

6. Consider joint ventures to process value-added products where Canada has the expertise. This includes natural and processed cheese, creamy butter, condensed and evaporated milk, ice cream yoghurt, frozen deserts and fruit and yoghurt based drinks. Canada is internationally competitive in dairy technology using the latest technology for processing and manufacturing of conventional dairy products. Canada has state of the art, ultra high temperature processing systems for the production of long shelf-life products.

## FEEDCROPS

### Overview

Thailand's major crops: rice, maize, cassava and soybean provide by-products as feed stuffs in concentrate, which is a major feed source for monogastric animals. These main crops also provide residues as feed for ruminants, along with forage crops.

Estimated use of the feed concentrate in intensive commercial livestock is 4 million tons a year. The major ingredients used are rice bran, broken rice, grounded maize, dry chipped cassava tuber, soyabean meal and fish meal. Feed concentrate comprises more than 60% of the total costs of production.

Rice production area in Thailand is approximately 9.6 million ha. with a total production of 18 million tons of rice grain a year. About 70% of the rice production is for domestic consumption and livestock feed, while exports range from 3.5 to 4.5 million tons a year. By-products such as rice bran and broken rice. They are the major ingredients in feed concentrate. The estimated demand for domestic livestock feed of rice bran is 1.2 million tons and broken rice is 2 million tons per year. Rice straw is an important feed source for ruminants and is important as a replacement when there is a forage shortage. There are approximately 26 million tons a year produced.

Maize production area in Thailand is 1.9 million ha. with an estimated total production of 5 million tons. The majority of production is for export, however during the last three years the utilization of maize for domestic livestock has increased due to the expansion of broiler production. The estimated demand for the domestic livestock industry in 1988 was 1,700 million tons.

The production area of cassava in 1988/89 was 1.6 million ha. with total production at 23.5 million tons. Cassava is resistant to dry environments and requires simple maintenance. Most cassava products are for export, while domestic consumption has been increasing slowly. Cassava flour is the most widely used product domestically. Cassava as an ingredient in feed concentrates requires additional protein supplements, as opposed to the other carbohydrate feeds, and is therefore not yet well received.