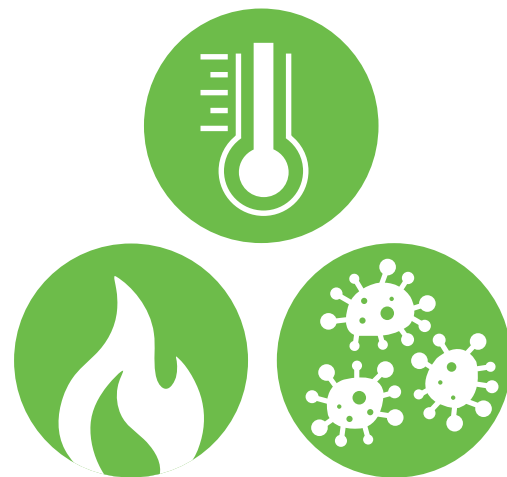


EZ Forage

Preserves hay by reducing heating and combating yeasts and molds.



Increase the value of your hay

EZ Forage® is an inoculant treatment for dry hay to reduce mold and yeast growth. It contains a stronger enzyme package to break down complex carbohydrates into readily available sugars to “fuel” the biological processes, and lactic acid bacteria to inhibit the growth of yeasts and molds during hay’s “sweat period.”

The result? EZ Forage allows for safer baling of alfalfa and grass hays at higher moisture, as much as 15-23%, by inhibiting the growth of yeasts and molds spores on contact. It also minimizes the spoilage losses that normally occur due to fluctuating field conditions (soil moisture, windrow size, etc.).

Reformulated to enhance the benefits that you rely on

Our newest formulation of EZ Forage provides producers with the benefits they can count on.

- It allows hay to be baled at higher moisture content to reduce leaf shatter and cellular leaching. This results in higher quality hays yielding higher protein levels and increased weight per bale.
- It provides for a reduced dry matter loss by inhibiting the growth of yeasts and molds.
- Lower fungal count on the hay leads to lower spore production in the hay and fewer chances of mycotoxins.
- Reduced heating.
- Provides an extended window for baling hay.

Specifically designed enzyme package providing increased protection from yeasts and molds.

The new EZ Forage enzyme package was specifically designed to help convert plant starches into glucose, stimulating the bacteria for rapid growth and to be more focused on glucanase and xylanase to have the biggest impact on the forage digestibility. It does this by:

- Inhibiting the growth of yeasts, which can be the main cause of 99% of heating events.
- Increasing the non-cellulosic bond breakdown, which improves access to the microbes in the rumen, increasing feed digestibility.



How and why preservatives help increase profitability

The key to increasing profitability is to limit epiphytic microbial growth. EZ Forage does that.

Dry matter and feed quality losses occur for several reasons, but the most important factor is epiphytic microbial populations such as yeasts, bacteria and fungi. These epiphytic microbes consume complex carbohydrates such as sugar, which produces heat and drives up the temperature.

EZ Forage inhibits the growth of these epiphytic microbes. When these microbes are not allowed to grow, more complex carbohydrates are retained in the hay and less heat is produced in the bale.

Product Information:



EZ Forage - Water Soluble

Storage Directions: Store in a cool, dry area. Protect from direct sunlight. For maximum stability, store in a refrigerator or freezer.

Ingredients: Sucrose, Lactobacillus plantarum, Pediococcus pentosaceus, Pediococcus acidilactici, Propionibacterium acidipropionici, beta-glucanase, xylanase, sodium aluminosilicate and dyes.

Application Rates:

- EZ Forage 200 g pack: 4 grams/ton = 50 treated tons
- 440,000 CFU/gram of crop



EZ Forage - Dry

Storage Directions: Store in a cool, dry area. Protect from direct sunlight. For maximum stability, store in a refrigerator or freezer.

Ingredients: Sucrose, Lactobacillus plantarum, Pediococcus pentosaceus, Pediococcus acidilactici, Propionibacterium acidipropionici, beta-glucanase, xylanase, sodium aluminosilicate and dyes.

Application Rates:

- EZ Forage 50 lb bag = 25 treated tons
- 110,000 CFU/gram of crop



Animal Feed Technologies

Important factors in producing high-quality, profitable hay

Leaves contain approximately:

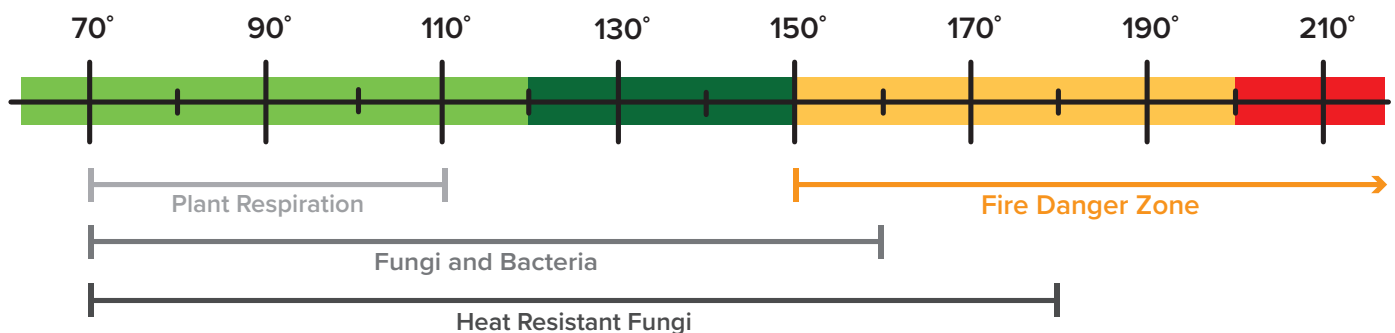
- 50% of the crop dry matter
- 65% of the digestible energy
- Feed value losses in hay are proportional to the length of time the crop lies in the field. Up to 4% of the yield is lost each day.
- Nearly 50% of the total mechanical losses occur during cutting and raking.
- 70% of the total plant protein
- 90% of the vitamins

The temperature peak will usually occur in the first couple of weeks. The peak and duration are determined by:

- Ambient temperature when the hay was baled
- Epiphytic microbial population (most important)
- Respiration
- Sugar content

- Alfalfa stems take 2.5 to 5 times longer to dry down than the leaves. This means that breaking the stem so moisture can exit faster is extremely important.
- Alfalfa leaves that dry down to a lower moisture level and then are rehydrated by dew moisture, steam or other means shatter more easily than alfalfa leaves that dry down to that baling point.
- The temperature of hay after it is baled will go through heating and sweating periods. These occur because of bacteria growth, fungi growth, respiration, sugar content and oxygen. Hay can go through several heating cycles although the peak temperature is usually lower with each additional heating cycle. The heating cycles are mostly dependent on the increases and decreases of various populations of microorganisms.
- While many bacteria and fungi populations are killed in the 130-to-140-degree range, there are heat-resistant bacteria and fungi active between 113 and 150 degrees. Heating above 175 degrees results in eventual death of all microbes. This previously generated heat can stimulate heat producing chemical reactions that further increase temperatures. Oxidation of reactive compounds may ultimately cause the temperature to rise to an ignition point of 448 to 527 degrees. If there is enough oxygen available, spontaneous combustion will occur.

HAY TEMPERATURE (°F)



TEMPERATURE COLOR KEY

120 and below: No action needed.

120-150: Monitor bale temps. daily, consider tearing down stacks.

150-200: Call the fire dept. Do not open stack.

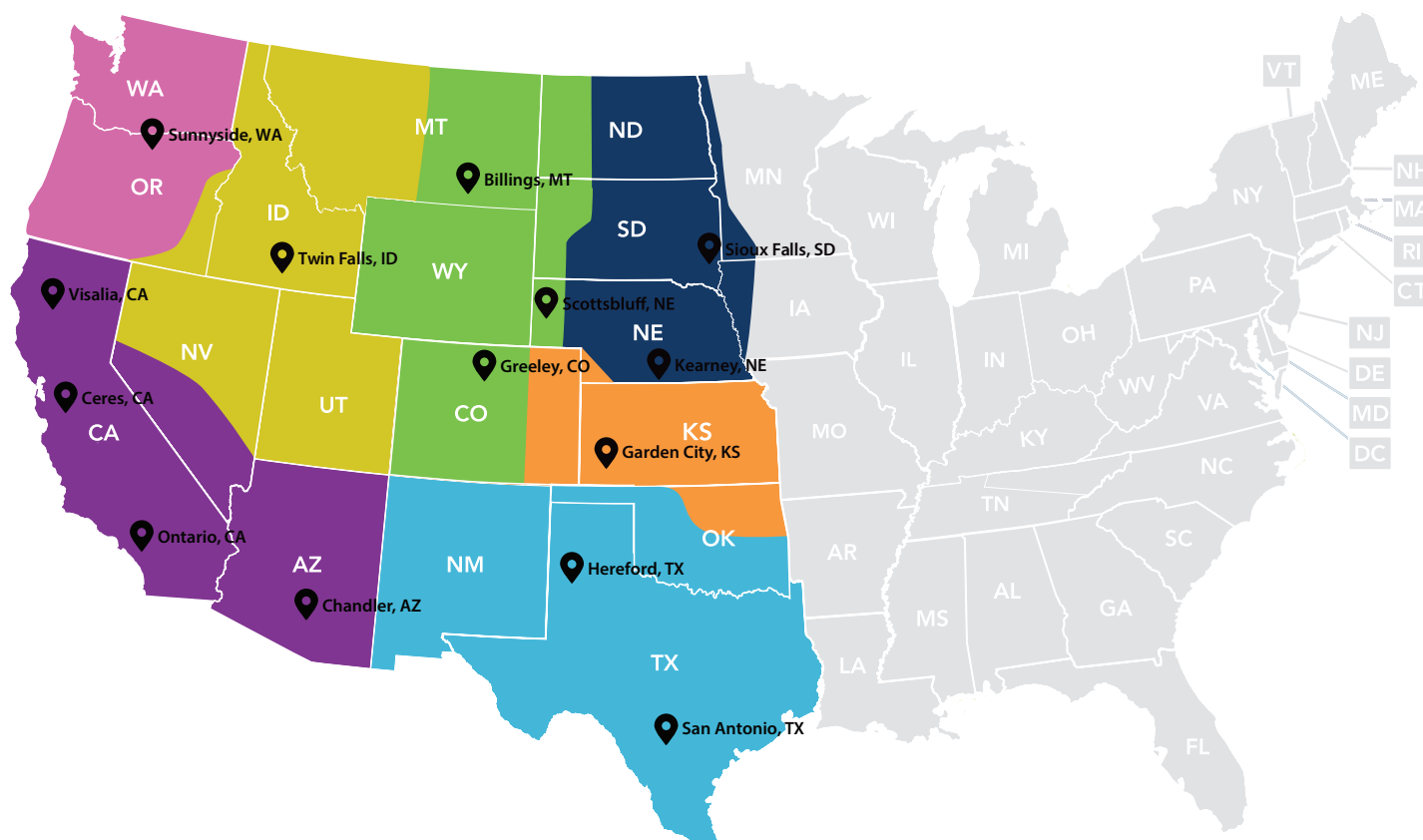
200+: Point of no return.

Animal Health
INTERNATIONAL
a Patterson Company



Animal Feed
Technologies

Talk to our inoculant experts. We're conveniently located near you.



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 Animal Health International Distribution Plant

For more information about EZ Forage, contact your Animal Health International inoculant sales representative or scan our QR code to learn more about our full line of inoculants.

