Feedipedia

Animal feed resources information system

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Feed categories

All feeds

Forage plants
- Cereal and grass forages
- Legume forages
- Forage trees
- Aquatic plants
- Other forage plants

Plant products/by-products
- Cereal grains and by-products
- Legume seeds and by-products
- Oil plants and by-products
- Fruits and by-products
- Roots, tubers and by-products
- Sugar processing by-products
- Plant oils and fats
- Other plant by-products

Feeds of animal origin
- Animal by-products
- Dairy products/by-products
- Animal fats and oils

Other feeds
- Minerals
- Other products

Latin names

Plant and animal families

Plant and animal species

Resources

Feedipedia: An on-line encyclopedia of animal feeds

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This is particularly important in emerging and developing countries where feed resources available locally are often under-utilized due to lack of information. Providing global knowledge on feed resources,

Sustainable Animal Diets - FAO Survey

Can we move towards "Sustainable animal diets"? Give your opinion by answering this FAO survey until 10 August 2013 in English, French or Spanish. You will receive a report of the survey analysis and a CD-ROM containing FAO publications in the area of feeding, feed and feed safety and other FAO publications. Click here to read more about the survey.

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Recent publications

Utilization of fruit and vegetable wastes as livestock feed and as substrates for generation of other value-added products - Wadhwa et al.,

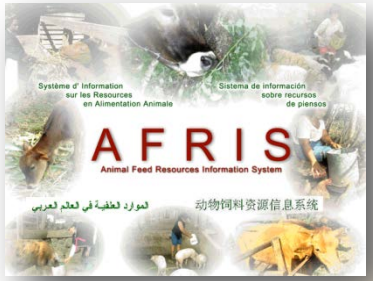
Feedipedia: a worldwide reference on animal feed resources

Association française de zootechnie

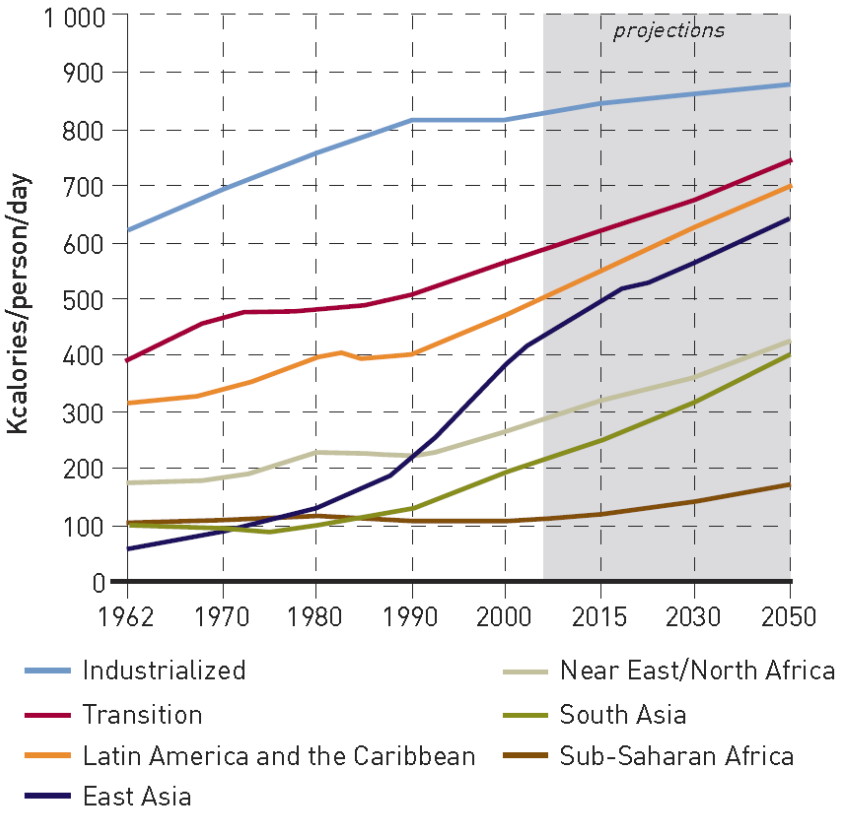
Valérie Heuzé[a] , Gilles Tran[a], Denis Bastianelli[b],
Harry Archimède[c] , Daniel Sauvant[ad]
[a]AFZ/ [b]CIRAD/[c]INRA/[d]AgroParisTech

The Feedipedia program

- Merging of **two projects**
- French Consortium
  - **INRA**: research
  - **CIRAD**: research (tropics)
  - **AFZ**: association (French feed database)
- FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
  - Updating of **AFRIS** (Animal Feed Resources Information System)



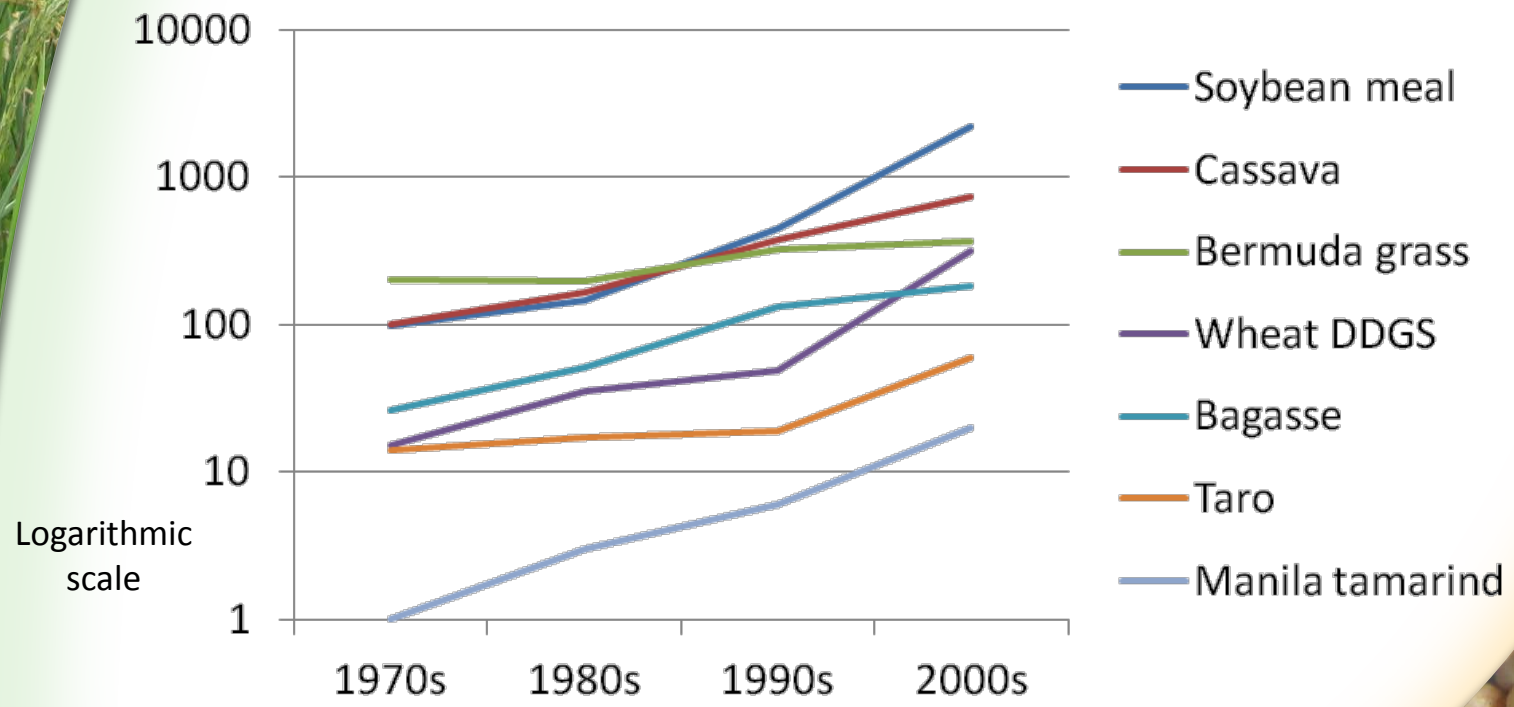
Animal products consumption



Source, FAO 2006

Production of feed-related information

- Number of scientific papers per decade
  - For each feed, a few hundred peer-reviewed papers at best in the 1970s, up to several thousands in the 2000s
  - Emerging and developing countries produce large numbers of feed-related papers



Feed information
New needs

- Acurate and updated information
- New productions (aquaculture)
- New feeds (biofuels byproducts, insects)
- Lesser-known resources
- Environmental concerns, animal welfare

Objectives and expected results

- To meet the demand for **updated**, **reliable** and **comprehensive** feed information
  - Feeds not included in tables produced in temperate countries + forages
  - Conventional and non-conventional feeds
  - Large coverage of livestock species
- To help **identify**, **characterize** and **properly use** feed resources to sustainably develop the livestock sector.

- **An open access information system on animal feed resources**
- Information on the nature, occurrence, chemical composition, nutritional value, potential constraints and guide for safe use of about 1400 feeds
- Worldwide audience
  - Industry, livestock farmers, researchers, project planners, extension workers, education institutions and students

Feedipedia team

- **AFZ** : 2 engineers
  - Project management, database and website development and management, datasheet writing and editing
- **INRA** et **CIRAD** : 23 researchers
  - Scientific experience, information collection, recommendations
  - Ruminants (15 people), poultry (2), pigs (4), rabbits (1), fish (1)

A feed encyclopedia

- **Approx. 700 datasheets (in English)**
- **Qualitative information**
  - General information (names, description, distribution, forage management, potential constraints, processes and environmental impact)
  - Nutritional attributes
  - Feeding recommendations for the main livestock species
  - **Illustrations**
  - **Literature references**
- **Quantitative information**
  - **Tables of nutritive values**

Literature references

- **10230** references in the website
- **50 %** published since 2000

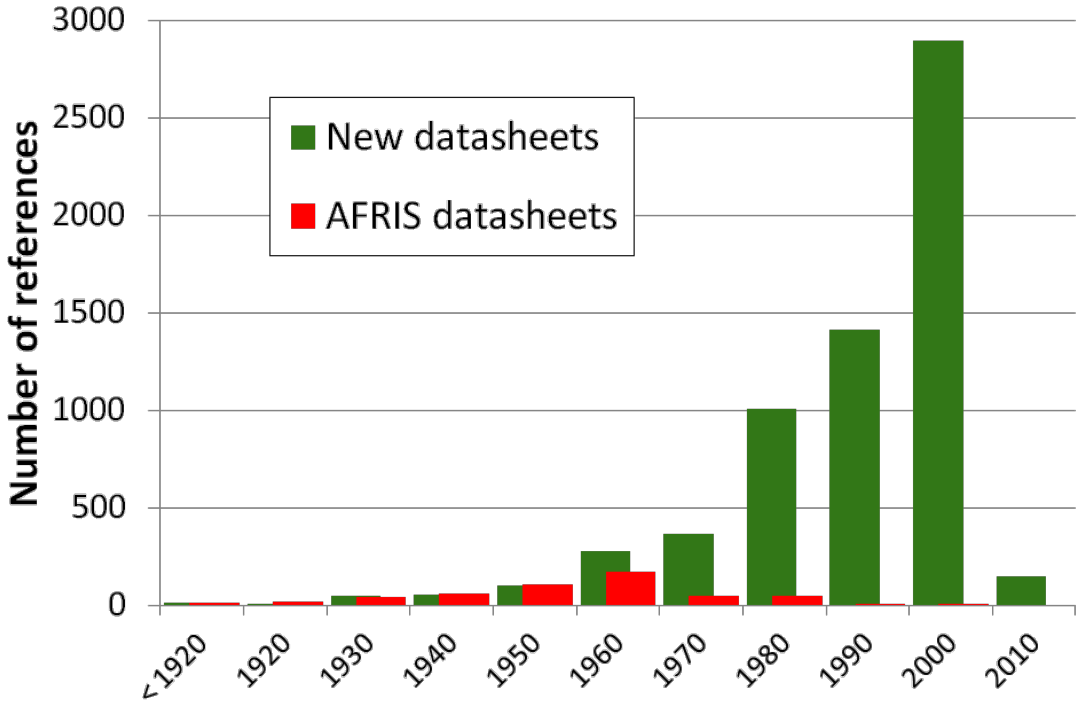
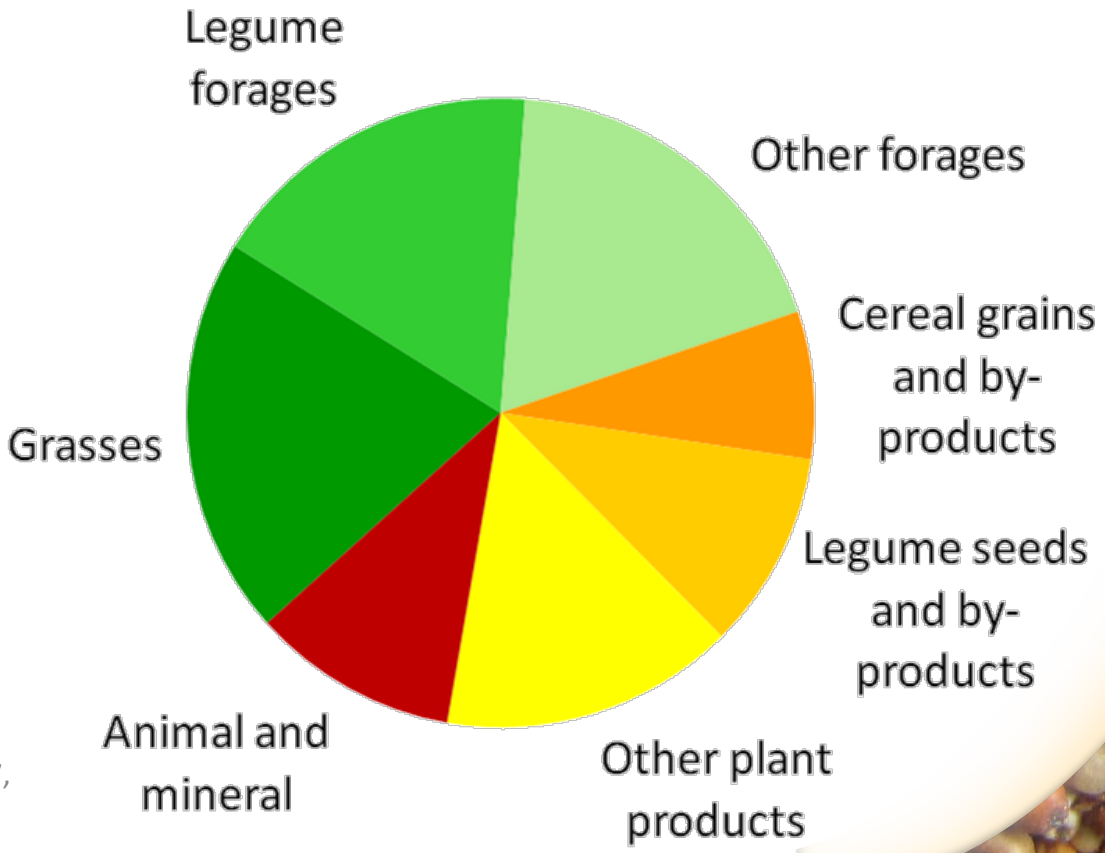


Image collection

- 517 **digital images**
  - feed materials
  - process charts
- 123 images created by AFZ
- Most of the images are under a « free » license (Creative Commons) or in the public domain

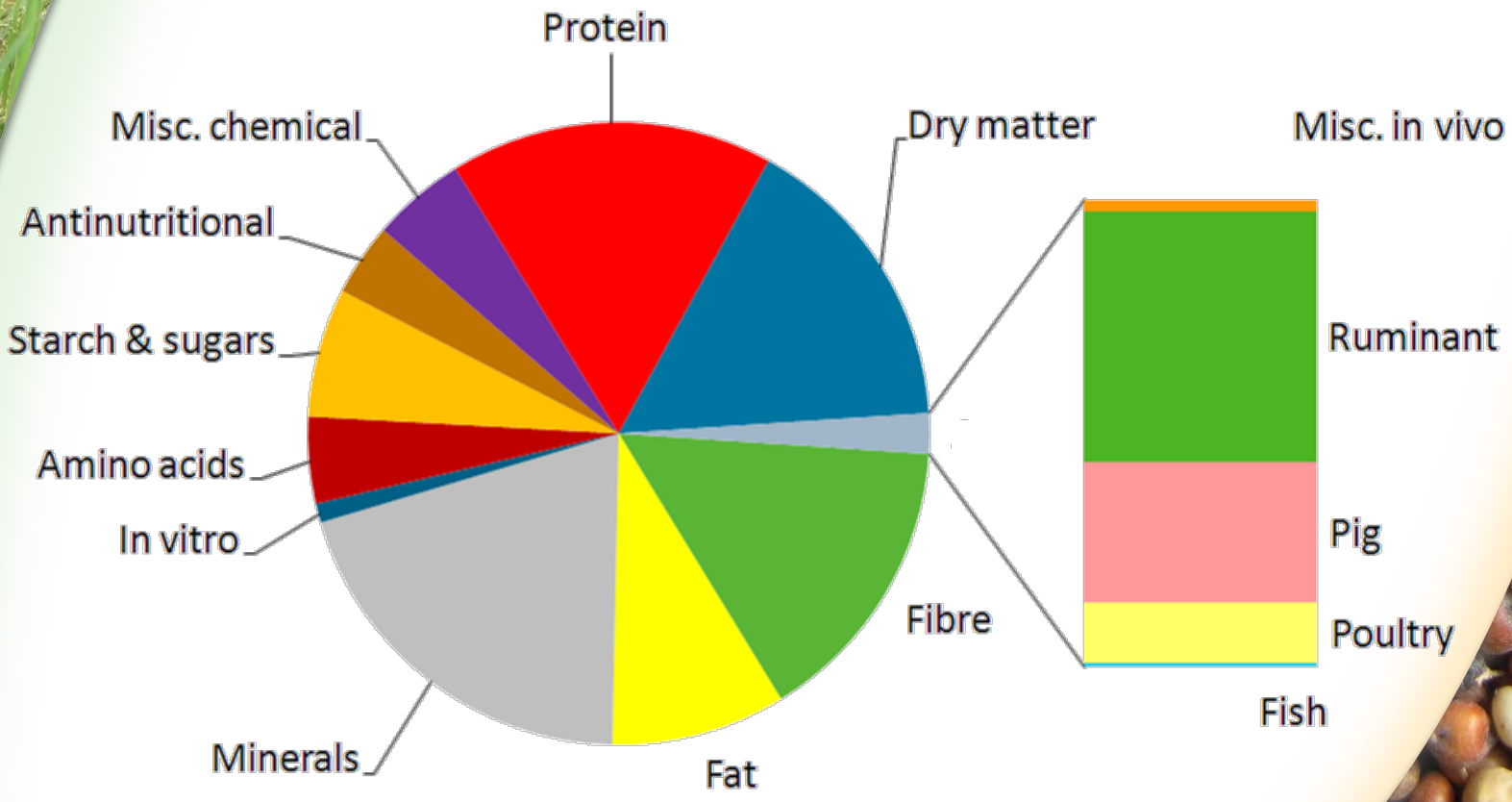
Data collection

- 2.28 million raw data collected from the scientific literature and other databases
  - including 50,000 *in vivo* data
- 5900 feed types and 460,000 feed samples



Data per category of parameter

98% chemical
2% in vivo

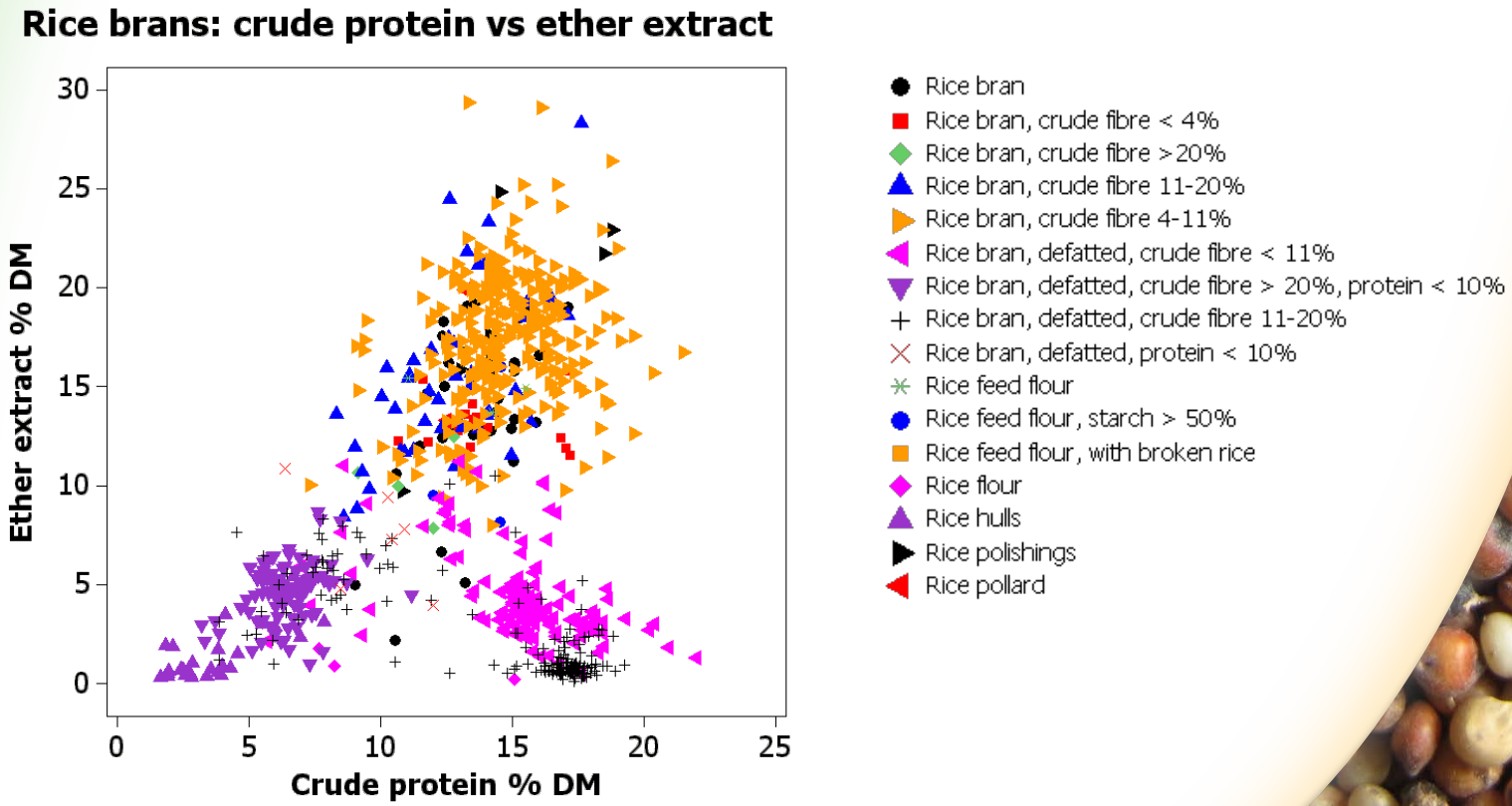


Feed tables parameters

- **Proximate analysis**: dry matter, crude fibre, ether extract, ash, Van Soest, starch, sugars, gross energy
- **Minerals**: Ca, P, Mg, Na, K, Cu, Mn, Zn, Fe
- **Amino acids**
- **Secondary metabolites**
- **Ruminants**: DM, OM, N and energy digestibilities, DE and ME, N degradability parameters
- **Pig**: energy and N digestibility, DE, ME and NE
- **Poultry**: AMEn, TME
- **Rabbits**: energy digestibility and DE
- **Salmonids**: energy digestibility and DE

Creation of feed tables

- Identification of feed groups
- Meta-analysis



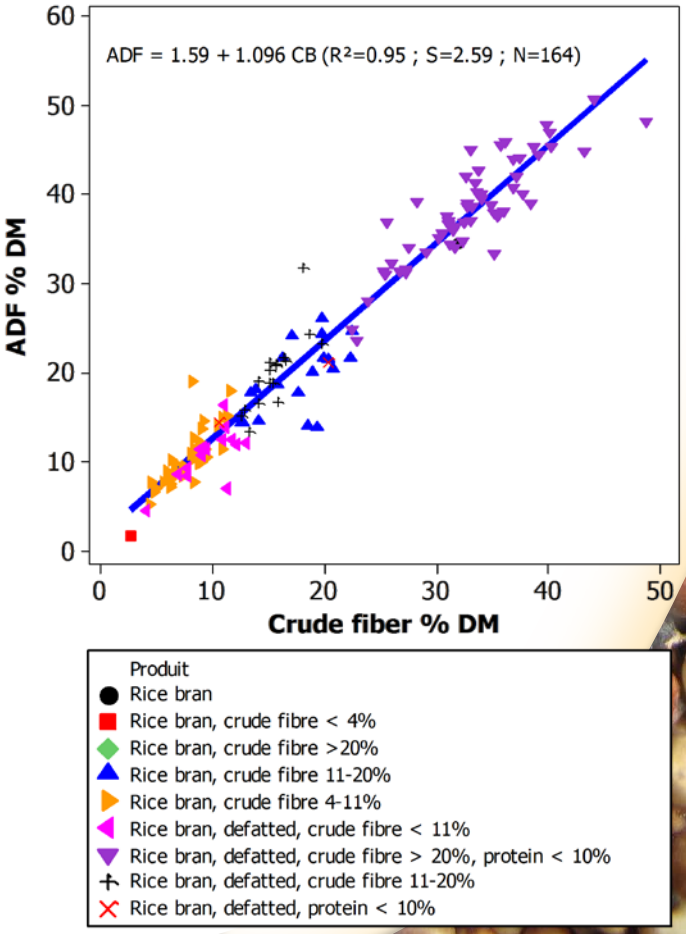
Creation of feed tables

- Calculation of **raw statistics**
- **Use of equations**
  - Consistent profiles
    - Correct the bias due to differing numbers of observations: 2000 crude protein values, 500 crude fibre values and 50 ADF values
  - Calculate nutritional values
    - Digestibilities, energy

Equations

- Prediction of chemical and *in vivo* parameters
- 3000 equations, 250 used in the tables
- Calculated from the database or obtained from the literature
  - INRA 1989, INRA-AFZ 2004, INRA 2007, EvaPig 2010 (pigs)

Rice brans: crude fibre *vs* ADF



Feed tables

Coconut, copra, oilmeal, solvent extraction

Amino acids	Unit	Avg	SD	Min	Max	Nb
Lysine	% protein	2.1				1

Ruminant nutritive values	Unit	Avg	SD	Min	Max	Nb
Organic matter digestibility	%	72.4		69.9	72.4	2 *
Energy digestibility	%	70.8		65.8	70.8	2 *
Digestible energy	MJ/kg DM	13.2		12.2	13.2	2 *
Metabolizable energy	MJ/kg DM	10.5				*
Nitrogen digestibility	%	74.3		48.9	74.3	2 *
Nitrogen degradability, k=6%	%	70				1

Website

- **An open access encyclopedia**
  - Under test since 2010
  - Open on **22nd of october 2012**
  - **www.feedipedia.org**
- **A collaborative tool** for authors and editors

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Feedipedia @Feedipedia 15 Aug
New: Barley forage including whole crop barley, barley silage and barley straw feedipedia.org/node/432 fb.me/X5r0vqIA

Feedipedia @Feedipedia 13 Aug
New: Mung bean (Vigna radiata). feedipedia.org/node/235

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Recent publications

Utilization of fruit and vegetable wastes as livestock feed and as substrates for generation of other value-added products - Wadhwa et al.,

Content

- 232 updated datasheets
- 4.5 pages (excluding tables and refs)
  - 50 refs/datasheet
  - 48% general information, 26% ruminants recommendations, 26% others species
- More than 600 tables of nutritive value

Datasheets

4 tabs

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All feeds
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Latin names

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Plant species

Resources

Bibliography
Glossary

Cassava peels, cassava pomace and other cassava by-products

Description and recommendations | Tables | References | Image credits


Names (common, Latin, synonyms)

Common names

- Cassava peelings, cassava peels
- Cassava pomace, cassava bagasse, cassava bran, cassava pulp, cassava fibre, cassava starch residue
- Cassava sievate, garri sievate

Species

Manihot esculenta Crantz [Euphorbiaceae]

Synonyms

Jatropha dulcis J. F. Gmel., *Jatropha manihot* L., *Manihot aipi* Pohl, *Manihot dulcis* (J. F. Gmel.) Pax, *Manihot flabellifolia* Pohl, *Manihot leptopoda* (Müll. Arg.) D. J. Rogers & Appan, *Manihot manihot* (L.) Cockerell, nom. inval., *Manihot melanobasis* Müll. Arg., *Manihot palmata* Müll. Arg., *Manihot palmata* var. *leptopoda* Müll. Arg., *Manihot peruviana* Müll. Arg., *Manihot saxicola* Lanj., *Manihot tristis* Müll. Arg., *Manihot tristis* subsp. *saxicola* (Lanj.) D. J. Rogers & Appan, *Manihot utilissima* Pohl (USDA, 2009)

Related feed(s)

- Cassava foliage
- Cassava tubers

Description

Description

The processing of cassava tubers yields the following by-products that can be valuable livestock feeds when properly processed (Aro et al., 2010):

- **Cassave peels** can represent 5 to 15% of the root (Aro et al., 2010; Nwokoro et al., 2005a). They are obtained after the tubers have been water-cleansed and peeled off mechanically (Aro et al., 2010). They may contain high amounts of cyanogenic glycosides and have a higher protein content than other tuber parts (Tewe, 2004).
- **Cassave pomace,** also called **cassava fibre**, **cassava bran**, **cassava bagasse**, **cassava starch residue** and **cassava pulp**: all these terms refer to the solid fibrous residue (up to 17% of the tuber) that remains after the flour or starch content has been extracted (Aro et al., 2010). The quality and appearance of those residues vary with plant age,

Datasheets

Each product is described

Glossary
Images
On-line resources
- Books
- Journals
- Literature databases
- Plant and feed databases

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and industrial equipment (Cereda et al., [illegible]).

- **Cassava sievate** or **garri sievate** is the by-product of the production of garri (also spelled *gari* or *gary*), a popular West African food. Tubers are peeled, crushed and then fermented. The resulting product is then sieved and roasted. The sievate represents 15-17% of the root in weight (Nwokoro et al., 2005a).
- **Cassava stumps** are the ends trimmed off the cassava tubers as they are manually prepared for onward transmission into the rotary washer and peeler (Aro et al., 2010).
- **Cassava whey** is the liquid pressed out of the tuber after it has been crushed mechanically. The whey and the pomace may be mixed together and form an effluent (or slurry) (Aro et al., 2010).
- **Discarded tubers**: tubers that fail to me[illegible]d can be used for animal feeding. Discarded tubers are sometimes[illegible]more fibre. They may also be mixed with the stumps (Scapinello et al.[illegible]

Distribution

Distribution

Cassava by-products are generally found in the vicinity of factories where cassava tubers are processed into starch or flour.

Processes

Processes to increase nutritive value

Cassava peels

Fresh cassava peels have 3 main deficiencies: they spoil ve[illegible]unts of cyanogenic glycosides. They should thus be processed in o[illegible]d to preserve their nutritive quality (Oboh, 2006; Salami et al., 2003; Tewe, 1992; Adegbola et al., 1985). Different processes are effective in reducing cyanogenic glycosides: sun-drying, ensiling and soaking + sun-drying have been assessed and have yielded satisfactory results (Salami et al., 2003; Tewe, 1992; Adegbola et al., 1985).

Good quality silage can be obtained after chopping the peels to equal lengths of about 2 cm for easy compaction, and wilting for 2 days to reduce moisture content from 70-75 % to about 40%. Under these conditions, cassava peel silage after 21 days was light brown in colour, firm in texture and had a pleasant odor. The pH was 4.4, and no fungal growth was observed (Asaolu, 1988 cited by Smith, 1988).

In Nigeria, drying cassava peels on black plastic sheets has been drawing the attention of smallholders as shown in the video below:

Datasheets

Forage management

Forage management

Buffel grass needs time to establish and it should not be grazed before [illegible] months after sowing, and up to 9-12 months, depending on establishment conditions (Cook et al., 2005). It should then be cut or grazed at 7 cm high and will stand continuous or rotational grazing and 6-8 week cutting intervals (FAO, 2010; Mannetje et al., 1992). As the maximum dry matter production occurs between 42 and 56 days of plant age and stem-leaf ratio increases rapidly with plant maturity, it has been proposed that buffel grass should be grazed from 42 to 56 days of age (Garcia et al., 1980). Buffel grass may also be sown with columbus grass (Sorghum x almum) as it establishes slower but for a longer period than this short-lived perennial. The association provides readily good quality pasture. Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana*) and Guinea grass (*Megathyrsus maximus*) are also convenient companions for buffel grass (Mannetje et al., 1992).

Frequent grazing improves nitrogen content. When used for hay, it should be cut in the early flowering stage so that nutritive value does not drop. Fire can also be beneficial as it destroys old vegeta[illegible] the plant recovers and young leaves with higher nutritive value appear (FAO,

Environmental impact

Environmental impact

Soil erosion control

Buffel grass is valuable for erosion control in that it is one of the best adapted grasses to semi-arid conditions. In Australia, it was succesfully planted for revegetation and erosion control in parks, reserves and river catchment from the 1960s to the mid-1970s (Payne et al., 2004; Albrecht et al., 1997). Using buffel grass in combination with ponding banks in a severely degraded area increased grazing capacity 10-fold after five years in a Central Australia farm (Friedel et al., 2006). However, its tussocky nature does not allow for complete ground cover (FAO, 2010).

Weed

Buffel grass is an agressive grass due to its root system and allelopathic toxicity towards other seeds. It spreads readily and may

Datasheets

Ruminants

Cassava peels

Cassava peels can be used as a roughage and as an energy feed in ruminant diets. However, sun drying, ensiling and fermentation should be used to prevent HCN poisoning when using bitter cassava varieties (Pipat Lounglawan et al., 2011; Smith, 1988). Cassava peels should not be fed alone, as their protein and mineral content cannot support optimum rumen function and productivity in ruminants, and their optimal utilization requires sources of readily fermentable protein and by-pass protein as well as micronutrients including sulphur, phosphorus, and B vitamin. Cassava peels are then a valuable feed, and significant increases of animal performances have been reported when they are added to ruminant diets (Smith, 1988).

Digestibility and degradability

Cassava peels are highly digestible products, with reported values of 78% and 81% for DM and OM total tract digestibility respectively (Baah et al., 1999). DM degradability is also high, with reported values higher than 70% (Smith, 1988).

Cattle

In Ghana, weight gains of 0.29 or 0.33 kg/day (*vs* 0.07 kg/day for the control diet) were recorded with cross-bred bullocks grazed and supplemented with dried or ensiled peels (Larsen et al., 1976). In an experiment with bulls in Vietnam, total DMI increased with the amount of cassava peels (total DMI = 0.009 DMI of the peels in kg/100 kg LW/d) while grass DMI decreased (grass DMI= -0.017 DMI of the peels in kg/100 kg LW/d + 2.15) (Pham Ho Hai et al., 2009). Because of their high degradability, cassava peels have been also used as a energy supplement in cattle: cassava peels could partly replace (30% of total DMI) energy concentrates, with no influence on the intake, digestibility, microbial efficiency, and nitrogen retention (Azevêdo et al., 2011).

Pham Ho Hai et al., 2009. Livestock Research for Rural Development, 21 (9): 156

Reference

Pham Ho Hai; Preston T. R., 2009. Effect of dried cassava peelings on the rumen environment of cattle fed natural grasses. Livest. Res. Rural Dev., 21 (9): 156

All references can be clicked on

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Cassava peels, cassava pomace and other cassava by-products

Description and recommendations • Tables • References • Image credits

Tables of chemical composition and nutritional value

Cassava pomace, dehydrated

Main analysis	Unit	Avg	SD	Min	Max	Nb
Dry matter	% as fed	89.4	3.0	83.5	94.8	11
Crude protein	% DM	2.3	0.7	1.1	3.4	11
Crude fibre	% DM	16.7	4.4	12.1	26.9	9
NDF	% DM	35.5	11.9	7.3	43.3	8
ADF	% DM	20.8	11.4	3.3	35.2	8
Ether extract	% DM	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.0	8
Ash	% DM	4.9	1.3	2.7	6.5	9
Starch	% DM	52.3	7.0	42.8	64.0	8
Sugars	% DM	3.3				1
Gross energy	MJ/kg DM	16.2	1.1	14.7	17.5	6

Minerals	Unit	Avg	SD	Min	Max	Nb
Calcium	g/kg DM	7.7	2.6	3.8	11.9	6
Phosphorus	g/kg DM	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	6

Amino acids	Unit	Avg	SD	Min	Max	Nb
Alanine	% protein	3.4				1
Arginine	% protein	3.4				1
Aspartic acid	% protein	5.1				1

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Cassava peels, cassava pom… …assava by-products

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Reference tab

Access full reference by clicking

Links to documents

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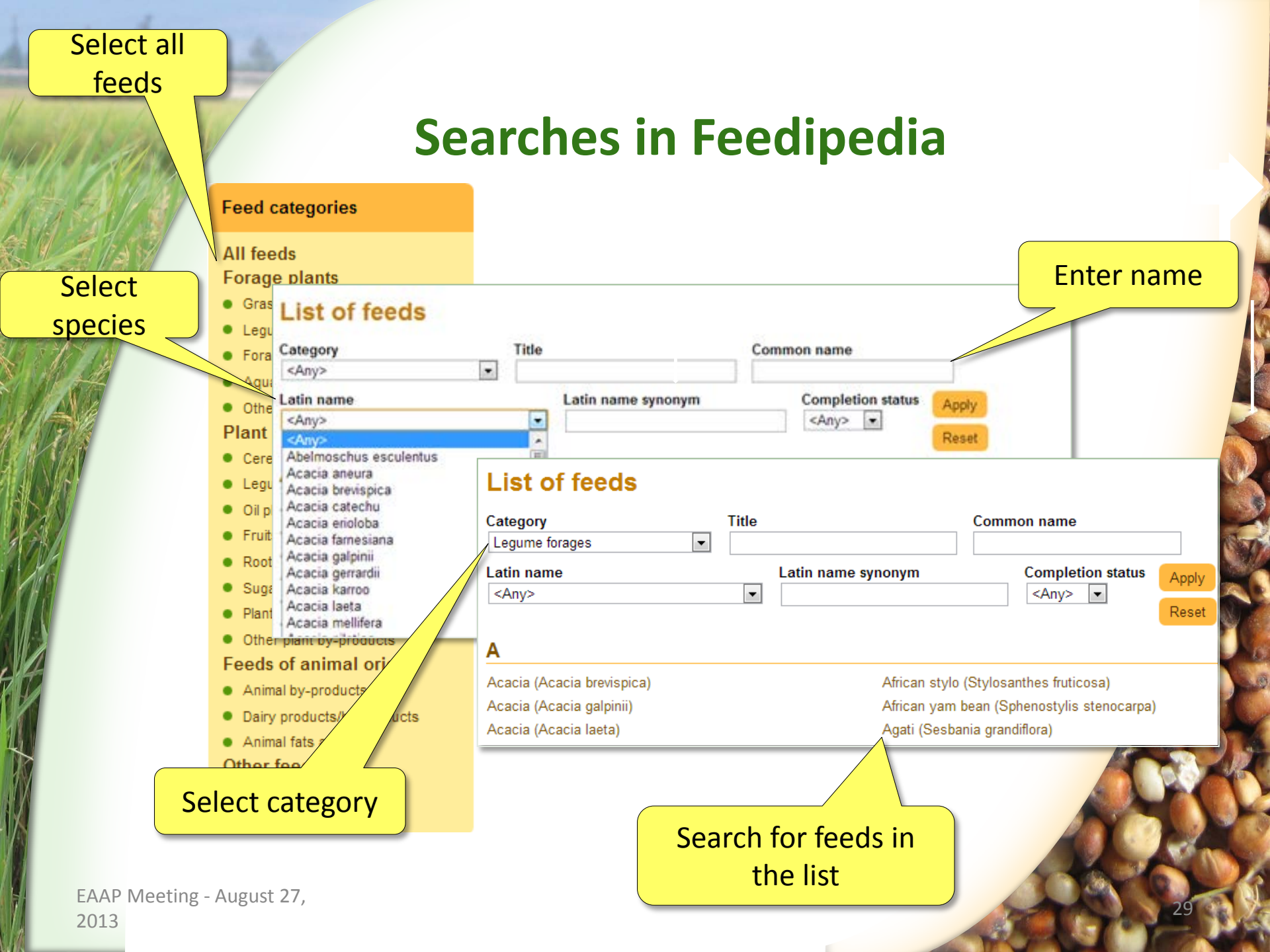
Agunbiade, J. A. ; Adeyemi, O. A. ; Fasina, O. E. ; Bagbe, S. A., 2001. Fortification of cassava peel meals in balanced diets for rabbits. Nigerian J. Anim. Prod., 28 (2): 167-173

Searches in Feedipedia



Links to free on-line resources

Resources

- Bibliography
- Glossary
- Images
- On-line resources
  - Books
  - Journals
  - Literature databases
  - Plant and feed databases

Select resources on left menu

Access the book by clicking on the title

On-line resources

All | Books | Literature databases | Plants, feeds and crops databases

Resource type <Any> **Sort by:** Posting date **Order:** Asc Apply Reset

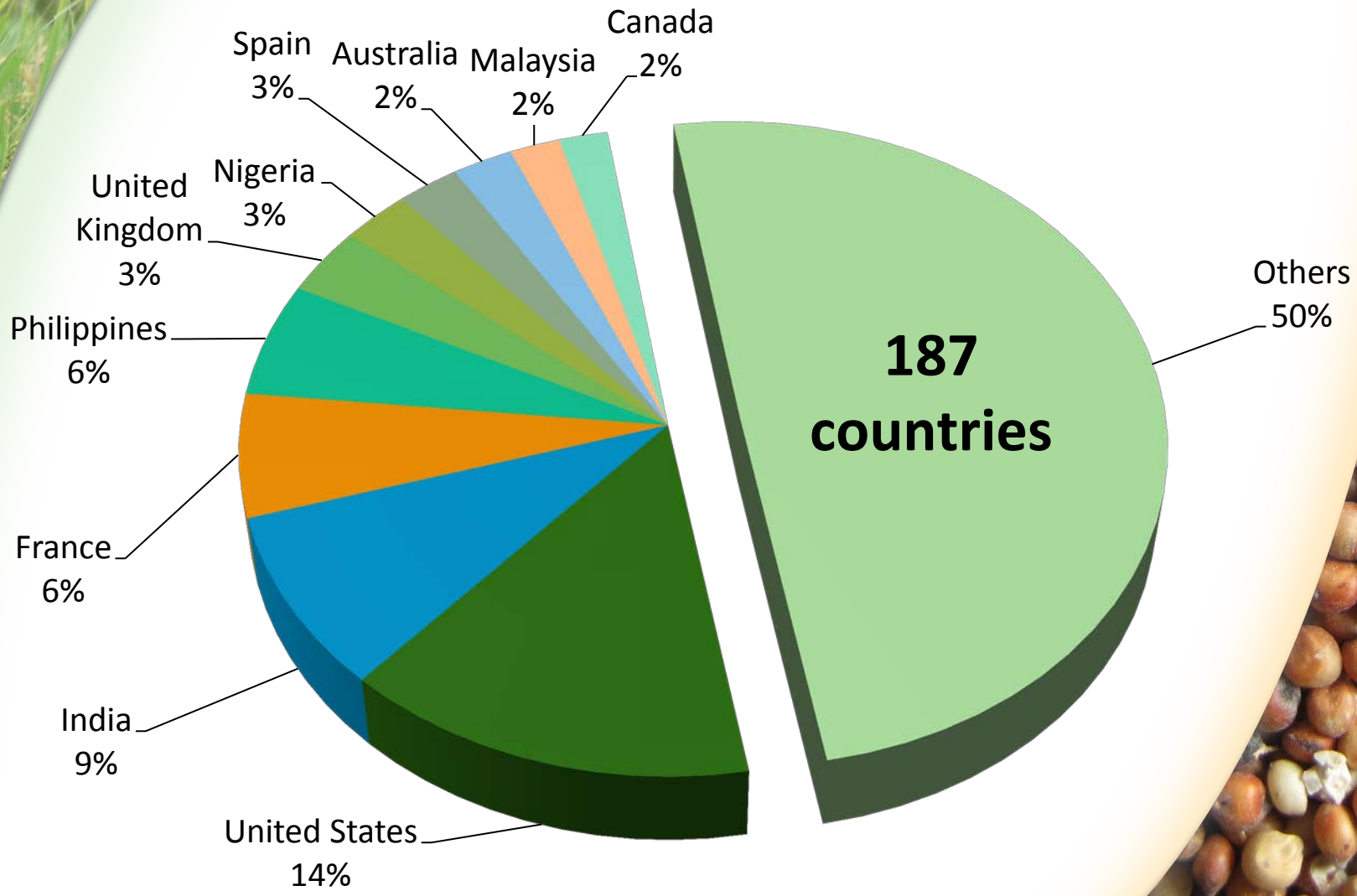
Books

	Title	Summary	Posted
	**The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012. Economic growth is necessary but not sufficient to accelerate reduction of hunger and malnutrition** - FAO, WFP and IFAD, 2012. FAO, Rome	This publication presents new estimates of undernourishment that show that progress in reducing hunger has been better than previously believed, and that it may be possible to reach the MDG hunger target by 2015. However, eradication of hunger remains a major global challenge. This year's report also discusses the role of economic growth in reducing undernourishment.	October 11, 2012
	**Balanced feeding for improving livestock productivity. Increase in milk production and nutrient use efficiency and decrease in methane emission** - FAO, 2012. by M.R. Garg. FAO Animal Production and Health Paper No. 173. Rome, Italy	This publication outlines an approach used by National Dairy Development Board (India) to balance rations in smallholder dairy farms in order to enhance milk production with existing feed resources, using transfer of scientific knowledge in an easy-to-use and easy-to-implement manner.	October 9, 2012

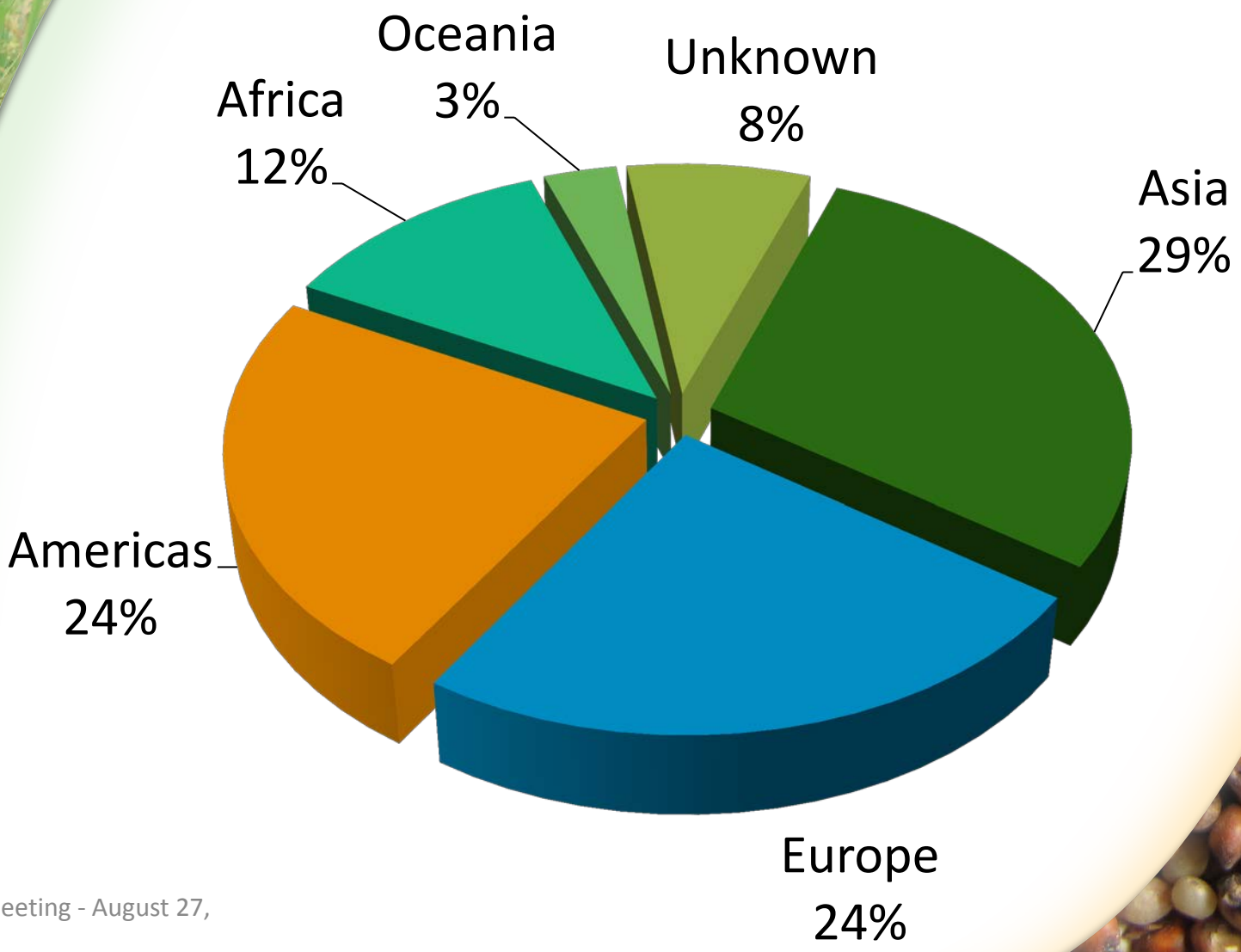
Audience since November, 7 – 2012

- 650,000 page views
- 220,000 visits
- 155,000 unique visitors
  - **28.4% returning visitors**
- About 1000 daily visits (work days)

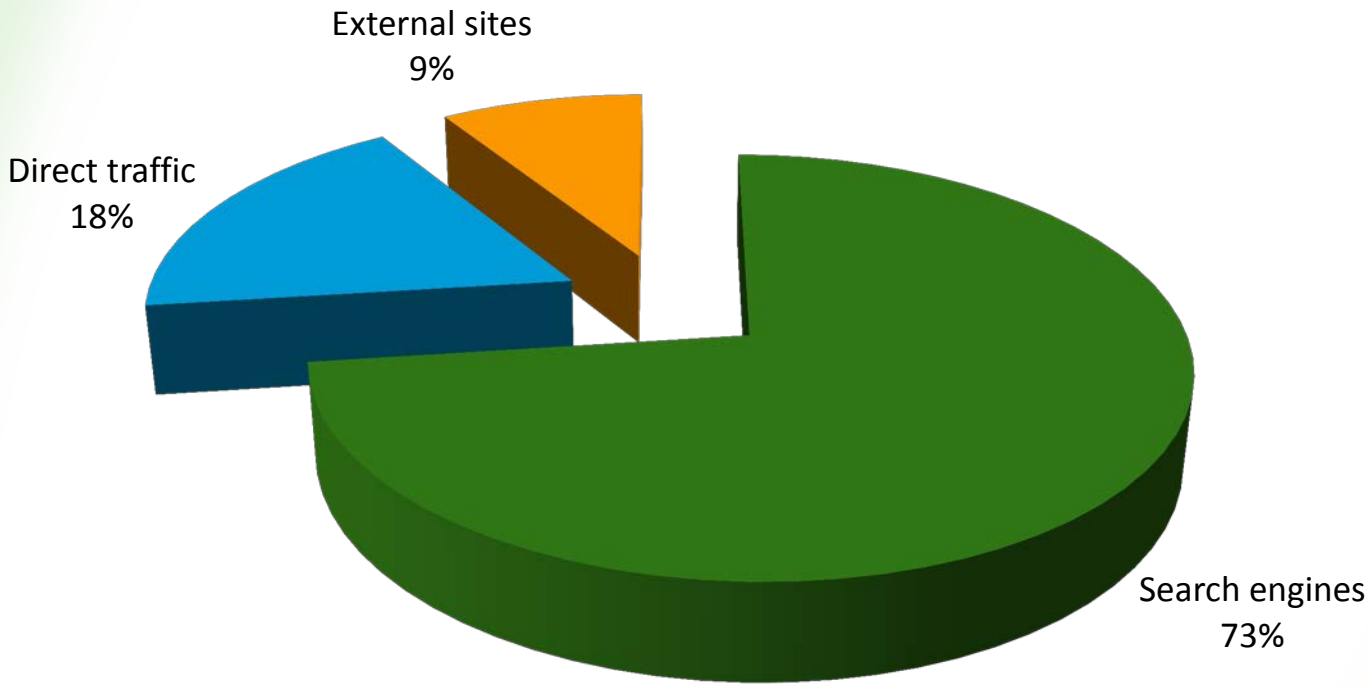
An international audience



An international audience

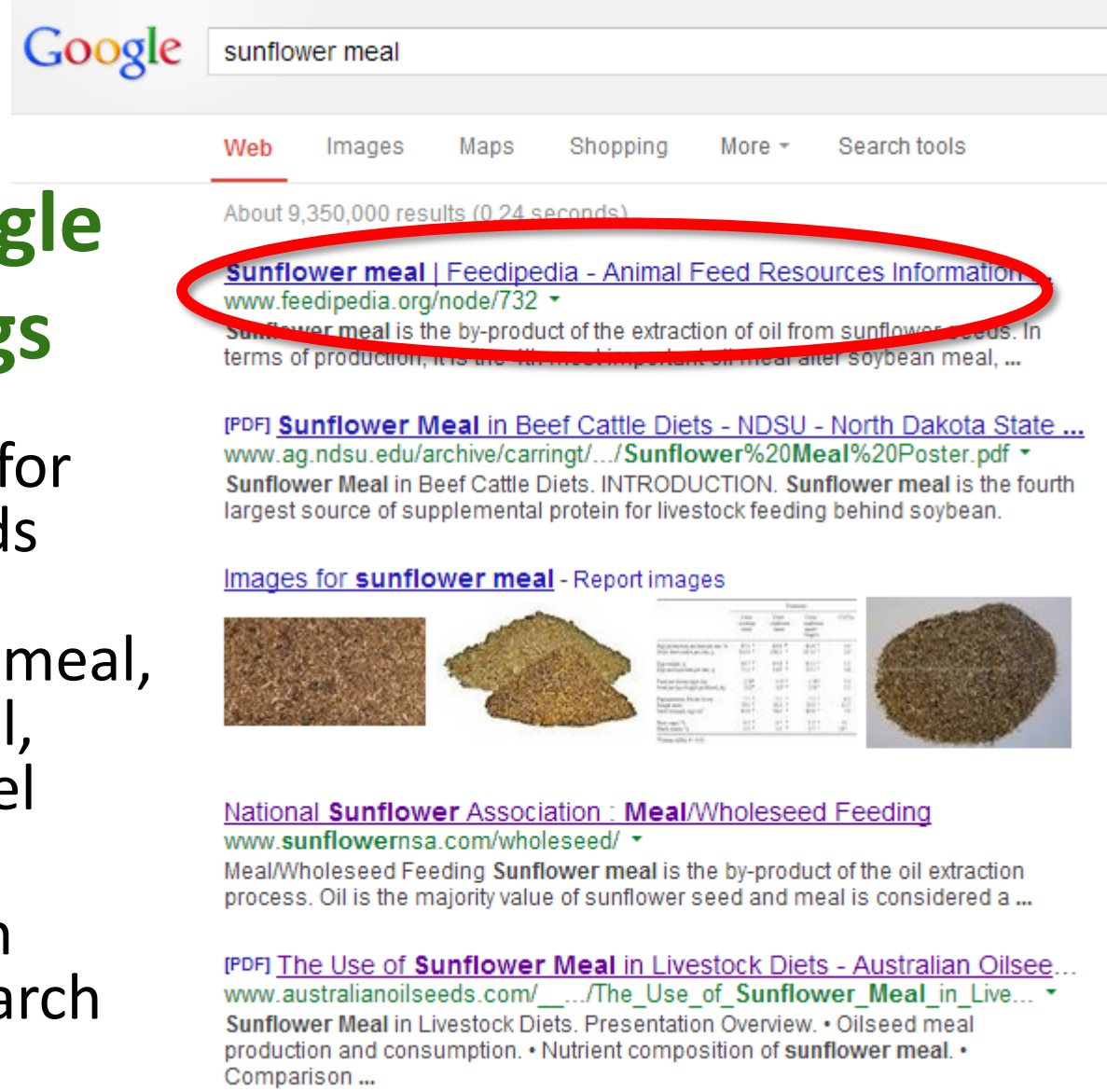


Traffic sources



Top Google rankings

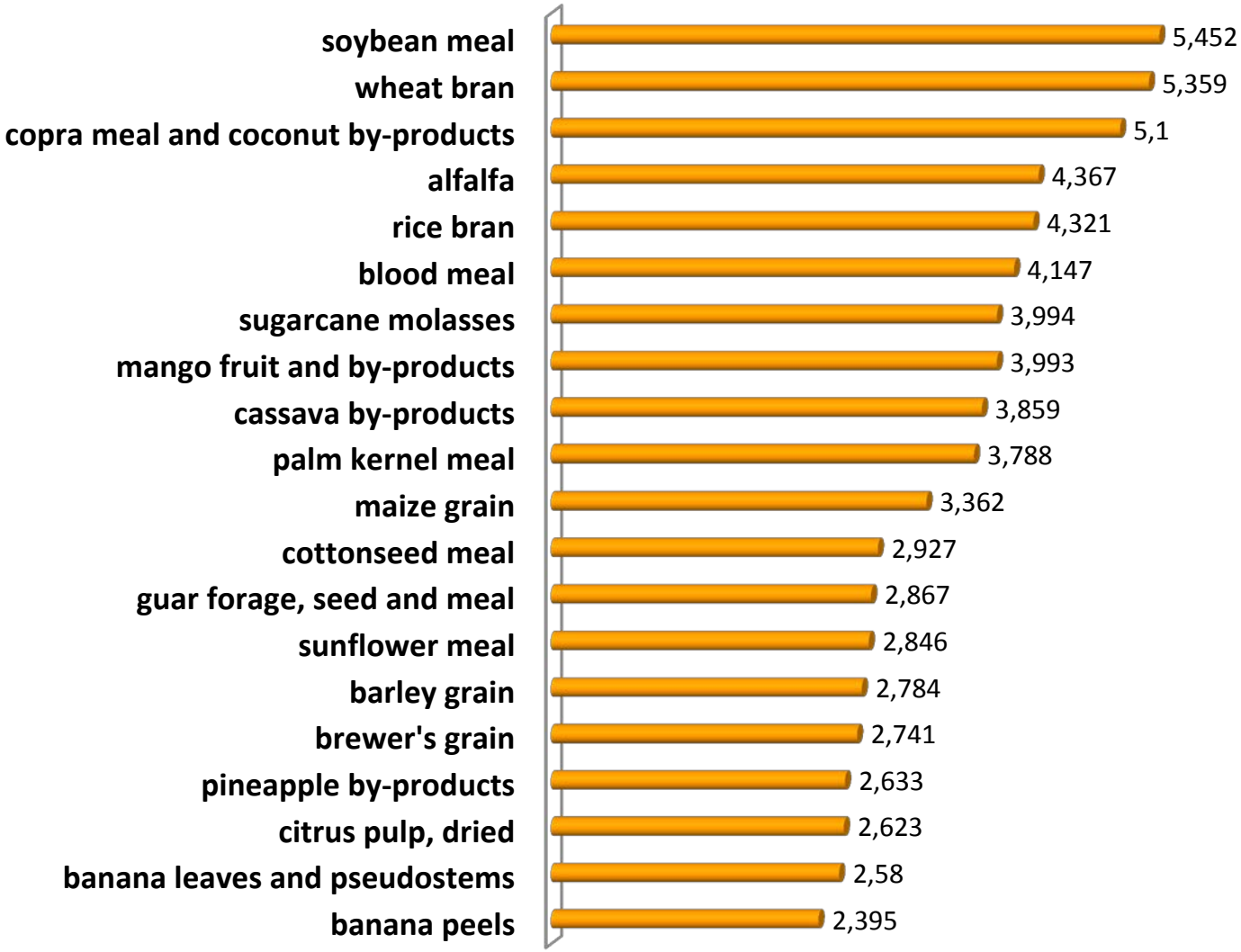
- First page for major feeds including sunflower meal, copra meal, palm kernel meal etc.
- Top rank in Google search results for numerous feed plants



Examples of queries

- www.google.com/search?q=**content+of+banana+trunk**
- www.google.com/search?q=**cassava+tubers+as+swine+feed**
- www.google.co.in/search?q=**Benefits+of+supplementation+of+silkworm+pupae+meal**
- www.google.co.in/search?q=**chemical+composition+of+shorea+robusta+leaves**
- www.google.co.bw/search?q=**use+of+sunflower+seed+cake+in+creep+diet**
- www.google.es/search?q=**chicken+feed+sweet+potato+meal**
- www.google.com.lb/search?q=**olive+cake+waste+as+animal+food**
- www.bing.com/search?q=**sugarcane+by+products+and+it+is+used+in+ruminant+feed+in+sudan**

Top 20 feeds


soybean meal
5,452
wheat bran
5,359
copra meal and coconut by-products
5,1
alfalfa
4,367
rice bran
4,321
blood meal
4,147
sugarcane molasses
3,994
mango fruit and by-products
3,993
cassava by-products
3,859
palm kernel meal
3,788
maize grain
3,362
cottonseed meal
2,927
guar forage, seed and meal
2,867
sunflower meal
2,846
barley grain
2,784
brewer's grain
2,741
pineapple by-products
2,633
citrus pulp, dried
2,623
banana leaves and pseudostems
2,58
banana peels
2,395

Potential developments

- Dissemination
  - Specialized guides or manuals
    - Regional tables
    - Papers or e-books
    - Mobile apps for local needs
  - Learning tools : booklets, course manuals, quizz…
  - Feed Forum : questions/answers, suppliers directory…
  - Development of software for calculation of nutritive value in national unit systems
- Beyond nutritive values…
  - environmental database, multi-criteria evaluation, reference for farm system evaluation, sustainable use of biodiversity

Thanks for your attention
See you soon on

www.feedipedia.org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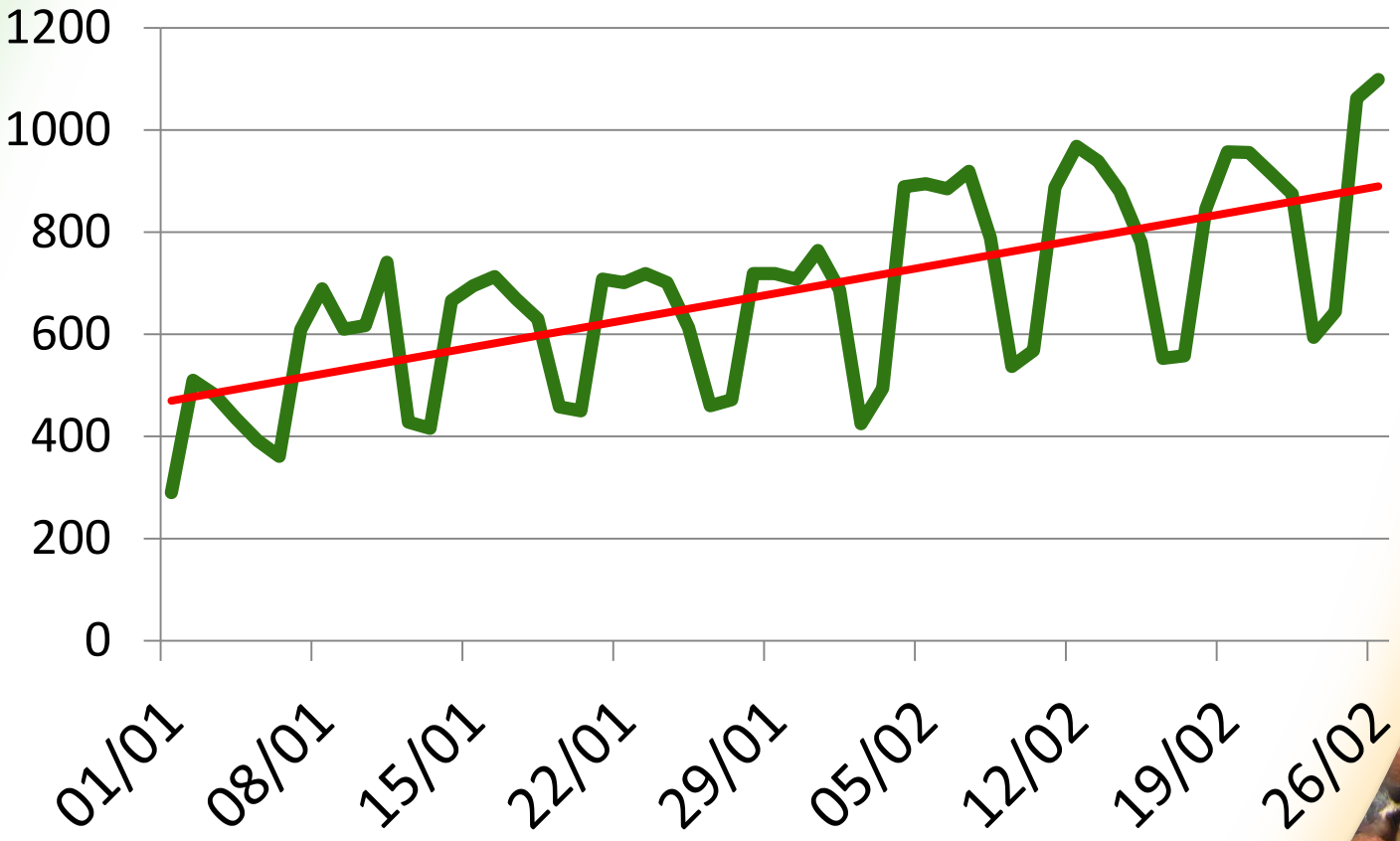
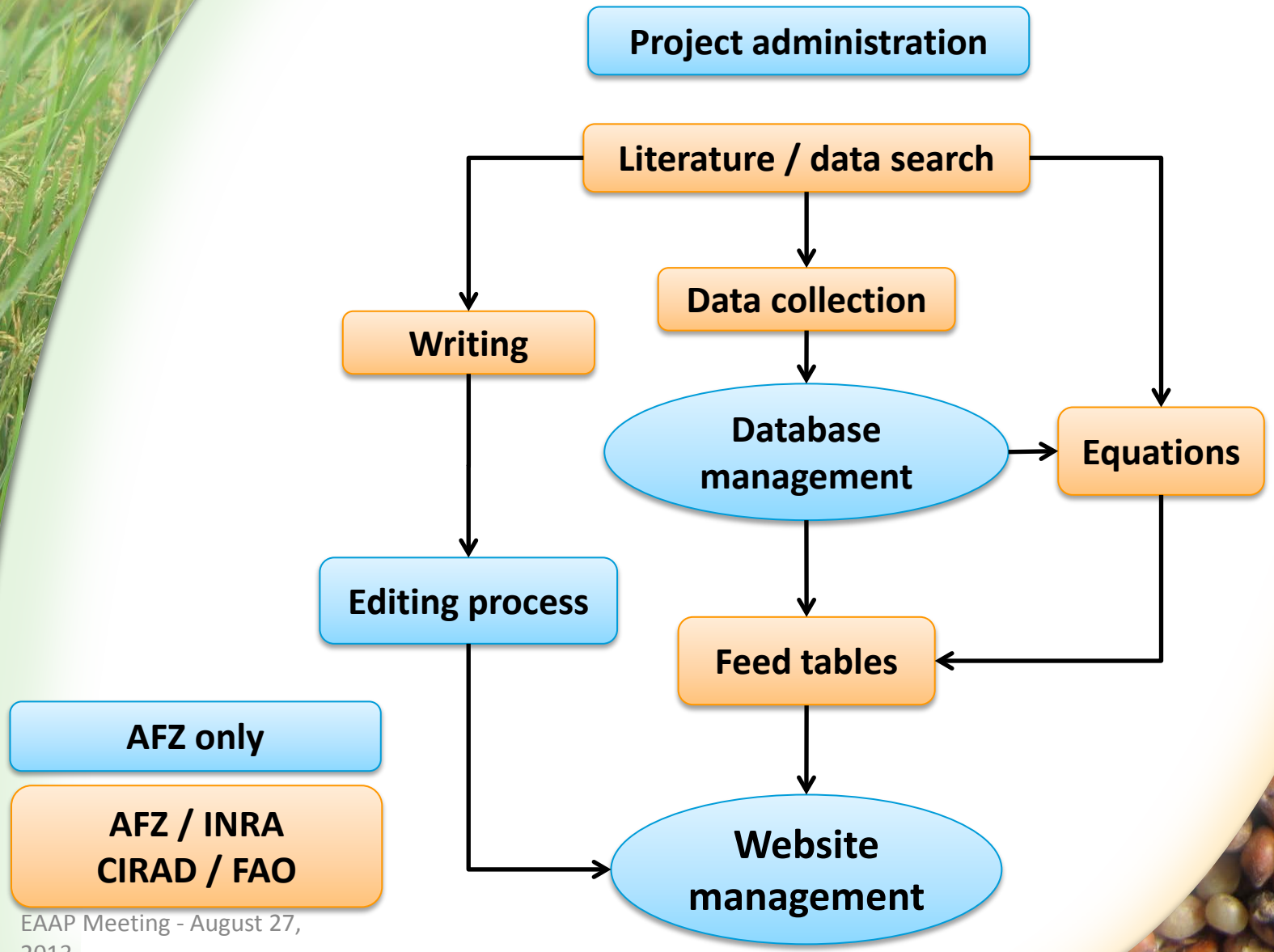
Daily visits



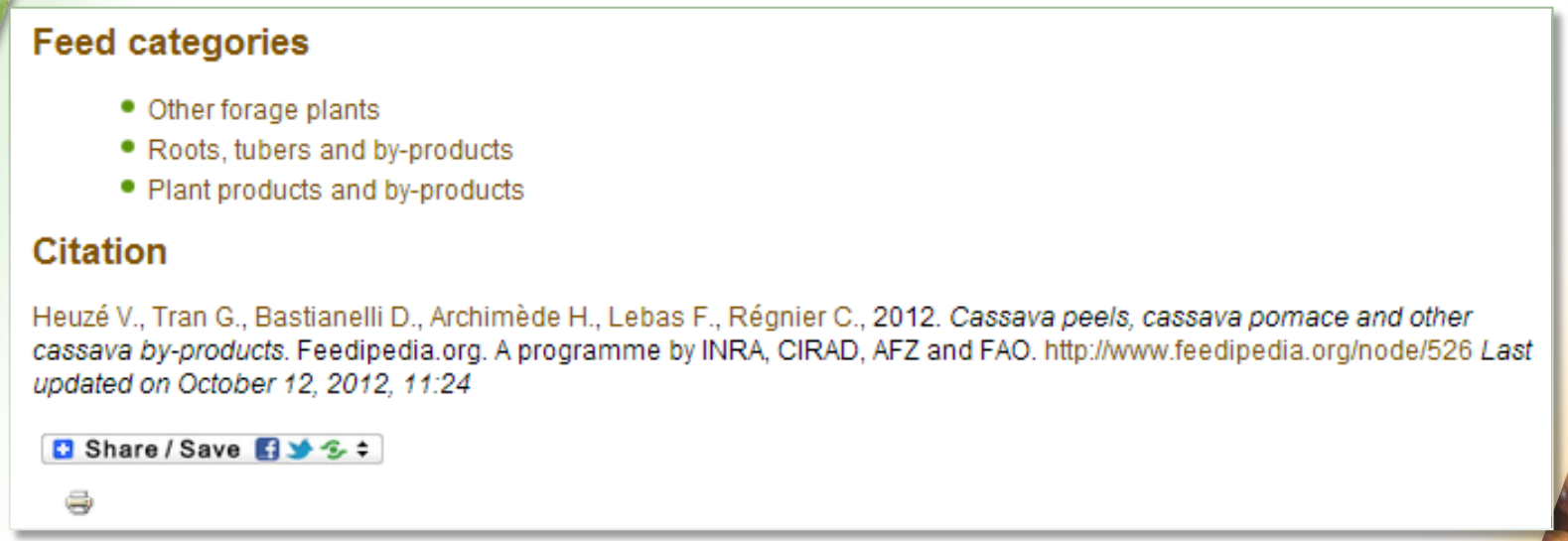
Why support Feedipedia

- Feedipedia is a unique, open access resource on feeds and feeding
- Feedipedia will become a go-to technical and scientific reference for many feeds
- Feedipedia is fact-based and neutral, maintained by FAO and European scientific institutions
- **Feedipedia will help people to optimize the use of animal feed resources for better animal production and better animal products**

Project management



Useful information at the bottom of the datasheet



Feed categories

- Other forage plants
- Roots, tubers and by-products
- Plant products and by-products

Citation

Heuzé V., Tran G., Bastianelli D., Archimède H., Lebas F., Régnier C., 2012. *Cassava peels, cassava pomace and other cassava by-products*. Feedipedia.org. A programme by INRA, CIRAD, AFZ and FAO. http://www.feedipedia.org/node/526 *Last updated on October 12, 2012, 11:24*

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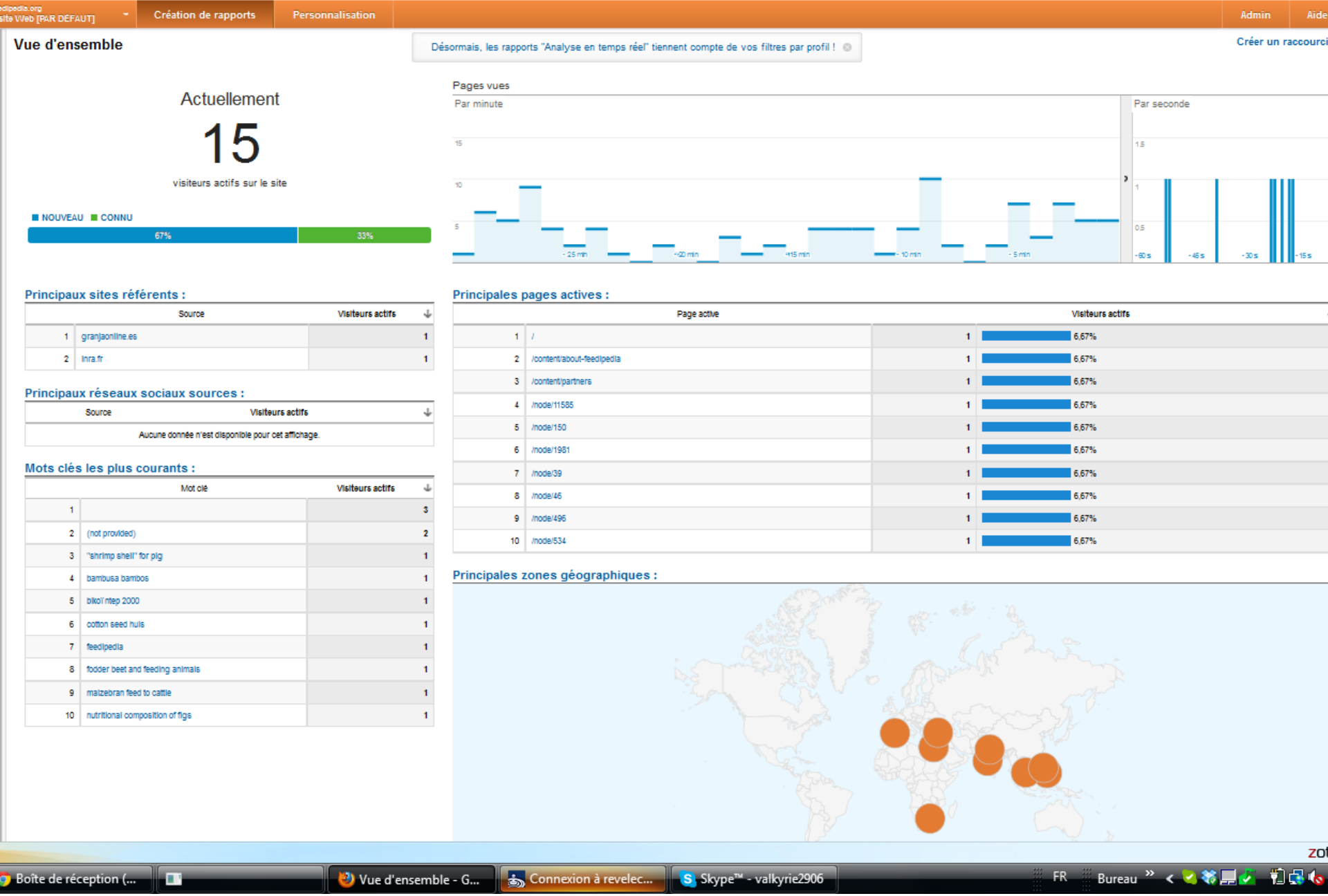
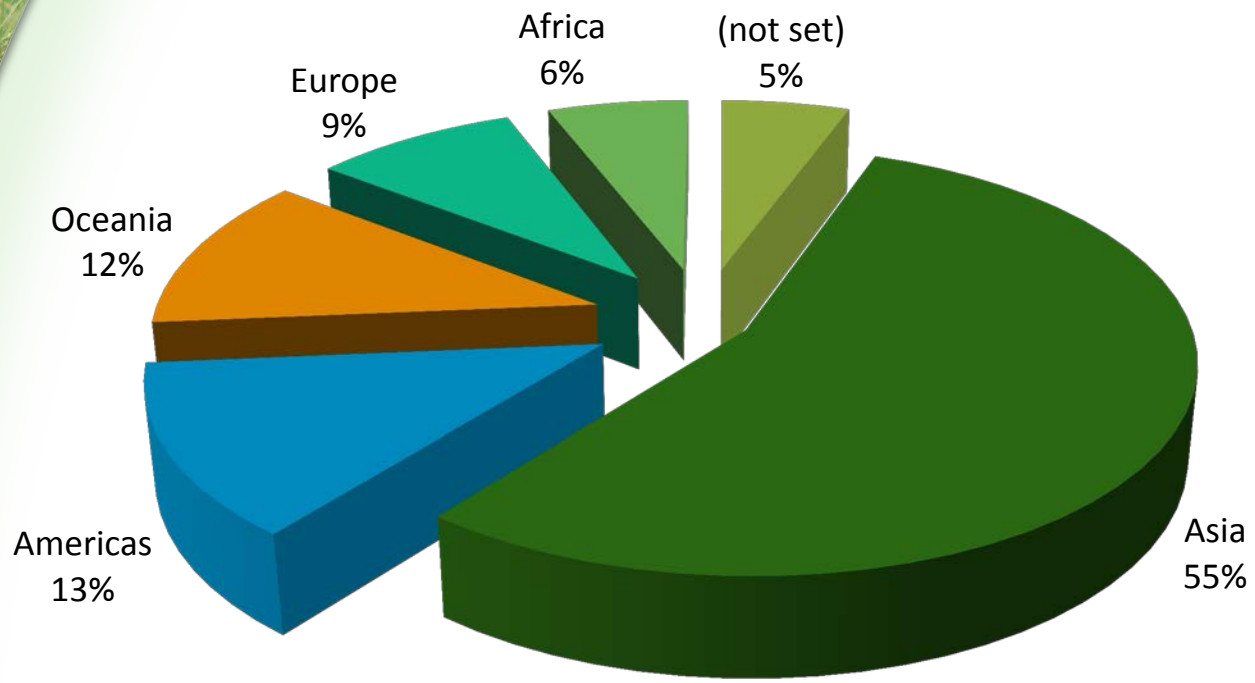
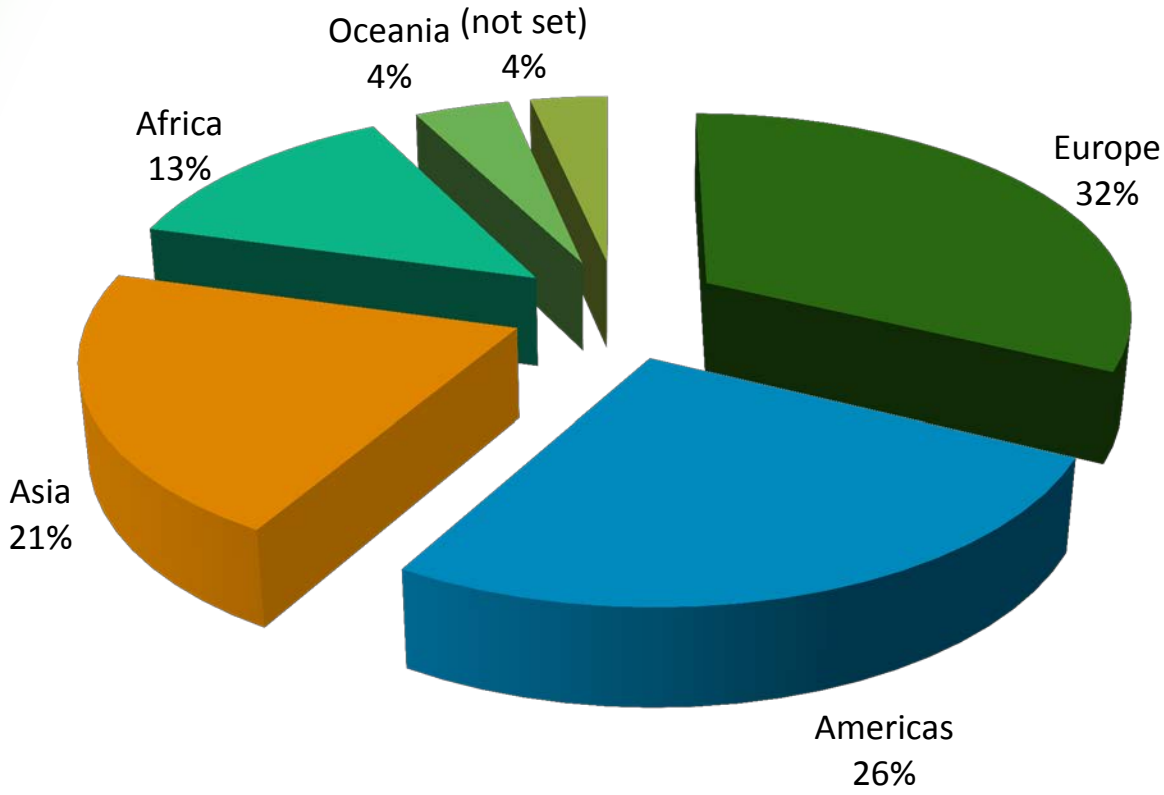

Création de rapports
Personnalisation
Admin
Aide
Vue d'ensemble
Désormais, les rapports "Analyse en temps réel" tiennent compte de vos filtres par profil !
Créer un raccourci
Actuellement
15
visiteurs actifs sur le site
NOUVEAU
CONNU
67%
33%
Pages vues
Par minute
Par seconde
Principaux sites référents :
Source
Visiteurs actifs
1 granjaonline.es 1
2 inra.fr 1
Principaux réseaux sociaux sources :
Source
Visiteurs actifs
Aucune donnée n'est disponible pour cet affichage.
Mots clés les plus courants :
Mot clé
Visiteurs actifs
1 3
2 (not provided) 2
3 "shrimp shell" for pig 1
4 bambusa bambos 1
5 bikoï ntep 2000 1
6 cotton seed huls 1
7 feedipedia 1
8 fodder beet and feeding animals 1
9 maizebran feed to cattle 1
10 nutritional composition of figs 1
Principales pages actives :
Page active
Visiteurs actifs
1 / 1 6,67%
2 /content/about-feedipedia 1 6,67%
3 /content/partners 1 6,67%
4 /node/11585 1 6,67%
5 /node/150 1 6,67%
6 /node/1981 1 6,67%
7 /node/39 1 6,67%
8 /node/46 1 6,67%
9 /node/496 1 6,67%
10 /node/534 1 6,67%
Principales zones géographiques :
Boîte de réception (...
Vue d'ensemble - G...
Connexion à revelec...
Skype™ - valkyrie2906
FR
Bureau

Audience for copra meal



Audience for alfalfa



Feedipedia

Animal feed resources information system

INRA cirad FAO

Automatic translation

Sélectionner une langue

Feed categories

All feeds

Forage plants
- Cereal and grass forages
- Legume forages
- Forage trees
- Aquatic plants
- Other forage plants

Plant products/by-products
- Cereal grains and by-products
- Legume seeds and by-products
- Oil plants and by-products
- Fruits and by-products
- Roots, tubers and by-products
- Sugar processing by-products
- Plant oils and fats
- Other plant by-products

Feeds of animal origin
- Animal by-products
- Dairy products/by-products
- Animal fats and oils

Other feeds
- Minerals
- Other products

Latin names

Plant and animal families

Feedipedia: An on-line encyclopedia of animal feeds

Feedipedia is an open access information system on animal feed resources that provides information on nature, occurrence, chemical composition, nutritional value and safe use of nearly 1400 worldwide livestock feeds. It is managed jointly by INRA, CIRAD, AFZ and FAO.

The main objective of Feedipedia is to provide extension and development workers, planners, project formulators, livestock farmers, science managers, policy makers, students and researchers with the latest scientific information to help them identify, characterize and properly use feed resources to sustainably develop the livestock sector.

This is particularly important in emerging and developing countries

Sustainable Animal Diets - FAO Survey

Can we move towards "Sustainable animal diets"? Give your opinion by answering this FAO survey until 10 August 2013 in English, French or Spanish. You will receive a report of the survey analysis and a CD-ROM containing FAO publications in the area of feeding, feed and feed safety and other FAO publications. Click here to read more about the survey.

Explore Feedipedia

Click here to see the list of 232 completed datasheets.

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Feedipedia @Feedipedia 16 Aug
New: Caribbean stylo (Stylosanthes hamata), a tropical legume used for pasture and hay in the Caribbean, South... fb.me/1WeG7WYdt

Feedipedia @Feedipedia 15 Aug
New: Barley forage including whole crop barley, barley silage and barley straw feedipedia.org/node/432 fb.me/X5r0vqlA

Feedipedia @Feedipedia 13 Aug
New: Mung bean (Vigna radiata).

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