The Changing Climate for Oats

A European Perspective

Chris Green, Senova AOWC, 14th July 2014









Drink Canada Dry











Senova

- Private seed company.
- Global oat positioning through IBERS.
- In licence to the UK market.
- Private and commercial trials.
- Production, marketing & sales.
- IP management.













Senova activities





Breeding & crop development – private/official trials, R & D projects, quality and end market potential.



Royalty area and end-point contracts for oats



Seed production & processing



Marketing & promotion



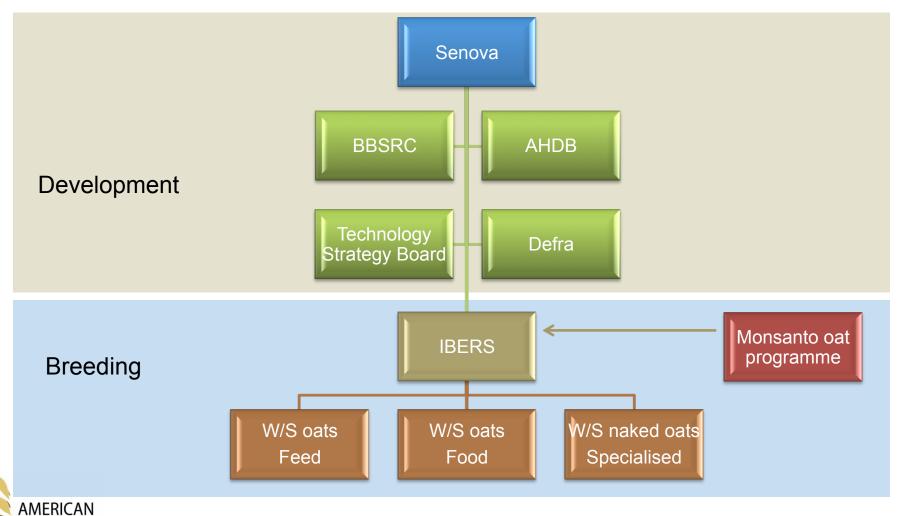




OAT

WORKERS

Oat development







Oat Projects



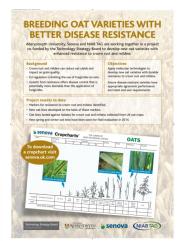








Technology Strategy Board Driving Innovation



- Quoats Defra Link (£5 million)
- TSB Crown rust and mildew
- BBSRC di-haploid
- TSB Feed (ENDEVOR)
- TSB 2 pending







Senova - 'The Oat House'





Breeding

Trials and agronomy

Seed production

Marketing and IP















Senova Oat Goal

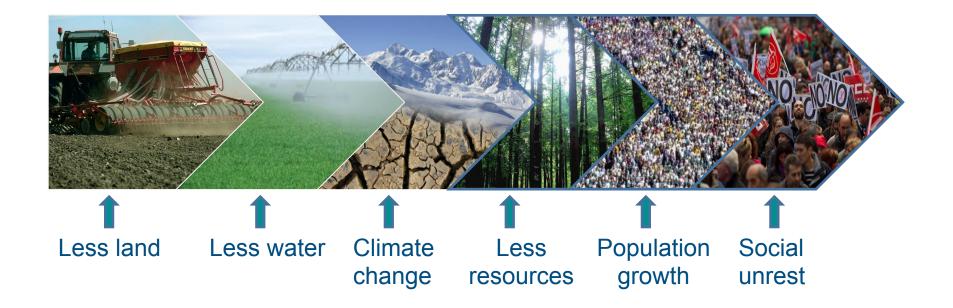
"Through innovation, knowledge and collaboration increase the value and uptake of oats".







The challenges







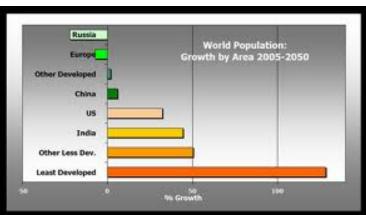


Agriculture now on political agendas













Oats – a crop in decline?

Global

1960 = 56 million tonnes

2013 = 24 million tonnes

Europe

2004 = 3.3 million hectares

2014 = 2.6 million hectares









Forces

Technical

- Adoption of technologies hybrids, di-haploid, GM?
- Narrow diversity
- Reduced public funding
- Lack of agrochemicals
- Knowledge gap

Economic

- Diminishing returns
- Increased costs
- Rationalisation
- Higher market risks
- Smaller market
- Cropping simplification

Competitiveness

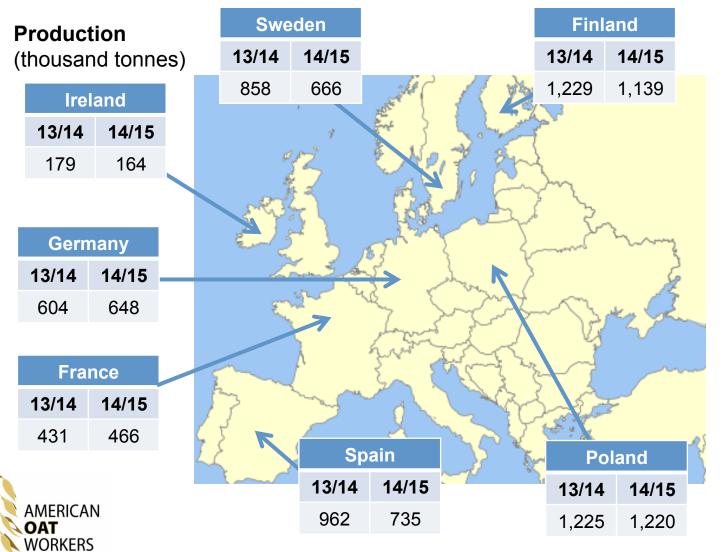
- Lack of markets
- Reduced crop profitability
- Cheaper feed grains
- Market polarisation
- Loss of critical mass (skills etc)







European oat prospects – areas generally lower but potentially higher carry-over stocks?



United States	
13/14	14/15
956	1,000

Canada	
13/14	14/15
3,888	3,300

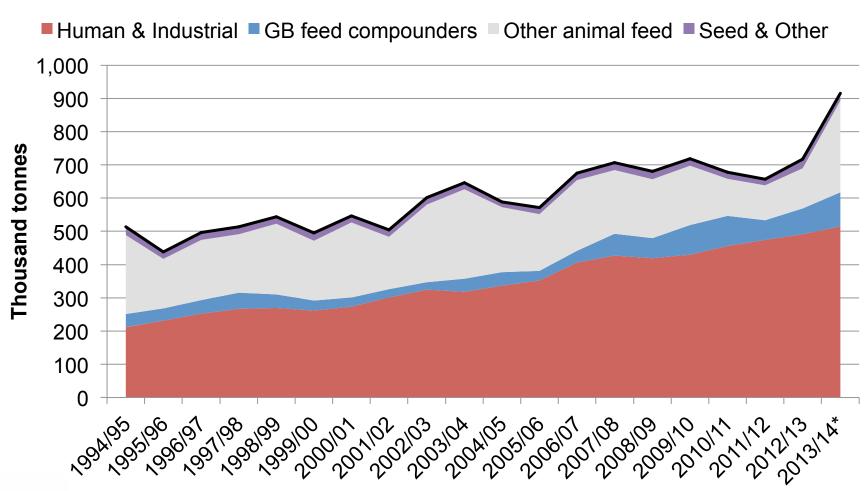
Australia	
13/14	14/15
1,326	1,150



Source: International Grains Council, Agricultural Ministries



UK demand – higher animal feed demand key to balancing large crop





* total season forecasts except GB feed compounders, data to end April-14 (102Kt)
Source: Defra



EU Oat Breeding

In the UK, new variety development ~ £2 million.

European oat royalty £22 million.

'Sustaining' 20 active EU oat breeding programmes.









Economic Sustainability

- 4 member states with active oat programmes.
- Collectively these have 150,000 hectares of oats.
- Gross royalty = €0.5 million

Are these programmes sustainable?







Plant breeding

- harnessing resources and knowledge to deliver improvements





Disease resistance

Improve growing cost
efficiency
– main benefit is with
the grower





Quality & market attributes benefit the processor or end user







Where can we add value?

Product Innovation

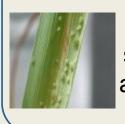


(e.g.Oil, beta-glucan)

Functional

(e.g kernel content)

Agronomics



Disease, standing ability etc

Performance



Yields



Base Line Value





Value adding – field or market





















Adding yield – adding value?

Winter oat "Eureka" 5% higher yield

Farm yield = 8 tonnes / ha

Extra yield = 400kg

Extra value @ £120/T = £48/Ha

1 tonne of seed sows 6.5 Ha

1 tonne Eureka seed adds £312 – added value

Plant royalty typically = £70/tonne









Adding quality – Adding value?



4% beta-glucan (minimum) 78g or 3 bowls of oatmeal



6% beta-glucan (minimum) 52g or 2 bowls of oatmeal





8% beta-glucan (minimum) 39g or 1.5 bowls of oatmeal



senova



Capturing value – continuing challenge

Value is added through genetic improvement.

The problem for the plant breeding industry is how to recover a share for the financial gain.



So what have we got wrong?







Intellectual Property













Challenges

Our industry can deliver genetic improvements...

..but holistically we appear unable to secure adequate returns against the financial gains of others.

...we need to reappraise our approach







3 pillars to improve agricultural productivity



Genetics



Environment



Management



CRITICAL





Key to success

And to sustain programmes ...

We need to have a more transparent value to the improvement which comes from our genetic investment delivering.







Challenges – Diminishing markets

Mitigation Strategy

Strengthen spring oat programme

Revitalise old markets - feed

Explore new markets – AD (and overseas aid)

Prospect new territories – NA, SA

Refine breeding targets

Alliance (Tactical, strategic)

Sharing resources (talent)







Challenges – Diminishing revenues / value

Mitigation Strategy

Adaptive and appropriate IP modules (hybrids?)

Value streams – short chain production

Rebuilt economic models (PEF / LCA)

Attract inward investment – public, private

Contract breeding

Enhance brand equity (oatlay, avenola)







Challenges – Retaining crop competitiveness

Mitigation Strategy

Harness new technologies

Greater understanding of crop physiology

Improved knowledge transfer

Benchmarking

Promote biodiversity

Contracts







Bridging the value gap



ROWERS



Value integration







Thank you

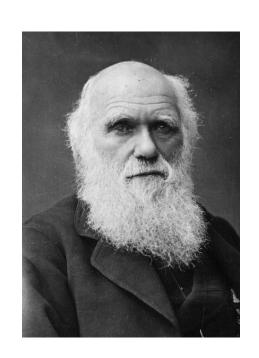






"It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change".

Charles Darwin









Tomorrow's future is being bred today.

We are all part of that future.



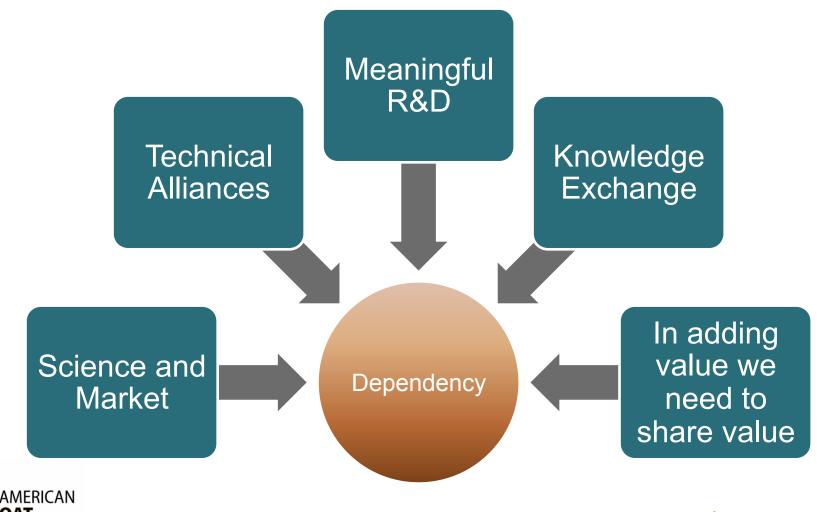






WORKERS

We are all interdependent







Plant breeding is not about producing better seed, it is about producing better crops.







