INVESTING IN YOUR FORAGES:

AccelEnsile *forage inoculants produce the right types and amounts of organic acids, which act as an aid in the fermentation process of stabilization and the product packaging insures that all AccelEnsile inoculant contain live and viable bacteria specifically selected for the crop being ensiled.*

AccelEnsile Benefits:

Less dry matter loss, less heat damage, longer bunk life, improved preservation or feed value, increased dry matter intakes, improved milk production, and easier unloading and feed-out. AccelEnsile is effective in all types of applicators and is available in both dry and wet applied formulas.

on the operation. To ensure a good packing density in bunkers, haylage should be 65% to 70% moisture and upright silos can be as dry as 60% moisture. Checking the whole plant moisture by drying it down in a microwave is probably the simplest method to determining moisture content.

CHOP LENGTH:

There is a fine line between having long enough particle length to promote a healthy rumen and keeping it short enough to pack the silage tight enough to reduce the amount of air in the pile. It is recommended that the theoretical length to cut is one inch. Optimal length of cut is 3/8", which means that 15-20% of the particles will be longer than 1.5" in length.

PACKING DENSITY:

The more densely packed the haylage is, the quicker and more complete the fermentation of the silage will be, which reduces spoilage and dry matter loss. The packing tractor should be as heavy as possible to achieve good packing density. If filling rate is high a second pack tractor may be needed to ensure proper packing. Not only does a well packed bunker improve fermentation, but more feed will be able to fit into the same sized bunker.

FILLING TIME:

The silage should be harvested, bunkers packed or silos filled and then sealed as quickly as possible to reduce the amount of air the silage is exposed to.

SILO COVERS:

Bunkers, piles and silos all need to be covered to prevent dry matter and nutrient loss. Forgetting to use a cover or delaying when a cover is placed on the silage exposes the feed to oxygen, which slows down to stops the fermentation process, especially the first few feet exposed to air.

Correct harvesting, packing and covering are all top priorities when it comes to putting up good haylage. Even when everything is done right there can still be mold and yeast growth which leads to dry matter loss. Using a good inoculant is the final piece of the haylage harvesting puzzle to ensure that lactic acid is produced during the fermentation process, which will lower pH and reduce mold and yeast growth.