

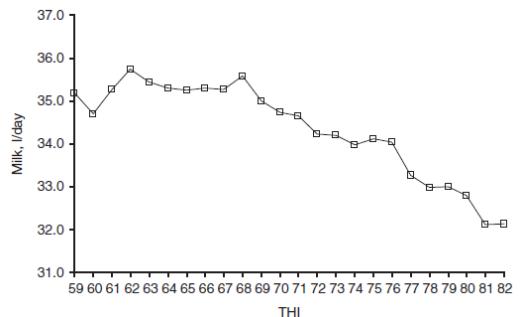
Managing heat stress in transition cows and calves

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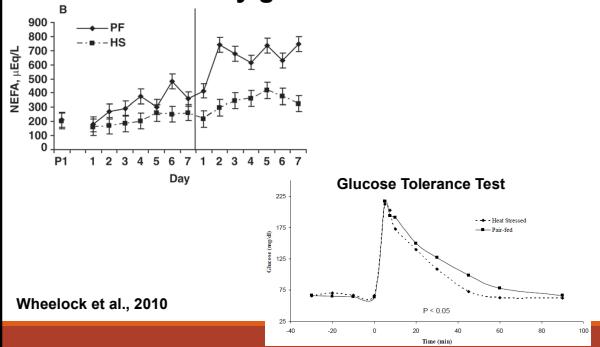


Heat stress reduces milk production



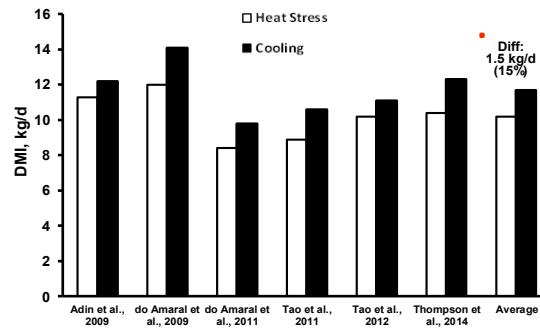
Review by Bernabucci et al., 2010

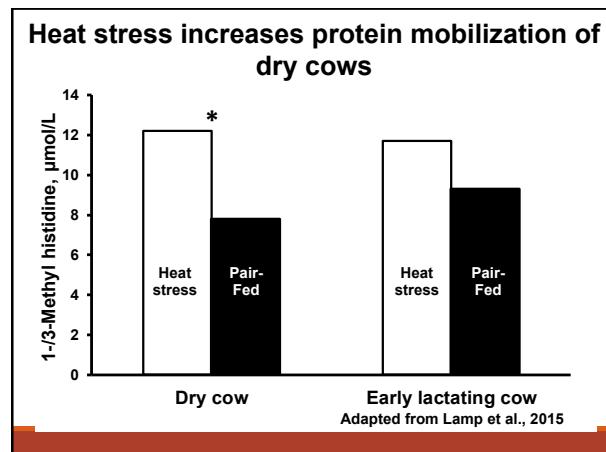
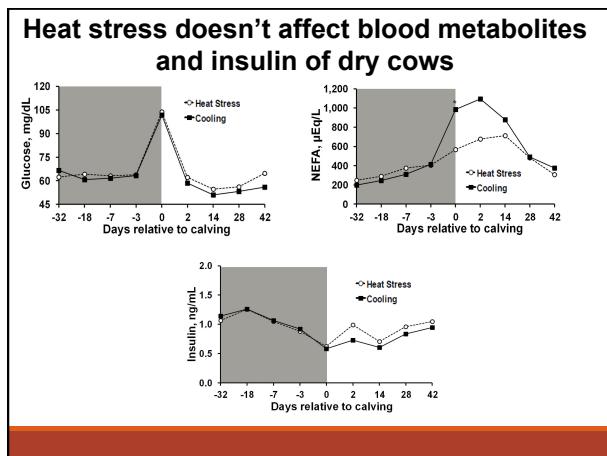
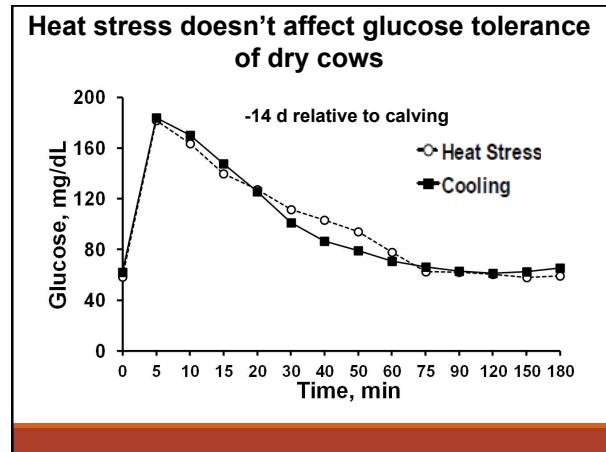
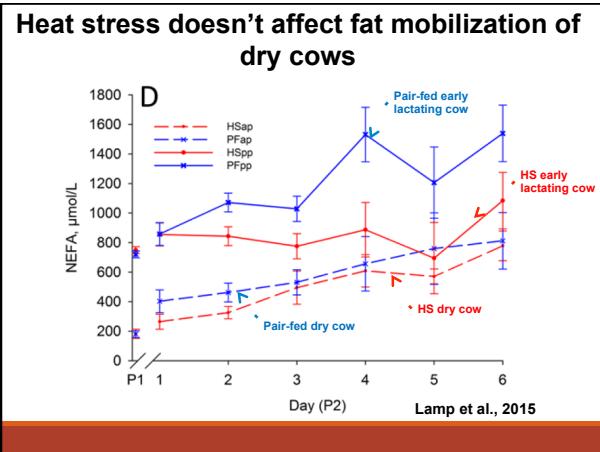
Heat-stressed lactating cows have blunted adipose tissue mobilization and increased whole body glucose utilization

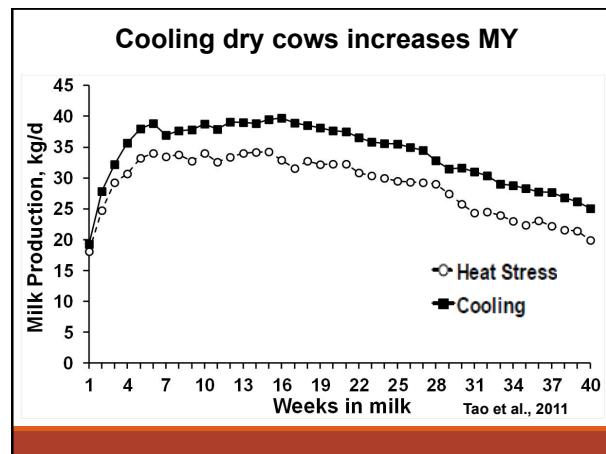
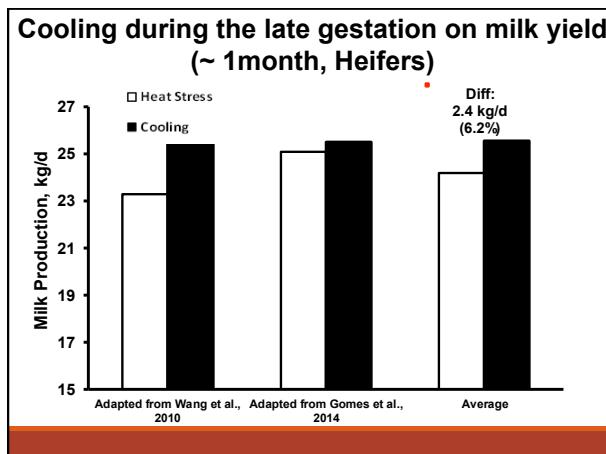
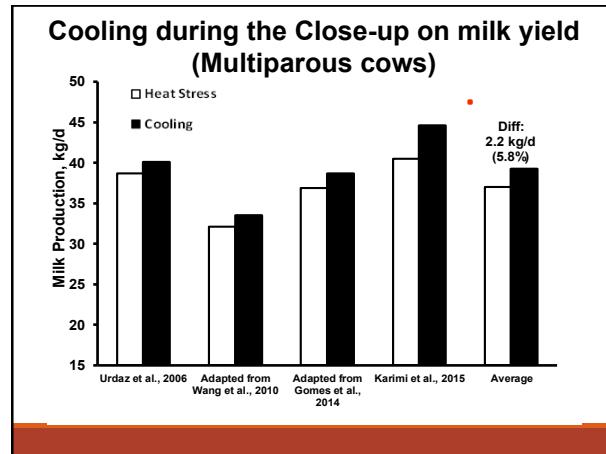
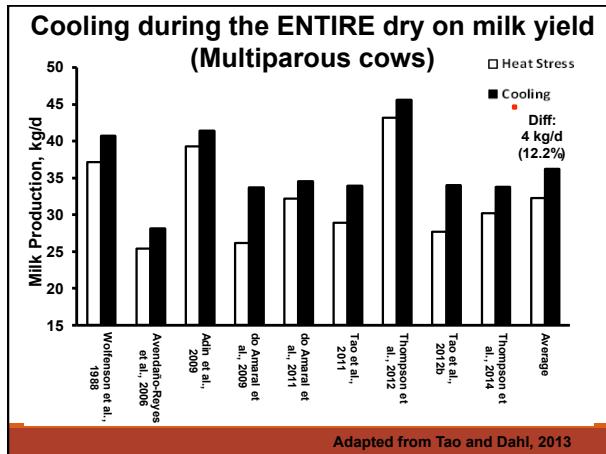


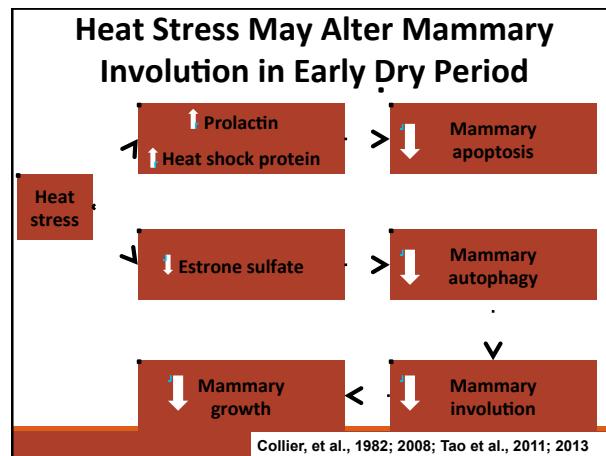
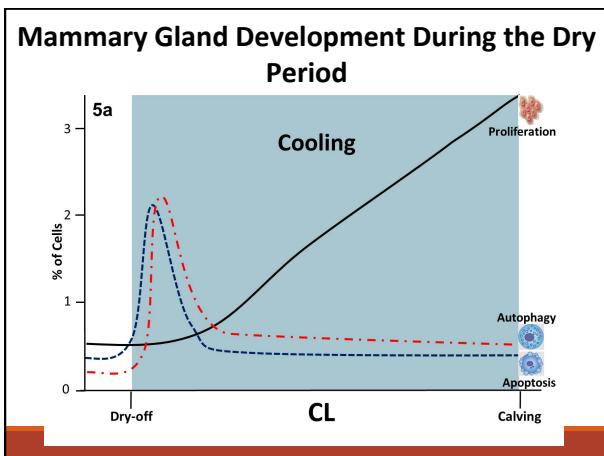
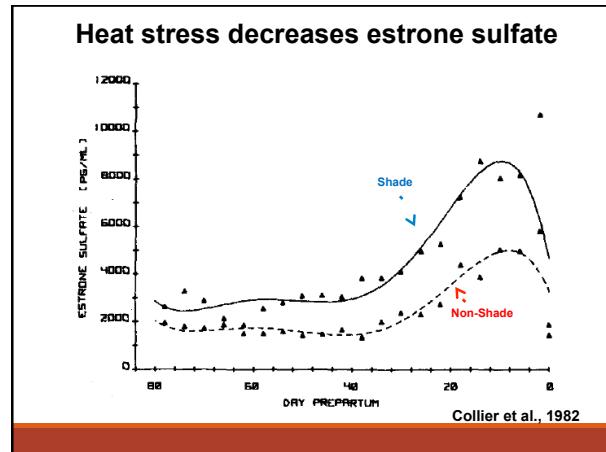
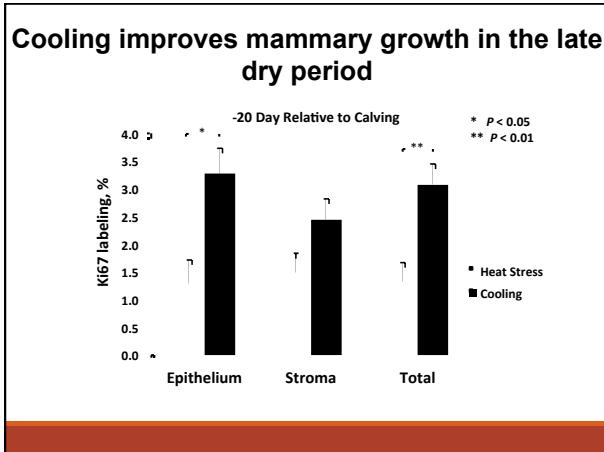
Wheelock et al., 2010

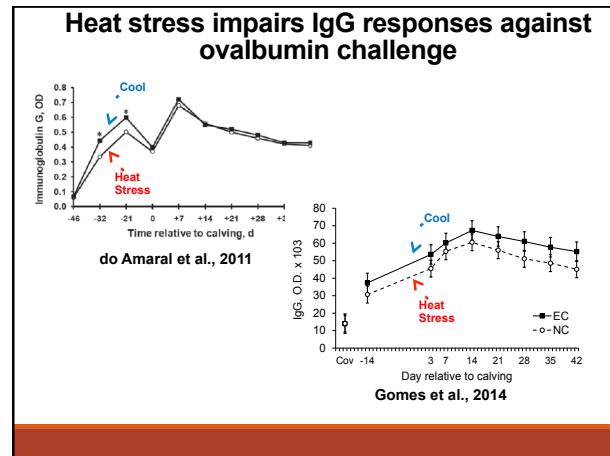
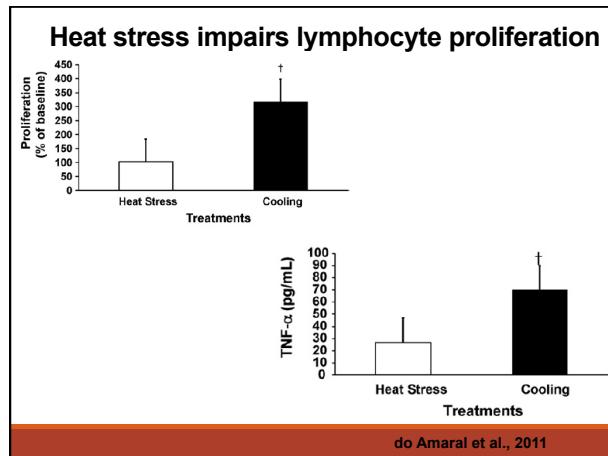
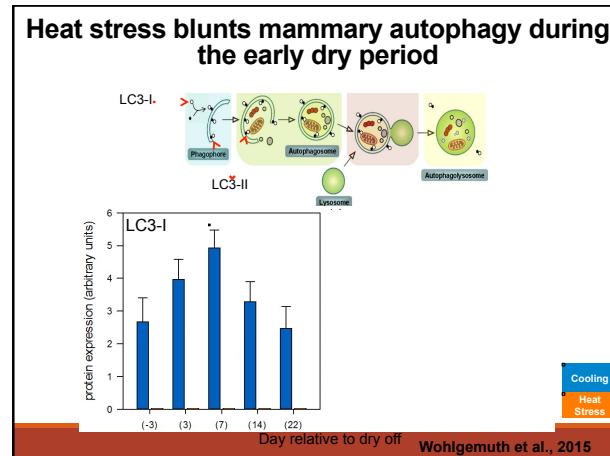
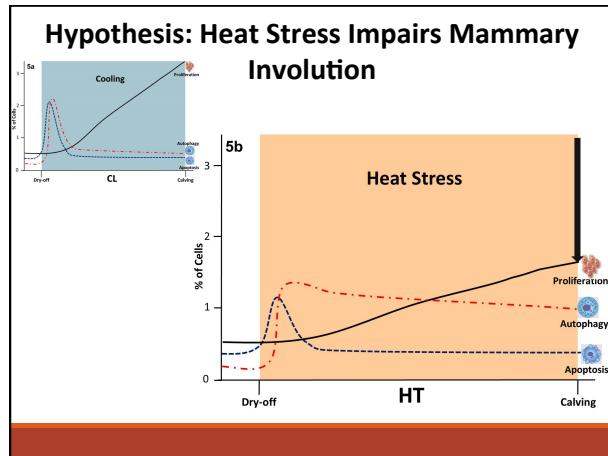
Cooling during the ENTIRE dry on DMI

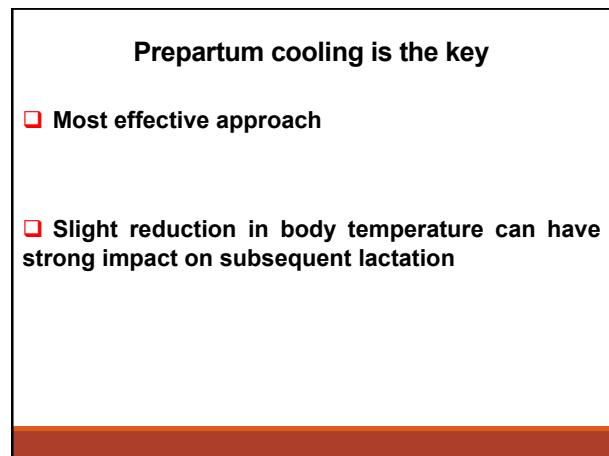
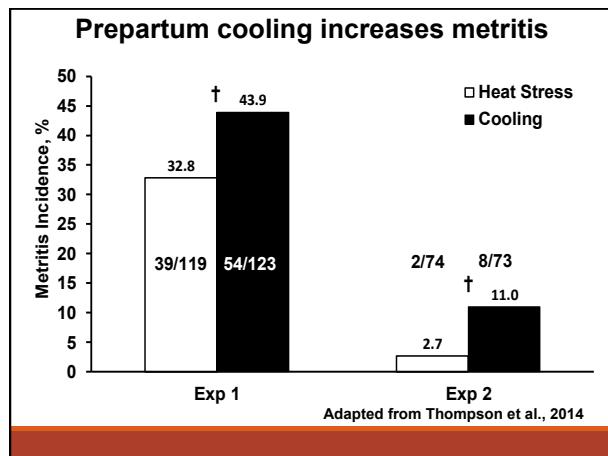
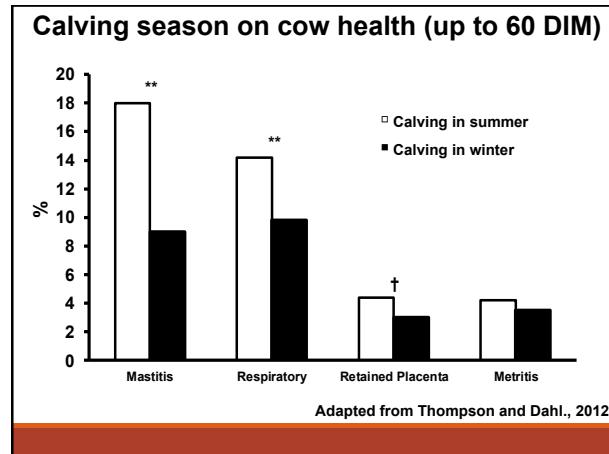
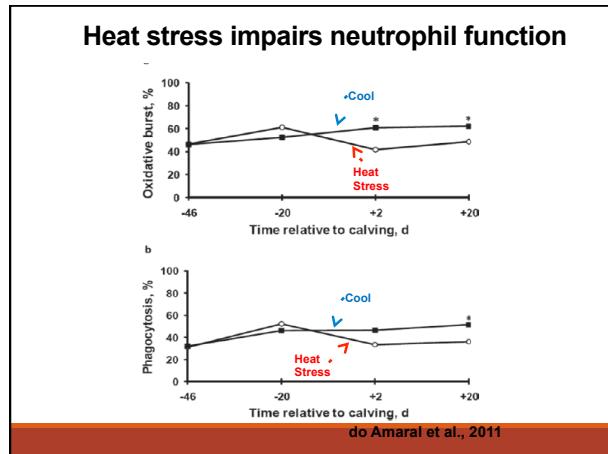




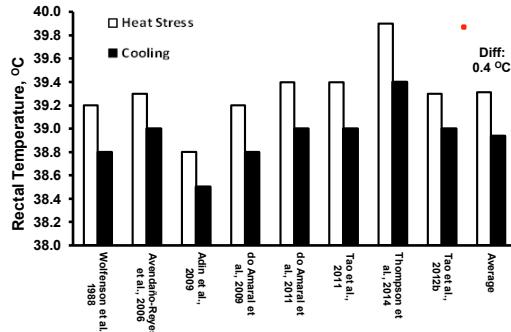






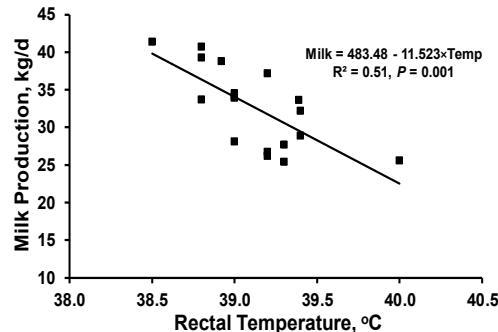


Prepartum cooling slightly reduces cow body temperature



Adapted from Tao and Dahl, 2013

Reduction in body temperature when dry improves subsequent milk yield



Tao and Dahl, 2013

Summary – Heat stress during the dry period on cow

- Impairs mammary growth during the dry period
- Decreases milk production in the next lactation
- Alters metabolic responses during transition
- Compromises immune function during transition
- Cooling dry cow is the key

Maternal heat stress on calf

