

AGRICULTURAL GUIDE

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Hay

Making and storing quality hay APR 1 5 1988 R

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The most important factors affecting the quality of hay are 1) moisture content at baling and time of storage, 2) stage of maturity at baling, 3) storage conditions, and 4) the forage species, of course. This guide has information on the first three factors as well as on hay preservatives. It does not deal with forage species.

Some forages, such as alfalfa, orchardgrass, red clover, and so forth, have higher feeding values than some other forages. If you have questions on forage species, call your county University Extension center.

Moisture content

When forage plants are cut, the plant continues to breathe until the moisture content of the plants falls below 40 percent. Dry matter is lost during this process, and in some cases the loss may be as high as 15 percent. Respiration losses, however, are usually about 5 or 6 percent of the total dry matter. In normal hay curing, you cannot eliminate these losses.

When the moisture content of hay drying in the field reaches about 40 percent, further dry matter losses are due to raking and baling. Losses from these operations range from 10 to 25 percent, with most losses averaging about 15 percent. Dry matter losses from raking and baling are especially severe because most of these losses come from the most valuable part of the hay—the leaves.

Table 1. Dry matter losses of alfalfa-grass in big bales under different storage conditions.

| Type hay | Moisture at baling | Storage | Dry matter loss |
|-------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1st cutting | 36% | Inside | 17.8% |
| | | Outside | 26.6% |
| 2nd cutting | 24% | Inside | 12.2% |
| | | Outside | 15.2% |

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Using hay crimpers and crushers can greatly reduce dry matter loss. Their use reduces curing time in the swath, exposure to the weather, leaf shattering, and respiration losses. All serious hay producers use crimpers and/or crushers.

The key to keeping dry matter losses of hay to a minimum are: (1) bale at a moisture level low enough to prevent excessive heating and (2) prevent infiltration of moisture into the hay after it has been baled.

When hay is baled, it should not be higher than 18 to 22 percent moisture. At higher levels of moisture, bales lose large amounts of dry matter (Figure 1) caused by excessive heating and molding (Figure 2). In severe cases, spontaneous combustion is possible.

Although there is no danger of burned buildings when you store large bales outside, excessive heating and molding can occur, resulting in large dry matter losses. Therefore, don't bale hay to be stored in the field until the moisture level reaches 18 to 22 percent. See Table 1.

Heating occurs to some extent in all forage material unless it contains less than 15 percent moisture.

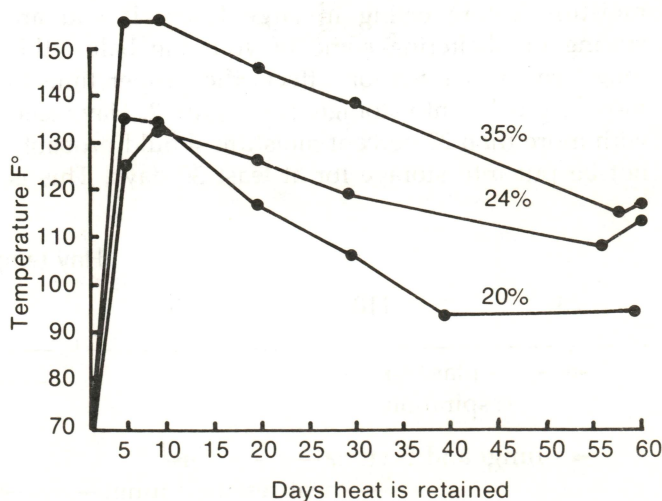


Figure 1. Effect of moisture at baling time on heat retention in big bales

The extent of temperature rise and duration of heat production in hay depends on moisture content. A relative humidity of 90 to 100 percent, which favors mold development, can develop in 20-percent-moisture hay that is stored inside. The heat generated by the metabolic activity of the microorganisms and plant respiration increase the temperature of hay (Figure 3). Heat resistant fungi are active when the temperature is between 113 and 150 degrees F.

A large variety and number of microorganisms are associated with plant material in the field, but fungi are the microbes primarily responsible for breakdown of complex carbohydrates. Heating above 175 degrees F results in thermal death of microbes; then heat-producing chemical reactions serve to further increase temperatures. A subsequent rapid oxidation of reactive compounds may cause a further temperature rise to an ignition point of 448 to 527 degrees F. If enough oxygen is present, flames will erupt. The time required for heating to combustion may vary from four to 10 weeks, depending on storage and climatic conditions and on the moisture content of the forage.

The obvious consequence of spontaneous heating of forages is combustion, which has resulted in numerous barn and silo fires. But molding of forages and heating to temperatures below ignition also result in serious losses of forage quality and quantity. Available carbohydrate and protein portions of forages are reduced. Carbohydrates are used in microbial metabolism and subsequent chemical oxidation. Protein is bound in an unavailable form (sugar-protein polymer) through browning or the Maillard reaction.

Moisture levels for safe storage of hay vary with size and density of the bale and type of hay. In general, hay in small rectangular bales should be baled at less than 22 percent moisture to keep molding and heating to a minimum. Large round bales retain internal heat much longer than conventional bales. Therefore, hay should be less than 18 percent moisture before baling in large bales. If you are storing or sheltering some of your big bales, this long-term heat retention affects the proper time to move big bales into storage. See Figure 2. Hay baled with more than 22 percent moisture should probably not be put into storage for at least 30 days. This is

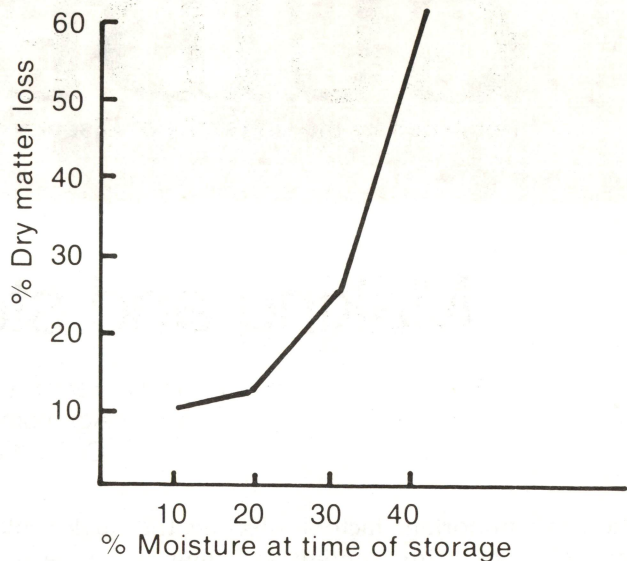


Figure 2. Spoilage loss in bales made from alfalfa-grass at different moisture levels.

especially true if bales are to be stacked several layers deep.

With the threat of barn fires removed by outside hay storage, many operators of large round balers try to bale hay with too much moisture. But excessive heating and molding can cause the loss of as much as one-third of the feeding value of hay baled at 28 percent moisture.

Stage of maturity

The stage of maturity at time of harvest is one of the most important factors affecting forage quality.

Most forages will have a 20 percent loss in TDN (total digestible nutrients) and a 40 percent loss in protein by a delay of only 10 days past the most desirable stage of harvest. For instance, alfalfa-grass mixtures cut when the alfalfa is in the late bud to early bloom stage will often contain 65 percent TDN and 18 percent protein. Contrast this to cutting at the half-bloom stage or later, with 48 to 50 percent TDN and 12 percent protein. This is a 20 percent loss in the value of the hay.

Grasses, which are somewhat lower in feed potential than legumes to start with, follow the same

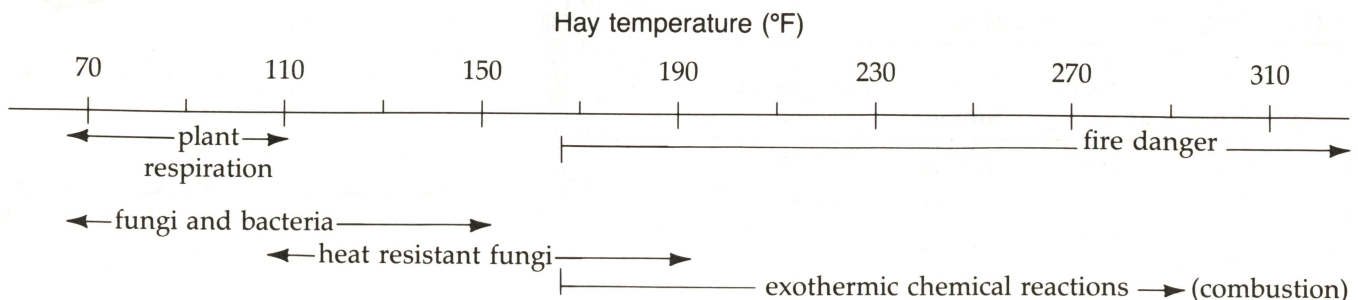


Figure 3. Causative agents in the heating of hay.



Store hay inside if possible

decreasing pattern in feeding value as they mature. Grasses such as fescue and orchardgrass will often be as low as 6 percent crude protein after blooming when the seeds are beginning to form.

Legume-grass mixtures should be harvested when the legume reaches the desired stage of maturity regardless of the growth stage of the grass.

If the plants are not under stress conditions, the recommended stages of maturity for harvesting common forage plants in Missouri are:

- Alfalfa: bud to 1/10 bloom
- Red clover: 1/4 to 1/2 bloom
- Timothy: late boot
- Bromegrass: heads emerged
- Orchardgrass: blooms emerged
- Reed canarygrass: heads emerged
- Tall fescue: boot stage.

Overall losses due to late hay making can reach staggering proportions. Shattering and wilting losses are always proportionately higher with late-cut than with early-cut forages. Such as economic loss affects the profit of livestock farms.

The four major contributors to feed value losses in hay are:

- Late cutting losses in digestibility: 20%
- Wilting losses in the swath: 5%
- Shattering of leaves: 20%
- Too high moisture at time of baling: 15 to 25%.

Storage losses

If hay is baled with a moisture content of 20 to 22 percent, loft or mow-stored hay should not lose more than 5 percent of its original dry matter during the first year of storage. It will lose very little of its digestible nutrients during that time or in succeeding years. One exception: The hay will suffer some loss of carotene, the precursor of vitamin A, following one year of storage.

Large bales stored outside will suffer variable losses, depending upon a combination of factors. These factors are: moisture of the hay at baling time, amount of rain and snow during the storage period, internal drainage of the soil on which bales are



If you must store hay outside, cover it.

stored, amount of space between the bales, type of hay (grass or grass-legume), and the skill of the operator making the bales.

There are two types of storage losses suffered during outside storage. The easiest to see and the one that has been measured in many experiments is the total dry matter loss. This represents the weight loss between the beginning of storage and the time the hay is fed. While this loss is quite variable between experiments, it is usually in the range of 6 to 15 percent of the total hay stored, with the norm much closer to 15 percent than to 6 percent. See Table 2.

The second type of loss in outside storage is the loss in digestibility of the weathered portion of the hay. Just because the cattle eat most of this portion does not mean that it is as high in feeding value as the unweathered part. In fact, the loss of feeding value in the weathered portion of the hay usually is a greater source of loss than that from total dry matter loss. When these two types of losses are added together, the loss of total feed during storage will usually approach 25 percent.

A loss of 20.2 percent of the original feeding value of the hay was lost during storage, but the original dry matter loss was only 7 percent. If the original dry matter loss during storage had been 15 percent (an average loss that occurred in several recent experiments), then the total feed nutrient loss would have

Table 2. Total feed loss in big bales stored outside.

| | Dry matter in bale | % Digestible | Total nutrients available |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| At harvest | 1,000 lbs | 56% | 560 lbs |
| At feeding | 930 lbs | 48%* | 446 lbs |
| | (7% loss) 70 lbs | | loss: 114 lbs |
| | | Total % Loss: 20.2 | |

*Loss due to weather-damaged outside portion of bale that was lower in feeding value but that cattle ate anyway.

been 27 percent. This is a high price to pay for outside storage, especially if hay is high quality.

Select your storage area carefully. Store bales on well drained areas. Some farmers place them on poles or crushed rock to minimize losses on the bottom of bales. Some research has shown that these techniques reduce storage losses by 15 percent. Always place bale rows in the same direction as the prevailing winds.

There does not seem to be much difference in storage losses of bales set side-by-side versus those set end-to-end. One note of caution: Bales placed end-to-end should be the same size. Cone-shaped bales or bales of different diameters placed end-to-end often cause excessive spoilage on the ends of bales.

Some general guidelines can help reduce outside storage losses:

- Always store bales on a well drained area.
- Use a minimum of 3 feet between bale rows for air circulation. The more space, the better.
- If bales are stored side by side, leave at least 24 inches between bales.
- Avoid storing bales under trees and in the shade of buildings.
- If space is available, store some of the bales inside, especially the higher quality hays that should be used near the end of the feeding period.

Hay preservatives

Farmers in the past often applied salt to hay as it was stored in the barn to prevent mold and heating. This practice had some merit, but the amount of salt needed for hay of very high moisture content would be so great that the salt would be extremely expensive. In many cases, the salt would lower the palatability of the hay.

Recent research to prevent storage losses of moist hay involved organic acids. The ones receiving the most attention have been propionic acetic acid mixtures and pure propionic acid products. They have been successful in reducing molding and heating and in preserving the original feed value if applied at correct levels. The major drawbacks have been cost and application problems. The organic acids probably operate as fungicides to prevent molds from forming in the hay.

Application rate is dependent on bale moisture. (See Table 3). Moisture content is best measured by taking a sample from the windrow and drying it using a microwave oven or small commercial convection ovens. Wet and dry weights can be taken with a gram scale. For more information about drying hay using a microwave oven, see UMC Guide 3151,

Table 3. Effect of bale moisture on application rates of propionic and propionic-acetic acid preservatives.

| Bale moisture | Acid per ton |
|---------------|--------------|
| % | Lb. |
| 20 - 24 | 10 |
| 25 - 29 | 20 |
| 30 - 35 | 30 |

“Using a microwave oven to determine moisture in forages.” Stab-type capacitance moisture testers are less accurate and give higher-than-actual moisture values, especially in dense bales.

Acid preservatives are best applied at the baler. Propionic and acetic acids are volatile and will be lost if applied long before baling. Acids remove paint, allowing metal parts to rust. To reduce rusting, avoid spilling acids on equipment, run untreated hay through the baler after baling, and coat bare metal with light oil.

Lactic-acid-forming bacteria and other biological products are sold as hay preservatives. Research in Wisconsin shows these products are less effective than propionic acid preservatives. These products are restricted for use on hay of less than 25 percent moisture, but hay can be safely made at 20 percent moisture with no preservative. This narrow moisture range limits the usefulness of these products under Missouri conditions.

Bales treated with preservatives are extremely heavy, and in most instances, they need to be handled mechanically. When the bales dry, the strings and wires become loose, making them difficult to handle. Re-baling may be necessary if hay needs to be rehandled and transported.

Should you use preservatives? There is no firm yes or no answer. First, consider the value of the final product. Adding \$5 to \$10 per ton in preservatives' cost to a ton of high-quality alfalfa hay worth \$65 on the market is more economically feasible than adding the same amount to fescue hay worth about \$25 to \$30 per ton on the market.

Preservatives reduce the time needed for hay to cure in the field and, thus, reduce the risk of rain damage to the hay. If properly used, preservatives substantially reduce storage losses of high-moisture hay.

Weigh these benefits against the original cost of the preservative, the extra labor required to apply it, the extra labor required to handle the heavier hay and the value of the end product. Then decide whether to use a hay preservative.

■ Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914 in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Gail L. Imig, Interim Director, Cooperative Extension, University of Missouri and Lincoln University, Columbia, Missouri 65211. ■ An equal opportunity institution.