



COMMODITY NUTRIENT PROFILE

BREWERS WET YEAST

DESCRIPTION:

Brewers Wet Yeast (BWY) is undried, fermentative, non-extracted yeast (botanical classification "Saccharomyces") resulting from the brewing of ale beer. A hot water extract (wort) is made from high quality cereal grains. The resulting "sugars" from the converted cereal carbohydrates are acted on by selected strains of Brewers Yeast, and the "wort" sugars ferment. After the fermentation, the yeast is separated by decantation, filtration or centrifuging, and the now fermented wort or "green beer" is aged to ale or (lager) beer. The yeast that has grown and multiplied during the fermentive process, and subsequently separated from the "wort", is produced in sufficient amount for the next brewing cycle and surplus is available for human food or livestock feed.

TYPICAL ANALYSIS: *

		<u>DMB</u>	<u>AS FED</u>			<u>DMB</u>	<u>AS FED</u>
Dry Matter	%	100.0	12.0	Ash	%	8.0	0.96
Crude Protein	%	45.0	5.4	TDN	%	78.0	9.40
Fat	%	4.0	.48	NEI	Mcal/lb	0.87	0.10
ADF	%	4.0	.48	NEm	Mcal/lb	0.84	0.10
NDF	%	8.0	.96	NEg	Mcal/lb	0.58	0.07
Calcium	%	0.08	0.01				
Phosphorus	%	1.66	0.20				

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

STORAGE AND HANDLING:

Being a liquid, **Brewers Wet Yeast**, is stored in vats or suitable tanks varying from 2000 to 5000 gal. capacity. As the yeast cells may tend to settle, some form of agitation i.e. pump, impeller or air stream may be required. Depending on tank positioning, either gravity flow or some means of pumping will be needed. Properly stored yeast can be fed without difficulty over normally experienced temperature ranges, but a sheltered location and/or insulated tanks are an asset to protect the feedstuff from summer or winter temperature extremes.

USE AND APPLICATION:

BWY has long been recognized as an excellent natural protein source. Experimental data indicate the favourable influence of **BWY** upon the use and intake of farm forages by livestock. Many livestock producers have also found that **BWY** can be very useful to increase the moisture content of dry, overly mature forages being ensiled. If **BWY** is to be considered as a component of a balanced program, and like all palatable feeds, livestock should be brought gradually on to it. A typical beef cattle finishing feeding program may utilize 5 to 10 lbs of **BWY** per head per day. The feeding level represents a range of 1/2 - 1 lb. of dry matter. **BWY** may be fed to dairy cattle in similar quantity as for beef and ideally, it would be incorporated in the total ration mix.

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