



Balancing rations for productivity and profitability

Barry Bradford, Kansas State University

Photo: A. Davey via Wikimedia







LIVESTOCK: GETTING THE LEFTOVERS

- In Ethiopia, as in many other countries, livestock survive primarily on crop residues and grazing of uncultivated land
- This makes livestock (ruminants especially) a key component of an efficient food system

	Feed utilization, %					
Aroa	Natural	Crop	Improved	Hay	By-	Other
Ethiopia	58.56	29.37	0.27	6.54	0.98	4.16
Amhara Region	69.62	23.14	0.35	2.24	1.06	3.57
Oromiya Region	66.62	25.12	0.21	2.65	1.15	4.2
SNNP Region	41.05	39.09	0.27	13.94	0.63	4.68
Tigray Region	37.74	42.34	0.31	14.47	1.03	4.08

Livestock and Livestock Characteristics. Rep. Vol. II. Addis Ababa: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 2012.







SMART SUPPLEMENTATION

Supplements formulated to address nutrient deficiencies can generate incredible responses

- Prevention of deficiencyinduced health problems
- Enhanced post-absorptive nutrient utilization
- Positive associative effects on digestion of the base diet













EXAMPLE: DORMANT/RESIDUAL FIBER

- In most temperate climates around the world, the dormant season presents a challenge for maintaining grazing livestock
- Dormant forages can be >75% fiber, with metabolizable energy content of < 2 kcal/g
- Response: supplemental energy?



Photo: BEEF Magazine







EXAMPLE: DORMANT/RESIDUAL FIBER





EXAMPLE: DORMANT/RESIDUAL FIBER





DelCurto et al., 1988





NUTRITION IMPACTS FERMENTATION





Global Food Security 14 (2017) 1-8



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Global Food Security

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/gfs

Livestock: On our plates or eating at our table? A new analysis of the feed/ food debate



Anne Mottet^{a,*}, Cees de Haan^b, Alessandra Falcucci^a, Giuseppe Tempio^a, Carolyn Opio^a, Pierre Gerber^{a,c}

^a Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Animal Production and Health Division, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy

^b Independent consultant, The Netherlands

^c Animal Production Systems Group, Wageningen University, P.O. Box 338, Wageningen, The Netherlands







Human-edible (in part)

- Corn silage / corn grain
- Soybean meal
- Corn hominy
- Molasses

Human-inedible

- Lucerne hay
- Wheat straw
- Cotton seed
- Corn gluten feed
- Algae biofuel residue





















- Byproduct diet supported
 > 35 kg/d of milk production
- Assuming the least wasteful use of food reasonably possible, the conventional diet had a slightly negative recoveries
- The high byproduct diet resulted in net gain of human-edible nutrients
- Ignores "nutrient upgrading"









Common Ethiopian byproducts

- Spent brewer's grains
- Noug cake
- Cottonseed cake
- Enset leaves
- Wheat bran
- Bean hulls









KNOWLEDGE: KEY TO SUCCESS

- Identify most critical primary deficiencies
- Avoid negative associate effects
- Avoid anti-nutritional factors
- Growing numbers of apps
 can help



Crude Protein 10-17% Digestibilty 61-67%



This dropping indicates a forage crude protein level between 10-17% and a digestibility of 61-67%. Notice the slight crater-like appearance in the surface of this sample. In the 10-13% crude protein range, small folds may be present in the dropping. Supplementation, or the addition of protein and energy to the diet, is not required for mature cows. Forage, which creates droppings like this, should support 1 pound to 1.5 pounds average daily gain on heifers and steers.

Cow Poop Analyzer app











SUMMARY: FORMULATION IMPACTS

- For animals in low-input environments, addressing key nutrient bottlenecks with targeted (formulated) supplements can dramatically enhance productivity
- Particularly true for ruminants, due to compounding effects on digestibility of other diet components
- Depending on the species, supplementation strategies do not need to compete with human food supplies







FEED&FUTURE

The easy determinent is chosen tranger or room security miniant

www.feedthefuture.gov



