



Premium beef nuts

General feeding beef cattle

Growing rations should be high in both structural fibre e.g. straw and digestive fibre e.g. sugar beet pulp. They should be high in protein and have a good level of energy to promote growth. Grower rations will be mainly forage-based. These will need to be supplemented with concentrates to add energy and protein. Suckler calves can be introduced to bull beef nuts as creep to achieve target growth rates. Feeding should start at least 4 weeks before weaning.

Finishing cattle require rapid live weight gain. High starch levels can promote fast gain and efficient feed conversion. When fed concentrates, animals will have more efficient feed conversion when they have access to forage to promote rumination and healthy gut health. However, dairy bulls would be better finished at lower protein levels than the premium beef nuts as they tend to put on frame instead of finish, these nuts can be fed with rolled cereals.

Feeding rates & guides

Energy levels are high at 13 MJ/kg and protein levels are 16%. The premium beef nuts are fully mineralized and include Actisaf yeast. High quality ingredients are included and a high level of cereals ensures fast growth rates and maximum feed conversion efficiency.

Key components and reasons for inclusion

Only high quality ingredients are included, such as wheat, rapeseed meal, barley, sugar beet pulp and molasses. Poorer quality ingredients such as bakery waste etc are not included; this is also indicated by the overall fibre level of the concentrate which is approximately 8.0%.

Premium beef nuts contain crude protein level at 16% and metabolizable energy is high at 13.0 MJ/kg DM resulting in high growth rates in cattle.

Disclaimer

Rations should be carefully balanced in terms of nutrient content. They should contain sufficient forage to maintain rumen function and be fortified with an appropriate vitamin and mineral supplement on farms where this is needed. Animals must have constant access to clean water. 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. Ingredients are generally as in the table above, but are subject to change.





Ingredients

Typical Ingredients	Metabolizable Energy	Crude protein	Benefits / Reason for use
Wheat	13.8	13.0	High in energy, good energy source for live weight gain. High in starch of which 10% is digested after the rumen.
Barley	13.2	12.3	High in energy, good energy source for live weight gain. High in starch of which 10% is digested after the rumen.
Malt residuals	11.2	21.0	High digestible fibre and lower starch content. Allows high levels to be fed safely.
Rapeseed meal	12.1	38.5	A good source of high quality protein includes both rumen by-pass and rumen degraded protein.
Palm kernal	12.5	17.0	Very high oil. A rich source of digestible fibre. Good supply of non-starch digestible fibre energy.
Molasses	11.3	5.4	High in sugar making it very palatable. Used to bind the blend or pencil together.
Maize	13.8	10.3	High in energy, good energy source for live weight gain.
Rape-Ex	12.1	38.5	A good source of high quality protein includes both rumen by-pass and rumen degraded protein.
Wheatfeed	11.7	18.0	Useful source of starch. Balanced supply of readily digestible fibre, protein and starch.
Calcium carbonate			A major source of supplementary calcium
Sugarbeet	12.5	11.0	Can stimulate intakes of less palatable feeds, increasing intake and growth rate. Provides the building blocks for lean tissue growth. Allows energy intakes to be increased without increasing the risk of acidosis associated with cereal feeding. Assists in maintaining an optimum rumen pH, kind to the rumen.
Salt			Salt is included to promote saliva production which helps buffer acid in the rumen.
Fat spray			A good source of energy
Minerals & vitamins			Well balanced mineral supplement suitable for cattle only
Actisaf yeast			Helps to stabilize the rumen, promoting intake & live weight gain
Element			Reason for inclusion
Vitamin A	Essential for eye function and beneficial to reproduction / fertility in cattle.		
Vitamin D ₃	Essential for bone formation and hence growth, involved with calcium and phosphorous absorption.		
Vitamin E	Antioxidant working closely with Selenium in preventing formation of peroxides. Peroxides damage cells. Essential for fertility and for pregnant animals to pass onto young calves.		
Selenium	An antioxidant plays a vital role in immunity. Benefits reproduction and growth. Protects muscles from degeneration. Helps to prevent retained placentas.		
Copper	Essential for bone formation, cardiac function, immunity, reproduction and fertility.		
Magnesium	Essential for growth, repair of body tissue, bone development and milk yield. Needed for enzymes, muscle and nerve function.		
Phosphorous	One of the most important elements being involved with energy production, bone and teeth formation, milk production, appetite and reproduction.		



