## The Ten Commandments of Baleage

- 1. **Cut early and often** The whole idea is to use a harvest/storage system that helps mitigate the risks of poor quality forage. (You already knew this, but we still had to put it as number one!)
- 2. Wilt to no less than 35% dry matter (DM) for quality and consider wilting to 45% DM for cost of operation. (Page 18, The Balewrapping Handbook and pages 5, 6 &13, Silage How & Why)
- 3. Wrap as soon as possible (within 2 hours of baling) to optimize fermentation. (Page 33, The Balewrapping Handbook)
- 4. If you adhere to Commandments 1 3, You would be crazy to wrap with less than six layers of plastic at 70% pre-stretch. Six layers means 1½ turns of the bale on its longitudinal axis with a 50% overlap of the plastic. (Pages 28,29, 32,33 & 34, The Balewrapping Handbook and pages 7 & 12, Silage How & Why)
- 5. Not controlling variation in nutrients delivered to cows affects the bulk tank in the short run and can affect cash flow in the longer run. Adopt a mapping, sampling/analysis and ration adjustment strategy. (See Sampling Options section)
- 6. No one doubts your abilities as an equipment operator. However, bale density is the name of the game and swathing and driving techniques will affect it.

  (Pages 16, 24 & 25, The Balewrapping Handbook and page 9, Silage How & Why)
- 7. Regardless of which bale handler you choose, gentler is better and don't break the seal! (Page 36, The Balewrapping Handbook and page 11, Silage How & Why)
- 8. Unless you have unlimited land with excellent drainage close to the feed center, stacking bales on end 2 3 high in a prepared yard will pay dividends! (Page 36, The Balewrapping Handbook and input section of the Baleage Cost Comparisons section)
- 9. Distance from field to feed center dictates storage site and bale mover options. (Page 11, Silage How & Why)
- 10. Feedout equipment need not be expensive. Labor efficiency and adaptability to your facilities are key. (See Feedout Options and Bale Movers section)