

# COMMODITY NUTRIENT PROFILE

## **MALT SPROUTS**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Malt Sprouts are obtained from germinated malted barley by the removal of the rootlets and sprouts from the seed, and may include some of the malt hulls and other parts of the malt. In the malting process, barley of suitable variety and quality, is softened by water steeping, allowed to germinate and then dried for use in brewing or distilling. Malt Sprouts are an economical feedstuff in mixed dairy or beef cattle feeds. They are well placed in rations requiring protein supplementation, moderate energy levels and high fiber.

#### **USE AND APPLICATION**

Malt Sprouts, being processed, will require no further grinding or rolling. Malt Sprouts have the bulky nature typical of brewer's by-products. Users of Malt Sprouts have found them an economical protein and energy source in ruminant diets. Malt Sprouts have a relatively high NDF content, and at an eNDF of 34%, may serve a function in attaining necessary ration fiber levels for lactating dairy cows. Depending on the class of livestock and other feed ingredients in the diet, Malt Sprouts should be mixed with other feedstuffs to improve palatability, because they are somewhat bitter and should not exceed 20% of the ration dry matter.

### STORAGE AND HANDLING

Malt Sprouts are light brown to tan in color, and have a smell characteristic of the product. Malt Sprouts may be stored in traditional bins and handled accordingly, or unloaded onto cement slabs or into commodity sheds (preferably covered or protected from the weather), and handled by front-end loader.

Contact a Furst-McNess Merchandiser for a typical analysis.



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