HEAT STRESS:HOW TO DEAL WITH IT?



In warmer climates like in India, heat stress is a common problem for dairy cows. Heat stress has negative effects on cows like lower milk production, loss of Body Condition Score (BCS) and fertility as well as health issues. Check what actions you can take to limit the negative impact.



COOLCARE APPLICATION

This CoolCare application is part of an all-round preventive heat stress approach and helps you to recognize, prevent and minimize the effects of heat stress by recommending possible actions you can take.

Through the CoolCare application, De Heus supports you to take appropriate actions for reducing stress, preserving health, welfare, fertility and productivity of your dairy cows.

Are you interested to limit the effect of heat stress? Contact us or download the CoolCare Application.

NO HEAT STRESS (<68)

NO HEAT STRESS

No direct action required.

ONSET OF HEAT STRESS (68-71)

ALERT

- Multiple feeding times per day.
- Refresh drinking water each day.
- Use ventilators to cool down, also for the dry cows.

MODERATE HEAT STRESS (72-79)

DANGER

- Supply fresh feed multiple times a day, preferable at the coolest moments
- Refresh drinking water each day, place water troughs in the shade.
- Use ventilators to cool down and check wind speed at cow level, also for the dry cows.
- Do not pasture at the hottest part of the day.

SEVERE HEAT STRESS (>80)

EMERGENCY

- Supply fresh feed multiple times a day, preferable at the coolest moments.
- Refresh drinking water each day, place water troughs in the shade.
- Active ventilation is important. Check if wind speed is sufficient at cow level.
- Wet cows when they have an increased respiration (>70 breaths/minute).
- Keep cows in the shade at all times.
- Avoid herd treatment to minimize stress.

Did you know?

In addition to temperature and relative humidity, ventilation (wind speed) can also help reduce the sensation of heat. Download our application and also calculate the impact of wind!







