

Composition of Alternative Feeds- Dry Basis

Dennis Herd
Extension Beef Cattle Specialist-Nutrition

	DM %	NEM	NEG	TDN %	CP %	FAT %	CF %	CA %	P %	Limit %	Foot
		MCAL/LB	MCAL/LB							of Diet	Notes
PROTEIN FEEDS											
BREWERS GRAIN, DRY	91	0.68	0.41	66	25.4	6.5	15	0.33	0.55	75	1
CORN GLUTEN FEED	90	91	61	82	23	2.6	9	0.25	0.82	75	
COTTON S MEAL	91	0.81	0.52	75	45	1.7	12	0.17	1	30	
COTTON SEED, WHOLE	92	1.1	0.77	96	23	20	24	0.21	0.64	20	3
FEATHER MEAL	92	0.71	0.44	69	85	5	2	1.19	0.6	5	
SOYBEAN MEAL	89	0.93	0.63	84	49.9	1.5	7	0.3	0.68	30	
ENERGY FEEDS											
BAKERY WASTE	92	1	0.69	89	10.7	12.7	1	0.14	0.26	25	2,3
BEET PULP	91	0.85	0.56	78	9.7	0.6	20	0.69	0.1	75	2,8
CITRUS PULP, DRY	91	0.84	0.55	77	6.7	3.7	13	1.84	0.12	80	
CORN GRAIN	89	0.96	0.65	88	10	4.3	3	0.03	0.29	80	2
CORN HOMINY FEED	90	0.98	0.67	87	11.5	7.7	7	0.05	0.57	80	2,4
GRAIN SCREENING	90	0.7	0.43	70	14	5	1	0.48	0.43	50	2
MOLASSES CANE	75	0.79	0.51	72	5	0.1	0	1	0.11	20	2
OAT GRAIN	89	0.81	0.52	77	13	5.4	12	0.07	0.38	75	
RICE BRAN	91	0.74	0.46	70	14	15	13	0.1	1.7	33	4,5
SORGHUM GRAIN	87	0.93	0.63	82	10	3.4	2	0.04	0.34	80	2
SOYBEAN HULLS	91	0.84	0.55	77	12.1	2.1	40	0.49	0.21	75	5,8
WHEAT MIDDS	90	0.87	0.57	79	17.2	4.6	9	0.11	1.13	75	2,4,5,8
HAY FEEDS											
ALFALFA DEHY	92	0.61	0.35	61	18.9	3	26	1.52	0.25	100	9
ALFALFA HAY	90	0.59	0.34	60	18	2.4	26	1.4	0.28	100	9
CRP HAY, OLD W BS	90	0.44	0.18	50	2.5	1	35	0.4	0.06	90	
GRASS HAY, 11% CP	90	0.52	0.26	55	11	2	29	0.4	0.18	100	
GRASS HAY, 8% CP	90	0.44	0.19	50	8	1.8	33	0.35	0.15	100	
ROUGHAGE FEEDS											
CACTUS	26	0.6	0.3	60	5	2.1	18	3.5	0.1	80	DMI?
CORN STALKS	90	0.44	0.19	50	5.5	1.3	34	0.4	0.12	100	
COTTON GIN TRASH	91	0.43	0.18	42	8	2	34	1.7	0.12	60	6
COTTON S HULLS	91	0.4	0.03	44	4.2	1.7	48	0.15	0.09	90	
OAT STRAW	92	0.42	0.17	49	4.4	2.2	41	0.24	0.06	75	6
PEANUT HULLS	91	0.22	0	22	7	2	63	0.26	0.07	25	6
RICE HULLS	92	0.12	0	12	3.3	0.8	43	0.1	0.08	5	7
SORGHUM STUBBLE	90	0.5	0.25	52	6	2.4	27	0.45	0.13	100	6
SUGAR C BAGASSE	91	0.34	0.1	44	1.5	0.4	42	0.9	0.29	75	6
WHEAT STRAW	90	0.4	0.05	41	3.6	1.8	42	0.16	0.05	75	6

POULTRY PRODUCT											
50-50 BL-CORN	85	0.75	0.47	68	15.4	3.2	14	1.03	1	80	10
80-20 BL-CORN	82	0.62	0.35	60	19	2.5	22	1.69	1.46	80	10
BROILER LITTER(BL)	80	0.52	0.26	55	21.5	2	27	2.15	1.79	65	10
Notes:											
*COMPOSITION OF SOME OF ABOVE FEEDS CAN VARY GREATLY											
*LOOK FOR QUALITY AND ANALYZE IF IN DOUBT											
*ALL LOW PROTEIN FEEDS MUST BE SUPPLEMENTED SO THE TOTAL DIET WILL											
CONTAIN FROM 7 TO 12% PROTEIN DEPENDING ON NEEDS OF THE ANIMAL											

Footnotes to Feed Composition Table

1. On wet forms of various feeds, adjust price and feeding amounts depending on moisture content which can run as high as 80%.
2. All feeds containing sugar or starch can produce rumen acidosis. Such feeds must be introduced into diets slowly – start with less than 0.4% of body weight and increase gradually. Fine particle size (dustiness) increases potential for acidosis and decreases the maximum amount which should be fed (less than 35% of the diet.) Mild acidosis may only decrease fiber digestion in forage diets while severe acidosis results in diarrhea, founder, and even death in the animal. Acidosis with wheat midds should only be a problem at high levels (greater than 1.0% of body weight.)
3. Total diet fat should not exceed 5%. Feeds high in fat should be limited to amounts which keep total diet fat at 5% or less.
4. High phosphorus, low-calcium feeds should be supplemented with enough calcium to create at least a 1.3 to 1.0 calcium to phosphorus ratio.
5. Feeds like wheat midds, soybean hulls and to a lesser extent rice bran when fed at levels up to 1% of body weight in forage diets have a feeding value nearly equal to corn, but not at higher levels. Price accordingly.
6. Roughages of low digestibility are not consumed at high enough levels to be fed as the only feed. Some high quality forage or high levels of supplementation will be needed.
7. Rice hulls are very low in feeding value, sharp edged, and irritable to the digestive tract which greatly limits their use.
8. May be fed at levels above 75% of the diet, but swelling and bloat may be potential problems.
9. When fed as 100% of the diet or with highly fermentable feeds, bloat may become a problem.
10. Feeding at high levels more than 120 days may results in copper toxicity. Should not be fed to sheep.