

## ABSTRACT

The dry season often caused a limited availability of fresh forage, which served as the main feed source for ruminant livestock. One applicable solution was forage preservation through a fermentation process known as silage. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of using two different types of silos—drum and plastic—on the quality of corn stover silage in terms of pH value, bulk density, and mold percentage. The research employed an experimental method using a two-sample t-test design, with each treatment replicated 10 times. The observed parameters included pH value measured with a pH meter, silage bulk density, and the percentage of mold found on the silage surface. The results showed that the use of plastic silos produced higher quality silage compared to drum silos. Silage stored in plastic silos had a lower pH (3.551), higher bulk density (531.6 g/L), and lower mold presence (0.008%) than silage stored in drum silos (pH 3.798; bulk density 498 g/L; mold 0.014%). These differences indicated that the type of silo significantly affected the final quality of the silage. It was concluded that plastic silos were more effective in creating optimal anaerobic conditions, thus producing corn stover silage with better physical quality. This study provided practical recommendations for farmers in selecting efficient silo types for alternative feed storage during the dry season.

**Keywords:** dry season, corn stover silage, silo type, silage quality, anaerobic condition.