CHECKLIST EVALUATING HEAT STRESS IN YOUR BARN AND HERD

Wind speed

Are the cows hiding from the sun? ☐ Wind speed is a minimum of 2m/s (4.5mph) in each stall and at eat headlock Is there sufficient shaded area? Area with higher animal stocking density (i.e. holding Are the cows bunched under fans? areas) should be even higher - approx. 4m/s (9mph) Are a lot of cows standing in stalls? **Calculate THI** Water Use an anemometer to capture the temperature and humdity of various areas and use a Temperature Water bowls are CLEAN Humidity Index (THI) to determine the severity of heat stress ☐ There is approx. 4"of water bowl spacing per cow Breaths per minute as an indication of internal At least two water bowls per group; there is temperature (Brouck et al., 2002) increased competition for water during heat stress (McDonald et al., 2020) • BPM 60 -> threshold for lactating cow heat stress (typically 68 THI) Water consumption can increase by as much as 100L/cow/day during heat stress • BPM 75 -> mid to moderate heat stress typically 72 THI) Provide at least one watering device for every • BPM 85 -> moderate to severe heat stress 15 to 20 cows or a minimum of 2 feet of tank space (typically 80 THI) per 20 cows • BPM 120 - 140 -> life threatening **Sprinklers** (typically >90 THI) Soak the cow and allow the cooling water Fan placements and speeds to evaporate Ensure wind speed is about 2m/s (or 400ft/min) If soaking cows in holding area, it is important in all areas of the barn to soak again in return alleys Fans are cleaned and maintained Large water drops so it does not increase humidity Fans are all facing in one direction to increase Sprinklers do not spray the bedding efficiency Spacing sprinklers at headlocks for efficiency Fans are not working against the wind coming and maximum coverage into the barn Fans are spaced at 24 to 30 feet intervals

Shade

For more information contact your Dairy Nutrition Advisor or local Shur-Gain® dealer.



(University of Wisconsin)