swine requirements released

products from the corn and soybean industries."

Nathan Augspurger, research and technical scientist at JBS United, Sheridan, Ind., looks forward to reading the new Swine NRC.

"The success of the swine industry depends on having access to the most timely and accurate information about swine nutrition, nutrient requirements, and feed ingredient compositions," he said. "I really look forward to studying the new publication and implementing concepts that will ultimately increase the efficiency and competitiveness of our customers."

New content includes:

- Updated energy and nutrient requirements for pigs in all phases of production,
- Information on new feed ingredients from the biofuels industry and other new ingredients, such as novel soybean products,
- New chapters on lipids, carbohydrates, potential feed contaminants, and on the digestibility of nutrients and energy,
- A new evaluation standard for phosphorus: standardized total tract digestibility, (STTD). Requirements for STTD phosphorus by all categories of pigs and STTD phosphorus content of feed ingredients,
- Information on the effects of feed processing (e.g., pelleting, extrusion, and reduced particle size),
- Strategies to increase nutrient retention and reduce nutrient excretion,
- Expanded feed composition tables,
- An updated computer model to estimate nutrient requirements for pigs,
- Identification of future research needs.

"We hope that the fact that the new publication has a chapter identifying the major gaps in research will encourage researchers to work in these areas."

Hans Stein
University of Illinois

Stein pointed out that while the 11th Revised Edition is a great advance, more research is needed to make the next edition even better.

"We hope that the fact that the new publication has a chapter identifying the major gaps in research will encourage researchers to work in these areas," he said.

The work to produce the 11th Revised Edition of the Swine NRC was supported by financial contributions from the Food and Drug Administration; the Illinois Corn Marketing Board; the Institute for Feed, Education, and Research; the Minnesota Corn Growers Association; the National Pork Board; the Nebraska Corn Board; and internal funds from the National Research Council.

Publication helps dairy farm energy

AMES — Managing and maintaining dairy equipment to improve energy efficiency is challenging, especially cooling milk throughout the hot summer months.

A new publication from Iowa State University Extension and Outreach explains three key factors for reducing energy consumption on dairies.

"Energy Efficiency for Dairy Milking Equipment" (PM 2089X) is available to download from the Extension Online Store, https://store.extension.iastate.edu/.

"A dairy can reduce its energy costs by maintaining milking and cooling equipment for optimal performance," said Dan Huyser, ISU Extension agricultural engineer. "When replacing worn equipment, consider options such as milk precoolers, refrigeration heat recovery, scroll compressors or variable frequency drives on vacuum pumps."

Dairy farms typically need more energy for day-to-day operations than other farmsteads, especially electricity for milking the herd and for cooling and storing the milk. Milk precoolers, scroll compressors and variable frequency drives can improve on-farm energy efficiency during daily operations.

"Modifications to equipment and plans for dairy expansion are not taken lightly, especially in today's market" said Dana Petersen, program coordinator for ISU Farm Energy, in a news release. "Producers should carefully consider the most energy efficient equipment to meet the existing — and future — needs of the dairy."

Pork production projected to decline in 2013

NEW YORK CITY — Rabobank has published a new Q3 report looking at the global pork industry, forecasting a stabilization of global pork prices with possible downward pressure in the next few months, but a rebound in prices along with a decline of pork production in 2013.

The report, authored by Rabobank's Food & Agribusiness Research and Advisory group, says surging feed costs are likely to have induced herd liquidation.

Sow culling will increase pork supply and weight, pressuring prices downward for the remainder of the year. This will likely limit the previously expected strong price levels towards the end of the year.

In addition, it will weigh heavily on farmers' profitability.

Rabobank further predicts that declining pork production into 2013 will result in a rebound in prices, but it remains to be seen if this will be sufficient to cover the booming feed costs.

David C. Nelson, Rabobank's Global Sector Strategist for Animal Protein and Grains & Oilseeds, says that while feed costs are projected to remain elevated until at least mid-2013, the primary risk to this view is the further worsening of the economic crisis, which is already pressuring global GDP growth.

A slowdown in high-growth Asian markets would limit import demand and price potential.

Rabobank concludes it is clear we have passed the "no margin for error" feed supply situation.

The drought can be viewed as a major "error," and the industry has entered into a situation where sufficient sourcing at any price is the primary concern for both farmers and processors.

The goal is now for farmers to limit losses.