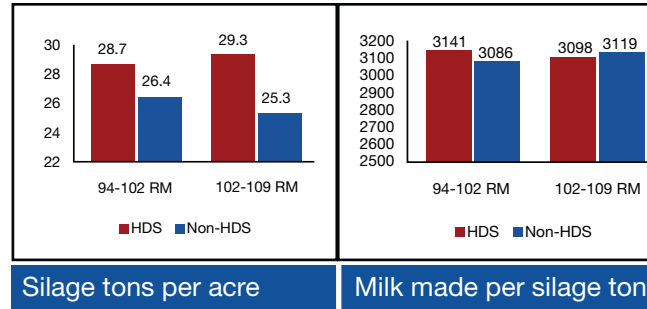




HDS increases yield potential and reduces feed costs



Jung Seed Genetics has conducted research at multiple testing locations that quantifies the added value of growing and feeding HDS® hybrids. Results positively demonstrate benefits in milk produced per ton of HDS® silage fed, along with the increased amount of HDS® grown per acre.



In 2008, Jung Seed Genetics gathered silage yield data and measured silage quality from two separate trials across the dairy belt. The early trials consisted of 12 locations in WI, MN, ND, SD, PA, and IN comparing four HDS® products versus six non-HDS (dual purpose) products. HDS® entries displayed higher yields and consistent levels of milk produced per ton. The data show a slight lowering in milk production costs (\$5.08 versus \$5.18). In a similar comparison of late products, 14 locations were studied in WI, MN, ND, SD, PA, and IN comparing two HDS® products versus five non-HDS (dual purpose) products. HDS® entries again generally displayed higher yields, similar milk per ton and milk per acre values but a substantial lowering in milk production costs (\$4.98 versus \$5.13) due to the increase in starch digestibility.

Rumen compatability

The HDS® genetics evaluated are generally balanced in rates of fiber and starch digestion and therefore assist in providing a consistent ruminal environment. If the rumen microbes are happy and productive, that

usually implies that the cow will be efficient as she converts feed into milk. Improvements in milk production efficiency coupled with well-balanced total mixed rations results in the reduced costs of milk production from \$.05 to \$.15 per hundred weight. Those savings are further impacted by the increased tonnage produced per acre by Jung's HDS® silage corn.

This study used two computer programs to estimate milk production from laboratory measurements and compared the values estimated by the computer programs to actual performance measured on-farm. We discovered that placing measured nutritional values for each of the HDS® hybrids being "fed to animals" by computer programs is key to understanding the unique contributions made by HDS® hybrids towards milk production in each dairy operation. The reduction of feed costs in these trials was a result of lowering the amount of grain needed in the total mixed ration from what is normally needed to meet the animal requirements when using a non-HDS® silage product.



Tall leafy HDS® plants have ears placed lower to the ground for added standability and ease of harvest.

