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Modern Crimping Technology - Successful Farming

Aimo Kortteen Konepaja Ltd was founded 1969 in Ylivieska, Northern Finland. Our family company's main products are our energy saving crimping technology and the well-known and reliable Murska Crimpers.

Aimo Kortteen Konepaja Ltd started its export business in the 1980's. Nowadays we export to over 30 countries in several continents.

Our main ideology is the reduction of work at the farms as well as the increase of profit and livestock production. By using the energy saving Murska -technology, farms can produce healthy and safe local fodder - in harmony with Nature.



With this leaflet we would like to warmly present a few of our pleased customers and their success stories: why and how they have ended up purchasing Murska Crimper, and how they feel about it today.

ANDY LONGMAN'S FARM

Contracting with several Murska models

Andy Longman - England

"I bought my first Korte machine in 2001 which was a 350. I used it for both crimping and dry rolling, and used it at my own farm for dairy cows", Mr. Longman tells.

When he sold his cows in 2004, he upgraded to a Murska's Korte 700. At that time, he started contracting in a small scale, doing both crimping and dry rolling. With his contracting business expanding rapidly, he bought Murska's Korte 1400 with fluted rollers, and this was when his business started taking off.



Mr. Longman says: *"In 2011, I bought my first 2000 which had fluted rollers. Then I was able to crimp grain and maize, as well as wheat, barley and a few beans. I also bought a 1000 on a bagging chassis which gave me an extra dimension to my business".*

In 2013, he replaced the Korte 2000 with another Korte 2000. He reckons that he does not need to replace this one until 2016, as the roller wear is exceptionally minor.

Mr. Longman is very happy with all the Murska machines and estimates that he would have crimped approx. 45 000 tons since 2001. He finds the machines robust, long-lasting and very flexible.

FRASER SCOTT'S FARM

Beef cattle breeder

Fraser Scott - DNO Scott, The Chesters, Swarland, Morpeth, Northumberland, England.

Fraser Scott is a large scale beef finisher in the North East of England. His main enterprise is finishing around 5000 beef cattle per year on his family farm of just over 1000 hectares. Main crops are wheat, barley and oilseed rape with some rotational grassland for the farm's sheep flock.

Mr. Scott was aware of the high cost of drying grain as it is not often that grain in this area can be harvested dry, and the reliance on off-farm storage and processing even though the local grain store borders the farm. Mr. Scott purchased his first machine, a Murska's Korte 1400 in time for the 2011 harvest and ensiled about

800 t in a corner of the main silage clamp.

The crimping process suited the farming system and increased the profitability and performance of the cattle, and so the following year, 2 purpose built crimp clamps of 750t each were added.

Given the short harvest window for crimping, Fraser decided it would be better to buy some grain at the crimping stage from a neighbour. Then he would sell some of his dry grain, so at one stage he had 3 combines working. He needed to increase the processing capacity so he purchased a Korte 2000 to run alongside the original machine.

Two further clamps have now been added giving a total capacity of around 3000 t.

The machines are also used through the winter to process some dry cereal and maize.

Mr. Scott has been very pleased with the performance of his crimpers and the back-up he receives from the UK importer. He and his staff find the machines reliable and easy to operate, with any problems which occur being quickly dealt with.

Mr. Scott would be pleased to recommend Korte, and crimping in general, to other farmers.



3



RAMON GODONY'S COMPANY Contracting with Murska



Ramon Codony - Codony Multiserveis, Hostalets d'en Bas, Girona, Catalonia, Spain

Codony Multiserveis is a contractor company which is working i.a. in agriculture. They contract for live-stock, dairy, pig, beef cattle and sheep farms. When they are crimping, they mainly work for dairy farms.

He got to know Murska through Murska importer. He is happy after his decision to change his crimping equipment to Murska. He tested crimping with Murska, and he found out that he could crimp faster with higher quality than before. This has led to bigger output and directly resulted in the company's economical increase.



Mr. Codony says that the health and well-being of the animals is the reason why his customers choose him as their contractor. Not only does the high quality, crimped maize improve the animal health, it also increases the milk production at the farms. The farmers are happy with crimping: they can feed the animals with quality maize produced at their own farm, which leads to saving money. This way there are no drying or transportation costs for the customers.

Ramon Codony is especially happy with the reliability of the Murska machine, as well as being able to crimp different cereals, such as barley, wheat and maize, with a good output and high crimping quality. Based on his own experiences, recommends Murska machine to other contractors.



AGRICULTURAL COMPANY TORMA Ltd Milking cattle farm



Ahto Vili, managing director - Agricultural Company Torma Ltd, Municipality Torma, County Jõgeva, Estonia.

Torma Ltd was established as agricultural company in 1993. The company operates the total of 2146 hectares of arable land, including 1020 hectares of grain, 398 hectares of rape and 727 hectares of grassland. The output of grain reaches 52436 tons, rape 910 tons and grass fodder 10132 tons. The main branch is milk production, during last 10 years, Torma became a well-known agricultural farm in Estonia.

"There are only selectively bred dairy cattle in Torma Farm. The total number of cattle is 1250 heads, including dairy cattle of 650 heads, whereby the annual average milk production of a cow is about 11000 kg. Milking cows are accommodated in a new, innovative, free range complex of barns where the foddering takes place by self-propelled feeding mixer. Near the complex of barns we have been built four trenches for crimped grain at width of 8 metres, length of 30 metres, height of 3 metres and at volume of 500 tons, so of 2000 tons crimped grain in total", Mr. Vili says.



In 2011, a Murska M2x2000 SE was acquired for the crushing of grain. Director Ahto Vili points out the advantages of that machine: high quality of feed, which ensures better assimilability of feed by cows, especially by cows of high milk output; the flexibility of the technology; and environmental friendliness. Ahto Vili recognized also that the earlier start of the harvesting of grain and the savings in drying costs are important as well.

The Company has a long experience in operating with Murska machines, two first machines were bought already in 1994. Ahto Vili hopes that the model 2000 will be recouped within 4 seasons after which he is going to obtain the model W-Max 20.

JENS AXEL SØRENSEN'S FARM

Pig farm

Jens Axel Sørensen - Kodbølgaard, Ølgod, Western Jylland, Denmark

The farmer Jens Axel Sørensen is managing one off the best-looking farms in Denmark. The farm works with high speed and a large pig production; 3500 sows on farm, making 105 000 pigs, and finish 55 000 for slaughterhouse. The last 50 000 is sold for other farms to finish.

Mr. Sørensen tells that in the first year, they started with 50 hectares and from third year on they had 500 hectares with maize for crimping. Nowadays they have just finished the 7th year with maize, and crimp with a Murska S2000 CB.



While asking about crimped maize's suitability for liquid feeding, Sørensen tells: "In our maize house we have two mixing tanks with 170 m3 each, and when a new mix of whey, water, wheat, crimped maize is mixed to a soup, two days later we have the basis mix for all our 3500 sows. Then the feeding system starts automatically make the right menu for all pigs of different kind." *He continues: "Crimped and ensiled maize is a big stabile part of the feed for our pigs, and a healthy stomach".*

Jens Axel Sørensen points out that crimping maize with a Murska crimper gives them some more work during the harvesting of all the hectares, but for the rest of the year there is a lot of ready-to-use feed with no more work, other than putting it in the mixer tanks of the loader machine.

"In the future, we will use 100 % of crimped maize, and it is very important to succeed with crimping. The 7th season with our Murska S2000 ran without any problems with the crimper, from start to the end!", the pleased Mr. Sørensen tells us.

5

JESPER & JØRGEN NIELSEN'S FARM

Pig farm

Jesper & Jørgen Nielsen - Højvanggaard I/S, Southern Jylland, Denmark

Two brothers, Jesper and Jørgen Nielsen, work with all kinds of Danish farming: pigs, milk production and contracting, and all with good success.

The brothers has 11000 pigs from 30 - 110 kg on liquid feeding with crimped maize, and they also have milk production on 320 Holstein cows with 10000 kg/year. They have 8 workers at the farm.

While asking about the beginning of crimping maize for pig feeding, they tell that *"We have heard from some colleagues about the success with crimped maize in pig feeding. After that knowledge of good experiences, we started with a little part of the maize in the first year. Next year we bought a new Murska S 2000 with universal rollers. After that we were able to crimp it all, maize, all kinds of grain, peas and lupin and beans. Now we have crimped with the Murska S 2000 for the past four seasons, and we are getting more and more satisfied every year."*

The Nielsen brothers have recognized that the use of crimped maize is healthier for the slaughter pigs. Feeding the animals with crimped maize has also reduced their use of medicine to the pigs every year.

"So we still go crimping, and certainly with Murska!" the smiling Jesper Nielsen informs us.



JARMO SISSO'S FARM Milking cattle farm



Jarmo Sisso - Kiuruvesi, Finland

"Crimping is the best and most cost effective alternative for processing grain: the harvesting can be done at once and green grains do not disturb." This is the conclusion Jarmo Sisso has come already with the experience of only one season.

"Last year we saved 15 000 euros in drying costs", Sisso calculates. Crimped grain is also excellent for mixed feed. Sisso uses the mill for crimping both harvest-moist and dry grain.



In addition to their own 50 hectares of grain, they also buy harvest-moist grain from other farms.

"A contractor handles the harvesting, our son Teemu transports the loads and I use the mill", tells Jarmo Sisso about the division of work during autumn.

The crimped grain for the whole winter is ready in one go. It is preserved in two horizontal silos, enfolded with plastic and pressed down with rolled bales. The crimped grain blends well with the silage in mixed feed, and the cows cannot separate them while eating. *“Cows eat the crimped grain willingly and they produce about one liter of milk per head per day more”*, noticed Mr. Sisso. Their average milk production is about 9000 liters.



The dairy farms in Leningrad area are leaders of dairy production in the whole of Russia. On average, the Saint Petersburg cows produce the annual 7384 kg of milk per year, at bigger plantations up to 7470 kg/year, while in the whole of Russia, the average production is 5007 kg of milk. Next, we will get to know two of these farms.

FARM FGUP “KALOZHITSY” Milking cattle farm



Vasili Bytshkov - FGUP “Kalozhitsy”, Volosovo, Leningrad, Russia

Vasili Bytshkov, the head of the Russian agricultural academy FGUP “Kalozhitsy”, tells that they bought their first Murska machine, the Murska 350 S2, in 2005 for dry grain.

The farm produces dairy, potatoes and grain seed. They have 800 dairy cows that produce the average of nearly 8600 kg of milk per cow. In total, the farm’s livestock consist of 1471 heads.

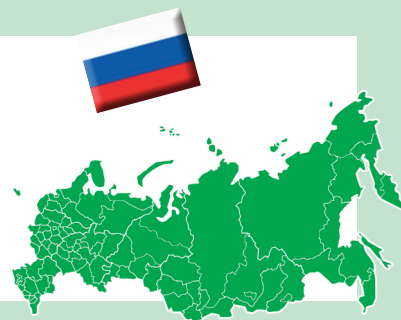
Their second Murska machine, the Murska 1000HDCB with bagger, has been operating since 2012. That year they crimped 1000 tons of grain into eight plastic tubes, each containing 120 tons of crimp.



It was the first year when they tried early harvesting: the summer was rainy and harvesting very difficult. Murska technology ensured that they had fodder for the animals during winter: the advantage of this technology is the capability of earlier harvesting when the grain is yellow and the grain’s nutrient content is higher. *“The fodder we produce ourselves costs 7 RUR/kg, while the fodder we had to buy cost 13 RUR/5g. In one season, we saved about 5 million RUR by using the Murska technology”* says Mr. Bytshkov.



FARM ZAO PZ "GOMONTOVO" Milking cattle farm



**Sergei Kolomytsev - ZAO PZ "Gomontovo",
Begunitsy, Leningrad, Russia**

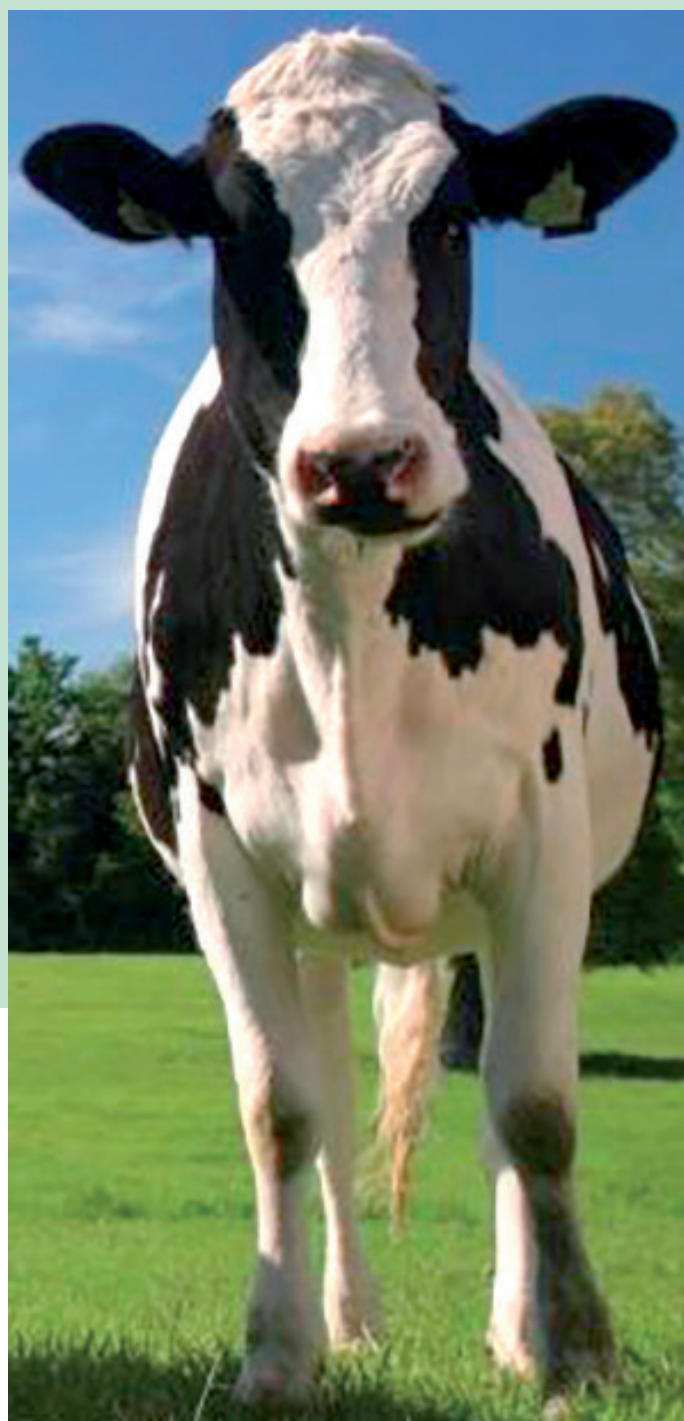
The farm "Gomontovo" was founded in 1918, and it produces dairy, grain, perennial grass seed and fodder. It covers the area of 3510 hectare. The farm's 142 employees take care of livestock of nearly 29000 heads of which 1200 are dairy cows. In 2013, the milk production was 10535 kg of milk per cow.

"This technology is suitable for our climate and we are very pleased with it", says ZAO PZ "Gomontovo"'s chief engineer Sergei Kolomytsev.

They started crimping with Murska 700 S2 in 2001, in order to be capable of crimping their annual 2300-2700 tons of grain. After their production grew, they bought the bigger capacity Murska 1400 S2x2 machine.

The year 2012 was an excellent crop year for the farm with ca. 4000 tons of grain. That is when they realized that they need extra equipment to be able to preserve all of the fodder: there was no room in the storage and drying was not possible. They acquired the Murska 2000 S2x2CB machine with bagger in order to ensile the fodder into 2 meter plastic tubes, which then resulted into 12 'sausages', all of which contained over 100 tons of crimp.

"After purchasing our first Murska machine in 2001, the need to buy fodder decreased continuously, and for the past 5-6 years, the farm has not bought it at all", says Mr. Kolomytsev



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