IMPACTS OF INCREASED LOCAL PROCESSING – CALORIC BALANCE FOR FOOD AND FUEL
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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 is increased. Projected ethanol and bio-fuels production in Iowa will compete for energy sources available that typically feed monogastric livestock and poultry populations (turkey and egg production in Iowa). As co-products and by-products of biofuels production are diverted to other non-feed usages there will be further competition for caloric resources. Concerns about alternative sources or methods for swine and poultry industries to compete more effectively with the bio-fuels ingredient needs should be explored to provide policy and technical guidance to regulators, industry-leaders and legislators. There are several levels on which this discussion can be focused - total caloric needs, digestible caloric availability, total protein and fat needs, aggregate amino acid needs, and the digestible component of each.

Objectives for FY2008

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 management and feeding strategies which will enable swine and poultry producers to compete for future caloric, protein and amino acid resources.

FY2008 Expected Outputs

- Development 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;
- Development of one or more decision-making instruments as identified by the working group to assist producers, industry leaders, policy makers in answering the questions raised by the working group.