

# TIMELY INFORMATION

## Agriculture & Natural Resources

---

### Feeding Baleage to Beef Cattle

#### ***Defining baleage***

Haylage and baleage are terms often used interchangeably. Haylage is defined as harvested forage ensiled at 40 to 60% moisture (Allen et al., 2011). Dry hay, haylage, and silage are all methods of producing stored forage reserves, but each differ in their percent moisture (Table 1). Baleage is a form of haylage that has been harvested, baled, and wrapped.

**Table 1. Average percentage moisture of stored forages.**

Stored Forage Type	Moisture, %
Dry hay	≤ 20%
Haylage	40 – 60 %
Silage	≥ 65 %

#### ***Considerations for feeding baleage to beef cattle***

**Match.** The decision to feed baleage starts with matching forage quality with the nutrient requirements of the class of livestock being fed. Information on the nutrient requirements of beef cattle can be found in ANR-60 Nutrient Requirements of Beef Cattle ([www.aces.edu/pubs](http://www.aces.edu/pubs)). Baleage is a stored feed that should address a time of supplemental nutrient demand in your beef cattle herd. It is important to consider if making baleage can reduce the need for supplemental feeds by harvesting and storing high-quality forage. For example, research has shown that annual ryegrass baleage harvested at the boot stage ranges from 60 to 65% TDN and 10 to 16% CP. This high value forage can be readily used to meet the nutrient requirements in most cow-calf operations. A forage test is needed to accurately determine the nutritional value of baleage and if additional supplementation is needed outside of this feedstuff. Without knowing the quality of the forage being fed, it is impossible to know if it is meeting the animal's daily nutrient requirements.

**Quality Matters.** The stage of plant maturity at harvest is the single largest factor affecting the feeding value of baleage. The nutritional quality of baleage will only ever be as good as the starting product. What goes in must come out, and putting up low quality forage only means a low quality feed product at the end of the day. The process of putting up baleage can also impact feeding value. Bales that are wrapped with a minimum of six layers of plastic between a moisture range of 40 to 60% can decrease storage loss and produce a more stable product at the time of feeding.

**Quantity Matters.** Understanding how much forage or feed cattle consume per day is one of the most important criteria for developing a good nutrition program. This requirement is based on daily

dry matter intake, or the amount of forage and feed consumed per day without moisture (100 - % moisture = % dry matter, DM). Many factors affect dry matter intake including animal weight, stage of production, forage quality, and environmental conditions. A good rule of thumb is that on average a mature cow will consume about 2.5% of her body weight per day in dry matter. If high moisture forage is the sole source of dry matter in the diet, it will take more baleage by weight than dry hay to feed the same class of animals. Below is an example of the amount of hay vs. baleage needed to feed a 1,200 pound (lb) brood cow.

**Feeding hay (80% DM, 20% moisture) to  
1,200 lb brood cow**

$$2.5\% \text{ body weight} = 30 \text{ lb DM}$$

$$\text{Amount to feed} = 30 \text{ lb DM}/80\% \text{ DM}$$

$$X = 38 \text{ lb hay needed per day}$$

**Feeding baleage (50% DM, 50% moisture)  
to 1,200 lb brood cow**

$$2.5\% \text{ body weight} = 30 \text{ lb DM}$$

$$\text{Amount to feed} = 30 \text{ lb DM}/50\% \text{ DM}$$

$$X = 60 \text{ lb baleage needed per day}$$

**Additives.** Commercial additives such as enzymes and inoculants are available to help with preservation of stored high-moisture forages. Additives can improve the feeding value by increasing preservation of dry matter, decreasing heating and molding during storage, and helping preserve forage during feed out. However, they do not add additional pounds of TDN or CP, and cannot be used to mask the effects of putting up over mature forage. Recall that the quality of baleage will only ever be as good as the starting product. Additives mainly work to rapidly drop the pH within the bale which promotes fermentation and preservation of the dry matter and nutrients present.

**Spoilage.** Spoilage can occur from microbial growth during fermentation. Microbes that survive without oxygen, such as *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Clostridium botulinum*, can pose serious, life-threatening risks to cattle. These bacteria can cause spoilage under conditions of high moisture ( $\geq 65\%$ ), soil/manure contamination, improper sealing, and high pH. Key signs of spoilage include a dark brown/black bale color, wet, slimy feel, rancid smell, and poor palatability to the animal. Clinical signs of botulism include brain inflammation, disorientation, impaired nervous system function, and continuous salivation. Contact a veterinarian immediately if these signs are observed. Some mold on the surface of bales is often seen. White, pink, gray, and blue molds may be visible, but have not been shown to cause problems when feeding. However, excessive amounts of mold may lead to refusal and should be avoided. Tightly wrapping bales will help decrease the amount of mold occurrence.

**Feeding Strategies.** Baleage can be fed as whole bales or chopped/ground for incorporation into mixed rations. As with any new feed source, understand that it may take an adjustment period for animals to be accustomed to consuming baleage, particularly with young, growing animals. Feeding losses can be minimized using an improved feeding technique such as a cone- or ring-type feeder, trailer, or cradle. Provide an amount that allows animals to consume bales within one to two days to prevent spoilage. When feeding baleage during the summer months, allocate only enough for one day.