

Planet 3-in-1 FAQs

Q: Which bacteria?

Lactiplantibacillus plantarum @ 800,000 cfu/g of forage.

Q: Homofermentative vs Heterofermentative

- Planet 3-in-1 is homofermentative
- Homo fermenters use sugar to produce lactic acid – ONE end product of fermentation
- Hetero fermenters use sugar and produce multiple end products including: lactic acid, carbon dioxide and alcohols

Q: Number of bacteria is it important?

- There can be 10 million undesirable microbes per gram of fresh forage in the field
- Therefore, need enough bacteria in the inoculant to dominate the fermentation process and inhibit these microbes
- BEWARE, competitor products with low dose rate of bacteria per gram of forage product of fermentation

Q: What level of pH is required for forage preservation?

- pH of 4.2 is required to inhibit bad microbes and control the fermentation

Q: How is the fermentation process controlled?


- The bacteria in Planet 3-in-1 work quickly to drop pH to the desired level through the production of lactic acid.
- Bacteria then stop working “switch off” once this has been achieved


Q: What can buffer silages?


- Buffering is the resistance to change in a pH drop
- Nitrogen content of the crop can affect this i.e. higher protein crops can buffer pH and make ensiling more challenging.
- Crucial to dominate fermentation and drop the pH rapidly

Q: Do we need enzymes in a silage inoculant?

- “Competitor products do not include enough enzymes to make a difference to silage
- Enzymes work effectively at a higher pH than is required for inhibiting bad microbes”

 **✓ Controlled fermentation**
✓ Stable final pH

 **✓ More dry matter in the clamp**
✓ Protecting key nutrients

 **✓ Improved nutrient profile and ROI**
✓ Maximising animal performance

