

Maize Distillers

Description

A high-energy mid-protein feed.

A by-product of either grain whisky production (often for gin or vodka manufacturing) or ethanol production. Maize is soaked to release the starch reserves for fermentation. The grain which remains after the liquor is removed is often called wet draff. This can be pressed and dried with the leftover yeast syrups to produce distillers grains.

Nutritional Benefit

High in fibre, but well digested by ruminants. A high-energy, mid-protein feed which is reasonable undegradable in the rumen. It is low in starch because of its extraction but, has the highest energy value of all distillers grains, being higher in oil content than other distillers grains.

Features

- Very palatable feed
- High-quality protein and a source of bypass protein
- High proportion of the energy as digestible fibre and oil



Typical Analysis

Dry Matter

90.0%

Crude Protein

28.0%

MER

14.8 MJ/kg

Starch

4.5%

Sugars

5.5%

NDF

44.5%

Oil AH

12.0%

Daily feed rates (per head basis)

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 0.75 kg and up to 50% of the DMI

