



in form on the farm®

CLA CLAME™ - P20

ADVANTAGES:

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

Complementary feed of methyl ester of conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) and palmitic acid (C16) for dairy cows



Traditional Czech producer

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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 also used commercially.

GENERAL IMPORTANCE:

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

IMPORTANCE FOR DAIRY NUTRITION:

Just 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 metabolism and health status after calving and during the first third of lactation. Animals have more fat and ready to use energy, they recovery better and faster and raise their ability for production. In a long-term nutritional aspects, CLA intake manifests itself in a better health status and improved reproduction parameters of the herd. CLA has a direct effect on daily milk yield increase and on more favorable profile of milk and meat fat.

Feeding instructions:

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



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