WE WOULD ALSO BE HAPPY TO ADVISE YOU ON THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- Grassland management/seeds
- Ensiling/preservation
- Dosing technology
- Silage film/silage covers
- Biogas plants

SILIERUNG
Forage conservation in perfection.

A brand of
PROFUMA Spezialfutterwerke GmbH & Co. KG
Industrieweg 110 . D-48155 Münster
Phone: +49 (0)251 . 682-1188
Fax: +49 (0)251 . 682-2008

www.silierung.de
info-silierung@silierung.de

ROUND AND SQUARE BALES

Many farms ensile grass in round or square bales. In contrast to ensiling grass in a clamp silo, however, a higher degree of pre-wilting is aimed for with this method.

RISKS

- Faulty fermentation/butyric fermentation at less than 40% dry matter content
- Reheating/moulding at more than 40% dry matter content

SOLUTION

Siloferm®

The safe way to produce quality silage based on homofermentative lactic acid bacteria. DLG-approved in modes of action: 1b, 4a, 4b, 4c (milk). Helps to avoid faulty fermentation/ butyric fermentation.

BioCool®

Silage additive to prevent reheating, based on heterofermentative lactic acid bacteria. DLG-approved in mode of action 2.

GRAINS

Freshly harvested grain is usually not sufficiently storable. This can promote the growth of mould and bacteria. Their proliferation results in considerable feed losses while the mycotoxins formed endanger the health of the animals.

RISKS

- Limited storage stability after harvesting
- Spoilage and mycotoxin formation

SOLUTION

GrainSave NC®

User-friendly preservative based on buffered propionic acid with a high active substance content.

Propionsäure

The standard product for preservation.

FERMENTATION

With the help of fermentation, various feed components can be broken down microbially in a targeted manner. As a result of the desired lactic acid fermentation, the components' nutrient availability is improved, as is overall feed hygiene.

RISKS

- Limited feed hygiene due to the proliferation of undesirable microorganisms
- Separation of liquid feed

SOLUTION

Proferm HC – FL

Effective starter culture for controlled fermentation based on homofermentative lactic acid bacteria.

Pig SLK

Liquid supplementary feed made from already fermented by-products.

HAY

Field-dried hay is rarely sufficiently dry when it is brought in. High grass density and unstable weather conditions in particular make it almost impossible to dry the hay evenly to more than 85 % dry matter content.

RISKS

- High losses during field drying
- Limited feed hygiene due to the proliferation of undesirable microorganisms

SOLUTION

RaicoSil Hay®

Neutral salt mixture for preserving hay, based on selected preservative acids.

Grain Save NC

User-friendly preservative based on buffered propionic acid with a high active substance content.

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STRAW

Straw is subject to considerable variations in quality. Possible influencing factors are the weather, straw type, crop rotation and growing region. Poor quality straw poses a higher risk for animal health.

RISKS

- Limited feed hygiene due to the proliferation of undesirable microorganisms
- Spoilage and mycotoxin formation

SOLUTION

RaicoSil Straw®

Neutral salt mixture for the preservation of straw based on selected preservative acids.

GRASSES AND LEGUMES

Depending on the degree of wilting, grasses can be difficult, moderately difficult or easy to ensile. Legumes generally belong to the forage plants that are difficult to ensile.

RISKS

- Faulty fermentation/butyric fermentation at less than 35% dry matter content
- Reheating/moulding at more than 35% dry matter content

SOLUTION

Siloferm®

The safe way to produce quality silage based on homofermentative lactic acid bacteria. DLG-approved in modes of action: 1b, 4a, 4b, 4c (milk). Helps to prevent faulty fermentation/ butyric fermentation.

BioCool®

Silage additive to prevent reheating, based on heterofermentative lactic acid bacteria. DLG-approved in mode of action 2.

MAIZE SILAGE AND WCCS

Silage maize and WCCS belong to the easily ensilable forage plants. They are rich in sugar and silage relatively quickly. However, things might get problematic when it comes to feeding out.

RISKS

- Reheating/moulding of the silages
- Reduced aerobic stability when feeding out

SOLUTION

BioCool®

Silage additive to prevent reheating, based on heterofermentative lactic acid bacteria. DLG-approved in mode of action 2.

RaicoSil Extra

User-friendly neutral salt mixture based on the salts of sorbic, benzoic, and propionic acid.

CCM

Corn Cob Mix and high-moisture corn silage are easy to ensile. Due to the rapid availability of energy and nutrients (sugar, starch), these silages are particularly susceptible to reheating. They often incur problems with yeasts and moulds.

RISKS

- Reduced aerobic stability when feeding out
- Limited feed hygiene due to the proliferation of undesirable microorganisms

SOLUTION

CCM STABILIZER®

Biological silage additive based on heterofermentative lactic acid bacteria. DLG-approved in mode of action 2.

LUPRO-MIX NA®

User-friendly acid mixture based on buffered propionic and formic acid. DLG-approved in modes of action: 1a,1b, and 2.

BIOGAS

Biomass for biogas production is usually stored as silage. In this case, the same general conditions apply as for fodder production. Fluctuations in substrate quality disrupt gas formation and lead to decreasing methane yields.

RISKS

- Faulty fermentation/butyric fermentation in low-sugar substrates
- Reheating/moulding of sugar-rich substrates

SOLUTION

ProFerm®

Biological silage additive for low-sugar substrates based on homofermentative lactic acid bacteria to prevent faulty fermentation / butyric acid fermentation.

PlantaSil®

Biological silage additive for sugar-rich substrates based on heterofermentative lactic acid bacteria to prevent reheating/moulding.

TMR

With rising outside temperatures, problems with TMR stability increase as well. This leads to considerable losses and reduced feed intake.

RISKS

- Reduced stability after feed distribution
- Spoilage and decrease in feed intake

SOLUTION

Grain Save NC

User-friendly preservative based on buffered propionic acid with a high active substance content.

LUPRO-MIX NA®

User-friendly acid mixture based on buffered propionic and formic acid. DLG-approved in modes of action: 1a, 1b, and 2.