

Shade availability on pasture does not affect semen characteristics of Brahman bulls (*Bos taurus indicus*)

Presença de sombra a pasto não afeta as características espermáticas de touros da raça Brahman (*Bos taurus indicus*)

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Abstract

Testicular degeneration by heat is the leading cause of infertility in bulls. Beef cattle are generally farmed under hot and humid conditions, and consequently, the thermotolerance of each breed must be considered in their natural environment. This study aimed to evaluate the reproductive characteristics of Brahman bulls maintained in the grazing system, with or without shadow availability. Ten Brahman bulls aging between 24 and 30 months were allocated in two different paddocks, with or without shadow availability. The heat tolerance test was performed on three non-consecutive typical summer days. The semen samples were collected at four times points in a 14 days interval. The climate conditions were monitored throughout the experiment; and clinical evaluation, testicular consistence and scrotal circumference were measured before every semen collection. In addition, semen was evaluated regarding volume, aspect, turbulence, motility, straight movement, sperm concentration, and morphological exam. The studied Brahman bulls showed a high thermolysis capacity, high heat tolerance, and no differences in semen quality were observed between groups.

Keywords: environment, heat stress, thermotolerance, breeding soundness evaluation, zebu.

RESUMO

A degeneração testicular causada pelo calor é a principal causa de infertilidade em touros. Bovinos de corte geralmente são criados em condições de calor e umidade, e, conseqüentemente, a termotolerância de cada raça deve ser considerada em seu ambiente natural. O presente trabalho teve como objetivo avaliar as características reprodutivas de touros da raça Brahman mantidos em sistema de pastejo, com ou sem disponibilidade de sombra. Dez touros Brahman com idades entre 24 e 30 meses foram alocados em dois piquetes diferentes, com ou sem disponibilidade de sombra. O teste de tolerância ao calor foi realizado em três dias típicos de verão não consecutivos. As amostras de sêmen foram coletadas em quatro momentos em intervalos de 14 dias. As condições climáticas foram monitoradas durante todo o período experimental; e a avaliação clínica, consistência testicular e a circunferência escrotal foram avaliadas antes de cada coleta de sêmen. Ainda, o sêmen foi avaliado quanto ao volume, aspecto, turbulência, motilidade, vigor, concentração espermática e exame morfológico. Os touros estudados da raça Brahman apresentaram alta capacidade de termólise, alta tolerância ao calor, e não foram observadas diferenças na qualidade do sêmen entre os grupos.

Palavras-chave: ambiente, estresse por calor, termotolerância, avaliação reprodutiva, zebu.



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Introduction

In mammals, the testicular temperature is maintained between 4 and 6 °C below body temperature, an important mechanism required for proper spermatogenesis and sperm storage, avoiding apoptosis, DNA damage, and disrupted gene expression in gametes (Durairajanayagam et al., 2015; Kastelic, 2014; Li et al., 2020; Newton et al., 2009; Rahman et al., 2011), which can lead to low fertility rates or even undesired phenotypes in the newborn offspring (Wan et al., 2020a, 2020b).

The physiological consequences of heat stress in males are often studied by increasing testicular temperature, which is usually induced artificially, for example, by scrotal bags or insulation (Garcia-Oliveros et al., 2020; Newton et al., 2009; Rahman et al., 2011) or using hot rooms or heating semen (Peña Junior et al., 2021); hence, naturally high environmental temperatures have also been shown to disrupt the male reproductive physiology in the different species (Li et al., 2020; Rasooli et al., 2010; Seifi-Jamadi et al., 2020). Once heat stress in animals leading to reproductive failure may occur when high environmental temperatures can no longer be adjusted by the body and its compensatory physiological mechanisms (Kastelic et al., 1997), the *in situ* studies of the process may lead to more robust and physiological outcomes and insights on which the environment itself influences parameters.

It has been shown and discussed that different heat stress conditions (for example, induced or natural exposure, as well as mild or severe stress) may lead to different outcomes; for example, mild and moderate heat stress may show adverse effects on sperm and fertility in mice and farm animals more susceptible to high temperatures (Rizzoto et al., 2020; Seifi-Jamadi et al., 2020); whereas the called “adapted” animals in hot and humid climates may not exhibit any difference in sperm evaluation of fertility throughout the year (reviewed in Morrell, 2020; Rasooli et al., 2010).

Cattle are an important farmed source for meat and dairy products worldwide, and the features related to adaptation and response to the environment are essential to optimize production. Therefore, breed differences, in special regarding ability (beef x milk), and farming systems (housed x grass based) are essential figures to be mainly analyzed for each herd and purpose.

Particularly in tropical countries, beef cattle usually outnumber dairy herds due mainly to environmental conditions, for example, in Brazil, once the breeding conditions can reach 35 °C air temperature, the black globe temperature (BGT) may reach 50 °C (Titto et al., 2011), and breeding is mainly performed in grassland-based systems, where natural or artificial shadows are alternatives for decreasing solar radiation, thus leading to thermal comfort and favoring homeothermy (Her et al., 1988; Muller et al., 1994; Tucker et al., 2008). Several studies have already reported the heat tolerance in the Nelore breed (McManus et al., 2009; Ribeiro et al., 2010; Titto et al., 1998), including the association between heat tolerance and male reproductive characteristics (Nichi et al., 2006; Pastore et al., 2008).

In this context, the Brahman breed is particularly interesting because even though its strengths rely on productivity, meat quality, precocity, and fertility; and therefore, it is considered a beef cattle, it also presents maternal ability and early history and studies on milk yield (Brown & Brown Junior, 2002; Neidhardt et al., 1979). Furthermore, although some studies have reported the Brahman bull's heat tolerance in general (Façanha et al., 2019; Hammond et al., 1996; Krininger III et al., 2003; Tatman et al., 2004), mostly related to F1 crossbreed animals, few studies associate sperm quality with differences in heat tolerance related to seasonal variance (Boe-Hansen et al., 2020; Chacón et al., 2002; Godfrey et al., 1990). Hence, we hypothesize that Brahman bulls is well adapted to tropical environments, has great heat tolerance and shadow availability does not interfere in breeding soundness.

Materials and methods

All procedures were performed following the rules issued by the National Council for Control of Animal Experimentation (CONCEA), following the ARRIVE guidelines, and was approved by the Ethics Committee on Animal Experimentation of the Faculty of Animal Science and Food Engineering, University of São Paulo (Protocol #4400100621).

Climate, animals, and experimental design

The experiment was conducted at 21°57'05"S and 47°37'26"W and 648m above sea level in Descalvado, São Paulo, Brazil. The regional climate is classified as the Cwa of Köppen and the study were conducted in summer, between January and March. Air temperature and humidity, and BGT were monitored daily. Measurements were performed at sunrise, halfway through the

morning, midday, halfway through the afternoon, and at sunset. In the days the tolerance tests were measured, the climate variables were also monitored every time the animals were managed beyond the time points outlined above. The Black Globe and Humidity Index (BGHI) and the Temperature and Humidity Index (THI) were calculated and used to evaluate heat stress.

Ten Brahman bulls aged between 24 and 30 months were examined three times prior to experimentation regarding the motility and morphology (major and minor defects) of the semen using the formula: "*ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION* = (3×*MTBD*) + (2×*MTSD*) + (1×*MiM*)", where *MTBD* is the mean of total major defects, *MTSD* is the mean of total minor defects, and *MiM* is the mean of the inverse of motility. Thus, the boars were assigned blocked by quality semen in one of the two treatment groups, as follows: S= with available artificial shadow (n=5) and NS= unavailable shadow (n=5). The artificial shade was produced by a 100 m² polyethylene cover, which means that there were approximately 20 m² of shade for each bull.

Three samples were collected each week prior to the experimental period, and four samples were collected every 14 days to evaluate the effects of environmental temperature on reproductive characteristics.

Breeding soundness examination

General physical and genital clinical examination

Before each semen collection, a clinical reproductive examination was performed to evaluate the bulls' general condition and to examine the reproductive organs. The scrotal skin was evaluated for injuries, presence of parasites, and differences among animals; testicular mobility was evaluated to discard any prior damage; testicular consistency was scored from 1 to 5, where 1 is soft, and 5 is firm; scrotal circumference was evaluated to monitor its progress during the study, and annexed glands by rectal palpation were examined to evaluate morphological variations. The penis was clinically evaluated in all animals during exposure caused by electroejaculation.

Semen collection and spermogram

Electroejaculation was accomplished using a manually controlled electroejaculator (DUBOI, Campo Grande, MS, Brazil) and a 70 mm diameter rectal probe enclosing three ventrally oriented electrodes. All electroejaculation procedures were performed by trained and experienced operators. Plastic cones were attached to 15 ml plastic tubes (Becton, Dickinson and Company, NJ, USA) to recover the semen. To prevent chilling of the sample, the tube was maintained in a water bath at 36 °C; the tube was allocated into an insulator to maintain its temperature at the moment of the collection. Subsequently, semen was carried to the laboratory, where analyses of raw semen were carried out, and subsamples were set aside for further collection analyses (concentration and morphological exams).

The volume and appearance of the semen were evaluated macroscopically. Semen analyses were performed using phase-contrast microscopy (Winkel phase, Carl Zeiss, Germany), where gross motility, progressive motility, and major, minor and total defects were evaluated. The gross motility was assessed under 100x magnification on a warmed microscope slide. The progressive motility was determined under 100x magnification after placing a coverslip over a 2-4 mm drop of semen on a warmed microscope slide, concentration was evaluated using a hemacytometer (Optik Labor, Lancing, United Kingdom). To assess sperm morphology, the samples were diluted and fixed in pre-warmed (37 °C) formaldehyde-PBS. Sperm cells ($n = 200$) were counted under contrast microscopy (Winkel phase, Carl Zeiss, Germany) at a magnification of 1000x. Sperm alterations were classified according to Blom (1973) and Barth & Oko (1989) into major defects (e.g., acrosome defects, proximal droplets, and abnormal loose heads) and minor defects (e.g., small normal heads, normal loose heads, and abaxial implantation).

Heat tolerance test

The Heat Tolerance Test was performed during three non-consecutive sunny days, without or with minimum wind or clouds, as described by E. A. L. Titto et al. (1998) and C. G. Titto et al. (2011). The test was performed during the warmest hours of the day (from 11:00 AM to 03:30 PM), and the bulls had no access to food or water during the test. For the test, the bulls were transferred to a shadowed pen for two hours (from 11h00 AM to 13h00 PM); at the end of these 2 hours,

we measured the first temperatures (T1) of the animals. The animals were then confined to a pen without shade for one hour (from 01h15 PM to 02h15 PM) and then returned to a pen with shade for another hour (from 02h15 PM to 03h15 PM), at which point, we measured the second temperatures (T2) of the bulls. The temperatures of the bulls were used in the formula: $IHTI = 10 - (T2 - T1)$, whereas *IHTI* is the Individual Heat Tolerance Index. An *IHTI* score closer to 10 indicates a bull that is more efficient at losing heat, thus more tolerant to heat stress.

Statistical analysis

The data obtained from experimental procedures were analyzed by the Statistical Analysis System program (SAS Institute, 1995). Data from the semen analyses were submitted to analyses of normality of residues using the Shapiro-Wilk test, and variance was compared using the Bartlett's test. The data that did not meet the statistical premises were submitted to logarithm transformation [$\text{Log}(X+1)$]. The original or transformed data, when necessary, were analyzed using analysis of variance. Data that were collected over multiple time points were analyzed using a repeated measures test. The probability of an interaction with time was determined by the Greenhouse-Geisser test, using the command *REPEATED* generated by proceeding - *GLM*. The experimental model that was used was as follows: $Y = \mu + Tr_i + T_f + (Tr_i T_f)_{ij} + B_j + e_{ij}$, where *Y* is the observation of treatments *i* and *f* in block *j*, μ is the general mean, Tr_i is the effect of treatment *i*, T_f is the effect of time *f*, $(Tr_i T_f)_{ij}$ is the effect of the interaction between the treatment *i* and time *f*, B_j is the effect of the block *j* formed in the function of an index determined for each animal, and e_{ij} is the unexplained error. The heat tolerance data were analyzed using the analysis of variance and Duncan tests. The Heat Tolerance Test (HTT) and the heat tolerance indexes were analyzed using the *REPEATED* statement of *PROC MIXED* (SAS Institute, 1995), where the HTT data collected each day is a repeated measurement in time. The correlation between semen defects and *IHTI* was determined by proceeding *CORR*; in all the statistical analyses, the significance level was considered to be 5%.

Results

Climatic data

During the experimental period, the environmental temperatures were maximum of 34.2 °C, minimum of 15.5 °C, with an average of 25 °C. The relative humidity ranged between 55% and 98%, with an average of 76.9%. The black globe average temperatures at the non-shaded and shaded sites were 49 °C e 34.8 °C, respectively. Therefore, black globe temperatures at the non-shaded site had a minimum temperature of 45 °C; thus, the minimum BGHI calculated was 95.7. We also calculated the THI to compare with BGHI in terms of heat tolerance. The climatic data are summarized in Table 1 and analyze groups through time regarding average air temperature and black globes temperatures.

Table 1. Climatic data during the experimental days and nights. Dry bulb and black globe temperatures, relativity humidity, Black Globe and Humidity Index (BGHI), and Temperature and Humidity Index (THI).

Variable	Mean ± SD	Maximum	Minimum
Temperature, °C			
Ambient	25.1±2.0	34.2	15.5
Black globe	48.6±1.6	50.0	46.0
Relative humidity, %	85.4±2.3	98.0	55.0
THI, °C	73.5±2.7	77.6	70.1
BGHI, °C	97.5±2.2	100.9	94.6

Breeding soundness examination

A clinical examination of all animals prior to semen collection showed no diseases during the experimental period. The scrotal skin and accessory gland examinations, volume and aspect of the collected semen revealed no differences throughout time nor between groups. No differences were observed in scrotal circumference or testicular consistency during the experimental period ($p>0.05$). The average, maximum and minimum values observed for scrotal circumference were 33.9, 39.0, and 30.0 cm for bulls in the paddock with shade and 34.53, 39.0, and 31.0 for bulls without shade availability. In the group with shade, the average, maximum and minimum values of testicular consistency were 2.7, 3.5, and 2.0, respectively, whereas, in the other group, the average, maximum and minimum values were 3.4, 4.0, and 2.0, respectively. Gross motility, progressive motility, and vigor had no significance differences ($p>0.05$) between the treatment and the collection time. The main abnormalities found were detached heads, coiled tails, and knobbed acrosomes for the groups with and without shadow availability. No differences were observed between groups nor collection time ($p>0.05$), and results are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Means (SD) of motility, turbulence, vigor, and sperm morphology for the groups with availability of shade (S) or no shade (NS) in the 4 collection times (14 days apart).

Sample collection	Group	Semen characteristic					
		Progressive Motility ¹	Gross Motility ²	Straight movement ³	Major Defects ⁴	Minor Defects ⁵	Total Defects ⁶
1	S	65.00 (24.24)	3.90 (1.14)	3.30 (0.76)	14.00 (10.65)	11.80 (5.85)	25.80 (12.44)
	NS	47.00 (28.64)	3.30 (1.30)	3.10 (0.22)	22.40 (8.65)	7.60 (8.14)	30.00 (11.31)
2	S	61.00 (15.17)	3.50 (0.94)	3.30 (0.45)	14.40 (11.15)	7.60 (2.33)	22.00 (9.77)
	NS	46.00 (25.35)	2.70 (1.79)	2.20 (0.45)	10.00 (6.33)	8.60 (4.10)	18.60 (9.02)
3	S	63.00 (23.35)	3.60 (0.82)	3.10 (0.74)	13.50 (5.81)	10.00 (3.66)	23.50 (6.51)
	NS	45.00 (24.49)	4.40 (0.65)	2.80 (1.04)	11.13 (2.46)	7.25 (5.38)	18.38 (5.76)
4	S	53.00 (21.39)	3.60 (0.55)	2.80 (0.57)	12.80 (9.34)	8.10 (2.56)	20.90 (10.10)
	NS	62.00 (23.33)	3.80 (0.57)	3.60 (0.55)	10.50 (2.18)	7.20 (2.77)	17.70 (3.15)
Average	S	60.50 (20.12)	3.65 (0.83)	3.13 (0.63)	13.68 (8.71)	9.38 (3.93)	23.05 (9.31)
	NS	50.00 (24.33)	3.55 (1.27)	2.93 (0.78)	13.63 (7.53)	7.68 (5.03)	21.32 (9.10)

¹P=0.12; ²P=0.76; ³P=0.37; ⁴P=0.88; ⁵P=0.21; ⁶P=0.58.

Heat tolerance test

The results for the Heat Tolerance Test for each animal are shown in Table 3, where the bulls are divided into the two experimental groups (S and NS), and the means were 9.77 and 9.70, respectively, for S and NS. Table 3 shows the correlation between the Individual Heat Tolerance Index (IHTI) and the abnormalities of the semen. There were no differences ($p>0.05$) between the bulls' IHTIs, and no significant ($p>0.05$) correlation between the semen abnormalities and the IHTI was observed.

Table 3. Correlation between Individual Heat Tolerance Index (ITHI) and semen abnormalities with the corresponding P-value.

	Individual Heat Tolerance Index	
	Correlation	P
Minor defects	0.22427	0.1699
Major defects	0.09055	0.5835
Total defects	0.19101	0.2441

Discussion

The importance of environmental strategies to reduce animal stress has been discussed jointly regarding animal welfare and the necessity to increase animal production and reproductive characteristics. Currently, it is widely recognized that to maintain a sustainable chain-of-food capable of providing adequate results on special regarding farm animals, the avoidance of heat stress is one essential strategy to be disseminated (Bertoni, 2021; Polsky & von Keyserlingk, 2017; Roth, 2020).

Particularly in cattle, it has been shown that *Bos taurus taurus* breeds and crossbreeds are more susceptible to heat stress when farmed in hot climates, whereas environmental strategies in the management of heat stress are not necessarily needed in *Bos taurus indicus* cattle such as Nelore. Herein we aimed to evaluate the heat tolerance of Brahman bulls, a *Bos taurus indicus* cattle, in its physiological environment, without artificial induction of scrotal increase of temperature and monitoring the differences in the same season and environment, considering the availability of shadow in the grassland-based systems.

The best indicator of heat stress has been greatly discussed already. For example, T. Mader et al. (2010) showed that BGHI might be a better indicator of heat stress because BGT is susceptible to wind speed because black globe temperature is related to the radiant temperature, to which the animal is susceptible. In addition, BGT has a better correlation to rectal temperature compared to others variables such as dry bulb temperature and wet bulb temperature (Buffington et al., 1981; Dikmen & Hansen, 2009). In the present study, it was observed that both the BGHI and THI measures are equally reasonable. They vary similarly, however, on a different grade.

According to Zimbelman et al. (2009), in dairy cattle, when the THI reaches 68, milk production begins to decline. Others authors consider that a THI of 72 is when milk production begins to decrease (Ravagnolo & Misztal, 2000). Even regarding beef cattle, a THI between 70 and 74 is considered a potential heat stress. According to the same authors, a THI between 74 and 79 is classified as dangerous for livestock health (Mader et al., 2006). In our study, the THIs were above 77, and the lowest THI measured was 70 at night, assuring that the environment was warm enough to cause heat stress. Despite these high THIs, the animals showed no signs of stress while they were at their paddocks. Interestingly, the animals comprising the shade-available experimental group did not remain under the shadow throughout the experiment, and no differences in the behavior of the animals were observed between groups.

Zebu cattle present peculiar characteristics that help them with heat exchange with the environment: (a) light-colored short hairs with a melanin medulla; (b) dark skin color, which is full of melanin; and (c) some skin folds. White-colored hairs reflect all the colors in the visible spectrum, and their length prevents the stagnation of a hot air layer around the animal. The melanin medulla and the dark skin prevent UV penetration. The skin folds increase the animal's surface area for convective heat loss, and there are proportionally more sweat glands (Behl et al., 2010). The scrotal mechanism of holding the testes away from the body also helps maintain the testes' temperature (Carrick & Setchell, 1977). In addition, zebu cattle have years of adaptation to hot climates and have a compensatory mechanism during the night to deal with the daily heat load. Nonetheless, for *Bos taurus taurus* Fisher et al. (2008) and C. G. Titto et al. (2011) found differences in the behavior of Simmental bulls and Holstein-Friesian cows when applying similar treatments, as also reported by Blackshaw and Blackshaw (1994).

The present findings in sperm morphology are similar to those reported by Brito et al. (2004), Koivisto et al. (2009), and Vogler et al. (1993); i.e., no differences between groups were observed, and no differences between different collection time were observed. Such findings were not surprising because the adaptation of *Bos taurus indicus* to tropical temperatures has already been reported in Nelore bulls (Bao Tarragó et al., 2013a), and therefore, it may infer herein that Brahman bulls might present similar characteristics in this context. The sperm abnormalities found in our study also corroborates the findings of Fernandes et al. (2008) and Teixeira et al. (2011), wherein semen morphology presented similar proportions of abnormalities. Some studies using scrotal insulation showed differences after the insulation, where the testis degenerated, and semen quality decreased (Rahman et al., 2011); however, it may be emphasized that an important difference in the present study is the observation in the summer and at the natural environment.

The scrotal circumference of the bulls in this study was in the normal range for the age and breed. Morris et al. (Morris et al., 1989), in a work with 921 Brahman bulls, related average scrotal circumference of 30.9 and 34.1 to bulls aged 24 and 30 months, respectively. Other studies with older *Bos taurus indicus* bulls showing similar results (Chacón et al., 2002; Pastore et al., 2008; Wildeus & Hammond, 1993). As an acute response to testicular degeneration, testes become flaccid. As testicular degeneration progresses and becomes irreversible, the testes become stiffer and reduce in size. In our study, it was not observed, in agreement with other studies using *B. taurus indicus* (Chacón et al., 2002; Nichi et al., 2006), whereas other studies using testicular insulation reported alterations in testicular consistency. Those studies generally report that the testis becomes more flaccid after insulation, an increase of defects; and a decrease of motility. In our study, we simulated what occurs in the bovine natural environment, a grassland-based system. We did not find any significant difference in testicular consistency at the beginning and end of the experiment for all tested bulls, and the findings for testicular consistency are in agreement with the semen analysis.

The Heat Tolerance Test (HTT) was developed to be a practical tool for assessing thermolysis capacity in bovine. Gaughan et al. (1999, 2010), Hammond et al. (1996), and Mader et al. (2010) suggested other methods on evaluating heat tolerance, such as respiration rate, serum cortisol concentration, painting scores, or the use of a climate chamber. Almost all of these methods were used in large-scale experiments (three of four), and although the results are reliable, these methods seem to be more complex and to have similar results to the HTT. In the HTT, the bulls were managed for less than four hours in only three days, where care was taken not to stress the bulls to obtain the most reliable results possible. The tested bulls had an impressive thermolysis capacity, corroborating the data reported by Gaughan et al. (1999) and Hammond et al. (1996). Other studies using the HTT reported average values of 9.33 (Titto et al., 2006, 2011) and 8.78 for Simmental Bulls and higher values than 9.85 in Nelore bulls (Titto et al., 1999). In addition, even though no differences were observed between the groups in our study, there were significant differences between animals. In the group NS, the bulls showed the same heat tolerance as the S group. In addition, all bulls presented high heat tolerance. The overall results of this research are similar to those found by Bao Tarragó et al. (2013b), who evaluated the reproductive characteristics of Nelore bulls subjected to the same treatments.

Conclusions

The studied Brahman bulls showed high heat tolerance demonstrated by the great values obtained in the Heat Tolerance Test. Shadow availability did not shift the reproductive characteristics evaluated. And, although, *Bos taurus indicus* shows great adaptability to hot climates, it must be highlighted that environmental strategies are recommended to avoid heat stress in cattle. The next steps should include further information on offspring since such important information has not been thoroughly addressed in farm animals so far.

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Laboratório de Biometeorologia e Etologia (LABE) da Faculdade de Zootecnia e Engenharia de Alimentos (FZEA/USP), *Campus* "Fernando Costa", Pirassununga, SP, Brazil.

Ethics statement

All procedures were performed following the rules issued by the National Council for Control of Animal Experimentation (CONCEA), following the ARRIVE guidelines, and was approved by the Ethics Committee on Animal Experimentation of the Faculty of Animal Science and Food Engineering, University of São Paulo (Protocol #4400100621).

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Conflict of interests

PFN, ACAPMG, TMCLS, RAV, AMOT, AFCA, RPA and EALT - No conflict of interest.

Authors' contributions

PFN and EALT - Conceptualization. PFN, ACAPMG, TMCLS, RAV and AMOT - Development of methodology; preparation and writing the initial draft. AFCA - Application of statistical study data, Review and Editing manuscript. PFN, AFCA, RPA and EALT - Writing, Review and Editing manuscript. EALT - Supervision.

Availability of complementary results

The data presented in this study are presented in the article and available on request from the corresponding author.

The study was carried out at Agropecuária São Leopoldo Mandic and at the Laboratório de Biometeorologia e Etologia (LABE), Faculdade de Zootecnia e Engenharia de Alimentos (FZEA/USP), *Campus* "Fernando Costa", Pirassununga, SP, Brasil.

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