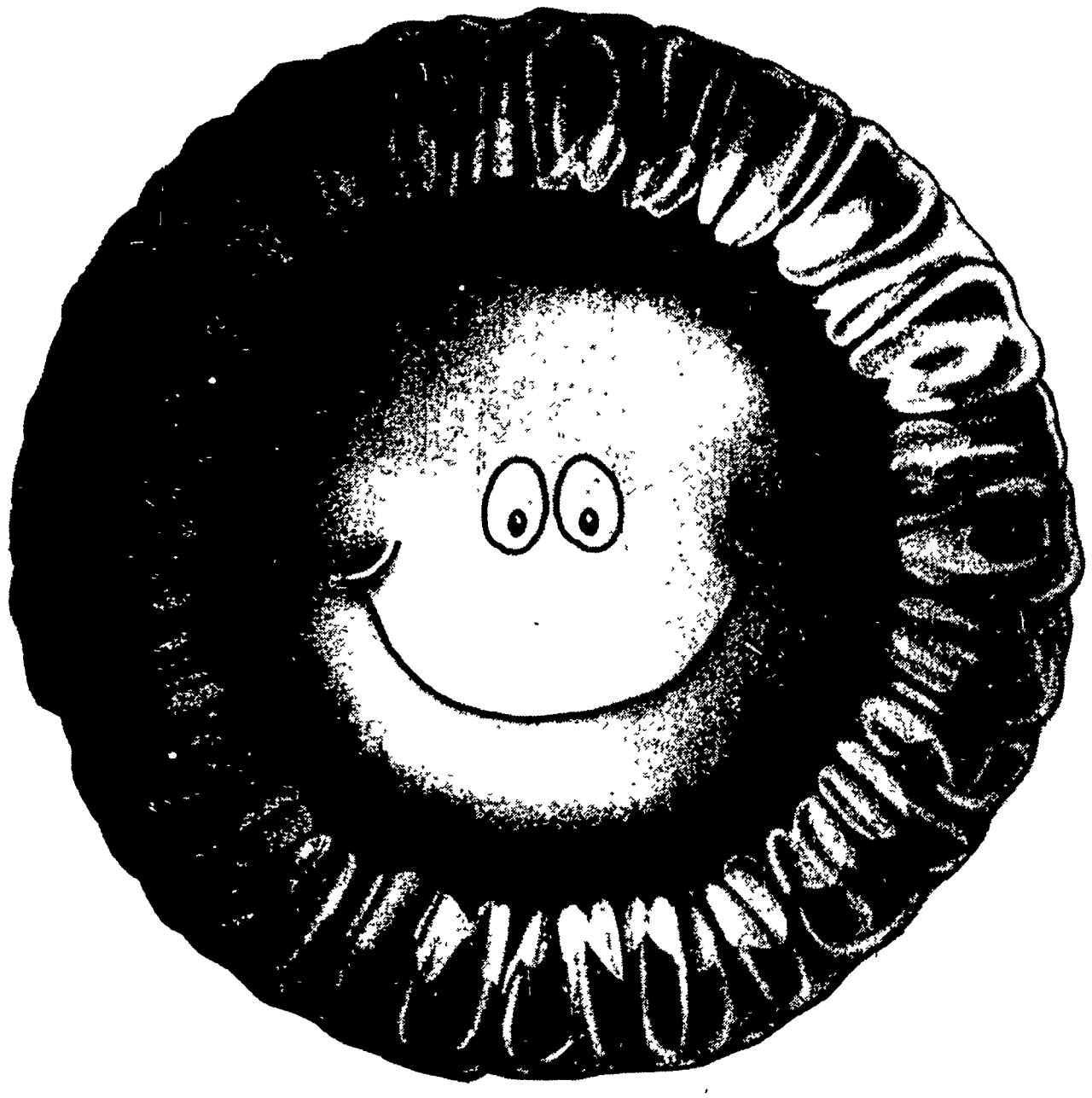
SMILAGE*



*(getting more mileage from your silage)

Penn-Jersey HARVESTORE Systems, Inc.

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How to improve Silage Mileage

The nutritive value of Corn Silage

The two most important factors in determining value are the stage of grain maturity at harvest and the efficiency of the storage system. Both contribute significantly to the amount of dry matter per acre, digestibility and palatability of silage fed and degree of preservation of silage from field to feeding.

Corn Silage Maturity

All field, storage and feeding factors considered, the ideal harvest stage for corn silage is 65% moisture and lower. The plant has reached 90% to 95% of its potential dry matter yield and near maximum grain yield. However, harvesting your entire crop at the ideal moisture content is not always possible. With the Harvestore System you have the flexibility to harvest somewhat more mature silage and pick up the extra grain yield with minimal loss of other nutrients. Remember, with Harvestore you fill and refill any time to make full use of the growing season and full use of your Harvestore System!

Harvest management

It is very important to fine-chop corn to cut losses in silage feeding potential. A controlled length cut from ¼ to ⅜ inch is desirable. Knives need to be sharp and the shear bar adjusted to proper clearance for maximum cutting efficiency. Fine-chopped silage ferments quickly and is more completely digested by cattle.

Minimize storage losses

Even if you harvest efficiently and fine-chop your silage, you can still experience substantial losses in the storage of silage.

Dry matter and nutrition losses from excessive fermentation, heat, oxidation and seepage are highest in bunker or trench silos, as much as 30%. This means 30 acres out of every hundred are being wasted! While a conventional silo is somewhat more efficient, it still allows too much air to reach the stored silage resulting in substantial losses in the area of 12%.

That's why every livestock producer who values his silage should consider a Harvestore System. The oxygen-limiting "breather system" and bottom unloading features of Harvestore allows for maximum use of the growing season, maximum TDN fed to cattle and optimum silage quality Fermentation losses are in the 2% range. This is necessary for the production of lactic and acetic acid. In a Harvestore System this is where fermentation normally stops This is before the production of unwanted acids that "sour" the silage and before the mold growth begins. This is why Harvestore silage is "sweet"