

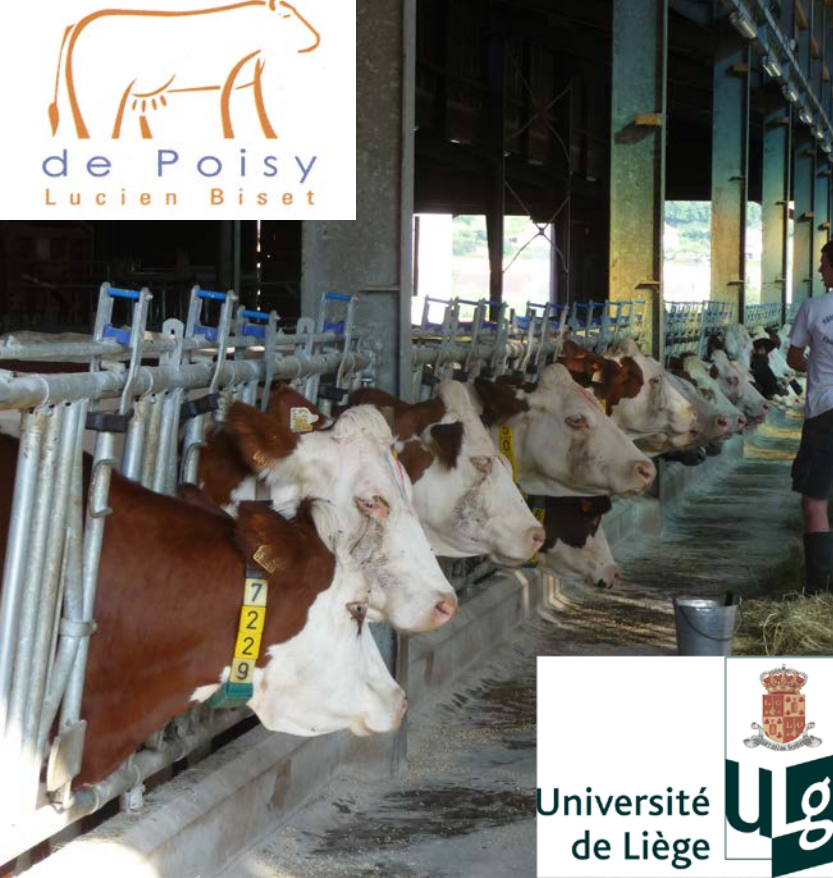
# COMPARISON OF TWO TYPES OF SALT LICKS LOCATED NEAR OR FAR THE WATER ; INGESTION AND COWS BEHAVIOUR



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# Introduction

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- **Sodium:**
  - Major mineral in the metabolic pathways: nervous cells function, sugars and amino-acids absorption, blood and rumen pH regulator ...
  - Daily requirement for cattle : 1.5-2.5 g/kg DMI (Andrieu et al., 1986; Meshy, 2010)
  - Chronic deficiencies can cause pica, polyuria, polydipsia, weight losses and milk production reductions
  - One of the most common deficiencies in European farms (Meshy, 2010) while the treatment is simple and cheap
  - Self regulation ???
- **Aims : comparison of intake and behaviour of dairy cows offered two types of salt licks located in two different positions in the barn**

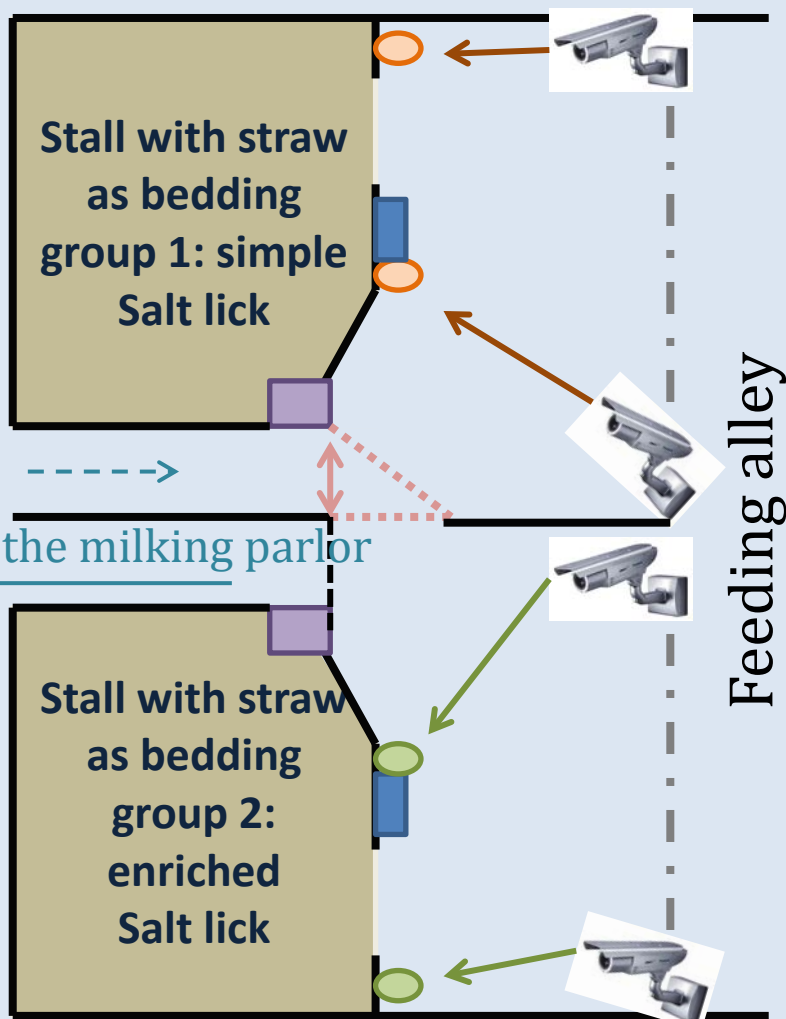
# Materials and methods

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- **80 dairy cows :**
  - Two homogeneous groups according to breed (Mombeliarde, Abondance and Holstein), parity, days in milk, milk yield and quality.
  - Study from January to May
- **Two salt licks :**
  - with sodium chloride alone (39.3% Na)
  - with minerals and trace minerals (only 19.5% Na) and more brittle
- **Similar diet :**
  - Hay + ground corn cob silage + rapeseed meal + minerals (1.2-1.3 g Na/kg DM)
  - Concentrates in an automatic feeder according to milk yield.

# Materials and methods

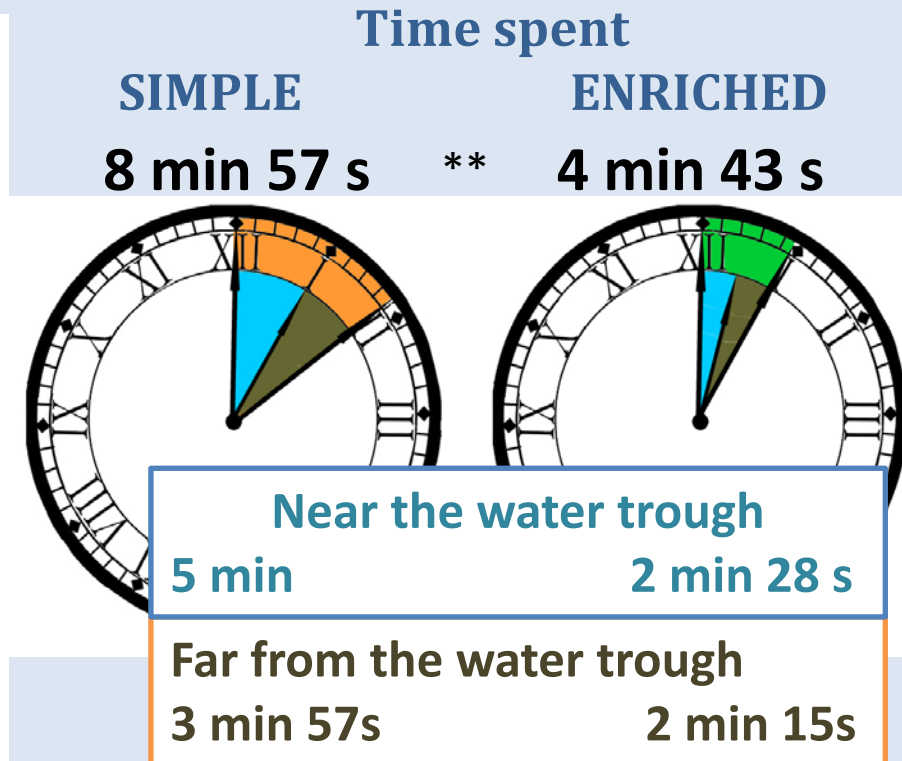
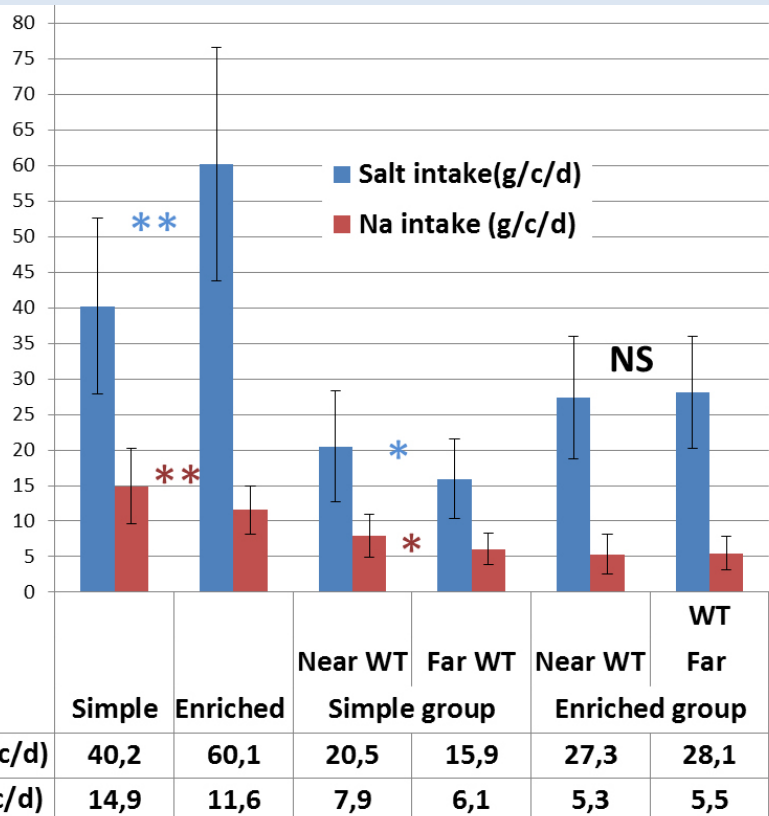
- Water trough    ○ Simple salt lick    ● Enriched salt lick    ..... Sort gate
- Concentrates feeding station



- Salt licks were changed and weighted 3 times per week
- 4 video recorders :
  - Images were analysed 2 consecutive days per week.
  - 36 Mombeliardes were chosen (easy to recognize)

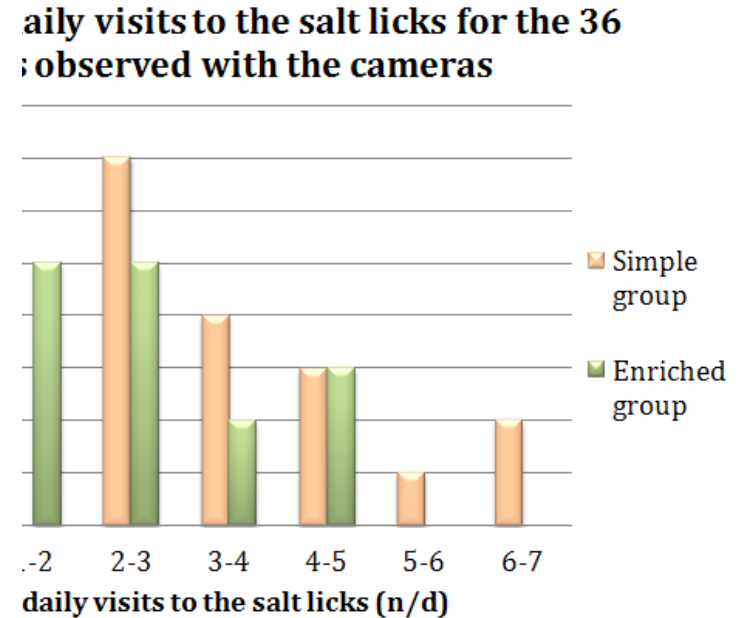
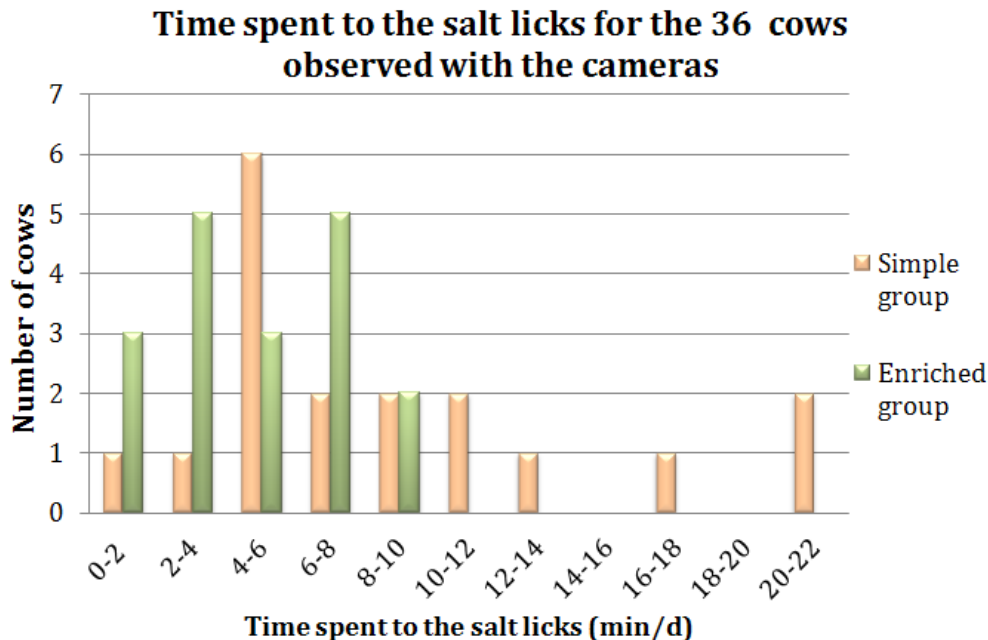
# Results

- Similar intakes of roughage and concentrates in the 2 groups (25.3 ±1.9 vs 26.0 ±2.4 kg DM, 15% refusal)
- Intakes and time spent to the salt licks



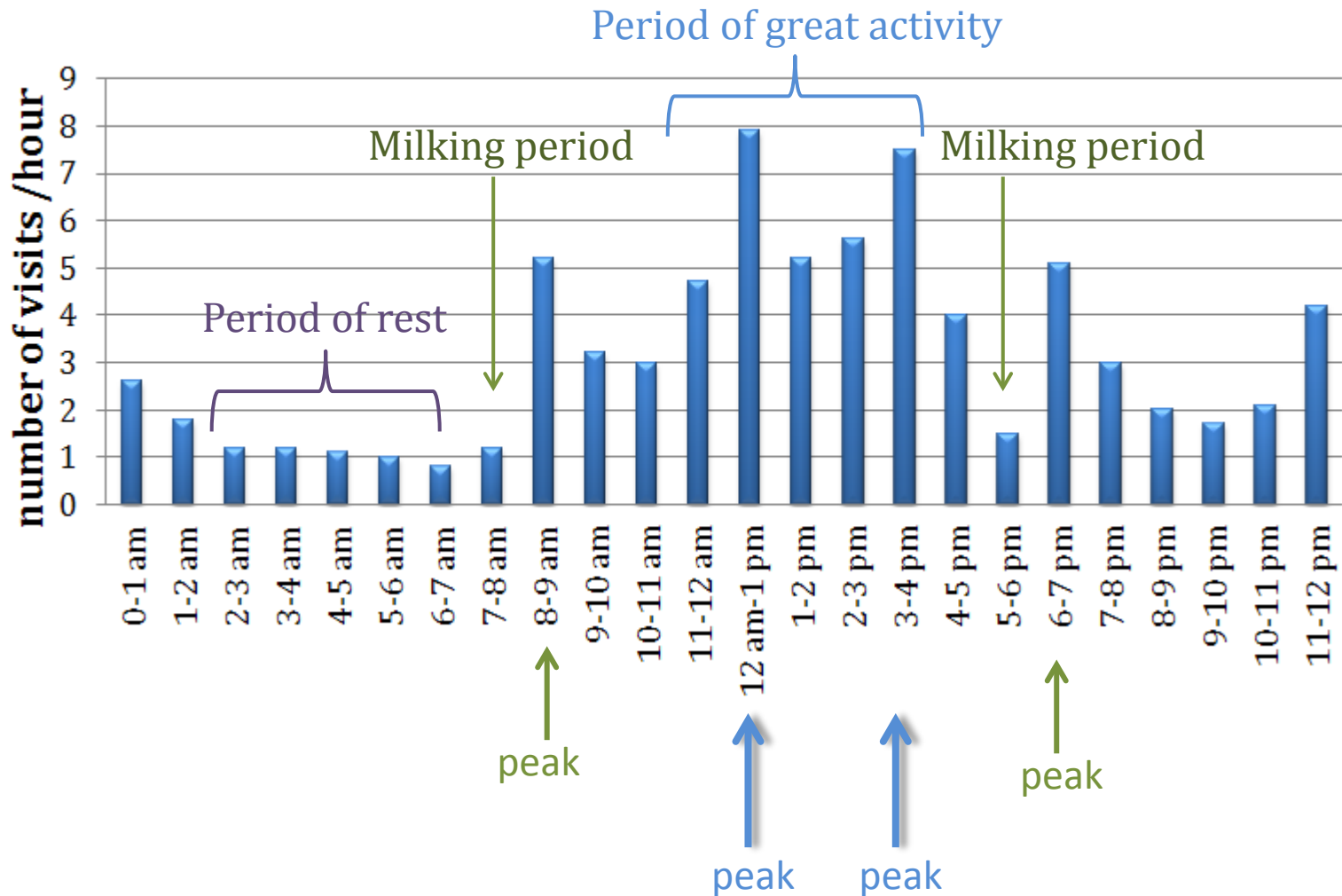
# Results

- **Number of visits :**
  - Higher daily visits in the simple group :  $3,5 \pm 1,6$  vs  $2,1 \pm 1,1$  ( $P < 0,05$ )
  - In the simple group, higher daily visits to the lick near the WT :  $2,1 \pm 1,2$  vs  $1,5 \pm 0,6$
- **Individual variability in the time spent and visits to the salt licks**



# Results

- **Frequentation behaviour**

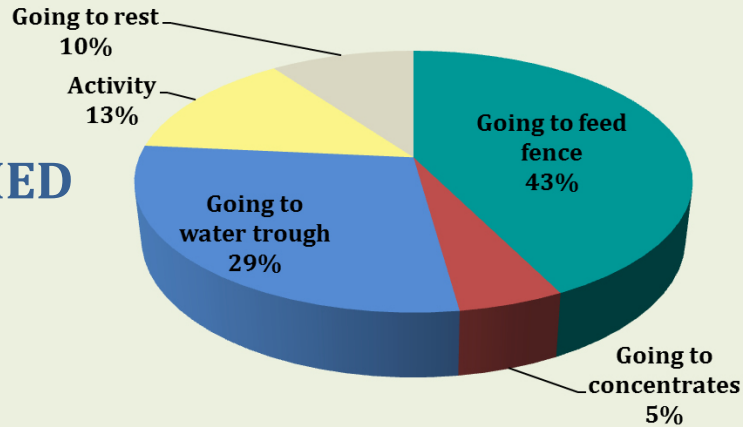


# Results

- What cows do after licking salt ?

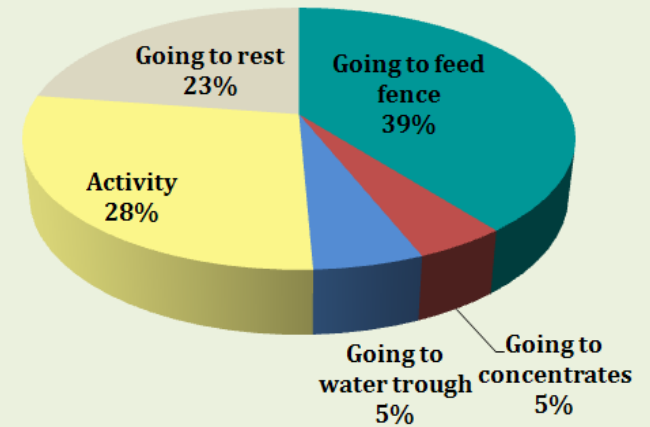
## NEAR WATER

Behaviour after licking salt in the enriched group near the water Trough

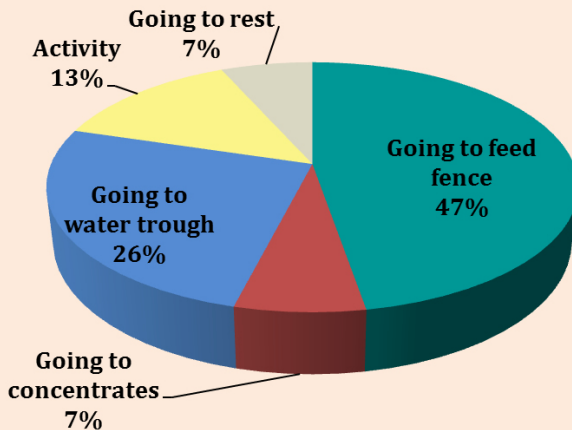


## FAR FROM WATER

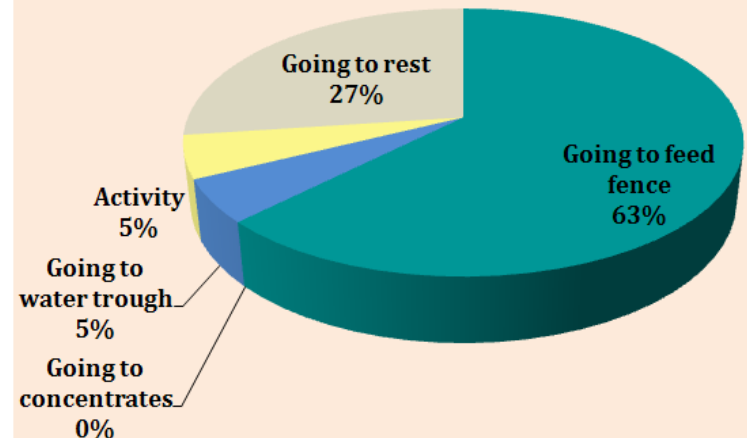
Behaviour after licking salt in the enriched group far from the water Trough



Behaviour after licking salt in the simple group near the water Trough



Behaviour after licking salt in the simple group far from the water Trough



ENRICHED GROUP

SIMPLE GROUP



# Conclusions


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- **Cows in the enriched group licked 20 g more from the salt licks than in the sodium chloride alone group**
  - More brittle
  - Less individual variations and no correlations with milk yield, parity or DIM
- **Cows in the enriched group :**
  - Ingested less Na (self regulation ?) with the same diet
  - Spent less time and visited to a lower extent the salt lick than in the simple salt lick group (irritation ?)
- **Ingestion of Na was on average 15g/d/c with the salt lick. The remaining nutrients have to be provided by feeds and minerals**

# Conclusions

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- **Disposition of the salt lick was important :**
  - Peak of frequentation after milking
  - Salt ingestion stimulated the roughage intake
  - Salt ingestion stimulated water intake when placed near the water trough especially for simple more hard salt licks.
- **Recommandations for farmers :**
  - Use several simple salt licks located near water troughs, close to the milking parlor and feed fences to maximise ingestion of Na, water intake and diet(economic solution)
  - Na intake from salt licks was about 15 g/d/c and was highly variable from individuals



Thank you for your attention

Some questions ?