



Barley Flakes

Feed Material

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Compared to oats, barley has a slightly higher energy value, but lower starch digestibility. So the energy content of barley can only be absorbed in the small intestine after hydrothermal treatment of the barley. Only through this heat treatment, the starch can then be converted into energy.

With a rather low crude fiber content of approx. 5%, barley is mainly used as a starch carrier in the feed diets, which means that the amount of feed for the different animal species has to be weighed up and limited. As a β -glucan-rich grain, barley has positive and digestive effects for horses, but for other species such as poultry, a high β -glucan content can decrease digestibility why the dosing rate of barley in the complete feed should be limited.

Recommended feeding:

Feeding recommendation:

for horses:

- Barley was traditionally used as an energy source in horse feeding in the Orient and is now often used in the feed rations of sport and breeding horses.
- As an alternative to oats, the higher energy content must be taken into account!
- 1kg of oats is replaced with 0.9kg of barley flakes.

for chicken & other poultry:

- Barley flakes are used in chicken feed to increase energy levels, but due to the high content of β -glucans, the rate at which they are mixed into the complete feed should be limited in order to ensure good usability of the feed
- For pullets and chicken chicks we recommend a mixing rate of approx. 15-20%, for laying hens, laying quail and parent animals up to 40%, parent animals of waterfowl up to 60%.

for small animals:

- As with all types of grain, care should be taken with barley so as not to burden the digestive tract of rabbits and rodents.
- In special situations, however, it can make sense to energetically upgrade the feeding.
- Our barley flakes can, for example, be offered over the winter months or for pregnant animals as an energy-rich feed supplement.
- To keep the animals busy, we recommend distributing 0.5-1 teaspoon under the fresh bedding or in the hay.

Digestible protein (dCP): 83,4 g/kg





prececal digestible protein (pcvRp): 67,9 g/kg
Digestible energy (MJ DE): 12,5 MJ DE/kg
Metabolizable energy (MJ ME): 11,6 MJ ME/kg

Analytical constituents and levels: 10,60 % Crude protein, 2,00 % Raw fat, 5,00 % Crude fibre, 2,50 % Crude ash, 0,07 % Calcium, 0,35 % Phosphorus, 52,8 % Starch, 2,30 % Sugar

