

Do cows in Southland get heat stressed?

Southern Dairy Hub
Field day

11th October 2023

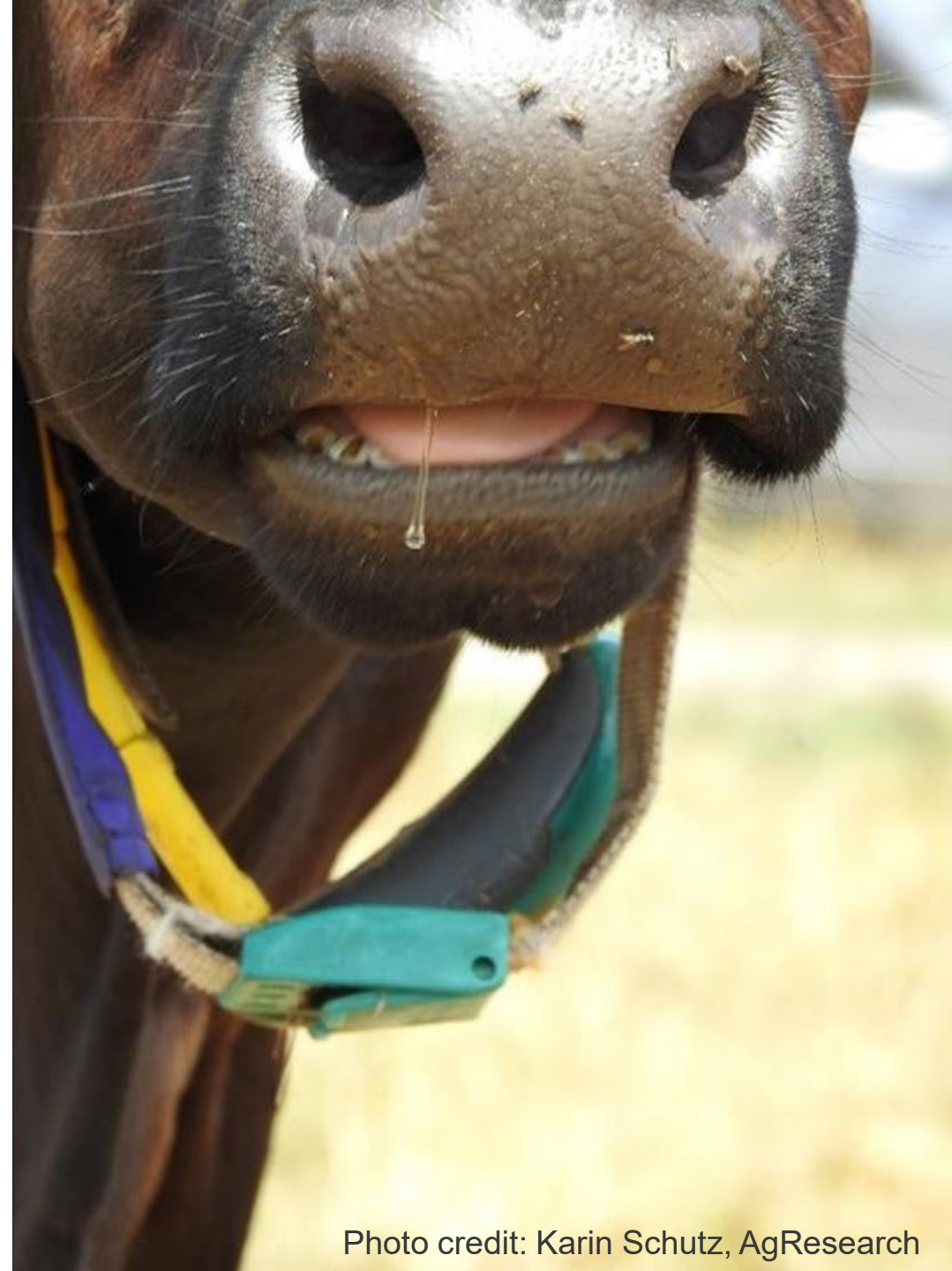


Dairy for life



Content

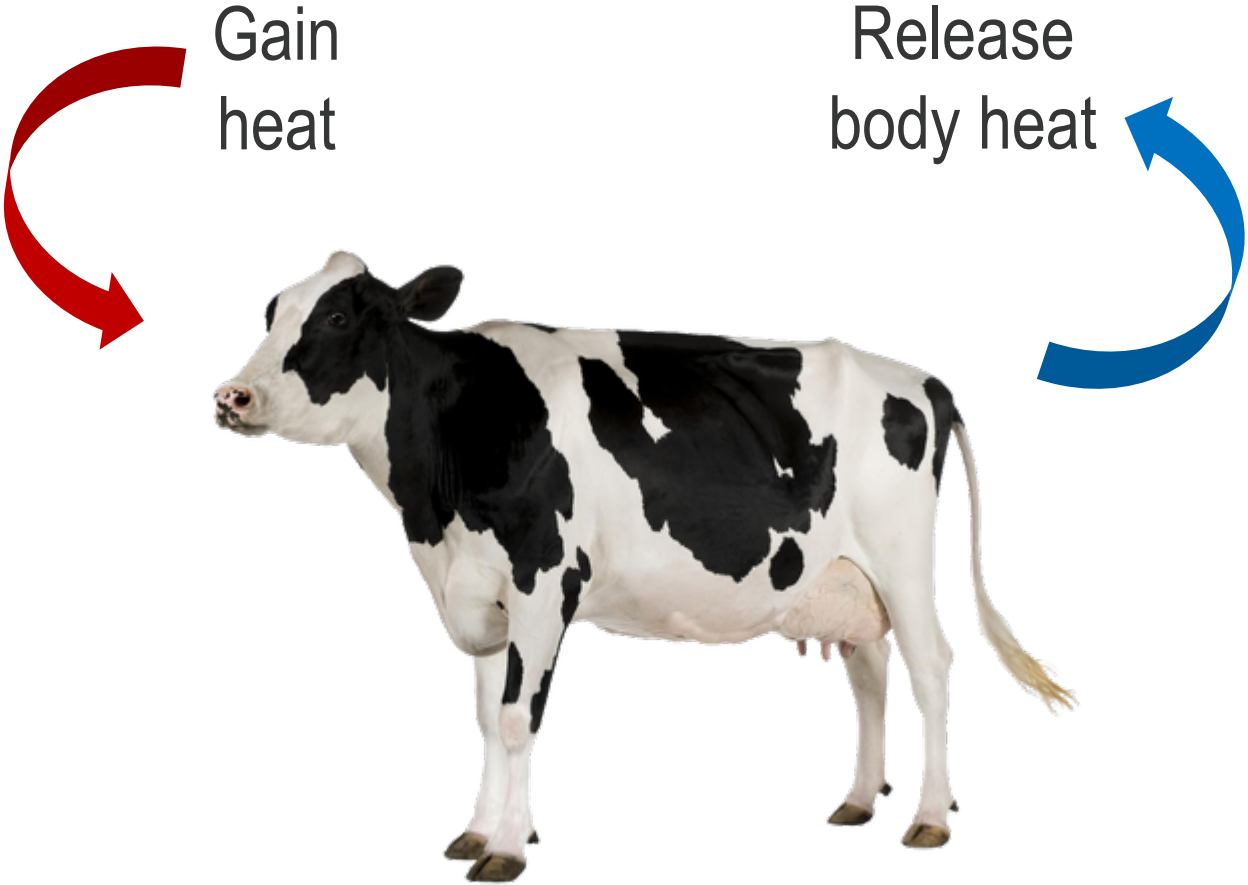
- What is heat stress?
 - How do cows respond?
- Why are we interested?
 - Potential welfare concern
 - Productivity risk
- Does heat stress occur in Southland?
 - 2023 Heat Stress Study
- What can I do?
- What we don't know



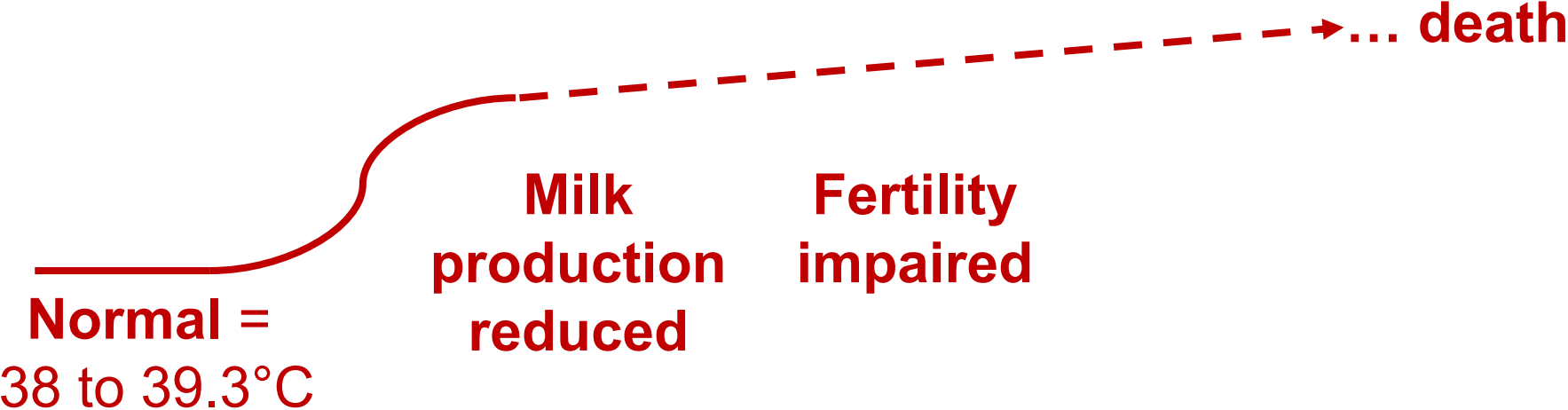
What is heat stress?

How do cows respond?

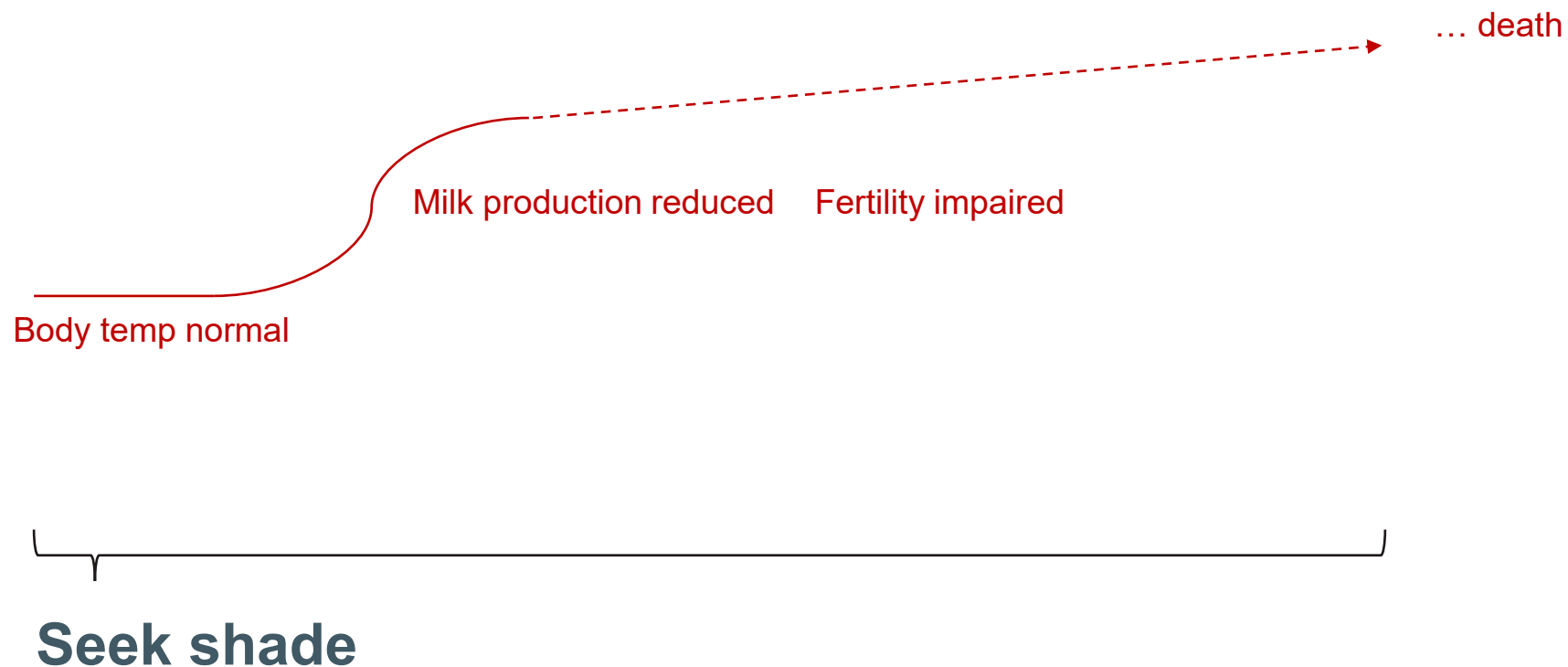
Trying to maintain body temperature



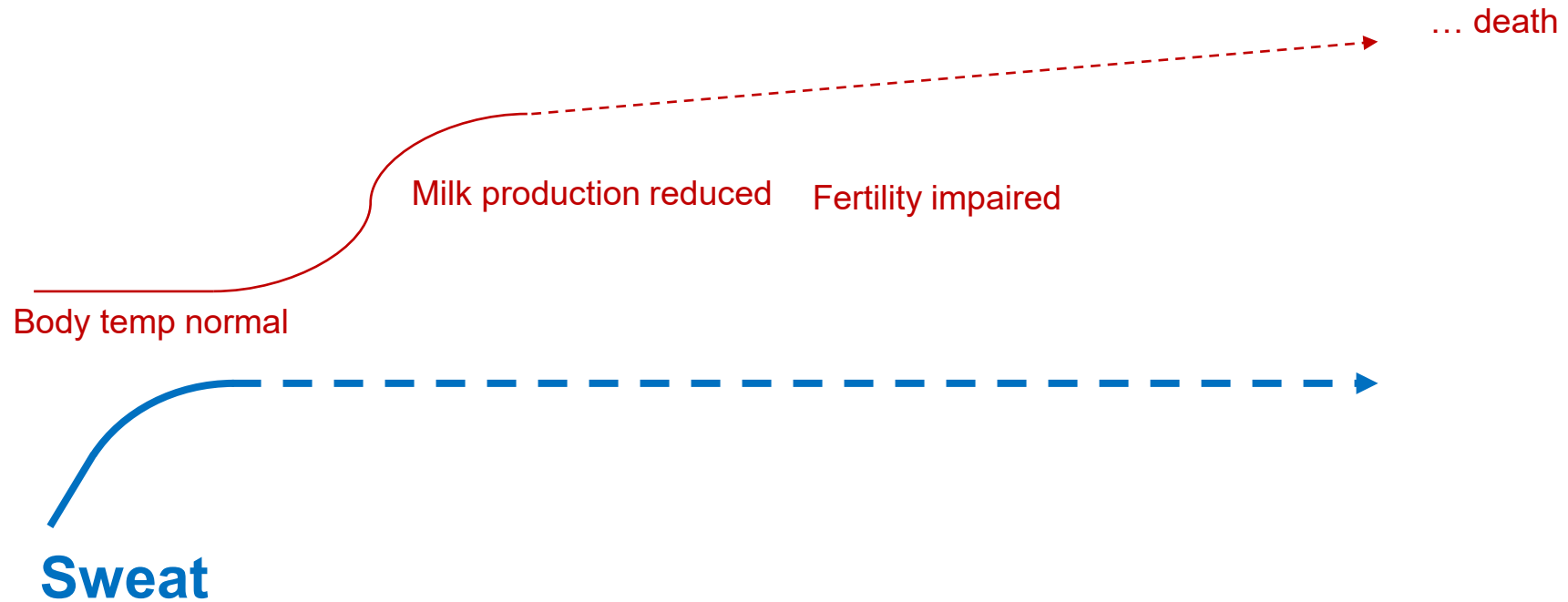
Trying to maintain body temperature



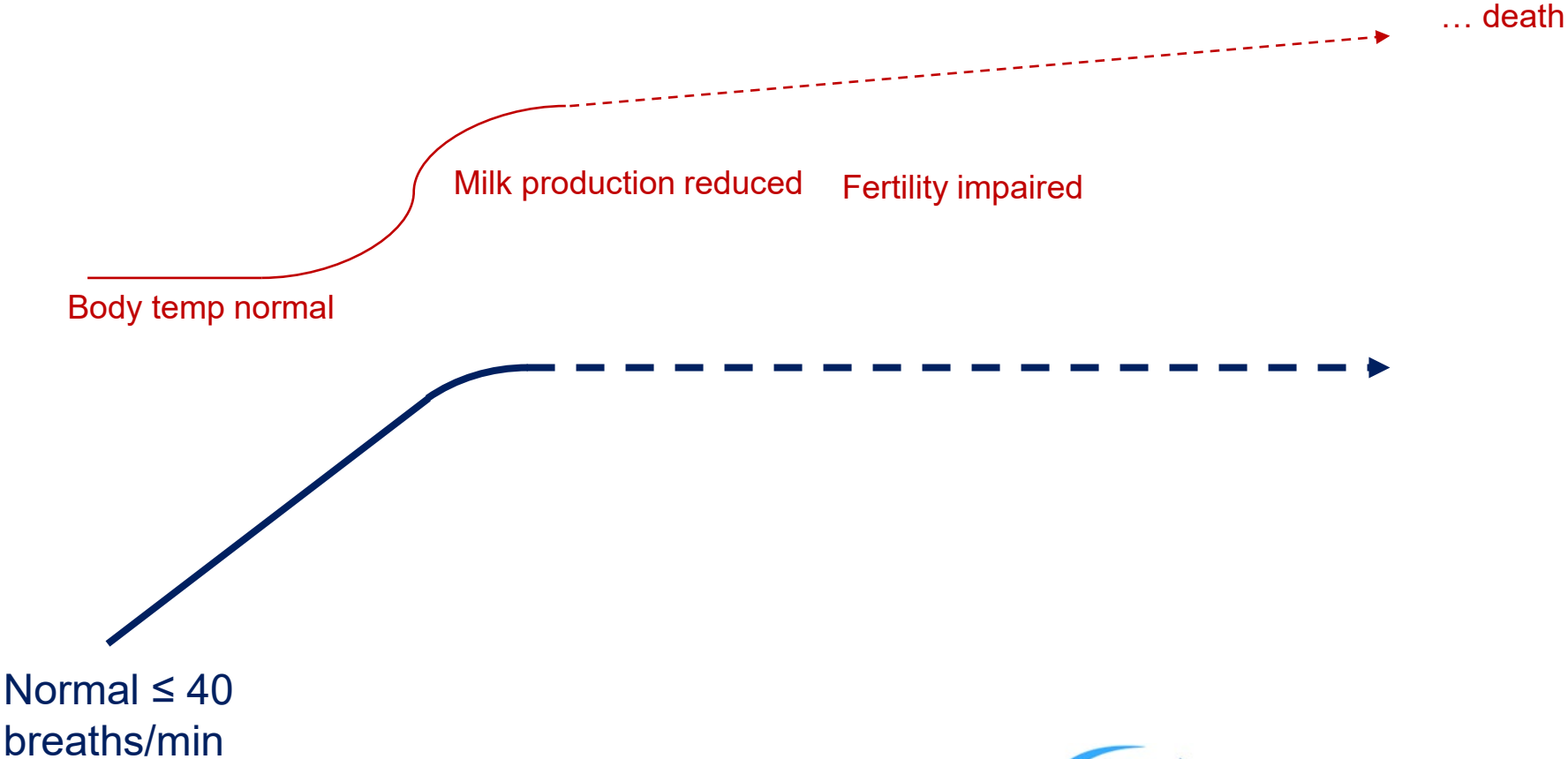
Avoid gaining heat by using shade



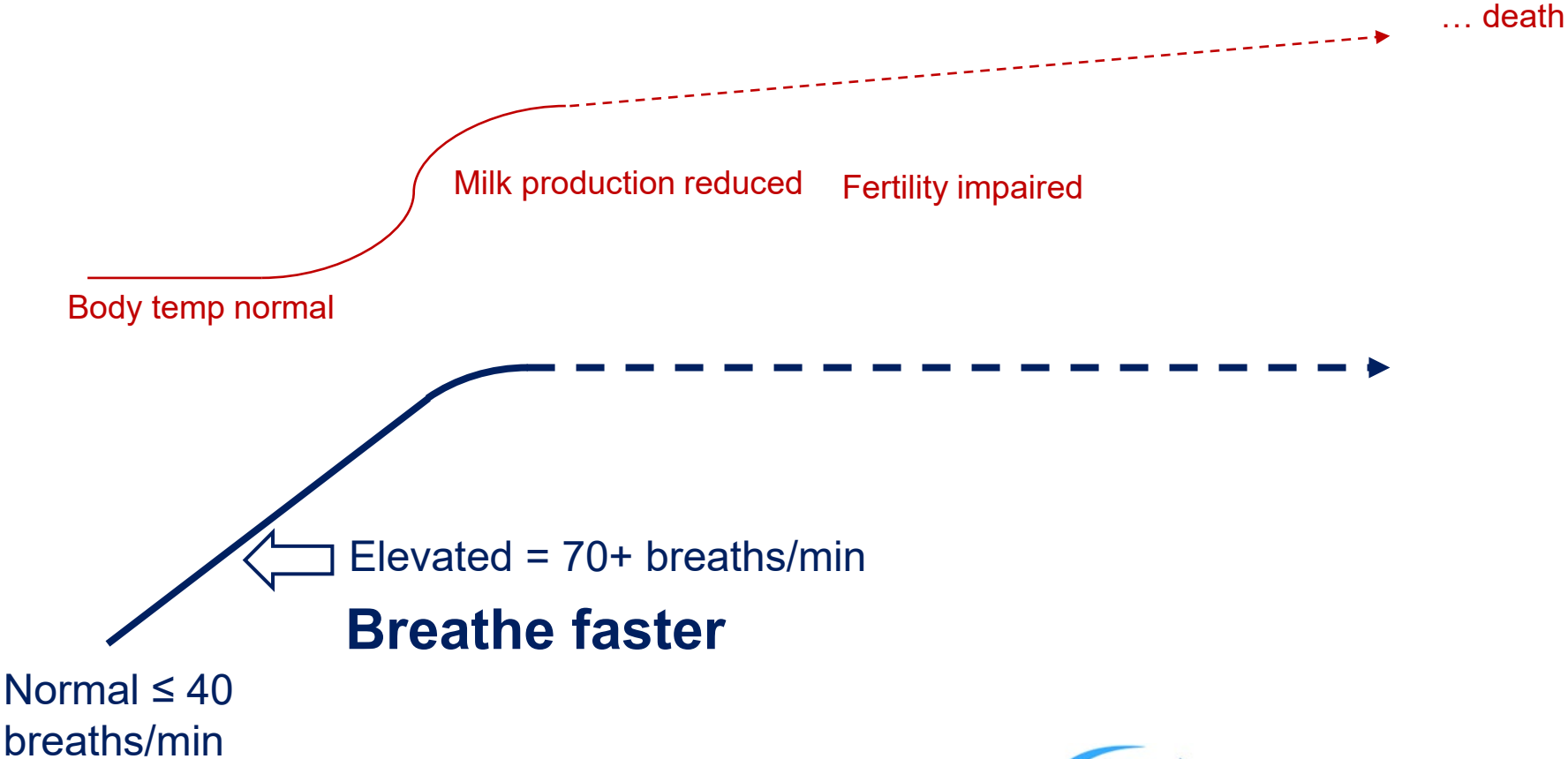
Release excess body heat through sweating



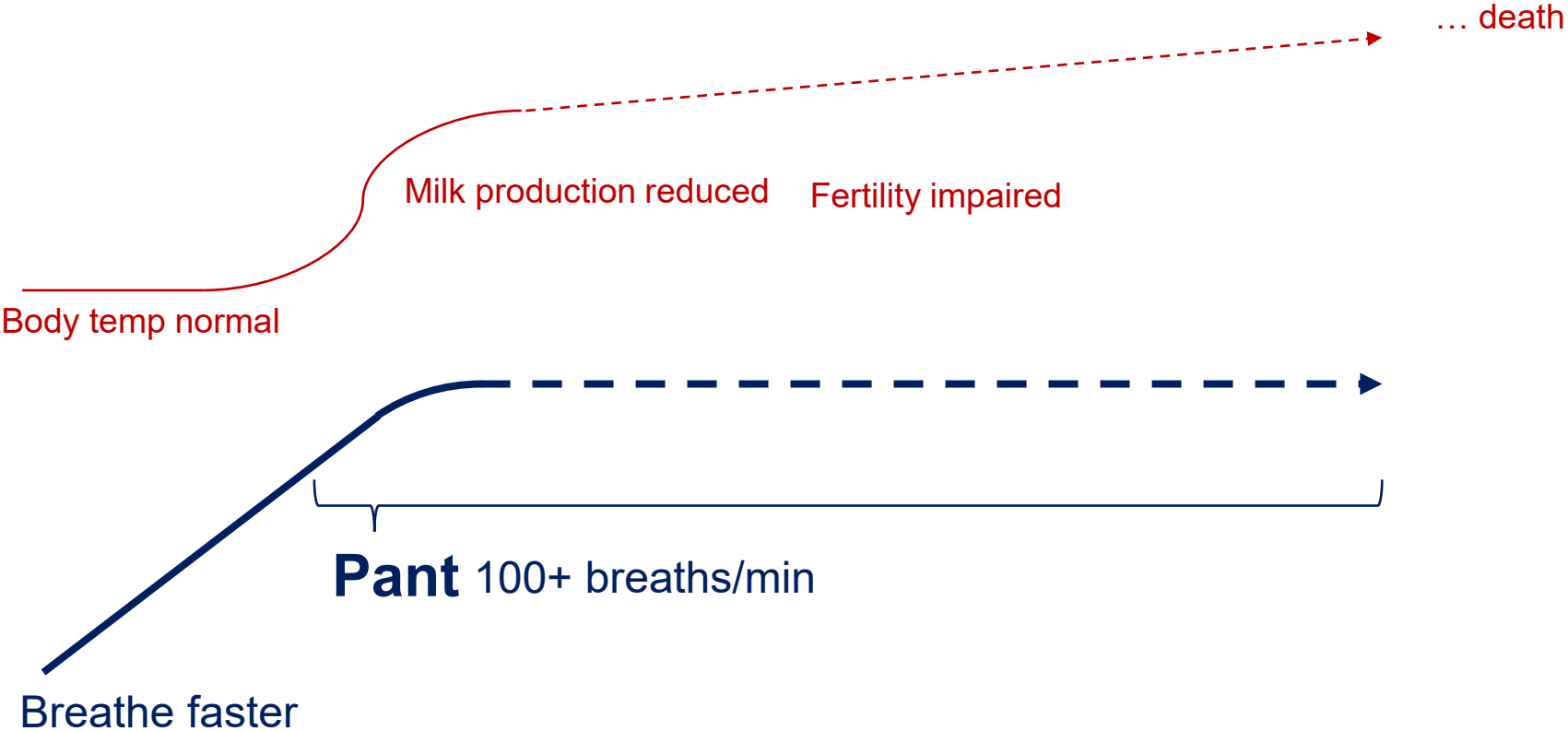
Release excess body heat by breathing faster



Release excess body heat by breathing faster



Release excess body heat by panting

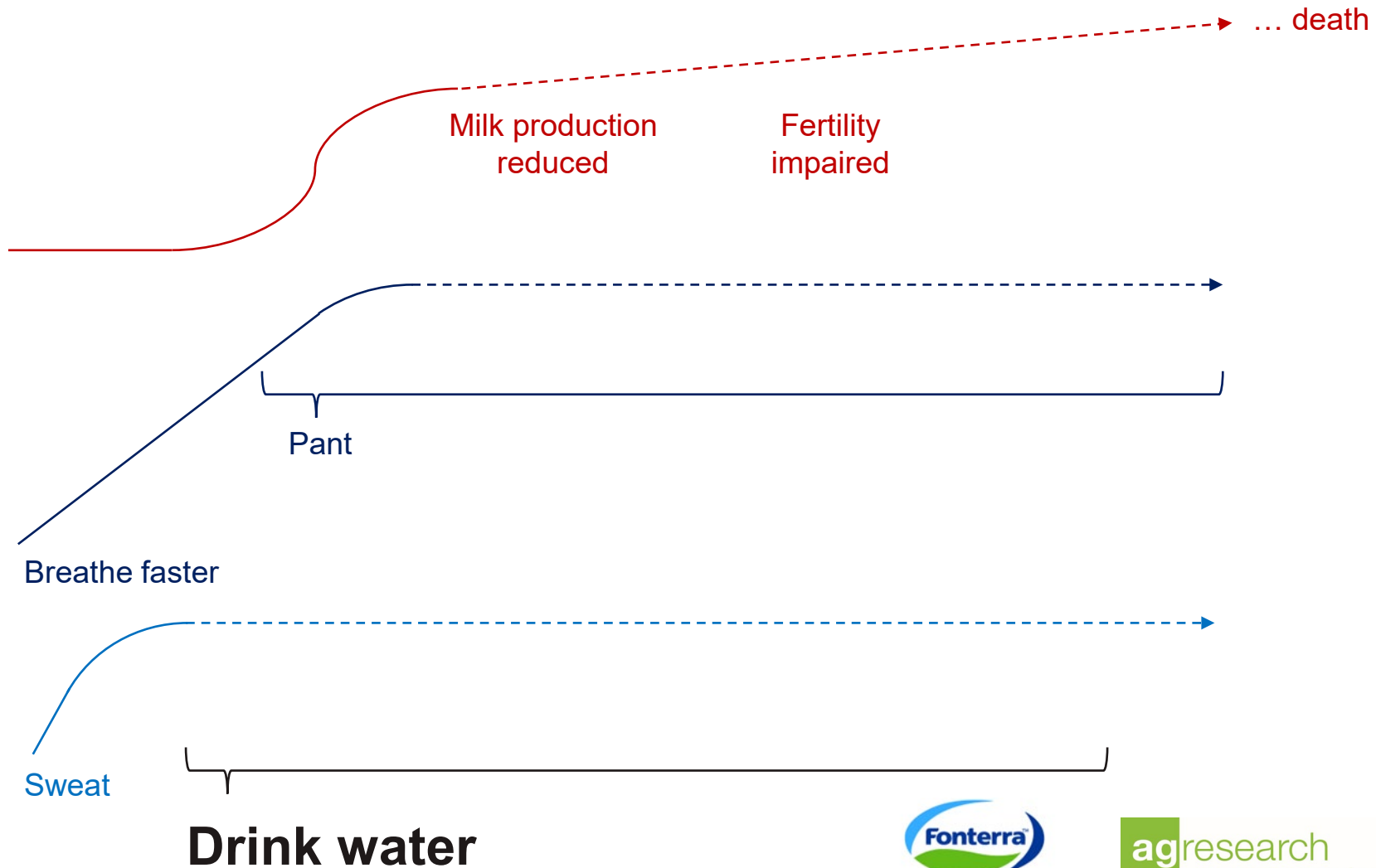


How to identify panting

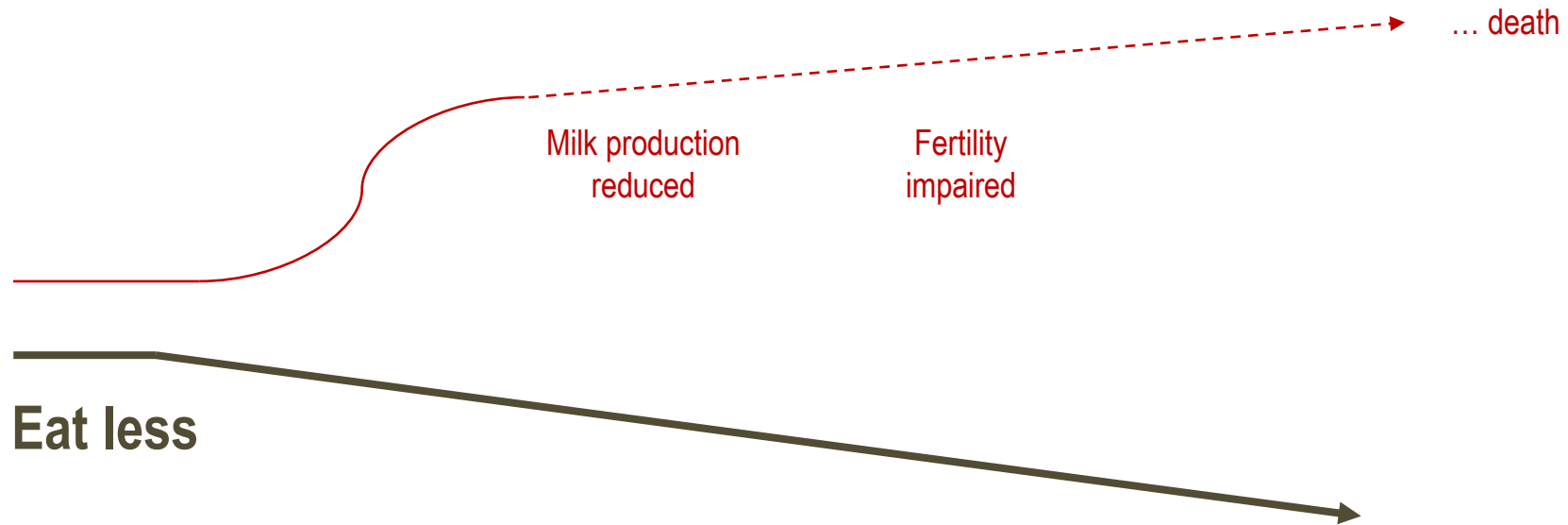
- Typically starts at 100+ breaths/min
- **Mouth open**
- Tongue may be out
- May be drooling



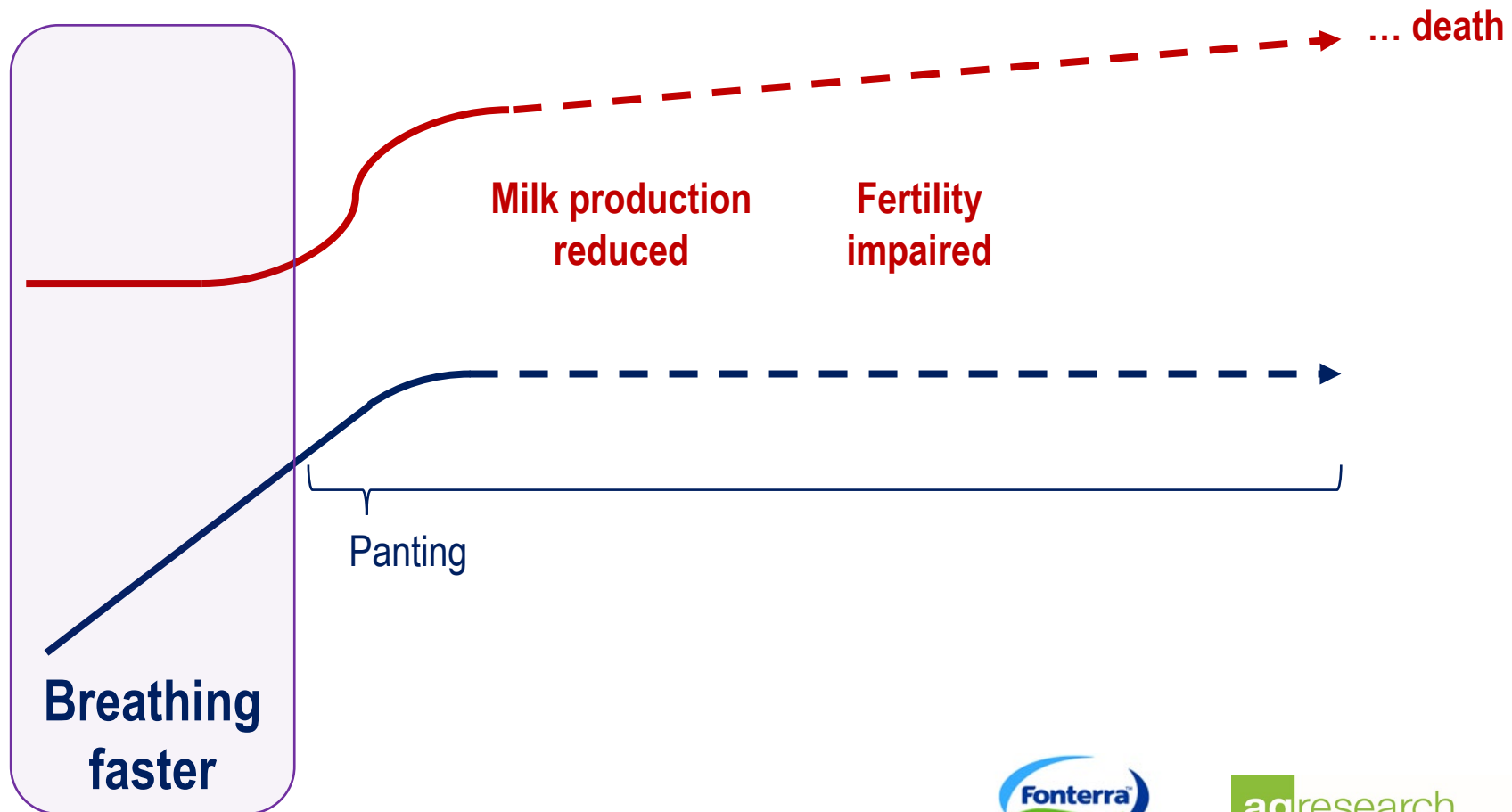
Need to replenish water lost through evaporation



Avoid gaining heat by eating less



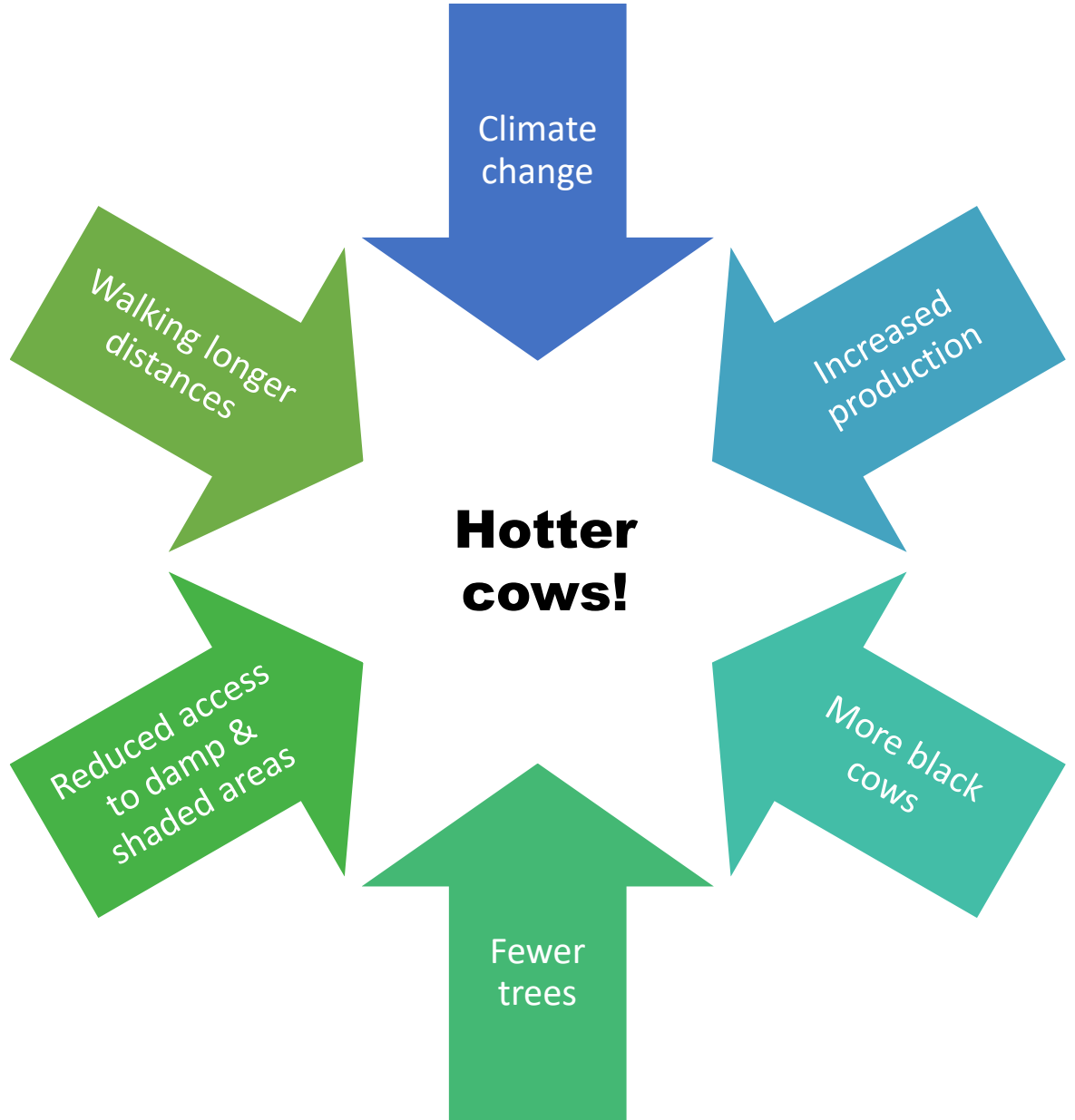
Early sign: breathing rate goes up before problems start



Why are we interested?

- 1) Potential welfare risk
- 2) Productivity concerns

Increasing risk



No stream no problem!



Farmer insights

Most concerned about

- Cow comfort
- Milk production losses
- Providing sufficient water on hot days

What we heard farmers would like

- Dashboards, txts or App showing heat risks and forecasts
- To know what mitigation is needed
- Cost/benefit tool for planning
- Access to data from cows in the district

New Zealand Research

Heat stress indexes

Heat stress impacts and mitigations

DairyNZ 

Different measures of heat load

- Animal-based measures
- Air temperature
- Temperature Humidity Index (THI) combines air temperature and humidity
- Heat Load Index (HLI) incorporates air temperature, humidity, solar radiation and wind speed

Heat stress in Southland -2023 study

Updating the Grazing Heat Load Index

Implications for farmer information

Exploring potential of animal sensors (e.g. rumen temperature, panting)

DairyNZ 

2023 Heat stress study

FARM	TYPE	LOCATION	MANUAL OBS ¹	# OBSERVATIONS	SMAXTEC ³	AFICOLLAR ⁴	AFIMILK	MILK DATA ⁵
Farm 1	Commercial	Northland	Yes	2641	No	n = 80	No	BULK milk
Farm 2	Commercial	Auckland	Yes	2336	No	n = 80	No	BULK milk
Farm 3	Commercial	Waikato	Yes	2980	No	n = 80	No	BULK milk
Farm 4	Research	Northland	Yes	2604	n = 80	No	No	BULK milk
Farm 5	Research	Waikato	Yes	721	n = 30	No	No	Individual milk data
Farm 6	Research	Canterbury	Yes	3696	n = 40	n = 76	n = 76	Individual milk data
Farm 7	Research	Canterbury	Yes	2993	n = 78	No	No	Individual milk data
Farm 8	Research	Southland	Yes	4771	n = 40	No	No	Individual milk data

What we did - Respiration rate

Checking breathing rate

The earliest indicator of heat stress is increased breathing rate. Ideally, observe 10 cows on a warm summer afternoon, but you could start with just one – a high producing black cow will be most at risk.



1. Get your eye in - watch nostrils or flank



2. Set a timer for 10 seconds



3. Count full breaths



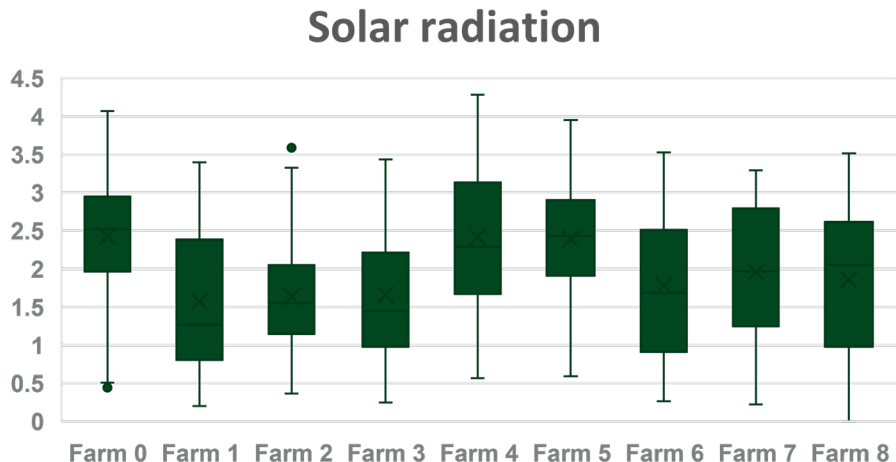
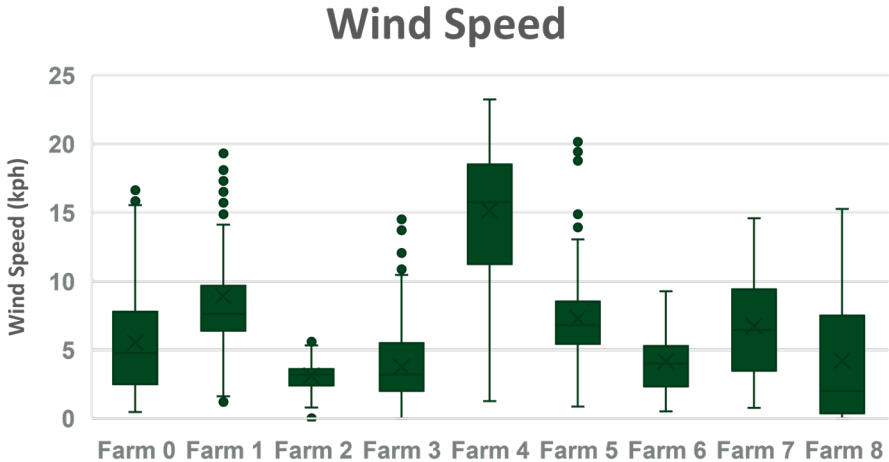
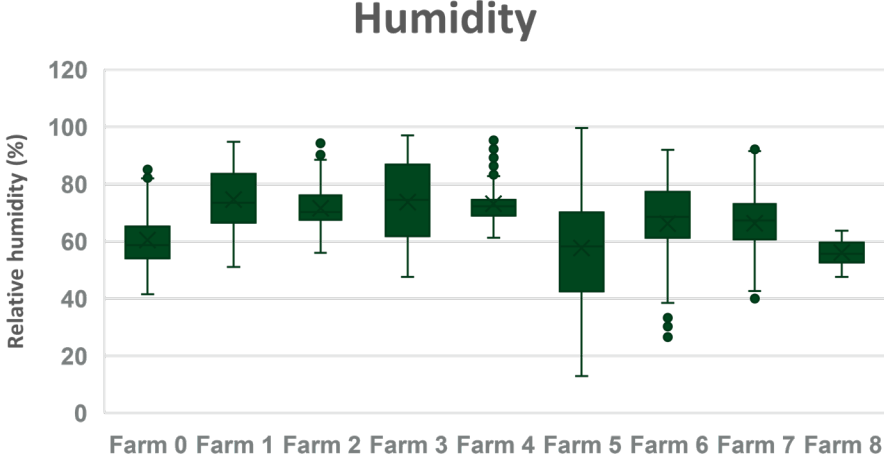
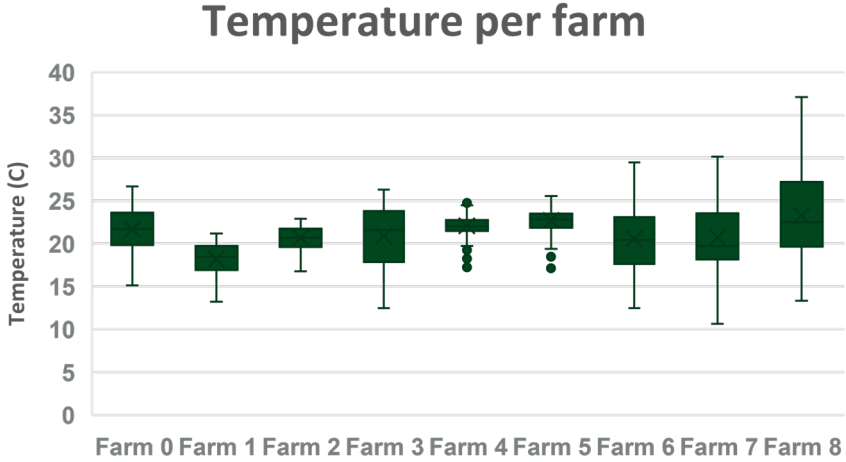
Sourced from DairyNZ www.dairynz.co.nz

What we did - Sensor technology

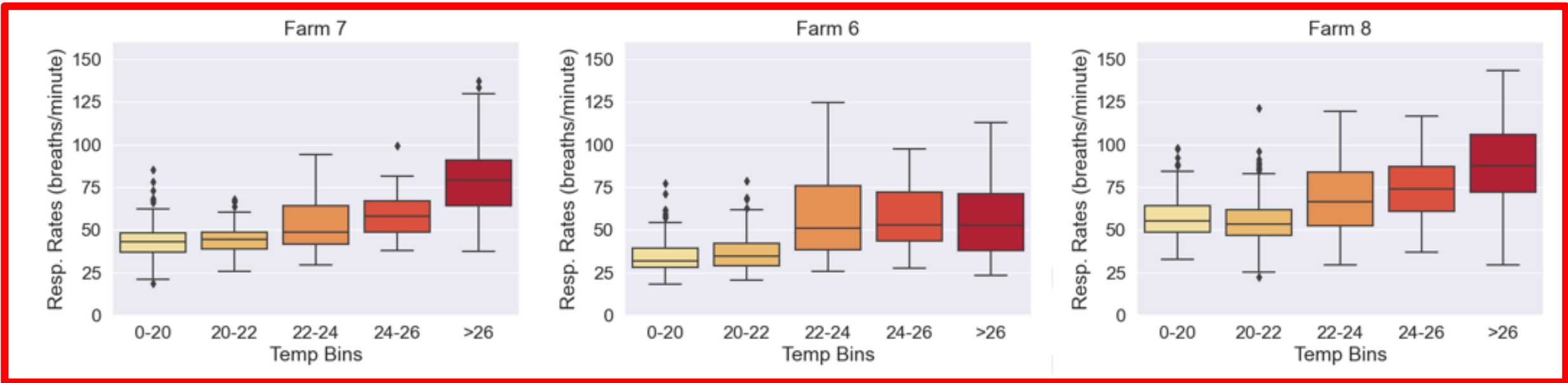


Cow wearing AfiCollar. Sourced from: <https://www.afimilk.com/how-to-detect-and-manage-heat-stress-in-cows>

What we found – range in conditions

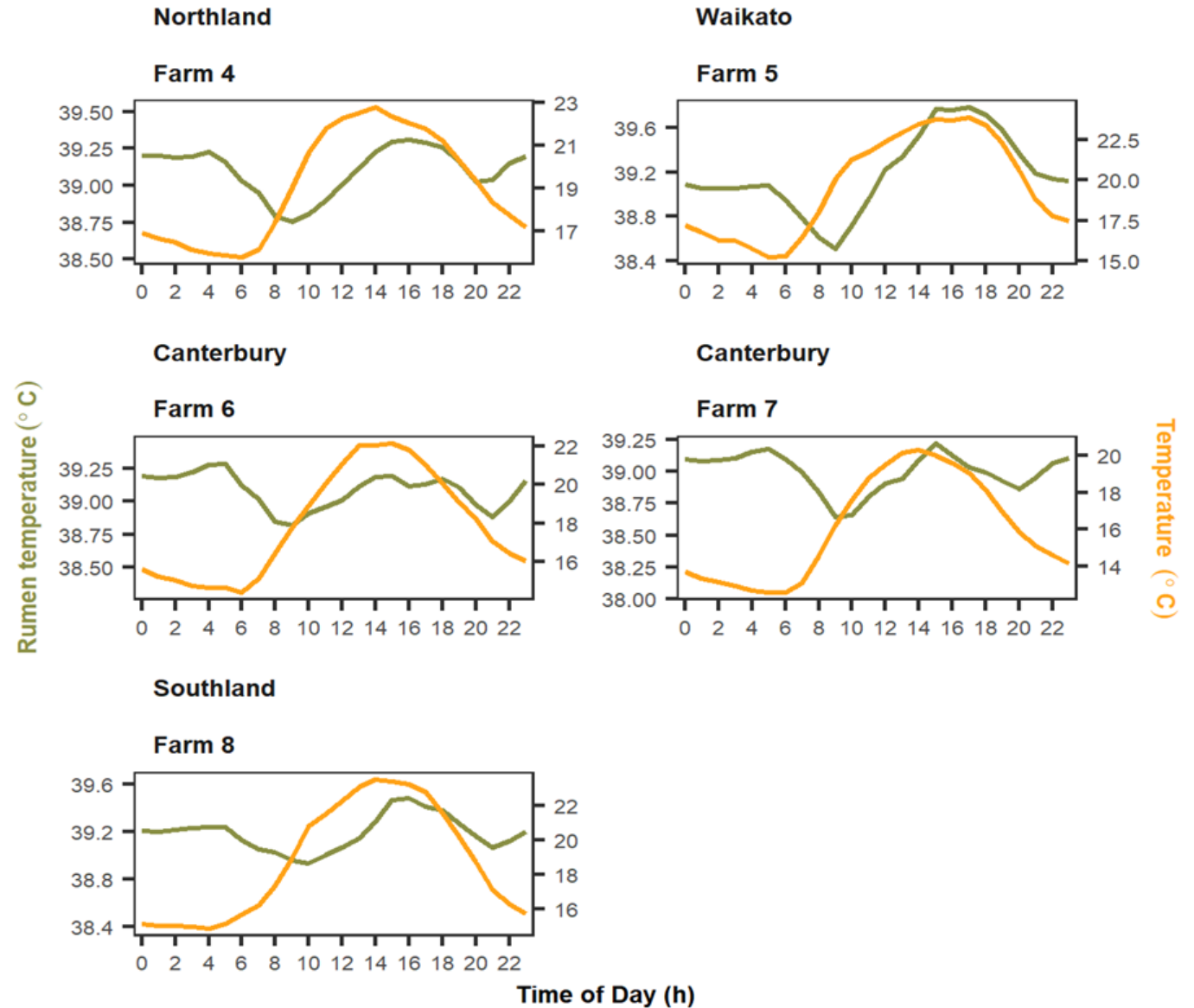


What we found – South Island





What we found – Ambient and rumen temperatures



What can I do?

Mitigation options

Farmer practices

- Shade (trees, covered area)
- Plenty of cool, clean drinking water
- Extra water troughs
- Sprinklers (and fans)
- OAD, 3 n 2, or altered milking times
- Reduce activity/walking distance
- Paddock selection



What don't we know

Ongoing work

- Animal variability and environment interactions
- Understanding animal response
- Updating industry information and guides
- Forecasting which regions will be impacted in the future
- Understanding how technology can play a role

Conclusions

Conclusions

- Changes to the climate and the way we farm have increased the risk of heat stress for our cows
- To be aware of heat stress risks from $>20^{\circ}\text{C}$, although this is dependent on farm-specific weather conditions
- Yes, cows in Southland are at risk of heat stress
- How can we provide cooling in a cost-efficient and practical way in pasture-based systems?

Take home

1. Identify when your cows might be heat stressed.
2. Have strategies to deal with it.

Acknowledgements

- New Zealand Bioeconomy in a Digital Age (NZBIDA)
- AgResearch Strategic Science Investment Fund
- DairyNZ Inc. (including DairyNZ technical team)
- Fonterra
- NIWA
- AgResearch Animal Ethics Committee
- AfiCollar
- SmaXtec
- Northland Agricultural Research Farm (NARF)
- Scott Farm (DairyNZ)
- Ashley Dene Research and Development Station (Lincoln University)
- Lincoln University Research Dairy Farm (LURDF)
- Southern Dairy Hub (SDH)
- Landcare Research
- Commercial Farmers based in Northland, Auckland and Waikato



Photo credit: Karin Schutz, AgResearch



Ngā mihi nui
Thank you

DairyNZ 