# Farm Structures FACTSHEET 

Ministry of Agriculture

## SIZING HORIZONTAL SILOS



Horizontal silos are a popular and low cost method for storing forage. However, it is important that horizontal silos be appropriately shaped and sized to prevent excessive spoilage both during storage and at the time of feeding. The following is a list of points to consider when sizing a horizontal silo. This is followed by a table of common silo sizes and an example for calculating horizontal silo dimensions.

- The minimum horizontal usage rate of silage in horizontal silos should be 3 inches per day in cool weather and 4 inches per day in warm weather. A lesser usage rate will cause spoilage, decreasing the nutritional value of the feed.
- Silo capacity required can be based on daily feed consumption multiplied by days of feed required.
- Silo capacity required can also be based on type of crop and expected average yield per acre, multiplied by total acreage to be harvested.
- When sizing a horizontal silo, consideration should be made for future expansion. One option can be to size the silo for less depth than full capacity, such as calculating for 10 feet depth. And then building for the full 12 feet depth. Another alternative is silo location. Locate the horizontal silo so that expansion can be achieved by adding to the front of the silo. Expanding to the back adds extra expense in removing the back wall and reconstructing it again. You can also consider planning to build a second compartment in the future if you build the first compartment today with a mono pitch roof.
- All horizontal silos require good ventilation, which is very important, to remove the gases produced from the tractor's exhaust. During silo packing, operators have experienced headaches and dizziness within minutes of operating the tractor. The necessary ventilation can be achieved by use of open eaves and a continuous ridge ventilator. Good ventilation is also required when the silo is housing cattle for self-feeding.
- For self-feeding, the vertical face dimension of the settled silo should be no more than 6 to 8 feet. A greater vertical dimension increases the danger of cattle eating into the face and creating an overhang which could collapse and injure cattle or farm workers.
- For self-feeding, the feeding face at floor elevation should be 4 to 5 inches wide per beef cow and 6 to 8 inches wide per dairy cow. This is satisfactory provided the cattle have access to the feeding face 24 hours per day
table 1 TABLE OF CAPACITIES FOR COMMON HORIZONTAL SILO SIZES
( CAPACITY IS IN TONS FOR A GRASS OR CORN SILAGE DENSITY OF 45 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT AT 70\% MOISTURE )
The following table lists the approximate wet ton capacity for a number of common silo sizes. The table takes into account a 1:2 sloping front face. Widths given are inside to inside and do not include space taken up by posts and planking. When using this table, calculate the daily feed removal to ensure enough feed is removed to prevent spoilage. For capacity in TONNES, multiply figures shown by 0.91 .


| TABLE 2 | MAXIMUM EXPOSED SURFACE OF HORIZONTAL SILOS <br> (Table based on removing 4 inches per day to reduce spoilage ) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | FEEDING RATE <br> ( lbs per cow ) |
| SURFACE AREA |  |
| ( sq ft per cow ) |  |

Refer to the following Factsheets available online:

| 372.302-1 | Safety Precautions for Filling <br> Horizontal Silos |
| :--- | :--- |
| $372.300-2$ | Silage - Make it Right! |

## Example for 75 cows and replacements.

A 75 cow milking dairy herd is on a feeding program of $1 / 3$ hay and $2 / 3$ silage per day. The silage of $2 / 3$ per day represents an average cow consumption of 60 pounds per day. The replacement cattle consume the same rate of feed, which amounts to $50 \%$ of the milking herd consumption. Storage is for year round feeding of 365 days.

## Step 1: Calculate total surface area.

From Table 2, 60 lbs per cow $=4$ sq ft per cow
75 cows $\mathrm{x} 4 \mathrm{ft}^{2}=300$ square feet
Add $50 \%$ for replacements $+\underline{150}$ square feet
TOTAL 450 square feet
From Table 1, see column \#3 and choose 36 feet wide by 12 feet deep $=432$ square feet.
(Alternate: any silo width and silo depth with an area less than 450 square feet).

Step 2: Calculate total feed requirements for storage period required.

75 cows x 60 lbs/cow/day x 365 days
$=1,642,500 \mathrm{lbs}=\quad 821$ tons
Add 50\% for replacements $=410$ tons
TOTAL FEED REQUIRED = 1231 tons
Choose from step 1 and Table 1:
36 ft wide x 12 ft deep x 136 ft long
$=1205$ tons (use 140 ft long)

## Alternate Size if a double bunker silo is desired.

See Table 1 for a capacity $1 / 2$ of 1231.
Therefore:

$$
\frac{1231}{2}=615 \text { tons }
$$

Note that the silage face area must be equal to or less than calculation of Step 1, which is 450 square feet. Choose:

32 ft wide $\times 10 \mathrm{ft}$ deep $\times 96 \mathrm{ft}$ long
Which has a capacity of 620 tons. Therefore, times 2 equals 1236 tons.

This choice allows for future expansion by increasing the silage depth to 12 feet.

