



Northern New Mexico Stockman's Association

Dennis Gallegos, President
P.O. Box 306 Abiquiu, NM 87510



**The Future of Livestock Grazing on New Mexico's National Forests
Northern New Mexico Stockman's Association**

**Producer Rangeland Assessment
El Rito Lobato West Allotment
2025 Grazing Season**

Project Team:

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Qualitative data was collected using ethnographic methods. Including participant observation, structured and unstructured interviews, photos, and participatory mapping exercises during range monitoring, at grazing association meetings, annual feast days, fiestas, local county fair events, and meetings between producers and land management agencies. Qualitative data was analyzed using ethnographic methods focusing on producers' descriptions, interpretations, and explanations of climate and rangeland conditions and impacts on livestock operations.



Figure 1 Early spring green up in middle pastures. May 19, 2025 Quemazon

Conditions at El Rito Lobato West in 2025 were defined by the interaction of forage availability, water distribution, and wildlife presence across elevations. Forage conditions were generally described as good, with early spring precipitation supporting forage growth at lower and middle elevations and seeded grasses greening up earlier than native grasses. At the same time, forage across the allotment was described as underutilized. Tree encroachment, especially oak that is not penetrable for livestock, was present. Water conditions varied by elevation, with limited and late-arriving water in lower pastures and more consistent water availability in higher elevations early in the season. Water in lower pastures late in the season due to runoff evaporated quickly. Overall precipitation in 2025 was lower than in 2024, though more rainfall occurred at higher elevations, and midseason conditions were described as dry. Elk were present across the

allotment in large numbers, with increased wildlife associated with increased mountain lion harvest.

Conditions

- Forage conditions generally good
- Early spring precipitation increased forage growth at lower and middle elevations
- Forage across allotment described as underutilized
- Seeded grasses green up earlier than native grasses
- Tree encroachment, especially oak, is not penetrable for livestock
- Limited water in lower pastures; water arrives late in lower tanques followed by rapid evaporation
- Water present in higher elevations early in the season
- Less overall precipitation in 2025 than 2024
- More rainfall at higher elevations
- Dry midseason ground conditions
- Elk present across the allotment in large observed numbers
- Increased wildlife associated with increased mountain lion harvest
- Fencing problems; trespass cattle present
- Motorized vehicle use present

These conditions resulted in several direct impacts to livestock operations. Limited water in lower pastures reduced their use, leaving forage in those areas unused while concentrating livestock and elk in higher elevations where water was available. This concentration reduced forage available to livestock later in the season. Livestock moved themselves earlier to higher pastures in response to conditions, and lower pastures were used when water was present. Despite generally good forage conditions, forage remained at the end of the season due to lack of water in lower pastures and a strict exit date without extension. Tree encroachment reduced access to grazing areas. Trespass livestock caused false blame and animosity and made it difficult to account for time and numbers.



Figure 2 Oak encroachment near Cañada de la Sierra May 19 2025.

Impacts on Livestock Operations

- Reduced forage available to livestock in higher pastures later in the season due to concentration of livestock and elk in areas with water
- Forage in lower pastures remains unused due to limited water availability
- Livestock move earlier to higher pastures
- Lower pastures are not used
- Forage remains at the end of the season due to lack of water in lower pastures and strict exit date without extension
- Reduced access to grazing areas due to tree encroachment, especially oak
- Trespass livestock cause false blame and animosity and make it difficult to account for time and numbers
- Motorized vehicle use causes damage near water sources

In response, producers adjusted management practices to align with these conditions. Rotation was changed, with middle pastures used earlier for entry and lower pastures not used. Livestock movement followed water availability and timing of forage growth across elevations. Water was

hauled to the holding pen when lower pastures were dry. Producers coordinated through communication across the allotment and applied for funds to develop livestock water.



Figure 3 Mid-season stock water in lower pastures rapidly evaporating. August 14, 2025 Llano de los Juanes

Management Practices and Best Practices

- Changing rotation
- Using middle pastures earlier for entry
- Not using lower pastures
- Moving livestock based on water availability and timing of forage growth
- Hauling water to holding pen due to dry lower pastures
- Communication with other producers on the allotment
- Applying for funds to develop livestock water

Decision-making was centered on water distribution, forage conditions, and livestock response. Water distribution was a primary factor, at times leaving no choice in management decisions. Forage conditions and timing of growth across elevations informed when and where livestock were moved. Livestock themselves served as indicators for when management needed to change. Communication among producers also informed decisions. Useful data for assessments included

precipitation, capacity, utilization, and variation inside and outside cages, which supported understanding of forage production and grazing use across the allotment.

Decision-Making Factors and Useful Data

- Water distribution
- Forage conditions and timing of forage growth across elevations
- Livestock behavior as an indicator for when management needs to change
- Communication with other producers on the allotment
- Precipitation
- Capacity
- Utilization
- Variation inside and outside cages

Producers described changes in their understanding that emphasized the relationship among forage growth, water availability, and wildlife use across elevations. Over time, they observed that forage production varies by elevation and responds to early spring precipitation, with lower and middle elevations greening first and seeded grasses greening earlier than native grasses. This improved understanding of forage types and timing—described as “grass farming”—helped clarify when different pastures could be used during the grazing season .

Producers also developed a clearer understanding of how water distribution influences livestock and wildlife use. Limited or late water in lower pastures restricted their use, while water in higher elevations drew both livestock and elk to those areas. Observations across the season reinforced that livestock movement followed water availability and forage growth, and that elk remained in higher locations where water was present. These patterns highlighted the interaction between water and wildlife in shaping forage availability for livestock later in the season .

Through continued observation and monitoring, producers increasingly understood how forage, water, and wildlife function together across the allotment. They recognized that forage could remain unused where water was limited, while grazing pressure increased in areas with water and wildlife presence. This evolving understanding informed how they interpreted conditions and timing of use across elevations.



Changes in Understanding Over Time

- Greater recognition that livestock distribution follows water availability across elevations
- Increased understanding that limited water in lower pastures leads to underuse of forage in those areas
- Recognition that elk remain in higher elevations where water is available, affecting forage available to livestock later in the season
- Improved understanding of timing of forage growth at different elevations following spring precipitation
- Greater awareness that seeded grasses green up earlier than native grasses and influence timing of use
- Understanding that water availability later in the season affects whether lower pastures can be used
- Recognition that livestock movement reflects combined forage and water conditions across elevations
- Improved understanding of forage types and timing of use (“grass farming”)

Producers identified several gaps related to monitoring, use of data, and how assessments are incorporated into management decisions. A primary concern was the need for more consistent Forest Service monitoring and the absence of agency monitoring data to compare with producer

assessments. Without comparable monitoring information, producers indicated difficulty accepting agency assessments and interpreting conditions across the allotment .

Producers also emphasized the need for additional support from the Forest Service in monitoring efforts, while recognizing agency resource limitations. Questions were raised about how producer assessments would be used and how they could be incorporated into Forest Service files. Related to this, producers noted the need for integration of producer and Forest Service monitoring systems over time so that collected information could be used consistently in evaluations of conditions and management decisions .

Additional missing elements included clarity regarding flexibility in Annual Operating Instructions and the ability to adjust management in response to observed conditions. Producers also identified the need to establish late-season monitoring timing within AOIs so that end-of-season conditions could be documented and considered in management decisions, such as extending the grazing season.

Missing Information

- Need more consistent monitoring by Forest Service
- Lack of Forest Service monitoring data to compare with producer assessments
- Need more help from Forest Service for monitoring
- Clarification on how producer assessments will be used and integrated into Forest Service files
- Integration of producer and Forest Service monitoring systems over time
- Flexibility in AOIs and adaptive management decisions
- Agreement on late-season monitoring timing within AOIs

Producer-derived recommendations focused primarily on improving water availability, addressing vegetation encroachment, and strengthening monitoring and coordination with land and wildlife management agencies. Producers recommended developing water in lower pastures to allow use of underutilized forage and extending the grazing season to utilize forage remaining at the end of the season. Vegetation management recommendations included tree thinning and control of oak. Additional infrastructure-related recommendations included rehabilitating springs and using solar pumps at wells. Producers also suggested including NM Game and Fish in planning efforts to improve conditions, reflecting concern about wildlife use of the allotment. Monitoring-related recommendations emphasized more consistent Forest Service monitoring, additional support for monitoring, integration of producer assessments into Forest Service files, establishment of late-season monitoring within Annual Operating Instructions, and clarification regarding flexibility in AOIs.

Extended analysis suggests that improving water availability across elevations is central to many of the observed conditions and impacts. Increasing water availability in lower pastures would allow greater use of forage currently left unused and reduce concentration of livestock and wildlife in higher elevations. Aligning grazing season timing with forage availability, particularly when water becomes available in lower pastures later in the season, could further improve use of available forage. Coordinated monitoring between producers and the Forest

Service, including late-season monitoring, would help document forage conditions and support decision-making. Addressing tree and oak encroachment would increase accessible grazing area, while continued coordination among producers would support rotation and timing decisions across elevations. Together, these recommendations emphasize water availability, vegetation management, monitoring coordination, and alignment of grazing use with forage availability across the allotment.



Producer Recommendations

- Develop water in lower pastures
- Extend grazing season to utilize forage left at end of season
- Tree thinning
- Rehabilitate springs
- Use solar pumps at wells
- Include game and fish in plan to improve conditions
- Control oak (e.g., spray small sections)
- More consistent monitoring by Forest Service
- More help from Forest Service for monitoring
- Integrate producer assessments into Forest Service files
- Establish late-season monitoring within AOIs
- Clarify flexibility in AOIs

Extended Recommendations

- Improve distribution of livestock water across elevations to reduce concentration of livestock and wildlife in higher pastures
- Prioritize water availability in lower pastures to enable use of underutilized forage
- Coordinate water development with wildlife considerations to address elk use of watered areas
- Expand late-season monitoring to document forage remaining at the end of the grazing period
- Incorporate producer monitoring data into AOI decision-making processes
- Align grazing season timing with forage availability when water is present in lower pastures
- Implement coordinated monitoring between producers and Forest Service to improve shared understanding of conditions
- Address tree and oak encroachment to increase accessible grazing area
- Improve communication and coordination across producers to support rotation and timing decisions
- Use precipitation, utilization, and cage data to inform adjustments to grazing timing across elevations





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Dear Northern New Mexico Stockman's Association,

At the request of producers of the El Rito Lobato West allotment on the Carson National Forest, I have compiled preliminary data to summarize their 2025 monitoring efforts. This is preliminary data and does not constitute an official report for WSARE Project SW23-953. Data was collected by producers, Northern New Mexico Stockmen Association members, and US Forest Service personnel, with New Mexico State University serving as a consultant to compile and summarize the collected data. The data herein does not constitute an official recommendation in grazing management by New Mexico State University or its personnel.

Five sites were monitored in August and again in October 2025 using the Rapid Assessment Methodology. Biomass (also referred to as standing crop) and annual production were the only data requested for this preliminary report. However, an allotment averages report is provided for each monitoring period. All summarized information was taken from data entered in the Rangeland Data Analysis and Records program (RaDAR; rangelandradar.app). The procedures for monitoring and the calculation tabulation can be found on the website. Additional calculations not described within the website are provided in the Table footnotes. *Negative utilization values were included in the tables for calculation purposes, but they do not represent actual utilization. Rather, it should be read as 'no use' or 'zero utilization', as use implies removing forage and cannot be negative.*

The estimated stocking rate in the second allotment averages report refers to the maximum number of animal units that can be grazed for an entire year (animal unit year; AU_Y) with a 40 percent forage allocation. To convert this to animal unit months (AUM), multiply 1,626 AU_Y by 12 months (19,512 AUM). Alternatively, if an estimate of animal units for the duration of the grazing season (180 days; Table 3) is desired, multiply 1626 AU_Y by 365 days, then divide that by the grazing duration (3297 Animal Unit Equivalent; AUE). This can be compared to the permitted livestock in Table 3 (authorized numbers are 13.6 percent of the 2025 AUE estimate). It is recommended that three years of data be collected to establish short-term stocking rates (Holechek et al. 2011). The estimated stocking rate for 2025 decreased from the estimates in 2023 (4491 AUE) and 2024 (3429 AUE). The average estimated stocking rate over three years of data is 3739 ± 378 AUE (authorized numbers are 12.0 percent of the three-year average).



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Table 1. El Rito Lobato West Allotment Production and Use				
	Mid-Year Biomass (lbs/acre)	Year-End Biomass (lbs/acre)	Annual Production (lbs/acre)	Utilization as a Percent
Llano de los Juanes	202.0 ± 70.0	350.0 ± 120.0	233.3 ± 60.0	-50.0
Quemazon	270.0 ± 60.0	666.0 ± 170.0	1196.7 ± 230.0	44.3
Amarillo	214.0 ± 50.0	808.0 ± 400.0	523.3 ± 110.0	-54.4
Escondido	250.0 ± 160.0	904.0 ± 420.0	1003.3 ± 590.0	9.9
Sierra	470.0 ± 290.0	818.0 ± 180.0	346.7 ± 90.0	-136.0
Averages	281.2 ± 66.4	709.2 ± 124.8	660.7 ± 148.4	-7.3

*Averages were taken from raw data (n=25 weights for biomass and n=15 for annual production).

Table 2. El Rito Lobato West Allotment Physical Constraint of Cattle Intake				
	Observed Utilization as a Percent ¹	Cattle Utilization as a Percent ²	Other Utilization as a Percent	Cow Intake for Observed Utilization (pounds/day) ³
Site Average*	-7.3	6.8	-0.6	-28.2
Allotment Average†	-7.3	5.4	-1.9	-35.2

$$\frac{(\text{annual production} - \text{available biomass})}{\text{annual production}} \times 100 = \text{percent utilization}^1$$

$$\frac{(\text{animal demand} \times \text{grazing duration} \times \text{permitted animals})}{(\text{annual production} \times \text{grazable acres})} \times 100 = \text{percent utilization}^2$$

$$\frac{(\text{annual production} \times \text{grazable acres} \times \text{observed utilization})}{(\text{grazing duration} \times \text{permitted animals})} = \text{animal demand or daily intake}^3$$

*based on 2024 GIS information correcting for slope and distance from water by monitoring site location (no reductions; 31%), US Forest Service.
†based on 2008 US Forest Service Environmental Assessment.



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Table 3. Allotment summary for the 2024 grazing season.

Table with 6 columns: Allotment, Cattle Intake Standard (lbs/day), Grazing Duration (days), Permitted Livestock (AUE), Allotment Grazable Acres, and Monitoring Site Grazable Acres. Row 1: El Rito, 26, 180, 448, 58403, 46889. Row 2: Lobato West.

1 includes cow/calf at 1 AUE and bulls at 1.5 AUE;
2 based on 2008 allotment Environmental Assessment, US Forest Service.
3 based on 2024 GIS information correcting for slope and distance from water by monitoring site location (no reductions; 31%), US Forest Service.

Respectfully,

Casey Spackman
Extension Rangeland Management Specialist



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Radar - El Rito Lobato West Composite Aug

Producer Name:	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Pasture Name:	Composite
Date:	05-Nov-2025	Collector Name:	El Rito Lobato West Grazing Assoc/NNMSA/Extension
Transect Number:	Composite (5 reports)	GPS Coordinates:	Multiple Locations

Notes: Composite analysis using average method from 5 reports

Biomass Availability	Pasture Size	Estimated Stocking Rate	Annual Forage Production
281.20 ± 66.36 lbs per acre	58403.00 acres	0 AUY	0.00 ± 0.00 lbs per acre

Percent Cover		Vegetation Cover - Grasses			Other Vegetation Cover	
Cover Name	Percent	Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Common Name	Percent
Litter	50.2	Blue Grama		19.4	-	-
Vegetation	46.6	Sedge	Carex	9.4	-	-
Bare ground	4.0	Sand Dropseed	SPCR	5.6	-	-
-	-	Needlegrass	STIPA	5.4	-	-
-	-	Western Wheatgrass		2.0	-	-

Forage Composition					
Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Avg. Height (inches)	Minimum Stubble Height Guideline	
Blue Grama	BOGR1	34.0	3.9	0.75	-
Sedge	Carex	22.8	7.2	1.5	-
Sand Dropseed	SPCR	14.0	5.8	4	-
Needlegrass	STIPA	9.6	13.9	4	-
Crested Wheatgrass	AGCR	6.6	7.7	2.5	-

Fecal Counts									
Horse	0	Elk	0	Cattle	0	Deer	0	Others	0

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Composite Analysis Details			
Analysis Method:	Average	Reports Analyzed:	5
Analysis Date:	05-Nov-2025	Source Date Range:	11-Aug-2025 to 11-Aug-2025
Source Reports			
Report Name	Producer	Pasture	Date
El Rito Lobato West Llano de los Juanes 2025-1	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Llano de los Juanes	11-Aug-2025
El Rito Lobato West Escondido 2025-1	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Escondido	11-Aug-2025
El Rito Lobato West Quemazon 2025-1	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Quemazon	11-Aug-2025
El Rito Lobato West Amarillo 2025-1	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Amarillo	11-Aug-2025
El Rito Lobato West Cañada de la Sierra 2025-1	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Cañada de la Sierra	11-Aug-2025
Analysis Methodology			
<p>Average Analysis Method: All numerical values (biomass availability, stocking rates, vegetation percentages, etc.) have been averaged across the selected 5 reports. This provides a mean representation of the data across all source reports.</p> <p>Species and Vegetation Data Processing: Similar species and vegetation types across reports have been grouped together and their values aggregated using the selected average method. Only the top 5 most significant entries are displayed in each category to maintain report clarity.</p> <p>Fecal Count Data Processing: Animal fecal counts have been averaged across all source reports to provide composite wildlife usage indicators for the analyzed area.</p> <p>Data Quality Notes: This composite report represents aggregated data from multiple field measurements. Individual report variations have been smoothed through the aggregation process. For detailed individual measurements, refer to the source reports listed above.</p>			



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Radar - El Rito Lobato West Composite OCT

Producer Name:	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Pasture Name:	Composite
Date:	05-Nov-2025	Collector Name:	ERLW Grazing Association/NNMSA/EXT/USFS, El Rito Lobato West Grazing Assoc/NNMSA/Extension
Transect Number:	Composite (5 reports)		
		GPS Coordinates:	Multiple Locations

Notes: Composite analysis using average method from 5 reports

Biomass Availability	Pasture Size	Estimated Stocking Rate	Annual Forage Production
709.20 ± 124.78 lbs per acre	58403.00 acres	1626 AU/yr	660.67 ± 148.39 lbs per acre

Percent Cover		Vegetation Cover - Grasses			Other Vegetation Cover	
Cover Name	Percent	Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Common Name	Percent
Vegetation	62.6	Blue Grama		16.6	Clover	1.8
Litter	36.6	Kentucky Bluegrass	POPR	13.4	Yarrow	0.2
Bare ground	2.0	Sedge	Carex	7.6	-	-
-	-	Russian Wildrye	PSJU	7.4	-	-
-	-	Sand Dropseed	SPCR	5.6	-	-

Forage Composition					
Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Avg. Height (inches)	Minimum Stubble Height Guideline	
Blue Grama	BOGR1	20.2	4.8	0.75	-
Kentucky Bluegrass	POPR	17.2	4	2.5	-
Sedge	Carex	16.6	6.6	1.5	-
Russian Wildrye	PSJU	15.4	3.3	4	Below Minimum Height
Sand Dropseed	SPCR	12.8	4.9	4	-

Fecal Counts									
Horse	0	Elk	6	Cattle	0	Deer	0	Others	0

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Composite Analysis Details

Analysis Method: Average **Reports Analyzed:** 5

Analysis Date: 05-Nov-2025 **Source Date Range:** 13-Oct-2025 to 13-Oct-2025

Source Reports

Report Name	Producer	Pasture	Date
El Rito Lobato West Llano de los Juanes 2025-2	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Llano de los Juanes	13-Oct-2025
El Rito Lobato West Escondido 2025-2	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Escondido	13-Oct-2025
El Rito Lobato West Quemazon 2025-2	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Quemazon	13-Oct-2025
El Rito Lobato West Amarillo 2025-2	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Amarillo	13-Oct-2025
El Rito Lobato West Cañada de la Sierra 2025-2	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Cañada de la Sierra	13-Oct-2025

Analysis Methodology

Average Analysis Method:
All numerical values (biomass availability, stocking rates, vegetation percentages, etc.) have been averaged across the selected 5 reports. This provides a mean representation of the data across all source reports.

Species and Vegetation Data Processing: Similar species and vegetation types across reports have been grouped together and their values aggregated using the selected average method. Only the top 5 most significant entries are displayed in each category to maintain report clarity.

Fecal Count Data Processing: Animal fecal counts have been averaged across all source reports to provide composite wildlife usage indicators for the analyzed area.

Data Quality Notes: This composite report represents aggregated data from multiple field measurements. Individual report variations have been smoothed through the aggregation process. For detailed individual measurements, refer to the source reports listed above.

Ground Photo



Landscape Photo



Ground Photo



Landscape Photo



Radars - El Rito Lobato West Escondido 2025-1

Producer Name:	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Pasture Name:	Escondido
Date:	11-Aug-2025	Collector Name:	El Rito Lobato West Grazing Assoc/NNMSA/Extension
Transect Number:	-	GPS Coordinates:	36.19.29 W 106.14.52 W (260°)

Notes:



Biomass Availability	Pasture Size	Estimated Stocking Rate	Annual Forage Production
250.00 ± 160.00 lbs per acre	58403 acres	0 AU/acre	0.00 ± 0.00 lbs per acre

Percent Cover		Vegetation Cover - Grasses			Other Vegetation Cover	
Cover Name	Percent	Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Common Name	Percent
Vegetation	52.0	Blue Grama	BOGR	48.0	-	-
Litter	43.0	Sand Dropseed	SPCR	4.0	-	-
Bare ground	5.0	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Forage Composition					
Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Avg. Height (inches)	Minimum Stubble Height Guideline	
Blue Grama	BOGR	74.0	5.1	1.50	-
Sand Dropseed	SPCR	15.0	6.5	4.00	-
Western Wheatgrass	AGSM	8.0	9.8	2.50	-
Crested Wheatgrass	AGCR	3.0	11.7	2.50	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Fecal Counts									
Horse	Elk	Cattle	Deer	Others					
-	-	-	-	-					

Ground Photo



Landscape Photo



Radars - El Rito Lobato West Escondido 2025-2

Producer Name:	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Pasture Name:	Escondido
Date:	13-Oct-2025	Collector Name:	El Rito Lobato West Grazing Assoc/NNMSA/Extension
Transect Number:	-	GPS Coordinates:	36 19 27 n 106 14 52 w (217°)
Notes:	Galleta = hija (esp)		



Biomass Availability		Pasture Size	Estimated Stocking Rate		Annual Forage Production	
904.00 ± 420.00 lbs per acre		58403 acres	2469 AU/yr		1003.33 ± 590.00 lbs per acre	
Percent Cover		Vegetation Cover - Grasses			Other Vegetation Cover	
Cover Name	Percent	Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Common Name	Percent
Vegetation	49.0	Blue Grama	BOGR	25.0	-	-
Litter	49.0	Sand Dropseed	SPCR	15.0	-	-
Bare ground	2.0	Galleta	PLJA	6.0	-	-
-	-	Western Wheatgrass	AGSM	2.0	-	-
-	-	Russian Wildrye	PSJU	1.0	-	-

Forage Composition						
Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Avg. Height (inches)	Minimum Stubble Height Guideline		
Sand Dropseed	SPCR	44.0	5.2	4.00	-	
Blue Grama	BOGR	32.0	5.1	1.50	-	
Galleta	PLJA	11.0	6.5	2.50	-	
Western Wheatgrass	AGSM	7.0	5.9	2.50	-	
Russian Wildrye	PSJU	5.0	3.2	4.00	Below Minimum Height	

Fecal Counts									
Horse	-	Elk	-	Cattle	-	Deer	-	Others	-

Ground Photo



Landscape Photo



Radars - El Rito Lobato West Quemazon 2025-1

Producer Name:	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Pasture Name:	Quemazon
Date:	11-Aug-2025	Collector Name:	El Rito Lobato West Grazing Assoc/NNMSA/Extension
Transect Number:	-	GPS Coordinates:	36.20.58 W 106.14.25 W (30°)

Notes:



Biomass Availability		Pasture Size	Estimated Stocking Rate		Annual Forage Production	
270.00 ± 60.00 lbs per acre		58403 acres	0 AUW		0.00 ± 0.00 lbs per acre	
Percent Cover		Vegetation Cover - Grasses			Other Vegetation Cover	
Cover Name	Percent	Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Common Name	Percent
Vegetation	52.0	Blue Grama	BOGR	28.0	-	-
Litter	47.0	Sand Dropseed	SPCR	19.0	-	-
Bare ground	1.0	Western Wheatgrass	AGSM	4.0	-	-
-	-	Needlegrass	STIPA	1.0	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Forage Composition						
Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Avg. Height (inches)	Minimum Stubble Height Guideline		
Blue Grama	BOGR	47.0	3.6	1.50	-	-
Sand Dropseed	SPCR	47.0	6.0	4.00	-	-
Western Wheatgrass	AGSM	5.0	9.0	2.50	-	-
Needlegrass	STIPA	1.0	10.0	4.00	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fecal Counts									
Horse	-	Elk	-	Cattle	-	Deer	-	Others	-

Ground Photo



Landscape Photo



Ground Photo



Landscape Photo



Ground Photo



Landscape Photo



Radars - El Rito Lobato West Amarillo 2025-2

Producer Name:	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Pasture Name:	Amarillo
Date:	13-Oct-2025	Collector Name:	El Rito Lobato West Grazing Assoc/NNMSA/Extension
Transect Number:	-	GPS Coordinates:	36 24 50 n 106 17 30 w (305°)
Notes:	5.9 inches precip		



Biomass Availability		Pasture Size	Estimated Stocking Rate		Annual Forage Production	
808.00 ± 400.00 lbs per acre		58403 acres	1288 AU/yr		523.33 ± 110.00 lbs per acre	
Percent Cover		Vegetation Cover - Grasses			Other Vegetation Cover	
Cover Name	Percent	Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Common Name	Percent
Litter	52.0	Sedge	Carex	37.0	-	-
Vegetation	48.0	Arizona Fescue	FEAR	7.0	-	-
-	-	Kentucky Bluegrass	POPR	2.0	-	-
-	-	Sheep Fescue	FEOV	2.0	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Forage Composition

Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Avg. Height (inches)	Minimum Stubble Height Guideline	
Sedge	Carex	79.0	6.5	1.50	-
Arizona Fescue	FEAR	12.0	6.3	4.00	-
Kentucky Bluegrass	POPR	4.0	8.5	2.50	-
Sheep Fescue	FEOV	3.0	10.0	2.50	-
Sedge	Carex	2.0	9.0	1.50	-

Fecal Counts

Horse	-	Elk	6	Cattle	-	Deer	-	Others	-
--------------	---	------------	---	---------------	---	-------------	---	---------------	---

Ground Photo



Landscape Photo



Radars - El Rito Lobato West Cañada de la Sierra 2025-1

Producer Name:	El Rito Lobato West Assoc	Pasture Name:	Cañada de la Sierra
Date:	11-Aug-2025	Collector Name:	El Rito Lobato West Grazing Assoc/NNMSA/Extension
Transect Number:	-	GPS Coordinates:	36.22.27 N 106.18.21 W (190°)

Notes: Land Records 6, 8, 34, and 51 exceeded input limit of... SHOULD BE FIXED. Add correct numbers. CORRECTED BY DR. VALENCIA ON 11/4/25.



Biomass Availability	Pasture Size	Estimated Stocking Rate	Annual Forage Production
470.00 ± 290.00 lbs per acre	58403 acres	0 AUY	0.00 ± 0.00 lbs per acre

Percent Cover		Vegetation Cover - Grasses			Other Vegetation Cover	
Cover Name	Percent	Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Common Name	Percent
Vegetation	56.0	Needlegrass	STIPA	25.0	-	-
Litter	43.0	Sedge	Carex	19.0	-	-
Bare ground	1.0	Intermediate Wheatgrass	AGIN	6.0	-	-
-	-	Timothy	PHPR	5.0	-	-
-	-	Kentucky Bluegrass	POPR	1.0	-	-

Forage Composition

Common Name	Symbol	Percent	Avg. Height (inches)	Minimum Stubble Height Guideline	
Needlegrass	STIPA	45.0	13.6	4.00	-
Sedge	Carex	36.0	4.8	1.50	-
Timothy	PHPR	12.0	21.8	4.00	-
Intermediate Wheatgrass	AGIN	6.0	22.2	4.00	-
Kentucky Bluegrass	POPR	1.0	10.0	2.50	-

Fecal Counts

Horse	-	Elk	-	Cattle	-	Deer	-	Others	-
--------------	---	------------	---	---------------	---	-------------	---	---------------	---

Ground Photo



Landscape Photo



Ground Photo



Landscape Photo



Precipitation El Rito Lobato West Allotment 2025

Key Area	Date	Amount	Reported
Cañada de la Sierra	7/5/25	3	Steve Archuleta
	8/8/25	3.3	Steve Archuleta
	8/11/25	3	Field Day
	10/13/25	5.5	Field Day
		14.8	
Amarillo	7/7/25	2	Steve Archuleta
	8/8/25	3.05	Steve Archuleta
	8/11/25	2	Field Day
	10/13/25	5.9	Field Day
		12.95	
Llano de los Juanes	7/14/25	0.8	Steve Archuleta
	8/11/25	0.78	Field Day
	10/13/25	1.23	Field Day
		2.81	
Escondido	7/14/25	1	Steve Archuleta
	8/11/25	0.93	Field Day
	10/13/25	2.17	Field Day
		4.1	
Quemazon	7/14/25	1	Steve Archuleta
	8/11/25	0.82	Field Day
	10/13/25	1.65	Field Day
		3.47	
Allotment Total		35.32	

Notes:

Less rain overall in 2025 than 2024. -3.62 difference.

However, more water in tanques in lower pastures throughout the season.

More rainfall in higher elevations.



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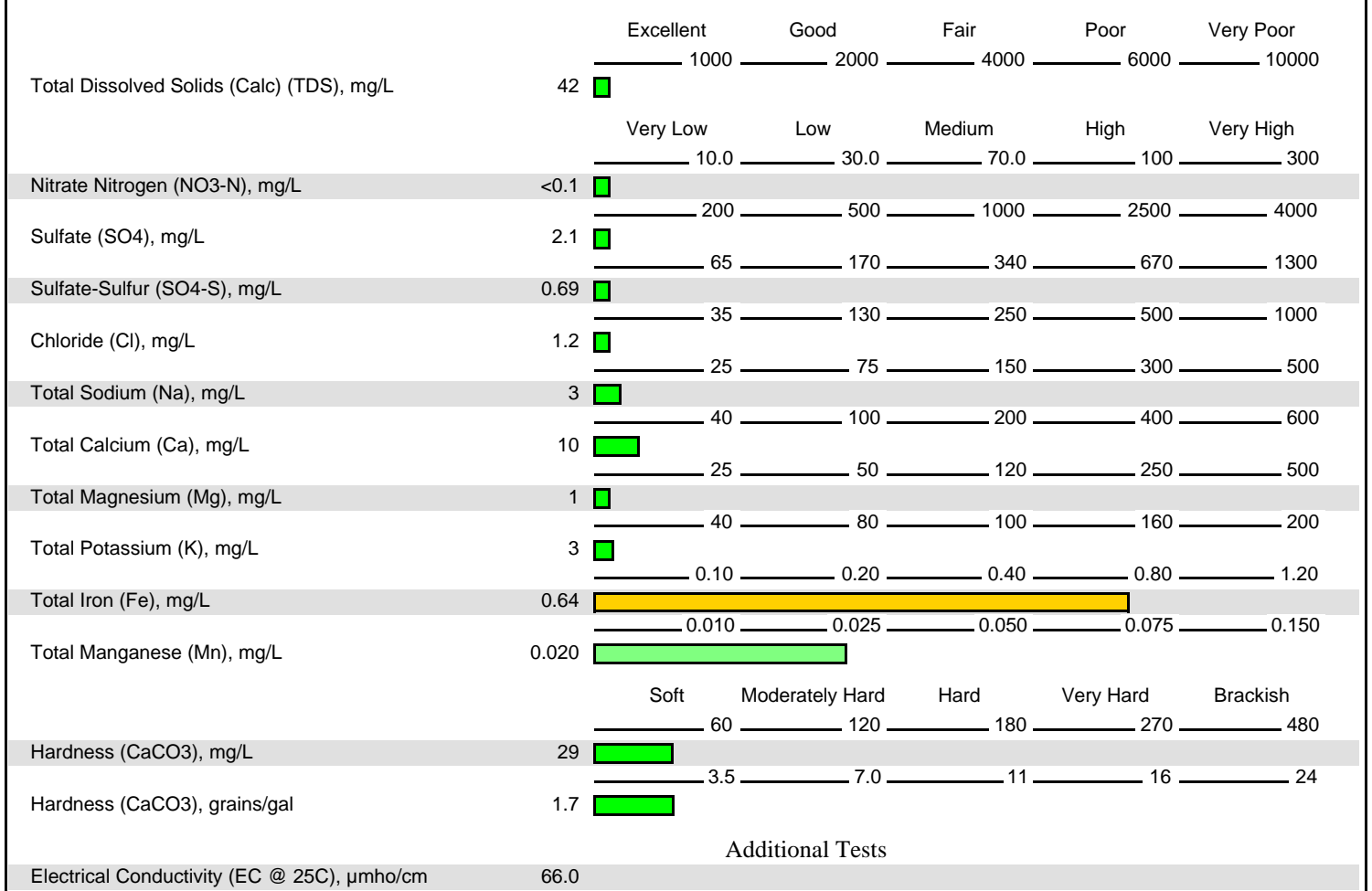
Fax: 806.677.0329

Lab No.: 3816 LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS Date Reported: 06/02/2025

Send To: 55267	NORTHERN NM STOCKMANS ASSOC DR CRISTOBAL VALENCIA 1116 SILVER AVE SW UNIT I ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102	<i>Ashleigh Laugesen</i> Ashleigh Laugesen Signer
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Sample ID:	HOLDING PEN	Date Received:	
Client Name:		Invoice No:	428334
Location:		P.O. #:	
Date/Time Sampled:	05/19/2025	Name of Sampler:	
Date/Time Submitted:	05/23/2025	Name of Submitter:	
Subject:	Livestock Water Lab Analysis	Depth:	

Livestock - Beef Cattle



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AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION (gallons per head per day)

Feeder, finishing 10 to 12 gal. Cow, dry or mature 10 gal.
 Bulls 12 gal. Cow with calf 12 gal.

(Note: Water consumption may increase by 1½ to 2 times when temperatures exceed 80°F.)

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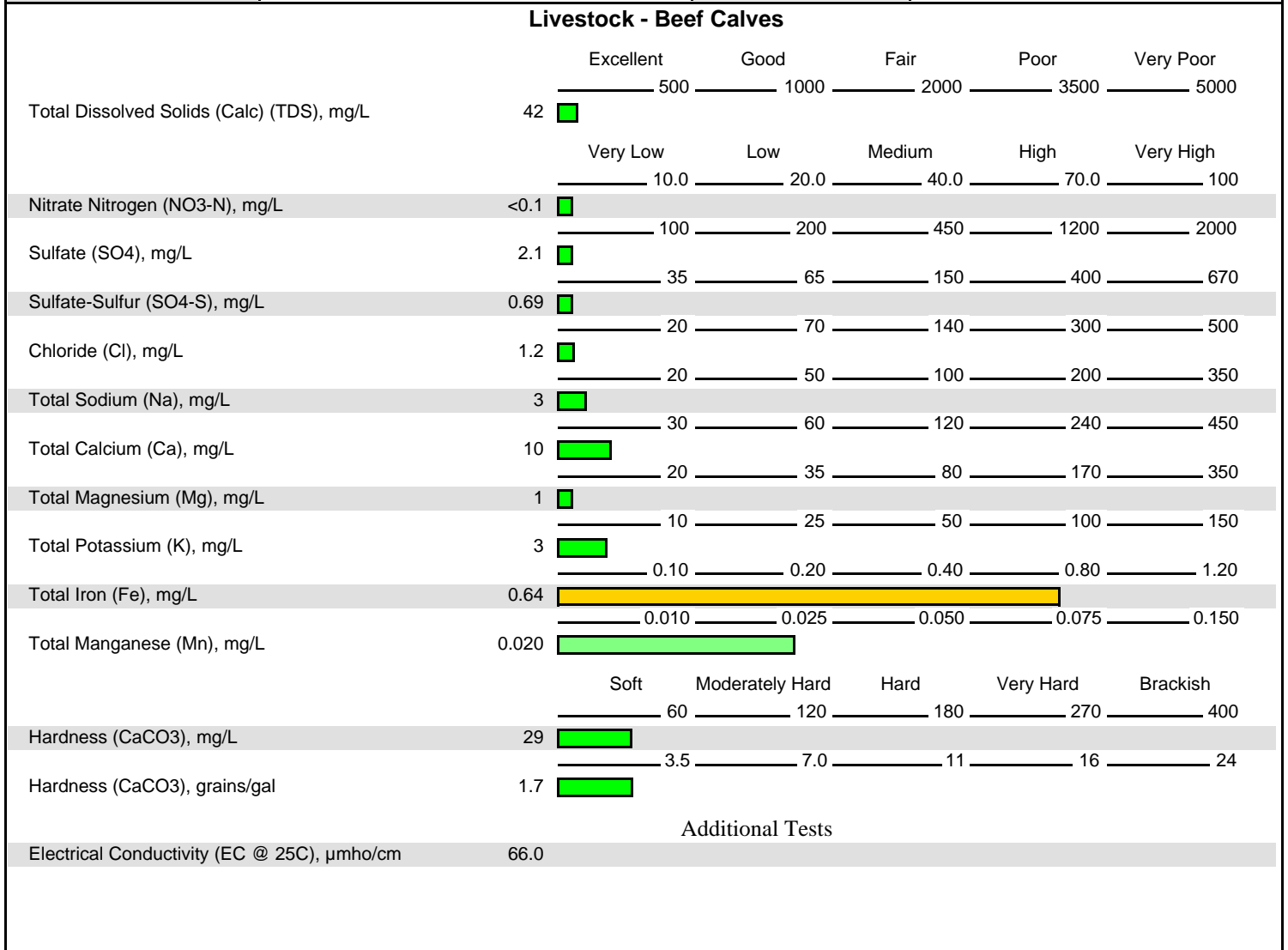
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Subject:	Livestock Water Lab Analysis	Depth:	

HARDNESS: Hardness has no direct effect on drinking water safety or animal health.

AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION (gallons per head per day)

Calf (2 to 4 mo.) 2 to 3.5 gal.

Feeder, growing (400-800 lb.) 6 to 9 gal.

(Note: Water consumption may increase by 1½ to 2 times when temperatures exceed 80°F.)

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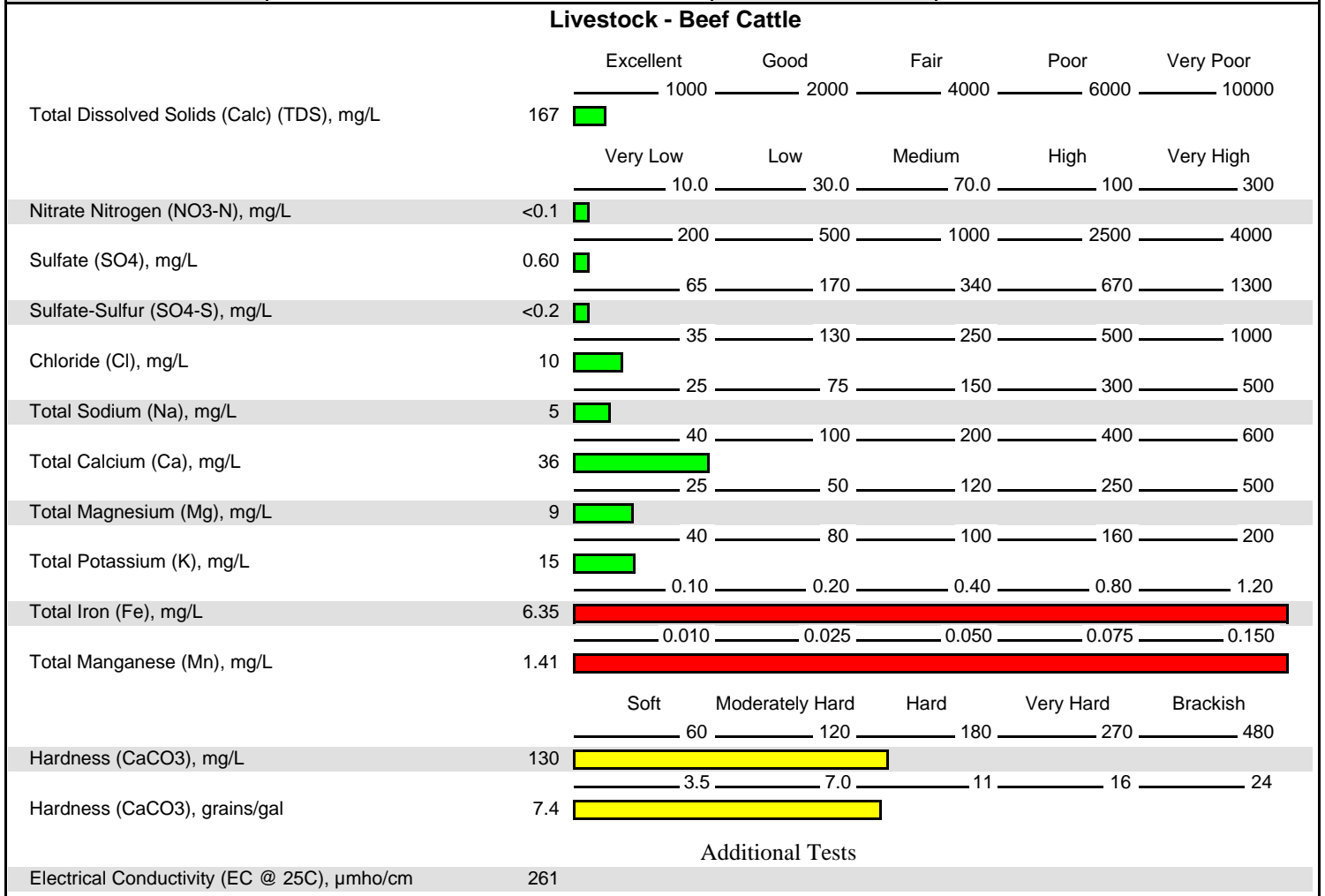
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MANGANESE: Performance likely to be affected by improper equipment functions due to high manganese concentration (resulting in increased microbial growth and biofilm buildup) rather than specific health problems.

MANGANESE: May impart off-taste to meat of young animals (e.g., veal calves).

HARDNESS: Hardness has no direct effect on drinking water safety or animal health.

AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION (gallons per head per day)
 Feeder, finishing 10 to 12 gal. Cow, dry or mature 10 gal.
 Bulls 12 gal. Cow with calf 12 gal.
 (Note: Water consumption may increase by 1½ to 2 times when temperatures exceed 80°F.)

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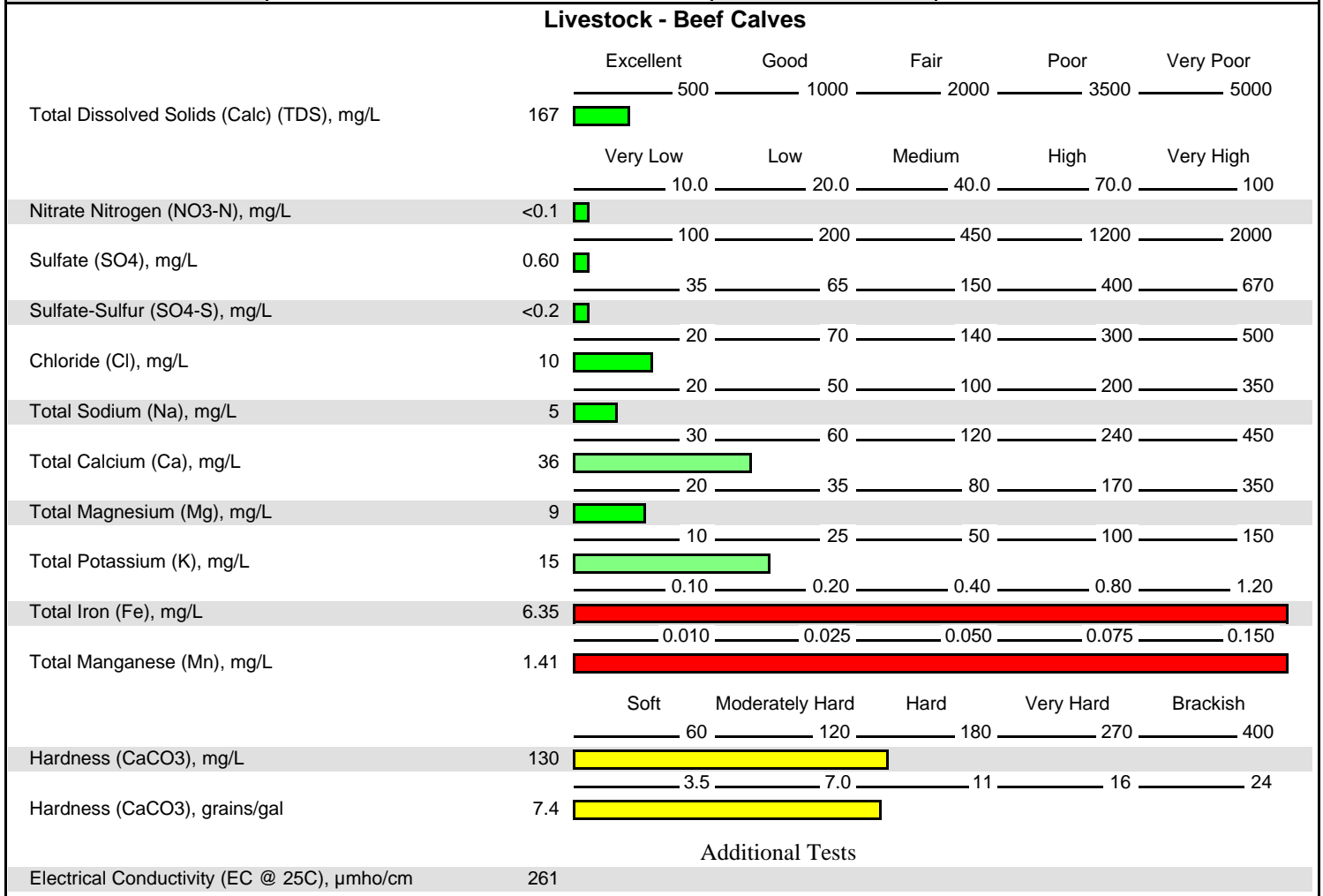
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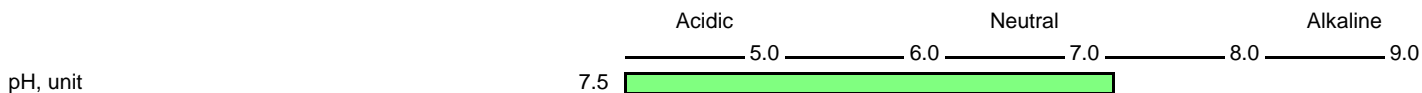
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Subject:	Livestock Water Lab Analysis	Depth:	

Livestock - Beef Calves



INTERPRETATIONS for BEEF CALVES The following interpretations are considered appropriate for weaned, yearling, or growing cattle. The actual effect of a particular water source on health or performance depends on many factors, including diet, animal activity, air temperature, animal size, and condition. (*Interpretations for mature beef cattle or dairy cattle are available on request.*)

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS, CONDUCTIVITY: EXCELLENT QUALITY ("fresh" water): Should have no effect on health or performance.

NITRATE-NITROGEN: This water should have no effect on animal health or performance.

SULFATE: This water should have no effect on health or performance.

CHLORIDE: Chloride by itself poses little risk, but is considered a dissolved solid. See Total Dissolved Solids comments.

SODIUM: Sodium by itself poses little risk but is considered a dissolved solid. See Total Dissolved Solids comments.

CALCIUM: This concentration is not expected to affect animal health or performance.

MAGNESIUM: Should not have significant long-term effects on animal health or performance, but is considered part of dissolved solids (see Total Dissolved Solids comments)

POTASSIUM: Not expected to affect health or performance.

IRON: No specific health problems are expected from using this as a drinking water source. Performance is likely to be affected by improper equipment function, rather than health problems. High iron concentration may result in increased microbial growth and biofilm buildup in watering equipment. Dietary copper need may increase in certain cases.

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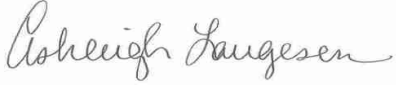
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Date/Time Sampled:	05/19/2025	Name of Sampler:	
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Subject:	Livestock Water Lab Analysis	Depth:	

IRON: May impart off-taste to meat of young animals (e.g., veal calves).

MANGANESE: Performance likely to be affected by improper equipment functions due to high manganese concentration (resulting in increased microbial growth and biofilm buildup) rather than specific health problems.

MANGANESE: May impart off-taste to meat of young animals (e.g., veal calves).

HARDNESS: Hardness has no direct effect on drinking water safety or animal health.

AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION (gallons per head per day)
 Calf (2 to 4 mo.) 2 to 3.5 gal.
 Feeder, growing (400-800 lb.) 6 to 9 gal.
 (Note: Water consumption may increase by 1½ to 2 times when temperatures exceed 80°F.)

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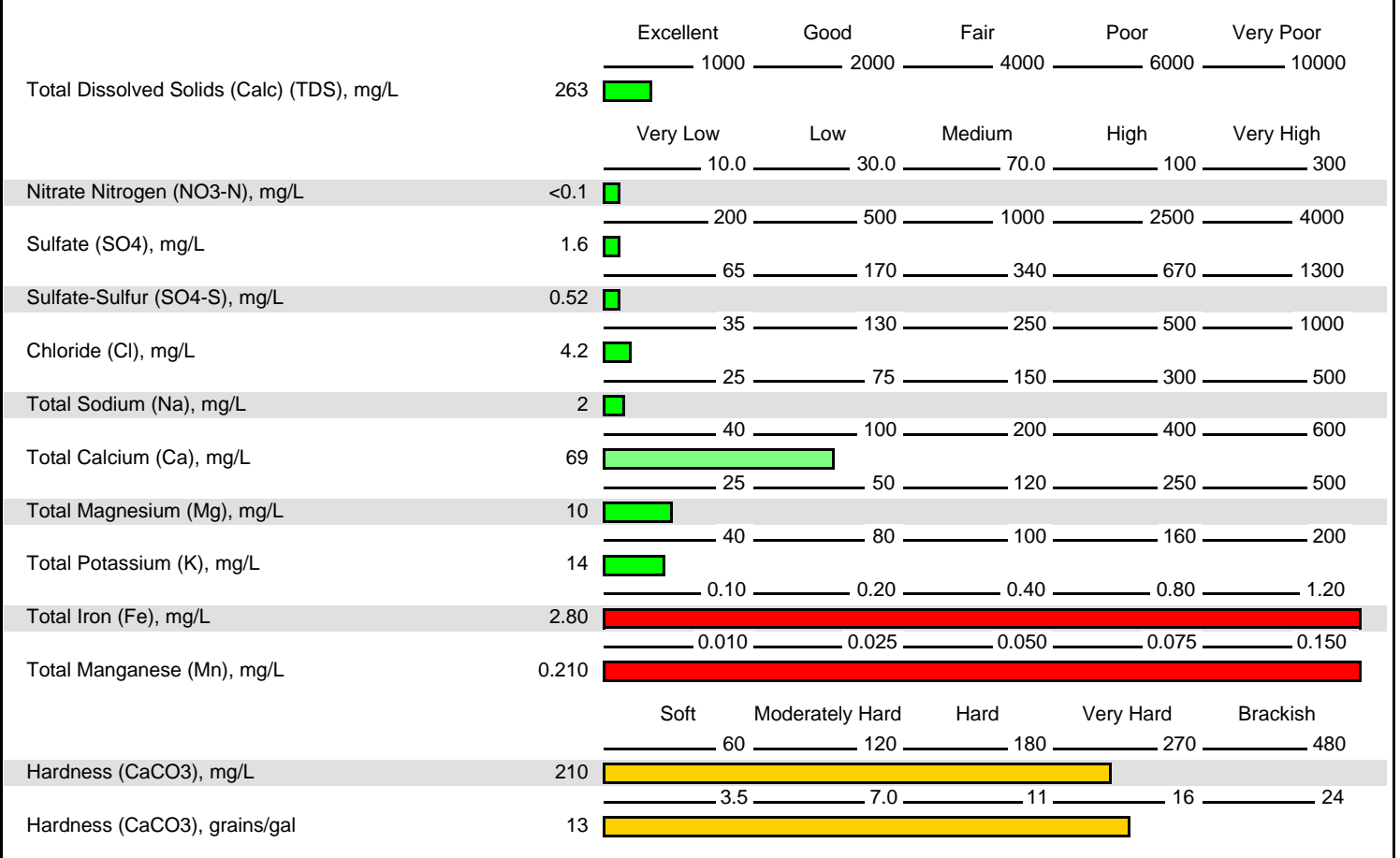
Fax: 806.677.0329

Lab No.: 5465 LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS Date Reported: 08/27/2025

Send To: 55267	NORTHERN NM STOCKMANS ASSOC DR CRISTOBAL VALENCIA 1116 SILVER AVE SW UNIT I ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102	 Amy Meier Data Review Coordinator
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Sample ID: LLANO DE JUANES TANK	Date Received:
Client Name:	Invoice No: 428984
Location:	P.O. #:
Date/Time Sampled: 08/11/2025	Name of Sampler:
Date/Time Submitted: 08/18/2025	Name of Submitter:
Subject: Drinking Water Lab Analysis	Depth:

Livestock - Beef Cattle



Additional Tests

Electrical Conductivity (EC @ 25C), µmho/cm	411
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Location:		P.O. #:	
Date/Time Sampled:	08/11/2025	Name of Sampler:	
Date/Time Submitted:	08/18/2025	Name of Submitter:	
Subject:	Drinking Water Lab Analysis	Depth:	

MANGANESE: Performance likely to be affected by improper equipment functions due to high manganese concentration (resulting in increased microbial growth and biofilm buildup) rather than specific health problems.

MANGANESE: May impart off-taste to meat of young animals (e.g., veal calves).

HARDNESS: Hardness has no direct effect on drinking water safety or animal health. It can cause scale buildup and clogging of pipes and drinkers, leading to reduced water consumption and associated problems.

AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION (gallons per head per day)
 Feeder, finishing 10 to 12 gal. Cow, dry or mature 10 gal.
 Bulls 12 gal. Cow with calf 12 gal.
 (Note: Water consumption may increase by 1½ to 2 times when temperatures exceed 80°F.)

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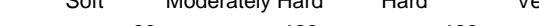

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Lab No.: 5465 **LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS** **Date Reported: 08/27/2025**

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Date/Time Sampled:	08/11/2025	Name of Sampler:	
Date/Time Submitted:	08/18/2025	Name of Submitter:	
Subject:	Drinking Water Lab Analysis	Depth:	

Livestock - Beef Calves	
	Excellent Good Fair Poor Very Poor
	_____ 500 _____ 1000 _____ 2000 _____ 3500 _____ 5000
Total Dissolved Solids (Calc) (TDS), mg/L	263 
	Very Low Low Medium High Very High
	_____ 10.0 _____ 20.0 _____ 40.0 _____ 70.0 _____ 100
Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N), mg/L	<0.1 
	_____ 100 _____ 200 _____ 450 _____ 1200 _____ 2000
Sulfate (SO4), mg/L	1.6 
	_____ 35 _____ 65 _____ 150 _____ 400 _____ 670
Sulfate-Sulfur (SO4-S), mg/L	0.52 
	_____ 20 _____ 70 _____ 140 _____ 300 _____ 500
Chloride (Cl), mg/L	4.2 
	_____ 20 _____ 50 _____ 100 _____ 200 _____ 350
Total Sodium (Na), mg/L	2 
	_____ 30 _____ 60 _____ 120 _____ 240 _____ 450
Total Calcium (Ca), mg/L	69 
	_____ 20 _____ 35 _____ 80 _____ 170 _____ 350
Total Magnesium (Mg), mg/L	10 
	_____ 10 _____ 25 _____ 50 _____ 100 _____ 150
Total Potassium (K), mg/L	14 
	_____ 0.10 _____ 0.20 _____ 0.40 _____ 0.80 _____ 1.20
Total Iron (Fe), mg/L	2.80 
	_____ 0.010 _____ 0.025 _____ 0.050 _____ 0.075 _____ 0.150
Total Manganese (Mn), mg/L	0.210 
	Soft Moderately Hard Hard Very Hard Brackish
	_____ 60 _____ 120 _____ 180 _____ 270 _____ 400
Hardness (CaCO3), mg/L	210 
	_____ 3.5 _____ 7.0 _____ 11 _____ 16 _____ 24
Hardness (CaCO3), grains/gal	13 
Additional Tests	
Electrical Conductivity (EC @ 25C), µmho/cm	411

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IRON: May impart off-taste to meat of young animals (e.g., veal calves).

MANGANESE: Performance likely to be affected by improper equipment functions due to high manganese concentration (resulting in increased microbial growth and biofilm buildup) rather than specific health problems.

MANGANESE: May impart off-taste to meat of young animals (e.g., veal calves).

HARDNESS: Hardness has no direct effect on drinking water safety or animal health. It can cause scale buildup and clogging of pipes and drinkers, leading to reduced water consumption and associated problems.

AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION (gallons per head per day)

Calf (2 to 4 mo.) 2 to 3.5 gal.

Feeder, growing (400-800 lb.) 6 to 9 gal.

(Note: Water consumption may increase by 1½ to 2 times when temperatures exceed 80°F.)

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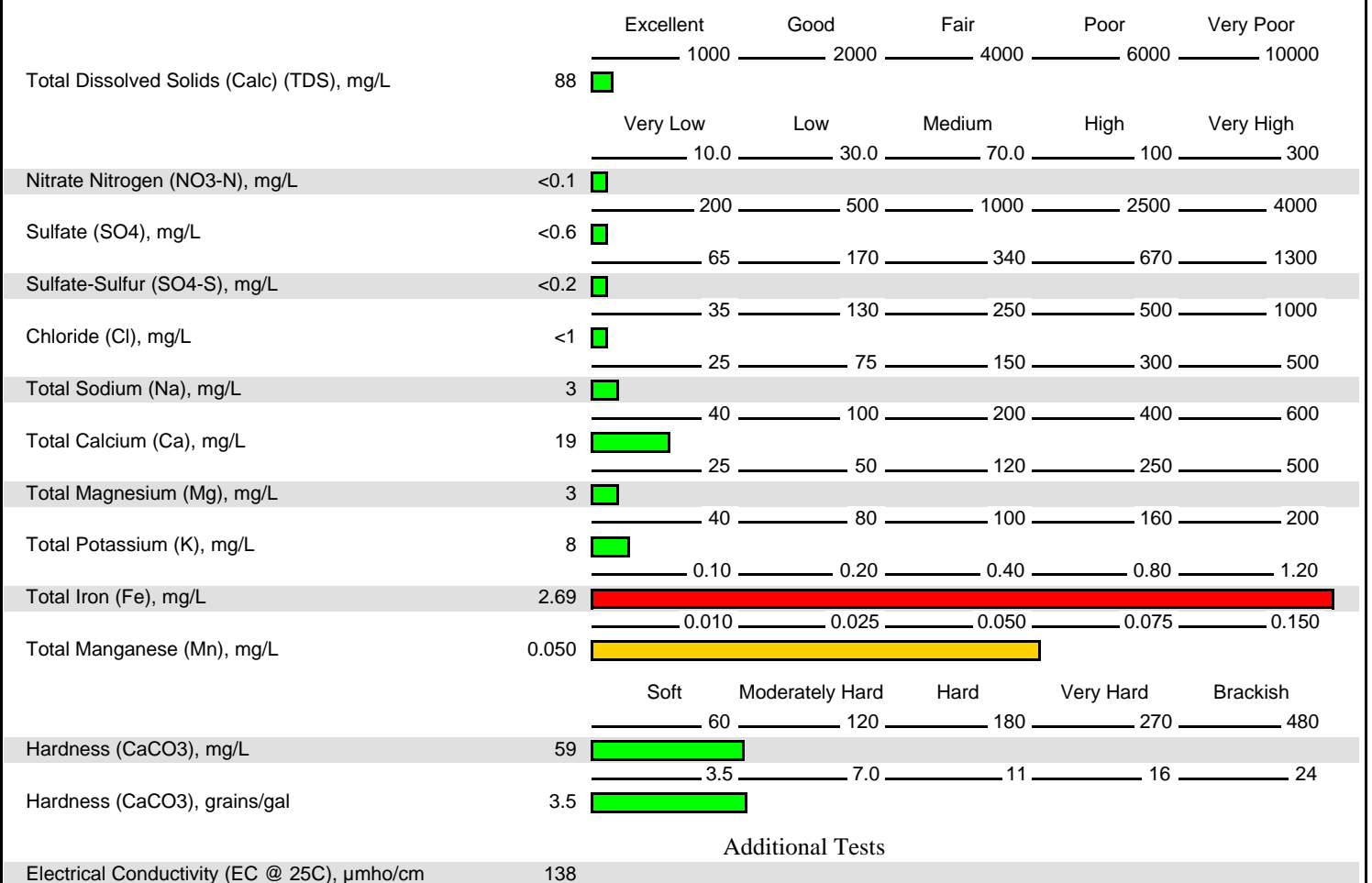
Fax: 806.677.0329

Lab No.: 5466 **LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS** **Date Reported: 08/27/2025**

Send To: 55267	NORTHERN NM STOCKMANS ASSOC DR CRISTOBAL VALENCIA 1116 SILVER AVE SW UNIT I ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102	 Amy Meier Data Review Coordinator
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Sample ID:	LA CIENEGUITA	Date Received:	
Client Name:		Invoice No:	428984
Location:		P.O. #:	
Date/Time Sampled:	08/11/2025	Name of Sampler:	
Date/Time Submitted:	08/18/2025	Name of Submitter:	
Subject:	Drinking Water Lab Analysis	Depth:	

Livestock - Beef Cattle



Additional Tests

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Lab No.: 5466 LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS Date Reported: 08/27/2025

Send To: 55267	NORTHERN NM STOCKMANS ASSOC DR CRISTOBAL VALENCIA 1116 SILVER AVE SW UNIT I ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102	 Amy Meier Data Review Coordinator
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Client Name:		Invoice No:	428984
Location:		P.O. #:	
Date/Time Sampled:	08/11/2025	Name of Sampler:	
Date/Time Submitted:	08/18/2025	Name of Submitter:	
Subject:	Drinking Water Lab Analysis	Depth:	

AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION (gallons per head per day)
 Feeder, finishing 10 to 12 gal. Cow, dry or mature 10 gal.
 Bulls 12 gal. Cow with calf 12 gal.
 (Note: Water consumption may increase by 1½ to 2 times when temperatures exceed 80°F.)

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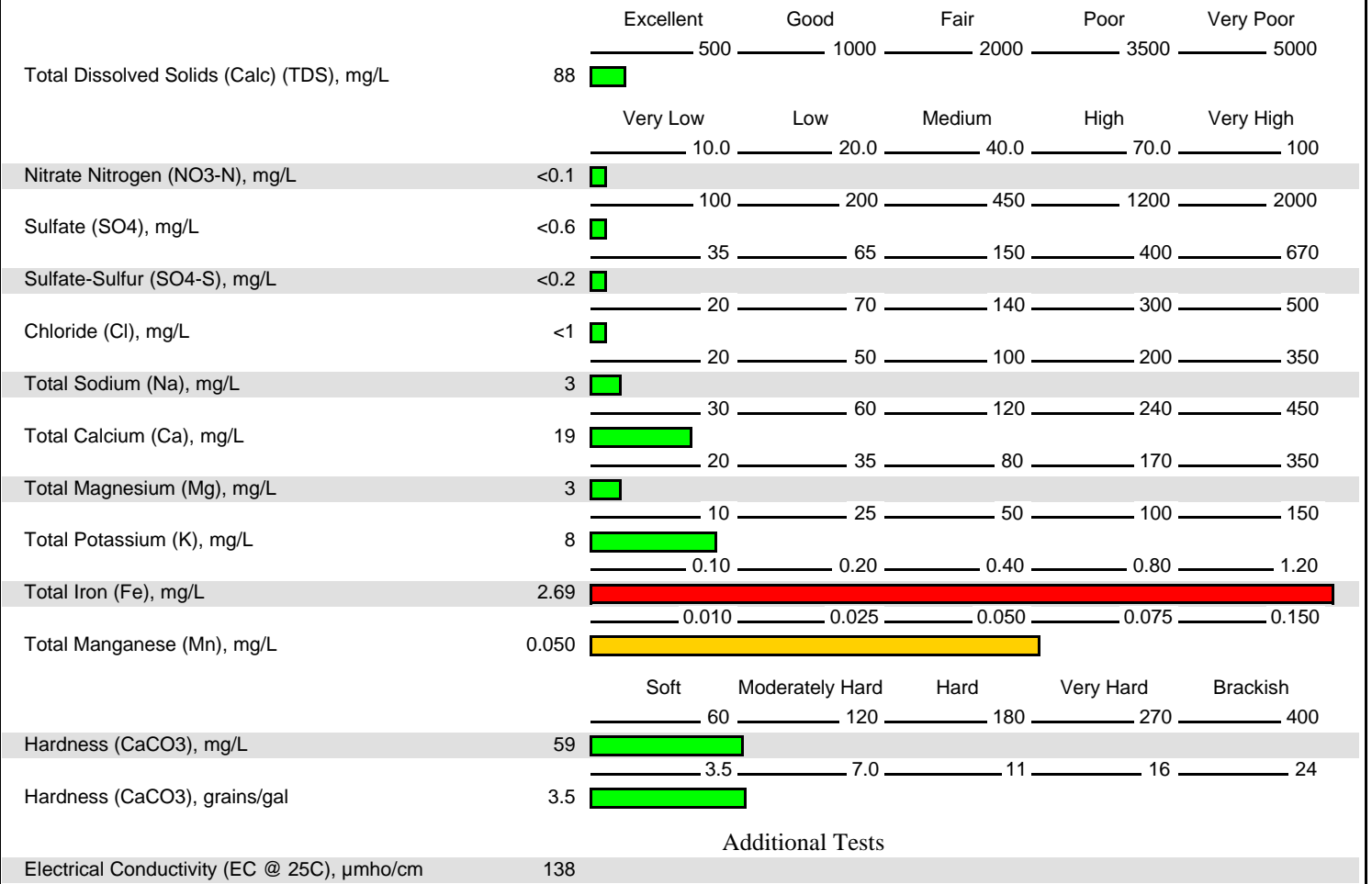
Fax: 806.677.0329

Lab No.: 5466 **LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS** **Date Reported: 08/27/2025**

Send To: 55267	NORTHERN NM STOCKMANS ASSOC DR CRISTOBAL VALENCIA 1116 SILVER AVE SW UNIT I ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102	 Amy Meier Data Review Coordinator
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Sample ID:	LA CIENEGUITA	Date Received:	
Client Name:		Invoice No:	428984
Location:		P.O. #:	
Date/Time Sampled:	08/11/2025	Name of Sampler:	
Date/Time Submitted:	08/18/2025	Name of Submitter:	
Subject:	Drinking Water Lab Analysis	Depth:	

Livestock - Beef Calves



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Lab No.: 5466		LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS		Date Reported: 08/27/2025
Send To: 55267	NORTHERN NM STOCKMANS ASSOC DR CRISTOBAL VALENCIA 1116 SILVER AVE SW UNIT I ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102		 Amy Meier Data Review Coordinator	
Sample ID:	LA CIENEGUITA	Date Received:	428984	
Client Name:		Invoice No:		
Location:		P.O. #:		
Date/Time Sampled:	08/11/2025	Name of Sampler:		
Date/Time Submitted:	08/18/2025	Name of Submitter:		
Subject:	Drinking Water Lab Analysis	Depth:		

MANGANESE: No specific production problems expected from using this water.

HARDNESS: Hardness has no direct effect on drinking water safety or animal health.

AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION (gallons per head per day)

Calf (2 to 4 mo.) 2 to 3.5 gal.

Feeder, growing (400-800 lb.) 6 to 9 gal.

(Note: Water consumption may increase by 1½ to 2 times when temperatures exceed 80°F.)

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Lab No.: 544 **LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS** **Date Reported: 11/07/2025**

Send To: 55267	NORTHERN NM STOCKMANS ASSOC DR CRISTOBAL VALENCIA 1116 SILVER AVE SW UNIT I ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102	 Amy Meier Data Review Coordinator
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Sample ID: LLANO DE LOS JUANES	Date Received:
Client Name:	Invoice No: 429534
Location:	P.O. #:
Date/Time Sampled: 10/13/2025	Name of Sampler:
Date/Time Submitted: 10/29/2025	Name of Submitter:
Subject: Livestock Water Lab Analysis	Depth:

Livestock



Additional Tests

Electrical Conductivity (EC @ 25C), µmho/cm	493
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Lab No.: 544 LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS Date Reported: 11/07/2025

Send To: 55267	NORTHERN NM STOCKMANS ASSOC DR CRISTOBAL VALENCIA 1116 SILVER AVE SW UNIT I ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102	 Amy Meier Data Review Coordinator
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Sample ID:	LLANO DE LOS JUANES	Date Received:	
Client Name:		Invoice No:	429534
Location:		P.O. #:	
Date/Time Sampled:	10/13/2025	Name of Sampler:	
Date/Time Submitted:	10/29/2025	Name of Submitter:	
Subject:	Livestock Water Lab Analysis	Depth:	

IRON: EXTREMELY HIGH: Performance likely to be affected by improper equipment function, due to high iron concentration resulting in increased microbial growth and biofilm buildup in watering equipment. High iron in drinking water may also reduce water intake which can directly reduce feed intake or milk production. This water may impart off-taste to meat of young animals (e.g., veal calves) or to milk. Excess absorbed iron from drinking water can lead to cellular oxidative stress, can inhibit copper and zinc absorption, and reduced growth or production. Seek professional advice regarding use of this water for livestock consumption.

MANGANESE: EXTREMELY HIGH (over 0.0150 mg/L): Performance likely to be affected by improper equipment functions due to high manganese concentration (resulting in increased microbial growth and biofilm buildup) rather than specific livestock health problems. May impart off-taste to meat of young animals (e.g., veal calves).

HARDNESS: VERY HARD: Hardness has no direct effect on drinking water safety or animal health. It can cause scale buildup and clogging of pipes and drinkers, leading to reduced water consumption and associated problems.

AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION (gallons per day)

Beef cattle	7 to 12 per head	Sheep, goats	2 to 4 per head
Dairy cattle	10 to 40 per head	Chickens	8 to 10 per hundred birds
Swine	2 to 8 per head	Turkeys	10 to 15 per hundred birds
Horses	8 to 12 per head		

(Note: Water consumption may increase by 1½ to 2 times when temperatures exceed 80°F.)


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Lab No.: 545		LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS		Date Reported: 11/07/2025
Send To: 55267	NORTHERN NM STOCKMANS ASSOC DR CRISTOBAL VALENCIA 1116 SILVER AVE SW UNIT I ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102		 Amy Meier Data Review Coordinator	
Sample ID:	LA CIENEGA	Date Received:	429534	
Client Name:		Invoice No:	429534	
Location:		P.O. #:		
Date/Time Sampled:	10/13/2025	Name of Sampler:		
Date/Time Submitted:	10/29/2025	Name of Submitter:		
Subject:	Livestock Water Lab Analysis	Depth:		
Livestock				
Excellent Good Fair Poor Very Poor _____ 1000 _____ 2000 _____ 4000 _____ 6000 _____ 10000				
Total Dissolved Solids (Calc) (TDS), mg/L	81			
Very Low Low Medium High Very High _____ 10.0 _____ 30.0 _____ 70.0 _____ 100 _____ 300				
Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N), mg/L	<0.1			
Sulfate (SO4), mg/L	<0.6			
Sulfate-Sulfur (SO4-S), mg/L	<0.2			
Chloride (Cl), mg/L	<1			
Total Sodium (Na), mg/L	2			
Total Calcium (Ca), mg/L	19			
Total Magnesium (Mg), mg/L	3			
Total Potassium (K), mg/L	7			
Total Iron (Fe), mg/L	2.17			
Total Manganese (Mn), mg/L	0.080			
Soft Moderately Hard Hard Very Hard Brackish _____ 60 _____ 120 _____ 180 _____ 270 _____ 400				
Hardness (CaCO3), mg/L	59			
_____ 3.5 _____ 7.0 _____ 11 _____ 16 _____ 24				
Hardness (CaCO3), grains/gal	3.5			
Additional Tests				
Electrical Conductivity (EC @ 25C), µmho/cm	127			

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Lab No.: 545 LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS Date Reported: 11/07/2025

Send To: 55267	NORTHERN NM STOCKMANS ASSOC DR CRISTOBAL VALENCIA 1116 SILVER AVE SW UNIT I ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102	 Amy Meier Data Review Coordinator
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Sample ID:	LA CIENEGA	Date Received:	
Client Name:		Invoice No:	429534
Location:		P.O. #:	
Date/Time Sampled:	10/13/2025	Name of Sampler:	
Date/Time Submitted:	10/29/2025	Name of Submitter:	
Subject:	Livestock Water Lab Analysis	Depth:	

IRON: EXTREMELY HIGH: Performance likely to be affected by improper equipment function, due to high iron concentration resulting in increased microbial growth and biofilm buildup in watering equipment. High iron in drinking water may also reduce water intake which can directly reduce feed intake or milk production. This water may impart off-taste to meat of young animals (e.g., veal calves) or to milk. Excess absorbed iron from drinking water can lead to cellular oxidative stress, can inhibit copper and zinc absorption, and reduced growth or production. Seek professional advice regarding use of this water for livestock consumption.

MANGANESE: VERY HIGH (0.075 - 0.150 mg/L): Performance likely to be affected by improper equipment functions due to high manganese concentration (resulting in increased microbial growth and biofilm buildup) rather than specific livestock health problems. May impart off-taste to meat of young animals (e.g., veal calves).

HARDNESS: SOFT: "Soft" water has no direct effect on drinking water safety or animal health, but may influence equipment, plumbing, and fixture performance.

AVERAGE DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION (gallons per day)

Beef cattle	7 to 12 per head	Sheep, goats	2 to 4 per head
Dairy cattle	10 to 40 per head	Chickens	8 to 10 per hundred birds
Swine	2 to 8 per head	Turkeys	10 to 15 per hundred birds
Horses	8 to 12 per head		

(Note: Water consumption may increase by 1½ to 2 times when temperatures exceed 80°F.)

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