Spey Syrup

– Pot Ale Syrup

Spey Syrup is a very palatable free flowing distillery syrup, high in protein and energy, drives intakes and rumen protein production as well as reducing diet sorting.

Typical Analysis (on a dry matter basis)

Dry matter (%)	Energy (MJ ME/kg DM)	Crude protein (%)	Oil (%)	NDF (%)	Starch (%)	Sugar (%)	DUP (%)
42.0	14.2	30.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.75

Spey Syrup contains a lot of yeast cell wall material. Studies have shown greater than 20% of the dry matter is comprised of 'hexose equivalents' that will provide fermentable carbohydrate for the rumen microbes.

* Protein may vary from 28 to 32% depending on the supplying distillery

What are you trying to achieve?

Need	Feature	Benefit
Drive intake	Highly palatable and attractive aroma with a low concentrate substitution rate.	Masks less palatable feed ingredients. Stimulates total feed intake, including home produced feeds, thus lowering feed costs.
Increase milk yield	A ready source of fermentable energy and protein.	Balances rapidly digestible energy sources such as cereals and low protein forages.
Improve rumen efficiency	Distillery products contain high levels of yeast fragments.	Stimulates rumen microbial activity leading to increased digestion especially of fibrous feeds.
Reduce ration sorting and minimise dust	A binding liquid.	Livestock consume a more balanced ration, reducing the risk of acidosis and improving feed efficiency. Less dust reduces feed waste, improves the working environment and feed intakes.
No processing, ready to feed, easy storage	A free flowing liquid.	Easy to store and convey.

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 confectionery and bakery products.
- **Low protein feeds** e.g. cereals, sugar beet feed.
- **Rumen bypass proteins** e.g. SoyPass, NovaPro.

KW more than feed

0845 355 9935
www.kwfeeds.co.uk

Recommended daily feed rates (per head basis)

Spey Syrup can be fed as part of a TMR, within a blend or as a straight liquid by pouring onto other feeds or via ball feeders.
DMI = dry matter intake

Milking Cows	Up to 5 (typically 3)kg*
Dry Cows	Up to 4 kg*
Replacement Heifers	Up to 4 kg and up to 15% of the DMI*
Calves (to 12 weeks)	Up to 0.75 kg and up to 10% of the DMI*
Growing Cattle	Up to 4 kg and up to 15% of the DMI*
Finishing Cattle	Up to 5 kg and up to 20% of the DMI*
Suckler Cows	Up to 5 (typically 3)kg*
Ewes and Rams	Unless specifically recommended, Spey Syrup **should not be used in sheep diets** due to the risk of copper poisoning. It should never be fed to housed sheep.
Hoggets and Lambs	

* Spey has a copper content of 33mg/kg as fed. This needs to be taken into consideration to ensure total dietary copper intake does not exceed 34mg/kg DM of complete feed.

Availability, handling and storage

Spey Syrup is delivered in 20 and 29 bulk tankers and is available UK wide, all year around.

Tanks should be built to hold and dispatch bulk liquids. They should be well maintained and cleaned out regularly to prevent the build-up of sediment. A 4-inch diameter pipe work is adequate to handle Spey Syrup. Spey Syrup should be used within 12 months of delivery.

Additional information

Method of production

Spey Syrup is a co-product from the Scottish Whisky Industry. It is the liquid remaining after first distillation which is concentrated by removing water using a technique known as evaporation.

Quality Assurance

Spey Syrup is a FEMAS assured (or a recognised equivalent) product. Spey Syrup (Pot Ale) is listed under number 1.12.16 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.

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Detailed Typical Analysis (fresh basis other than where stated)

Dry matter	%	42.0	Calcium	g/kg	0.63
Oil A	%	0.19	Magnesium	g/kg	1.90
Oil B	%	0.22	Phosphorus	g/kg	9.00
Crude protein	%	12.6	Potassium	g/kg	8.80
Crude protein: DM	%	30.0	Salt	g/kg	0.84
Fibre	%	0.17	Sodium	g/kg	0.10
Ash	%	4.00	Copper	mg/kg	33.0
ME* – *in vivo*	MJ/kg DM	14.2	Manganese	mg/kg	9.00
NDF	%	0.40	Selenium	mg/kg	0.02
Starch	%	0.56	Zinc	mg/kg	10.3
Sugar	%	0.80	Saturates	% of oil	22.0
ERDP-FiM*	% @ 6%	11.6	Monounsaturates	% of oil	13.0
DUP-FiM*	% @ 6%	1.57	PUFAs	% of oil	65.0
DUP digestibility	%	80.0	Long chain PUFAs	% of oil	0.00
sDM		0.36	Lysine	% of CP	6.47
aDM		0.90	Methionine	% of CP	1.06
bDM		0.10	Cysteine	% of CP	2.11
cDM		0.50	Histidine	% of CP	3.23
sN		0.54	Threonine	% of CP	5.61
aN		0.90			
bN		0.10			
cN		0.40			