

# Product Information



## Carfe™ Excel

Carfe™ Excel provides true energy to the animal

Dietary fats increase the energy density of the rations for dairy cows, beef, sheep and goats. Cargill supplies Carfe™ Excel, a rumen inert fat composed of free fatty acids.

### High energy source

Of all ingredients, fats have the highest energy concentration. As achieving a good energy intake in early lactation is crucial to limit the effect of negative energy balance, dietary fats are particularly appropriate at this crucial time.

- 1kg dietary fat provides more than twice the energy content of most other energy sources (e.g. cereals).
- Supplementing fat limits the negative energy balance that naturally occurs during early lactation, and its associated health issues like ketosis.
- Carfe™ Excel is a palm fatty acid product containing 99% fat, thus providing more energy/kg than calcium salts of palm fatty acids which only contain approximately 84% fat.

### Rumen Inert

The low level of unsaturated fatty acids and high melting point of Carfe™ Excel make it 'inert' within the rumen so it can pass to the small intestine for digestion and absorption. This prevents undesired effects of fatty acids on rumen bacteria so Carfe™ Excel will not negatively affect fibre digestion as unsaturated fatty acid sources would do.

The fat content, digestibility and the effect on intake that rumen inert fats have, all have a large impact on actual value of the rumen inert fat to farmers. Carfe™ Excel has a higher fat content than basic fat sources such as calcium soaps. Carfe™ Excel has a negligible effect on dry matter intake of the total ration whereas calcium soap causes a pronounced decrease in intake. The final amount of energy coming from the diet including Carfe™ Excel is therefore much higher than when using other products such as calcium soaps, resulting in better performance.

### Fatty acid composition for optimal performance

The fatty acid composition of Carfe™ Excel, being a blend of C16:0 and C18:0, has positive effects on energy supply and milk fat production. Based on a review of many studies, feeding a combination of C16:0 and C18:0 seems warranted to optimise their utilisation for milk production and overall performance of the dairy cow (Loften *et al.*, 2014).

#### Directions for use:

Dairy cows	300 - 500g/head/day
Beef	150 - 300g/head/day
Sheep	30 - 50g/head/day
Goats	30 - 50g/head/day

#### Packaging

25kg bags

Measure	Typical value
Fat (%)	99
Melting point (°C)	58
Fatty acids (%)	
C16:0	50-60
C18:0	35-45
C18:1 + C18:2	1-4

