



Short communication: Forage particle size and fat intake affect rumen passage, the fatty acid profile of milk, and milk fat production in dairy cows consuming dried distillers grains with solubles

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ABSTRACT

Four ruminally cannulated Holstein cows averaging (\pm SD) 116 ± 18 d in milk and 686 ± 52 kg of body weight were used in a 4×4 Latin square design with a 2×2 factorial arrangement of treatments to test the effects of forage particle size and concentration of corn oil on milk fat depression. Cows were housed in individual stalls, milked daily at 0700 and 1800 h, and individually fed daily at 0900 h for ad libitum consumption allowing approximately 10%orts. Four 28-d periods, in which each cow was offered 1 of 4 total mixed rations, included reduced-fat dried distillers grains with solubles at 30% of dietary dry matter and differed in forage particle size by inclusion of chopped grass hay (LONGP) or grass hay pellets (SHORTP) and 0 or 2% corn oil (CO). Dietary treatments were 0% corn oil + short particle size (CO0+SHORTP), 0% corn oil + long particle size (CO0+LONGP), 2% corn oil + short particle size (CO2+SHORTP), and 2% corn oil + long particle size (CO2+LONGP). Dry matter intake and milk yield were not affected by treatment averaging 26.5 ± 1.19 kg/d and 32.8 ± 3.34 kg/d, respectively. A decrease was found in 3.5% fat-corrected milk with the inclusion of oil resulting in 34.6 and 26.6 ± 2.6 kg/d for 0 and 2% oil diets, respectively. An oil \times size interaction was found for milk fat concentration resulting in 2.27, 3.02, 3.62, and $3.62 \pm 0.23\%$ for CO2+SHORTP, CO2+LONGP, CO0+SHORTP, and CO0+LONGP, respectively. Fat yield was reduced from 1.22 to 0.81 ± 0.09 kg/d with 2% oil diets. Cows consuming diets with long particle size spent 29 more minutes eating compared with the cows consuming short particle size (198 and 169 ± 15 min/d). Rumination time decreased from 504 to 400 ± 35 min/d for cows consuming short

particle size compared with long particle size. Total chewing was reduced from 702 to 570 ± 4 min/d when cows consumed short particle size. Feeding long particle size decreased rate of passage of dry matter from 3.38 to $2.89 \pm 0.42\%/h$; concomitantly mean retention time increased from 31.7 to 38.4 ± 5.36 h for diets containing long particle size. The results of this experiment show that effects of oil on milk fat depression were less severe when cows consumed long particle size, suggesting that dietary manipulations that modify rumen kinetics also affect milk fat production in dairy cows consuming reduced-fat dried distillers grains with solubles supplemented with corn oil.

Key words: chewing activity, milk fat, rumen kinetics

Short Communication

Compared with long forage particles, small forage particles pass out of the rumen more rapidly and may result in reduced rumination times and rumen pH. Saliva production is an important feature of the ruminant digestive process because saliva acts as a buffer agent that helps maintain pH in the rumen. Saliva secretion occurs continuously but is more pronounced during eating and rumination (Maekawa et al., 2002). Rapid fermentation of carbohydrates, lower buffering capacity in the rumen, and high supply of PUFA are factors that contribute to milk fat depression (MFD; Kalscheur et al., 1997a,b). These changes may lead to low ruminal pH and altered biohydrogenation pathways that result in formation of bio-active isomers of CLA that may inhibit milk fat synthesis in the mammary gland (Bauman and Griinari, 2001).

The corn-ethanol industry currently implements technology that partially removes fat from the solubles fraction of dried distillers grains with solubles (DDGS); this results in production of reduced-fat DDGS (RFD-DDGS). The removal of fat is considered as removal of energy from DDGS; interestingly, reports by Mjoun et al. (2010) and Castillo-Lopez et al. (2014b) indicate that cows maintain milk yield when RFD-DDGS are fed up to

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30% of dietary DM. This may be because dairy cows may be more energetically efficient when fed RFDDG (Foth et al., 2015). If energy shortage is of concern, fat supplementation may compensate, but according to Abdelqader et al. (2009) and Ramirez Ramirez et al., (2015), supplementation with corn oil may result in MFD associated with high supply of rich source of long-chain PUFA. In addition, rations containing high proportions of DDGS are often low in effective fiber; therefore, we sought to further evaluate the effects of added fat and forage particle size milk fat production and rumen fermentation of dairy cows fed RFDDGS. We hypothesize that the addition of long-chain PUFA to diets containing a high inclusion rate of RFDDGS supplemented with corn oil will result in MFD but that increasing forage particle size may reduce the extent of this condition.

Experimental cows were cared for according to the guidelines stipulated by the University of Nebraska Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. Cows were housed in individual stalls and milked at 0700 and 1800 h and had access to an exercise area for approximately 2 h after each milking session. Cows were individually fed once daily at 0900 h for ad libitum consumption allowing approximately 10% refusals; which were collected, weighed, and recorded individually. Four ruminally cannulated Holstein cows averaging (\pm SD) 116 ± 18 DIM and 686 ± 52 kg of BW were used in a 4×4 Latin square design with a 2×2 factorial arrangement of treatments to test the effects of forage particle size and concentration of corn oil on milk fat depression. In four 28-d periods, each cow was offered 1 of 4 TMR (Table 1) that included RFDDGS at 30% (DM basis). Days 1 to 21 of each period were considered as an adaptation period; data collected during the last 7 d were considered for statistical analyses. Dietary treatments were (on a DM basis) 0% corn oil + short forage particle size (**CO0+SHORTP**), 0% corn oil + long forage particle size (**CO0+LONGP**), 2% corn oil + short forage particle size (**CO2+SHORTP**), and 2% corn oil + long forage particle size (**CO2+LONGP**). The RFDDGS was originated from a back-end process of centrifugation of the condensed solubles portion of the feedstuff (POET Nutrition Inc., Sioux Falls, SD). To manipulate forage particle size, a single lot of timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*) was harvested and processed as hay into round bales or ground through a 4.8-mm screen to make pellets (Dehy Alfalfa Mills, Arlington, NE). Subsequently, round bales of grass hay were chopped in a tub grinder equipped with a 7.62-cm screen at the Agricultural Research and Development Center of the University of Nebraska (near Mead, NE). By design, treatments were similar in chemical composition except

for ether extract content when diets included corn oil. When formulating the 2% corn oil diets, a proportion of soy hulls was removed to allow inclusion of corn oil.

Samples of TMR, forages, and concentrates were collected on d 27 and 28 of each period and subsequently pooled by period. The Penn State Particle Separator was used to measure particle size distribution of the different TMR as described by Heinrichs and Kononoff (2002). Feed samples were dried at 55°C in a forced-air oven to determine DM. After determination of DM, samples were ground (1-mm screen; Wiley mill, Arthur H. Thomas Co., Philadelphia, PA) and stored at room temperature. Samples of forages and concentrates were analyzed by an external laboratory (Cumberland Valley Analytical Services, Hagerstown, MD). Analyses included DM (method 930.15; AOAC International, 2000), N (method 990.03; Leco FP-528 Nitrogen Combustion Analyzer, Leco Corp. St. Joseph, MI), NDF (Van Soest et al., 1991), starch (Hall, 2009), ether extract using diethyl ether as the solvent (method 2003.05; AOAC International, 2006), ash (method 942.05; AOAC International, 2000), and P by inductively coupled plasma (method 985.01; AOAC International, 2000). Chemical composition of TMR was estimated from analysis of forages and concentrates and their proportion in the diet.

Milk production was measured daily and milk samples were collected during the a.m. and p.m. milking of d 26, 27, and 28 and preserved using a pellet of 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3 diol. Milk samples were analyzed for fat, true protein (AOAC International, 2000), lactose, and SNF using a B2000 Infrared Analyzer (Bentley Instruments, Chaska, MN) by Heart of America DHIA (Manhattan, KS), and MUN was determined using a modified Berthelot reaction concentration (ChemSpec 150 Analyzer, Bentley Instruments) by the same laboratory. Yields of milk components were estimated according to milk weight and time of collection. Daily milk yield was averaged over the last 7 d of each period. An additional milk sample was taken at the times previously described for determination of individual fatty acids. For this purpose, individual samples were frozen immediately after milking, and at the completion of the experiment, one composite per cow in each period was obtained by mixing proportional aliquots according to milk weight and time of collection. Fatty acid analysis of milk was performed by an external laboratory (Department of Animal Science, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park) as described by Rico and Harvathine (2013).

On d 21 of each period, ruminal fluid samples were collected over 10 time points (0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 14, 18, and 23 h) postfeeding. At each time point, samples of

Table 1. Ingredient and analyzed chemical composition of experimental diets

Item	Dietary treatment			
	0% Corn oil		2% Corn oil	
	Short ¹	Long	Short	Long
Diet ingredient, % of DM				
Corn silage	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1
Alfalfa hay	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Timothy hay	—	18.1	—	18.1
Timothy pellets	18.1	—	18.1	—
RFDDGS ²	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1
Corn oil	—	—	2.0	2.0
Soybean hulls	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0
Concentrate mix ³	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6
Chemical, % of DM				
CP	18.2	18.0	18.4	18.2
NDF	34.7	35.3	34.5	35.1
Starch	17.6	17.7	16.9	17.0
Ether extract	3.4	3.5	5.2	5.0
NFC ⁴	36.8	36.4	35.2	34.8
Ash	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.7
Fatty acid, g/100 g of DM				
C16:0	0.62	0.61	0.87	0.80
C18:0	0.12	0.11	0.16	0.14
<i>cis</i> -9 C18:1	0.87	0.83	1.45	1.27
<i>cis</i> -11 C18:1	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
C18:2n-6	1.77	1.70	2.80	2.46
C18:3n-3	0.19	0.28	0.20	0.30
C20:0	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Others ⁵	0.23	0.26	0.30	0.33
Total unsaturated	2.89	2.88	4.54	4.11
Total saturated	0.81	0.80	1.11	1.02
Total	3.85	3.86	5.85	5.37
Particle size distribution				
>19.0 mm	0.3	5.4	0.4	5.1
19.0–8.0 mm ⁶	26.0	16.9	25.4	15.6
8.0–1.18 mm	29.3	29.1	28.6	28.6
<1.18 mm	44.3	48.6	45.5	50.6

¹Forage particle size short = pelleted grass hay; long = chopped grass hay.

²Reduced-fat corn dried distillers grains with solubles.

³Formulated to contain 66.7% ground corn, 14.7% by-pass protein (Soypass, Lignotech, Rothschild, WI), 6.6% limestone, 5.1% sodium bicarbonate, 2.2% dicalcium phosphate, 1.6% salt, 1.3% magnesium oxide, 0.9% mineral mix (formulated to contain 1.0% Ca, 0.50% P, 0.36% Mg, 1.3% K), 0.9% vitamin mix (formulated to supply approximately 120,000 IU/d vitamin A, 24,000 IU/d of vitamin D, and 800 IU/d vitamin E in total ration).

⁴NFC calculated by difference: 100 – (% NDF + % CP + % fat + % ash).

⁵Includes unknown fatty acids and fatty acids that were present at concentrations <0.02 g/100 g of DM (14:0, 14:1, 16:1, 17:0, 18:3, 20:1, 20:2, 22:0, 22:4, 24:0, 24:1).

rumen content were collected from the cranial, caudal, left, and right lateral areas of the rumen and mixed to become a uniform sample per cow. This material was then strained through 4 layers of cheesecloth to obtain rumen fluid, and the pH was measured immediately. The samples of rumen fluid were immediately frozen and later analyzed individually for ammonia using a colorimetric assay. Evacuation of total rumen contents was performed 2 h prefeeding on d 27 and 2 h postfeeding on d 28 of each period to determine rumen kinetics according to Robinson et al. (1987) using the following equation:

$$\text{Rate of passage (k}_p\text{), \% / h} = \frac{1}{24} \times \frac{\text{fecal output (kg/d)}}{\text{rumen pool size (kg)}} \times 100.$$

During each evacuation, whole rumen contents were weighed and a sample was obtained by compositing approximately 5% of the mass as the material was being put back in the rumen. Determination of DM and NDF on rumen contents was performed as described previously for TMR analysis for samples collected in each day; values from each day of collection were averaged

by cow in each period. Fecal output was estimated using indigestible ADF as an internal marker (Huhtanen et al., 1994). Mean retention time was calculated as the reciprocal of k_p .

Measurements of chewing activities were carried out over a 24-h period starting on d 25 immediately after feeding through a visual observation method with 5-min intervals (Kononoff et al., 2002). Classification of behaviors were eating, ruminating, and others (including self-grooming, drinking, resting, idling). The sum of eating plus ruminating was considered as total chewing activity. It was assumed that the incidence of an activity lasted for the entire 5-min interval; thus, the total number of minutes in each activity was estimated as the sum of each observation multiplied by 5. Aspects of the daily routine of the animals remained unchanged during this observational period.

Production data were analyzed as a 4×4 Latin square using the MIXED procedure of SAS (version 9.2, SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Treatment and period were considered as fixed effect in the model, whereas cow was considered as a random effect. Data obtained from ruminal fluid were analyzed as repeated measures using the first-order ante dependence covariance structure in SAS (version 9.2, SAS Institute Inc.). The effects of period, treatment, hour, and treatment \times hour interaction were considered as fixed, and cow was considered as a random effect. Because of unequally spaced rumen sampling, the weighted averages for rumen data were determined by calculating the area under the response curve according to the trapezoidal rule (Shipley and Clark, 1972). Statistical significance for all treatments effects was declared at $P \leq 0.05$; trends are discussed at $P \leq 0.15$. All results are presented as least squares means \pm the largest standard error of the mean.

We evaluated the effects of feeding short particles of grass hay with corn oil supplementation on the productive response of dairy cows fed RFDDGS. The particle size distribution of TMR is listed in Table 1. It is important to note that all SHORTP treatments contained pelleted feed and that upon sieving, these pellets were retained on the 8.00-mm sieve. Given that forage for pellets was ground through a 4.8-mm screen, it is likely that most particles contained in the pellets were less than 8.0 mm. Although the true proportions of pellet material that may have been retained in the 8.0-mm sieve remains unknown, it is likely that the SHORTP treatments were finer than reported in Table 1. No interactions were found between forage particle size and oil on milk yield and milk compositional traits (data not shown) except for milk fat concentration ($P = 0.03$; Table 2). Increasing the physical size of forage particles may influence DMI through distention of the reticulo-

rumen with long particles limiting feed intake related to greater rumen fill (Allen, 1996). Interestingly, DMI did not differ among treatments and averaged 26.5 ± 1.19 kg/d, but increasing the concentration of oil tended ($P = 0.11$) to decrease DMI by 1.8 kg/d compared with low oil. Milk yield was not affected by treatments and averaged 32.8 ± 3.34 kg/d. A tendency ($P = 0.09$) was observed to decrease milk yield with high oil diets by 2.3 kg/d compared with low oil diets, which may be explained by the tendency to reduce DMI in those particular treatments. A decrease ($P < 0.01$) was observed in 3.5% FCM with high oil diets compared with low oil, resulting in 26.6 and 34.6 ± 2.6 kg/d, respectively. Table 2 presents characteristics of milk fat, chewing activities, and rumen kinetics; the oil \times size interaction ($P = 0.03$) for milk fat concentration resulted in 2.27, 3.02, 3.62, and $3.62 \pm 0.23\%$ for CO2+SHORTP, CO2+LONGP, CO0+SHORTP, and CO0+LONGP, respectively. Fat yield was reduced ($P < 0.01$) from 1.22 to 0.81 ± 0.10 kg/d with high oil diets. Also, an interaction was observed between oil and forage particle size ($P < 0.01$) affecting concentration and yield of *trans*-10,*cis*-12 CLA. Yield of this fatty acid was 0.35 ± 0.06 g/d for cows consuming CO2+SHORTP and 0.11 ± 0.06 g/d for cows consuming CO2+LONGP. Concentration and yield of this fatty acid were negligible for cows consuming CO0+SHORTP and CO0+LONGP; this observation suggests greater activity of rumen biohydrogenation of PUFA in diets containing long particles. In the mammary gland, the *trans*-10,*cis*-12 isomer of CLA is a potent inhibitor of de-novo synthesis and absorption of preformed fatty acids from the bloodstream (Chouinard et al., 1999; Peterson et al., 2003). Accordingly, we observed a remarkable reduction in concentration ($P = 0.03$) and yield of fatty synthesized in the mammary gland with high inclusion of oil and short particles.

Cows consuming diets with long particle size spent 29 more minutes eating ($P = 0.02$) compared with the cows consuming short particle size (198 and 169 ± 16 min/d); increasing oil diets tended ($P = 0.10$) to increase eating time by 17 min/d compared with low oil diets. Rumination time decreased ($P < 0.01$) from 503 to 400 ± 37 min/d when cows consumed diets with short particles. Total chewing activity was not affected by concentration of oil, but differences ($P < 0.01$) were observed between cows consuming long and short particle size, resulting in 701 and 570 ± 46 min/d, respectively. In spite of differences in chewing activity, ruminal pH was similar ($P = 0.17$) between diets with short and long particles averaging 5.64 ± 0.09 . Diets with high oil content resulted in lower ($P = 0.05$) rumen pH compared with diets with lower oil

content, 5.60 and 5.68 ± 0.09 , respectively; rumen ammonia concentrations were not affected by treatment and averaged 12.9 ± 2.86 mg/dL.

The concentration of oil and forage particle size did not affect the DM or NDF content of rumen digesta ($P \geq 0.32$), averaging $15.8 \pm 0.48\%$ and $62.2 \pm 1.45\%$, respectively. Rate of passage of DM was affected by concentration of oil ($P = 0.02$) and forage particle size ($P = 0.03$) with no interaction between these factors ($P = 0.93$). Rate of passage was 2.89 and $3.38 \pm 0.42\%/h$ for cows consuming long and short forage particle size; for the concentration of oil the rates observed were 2.89 and $3.38 \pm 0.44\%/h$ for high and low oil concentration, respectively. Mean retention time of DM increased from 31.6 to 38.4 ± 5.70 h for diets containing long forage particle size.

Cows consuming long forage particles spent more time chewing, yet we observed relatively low ruminal pH across all diets. These observations are in agreement with those by Maekawa et al. (2002) and Yang and Beauchemin (2006) who manipulated forage particle size and feeding regimen, and reported no effects on ruminal pH despite increased chewing time and saliva production. The lack of effect of increasing chewing time on rumen pH in our experiment may be the response of several factors. First, it is possible that the fiber from RFDDGS fed in this experiment is readily fermentable. Generally speaking, gas production in the rumen is associated with fermentation and fiber digestion. Accordingly, Kelzer et al. (2010) reported that in vitro gas production of several corn milling co-products is relatively high, suggesting high fermentability of

Table 2. Effects of varying concentration of oil and grass hay particle size in a diet with reduced-fat dried distillers grains with solubles on milk yield and composition, chewing activity, rumen content characteristics, and rumen kinetics

Item	Treatment				SEM ²	P-value ³		
	0% oil ¹		2% oil			Size	Oil	Size × oil
	Short	Long	Short	Long				
DMI, kg/d	28.1	26.7	26.3	24.9	1.19	0.22	0.14	0.99
Milk fat								
Concentration, %	3.62 ^a	3.62 ^a	2.27 ^c	3.02 ^b	0.23	0.03	<0.01	0.03
Yield, kg/d	1.18 ^a	1.27 ^a	0.70 ^b	0.92 ^b	0.10	0.07	<0.01	0.41
3.5% FCM, ⁴ kg/d	33.3 ^{ab}	35.8 ^a	25.0 ^c	28.1 ^{bc}	2.88	0.12	<0.01	0.85
Fatty acid concentration, %								
<16C ⁵	27.77 ^a	28.36 ^a	19.42 ^c	22.71 ^b	0.58	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
16C	25.17 ^a	24.65 ^b	21.01 ^c	21.12 ^c	0.46	<0.01	0.22	0.07
>16C	47.06 ^c	46.99 ^c	59.57 ^a	56.16 ^b	0.68	<0.01	0.01	0.01
<i>trans</i> -10 18:1	0.67 ^{bc}	0.56 ^c	5.32 ^a	1.61 ^b	0.39	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
<i>trans</i> -10, <i>cis</i> -12 CLA	0.00 ^b	0.00 ^b	0.05 ^a	0.01 ^b	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Fatty acid yield, g/d								
<16C	195.39 ^b	334.67 ^a	127.28 ^c	304.10 ^a	22.4	<0.01	0.03	0.31
16C	277.61 ^a	292.39 ^a	137.40 ^b	180.80 ^b	24.3	<0.01	0.14	0.44
>16C	516.54 ^a	558.15 ^a	388.42 ^b	479.46 ^{ab}	50.0	0.02	0.09	0.48
<i>trans</i> -10 18:1	7.53 ^b	6.79 ^b	35.37 ^a	13.81 ^b	3.95	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
<i>trans</i> -10, <i>cis</i> -12 CLA	0.00 ^b	0.00 ^b	0.35 ^a	0.11 ^b	0.06	<0.01	0.04	0.04
Chewing activity, min/d								
Eating	155 ^b	195 ^a	184 ^{ab}	201 ^a	16	0.02	0.10	0.26
Ruminating	401 ^{bc}	542 ^a	400 ^c	465 ^b	37	<0.01	0.08	0.08
Total chewing	556 ^b	737 ^a	584 ^b	665 ^a	46	<0.01	0.39	0.08
Rumen characteristics								
pH	5.64 ^{ab}	5.72 ^a	5.59 ^b	5.61 ^{ab}	0.09	0.17	0.05	0.38
Ammonia, mg/dL	12.5	11.3	13.8	14.0	2.86	0.66	0.09	0.49
DM, %	16.0	15.6	15.5	16.0	0.48	0.86	0.88	0.38
Dry weight, kg	11.0	12.5	10.9	12.4	1.38	0.08	0.85	0.99
NDF, %	63.0	61.8	62.9	61.1	1.45	0.32	0.78	0.85
Rate of passage, %/h	3.67 ^a	3.16 ^{ab}	3.10 ^{ab}	2.62 ^b	0.44	0.03	0.02	0.93
Mean retention time, h	29.2 ^b	34.1 ^{ab}	34.1 ^{ab}	42.8 ^a	5.70	0.04	0.04	0.50

^{a-c}Means in the same row with different superscript differ ($P < 0.05$).

¹Forage particle size short = pelleted grass hay; long = chopped grass hay.

²Highest standard error of treatment mean is shown.

³Size = forage particle size; oil = added fat; and size × oil = interaction between forage particle size and fat.

⁴3.5% FCM = [milk fat (kg) × 16.218] + [milk yield (kg) × 0.4324].

⁵Fatty acids less than 16 carbons originate from de novo synthesis, those greater than 16 carbons originate from uptake from plasma, and fatty acids with 16 carbons originate from both sources.

their fiber content. Furthermore, Williams et al. (2010) reported that removing fat from DDGS resulted in faster fermentation. These factors would then increase ruminal digestibility and organic acid production in the rumen. Second, the acidity of the diets may have also influenced ruminal pH because they were composed principally of corn silage and RFDDGS, both of which are inherently acidic.

We observed that MFD occurred in diets containing added oil and short forage particle size (Table 2). It is noteworthy that the diet which combined oil and short forage particle size resulted in faster rate of passage, lower milk fat concentration and yield, and the highest concentration of *trans*-10,*cis*-12 CLA. This fatty acid is known to be a potent inhibitor of milk fat synthesis in the mammary gland. In vitro work by Qiu et al. (2004) reported increased production of CLA isomers at pH 5.8 compared with pH 6.5. In addition, in vitro work has shown that the extent of biohydrogenation of PUFA is reduced at a faster rate of passage, resulting in an increase of CLA outflow (AbuGhazaleh et al., 2005; AbuGhazaleh and Buckles, 2007). Furthermore, Castillo-Lopez et al. (2014a) reported that animals consuming distillers grains have greater duodenal flow of unsaturated fatty acids. Therefore, it is possible that feeding long forage particles partly alleviated milk fat depression by decreasing rate of passage and increasing retention time in the rumen. This in turn may have allowed for more complete biohydrogenation processes, hence lower yield of *trans*-10,*cis*-12 CLA in milk. Further in vivo research is needed to evaluate the effects of rate of passage on extent of biohydrogenation, formation of CLA isomers, and their relationship to milk fat synthesis and production.

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