

Corn Mold

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mixed. Under those conditions, the mold inhibitors will not alleviate the mycotoxin problems already present.

6. Heating, roasting, and pelleting have been claimed to kill molds. If mold is present and the temperature is high enough, the molds will be destroyed. But many of the mycotoxins are

heat stable and may not be affected during the heat process.

7. Dilution with non-contaminated grain is a good bet if mycotoxin levels aren't too high. For example, vomitoxin levels in your corn might be 50 ppm. If you reduce that corn from 1,00 to 200 pounds per ton, you would still have 4 ppm

in the feed — high enough to hurt performance.

8. Consider having the grain cleaned to eliminate the fines and foreign material. Often, the mycotoxins will be contained in these components. For some producers, it may be tempting to buy "screenings" from feed and flour mills since the price is attractive. But if the grain was cleaned after a hot and dry, or excessively wet growing season, the screenings probably



CORN TALK NEWS

PENNSYLVANIA MASTER CORN GROWERS ASSOC., INC.

contain mycotoxins and should not be fed to hogs.

9. Adding 300-pound alfalfa per ton may help to counteract the effects of Zearalenone — however, the research here is not consistent. Some practitioners also recommend increasing protein levels by two percentage points and increasing vitamin supplementation by 10 percent.

10. If at all possible, avoid feeding the contaminated grain to sows. Aborted litters are expensive.

If test weights and protein levels from grains grown under these conditions are normal, then the grain may be OK. If a chemical test shows the grains are negative for mycotoxins, then it's even a safer bet that the grain is usable.

But you can never be sure until you feed it. If you see any of the following symptoms in your pigs, be suspicious of mycotoxin poisoning.

- Feed refusal
- Swollen vulvas
- Prolapsed rectums or vaginas
- Convulsions
- Death
- General reduction in performance.

Feed Additives

R. S. Adams
Dairy and
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There is appreciable evidence that feeding hydrated sodium and calcium aluminosilicate such as Novasil may partially reduce the adverse effects of aflatoxin in the diet and levels of aflatoxin found in the milk of animals fed contaminated feed.

Depending upon the level of mycotoxin in the total diet dry matter, the aluminosilicate may not reduce aflatoxin in milk to legal maximum levels for human use. Apparently aluminosilicates absorb the aflatoxin and increase its excretion via the digestive tract. Sodium or calcium bentonite also has been shown to reduce effects of aflatoxin on health and performance.

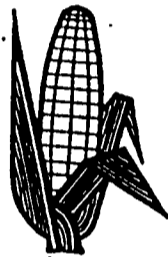
Unfortunately, there is of yet little research evidence which indicates that aluminosilicates or bentonite are effective in reducing effects of other mycotoxins upon animal performance or health. Therefore,

you should not depend on these additives to alleviate problems with other mycotoxins, especially those produced by Fusariums, which are apparently more prevalent under Northeastern conditions and more likely involved than aflatoxin in performance and health problems.

Effective levels of aluminosilicates and bentonite range from .5 percent to 1.0 percent of the total ration dry matter. The lower level of .5 percent has been of value with aflatoxicosis in swine, while 1.0 percent has reduced aflatoxin in milk by 25 percent to 44 percent in some research.

Since no harmful effects have been noted at these intakes, these fairly inexpensive ingredients could be included even in diets with appreciable mycotoxins other than aflatoxin present. However, their use should not negate the probable need to reduce levels of contaminated feed in the diet, or at least temporarily discontinue feeding items with appreciable mycotoxin or mold content to alleviate problems or

ascertain whether they are involved with them. When effective, changes in ration level of mycotoxins and/or use of feed additives may result in marked improvement within as little as three to seven days.



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1992 CORN SHELLING PLOTS

MIKE BUCKWALTER Maytown, PA Harvested Nov. 9, 1992		LEON MUSSER Manheim, Pa. Harvester Oct. 30, 1992	
Variety	Bu/Acre 15.5%	Variety	Bu/Acre 15.5%
CHEMGRO X312	171.7	CHEMGRO 7392	208.0
CHEMGRO 7793	171.0	CHEMGRO 7692	203.8
CHEMGRO 6988	168.7	Hardy 6334	197.0
Pioneer 3293	168.6	CHEMGRO 7793	195.8
Pioneer 3241	167.5	CHEMGRO X316	192.8
CHEMGRO 7793	162.9	CHEMGRO 6988	189.5
CHEMGRO 7386	156.1	Funks 4624	188.7
CHEMGRO 7692	155.7	CHEMGRO 7888	186.5
CHEMGRO 7191	155.2	CHEMGRO 7191	185.5
Pioneer 3293	152.1	CHEMGRO 7386	180.5
CHEMGRO 7392	150.6		
CHEMGRO 7888	138.7		

PAUL B. MARTIN Kutztown, PA Harvested Oct. 20, 1992		DAVID FREY Lancaster, PA Harvested Nov. 9, 1992	
Variety	Bu/Acre 15.5%	Variety	Bu/Acre 15.5%
CHEMGRO 7392	198.4	CHEMGRO 7191	187.0
Pioneer 3293	193.8	CHEMGRO 7692	176.9
CHEMGRO 7793	191.5	CHEMGRO 7392	176.6
CHEMGRO 7793	189.9	CHEMGRO X316	172.0
CHEMGRO 7191	188.6	CHEMGRO 6988	171.0
Pioneer 3245	184.2	CHEMGRO 7793	170.7
CHEMGRO 7692	182.0	CHEMGRO 7888	167.2
CHEMGRO 6988	177.7	Hardy 6334	165.1
CHEMGRO 7386	176.9	Gutwein 2751	159.9
Doebblers 84XP	174.6	CHEMGRO 7386	150.9
CHEMGRO 7888	174.1		
Doebblers 86XA-2	164.6		

PHARES NEWSWANGER Newmanstown, PA Harvested Oct. 26, 1992		LEROY E. HOWARD Oley, PA Harvested Oct. 21, 1992	
Variety	Bu/Acre 15.5%	Variety	Bu/Acre 15.5%
CHEMGRO 7392	181.2	CHEMGRO 6988	161.1
CHEMGRO 7793	172.3	CHEMGRO 7191	160.1
CHEMGRO X316	166.9	CHEMGRO X316	159.5
Doebblers 75X2	164.0	CHEMGRO 7392	154.9
CHEMGRO 7692	165.5	CHEMGRO 7386	153.9
CHEMGRO 7191	159.7	CHEMGRO 7793	148.5
CHEMGRO 7386	155.3	Pioneer 3293	148.3
CHEMGRO 7888	155.1	CHEMGRO 7692	148.1
CHEMGRO 6988	153.6	CHEMGRO 7888	146.0
CFS W7877	135.7	Pioneer 3241	144.5
		Funks 4672	130.1
		Pioneer 3394	123.7

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