




STOCKFEED PELLETS

GRAIN-FREE

Lime, salt, Bentonite, vitamin & mineral premix

ME: 12 CP: 17 NDF: 34.1

Our grain-free pellet provides many benefits, both nutritional and financial. XLD are the unique provider of this grain-free blend.

The pellet is compatible with the grass-fed market, however is a beneficial option for all livestock systems.

Key Benefits:

- Grain-free pellets are approved for use in grain-free programs run by **Coles, JBS and Greenhams**.
- A versatile pellet that can be used in **lamb, beef and dairy systems**.
- Steam-treated pellet enhances protein digestion in the rumen, improving conversion efficiency and reducing waste.
- Can be used in addition to other feeds, to provide essential vitamins and minerals, and is suitable to run through crushers.

"By integrating stockfeed you are assured all animals are receiving the same quantities of energy, protein, and nutrients based on analysis."

Dr Brigid Caiger-Watson, AARN, Nutritionist



STOCKFEED PELLETS

Tested by independent lab
FORAGE LAB AUSTRALIA

GRAIN FREE PELLET

Content Analysis

NIR ANALYSIS RESULTS

Moisture	11.7
Dry Matter	88.3

PROTEINS	% SP	% CP	% DM
Crude Protein			17.0
Adjusted Protein			
Soluble Protein			
Ammonia (CPE)			
ADF Protein (ADICP)			
NDF Protein (NDICP)			
NDR Protein (NDRCP)			
Rumen Degr. Protein			
Amino Acid Protein, Total			

FIBER	% NDF	% DM
ADF	43.9	12.8
aNDF		29.1
aNDFom		
NDR (NDF w/o sulfite)		
Crude Fiber		
Lignin	13.8	4.02
NDF Digestibility (12 hr)		
NDF Digestibility (24 hr)		
NDF Digestibility (30 hr)		
NDF Digestibility (72 hr)		
NDF Digestibility (120 hr)		
NDF Digestibility (240 hr)		
uNDF (12 hr)		
uNDF (30 hr)		
uNDF (120 hr)		
uNDF (240 hr)		

CARBOHYDRATES	% Starch	% NFC	% DM
Ethanol Soluble CHO (ESC-Sugar)			4.2
Water Soluble CHO (WSC-Sugar)			
Starch			32.5
Soluble Starch			
Soluble Fiber			
Starch Dig. (7 hr, 4 mm)			
Crude Fat			3.52
Fatty Acids, Total			
C16:0			
C18:0			
C18:1			
C18:2			
C18:3			
Unsaturated Fatty Acids (RUFAL)			
Fatty Acids (%Fat)			

MINERALS

Ash (%DM)	7.63
Calcium (%DM)	0.41
Phosphorus (%DM)	0.80
Magnesium (%DM)	0.30
Potassium (%DM)	1.60
Sulfur (%DM)	0.26
Sodium (%DM)	
Chloride (%DM)	0.81
Iron (PPM)	
Manganese (PPM)	
Zinc (PPM)	
Copper (PPM)	
Molybdenum (PPM)	

QUALITATIVE

pH
Total VFA (%DM)
Lactic Acid (%DM)
Lactic as % of Total VFA
Acetic Acid (%DM)
Butyric Acid (%DM)
1, 2 Propanediol (%DM)
Nitrate Ion (%DM)
Nitrate-Nitrogen, ppm

Soil Contamination Probability
NIR Statistical Confidence

ENERGY & INDEX CALCULATIONS

TDN (%DM)	72.0
Net Energy Lactation (mj/kg)	6.88
Net Energy Maintenance (mj/kg)	7.64
Net Energy Gain (mj/kg)	5.01
ME (mj/kg)	11.53
AA Protein as % of Total Protein	
NDF Dig. Rate (Kd, %HR, Van Amburgh, Lignin*2.4)	
NDF Dig. Rate (Kd, %HR, uNDF)	
Starch Dig. Rate (Kd, %HR, Mertens)	
Relative Feed Value (RFV)	
Relative Forage Quality (RFQ)	
Milk per Ton (kg/tonne)	
Dig. Organic Matter Index (kg/tonne)	
Non Fiber Carbohydrates (%DM)	42.8
Non Structural Carbohydrates, ESC (%DM)	36.7
Non Structural Carbohydrates, WSC (%DM)	
DCAD (meq/100gdm)	
Summative Index % (Mass Balance)	



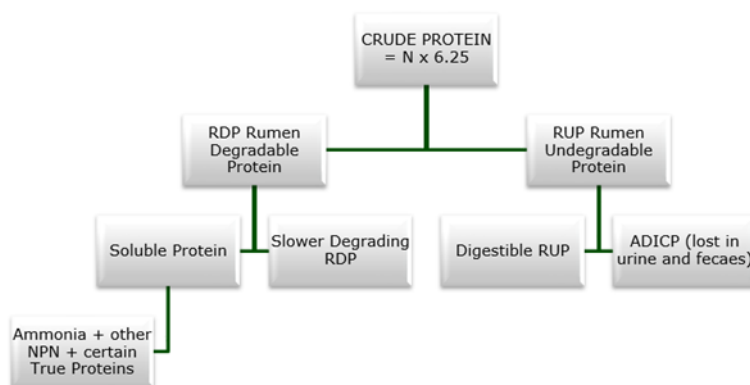
REPORT REFERENCE GUIDE

PROTEIN

CP % Crude Protein (CP) is simple a measure of Nitrogen content (%) x 6.25 = Crude Protein % of Dry Matter. While a useful number, it does not give us ideas on the nature of the protein.

SOLUBLE PROTEIN within the RDP fraction, soluble protein releases fast. Made up of Non-Protein Nitrogen and also True Protein sources. The release rate is the key aspect of soluble protein.

ADICP Acid Detergent Insoluble Crude Protein, shows how much protein is bound to lignin and unavailable to the animal. Often occurring when hay or silages heat up.



FIBRE

aNDF Neutral Detergent Fibre: a portion of total fibre. Consists of both digestible and indigestible fractions such as lignin, cellulose, hemicellulose and some pectins. NDF is the key "fill factor" in feeding ruminants. In general, lower the NDF, the more Kg's of dry matter they can consume.

Lignin completely indigestible fraction of NDF and ADF. Often binds other nutrients such as protein (ADICP).

METABOLISABLE ENERGY (ME)

Energy is a number that is calculated or derived from measurements of other nutritional parameters and we then use those numbers to predict an energy value. There are numerous methods of predicting an energy level, with various equations available. ME indicates the energy the animal could capture from the feed, generally the higher the better.

SILAGE ACIDS

Total VFA Is the measure of all volatile fatty acids (VFA) present in silage from fermentation. We like to see above 5% VFA in silages to indicate good fermentation for perseveration.

Lactic Acid Is generally the preferred silage acid, however 100% lactic acid shows incomplete fermentation (e.g tested too early). Lactic acid produces a sweet tangy aroma and indicates low spoilage organisms and sound anaerobic fermentation (no oxygen) which is ideal for good silage outcomes.

Acetic Acid In small amounts is good, 1-2% is OK but more is not ideal. Acetic acid produces a vinegar aroma and can have palatability issues when dominating the silage acids.

Butyric Acid is the chief VFA produced by spoilage organisms that proliferate when air is not excluded during ensiling. Butyric acid grows detrimental microbes that convert nutrients to spoilage compounds. Butyric acid smells like vomit/spew. It is unpalatable and can indicate further toxin issues. No Butyrate is best, but no more than 0.2% DM is wanted.

ASH

is generated by burning the sample to remove organic matter. The remaining is inorganic, often high in samples contaminated by soil. High readings >20% will not test well and will require a verification at an additional cost.

SUGARS

ESC Ethanol soluble Carbohydrates is a measure of simple sugars capturing monosaccharides, disaccharides, oligosaccharides and some fructans.

WSC Water Soluble Carbohydrates as per ESC, is the measure of sugars, but captures more fructans, therefore often slightly higher.



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