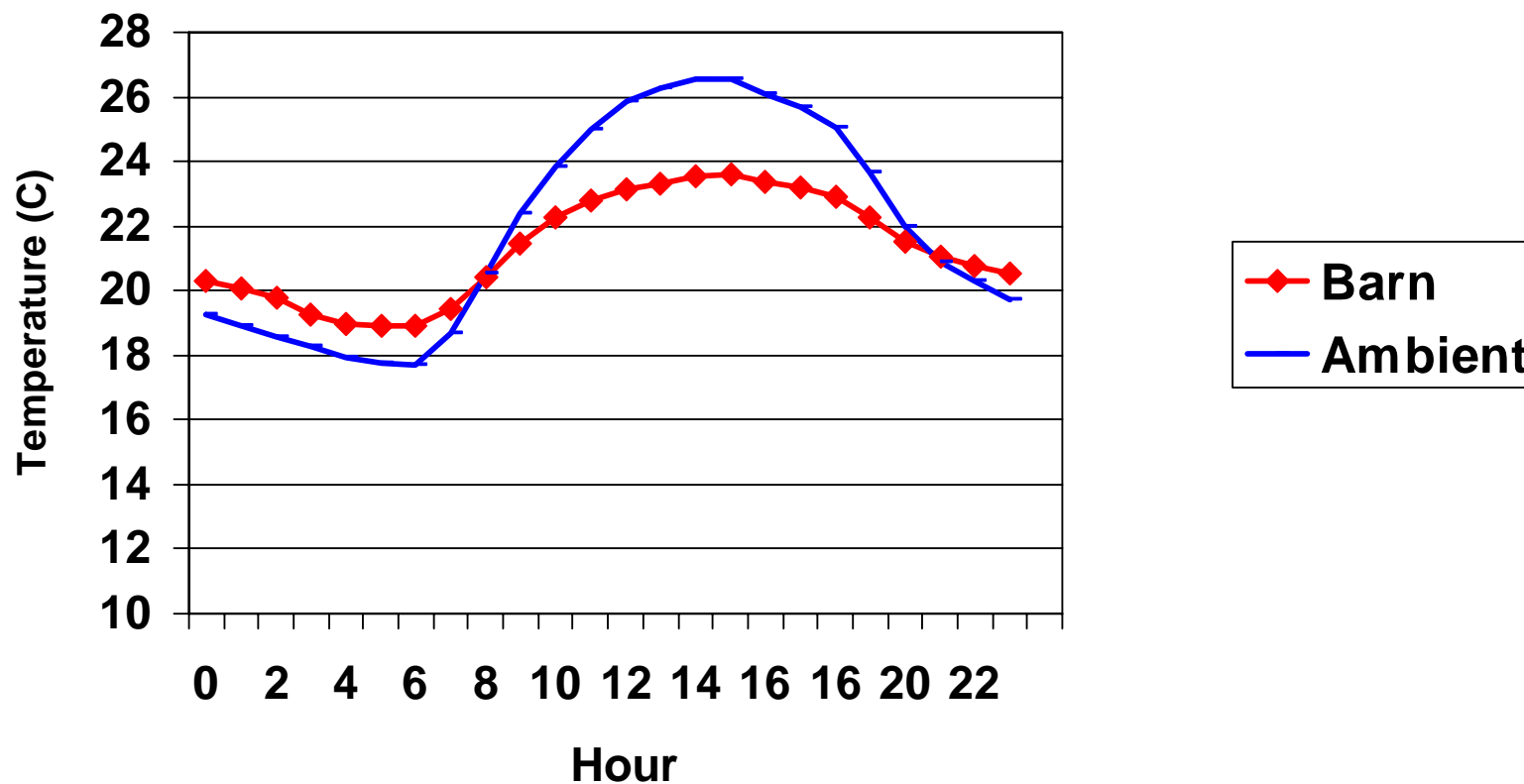




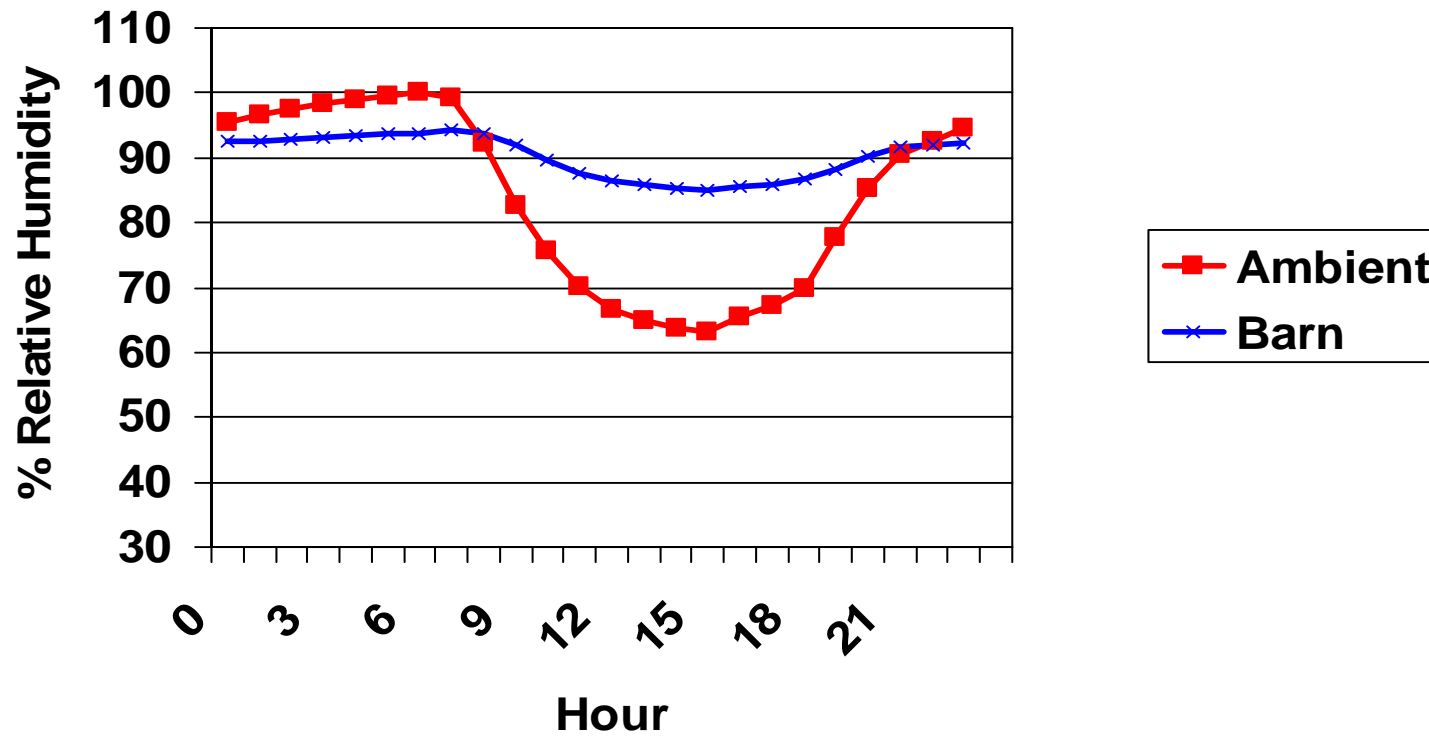
Fully Tunnel Ventilated with Evaporative Pads  
Located in Northern Indiana



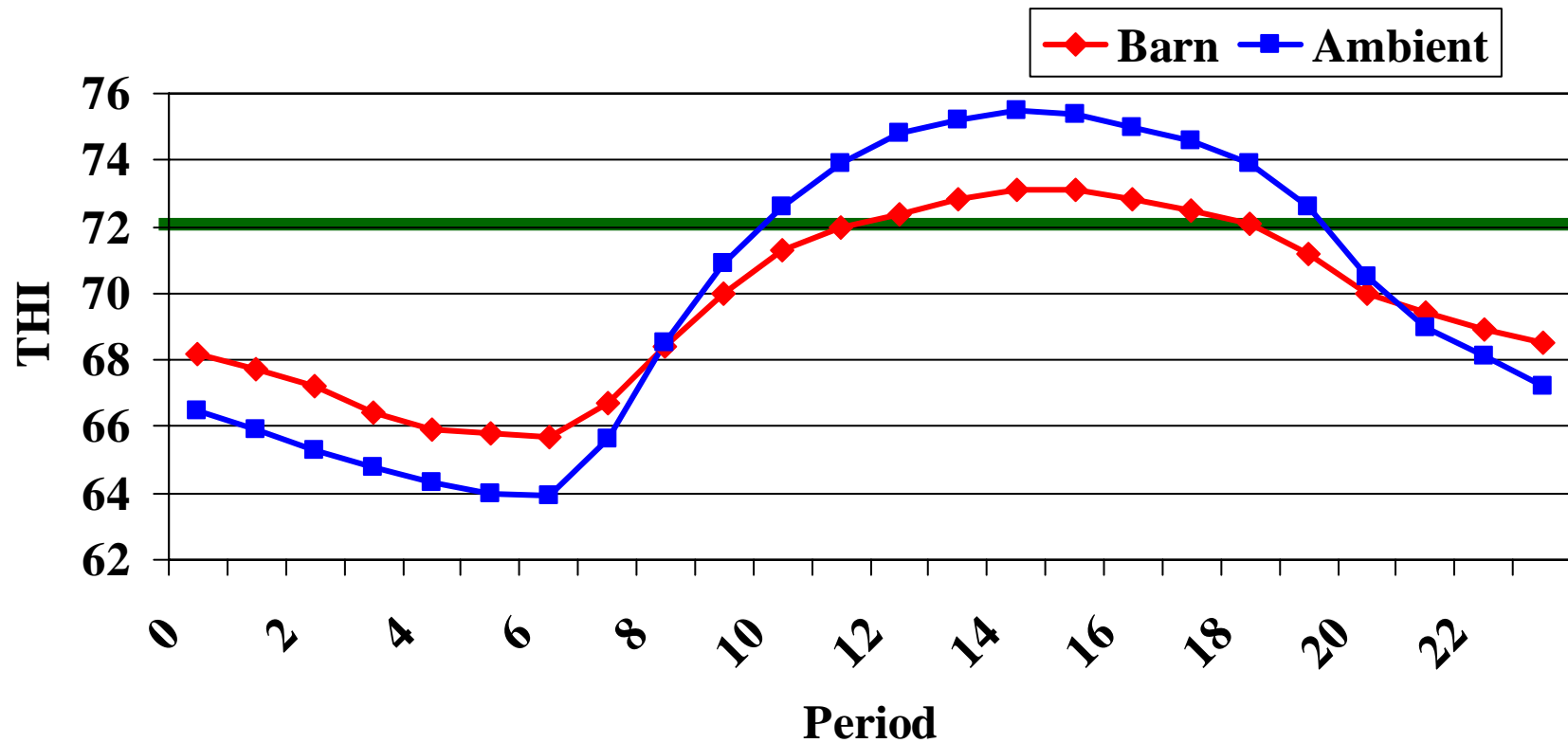
# Average Temperature of Evaporative Cooled and Tunnel Ventilated Four Row Freestalls Located in Indiana July and August of 2003



**Average Relative Humidity of Evaporative Cooled and Tunnel  
Ventilated Four Row Freestalls Located in Indiana  
July and August of 2003**



# Average THI of Evaporative Cooled and Tunnel Ventilated Tunnel Ventilated Four Row Freestalls Located in Indiana July and August of 2003



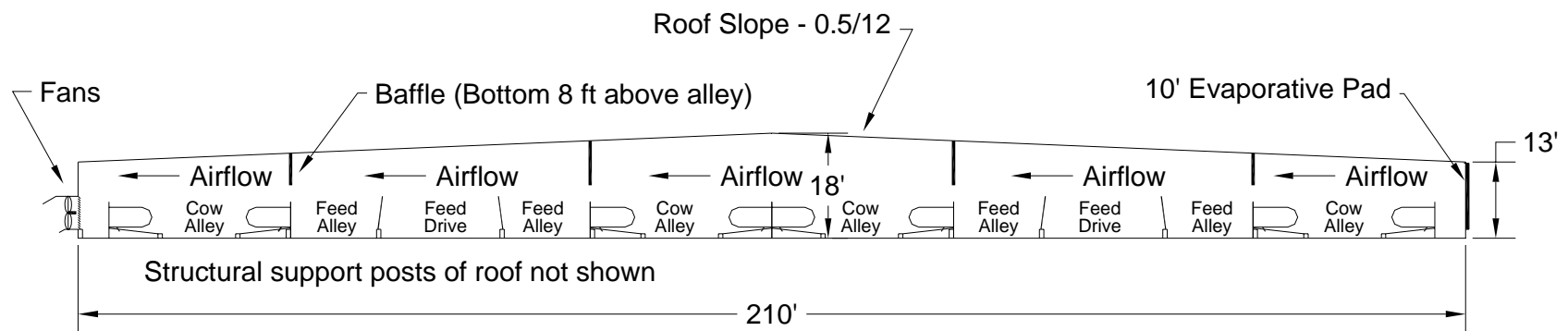
# **Eight Row Cross Ventilated Low Profile Freestall Facilities**

**John F. Smith, Joe Harner  
and Rick Millner**

**Kansas State University and MCC Dairy**



# End view of an 8-row low profile cross ventilated freestall building



Source: Joe Harner, K-State







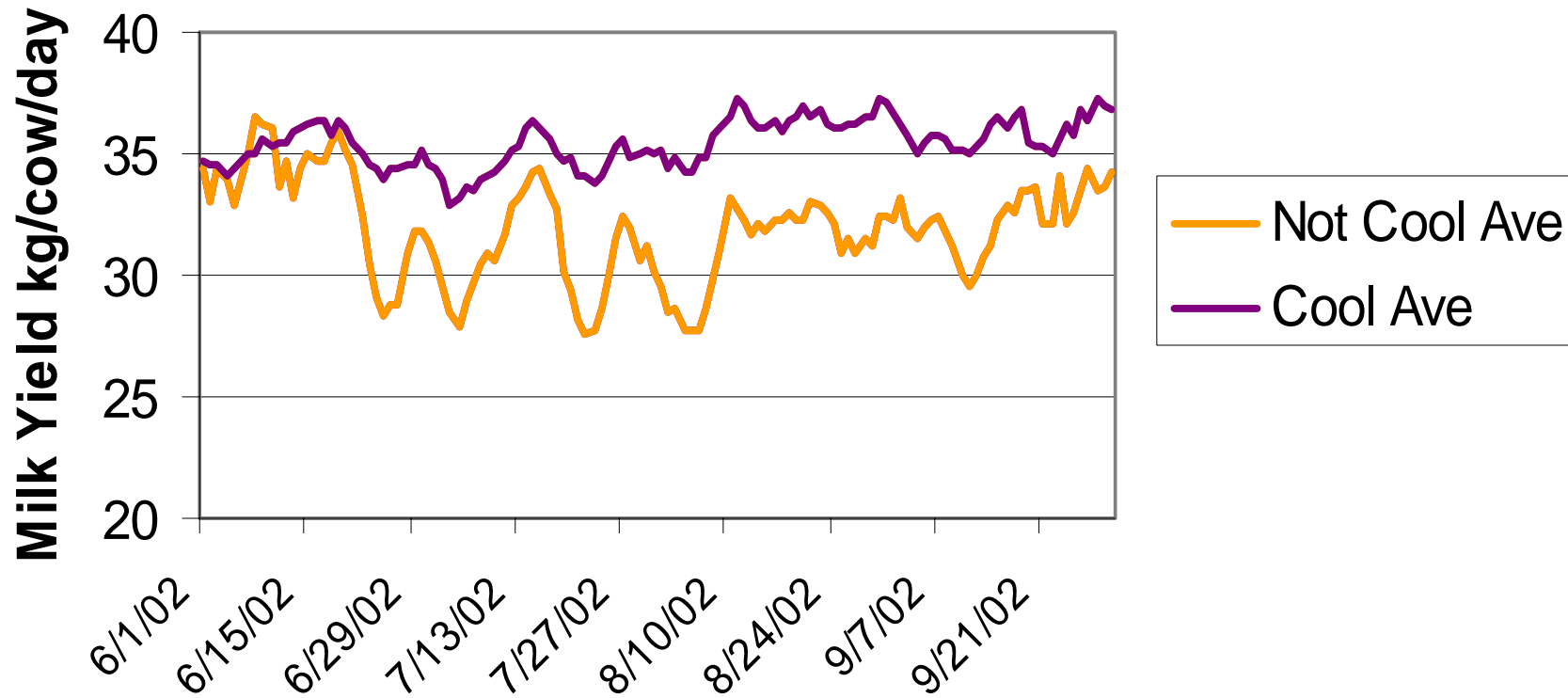




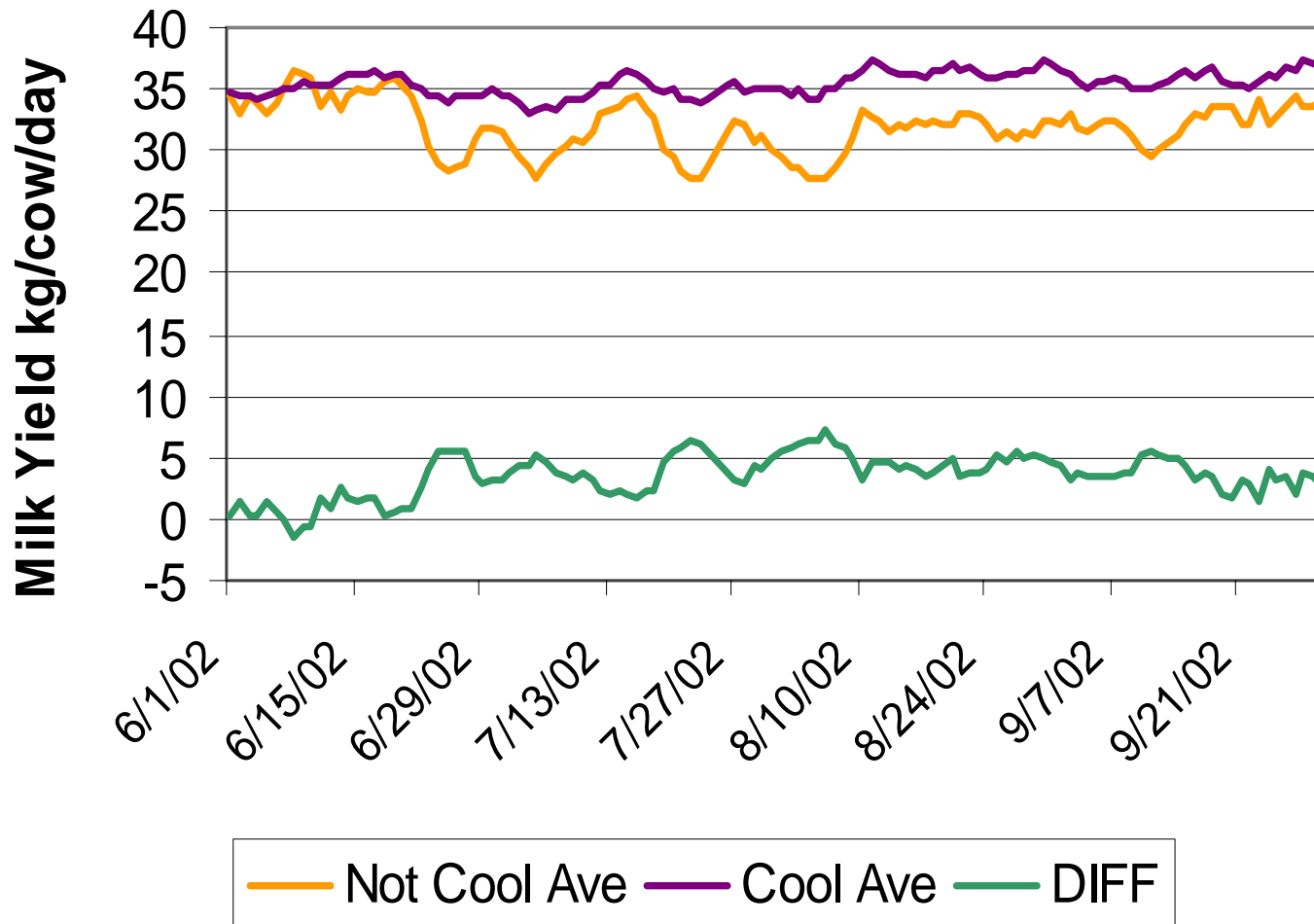
**Is there \$ in cooling cows?**



# Daily Milk Production (cooled vs. no cooling)



# Daily Milk Production and Difference (cooled vs. no cooling)



# Economics of Cow Cooling

- **Lost milk production during heat stress**
  - **\$1.00 to \$1.50 cow/day**
- **Reproduction?**
- **Future milk production?**
- **Health?**
- **Pay back is one year in most cases**



# System Selection

- **Critical factors in system selection**
  - **Type of dairy**
    - Dry Lot
    - Freestall
  - **Climate**
    - Temperature
      - Maximum temperatures
    - Humidity
      - Morning
      - Afternoon
  - **What are you cooling?**
    - Cow or Air

# System Options

- **Low pressure soaking**
  - Cooling the cow
  - Works in arid and humid climates
  - Works well in MW climates
- **Evaporative cooling**
  - Cooling the air
  - Works in arid climates
- **Combination**
  - Severe heat and humidity

# **Priorities to Reduce Heat Stress (Lactating & Dry Cows)**

- **1. Water availability**
- **2. Providing shade in the housing areas and holding pen (Lactating & Dry)**
- **3. Reduce walking distance to the parlor**
- **4. Reduce time in the holding pen**
- **5. Improve holding pen & freestall ventilation**



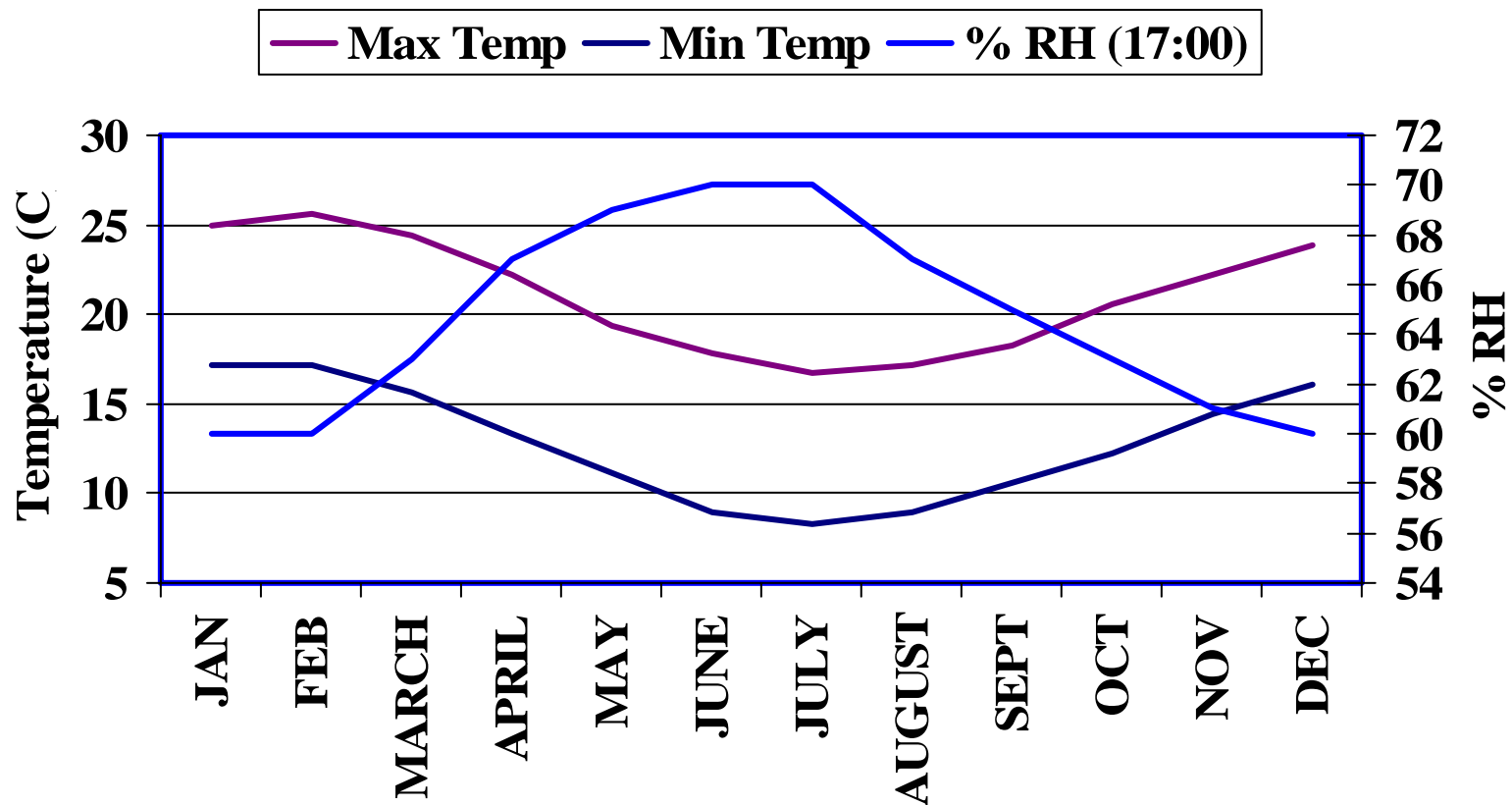
# **Priorities to Reduce Heat Stress (Lactating & Dry Cows)**

- **6. Add holding pen cooling and exit lane cooling**
- **7. Cool close-up cows (3 weeks prior to calving)**
- **8. Cool fresh cows and early lactation cow housing**
- **9. Cool mid & late lactation cow housing**

**Thank You!!!!**

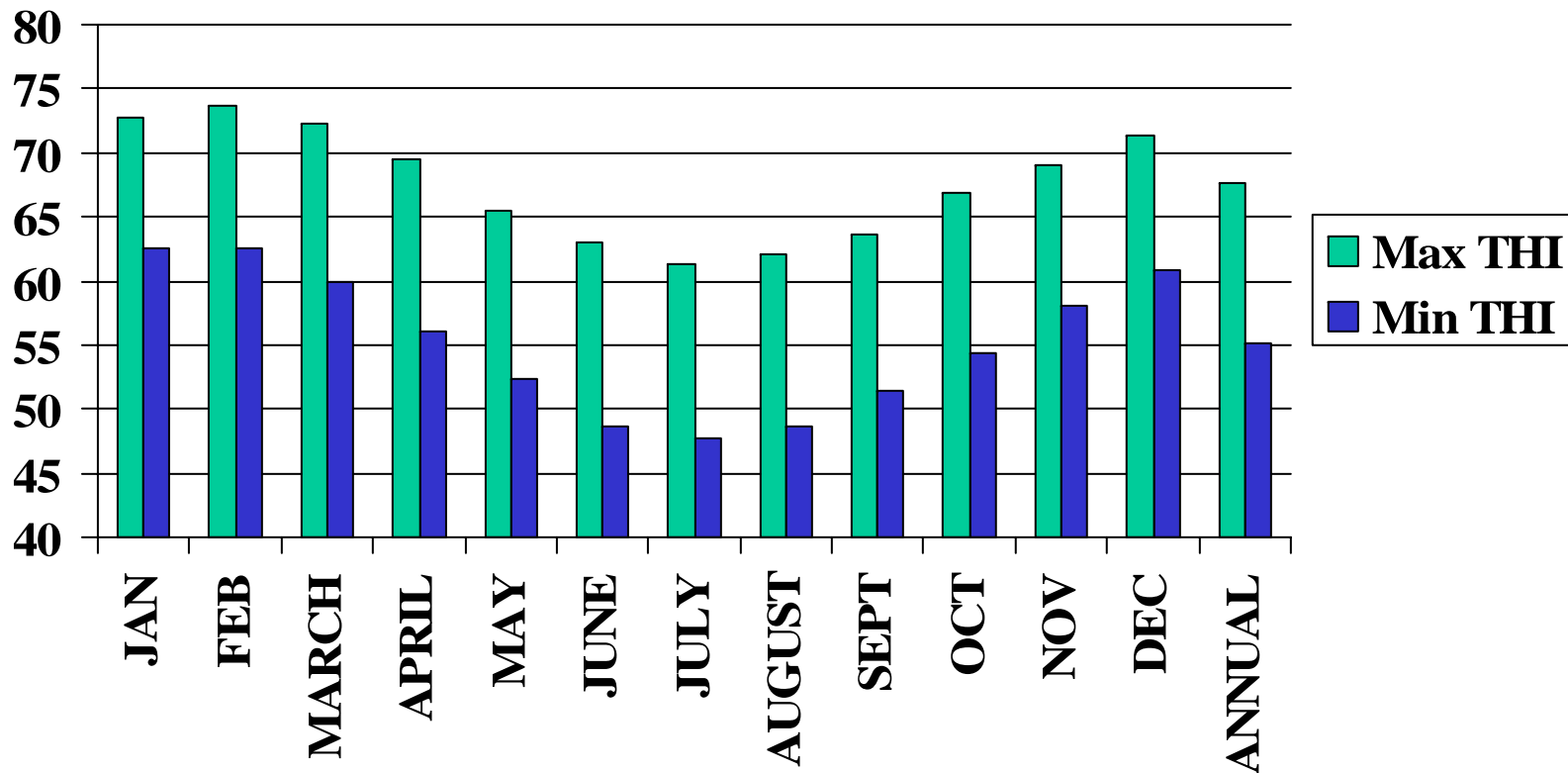


# Weather Data (% RH and Temp.) Cape Town, South Africa

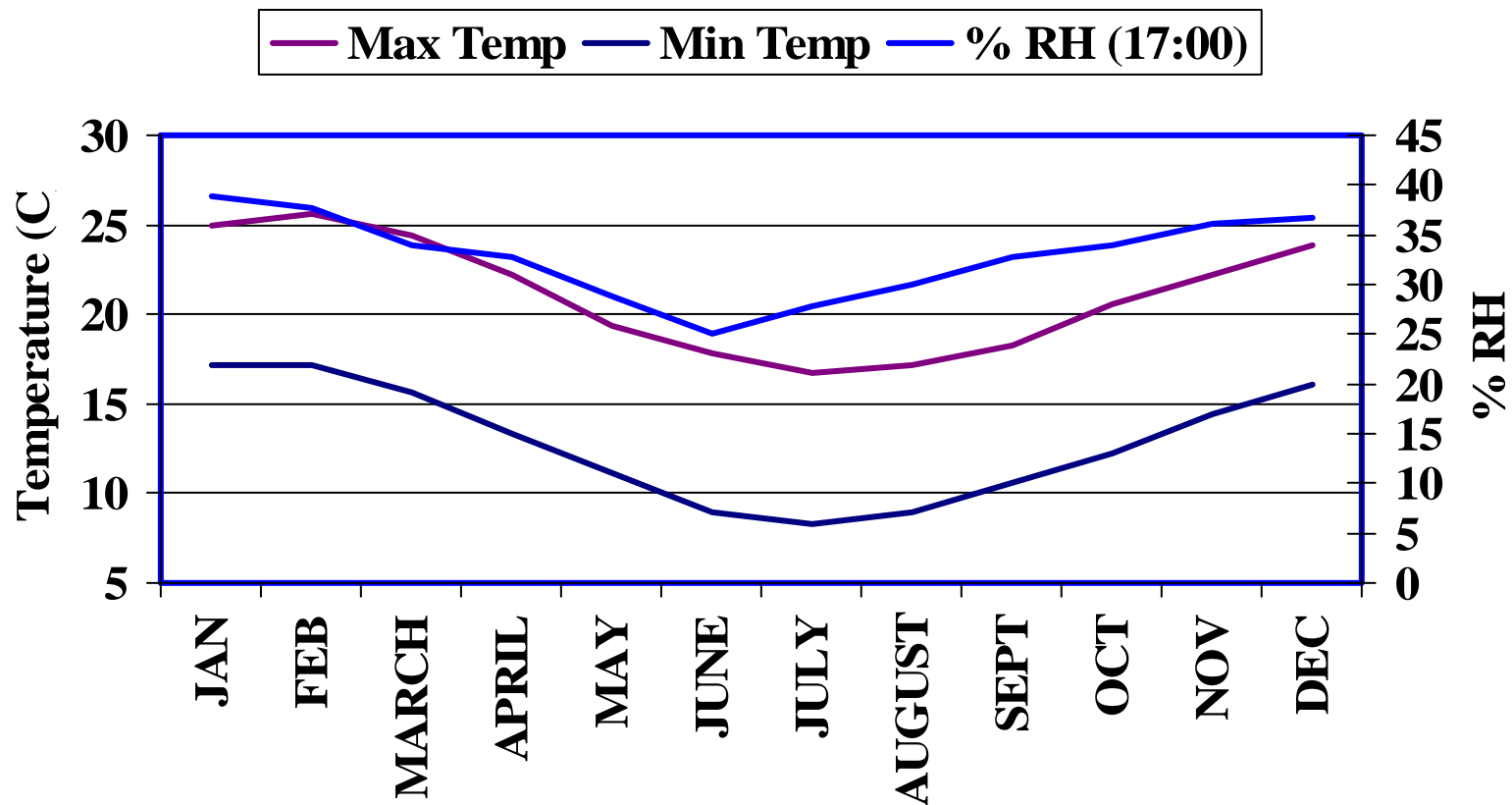


# Weather Data (THI)

## Cape Town, South Africa

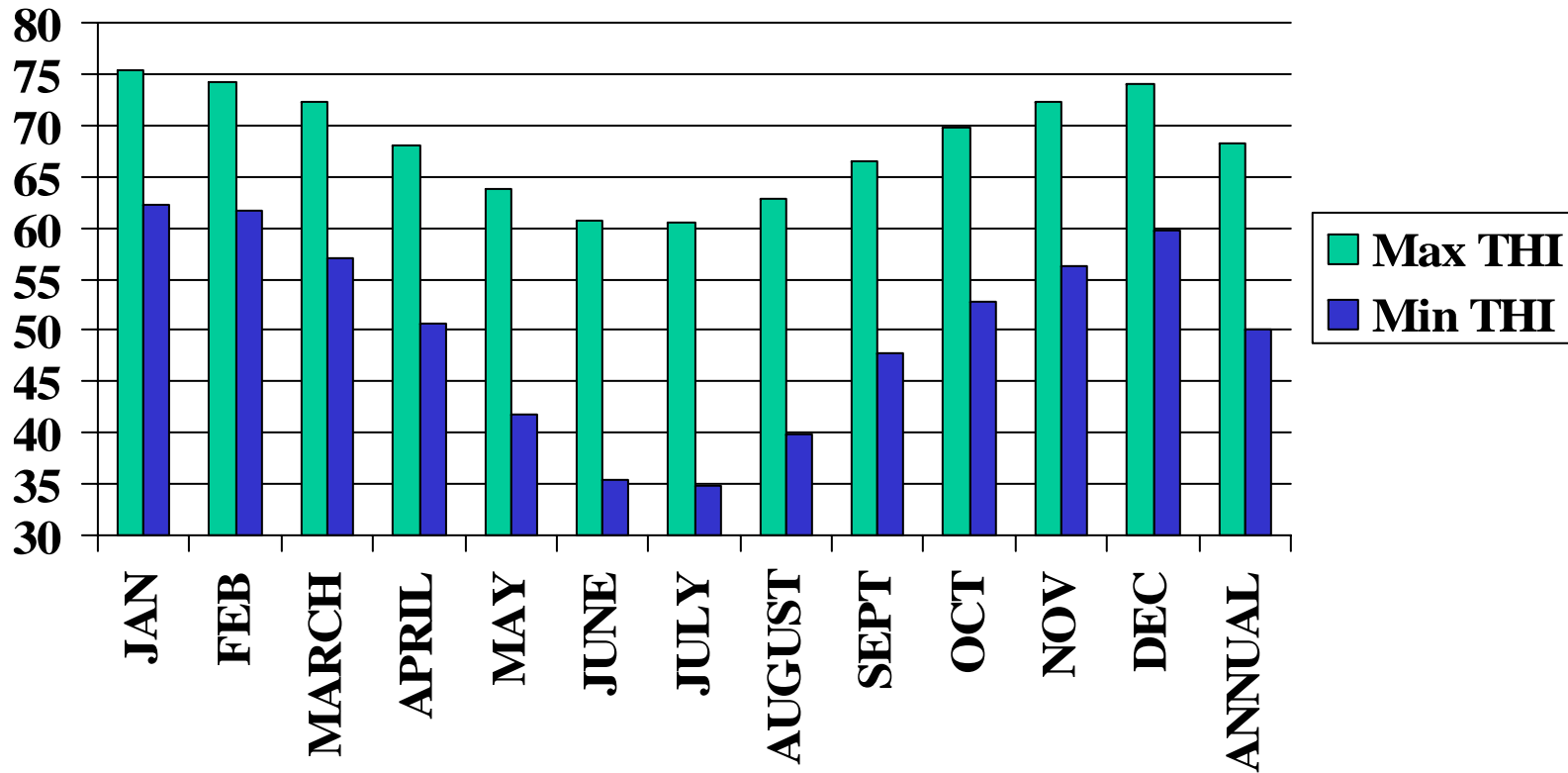


# Weather Data (% RH and Temp.) Bloemfontein, South Africa

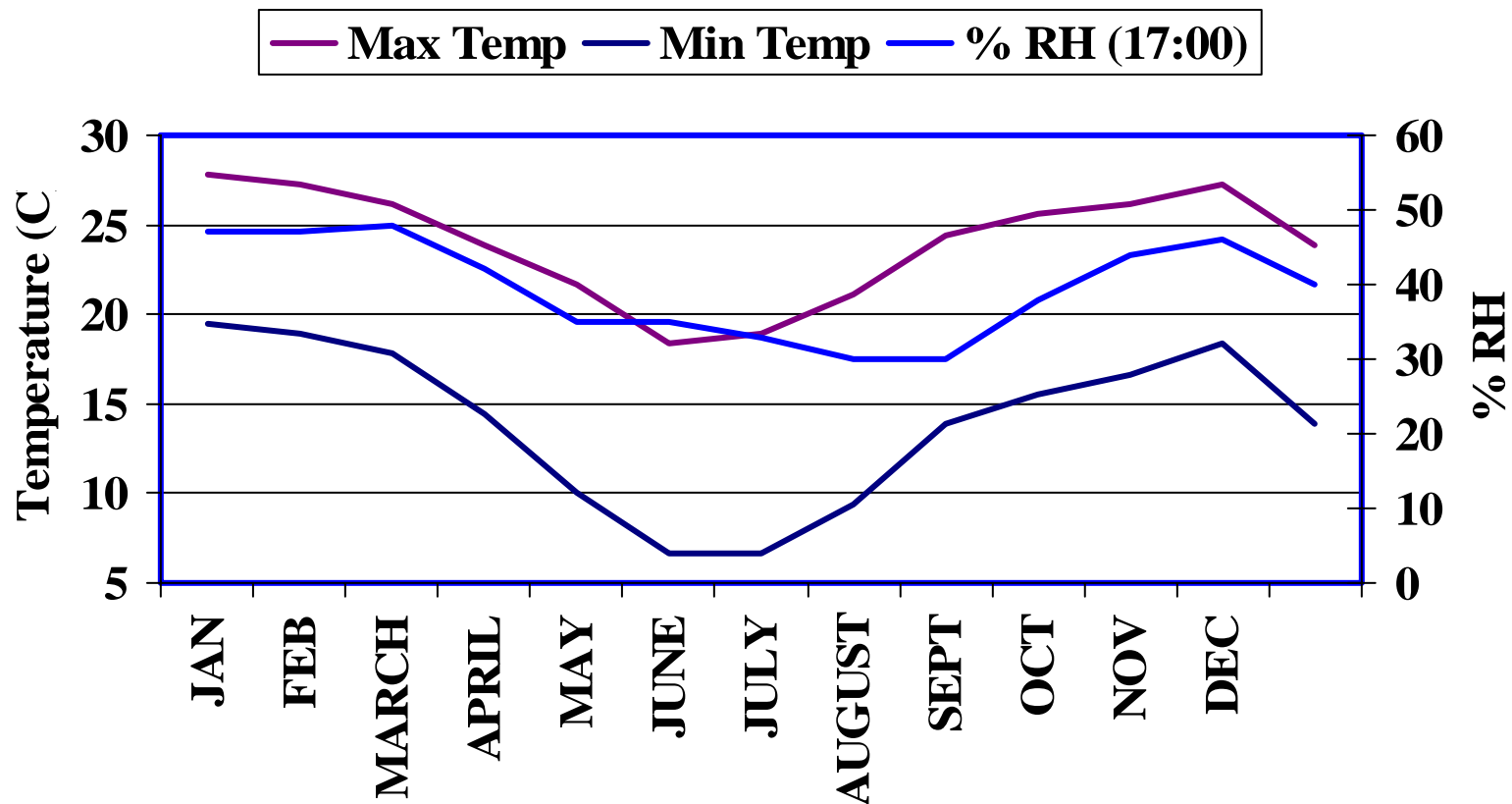


# Weather Data (THI)

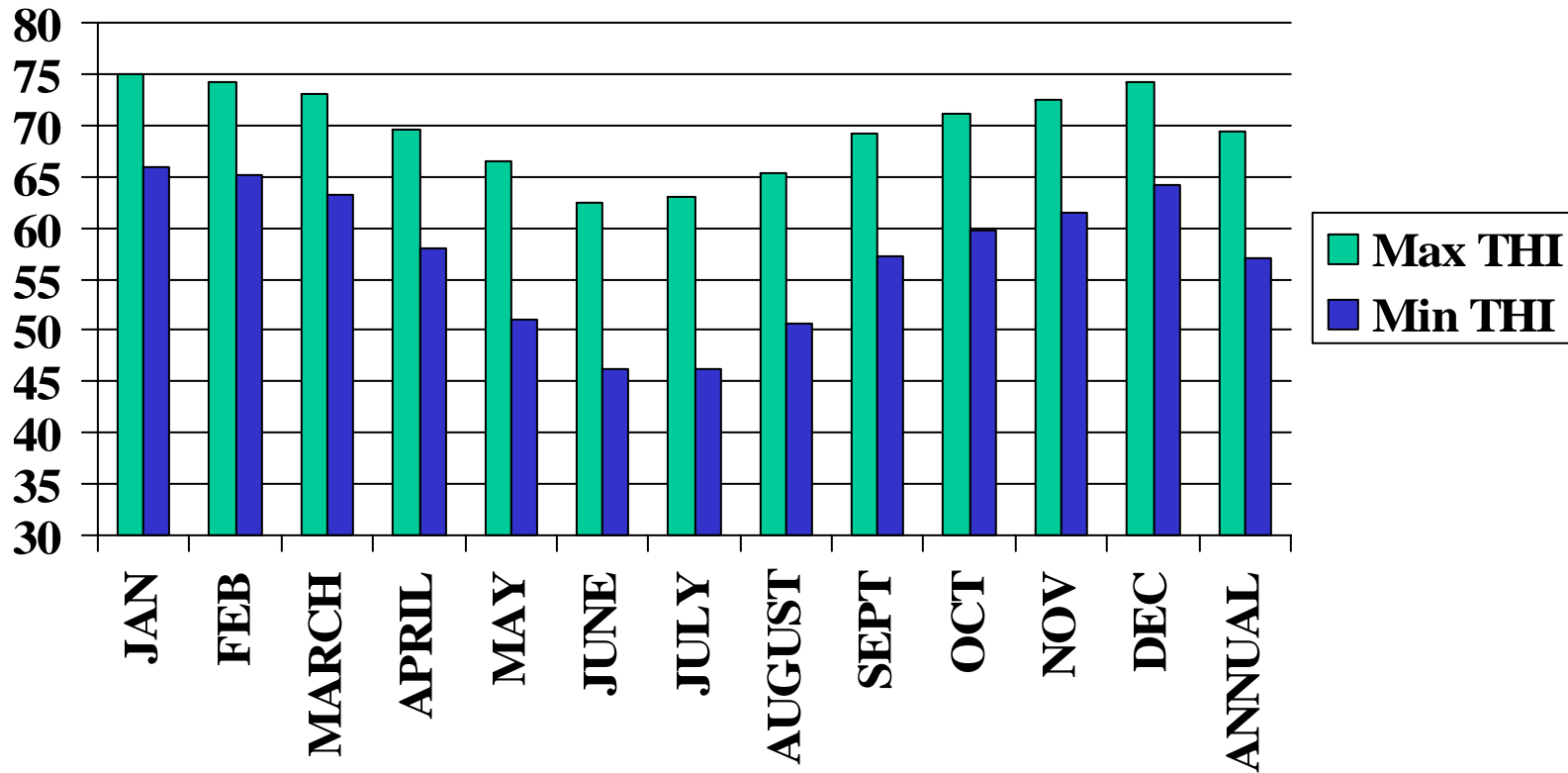
## Bloemfontein, South Africa



# Weather Data (% RH and Temp.) Pretoria, South Africa

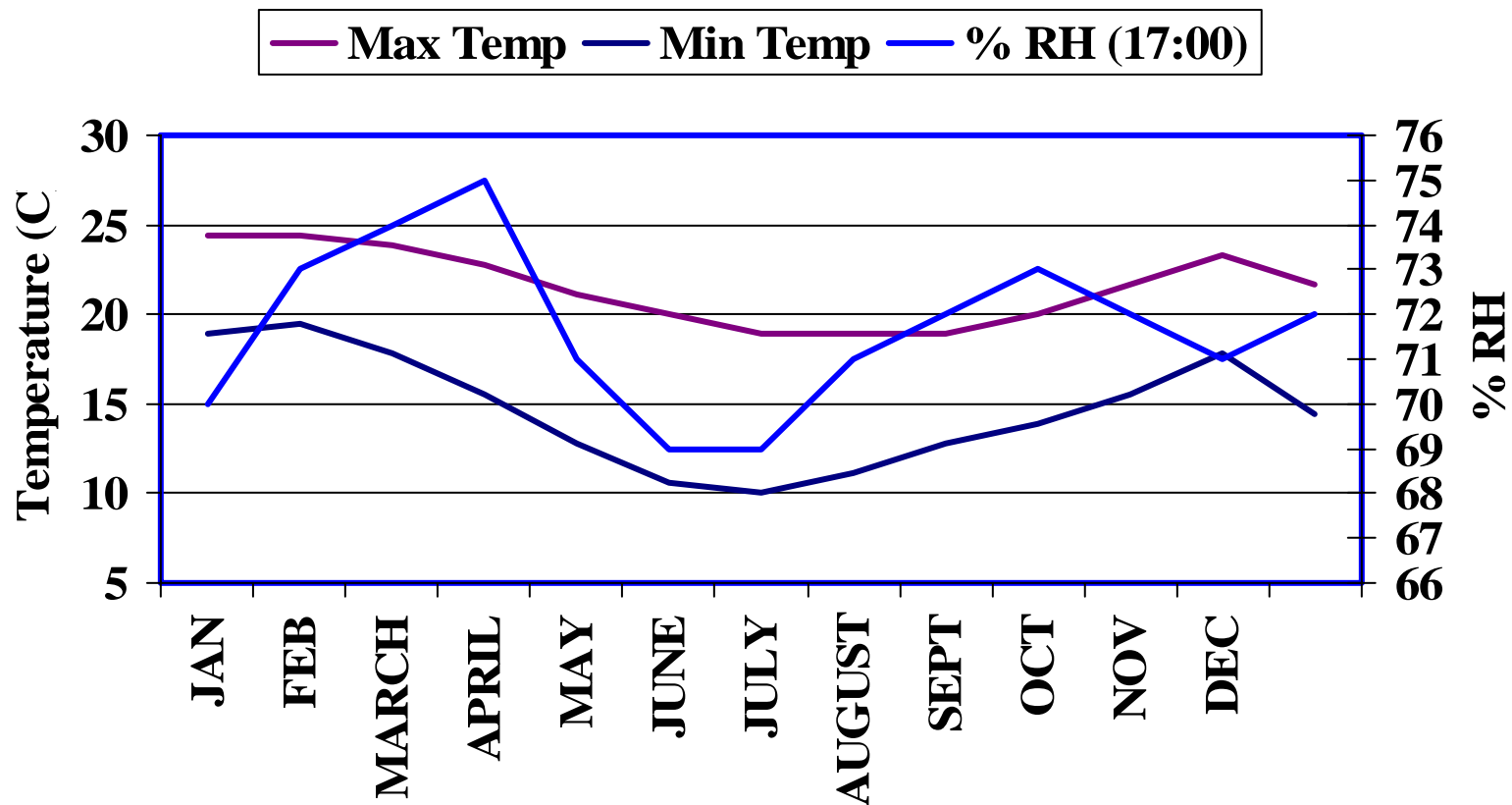


# Weather Data (THI) Pretoria, South Africa





# Weather Data (% RH and Temp.) Port Elizabeth, South Africa



# Weather Data (THI)

## Port Elizabeth, South Africa

