



QUICK GUIDE TO MILK FAT AFFECTORS

MANAGEMENT

- Stocking Density
- TMR Mixing
- Feeding Frequency
- Bunk Management

FORAGES & FIBER

- Particle Length*
- Bottom Pan: <54%
- Middle Screen: >49%
- Top Screen: Didn't matter
- Forage NDF, eNDF

YEASTS & MOLDS

- 'Red flag' at levels above 1 million cfu/g*

STARCH

- 7h K_a <85%*

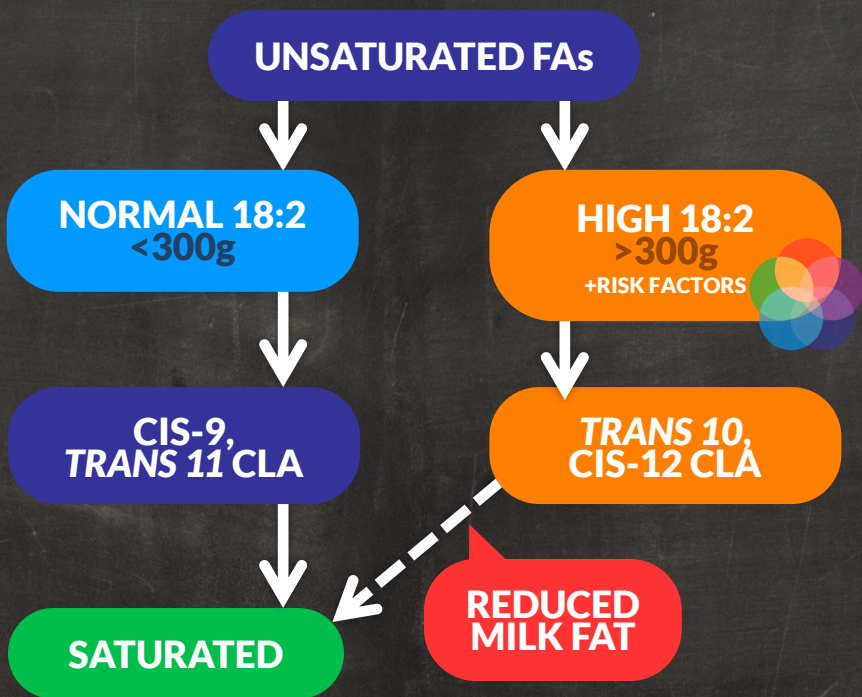
FATS

- Total Unsaturated Fatty Acids (18:2 <300g intake)
- High rumen availability from sources

The root cause of low milk fat is never simply one thing. These risk factors are overlapping and interacting as they cause milk fat inhibiting CLAs to be produced from unsaturated FAs, directly reducing milk fat production in the mammary gland.



RUMEN BIOHYDROGENATION THE ALTERNATE PATHWAY



An alternate pathway for biohydrogenation occurs when too much unprotected, unsaturated FAs are released in the rumen. This produces a buildup of intermediates from the *trans* 10 pathway that directly inhibits milk fat production in the mammary gland.