

Brief Note on Animal Feed Processing

Adiguel Usman*

Department of Veterinary, University of Kashiara, Tunisia

*Corresponding author: Adiguel Usman, Department of Veterinary, University of Kashiara, Tunisia; Tel: 03065920289; E-mail: madiosm@uab

Received: February 18, 2022, Manuscript No. IPJASLP-22-11890; **Editor assigned:** February 21, 2022, PreQC No. IPJASLP-22-11890 (PQ);

Reviewed: March 07, 2022, QC No. IPJASLP-22-11890; **Revised:** March 11, 2022, Manuscript No. IPJASLP-22-11890 (R); **Published:** March 18, 2022, Invoice No. IPJASLP-22-11890

Citation: Usman A (2022) Brief note on animal feed processing. J Anim Sci Livest Prod Vol.6 No.1

Editorial

Animal feed is food that is grown or developed for livestock and poultry. Animal feed is produced by the precise selection and mixing of ingredients to provide highly nutritious provisions that both maintain animal health and increase the quality of end products such as milk, meat or egg. Feed processing is the conversion of various raw agric-food ingredients into a single homogeneous feed form, such as mash, granules and flakes, among others. Depending on the type of feed, the feed manufacturing process usually starts with grinding.

Animal feed for growing or developing livestock and poultry. Modern food is produced by carefully selecting and blending ingredients to provide a nutritious diet that both maintains animal health and increases the quality of end products such as meat, milk or eggs.

Commercial poultry requiring a complete diet or mixed feed or supplies of some feed ingredients in whole grain or ground form according to animal feed formulations. One a completely balanced diet that is synthesized or prepared or processed into steps such as raw material selection, crushing, mixing, weighing, packing, labeling, storage and transportation. The form of feeding can also be of different types such as dry grinding, pelleting, pulverizing and wet grinding. You will get basic information about ingredients and processing of poultry feed at this unit.

Food provided to animals is usually in the form of complex mixtures of all or part of the food. Ingredients are crushed or finely ground to provide all essential nutrients in recommended amounts levels for optimal growth and production. Synthetic or whole foods can feed animals in different forms; some common forms of feeding details are below

Dry mash: Dry mashed is a complete food or mixture prepared after mixing several ingredients According to the

feeding formula; this is the cheapest and most suitable feeding method for food advertising libitum. Rotten foods can reduce nutritional value and consumption, which will be reflected in the rate of growth or production. Expired food is susceptible to mildew and rancidity. The particle size of the grinding mixture affects water consumption (the coarser the texture, the less water the animal drinks). However, Crushed particle size did not affect the water-to-fecal ratio. In the case of a larger (more fiber) diet, more water is consumed and therefore more Water is removed from the faeces.

Pellet form: Mash can be compressed by passing through specialized equipment to form seeds of different sizes (3 to 5 mm). Animals typically consume about 68% more feed when fed with granules. Broilers spend less time eating pellets and therefore more net energy to increase body weight.

Crumble form: When the granules are coarsely ground, or preferably passed through different cracked rolls, a product category that lies between the results of grinding and granulation. Crumbles is usually are 111 different sizes (0.51 mm).

Wet mash: Adding water to the dry mixture creates a wet mixture. It increases appetite and nutrition intake but reduce dust. It is not very common compared to dry grinding. Feeding a wet mix may be adequate for a day or two, but animals learn quickly adapt to increased appetite and food consumption and return normal level. Keep in mind that wet mix feeding may not increase egg production, significant weight, and growth and feed conversion.

This paper concludes about the a balanced diet promotes animal welfare, improves livestock profitability and makes nutrient use more efficient to reduce the environmental impact of production.