

Happy Canada Day!



All JFM Mills Closed July 1st

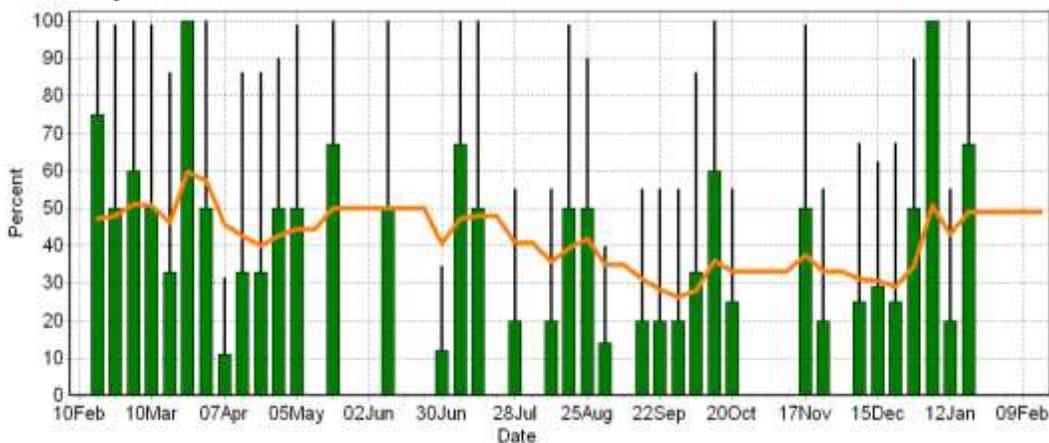
Beat the Heat: Effects of Heat Stress on Reproduction

Written by Trish Dunn, JFM Market Support Specialist

As the warm weather continues to settle in, heat stress begins to become a bigger concern. Heat stress occurs when the environmental temperature and humidity rise to levels that cows cannot adapt to. The primary adaptive mechanism that cows use to cool themselves is evaporative cooling, but as temperature and humidity rise, this mechanism becomes less efficient.

Heat stress causes reduced dry matter intake leading to reduced production and has many negative impacts on reproduction. Since heat stress decreases dry matter intake, fresh cows may experience a longer period of negative energy balance. In addition to impairing milk production, this can lead to poor follicle development, decreased heat expression and poor-quality oocytes.

In order to manage heat stress, monitoring and early intervention are key. Following **nutrition programs** can help in minimizing reduced energy intakes. **Monitoring production, reproduction and intakes** are good ways to determine if the herd is experiencing heat stress. Programs like DairyComp 305 are excellent tools to monitor reproduction. For example, **weekly conception rates can be monitored for changes associated with heat stress or other factors (Figure 1)**. As mentioned in last month's newsletter, there are many strategies, including using fans, misters and nutritional additives (ex: **JFM BlueLine**), that can help minimize productivity deficits on cows.



To learn more about heat stress preventative measures or to have your herd's reproductive data analyzed, speak to a JFM Dairy Sales Consultant.

FUTURES

May 31, 2019

Live Cattle

(\$/CWT)	
Aug	141.75
Oct	141.59
Dec	148.53
Feb	154.10

Dressed Hogs

(\$/CKG)	
July	222.19
Aug	224.78
Oct	207.02
Dec	200.63

Canadian Dollar 07 /19: 1.35
 Source: farms.com

On the Calendar!

- June 1- World Milk Day
- June 15- Drainage Innovation Field Day- Clinton
- Jun 19-20 ON Pork Congress* Stratford
- June 19-21- Canada's Farm Progress Show- Regina, SK
- June 25- Perth County Twilight Meeting- Brunner
- June 25- Waterloo County Twilight Meeting- Wellesley
- July 1- Canada Day
All JFM Locations CLOSED
- July 12-13- Beef Youth Development Program* -Huron County

*JFM Sponsored or Exhibiting Event

HEIDELBERG CHICK DAYS – Call 519-699-5200



Order-By Date	Fowl Available	Pick-Up Date
Thurs May 16	Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks	Fri June 21
Mon June 3	Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks	Tues July 9





Beat the Heat: Heat Stress in Swine and Poultry

Written by Trish Dunn, JFM Market Support Specialist



Heat stress occurs when temperature and humidity levels increase to levels that livestock cannot tolerate. When this occurs both swine and poultry work to cool themselves, but, unlike humans and other livestock, pigs and birds cannot sweat; instead, they pant. Panting can be an effective heat abatement mechanism when it is hot and dry, but when there is increased humidity this becomes less effective. Birds and pigs will also separate themselves from other animals and lay against cool surfaces to allow their body heat to disperse.

In poultry, when temperatures exceed 27°C their feed intake declines causing a decline in ADG or egg weight. Additionally, metabolic changes associated with heat stress can cause poor shell quality. Hogs greater than 75 KG experience reduced ADG when temperatures exceed 23°C. In comparison, hogs greater than 25 KG have reduced ADG when temperatures exceed 27°C. Both swine and poultry have greater water intakes during heat stress, which leads to wetter bedding.

Below are some **tools that can help prevent heat stress** in both swine in poultry:

1. **Ventilation:** Utilize vents and fans to remove humid barn air and ensure good air movement.
2. **Water:** Make sure there is plenty of clean and fresh water available and the flow rate is adequate, as animals will consume more water in the heat.
3. **Stocking Density:** If possible, reduce stocking density to allow animals to dissipate excess heat.
4. **Feed:** Keep intakes up. If possible, offer feed in the evening when it is cooler, and animals are more likely to eat.

Needing assistance in implementing heat stress strategies? Talk to a JFM Sales Consultant today, they'll be happy to help!

Creeping Your Way towards Higher Profits!

When market conditions are uncertain, cow/calf producers are faced with the challenge of knowing whether to invest or hold back in fear of costs surpassing fall calf sale revenues or total rearing cost of a replacement. Mike Geddes, JFM Beef Sales Consultant reminds producers that, “using a nutritionally balanced creep feed is key in developing your herd replacement females and for preparing bulls for either breeding or steer markets”. Mike adds, “a proper creep program will maximize calf growth and ensure the best overall development of the animal.” Jones Feed Mills carries a performance-based line of creep feeds for all phases of growth. To learn more about JFM creep feeds and their associated return on investment, talk to a member of the JFM Beef Team.



Remember the Wrap!

As always, but particularly in the warmer months, remember to **remove the plastic wrap** that your skid of bags comes wrapped in for shipping. Keeping the plastic wrap around your feed can promote sweating due to atmospheric humidity or feed being bagged when warm and **will** cause mold and/or mustiness.



Please remove plastic wrap upon receipt of your feed (all months of the year).



www.jfm.ca | 1-800-265-8735

@Jones_Feed Jones Feed Mill Ltd