EFFECTS OF ALTERING THE **PALMITIC TO OLEIC RATIO** OF SUPPLEMENTAL FATS TO FRESH COWS

de Souza, Prom & Lock, Michigan State,
American Dairy Science Association 2018

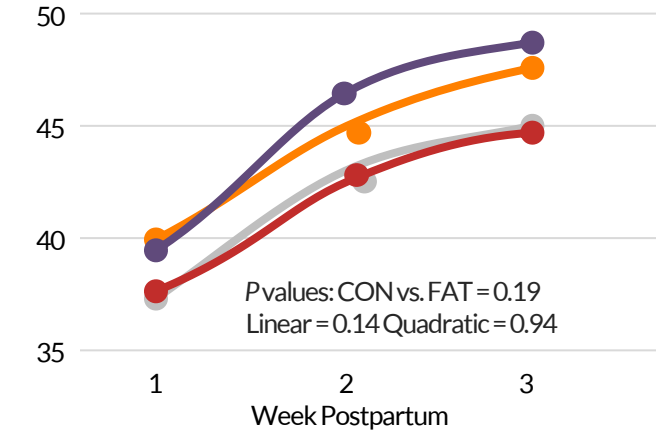
STUDY DETAILS

- Con: Control diet (no supplemental fat)
- FA supplement blends fed at 1.5% DM
- Supplemental fat blends fed from calving for first 3 weeks of lactation

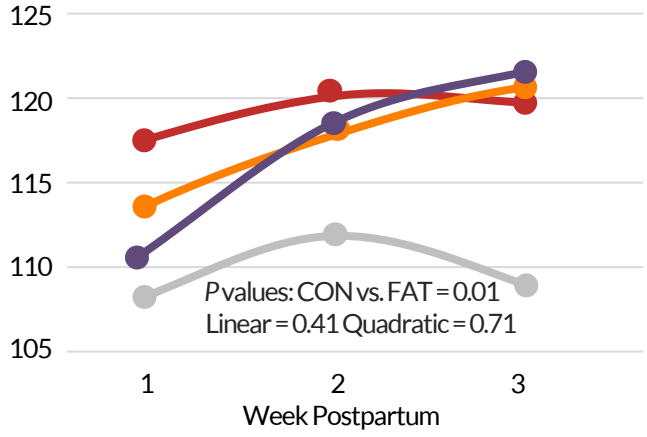
WHAT WE LEARNED

- Early lactation cows benefit greatly from supplemental fat in the first three weeks after calving, with greater ECM vs. control.
- Cows fed higher Palmitic and less Oleic (80:10) increased ECM, but at the expense of body condition which resulted in higher NEFA levels.
- In contrast, cows fed more Oleic and lower Palmitic (60:30) increased ECM and dry matter intake, while losing less body condition vs. the control and high palmitic treatments.

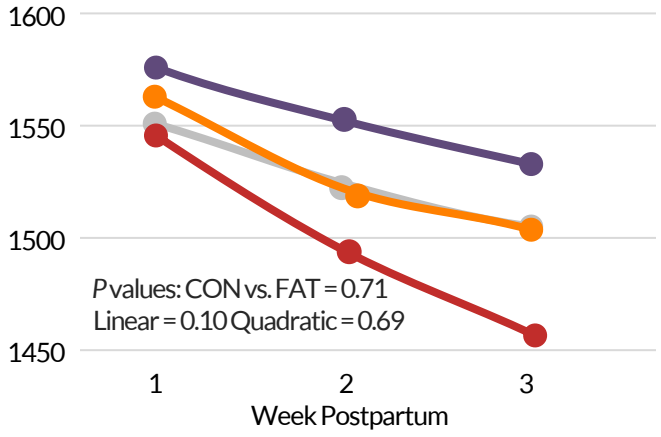
Dry Matter Intake in lbs.



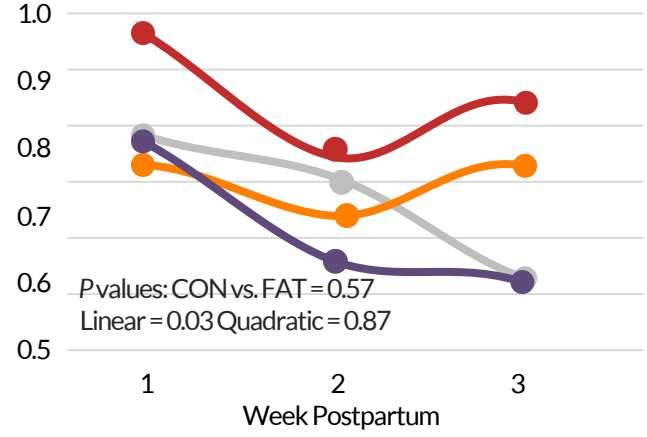
Energy Corrected Milk in lbs.



Body Weight in lbs.



NEFA meq/L



● CON (no supplemental fat) ● 80:10 ● 70:20 ● 60:30

How to Feed Palmitic : Oleic Ratios FEEDING RATES @ 1 lb.

% Palmitic : Oleic	86:9 •	80:10	70:20	60:30	50:35 •
EnerGII (lb.)	0	.15	.70	.75	1
Palmitic Prill (lb.)	1	.85	.30	.25	0

• These treatments were not part of the study, but included on this chart for reference vs. the blends.

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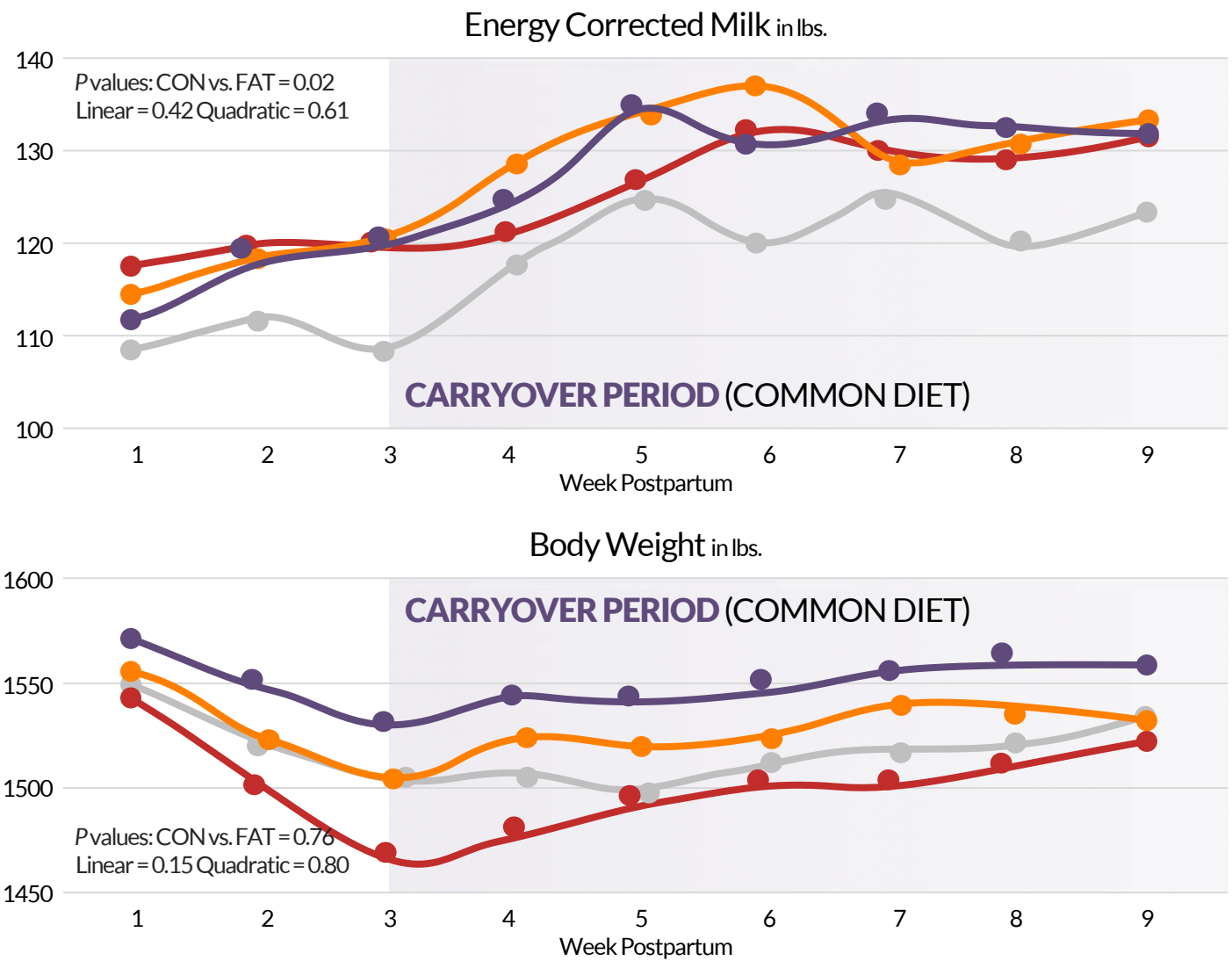
CARRYOVER EFFECT



CONCLUSION

Supplement early lactation cows with fat supplements that include higher Oleic vs. Palmitic to increase ECM without causing body condition loss in those critical weeks post calving.

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