



Department of
Primary Industries

Increasing the market value of canola through improved quality traits.

GRDC project DAN00158

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ARAB Conference – Tanunda, 30 September – 2 October 2014

Introduction

- Current breeding programs focus on increasing yield and oil content, disease resistance and drought tolerance.
- Opportunities exist to increase the oil and meal quality, increasing the value of the crop.
- Aim - To identify quality traits in canola oil and meal which can be included in the Australian canola germplasm to increase the value of canola.

Overview

- Current industry requirements
- Canola lines
- Laboratory analysis
- Results
- Summary

Current industry requirements



Current industry requirements

- Meetings were held and surveys undertaken with different industry sectors at the beginning of the project.
- Participants included:
 - processors
 - refiners
 - oil and meal end users
 - breeders
- Purpose of meetings was to determine each sectors requirement of canola seed, oil and meal.
- These requirements helped establish the analytical protocols for the project.

Stock Feed Requirements

PORK

MEAL

- ↑ Protein
- ↓ Glucosinolates (<5)
- ↓ Fibre

POULTRY

MEAL

- ↑ Protein
- ↓ Sinapine
- ↓ Glucosinolates (<10)

WHOLE SEED

- ↑ Protein
- ↑ Linoleic acid (C18.2)
- ↓ Glucosinolates

DAIRY

(wants non GM)

MEAL

- ↑ Protein
- ↓ Fibre

Processors, Crushers and Refiners Requirements

OIL

- ↑ Iodine Value – 120 ideal
- ↑ Oil content - >42%

MEAL

- Consistent seed size – crushing concerns
- ↓ Glucosinolates – odour concerns

RETAIL SPREADS

OIL

- ↑ Linoleic acid (C18.2)
- ↑ Linolenic acid (C18.3) – > 20% ideal
- ↓ Saturated fatty acids
- ↑ Polyunsaturated fatty acids - > 50% ideal
- ↑ Tocopherols

Commercial Users

FOOD SERVICE

OIL

- ↑ Oleic acid (C18.1) - > 80% ideal
- ↓ Linolenic acid (C18.3) - < 2% ideal, < 5% realistic
- ↑ Tocopherols

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BIOFUELS

OIL

- Sold to the biofuel market where it is converted to biodiesel
- ↑ volume canola meal due to expansion of biofuels industry

AQUACULTURE

MEAL

- Potential ingredient in aquaculture diets
- Comparable amounts of digestible protein and energy to fishmeal
- World demand of fishmeal outweighs supplies – canola meal an alternative

PET FOOD

MEAL

- ↑ potential in the pet food industry
- Already utilised in the manufacture of dog biscuits

COSMETICS

OIL

- ↑ Tocopherols – alpha and gamma
- Market for naturally occurring tocopherols

AGRICULTURAL

MEAL

- Protein concentrates for stock feeds
- Use as an organic fertiliser – N, P and S availability
- Hi gluc meal - potential use as a bio-fumigant replacing soil fumigant, methyl bromide

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Laboratory analysis

- Canola samples – 850 in total
 - 685 Brassica lines from NBGIP - wide variety of germplasm from across the world. Countries of origin include China, Taiwan, Russia, Ukraine, France, Australia
 - 165 canola lines from NVT - provides information on current Australian marketplace.

NBGIP – National Brassica Germplasm Improvement Project

NVT – National Variety Trials

Laboratory analysis

WHOLE SEED

- Oil content
- Seed size
- Seed weight
- Moisture

OIL

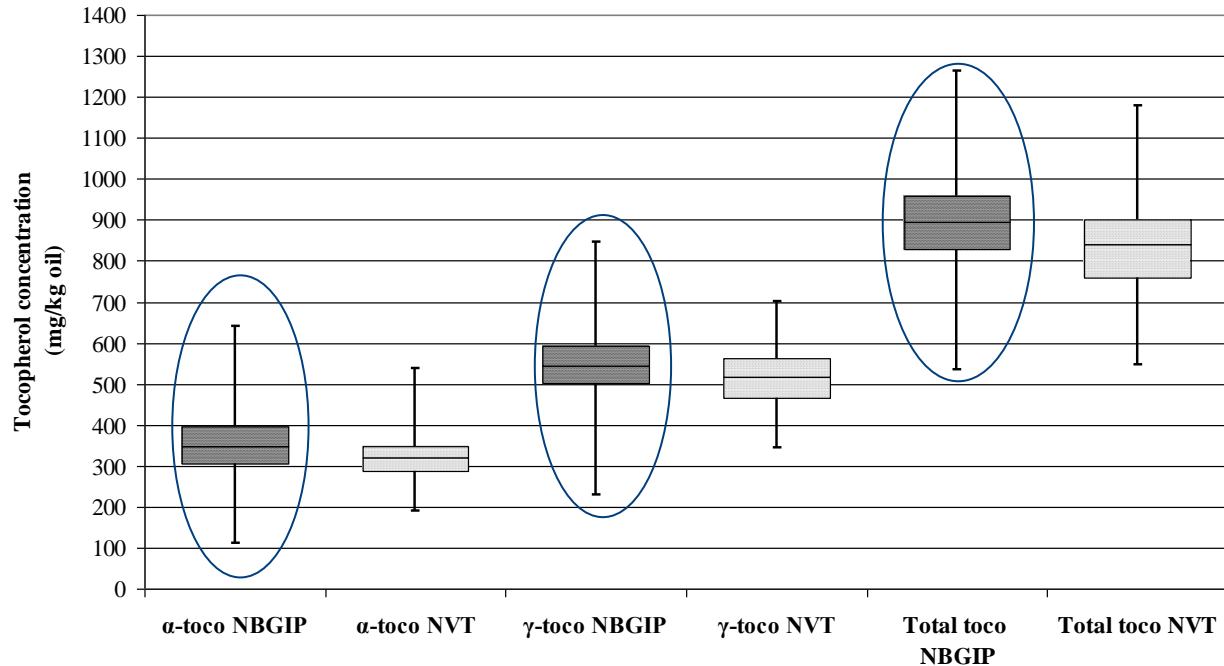
- Tocopherols – alpha, gamma, total
- Fatty acid profile
- Iodine Value

MEAL

- Glucosinolates
- Protein
- Sinapine
- Starch
- Water soluble carbohydrates
- Ash
- Organic matter
- Fibres – NDF, ADF
- Digestibility
- Metabolisable energy (Dairy/Sheep/Beef)
- Apparent Metabolisable Energy (Poultry)
- Digestible Energy (Porcine/Aquaculture/Equine)

Over 42 000 individual results

Tocopherols in oil

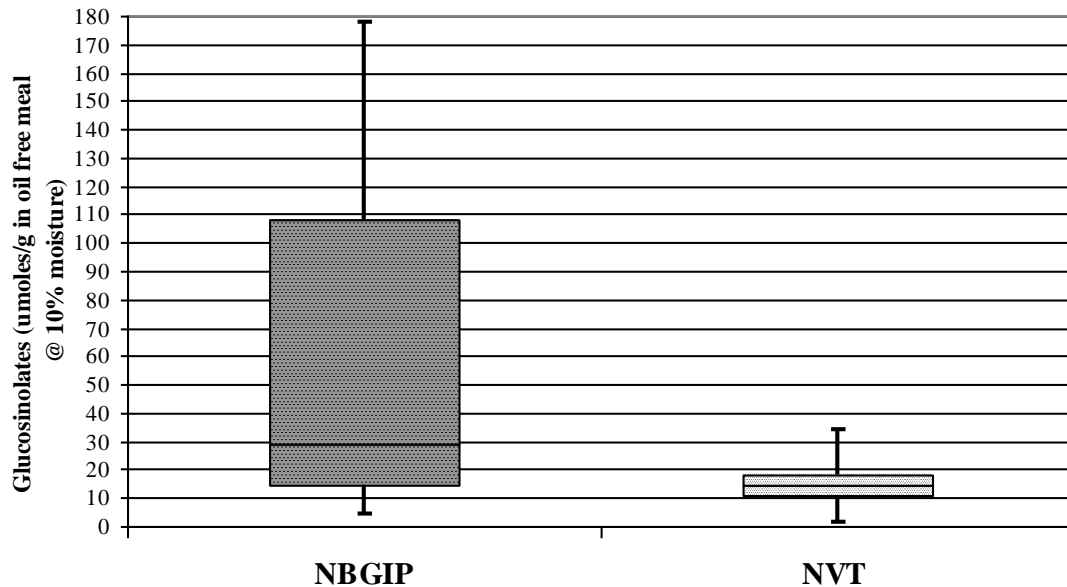


- Otherwise known as vitamin E
- Alpha (α) and gamma(γ)
- Efficient natural antioxidants
- Contribute to oil stability and shelf life
- Some removed during refining (reported at 15-40%)
- Retailers want increased tocopherols
- Other studies - mean approx 800 mg/kg total tocopherols.

Total tocopherols

- **NBGIP** - 101 lines >1000 mg/kg
- **NVT** - 6 lines >1000 mg/kg

Glucosinolates in meal

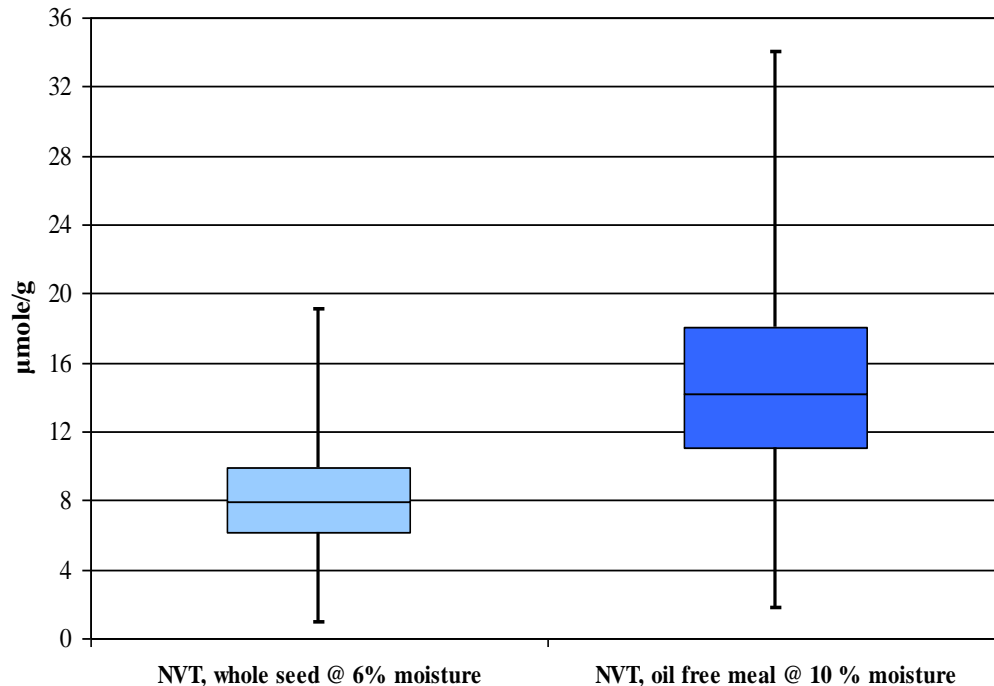


■ Glucosinolates

- Breakdown products can impair feed intake and growth performance due to bitter taste.
 - Interfere with thyroid and liver function
 - High levels can increase mortality in poultry and lower egg production
-
- NBGIP - **345** lines with glucosinolate content <30 umoles/g in oil free meal @ 10% moisture
 - NVT – **160** lines <30 umoles/g in oil free meal @ 10% moisture

Glucosinolates - NVT lines

Whole seed v oil free meal



Same data – different units

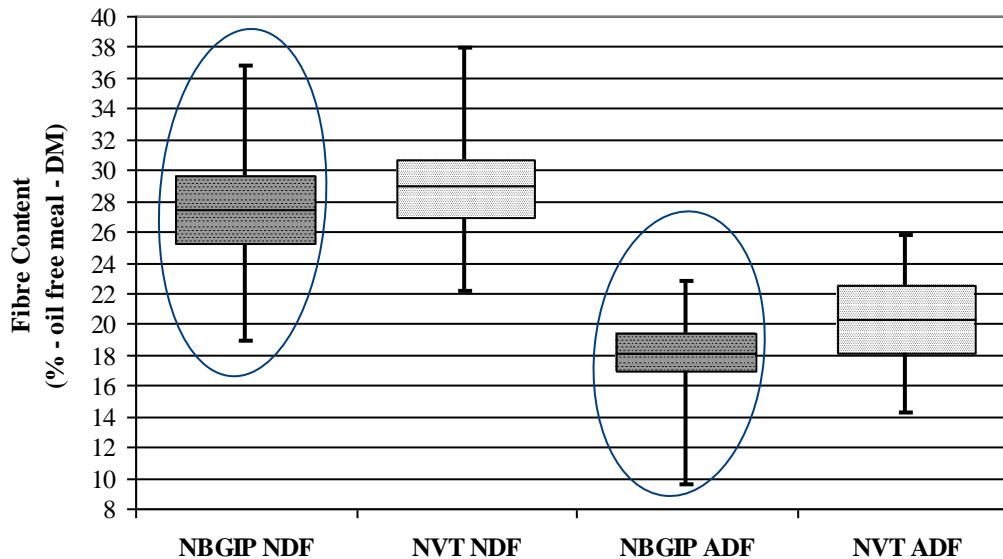
- Industry convention to report glucosinolate content $\mu\text{moles/g}$, whole seed @ 6% moisture
- Definition of canola –
 - **glucosinolate content as $\mu\text{moles/g}$ in oil free, air dry meal**
- **5** NVT lines above 30 $\mu\text{moles/g}$ in oil free meal @ 10% moisture
- **11** NVT lines between 25-30 $\mu\text{moles/g}$ in oil free meal @ 10% moisture

Need to ensure we understand the units being used to report glucosinolates.

Fibres – Neutral detergent (NDF) and acid detergent (ADF)

Stock feed requirements

↓ Fibre



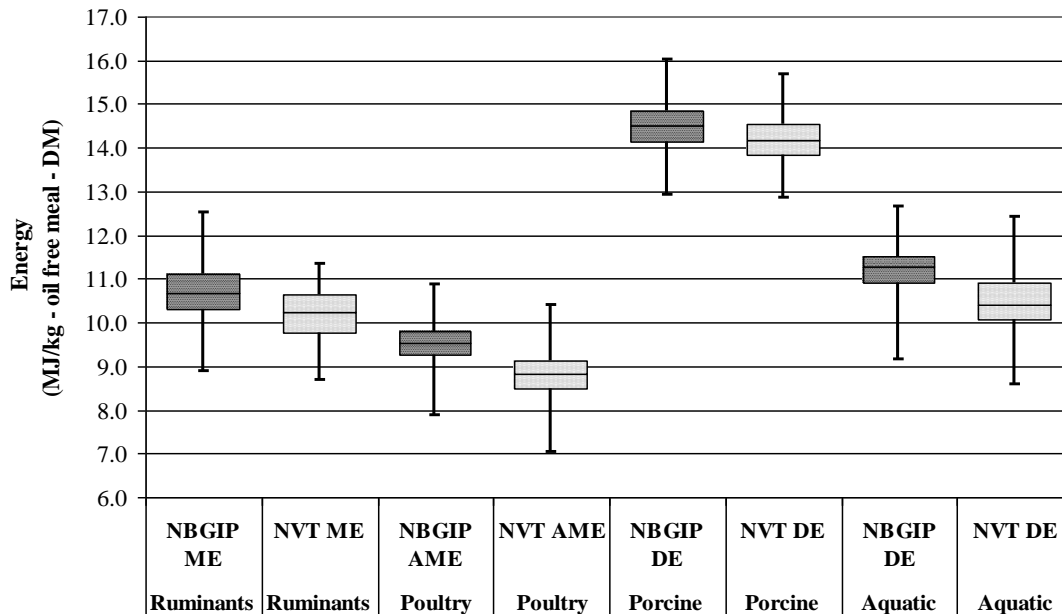
- NDF – amount of fibre in a sample that is insoluble in a neutral detergent solution.
- ADF – amount of fibre in a sample that is insoluble in a weak acid.
- Minimum reported values from other studies:
NDF – 24%

NBGIP - 79 lines with NDF <24%
NVT – 5 lines with NDF <24%

- Minimum reported values from other studies
ADF – 16%

NBGIP - 81 lines with ADF <16%
NVT – 9 lines with ADF <16%

Available energy



- Canola meal used as a protein supplement in animal feeds, however available energy is an important factor.

- A single energy value cannot be applied to all species.

- Determined by:
 - difference between gross energy supplied and energy excreted in faeces

OR

- Standard calculations based on ruminant, monogastric, ileal and aquatic digestive systems.

- Depending on species carbohydrates, protein, oil content, fibres, digestibility are used for energy calculation.

- Available energy in NBGIP lines generally higher than NVT.

ME – metabolisable energy

AME – apparent metabolisable energy

DE – digestible energy

Summary

- The results from this study show that inclusion of some of the lines identified in the NGBIP germplasm into the Australian canola germplasm could have a positive impact on the quality of Australian canola oil and meal.
- Further funding has been provided by GRDC to use the information gained from this project to study the effect of G x E interactions on canola quality traits.

Acknowledgements

- GRDC
- NSW DPI
- Australian Oilseeds Federation
- Richard Meyer
- Rod Mailer
- Trent Potter
- Phil Salisbury
- Nick Goddard
- David Luckett
- Bobby Porykali
- Rebecca Penfold
- Peter Hawkins
- Anna Fang