## **Reduce Summer Heat to Increase Profits**

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NEWARK, Del. - Summer heat is here again, and it's time to take steps to protect milking cows from its effects.

Without your help they will suffer in a number of ways which can also have economic consequences. Cows can't tell you when and if they suffer. They simply give less milk with a drastically lower milkfat percentage, don't come into estrus. don't show estrus and don't conceive.

What can you do to prevent the harmful effects of heat stress on your milk herd?

Short of installing air con-

ditioners - which would be ideal but probably aren't an economical solution these days for most dairy farmers in this region - you can do quite a few things, starting with exercising common sense.

Physiologists have shown that the comfort zone for Holsteins is between 35 degrees and 70 degrees F. So on days when the temperature is above 70 degrees, you can expect problems with your cows - especially the high milking ones.

In the presence of high humidity, the effects of summer heat can be even more severe, because the cows make thermoregulatory adjustments in their physiology, nutrition and behavior to overcome hypothermia. These adjustments are somewhat easier to

make in a breeze.

The windchill factor, so feared in winter, is a great benefactor in summer. By installing strong fans you can artificially create extra wind to cool their backs, especially if you spray them with water first.

One common behavior adjustment of cows to heat stress is daytime lethargy, which reflects their reduced metabolic activity. This also means less feed intake and less sexual interest, which are alleviated in part by shifting activity to cooler night hours.

Cows require frequent drinks of clean, cool water to combat daytime heat stress. Have water bowls nearby, providing at least one for every 20 cows to take care of the timid ones. Unfortunately, green algae grow fast in the bowls

on summer days, which makes the water taste different, causing it to be less atractive unless they're suffering badly from thirst. So you need to clean out the bowls several times each week to keep water palatable.

The same goes for water tanks. Some farmers keep goldfish in their tanks to reduce algae growth and feed contamination! It really works, and the cows don't seem to mind.

To support high milk production, cows must eat large amounts of heat-producing feed.

Fibrous and protein feeds produce even more heat, but these are essential in the diet to avoid low milkfat tests and body weight loss.

When cows eat more concentrates and less forages to reduce heat stress from digestion, they suffer an acute potassium shortage. Potassium goes into the milk daily and must be replenished mainly from silages and hays or whole cottonseed. Grain corn and other common grains and byproducts in the concentrate ration (except for soybean meal) cannot supply this potassium in sufficient amounts.

Like humans, cows also sweat. But where we lose sodium, they lose potassium, which further aggravates the shortage.

Current potassium recommendations for dairy cattle are 0.8 percent of the total daily feed intake. Research in Texas and Florida shows great benefits in improved feed intake when this level is doubled for milking cows during hot weather.

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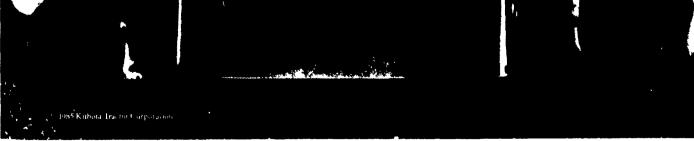
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