



Comparison of techniques to assess grain processing in whole-plant corn

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Whole-plant corn silage (WPCS)

Grain fraction ~ 40-45% DM

Starch content 30-39%

~50% of WPCS energy



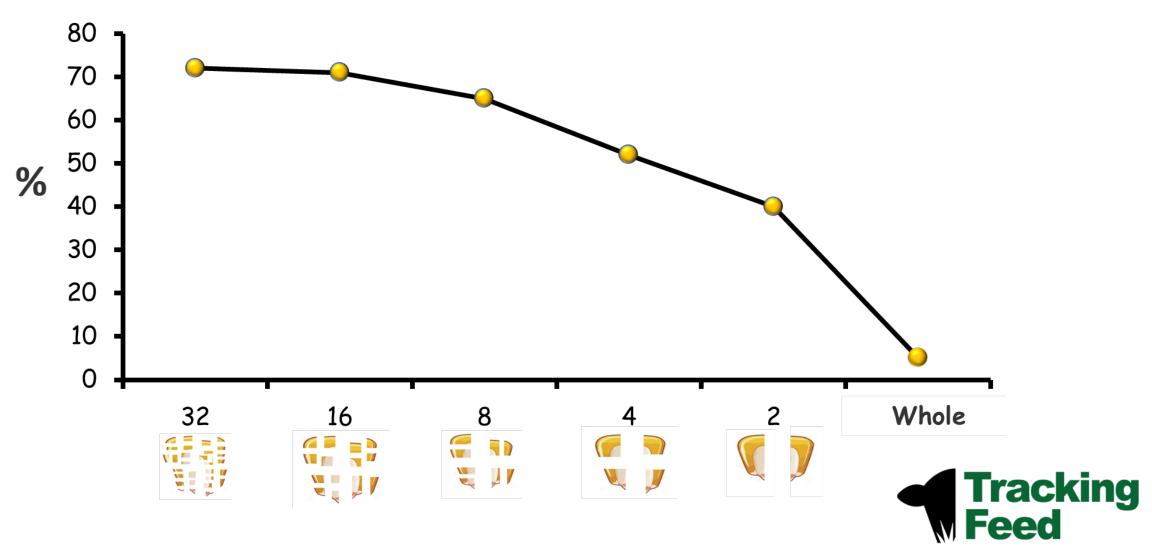


~ 80-98% total tract starch digestibility

- Endosperm type
- Maturity
- Particle size
- Storage length

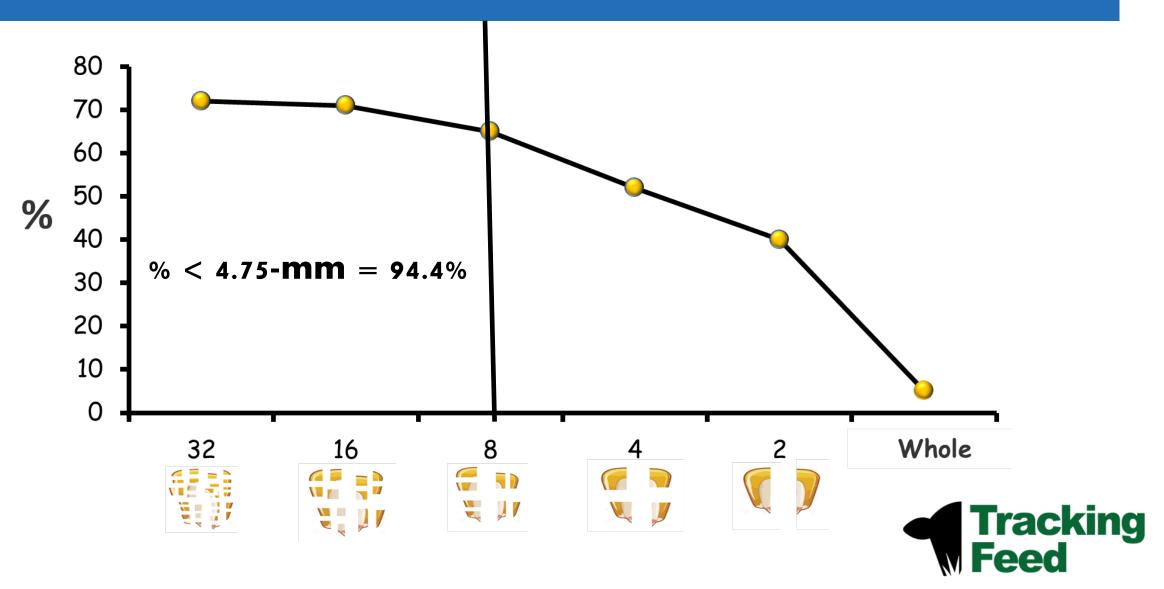


DM digestibility 24-h (%)



Dias Jr. et al. (2017)

DM digestibility 24-h (%)



Dias Jr. et al. (2017)

Kernel processing score (KPS)

% starch passing through 4.75-mm sieve

>70%

70% **a** 50%

< 50%



Excellent Adequate Poor







Whole kernel count in 1-L volume







Hydrodynamic separation procedure







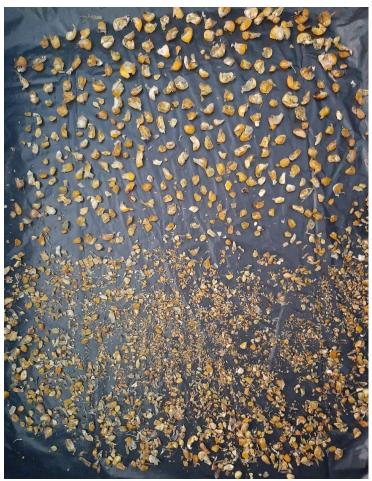


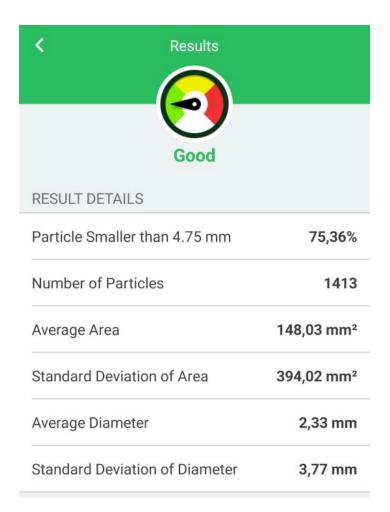




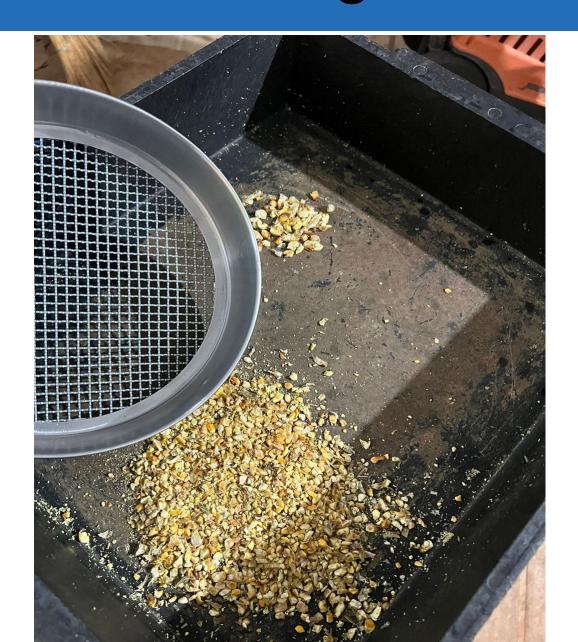
Silagem snap APP







% of grains < 4.75-mm sieve





Objective

The objective of this study was to compare lab and on-farm techniques to measure kernel processing in whole-plant corn forage.





Sixty samples of fresh chopped wholeplant corn of various hybrids, maturity stages, cutting heights, forage harvesters, chopping lengths, and kernel processors were collected from commercial farms in the South and Southeast regions of Brazil between 2023 and 2024.

The samples were kept frozen during transportation to the laboratory and stored at -20°C until the start of the procedures.





Samples were dried in a forced-air oven at 55°C for 72 h and ground to pass through a 1-mm screen in a Willey mill (A. H. Thomas Scientific, Swedesboro, NJ);

The nutrient composition were determined by NIRS at Esalqlab





The PSPS procedure was conducted manually using 3 sieves (19-mm, 8-mm and 4-mm) and a pan (Heinrichs et al. 2013)

Using dried and unground samples, the corn silage processing score or fragmentation index was determined as described by Ferreira and Mertens (2005).





- A sub-sample of 0.3 kg as fed of each sample was used to separate grain and stover fractions through the hydrodynamic separation procedure (Savoie et al., 2004);
- The sub-sample was dried at 130°C for 30 minutes plus an additional 15 minutes in an air fryer prior to immersion in water









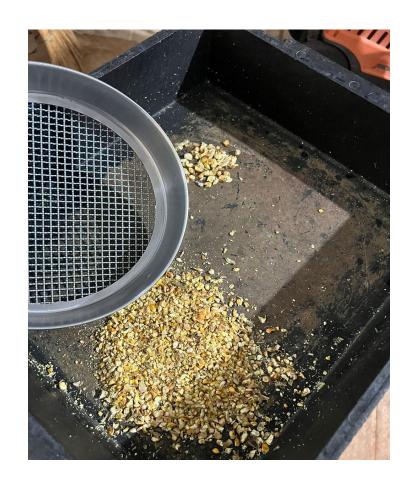


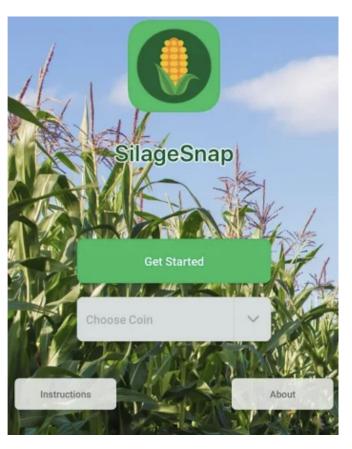


 The grain fraction was dried in an air fryer at 130°C for 10 minutes, then mixed and dried for an additional 10 minutes at the same temperature













Grain fraction was dry-sieved using a Tyler Ro-Tap Shaker using a set of 9 sieves with nominal square apertures of 9.50, 6.70, 4.75, 3.35, 2.36, 1.70, 1.18, and 0.59 mm and pan (ASABE, 2007) to determine GMPS (µm) calculated using a log normal distribution (Baker and Herrman, 2002) and porportion of grains <4.75mm.







Number of intact kernels
(n per 250 g as fed,
considering >3/4 pieces
and whole grains).



Statistical analysis

- Data were analyzed using the REG procedure of SAS
- The gerometric mean particle size (GMPS, µm) was used for comparison with the other methods



Nutrient composition

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of nutrient composition in whole plant corn samples (n=51).

	Mean	SD	Min	Max
DM, % as fed	37.6	5,2	26.1	52.3
aNDFom ¹ , %DM	43.3	7.1	29.9	63.4
uFDNom240h, %DM	9.9	3.2	5.7	20.1
DFDN48h, %DM	59.7	2.6	54.0	66.0
Starch, %DM	28.1	7.8	10.6	44.6

Particle size

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of particle size in whole plant corn samples (n=51).

	Mean	SD	Min	Max
19- mm	6.5	4.4	0.4	21.6
8-mm	60.1	9.8	30.5	74.4
4-mm	21.3	7.5	9.7	39.3
Botton	11.6	4.0	3.8	24.2

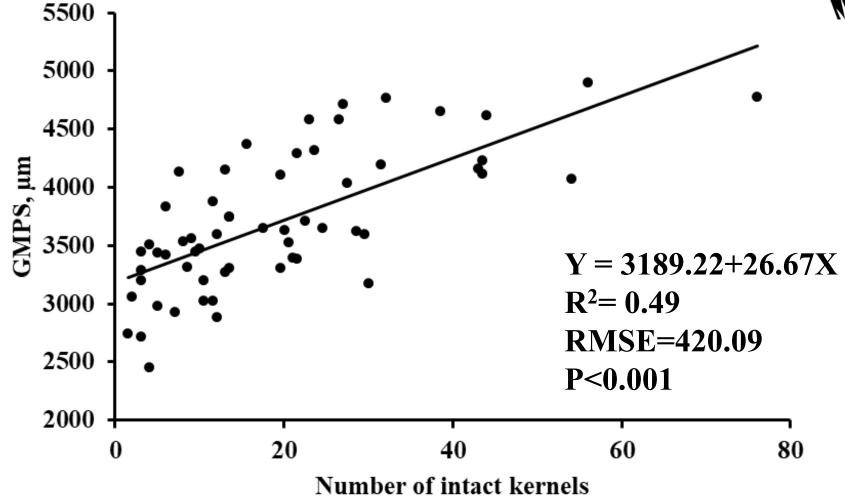




Intact kernel count

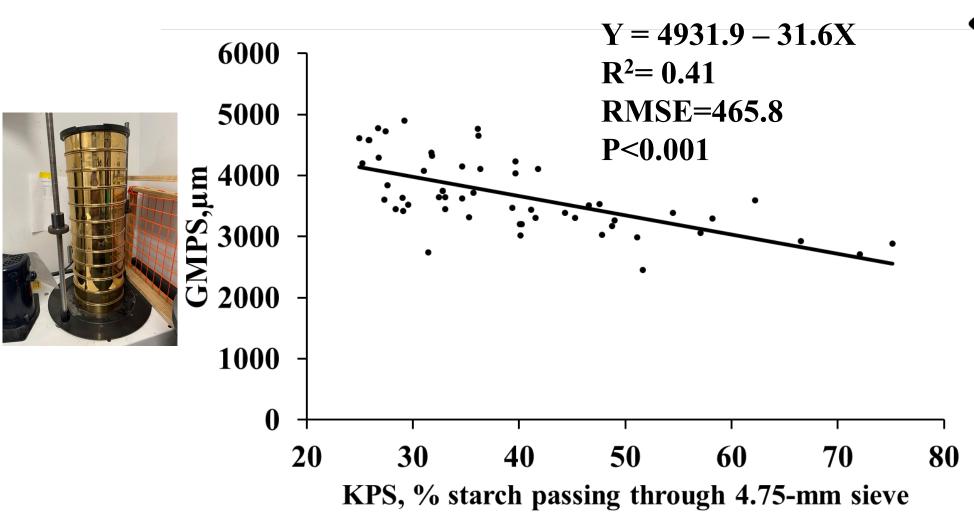








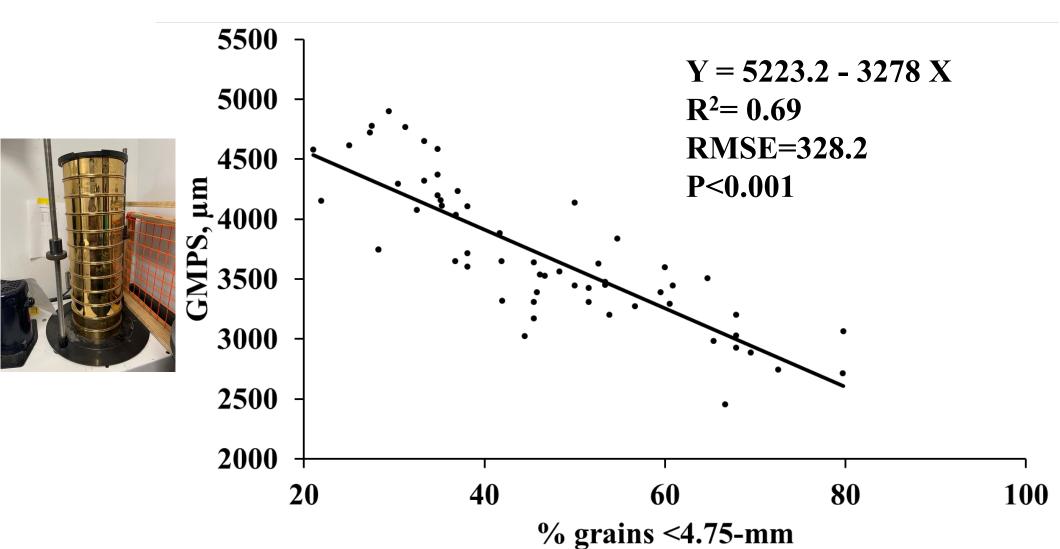
Corn silage processing score (CSPS) or Kernel processing score (KPS)







Manual sieving process

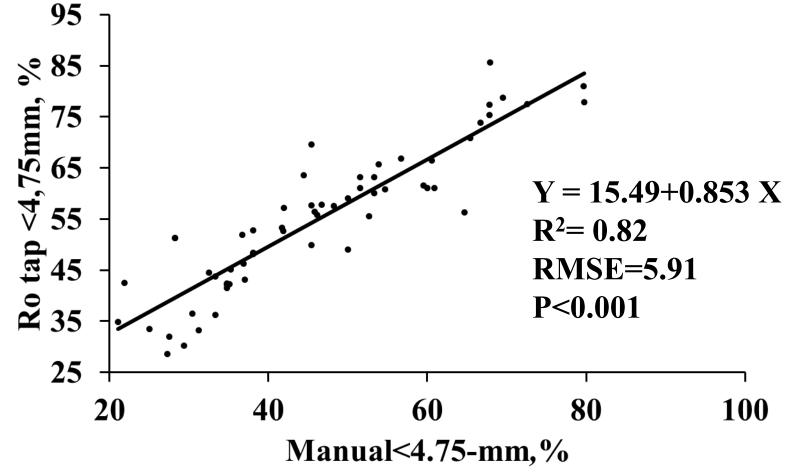


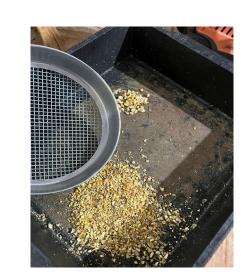


Ro-tap shaker sieving vs. manual

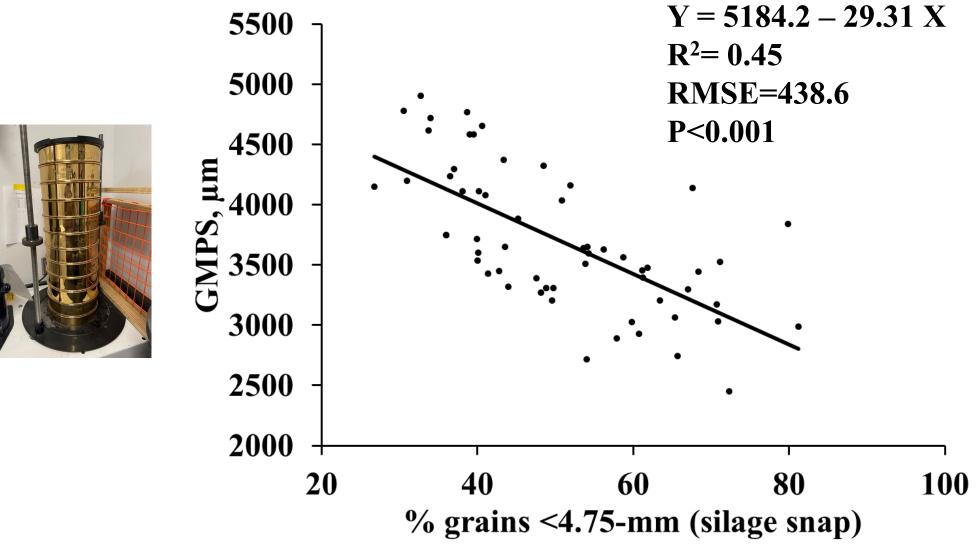








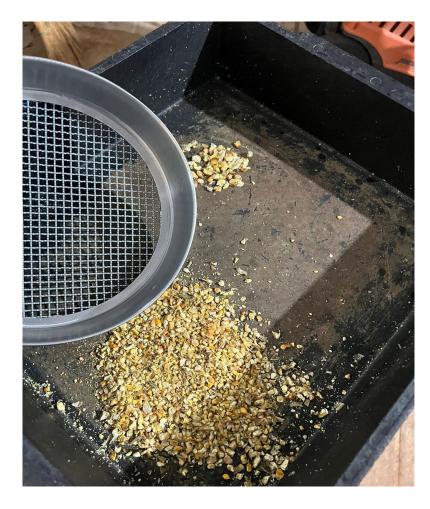
Silage snap App







Conclusion



On-farm manual sieving of the grain fraction with a 4.75-mm sieve, combined with hydrodynamic separation, is an effective tool for evaluating kernel breakage, aiding in decision-making during harvesting of WPCS



Acknowledgments











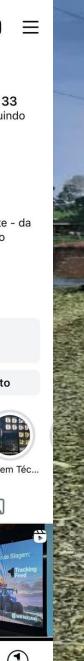


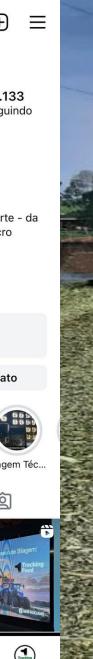


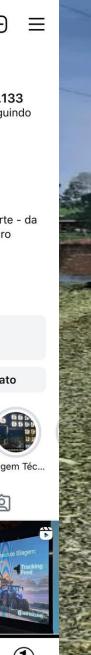
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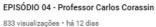
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Thank you very much for your attention!



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