Maize Germ (Maizecor)- Maize germ meal

An energy rich, highly digestible and palatable feed providing an excellent source of 'slowly fermentable' starch.

Typical Analysis (on a dry matter basis)

Dry matter (%)	Energy (MJ ME/kg DM)	Crude protein (%)	Oil (%)	NDF (%)	Starch (%)	Sugar (%)	DUP (%)
85.5	14.8	11.0	11.5	17.5	56.0	2.5	5.0

What are you trying to achieve?

Need	Feature	Benefit
Increase milk yield	High starch and energy content.	Starch drives microbial protein production and spares protein being used for energy leading to increased yields and higher milk protein.
Increase milk protein %		
Improve fertility		Can help reduce early lactation body weight loss which is known to improve heat expression. Energy, as starch, fed immediately post calving can improve cycling through its effect on insulin.
Minimise risk of acidosis	High content of digestible 'slowly fermentable' starch.	Assists in maintaining an optimum rumen pH and a more continuous supply of rumen energy
No processing, ready to feed, easy storage	Ready to use meal	No further processing costs. Ideal alternative to rolled cereals.
Flexibility in feeding	Available as a feed material or part of a blend. Can be fed to all ruminant livestock species.	Simplifies feeding.

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

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Complementary Concentrate Feeds

- **Low starch feeds** e.g. brewers and distillers' products, soya hulls and sugar beet products.
- **High protein feeds** e.g. soya bean meal, rapeseed meal, wheat distillers.

Recommended daily feed rates (per head basis)

Maize Germ can be fed as part of a TMR, individually or within a blend, or top dressed onto other feeds. It should not be fed alone in a parlour feeding system. It should be introduced gradually into the ration.

Milking Cows	Up to 5 (typically 3)kg mixed with other feeds
Dry Cows	Up to 2 (typically 1) kg
Replacement Heifers	Up to 2 kg and up to 30 % of the DMI
Calves (to 12 weeks)	Up to 1.5 kg and up to 25% of the DMI
Growing Cattle	Up to 3 kg and up to 40 % of the DMI
Finishing Cattle	Up to 5 kg and up to 50 % of the DMI
Suckler Cows	Up to 3 (typically 1)kg
Ewes and Rams	Up to 1 (typically 0.5) kg
Hoggets and Lambs	Up to 0.75 kg/head or up to 40% of the DMI

DMI = dry matter index

Availability, handling and storage

Maize Germ is available all year round, UK wide, as bulk tipped loads. It should be stored in cool, dry conditions and used within one month of delivery. This is a co-product from Maize grain processing, due to the process the meal produced can arrive on farm warmer than ambient temperature, if this occurs, please spread the product on a clean concrete surface until it has cooled down and prior to storing in a bunker. Secondary heating can occur whilst being stored, please inspect, and check on a regular basis for areas of heat, if this occurs, please manage the meal in the same way as on delivery.

Additional information

Mycotoxins

There is an inherent risk of mycotoxins associated with the feeding of maize based products, this can fluctuate seasonally, based on growing, harvesting and storage conditions and therefore risks are well known and documented. These products are fed as part of ruminant diets on the basis of nutritional advice which must always include the addition of a mycotoxin binder made up of a bentonite clay and a yeast cell to mitigate these risks.

Method of production

Various mechanical processes are used to soften and break open the maize grain to aid in part removal of the germ. Maize Germ is produced after removal of over and undersized particles, skins, fines and high oil stocks followed by a reduction of the moisture content and particle size.

Quality Assurance

Maize Germ is a FEMAS assured (or a recognised equivalent), fully traceable, product and is marketed by KW Alternative Feeds a UFAS-accredited merchant. Maize Germ (Maize germ meal) is listed under number 1.2.12 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	%	85.5	Calcium	g/kg	0.51
Oil A	%	9.50	Magnesium	g/kg	1.83
Oil B	%	9.90	Phosphorus	g/kg	0.40
Crude protein	%	9.50	Potassium	g/kg	0.50
Crude Protein: DM	%	11.0	Salt	g/kg	1.02
Fibre	%	4.00	Sodium	g/kg	0.20
Ash	%	2.50	Copper	mg/kg	3.05
ME* – *in vivo*	MJ/kg DM	14.8	Manganese	mg/kg	8.14
NDF	%	15.0	Selenium	mg/kg	0.10
Starch	%	48.0	Zinc	mg/kg	35.6
Sugar	%	2.00	Saturates	% of oil	13.0
ERDP-FiM*	% @ 6%	4.70	Monounsaturates	% of oil	26.0
DUP-FiM*	% @ 6%	4.30	PUFAs	% of oil	61.0
DUP digestibility	%	90.0	Long chain PUFAs	% of oil	0.00
sDM		0.08	Lysine	% of CP	4.13
aDM		0.35	Methionine	% of CP	1.78
bDM		0.60	Cysteine	% of CP	2.61
cDM		0.10	Histidine	% of CP	3.01
sN		0.08	Threonine	% of CP	3.76
aN		0.24			
bN		0.73			
cN		0.06			

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