







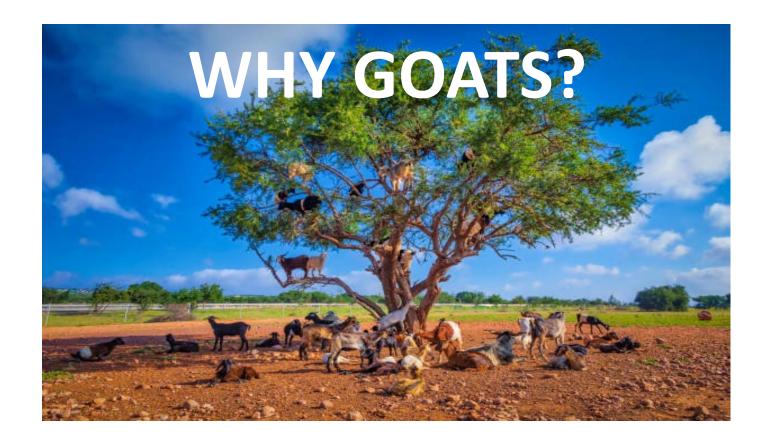




Naod Thomas Masebo<sup>1</sup>, Marilena Bolcato<sup>2</sup>, <u>Martina Zappaterra<sup>1</sup></u>, Valeria Bocchi<sup>1</sup>, Barbara Padalino<sup>1</sup>, Leonardo Nanni Costa<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Agricultural and Food Sciences, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Department of Veterinary Medical Sciences, University of Bologna, Ozzano Dell'Emilia, Italy







#### Why goats?

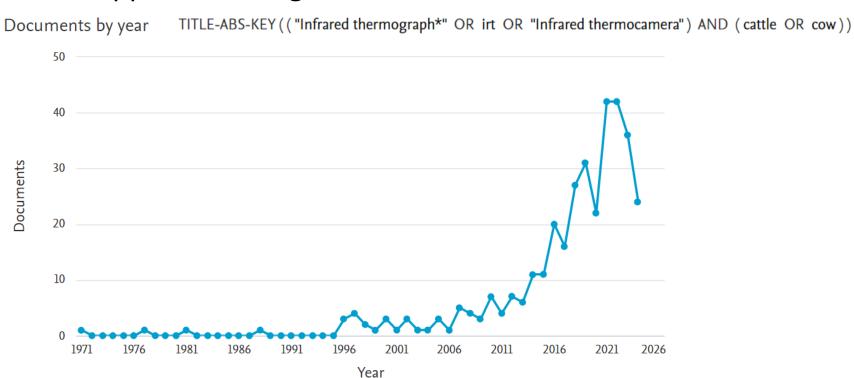
- «Cinderella» of Animal Science
- Almost unique capacities to deal with harsh foraging and environmental conditions
- Promising potential in a changing climate







Infrared Thermography (IRT) has been applied in several livestock species, but few and recent studies exist on IRT application on goats.

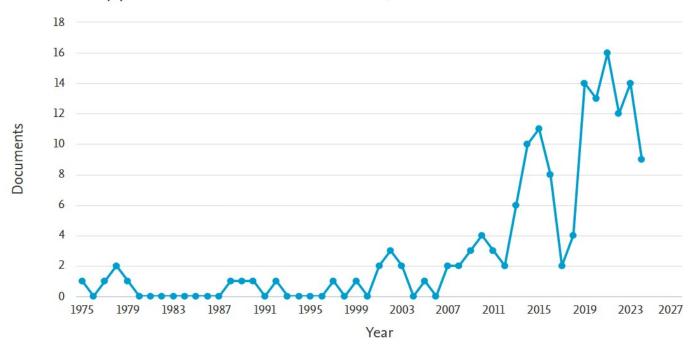






Infrared Thermography (IRT) has been applied in several livestock species, but few and recent studies exist on IRT application on goats.

Documents by year TITLE-ABS-KEY(("Infrared thermograph\*" OR irt OR "Infrared thermocamera") AND (pig OR swine))

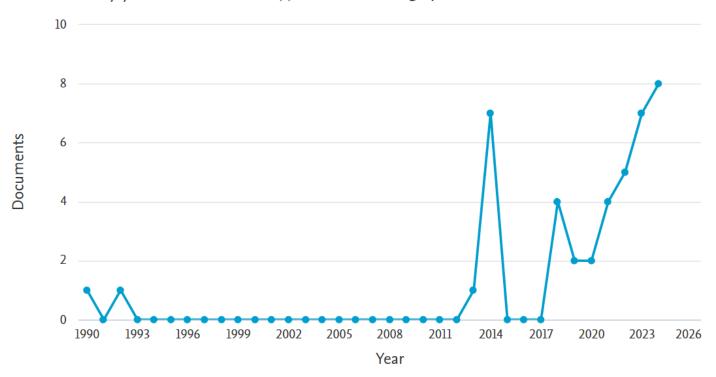






Infrared Thermography (IRT) has been applied in several livestock species, but few and recent studies exist on IRT application on goats.

Documents by year TITLE-ABS-KEY(("Infrared thermograph\*" OR irt OR "Infrared thermocamera") AND goat)







Determine the association between Temperature Humidity Index (THI) and changes in goats' behaviour and Superficial Skin Temperatures (SST) across various body regions.







Determine the association between Temperature Humidity Index (THI) and changes in goats' behaviour and Superficial Skin Temperatures (SST) across various body regions.

Will we find differences in goats' SST depending on THI?

What is the best thermal window among the goats' body regions?

Will we find differences in goats' behaviour depending on THI?





Animals: 18 female Alpine Dairy goats, aged from 1.5-8 years.

Housed in 3 pens with ad libitum water (drinking bowls), in the teaching dairy goat farm at the Department of Veterinary Medical Sciences, University of Bologna.

6 days of observation between July and August 2023

Environmental conditions measurement starting 12 hours before the observation days with Kestrel 4000 pocket weather tracker

Video recordings: 10 minutes of video recording at 7 AM and 7 PM

Infrared Thermography (IRT) after videorecording: using a portable IRT camera (FLIR E76 24), pictures taken at 80 cm distance from the target body regions (left eye, back, flank, front legs).

Rectal temperature





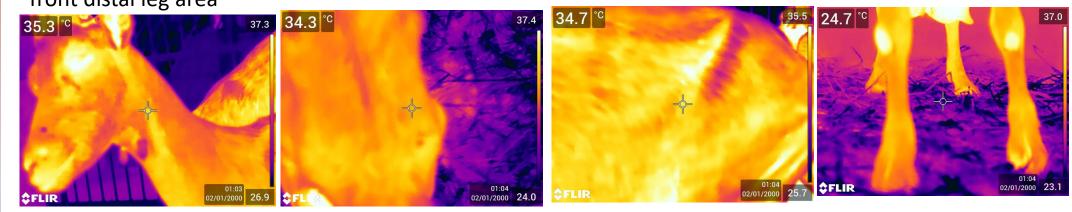
Behavioural analysis: ad libitum sampling method (10 minutes -> 600 s)

Mutually exclusive behaviours	Definitions		
Walking	The goat stands on four legs and moves around by taking more than one full		
waikilig	step.		
Standing	The goat is standing on all four legs, without moving.		
Sternal Recumbency	The goat is lying with the sternum in contact with the ground; all limbs are		
	under the body or one front limb is extended.		
<b>Lateral Recumbency</b>	The goat is lying with the majority of body on the left or right side in contact		
	with the ground with all limbs outstretched to respective side.		
Feeding	The goat takes food into its mouth.		
Rumination while standing	The goat is standing on all four legs, without moving while a bolus goes back		
	into its mouth and the goat chews it.		
Rumination while lying	The goat is lying while a bolus goes back into its mouth and the goat chews it.		
Drinking	The goat drinks from a drinking bowl.		





IRT SST: maximum Eye T (lacrimal caruncle); average SST for back (loin area), flank, knee calloused area, front distal leg area

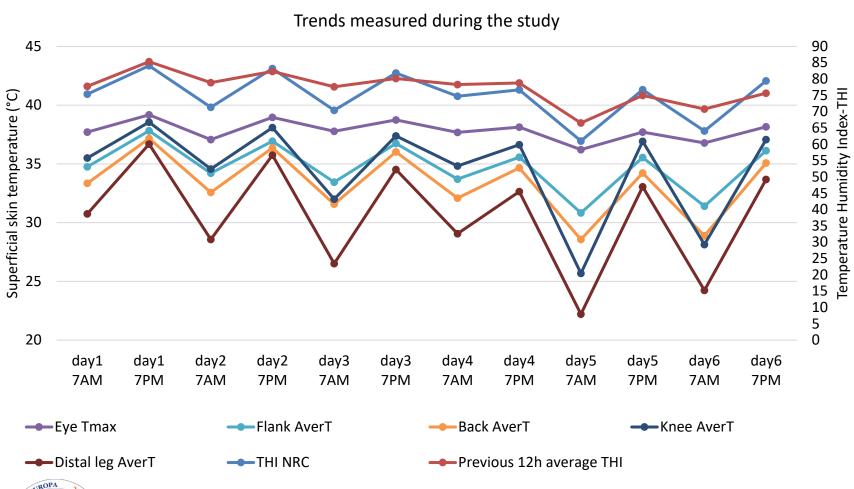


Statistical analysis on R environment:

- -association between environmental parameters and SST for the different body regions: GLM with the goat as random effect and backward stepwise selection of independent variables
- -association between THI classes and behavioural changes with GLM using Poisson distribution
- -association between time spent ruminating and distal leg average SST with a logarithmic function







Box:

-T(°C): from 16.2 to 34.5, mean ± SD: 26.9 ± 5.5

-H(%): from 34 to 74, mean

± SD: 55.8 ± 11

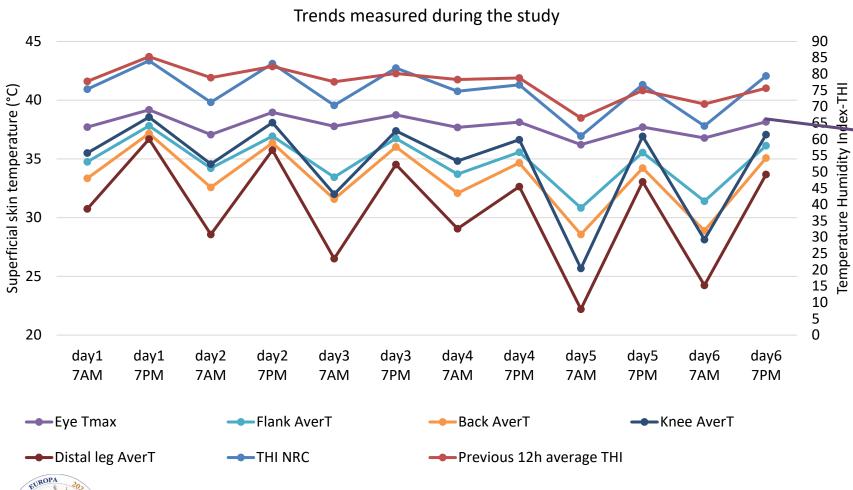
Rectal temperature (°C) in the normal range, with a maximum of 39.3°C.

Rectal temperature was significantly associated with previous 12 hours minimum T (p<0.001)



EAAP Session 56. PLF for health, behaviour and welfare, Part 1 3 September 2024, Firenze



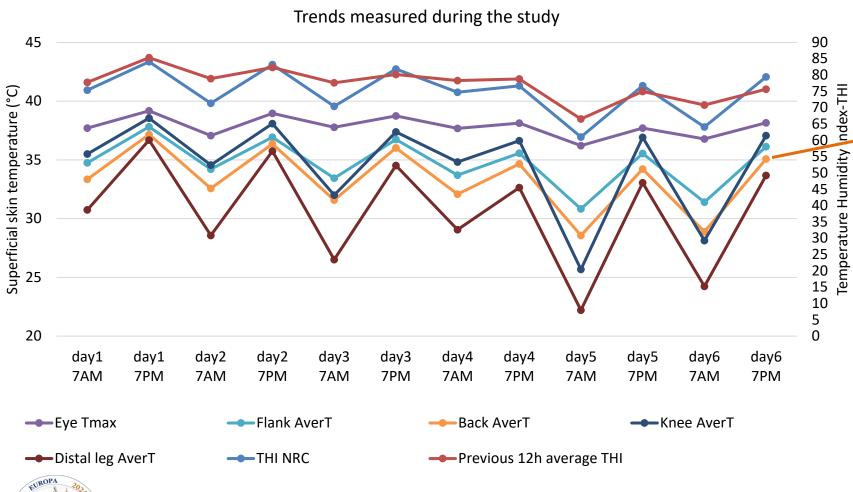


Results of associations between environmental conditions and SST for different body regions:

►Eye Tmax: THI and previous 12 h THI entered in the model, p < 0.001, Marginal R<sup>2</sup>/ conditional R<sup>2</sup>= 0.682/ 0.682





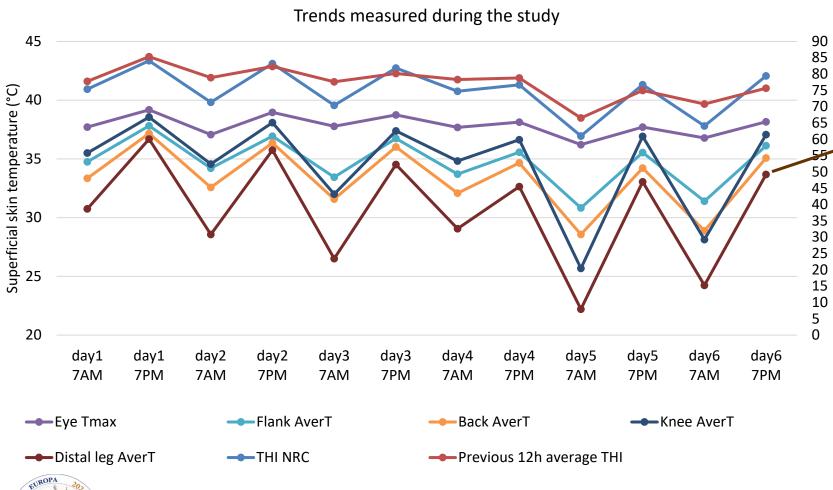


Results of associations between environmental conditions and SST for different body regions:

Flank average SST: THI and previous 12 h THI entered in the model, p < 0.001, Marginal R²/ conditional R²= 0.893/0.919







Results of associations between environmental conditions and SST for different body regions:

Distal leg average SST: THI and previous 12 h max T entered in the model, p < 0.001, Marginal R²/ conditional R²= 0.887/0.908</p>

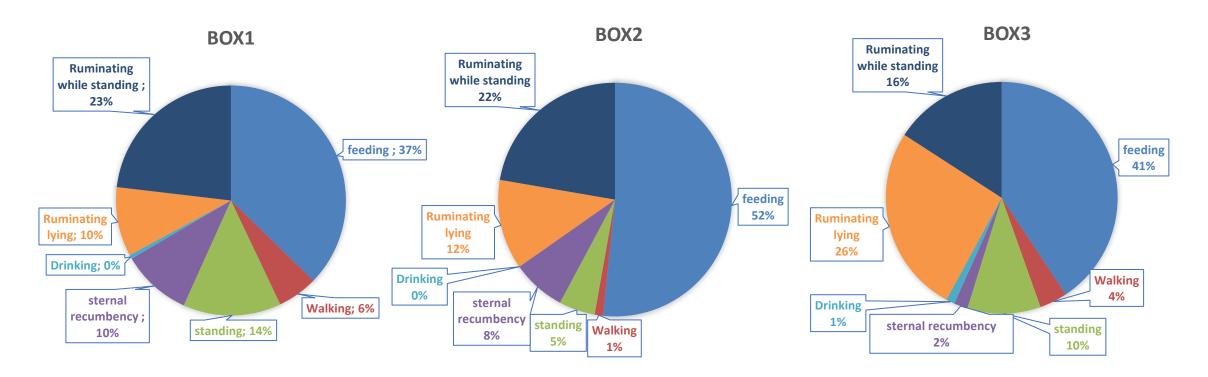
Temperature Humidit∜



EAAP Session 56. PLF for health, behaviour and welfare, Part 1 3 September 2024, Firenze



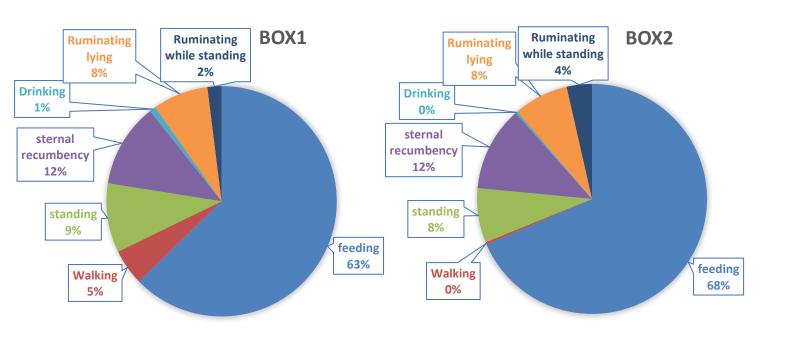
Time budget (10 minutes) of goats exposed to mild heat stress (THI<75)

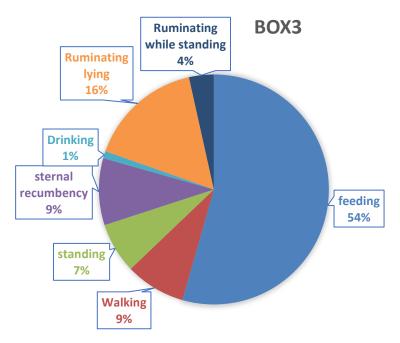






Time budget (10 minutes) of goats exposed to moderate heat stress (75  $\leq$  THI  $\leq$  80)

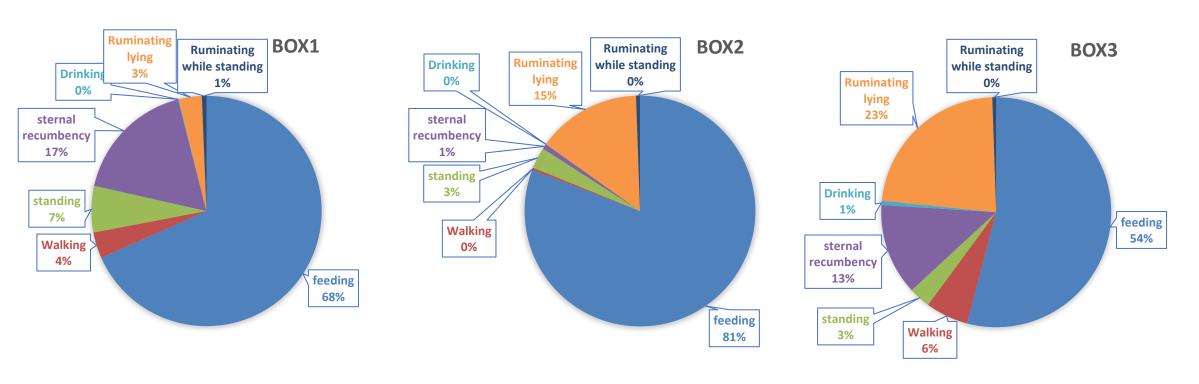








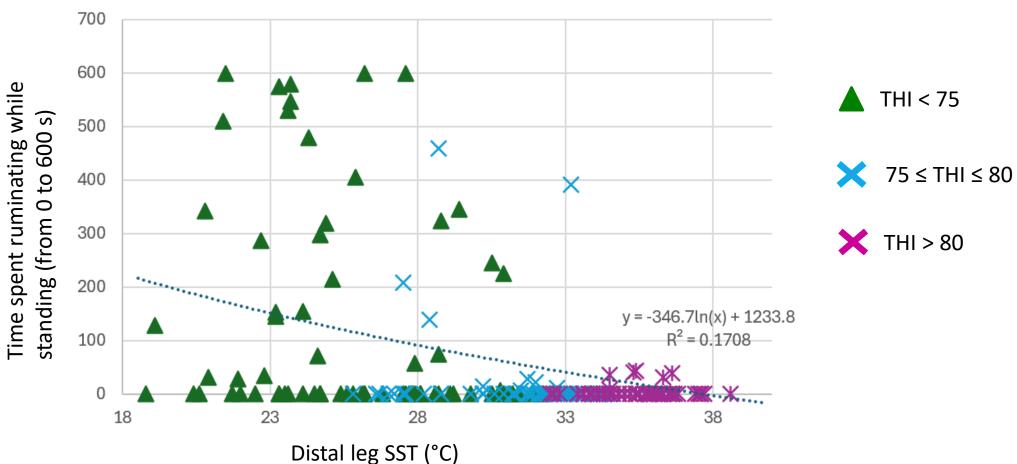
Time budget (10 minutes) of goats exposed to severe heat stress (THI>80)



P < 0.001











YES! – IRT SST were significantly associated with environmental conditions, as THI increases, IRT was able to identify variations in SST.

Flank and distal leg areas were found to be the best thermal windows, mimicking THI variations in heat stress conditions.

Our animals were actually in heat stress as their behaviour changed depending on the THI, and in particular they spent less time ruminating.

When heat stress was mild goats showed more variable SST, suggesting that IRT may be a tool to measure individual differences in how the animals cope with heat perception.





This study was carried out within the Agritech National Research Center and received funding from the European Union Next-GenerationEU (PIANO NAZIONALE DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA (PNRR) – MISSIONE 4 COMPONENTE 2, INVESTIMENTO 1.4 – D.D. 1032 17/06/2022, CN00000022).









Plan. Plant. Planet.

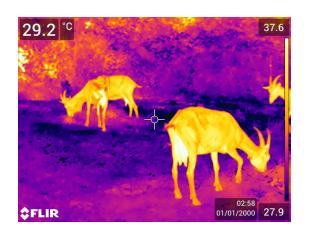






#### THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

#### **QUESTIONS?**









Journal of Thermal Biology 96 (2021) 102845



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### Journal of Thermal Biology

journal homepage: http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jtherbio



Appropriate THI model and its threshold for goats in semi-arid regions of India



Department of Veterinary Physiology, College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Veterinary University, Mathura, 281001, UP, India

Table 3

The degree of heat stress in terms of THI in case of Jamunapari and Barbari goats.

THI	Physiological Response		Breed	
	Jamunapari	Barbari	Jamunapari	Barbari
<71.78	No change in PR, RR, RT	No change in PR, RR, RT	Comfortable	Comfortable
71.78 to 75.14	Shift in PR, No change in RR, RT	No change in PR, RR, RT	Mild Stress	_
75.14 to 79.48	Shift in PR, and RR; No change in RT	No change in PR, RR, RT	Stressful	_
79.48 to 84.40	Shift in PR, and RR; No change in RT	Shift in PR, No change in RR, RT	_	Mild Stress
84.40 to 85.94	Shift in PR, and RR; No change in RT	Shift in PR, and RR; No change in RT		Stressful
>85.94	Shift in PR, RR and RT	Shift in PR, and RR; No change in RT	Extreme stress	



