



Coorong Tatiara LAP Water Security Forum



Water quality and livestock nutrition

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How do we define water quality for livestock?

- Palatable
- Cool
- Clean
- EC (salinity)
 - < 6250 sheep & beef cattle
 - < 3750 dairy cows
- Nitrate - < 1500mg/l
- Sodium chloride - < 1.3%
- Magnesium - < 400mg/l
- Sulphate - < 2000mg/l

Water testing

	Eyre Peninsula					Carrieton	
	Jan-12		Sep-11			Mar-11	
	<i>Gums</i>	<i>Paddock 17</i>	<i>Paddock 19</i>	<i>Cowra</i>	<i>Nan 1</i>	<i>Dam</i>	<i>Bore</i>
<i>High quality water - <781 EC</i>	<i>Soaks</i>		<i>Troughs</i>			<i>Troughs</i>	
EC - $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	6093	7187	5625	819	974	234	4830
No adverse effects:							
Dairy cattle			< 3750				
Sheep & beef cattle			< 6250				

Specific effects on livestock production of low quality water

- ***Sodium chloride:***

- Increase -> decrease in water & DM intake
- Increased rumen osmotic pressure & outflow
- Loss of microbes -> reduced FCR
- Reduced metabolic activity

- ***Sulphates:***

- Reduced water intake
- Increased risk of polioencephalomalacia:
 - Sheep
 - Cattle

- ***Nitrates:***

- Haemoglobin -> methaemoglobin
- suffocation

Salt loads and dry matter intake

Sodium %	Potassium%	Weaner Intake kg/day (as fed)	LW gain g/day	Clean wool growth g/day
<i>Sheep =0.1% Cattle =0.15%</i>	<i>S =0.5% C =0.5%</i>	<i>W lamb=1.5kg W steer =10kg</i>	<i>250g min 0.65kg</i>	<i>12-20g /day</i>
0.16%	1.6%	1.35	144	13.5
2.27%	1.6%	1.31	162	13.8
4.74%	2.3%	0.93	77	9.76
7.6%	2.5%	0.55	-12	8.6
7%	3%			

- 6 month old Merino wether lambs @ 34 kg LW
- Oats & lupins & oaten hay, mineral mix plus increasing levels of Na & K

Adapted from Masters et al, 2005

General effects on livestock production of low quality water

- Decreased dry matter intake
- Increased energy demand
- Reduced microbial activity
- Increased rate of rumen throughput – bypass protein
- Initial ‘water gain’ vs. weight gain
- Adaptation will occur in *mature stock* up to:
 - 7800 EC – beef cattle
 - 15625 EC – sheep
 - 6250 EC – dairy cows

Salt tolerance by difference classes of livestock

	No adverse effects	Scouring and resistance during adaptation	Short term tolerance with loss of production
	$\mu S/cm - EC$	$\mu S/cm - EC$	$\mu S/cm - EC$
Beef cattle	0-6250	6250-7812	7813-15625
Dairy cattle	0-3750	3750-6250	6250-10937
Sheep	0-6250	6250-15625	15625-20312*

** Tolerance only with access to green feed*

Source ANZECC, 2000

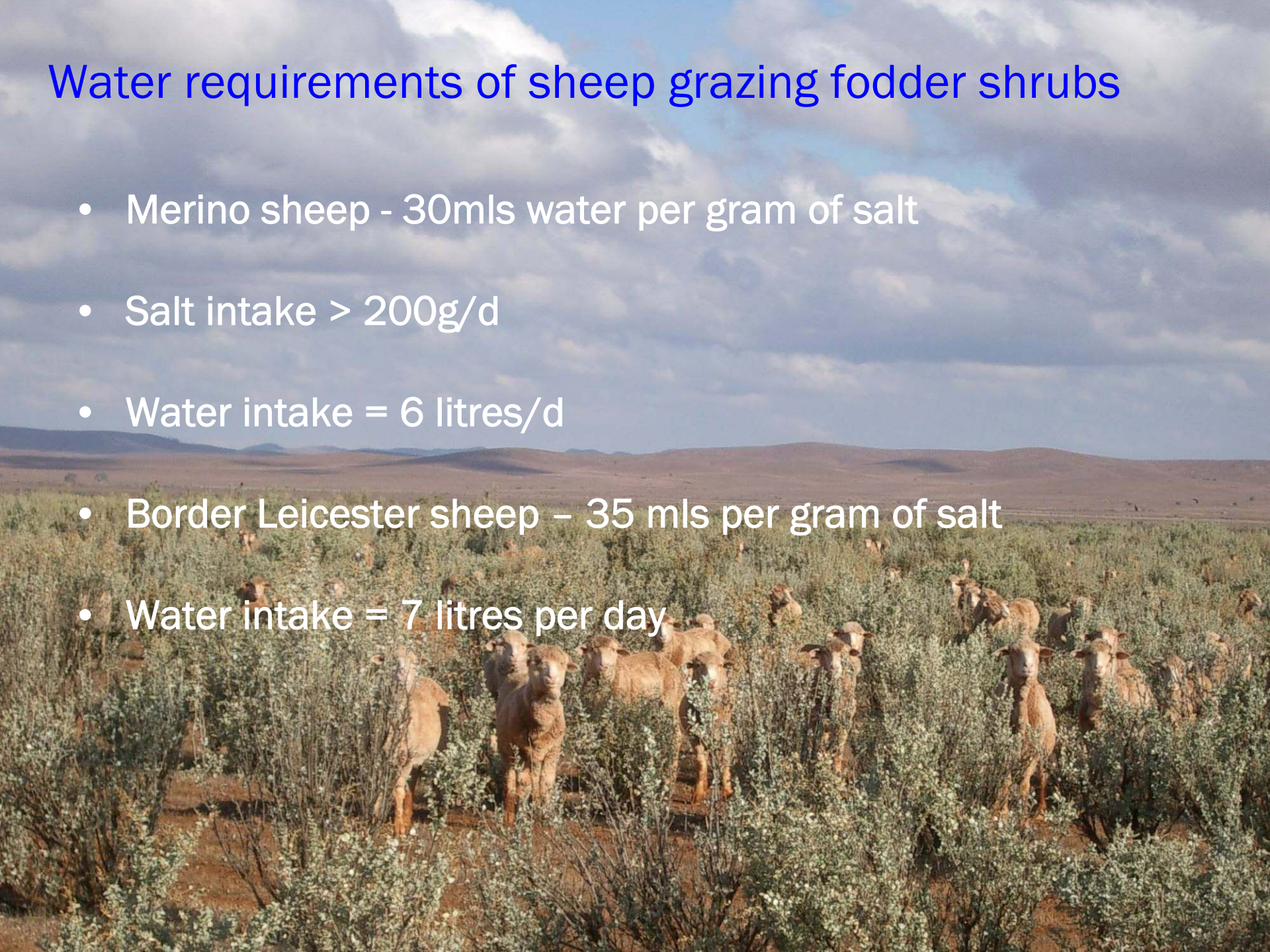
Daily water requirements of livestock

	Mean daily temperature (°C)				
	15	20	25	30	35
Daily water budget - litres per kg DM					
Weaned cattle:					
Bos taurus	3.5	4	5.5	7.5	10
Bos indicus	3.0	3.5	4.5	6	8
Calves	2.5			9+	
Weaned sheep	2	2.5	3.5	5	7
Lambs	5-7			8+	
Late pregnancy - cattle & sheep	Increase daily allowance by 30%				
Lactation - cattle & sheep	Increase daily allowance by 1 litre per kg milk produced				

Source CSIRO, 2007

Water requirements of sheep grazing fodder shrubs

- Merino sheep - 30mls water per gram of salt
- Salt intake > 200g/d
- Water intake = 6 litres/d
- Border Leicester sheep – 35 mls per gram of salt
- Water intake = 7 litres per day



How to utilise low quality water effectively?

- Change the feed resources
- Change the enterprise mix
- Dilution strategies to improve water quality



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Change the feed resources

- Graze cereals – COP +/- 40/t DM
- Sow salt tolerant spp:
 - Kikuyu
 - Tall wheat grass
 - Puccinellia

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Change the enterprise mix

- Dairy cattle -> beef cattle.....?
- Wool production – Increase proportion of Merino wethers
 - Current GM +/- \$270/ha
- Trading lambs on standing crops
 - Current GM +/- \$1100/ha
- F1 ewes – increase proportion of Merino ewes

In summary....

- Water quality drives productivity
- Tolerance differs between species and classes of sheep and cattle
- Increase water quality when grazing fodder shrubs
- Consider a change in enterprise mix or feed supply

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Thank you



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