**Supplementary material S1. Technical description of the experimental water trough, equipment for recording and collection of data for water intake and calibration.**

The experimental water trough was a 16 L commercially available water trough, with a float valve controlling water inlet (<http://www.p-lindberg.dk/p/drikkekop--16-liter.aspx>). The following modifications were made to each of the 16 water troughs used in the study. First, a pneumatic controlled lid, blocking the access to water, was mounted (Figure S2). The water trough was fitted with a draining pump and an internal rinsing system used during cleaning of the bottom of the water trough. Solenoid valves controlled both the water inlet and the rinsing system. Water measurements and data handling were conducted using a computer with Windows 7. A self-written program managed the trial protocol (closing, rinsing, refilling and opening the water trough at designated times of the day). Data logging was made from a Serial port adding a timestamp for each new line (<http://realterm.sourceforge.net)> and a custom developed 32 input pulse counter, returning serial data each second, based on Arduino Mega2560 microprocessor (<http://arduino.cc/en/Main/ArduinoBoardMega2560>). Water flow was measured using Flow sensors (0.25 – 6.5 L/min ±1.0%, approx. 4600 pulses/L) from RS Components (part number 257-149: <http://dk.rs-online.com/web/>). A custom developed serial controlled relay controller, controlled the solenoids for water and pneumatic air, and draining pumps based on Arduino Mega2560 microprocessor (<http://arduino.cc/en/Main/ArduinoBoardMega2560>).

 Calibrations were performed before the introduction of each block of 16 sows. The calibration determined the number of pulses each of the flow sensors generated per litre water that was removed from the water trough. This calibration was performed by emptying the water trough completely and then letting the water trough fill until the float valve stopped the water inlet. Subsequently, 2 L of water were removed manually using a measuring cup. The total number of pulses counted while the water trough refilled was recorded. This procedure was repeated 3 times for each water trough at each calibration.