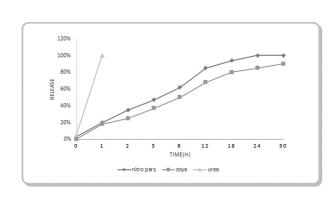
Slow-Release Non-Protein Nitrogen

All ruminants are able to use non-protein nitrogen (urea) compounds for the synthesis of rumen microbial proteins. Due to the high solubility of raw urea, the fed urea will be hydrolyzed immediately after entering the ammonia in the rumen and escape of ammonia nitrogen from the rumen. In order to increase the efficiency of microbial protein production, the release of ammonia should be done in parallel with the decomposition of carbohydrates in the gut. In this regard, Mehregan Tejarat Company has started to produce Nitropars slow release non-protein nitrogen. This product is produced using the digestive coating technique (stomach) which is used in drug production technology.

This unique technology causes the slow release of urea in the rumen environment. The release test of the product was evaluated in the laboratory of animal science and research and in the fistula livestock and the results of ammonia release are as follows:



One of the competitive advantages of slow release urea product compared to the other similar products:

- 1- Compliance with production conditions and requirements in accordance with GMP pharmaceutical standards.
- 2- Continuous monitoring of the quality of products in the institute of animal sciences and research and fistula livestock.
- 3-Urea covering with nutrients needed by livestock and free of any chemicals materials.
- 4-Ease of mixing in feed due to the appearance of the product.





Daily Amount of Consumption

Dairy Cow	75 - 150 Gr.
Heifer Cow	50 - 100 Gr.
Vealer	50 - 100 Gr.
Ewe	5 - 10 Gr.
Well-Fed Sheep	7 - 15 Gr.

Chemical Components

- Urea
- Mineral Elements
- Beta-carotene
- Vegetable Oils
- Polysaccharide Sources



Amount of Consumption

Dairy Cow Concentrate	0.5 – 1%
Heifer Concentrate	0.5 – 1.5%
Vealer Concentrate	0.5 – 1.5%
Sheep & Goat Concentrate	0.5 – 1%

Product's Analysis

Color	Orange
Dry Material	98 – 99%
Moisture	0.5 – 1%
Crude Protein	210%
Milk Feeding Net Energy	1.7-1.9 Mcal/Kg

Consumption Advantages:

Nitropars slow-release urea

- 1- Controlling the optimal release of ammonia in the rumen.
- 2-Increasing the efficiency of microbial protein production.
- 3-Creating a steady source of ammonia for rumen bacteria.
- 4-Decreasing metabolism of ammonia conversion to urea in the liver.
- 5-Reducing the cost of feed compared to the other protein sources.
- 6-Good degradability compared to the protein flours.
- 7-Preventing excessive decomposition and quality reduction of flour in the rumen.



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