

## Silo Guard<sup>®</sup> for use on the top of bunkers and on bunker faces.

Silo Guard will protect against mould growth and spoilage on the top of bunkers and piles

- Spray liquid over top of bunker or pile at rate 400 ml/tonne before installing plastic



Silo Guard can also be used on bunker faces that are having issues with heating and/or mould growth

- Spray liquid on bunker face at rate of 400 ml/tonne after removing silage at each feeding

## How Silo Guard II Works ...

**Silo Guard II** is a unique approach to preserving crops in a silo. **Silo Guard II** includes sulfur compounds that, in the presence of moisture and plant acids from the forage, produce sulfur gases that retard the growth of the undesirable aerobic bacteria and fungi (mould and yeast) thus saving the available sugar for the lactic acid producing bacteria when they begin to multiply. The sulfur compounds actually grab the available oxygen in the silage mass keeping it away from the undesirable bacteria, mould spores and yeast spores. This antioxidant activity stops the growth of the undesirable organisms. The addition of **Silo Guard II** to the forage mass ensures a speedy end to respiration and the early development of anaerobic conditions.

By the inclusion of amylase enzymes in **Silo Guard II**, available starch in the ensiled materials can be converted to sugar to further increase the available supply for the lactic acid producing bacteria on the crop. During the first few hours of fermentation, the small amount of dextrose in **Silo Guard II** supplies a quickly available source of energy for the enzymes until they generate sugars from the plant carbohydrates stored as starch.

A second influence of **Silo Guard II** on the silage fermentation is in the control of aerobic deterioration when the silage is being removed for feeding. This is the fermentation by yeasts, moulds and bacteria that results in rapid heat production, great loss of dry matter and rapid deterioration of the palatability of the silage. This process begins when the silage is stored. Yeast, mould and other undesirable organisms come into the silo with the forage. If the forage includes soil or slurry residues, the total quantity of undesirable organisms is greatly increased. Since **Silo Guard II** retards the growth of such aerobic organisms, the numbers available for growth when the silage is again exposed to air are minimized. This reduction in spoilage at "feed out" is especially useful when the silage is being fed to high producing cows where intake is of maximum importance.

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