

ENERGIEG FEED MATERIAL

**CONTAINS 80 % OF GLYCEROL** 

# **ENERGIE MG**

LIQUID COMPLEMENTARY FEED

**BLEND OF GLYCEROL AND MOLASSES 1:1** 

## **ADVANTAGES:**

- guarantee of stable quality
- fast energy source for rumen
- increase blood glucose level
- suitable for ketosis prevention and therapy
- decrease condition losses within the first third of lactation
- increase milk lactose and milk protein levels

fast liquid energy



VVS Verměřovice s.r.o. Krmivářská 225 561 52 Verměřovice

**(**) +420 465 642 670 GSM: +420 775 755 175 email: vvs@vvs.cz, www.vvs.cz



#### IMPORTANCE OF GLYCEROL IN DAIRY CATTLE NUTRITION

Glycerol (1,2,3 – propantriol) belongs to the group of glucoplastic sources. Glycerol enters in gluconeogenesis metabolic pathway, series of biochemical reactions that results in generation of glucose from non-carbohydrate carbon substances as lactates, glycerol and glycogenic amino acids. Thus glycerol increases the level of quickly utilised energy in the animal's blood. Dairy cow fed with glycerol during transition period recovers very quickly, maintains condition score and does not suffer from ketosis.

Declared values	Energie G	Energie MG
Glycerol	80 %	40 %
Sugars (sucrose)		21 %
Ash	5 %	8 %
Crude protein		4,25 %
Methanol	Max. 0,5 %	
NEL	11 MJ/kg	8,7 MJ/kg
Solidifation point	-16 °C	-16 °C

### **ORIGIN AND QUALITY GUARANTEE**

The most available crude glycerol sources are methyl ester (biodiesel) plants where rape seed oil is esterified with methanol. Further on, crude glycerol is stored and refined to different purities. Energie G as well as Energie MG contains high quality, homogenised glycerol from the ISO, GMP and Kosher certified operations. Kosher certificate is a guarantee that the glycerol processed is of vegetable origin. Glycerol comes only from non GMO raw materials and its ash contains mostly salt NaCl, i.e. it is ,Sodium' glycerol. Special attention is paid to methanol control to keep its content on the minimum level.

#### **FEEDING INSTRUCTIONS:**

Dose 0,5-1 kg per head and day in TMR or directly on top for dairy cows 1-2 before delivery and within the first third of lactation.

