

Maxibeet

- Dried (sugar) beet feed (unmolassed)



A high digestible fibre based, palatable energy feed.

Typical Analysis (on a dry matter basis)

Dry matter (%)	Energy (MJ ME/kg DM)	Crude protein (%)	Oil (%)	NDF (%)	Starch (%)	Sugar (%)	DUP (%)
89.0	12.5	8.4	2.0	45.6	0.0	10.1	3.3

What are you trying to achieve?

Need	Feature	Benefit
Drive intake	A highly palatable feed.	Can stimulate intakes of less palatable feeds, increasing milk and meat production.
Increase milk fat %	A good source of digestible fibre.	Provides the building blocks for milk fat synthesis, increasing value per litre.
Increase energy intakes	Good levels of non-starch digestible fibre energy.	Allows energy intakes to be increased without increasing the risk of acidosis associated with cereal feeding.
Minimise risk of acidosis	High content of digestible fibre.	Assists in maintaining an optimum rumen pH.
Feeding flexibility	Pellet durability	Suitable for use 'in parlour' automated and floor feeding systems. Can be transferred to feeders via auger systems.

The predicted responses (benefits) assume that the specified nutrient, physical or structural dietary components are limiting livestock performance in the current ration.

Complementary Concentrate Feeds

- **High starch feeds** e.g. cereals, maize meals, and confectionary and bakery products.
- **High protein feeds** e.g. soya bean meal, rapeseed meal, wheat distillers.

Recommended daily feed rates (per head basis)

Maxibeet can be fed via automated feeders, top dressed or floor fed, and used individually or as part of a blend or TMR.

DMI = dry matter intake

Milking Cows	Up to 6 (typically 3)kg
Dry Cows	Up to 2 kg
Replacement Heifers	Up to 2 kg and up to 40% of the DMI
Calves (to 12 weeks)	Up to 1.5 kg and up to 40% of the DMI
Growing Cattle	Up to 2.5 kg and up to 40% of the DMI
Finishing Cattle	Up to 5kg and up to 50% of the DMI
Suckler Cows	Up to 4 (typically 2)kg
Ewes and Rams	Up to 1 (typically 0.5) kg
Hoggets and Lambs	Up to 1 kg or up to 50% of the DMI

Availability, handling and storage

Maxibeet is usually available all year round, UK wide as bulk tipped or blown loads. Like all dry feeds, they should be stored in a secure shed, bunker, bin or hopper and kept cool, dry and free from vermin. Must be used within 12 months of delivery.

Additional information:

Method of production

Maxibeet is a co-product from sugar production. Once the sugar has been diffused out from the beet, the fibrous residues are dried and then pelleted to produce the final product.

Quality Assurance

Maxibeet is FEMAS assured (or a recognised equivalent). Maxibeet (Dried (sugar) beet feed) is listed under number 4.1.10 in the EU Catalogue of Feed Materials.

Legal Disclaimer

Suggested feeding rates are produced as a guide only and many other factors may have an overriding effect on animal response; no performance guarantee can be given. Rations should be carefully balanced for energy and protein, contain sufficient forage to maintain rumen function and be fortified with an appropriate vitamin and mineral supplement. Animals must have constant access to clean water.

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Detailed Typical Analysis (fresh basis other than where stated)

Dry matter	%	89.0	Calcium	g/kg	12.0
Oil A	%	0.65	Magnesium	g/kg	1.30
Oil B	%	1.60	Phosphorus	g/kg	1.10
Crude protein	%	7.50	Potassium	g/kg	7.0
Crude protein: DM	%	8.40	Salt	g/kg	1.37
Fibre	%	15.5	Sodium	g/kg	1.50
Ash	%	9.4	Copper	mg/kg	4.00
ME* - in vivo	MJ/kg DM	12.5	Manganese	mg/kg	52.5
NDF	%	40.0	Selenium	mg/kg	0.09
Starch	%	0.00	Zinc	mg/kg	20.0
Sugar	%	9.00	Saturates	% of oil	23.0
ERDP-FiM*	% @ 6%	4.23	Monounsaturates	% of oil	11.0
DUP-FiM*	% @ 6%	3.00	PUFAs	% of oil	66.0
DUP digestibility	%	70.0	Long chain PUFAs	% of oil	0.00
sDM		0.10	Lysine	% of CP	6.53
aDM		0.20	Methionine	% of CP	1.86
bDM		0.70	Cysteine	% of CP	1.63
cDM		0.10	Histidine	% of CP	3.73
sN		0.12	Threonine	% of CP	6.06
aN		0.30			
bN		0.65			
cN		0.06			