



Features:

Transversal Cellulo-polymer Coating Technology



▶ Slow release of Nitrogen over the period of 6-8 hours Ammonia Release Study of Zenitro™



- ▶ Stable at 100 °C temperature (both dry and moist heat) ▶ Nitrogen level \approx 40 \pm 1%

Availability: 30 Kg | Dose: 10 Kg per ton cattle feed



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Generation Next for Feed Protein Efficiency

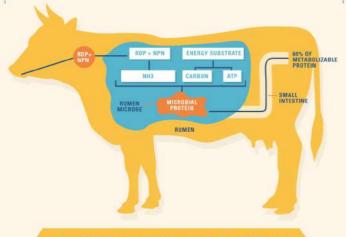




Non Protein Nitrogen

- With the genetic improvement of milk production traits in cattle, the challenge before the dairy farmers and feed manufacturers is to formulate quality feed at low cost.
- Protein is the costliest part of the cattle feed. So use of low cost protein source i.e. NPN source can be a viable solution.

Microbial Protein Synthesis

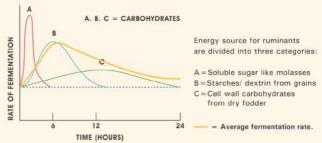


Synergy between ammonia release and energy source fermentation is critical for better microbial protein synthesis



► Slow Release Non Protein Nitrogen -

Ammonia release from Non Protein Nitrogen (NPN) should be in synergy with the sugar release from the feed ingredients so that the nitrogen can maximally be utilized for microbial protein synthesis in the rumen.



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- Thus the slow release NPN source should optimally release ammonia over the period of 6-8 hours so that it can be utilized by ruminal microbes for protein synthesis along with the rate of fermentation of various energy sources available in the animal diet.
- Traditionally used NPN i.e. urea does not fulfill this requirement:

