



## Innovation in animal feeding

*A key driver in the concept of sustainable precision livestock farming*

Leo den Hartog<sup>1,2</sup> and Reinder Sijtsma<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Nutreco R&D, Quality Affairs and Sustainability

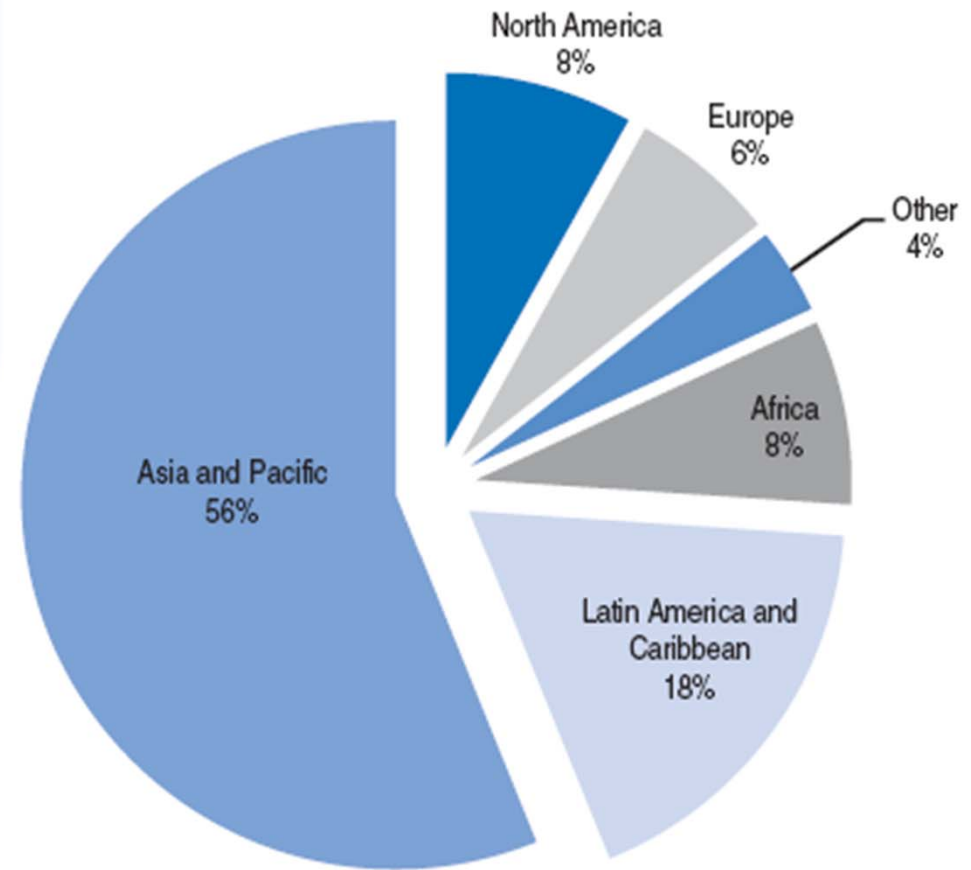
<sup>2</sup> Wageningen University

Leo.den.Hartog@nutreco.com

feeding the future

## Increase in meat demand (2009-11 – 2021)

- In 2022 we need to produce 20 million tonnes more meat than we did in 2009/11
- Growth in developing countries will capture 82% of the additional global consumption.



Source: OECD and FAO Secretariats.

# Supplies remain tight and prices volatile

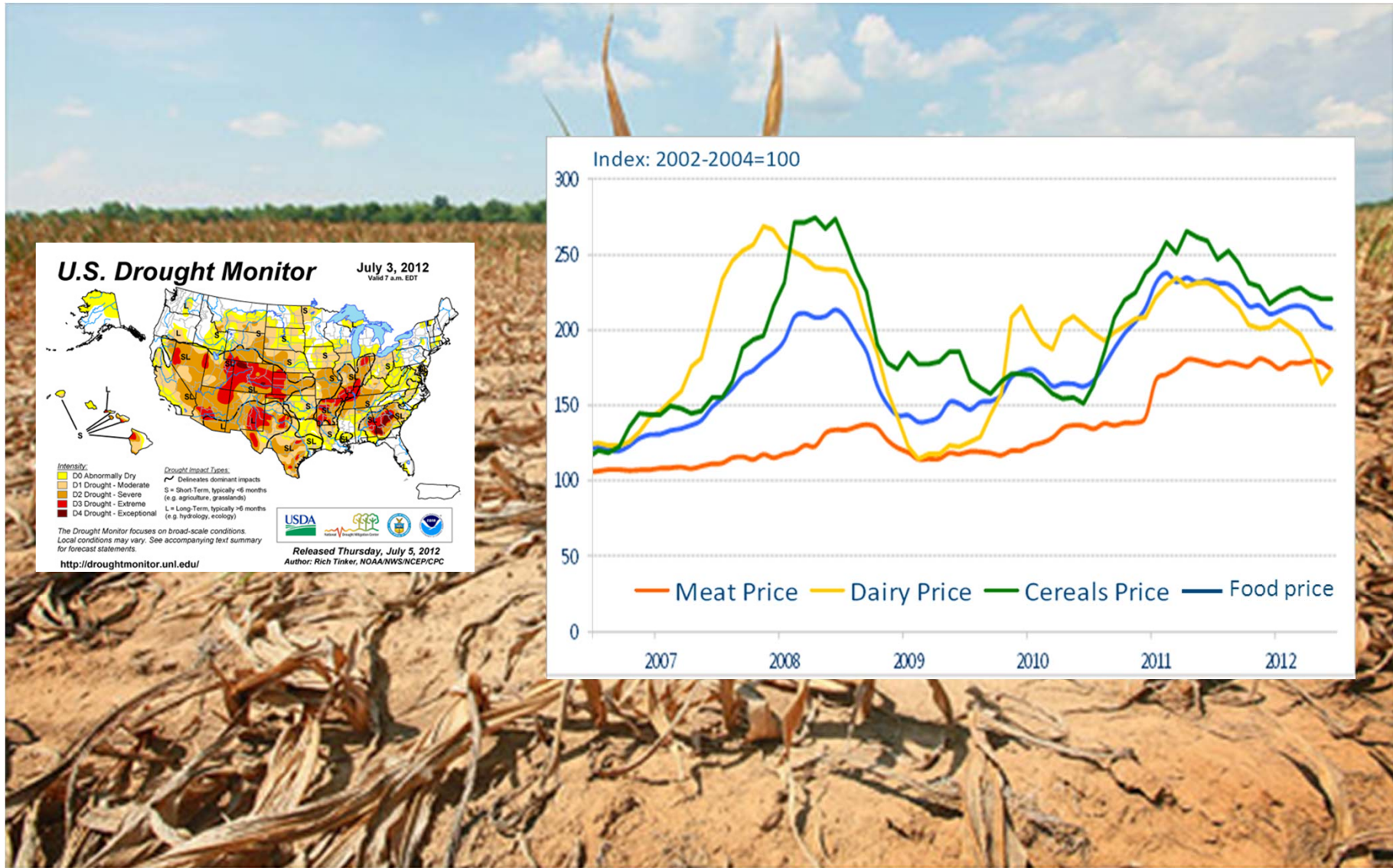
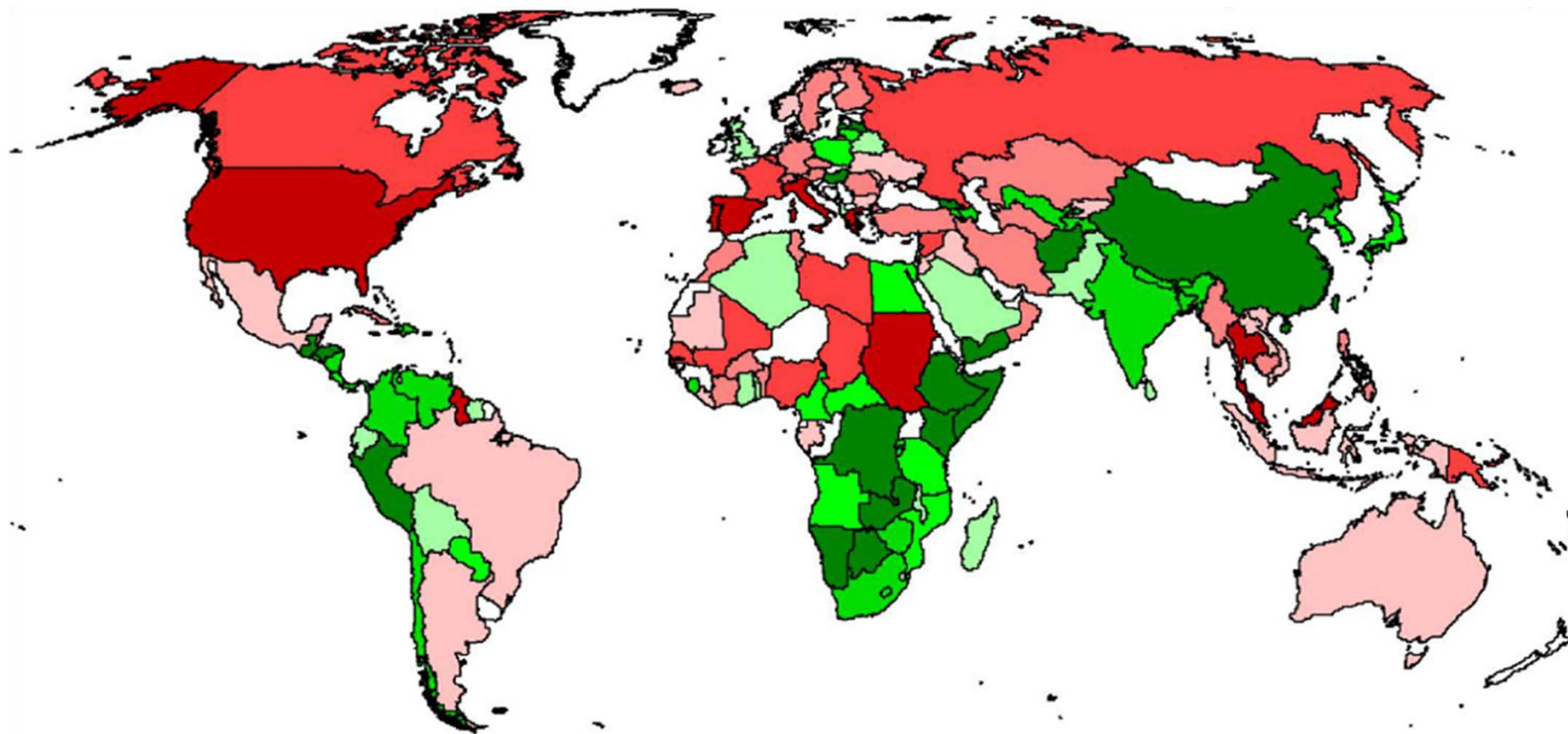


PHOTO: SCOTT OLSON/GETTY IMAGES

# Water: we need more crop per drop



**Water footprint of a nation (1997-2001)**

**Red countries** – higher than average  
**Green countries** – lower than average

## Required growth in agriculture, to feed the growing global population:

	<b>2050</b>
• Expansion of worldwide arable land	<b>+ 9 %</b>
• Increase in cropping intensity	<b>+ 14 %</b>
• Yield increase	<b>+ 77 %</b>

# A time for change



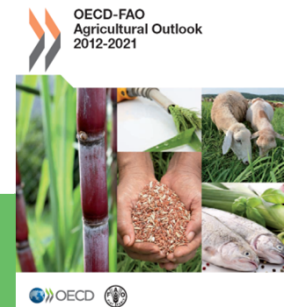
Agricultural production needs to increase by **60%** over the next **40 years** to meet the rising demand for food









Total arable land is projected to increase by **only 69 Mha** (less than 5 %) by 2050



Additional production will have to come from ***increased productivity***



# Doubling food production, while halving footprint

Product (1 kg)	Water (liter)	CO <sub>2</sub> -uitstoot (kg)	Benodigde grond (m <sup>2</sup> )	Graan voor voeding (kg)	Calorieën (kg)
 Rundvlees	15.500	16	7,9	6	2470
 Kip	3.900	4,6	6,4	1,8	1650
 Eieren	3.333	5,5	6,7		1430
 Melk	1.000	10,6	9,8		610
 Graan	1.300	0,8	1,5		3400
 Rijst	3.400				1300

**For animal production efficiency is key!**



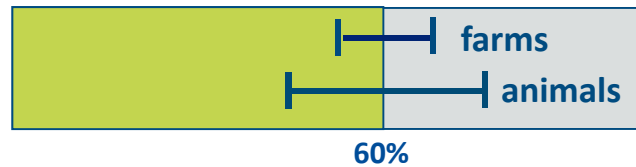
BRON: OXVIM/NOVID, GROWING A BETTER FUTURE (2011)

*Empower farmers to reach the full potential of their animals*

# Improvement still possible.....

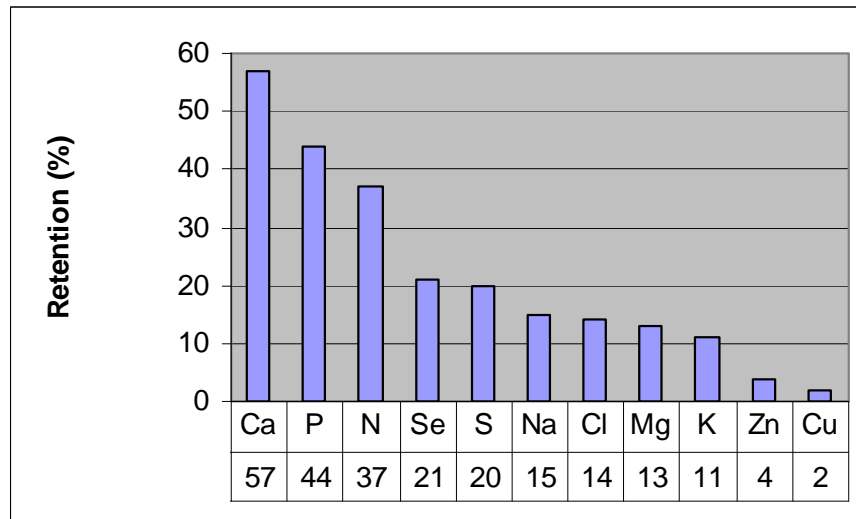
1

## Genetic potential fattening pigs



2

## Nutrient utilisation



Source: Nutreco, 2010 Compilation of data

3

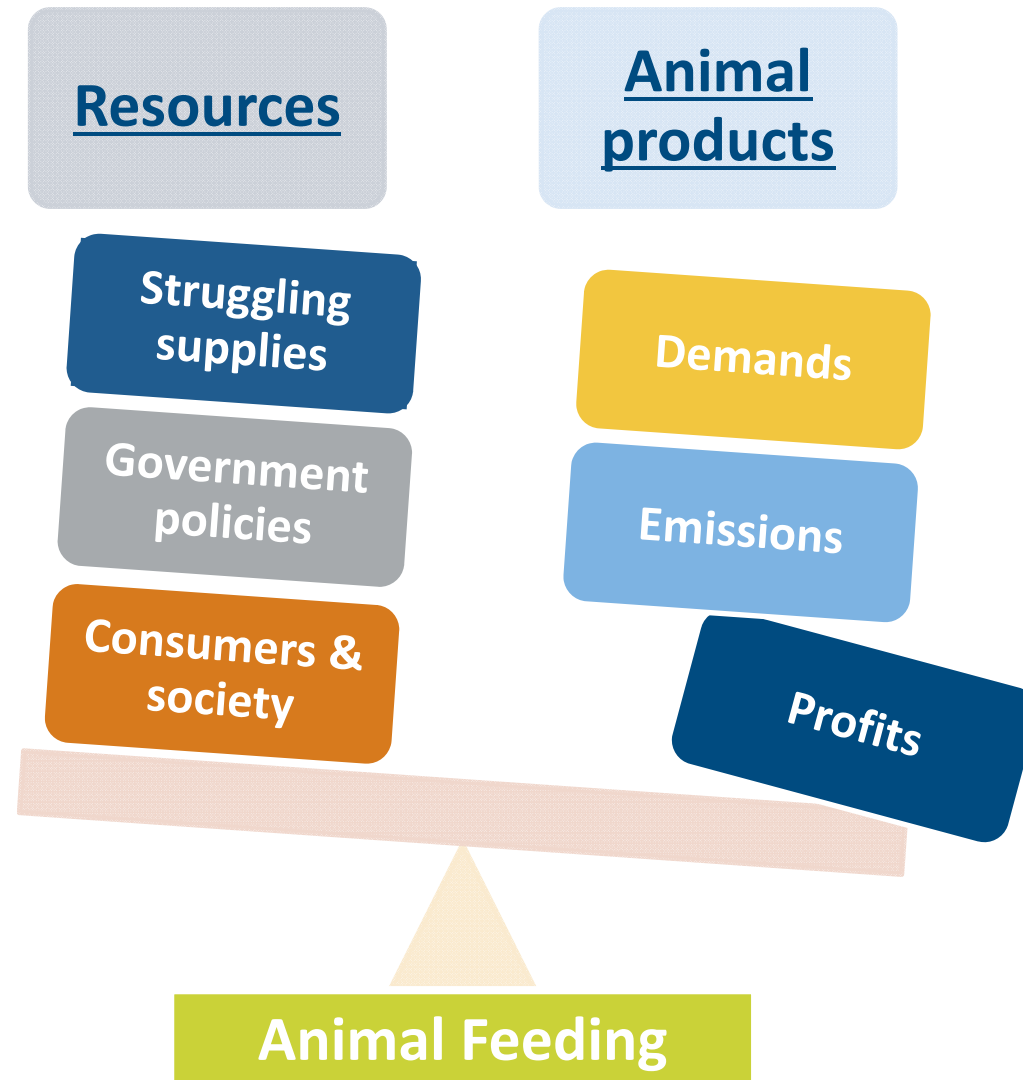
## Nutrient digestibility

*Digestibility of organic matter on 14 different pig farms*

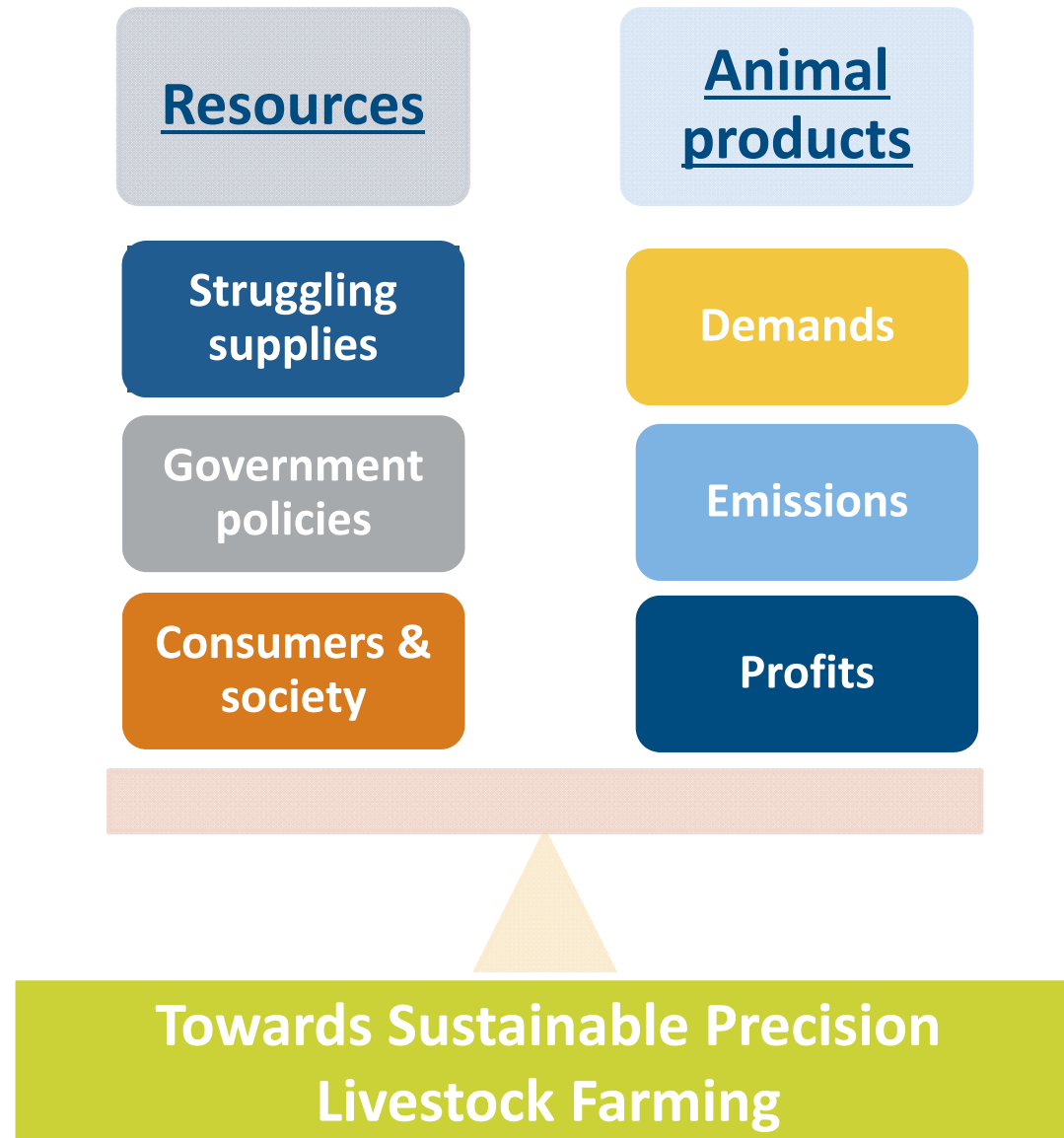
BW (kg)	Digestibility (%)
40	77 – 84
70	78 – 86



# Animal feeding is an essential link



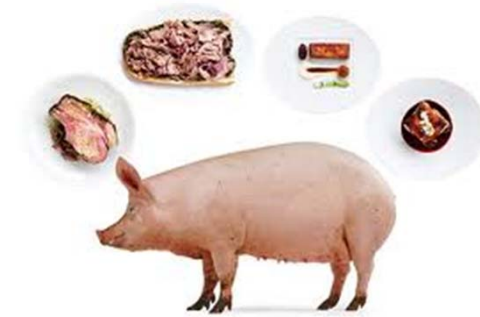
# Animal feeding is an essential link



## A lot of progress – but also much variation

In productivity (NL)	<u>25% worst</u>	<u>25% best</u>
• Raised piglets per sow/yr	23,9	29,9
• Feed conversion swine	2,87	2,44
• Milk production per cow/yr	6620	9640

- If top 30 swine producing countries would produce like NL, pork production would **double**
- If the average milk production would be like NL, milk production would **triple**



## Today's dairy farming in % of 1960's

Per kg of milk:

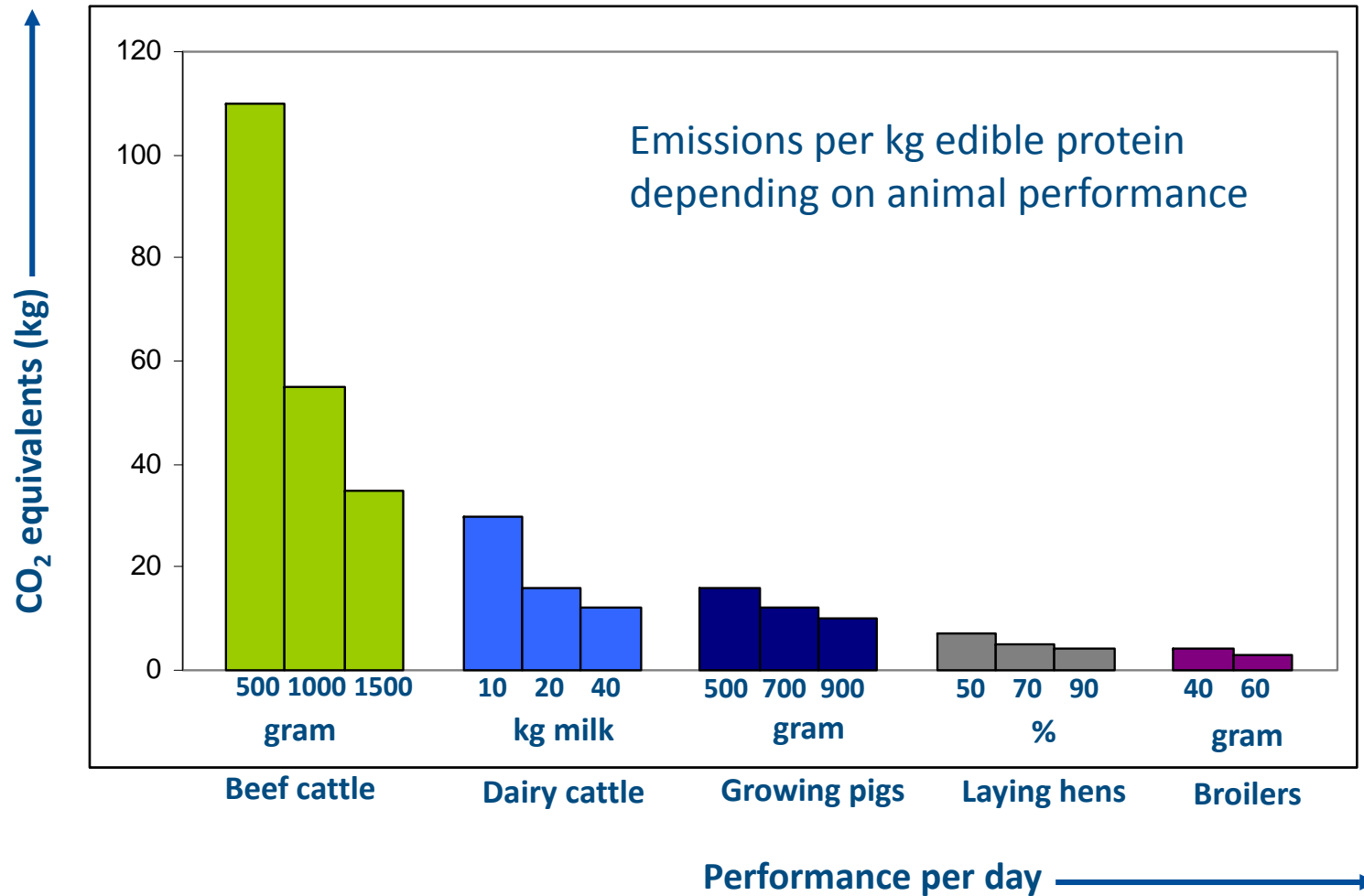
- 10% of land
- 21% of animals
- 23% of feed
- 35% of water

Emissions per kg of milk:

- 24% of manure
- 37% of CO<sub>2</sub>
- 43% of methane



# Efficiency decreases the environmental footprint



# Strategies to reduce nutrient excretion & emission

## Improving nutrient digestibility and availability

- Feed manufacturing technology
- Choice of feed materials
- Feed additives
  - Feed enzymes
  - Organic trace elements
  - Dietary stabilisers of enteric microflora
  - Rumen enhancers
- Plant breeding



# Research focus areas



1. Feed value



2. Predictable performance



5. Environmental Footprint



Healthy, high producing dairy cattle



7. Beef nutrition & product quality



3. Efficiency additives (Rumen modifiers)

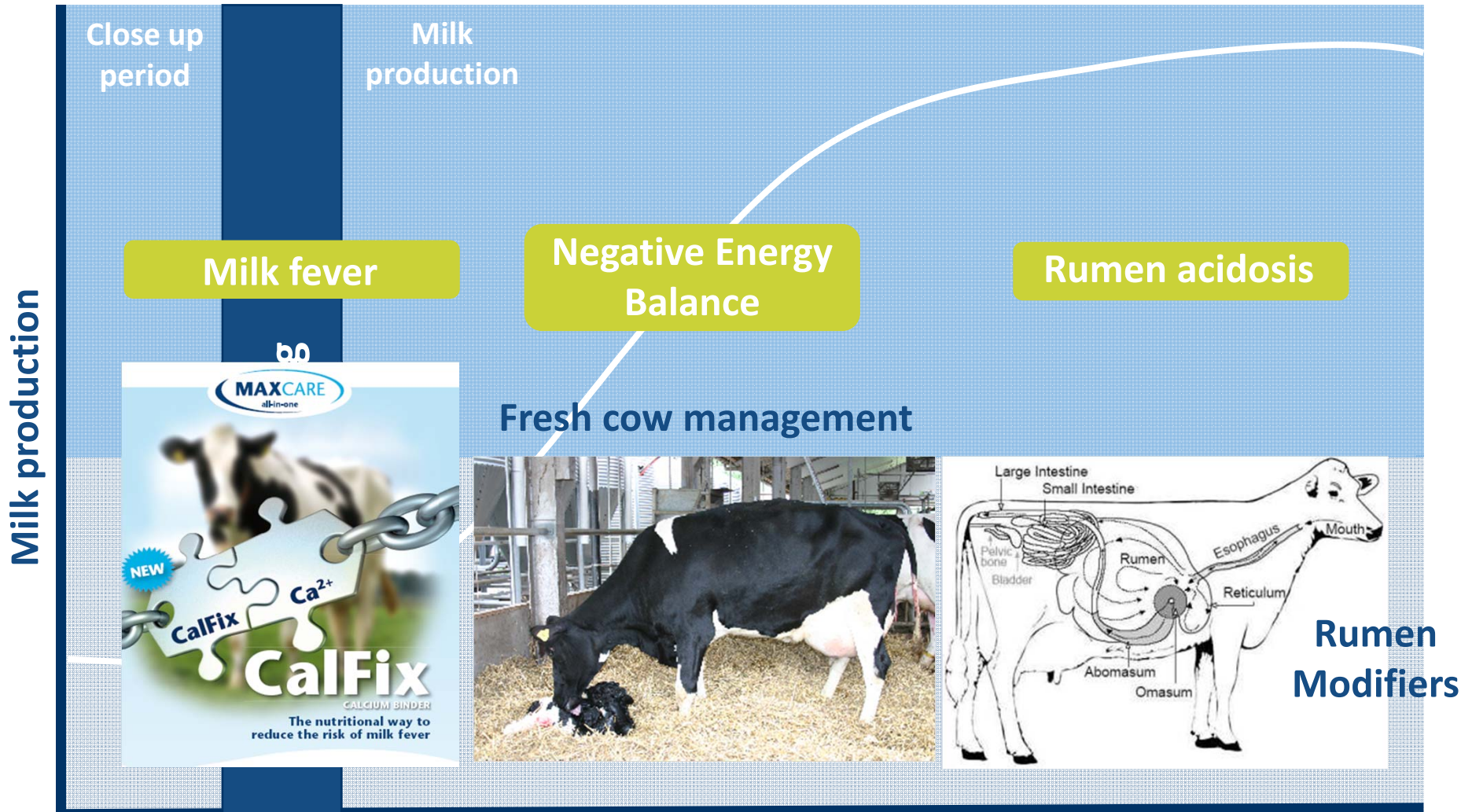


6. Young animals: Life start sets life performance



4. Transition

# Vision development transition specialties dairy cows



**Time post partum**



# Mainstream technologies to bring the changes

## Applied technologies



**(Gen)omics:  
Radical changes**



**Micro system-  
and  
Nanotechnology:  
Radical changes**



**Information and  
Communication  
Technology:  
Continuous  
changes**

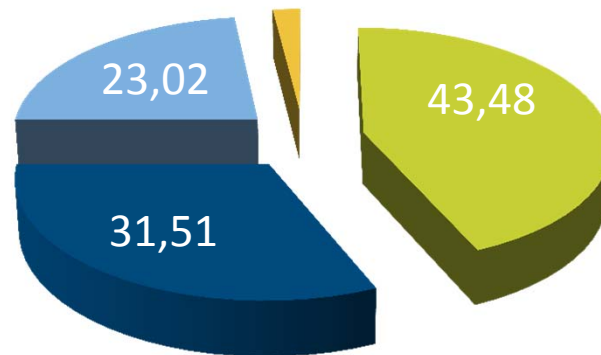
**Implementation in animal production will follow same dynamics**

# Consumer acceptance



## 95% of consumers are food buyers

- Food produced by modern agriculture
- Neutral or supportive of using efficiency-enhancing technologies to grow food



### Why?

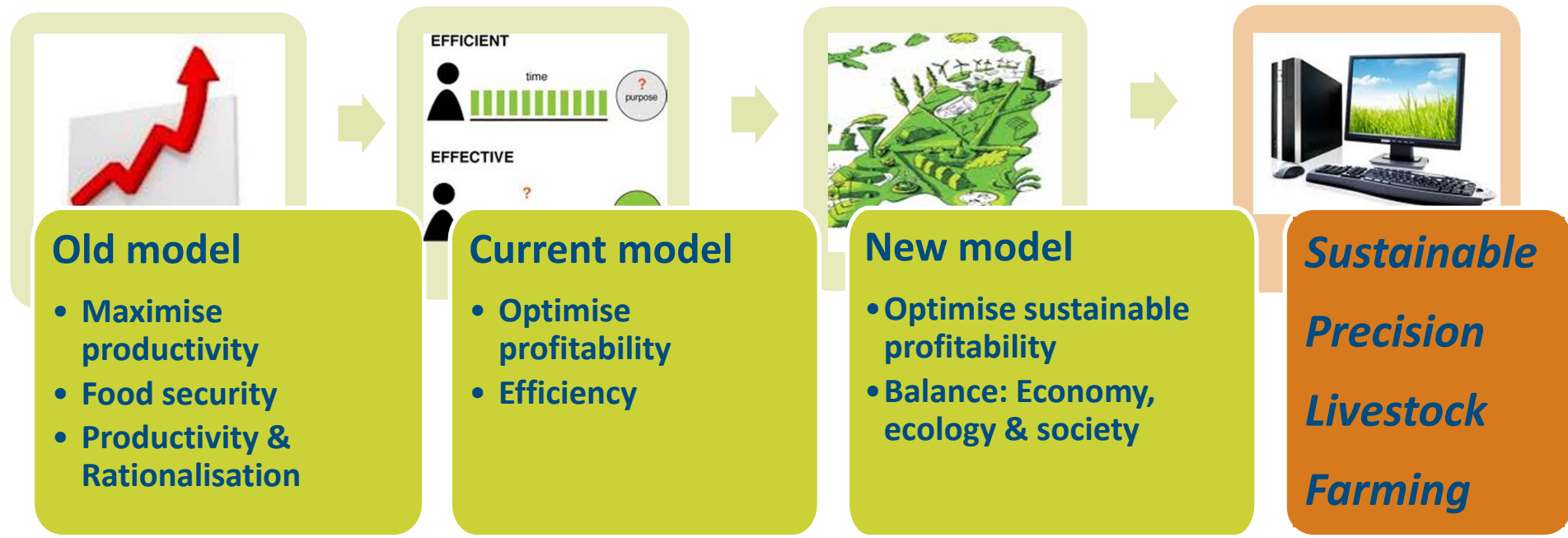
- Taste
- Cost
- Nutrition
- Other



## 4% are lifestyle buyers

- Ethnicity and vegetarianism, organic, local and Fair Trade
- Money is not a factor

# The future of animal feeding: *a change in business model is required*



**Old model**

- Maximise productivity
- Food security
- Productivity & Rationalisation

**Current model**

- Optimise profitability
- Efficiency

**New model**

- Optimise sustainable profitability
- Balance: Economy, ecology & society

**Sustainable Precision Livestock Farming**