

CLA CLAMETM - P20

ADVANTAGES:

- contains 10% CLA isomers
- high bypass effect
- triglyceride used as a carrier is an important energy source
- reduces negative energy balance after calving
- accelerates regeneration and improves health status in a long term and reproduction ability
- increases daily milk production in the first third of lactation practical experience shows production increase of 2 – 6 litres of milk per head and day
- influences synthesis and milk fat profile increases content of unsaturated fatty acids

Premix of conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) methyl ester and hydrogenated palm fat



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Conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) is represented by a group of positional and geometrical isomers of linoleic acid – C18:2. They belong to the group of omega (n)-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids. CLA occurs in different foodstuffs and feedstuffs. There were found 16 isomers of CLA, the most important are – cis 9, trans 11 (c9, t11) and trans 10, cis 12 (t10, c12), which have been used commercially.

GENERAL IMPORTANCE:

Essential ability of CLA is its influence on lipometabolism and this is also the main argument for applying it in feed and food stuffs. CLA increases fat metabolism and thus affects energy balance and health status. There are scientific studies that confirm positive effect of CLA on reducing cardio-vascular illnesses by decreasing LDL cholesterol in blood. The isomer t10, c12 has also inhibiting effects on carcinomas. Last but not least, scientific papers show a positive effect of CLA on strengthening an immune system and consequently on an improvement of reproduction parameters.

IMPORTANCE FOR DAIRY NUTRITION:

The effect on immune system and energy metabolism are the main purposes of using CLA in dairy cattle nutrition. CLA softens the impact of negative energy balance on dairy cow's health after calving and during the first third of lactation. Animals have more fast energy, recovery better and faster and raise their reproductive ability. In a long-term nutrition, CLA intake is reflected in a better health status and improved re-

production parameters of the herd.

CLA has a direct effect on daily milk yield and on more favourable profile of milk and meat fat. Higher content of unsaturated fatty acids in milk is actually one of the strongest arguments when primary producers negotiate better economic conditions with their partners.



0.1 kg per head and day in the first third of lactation (80 – 100 days after calving)



in form on the farm

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