Beet Pulp Pellet Product Analysis

Beet Pulp Pellet: Beet Pulp is the fibrous portion left after the sugar has been removed from the sugar beet. It is mechanically pressed, dried to reduce the moisture content and then pelletized into a 5/16inch pellet. The fiber in Beet Pulp is highly digestible making it a good non-starch energy source

Typical Analysis: Variation may occur depending on source

	Dry Basis	As Fed
Dry Matter		90.73%
Moisture		9.27%
Protein, Crude	8.29	7.52%
Fiber, Crude	16.97	15.42%
ADF — Acid Detergent Fiber	26.68	24.22%
NEL — Net Energy Lactation	0.72	0.65 Mcal/lb
NEG — Net Energy Gain	0.46	0.41 Mcal/lb
NEM — Net Energy Maintenance	0.78	0.71 Mcal/lb
TDN — Total Digestible Nutrients	69.40	63.04%
Fat	1.09	1.00%
Ash	7.56	6.86%
NFE — Nitrogen Free Extract	66.09	60.03%
Calcium	1.00	0.91%
Phosphorus	0.07	0.06%
Potassium	0.56	0.51%
Reducing Sugars	2.60	2.39%
Sucrose	8.96	8.15%
TSI — Total Sugars as Invert	8.23	7.43%

Use and Application: In growing and finishing diets, Beet Pulp pellets can replace corn silage or other forages. For stock cows, they can fill energy requirements and stretch homegrown forage supplies. In dairy rations, Beet Pulp offers and excellent source of structural carbohydrates, lowers the potential for rumen acidosis and improves butter-fat test.

Storage and Handling: Beet Pulp Pellets can be stored by unloading on a cement slab, preferably covered, or they can be stored in conventional hopper bottom bins. They can be transferred in hopper, end-dump or live bottom trucks. Feeding and handling will depend on the method of storing and the feeding systems available but they can be easily handled in traditional automated systems or front-end loader mixer wagon combinations.