



# COMMODITY NUTRIENT PROFILE

## CORN GLUTEN MEAL

### DESCRIPTION:

**Corn Gluten Meal** is that part of the commercial shelled corn that remains after the extraction of the larger part of the starch and germ, and the separation of the corn bran by the processes employed in the wet milling manufacture of corn starch and corn syrup. It may or may not contain one or more of the following: fermented corn extractives, corn germ meal.

**Corn Gluten Meal** is golden yellow in color. It is finely granular in texture and has a characteristic fresh odor.

### TYPICAL ANALYSIS:

		<u>DMB</u>	<u>AS FED</u>			<u>DMB</u>	<u>AS FED</u>
Dry Matter	%	100.0	89.0	TDN (Ruminant)	%	89.0	79.0
Crude Protein	%	67.4	60.0	Ash	%	1.8	1.6
Fat	%	2.4	2.1	DE	Mcal/lb	1.76	1.57
Crude Fiber	%	2.2	0.2	NE <sub>i</sub>	Mcal/lb	0.92	0.83
A.D. Fiber	%	5.0	4.5	NE <sub>m</sub>	Mcal/lb	0.98	0.87
N.D. Fiber	%	8.0	9.0	NE <sub>g</sub>	Mcal/lb	0.68	0.60
Calcium	%	0.08	0.07	N.F.E.	%	40.3	35.9
Phosphorus	%	0.54	0.48				

Note: The above data represent best estimates for CORN GLUTEN MEAL as described above. Meals may vary from above data due to yearly, supply source or even some load-to-load variation.

### STORAGE AND HANDLING

**Corn Gluten Meal** is available in bulk and as such stored in traditional bulk bins and handled accordingly. For Farm use, the meal can be put on a cement slab, or placed in a commodity bin. Being of fine texture the meal must be covered to prevent blowing where winds may be a problem and some protection from the weather is recommended. Like all feedstuffs, **Corn Gluten Meal** should have dry, insect free storage.

### USE AND APPLICATION

**Corn Gluten Meal** is a high protein, high-energy feed, with a good proportion of Undegradable protein (55% undegradability) that is essential for high producing ruminants. As with other feedstuffs, **Corn Gluten Meal** must be properly supplemented with the necessary vitamins, minerals and amino acids. The optimal use of **Corn Gluten Meal** is best achieved by the use of Linear Programming techniques where favourable economic factors and other ingredient nutrient attributes can be properly addressed. For ruminants five to ten percent of the dry matter intake could be considered as normal intake levels.

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