

Lesson B3–3

Understanding Nutrients and Their Importance

Unit B. Animal Science and the Industry

Problem Area 3. Meeting Nutritional Needs of Animals

Lesson 3. Understanding Nutrients and Their Importance

New Mexico Content Standard:

Pathway Strand: Animal Systems

Standard: III: Provide proper nutrition to maintain animal performance.

Benchmark: III-A. Examine animal developmental stages to comprehend why nutrient requirements are different throughout an animal's life cycle.

Performance Standard: 2. Select diets which provide the appropriate quantity of nutrients for each animal's developmental stage.

Student Learning Objectives. Instruction in this lesson should result in students achieving the following objectives:

1. Identify the essential nutrients for animal production.
2. Discuss the importance of water as a nutrient.
3. Discuss the importance of carbohydrates as a nutrient.
4. Discuss the importance of lipids as a nutrient.
5. Discuss the importance of protein as a nutrient.
6. Discuss the importance of minerals as a nutrient.
7. Discuss the importance of vitamins as a nutrient.

List of Resources. The following resources may be useful in teaching this lesson:

Recommended Resources. One of the following resources should be selected to accompany the lesson:

Lee, Jasper S., et. al. *Introduction to Livestock and Companion Animals, 2nd Edition*. Danville, Illinois: Interstate Publishers, Inc. 2000. (Chapter 3)

Other Resources. The following resources will be useful to students and teachers:

Baker, M., and Mikesell, R.E. *Animal Science Biology & Technology*. Danville, Illinois: Interstate Publishers, Inc. 1996. (Chapter 4)

Ensminger, M. E. *Animal Science*, Danville, Illinois: Interstate Publishers, Inc. 1991. (Chapter 4)

Gillespie, James R. *Modern Livestock & Poultry Production, 6th Edition*. Albany, New York: Delmar, 2002. (Unit 6)

List of Equipment, Tools, Supplies, and Facilities

Writing surface
Overhead projector
Transparencies from attached masters

Terms. The following terms are presented in this lesson (shown in bold italics):

Balanced ration
Carbohydrates
Complex carbohydrates
Disaccharides
Essential nutrients
Ether
Fat
Fat-soluble vitamins
Fiber
Lipid
Macrominerals
Microminerals

Mineral
Monosaccharides
Nutrient
Proteins
Ration
Simple carbohydrates
Vitamin
Water-soluble vitamins

Interest Approach. Use an interest approach that will prepare the students for the lesson. Teachers often develop approaches for their unique class and student situations. A possible approach is included here.

Show students a picture of the USDA's "Food Pyramid." Ask the students "Why do we have the food pyramid?" When they answer, "So we eat the right things," ask them "What are the 'right' things?" Lead discussion into objective one of lesson that it is important that we give animals the "right" things to eat as well.

Summary of Content and Teaching Strategies

Objective 1: Identify the essential nutrients for animal production.

Anticipated Problem: What are the essential nutrients for animal production?

- I. Proper animal nutrition is key to good livestock production. Good nutrition can increase feed efficiency and the rate of gain for animals. Animals must be fed a diet that meets their needs. If these needs are not met properly, the animal won't grow, reproduce, or could possibly die. Feedstuffs contain nutrients. A **nutrient** is a substance that is necessary for an organism to live and grow. A **ration** is the total amount of feed an animal has in a 24-hour period. The ration can be fed all at one time, or available at various points throughout the day. A **balanced ration** is one that contains all the nutrients that the animal needs in the correct proportions. Too much of any one nutrient is wasteful and could prove harmful to the animal. A nutrient deficiency can result in stunted growth and low production. Nutrients that are required for proper growth in all animals are called **essential nutrients**. There are six essential nutrients. They are:
 - A. Water
 - B. Carbohydrates
 - C. Lipids or Fats
 - D. Protein
 - E. Minerals
 - F. Vitamins

There are many techniques that can be used to assist students in mastering this material. Students need text material to aid in identifying the essential nutrients for animal production. Chapter 3 in Introduction to Livestock and Companion Animals is recommended. Use TM: B3–3A to aid in discussion.

Objective 2: Discuss the importance of water as a nutrient.

Anticipated Problem: What is the importance of water as a nutrient?

- II. Water is necessary for an animal's survival. Animals can live longer without food than without water. It makes up about 75 percent of the weight of a mature animal and as much as 90 percent of a newborn. Water is found in every cell of the body. The amount of water needed by an animal is related to the activity the animal performs, and the stage of life of the animal (lactation, gestation, etc.). Water can enter into the body in many different ways. Most of it enters by drinking. Water is also found in the feed that animals consume and may be produced through biochemical reactions. Water may be lost from the body through urine, feces, sweat, and vapor from the lungs. Water that is taken in by an animal should be clean and fresh. Water should be available to animals at all times. Water has two main functions in an animal's body.
 - A. One function of water is to regulate the animal's body temperature. Water helps control body temperature because it is able to accumulate, transfer, and lose heat through evaporation.
 - B. Water also promotes biochemical processes in the animal. All biochemical reactions in the body require water. Water is a major component of cells, blood, and body tissues.

There are many techniques that can be used to assist students in mastering this material. Students need text material to aid in understanding the importance of water as a nutrient. Chapter 3 in Introduction to Livestock and Companion Animals is recommended.

Objective 3: Discuss the importance of carbohydrates as a nutrient.

Anticipated Problem: What is the importance of carbohydrates as a nutrient?

- III. **Carbohydrates** are feed components that provide energy and are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. They are a major component of plant tissues. Carbohydrates should make up about 75 percent of an animal's diet. They provide energy in a chemical reaction during digestion that is much like burning. This energy powers muscular movements. Carbohydrates also produce the body heat that helps to keep the animal warm. In addition to energy, carbohydrates aid in the use of proteins and fats by the body. Carbohydrates are not stored in the body. They must be provided in the animal's diet every day. Unused carbohydrates are converted into fat to be stored.
 - A. There are three types of carbohydrates. They are:
 - 1. Sugars—There are two kinds of sugars: simple sugars (*monosaccharides*) and double sugars (*disaccharides*). Glucose and fructose are simple sugars. Sucrose is a double

- sugar. Sucrose is what is used to make table sugar. Glucose is an excellent source of energy for most cells.
2. Starch—Starch is an important source of energy. Starch is converted to glucose in the digestive process.
 3. Fiber—**Fiber** is the material left after the food has been digested. It is made of plant cells and cellulose. Fiber aids the digestive system to function properly. Fiber also absorbs water and provides bulk. It plays an important role in ruminant digestion by increasing bacterial populations in the rumen.
- B. Carbohydrates may be classified as either simple carbohydrates or complex carbohydrates.
1. **Simple carbohydrates** are easily digested. Sugar and starch are simple carbohydrates. This type of carbohydrate is found in cereal grains such as corn, wheat, oats, barley, and sorghum.
 2. **Complex carbohydrates** can also be called fiber. Cellulose and lignin are complex carbohydrates. These substances are more difficult to digest than simple carbohydrates. These are found mainly in roughages such as hay and pasture plants.

There are many techniques that can be used to assist students in mastering this material. Students need text material to aid in understanding the importance of carbohydrates as a nutrient. Chapter 3 in Introduction to Livestock and Companion Animals is recommended.

Objective 4: Discuss the importance of lipids as a nutrient.

Anticipated Problem: What is the importance of lipids as a nutrient?

- IV. A **lipid** is a food component that provides energy and is also the form in which animals store energy. A lipid can also be dissolved with ether. **Ether** is a colorless, liquid solvent used in nutrition research. Most lipids are fats or oil. A **fat** is the solid form of a lipid. Fats contain the highest amounts of energy. They can contain 2.25 times more energy than carbohydrates. Fats play an important role in supplying the energy needed by an animal for normal body maintenance. A key role of fats is they are the only way the fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E, and K can enter the animal's body.

There are many techniques that can be used to assist students in mastering this material. Students need text material to aid in understanding the importance of lipids as a nutrient. Chapter 3 in Introduction to Livestock and Companion Animals is recommended.

Objective 5: Discuss the importance of protein as a nutrient.

Anticipated Problem: What is the importance of protein as a nutrient?

- V. **Proteins** are organic compounds primarily made up of amino acids. This nutrient is needed to grow new tissues and to repair old tissues in the animal. Three to five percent of the body's proteins are rebuilt every day. The highest amounts of protein can be found in the

muscles of animals. Proteins can be classified as either essential or nonessential. Whether or not a protein is essential for proper growth depends on the digestive system of the animal. Sources of protein include soybean meal, cottonseed meal, fish meal, and alfalfa hay. Protein is the most common nutrient deficiency. Most feedstuffs are low in protein. Supplements may be needed. Symptoms of a protein deficiency include anorexia, slow growth rate, decreased feed efficiency, low birth weight, and lower milk production. Young animals need diets higher in protein than older animals. Animals in gestation or lactation stages also need higher levels of protein in their diets.

There are many techniques that can be used to assist students in mastering this material. Students need text material to aid in understanding the importance of protein as a nutrient. Chapter 3 in Introduction to Livestock and Companion Animals is recommended. Use TM: B3–3B to aid in discussion.

Objective 6: Discuss the importance of minerals as a nutrient.

Anticipated Problem: What is the importance of minerals as a nutrient?

- VI. A **mineral** is an inorganic element found in small amounts in the body. Minerals are essential in skeleton growth and necessary for body systems to function properly. There are two groups of minerals.
- A. **Macrominerals** or major minerals are needed in the diet in relatively large amounts. This can range from a few tenths of a gram to one or more grams per day. The minerals included in this group include:
1. Salt (NaCl) [Sodium & Chlorine]
 2. Calcium (Ca)
 3. Phosphorus (P)
 4. Magnesium (Mg)
 5. Potassium (K)
 6. Sulfur (S)
- B. **Microminerals** or trace minerals are minerals that are required in small quantities. These minerals are just as important as macrominerals, they are just needed in smaller quantities. This can range from a millionth of a gram to a thousandth of a gram per day. The minerals included in this group include:
1. Chromium (Cr)
 2. Cobalt (Co)
 3. Copper (Cu)
 4. Fluorine (F)
 5. Iodine (I)
 6. Iron (Fe)
 7. Manganese (Mn)
 8. Molybdenum (Mo)

9. Selenium (Se)
10. Silicon (Si)
11. Zinc (Zn)

There are many techniques that can be used to assist students in mastering this material. Students need text material to aid in understanding the importance of minerals as a nutrient. Chapter 3 in Introduction to Livestock and Companion Animals is recommended. Use TM:B3–3C to aid in discussion and to gain information regarding the function and deficiency symptoms of each mineral.

Objective 7: Discuss the importance of vitamins as a nutrient.

Anticipated Problem: What is the importance of vitamins as a nutrient?

- VII. A **vitamin** is an organic substance needed in small quantities to perform specific functions. They do not provide energy, but are necessary in using energy. Vitamins aid the animal's body by assisting to regulate body functions, keeping the body healthy, and developing resistance to diseases. The deficiency of a vitamin can lead to disease or death. Vitamins are in one of two groups.
- A. **Fat-soluble vitamins** are vitamins that are stored in the fat and released as they are needed by the body. These include vitamins A, D, E, and K.
 - B. **Water-soluble vitamins** are vitamins that are dissolved by water and need to be consumed every day. They include vitamin C and the B vitamins.

There are many techniques that can be used to assist students in mastering this material. Students need text material to aid in understanding the importance of vitamins as a nutrient. Chapter 3 in Introduction to Livestock and Companion Animals is recommended. Use TM:B3–3D to aid in discussion and to gain information regarding the function and deficiency symptoms of each vitamin.

Review/Summary. Use the student learning objectives to summarize the lesson. Have students explain the content associated with each objective. Student responses can be used in determining which objectives need to be reviewed or taught from a different angle. Questions at end of the chapters in the textbook may also be used in the review/summary.

Evaluation. Focus the evaluation of student achievement on mastery of the objectives stated in the lesson. Measure student performance on classroom participation, laboratory assignments, and written tests or quizzes.

Answers to Sample Test:

Part One: Matching

1 = f, 2 = d, 3 = b, 4 = c, 5 = h, 6 = g, 7 = e, 8 = i, 9 = a, 10 = j

Part Two: Completion

1. skeleton
2. glucose
3. 75
4. Water
5. Fats

Part Three: Short Answer

Water, Carbohydrates, Lipids (Fats), Protein, Minerals, Vitamins

Test

Lesson B3–3: Understanding Nutrients and Their Importance

Part One: Matching

Instructions. Match the term with the correct response. Write the letter of the term by the definition.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Balanced ration | b. Carbohydrates | c. Essential nutrients |
| d. Lipid | e. Nutrient | f. Proteins |
| g. Simple carbohydrates | h. Vitamin | |
| i. Fiber | j. Complex carbohydrates | |

- _____ 1. Organic compounds made up of primarily amino acids.
- _____ 2. A food component that provides energy and is also the form in which animals store energy.
- _____ 3. Feed components that provide energy and are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
- _____ 4. Nutrients that are required for proper growth in all animals.
- _____ 5. An organic substance needed in small quantities to perform specific functions.
- _____ 6. Type of carbohydrate is found in cereal grains such as corn, wheat, oats, barley and sorghum.
- _____ 7. A substance that is necessary for an organism to live and grow.
- _____ 8. Material left after the food has been digested.
- _____ 9. Contains all the nutrients that the animal needs in the correct proportions.
- _____ 10. Can also be called fiber.

Part Two: Completion

Instructions. Provide the word or words to complete the following statements.

1. Minerals are essential in _____ growth and necessary for body systems to function properly.
2. Starch is converted to _____ in the digestive process.
3. Carbohydrates should make up about _____ percent of an animal's diet.

4. _____ is found in every cell of the body.
5. _____ can contain 2.25 times more energy than carbohydrates.

Part Three: Short Answer

Instructions. Provide information to answer the following question.

What are the six essential nutrients?

ESSENTIAL NUTRIENTS

Water

Carbohydrates

Lipids (Fats)

Protein

Minerals

Vitamins

ESSENTIAL PROTEINS

Ruminants	Swine	Poultry
Arginine	Arginine	Arginine
Histidine	Histidine	Histidine
Isoleucine	Isoleucine	Isoleucine
Leucine	Leucine	Leucine
Lysine	Lysine	Lysine
Methionine	Methionine*	Methionine
Phenylalanine	Phenylalanine**	Phenylalanine
Threonine	Threonine	Threonine
Tryptophan	Tryptophan	Tryptophan
Valine	Valine	Valine
		Alanine
		Aspartic acid
		Glycine
		Serine

*Part can be replaced with Cystine

**Part can be replaced with Tyrosine

MINERAL NEEDS, FUNCTIONS, AND DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS

Macro-minerals	Function	Deficiency Symptoms
Calcium (Ca)	structural component of the skeleton; controls the excitability of nerves and muscles; required for coagulation of the blood	rickets or osteomalacia develop—the bones become soft and deformed; milk fever occurs in cows; blood clotting time increases
Phosphorus (P)	component of the skeleton providing structural support; aids in lipid transport and metabolism; component of AMP, ADP, and ATP	rickets; depressed appetite; may chew on wood or other objects
Magnesium (Mg)	needed for normal skeletal growth; needed in chemical reactions in muscles; activates enzymes during the Krebs cycle	anorexia; reduced weight gain; reduced magnesium in the blood; hyperemia of the ears and other extremities
Potassium (K)	required to move sodium; helps to maintain acid-base balance in the body; helps to uptake glucose and carbohydrates	slowed growth; unsteady walk; overall muscle weakness; Mg deficiency causes K deficiency
Sodium (Na)	maintains osmotic pressure; maintains acid-base balance; required in transmission of nerve impulses	reduced rate of growth; reduced feed efficiency; decreased milk production; weight loss in adults
Chlorine (Cl)	regulates extracellular osmotic pressure; maintains acid-base balance in the body	slowed growth; fall forward with legs extended backward when startled by a sudden noise

(Continued)

Macro-minerals	Function	Deficiency Symptoms
Sulfur (S)	required for protein synthesis; used in cartilage; in birds S is used in feathers, the lining of the gizzard, and in muscle	reduced growth; reduced weight gain
Cobalt (Co)	makes up vitamin B ₁₂	loss of appetite; reduced growth; anemia; if untreated, death will result
Iodine (I)	component of thyroxin—controls the oxidation of cells	Goiter—enlargement of the thyroid gland; dry skin; brittle hair; young born without hair; reproductive problems
Zinc (Zn)	activates enzymes; used in DNA and RNA	slowed growth; anorexia; scaling and cracking of paws; poor feathering; rough hair
Iron (Fe)	found in hemoglobin in the blood; found in myoglobin in muscle	anemia—common problem among newborns; pale color; shallow breathing; rough hair; slow growth; iron deficiency affects about half of the world's human population
Copper (Cu)	enzyme activity to uptake iron; needed to maintain the central nervous system	anemia; incoordination
Manganese (Mn)	needed in bone structure	skeletal deformation—enlarged joints; lameness, shortening of legs, and bowing of the legs
Selenium (Se)	component of numerous enzymes	nutritional muscular dystrophy

VITAMIN FUNCTIONS AND DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS

Fat Soluble Vitamins	Function	Deficiency Signs
Vitamin A	required in retinol for night vision; needed in epithelial cells, which cover body surfaces; needed for bone growth	night blindness; dry and irritated eyes; respiratory infection; reproductive problems
Vitamin D	enhanced CA and P levels allowing bone mineralization; prevents tetany	abnormal skeletal development—lameness, bowed, and crooked legs; slowed growth
Vitamin E	promotes health	failure of the reproductive system; changed cell permeability; muscular lesions
Vitamin K	required for blood clotting	long blood clot time; hemorrhages; in severe cases, death
Thiamin (B1)	promotes health	anorexia, beriberi in humans—numbness, weakness, and stiffness in thighs, unsteady walk, edema in feet and legs, and pain along the spine
(Continued)		

Fat Soluble Vitamins	Function	Deficiency Signs
Riboflavin (B2)	functions in coenzymes	reduced growth rate; skin lesions; hair loss
Niacin	used by cells in energy metabolism	retarded growth; decreased appetite; diarrhea; vomiting; dermatitis
Pantothenic Acid	needed in energy metabolism	slowed growth; dermatitis; graying of the hair; fetal death; skin lesions
Vitamin B6	help with protein and nitrogen metabolism; involved in formation of red blood cells	convulsions; lesions around feet, face, and ears
Vitamin B12	needed in several enzyme systems	anemia*; retardation; skin pigmentation
Folacin	used in a variety of metabolic reactions	slow growth rate; anemia
Biotin	needed for several enzyme systems	scaly skin; abnormalities of the circulatory system
Choline	aids in transmission of nerve impulses	fatty liver; hemorrhaging kidney
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	prevents scurvy; causes several metabolic reactions to occur	scurvy—edema, weight loss, and diarrhea
<p>*This can occur in monogastrics fed entirely from plant material. Babies nursing from vegetarian mothers may also develop a vitamin B12 deficiency.</p>		