Lance Van Sluys
LANCE@VANSLUYSDAIRY.CA
403 892 8891

Clint Van Sluys
CLINT@VANSLUYSDAIRY.CA
403 382 0664

Emily Cunningham
EMILY@VANSLUYSDAIRY.CA
289 924 0433

VAN SLUYS EST. 2010 vDs DAIRY SOLUTIONS

146 Broxburn Bvld.
Lethbridge AB

July 2nd 2024

Ken Barwegan
KEN_BARWEGAN@VANSLUYSDAIRY.CA
403 393 9550

Joel Maljaars
JOEL@VANSLUYSDAIRY.CA
587 394 5241

TOP NEWS OF THE MONTH

Total Gut Health: Rumen Care

>>> AMINAL HEALTH=GUT HEALTH

Rumen Care is a cost effective supplement which contains live yeast cells, a pre and probiotic with trace minerals to enhance gut microbiota and rumen pH levels. Helps address oxidative and heat stress! **Rumen Care** optimizes the digestibility of all types of forages and protects the rumen from molds, toxins and aids to prevent diseases!

Call your salesmen for promotion info!

GARLIC= FLY PREVENTION <<<

Most humans are not attracted to someone with garlic breath. That is the effect providing garlic for cattle has on flies. A Canadian study shows that cattle that were fed garlic powder during prime grazing season carried significantly lower fly loads. When garlic is ingested, the odor is emitted through the animal's skin and breath. Flies are repelled by the smell and don't land on the animals. Garlic, to deter insects, will not kill the flies, but it will help prevent the flies from landing on and biting your cattle

FLY MANAGEMENT

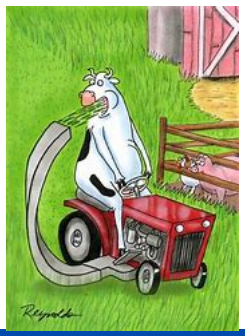
UPCOMING EVENTS:

Customer Appreciation
August 14th- John Martin Park

JOKE OF THE MONTH:

WHAT DO YOU CALL A GRASS-FED COW?

A LAWN-MOOER

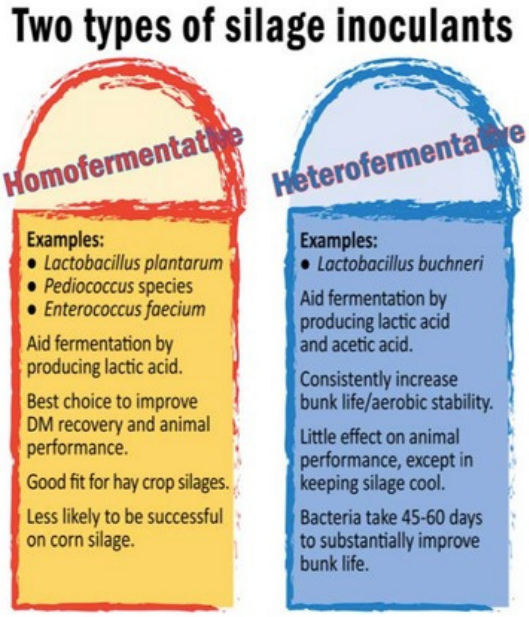


SILAGE INOCULANTS: WHAT THE RESEARCH TELLS US ABOUT WHEN AND HOW TO USE THEM

U.S. Dairy Forage Research Center

TWO TYPES: HOMOFERMENTERS AND HETEROFERMENTER

There are now two main types of silage inoculants: the traditional homofermentative types, such as Lactobacillus plantarum, the Pediococcus species, and Enterococcus faecium; and the more recently used heterofermentative bacteria, Lactobacillus buchneri. Homofermenters get their name because they turn 6- carbon sugar molecules into one product – lactic acid. For example, they may turn one 6-carbon sugar into one lactic acid + one acetic acid + carbon dioxide (CO2); or turn one 6-carbon sugar into one lactic acid + one ethanol + CO2; or turn one lactic acid into one acetic acid + CO2. Lactic acid – strong acid, weak spoilage inhibitor, fermented by bacteria in the rumen; Acetic acid – weak acid, good spoilage inhibitor, not fermented in the rumen; If you want to preserve crop quality as close as possible to that of the crop at ensiling, use an inoculant that maximizes lactic acid production, a homofermenter. If you want silage that doesn't heat, use an inoculant that produces acetic acid, which is the heterofermenter, L. buchneri.



HARVEST CONDITIONS: WHEN SHOULD INOCULANTS BE USED?

While some forage producers use inoculants nearly all of the time – an insurance policy, others strive to use it when they suspect it will be most useful – an educated guess. Inoculants were used no matter what the harvest condition, so results could be lower than if a forage producer used the 'educated guess' approach of when to use inoculants. Research points to the following conditions when positive outcomes are more likely to occur when homofermentative inoculants are used: In hay crop silage – **wilting times of 1 day or less**; longer wilting times only if cool and dry.

GOOD MANAGEMENT: THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO REDUCE DRY MATTER AND ENERGY LOSSES IN ENSILED FORAGES

We don't always see forage losses, but they can accumulate in a hurry. From the field to the cow's mouth, as much as 60 percent of forage dry matter can be lost on farms. However, with good forage management, this loss can be reduced to as little as 15 percent. The loss in dry matter does not occur equally across the board; the easily available carbohydrates, such as energy-rich sugars, disappear in greater proportions than the fiber or protein.

Therefore, when dry matter losses are greater, you not only have less forage to feed, but the silage that remains is of poorer quality.

However, they have their biggest effect on losses when used together with good silage management practices.

CALL TODAY TO BOOK YOUR INOCULANT!

Sources: https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/silage-inoculants-what-the-research-tells-us-about-when-and-how-to-use-them/