

Pressed Sugar Beet Pulp



A high digestible fibre, extremely palatable and moist feed that can be used as a forage extender or concentrate feed. It is recognised widely for its ability to enhance the physical nature and 'open up' total mixed rations.

Typical Analysis (on a dry matter basis)

Dry matter (%)	Energy (MJ ME/kg DM)	Crude protein (%)	Oil (%)	NDF (%)	Starch (%)	Sugar (%)	DUP (%)
28-30	13.0	8.0	1.77	44	0.0	10	3.5

What are you trying to achieve?

Need	Feature	Benefit
Drive intake	A highly palatable and succulent feed.	Can stimulate intakes of less palatable feeds, increasing milk and meat production. Often linked with improved milk quality.
Minimise risk of acidosis	High digestible fibre	Allows high levels to be fed safely
Increase milk fat %	A rich source of digestible fibre.	Provides the building blocks for milk fat synthesis, increasing value per litre.
Increase energy intakes	High levels of non-starch digestible fibre energy.	Allows energy intakes to be maximised without increasing the risk of acidosis associated with cereal feeding.
Flexibility in feeding	Can be used in complete diets or ensiled with other feeds e.g. distillers	Produce complete diet in one process (feed vitamins and minerals at point of feeding)
Extend forage stocks	Shredded physical structure and digestible fibre energy.	Provides an open structure and slowly fermentable energy similar to forage.
Traceability	Produced in the UK from UK Sugar Beet.	A short and local supply chain creates peace of mind.

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, confectionery and bakery products.
- **High protein feeds** e.g. Soya bean meal, rapeseed meal, wheat distillers

Recommended daily feed rates (per head basis)

Pressed Sugar Beet Feed can be fed as part of a TMR, as a concentrate feed or as a forage replacer.

Milking Cows	Up to 20 (typically 8)kg
Dry Cows	Up to 4 kg*
Replacement Heifers	Up to 10 kg and up to 50% of the DMI
Calves (to 12 weeks)	Up to 5 kg and up to 50 % of the DMI
Growing Cattle	Up to 10 kg and up to 50 % of the DMI
Finishing Cattle	Up to 20 kg and up to 50% of the DMI
Suckler Cows	Up to 10 (typically 5)kg
Ewes and Rams	Up to 5 (typically 2-3) kg
Hoggets and Lambs	Up to 5 kg or up to 50% of the DMI

DMI = dry matter intake

*If feeding a restricted calcium dry cow ration, please be aware that Pressed Sugar Beet Feed has a relatively high calcium content

Availability, handling and storage

Pressed Sugar Beet Feed is best contracted on a forward basis to ensure supplies in the period of production between September and February.

Pressed Sugar Beet Feed should always be stored on a clean and dry concrete base. If fed fresh, Pressed Sugar Beet Feed should be consolidated to exclude air from the load, sheeted with a good quality, clean sheet, and used within 21 days of leaving the factory. Beyond 21 days, Pressed Sugar Beet Feed should be clamped, consolidated to exclude air, and covered with a secured sheet in the same manner as grass silage (see storage tips below). It is advisable to use clamped Pressed Sugar Beet Feed within 6 months.

Storage Tips

- Store on a clean dry concrete base.
- Storage sites should ideally be situated away from open watercourses and designed with a narrow, north facing feed face.
- Pressed Sugar Beet Feed will be hot on arrival. It is best left for 24 hours before sheeting to let heat escape.

- The load should be compacted using a tractor bucket or a hand shovel, to remove air and maintain close contact between the top of the load and the sheet.
- Pressed Sugar Beet Feed can be pitted up to a height of approximately 2m.
- Dressing the surface with salt prior to sheeting will enhance the products preservation. It is recommended to use 3kg of salt per cubic meter.
- Cover with clean, good quality plastic sheets that create an effective oxygen barrier. Evenly weight with Secure Covers and gravel bags or straw bales.
- Ensure the product is completely covered with the sheet, even at the edges, to create an airtight seal.
- Failure to ensile properly may result in mould growth, loss of dry matter and a reduction in the nutritive value of the clamp.
- When feeding starts, only expose 3-4 days' worth of feed at a time to minimise the clamp area open to the atmosphere. Placing a line of weights on the sheet, as far back as you intend to expose the feed, reduces the risk of air entering the clamp and aids keeping quality.
- Ensure the open face of the silo is kept neat and tidy. The clamp face should never be covered (unless the feed is to be ensiled for feeding at a later stage), as this will create a humid environment which could encourage the growth of moulds and yeast.
- Typical product density is 800kg/m³
- For more detailed information please see the Trident Moist Feed handling and storage booklet.

Additional information

Method of production

Pressed Sugar Beet Feed is produced during the processing of Sugar Beet. Once the sugar has been washed out from the beet, excess water is removed from the fibrous residue by passing the material through heavy presses.

Quality Assurance

Pressed Sugar Beet Feed is a FEMAS assured (or a recognised equivalent), fully traceable, product. Pressed Sugar Beet Feed is listed under number 4.1.8 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.

Pressed Sugar Beet Feed

Detailed Typical Analysis (fresh basis other than where stated)

Dry matter	%	29.0	Calcium	g/kg	0.03
Oil A	%	0.11	Magnesium	g/kg	0.00
Oil B	%	0.61	Phosphorus	g/kg	0.03
Crude protein	%	2.32	Potassium	g/kg	0.01
Crude Protein: DM	%	8.00	Salt	g/kg	0.46
Fibre	%	5.10	Sodium	g/kg	0.01
Ash	%	2.30	Copper	mg/kg	1.40
ME* – in vivo	MJ/kg DM	13.0	Manganese	mg/kg	18.0
NDF	%	12.8	Selenium	mg/kg	0.04
Starch	%	0.00	Zinc	mg/kg	5.50
Sugar	%	2.32	Saturates	% of oil	23.0
ERDP-FiM*	% @ 6%	1.22	Monounsaturates	% of oil	11.0
DUP-FiM*	% @ 6%	0.86	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			