

# Maize Distillers Pellets (Imported)



A palatable high energy, mid protein, digestible fibre and oil rich feed material.

## Typical Analysis (on a dry matter basis)

Dry matter (%)	Energy (MJ ME/kg DM)	Crude protein (%)	Oil (%)	NDF (%)	Starch (%)	Sugar (%)	DUP (%)
90.0	13.6	28.8	10.0	36.0	1.0	1.0	9.5

## What are you trying to achieve?

Need	Feature	Benefit
Drive intake	Palatable feed.	Can stimulate intakes of less palatable feeds, increasing milk and meat production.
Reduce feed costs	High quality protein and a good source of bypass protein.	Allows proportions of soya and low protein concentrates to be replaced whilst providing similar energy.
Improve rumen efficiency	Distillery products contain high levels of yeast fragments particularly in the solubles fraction.	Stimulates rumen activity, promoting fibre digestion and overall feed efficiency.
Minimise risk of acidosis	High proportion of the energy as digestible fibre energy and oil.	Allows energy intakes to be increased without increasing the risk of acidosis associated high starch feeds.

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, confectionary and bakery products.
- **Low protein feeds** e.g. cereals, citrus pulp, soya hulls and sugar beet products.

### Recommended daily feed rates (per head basis)

Imported Maize Distillers' can be fed via automated feeders, top dressed or floor fed, they can be used individually or as part of a blend or TMR.

Milking Cows	Up to 4 (typically 3)kg
Dry Cows	Up to 2 kg
Replacement Heifers	Up to 3 kg and up to 35% of the DMI
Calves (to 12 weeks)	Up to 1.5 kg and up to 25% of the DMI
Growing Cattle	Up to 2.5 kg and up to 40% of the DMI
Finishing Cattle	Up to 5 kg and up to 40% 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 0.75kg and up to 50% of the DMI

DMI = dry matter intake

### Availability, handling and storage

Imported Maize Distillers' are available, 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. Imported Maize Distillers should be used within 2 months of delivery (due to a high residual oil content).

### 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

Imported Maize Distillers' are a co-product from the production of alcohol. Whole maize is milled to reduce its particle size and provide the substrate for fermentation. The starch in the grain is gelatinised with steam, treated to convert it into sugars and then fermented to produce alcohol. The alcohol is then distilled out of the mixture; the remaining grain residues are mixed with some of the liquid fraction, dried and pelleted.

#### Quality Assurance

Imported Maize Distillers' are FEMAS assured (or a recognised equivalent). Imported Maize Distillers' (distillers' dried grains and solubles) are listed under number 1.12.11 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.

**Maize Distillers Pellets (Imported)**

**Detailed Typical Analysis** (fresh basis other than where stated)

Dry matter	%	90.0	Calcium	g/kg	0.90
Oil A	%	7.60	Magnesium	g/kg	3.20
Oil B	%	9.00	Phosphorus	g/kg	7.90
Crude protein	%	26.0	Potassium	g/kg	9.00
Crude protein: DM	%	28.8	Salt	g/kg	4.50
Fibre	%	6.00	Sodium	g/kg	3.50
Ash	%	4.80	Copper	mg/kg	5.00
ME* – <i>in vivo</i>	MJ/kg DM	13.6	Manganese	mg/kg	19.0
NDF	%	32.5	Selenium	mg/kg	0.30
Starch	%	0.89	Zinc	mg/kg	60.0
Sugar	%	0.89	Saturates	% of oil	13.0
ERDP-FiM*	% @ 6%	14.4	Monounsaturates	% of oil	26.0
DUP-FiM*	% @ 6%	8.50	PUFAs	% of oil	61.0
DUP digestibility	%	80.0	Long chain PUFAs	% of oil	0.00
sDM		0.30	Lysine	% of CP	2.70
aDM		0.60	Methionine	% of CP	1.88
bDM		0.30	Cysteine	% of CP	1.52
cDM		0.05	Histidine	% of CP	2.60
sN		0.13	Threonine	% of CP	3.72
aN		0.29			
bN		0.63			
cN		0.08			