

Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids UPDATE ON PALMITIC AND OLEIC ACIDS



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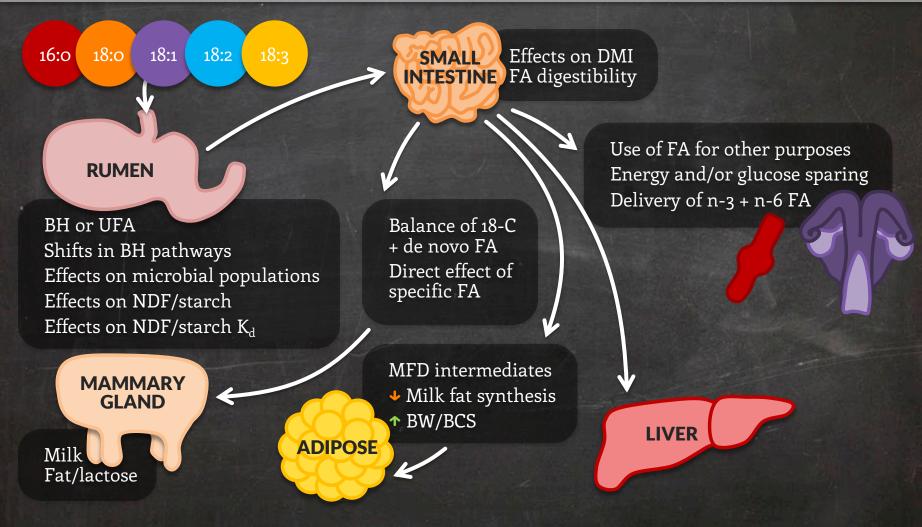
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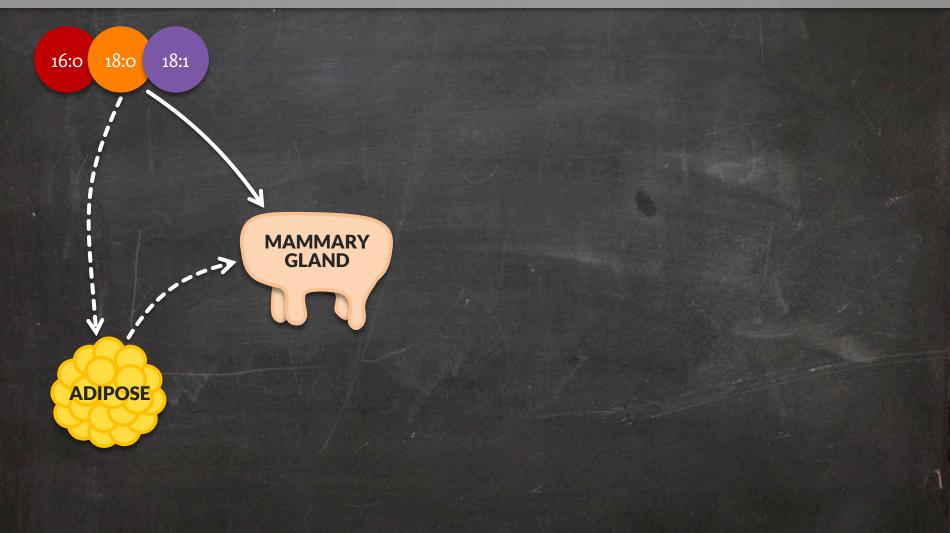


Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Impact of Dietary Fatty Acids on Digestion, Metabolism, & Nutrient Use in Lactating Dairy Cows Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University



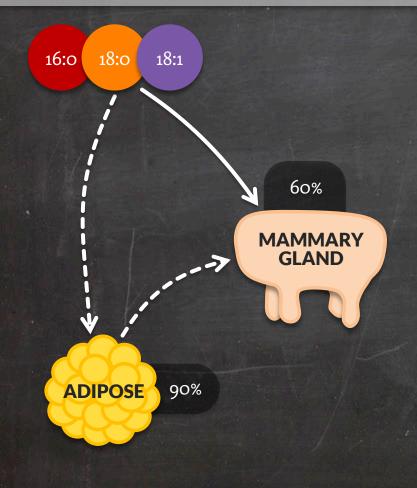


Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Recent Focus on Palmitic, Stearic, and Oleic Acids Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University





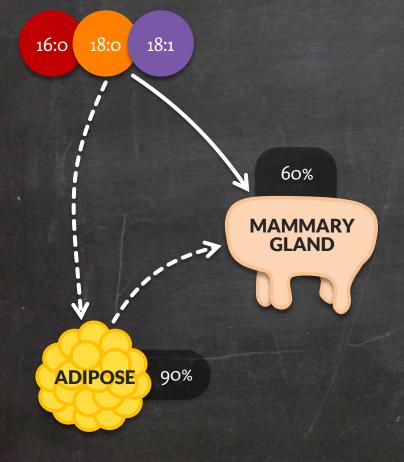
Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Recent Focus on Palmitic, Stearic, and Oleic Acids Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University



- C18:0, under typical feeding situations, is the predominant FA available for absorption by the dairy cow (due to BH)
- Represent the majority of FA in milk fat and adipose tissue
- Predominant FA in the 3 main categories of dietary FA supplements



Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Recent Focus on Palmitic, Stearic, and Oleic Acids Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University



- All three FA are important for dairy cow metabolism
- Is there an "ideal" ratio among C16:0, C18:0, and C18:1 to optimize their utilization
- Interactions with other dietary and animal factors



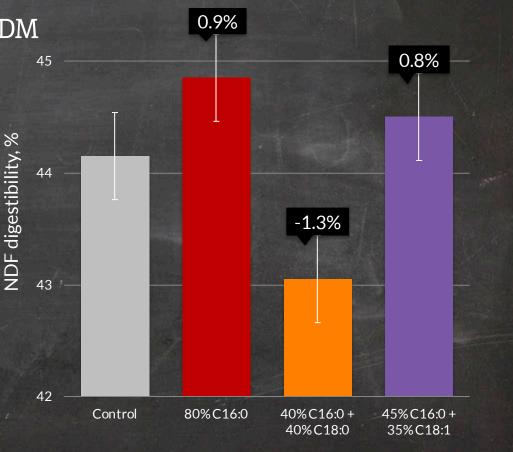
Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic 3 Major Categories of FA Supplements Available Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University

| | | Saturated Free FA Supplements | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Fatty Acid, g/100g | Ca-Salt PFAD | Mix | C16:0-Enriched |
| 14:0 Myristic | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.6 |
| 16:0 Palmitic | 51.0 | 32.8 | 89.7 |
| ^{18:0} Stearic | 4.0 | 51.4 | 1.0 |
| 18:1 Oleic (n-9) | 36.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| ^{18:2} C18:2 (n-6) | 7.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 |



Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Effect of Altering the FA Profile of Supplemental Fats on Apparent Total Tract NDF Digestibility Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University

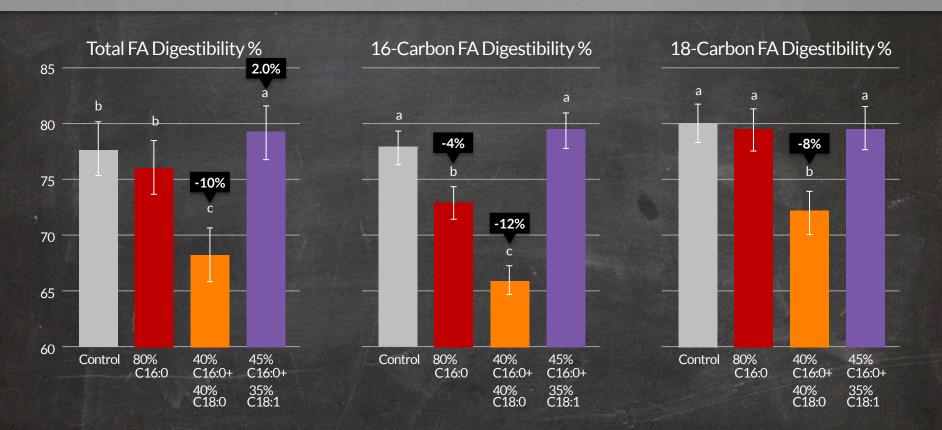
- Supplement blends fed at 1.5% DM
- Blends of 3 commercially available FA supplements:
- C16:0-enriched free FA supplement
- C16:0 and C18:0 free FA supplement
- Ca-salt palm FA
- Blended in different ratios to alter content of C16:0, C18:0, and C18:1
- 24 cows in a 4 x 4 Latin square with 21 d periods



de Souza, et al., 2018. J. Dairy Sci. 101:172–185



Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Effect of Altering the FA Profile of Supplemental Fats on Apparent Total Tract FA Digestibility Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University

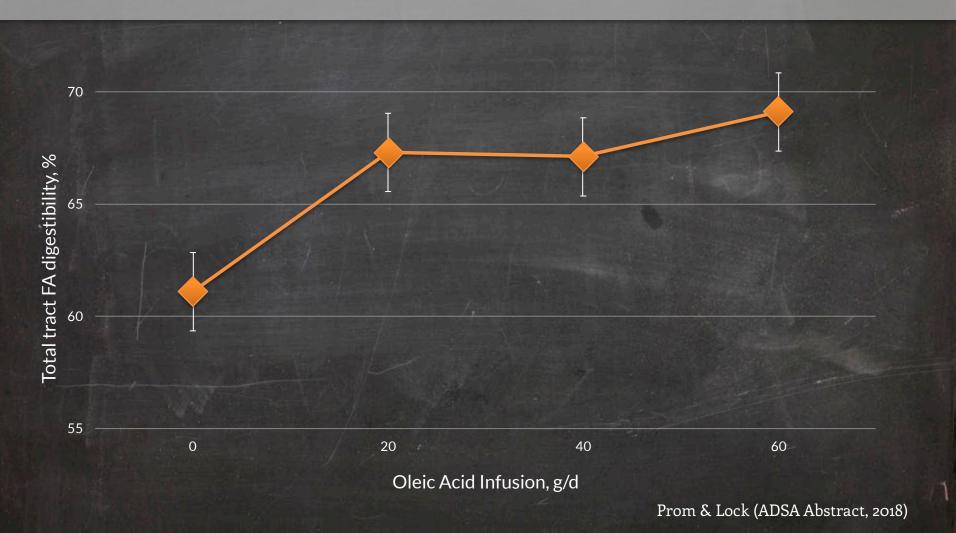


All P value for FA treatment = 0.01

de Souza, et al., 2018. J. Dairy Sci. 101:172–185

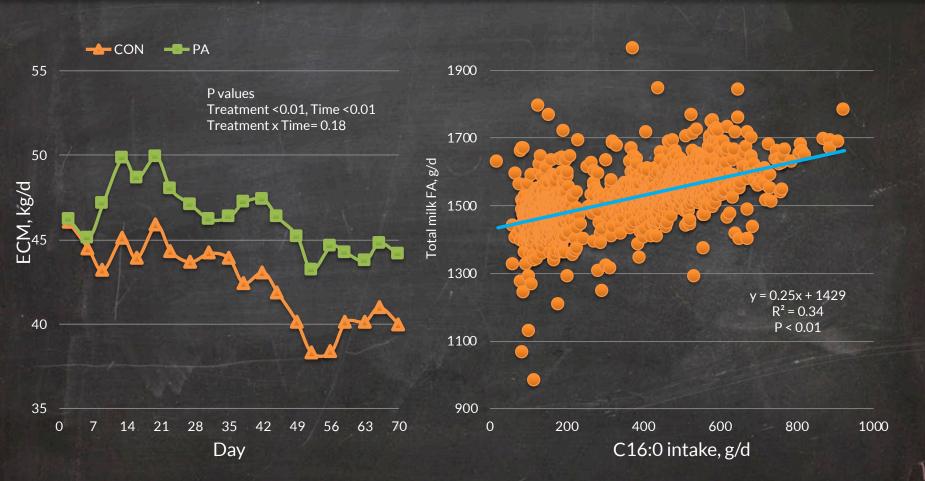


Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Abomasal Infusion of Oleic Acid Improves Total Tract Fatty Acid Digestibility Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University





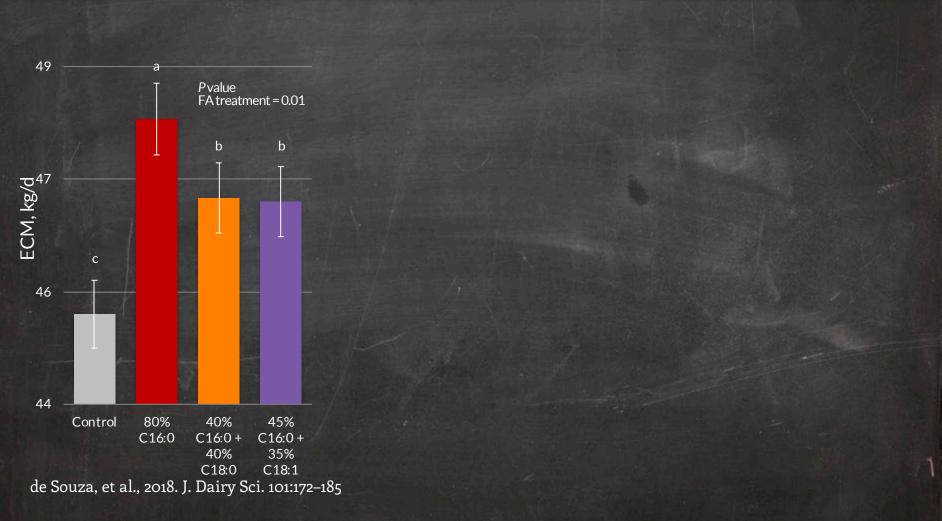
Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Effect of C16:0 Intake on Fat and Energy-Corrected Milk Yields Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University



de Souza & Lock, 2018. TSDNC



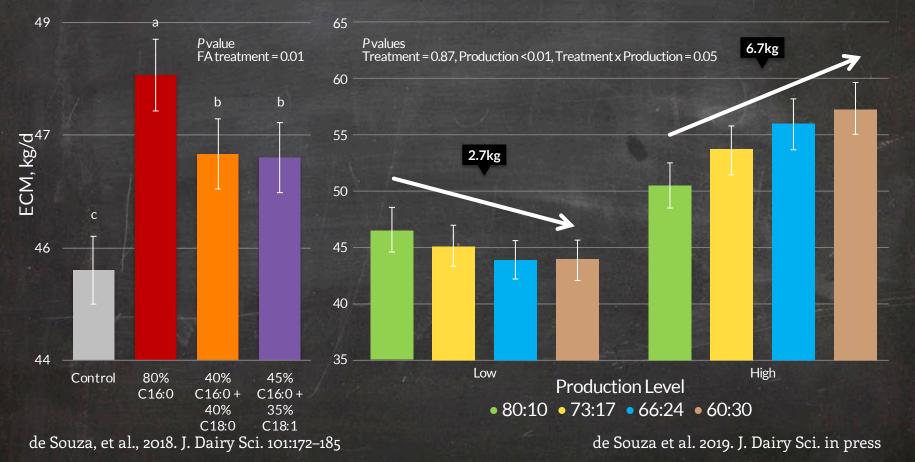
Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Effect of Palmitic, Stearic, and Oleic Acids in Post Peak Cows Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University





Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Effect of Palmitic, Stearic, and Oleic Acids in Post Peak Cows Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University

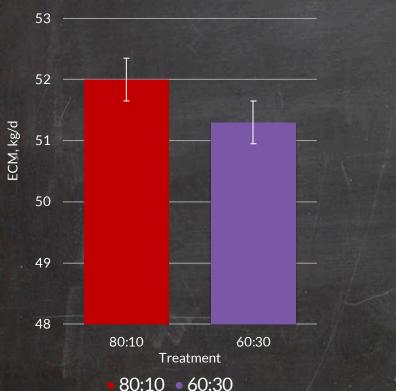
Ratio of C16:0 to C18:1 in FA Blend



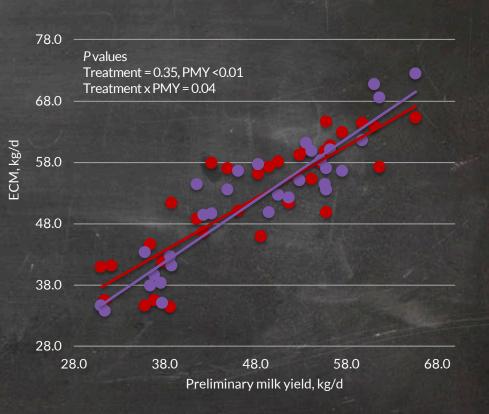


Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Effect of Palmitic to Oleic Ratio and Production Level on ECM Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University

Ratio of C16:0 to cis-9 C18:1 in FA blend



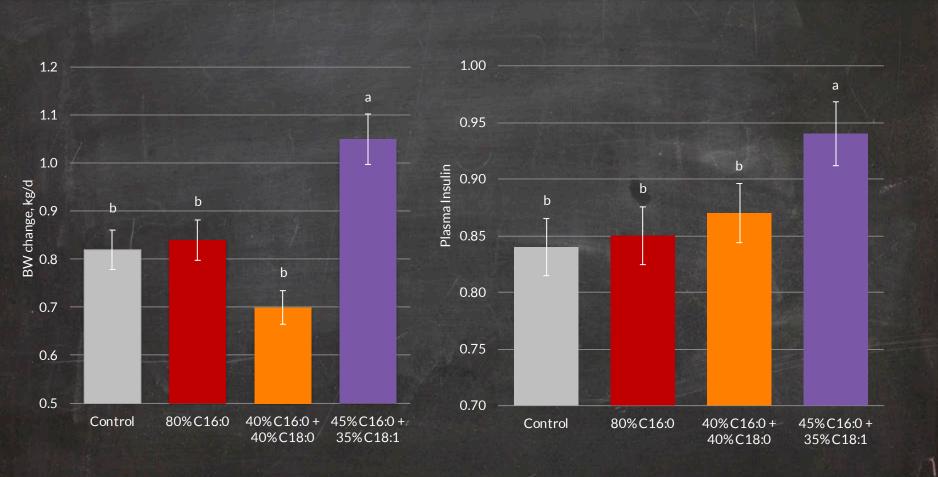
32 cows in a cross over study with 21 d periods Supplements fed at 1.5% DM; blends made using combinations of commercially available C16:0-enriched and Ca-salts palm oil supplements



Western, de Souza & Lock (ADSA Abstract 2018)



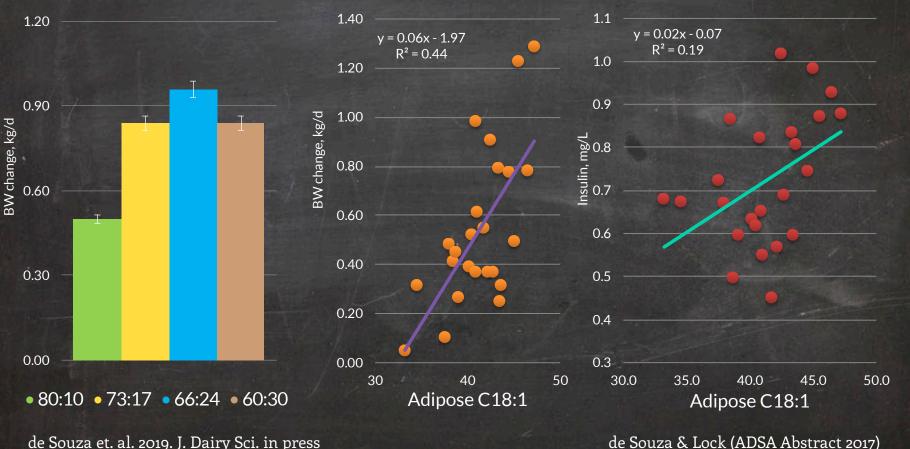
Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Effect of Altering the FA Profile of Supplemental Fats on BW and Insulin Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University





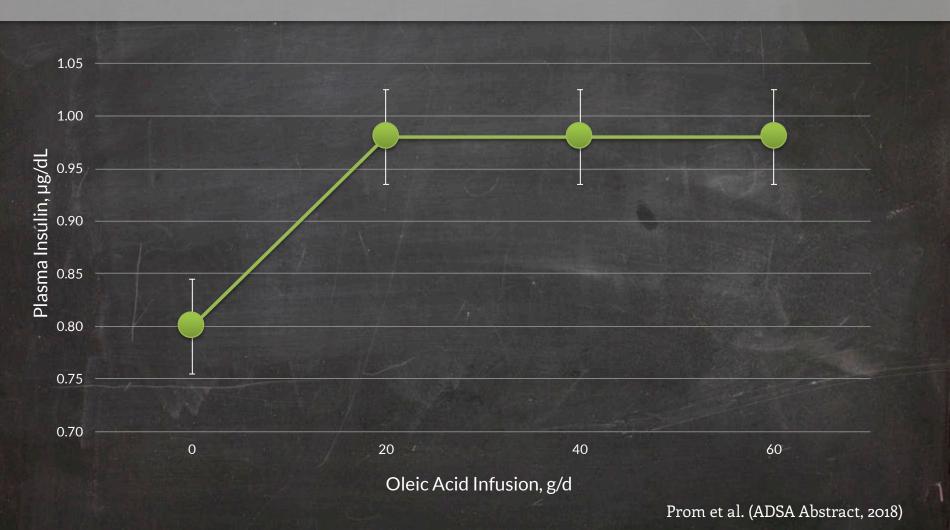
Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Effect of Palmitic, Stearic, and Oleic Acids in Post Peak Cows Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University

Ratio of C16:0 to C18:1 in FA Blend

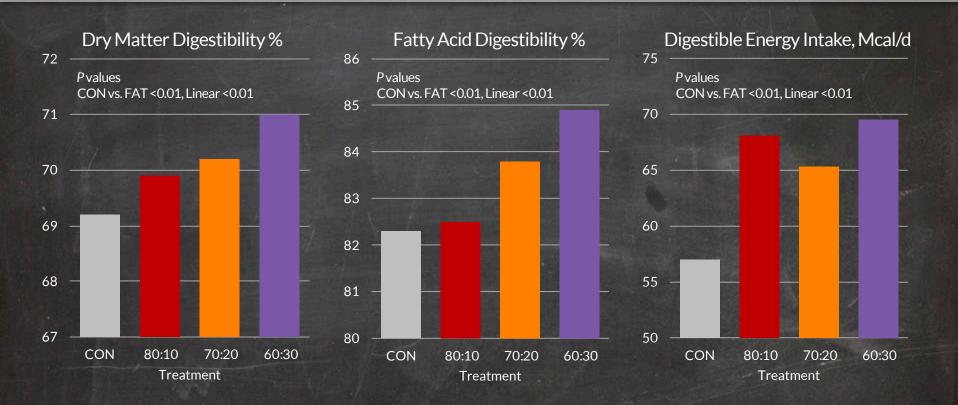




Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Abomasal Infusion of Oleic Acid Increases Plasma Insulin in Post Peak Cows Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University

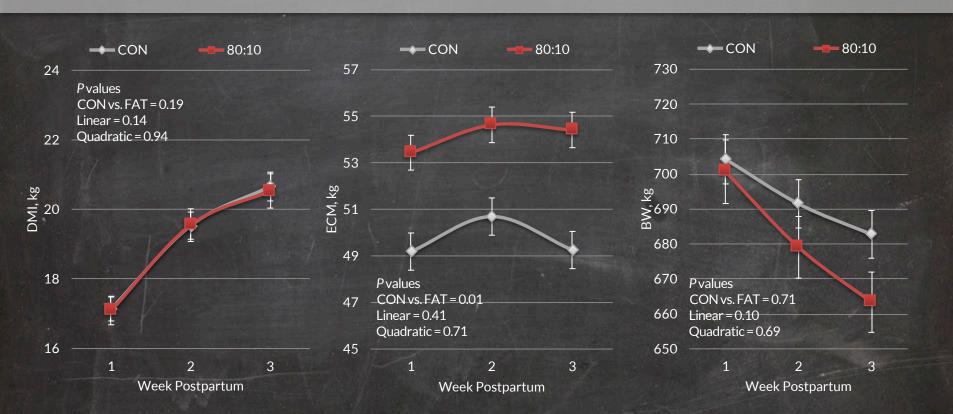






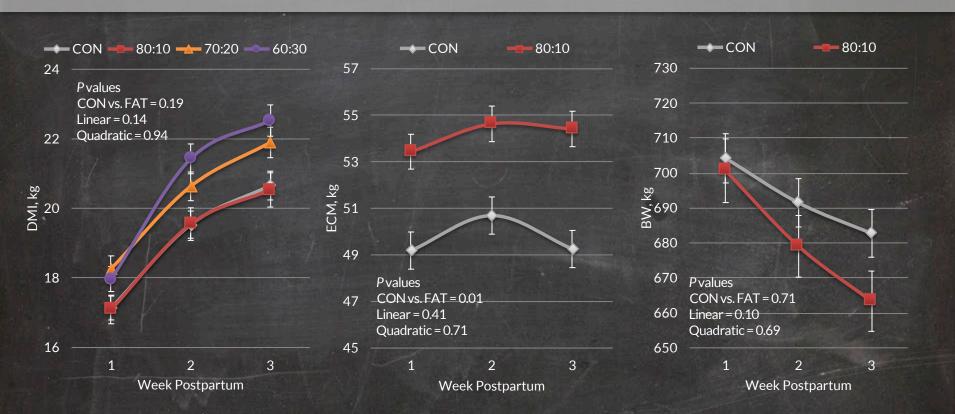
CON: Control diet (no supplemental fat) FA supplement blends fed at 1.5% DM Supplemental fat blends fed from calving for first 3 wk of lactation





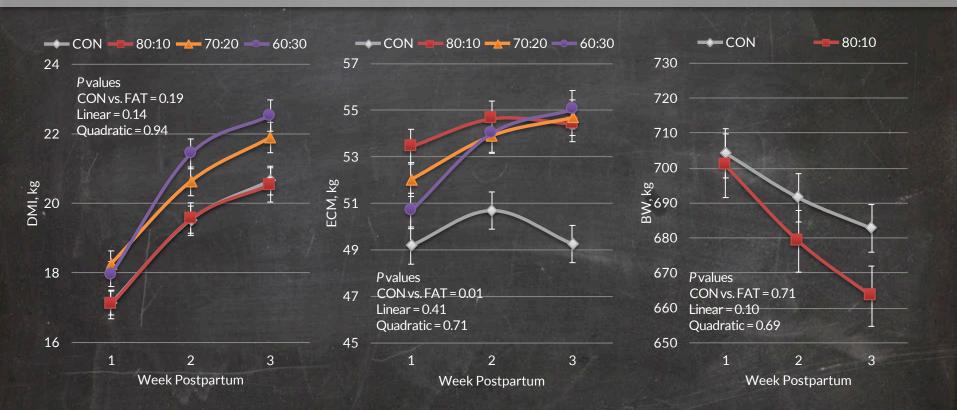
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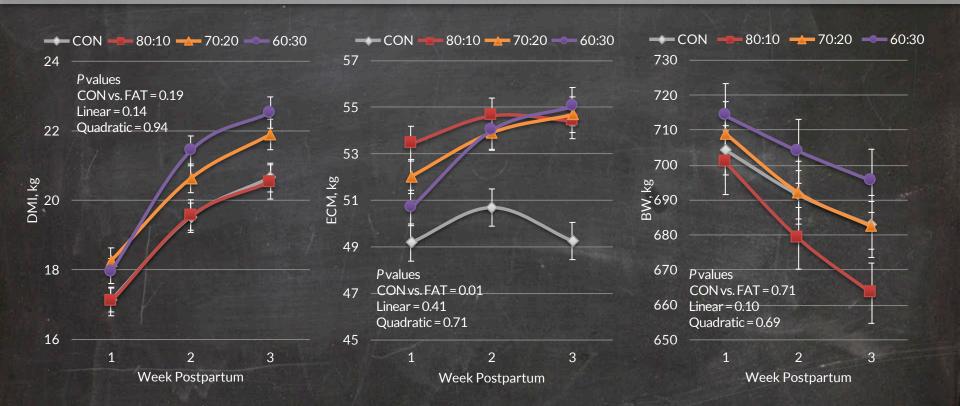
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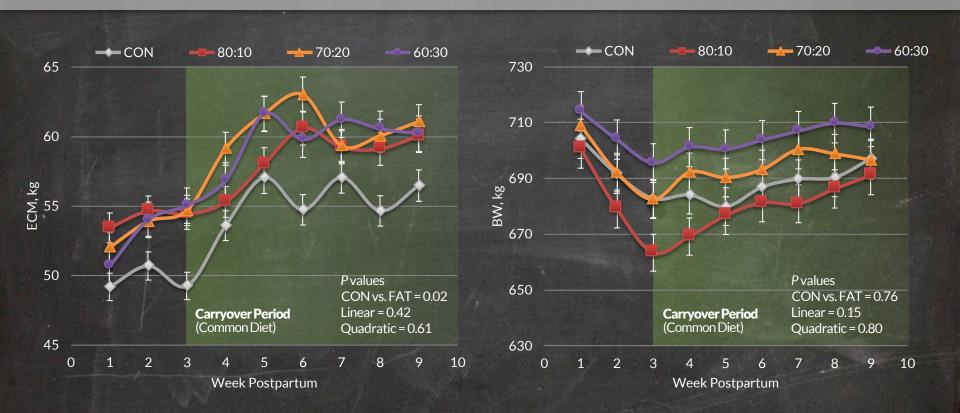
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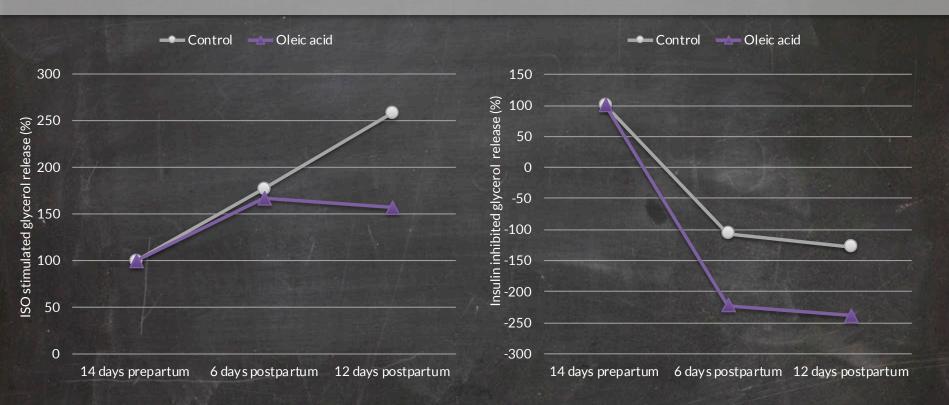


Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Abomasal Infusion of Oleic Acid in Fresh Cows Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University

- Oleic acid (60 g/d) abomasally infused 4x/d
- Infusions from 1 to 15 DIM
- Adipose tissue (flank) sampled d –14, 6, and 12
- Glucose tolerance test d 15







Results suggest that oleic acid supplementation immediately postpartum may reduce lipolytic responses and improves insulin sensitivity of adipose tissue in early lactation dairy cows



Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Summary Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University

- Our understanding of FA digestion and metabolism in dairy cows has advanced significantly in the last few decades
- Presented research focusing on specific FA and how dairy cows respond differently to combinations of FA
- Important to consider possible effects of FA in the rumen (BH/MFD/NDFd), in the small intestine (DMI/digestibility), in the mammary gland (increased incorporation/substitution), and energy partitioning between tissues
- Digestibility appears to be a good indicator of inclusion or not of a FA in a supplement, assuming that this source of FA does not markedly affect DMI
- Use of supplemental FA in the fresh period should be considered; new research suggests that FA supplementation increases performance in fresh cows



Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Summary Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University

- Profile of supplemental FA key in determining production responses and energy partitioning
 - 1. C16:0 drives increases in milk fat yield and ECM partially due to a decrease in BW
 - 2. C16:0 and C18:1 drives increases in milk yield and ECM without changing BW loss compared to non-supplemental diet
 - 3. Feeding FA supplements in the fresh period has carryover effects on early lactation
- Opportunity and challenge will be to continue to improve our understanding of how and which FA affect nutrient digestion, energy partitioning, and milk synthesis in lactating dairy cows, applying this knowledge in the feeding and management of todays high producing dairy cows
- Recommendation: consider use of FA supplements containing C16:0 and C18:1



Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Acknowledgments Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University



United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture



Feeding Blends of Fatty Acids: Palmitic & Oleic Contact Dr. Adam Lock, Michigan State University

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