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Hanlu Liu
Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, China

Rong Gui
Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, China

Na Ta
Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, China

Rihua Wei
Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, China

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The effect of applying lactic acid bacteria to *Elymus excelsus* and *Elymus sibiricus* gramineous mixed grass on fermentation characteristics

Liu Hanlu¹, Gui Rong², Ta na², Wei Rihua¹

¹ College of animal science and medicine, Inner Mongolia Agriculture University, China, Hohhot, 010018

² The Grassland Research Institution of Chinese Agricultural Academy Sciences, China, Hohhot, 010010

E-mail: diuhlhht@yahoo.com.cn

Key words lactic acid bacteria, mixed grass, silage, fermentation characteristics

Introduction In recent years, much more attention has been focused on the conservation of grass as silage. Traditionally, the objective of making silage was to preserve surplus grass through fermentation for use in winter and early spring to feed confined livestock (Wilkinson et al., 1992).

Materials and methods Applied *Lactobacillus plantarum* and *Enterococcus mundtii* isolated from Inner Mongolian grasses, to detect the effect on the fermentation characteristics of mixed gramineous grasses *Elymus excelsus* and *Elymus sibiricus*. In this study four treatments were used with eight replicates: the control (no additives) (Con), addition of *E. Mundtii* (EM); or *L. Plantarum* (LP); or *E. Mundtii* and *L. Plantarum* (EL). All the inoculants were diluted with distilled water, and then sprayed on the grass at 1×10^5 cfu/g fresh matter (FM). About 530 g of inoculated grass was packed into a plastic bottle and sealed. The bottle silos were kept at room temperature for a total of 60 days.

Results The results showed: All lactic acid bacteria (LAB) inoculants could significantly ($p < 0.05$) reduce silage pH (Table 1) compared with the control. All LAB inoculants significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased the content of lactic acid and the ratio of lactic acid to acetic acid in silage. In addition, treatments with EL significantly ($p < 0.05$) decreased propionic acid and butyric acid concentrations compared with Con. Silage inoculated with EL had reduced ($p < 0.05$) concentrations of ammonia-N (Figure 1). All LAB inoculants showed a trend of reducing dry matter loss. Therefore, inoculation with LAB can indeed improve silage fermentation quality of *E. excelsus* and *E. sibiricus*; the combination of *E. mundtii* and *L. plantarum* treatment produced the best results.

Table 1 Fermentative quality of silage following 60 days.

Groups	Dry matter%	Crude protein%	pH value	Ammonia-N	Lactic acid	Acetic acid	Propionic acid	Butyric acid	Dry matter loss g/1kgFM
Con	34.87 [*] ±0.70	8.07 ^{**} ±0.12	4.85 [*] ±0.14	28.66 [*] ±2.20	148.98 ^{***} ±6.49	40.24 [*] ±2.95	79.19 [*] ±5.69	23.21 [*] ±2.27	25.63 [*] 0.86
EM	8.04 [*] ±0.45	8.04 ^{**} ±0.08	3.60 ^{**} ±0.11	27.87 [*] ±0.11	360.74 [*] ±9.74	57.13 [*] ±5.22	57.35 ^{**} ±3.65	2.29 ^{**} ±0.43	15.78 ^{**} ±0.96
LP	36.50 [*] ±0.17	8.32 ^{**} ±0.04	3.60 ^{**} ±0.04	24.52 [*] ±0.61	361.41 [*] ±9.51	69.99 [*] ±6.60	59.68 ^{**} ±6.02	-	14.41 [*] ±0.98
EL	35.84 [§] ±0.44	8.72 [*] ±0.16	3.60 ^{**} ±0.18	20.85 ^{**} ±0.58	407.38 ^{**} ±8.97	44.71 ^{**} ±3.17	54.97 ^{**} ±3.85	-	19.63 [*] ±0.98

Note: The value with different superscript ^{*} are significantly different ($P < 0.05$). - represents the value could not be detected.

Conclusions The two selected LAB inoculants improved silage fermentation quality. However, applying *E. mundtii* alone was the least effective additive, whereas the combination of *E. mundtii* and *L. plantarum* treatment producing the best results.

References

Wilkinson, J. M., Stark, B. A. 1992. Silage in Western Europe, A survey of 17 countries. Marlow, Bucks, UK: Chalcombe Publications.