



Social Pressure & Technology in the Dairy Industry

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PALMITIC ACIDS IN RUMEN DIETS



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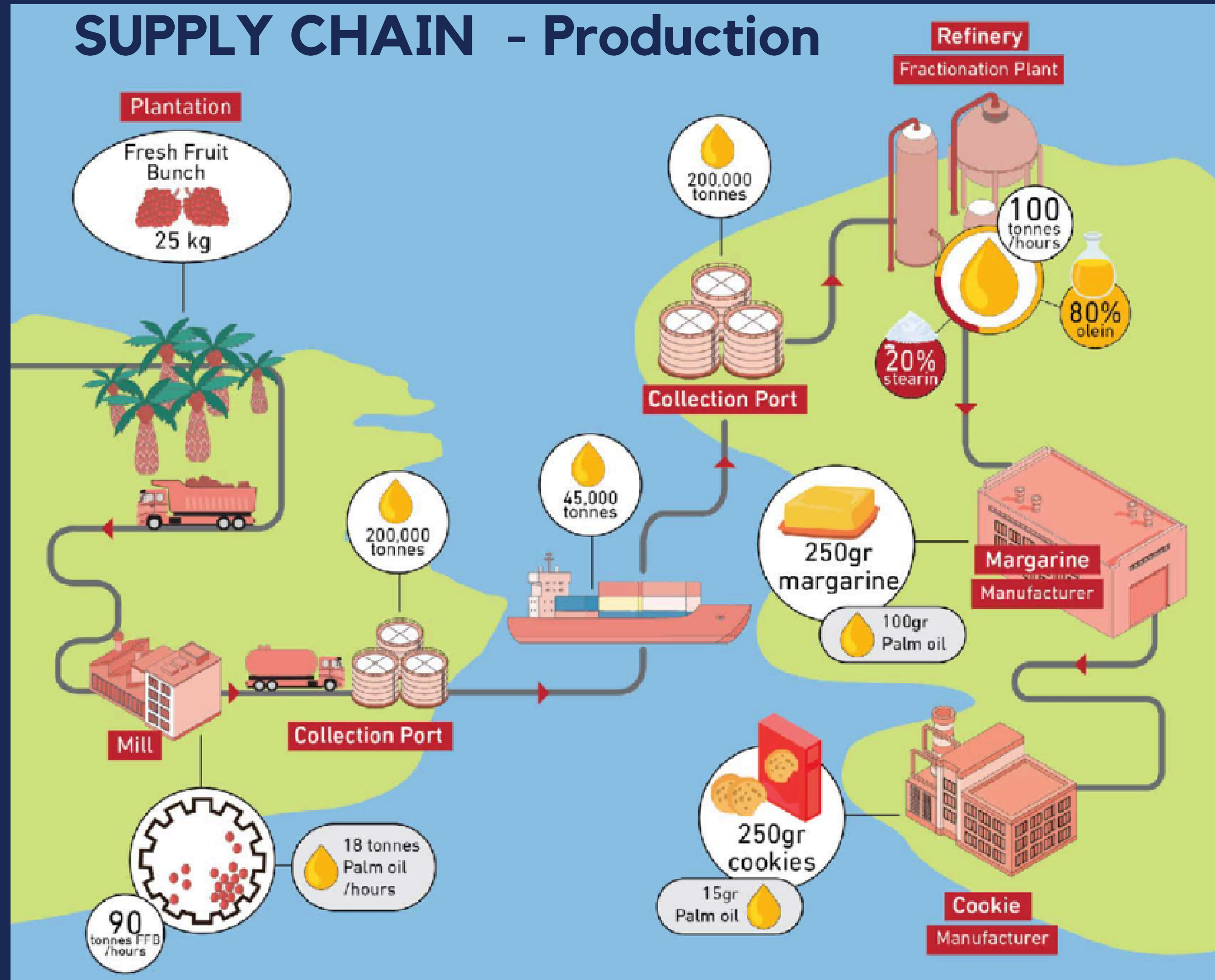


Palm Fruit Mesocarp



MESOCARP / FRUIT	71-76%
KERNEL/ FRUIT	21-22%
SHELL / FRUIT	10-11%
OIL /BUNCH	21-23%
KERNEL / BUNCH	5-7%

SUPPLY CHAIN - Production



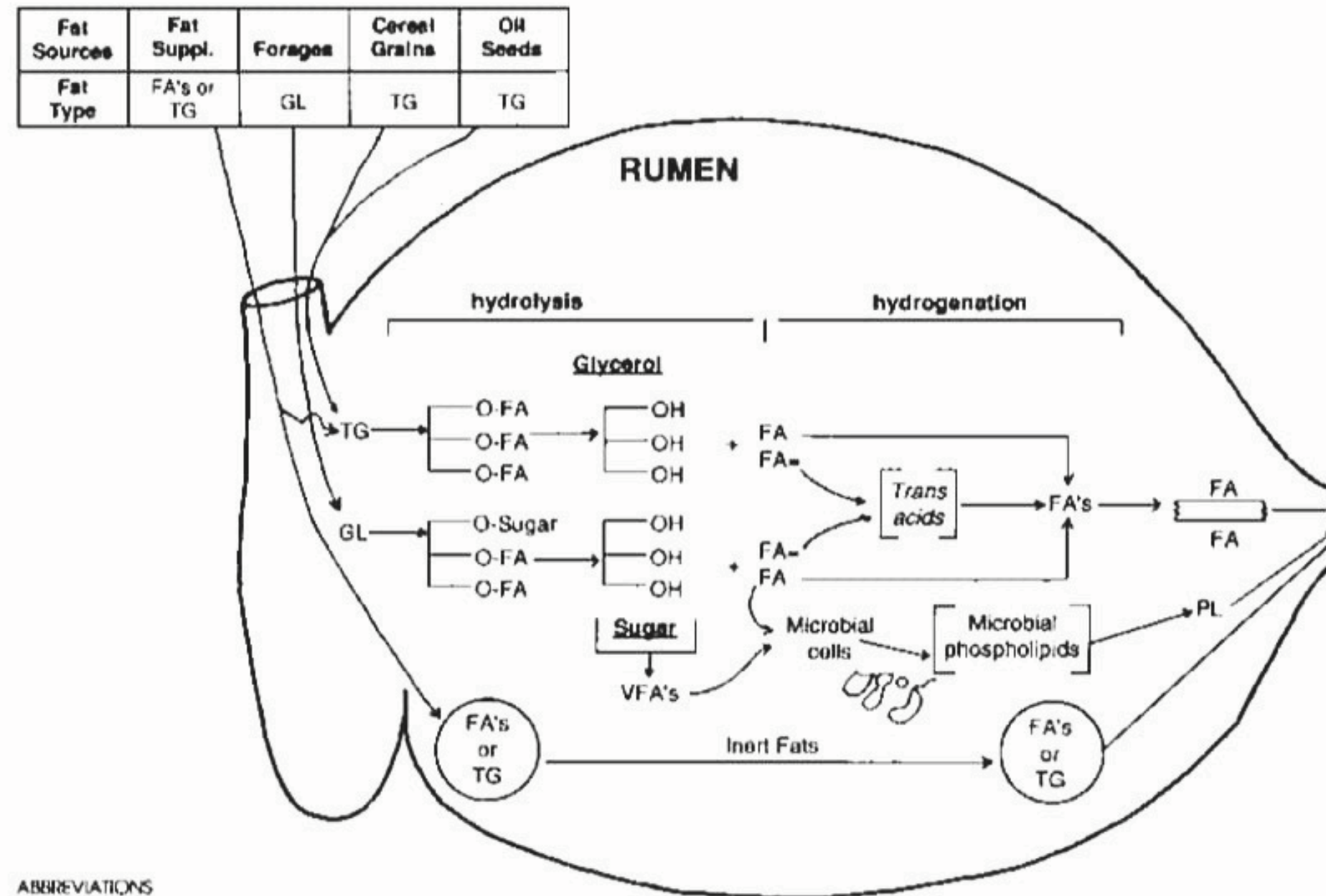
WHAT IS PALMITIC ACID?



FATTY ACID CHAIN LENGTHS	NAME	CRUDE PALM OIL	PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE	PALM STEARIN
C12:0	LAURIC ACID	0.23	0.36	0.25
C14:0	MYRISTIC ACID	1.09	1.51	1.45
C16:0	PALMITIC ACID	44.02	39.82	62.2
C16:1	PALMITOLEIC ACID	0.12	0.29	0.07
C18:0	STEARIC ACID	4.54	44.7	5.0
C18:1	OLEIC ACID	39.15	11.41	24.8
C18:2	LINOLEIC ACID	10.12	0.12	5.9
C18:3	LINOLEIC ACID	0.37	0.92	0.3
C20:0	ARACHIDIC ACID	0.38	0.05	0.45

Lipids metabolism of dairy cows

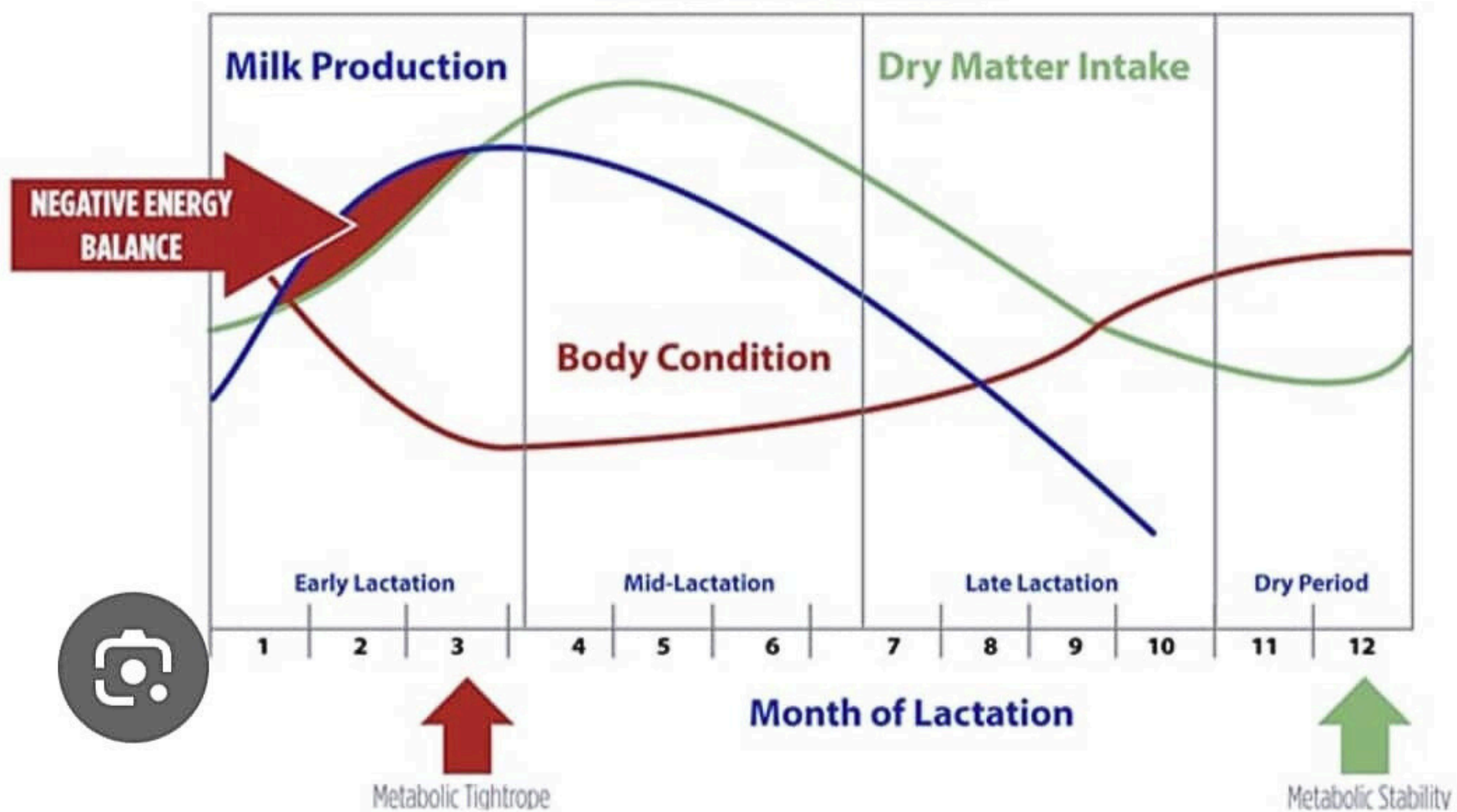
Figure 1. Fat digestion in the rumen. Reproduced from Davis (1990).



ABBREVIATIONS

GL-glycolipids; TG-Triglycerides; FA's-Mixture of fatty acids; FA-saturated fatty acids; FA- -Unsaturated fatty acids, VFA's Volatile fatty acids, PL-Phospholipids; *Trans acids*-Intermediates in the hydrogenation process; FA -Fatty acids attached to food particles.

Lactation Curve



LACTATING COWS NATURALLY HAVE LIMITATIONS WITH FEED INTAKE, PARTICULARLY WITH DRY MATTER FEED.

AS A RESULT, A DAIRY COW'S DIGESTIBILITY IS REDUCED WITH INCREASED FEED INTAKE (TYRELL AND MOE, 1975).

COUNTERACTING NEGATIVE ENERGY BALANCE (NEB)

BENEFITS OF BYPASS FATS

- Boost energy levels
- Improve immune function
- Improve metabolic function
- Resulting milk benefits

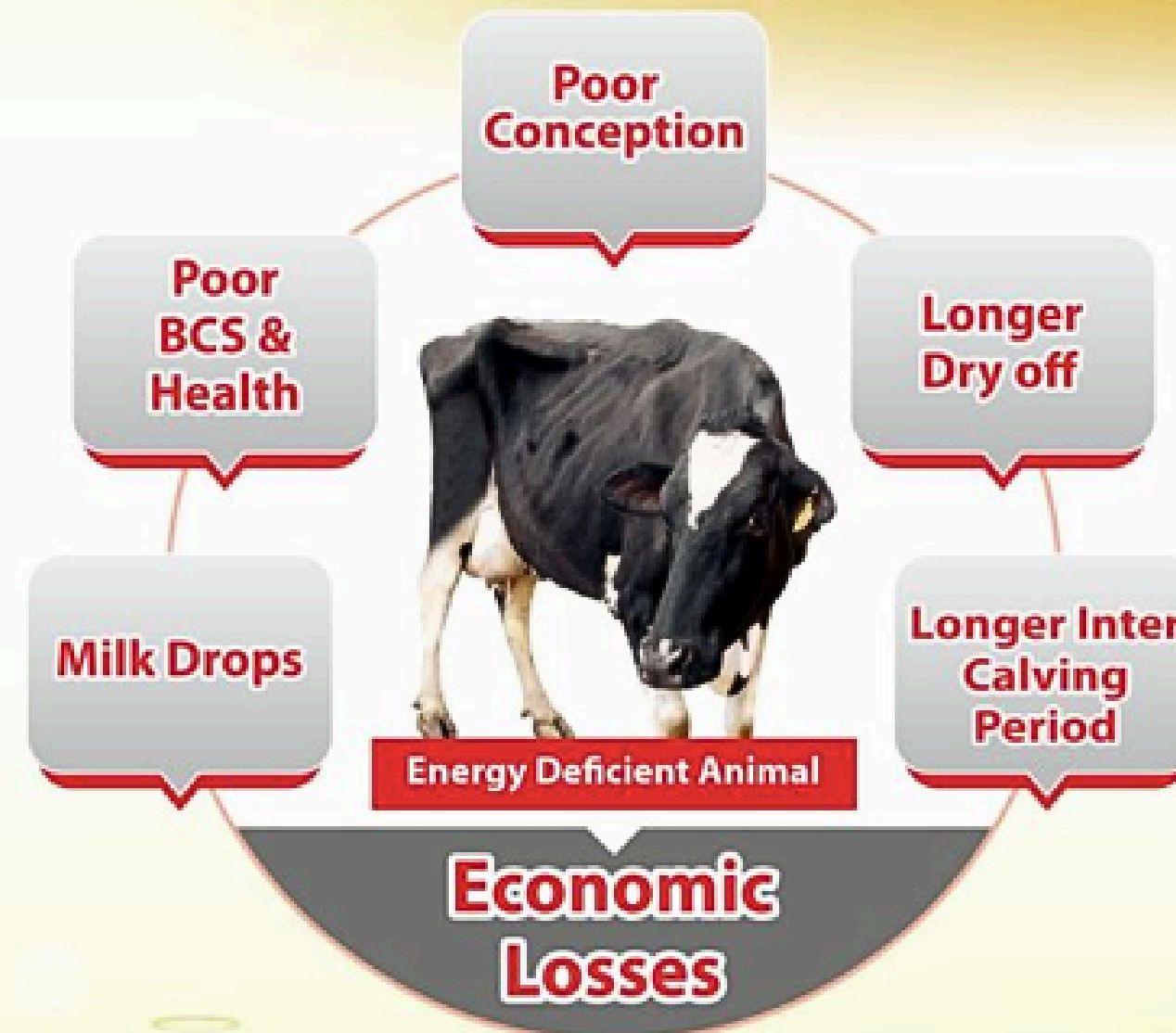
Energy Deficiency Impact Performance of High Yielder

High lactating cow needs more energy for optimum performance

Low energy density feed does not fulfil energy demand and leads to NEB

NEB cow uses body fat reserves to produce milk and resulted to low BCS

Low BCS leads to less energy for developing a new cycle & sustained high milk production



Bypass fat increases energy density of feed & prevent cow from going into Negative Energy Balance (NEB)



BYPASS FATS IN RUMEN DIETS

01 FATTY ACIDS

02 TRIGLYCERIDES

03 CALCIUM SALTS



BYPASS FATS IN RUMEN DIETS

01 FATTY ACIDS

- Produced in oleochemical factory
- Splitting of oils to produce fatty acids
- Fatty Acids is fractionated via distillation process to produce a high palmitic fatty acid of a purity up to 98%
- Produce is beaded / flaked and bagged into 25kg Kraft paper bags for export



BYPASS FATS IN RUMEN DIETS

02 TRIGLYCERIDES

- Produced from the re-fractionation of RBD Palm Stearin
- Product palmitic content increases to 75%
- High melting point of 58°C
- Insoluble at rumen temperatures
- No harmful effect on rumen fermentation



BYPASS FATS IN RUMEN DIETS

03 CALCIUM SALTS

- Produced from PFAD or DFA
- Saponification with calcium oxide
- Ca-Salt is inert if PH remains more than 5.5
- In acidic pH of abomasum, Ca-salts dissociated & then absorbed efficiently from the small intestine



Rumen pH	% Dissociated	% Bypass
4	90	10
4.5	76	24
5	50	50
5.5	24	76
6	9.1	90.1
6.5	3.1	96.9

Limitations to note:

1. Pungent Soapy taste - poor palatability
2. Not completely Rumen inert

PURE ENZYMES FACILITY

- Strategic location in 50km from the container terminal of Port Klang, Malaysia
- Close proximities to refineries and oleochemical complexes of Port Klang
- Fractionation capacity of 300mts per day
- 3 beading plants running a total of beading and packaging of 90mts per day
- Blending of additives and lecithin to create protected rumen fats





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Ask Me
Anything

