Documenting the Feed and Fuel Balance for Swine and Poultry Industries
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Swine and poultry production in Iowa has historically utilized feed grains, rendered animal fats and oilseed as protein and energy sources. With the increased utilization of grains, oilseeds and animal fats for bio-fuels, the competition for energy resources to produce meat and eggs efficiently has increased. Projected ethanol and bio-fuels production in Iowa will compete for energy sources available that are typically fed to swine and poultry. As co-products of biofuels production change in composition (eg corn fractionation) or are diverted to non-feed uses there will be further nutritional uncertainty as well as competition for caloric resources. Alternative feeds and production methods for swine and poultry industries should be explored to provide technical guidance to regulators, industry-leaders and legislators.

Objectives for FY2009

1) examine the capacity of Iowa to supply necessary feed grains, oilseeds and animal fats in quantities sufficient for efficient and economical pork and poultry production;
2) generate decision-tools to estimate available caloric and protein resources for animal feeds as additional co-products and by-products of bio-fuels production are developed; and
3) examine alternative co-product feeds and determine their nutritional values.

FY2009 Expected Outputs

1) Completion of a white paper describing the impacts of bio-fuels production and of the potentials for increased diversion of co-products and by-products at or associated with biofuels production from access for monogastric animal nutrition to alternative manufactured products, as determined by the working group;
2) Development of one or more decision-making instruments to assist producers, industry leaders, policy makers in answering emerging nutrient questions.
3) Documentation of the feeding value of new and emerging bio-fuels co-products.