

Research on Canadian Oil and Meal

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Projects funded through the Canola Council of Canada for 1984 indicate where the priorities were recognized for this year. Several laboratories are studying nutrient availability in canola meal (low glucosinolate rapeseed) with poultry, with swine using the nylon bag ileal fistula technique, with ruminants and with trout and salmon. Canola phytates are being characterized and the effects of phytates on nutrient availability in the chicken are being assessed. The availability of biotin from canola meal for the pregnant sow and the laying hen constitutes another study. Such work will lead to improved understanding and use of canola meal in various dietary formulations for animals and fishes.

It is possible that expeller canola cake obtained from prepress solvent extraction plants would provide a cooked, high energy and high protein dietary ingredient for poultry and other animals. Such a project is under way.

Palatability of canola meal is a problem with weanling pigs. Various flavour additives are being investigated as means of improving daily feed intake.

Experimental crushes of triazine-tolerant canola seed were made in 1983 and the meal is being evaluated in poultry and swine trials.

Methods of processing and using frost-damaged canola seed for feeding are being studied, using material from the 1982 frozen crop.

Canola oil is being studied in regard to sulfur content and factors affecting the sulfur level. In another laboratory the synergistic effects on quality and performance of blends of canola oil with cottonseed, sunflower and soybean oil are being studied, as well as the efficacy of TBHQ as an antioxidant.

Work is continuing on calibration of glucosinolate analysis and on monitoring glucosinolates in cooperating crushing plants.