



Rolled oats

Feed Material

Feed material

Oats have high levels of digestive mucilage (β -Glucans), a comparatively high fat content and high amounts of unsaturated fatty acids, such as essential linoleic acid. Compared to other types of grain, oat protein is characterized by a particularly high amount of lysine, which is an important protein building block for healthy growth and a well-functioning immune system.

85% of the easily digestible starch can be broken down in the horses' small intestine and converted into readily available energy - this is what has made oats so famous as a traditional concentrate in horse feeding.

The high husk content (approx. 25%) makes oats the most fiber-rich type of grain, what, depending on the animal species, promotes the chewing process with improved salivation. With its low calcium: phosphorus ratio, oats can also be integrated very well into a calcium-reduced feed. In standard diets the high phosphorus content may have to be compensated by an additional mineral feed.

The heat treatment during our rolling process inactivates fat-splitting enzymes in the oat grain by what the grains remain stable. Disadvantages such as moulds or rancidity, which can occur after standard rolling process with an oat crusher, are therefore excluded with our hydrothermally rolled oats. The slight molasses content ensures a longer shelf life.

Recommended feeding:

Feeding recommendation:

for horses:

- Due to easily available energy in connection with a high content of lysine and valuable fatty acids, oats are often fed to sport and breeding horses.
- It contains little calcium but a lot of phosphorus, so in the case of traditional hay plus oat diets, the supplementation with a balanced mineral feed is necessary.

for chicken and other poultry species:

- As a certain amount of crude fiber in the diet has a positive effect on the bacterial flora in the poultry's intestinal tract, oats, with their high proportion of husks, offer a useful supplement in case of dysbalances in the gut flora.
- That can manifest themselves, for example, in feather pecking.
- In order to avoid negative effects on protein utilization in the body if the feed contains too much crude fiber, oat feeding should be limited.
- For pullets and chicks we recommend a mixing rate of approx. 10% in the complete feed, for laying hens and breeders up to 20% can be mixed in.





for small animals:

- As with all types of grain, caution is also required with oats in order to feed rabbits and rodents appropriately.
- But in special situations, it can make sense to energetically upgrade the feeding.
- Our rolled oats can, for example, be offered over the winter months, in the event of emaciation, e.g. after an illness, or also for pregnant animals as an energy-rich feed supplement. Excessive loss of weight should always be clarified by the treating vet.
- In order to encourage the animals to keep themselves busy, we recommend distributing 0.5-1 teaspoon under the fresh bedding or in the hay.

Composition: 97,0 % Oats (flaked), 3,0 % Sugar beet molasses

Digestible protein (dCP): 84,8 g/kg
prececal digestible protein (pcvRp): 69,4 g/kg
Digestible energy (MJ DE): 12,0 MJ DE/kg
Metabolizable energy (MJ ME): 11,0 MJ ME/kg

Analytical constituents and levels: 10,80 % Crude protein, 4,50 % Raw fat, 10,00 % Crude fibre, 2,90 % Crude ash, 0,10 % Calcium, 0,30 % Phosphorus, 38,0 % Starch

Additives per kg: 335,00 mg Propionic acid (1k280), 324,00 mg Propionsäure aus Natriumpropionat (1k281) ^{TA}

NA = Nutritional additives
ZA = Zootechnical additives
TA = Technological additives
SA = Sensory additives

