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Animal feeding stuffs — Vocabulary

Aliments des animaux — Vocabulaire

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Foreword

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Introduction

This document provides definitions of generic terms related to animal feeding stuffs. It aims to encourage a mutual and consistent understanding and use of uniform terms in processes and frameworks dealing with the management of risk. This vocabulary document, which contains some common technical terms used in feed industry, is compiled for proper understanding of special language words or terms associated with the technical field.

This document can be applied as a reference by competent authorities, as well as specialists involved in standardization systems, to better and more accurately understand relevant text, correspondences and communications.

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Animal feeding stuffs — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms relating to animal feeding stuffs.

NOTE It includes the most common and frequently used terms in the field of animal feeding stuffs.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

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3.1 General terms

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3.1.1

antibiotic

antimicrobials produced by, or derived from, a micro-organism which destroys or inhibits the growth of other micro-organisms which advantages and advantages

3.1.2

antimicrobial agent

substance of natural, semi-synthetic or synthetic origin that at in vivo concentrations kills or inhibits the growth of microorganisms by interacting with a specific target

3.1.3

antioxidant

substance prolonging the storage life of feed (3.2.17) and feed ingredients (3.2.21) by protecting them against deterioration caused by oxidation

3.1.4

buffer

substance used in livestock rations (3.2.42) to help resist changes in the acidity of the digestive tract

EXAMPLE Sodium bicarbonate.

3.1.5

carrier

material to which *feed ingredients* (3.2.21) are added (e.g. absorbed, impregnated, coated) to facilitate their uniform distribution in *feed* (3.2.17)

3.1.6

chelated mineral

organic mineral complex formed between an organic molecule and a mineral

3.1.7

diluent

substance mixed with *feed ingredients* (3.2.21) to reduce their concentration and make them more acceptable to animals, safer and easier to mix (3.4.18) uniformly in a *feed* (3.2.17)

Note 1 to entry: Diluent may also be a *carrier* (3.1.5).

3.1.8

emulsifier

substance that makes it possible to form or maintain a homogeneous mixture of two or more immiscible phases in feed (3.2.17)

Note 1 to entry: Emulsifier is commonly added to *milk replacers* (3.2.36) to prevent fat from separating.

3.1.9

flavouring compound

flavouring enhancer

substance included in feed (3.2.17) or feed ingredients (3.2.21) to improve smell or palatability

3.1.10

macro-mineral

major mineral

mineral required by animals in relatively large amounts

EXAMPLE sodium (Na). Calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P), magnesium (Mg), potassium (K), chlorine (CI), sulfur (S), iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Note 1 to entry: Macro-minerals are generally required in gram quantities per head per day. (Standards.iten.ai)

3.1.11

micro-ingredient

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vitamin, mineral or other material usually required in feed (3.2.17) in small amounts

3.1.12

micro-mineral

trace mineral

mineral required by animals in small amounts

EXAMPLE 1 Manganese (Mn), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), selenium (Se), iron (Fe), cobalt (Co), iodine (I).

EXAMPLE 2 Micro-minerals are required in units of mg/kg or smaller.

3.1.13

non-structural carbohydrate

NSC

simple carbohydrate, such as starch and sugar, stored inside the cell that serves as a cellular energy source

Note 1 to entry: Non-structural carbohydrates are rapidly and easily digested by an animal.

3.1.14

nutrient allowance

recommendation for the nutrient amounts necessary for maintenance, growth, gestation, yield, work or performance that includes a safety margin to account for variability in *feed ingredients* (3.2.21), environment, animal health, storage losses and waste in the feeding process

3.1.15

nutrient requirement

minimum amount of nutrients (such as protein, minerals and vitamins) and energy necessary to meet animals' needs for maintenance, growth, reproduction, yield or performance

Note 1 to entry: Nutrient requirement does not include a safety margin in ration (3.2.42) formulation.

3.1.16

prebiotic

non-digestible compounds in *feed* (3.2.17) that beneficially affect animals by selectively stimulating the growth and/or activity of one or a limited number of non-pathogenic bacteria population(s) in the colon

3.1.17

preservative

substance or, when applicable, micro-organism that protects feed (3.2.17) against deterioration caused by micro-organisms or their metabolites

3.1.18

probiotic

direct-fed microbial

live micro-organisms that, when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit on the host

EXAMPLE Lactic acid producing strains, e.g. Lactobacillus.

3.1.19

undesirable substance

substance or product, with the exception of pathogenic agents, that is present in and/or on the product intended for animal feed (3.2.17) and causes a potential danger to animal or human health or to the environment or could adversely affect livestock production

3.1.20

veterinary drug

veterinary drug
substance applied or administered to animals, whether used for therapeutic, prophylactic, metaphylactic or diagnostic purposes or for modification of physiological functions or behaviour

Terms related to feed and feeding_{20588:2019}

3.2.1

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ad libitum feeding

ad lib feeding

feeding system by which animals can eat from a prepared diet (3.2.15) as much as they desire

3.2.2

aquatic feed

feed (3.2.17) that is fed to animals living in water

3.2.3

balanced diet

balanced ration

feed (3.2.17), diet (3.2.15) or ration (3.2.42) that contains all known required nutrients in proper amounts and proportions based upon recommendations of recognized authorities in animal nutrition for a given set of physiological requirements

3.2.4

barn-dried hav

hay (3.2.31) dried indoors by blowing air through it

Note 1 to entry: It is usually more nutritious than field-dried hay.

3.2.5

milling fraction obtained from the removal of the outer layer of cereals

3.2.6

canned pet food

feed (3.2.17) for pets, which has been processed, packaged, sealed and sterilized for preservation in cans or similar containers

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3.2.7

chaff

hulls (3.2.33) or other seed coverings, together with other plant parts separated from seeds during threshing or processing

3.2.8

coccidiostat

antiprotozoal agent used to prevent and/or control coccidial infections

EXAMPLE Lasalocid, monensin, narasin, salinomycin.

3.2.9

complementary feed

compound feed (3.2.11) that has a high content of certain substances but is not sufficient for a *ration* (3.2.42) and so is used in combination with other *feed* (3.2.17)

Note 1 to entry: Complementary feed is a form of compound feed.

3.2.10

complete feed

nutritionally adequate feed (3.2.17) compounded by a specific formula that is used as the sole ration (3.2.42) and that is capable of maintaining life and/or promoting production without any additional substance except water

Note 1 to entry: Complete feed is a form of *compound feed* (3.2.11).

3.2.11

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compound feed formula feed

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feed mixture

mixture of at least two feed materials (3.2.23), whether or not containing feed additives (3.2.18), for oral animal feeding in the form of a complementary feed (3.2.29) or a complete feed (3.2.10)

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3.2.12

concentrate

feed (3.2.17) that contains high amounts of a nutrient or nutrients (usually rich in energy and/or protein but low in fibre) and mixed with other ingredients [usually *micro-ingredients* (3.1.11)] intended to be diluted or mixed to produce a *complementary feed* (3.2.9) or a *complete feed* (3.2.10)

EXAMPLE Concentrate may be unsafe if fed *free choice* (3.2.27) or alone.

3.2.13

crumble

pelleted *feed* (3.2.17) that has been broken into smaller granular pieces

3.2.14

cured feed

feed (3.2.17) that has been preserved, for example, by drying, chemical additives or other preservation methods

3.2.15

diet

feed ingredient (3.2.21) or a mixture of ingredients, including water, that is consumed by animals

3.2.16

distillers' grain

residual grain or by-product of a fermentation process in alcohol production from grains (especially corn), which may be fed wet or dry

3.2.17

feed

feed stuff

feeding stuff

single or multiple materials, whether processed, semi-processed or raw, and whether or not containing additives, for oral animal feeding

3.2.18

feed additive

substance intentionally added to feed (3.2.17) and/or water, not consumed as feed by itself, whether or not it has a nutritional value, that affects the characteristics of feed including organoleptic properties, animal products, animal production or performance or welfare, or the environment

Note 1 to entry: Microorganisms, enzymes, acidity regulators, trace elements, vitamins and other products fall within the scope of this definition, depending on the purpose of use and the method of administration.

Note 2 to entry: *Coccidiostats* (3.2.8) and histomonostats are a category of feed additives.

Note 3 to entry: Feed additive does not include *feed materials* (3.2.23) and *premixtures* (3.2.39).

3.2.19

feed conversion ratio

FCR

ratio describing the amount of feed (3.2.17) consumed per unit of production, e.g. weight gain, milk, eggs production

3.2.20

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feed grade

quality of feed (3.2.17) suitable for animal, but not human, consumption

3.2.21

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feed ingredient https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/cd884e87-98c7-4050-9ad9-

component part or constituent of any mixture making up a feed (3.2.17), whether or not it has a nutritional value in the animal's diet (3.2.15), including feed additives (3.2.18)

Note 1 to entry: Ingredients are of plant, animal or aquatic origin, or other organic or inorganic substances.

3.2.22

feed intended for a particular nutritional purpose

functional feed

feed (3.2.17) that can satisfy a particular nutritional purpose by virtue of its particular composition or method of manufacture, which clearly distinguishes it from ordinary feed

Note 1 to entry: Feed intended for a particular nutritional purpose does not include medicated feed (3.2.34).

3.2.23

feed materials

products of vegetable or animal origin and products derived from industrial processing, either organic or inorganic substances, whether or not containing feed additives (3.2.18), that are intended for use in oral animal feeding to meet animals' nutritional needs

Note 1 to entry: Feed materials can be in their natural state, fresh or preserved.

Note 2 to entry: Feed materials may be fed to animals either directly as such, or after processing, or in the preparation of *compound feed* (3.2.11), or as *carrier* (3.1.5) of *premixtures* (3.2.39).

3.2.24

feed supplement

supplementary feed

feed ingredient (3.2.21) used with another to improve the nutrient balance or performance of the animal and that can be fed undiluted, diluted and mixed to produce a complete feed (3.2.10) or as free choice (3.2.27) with other parts of the ration (3.2.42)