# COMMODITY NUTRIENT PROFILE

## POTATO PROCESSING WASTE

**DESCRIPTION:**

**POTATO PROCESSING WASTE** consists of a portion of the peel and whole or cut potatoes discarded due to size, blemishes, or generally failing to meet quality standards applicable to processed potatoes for human food.

**TYPICAL ANALYSIS: ***

| | | DMB | AS FED | | | DMB | AS FED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Matter | % | 100.0 | 20.0 | TDN (Rum) | % | 81.0 | 16.2 |
| Crude Protein | % | 8.0 | 1.6 | DE (Rum) | Mcal/lb | 1.62 | 0.32 |
| Fat | % | 0.4 | 0.08 | ME | Mcal/lb | 1.44 | 0.29 |
| Crude Fiber | % | 2.4 | 0.48 | $NE_l$ | Mcal/lb | 0.82 | 0.16 |
| Potassium | % | 2.17 | 0.43 | $NE_m$ | Mcal/lb | 0.9 | 0.18 |
| Magnesium | % | 0.14 | 0.02 | $NE_g$ | Mcal/lb | 0.60 | 0.11 |
| Calcium | % | 0.04 | 0.008 | | | | |
| Phosphorus | % | 0.24 | 0.04 | | | | |

* Listed data are average values only and not considered as guarantees, expressed, or implied, nor as a condition of sale. For guaranteed spec's refer to label.

**STORAGE AND HANDLING:**

**POTATO PROCESSING WASTE** is usually fed fresh as received. (It is currently not available in quantities to consider ensiling to be fed at a later date, although it could be proportioned into other ensiling crops, up to 20% of the green fodder). The by-product should be dumped onto a cement pad and protected or from the weather as much as possible. **POTATO PROCESSING WASTE** is most suitably utilized when mixed with other ingredients into a "complete" ration. In these later instances the by-product would be handled using a front-end loader and blended in a mixer wagon.

**USE AND APPLICATION:**

Potato products are excellent energy sources for ruminant animals and cooking is not required (as it is for Monogastrics). As potato origin products are very palatable, where high level feeding is selected (cattle can consume up to 10 to 12% of their body weight daily of fresh potato), amounts should be increased gradually to minimize digestive disturbance. Potatoes are low in fiber and may need roughage supplementing when required (e.g. dairy cattle, feed 1 to 2% of the body weight equivalent in roughage). One third of the protein may be of non-protein origin and in this regard the ruminant animal makes the best species to utilize this protein source.

In the properly balanced ration **POTATO PROCESSING WASTE** will form a very economical and useful component o the ruminant diet. As a very general "thumb rule", 40 to 50 lbs of **POTATO PROCESSING WASTE** can equal 10 lbs. of cereal grain in equivalent energy value to beef cattle.