

INTRODUCING ENOGEN CORN

Enogen corn is a high-energy feed that is easily digestible by beef and dairy cattle, leading to increased post-ruminal and total tract digestion. When fed as grain or silage, Enogen corn helps convert starch into sugar more efficiently and rapidly during the digestive process, providing more available energy.

Essentially, Enogen corn allows you to energize your operation with speed and efficiency.

Not sure if Enogen is the right choice for your operation? Read through some of our most frequently asked questions to better understand the power and potential of this #NewBreedofFeed.

FAQs

1. What makes Enogen corn different from a conventional corn hybrid?

Enogen corn contains a highly effective alpha-amylase enzyme that helps cattle convert starch into simple sugars more efficiently and rapidly during digestion, providing more available energy in every kilogram of feed consumed.

2. Why is starch digestibility important?

Starch digestibility is important since starch is a large component of the energy (TDN) within silage and grain you're feeding your cattle. The higher the starch digestibility, the more energy within the feed available to be utilized by the animal. Ultimately, an increase in starch digestibility means an increase in feed efficiency.



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3. What if I have multiple varieties of silage being stored in the same pile?

If you're working with multiple fields, we recommend chopping your Enogen corn field last to get as much Enogen corn at the front of your pile as possible and keep it as concentrated as possible. To receive the full benefits of using Enogen corn as silage, it needs to be fed exclusively as Enogen.

4. When is the best time to chop Enogen corn for silage?

We recommend making sure that your Enogen corn silage fields are below 70% moisture before you chop. Ideally, you would want to aim for 63% to 65% moisture. Chopping at 70%+ moisture may mean that you do not realize the full benefits of feeding Enogen corn.

5. Does Enogen offer any advantages to feed ability or feed quality?

Recent studies have shown starch digestibility of Enogen corn silage on the day of harvest is comparable to conventional corn silages that have been fermented for 157 days.¹ Enogen silages have also been proven to have a 42 hour advantage in stability, produce an additional amount of Acetate and lower amounts of Ethanol, all contributing to fresher feed being delivered to your feed bunks.²

6. What are the different ways I can feed Enogen corn?

Enogen can be fed in a variety of ways, including:

- Silage
- Earlage
- High moisture corn
- Dry rolled corn
- Steam flaked corn
- Whole shelled corn
- Grazed standing

7. Why is stewardship required?

Enogen corn is not commodity corn. It is a high-value specialty grain that must be grown as an identity-preserved crop. That's why growers are required to follow specific stewardship practices. Syngenta has developed a stewardship program to simplify proper management of the crop and to ensure it reaches its intended final destination.

8. Are there hybrids available in my relative maturity (RM) range?

Enogen hybrids are available in a range of RMs, from 80 days to 107 days.



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<https://www.syngenta.ca/enogen>



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1 Syngenta Contract Research 2019 Mini Silo Project: time series with non-Enogen hybrids (8 locations), Enogen hybrids (10 locations). All samples fermented about 60 days in vacuum-sealed mini silos. Analysis by Rock River Laboratories, Inc.

2 Fermentation characteristics and aerobic stability of silage from Enogen® Feed Corn, 2018. A. Baker and J.S. Drouillard, Kansas State University