



Optimise your grain investment

Selko Feed Additives – Global Webinar

Questions and answers

Presenter: Pieter Steyn, Global Programme Manager Raw Material Quality

Contact for more information and questions: Selko.marcom@trouwnutrition.com

Question	Answer
Is sowing impacted in Ukraine? If yes, what is the impact?	The seeds are available, however there is big uncertainty if they will be able to plant. The forecast of production in Ukraine has already been cut in half if we look at 2020/2021 harvest vs the current forecast.
Are there simple ways to measure water activity?	Handheld devices to measure water activity (aW) value are available. It is a very handy tool to indicate any risk in terms of microbial growth, in rapid time.
Do you think dairy will get better quality raw materials before pigs around the world? In some Asian counties we see poorest quality RM getting into dairy	It really depends on the region that we look at. The supply hierarchy is normally indicated by the quality of the end product, and specifically for feed the energy density plays a role. In some regions one will see that the supply could go to swine before it goes to dairy.
What BCFM stands for please?	Broken Corn and Foreign Material
Are corn quality grade systems available for other feed raw materials or only explicitly for corn?	They are available for most of the main grain types, which are also graded in a similar way (e.g. weight, % damaged and BCFM %, 1 2 3 4 5)



What are the reasons for moisture migration in harvested feed raw materials during storage?

Moisture in feed ingredients normally tends to migrate to the centre and then move upwards, whether you are storing your feed ingredients in a silo or in a bag. With fluctuating day and night temperature we tend to see condensation happen and that creates wet spots in storage but also can end up on the top layer and on the sides. This moisture will create the perfect environment for moulds and other microorganisms to grow.

Please dive deeper in the risk analysis in the storage facilities'

When we look at the risk analysis or the Feed Safety GAP analysis, we identify critical control points throughout the storage facility, factory and transport. These are normally points that are difficult to access or are continuously running and not available to be cleaned on a regular basis. We take swabs and samples at these points and analyse them for moisture, aW value and microbial load. We can then generate a microbial blueprint in order to advise the best practice to minimise the risk of contamination.

drying costs are high. What is the best dry matter for corn if you use Fysal liquid? So you can lower the drying costs.

We have good experience and very favourable results with farmers in Europe where they store high moisture corn (20%) for 9 months annually. There is definitely a big benefit of being able to preserve your feed ingredients, even at a higher moisture level than only relying on drying, which will definitely reduce the risk, but for longer shelf life, preserving is recommended.



**what is the occurrence of mould infected grains?
what is the average infection of crops. I can imagine it
is varying per region. related to mycotoxin levels**

Difficult to pinpoint exactly how many of the crops are infected with mould. It is very much related to the weather conditions as well, however we see a lot of mycotoxin contamination already being present in the field. It is safe to say, with the current situation in the global market, the drought in parts of Europe and South America, that we will see a big challenge in mycotoxins with the new harvests coming in. An estimated 60% of crops are at risk to have mycotoxin contamination.

**wet/hotspots are also applicable for enteros and
salmonella.**

Correct. Especially since moulds can further damage the kernel, creating an even more favourable environment for other microbes such as bacteria and yeasts to develop