

# Feeding Value of Western Canadian Oilseed and Biodiesel Co-products

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**Government  
of Alberta** 

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Freedom To Create. Spirit To Achieve.



# Introduction

- Preliminary results
- Collaborative work
- Mostly canola coproducts
  - Canola contributes \$14B
  - \$5.6B in farm cash receipts
- Why not flax?
- Camelina



# Feeding Canola Co-products

- Solvent-extracted canola meal
- Expeller-pressed
- Extruded + pressed
- Screw-pressed cake
- Green canola seed
- Crude glycerol

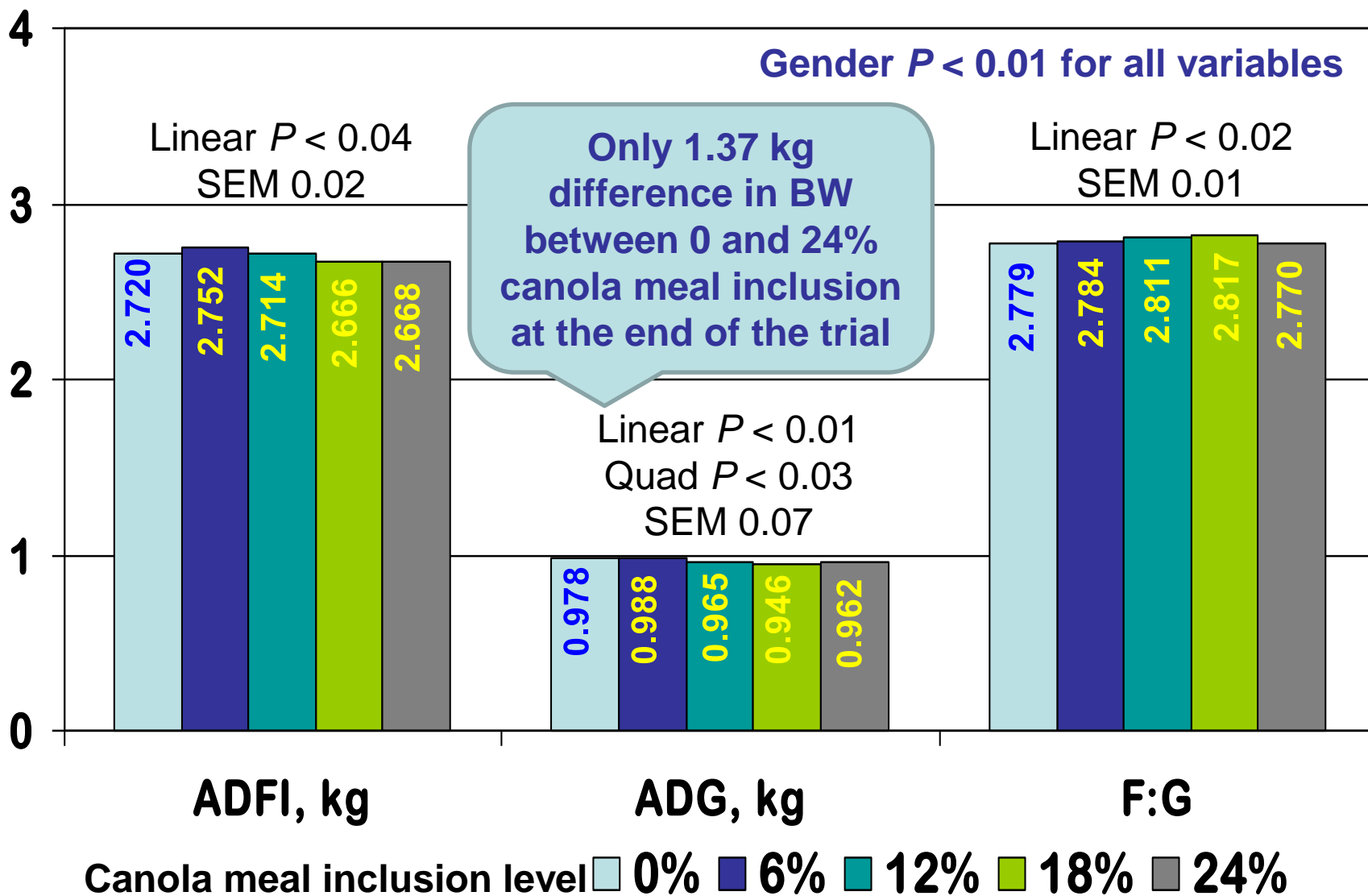


# Pushing the Limits Feeding SE CM

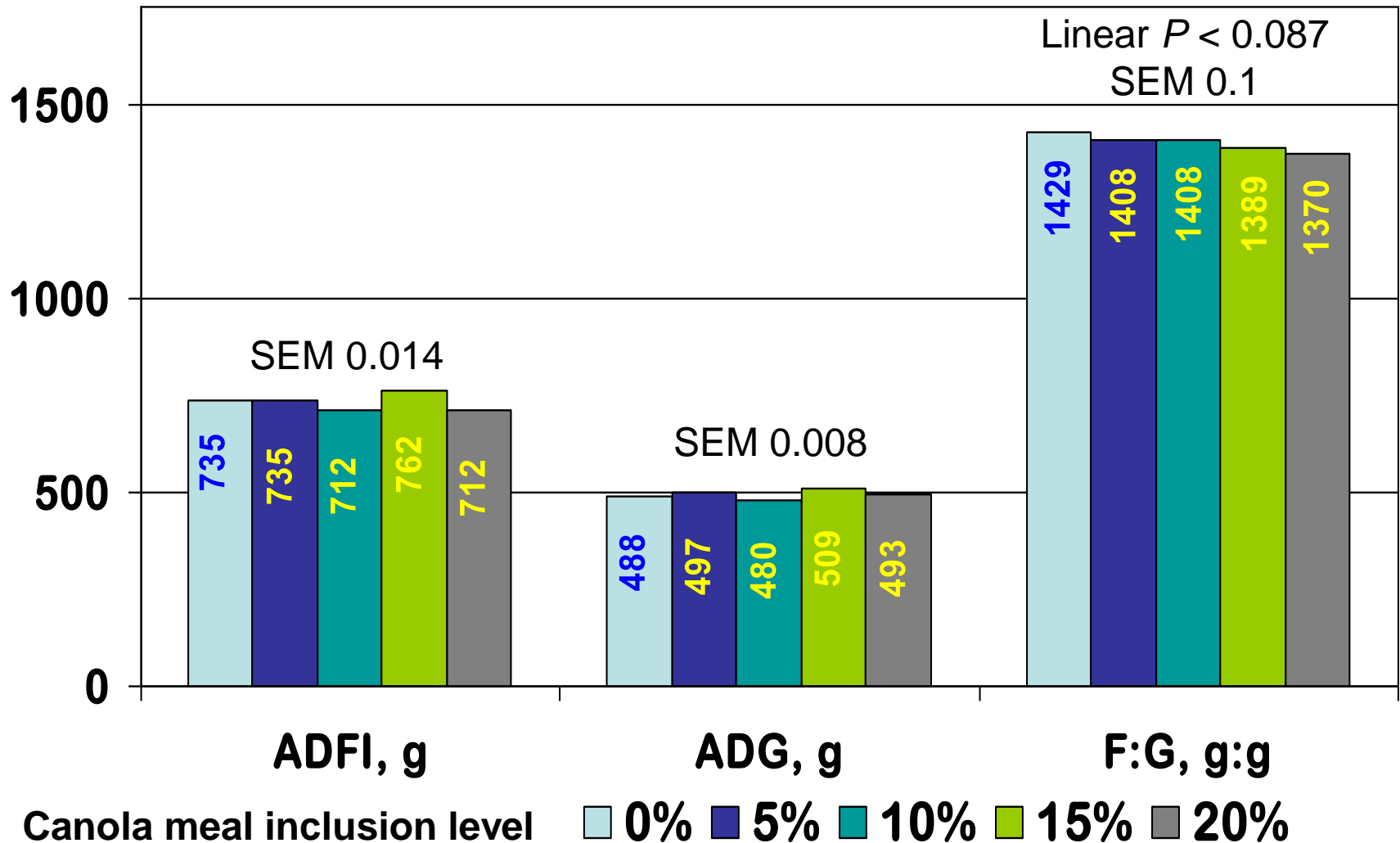
- Fed for ~35y, so what's new?
- Fed at conservative levels:
  - Palatability => glucosinolates
  - Fibre limits dietary energy => NE
- Recent pork crisis
- Increased local meal availability



# Increasing Canola Meal Levels in Hog Diets with 15% DDGS



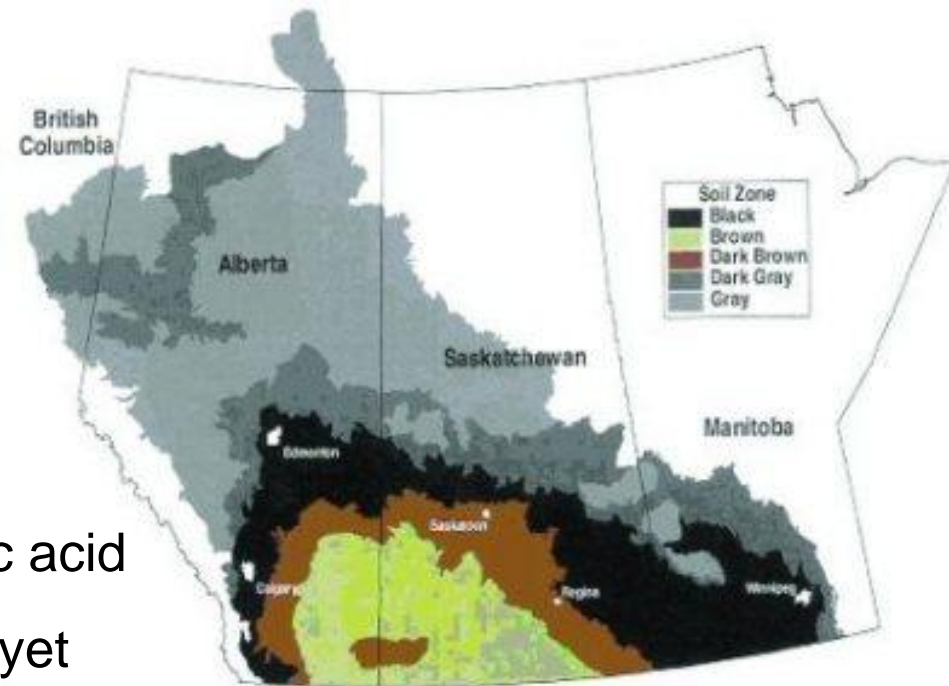
# Increasing SE Canola Meal Levels in Nursery Diets for Weaned Pigs



Landero et al. 2011

# *B. napus* (dark), *B. juncea* (yellow)

- *B. Juncea* is better adapted to grow in the southern Prairies
  - Brown soils “One crop could add 2M acres of production” CCC
  - Drought tolerant
  - Thermotolerant
  - Grows more upright
  - Lesser tendency to lodge
  - Pods do not shatter
  - Better for straight combining
  - Slightly more oleic, less linoleic acid
  - No herbicide tolerant varieties yet





# *B. napus* (dark), *B. juncea* (yellow)

- *B. Juncea* canola meal potentially has a higher energy value
  - Yellow, more attractive meal
  - Lower meal fibre content due to thinner seed coat
  - Higher glucosinolates in meal (~10 vs. 3.5  $\mu\text{mol/g}$ )
  - Lower antinutritional factors (phytate, sinapine)

	<b><i>B. Napus</i></b> <b><u>'dark CM'</u></b>	<b><i>B. Juncea</i></b> <b><u>'yellow CM'</u></b>
Crude protein, %	38.9	39.1
ADF, %	18.2	13.4
NDF, %	27.2	19.8
Avail. lysine	1.82	1.85





# *B. napus* (dark), *B. juncea* (yellow) Digestible Nutrients

	<i>B. juncea</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>B. napus</i> <sup>1</sup>
ATTD of GE	64.60	60.31
DE, Mcal/kg DM	3.05	2.88
NE, Mcal/kg DM	2.10	1.98
SID Lys	84.68	82.87
SID Met	90.24	90.75
SID Thr	81.50	82.23
SID Trp	83.86	84.44

<sup>1</sup>Mean of digestibility coefficients determined at 25 and 50% inclusion of each meal in test diets; Buchet et al. 2011



# Weaned Pig Preference

Day 0 to 4	Dark-seed <i>B. napus</i> or SBM		Yellow-seed <i>B. juncea</i> or SBM		Yellow-seed <i>B. juncea</i> or Dark-seed <i>B. napus</i>	
Exp. 1	.16	.84	.10	.90	.36	.64
Exp. 2	.14	.86	.12	.88	.23	.77

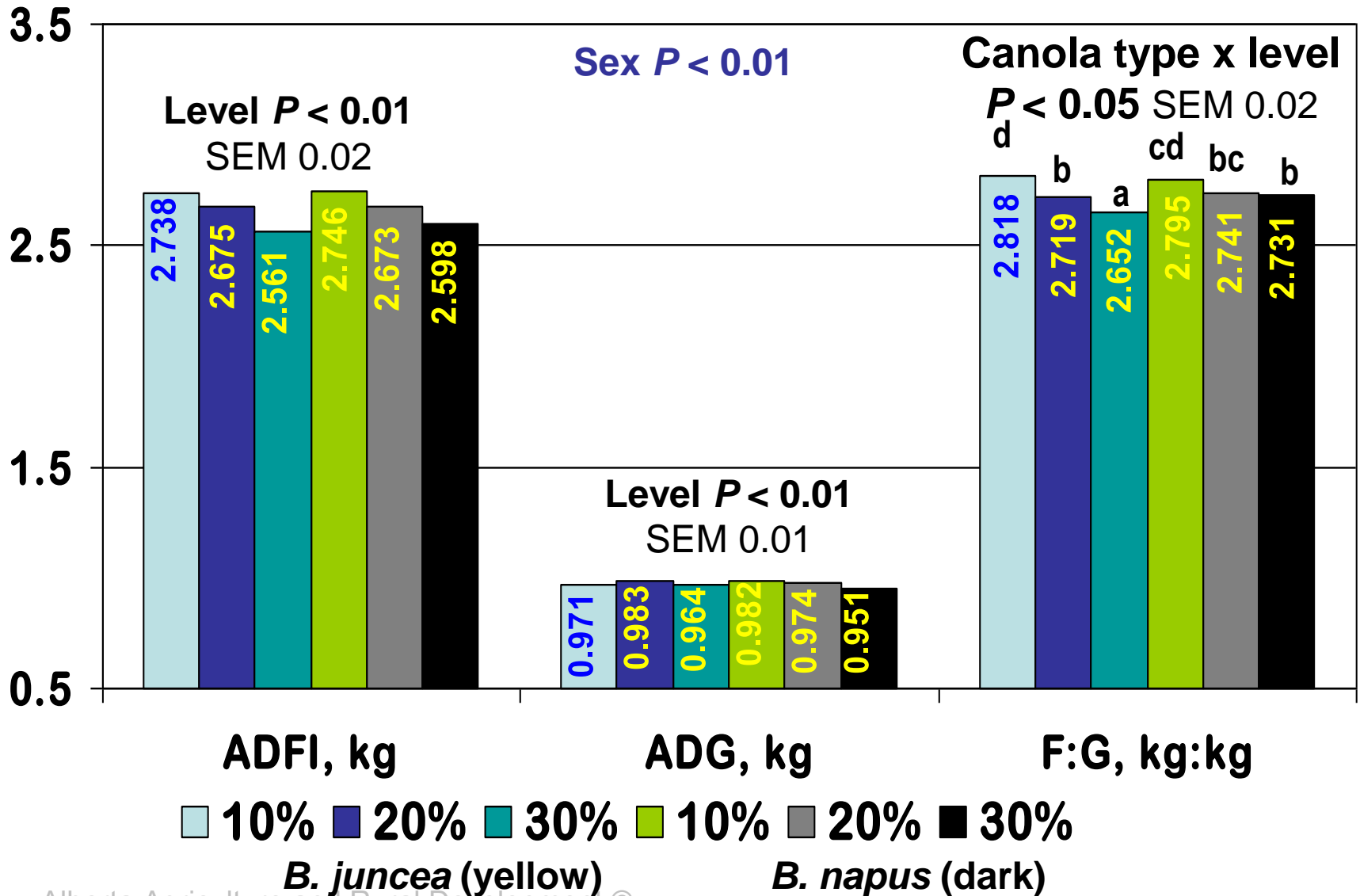
**Preference expressed as disappearance of a diet over total amount fed**

- 216 pigs, 9.4kg at 34d of age
- 8 (Exp. 1) or 4 (Exp. 2) pigs per pen
- 3 consecutive 7d feeding periods
- Each period 3d adaptation, 4d choice
- Test ingredients included at 20%
- Mash wheat-based diets
- 2.4 Mcal NE/kg, 4.5g SID lys/Mcal NE



Landero et al. 2011

# Feeding Yellow vs. Dark SE Canola Meal at Increasing Levels to 1100 Hogs

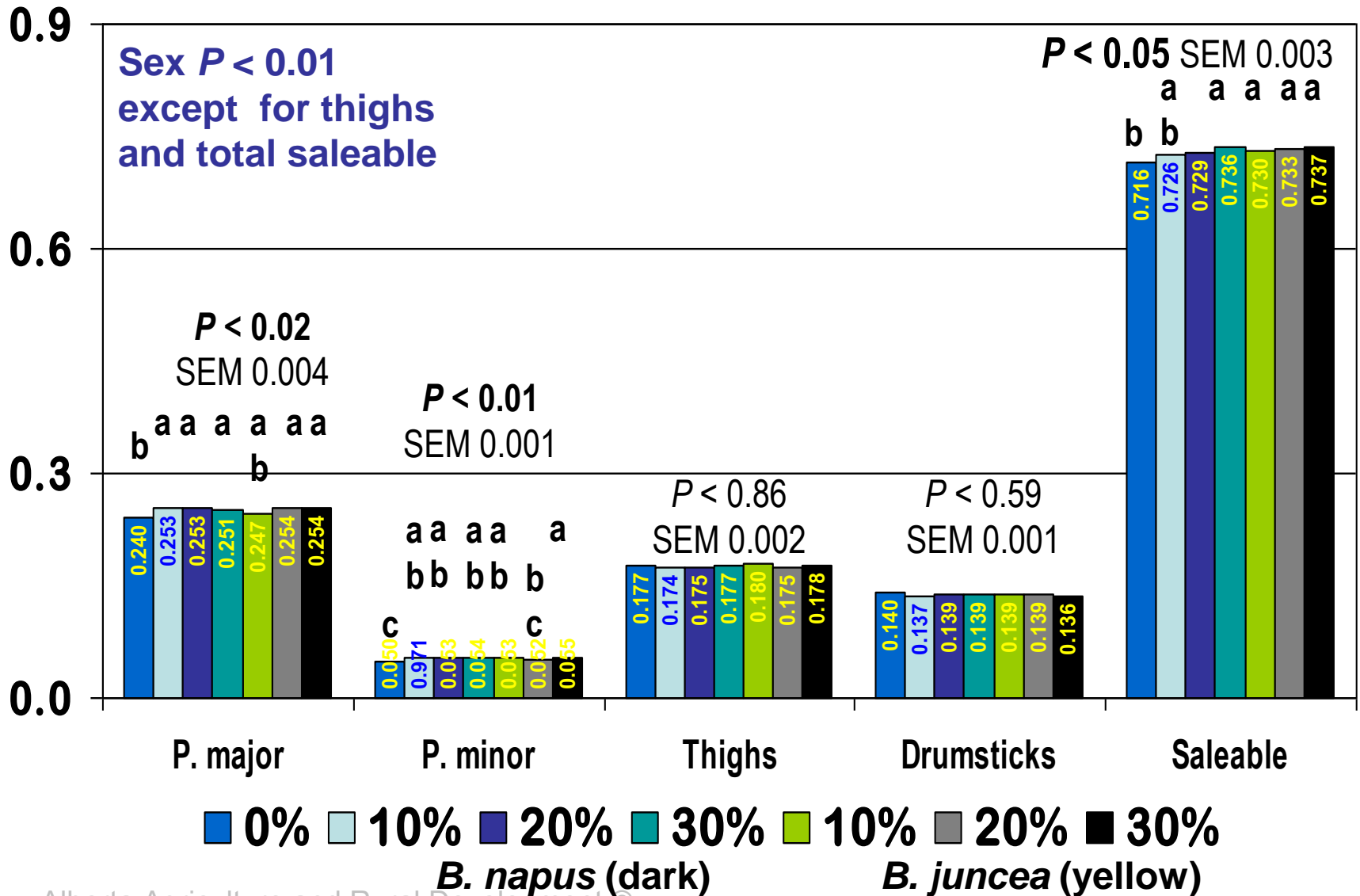


# Feeding Yellow vs. Dark Seeded SE Canola Meal at Increasing Levels to Broilers

	Canola meal		SEM	Dietary inclusion				SEM	P value	
	<i>B. juncea</i>	<i>B. napus</i>		0%	10%	20%	30%		CM	Level
d35, kg	2.29	2.27	0.01	2.28	2.27	2.30	2.27	0.01	0.24	0.54
<b>0–35d</b>										
ADFI, g	107.7	106.9	0.6	106.8	107.3	107.3	107.8	0.7	0.248	0.857
ADG, g	62.2	61.6	0.5	61.9	61.6	62.4	61.6	0.6	0.408	0.806
G:F, g:g	0.614	0.615	0.005	0.613	0.614	0.619	0.612	0.006	0.841	0.871



# Feeding Yellow vs. Dark Seeded SE Canola Meal at Increasing Levels to Broilers



# Fractionation of SE Canola Meal

- Fibre has a functional role in the gut, but ...
  - Dilutes nutrient content
  - Reduces nutrient digestibility
- CCC's goal of 10% or 2000 kcal (poultry) increase in meal energy value by 2015

ATP 200 classifying wheel



# Vibro-Sieving of SE *B. juncea* meal

	Yield, %	Protein, %	ADF, %	NDF, %
> 850 $\mu\text{m}$	33.4	41.5	15.0	22.8
< 850 $\mu\text{m}$	20.1	40.6	14.9	23.6
< 600 $\mu\text{m}$	19.0	42.9	12.0	18.6
< 425 $\mu\text{m}$	23.9	47.0	7.6	11.8

DM basis

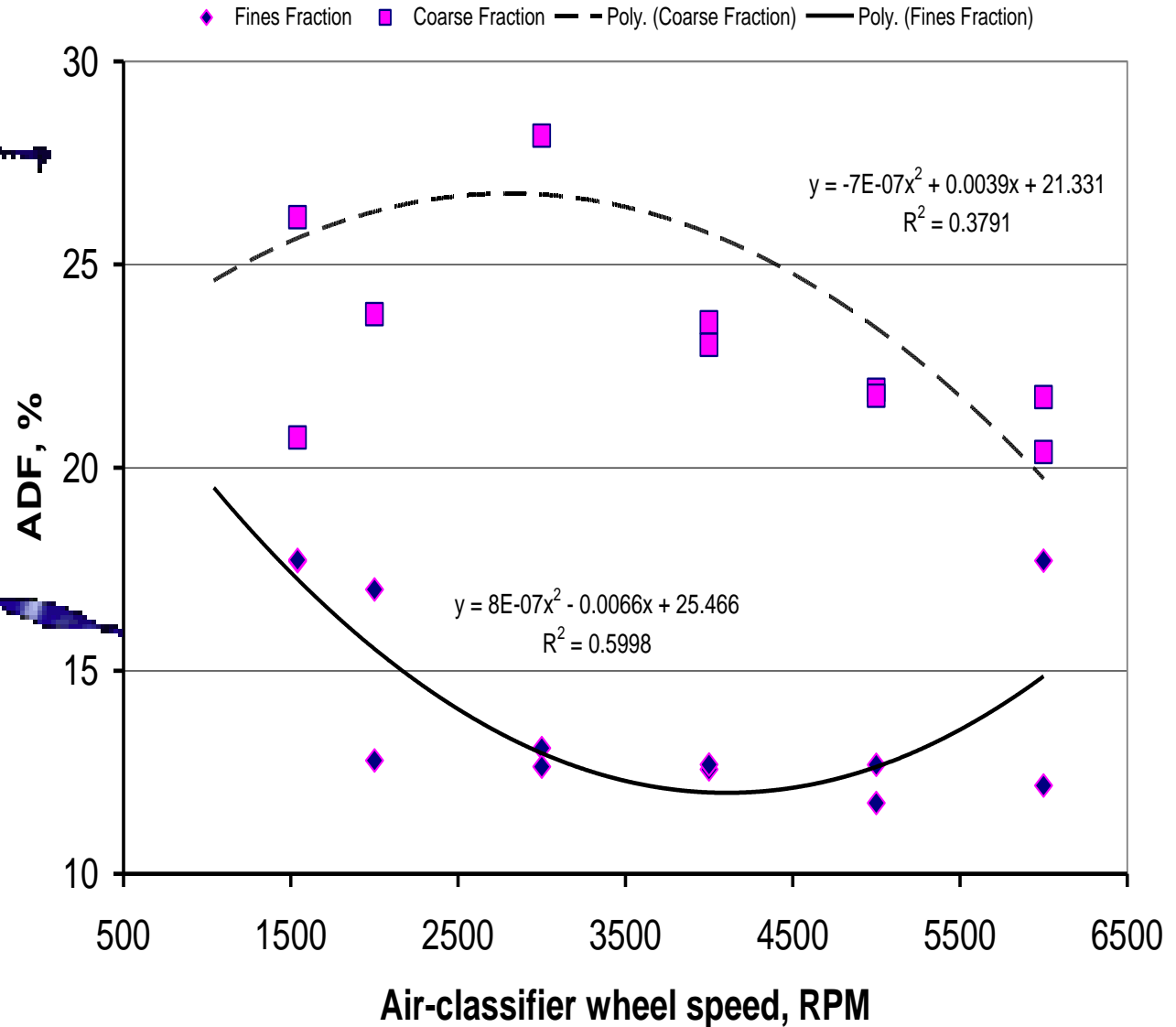
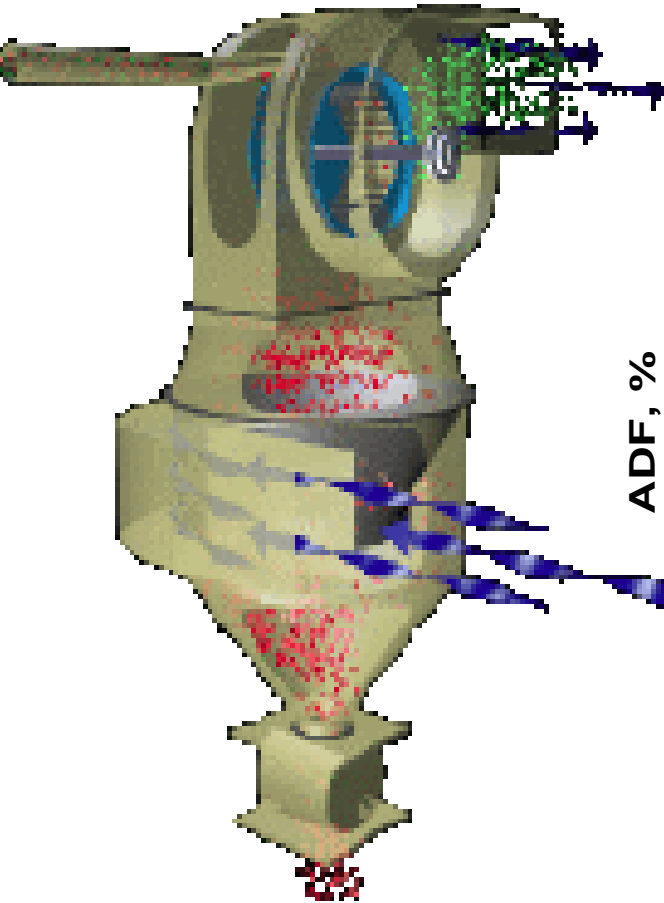
	Yield, %	Protein, %	ADF, %	NDF, %
> 600 $\mu\text{m}$	66.80	41.48	14.60	22.26
< 600 $\mu\text{m}$	10.80	43.67	12.77	19.06
< 425 $\mu\text{m}$	12.20	46.65	8.11	13.02
< 250 $\mu\text{m}$	8.20	47.68	7.23	11.43



Beltranena 2010, unpublished



# Air-Classification of SE *B. napus*



# Digestibility of SE CM Fractions

Trout Diet ATTD, %	Solvent- extracted	Fine- particle fraction	Coarse- particle fraction	SEM
DM	82.80c	83.59b	80.58d	0.61
CP	93.46a	93.11a	91.61b	0.45
Lys	95.68a	95.33ab	94.73b	0.40
Thr	93.23b	93.10bc	92.32c	0.38
Met	95.69ab	95.56ab	95.13b	0.40



ARD set up at  
Lethbridge College



PRC, UofA

Broilers Ingr. AID%	Solvent- extracted	Fine- particle fraction	Coarse- particle fraction
DM	72.7	53.0	50.5
CP	101.4	91.6	96.3
Lys	88.7	85.9	87.4
Thr	82.7	74.4	79.1
Met	98.3	92.5	95.5

# Expeller-Pressed Canola Meal

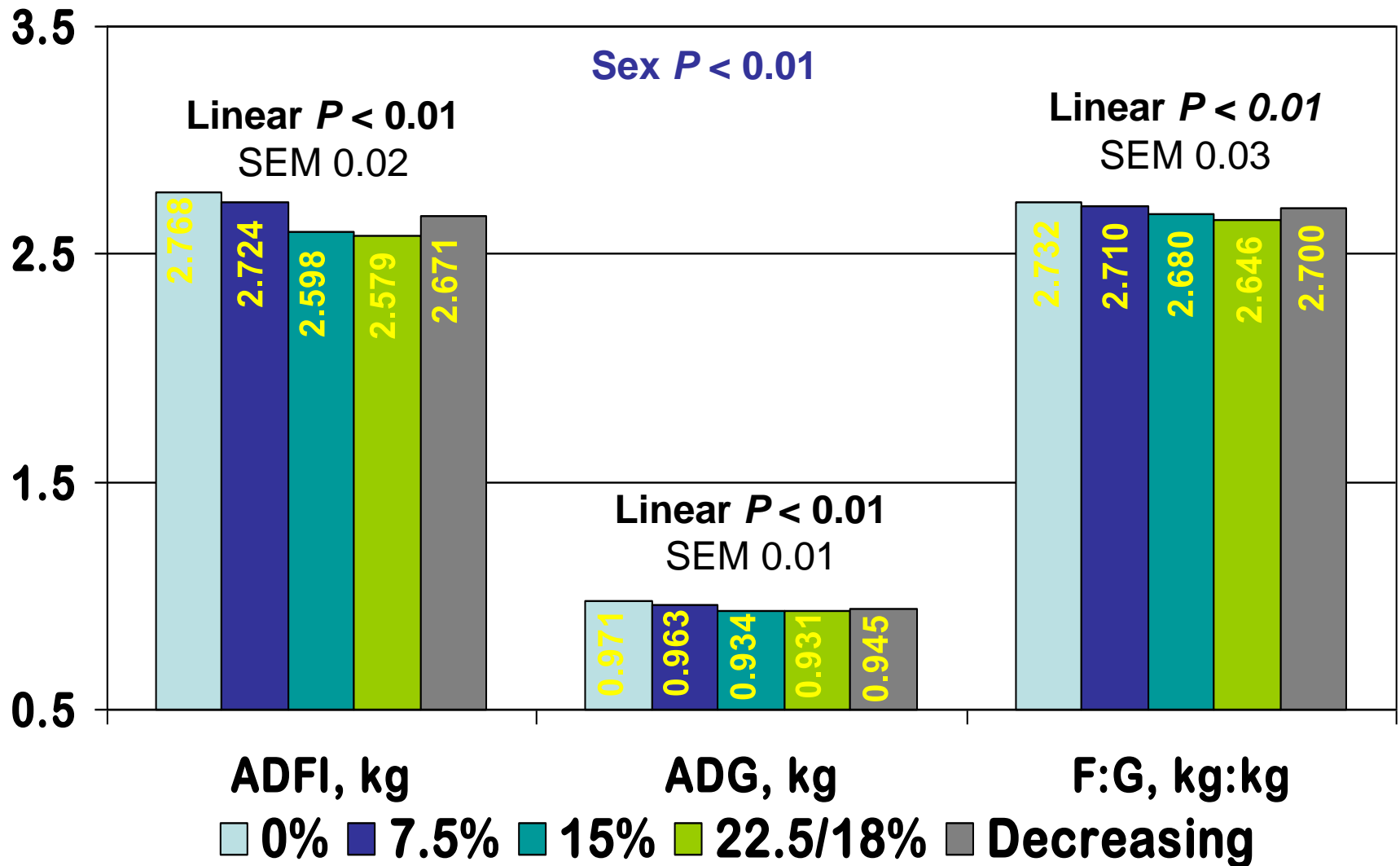
93.5% DM	Expeller-pressed <sup>1</sup>
Crude protein	35.27
<b>Ether extract</b>	<b>12.63</b>
Ash	6.55
ADF	15.93
NDF	19.98
Calcium	0.59
Phosphorus	1.03
Amino acids:	
Lysine	2.09
Avail. lysine	1.95
Methionine	0.68
Cysteine	0.85
Threonine	1.51
Tryptophan	0.52

- Pre-heated
- 2x pressed



Viterra, Ste. Agathe, MB

# Feeding Expeller-Pressed Canola Meal at Increasing/Decreasing Levels to 1100 Hogs



Seneviratne et al. 2010

# Extruded + Pressed Canola Meal

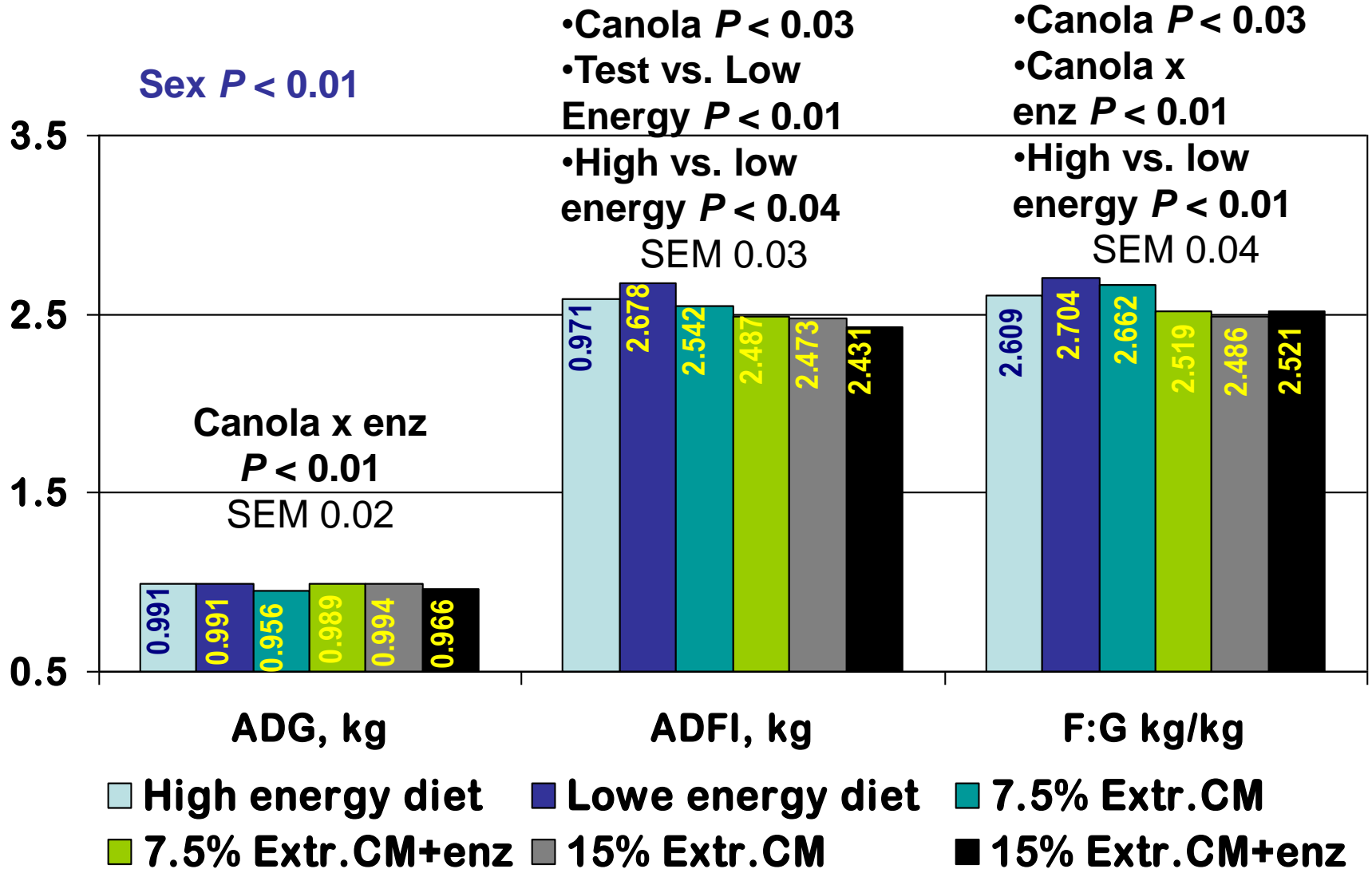
93.5% DM	Expeller-pressed <sup>1</sup>	Extruded +pressed <sup>2</sup>
Crude protein	35.27	29.86
<b>Ether extract</b>	<b>12.63</b>	<b>17.31</b>
Ash	6.55	7.22
ADF	15.93	22.58
NDF	19.98	28.09
Calcium	0.59	0.60
Phosphorus	1.03	0.82
Amino acids:		
Lysine	2.09	1.21
Avail. lysine	1.95	1.04
Methionine	0.68	0.55
Cysteine	0.85	0.71
Threonine	1.51	1.17
Tryptophan	0.52	0.39



<sup>2</sup>Cansource Bioproducts, Mayerthorpe, AB

<sup>1</sup>Viterra, Ste. Agathe, MB

# Feeding Extruded + Pressed Canola Meal and Enzyme to 1100 Hogs





# Screw-Pressed Canola Cake

93% DM	Screw-pressed <sup>1</sup>	Expeller-pressed <sup>2</sup>
Crude protein	39.43	35.71
<b>Ether extract</b>	<b>13.30</b>	<b>12.83</b>
ADF	16.09	17.21
NDF	33.85	20.46
Ash	7.13	6.44
Calcium	0.84	0.54
Phosphorus	1.37	1.04
Amino acids:	0.00	0.00
Lysine	1.24	1.53
Avail. lysine	1.00	1.40
Methionine	0.54	0.52
Cysteine	1.01	1.00
Threonine	1.27	1.16



<sup>1</sup>Heated barrel, fast speed  
(Seneviratne et al. 2011c)

<sup>2</sup>Viterra, Ste. Agathe, MB



# Processing Affects the Digestibility of Screw-Pressed Canola Cake



	Non-heated		Heated		SEM	Heat x speed
	<u>Slow</u>	<u>Fast</u>	<u>Slow</u>	<u>Fast</u>		
ATTD of GE, %	60.7	68.1	85.5	89.6	5.6	0.468
DE, Mcal/kg	3.15	3.76	5.08	4.68	0.20	0.001
NE, Mcal/kg	2.06	2.56	3.55	3.19	0.14	0.002
SID Lys, %	41.4	50.0	80.7	83.0	1.2	0.040
SID Thr, %	50.9	50.3	88.7	82.0	2.4	0.249
SID Met, %	82.1	76.8	82.1	91.9	1.4	0.001
SID Cys, %	67.9	71.3	89.3	90.0	1.1	0.179

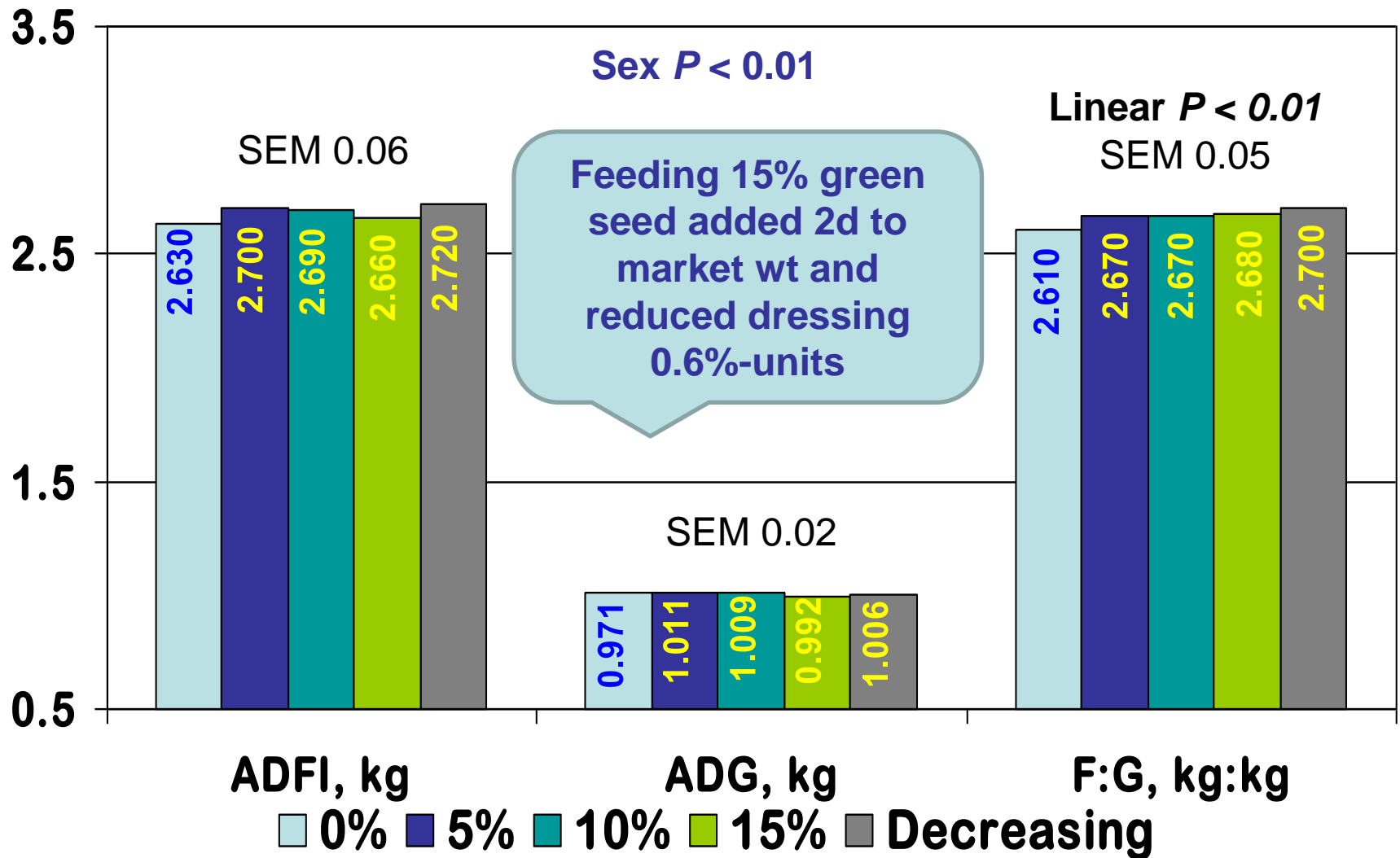
Seneviratne et al. 2010

# Green Canola Seed

- Greenly, darker colour to the oil
- Discounting factor
- Alternative markets
- Reduce feed cost
- **VARIABILITY**



# Feeding Green Canola Seed at Increasing/Decreasing Levels to 1100 Hogs



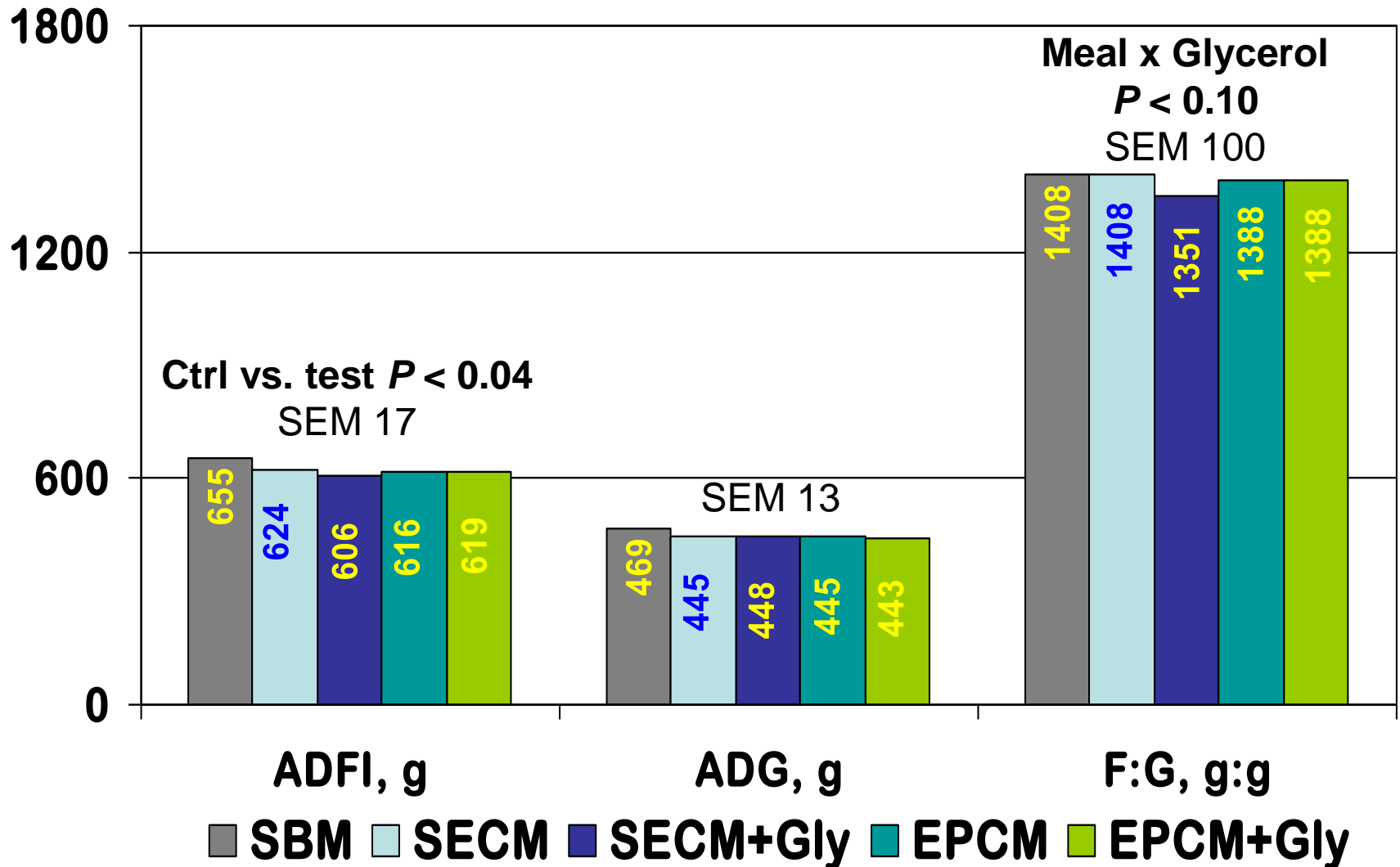
# Feeding Crude Glycerol

- Coproduct of biodiesel
- Dietary energy source
- Pelleting power requirements
- Residual chemicals
- CFIA registration

Crude glycerol	
Moist, %	15.2
EE, %	49.6
Ash, %	10.8
Methanol, %	0.02



# Feeding SE or Expeller-Pressed Canola Meal +/- Crude Glycerol to Weaned Pigs



Seneviratne et al. 2011

# Camelina

- Omega-3 fatty acids
- Vitamin E
- Sch. IV, Feed Act
  - Safety, efficacy
  - Digestibility
  - Performance



	Meal	Oil	Seed
Crude protein	32.46		21.11
Crude fat	19.06	90.12	43.68
<b>Meal amino acids, %</b>			
Lysine	1.59	Methionine	0.55
Avail. lysine	1.46	Cysteine	0.70
Threonine	1.31	Tryptophan	0.47
<b>Oil fatty acid, %</b>			
Palmitic (16:0)	5.25	Arachidic (20:0)	1.44
Stearic (18:0)	2.72	(20:1n9)	16.19
Oleic (18:1n9)	15.5	(20:3 ω3)	1.44
Linoleic (18:2)	17.57	Docosanoic (22:0)	0.3
Linolenic (ω18:3)	33.06	Erucic (22:1n9)	2.6

# Feeding Increasing Levels of Screw-Pressed Camelina Meal to Broiler Chickens

<b>Day 0 to 42</b>	<u>0% Meal</u>	<u>8% Meal</u>	<u>16% Meal</u>	<u>24% Meal</u>
Total Gain/bird, g	2180.8	2515.6	2690.3	2287.0
ADG, g	51.9	59.9	64.1	54.5
ADFI, g	86.8	89.1	89.1	88.4
G:F	0.599	0.674	0.719	0.616

## Organ weight as % of BW

	<u>0% Meal</u>	<u>8% Meal</u>	<u>16% Meal</u>	<u>24% Meal</u>	SEM	Linear
<b>Breast</b>						
Day 14	3.87	4.28	4.14	4.23	0.147	0.104
Day 28	5.09 <sup>b</sup>	4.96 <sup>b</sup>	6.15 <sup>a</sup>	6.10 <sup>a</sup>	0.192	0.001
Day 42	5.54 <sup>b</sup>	5.53 <sup>b</sup>	6.88 <sup>a</sup>	6.82 <sup>a</sup>	0.358	0.001
<b>Pancreas</b>						
Day 14	0.39 <sup>b</sup>	0.46 <sup>a</sup>	0.43 <sup>ab</sup>	0.45 <sup>a</sup>	0.019	0.091
Day 28	0.22 <sup>c</sup>	0.27 <sup>c</sup>	0.33 <sup>b</sup>	0.40 <sup>a</sup>	0.019	0.001
Day 42	0.17 <sup>c</sup>	0.19 <sup>c</sup>	0.24 <sup>b</sup>	0.28 <sup>a</sup>	0.010	0.001



# Differential Cost per Mcal NE

	<u>Solvent- extracted</u>	<u>Expeller- pressed</u>	<u>Extruded +pressed</u>	<u>Screw- pressed</u>	<u>Green seed</u>	<u>Canola oil</u>
Expeller-pressed meal	0.82					
Extruded + pressed meal	0.72	0.88				
Screw-pressed cake	1.05	1.28	1.46			
Green canola seed	0.87	1.07	1.22	0.83		
Canola oil	1.45	1.77	2.03	1.38	1.66	
Tallow	1.26	1.55	1.77	1.21	1.45	0.87

- Co-product variability issues
  - Seed quality
  - Local processing
  - Consistent product ?
  - Quality control
  - Antinutritional factors

# Conclusions

- Who can afford to feed fats?
- Cost per Mcal of residual oil
- Oilseed meals => protein or energy source
- Dietary inclusion to reduce feed cost
- Lower fibre solvent-extracted canola meal
- Co-product variability issues
- Soft fat issues vs. fatty acid enrichment

# Acknowledgments



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