

MAGNIVA[®] TITANIUM

MAXIMIZES THE VALUE OF YOUR RATION WITH MORE STABLE,
HIGH QUALITY AND PALATABLE SILAGES

DRIVE FERMENTATION

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ENHANCE FEED DIGESTIBILITY

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IMPROVE FEEDOUT STABILITY

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MAGNIVA[®] Titanium combines elite lactic acid bacteria with high activity enzymes to drive a fast, hygienic ensiling fermentation and improve feed digestibility. MAGNIVA Titanium also contains the high dose rate *Lentilactobacillus buchneri* NCIMB 40788, which has been proven and approved by the CFIA to improve aerobic stability.

USED FOR

- High-moisture corn (HMC), earlage, snaplage
- Silages to be fed during warmer temperatures
- Crops exposed to challenging field conditions that can lead to yeast and mould growth
- Baleages, and haylages over 35% DM
- Corn silage above 32% DM
- Ensiled crops that will be transported or relocated

STRAINS	MAIN FEATURES	COLONY FORMING UNITS (CFU)
<i>Pediococcus pentosaceus</i> NCIMB 12455	Provides fast, efficient fermentation to maximize DM and nutrient recovery and inhibit bad fermentations due to clostridia, listeria, enterobacteria, etc.	100,000 CFU/g fresh forage 150,000 CFU/g high-moisture corn
<i>Lentilactobacillus buchneri</i> NCIMB 40788 (formerly <i>Lactobacillus buchneri</i> NCIMB 40788)	Reduces heating and spoilage for improved feedout stability, maximizing high quality hygienic feed available.	400,000 CFU/g fresh forage 600,000 CFU/g high-moisture corn

ENZYMES	MAIN FEATURES	ACTIVITY
β-glucanase (EC 3.2.1.6)	Drive and direct the ensiling fermentation and make fiber more available in the rumen.	5,328 units per gram
xylanase (EC 3.2.1.8)		4,843 units per gram
Galactomannanase (EC 3.2.1.78)		2,423 units per gram

one unit = one mg sugar released/minute

PROVEN RESULTS

FASTER PH DROP - CONTROLS CLOSTRIDIA

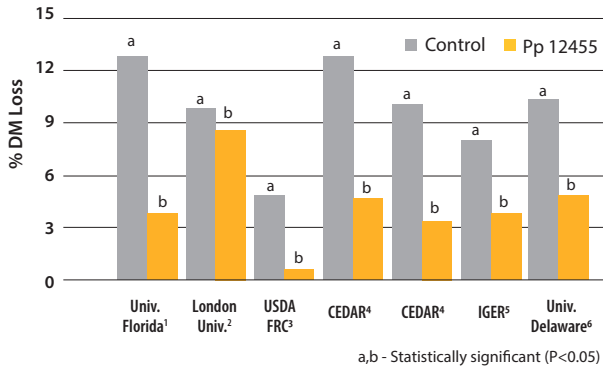
A fast pH drop (below pH 5) prevents the growth of clostridia and other spoilage bacteria. In trials at UF-Gainesville, 22% DM bermudagrass treated with MAGNIVA Titanium showed a faster pH drop, preventing the clostridial (butyric) fermentation that took over in the untreated haylage.¹

PARAMETER	CONTROL	MAGNIVA TITANIUM
Time to get below pH 5.0	30 Days	3 Days
At opening (60 days)		
- pH	4.1 ^a	3.5 ^b
- Ammonia-N (% DM)	10.15 ^a	3.14 ^b
- DOMD (% DM)	32.6 ^b	40.9 ^a
- DM Recovery (%)	86.7 ^b	96.9 ^a
- Butyric Acid (% DM)	2.3 ^a	0.0 ^b

^{a,b} Numbers in the same row with different superscripts are statistically significantly different P<0.05.

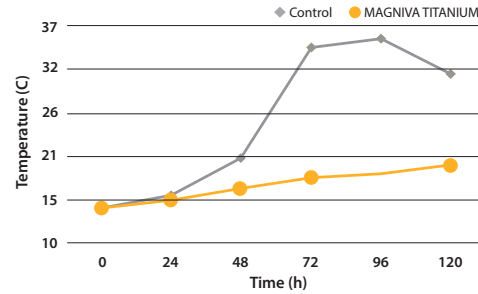
INCREASES DRY MATTER RECOVERY

The enzyme driven *P. pentosaceus* 12455 consistently produces a fast, efficient fermentation averaging an extra 4.2 tonnes of dry matter per 100 tonnes ensiled in the corn silage trials below.¹⁻⁶



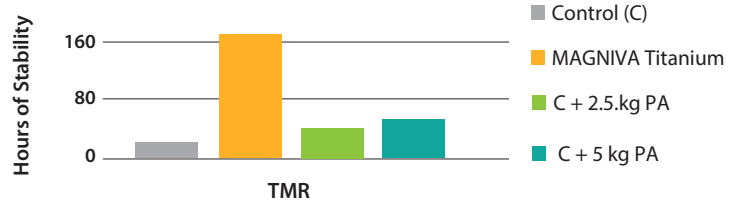
PREVENTS HEATING

In trials at UW Madison, MAGNIVA Titanium reduced heating in high-moisture corn (27% moisture) compared to the untreated control.⁷



IMPROVES SILAGE AND TMR STABILITY

Treating corn silage with MAGNIVA Titanium improved aerobic stability in the silage and the TMRs (compared to TMRs treated with propionic acid [PA]).⁸



INCREASES MILK PRODUCTION

Cows fed haylage treated with *L. buchneri* 40788 produced 1.27 kg more fat corrected milk (FCM) per day than cows fed untreated haylage.⁹

	CONTROL	TREATED
DMI, kg/d	24.2	25.4
Milk, kg/d	39.9 ^b	40.7 ^a
3.5% FCM, kg/d	38.9 ^d	40.0 ^c

a, b Means in rows with unlike superscripts differ P≤0.05 c,d Means in rows with unlike superscripts differ P≤0.10

OUR GUARANTEE: WHAT IS ON THE LABEL IS INSIDE THE PACKAGE!

MAGNIVA Titanium Available Sizes

200 g pouch of water-soluble concentrate treats 100 tons of fresh forage or 33 tons (approximately 1,953 bushels) of HMC

1 kg pouch of water-soluble concentrate treats 500 tons of fresh forage or 66 tons (approximately 9,852 bushels) of HMC



Always follow label directions: The use of any forage additive cannot be expected to overcome poor management. Proper storage and handling is important to forage inoculant performance. Products should be refrigerated, and the whole package should be used at one time. Visit www.QualitySilage.com for the latest information on silage management practices.

REFERENCES: TRIAL SUMMARIES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

¹ Adesogan et al. (2004), *J. Dairy Sci.* 87:3407-3416. (MVNAE011) ² Leaver, J. Unpublished. University of London. (MVNAE015) ³ Muck, R. Unpublished. USDA Dairy Research Center, Madison, WI. (MVNAE016) ⁴ Phipps, R. Unpublished. Centre for Dairy Research, Reading, UK (MVNAE015) ⁵ Scollan, N. Unpublished. IGER, Aberystwyth, UK. (MVNAE020) ⁶ Kung, L. et al. Unpublished. University of Delaware (MVNAE017) ⁷ Stinson, C. & Hoffman, P. Unpublished data, University of Wisconsin, Madison. ⁸ Schmidt, R. & Kung, L., Unpublished Data. University of Delaware *Kung, L. et al. (2007) *J. Dairy Sci.* 90:2309-2314 (MVNAE039).

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