



CANOLA MEAL

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Canola meal, or rapeseed meal, is a by-product of the oil extraction of canola. The meal is produced by the solvent extraction process along with the oil.

The processing method will influence the nutrient availability, the anti-nutritional factors (toxins) and thus the nutritive value of the meal. Solvent extracted canola meal is processed at lower temperatures to produce a high quality meal with low levels of the anti-nutritional factors.

Canola meal can also be produced by the less common techniques of cold pressing and expeller extraction. There are some differences in the processes, which affect the nutritive value of the resulting meal. Cold pressed meal may contain higher levels of toxins, which will limit its inclusion into feeds.

The following information is in regard to solvent extracted meal:

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- Solvent extracted canola meal can be included in the diets of pigs, poultry, cattle, sheep and horses as part of a balanced diet.
- Due to the risk of harmful anti-nutritional factors, it is important to check on the processing method of the meal.
- Higher levels of inclusion in pig feeds, up to 20% have been associated in some cases with 'off-flavours' in the pig carcass. Higher levels of inclusion in layer hen feeds has been associated with fishy taint in eggs.
- Recommendations of up to 5 percent have been suggested for the inclusion of canola meal in the diets for breeding animals.

SUGGESTED MAXIMUM INCLUSION RATES IN TOTAL DIET

SPECIES	INCLUSION RATE
PIGS	5% - 15%
POULTRY - BROILER	10%
LAYER	10%
CATTLE	5% - 20%
HORSES	8% - 15%
SHEEP	8% - 15%

LIMITATIONS

The problems associated with the feeding of canola meal to pigs and poultry are due to the presence of a number of potentially toxic substances: erucic acid, glucosinolates, sinapine and tannins.

Due to the risk of anti-nutritional factors, it is preferable to use canola meal that has been produced by solvent extraction or expeller pressed processes.

Provided canola meal has been properly processed the presence of glucosinolates is no longer a major limiting factor. However the level of tannins, about 3% in canola meal, may reduce the digestibility of dietary protein. Sinapine, which is found in canola meal at a level of 1.0% to 1.25%, may reduce the palatability of rations and result in off-flavoured eggs.

TYPICAL NUTRITIONAL ANALYSIS

PROTEIN	%	MIN:	35.00
CALCIUM	%	:	0.60
PHOSPHORUS	%	:	0.90
DE PIG	MJ/kg	:	12.00
DE HORSE	MJ/kg	:	11.80
ME POULTRY	MJ/kg	:	7.00
ME RUMINANT	MJ/kg	:	10.00
FAT	%	:	2.00

STORAGE

[Cool, shaded, dry conditions, away from vermin.](#)

PACK SIZE

20kg woven polypropylene bags.

Bulk: Please contact your Riverina Sales Representative.