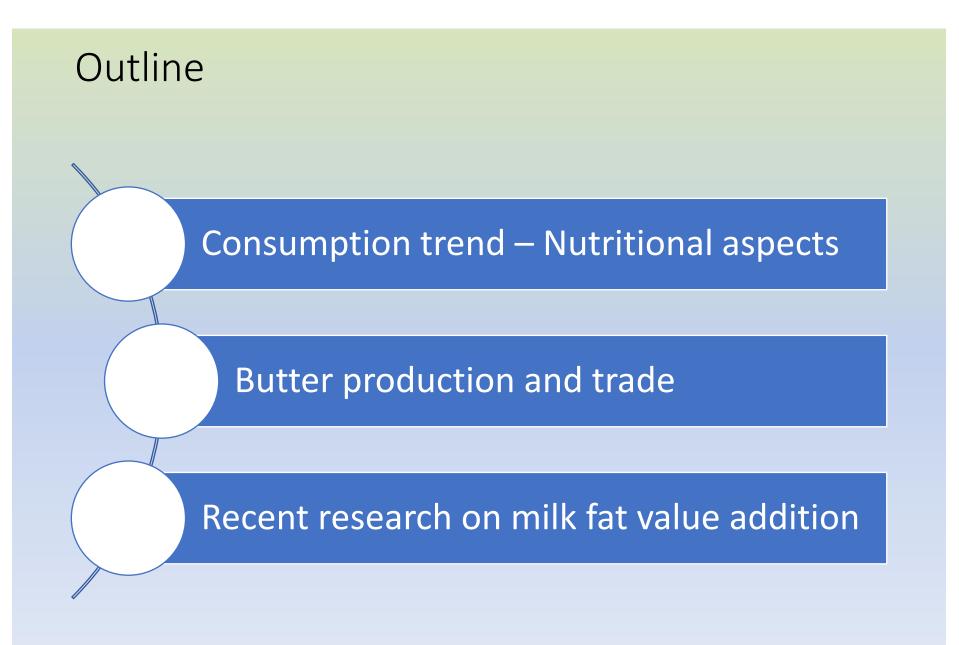
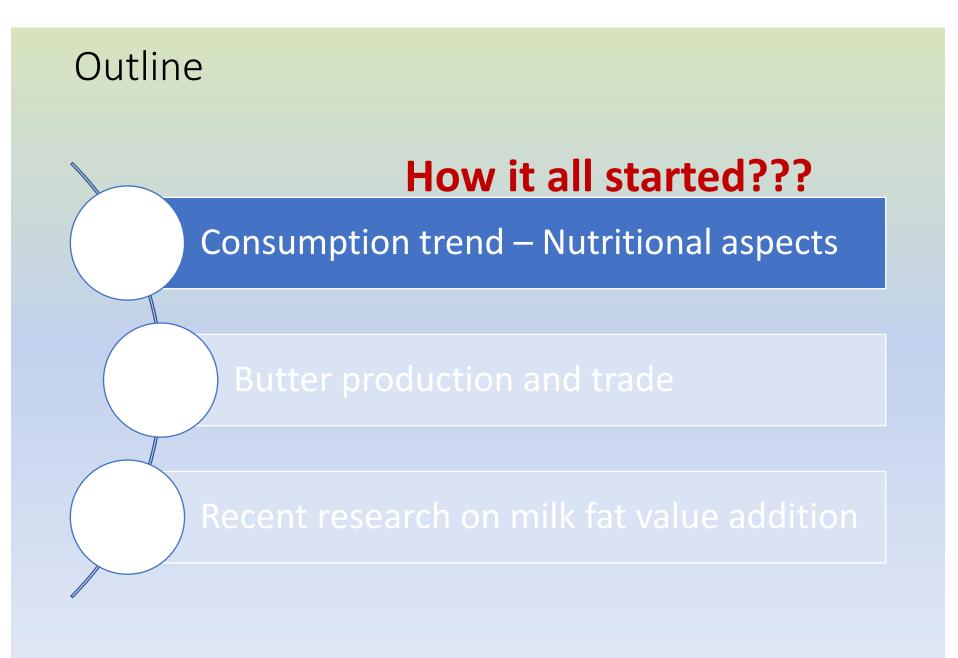
# Milk Fat – global production, nutrition and research perspectives

Dr. Maneesha S. Mohan Formerly Teagasc Food Research Moorepark

Dr. Phil Kelly IDF – Science Programme Coordination Committee



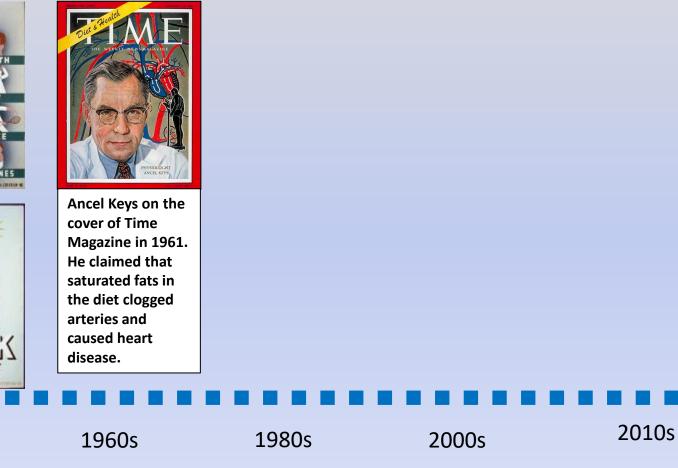


## **Consumption trends for milk and fat**





1940s



USGPO, 1940

Page et al., 1961

Keys et al., 1965

Circulation, Volume XXIII, January 1961

**Special Communication** 

### Dietary Fat and Its Relation to Heart Attacks and Strokes

Report by the Central Committee for Medical and Community Program of the American Heart Association

Ad Hoc Committee on Dietary Fat and Atherosclerosis:\* Irvine H. Page, M.D., Chairman, Cleveland, Ohio Edgar V. Allen, M.D., Rochester, Minnesota

San Francisco, California Ancel Keys, Ph.D., Minneapolis, Minnesota Jeremiah Stamler, M.D., Chicago, Illinois Fredrick J. Stare, M.D., Boston, Massachusetts

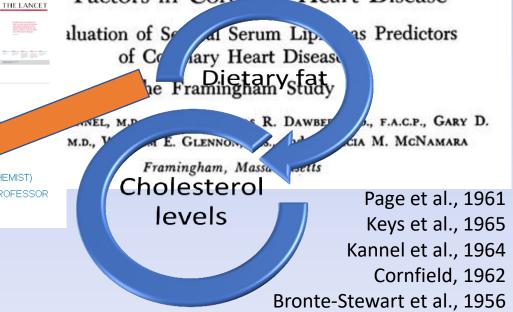
Francis L. Chamberlain, M.D.,

#### ractors in Coronary neart Disease

THE LANCET Volume 267, Issue 6922, 28 April 1956, Pages 521-527 Originally published as Volume 1, Issue 6922

ORIGINAL ARTICLES EFFECTS OF FEEDING DIFFERENT F ON SERUM-CHOLESTEROL LE

B Bronte-Stewart (PHYSICIAN) M.D. Cape Town, M.R.C. CARCH BIOCHEMIST) Ph.D. Cape Town, A.R.I.C, L Eales (PHYSICIAN) M.D. Cape Town, M.R.C.P., J.F. Brock (PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN) D.M. Oxid, F.R.C.P



## **Consumption trends - Health concerns**

#### DIETARY GOALS FOR THE UNITED STATES

PREPARED BY THE STAFF OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION AND HUMAN NEEDS UNITED STATES SENATE

FEBRUARY 1977

Printed for the use of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

> U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WASHINGTON, D.C.: 1977

1. Increase carbohydrate consumption to account for 55 to 60 percent of the energy (caloric) intake.

2. Reduce overall fat consumption from approximately 40 to 30 percent energy intake.

 Reduce saturated fat consumption to account for about 10 percent of total energy intake; and balance that with poly-unsaturated and mono-unsaturated fats, which should account for about 10 percent of energy intake each.

4. Reduce cholesterol consumption to about 300 mg. a day.

 Reduce sugar consumption by about 40 percent to account for about 15 percent of total energy intake.

 Reduce salt consumption by about 50 to 85 percent to approximately 3 grams a day.

13

The Goals Suggest the Following Changes in Food Selection and Preparation

1. Increase consumption of fruits and vegetables and whole grains.

Decrease consumption of meat and increase consumption of poultry and fish.

Decrease consumption of foods high in fat and partially substitute poly-unsaturated fat for saturated fat.

4. Substitute non-fat milk for whole milk.

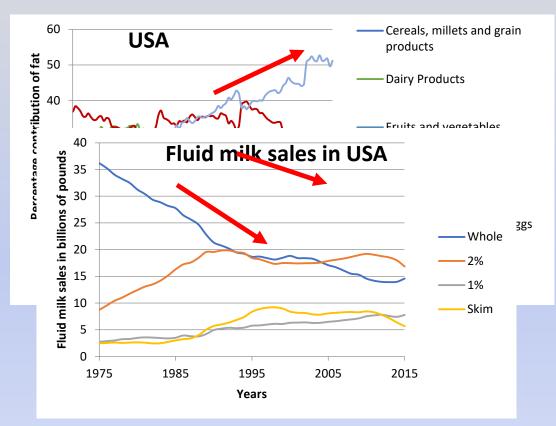
5. Decrease consumption of butterfat, eggs and other high cholesterol sources

6. Decrease consumption of sugar and foods high in sugar content.

7. Decrease consumption of salt and foods high in salt content.

USGPO, 1977

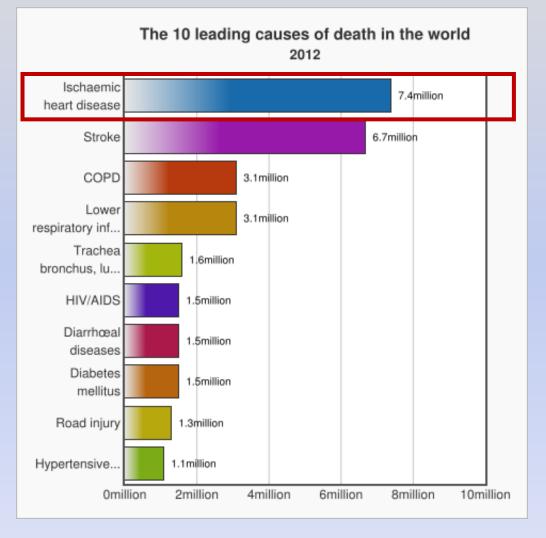
## 'Snowball effect'



## Regardless of these dietary adjustments..

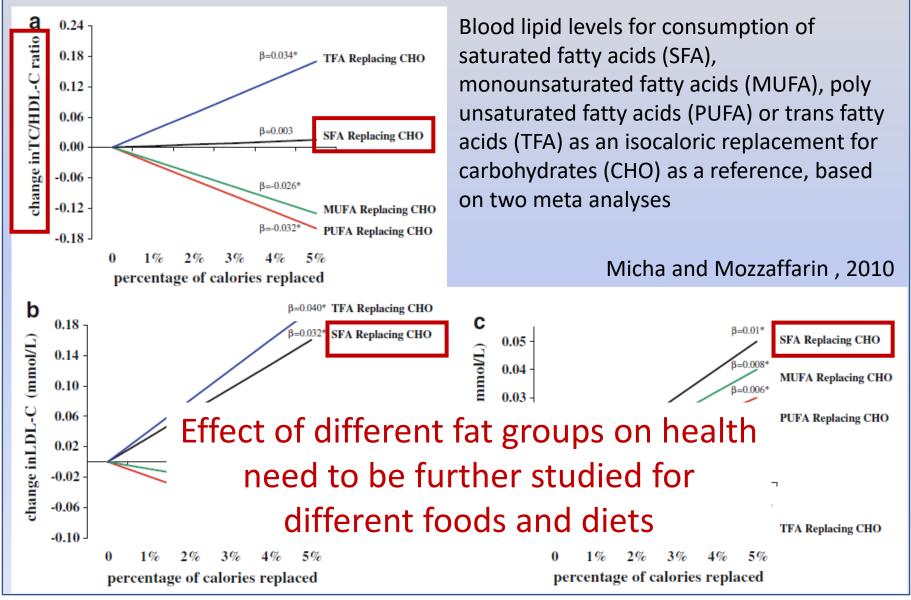
FAOSTAT, 2016 Bentley and Ash, 2016

## **Actual health concerns**



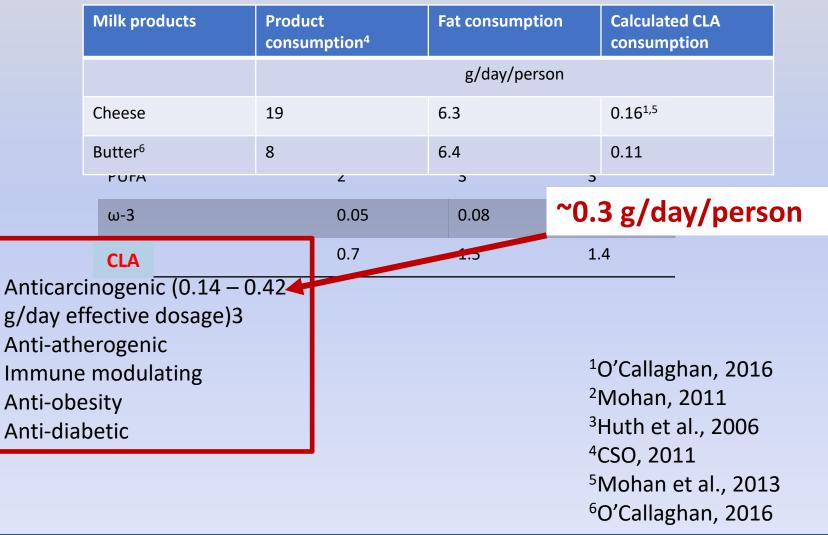
Mozzaffarin et al., 2016 WHO, 2012

## **Recent studies about SFA**



# Health benefits of dairy fats

### Irish milk fat componition



## **Consumption trends for milk and fat**







Ancel Keys on the cover of Time Magazine in 1961. He claimed that saturated fats in the diet clogged arteries and caused heart disease.





1940s

1960s

1980s

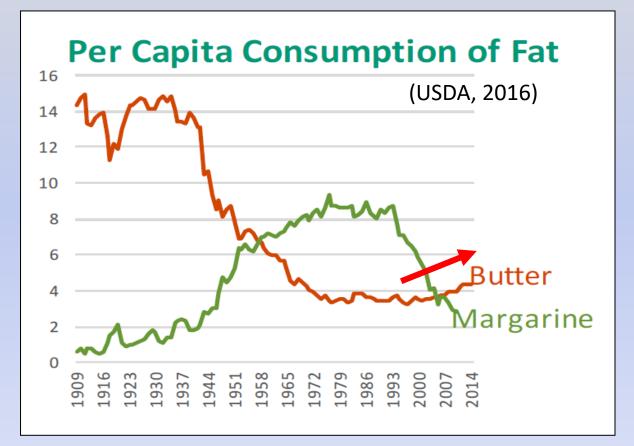
2000s

"3-A-Day. Burn

2010s

Page et al., 1961 Keys et al., 1965 USGPO, 1940

# Present day - Milk and Butter consumption



## Summary

Consumption trends and outlook about nutritional aspects of milk fat has changed considerably over the years

> Necessity to evaluate the present status of milk fat production and consumption

DAIRY 'MATRIX' EFFECT – Nutritionally positive!

Milk- and cheese-based diets vs. control diets with attenuated SFA content

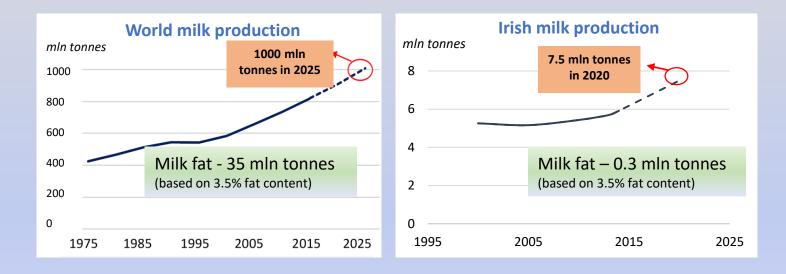
- Lower total and LDL cholesterol
- Increased fecal fat excretion

-> "explained by their calcium contents"

(Soerensen et al., 2014)



## **Milk and Butter production**



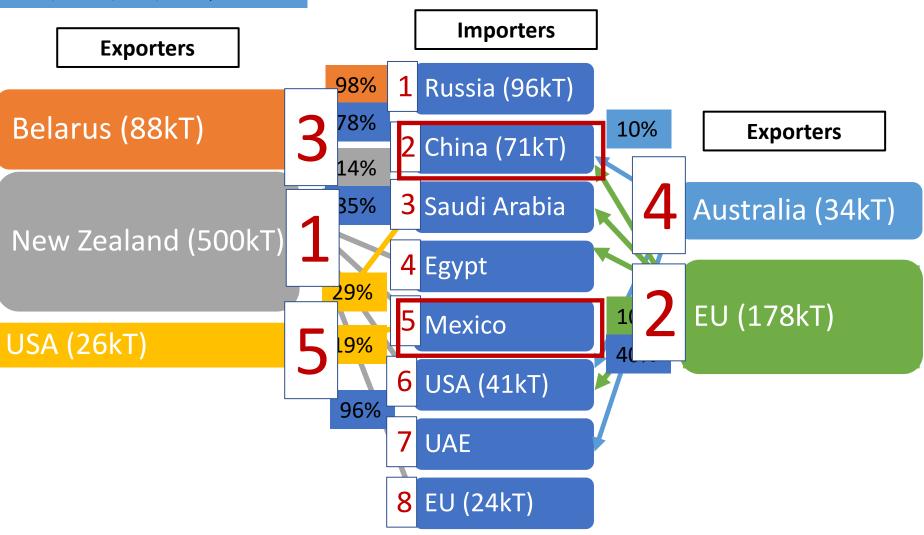
# Important to understand the markets for milk fat

IDF, 2015 FDII, 2016

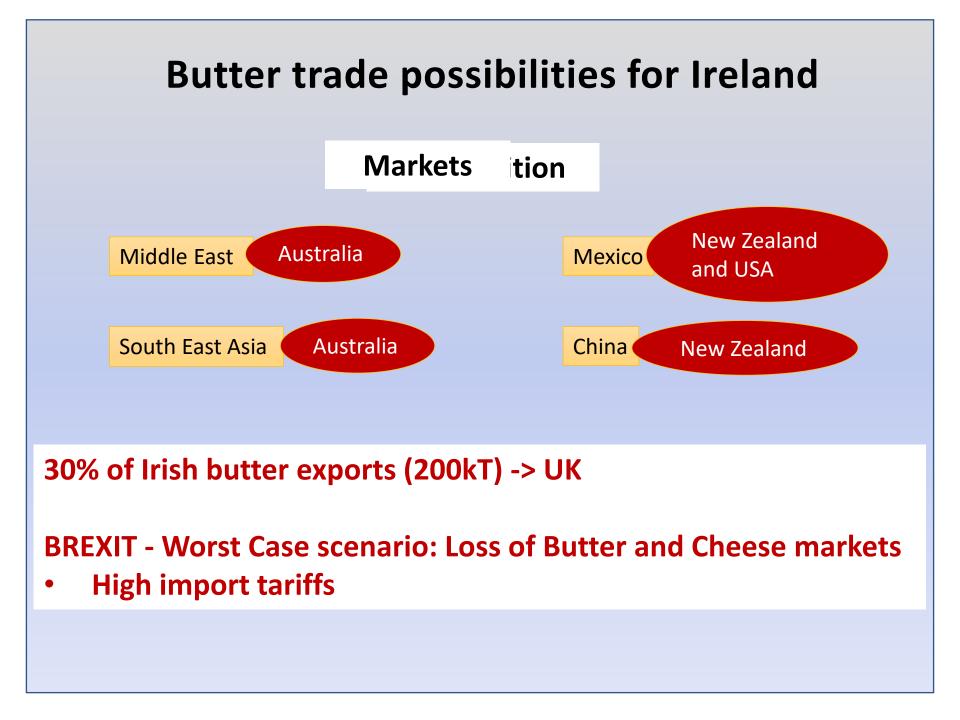
#### 20% of US exports to Canada

(Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, Lebanon, UAE)

Inaliand, S. Korea, China, Talwan)



# Major players in butter trade -2015



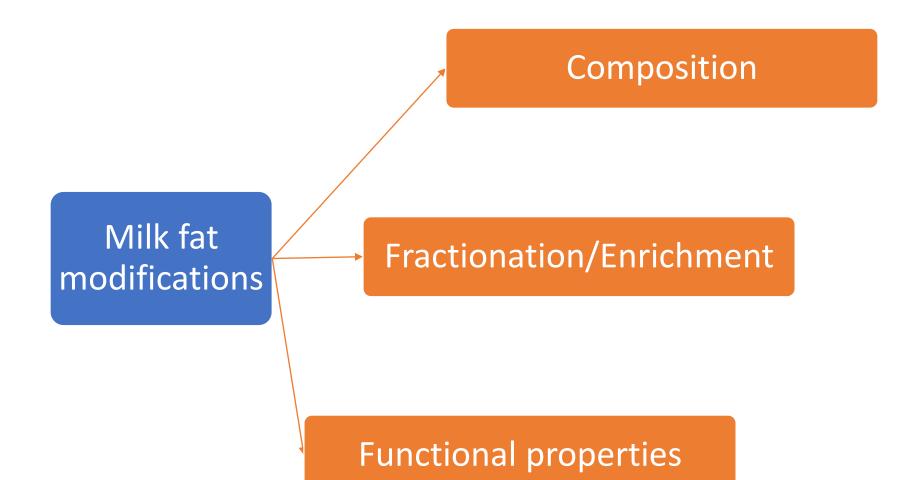
## Summary

## Increase in production of milk fat

Trade possibilities

Need to explore new options





## Composition

- Grass feeding/Dietary manipulation
- Enzyme modifications

# Milk fat modifications

## **Fractionation/Enrichment**

## **Functional properties**

#### **Grass feeding**

• Higher unsaturated fatty acids (UFA),  $\omega$ -3, conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) and vitamin E

| Fatty acid components | Control milk       | Grass fed |  |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|--|
|                       | fatty acids g/100g |           |  |
| Saturated (SFA)       | 53                 | 49        |  |
| Unsaturated (UFA)     | 19                 | 19        |  |
| ω-3                   | 0.05               | 0.08      |  |
| CLA                   | 0.7                | 1.5       |  |

• Changes crystallization and textural properties

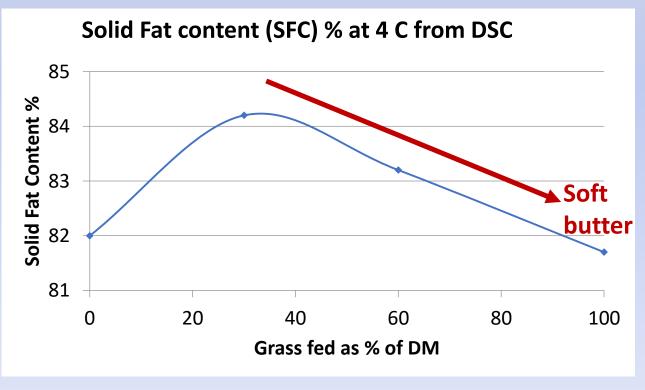
O'Callaghan et al., 2016

#### **Grass feeding**

**Application:** 

Kerrygold spreadable butter, Ornua





Couvreur et al., 2006

#### **Dietary manipulation in cattle**

- Oilseeds, marine algae, rumen protected lipids, fish meals and fish oil
- Goal: Enhance the polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA)

| Fatty acid components | Control milk       | Fish oil fed |  |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--|
|                       | fatty acids g/100g |              |  |
| SFA 🔸                 | 65                 | 62           |  |
| UFA 🕇                 | 34                 | 37           |  |
| ω-3                   | 1.2                | 1.7          |  |
| CLA                   | 0.6                | 1.6          |  |

Changes crystallization and textural properties

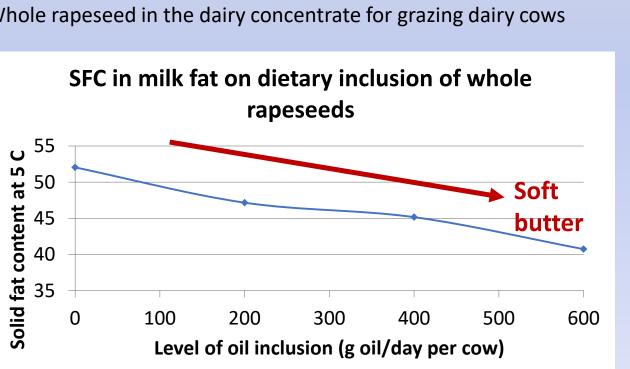
Mohan et al., 2013

**Dietary manipulation in cattle** 

**Application:** 

Dromona butter, Northern Ireland

Whole rapeseed in the dairy concentrate for grazing dairy cows





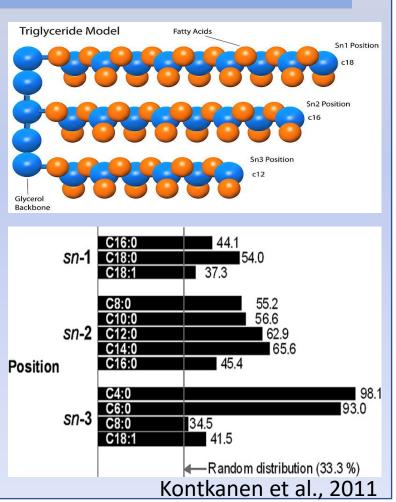
Fearon et al., 2004

### **Enzymatic modification**

- Lipases catalyze reactions
  - Hydrolysis
  - Interesterification
    - Acidolysis, alcoholysis, ester-ester exchange

## Applications

- Modification of milk FA profile to suit the profile of human milk, with more palmitic acid in the sn-2 position of TG
- Improves spreadability of butter spreads
- Enhance milk fat nutritional properties
- Flavour enhancement accelerated ripening



## Composition

# Milk fat modifications

## Fractionation/Enrichment

- Dry melt crystallization
- Super fluid extraction
- Enrichment of phospholipids and diacylgylcerols

## Functional properties

## Fractionation/Enrichment of milk fat components

#### **Dry melt fractionation**

 Controlled cooling of melted fat to crystallize portion of the milk fat

Melted milk fat

**Cooling & Crystallization** 

Filtration/centrifugation



Use of dry melt fractions in products:

- Low melting confectionary products
- Medium melting biscuits, cakes, pastries
- High melting chocolate and ice cream

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Amer et al., 1985
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## Fractionation/Enrichment of milk fat components

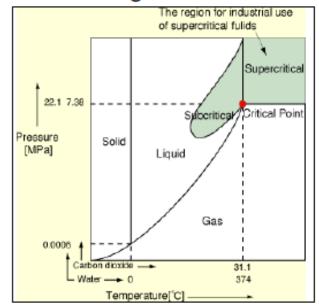
### Supercritical Fluid Extraction (SFE)

• Unique solvent properties of gases above its critical pressure and temperature

Approaches:

- Extraction of short, medium or long chain fatty acids based on the activity of specific lipases<sup>1</sup>
- Prepare controlled mixtures of acylglycerols with specific concentrations of MAGs, DAGs and TAGs<sup>2</sup>
- Fractions with different melting points<sup>3</sup>

#### Phase Diagram



<sup>1</sup>Mesiano et al., 1999 <sup>2</sup>Lubary et al., 2010 <sup>3</sup>Büyükbeşe et al., 2014

# Fractionation/Enrichment of milk fat components

#### **Phospholipid enrichment**

Phospholipids have health benefits, antioxidant and emulsifying properties Methods

- Cream washing and microfiltration<sup>1</sup>
- Salt precipitation and microfiltration<sup>2</sup>
- Microfiltration and supercritical fluid extraction<sup>3</sup>
- Enzyme hydrolysis and filtration<sup>4</sup>

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

International Dairy Journal

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/idairyj

Selective enrichment of dairy phospholipids in a buttermilk substrate through investigation of enzymatic hydrolysis of milk proteins in conjunction with ultrafiltration

Kate M. Barry <sup>a, b</sup>, Timothy G. Dinan <sup>b</sup>, Philip M. Kelly <sup>a, \*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Britten et al., 2008
<sup>2</sup>Corredig et al., 2003
<sup>3</sup>Astaire et al., 2003
<sup>4</sup>Barry et al., 2016



# Milk fat modifications

## **Fractionation/Enrichment**

## **Functional properties**

- High pressure processing
- Sonocrystallization

### High pressure processing

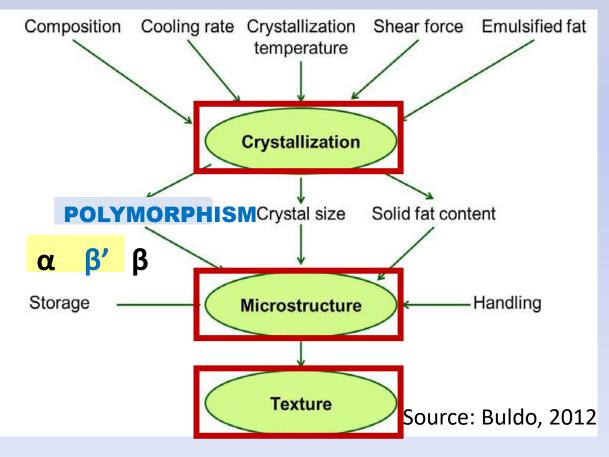
- Static (up to 1000MPa) or dynamic (up to 400 Mpa) high pressure
- Disrupts milk fat globules
- Applications
  - Addition of hydrolysed caseins and emulsifying agents produced good body for whipped cream<sup>1</sup>
  - Smaller fat globules provides creamier and smoother texture in soft cheeses and dairy gels<sup>2</sup>
  - Lipase activity accelerated<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup>lhara et al., 2015 <sup>2</sup>Chandrapala et al., 2015

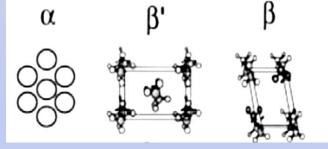
#### Sonocrystallization

#### Factors affecting crystallization, microstructure and texture of fats



#### Sonocrystallization

• Polymorphic forms of milk fat crystals

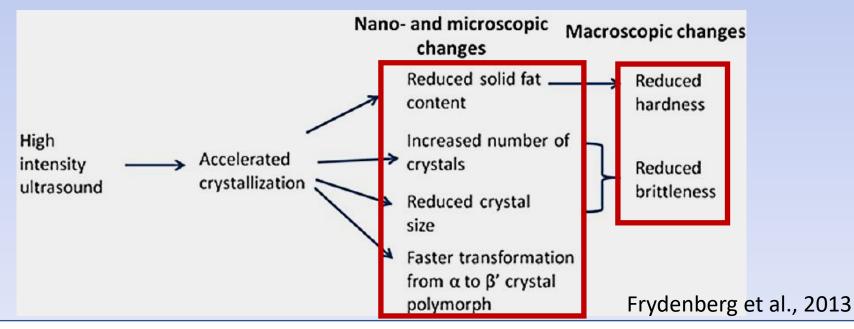


| Properties              | α-form       | β'-form    | β-form                    |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|
| Density & Melting point | Least        |            | Highest                   |
| Stability               | Least stable | Metastable | Highest stable            |
| Crystal morphology      |              | Optimal    | Large plate-like crystals |
| Crystal network         |              | Optimal    | Poor and brittle          |
| Applications            |              | Butter     | Confectionary             |

Buldo, 2012

### Sonocrystallization

- High Intensity Ultrasound used 24KHz, energy density 17.5 J/mL at 14°C, 22°C, 26°C, and, 30°C
- Factors affecting crystallization temperature, frequency and energy density



# **Overall Summary**

- World consumption and demand for milk fat is increasing with changing outlook towards the health effects of fat consumption, especially in the developed countries
- Consumption might not keep in pace with the projected increase in production of milk and milk fat
  - Volatility in farm gate milk prices -> modulating supply/demand
- NZ's historical milk expansion :
  - Surplus milk fat disposal via commodity markets e.g. cheese and whole milk powders (new Asian markets)
  - Can this be emulated??

# **Overall Summary (Contd..)**

- Role of New Technologies
  - HIU Improved control of milk crystallisation
    - Better quality/quality control of milk fat products (butters/spreads)
    - Improved physical properties and better consumer attributes (e.g. spreadability)
- Leveraging milk fat's positive attributes
  - Phospholipids health benefits: enhanced recovery opportunities
  - Milk fat formulations -> enhanced PLs and CLAs.
  - Milk fat fractionation: Improving technologies for cleaner mid-range fraction. Potential for interesterification and SFE extraction

Remember: Milk fat is an expensive starting substrate! Adding value essential!!!



## **Acknowledgement:**





Dr. Sean Hogan

# TECHNOLOGY CENTRE Dairy Processing Technology Centre

## Dairy Science dept., South Dakota State University



South Dakota State University College of Agriculture & Biological Sciences

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# CLA content in milk, cheese and butter

| Product               | TMR       | Pasture fed |  |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|--|
|                       | g/100g FA |             |  |
| Milk <sup>1</sup>     | 0.67      | 1.52        |  |
| Cheese <sup>1,2</sup> | 1.09      | 2.5*        |  |
| Butter <sup>3</sup>   | 0.67      | 1.8         |  |

\*Calculated by multiplying the ratio of CLA in pasture fed to TMR fed milk<sup>1</sup> with the CLA content in cheese from TMR fed cattle<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>O'Callaghan et al., 2016 <sup>2</sup>Mohan et al., 2013 <sup>3</sup>O'Callaghan et al., 2016