

**QUALITY OF WATER SUPPLIED TO SHEEP, PIGS, CATTLE, HORSES AND POULTRY
AT FCAV, UNESP, JABOTICABAL**

*(QUALIDADE DA ÁGUA FORNECIDA A OVINOS, SUÍNOS, BOVINOS, AVES E EQUINOS NA
FCAV UNESP JABOTICABAL)*

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To know the water quality and its role in the transmission of disease agents is crucial in establishing integrated management strategies, which can safeguard the quality and quantity of water. The objective of this experiment was to evaluate the microbiological quality of water supplied to sheep, pigs, beef cattle, broiler chickens and horses in the Faculdade de Ciências Agrárias e Veterinárias, UNESP, in Jaboticabal. Water samples were collected directly from the troughs of animals using sterile bottles (APHA, 1998). The determination of the most probable number (MPN) of total coliforms and *Escherichia coli* was performed by the hydrolyzable-chromogenic-fluorogenic substrate (Colitag) (APHA, 1998). We found the following results for the water supplied to sheep: 3990 NMP/100 mL of total coliforms and 200 NMP/100 mL *E. coli*. For the water supplied to pigs: 134 NMP/100 mL of total coliforms and 0 NMP/100 mL *E. coli*; water for beef cattle 1580 NMP/100 mL of total coliforms and 960 NMP/100 mL *E. coli*; water for broilers and horses, the results were, respectively, 75 NMP/100 mL of total coliforms and 50 NMP/100 mL *E. coli*, and 17820 NMP/100 mL total coliforms and 510 NMP/100 mL *E. coli*. The highest amounts of total coliforms were found in the water supplied to horses, followed by the water given to sheep. Water for animal consumption according to Resolution CONAMA 357/05 allows up to 1,000 MPN of *E. coli* per 100 ml of water. Only the water supplied to the goats is outside the limit set by law. Therefore, attention should be paid to the factors that may be contributing to greater contamination of water supplied to the goats and the possibility of transmission of diarrheagenic *E. coli* through water and the risk of contamination of products.

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