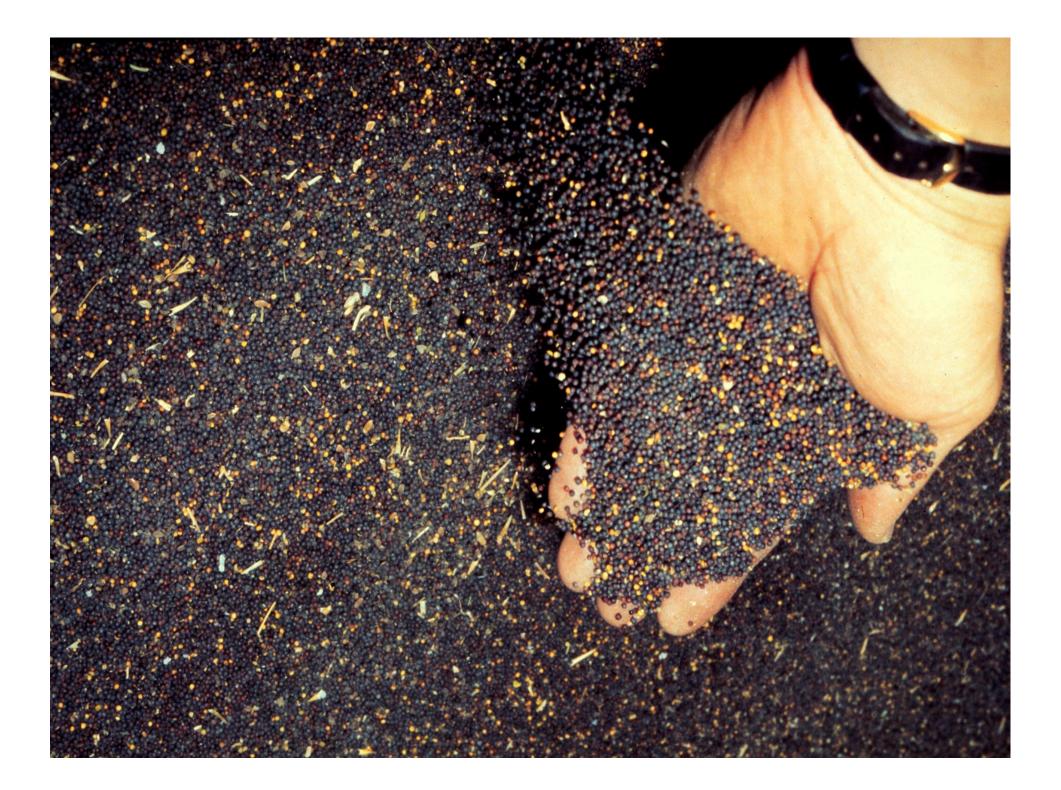
Canola Oil and Meal Applications

Australian Oilseeds Federation Forum

Eden on the Park Hotel October 11, 2006. Melbourne

Dr. Dave Hickling Vice President, Canola Utilization Canola Council of Canada







Canola Strengths and Challenges

- + Canola is a high oil content seed (42%) excellent source of edible oil *(and biodiesel!)*
- + Canola oil is a premium value oil for health and functionality
- Canola oil faces intense global competition from "commodity oils"; e.g. soybean oil, palm oil

Need to de-commoditize canola



Place of Canola Oil in World Vegetable Oil Markets (2005/06)

- Canola is the third most widely used vegetable oil (MT=million tonnes)
 - Palm oil
 Soybean oil:
 Canola/rapeseed oil:
 T MT
 Sunflower oil:
 Peanut oil:
 MT
 MT
 - Olive oil: 3 MT
 - Coconut oil: 3 MT



Canola Oil Market Development

Promote canola oil's strengths:

Health

- Lowest in saturated fat (7 %) of any common vegetable oil
- Good combinations of mono- and poly- unsaturated fats

Versatility

- Stable
- Neutral taste
- Light color and texture

Canola Brand

- Perceived to be among the healthiest of all oils



Canola Oil Market Development

Strategy

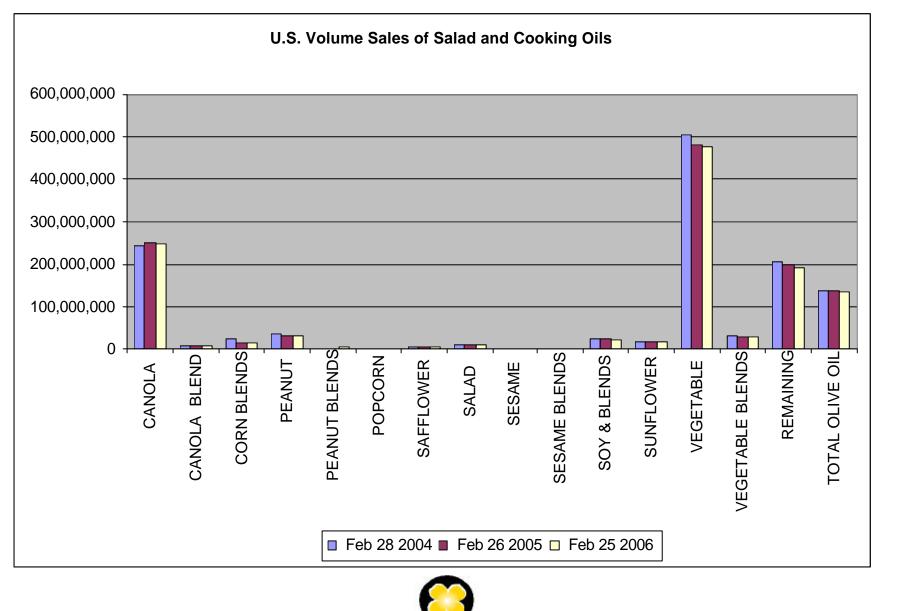
- Increase brand recognition of canola as healthiest oil
- Promote canola oil in our highest value markets, especially the U.S.
- Obtain credible third party endorsement
- Provide accurate and current technical information



Place of Canola Oil in U.S. Vegetable Oil Market (2005)

 Oil type 	000 T/yr	%
 Soybean oil 	8,165	69.1
 Corn oil: 	785	6.6
– Canola oil:	770	6.5
– Palm oil:	616	5.2
 Coconut oil: 	467	4.0
 Cottonseed oil: 	427	3.6
 Olive oil: 	249	2.1
 Sunflower oil: 	181	1.5
 Peanut oil 	109	0.9
– Other	<u> </u>	0.5
Total	11,814	100.0





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Promoting Canola Oil in the U.S.

- Joint project of U.S. and Canadian canola industries
- Support original clinical research on canola oil health benefits
- Targeted information on canola oil's health and versatility benefits to consumers, health professionals, culinary professionals, food service and food manufacturing customers: "Low in saturated fats" is key message
- Work with U.S. government regulators (via U.S. Canola Association) on canola oil recognition in food recommendations and regulations, eg. food labelling, health claims, food pyramid
- Promote both conventional and high-stability canola oils
- Priority: increased emphasis on food service and food manufacturing industries
 - Trans fats, "obesity crisis", providing opportunities for canola oil blending and replacement of partially hydrogenated fats
- Promotion and research budget: > \$ 2.0 million in 2006



Health and Nutrition Issues

- Healthy oils
 - US Nutrition Guidelines
 - Reduce intake of saturated fats
 - Increase intake of mono- and poly-unsaturated fatty acids (omega-3's)
 - ? Good for liquid vegetable oils, especially canola oil (mentioned as a "healthy oil")



FDA Health Claim Approved October 6, 2006

"Limited and not conclusive scientific evidence suggests that eating about 1 1/2 tablespoons (19 grams) of canola oil daily may reduce the risk of coronary heart disease due to the unsaturated fat content in canola oil. To achieve this possible benefit, canola oil is to replace a similar amount of saturated fat and not increase the total number of calories you eat in a day. One serving of this product contains [x] grams of canola oil."



FDA Health Claim Approved October 6, 2006

Criteria for foods eligible to bear the claim include containing at least 4.75 grams of canola oil per reference amount customarily consumed, no more than one gram of trans fat and low levels of saturated fat and cholesterol.



Strategy to leverage FDA Health Claim

- Publicize health claim to consumers
- Encourage food industry to use health claim and to develop products using canola oil as replacement for unhealthy oils





Canola meal value

Canola meal is the second most popular protein meal in world. Value is related to soybean meal

- Canola meal has 75% the protein of 47% protein soybean meal
- Canola meal has 80% 90% the energy value of dehulled soybean meal
- The price of canola meal usually ranges between 60% and 70% the price of soybean meal



Canola meal value

Strengths:

- High levels of methionine, cystine and histidine – good for dairy cattle and laying chickens

- High ADF/NDF ratio good for dairy cattle
- High phosphorus levels
- Not antigenic

Weaknesses:

- Low lysine levels – penalty for meat producing animals

Low biological energy values for monogastrics – penalty for poultry



Canola meal relative value to soybean meal

Animal type

Relative value (% soybean meal)

Broiler chicken Layer chicken

Hog grower

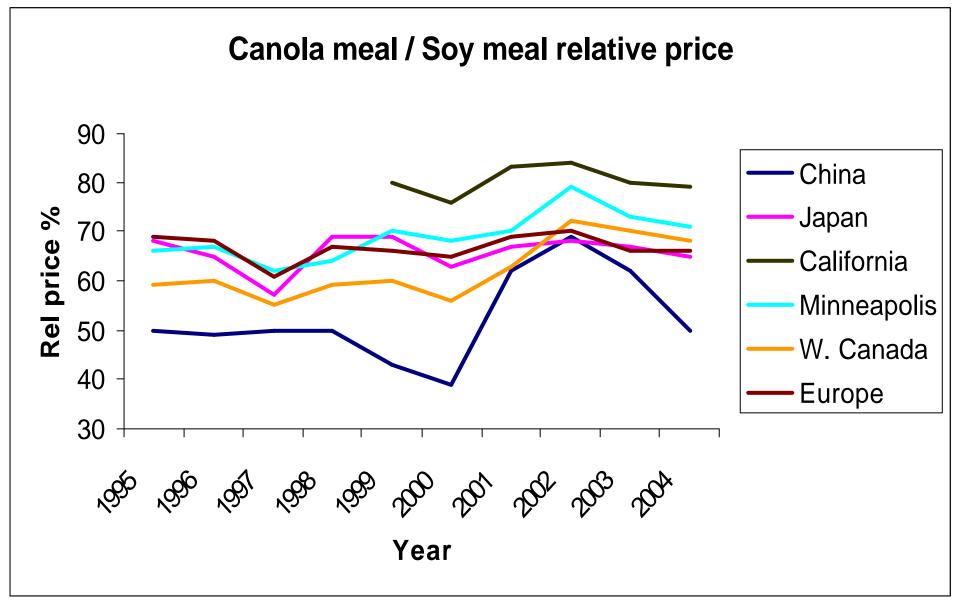
Dairy Cattle

55% - 65% 60% - 70%

65% - 75%

70% - 85%







Canola/rapeseed meal use, 2004

Country	Use (000,000 t)
Australia	0.3
Bangladesh	0.2
Canada	0.7
China	6.7
EU	6.0
India	2.8
Japan	0.8
Mexico	0.7
Pakistan	0.4
U.S.	<u> </u>
Total	20.5



Misconceptions about canola meal

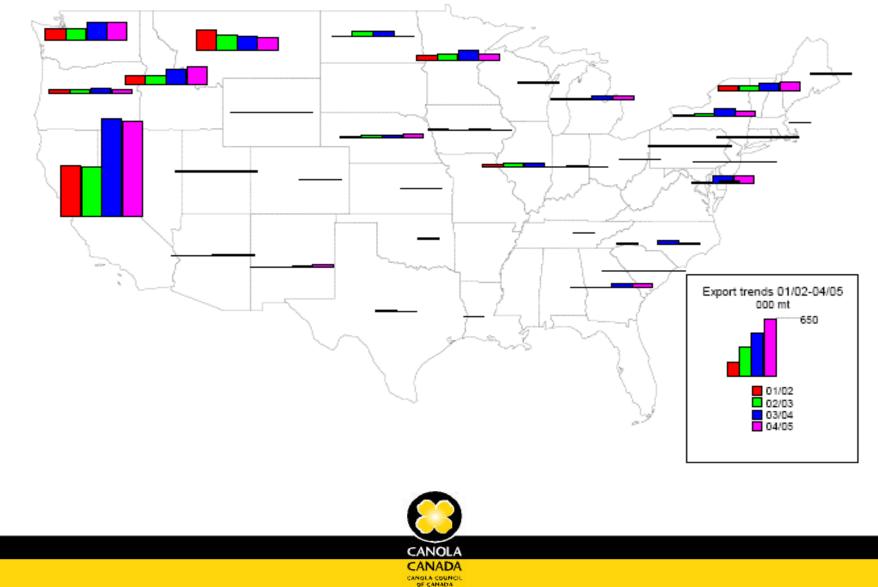
It is unpalatable. Not true - it has a neutral taste to most animals

It will result in lower animal performance. Not true - when diets are balanced properly, performance is excellent.

It must be priced at a discount. Not true - it is a premium ingredient for some animals, e.g. dairy cattle



Canadian Canola Meal Exports to U.S. Ag Commodity Research, Nov 28, 2005





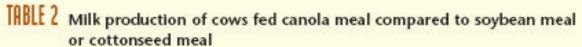
Feeding canola meal to dairy cattle

Feeding canola meal to dairy cows will increase milk production by 1.0 litre per cow per day

Feeding canola meal to dairy cows will increase milk production by 1.0 litre per cow per day!!



	Milk yleid (kg/day)		
	Control	Canola	
ngalls and Sharma (1975)	23.0	23.7	
Isher and Walsh (1976)	24.4	23.0	
aarveld and Christensen (1976)	24.9	26.4	
harma et al. (1977)	20.7	20.9	
harma et al. (1977)	21.5	21.8	
apas et al. (1978)	24.3	25.2	
apas et al. (1978)	23.9	24.6	
apas et al. (1979)	21.8	22.2	
aarveld et al. (1981)	26.4	27.7	
anchez and Claypool (1983)	33.4	37.7	
Peters and Bath (1986)	39.8	41.4	
Incent and Hill (1988)	28.5	28.6	
Incent et al. (1990)	25.1	26.7	
AcLean and Laarveld (1991)	28.9	30.7	
AcLeod (1991)	17.2	16.9	
mmanuelson et al. (1993)	21.0	21.9	
Newhurst et al. (1999)	24.0	24.5	
Newhurst et al. (1999)	23.7	25.5	
verage Milk Yield	25.1	26.1	



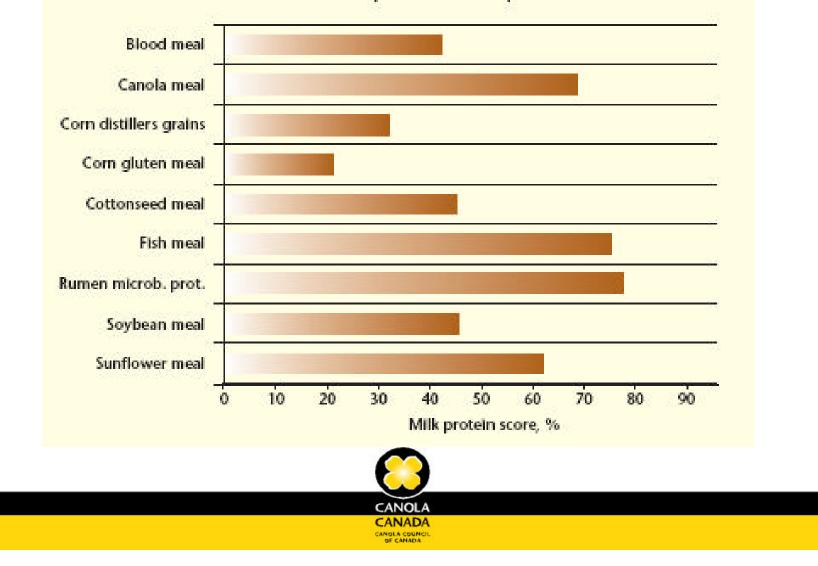


	Arono and as percent of mile protein							
	Acilk 15 EAA	Rillersen skälteräder	Cassoria recoal**	Soythease stead	Corri gisten meal	Cesti ninscent concal	Sunfisse rssaat	
мighuн 	7Z	139	1971	225	0.000	361	288	
Hsadine	5.5	73	138		83	120		
lsoleucine	·11.4 · ·	· · \$0\$ · ·	· · ©3 · ·	····	· · · 60 · ·	· · · š\$	· · · 67·	
Leucine	10.5		62	88	190			
ty≶in≷	160	119	84	87				
Methianis e	5.5	84	<u>05</u>	56	\$ \$	****	102	
Phenylalanine	10.0	· · 104 · · ·	103	· · • • • • • • •	. 141	125	011	
Shreonine	8.0	121) 13		84	**	98	
Pyptophan	. 3.0	9Q	1.1.5			<u>\$</u> .		
valme	13.0	85	Ž8	28	.		00	



Figure 1 Milk protein score of common feed ingredients for dairy cattle (Schingoethe, 1991)

Milk protein score of protein sources



Increasing value for dairy cattle

Increase rumen bypass protein - by thermal and chemical treatment

Increase rumen bypass protein from 35% to approximately 60% - capitalize on good amino acid balance of canola meal for milk production purposes

Maintain high amino acid digestibility in small intestine

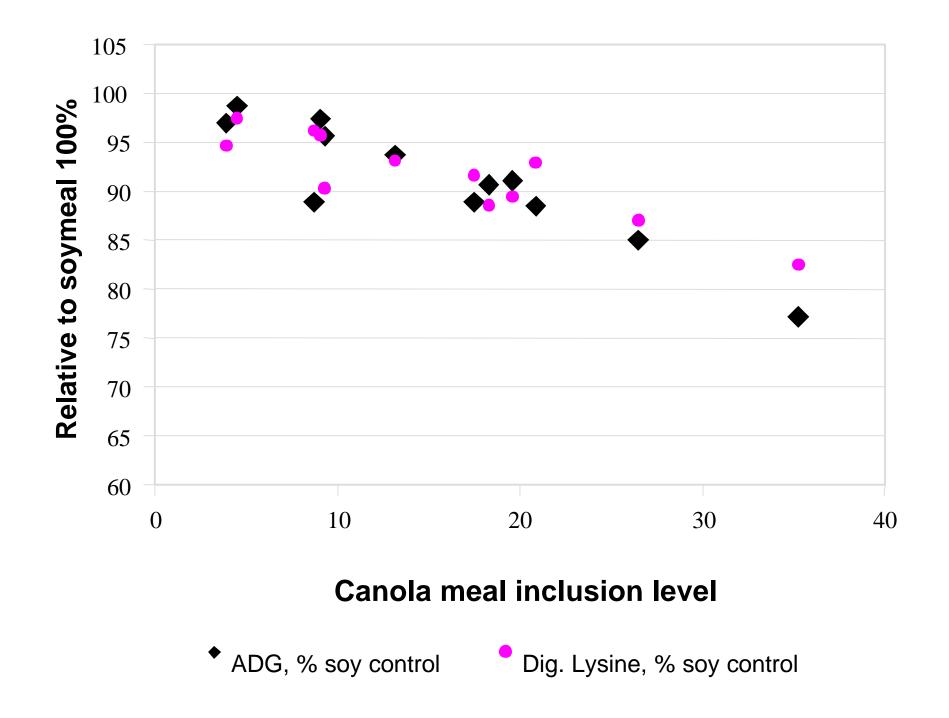


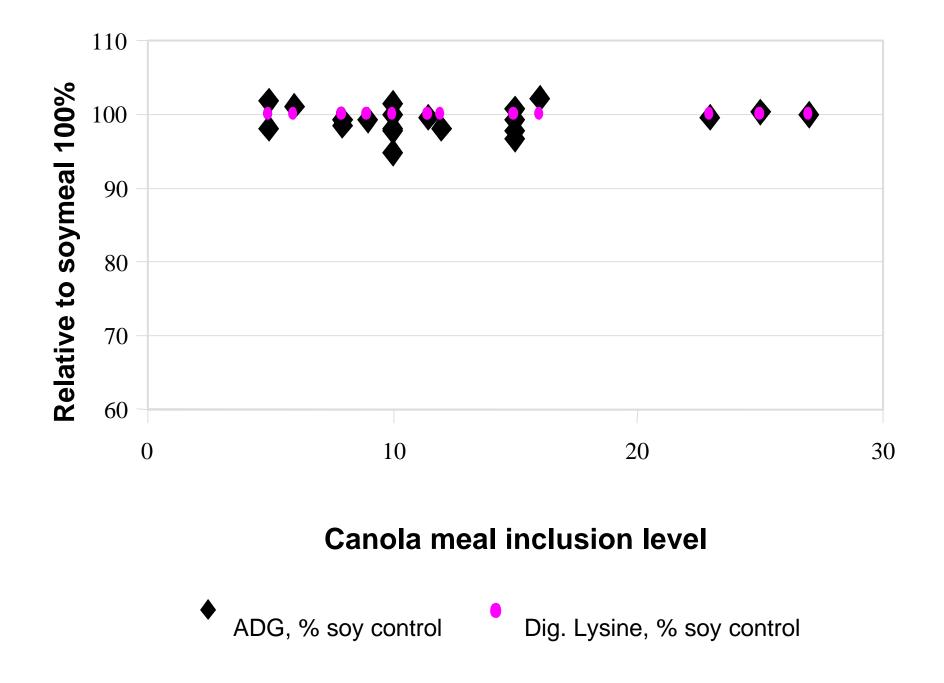
Amino acid digestibility

 Hog and poultry performance is affected by lower amino acid digestibility in canola meal compared to soybean meal





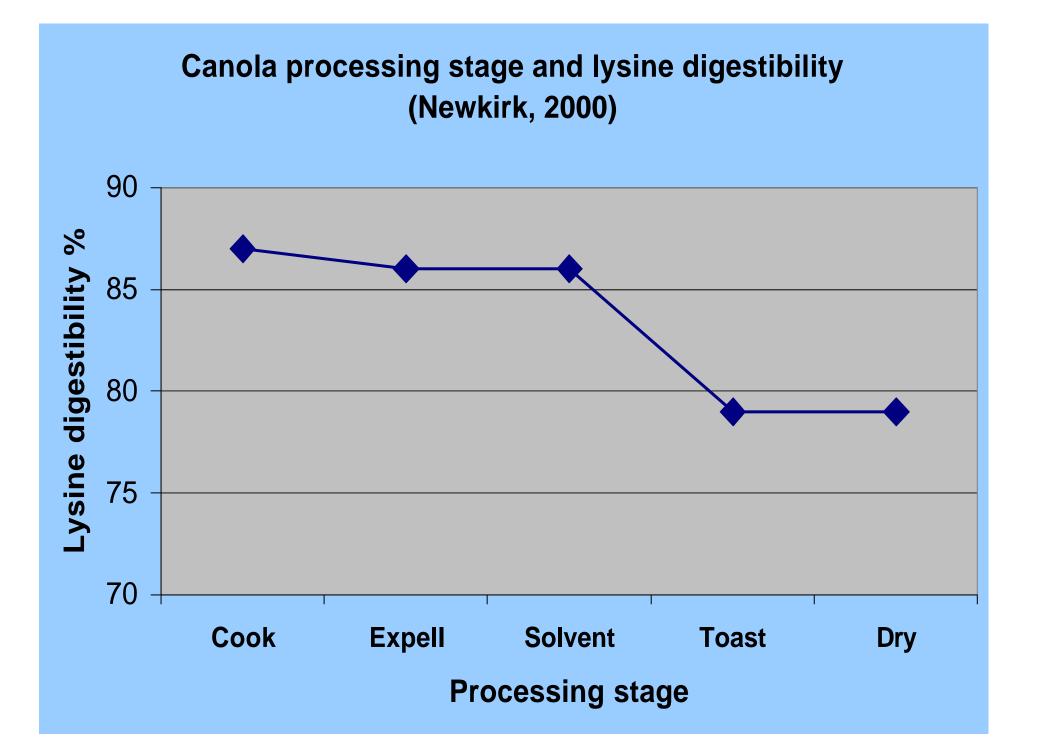


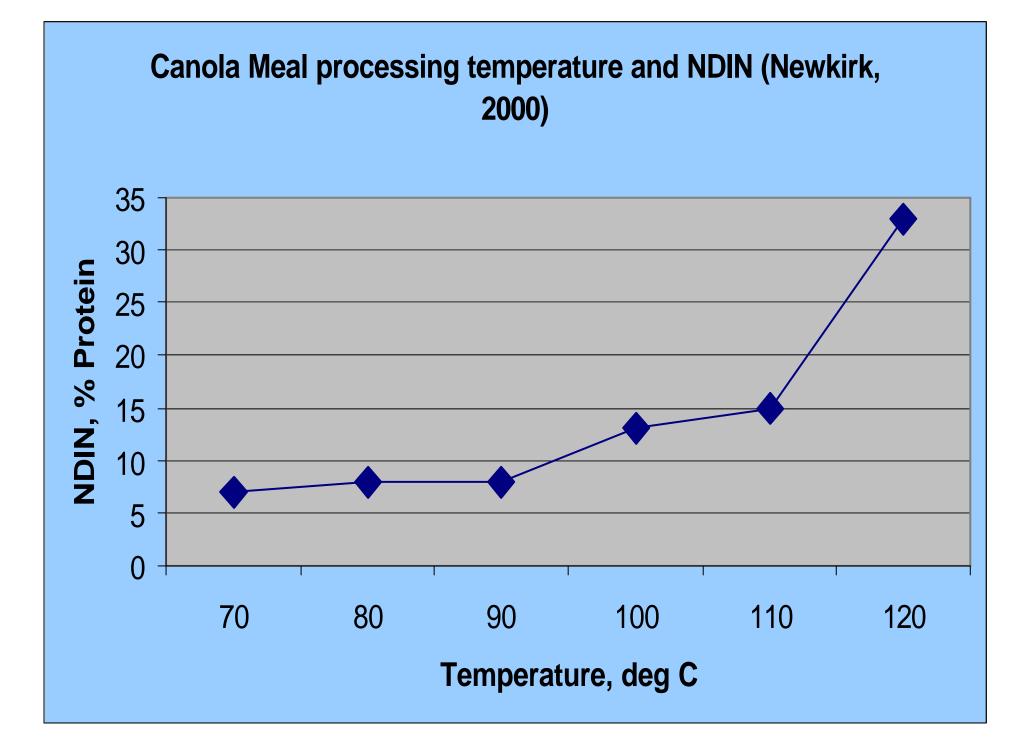


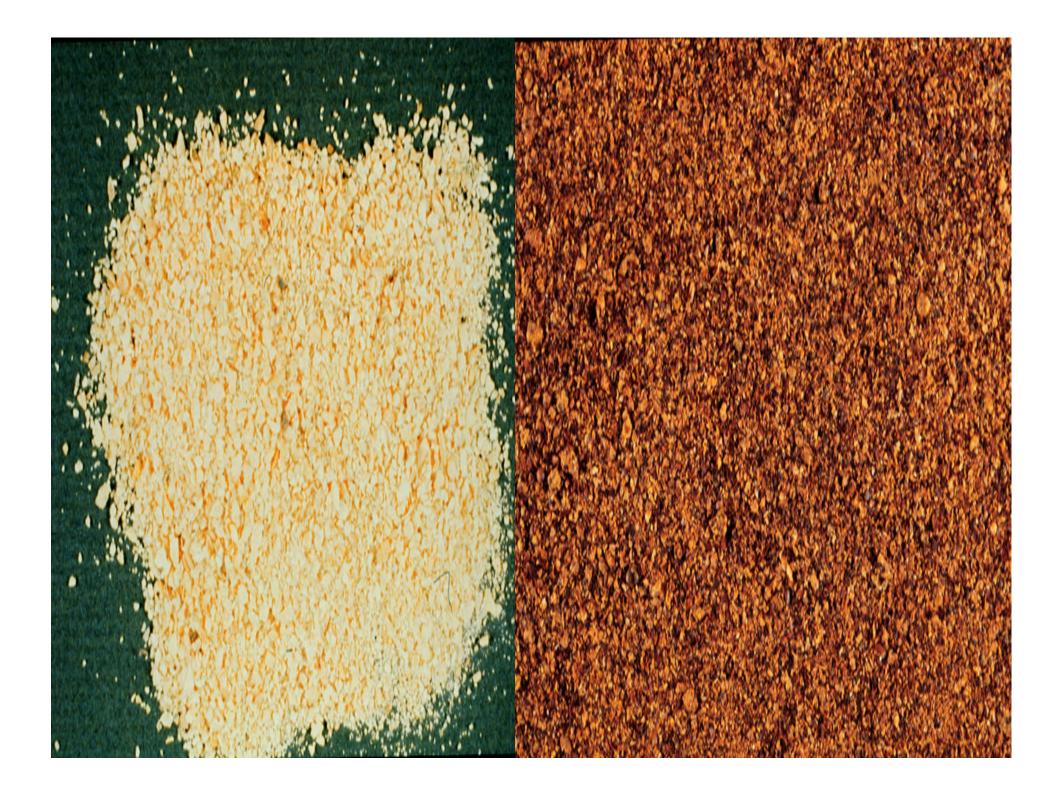
Amino acid digestibility

- Affected by processing conditions especially desolventizer-toaster temperatures
- University of Saskatchewan research
 - Reduce DT temperatures from 105 degrees
 C to between 90 and 95 degrees C
 - Alternative solvent removal methods









Other great things about canola meal

The high methionine, low lysine levels in canola meal complements the high lysine, low methionine levels in feed peas – a perfect western Canadian combination substitute for soybean meal, especially in swine diets.

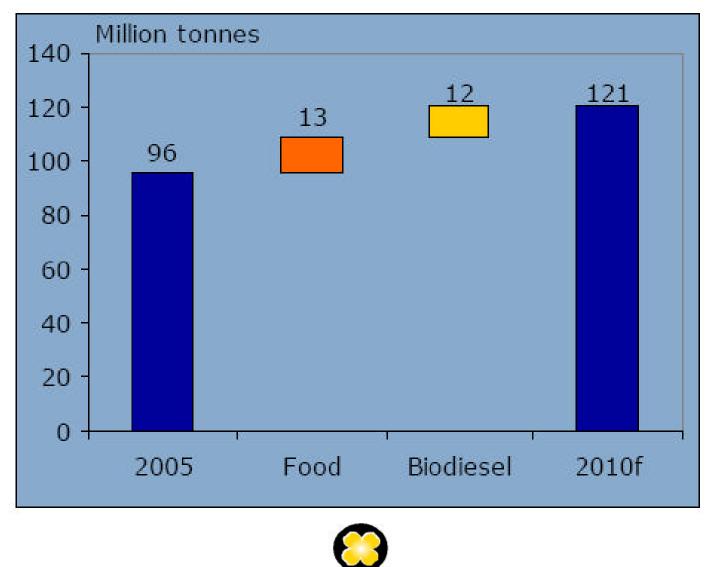
Canola meal, unlike soybean meal, does not contain any antigenic proteins. This makes canola meal a valuable protein in antigen sensitive diets for pigs, calves, fish and pets.



Bio-diesel

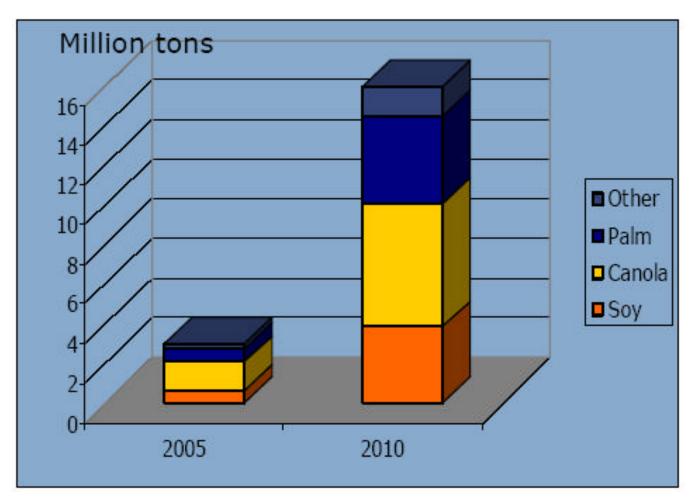


World use of vegetable oils (soy, palm, rapeseed, cotton, coconut, olive, peanut, sunflower). Rabobank 2006



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Feedstock use in biodiesel production. Rabobank 2006





Growth in biodiesel production in U.S.

- Vegetable oil (mainly soybean oil) use for biodiesel expected to grow by 2 million tonnes in next 5 years. Edible use will also increase.
- Current soybean S&D
 - Production: 75 million tonnes
 - Crush: 45 million tonnes
 - Meal: 36 million tonnes (domestic use 30 million tonnes, exports 6 million tonnes)
 - Oil: 9 million tonnes (domestic use 8 million tonnes, exports 1 million tonnes)
 - Exports: 30 million tonnes
- Predicted soybean S&D 2012 (based on USB predictions)
 - Production: 80 million tonnes
 - Crush: 55 million tonnes
 - Meal: 44 million tonnes (domestic use 35 million tonnes, exports 9 million tonnes?)
 - Oil: 11 million tonnes all domestic use
 - Exports: 25 million tonnes
- Key point: Soybean meal supply expected to increase 8 million tonnes (22%)



Growth in ethanol production in U.S.

- Ethanol production for biofuels expected to increase more than 5 billion gallons in next 5 years.
- Current corn S&D
 - Production: 275 million tonnes
 - Food and Industrial: 70 million tonnes
 - Distillers grains: 10 million tonnes (domestic use 9 million tonnes, exports 1 million tonnes)
 - Ethanol: 30 million tonnes
 - Feed: 160 million tonnes
 - Exports: 45 million tonnes
- Predicted corn S&D 2012 (based on NCGA predictions)
 - Production: 300 million tonnes
 - Food and Industrial: 100 million tonnes
 - Distillers grains: 20 million tonnes (domestic use 15 million tonnes, exports 5 million tonnes?)
 - Ethanol: 60 million tonnes
 - Feed: 165 million tonnes
 - Exports: 30 million tonnes
- Key point: Distillers grain supply expected to increase 10 million tonnes (100%)



Growth in biodiesel production in Canada

- A Canadian government mandate of 2% and 5% inclusion would result in 1 billion litres of biodiesel. This will likely result in 2-3 million tonnes of oilseed (canola and soybean). Given quality parameters, it is expected that the major oil used will be canola oil. Edible canola oil production is also expected to increase.
- Current canola S&D
 - Production: 8.5 million tonnes
 - Crush: 3.5 million tonnes
 - Meal: 2.0 million tonnes (domestic 0.5 million tonnes, exports 1.5 million tonnes)
 - Oil: 1.5 million tonnes (domestic 0.5 million tonnes, exports 1.0 million tonnes)
 - Exports: 5.0 million tonnes
- Predicted canola S&D 2012
 - Production: 12 million tonnes
 - Crush: 6.5 million tonnes
 - Meal: 3.7 million tonnes (domestic 1.0 million tonnes, exports 2.7 million tonnes?)
 - Oil: 2.8 million tonnes (domestic 1.5 million tonnes (1.0 biodiesel), exports 1.4 million tonnes)
 - Exports: 5.5 million tonnes
- Key point: Canola meal supply expected to increase 1.7 million tonnes (85%)



Expected biofuel outcomes with regard to North American feed industry

- Feed grains. 35 40 million additional tonnes for ethanol production. Supply of corn and feed wheat for animal feed should not be too constrained by increased demand for ethanol production since supply growth and reduced exports should compensate. The 35 – 40 million tonnes of increased demand over the next 6 years represents less than 10% of total supply, and the increase in demand is expected to be incremental and gradual. There may be periodic price spikes due to shortages and the ability of the ethanol market to pay a premium.
- Protein ingredients. Over 20 million tonnes additional supply. Soybean meal supply is expected to increase 8 million tonnes, canola meal supply is expected to increase almost 2 million tonnes and distillers grains supply is expected to increase over 10 million tonnes. This 20 million tonne increase in the supply of these 3 protein ingredients is a 40% increase over the base of 50 million tonnes current production. Increased exports outside of Canada and the U.S. could account for up to 10 million tonnes but there will still be a net increased North American utilization of at least 10 million tonnes.

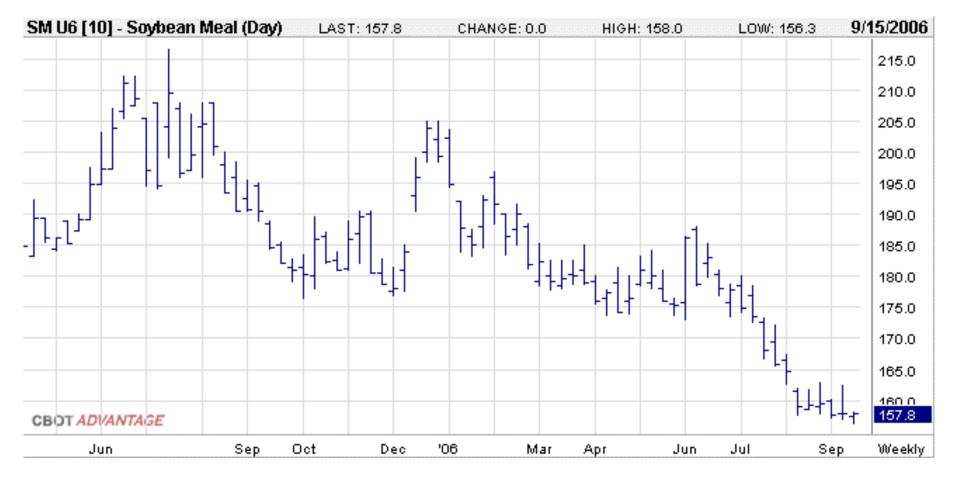


Price expectations for corn, feed wheat and protein ingredients

- Corn and feed wheat prices are expected to increase moderately (5% 10%)
- Protein meal prices are expected to decrease due to initially surplus supplies for domestic demand and pricing to export markets. It is estimated that there will be a 25% price decrease for soybean meal and potentially larger price decreases for distillers grains and canola meal due to their concentration in cattle feeding (market limitations).



Chicago Soybean Meal Prices





Expected long term implications

- Increased use of protein ingredients for alternative uses. Use as fuel or fertilizer commonly considered. Canola meal and distillers grains have similar thermal value to coal. Establish base value at coal prices – currently about \$60/t.
- Develop edible markets for distillers grains and canola meal
- Increase in energy value of protein ingredients especially canola meal*
 - Processing
 - Breeding new varieties
 - Enzyme technology
- * A priority for the Canadian canola industry



Canola meal value increase (\$/T) with 10% nutrient increase

Nutrient	Broiler chicken	Hog grower	Dairy
Protein: 35% vs 38.5%	\$8	\$3	\$10
Lysine: 2.02% vs 2.22%	\$3	\$3	\$0
Digestible lysine: 78% vs 88%	\$3	\$3	\$0
Energy: 100% vs 110%	\$15	\$3	\$2



Energy Content of Meal – Next Steps

Determine best methods to achieve higher meal energy content:

- Quantify the potential to improve meal energy content through breeding (lower fibre, lower ash, higher protein). Study commercial potential of existing high-energy canola varieties (yellow seed napus, canola quality juncea). Study effects of potentially using and oil and protein content targets (whole seed basis) in WCC/RRC system
- 2. Re-evaluate potential of alternative processing technology on meal energy content (dehulling, temperature)
- 3. Study potential and cost/benefits of feed enzyme technology to increase meal energy



Canola Quality Improvement Priorities

- Increase oil content of canola seed
 - Revise breeding recommendations
 - Economic stimulus (oil component pricing)
- Reduce and better manage chlorophyll levels
- Focus on low saturated fat levels
 - Accurate breeding standards
- Increase energy in canola meal
 - Processing and breeding



Expected growth of Canadian canola industry by 2015

14 million Acres Yield 44 bu/acre Production 14 million tonnes 45% ? higher Oil content **Domestic crush** 7.5 million tonnes 4.0 million tonnes Food use, seed equiv Biodiesel use, seed equiv 3.5 million tonnes 6.5 million tonnes Exports, seed



Canola Cooperation Agreement between Australia, Canada and the United States

- Cooperate on research
 - Complement, not duplicate
 - Joint where appropriate
- Cooperate on canola branding
 - Same messages
- Cooperate on market development and technical support
 - In shared markets
- Cooperate on standards and trade issues where relevant



Thank you

www.canola-council.org

