Fodder Link Feed Tests
Mobile: 0499 999 212
Email: feedtests@fodderlink.com.au

Batch Number: FTO771 | **Test Mode: B** | **Report Date:19/10/2026**
Commodity and Species: Mixed Hay | **Feed Type: 1** | **Sample No: 45202948**
Grower Reference: Barley/Vetch Shed

Nutrient:

Moisture	13.43
Dry Matter:	86.57
ME (Mj/kg DM):	9.98

Statistics Provided For Comparison

		Dry Basis Results	60 Day Average	4 Year Average
Crude Protein:	%DM	13.45	11.86	10.49
Sugar (WSC):	%DM	15.01	9.21	9.38
ADF:	%DM	31.41	37.95	39.73
aNDF:	%DM	49.74	59.05	58.96
RFV:		121	94	91
RFQ:		158.27	99	97
aNDFom:	%DM	47.63	56.05	55.90
Lignin:	%DM	4.43	7.50	7.66
Sugar (ESC):	%DM	12.19	5.45	5.48
Starch:	%DM	4.21	1.99	2.29
NDFD12:	%NDFom	30.78	22.94	20.50
NDFD30:	%NDFom	52.63	45.78	44.21
NDFD120:	%NDFom	74.84	58.23	58.37
NDFD240:	%NDFom	83.38	59.58	60.63
uNDFom30:	%DM	23.56	31.45	32.76
uNDFom240:	%DM	8.26	23.12	23.04
Fat (EE):	%DM	2.21	2.08	2.22
TFA (fat):	%DM	1.39	0.94	0.95
16:0 Palmitic:	%TFA	21.25	26.66	26.47
18:0 Stearic:	%TFA	2.36	2.49	2.49
18:1 Oleic:	%TFA	5.17	4.21	5.33
18:2 Linoleic:	%TFA	19.71	16.34	17.80
18:3 Linolenic:	%TFA	27.15	35.10	31.49
Ash:	%DM	7.62	9.42	9.32
Calcium:	%DM	0.45	0.55	0.46
Phosphorus:	%DM	0.25	0.22	0.22
Magnesium:	%DM	0.14	0.23	0.19
Potassium:	%DM	2.11	1.57	1.65
Sulphur:	%DM	0.14	0.18	0.16

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Calculations:

NFC	%DM	29.75		
		ADF	**NRC Beef**	**MLK2006**
TDN	%DM	65.99	63.3	62.54
NEL	Mj/kg	5.79		5.7
NEG	Mj/kg	4.14	3.49	3.68
NEM	Mj/kg	6.62	5.89	6.07
Milk per ton	Kg/ton DM			1,416
Beef per ton	Kg/ton DM		93.05	

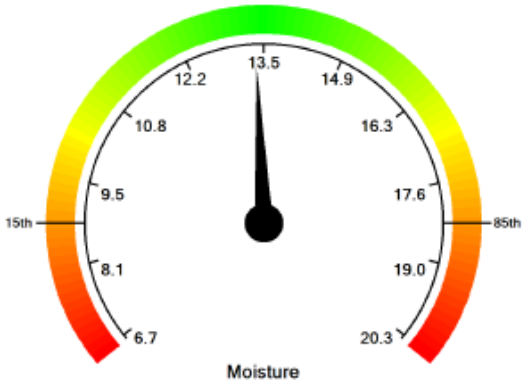
Disclaimer:

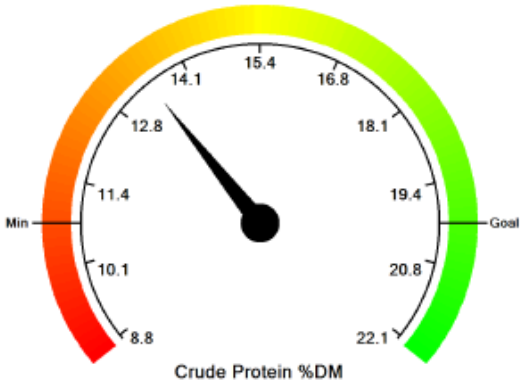
The 60 day and 4 year average statistics provided by Rock River Laboratory, INC. are to be used as a guide only. The data is generated from a global feed testing data base, where our clients have access to comparisons greater than the national scale.

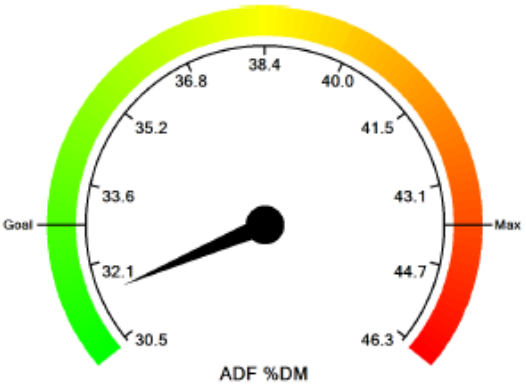
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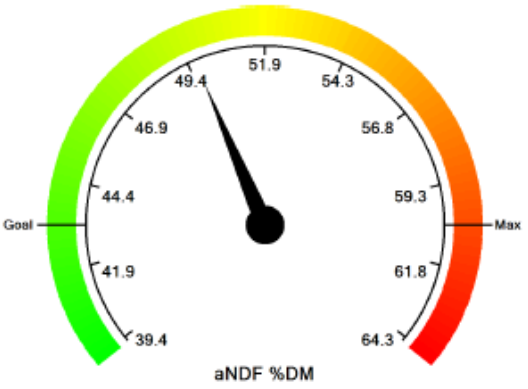
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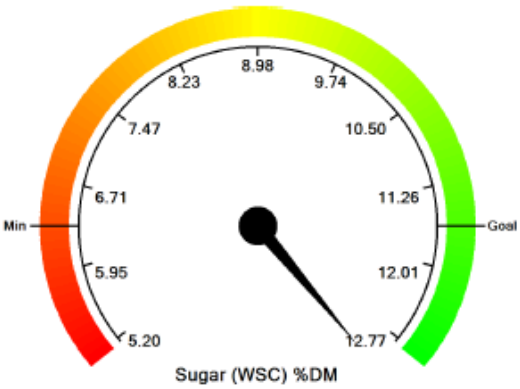
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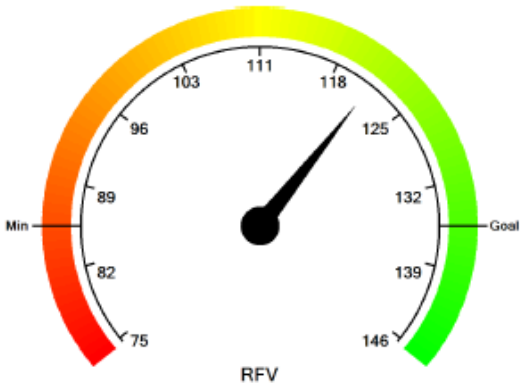












The Goal corresponds to the 85th percentile and the Minimum corresponds to the 15th percentile.

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Feed Test Terms & Definitions

This list of definitions is meant to define in a basic way each of the items on a Fodder Link feed test as powered by Rock River Laboratories, INC.

Moisture – Reflects the amount of water in a sample. This is measured by loss on drying by various methods depending on the feed type and analysis requested.

Dry Matter – The inverse of Moisture. This represents the fraction of the sample that is not water and is measured by loss on drying by various methods depending on the feed type and analysis requested.

ADF – Acid Detergent Fiber. This fiber fraction is generally defined as the portion of the sample consisting of cellulose and lignin. ADF is an important factor in the RFV calculation and early ration balancing programs used ADF to directly calculate energy valu es. Generally, samples with lower amounts of ADF are considered higher quality.

aNDF (w/Na2SO3) – Neutral Detergent Fiber measured with amylase and sodium sulfite is generally defined as the portion of a sample consisting of hemicellulose, cellulose, and lignin. aNDF is a key nutritional component that is important to RFV, RFQ, and nearly all of the modern energy calculations. The additions of amylase and sodium sulfite are adaptations to correct for starch and protein conta mination in the original NDF method. Generally samples with lower amounts of NDF are considered higher quality.

aNDFom (w/Na2SO3) – aNDFom is the same as aNDF, with the exception that it has been corrected for ash contamination. Since silica is not soluble in neutral detergent, samples with soil contamination can have artificially high aNDF values. aNDFom is a better measure of fiber in these feeds. “om” is the designation for organic matter basis.

Lignin (Sulfuric Acid) – Lignin is considered to be indigestible, therefore high lignin values are associated with poor quality feed. Lignin is used to define fiber digestibility in many energy calculations but is rapidly being replaced by direct measurements of fiber digestibility like NDFD and uNDF.

Lignin % NDF – A calculated value that expresses lignin as a percentage of the NDF. This was one of the early ways of evaluating fiber digestibility.

AD-ICP – Acid Detergent Insoluble Crude Protein is the amount of protein bound in the ADF fraction. This fraction is considered to be indigestible. High AD-ICP values are typically found in heat damaged samples.

ND-ICPss – Neutral Detergent Insoluble Crude Protein is the amount of protein bound in the NDF fraction. This fraction is partially digestible. ND-ICPss is important in some ration balancing models to define protein digestion parameters. “ss” indicates that sodium sulfite was included. For most programs, sodium sulfite needs to be included in the ND-ICP method if it was also included in the aNDF and aNDFom methods.

Protein Sol. – Protein Solubility is the amount of protein that is soluble in a buffer borate solution. Generally, samples with high protein solubility are thought to be more rapidly degraded in the rumen.

Starch – A direct measurement of the starch content in a feedstuff. Starch is negatively correlated with NDF within a feed type. For example, corn silage that is high in starch will also be low in NDF.

IVSD7-o – In vitro starch digestibility at 7 hours can be used to detect differences in starch digestibility within and across feed types. For example, it will indicate changes in corn silage starch digestibility over time. Kd's can be derived from IVSD7-o for most ration formulation programs. These rates are reasonable for well processed corn silage and fine ground corn. However, since samples are ground to pass a 4mm screen prior to analysis, Kd's should be discounted for poorly processed samples.

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Fat (EE) – Ether Extract fat is a crude measurement of fat in a sample.

Total Fatty Acids (TFA) – A sum of all the fatty acids in a sample. For most feeds, this is a more accurate measurement than Ether Extract and is the preferred fat method for most ration balancing programs.

Ash – A measurement of all the inorganic material in a sample including minerals and soil contamination. A certain amount of ash is normal in all samples, but elevated levels indicate soil contamination. Ash has zero energy value and has a negative impact on quality.

Sugar (ESC) – Ethanol Soluble Carbohydrates is one way to measure sugar in feed samples. Most forages have elevated levels of sugar when they are freshly harvested, but much of this sugar is consumed during the fermentation of ensiled feeds.

Sugar (WSC) – Water Soluble Carbohydrates is another method to estimate sugar in feed samples. Some ration formulation programs prefer WSC to ESC, because it includes some fructans that are missed in the ESC method.

Lactic Acid – Produced during the fermentation process of ensiled feeds, high levels of lactic acid are associated with high quality fermentations.

Acetic Acid – Produced during ensiling, elevated levels of acetic acid is an indication of poor fermentation in naturally fermented feeds. The exception to this is feeds inoculated with L.Buchneri, in which case elevated levels of acetic acid can still be consider ed high quality fermentations.

Butyric Acid – Only produced during poor fermentations, butyric acid is typically found in wet or rained on hay.

Ammonia – CP – Some ammonia is found in most ensiled feeds. In ensiled corn products, ammonia is highly correlated to starch digestibility.

NDFD 12, 24, 30, or 48 – NDF Digestibility is calculated from the relationship between aNDFom and uNDFom. Various ration balancing programs utilize any one of these time points or combinations of them. The time point that is appropriate will depend upon th e program being utilized.

uNDFom 12, 24, 30, 48, 72, 96, 120 or 240 - uNDFom is the undigested aNDFom remaining after in vitro digestion at some time point. Early time points can describe the shape of a digestion curve, while longer time points measure the ultimate extent of digestion. Choices about the appropriate time points are dictated by the feed type being analyzed and the ration program the data will be used in.

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Calculations

Lactic:Acetic ratio – The ratio of lactic to acetic acid is one indication of the quality of a fermentation. Generally, ratios above 2:1 represent quality fermentations. Lower ratios may be acceptable for feeds inoculated with L.Buchneri.

NFC – Non-Fiber Carbohydrates is a calculated value that represents the amount of sugar, starch, soluble fiber, and volatile fatty acids in a sample.

ADF - TDN 1x, Neg, Nem, Nel – These are all ADF based measurements of energy. Used in early ration balancing programs these have generally been replaced by energy calculations that take into account variations in protein, fiber, fat, and ash.

NRC Beef – TDN 1x, Neg, Nem - These energy calculations were developed by the Iowa Beef Center and are a modification of the OARDC calculations that include adjustments for NDFD of hay, haylage, and small grain silage.

MLK06 – TDN 1x Neg, Nem, Nel – These energy calculations were developed by the University of Wisconsin and accounts for difference is starch digestibility, utilising 7-hour rumen in situ starch digestibility and utilises TTNDFD for accurate Neg calculations

Milk per ton MLK06, MLK13 - This index of feed energy is derived from the TDN 1x values of Milk 2006.

Beef Per Ton - Developed by the Iowa Beef Center, this index is derived from a TDN value that is calculated using protein, fiber, fat, ash, and fiber digestibility measurements.

RFV – Relative Feed Value is an index of quality in hay, haylage, and small grain silages. It is calculated directly from ADF and NDF.

RFQ – Relative Forage Quality is an index similar to RFV, but includes measurements of protein, ash, and fiber digestibility. **Kd rate (Van Amburgh) –** The rate of digestion of aNDFom in a sample calculated from a single NDFD time point and lignin. **Kd rate (MIR) –** The rate of digestion of aNDFom in a sample calculated from multiple NDFD time points and uNDF240.

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