

Wheat Midds

Specifications

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. Pelleting increases bulk density, thereby improving flowability, storage, transportation and reduces shrink.

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.

Typical analysis

	DMB	As Fed
Dry matter	100 %	89.0 %
Crude protein	16.8 %	15.0 %
Fat	4.0 %	3.6 %
Crude Fiber	9.5 %	8.5 %
ADF	11.1 %	9.8 %
NDF	40.0 %	35.6 %
Calcium	0.13 %	0.11 %
Phosphorus	0.99 %	0.88 %
Threonine	0.57 %	0.51 %
Methionine	0.29 %	0.26 %
NFC	34.4 %	30.7%
Lysine	0.64 %	0.57 %
NEL	0.71 Mcal/lb	0.63 Mcal/lb
NE _M	0.72 Mcal/lb	0.64 Mcal/lb
Neg	0.45 Mcal/lb	0.40 Mcal/lb
MĽ (swine)	1544 Kcal/lb	1375 Kcal/lb
ME (poultry)	1990 Kcal/lb	1810 Kcal/lb