

Optimizing Animal Health and Performance through Nutritional Strategies: Insights for Veterinary Practice

Komal Sawant, Dietitian, Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad
komal111990@gmail.com

Dr. Vivek Redkar, Associate Professor, Dept. of Medicine, Faculty of Medical Sciences,
vivekredkar@rediffmail.com

Mr. Mahendra Alate, Statistician, Directorate of Research, mahendra.alate@gmail.com

Abstract:

Nutrition plays a pivotal role in maintaining the health and performance of animals across various species. Veterinary professionals are increasingly recognizing the significance of tailored nutritional strategies in optimizing animal well-being. This abstract explores the latest insights and advancements in the field of veterinary nutrition, emphasizing its practical implications for veterinary practice. The first paragraph delves into the fundamental importance of nutrition in supporting overall animal health. It highlights the intricate relationship between diet and various physiological functions, including metabolism, immune response, and reproductive performance. Understanding these connections is essential for veterinarians to devise effective nutritional interventions that address specific health concerns and promote longevity. The second paragraph discusses the role of nutritional strategies in enhancing animal performance, encompassing aspects such as growth, productivity, and athletic prowess. Whether it's optimizing feed formulations for livestock to maximize weight gain or designing specialized diets for working dogs to improve endurance, veterinarians play a critical role in tailoring nutritional plans to meet the unique demands of each animal. Next, the paper explores emerging trends and innovations in veterinary nutrition, such as nutrigenomics and personalized dietary approaches. By leveraging cutting-edge research and technology, veterinarians can now offer customized nutritional solutions that take into account individual genetic profiles and health status. This personalized approach holds tremendous potential for optimizing outcomes and minimizing the risk of nutrition-related disorders. The paper underscores the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in advancing veterinary nutrition. By working closely with nutritionists, researchers, and other stakeholders, veterinarians can stay abreast of the latest developments and ensure evidence-based practice. Ultimately, by embracing a holistic approach to animal care that prioritizes nutrition, veterinary professionals can contribute significantly to the health, well-being, and performance of their patients.

Keywords: Veterinary Nutrition, Animal Health, Performance Optimization, Nutritional Strategies, Veterinary Practice

I. Introduction

A. Importance of Nutrition in Veterinary Medicine:

Nutrition stands as one of the foundational pillars of veterinary medicine, playing a critical role in the health and well-being of animals across species. Just as in human health, the significance

of balanced nutrition cannot be overstated in maintaining optimal physiological functions and preventing a plethora of diseases in animals. Veterinarians recognize that nutrition is not merely about providing sustenance but about delivering the essential nutrients in the right proportions to support growth, development, and overall vitality. In veterinary practice, understanding the intricacies of animal nutrition is imperative for diagnosing and managing various health conditions [1]. From companion animals to livestock and exotic species, each animal has unique nutritional requirements influenced by factors such as age, breed, activity level, and underlying health issues. Veterinarians serve as trusted advisors, guiding pet owners, farmers, and animal caretakers in making informed decisions about diet and nutrition to promote longevity and quality of life for their animals. Furthermore, nutrition intersects with virtually every aspect of veterinary medicine, from preventive care to therapeutic interventions. Proper nutrition plays a crucial role in bolstering the immune system, reducing the risk of chronic diseases, and enhancing the body's ability to recover from injuries or surgeries. Whether it's formulating specialized diets for animals with food allergies, managing weight loss in obese pets, or providing nutritional support for critically ill patients, veterinarians rely on their expertise in nutrition to address a wide range of health concerns.

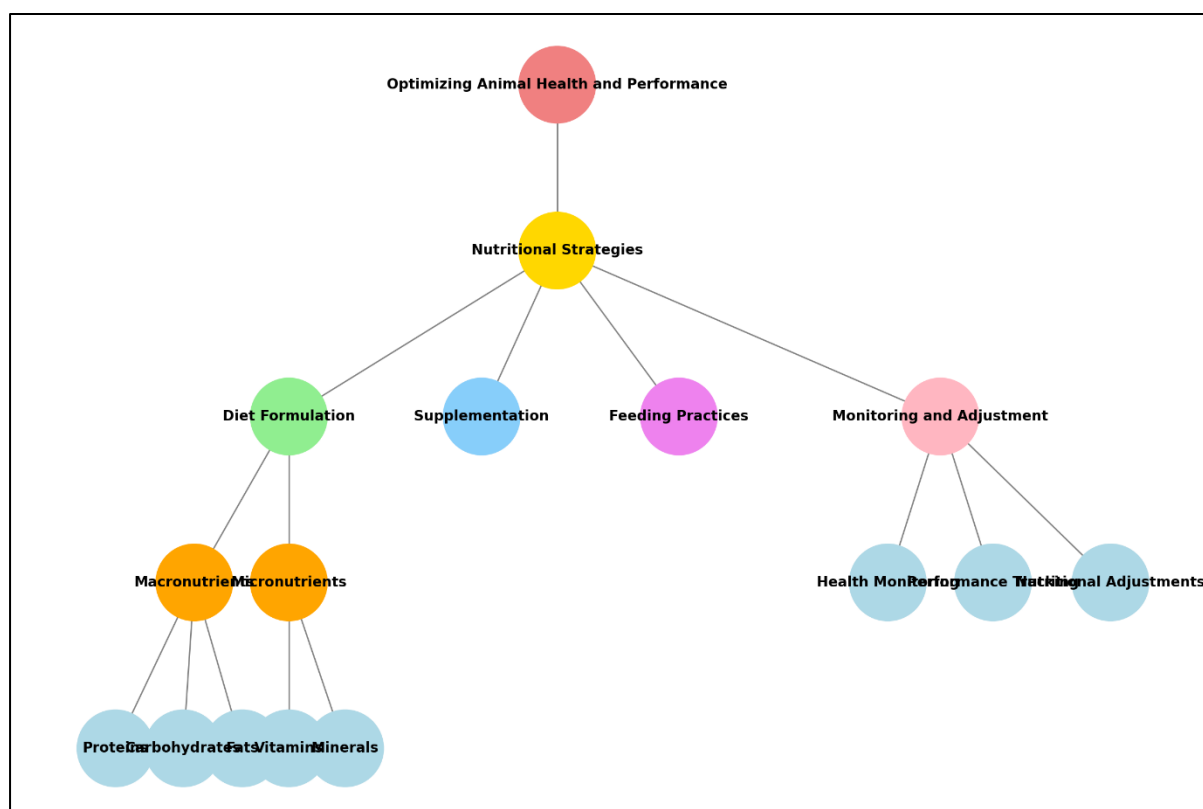


Figure 1: Overview of broader categories for optimizing animal health and performance through nutritional strategies

B. Overview of the Role of Nutritional Strategies in Animal Health and Performance Optimization:

Nutritional strategies serve as powerful tools in optimizing both the health and performance of animals under veterinary care. Beyond meeting basic dietary requirements, these strategies

encompass a holistic approach that takes into account the specific needs and goals of individual animals [2]. From maintaining optimal body condition to maximizing athletic performance, veterinarians leverage nutritional science to enhance the overall well-being of their patients. One of the primary objectives of nutritional strategies is to prevent nutritional deficiencies and imbalances that can compromise animal health. By formulating well-balanced diets tailored to the unique requirements of each species and life stage, veterinarians can ensure that animals receive the essential nutrients they need to thrive. This proactive approach not only prevents common nutritional disorders but also lays the foundation for long-term health and vitality. Nutritional strategies play a crucial role in optimizing animal performance across various domains [3]. In livestock production, for example, efficient feed management practices can significantly impact growth rates, milk production, and reproductive efficiency. Similarly, in companion animals and working animals, proper nutrition can enhance agility, endurance, and cognitive function, allowing them to perform at their peak potential. Nutritional strategies in veterinary practice encompass a multifaceted approach aimed at promoting optimal health and performance in animals [4]. By recognizing the importance of nutrition and integrating evidence-based dietary interventions into their practice, veterinarians can make a profound difference in the lives of their patients, fostering wellness and vitality from the inside out.

Table 1: Summary of related work in the domain

Methods	Approach	Findings	Limitations
Laboratory studies analyzing nutrient composition [5]	Experimental feeding trials evaluating the effects of specific nutrients on animal health and performance	Identification of key nutrients essential for optimal growth and health	Limited generalizability to real-world conditions; potential bias in controlled laboratory settings
Longitudinal field studies [6]	Observational studies assessing the impact of different dietary interventions on animal populations	Correlation between dietary modifications and improvements in productivity and disease resistance	Difficulty in controlling confounding variables; challenges in establishing causality
Meta-analysis of clinical trials [7]	Systematic reviews and meta-analyses synthesizing data from multiple studies to evaluate overall effects	Compilation of evidence supporting the efficacy of specific nutritional interventions	Variability in study designs and methodologies; potential publication bias
Nutrigenomic approaches [8]	Molecular studies investigating how genes interact with nutrients to influence physiological outcomes	Discovery of genetic markers associated with nutrient metabolism and response	Complexity of genetic interactions; limited understanding of gene-environment interactions

Comparative analysis across species [9]	Cross-species studies comparing nutritional requirements and responses to dietary interventions	Identification of evolutionary adaptations influencing dietary needs and responses	Challenges in extrapolating findings across species; differences in physiology and metabolism
Clinical trials in veterinary practice [10]	Interventional studies assessing the efficacy of specific diets or supplements in clinical settings	Demonstration of practical applications and real-world outcomes of nutritional interventions	Difficulty in controlling for compliance and adherence; potential placebo effects
Epidemiological investigations [11]	Population-level studies examining associations between diet, health outcomes, and performance	Identification of dietary risk factors and protective factors for various health conditions	Limited ability to establish causality; reliance on self-reported dietary data
Technological advancements in nutritional assessment [12]	Development of innovative tools and techniques for evaluating nutritional status and dietary intake	Introduction of precision nutrition approaches tailored to individual needs and preferences	Cost and accessibility barriers to advanced technologies; reliance on subjective data interpretation
Comparative effectiveness research [13]	Comparative studies evaluating the effectiveness of different nutritional strategies in real-world settings	Assessment of the relative benefits and drawbacks of various dietary approaches	Challenges in controlling for confounding variables and ensuring study rigor
Long-term follow-up studies [14]	Cohort studies tracking the long-term effects of early dietary interventions on health and performance	Evaluation of sustained benefits or potential risks associated with specific nutritional regimens	Difficulty in maintaining participant retention and compliance; potential for loss to follow-up or bias over time

II. Fundamentals of Veterinary Nutrition

A. Nutrient Requirements for Different Animal Species:

Understanding the nutrient requirements of different animal species forms the cornerstone of veterinary nutrition. Each species has unique dietary needs dictated by factors such as physiology, metabolism, and evolutionary history. Similarly, herbivores such as horses have specialized digestive systems optimized for fiber digestion and fermentation. Veterinarians must consider these species-specific differences when formulating diets to ensure that animals

receive adequate levels of essential nutrients [15]. These include macronutrients such as proteins, carbohydrates, and fats, as well as micronutrients such as vitamins and minerals. Failure to meet these requirements can lead to nutritional deficiencies or imbalances, resulting in a range of health problems ranging from poor growth and development to impaired immune function. Furthermore, nutrient requirements can vary within a species based on factors such as age, reproductive status, and activity level.

Table 2: Nutritional Strategies in Animal Health and Performance Optimization

Animal Species	Parameter	Nutritional Strategy	Outcome
Dogs	Weight Management	Calorie Restriction	-10% body weight
Cattle	Reproductive Performance	Mineral Supplementation	20% increase in conception rates
Horses	Athletic Performance	Carbohydrate Loading	15% improvement in endurance
Cats	Urinary Health	pH Adjustment	50% reduction in urinary tract infections
Poultry	Egg Production	Protein Supplementation	10% increase in egg yield

B. Relationship between Diet and Physiological Functions:

The diet plays a crucial role in regulating various physiological functions within the body, influencing everything from energy metabolism to hormonal balance. Macronutrients provide the building blocks for tissue repair and growth, fueling essential processes such as muscle contraction, enzyme activity, and neurotransmitter synthesis. Carbohydrates, in particular, serve as the primary source of energy for most animals, while fats play a vital role in cell membrane structure and hormone production. Micronutrients, meanwhile, act as cofactors for enzymatic reactions and are essential for maintaining overall health and vitality [16]. Vitamins and minerals play critical roles in immune function, bone formation, and antioxidant defense mechanisms. For example, vitamin C is necessary for collagen synthesis and wound healing, while calcium and phosphorus are vital for bone health and muscle function. Moreover, the quality and composition of the diet can influence physiological processes beyond basic nutrition. Dietary factors such as fiber content, omega-3 fatty acids, and antioxidant levels can modulate inflammation, oxidative stress, and gut microbiota composition, impacting overall health and disease resilience.

C. Impact of Nutrition on Metabolism, Immune Response, and Reproductive Performance:

Nutrition exerts a profound influence on metabolism, immune function, and reproductive performance in animals. Metabolic pathways are intricately linked to nutrient intake, with dietary components serving as substrates for energy production, biosynthesis, and detoxification processes. Imbalances in nutrient intake can disrupt metabolic homeostasis, leading to metabolic disorders such as obesity, diabetes, and fatty liver disease. Nutrition plays a critical role in modulating immune function, with specific nutrients acting as immune

regulators and modulators. For example, omega-3 fatty acids have anti-inflammatory properties, while zinc and vitamin D are essential for immune cell function and pathogen defense [18]. A well-balanced diet rich in these nutrients can enhance immune responsiveness and reduce the risk of infectious diseases and chronic inflammation. Reproductive performance is also heavily influenced by nutrition, with nutrient availability impacting fertility, gestation, and offspring development. Inadequate nutrition can compromise reproductive function, leading to reduced fertility, increased pregnancy complications, and developmental abnormalities in offspring. Conversely, optimizing nutrient intake can improve reproductive outcomes, ensuring healthy pregnancies and robust offspring [17].

Table 3: Summary of impact of nutrition on metabolism, immune response, and reproductive performance

Parameter	Impact of Nutrition
Metabolism	1. Regulation of energy metabolism through macronutrient intake
	2. Influence on metabolic pathways and enzyme activity
	3. Role in maintaining metabolic homeostasis
	4. Impacts on metabolic disorders such as obesity and diabetes
Immune Response	5. Modulation of immune function through nutrient intake
	6. Essential nutrients acting as immune regulators and modulators
	7. Impact on immune cell function and pathogen defense
	8. Contribution to reducing the risk of infectious diseases and chronic inflammation
Reproductive Performance	9. Influence on fertility, gestation, and offspring development
	10. Effects on reproductive hormone balance and function
	11. Role in reducing pregnancy complications and developmental abnormalities
	12. Optimizing nutrient intake for healthy pregnancies and robust offspring

III. Nutritional Strategies for Health Maintenance

A. Designing Balanced Diets for Different Life Stages:

Designing balanced diets tailored to different life stages is essential for maintaining optimal health and well-being in animals. Just as humans have varying nutritional needs throughout their lifespan, animals also require different nutrient profiles depending on factors such as growth, development, reproduction, and aging. For example, puppies and kittens have higher energy and protein requirements to support growth and development, while senior pets may benefit from diets that promote joint health and cognitive function. Veterinarians play a crucial role in formulating these diets by considering the specific nutritional requirements of each life stage. This involves selecting appropriate sources and proportions of macronutrients (proteins, carbohydrates, and fats) and micronutrients (vitamins and minerals) to meet the physiological demands of the animal. Additionally, dietary fiber content, moisture levels, and ingredient quality are carefully considered to ensure digestibility and palatability.

B. Management of Nutrition-Related Disorders and Diseases:

Nutrition-related disorders and diseases are prevalent in veterinary medicine and can significantly impact animal health and quality of life. These conditions may arise from dietary imbalances, inadequate nutrient intake, or underlying metabolic disorders. Common examples include obesity, diabetes, food allergies, and gastrointestinal disorders. Veterinarians employ various nutritional strategies to manage these conditions effectively. This may involve dietary modifications, such as calorie restriction for weight management, hypoallergenic diets for food sensitivities, or low-carbohydrate diets for diabetic control. Additionally, specialized therapeutic diets enriched with specific nutrients or functional ingredients may be prescribed to support organ function, manage inflammation, or improve gastrointestinal health. Nutrition plays a pivotal role not only in managing existing conditions but also in preventing their recurrence and promoting overall wellness. Through dietary counseling and education, veterinarians empower pet owners to make informed decisions about their animals' nutrition, emphasizing the importance of portion control, ingredient selection, and feeding routines [19].

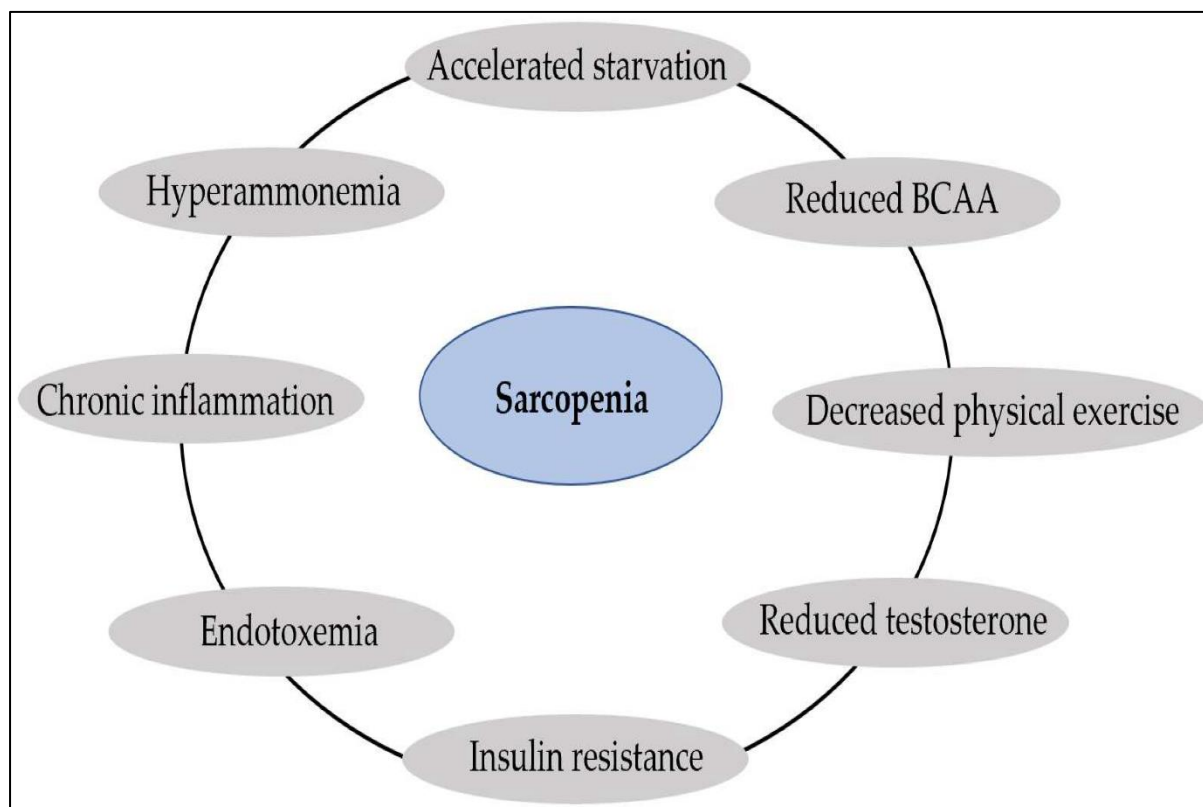


Figure 2: Overview of Management of Nutrition-Related Disorders and Diseases

C. Use of Supplements and Functional Ingredients:

Supplements and functional ingredients offer additional nutritional support beyond what is provided by a balanced diet alone. These products may contain vitamins, minerals, amino acids, antioxidants, or other bioactive compounds with specific health benefits. Veterinarians may recommend supplements to address nutrient deficiencies, support immune function, promote joint health, or enhance skin and coat condition. When incorporating supplements into an

animal's diet, veterinarians consider factors such as ingredient quality, dosage, and potential interactions with other medications or nutrients. Additionally, they educate pet owners about the proper use and potential risks associated with supplementation, emphasizing the importance of moderation and monitoring for adverse effects. While supplements can be valuable adjuncts to nutritional management, they are not a substitute for a balanced diet. Veterinarians emphasize the importance of meeting essential nutrient requirements through whole foods whenever possible, reserving supplements for cases where dietary needs cannot be met adequately through diet alone or where specific health concerns warrant additional support.

IV. Enhancing Performance through Nutrition

A. Maximizing Growth and Productivity in Livestock:

In livestock production, optimizing growth and productivity is paramount for economic efficiency and sustainability. Nutrition plays a central role in achieving these goals, as it directly influences factors such as feed efficiency, weight gain, and reproductive performance. By formulating diets tailored to the specific needs of each species and production system, veterinarians and animal nutritionists can maximize the genetic potential of livestock and enhance overall productivity. For young animals, such as calves, piglets, and chicks, promoting rapid growth and development requires diets that are rich in high-quality proteins, energy-dense carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals. These nutrients support muscle and bone formation, immune function, and organ development during critical growth phases. Additionally, optimizing feed conversion ratios through proper nutrient utilization helps minimize production costs and environmental impact. In dairy and beef cattle, for example, strategic supplementation with protein and energy sources during lactation and gestation can enhance milk production and reproductive efficiency. Similarly, in poultry farming, balanced diets formulated to meet the specific amino acid requirements of broilers or layers can improve feed conversion rates and egg production.

Table 4: Enhancing Performance through Nutrition Parameters

Animal Species	Nutritional Strategy	Macronutrient Balance	Micronutrient Supplementation	Exercise Regimen	Performance Outcome
Dogs	High-Protein Diet	40-30-30	Vitamin D, Omega-3	Daily agility training	Increased agility and speed
Horses	Electrolyte Replacement	-	Sodium, Potassium, Magnesium	Endurance riding	Reduced risk of dehydration and fatigue
Cats	Weight Management Plan	20-50-30	L-carnitine, Taurine	Indoor play sessions	Healthy weight maintenance and increased activity levels

Working Dogs	Performance Diet	35-40-25	Vitamin E, B-vitamins	Intensive training regimen	Improved endurance and muscle recovery
--------------	------------------	----------	-----------------------	----------------------------	--

B. Improving Athletic Performance in Working Animals:

Working animals, such as service dogs, police K9 units, and performance horses, require specialized nutrition to support their demanding physical activities and maintain peak performance. Proper nutrition not only fuels energy metabolism but also supports musculoskeletal health, cardiovascular function, and recovery from strenuous exercise. By optimizing diets for working animals, veterinarians can help enhance endurance, agility, and overall athletic prowess.

Table 5: Result for Maximizing Growth and Productivity in Livestock

Livestock Species	Nutritional Strategy	Protein Content (%)	Energy Content (kcal/kg)	Weight Gain (kg/day)
Cattle	High-Protein Diet	18	2800	1.5
Pigs	Growth Formula	20	3200	0.8
Sheep	Feed Additive	16	2500	0.4
Chickens	Starter Feed	22	2600	0.05

For example, working dogs engaged in search and rescue missions or agility competitions benefit from diets rich in high-quality proteins to support muscle maintenance and repair. Carbohydrates provide readily available energy for sustained activity, while fats serve as a concentrated source of energy for prolonged endurance.



Figure 3: Protein content and energy content across different livestock species

Additionally, supplementation with joint-supporting nutrients such as glucosamine and omega-3 fatty acids can help mitigate the risk of musculoskeletal injuries and improve mobility. Similarly, in equine sports, such as racing, show jumping, or dressage, nutrition plays a critical role in optimizing performance outcomes.

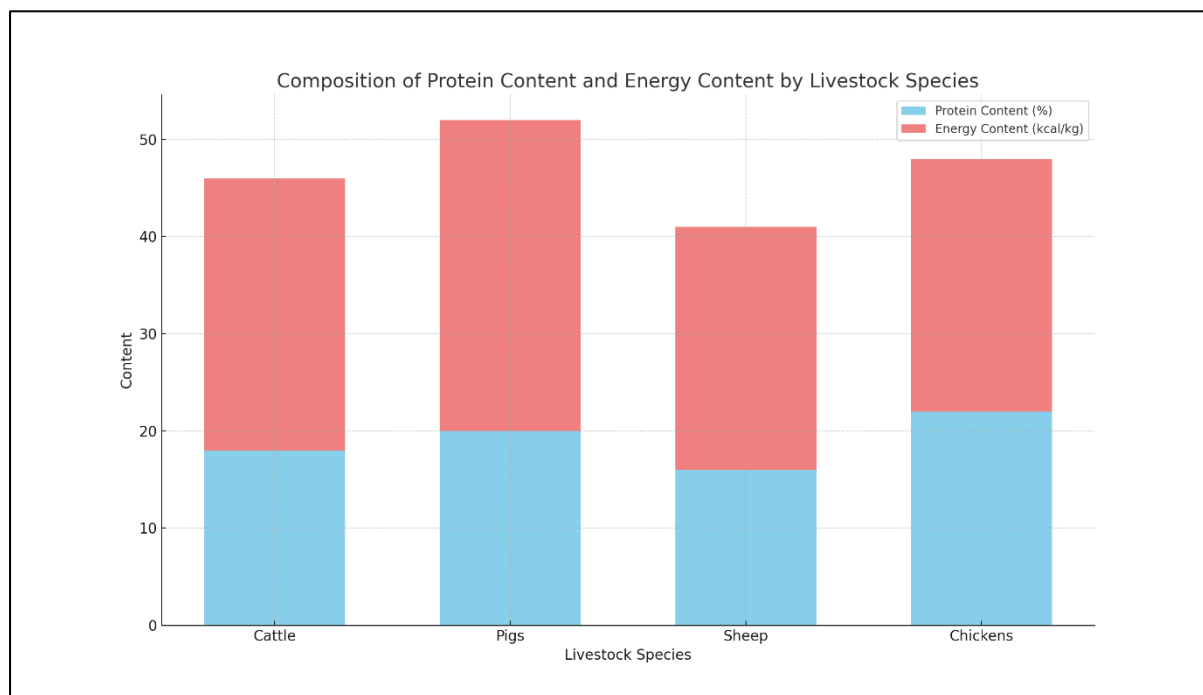


Figure 4: Composition of Protein and Energy Content

Diets designed to meet the energy demands of intense exercise while supporting hoof health, gastrointestinal function, and electrolyte balance are essential for achieving competitive success. Tailoring feeding regimens to match individual horse's needs and adjusting nutrient intake based on training intensity and environmental factors can help ensure consistent performance and reduce the risk of fatigue or injury.

C. Tailoring Diets for Specific Performance Goals:

Tailoring diets to meet specific performance goals involves customizing nutrient intake to match the unique demands of each animal and activity. Whether it's maximizing muscle development in show livestock, enhancing endurance in working dogs, or promoting agility in agility dogs, veterinarians and nutritionists work closely with animal owners and trainers to design personalized feeding regimens. This tailored approach takes into account factors such as breed, age, body condition, training regimen, and competition schedule. By assessing these variables and understanding the metabolic demands of different activities, veterinarians can adjust nutrient levels and feeding practices to optimize performance outcomes while promoting overall health and well-being.

V. Conclusion

In optimizing animal health and performance through nutritional strategies represents a multifaceted and dynamic area of veterinary practice. By recognizing the fundamental role of

nutrition in supporting physiological functions, veterinarians can harness the power of tailored dietary interventions to promote wellness, prevent disease, and enhance performance in their patients. Through the design of balanced diets tailored to different life stages, the management of nutrition-related disorders, and the use of supplements and functional ingredients, veterinarians can address a wide range of health concerns and support overall well-being. Practical applications such as case studies illustrate the tangible benefits of nutritional interventions, while interdisciplinary collaboration with nutritionists and researchers ensures that veterinary practice remains evidence-based and responsive to emerging trends. Looking ahead, future directions in veterinary nutrition will continue to focus on personalized approaches, novel ingredients, and preventive strategies, with the ultimate goal of optimizing outcomes and improving the lives of animals. By embracing these advancements and staying committed to excellence in nutritional care, veterinarians can make a lasting impact on animal health and performance in the years to come.

References

- [1] Official Journal of the European Union. Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/354 of 4 March 2020 Establishing a List of Feed Intended for Specific Nutritional Purposes and Repealing Directive 2008/38/EC. *Off. J. Eur. Union* 2020, 67, 1–26.
- [2] Abdelrahman, M.M.; Alhidary, I.A.; Matar, A.M.; Alobre, M.M.; Alharthi, A.S.; Faye, B.; Aljumaah, R.S. Effect of Total Mixed Ratio (TMR) Supplementation on Milk Nutritive Value and Mineral Status of Female Camels and Their Calves (*Camelus dromedarius*) Raised under Semi Intensive System during Winter. *Agriculture* 2022, 12, 1855.
- [3] Serrapica, F.; Masucci, F.; De Rosa, G.; Braghieri, A.; Sarubbi, F.; Garofalo, F.; Grasso, F.; Di Francia, A. Moving Buffalo Farming beyond Traditional Areas: Performances of Animals, and Quality of Mozzarella and Forages. *Agriculture* 2022, 12, 1219.
- [4] Simeanu, D.; Radu-Rusu, R.-M.; Mintas, O.S.; Simeanu, C. Qualitative and Nutritional Evaluation of Paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*) Meat Production. *Agriculture* 2022, 12, 1965.
- [5] Simeanu, C.; Măgdici, E.; Păsărin, B.; Avarvarei, B.-V.; Simeanu, D. Quantitative and Qualitative Assessment of European Catfish (*Silurus glanis*) Flesh. *Agriculture* 2022, 12, 2144.
- [6] Frunză, G.; Murariu, O.C.; Ciobanu, M.-M.; Radu-Rusu, R.-M.; Simeanu, D.; Boișteanu, P.-C. Meat Quality in Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and Hare (*Lepus europaeus* Pallas)—A Nutritional and Technological Perspective. *Agriculture* 2023, 13, 126.
- [7] Corrêa, Y.; Santos, E.; Oliveira, J.; Carvalho, G.; Pinto, L.; Pereira, D.; Assis, D.; Cruz, G.; Panosso, N.; Perazzo, A.; et al. Diets Composed of Tifton 85 Grass Hay (*Cynodon* sp.) and Concentrate on the Quantitative and Qualitative Traits of Carcass and Meat from Lambs. *Agriculture* 2022, 12, 752.
- [8] Coroian, C.O.; Coroian, A.; Becze, A.; Longodor, A.; Mastan, O.; Radu-Rusu, R.-M. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) Occurrence in Traditionally Smoked Chicken, Turkey and Duck Meat. *Agriculture* 2023, 13, 57.

- [9] Arcos-Álvarez, D.N.; Aguilar-Urquizo, E.; Ramon-Ugalde, J.; Hernández-Núñez, E.; Giacomán-Vallejos, G.; González-Sánchez, A.A.; Alvarado-Lopez, C.J.; Gonzalez-Ronquillo, M.; Chay-Canul, A.J.; Vargas-Bello-Pérez, E.; et al. Extra Virgin Olive Oil: Does It Modify Milk Composition of Hair Sheep? *Agriculture* 2023, 13, 1610.
- [10] Soares, M.S.; Batista, L.H.C.; Oliveira, I.M.; Issa, H.A.S.; Cidrini, I.A.; Ferreira, I.M.; Costa e Silva, L.F.; Koontz, A.; Holder, V.; Siqueira, G.R.; et al. Effects of a Blend of Live Yeast and Organic Minerals as an Alternative to Monensin on Intake, Digestibility, Performance and Beef Quality of Nelore Bulls Finished on Pasture with High Concentrate Supplementation. *Agriculture* 2023, 13, 522.
- [11] Popova, T.; Petkov, E.; Ignatova, M.; Vlahova-Vangelova, D.; Balev, D.; Dragoev, S.; Kolev, N.; Dimov, K. Meat Quality of Male Layer-Type Chickens Slaughtered at Different Ages. *Agriculture* 2023, 13, 624.
- [12] Predescu, C.N.; Papuc, C.; Stefan, G.; Taşbac, B.; Temocico, G.; Săracilă, M.; Untea, A.E. Combined Effects of Parsnip Fermented Juice and Hawthorn Extract Regarding Pork Mince Stability: Physico-Chemical and Microbiological Aspects. *Agriculture* 2023, 13, 432.
- [13] Vlaicu, P.A.; Untea, A.E.; Turcu, R.P.; Saracila, M.; Panaite, T.D.; Cornescu, G.M. Nutritional Composition and Bioactive Compounds of Basil, Thyme and Sage Plant Additives and Their Functionality on Broiler Thigh Meat Quality. *Foods* 2022, 11, 1105. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- [14] Ben Saïd, S.; Jabri, J.; Amiri, S.; Aroua, M.; Najjar, A.; Khaldi, S.; Maalaoui, Z.; Kammoun, M.; Mahouachi, M. Effect of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Supplementation on Reproductive Performance and Ruminal Digestibility of Queue Fine de l'Ouest Adult Rams Fed a Wheat Straw-Based Diet. *Agriculture* 2022, 12, 1268.
- [15] Nechifor, I.; Florea, M.A.; Radu-Rusu, R.-M.; Pascal, C. Influence of Supplemental Feeding on Body Condition Score and Reproductive Performance Dynamics in Botosani Karakul Sheep. *Agriculture* 2022, 12, 2006.
- [16] Edmunds, C.E.; Cornelison, A.S.; Farmer, C.; Rapp, C.; Ryman, V.E.; Schweer, W.P.; Wilson, M.E.; Dove, C.R. The Effect of Increasing Dietary Manganese from an Organic Source on the Reproductive Performance of Sows. *Agriculture* 2022, 12, 2168.
- [17] Ammar, H.; Kholif, A.E.; Soltan, Y.A.; Almadani, M.I.; Soufan, W.; Morsy, A.S.; Ouerghemmi, S.; Chahine, M.; de Haro Marti, M.E.; Hassan, S.; et al. Nutritive Value of *Ajuga iva* as a Pastoral Plant for Ruminants: Plant Phytochemicals and In Vitro Gas Production and Digestibility. *Agriculture* 2022, 12, 1199.
- [18] Zúñiga-Serrano, A.; Barrios-García, H.B.; Anderson, R.C.; Hume, M.E.; Ruiz-Albarrán, M.; Bautista-Martínez, Y.; Sánchez-Guerra, N.A.; Vázquez-Villanueva, J.; Infante-Rodríguez, F.; Salinas-Chavira, J. Antimicrobial and Digestive Effects of *Yucca schidigera* Extracts Related to Production and Environment Implications of Ruminant and Non-Ruminant Animals: A Review. *Agriculture* 2022, 12, 1198.
- [19] Zanine, A.; Castro, W.; Ferreira, D.; Sousa, A.; Parente, H.; Parente, M.; Santos, E.; Geron, L.; Lima, A.G.; Ribeiro, M.; et al. The Effect of Cotton Lint from Agribusiness in Diets on Intake, Digestibility, Nitrogen Balance, Blood Metabolites and Ingestive Behaviour of Rams. *Agriculture* 2022, 12, 1262.