

Wheat Distillers



A very palatable, high energy and protein feed, rich in digestible fibre, low in starch and providing a good source of bypass protein. Wheat Distillers are sourced from the Vivergo bio-refinery in Yorkshire and provide a sustainable alternative to soya.

Typical Analysis (on a dry matter basis)

| Dry matter (%) | Energy (MJ ME/kg DM) | Crude protein (%) | Oil (%) | NDF (%) | Starch (%) | Sugar (%) | DUP (%) |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|---------|
| 87.0 | 13.4 | 35.6 | 7.5 | 31.5 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 11.0 |

What are you trying to achieve?

| Need | Feature | Benefit |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Drive intake | Highly 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 ratios of soya and low protein concentrates to be replaced whilst providing similar energy and protein levels (usually at lower cost). |
| 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. | Allows energy intakes to be increased without increasing the risk of acidosis associated with 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

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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.

Complementary Concentrate Feeds

- **High starch feeds** e.g. cereals, maize meals, and confectionary and bakery products.
- **Low protein feeds** e.g. cereals, citrus pulp, soya hulls and sugar beet products.
- **Rumen bypass proteins** e.g. SoyPass and NovaPro

Recommended daily feed rates (per head basis)

Wheat Distillers can be top dressed or floor fed, and 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 3 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 |

(Unlike some feeds from the whisky Industry, co-products from bioethanol production **do not** contain high levels of copper).

DMI = dry matter index

Availability, handling and storage

Wheat Distillers are available as bulk tipped loads. Like all dry feeds, they should be stored in a secure shed or bunker and kept cool, dry and free from vermin. British Wheat Distillers should be used within 3 months of delivery.

Additional information

Method of production

Wheat Distillers are a product of the bio-ethanol industry. Following the fermentation of wheat and the distillation of ethanol, they are obtained from drying solid residues of fermented grains and adding evaporated syrups (solubles).

Quality Assurance



Wheat Distillers are FEMAS assured (or a recognised equivalent) product. Wheat Distillers are listed under number 1.12.11 in the EU Catalogue of Feed Materials.

Wheat Distillers

Detailed Typical Analysis (fresh basis other than where stated)

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|------|------------------|----------|------|
| Dry matter | % | 87.0 | Calcium | g/kg | 0.15 |
| Oil A | % | 3.20 | Magnesium | g/kg | 0.25 |
| Oil B | % | 6.50 | Phosphorus | g/kg | 0.90 |
| Crude protein | % | 31.0 | Potassium | g/kg | 1.10 |
| Crude protein: DM | % | 35.6 | Salt | g/kg | 3.50 |
| Fibre | % | 7.00 | Sodium | g/kg | 0.70 |
| Ash | % | 5.00 | Copper | mg/kg | 12.0 |
| ME* – <i>in vivo</i> DM | MJ/kg DM | 13.4 | Manganese | mg/kg | 65.0 |
| NDF | % | 29.0 | Selenium | mg/kg | 0.15 |
| Starch | % | 3.40 | Zinc | mg/kg | 85.0 |
| Sugar | % | 3.50 | Saturates | % of oil | 19.0 |
| ERDP-FiM* | % @ 6% | 19.5 | Monounsaturates | % of oil | 19.0 |
| DUP-FiM* | % @ 6% | 11.0 | PUFAs | % of oil | 62.0 |
| DUP digestibility | % | 82.0 | Long chain PUFAs | % of oil | 0.00 |
| sDM | | 0.27 | Lysine | % of CP | 2.00 |
| aDM | | 0.70 | Methionine | % of CP | 1.40 |
| bDM | | 0.21 | Cysteine | % of CP | 1.75 |
| cDM | | 0.11 | Histidine | % of CP | 2.25 |
| sN | | 0.30 | Threonine | % of CP | 3.20 |
| aN | | 0.74 | | | |
| bN | | 0.18 | | | |
| cN | | 0.17 | | | |

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