### Grass 🐠

### Ingredients:

Advance is a silage additive, being a premixture of technological feed additives; *Pediococcus* pentosaceus, Lactobacillus plantarum, Lactobacillus brevis, Xylanase and Cellulase. Nutritional additives; dextrose, manganese sulphate and anti-caking agent sodium aluminosilicate.



#### Directions:

Each 150g pot is sufficient to treat 50 tonnes of fresh forage crop. Add contents of each pot to 50 litres of fresh, clean water and mix thoroughly. Apply the solution at 1 litre per tonne of fresh forage.

Can also be applied through all low volume application systems at manufacturer's recommended rates.

### Storage:

**Contains live microorganisms and active enzymes.** Store in original sealed packaging in a cool, dry place below 10°C. Use within 18 months of date of manufacture.

For more information on the **Advance** range of crop-specific silage inoculants and all other Volac products and services please visit our comprehensive site at:

micronbio-systems.co.uk





# Advance

SILAGE INOCULANTS



### **ABOUT VOLAC**

Volac is dedicated to developing cutting-edge product-based agricultural solutions and species-specific programs designed to improve animal health and performance.



FAMIQS Approva

### volac

Volac International Ltd 50 Fishers Lane, Orwell, Royston, Hertfordshire, SG8 5QX, UK

www.volac.com



+44 (0)1223 208021

## Advance

SILAGE INOCULANTS

Volac Advance Grass is a crop-specific silage inoculant offering exceptional quality and value in forage conservation technology. Advance Grass combines 4 key components formulated specifically to optimise the feed value, preservation and stability of grass silage.

### Major Benefits

- Improves silage quality
- Increases digestible NDF and crude protein for more energy
- Reduces dry matter losses, minimising nutrient loss
- Improves aerobic stability so less heating
- Inhibits mould formation
- Easy to mix and apply
- Suitable for use in organic systems



### Role of Lactic Acid

Advance contains two forms of lactic acid bacteria to lower the pH and help get a quicker fermentation. Reduces spoilage organisms and wastage in the clamp by being active throughout the entire pH range. Improves nutrient retention by inhibiting plant enzymes. The value in this results from minimising nutrient loss and creating a more stable silage after ensiling.

### Role of Acetic Acid

Our Lactobacillus brevis bacteria produces acetic acid, inhibiting the heating of silage by slowing yeast and mould growth in silage and TMR when subjected to oxygen ingress. Reduces dry matter loss, making more energy available for feeding.

### Role of Enzymes

The unique mixture of enzymes in Advance assist in the breakdown of some fibres to improve digestibility and the separation of carbohydrates from lignin, which supports improved animal performance, including milk production. We include our own crop-specific cocktail of enzymes to suit the type of plant fibre you are ensiling. We want any extra energy to go directly to milk production or growth, to help drive up your profits.

### Role of Microbial Stimulants

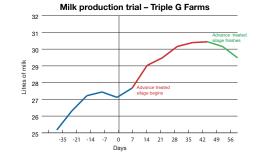
Microbial stimulants are added to kick-start the inoculant for rapid action at ensiling, protecting and helping the bacteria in Advance to work at peak efficiency. This helps ensure an effective mix of the product and activation of the bacteria for the most efficient application and results.

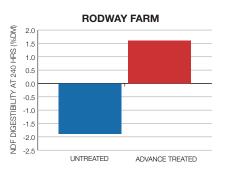


#### Trialled and Tested

The Advance range is robustly trialled on working farms. Results from our most recent trials on Advance Grass shows reduced dry matter losses, increased crude protein and increased digestible NDF (dNDF).

NDF (dNDF) compared to untreated silage at 90





Advance can improve a wide range of grass crops, including those with a high dry matter. Our most recent trials on meadow crops with an average DM of 54.71%, the Advance Grass treated group showed an improvement in ME of +0.28 MJ/kg of DM compared to the untreated grass.

volac.com 💆 🖪 🛅 📵



