Rainwater Collection
For Livestock & Wildlife

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Traditional Groups of Producers
Game Species
“New” Producers
Non-game Species
Passive Collection
Catching Water On The Land
Spreader Dams, Stock Tanks, Ripping, Berms and Basins
Climax Grass Species

- Little Bluestem
- Big Bluestem
- Yellow Indiangrass
- Switchgrass
- Sideoats Grama
Why have a Wildlife Management Plan?

- Outlines a plan of action to enhance wildlife and habitat resources
Food

Quail utilize seeds from over 250 plants

For plant and seed identification see http://texnat
Food: Deer Diets

Estimated White-tailed Deer Diets on Herb Dominated Range

- Grass: 30%
- Forbs: 60%
- Browse: 10%

Images:
- Evening Primrose
- Winecup
- Bloodberry
- Dayflower
Food: Deer Diets

Estimated White-tailed Deer Diets on Browse Dominated Range

- Grass: 60%
- Forbs: 30%
- Browse: 10%

Images of grass, leaves, and browse.
Shelter
Good Nesting Cover
Usable Space

- Diversity is essential
Water
Recommended Water Distribution According to Animal Group

- Large Mammals 1 per 320-640 acres
- Medium Size Mammals 1 per 320 acres
- Smaller Mammals 1 per 80-160 acres
- Wild turkey/mourning dove 1 per 320-640 acres
- Quail and most song birds 1 per 80 acres
Three forms of water:

1. Free form
2. Water from vegetation
3. Metabolic water
Free Form
Collecting air-conditioning condensation
Water from vegetation
Metabolic water
Lots of Water Sources
Rain Barrels
Rainwater

Uses:
Wildlife