

Feeding Sugar Beet Byproducts to Cattle

Reviewed by

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The Red River Valley region of Minnesota and North Dakota, along with the Yellowstone and Upper Missouri River Valley regions of North Dakota and Montana, are important sugar beet-producing regions. In fact, Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana ranked 1, 3 and 5, respectively, in sugar beet production in 2014. Together, these three states produced more than 52 percent of the U.S. sugar beet crop in 2014. Processing plants in these regions refine the sugar from the beets and produce large volumes of byproducts, which are useful feed ingredients for beef cattle producers.

Many producers are seeking alternative feeds to incorporate in their beef cattle diets, yet still meet the protein and energy requirements of the animals. Producers have a

variety of options to choose from in alternative feeds; however, the choice of those feeds depends on several factors, including availability and nutrient composition, as well as storage and handling characteristics.

One possibility is to incorporate sugar beet byproducts into the diet. Beet byproducts are fed predominantly in northeastern South Dakota, western Minnesota and eastern North Dakota, as well as western North Dakota and eastern Montana. This is due to the availability and the perishable nature of the wet byproducts.

The predominant byproducts fed in this region are wet beet pulp and beet tailings. These products are high in moisture (75 percent to 80 percent), which limits storage life and the distance they can be transported economically.

Dried pulp and pelletized dried pulp also are available to producers; these dried products contain about 10 percent moisture. In addition, molasses and desugared molasses also are available as a result of sugar beet processing. The purpose of this publication is to describe the byproducts that are available and to give feeding recommendations for each of the specific byproducts.

Sugar Beet Processing

To better understand the nutrient characteristics of sugar beet byproducts, understanding the process that is used to extract sugar from sugar beets is important. At the processing plant, foreign material, small beets and leaves are removed from the beets prior to processing. This material is known as “sugar beet tailings,” which also is used as livestock feed.

The sugar beets are sliced into long strips called cosettes. The cosettes are cooked in hot water to remove the sugar. This process is called diffusion. At the end of the diffusion process, the hot water and sugar mixture is further processed into bulk or bagged sugar. The cosettes are conveyed to a pulp press, which squeezes some of the water from the pulp to facilitate transportation.

Pulp that will be marketed as dry shreds or pellets is conveyed to a pulp dryer. The pulp dryer dries the pulp to approximately 10 percent moisture. After drying, the pulp usually is pelleted to facilitate storage and transportation.

Molasses is produced during the refining process. The volume of molasses produced varies, but is typically about 4 percent to 5 percent of the weight of the raw sugar beets.

Molasses is separated from the juice (which contains the sugar) through a series of centrifugation steps. Molasses contains 40 percent to 50 percent residual sugar. Molasses usually is refined further through a process called molecular exclusion chromatography to produce condensed separator byproduct (CSB) or desugared molasses. This process removes a portion of the residual sugar and concentrates the remaining nutrients.

Nutrient Content, Byproduct Descriptions and Storage Recommendations

The nutrient content of a variety of sugar beet byproducts is shown in **Table 1**. The nutrient characteristics and feeding recommendations for each byproduct are discussed below.

Sugar Beets

Occasionally, processors must dispose of whole sugar beets due to spoilage or excessively large crops. Whole beets can be fed successfully to cattle. Whole beets are low in crude protein (6.8 percent) but high in energy (75 percent to 81 percent total digestible nutrients, or TDN). If possible, whole beets should be broken up prior to feeding. Producers can utilize extended mixing times with

a conventional mixer wagon to break up whole beets. In addition, some producers report success using manure spreaders to spread whole beets on stubble or stalk fields and allowing cows access to the beets on the field. Choking may be a potential problem when feeding whole beets. Whole sugar beets also can be fed by chopping in a tub grinder or forage harvester to reduce the risk of choking. Some producers have noted success by using a forage harvester to chop the beets prior to feeding.

Whole sugar beets can be chopped and ensiled as a storage method. As with any ensiling process, good silage-making principles should be employed. These principles should include achieving the proper moisture level (typically 60 percent to 65 percent moisture is required). Since raw beets contain higher levels of moisture than is optimum for ensiling, the addition of a dry ingredient is necessary to facilitate optimum ensiling.

Depending on what class of livestock the silage will be fed to, dry ingredient choices could include chopped forage, grain screenings or other byproducts. The sugar in the beets will provide the fermentable carbohydrate needed for successful fermentation. The pile should be packed and covered to exclude oxygen.

Beet Pulp

Beet pulp can be used effectively as a supplement for gestating or lactating cows, as an ingredient in backgrounding diets or as a replacement for roughage in finishing diets. Beet pulp is relatively low in crude protein (8 percent), but relatively high in TDN (72 percent).

Research conducted at NDSU indicates that wet beet pulp can be included at up to 40 percent of the diet (dry-matter, or DM, basis) in backgrounding diets (**Table 2**). However, reductions in dry-matter intake will occur at inclusions greater than 20 percent of the diet. In finishing diets, wet beet pulp can be used as the roughage source, having an energy value greater than corn silage (**Table 3**).

As a partial or complete roughage replacement, it can be included at 5 percent to 15 percent of the diet in finishing rations (DM basis). Data collected at NDSU indicates pressed beet pulp has 94 percent the energy value of corn in backgrounding diets and 86 percent the value of corn in finishing diets (**Tables 2 and 3**). When wet beet pulp is fed at 20 percent of the diet DM, cattle will consume 30 to 35 pounds of wet pulp, which would be less than 1 percent of their body weight on a DM basis.

Table 1. Nutrient composition of various sugar beet byproducts.

Feedstuff	DM	CP ¹	TDN ¹	NEm ¹	NEg ¹	ADF ¹	Ca ¹	P ¹
Sugar Beet Tops	17.0	15.1	58.0	0.59	0.27	14.0	1.01	0.22
Sugar Beet Top Silage	21.0	12.7	53.0	0.55	0.20	18.0	1.56	0.20
Sugar Beet Tailings	18.4	8.9	65.0	0.67	0.40	34.0	2.35	0.27
Sugar Beet Tailing Silage	20.0	10.0	65.0	0.66	0.40	NG	2.50	0.20
Sugar Beet Top Silage	32.0	11.9	51.0	0.45	0.20	NG	1.56	0.22
Sugar Beet Pulp, Dried	90.0	9.1	72.0	0.77	0.49	31.0	0.72	0.20
Sugar Beet Pulp, Wet	25.1	9.1	72.0	0.77	0.49	31.0	0.72	0.20
Sugar Beets (Whole)	20.1	6.8	81.0	0.90	0.60	NG	0.24	0.24
Sugar Beet Molasses	77.0	10.0	75.0	0.77	0.50	0.0	0.12	0.03
Concentrated Separator Byproduct	66.0	20.0	67.0	0.75	0.42	0.0	0.05	0.03

¹ All values listed are on a dry-matter basis.

Abbreviations: DM = Dry Matter; CP = Crude Protein; TDN = Total Digestible Nutrients; NEm = Net Energy for Maintenance; NEg = Net Energy for Gain; ADF = Acid Detergent Fiber; Ca = Calcium; P = Phosphorus; NG=Not Given.

Adapted from AS1182, "Alternative Feeds."

Table 2. Effect of increasing level of pressed beet pulp and CSB in backgrounding rations on performance of steer calves (Bauer et al., 2007).

	Pressed Beet Pulp to CSB Inclusion (% of Ration DM)					
	0:0	20:0	40:0	0:10	20:10	40:10
ADG, lbs	3.98	3.39	3.12	3.67	3.50	3.17
DMI, lb/day	21.45	19.16	17.56	22.46	20.55	18.77
F:G	5.41	5.65	5.65	6.06	6.41	5.92
Apparent Dietary NE, Mcal/lb						
Maintenance	0.91	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.86
Gain	0.61	0.59	0.60	0.54	0.59	0.57

Table 3. Effect of increasing level of pressed beet pulp and CSB in finishing rations on performance of steer calves (Bauer et al., 2007).

	Pressed Beet Pulp to CSB Inclusion (% of Ration DM)					
	5:0	12.5:0	20:0	5:10	12.5:10	20:10
ADG, lbs	3.78	3.67	3.30	3.87	3.74	3.32
DMI, lbs/day	24.16	24.16	22.66	25.54	26.05	24.20
F:G	6.37	6.58	6.85	6.58	6.94	7.30
Apparent Dietary NE, Mcal/lb						
Maintenance	1.00	0.99	0.97	1.00	0.99	0.92
Gain	0.70	0.68	0.67	0.69	0.68	0.62

As with any feedstuff, diets should be balanced to meet the protein and energy needs of the class of cattle that is being fed. There is no limitation on the amount of beet pulp that could be included in a beef cow ration from a nutritional standpoint. However, in most practical applications, no more than 50 percent of the ration (DM basis) as beet pulp would be fed due to the reductions in intake that may occur at high levels, as well as moisture content and bulkiness of the diet.

Beet pulp is available as either a wet (pressed shreds) or dry byproduct (shreds or pellets). Because beet pulp contains large amounts of digestible fiber, it usually does not create a problem with acidosis for cattle consuming beet pulp. The economical distance that wet beet pulp can be transported is limited by the moisture content.

Dry pelleted pulp should be stored in bins or commodity sheds to protect it

from moisture and rodents. Wet pulp can be stored effectively in silage bags or in trench or bunker silos. Research conducted at NDSU indicates wet beet pulp can be ensiled successfully with a variety of other feedstuffs as a means to facilitate storage. Best results were obtained with the addition dry beet pulp or wheat middlings. Addition of sugar beet tailings or dry feedstuffs such as wheat middlings or corn improved the quality of the silage through the addition of fermentable carbohydrate. Optimum moisture content for these silages is approximately 65 percent.

Beet Tops

Advancements in defoliator technology have limited the usefulness of beet tops since the beet tops essentially are mulched as they are removed. This causes difficulties in gathering the remaining residue into a windrow or for cattle to graze the material.

Beet Tailings

Beet tailings consist of small beets, broken or damaged beets, soil and other foreign material not suitable for sugar production. Tailings are high in moisture (75 percent to 85 percent) and can be quite variable in nutrient content.

With low levels of soil contamination and foreign material, beet tailings have a feeding value similar to or slightly greater than corn silage on a dry-matter basis. However, high levels of soil or foreign material will reduce the energy content of tailings substantially. Choking may be a problem with beet tailings. Due to the high moisture content, transportation is a major expense with beet tailings. Producers should evaluate transportation costs carefully before purchasing these byproducts.

Some producers have ensiled beet tailings successfully as a means of storage. Tailings should be blended with a dry feedstuff to achieve a moisture level that limits effluent losses from the silage pile. This can be accomplished through the addition of chopped forages, grain screenings or other byproduct feeds.

Molasses

Beet molasses is used primarily as a source of energy (75 percent TDN) in animal feed, but it also is included in rations to improve palatability and to reduce dust. It also is added to manufactured feeds as a binder for pellets and a carrier for urea or other nonprotein-nitrogen sources, vitamins and minerals. Fifteen percent of the diet is the maximum recommended level. Beet molasses contains relatively high levels of potassium, sulfur, magnesium, sodium and chloride, compared with cereal grains.

Beet molasses must be stored in a well-insulated, heated tank. At temperatures above 110 degrees, it can be pumped easily with a 2.5- to 3-horsepower pump and 3-inch tubing.

Desugared Molasses (Concentrated Separator Byproduct, or CSB)

Desugared molasses, or CSB, is molasses that has gone through further refinement to remove remaining sugar. It is slightly lower in energy (67 percent TDN), compared with molasses, but is higher in protein (20 percent crude protein, or CP) and potassium. Research conducted at NDSU indicates that it increases intake in a wide variety of diets when fed at 5 percent to 15 percent of the diet.

Molasses and CSB are liquid byproducts. Tanks and associated pumping equipment are required to handle these byproducts. More information on handling liquid byproducts is available at www.ag.ndsu.edu/pubs/ansci/beef/as1272w.htm. CSB can be stored in an uninsulated tank with no additional heating required for pumping. Pump size should be 2-horsepower or larger, with a minimum tube size of 2 inches.

Obtaining Sugar Beet Byproducts

Sugar beets typically are processed from early fall (September) through late spring (May). Availability of sugar beet pulp and other byproducts declines through the summer months as companies sell inventory that accumulated during the processing season. In this region, Midwest Agri Commodities (www.mwagri.com) is the main supplier of sugar beet byproducts. Producers should work

with commodity brokers to establish contracts and ensure they have access to adequate amounts of byproducts for the winter feeding season.

Example Rations

Table 4 gives example rations for various classes of beef cattle. These examples should serve only as a general guide. Ranchers and feedlot operators should work with their nutritionist to determine appropriate levels for their livestock.

Table 4. Example beef cattle rations using sugar beet byproducts.

Ingredient	Ration Type				
	Growing Steers	Finishing Steers	Bred Heifers	Gestating Beef Cows	Lactating Beef Cows
	%, DM Basis				
Corn Silage	31.5	—	—	—	—
Alfalfa Hay	10	—	—	—	63
Grass Hay	—	5	70	68	—
Corn	30	77.5	—	—	—
Pressed Beet Pulp	20	12.5	27	28	36
Supplement	8.5	5	3	4	1

SUMMARY

The sugar beet industry produces a wide variety of useful byproducts for livestock feeders.

The decision to incorporate sugar beet byproducts into diets should be based on economics, local availability, and feasibility of storage, handling and feeding.

For the wet byproducts, careful attention should be given to transportation costs and storage.

In addition, rations containing sugar beet byproducts should be balanced properly to achieve targeted livestock performance.

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