

The Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service WE ARE OKLAHOMA

The Cooperative Extension Service is the largest, most successful informal educational organization in the world. It is a nationwide system funded and guided by a partnership of federal, state, and local governments that delivers information to help people help themselves through the land-grant university system.

Extension carries out programs in the broad categories of agriculture, natural resources and environment; family and consumer sciences; 4-H and other youth; and community resource development. Extension staff members live and work among the people they serve to help stimulate and educate Americans to plan ahead and cope with their problems.

Some characteristics of the Cooperative Extension system are:

- The federal, state, and local governments cooperatively share in its financial support and program direction.
- It is administered by the land-grant university as designated by the state legislature through an Extension director.
- Extension programs are nonpolitical, objective, and research-based information.
- It provides practical, problem-oriented education

for people of all ages. It is designated to take the knowledge of the university to those persons who do not or cannot participate in the formal classroom instruction of the university.

- It utilizes research from university, government, and other sources to help people make their own decisions.
- More than a million volunteers help multiply the impact of the Extension professional staff.
- It dispenses no funds to the public.
- It is not a regulatory agency, but it does inform people of regulations and of their options in meeting them.
- Local programs are developed and carried out in full recognition of national problems and goals.
- The Extension staff educates people through personal contacts, meetings, demonstrations, and the mass media.
- Extension has the built-in flexibility to adjust its programs and subject matter to meet new needs. Activities shift from year to year as citizen groups and Extension workers close to the problems advise changes.

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Estimating Water Requirements for Beef Cows

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Cattle require a minimum amount of water, reflecting the water necessary for growth, fetal development, lactation, and replacing water lost from urine, sweat and evaporation. An adequate supply of clean, fresh water is a critical component of maintaining healthy, productive livestock. Additionally, knowledge of water needs for livestock is necessary when designing water-supply systems where the water supply may be limited or the delivery system restricts access to water during periods of heavy use.

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Water is necessary for the majority of life processes, including blood volume maintenance, regulation of temperature, growth, reproduction, lactation and digestion. In fact, the body weight of mature cattle is about 50 percent water (Johnson et al. 2012). Primary factors known to influence water requirements include age, weight, stage of production and environment.

Compared to protein and energy requirements, water requirements and voluntary water intake of beef cattle have not been extensively studied in recent years. For example, water consumption guidelines published in Nutrient Requirements of Beef Cattle (NRC, 2000) were taken from research data published in 1956 (Winchester and Morris, 1956).



An abundant, clean, fresh water supply is an essential element of a beef cattle production system.

Considerably more voluntary water consumption and water requirement data are becoming available for growing and finishing cattle, whereas little information is available in published literature for mature beef cows. Current guidelines are restricted to 900- to 1,100-pound mature weight in gestating cows and 900-pound lactating cows only (NRC, 2000). Recent data suggest mature weight in the modern beef cow ranges from 1,100 to 1,500 pounds (Kuehn et al., 2013). Consequently, this publication focuses on estimates of total water requirements for beef cows with varying mature weights at different stages of production and genetic potential for milk production.

Ambient Temperature

During warm months, daily ambient temperature and humidity have a dramatic effect on heat stress and thus water intake in feedlot cattle (Arias and Mader, 2011). These authors reported that a temperature humidity index was the best single environmental indicator of daily water intake. The temperature humidity index is calculated using a combination of the daily average temperature and relative humidity. The Cattle Comfort Index is a similar tool provided through the Oklahoma Mesonet and used to monitor heat and cold stress in cattle (Richards et al., 2012). The Cattle Comfort Index is calculated using ambient temperature, humidity, wind speed, precipitation, and sunlight.

The current National Research Council concludes that average daily ambient temperatures below 40 F do not significantly influence water intake. Daily temperatures above 40 F, however, increase water consumption linearly (NRC, 2000). For example, water intake was reported to increase by 1.44 pounds per day in lactating dairy cows for each degree Fahrenheit increase in temperature (Murphy et al., 1983), 0.61 pound per day in growing dairy bulls for each one degree Fahrenheit (Meyer et al., 2006) and 0.5 pound per day in feedlot cattle for each one degree Fahrenheit (Hicks et al., 1988).

Published research investigating the influence of ambient temperature, humidity or the combination on average daily water consumption for beef cows is not readily available. Consequently, for this publication, the influence of ambient temperature on water intake was estimated using the approximate mean of the published estimates shown above (0.85 pound of increased water intake per one degree increase in temperature beyond 40 F). Therefore, for every 10-degree Fahrenheit increase in ambient temperature, an additional one gallon of water should be supplied per animal.

Milk Production

Milk composition in beef cows is about 4 percent fat and 8.3 percent other solids (protein, carbohydrates and minerals; NRC, 2000). Consequently, average water content of milk produced by beef cows is about 87.7 percent. Therefore, lactation has a direct impact on water requirements and water consumption. No publications defining the relationship of milk yield to water consumption in beef cows were found for this publication. Winchester and Morris (1956) concluded that lactating dairy cows consumed an additional 0.87 pound of water per pound of increased milk production. Similarly, Murphy et al. (1983) reported a linear relationship between milk yield and water intake in dairy cows with 0.9 pound of

increased water intake for every 1 pound of additional milk produced. Therefore, water intake estimates shown in Table 2 were adjusted by 0.9 pound for each pound of milk produced.

Feed Dry Matter Content

The dry matter content of feedstuffs is the proportion of the feed that is not water. Since the water content of forage and feed is extremely variable (Table 1), and because all feedstuffs contain water, feed and forage are important sources of water for beef cattle. Because of this, not all water needs to be provided as free water (drinking water). Compared to dormant pasture, grains and hay, feeds such as silages and growing pasture are higher in moisture. Nutritional guidelines for beef (NRC, 2000) and dairy (NRC, 2001) cows suggest that consumption of free water declines as the moisture content of feeds in the diet increases.

Table 1. Dry matter content of common feedstuffs.

Type of Feed	Dry Matter (%)
Sun cured hay; grass and legume	87 to 91
Grazed forage, vegetative	20 to 35
Grazed forage, boot stage	30 to 40
Grazed forage, seeded	75 to 85
Grazed forage, mature	80 to 90
Silage; grass, legume or grain	25 to 40
Haylage; grass and legume	40 to 60

Forage and Feed Intake

Water intake is highly related to rumen volume and feed dry matter intake (NRC, 2000 and 2001). Greater daily feed consumption is associated with greater rumen volume. Logically, greater mature weight is associated with greater rumen volume and dry matter feed intake (NRC, 2000). Therefore, for the purpose of these water requirement estimates, the influence of cow size and rumen volume on water intake is addressed through the influence of feed dry matter intake. For the estimates presented in Table 2, it was assumed that non-lactating beef cows consume an average of 2.2 percent of their body weight and lactating cows consume an average of 2.7 percent of their body weight in dry matter when provided average- or moderate-quality forage.

Diets high in protein increase water intake (NRC, 2001). Therefore, early spring forage or high-quality legume silage, for example, is expected to increase water consumption beyond the values shown in Table 2. Conversely, diets at the other end of the quality spectrum also may increase water consumption. While a low-quality diet reduces total dry matter intake, low-quality roughage contains a high proportion of indigestible fiber. Therefore, more moisture is required for additional mucous production to lubricate the digestive tract and move a greater volume of fibrous manure through the large intestine. Diets with a high concentration of salt and other minerals also increase water consumption (NRC, 2001).

Key Points

- For each 10 degrees increase in ambient temperature above 40 F, cattle consume about 1 more gallon of water per day.
- For each additional gallon of milk produced, cows need to drink an additional gallon of water.
- Feeds that are high in moisture contribute to water intake. The dryer the feeds consumed, the more drinking water required.

Table 2. Estimated daily water requirements for beef cows.

Cow Body Weight (lb)	Milk Production (lb/day)	Average Daily Temperature		
		°C	18	32
		°F	65	90
		*Gallons of Water/ Day		
1,100	0	8.2	10.8	13.4
1,100	10	10.5	13.1	15.7
1,100	25	12.8	15.4	17.9
1,300	0	9.2	11.8	14.3
1,300	15	12.2	14.8	17.4
1,300	30	14.5	17.1	19.7
1,500	0	10.2	12.7	15.3
1,500	20	14.0	16.5	19.1
1,500	35	16.3	18.8	21.4

*1 gallon is equivalent to 8.35 pounds.

Estimates of Total Daily Water Requirements for Beef Cows

Table 2 provides estimates of water consumption based on mature cow body weight, average daily temperature, stage of production (gestation or lactation) as well as milk yield. Three levels of milk yield are provided. Zero milk indicates cows that are dry or not lactating. The two levels of milk yield provided for each weight class of cows can be used to indicate differences in genetic potential for milk yield during peak lactation (around 45 to 60 days after calving). The two levels of milk yield also could be used to estimate the difference in milk yield (and thus water intake) from early lactation to the later stages of lactation because milk yield declines as the lactation period progresses beyond peak (NRC, 2000).

These estimates for water consumption are intended to represent total daily water consumption. Free water intake could be substantially lower than the estimates presented in this publication when beef cows consume feeds containing considerable moisture.

Conclusion

An abundant, clean, fresh water supply is an essential element of a beef cattle production system. Considerable work has been conducted to determine water consumption and factors influencing water consumption for dairy cows, growing cattle, and finishing cattle; however, relatively little research has been published to provide robust estimates for water consumption of beef cows. The estimates of total daily water requirements specific to beef cows in this publication were developed using equations developed by reviewing available published literature. Factors considered in these estimates include mature body weight, feed dry matter intake, milk yield and average daily ambient temperature.

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