

## TITLE



YAZI TİPİ (Times New Roman) 12 PUNTO  
Satır Aralığı tek

## SILAGES: FEEDING, HARVESTING, LOSSES, PATHOGENS & ADDITIVES



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## ABSTRACT

Silage is one of the common methods for preserving biomass, which is often derived from perennial crops including grass, maize, wheat and sorghum. Harvesting, transporting, compacting, flow of the biomass, biomass storage system, and conditions of the stored product are essential actions in the production of silage. Maximizing the initial nutrient retention in the forage crop for use as feed later is the major goal of preparing silage. Silage's aerobic stability is a crucial component in ensuring that it gives animals well-preserved nutrients with the least possible number of mould spores and toxins. Silage contains a number of potential hazards to the safety and quality of milk and dairy products. Understanding the dynamics of the bacterial community during crop ensiling is crucial for comprehending the fermentation process and may help to produce silage that is both nutrient-rich and stable.

**Keywords:** Silages, harvesting, feeding, losses, pathogens, additives

