

Instructions for using the particle separator

This manual can be used for corn silage, haylage and TMR/PMR

Step 1: Shaking

Rations must be more than 40% dm.

- ✓ Pile up the sieves in **alphabetical order** with sieve A on top.
- ✓ Take 200 to 300 gram forage. This is approximately a half foragescoop.
- ✓ Divide into the top sieve
- ✓ Shake the particle separator as follows:
 - **5 x** horizontally from front to back on a flat surface
 - **Quarter turn** en repeat movement (see figure 1)
 - Repeat this procedure **8 times**
 - **Approx. 1 movement from front to back per second** over about 17 cm of length

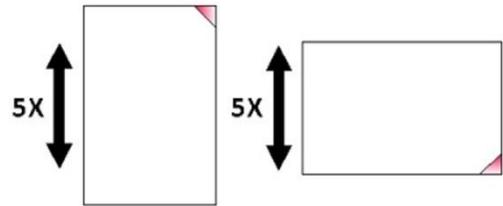


Figure 1: shake pattern for particle separator

Step 2: Weighing

- ✓ Weighing the amount of forage per sieve accurately with the scales
- ✓ Record the weights per sieve(A, B, C en D) without the weight of the foragescoop
- ✓ Make the following calculation:

A+B+C+D=T(otal)

Convert to percentages:

$A/T \times 100\% = \%$ $B/T \times 100\% = \%$ $C/T \times 100\% = \%$ $D/T \times 100\% = \%$

Step 3: Compare

Recommended distribution of particles PMR with 1,18 mm sieve

	Upper sieve 19 mm	Middle sieve 8 mm	Lower sieve 1,18 mm	Bottom
Corn silage ¹	Min. 3%	45-65%	30-40%	5%
Haylage	10-20%	45-75%	20-30%	Max. 5%
PMR	6-10%	30-50%	30-50%	Max. 20%

Reference: Evaluating particle size of forages and TMRs using the PSPS

1 The more corn silage in the total ration how more particles must be in the middle sieve

Recommended distribution of particles TMR with 4 mm sieve

	Upper sieve 19 mm	Middle sieve 8 mm	Lower sieve 4 mm	Bottom
Corn silage ¹	3-8%	45-65%	20-30%	<10%
Haylage	10-20%	45-75%	30-40%	<10%
TMR	2-8%	30-50%	10-20%	30-40%

Reference: Evaluating particle size of forages and TMRs using the PSPS

1 The more corn silage in the total ration how more particles must be in the middle sieve

If you would like to check up if the cows are selecting the ration, you can use the particle separator 3 times during the day. The amount per sieve during the day may not differ more than 5%. Use "analysis particle size (serie)".

Advice

Forage: Corn silage		
Output	Result	Advice
Too much particles in upper sieve	More chance of heat in stock	Fine harvesting
Too much particles in lower sieve and bottom pan	More chance of rumen acidosis	Coarse harvesting
Whole grain	Less utilization of the corn silage	Crunch corn grain better

Forage: Haylage		
Output	Result	Advice
Too much particles in upper sieve	More chance of selection	Fine harvesting/cutting
Too much particles in lower sieve and bottom pan	Less utilization and more chance of rumen acidosis	Coarse harvesting/cutting

TMR/PMR		
Output	Result	Advice
Too much particles in upper sieve	Selection of the ration, higher chewing frequency >100 chewing per burp, slow passage in the rumen	Fine harvesting of the forage
Too much particles in lower sieve and bottom pan	Rumen acidosis, low milk fat	More length/ coarse forage

If the cows....		
	Result	Advice
Are selecting the ration but the particles are well distributed	Not all cows can eat the balanced ration. Cows lower in rank eat less concentrate/ fine particles	Dry ration >45% dm: Add water or fodder with low dm. Wet ration <40% dm: Change sequence of load/feeding.
Are selecting the ration. Too much particles in lower sieve/bottom pan	Less coarse forage in the rumen, less utilization of protein and energy, rumen acidosis, low milk fat	Dry ration >45% dm: Add water or coarse/long forage with low dm. Wet ration <40% dm: Add more coarse/long forage with high dm like hay or straw
Are selecting the ration. Too much particles in upper sieve	Cows can easily select the ration, chewing frequency >80 → slow passage in the rumen → less dm-intake → negative energy balance possible	Dry ration >45% dm: Add concentrate/ fine fodder with low dm Wet ration <40% dm: Add concentrate/fine fodder with high dm

With the particle separator you can only determine the length of the particles not the puncture in the rumen