# Soya Hulls (GM)





Extremely rich in digestible fibre, Soya Hulls are excellent for maintaining rumen conditions and an ideal substitute for sugar beet feeds.

## Typical Analysis (on a dry matter basis)

Dry matter (%)	Energy (MJ ME/kg DM)	Crude protein (%)	Oil (%)	NDF (%)	Starch (%)	Sugar (%)	DUP (%)
89	11.8	11.7	2.5	65.2	1.7	2.2	4.4

## What are you trying to achieve?

Need	Feature	Benefit	
Increase milk fat %		Provides the building blocks for milk fat synthesis, increasing value per litre.	
Safe transition from grass to concentrates	A rich source of digestible fibre.	Valuable concentrate component in transition diets from grazing to intensive feeding systems, e.g. store lambs	
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	Extremely high content of digestible fibre.	Assists in maintaining an optimum rumen pH.	

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)





Milking Cows	Up to 5 (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 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

### Availability, handling and storage

Soya hulls are available all year round, UK wide, as bulk tipped or blown loads. They tend to be particularly good value in the summer months when sugar beet feed can be scarce. Like all dry feeds, they should be stored in a secure shed, bunker, bin or hopper and kept cool, dry and free from vermin. Whilst often containing a proportion of pellets, Soya hulls will generally be available as a mixture of meal and pellets. Soya Hulls must be used within 6 months of delivery.

#### Additional information

#### Method of production

The initial co-product from the crushing and oil extraction of Soya beans, Soya hulls are the outer coating of the beans which is removed prior to milling, oil expelling and subsequent extraction. Soya hulls are either sold as a meal or pelleted to facilitate handling.

### **Quality Assurance**

Soya Hulls are FEMAS assured (or recognised equivalent) and marketed by KW Alternative Feeds, a UFAS-accredited merchant. Soya hulls (Soya (bean) hulls) are listed under number 2.18.5 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 performance. 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.



<sup>=</sup> dry matter intake

## Soya Hulls (GM)



## - Soya (bean) hulls

## **Detailed Typical Analysis** (fresh basis other than where stated)

			g/kg	4.80
	1.70	Magnesium	g/kg	2.20
	2.20	Phosphorus	g/kg	1.50
%	10.4	Potassium	g/kg	11.5
%	11.7	Salt	g/kg	0.40
%	32.0	Sodium	g/kg	0.10
%	4.50	Copper	mg/kg	6.50
MJ/kg DM	11.8	Manganese	mg/kg	22.0
%	58.0	Selenium		0.10
%	1.50	Zinc	mg/kg	39.0
%	2.00	Saturates	% of oil	15.0
% @ 6%	5.50	Monounsaturates	% of oil	25.0
% @ 6%	3.85	PUFAs	% of oil	60.0
%	70.0	Long chain PUFAs	% of oil	0.00
	0.07	Lysine	% of CP	5.82
	0.10	Methionine	% of CP	1.13
	0.87	Cysteine	% of CP	1.76
	0.05	Histidine	% of CP	2.88
	0.06	Threonine	% of CP	3.59
	0.24			
	0.70			
	0.07			
	% % MJ/kg DM % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	% 1.70 % 2.20 % 10.4 % 11.7 % 32.0 % 4.50 MJ/kg DM 11.8 % 58.0 % 1.50 % 2.00 % @ 6% 5.50 % @ 6% 3.85 % 70.0 0.07 0.10 0.87 0.05 0.06 0.24 0.70	%         1.70         Magnesium           %         2.20         Phosphorus           %         10.4         Potassium           %         11.7         Salt           %         32.0         Sodium           %         4.50         Copper           MJ/kg DM         11.8         Manganese           %         58.0         Selenium           %         1.50         Zinc           %         2.00         Saturates           % @ 6%         5.50         Monounsaturates           % @ 6%         3.85         PUFAs           %         70.0         Long chain PUFAs           Usine         0.07         Lysine           0.10         Methionine           0.87         Cysteine           0.05         Histidine           0.06         Threonine           0.24         0.70	%         1.70         Magnesium         g/kg           %         2.20         Phosphorus         g/kg           %         10.4         Potassium         g/kg           %         11.7         Salt         g/kg           %         32.0         Sodium         g/kg           %         32.0         Sodium         g/kg           %         4.50         Copper         mg/kg           MJ/kg DM         11.8         Manganese         mg/kg           %         58.0         Selenium         mg/kg           %         58.0         Selenium         mg/kg           %         1.50         Zinc         mg/kg           %         2.00         Saturates         % of oil           % @ 6%         5.50         Monounsaturates         % of oil           % @ 6%         3.85         PUFAs         % of oil           % @ 6%         3.85         PUFAs         % of CP           0.07         Lysine         % of CP           0.10         Methionine         % of CP           0.05         Histidine         % of CP           0.06         Threonine         % of CP

