Large scale screening of milk fatty acid profile: new possibilities for dairy product development

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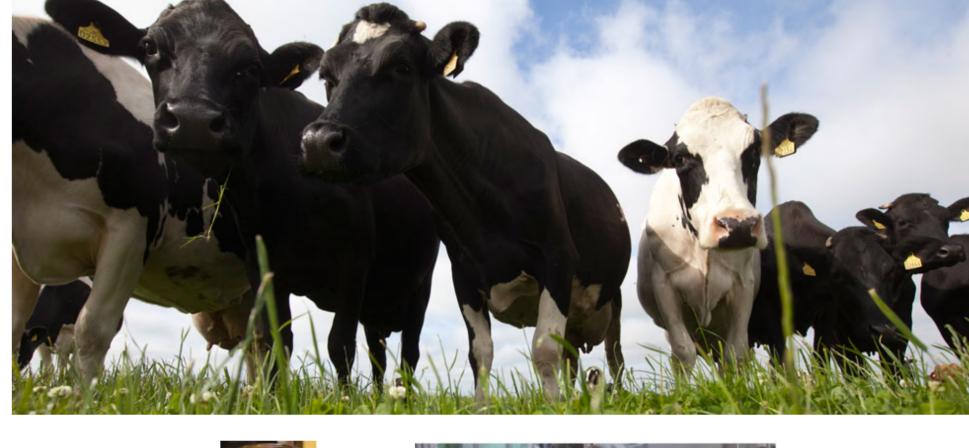
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Large scale screening of the Danish dairy cattle population for a detailed milk fat composition revealed profound effects of breed, production system, parity, lactation stage, genetics and body weight change.

> Opening up the possibility differentiate the milk at farm level, by management and breeding strategies.

Methods

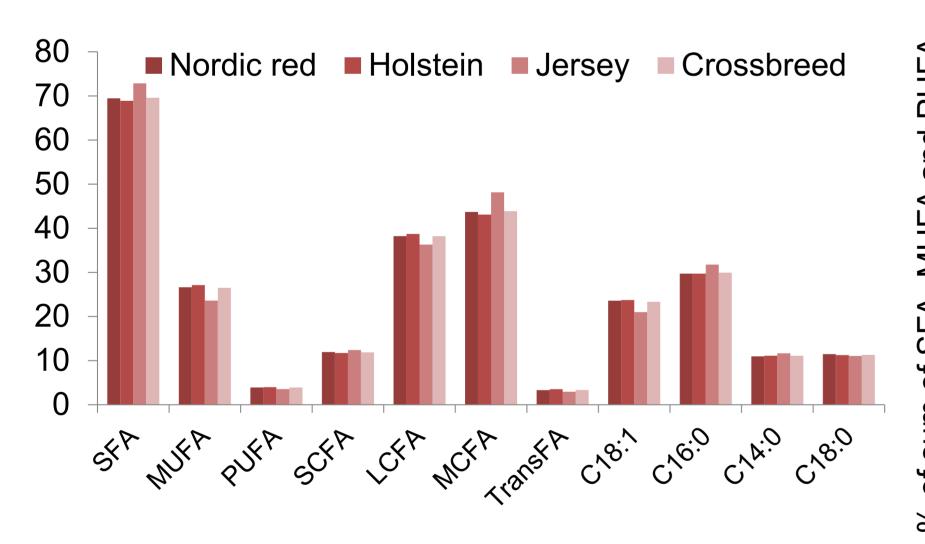
- Milk samples were collected from all cows in Danish Herd testing scheme – May 2015 to December 2017 (total of 10 mio samples)
- Milk samples analysed using MilkoScanTM FT+/FT6000
- Foss Application Note 64 was used to predict:
 - SFA, MUFA, PUFA
 - SCFA, MCFA, LCFA, TFA
 - C14:0, C16:0, C18:0, C18:1



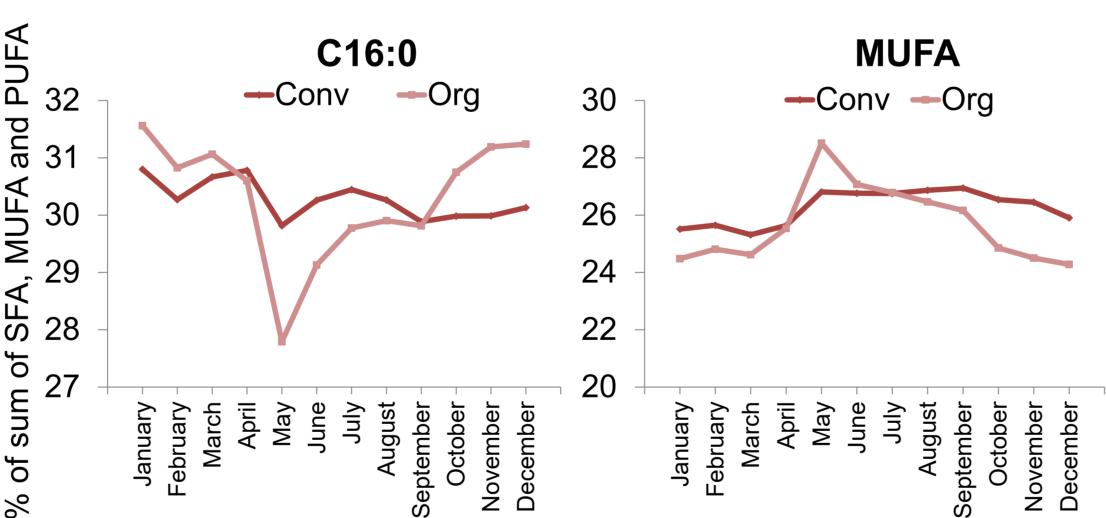




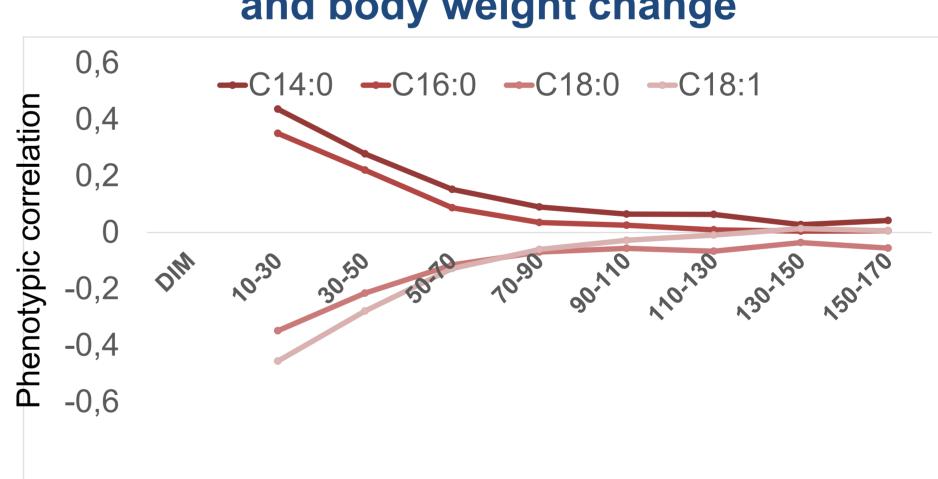
Differences between breeds



Differences between seasons

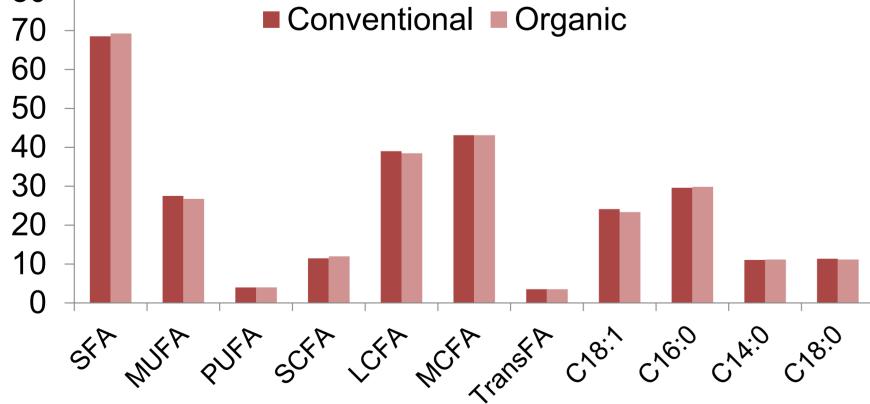


Phenotypic correlation between milk FA and body weight change

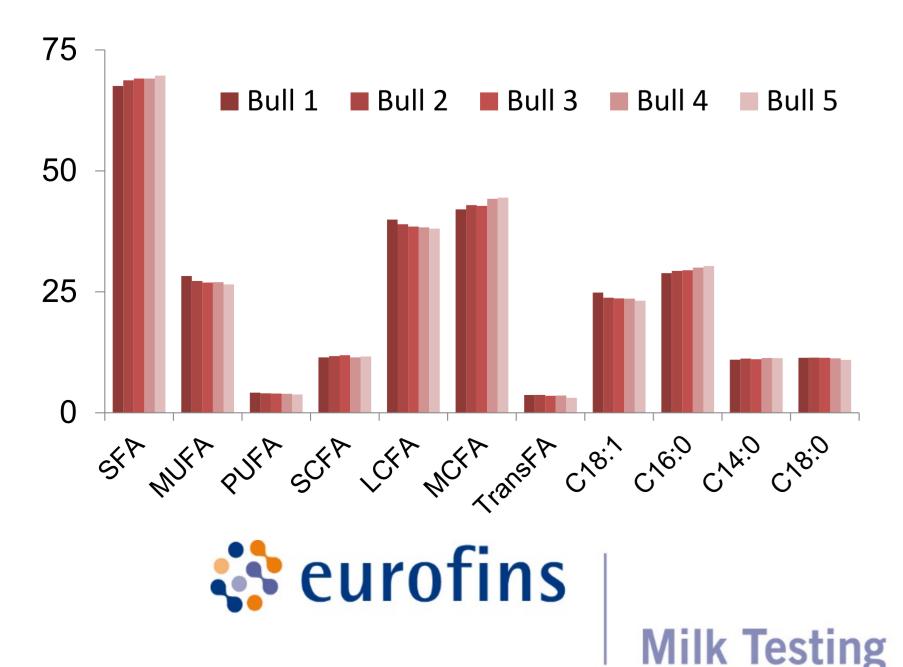


■ Conventional ■ Organic

Differences between production systems



Differences in EBV between Holstein sires



Results

- Danish Holstein: high MUFA, PUFA, LCFA, and C18:1
- Danish Jersey: high SFA, SCFA, MCFA, and C16:0
- Differences between conventional and organic production systems during grazing period for MUFA, PUFA, and C16:0
- Large difference in milk FA profile of cows from different bulls
- Farm management possibilities: relation between milk FA and cow's body weight change
- New possibilities for development of dairy products with specified milk fatty acids.

promilleafgiftsfonden for landbrug













