

April 2000

Stop the Drain!
Dollar-Saving Tips for Dairies

Dry Cows Need Cooling Too

Dry cows may be more sensitive to moderate heat stress than milking cows. The dry period gives the udder time to rest and regenerate, allows for rapid growth of the unborn calf and starts the beginning of a new lactation. This is also when the cows' ovaries develop new eggs for the following reproductive cycle. Work from the University of Arizona suggests the main advantage to cooling dry cows may be fewer cows culled because they are open after milking ten months.

Prepartum heat stress may reduce concentrations of thyroid hormones and placental estrogen, while increasing blood nonesterified fatty acid (NEFA) levels. These affect growth of the udder, placenta, or unborn calf. These, in turn, influence the udder's productivity in the next lactation and uterine involution.

Shade and cooling for heat stress relief during the last three months of pregnancy can increase calf birth weights as much as 10%, plus improve colostrum quality. Literature reports summer calves nurse their dams less vigorously and may not absorb protective antibodies due to heat stress. Increased health problems and death rates in calves born during the summer and early fall result from the combined effects of decreased colostrum quality, nursing vigor and antibody absorption.

Research reports of milk production response to cooling dry cows have been variable. The results range from no significant differences to an increase of 9.4 percent in a 150-day milk production.

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