

# Water Quality and Quantity Influence Flock Performance

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Water is the most critical, but also the most overlooked, nutrient when it comes to flock performance in the poultry industry. A bird can survive for weeks without feed but only for a few days if water is not available. Water is essential for many functions within the body, such as moving feed through the digestive tract and carrying nutrients (vitamins, minerals, amino acids, and so forth) throughout the body. Water is also needed for the many enzymatic and chemical reactions in the body, body temperature regulation, lubrication of joints and organs, and excretion of waste products from the body.

Most growers are more worried about the quantity and availability of the water they supply to their birds than they are about its quality. However, because of the variability in quality and the potential for contamination, water quality plays a major role in flock performance. Water quality has the potential to affect digestion and absorption of nutrients, as well as flock health. Because of its hydrogen bonding capabilities, water is a universal solvent and, as a result, may contain numerous dissolved minerals and other compounds. It is also an ideal medium for the movement of harmful chemical elements and for the growth of microorganisms. **Water intake in your birds is roughly twice the weight of feed intake.** However, during periods of extreme heat stress, water intake may triple or even quadruple. Therefore, it is essential to have a safe and adequate water supply at all times in order to achieve efficient poultry production.

## Water Quality

There are several different ways to characterize water quality, including taste, color, odor, alkalinity, acidity, hardness, turbidity (cloudiness), pH, presence or absence of bacteria, and so forth. These factors, in turn, can affect the health and performance of your flock. The composition of water will vary with the geological makeup of the region. Additionally, water quality can also change from season to season based on the water source and the environment surrounding that source, such as flooding, drought, and farming practices, to name a few.

In addition, dissolved minerals in water can create issues with equipment. This can have detrimental effects on the growth rate of pullet and broiler flocks, and it can reduce reproduction and egg numbers in breeder flocks. Pressure regulators and water lines can become clogged with mineral deposits, restricting water flow to the birds. Cool cell pads can also become clogged (**Figure 1**), reducing air flow and decreasing the cooling capability of the ventilation system, which can put the flock at risk.

It is always **best if drinking water is clear and has no odor, color, or taste**, although often this is not the case. For example, water with high sulfur content has a rotten egg smell, water with high iron content has a reddish-brown color, and water with high copper content has a blue color. Iron or manganese sulfates can cause a bitter taste. In addition, high concentrations of sulfates can combine with magnesium to form Epsom salt or with



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Figure 1. Cool cell pads clogged by mineral deposits.

sodium to cause a laxative effect, resulting in wet litter. High concentrations of sodium and chloride (salt) may increase water consumption and also result in wet litter. High salt levels in the water can lead to toxicity when combined with salt in the feed.

High levels or combinations of calcium, magnesium, and sulfate can cause scale buildup in the water system. Nitrates in water may indicate bacterial contamination. Their presence is often a direct result of commercial chemical fertilizers or animal manures from surrounding fields seeping into the groundwater supply. So even if water appears clear, odorless, colorless, and tasteless, it should not be assumed to be safe.

Contaminants in water are measured as milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm). One ppm is equivalent to 1 gallon of salt dissolved in 1 million gallons of water and would yield water that contains 1 ppm of salt. Even though ppm is a tiny amount, birds are provided a balanced diet through their feed, and any additional minerals provided in the water may be detrimental to their health and performance. Decreased weight gain, fewer eggs, poor feed conversion, and wet litter

can be problems when high levels of minerals are present in water.

The **pH tells you how acidic or alkaline the water source is**. On the pH scale, 7 is considered neutral. Anything lower than 7 is considered acidic and anything higher than 7 is considered alkaline. A high pH is often characterized by high levels of calcium and magnesium, which can build up over time and clog the water system. Water that is highly alkaline may also cause poor feed conversion and reduced water and/or feed intake, along with possible diarrhea and digestive upsets. The high mineral content can also cause scale buildup in water lines and drinkers, resulting in leaky nipples and a decrease in the effectiveness of chlorine or other sanitizing agents you may be using to treat the water.

Calcium, magnesium, and sodium are the primary components of total dissolved solids (TDS), which is a measure of the inorganic salts dissolved in water. Water with a high level of dissolved minerals is often referred to as "hard" water. Hardness measures the tendency of water to precipitate soap and form scale. Water "softeners" reduce the hardness in water by replacing

calcium and magnesium with sodium. However, **chickens are very sensitive to excess sodium.** Therefore, in most cases, it is not recommended to use water softeners on poultry water supplies. If you do so, monitor sodium levels on a regular basis to prevent sodium from reaching unacceptable levels. High levels of TDS may cause loose droppings and other harmful effects in poultry production.

In general, birds accept water on the acid side (pH less than 7) better than they do water on the basic (or alkaline) side (pH greater than 7). A pH in the range of 6.2 to 6.8 seems to work well for chickens. Acidification can lower the pH of the water and increase water quality, improving the health and performance of your flock. Many growers are aware of this and may purchase 5 percent apple cider vinegar to lower the pH of their water supply. Vinegar is mainly acetic acid, which is a weak acid and much less dangerous to handle than stronger acids such as hydrochloric or sulfuric acid.

Weak acids can drop the pH of water slightly, and, in many cases, that is enough. However, if

the initial pH is too high, something stronger than 5 percent vinegar may be necessary. You may need to visit a chemical supply house to purchase a stronger vinegar solution or something stronger than vinegar. Acidification offers such benefits as these:

- lowering the pH of the gastrointestinal tract, which reduces the growth of pathogenic organisms
- improving chlorine availability
- preventing scale buildup in drinker systems

Would you feel safe drinking the same water your birds drink? Have you had your water tested, and do you know what's in it? If not, you should consider having a water sample analyzed. Barton (1996) recognized the importance of water quality to broiler and turkey performance and recommended growers have their water supply tested for mineral content and bacterial contamination. The true quality of well water is unknown unless laboratory tests are conducted to determine mineral levels and bacterial content (**Figure 2**).



Figure 2. Well water is an unknown commodity without a laboratory analysis to determine mineral and bacterial levels.

Extension Service personnel can help you with instructions, sample collection, and interpretation of the results from an analysis. For example, the methods for collecting and shipping samples for mineral analysis and bacterial analysis are different. **Bacterial samples should be kept cold** (but not frozen) and shipped overnight to the lab. **Mineral samples do not need to be kept cold** and can be shipped less expensively by ground.

If sample results indicate a problem, be prepared to take steps to correct that problem. This could mean one or more of several water treatment options. Many growers have added a **sand filter** to their water system to compensate for water with a high mineral content. **Acidification** (mentioned previously) lowers the pH of the water supply. **Chlorination** is the most commonly used water treatment method for eliminating bacterial contamination.

Chlorine is the least expensive water sanitizer, but other products such as hydrogen peroxide and chlorine dioxide are available and work well. Some growers with low pH water supplies will run **hydrogen peroxide-based products** (at 8 ounces in 5 gallons of water) through the drinker lines with the medicator for 24 hours once a week while birds are in the house. **Sanitizers** and strong water line cleaners can be used between flocks to prevent buildup over time of rust, mineral deposits, algae, and biofilms (communities of microorganisms that stick to each other).

## Water Quantity

A safe supply of high-quality water is critical for good flock performance. However, **just as important as water quality is water quantity and availability**. A high-quality water supply can't deliver its full potential if birds can't access it. This is often a problem on older farms that may have added a cool cell system, increased the length of the existing cool cells, or built an additional house without upgrading the water supply capabilities.

**Another common problem is inadequate pipe size** of the supply line from the well to the chicken houses and perhaps the lines inside the house (**Figures 3 through 5**). Also, if water demands are increased (additional cool cell capac-

ity added, another house built, birds kept to heavier market weights requiring increased water demands, and so forth), keep in mind that the gallons per minute capacity of your well pump may no longer be adequate. If you increase the demands on your quantity requirements, you may need to drop a larger pump in the bottom of the well to handle the increased demands or, in some cases, add another well. You may also need to increase the size of your supply line from the well to the chicken houses to accommodate the increase in water demand. In addition, some growers have added on-farm water storage tanks to help supply water during the peak demand period of the day.

**Modern broiler flocks have significantly increased their water intake** over the last 20 years (Williams et al., 2013). Genetic advancements made over the years have improved weight gain, feed intake, and feed conversion ratios. However, we sometimes fail to consider how these advancements have affected water requirements and the water intake patterns of broilers. Williams et al. (2013) compared average daily water consumption of broiler flocks reared in 2010–2011 with flocks reared 10 and 20 years ago (**Table 1**) and found that total water consumed per 1,000 birds over a 42-day period increased by 34.3 percent (2,048 and 1,525 gal/1,000 birds, respectively). They further reported the change in daily water intake was greatest in the early life of the flock and declined as the birds aged. The 2010–2011 flocks consumed 160 percent more water than the 1991 flocks at day 2 (5.85 and 2.26 gal/1,000 birds, respectively) and 17.6 percent more water at day 42 (84.34 and 71.72 gal/1,000 birds, respectively).

If you don't already do so, make it a habit to check water consumption on a daily basis. Most controllers now have built-in water meters and keep a history of water consumption throughout the flock. If you monitor water intake every 15 minutes during the afternoon and notice a plateau in consumption during the heat of the day, there is a good chance that supply is not keeping up with demand. Monitor water consumption in each house and know what is going on with water intake. Also monitor stand pipes on nipple drinker systems to make sure you have adequate water volume the length of the line.



Figure 3. A 4-inch supply line from the well with 1-inch distribution lines to the drinkers in the front and back halves of the house and to the cooling system.



Figure 4. A three-fourths-inch supply line from the well (may be limiting availability).

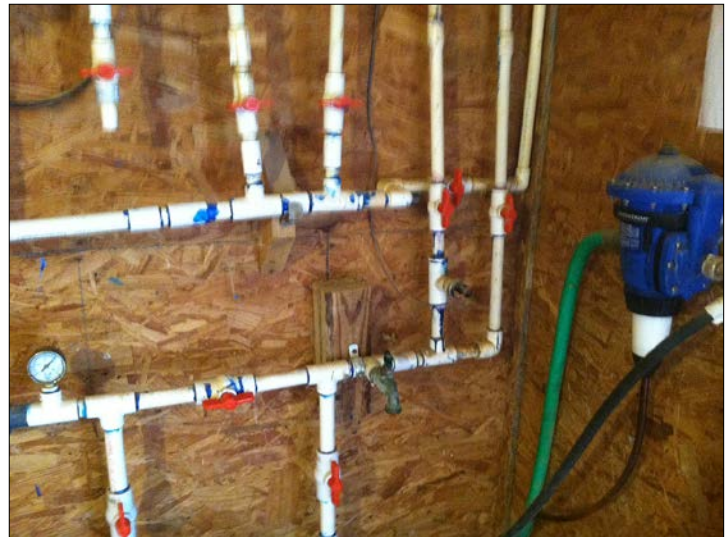


Figure 5. A three-fourths-inch supply line from the well that decreases to half-inch distribution lines to the drinkers inside the control room (may not supply adequate volume).

Water intake, as a general rule, should increase every day from placement to harvest. If it is down more than a day at a time, start looking for a problem because something is wrong somewhere. Remember that **feed intake closely follows water intake**. If water intake was down today, feed intake was also down today. You don't need to weigh the feed to know this; that's just the way things work. If feed intake goes down, some growth potential is lost.

If water intake plateaus the last week or 10 days of the flock and fails to steadily increase all the way up to catch day, your water system may not be able to deliver the required volume for your birds to perform at their best near the end of the flock. Your supply lines, well pumps, and so forth may simply be undersized to handle the whole-farm water demands of your operation. This may be **especially true for older farms with less than 2-inch supply lines** from the well and/or **small gallon-per-minute capacity pumps** in their wells. Again, feed intake follows water intake. If water intake plateaus, so does feed intake. When birds are performing at their best, feed intake is increasing each day.

## Summary

Water quality and quantity are important factors in how well a flock of birds will perform. Water is the most vital nutrient that flocks receive, yet, even though we are always concerned about the availability of water, we seldom worry about its quality. Providing a safe, clean water supply

can have a positive impact on flock performance. If you have never done so, or if you suspect you may have a water quality issue, you should have the microbial and mineral content of your water supply checked. Checking the water once a year will alert you to any changes in your water source over time.

Birds today drink more water than they did 10 to 20 years ago. Keep this in mind and make sure your water delivery system is adequate to handle the increased demands of today's birds. Evaluate distribution lines, supply lines from the well, pump capacity, and so forth to make sure there are no restrictions or pinch points in the system that could limit water availability. Water issues can lead to lost performance and costly problems. However, growers can avoid many of these problems by knowing the quality of water their birds are drinking, monitoring daily water intake, and implementing a sound water line cleaning and maintenance program both during and between flocks.

## References

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- Williams, C. L., G. T. Tabler, and S. E. Watkins. 2013. Comparison of broiler flock daily water consumption and water-to-feed ratios for flocks grown in 1991, 2000–2001, and 2010–2011. *J. Appl. Poult. Res.* 22:934-941.

**Table 1. Comparison of broiler water consumption for 1991, 2000–2001, and 2010–2011<sup>a</sup>.**

Flock age (days)	Flocks grown in		
	1991	2000–2001	2010–2011
	gallons/1,000 birds		
1	0	0	0
2	2.25	3.16	5.85
3	4.96	5.56	7.81
4	6.23	8.06	11.10
5	6.87	9.97	13.39
6	8.15	11.60	15.30
7	10.75	13.17	17.67
8	10.87	15.41	21.03
9	13.02	17.70	22.57
10	15.10	19.91	24.88
11	16.89	21.48	27.73
12	17.00	23.70	28.96
13	21.05	25.29	32.23
14	21.88	27.55	34.80
15	24.61	29.63	35.96
16	24.89	31.50	38.17
17	27.39	32.97	40.55
18	28.98	34.66	42.87
19	29.21	36.49	45.99
20	31.89	38.29	47.90
21	36.03	40.27	50.22
22	39.65	41.36	52.21
23	39.37	43.39	52.65
24	41.98	46.31	56.77
25	41.96	49.01	58.94
26	44.00	50.67	60.28
27	47.56	52.28	61.46
28	49.02	54.41	63.51
29	48.34	57.30	66.16
30	52.29	56.97	70.59
31	55.92	61.16	70.73
32	58.47	65.25	72.10
33	56.77	64.10	75.17
34	61.63	67.07	73.31
35	62.08	69.14	75.79
36	63.90	70.97	75.64
37	62.99	73.05	80.38
38	63.79	74.70	82.77
39	66.83	77.87	82.91
40	67.04	77.75	82.47
41	71.85	78.16	84.88
42	71.72	80.14	84.34

<sup>a</sup>Adapted from Williams et al. (2013).



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