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Absorbency of Alternative Livestock Bedding Sources

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Absorbency of Alternative Livestock Bedding Sources

Abstract

As the demand for niche-marketed meats increases, so does need for research in this area. One niche market that is being examined is pork raised in deep-bedded systems. There is also a call for alternative bedding materials. Farm-produced bedding sources such as cornstalks and various types of straws are commonly used. However, this study looked at other possible materials. Products were tested to see if they could be equal substitutes based on their absorbency. A ground lumber product and a ground lumber with drywall product with a ratio of 8:1 lumber-to-drywall were tested. These products were produced from demolished buildings. They had different performance qualities than wood shavings and were compared to cornstalks, recycled paper, oat straw, and triticale straw.

Keywords

Animal Science

Disciplines

Agricultural Science | Agriculture | Animal Sciences

Absorbency of Alternative Livestock Bedding Sources

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Introduction

As the demand for niche-marketed meats increases, so does need for research in this area. One niche market that is being examined is pork raised in deep-bedded systems. There is also a call for alternative bedding materials. Farm-produced bedding sources such as cornstalks and various types of straws are commonly used. However, this study looked at other possible materials. Products were tested to see if they could be equal substitutes based on their absorbency. A ground lumber product and a ground lumber with drywall product with a ratio of 8:1 lumber-to-drywall were tested. These products were produced from demolished buildings. They had different performance qualities than wood shavings and were compared to cornstalks, recycled paper, oat straw, and triticale straw.

Materials and Methods

The trials were conducted at the Iowa State University Ag Engineering and Agronomy Farm, Boone, Iowa. Samples of cornstalks, recycled paper, oat straw, triticale straw, ground lumber, and a ground lumber/drywall mixture were collected. The Taylor Recycling Facility of Iowa, LLC, donated the two ground lumber samples. The rest of the samples were collected from various Iowa State University research farms. Once the samples were collected, they were tested for absorbency. The process used was taken from an article found on the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Ontario, Canada's website. The steps were:

1. Place 1 lb of the bedding material in one leg of pantyhose, weighing both the pantyhose and bedding material.

2. Place the material in a five-gallon pail of water and leave it completely immersed for 24 hours. Make sure that there is enough water so that some free water is left after the 24 hours has ended. Covering the pails cuts down on the chances of water evaporation.
3. Take the bag out of the water and hang it to drain, but only until it has stopped dripping, not so long that the sample has started to dry out.
4. Reweigh the material and calculate the absorbency factor from the following formula:

$$\text{Absorbency factor} = (\text{weight after soaking} - \text{original weight}) / \text{original weight}$$

Five replications of this process for each of the six bedding type were completed. Each sample was soaked in a bucket for 24 hours and then hung to drip for 75 minutes, the time that it took for the sample to quit dripping. After it had finished dripping, the sample was reweighed to calculate its absorbency factor as a bedding source.

Results and Discussion

The absorbency means of the five replications of the six bedding materials are shown in Table 1. The means shown in Table 1 were compared using the Tukey's test for mean separation ($P < 0.002$) with SAS. The data collected show some differences in the absorbency of the different bedding materials. There were three pairs of bedding based on absorbency: a top, middle, and bottom pair. The greater the absorbency factor, the more water the material held. Cornstalks and oat straw each held about three times their weight of water. The samples of shredded paper and triticale straw each held about two times their weight of water, while the ground lumber and ground lumber/drywall

mixture held only just over their weight of water.

After knowing their absorbencies, these different bedding materials can be placed in a usage schedule. Cornstalks and oat straw have the higher absorbency, so it is recommended that corn producers use harvested stalks as bedding. The shredded paper is an option for those who are close to a recycling center with an abundance of this product available. The lumber products can be used if there is a shortage of cornstalks or straw or to stretch the available supply of bedding materials. They also might

make a good base for a bedding pack, because of their durable structure when wet. The lumber products absorb just like the others; it just takes more bedding to absorb the same amount of water.

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Table 1. Mean absorbencies of six bedding types.

Materials	Mean absorbency factor
Cornstalks	2.70 ^a
Shredded paper	2.08 ^b
Triticale straw	1.97 ^b
Oat straw	2.86 ^a
Shredded lumber	1.15 ^c
Shredded lumber plus (lumber/drywall, 8:1)	1.21 ^c

Means with different superscripts differ ($P < .002$).