

# Equipment Guide



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## ***PFS 100 Pound Applicator***

This applicator will hold 100 lbs of Silo Maxx or Silo Maxx Special. It is run by a 12-volt, variable speed motor that can be controlled in the cab.



## ***PFS 300 Pound Applicator***

This applicator will hold 300 lbs. of Silo Maxx or Silo Maxx Special. It is run by a 12-volt, variable speed motor that can be controlled in the cab.



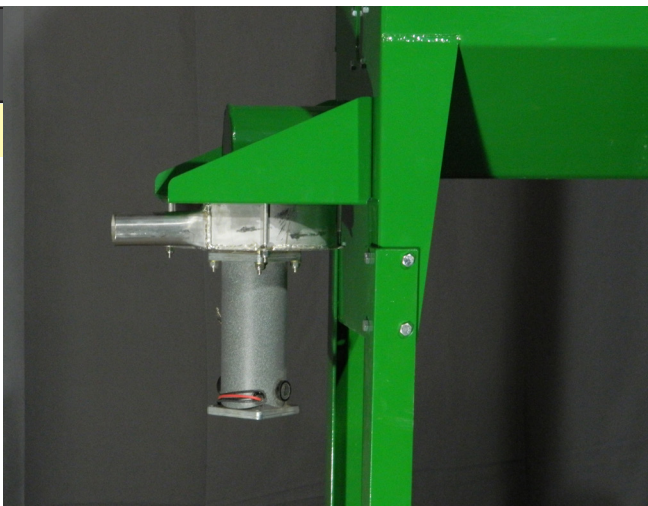
### From Gandy

This **45 lb. capacity applicator** precisely delivers Silo Maxx on forage or grain. Available with 1-4 straight spouts and a precision cam gauge to regulate the openings in the bottom, which allows you to apply the recommended rate for your individual operation. Comes standard driven by a 12-volt motor.



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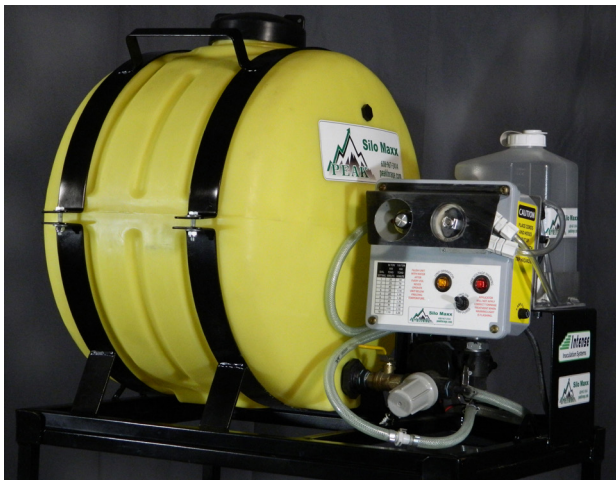
### PFS Premium Blower

This blower will attach to PFS's 100 or 300 lb. applicators, along with attaches to Gandy's 45 or 100 lb. applicators. It is used when applying Silo Maxx or Silo Maxx Special with round balers, large square balers, or in-line balers and is driven by a 12-volt motor.



## From Intense Inoculation Systems

The Intense Inoculant applicator is designed to apply liquid inoculant at the blower or on the baler or chopper. This applicator is designed to apply water soluble inoculant at the rate of .25 tons per minute to 2.20 tons per minute and is run on a 12-volt system. The intense applicators hold enough inoculant for 50 tons of forage and can be easily removed for refrigeration of unused inoculant.



## From Ag Choice

This applicator can be used for silage inoculant or for cover crop applications. It is powered multiple ways, either by 12-volt battery or by 18-volt cordless Milwaukee, DeWalt or Makita batteries.





# Silo Maxx Inoculants

## Better Protection and Better Feed Efficiency that Lasts Longer

### HOW IS SILO MAXX BETTER?

#### Specifically-Selected Bacteria that Work Together:

Silage inoculants can't work unless the bacteria drive the pH of the silage low enough to make sure that yeasts and molds can't grow.

One of the reasons you see multiple "bugs" in an inoculant is because no single organism can get pH of silage down low enough to stop these pathogens from growing.

The problem that some inoculants have is that the specific strains that are chosen don't overlap each other in what's called Floral Succession. You can think of Floral Succession as dominoes that knock each other over and allow the next one to fall. In an inoculant, the first organism to start working needs to drive the pH low enough to be in a range where the next organism can start to "come alive" and work... and so on.

#### Added Enzymes Specifically Formulated to Boost Feed Efficiency:

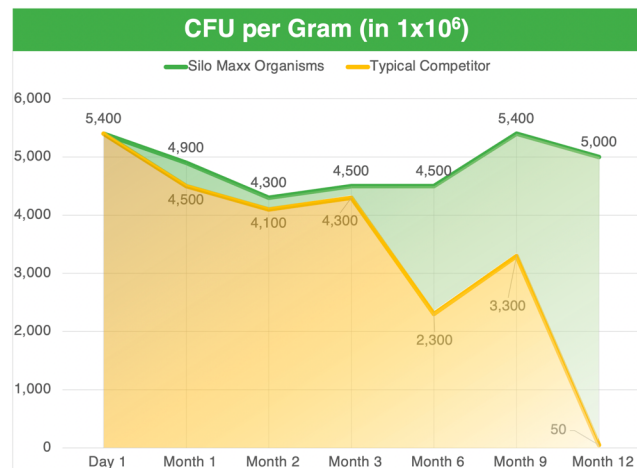
Some bacteria produce enzymes on their own that help to breakdown macronutrients like carbohydrates. With Silo Maxx, we've formulated it to include an additional enzyme boost to make this process even more efficient. So instead of using her energy to breakdown food, cows can use their energy to produce more milk.

#### Proprietary Technology that Lasts Longer:

To make sure Silo Maxx lasts longer than others, we've included a proprietary technology in the way that the bacteria we use is grown and processed in order to remain stable over longer periods of time.

Our organisms (the blue line) underwent a 12 month study to show their stability compared to typical bacterial cultures on the market (yellow and red lines). What we found is that Peak's Silo Maxx bacterial cultures and the proprietary technology used to grow them remained alive and viable for a much longer period than others.

As you can see, at around 3 months the controls' bacteria begins to die off rapidly whereas an organism used in Silo Maxx remains stable at 1 year.



#### Added Protection Without the Added Cost:

Eliminating oxygen from a silo or bunker helps control spoilage organisms, but it is wise to include an antimicrobial agent to complete the job. Some silage inoculants use *Lactobacillus buchneri* to control spoilage organisms through the production of acetic acid. **Silo Maxx** contains *potassium sorbate*, a common human food-grade preservative, for several reasons. Potassium sorbate:

- Starts to work immediately, whereas *L. buchneri* can take 60 days or more to produce acetic acid (Da Silva et al., 2014 ADSA/ASAS/CSAS abstracts, abstract 1078; Kleinschmit and King, 2006, J. Dairy Sci., 3999 — 4004).
- Does not have to compete with epiphytic microbes like *L. buchneri* must ((Da Silva et al., 2014 ADSA/ASAS/CSAS abstracts, abstract 1078).
- Does not depend on the production of acetic acid like *L. buchneri*. Carbon dioxide is produced in the production of acetic acid, creating a loss of carbon (dry matter loss or shrink).

**"Improving forage quality to improve your bottom line."**