Student Note Outline: Introduction to Specialty Feeds

- More than 20% protein
 Animal Protein Supplements
 - inedible tissues from meat packing
 - Surplus milk products
 - marine sources
 - feather meal (85% protein) poor quality, must be hydrolized, less than 5% in hog ration

Plant Protein Supplements

- oilseed by-products
- soybean meal
- cottonseed meal
- linseed meal
- peanut meal
- safflower seed
- rapeseed meal

Plant Protein Supplements

- Hogs and chickens usually fed some protein feeds of animal origin (essential amino acids)
- Ruminants = protein quality is less important
- Protein quality usually higher if variety of feeds are used

- Non-protein Nitrogen Sources (NPN)
 - Ruminants microorganisms (simple plants) in rumen convert nitrogen into protein

Non-protein Nitrogen Sources (NPN)

- Urea made from anhydrous ammonia
- Fertilizer, Feed Additive, Plastics
- Urea is the end product in nearly all mammals
- Urea = 28% protein
- Max limits of Urea use (25% of protein for pregnant cows)

Vitamin Supplements

Vitamins are destroyed by heat, sunlight, oxidation, mold growth

Adult Ruminants: A, D, E

- synthesize B, C, K vitamins
- sunlight = Vit. D

Hogs: need vitamin supplements

Special Feeds

Colostrum: first milk given by mammals after parturition

- contains antibodies
- within 15 min to 4 hours
- surplus colostrum can be frozen for up to a year or more
- can feed cow colostrum to lambs etc., but some diseases are species specific

Special Feeds

Milk Replacers

- can't replace colostrum
- is fortified with vitamins, minerals and antibiotics
- higher fat reduces diarrhea

Special Feeds

Fats and Oils

- acidulated soap stock, tallows, greases
 Fat
 - Increases calories of ration (2 1/4 times energy of carbohydrates)
 - controls dust
 - animals don't like dusty rations
 - lessens wear on feed mixing equip.

Special Feeds

Molasses

- by-product from sugar manufacture
- ¾ energy value of corn
- appetizer
- reduce dust, pellet binder
- stimulate rumen activity

Additives, Implants and Injections

- 80% of food animals get some drug during lifetime
- chemicals that regulate growth, modify rumen activity, improve feed efficiency increase each year.
- Iower production costs
- unsafe if used improperly

Bloat Control Products

"Bloat Guard"

- "Terramycin" or "Neoterramycin"
- "Enproal Bloat Blox"
- "Bovatec" & "Rumensin" inhibit gas formation and methane production in rumen

Electrolytes

- Substance when dissolved in water enables solution to conduct electric current
- Salts (saline)
- Replenish fluids lost from:
 - dehydration
 - diarrhea
 - hemorrhage
 - vomiting

Electrolytes

- Give orally if possible
 Intraveneously if life threatening
 Subcutaneous possible
 Check with veterinarian
- 7-10% of body weight in 24 hrs

Flavoring Agents

Increase palatability and feed intake

Many additives taste or smell bad

Implants

- small pellet deposited under skin behind the ear
- Promote growth
- "Compudose"-steers any age or wt
- "Finaplex"-feedlot steers
- "Ralgro"-improves rate of gain
 - not a hormone (anabolic agent)
 - either sex, suckling, growing, finish

Student Note Outline:

Introduction to Specialty Feeds & Additives

More than _____ protein Animal Protein Supplements

inedible tissues from meat packing

- marine sources
- feather meal (85% protein) poor quality, must be hydrolized, less than 5% in hog ration

- Plant Protein Supplements
 - oilseed by-products
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> *_______ – microorganisms (simple plants) in rumen convert nitrogen into protein*

Non-protein Nitrogen Sources (NPN)

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- Urea is the end product in nearly all mammals
- Urea = _____protein
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Vitamin Supplements

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growth

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- sunlight = Vit. D
- Hogs: need _____supplements

Special Feeds

_: first milk given

by mammals after parturition

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Special Feeds

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- by-product from sugar manufacture
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- reduce dust,
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