



COMMODITY NUTRIENT PROFILE

WHEAT MIDDS

DESCRIPTION

Wheat Midds are a co-product of the wheat flour industry. Wheat Midds consist of fine particles of wheat bran, wheat shorts, wheat germ, wheat flour, and some of the offal from the "tail of the mill." The product has had most of the flour removed, thereby making them higher in fiber and protein, yet lower in energy as compared to wheat grain. The variety of wheat and type of processing affect the nutrient composition. Wheat Midds are available in the loose form or in pellets. They are commonly used in pelleted feeds.

USE AND APPLICATION

Wheat Midds, being previously milled, will require no further feed processing. They are widely used as a potential grain replacement in diets of all animal species. The product is widely used based on availability in a wide range of livestock rations.

In Ruminant diets, the pelleted form is more desirable and easier to incorporate than the loose meal. Pelletting increases bulk density, thereby improving flowability, storage, transportation and reduces shrink.

Specifically:

In Beef rations, Wheat Midds can be used to supply added protein in the ration and replace some grain portions. Depending on the amount fed, it can reduce or eliminate the need for supplemental phosphorus.

In Dairy rations, Wheat Midds can be fed at levels up to 40% of the lactating ration dry matter or 5-10 lb/cow/day as fed. It works well as a protein and energy source for growing heifers.

Wheat Midds are a highly-digestible protein source and a good energy source (88% value of corn) for swine. Due to a high level of fiber, certain swine rations have a limit to the amount that can be added. The suggested inclusion levels may need revising in warmer climates.

- Nursery rations: (weaning to 50 lbs): 0-15% of ration
- Grower and finisher rations: 10-30% of ration
- Gestation rations: No limit when diet is balanced
- Lactation rations: 10% or less

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Wheat Midds 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). Because Wheat Midds have a low density, they are sometimes pelleted to improve handling and increase density. However, nutritional values between loose and pelleted are equal.

Contact a Furst-McNess Merchandiser for a typical analysis.



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