

Soy hulls (bran)



Product description

Soy hulls are a by-product of soybean processing for oil and meal production. Soy hulls consist primarily of the skin covering the soybean. Typically soy hulls do not need further processing to feed. The 'super' fibre in soy hulls is rapidly fermented, highly digestible and may contain substantial amounts of pectin.

Features and benefits

Soy hulls are utilised in diets for dairy cattle as partial replacements for forage and concentrate. The fibre of soybean hulls is very digestible and coupled with a very low non-structural carbohydrate content the product is an excellent energy and fibre source. This results in a more favourable rumen fermentation pattern.

The low lignen and high digestibility means the energy provided for a high fibre diet by soy hulls is similar to that of corn.

Use and application

Soy hulls may be used without major restrictions in properly formulated beef and dairy rations. Soy hulls can be fed on the feed pad, via some feed systems in the shed or on a trailer/in a trough in the paddock.

Using soy hulls in energy-dense dairy ration especially high starch diets may improve animal performance. Consult your nutritionist or farm consultant to determine the optimal feeding level for your particular situation.

Storage and handling

Like all feedstuffs, soy hulls should be stored dry, in bulk bins or placed on cement slabs (away from vermin and protected from the weather). Soy hulls come in a pellet form; however, due to the high fibre content the pellet is soft and may have a high meal content at time of delivery.

Typical analysis

Dry matter (DM)	91%
Crude protein	11.5%
Metabolisable energy (ME)	11MJ/kg/DM
Moisture	9%
Crude fibre	36%
Neutral detergent fibre (NDF)	67%
Acid detergent fibre (ADF)	45%
Crude fat	2.5%
Calcium	0.60%
Potassium	1.50%
Lignin	3%
Total digestible nutrients	72%

note: typical analysis only, not specification.