

A product of



MAMA SILAGE BAGS

High-performance plastic bag comprising of multiple layers of polymers with a special oxygen barrier used for protecting and preserving your fodder.



The Mama silage bags aim to defend your silage by stopping the oxygen transpiration, the main cause of silage spoilage, giving a perfect anaerobic condition for fermentation and further reducing deterioration of the nutritional quality of the fodder. This bag is composed of multilayer films with oxygen barrier produced with high quality raw materials. Thanks to that, the Mama silage bags are very durable with high mechanical properties and allow for maximum compaction while resisting damage and tears in the process. They also have an excellent aroma barrier which helps in maintaining the smell of the preserved fodder and making it more palatable. The surface heating of the bag is reduced by the white reflective surface, while the inside of the bag is made black to allow heat preservation, generated during the fermentation process.



High oxygen barrier bag that eliminates spoilage from over fermentation.



Aroma preservation helping with reducing rodent infestation and providing palatable



Improves animal's health and nutrition by preserving the fodder's nutritional value.



It reduces dry matter losses.



Reusable multiple times.



100% Recyclable.



Multilayer film for superior strength with excellent mechanical properties allowing maximum compaction.



Spoilage from yeast and moulds is greatly reduced.



Excellent uv resistance with black on the inside for heat loss control and white on the outside for cooling and thermal resistance.

PACKAGING INDUSTRIES LIMITED

01 Nadume Road, off Sekondi / Lunga Lunga Road,
Industrial Area

P.O. Box 48811 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya

Mobile: +254 722 206 966 / 700 745 745 / 701 745 745

E-mail: sales@pil.co.ke | Website: www.pil.co.ke

Guidelines For Forage Maize Production and Ensiling.

Planting and Nurturing:

- Correct seed is essential when choosing the type of crop for silage production. This should be based on the nutritional content required in the silage.
- Determine the seed rate to get the desired plant population to maximize the yield of the crop.
- Analyze the soil and supplement the required amounts of the nutrients at planting and top dressing as required.
- Control the pests and weeds using appropriate herbicides and pesticides in the recommended concentration.

Harvesting:

- The silage should be harvested at a dry matter level of 30-35% of the whole crop and a starch level of at least 30%, this is usually when the kernel is at dough ripe stage or 3/4 milk line.
- The machine used for shredding should crush the kernel while ensuring the smallest shredding size 8-12mm of the fodder.
- Inoculants maybe added to fasten the fermentation process and increase the life of the fodder during feed out.
- Wilting the fodder should be avoided as this may lead to growth of fungi and bacteria that may affect the nutrition of the fodder.

Compaction:

- The silage should be compacted into the Mama silage bag as soon as it is shredded, and no air pockets should be left between the particles.

- The compaction can be done manually by stomping onto the fodder or pressing with a large base container.
- Seal the bag immediately when compaction is completed, ensuring no air is left under the closure.
- No molasses is required for maize silage containing the kernels as the starch present will facilitate the fermentation.

Storage:

- The bag can be left in the open as it has a special UV barrier to protect the film from mechanical degradation caused by the sunlight.
 - Depending on the fodder nutrition, the storage duration should be sufficient for allowing fermentation to occur.
 - Once fermentation is complete, the silage will be in a stable condition for a long period of time until the bag is opened for consumption.
- ## Feedout:
- Once opened ensure that the feed out rate is a minimum of 6 inches of the top layer per day.
 - The silage should not be exposed to the air, but rather always covered tightly to reduce the amount of oxygen reacting.

How To Use

