Supabeet

- Dried (sugar) beet feed, molassed

A high digestible fibre energy and palatable pelleted feed, available in bags only.

Typical Analysis (on a dry matter basis)

Dry matter (%)	Energy (MJ ME/kg DM)	Crude protein (%)	Oil (%)	NDF (%)	Starch (%)	Sugar (%)	DUP (%)
88.0	12.5	10.2	1.8	31.8	0.7	21.0	3.6

What are you trying to achieve?

Need	Feature	Benefit
Drive intake	A highly palatable feed.	Can stimulate intakes of less palatable feeds, increasing milk and meat production.
Increase milk fat %	A good source of digestible fibre.	Provides the building blocks for milk fat synthesis, increasing value per litre.
Increase energy intakes	Good levels of non-starch digestible fibre energy.	Allows energy intakes to be increased without increasing the risk of acidosis associated with cereal feeding.
Minimise risk of acidosis	High content of digestible fibre.	Assists in maintaining an optimum rumen pH.
Feeding flexibility	Pellet durability. Suitable for a wide range of livestock.	Designed to be suitable for use in 'in parlour', automated and floor feeding systems. Can be transferred to feeders via auger systems.

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

Recommended daily feed rates (per head basis)

Supabeet can be fed as part of a TMR or as a concentrate feed.

Milking Cows	Up to 6 (typically 3)kg
Dry Cows	Up to 2 kg
Replacement Heifers	Up to 2 kg and up to 40% of the DMI
Calves (to 12 weeks)	Up to 1.5 kg and up to 40% of the DMI
Growing Cattle	Up to 2.5 kg and up to 40% of the DMI
Finishing Cattle	Up to 5kg and up to 50% 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 1 kg or up to 50% of the DMI

DMI = dry matter intake

Equine Recommended daily feed rates (per head basis)

Workload	Pony(350kg)	Hack (500 kg)	Hunter (600kg)
Resting	1.0	1.5	1.7
Light work (occasional hacking)	1.3	1.9	2.3
Moderate work (short schooling/daily hacking)	1.5	2.2	2.6
Training (preparation for competition)	1.8	2.6	3.1
Hard work (competing/full fitness)	2.3	3.3	4.0

Feeding rates are produced as a guide only and should be adjusted to take account of other feeds in your horse or ponies' diet as well as their condition and workload. A minimum of 50%, by weight, of your horse's daily requirement should be forage (grass/hay/silage/chaff) to maintain gut health and function.

Soaking of Supabeet

- Supabeet requires **soaking for a minimum of 24 hours**, after which it can be combined with other horse feeds.
- Any horse that has been fed unsoaked sugar beet should be seen by a veterinarian immediately.
- Add 1 litre of water to every 200g of Supabeet (5: 1)and drain off any excess water before feeding.
- Soaked sugar beet should be used up in a couple of days. In hot weather, soaked sugar beet may start to ferment changing its palatability and nutritional value. Only soak enough pellets to last one day in summer months.
- Use each batch of soaked sugar beet completely before preparing the next batch. Do not keep on 'topping up' the sugar beet left to soak.

Availability, handling and storage

Supabeet is available all year round, UK wide in bags only. Like all dry feeds, they should be stored in a secure shed, bunker, bin or hopper and kept cool, dry and free from vermin.

Additional information:

Method of production

Supabeet is a co-product from sugar production. Once the sugar has been diffused out from the beet, the fibrous residues are dried and combined with molasses. They are then pelleted and then finely coated with palm oil to produce the final product.

Quality Assurance

Supabeet is FEMAS assured (or a recognised equivalent). Supabeet (Dried (sugar) beet feed, molassed) is listed under number 4.1.11 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 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	%	88.0	Salt	g/kg	13.3
Oil A	%	0.80	Calcium	g/kg	9.00
Oil B	%	1.60	Magnesium	g/kg	1.00
Crude protein	%	9.00	Phosphorus	g/kg	0.33
Crude protein: DM	%	10.2	Potassium	g/kg	18.0
Fibre	%	12.0	Sodium	g/kg	5.30
Ash	%	11.0	Chloride	g/kg	2.20
ME* – *in vivo*	MJ/kg DM	12.5	Sulphur	g/kg	3.27
NDF	%	28.0	Copper	mg/kg	4.30
Starch	%	0.59	Manganese	mg/kg	52.0
Sugar	%	18.5	Selenium	mg/kg	90.0
ERDP-FiM*	% @ 6%	4.33	Zinc	mg/kg	25.0
DUP-FiM*	% @ 6%	3.16	Saturates	% of oil	23.0
DUP digestibility	%	70.0	Monounsaturates	% of oil	11.0
sDM		0.20	PUFAs	% of oil	66.0
aDM		0.50	Long chain PUFAs	% of oil	0.00
bDM		0.40	Lysine	% of CP	5.31
cDM		0.11	Methionine	% of CP	1.26
sN		0.12	Cysteine	% of CP	1.52
aN		0.32	Histidine	% of CP	3.92
bN		0.63	Threonine	% of CP	4.55
cN		0.06			