

Opportunity Checklist for Feed Management

If an estimate of Whole Farm Nutrient Balance for your farm identified opportunities for nitrogen or phosphorus balance improvement, then consider the following feed management practices for their potential to improve a nutrient balance. [Click here for introduction to WFNB](#)

Review the issue in the left hand column and place an “X” on the scale under the middle column. Note where that “X” lies relative to the potential contribution to whole farm nutrient balance. [Click here for introduction to Opportunity Checklist](#)

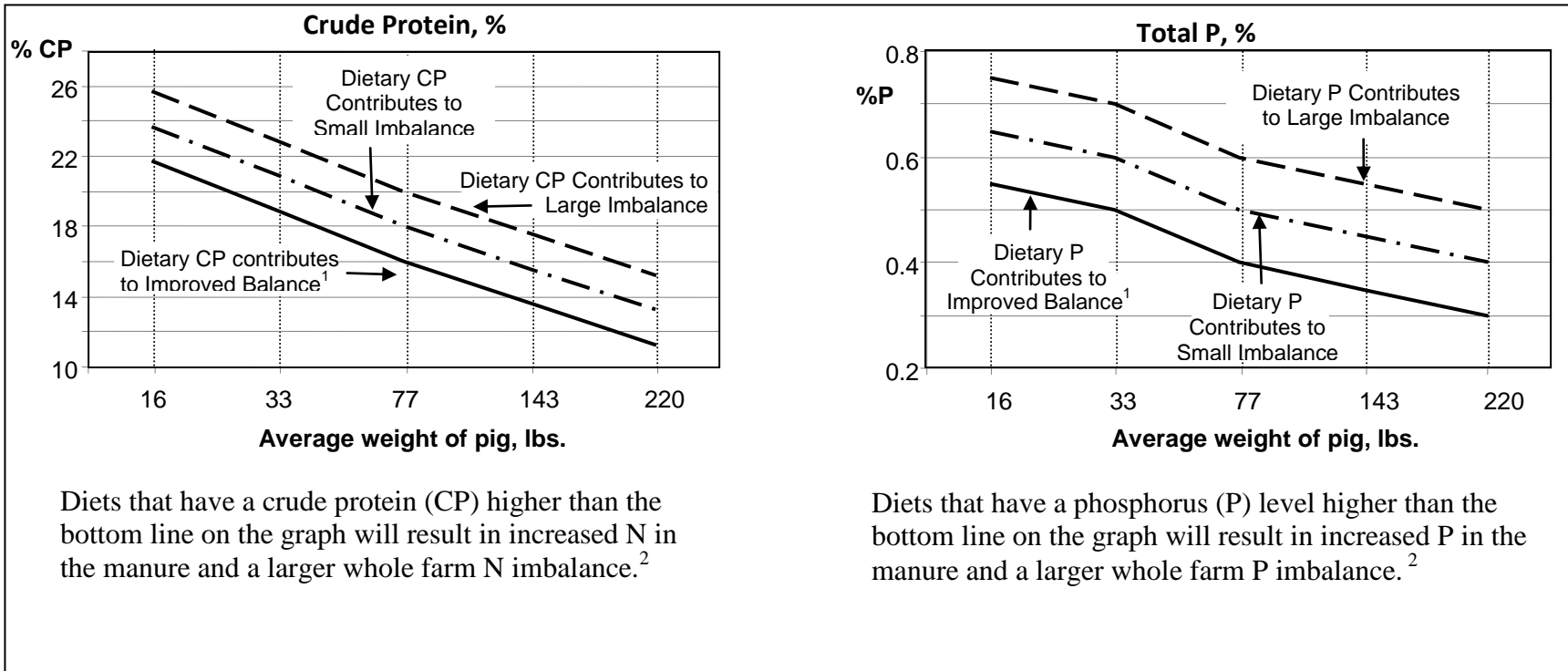
Inputs: Feed

Average Dietary Concentration for Sows

For practices listed below, circle the answer listed to the right best describing your situation.	Contribution to Whole Farm Nutrient Balance				Does this impact N balance? P balance? NH ₃ emissions?
	Current Practice Already Contributes Large Improvement in Balance	Current Practice Already Contributes Small Improvement in Balance	Current Practice Contributes to Some Imbalance	Current Practice Contributes to Large Imbalance	
Average Dietary Concentration for:	Mark an “X” on each scale for your current dietary nutrient concentration.				
Gestating sows	12% Crude Protein 13%	14%	15%	16%	N & NH ₃
Lactating sows	0.5% Total Phosphorus 0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	P
Lactating sows	17% Crude Protein 18%	19%	20%	21%	N & NH ₃
Lactating sows	0.5% Total Phosphorus 0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	P

Inputs: Feed (continued)

Average Dietary Concentration for Nursery and Grow/Finish Pigs. What is the dietary crude protein and phosphorus levels currently fed on your farm for different weights of pigs? For the five weights listed on the horizontal axis, place an "X" on the graph of the crude protein or total phosphorus levels for the rations you are presently feeding.



If your "X" is near the bottom line, then the feeding program contributes to a good whole farm nutrient balance. An "X" near the top line suggests that the feeding program contributes to a large whole farm nutrient imbalance. List those size of pigs and nutrients for which dietary concentration is on or above the middle line:

<u>Weight Group of Pigs</u>	<u>Nutrient Fed in Excess²</u>	<u>Weight Group of Pigs</u>	<u>Nutrient Fed in Excess²</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

¹ Recommendations are based upon National Research Council (1998) requirements for swine dietary requirements.

² Check with your nutritionist to potentially re-formulate or evaluate current ingredients in these diets.

Inputs: Feed (continued)

Review the issue in the left hand column and circle the best answer in columns two through five. Note where your circled responses are relative to the potential contribution to whole farm nutrient balance.

For practices listed below, circle the answer listed to the right best describing your situation.	Contribution to Whole Farm Nutrient Balance				Does this impact N balance? P balance? NH ₃ emissions?
	Current Practice Already Contributes Large Improvement in Balance	Current Practice Already Contributes Small Improvement in Balance	Current Practice Contributes to Some Imbalance	Current Practice Contributes to Large Imbalance	
How many phases is the grow-finish ration split into?	8 or more	4 to 5	2 to 3	1	N, NH ₃ , P
Are pigs fed separately based on sex?	Yes		No		N, NH ₃ , P
Are proper feed processing methods used to maximize nutrient availability?	Good feed manufacturing practices and processing systems are being followed	–	–	Inappropriate processing of feed sources (e.g., under grinding of feedstuffs or excessive high temperatures during pelleting)	N, NH ₃ , P
Are quality control procedures used in feed manufacturing?	Scales regularly checked and calibrated. Feedstuffs regularly checked for amino acids and total P	Scales regularly checked and calibrated. Feedstuffs regularly checked for crude protein	Scales and calibrations of the system checked infrequently	No	N, NH ₃ , P
Are ingredients or diets analyzed for nutrient composition?	Yes, once a month or more especially with new feed sources	Quarterly	Yearly	Not analyzed	N, NH ₃ , P
Are ingredients screened for anti-nutritional factors (ANF)?	Only feedstuffs low in ANF are used	When possible, feedstuffs low in ANF are used	No consideration given to ANF content	Feedstuffs high in ANF are used	N, NH ₃
Are pigs being fed close (5%) to available P requirements?	Yes			No	P
Is phytase used with reduced supplemental P levels in the diet?	Yes, nutritional values are adjusted with a reduction of supplemental P	Yes, but nutritional values are not adjusted accordingly	Sometimes	No	P

Inputs: Feed (continued)

For practices listed below, circle the answer listed to the right best describing your situation.	Contribution to Whole Farm Nutrient Balance				Does this impact N balance? P balance? NH ₃ emissions?
	Current Practice Already Contributes Large Improvement in Balance	Current Practice Already Contributes Small Improvement in Balance	Current Practice Contributes to Some Imbalance	Current Practice Contributes to Large Imbalance	
Are synthetic amino acids utilized?	The first 3 or 4 limiting amino acids are utilized as synthetics (lysine, threonine, methionine, tryptophan)	Only two synthetic amino acids used	Only the first limiting amino acid utilized (lysine)	Synthetic amino acids not utilized	N, NH ₃
Are pigs being fed close (5%) to amino acid (N) requirements?	Yes			No	N, NH ₃
Are diets formulated utilizing digestible amino acid values?	Yes			No	N, NH ₃
Is other proven enzymes/production enhancers used to increase nutrient efficiency? (ex. Paylean, Cu, organic acids, amylase, protease)	Yes, several		Yes, some	No	N, NH ₃ , P
How often are feeder adjustments checked?	Daily	Weekly	Every two weeks or more	Never	N, NH ₃ , P and reduced manure generation
How often is grain particle size measured?	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Never	N, NH ₃ , P

[Introductory menu for WFNB Resources](#)

Authors: Alan Sutton, Purdue University; Rick Koelsch, University of Nebraska; Joe Lally, Iowa State University