Impacts

National Animal Nutrition Program

NRSP-9 (2010-2015)

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Feeding the world's growing population requires feeding the livestock that are depended on for meat, eggs, and dairy products. Animal nutrition affects animal welfare, the safety and nutritional value of food products, and the emissions and wastes livestock produce. Feed is the largest livestock and poultry production expense. Researchers, Extension professionals, regulators, feed industries, and producers continually need up-to-date, science-based information on the nutrient needs of agricultural animals. Better information on animal nutrient needs, feeding strategies, and feed ingredients is key to making livestock production profitable and sustainable. In 2010, a group of scientists created the National Animal Nutrition Program to address animal nutrition challenges. Multistate coordination has allowed the group to gather and share information, technologies, and educational materials.

What has the NANP done?

The group collected, screened, and sorted

1.5 million

feed ingredient records to create a reliable database.

The NANP reformatted data analysis software so that it works on modern computers. The group also updated two models, making them more accurate and easier to use.

NANP data are used by advisory bodies, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and scientists, educators, and producers in

31 countries

Since 2010, the NANP has hosted workshops, summits, and webinars that have engaged

>30,000 stakeholders

Why are NANP Data Important?

New genetic information aids the development of feeding strategies that enhance animal health. Keeping animals healthy not only promotes animal welfare, but also boosts productivity, which leads to better returns for producers.

Data help produce and promote safe, nutritious animal-sourced foods that are part of a healthy diet for consumers.

Data showed new ways to use byproducts from the biofuels industry in livestock feed. Using these byproducts could make the feed and biofuels industries more economically and environmentally friendly.

Data showed that modified diets can reduce emissions from livestock that contribute to global warming, and certain feeds can limit the amount of manure produced, minimizing its environmental impacts.

Modifying diet can change the nutrient levels in livestock manure and make it a more effective fertilizer for cropland. Maintaining the quality of cropland without buying additional fertilizer lowers farmers' costs.

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For more information on the Multistate Research Program or the Impact Writing Initiative, visit *http://www.multistateresearchimpacts.org/*.

Participating Institutions:
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