

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

FEED MANAGEMENT

(No. of Systems and AUs Affected)

CODE 592

DEFINITION

Managing the quantity of available nutrients fed to livestock and poultry for their intended purpose.

Livestock and poultry operations located in non-attainment area for ozone and/or particulate matter (PM-10, PM 2.5).

PURPOSE

- Supply the quantity of available nutrients required by livestock and poultry for maintenance, production, performance, and reproduction; while reducing the quantity of nutrients, especially nitrogen and phosphorus, excreted in manure by minimizing the over-feeding of these and other nutrients, and maximizing the efficiency of capture of these nutrients in meat, milk, and fiber.
- Improve net farm income by feeding nutrients most appropriately.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

The diets for specific species of animals shall be developed in accordance with recommendations from one of the following:

- Standards outlined in the most current standards of the National Research Council (NRC).
- Guidelines of the University of California, where available.
- Standards developed by the professional nutritionists of livestock and poultry production companies, feed companies, and/or feed suppliers consistent with above standards.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Confined livestock and poultry operations with a whole farm nutrient imbalance, with more nutrients imported to the farm than are exported in meat, milk, and fiber and/or utilized by cropping programs.

Confined livestock and poultry operations that have a significant build up of nutrients in the soil due to land application of manure.

Confined livestock and poultry operations that land apply manure and do not have a land base large enough to allow nutrients to be applied at rates recommended by soil test and utilized by crops in the rotation.

Livestock and poultry operations seeking to enhance nutrient efficiencies.

Laboratory analysis shall be done on the formulated diet, or on the feed ingredients used to formulate the diet, to determine its nutrient content.

Feed analyses shall be conducted by laboratories whose tests follow current AOAC methodology. Data from analyzed feed ingredients and/or appropriate historic feed analysis information for the operation will be used for adjustments of ration formulation.

Diets and feed management strategies shall be developed by professional animal scientists, independent professional nutritionists or other comparably qualified individuals. When required by state policy or regulation, animal nutritionists shall be certified through any

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically, and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service [State Office](#), or download it from the [electronic Field Office Technical Guide](#) for your state.

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certification program recognized within the state.

Diets shall be formulated to provide the quantities and NRC recommended relative ratios of available nutrients required by the animal species to meet species to meet the goals for which the plan is being developed.

Adjustments to diet and nutrient levels shall be provided to meet specific genetic potential, environmental demands, and/or requirements to insure animal productivity.

One or more of the following feed management practices and/or diet manipulation technologies shall be used to reduce N, P and other excreted nutrients.

- Formulating diets closer to animal requirements as recommended by NRC.
- Reducing protein and supplementing with amino acids (non-ruminants).
- Manipulating the crude protein and energy (carbohydrate and fat) content of the diet to enhance the availability of amino acids (ruminants).
- Using highly digestible feeds, as appropriate, in the diet.
- Using phytase and reducing the supplemental phosphorus content of the diet (non-ruminants)
- Reducing the phosphorus content of the diet of ruminants to NRC standards.
- Using selected enzymes or other products that are documented in peer review journals to enhance feed digestibility or feed use efficiency.
- Implementing phase feeding.
- Implementing split-sex feeding, or grouping animals based upon parity, stage of lactation, or productivity.
- Using other feed management or diet manipulation technologies that have been demonstrated in peer review publications to reduce manure nutrient content and maximize nutrient capture in meat, milk, and fiber.
- When analysis of manure is done to determine manure nutrient content, the

analysis shall be performed by laboratories certified by:

- Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP), <http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ls/elap/default.htm>
- The North American Proficiency Testing Program (Soil Science Society of America), <http://www.naptprogram.org/>
- Laboratories whose tests are accepted by the University of California.

CONSIDERATIONS

Consider nutrient requirements for production based upon stage of growth, intended purpose of the animal and the type of production (e.g., meat, milk, eggs) involved.

The potential impact of feed management on the volume of manure excreted and on manure storage requirements.

The impact of feed management practices, animal management practices, and diet manipulation on manure odors, pathogens, animal health and productivity.

Follow NRC feeding standards, or guidelines from UC Davis where available, to minimize air quality impacts due to ammonia and/or VOC volatilization from animal feeding facilities.

Using concentrates and forages grown on the farm to minimize the quantity of nutrients imported to the farm, and to maximize the recycling of nutrients on the farm.

Analyzing excreted manure or manure from storage facilities to determine manure nutrient content and volume to estimate the impact of the feeding strategy.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for feed management shall be in keeping with the requirements of this standard. They shall describe the specific feed management practices and/or technologies that are planned for the operation.

The following components shall be included in the feed management plan:

- The type of technology, or technologies, and/or feeding practices that will be used on the operation.
- Feed analyses and ration formulation information prior to and after implementation of feed management on the operation.
- The estimated, or measured, nutrient content and volume of the manure prior to the implementation of feed management on the operation.
- The estimated impact that feed management will have on manure nutrient content.
- Guidance for how often the feed management plan shall be reviewed and potentially revised.
- The quantities and sources of nitrogen and phosphorus that will be fed.
- Identification of the qualified feed management specialist who developed the plan.

expected to have on reducing manure nutrient content and volume.

- ◆ Records of any manure analysis that was done after the feeding strategy was implemented to determine manure nutrient content.
- ◆ Dates of review and person performing the review, and any recommendations that resulted from the review.

Records of plan implementation shall be maintained for five years, or for a period longer than five years if required by other Federal, state, or local ordinances, program, or contract requirements.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The producer/client is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the feed management plan. Operation and maintenance activities address the following:

- Periodic plan review to determine if adjustments or modifications are needed.
- Routine feed analysis to document the rates at which nitrogen and phosphorus were actually fed. When actual rates fed differ from or exceed the planned rates, records will indicate the reasons for the differences.
- Maintaining records to document plan implementation. As applicable, records include:
 - ◆ Records of feed analysis and ration formulation, including the record of ration formulation used prior to implementing the feeding strategy.
 - ◆ Records of the initial estimate of the impact the feeding strategy was

