

# 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                 | 8.5               | 2.1     | 48.0    | Trace      | 9.0       | 3.0     |

## 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/m<sup>3</sup>
- 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 | Salt             | g/kg     | 0.29 |
| Oil A             | %        | 0.11 | Calcium          | g/kg     | 3.48 |
| Oil B             | %        | 0.61 | Magnesium        | g/kg     | 0.41 |
| Crude protein     | %        | 2.47 | Phosphorus       | g/kg     | 0.10 |
| Crude Protein: DM | %        | 8.50 | Potassium        | g/kg     | 1.04 |
| Fibre             | %        | 5.08 | Sodium           | g/kg     | 0.12 |
| Ash               | %        | 2.03 | Chloride         | g/kg     | 0.03 |
| ME* – in vivo     | MJ/kg DM | 13.0 | Sulphur          | g/kg     | 0.11 |
| NDF               | %        | 13.9 | Copper           | mg/kg    | 1.60 |
| Starch            | %        | 0.00 | Manganese        | mg/kg    | 17.4 |
| Sugar             | %        | 2.61 | Selenium         | mg/kg    | 0.04 |
| ERDP-FiM*         | % @ 6%   | 1.22 | Zinc             | mg/kg    | 5.80 |
| DUP-FiM*          | % @ 6%   | 0.86 | Saturates        | % of oil | 23.0 |
| DUP digestibility | %        | 70.0 | Monounsaturates  | % of oil | 11.0 |
| sDM               |          | 0.10 | PUFAs            | % of oil | 66.0 |
| aDM               |          | 0.20 | Long chain PUFAs | % of oil | 0.00 |
| bDM               |          | 0.70 | Lysine           | % of CP  | 6.53 |
| cDM               |          | 0.10 | Methionine       | % of CP  | 1.86 |
| SN                |          | 0.12 | Cysteine         | % of CP  | 1.63 |
| aN                |          | 0.30 | Histidine        | % of CP  | 3.73 |
| bN                |          | 0.65 | Threonine        | % of CP  | 6.06 |
| cN                |          | 0.06 |                  |          |      |