

INFLUENCE OF WATER TEMPERATURE AND HEAT STRESS ON DRINKING WATER INTAKE IN DAIRY COWS

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ABSTRACT

Grazing animals are exposed to heat stress and there should be conditions to facilitate water intake. Three experiments were carried out to determine the relationship between water intake, water temperature, and heat stress for Holstein pastured dairy cows. Experiment 1: Drinking behavior of 13 cows was evaluated (for 3 consecutive days) and four time periods were established according to the temperature humidity index (THI): (H1:05:00 to 10:59 h, H2:11:00 to 16:59 h, H3:17:00 to 22:59 h, and H4:23:00 to 04:59 h). The highest mean percentage of drinking bouts (53.2%) was registered in H2 (THI: 74.91 to 83.95). Drinking bout means among time periods were different ($p < 0.05$), thus showing that heat stress conditions influence drinking behavior. Experiment 2: Three water troughs were placed in the sun (S) and three under a 2.2 m high structure covered with shade cloth (MS). Water temperature was registered at 10:00, 13:30, and 17:00 h, twice a week for 6 weeks. Mean water temperatures at 17:00 h were 33.2 ± 1.6 °C (S) and 25.3 ± 1.9 °C (MS) and showed significant differences ($p < 0.05$), thus supporting the shade cloth effect. Experiment 3: Five cows were offered water simultaneously at 18 and 31 °C (T1 and T2), for 10 min, twice a day for 5 d. There were no significant differences among treatments ($p > 0.05$). Recorded water intake in T1 (18 L) was lower than in T2 (35.9 L), although body heat dissipation was higher (T1 = 672.64 kJ d⁻¹, T2 = 620.76 kJ d⁻¹).

Key words: drinking behavior, summer time, THI, grazing dairy farms.

INTRODUCTION

Dairy cows in Argentina are directly exposed to climatic effects due to the predominant grazing production system predisposing the cows to heat stress situations during spring and summer. Both environmental temperature and relative humidity are factors that jointly determine the environmental effect on the animal's well-being. The combination of both factors determines the temperature and humidity index (THI). At indices above 78, dairy cows are unable to maintain normal body temperatures through thermoregulatory mechanisms (McDowell *et al.*, 1976; Lemerle and Goddard, 1986).

Nutrient metabolism generates heat which must be dissipated in a warm climate by physiological processes

to maintain thermoneutrality. Dairy cows are in the comfort zone when environmental temperatures are between 5 and 25 °C (Roefeldt, 1998). At 26 °C or more, animal thermoregulatory capacity is surpassed and go into heat stress. Physiological mechanisms start functioning to overcome this state, such as decreasing dry matter consumption reducing metabolic heat generation. According to NRC (2001), with an environmental temperature of 40 °C, consumption of dry matter decreases by 40%.

Drinking water is not only the most important essential nutrient for dairy cattle (Beede, 1991; NRC, 2001), but it also has high specific heat which promotes heat dissipation. There are studies that indicate the direct association between water intake and environmental temperature (Coimbra, 2007; Arias *et al.*, 2008) as well as between water intake and the number of drinking bouts (Matarazzo *et al.*, 2003; Brown-Brandl *et al.*, 2006; Brscic *et al.*, 2007; Coimbra, 2007).

Lactating cows require a great quantity of water which is related to their live weight, dry matter consumption, and production level since it represents 87% of milk

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volume. When water content in the organism is reduced by 10%, milk and meat production are affected (Herrero, 1998). Therefore, providing water, in quantity and quality, is fundamental in dairy production grazing systems. A characterization of the quality of water used for drinking, as well as washing milking equipment and facilities has been carried out in the dairy basins of Buenos Aires, Argentina. In general terms, the physical and chemical quality of water is acceptable in said region, but differences were found between the Abasto Norte, Abasto Sur, and Abasto Oeste basins (Herrero *et al.*, 2000). It was determined in previous studies that the Oeste dairy basin showed worse underground water quality due to excessive total salts, hardness, chlorides, and sulfates (Herrero and Maldonado May, 2000).

Exposing water troughs to solar radiation increases water temperature in critical seasons and worsens its physical and chemical quality by evaporation causing water intake and milk production to decrease (Challis *et al.*, 1987).

There are studies indicating that a drinking water temperature between 20 and 28 °C is the most accepted by cattle (Lanham *et al.*, 1986). Other studies indicate that water intake between 7 and 16 °C reduces tympanic temperature and respiratory frequency in dairy cows (Lanham *et al.*, 1986; Milam *et al.*, 1986; Stermer *et al.*, 1986; Baker *et al.*, 1988), although not the temperature preferred by the animals (Milam *et al.*, 1986; Wilks *et al.*, 1990; Beck *et al.*, 2000). These effects are attributed to the water's refreshing capacity which facilitates heat dissipation and helps to decrease metabolic load (Beck *et al.*, 2000). At the same time, fresh water intake would provoke an increase in dry matter consumption and milk production (Milam *et al.*, 1986; Wilks *et al.*,

1990). In other studies, Beck *et al.* (2000) did not find any differences in milk production between cows that consumed water at 17 and 24 °C; however, they indicate an increase in butyric fat production in those animals that consumed fresh water.

The objective of this study was to determine the incidence of water temperature and heat stress on drinking water intake of Holando-Argentino dairy cows during summer months in grazing systems. To that end, three experiments were designed with the following specific objectives: characterize drinking behavior due to the influence of environmental temperature and humidity; evaluate water temperature variations in water troughs directly exposed to solar radiation; and learn about cow preferences for drinking water at different temperatures.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experiment 1

The experiment was carried out from 05:00 h on 14 February until 05:00 h on 17 February 2003 on a dairy farm located in Arrecifes (34°02'49" S, 60°08'08" W) Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and belonging to the Abasto Norte dairy basin (Figure 1).

Thirteen Holando-Argentino cows were selected with a live weight between 450 and 550 kg, in the last third of the lactation cycle, and milk production between 12 and 16 L cow⁻¹ d⁻¹.

Animals grazed daily on a strip of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) pasture close to the dairy farm (100 m) and without supplements. During the experiment, the animals were not in the shade and had free access to a 3 m linear metal water trough.

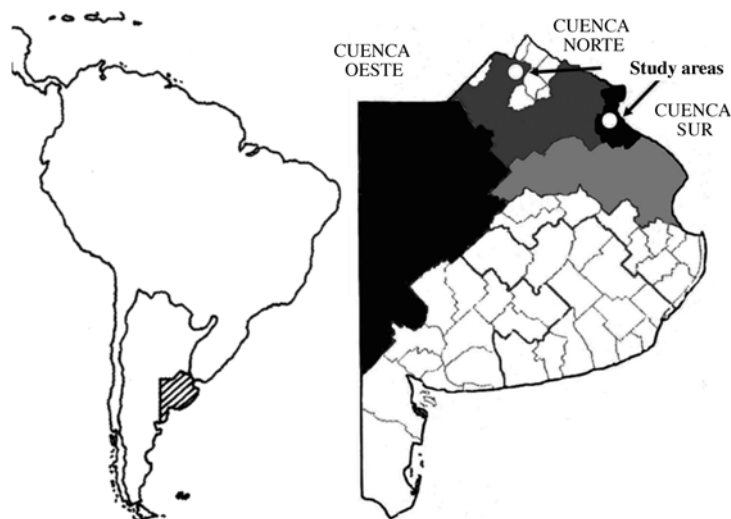


Figure 1. Map of South America showing the location of the Province of Buenos Aires (Argentina), its dairy basins and study areas.

The floater, which guarantees correct filling of the water trough, was checked to ensure its adequate operation. Each cow was identified with a number on its hindquarters using special animal paint (CELOTEST, Grand Bourg, Argentina).

During the 72 h of the experiment, environmental temperature and relative humidity were recorded every hour, and providing the temperature and humidity index (THI) determined by the following formula (conversion by Valtorta *et al.*, 1996):

$$THI = (1.8 T_e + 32) - (0.55 - 0.55 Rh/100) (1.8 T_e - 26) \quad [1]$$

where T_e : environmental temperature ($^{\circ}C$); and Rh: environmental relative humidity (%).

Each hour of the day was assigned to one of the THI categories: < 70 Normal; 70 to 78 Alert; 79 to 82 Danger; and > 82 Emergency according to the Livestock Weather Safety Index (LCI, 1970). Four time periods were in accordance with climatic data obtained during the experiment.

Six groups of observers working on a 2-h rotation recorded animal activity during the experiment. Each observer recorded on a chart: all the drinking bouts, defined as those moments when the animal put its snout in the water and actively sucked, animal identification number, and time.

The number of drinking bouts and the mean percentage of cows drinking per hour in each time period were considered to analyze the data. The Friedman test ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) was applied to evaluate the number of drinking bouts in the distinct time periods, the cows being considered as blocks. The mean percentages of cows that drank according to time periods were analyzed as a completely randomized design ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Subsequently, these mean values were compared with the Tukey test ($\alpha \leq 0.05$). Spearman's correlation test ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) was carried out to find the relationships between the number of drinking bouts and mean percentage of cows that drank with THI, environmental temperature, and humidity.

Furthermore, within the group of animals, one cow was clearly identified and randomly chosen (focal cow) and the duration of each of its drinking bouts was recorded.

Experiment 2

The assay was carried out on land belonging to the Faculty of Veterinary Sciences of the Universidad de Buenos Aires ($34^{\circ}35'29''$ S, $58^{\circ}29'00''$ W) from 10 January to 17 February 2004. Six circular water troughs with a diameter of 1 m and height of 0.5 m were prepared. Three of the water troughs were exposed to the sun (S) and three were placed under a 2.2 m high, 80% shade structure (MS) (Valtorta *et al.*, 1996) (Figure 2). Maximum and minimum environmental temperatures were obtained from the Villa Ortúzar Station of the Servicio Meteorológico Nacional located on the assay site. Water temperature ($^{\circ}C$) was measured twice a week at three distinct times: 10:00, 13:30, and 17:00 h with alcohol thermometers (Herfor, Buenos Aires, Argentina). Statistical analysis of data was by generalized block design ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) where treatments were S and MS and days were considered as randomized blocks with three replicates per treatment. Subsequently, treatment means were compared with the Tukey test ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Experiment 3

The assay was carried out between 08 January and 13 January 2005 in the same dairy farm as in Experiment



Figure 2. Circular water troughs placed in the sun and under 80% shade cloth structure.

1. Five multiparous, pregnant, dry Holando-Argentino cows were selected with live weight between 500 to 550 kg. Each cow entered an individual 30 m² corral with two water troughs (T1 and T2). The water troughs had the same shape, color, and size (70 L), were separated 30 cm one from the other and from the perimeter wire fence. This allowed access to both T1 and T2 by the animals according to their preference when they went into the corral. The animals entered for 10 min at 11:00 and 17:00 h (Lanham *et al.*, 1986; Wilks *et al.*, 1990), these being the only moments they could drink during the day. The cows got used to this routine 48 h prior to the experiment.

Water was obtained from a perforation close to the corrals, previously analyzed to ensure its chemical quality and related to acceptable values for adult dairy cattle (NRC, 2001). Water trough 1 (T1) contained water at 18 °C which is considered as the mean annual temperature of underground water coming directly from the well. In water trough 2 (T2), water was at 31 °C, representing the temperature of a water trough exposed to the sun between 11:00 and 17:00 h during the summer season. The temperature of T2 was determined according to Experiment 2 results. Water temperatures were recorded with alcohol thermometers (Herfor). Location of the treatments (water troughs) T1 and T2 within the corral were randomly assigned for each day and drinking schedule. Blind observers recorded the duration of each drinking bout (as defined in Experiment 1), trough selected, and after 10 min, they quantified water intake (L) for each selected treatment T1 and/or T2, as well as total intake T1 + T2.

Response ratio analysis was calculated (Martin and Bateson, 1993):

$$\text{Response ratio} = (\text{QT1}/\text{QT1} + \text{QT2}) \quad [2]$$

where QT1: quantity of water (L) consumed at water trough 1 (T1); QT2: quantity of water (L) consumed at water trough 2 (T2).

Values were analyzed by the Wilcoxon test (dependent samples) ($\alpha = 0.05$). Taking into account water intake during the 10-min observation and water temperature of each selected treatment, absorbed kJ were calculated for the animal's water intake by the following equations (Lanham *et al.*, 1986; Milam *et al.*, 1986; Beck *et al.*, 2000):

$$\text{Body } T^{\circ} (\text{°C}) - \text{water } T^{\circ} (\text{°C}) = \text{Cooling value (kcal L}^{-1}) \quad [3]$$

where, Cooling value (kcal L⁻¹) x 4.18 kJ kcal⁻¹ x water intake (L) = Heat absorbed (kJ).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Experiment 1

Climatic conditions were similar for the 3 d with a minimum temperature of 19.5 °C and a maximum of 33.9 °C, historical values for the region for the month of January being 17 and 30 °C, respectively, and a mean of 24 °C. Distribution of the THI categories was the following for the experiment: 8.5% in “emergency”, 4.5% in “danger”, 37% in “alert”, and 13% in “normal” recorded during the night. In accordance with the climatic data obtained, four time periods were established and identified as H1 = 05:00 to 10:59 h; H2 = 11:00 to 16:59 h; H3 = 17:00 to 22:59 h; and H4 = 23:00 to 04:59 h.

Cows drank between 8 and 20 times per day with a mean of 13.56 ± 6.7 drinking bouts per cow d⁻¹, values similar to those reported by Dado and Allen (1994) of 14 ± 5.63 drinking bouts per cow d⁻¹, and those recorded by Huzzey *et al.* (2005) of 13.1 times for lactating dairy cattle. Values observed by Bavera (2009) indicate a frequency of 2 to 7 drinking bouts d⁻¹ for beef cattle, and Cardot *et al.* (2008) report values of 4.5 to 10.1 times daily for lactating dairy cattle, both in normal winter environmental conditions. Jago *et al.* (2005) informed a frequency of 5.2 drinking bouts d⁻¹ and Perera *et al.* (1986) recorded a daily mean of 9.4 drinking bouts for dairy cattle in the summer. Rouda *et al.* (1994) reported 2 to 3 daily drinking bouts for lactating cattle in the summer, finding that live weight is a bad predictor of water intake behavior. These authors found that responses to drinking bout behavior is highly variable among animals when the environmental temperature exceeds 30 °C, mainly because it would respond to differences in individual behavior.

Table 1 shows the mean values and standard deviations of environmental temperatures and THI according to time periods. Maximum mean percentage of drinking bouts was recorded in H2 (53.2%) and the minimum in H4 (2.3%), corresponding to the time periods (H2 and H4) in which mean maximum and minimum temperatures and THI occur, respectively. THI was maintained in the “danger” or “emergency” categories during H2 for 88.8% of the time, whereas “normal” or “alert” in H4 was maintained 100%

Table 1. Air temperature and temperature humidity index (THI) mean values and standard deviation values according to time periods.

Time period	Environmental temperature (°C)	THI
H1 (05:00 to 10:59)	26.8 ± 3.87	76.77 ± 4.44
H2 (11:00 to 16:59)	32.1 ± 2.30	81.23 ± 1.95
H3 (17:00 to 22:59)	27.1 ± 3.20	76.93 ± 3.03
H4 (23:00 to 04:59)	22.0 ± 1.31	70.78 ± 2.43

of the time without reaching the “emergency” category. These results coincide with those reported by Cowan *et al.* (1978) who indicate that frequency and water intake are positively related to the maximum environmental temperature ($p < 0.05$).

Mean environmental temperature and relative humidity are factors that influence the time that animals spend drinking every day ($p < 0.0007$) and total water intake ($p < 0.0006$) (Coimbra, 2007). In this same study, it was reported that 80% of drinking bouts occurred between 10:00 and 20:00 h. Water intake during the night represented 2.6% of the total daily drinking bouts, coinciding with the results obtained in our study and those informed by Andersson *et al.* (1984). Other authors (Melado, 2003 and Sónio Jr., 2003 as cited by Coimbra, 2007) stated that all drinking bouts for cattle grazing in tropical regions occurred in the warmest time periods of the day (10:00 to 15:00 h). Brscic *et al.* (2007) found that the greatest number of drinking bouts occurred in heat stress situations, and Brown-Brandl *et al.* (2006) reported an 82% increase in the number of drinking bouts in situations similar to those shown in our study.

Significant differences were found between the medians of the drinking bouts among time periods when considering cows as blocks (Friedman test, $p < 0.05$).

The mean percentage of cows per hour that drank according to the time periods were: H1 = 32.36; H2 = 38.12; and H3 = 16.23 with significant differences among them ($p < 0.05$). Drinking bouts in H4 were not considered, not only due to the fact that very few drinking bouts occurred, but that none were recorded during day 3 of the experiment. Furthermore, no day in H4 recorded THI as a heat stress situation. Comparing paired mean values, only H2 differed from H3 ($p < 0.05$). Mean percentage of cows that drank during the warmest hours (H2) was almost 22% higher than H3.

Table 2 shows the correlation between the number of drinking bouts and percentage of cows that made use of the water troughs and THI, environmental temperature, and relative humidity.

In general, as THI values increased, the ratio of cows that drank increased, as well as the number of drinking bouts. However, it was observed that when THI reached

Table 2. Spearman's rank correlation test between number of drinking bouts and percentage of cows that had access to the water trough with temperature humidity index (THI), temperature, and relative humidity.

	THI	Temperature	Relative humidity
Number of drinking bouts	0.510*	0.507*	-0.455*
Cows, %	0.431*	0.380*	-0.311*

* $p < 0.05$.

emergency values (THI > 82), the number of drinking bouts decreased. Cows got together around the water trough, panting, and not moving from their position during these periods, and a decrease in other voluntary activities, such as eating and walking, was observed. Brown-Brandl *et al.* (2006) made similar observations in feedlot cattle. This situation could be due to their inability to normally thermoregulate given these levels of THI (McDowell *et al.*, 1976; Lemerle and Goddard, 1986). According to Bavera (2009), when heat is intense, animals spend up to 8 h (between 09:00 and 10:00 h to 16:00 and 17:00 h) in the vicinity of the waterhole ruminating, resting, and drinking every now and then.

Figure 3 shows drinking behaviors throughout the experiment. Gray areas correspond to THI evolution during the 3 d, white areas the evolution of the percentage of cows that drink every hour, and black bars the number of drinking bouts per hour. It was observed that the highest number of drinking bouts occurs when THI is between 78 and 82, and animals decrease their drinking behavior when it is greater than 82 (emergency).

A mean of nine drinking bouts d^{-1} with a mean duration of 33 s for each one was recorded for the focal cow, its behavior coinciding with the group in relation to THI.

Experiment 2

During the study period, mean minimum and maximum environmental temperatures were 20.5 and 29.9 °C, respectively, whereas the corresponding absolute minimum and maximum were 17.3 °C and 37.6 °C. The historical minimum and maximum temperatures in the region for the month of January are 20 and 28 °C with a mean of 24 °C.

Between 13:30 and 17:00 h, 75% of the maximum environmental temperatures occurred. Water troughs located in the shade at 17:00 h had a lower mean temperatures ($p < 0.05$) than those located in the sun, diminishing the effects of environmental temperature on mean water temperature with mean values \pm standard deviations for MS = 25.3 \pm 1.9 °C and S = 33.2 \pm 1.6 °C (Figure 4). Beede (1993) obtained similar values with 200 water troughs in Florida (USA) in the summer.

Figure 4 shows water temperature distribution of water troughs in the shade and in the sun for all measurement periods. It is observed that water temperatures of troughs under the shade structure were maintained in the temperature range determined as having the best acceptance by cattle, that is, between 20 and 28 °C in an experiment by Lanham *et al.* (1986).

Results showed that the 80% shade structure was effective in decreasing the effects of solar radiation in water temperature. According to the study carried out by Challis *et al.* (1987), said management also allowed avoiding salt

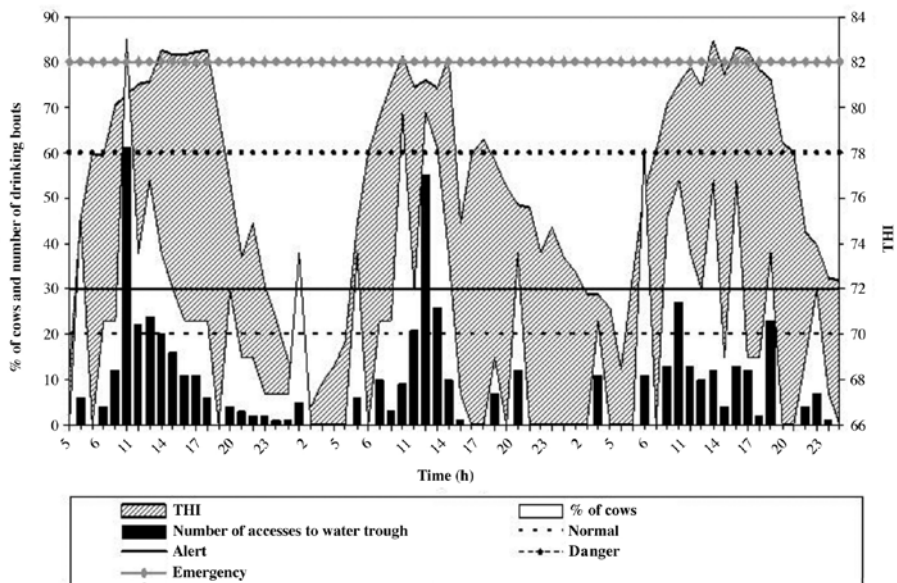


Figure 3. Relationship between number of drinking bouts at the water trough and cow percentage with temperature humidity index (THI).

concentration in drinking water by evaporation, and could thus improve water intake conditions for dairy cattle. The advisability of implementing this practice would be more evident in zones where underground water has a low quality because of excessive salts, such as in the Oeste dairy basin of Buenos Aires (Herrero and Maldonado May, 2000).

Experiment 3

According to drinking water analysis results, it was determined that it was suitable for animal consumption: sulfates 38 mg L⁻¹; nitrates 61 mg L⁻¹; nitrites 0 mg L⁻¹;

chlorides 50 mg L⁻¹; pH 7.51, electrical conductivity 0.95 mmhos cm⁻²; and total solids: 792 mg L⁻¹.

No significant differences were observed between response ratios and treatments ($p > 0.05$) (Table 3). However, a higher water intake was observed at 31 °C.

These results coincide with the work carried out by other authors (Milam *et al.*, 1986; Wilks *et al.*, 1990) who did not find any significant differences in water intake, but noted animal preference for water at a higher temperature. They also coincide with the results obtained by Beck *et al.* (2000) who observed that 94% of the animals preferred water at 24 °C, instead of 17 °C. Similar results were obtained in a study carried out with sheep (Savage *et al.*, 2006) where it was observed that animals preferred to drink more water at 30 °C than at 20 °C in warm climatic conditions. Osborne *et al.* (2002) confirmed in experiments carried out in the four annual seasons that dairy cows drank between 3.40 to 5.95% more water at temperatures between 30 and 33 °C than between 7 and 15 °C ($p < 0.05$). In an extensive study during four summers to evaluate the behavior of 120 animals of different cattle breeds, Lofgreen *et al.* (1975) recorded that animals not only consumed a lesser quantity of water at 18 °C compared to 31 °C, but also consumed more feed and improved their weight gains at 18 °C. The interpretation of these authors coincides with the studies by Lanham *et al.* (1986), Stermer *et al.* (1986), Milam *et al.* (1986), Baker *et al.* (1988), and Wilks *et al.* (1990) carried out with dairy cows. In these studies, lower fresh water intake (10 to 18 °C), higher feed consumption, and higher productivity as compared to water intake at 26 to

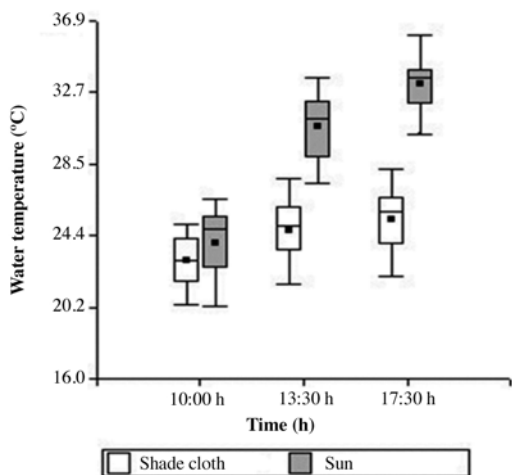


Figure 4. Troughs water temperatures for each treatment (sun and 80% shade cloth) and time (10:00, 13:30, and 17:00 h).

Table 3. Water intake (L) total and for each individual treatment (mean \pm standard deviation) and response ratios for both treatments (T1 = 18 °C and T2 = 31 °C).

Animal n°	Water intake (L)			Response ratio to T1	Response ratio to T2
	Total (T1+T2)	T1 (18 °C)	T2 (31 °C)		
1	53.23 \pm 12.48	27.66 \pm 11.92	25.57 \pm 8.29	0.52	0.48
2	58.82 \pm 22.28	8.12 \pm 2.25	50.70 \pm 20.34	0.14	0.86
3	70.85 \pm 5.41	19.40 \pm 10.15	43.33 \pm 9.32	0.37	0.53
4	35.61 \pm 9.81	16.28 \pm 11.61	19.33 \pm 9.04	0.45	0.55
5	59.8 \pm 14.69	18.80 \pm 16.37	41.00 \pm 19.88	0.31	0.69

32 °C were observed, as well as evaluating improvements in diverse physiological parameters, justifying that lower fresh water intake allows dissipating enough heat so as to increase feed consumption and milk production. Other studies found similar justifications and also recorded that physiological improvement was maintained for 2 h when the animals were subjected to heat stress environmental conditions (Purwanto *et al.*, 1996).

Though this study did not evaluate feed consumption or other physiological indicators, it was calculated that with lower water intake at 18 °C, mean absorbed energy was 672.64 kJ d⁻¹ (T1), while for water intake at 31 °C, mean absorbed energy was 620.76 kJ d⁻¹ (T2). These results suggest that fresh water (18 °C), in spite of not being preferred by the animals, would dissipate heat better.

CONCLUSIONS

In grazing-based dairy production, such as that found in Argentina, climatic conditions directly influence animal behavior. It was shown that in time periods in which THI reached dangerous levels, the mean percentage of drinking bouts at the water trough was the highest. However, in the presence of extreme THI (> 82), the number of drinking bouts decreases. As a result, it is clear that heat stress conditions influence drinking behavior.

Water in troughs directly exposed to the sun in the summer months showed a temperature increase while water temperatures in troughs in the shade were maintained in the temperature range considered as the most acceptable to the cattle. In the last few years, with the purpose of decreasing heat stress in dairy herds, the use of a shade structure in grazing areas and holding pens has been widespread. Also, our experience shows the convenience of setting it up over water troughs.

Drinking water temperature did not affect intake and it was not possible to demonstrate animal preference for drinking at 18 °C vs. 31 °C during heat stress climatic conditions. However, it should be taken into consideration

that fresh water dissipates body heat better and will promote greater animal comfort in hot weather.

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RESUMEN

Influencia de la temperatura del agua y el estrés calórico sobre el consumo de agua de bebida en vacas lecheras.

Los animales en pastoreo están expuestos al estrés calórico, siendo fundamental proveer agua en condiciones que faciliten su consumo. Se desarrollaron tres experimentos para determinar las relaciones entre el consumo del agua de bebida con la temperatura del agua y el estrés calórico, en vacas lecheras en pastoreo. Experimento 1: Se evaluó el comportamiento de abrevado en 13 vacas (3 días consecutivos), estableciéndose cuatro franjas horarias según índice de temperatura y humedad (THI): (H1:05:00-10:59 h, H2:11:00-16:59 h, H3:17:00-22:59 h y H4:23:00-04:59 h). En H2 (THI: 74,91-83,95) se registró el mayor porcentaje medio de accesos al bebedero (53,2%). Las medianas de los eventos "beber" por franjas horarias resultaron diferentes ($p < 0,05$), demostrándose que las condiciones de estrés calórico influyen sobre el comportamiento de bebida. Experimento 2: Tres bebederos con agua fueron colocados al sol (S) y

tres bajo estructura de red 80% sombra (MS), a 2,2 m de altura, registrándose la temperatura del agua a las 10:00, 13:30 y 17:00 h, dos veces por semana (6 semanas). A las 17:00 h la temperatura media del agua, $33,2 \pm 1,6$ °C (S) y $25,3 \pm 1,9$ °C (MS) presentó diferencias significativas ($p < 0,05$), mostrando el efecto de MS. Experimento 3: Se ofreció agua a 18 y 31 °C (T1 y T2) durante 10 min dos veces al día (5 d) a cinco vacas. No hubo diferencias significativas entre las proporciones de respuesta a los tratamientos ($p > 0,05$). Se registró menor consumo con T1 (18 L) respecto a T2 (35,9 L), pero mayor disipación de calor corporal (T1 = $672,64$ kJ d⁻¹, T2 = $620,76$ kJ d⁻¹).

Palabras clave: comportamiento de abrevado, época estival, ITH, granjas lecheras pastoriles.

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