



2017

THE ALMOND CONFERENCE

REPOSITIONING PLANT-BASED PROTEIN

Room 306-307 | December 5 2017



CEUs – New Process

Certified Crop Advisor (CCA)

- Sign in and out of each session you attend.
- Pickup verification sheet at conclusion of each session.
- *Repeat this process for each session, and each day you wish to receive credits.*

Pest Control Advisor (PCA), Qualified Applicator (QA), Private Applicator (PA)

- Pickup scantron at the start of the day at first session you attend; complete form.
- Sign in and out of each session you attend.
- Pickup verification sheet at conclusion of each session.
- Turn in your scantron at the end of the day at the last session you attend.

Sign in sheets and verification sheets are located at the back of each session room.

AGENDA

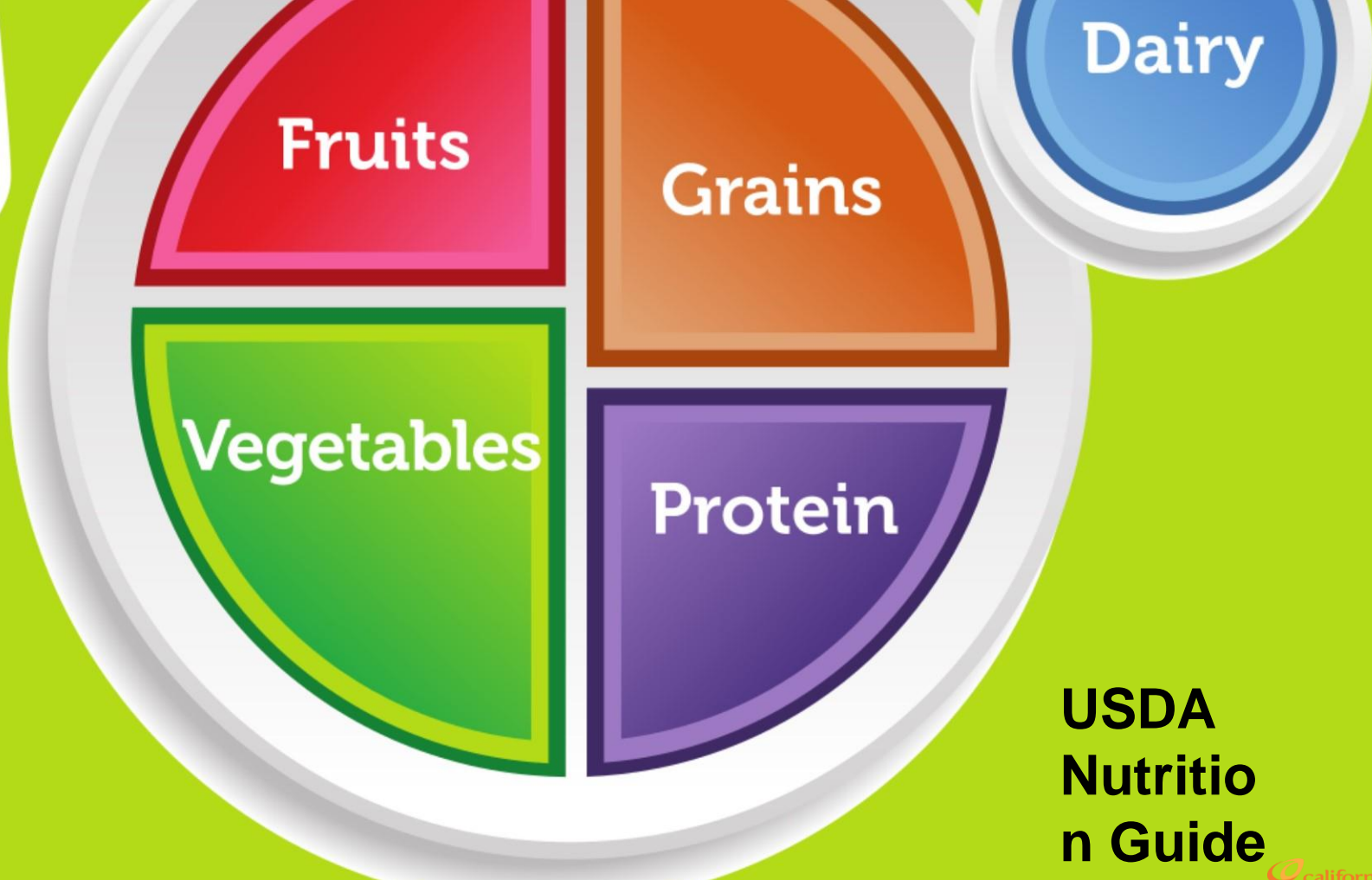
- **Maya Erwin**, Blue Diamond Growers, moderator
- **Swati Kalgonakar**, Almond Board of California
- **Kathy Musa-Veloso**, Intertek Health Sciences, Inc.
- **Janice Rueda**, ADM



PROTEIN – THE BASICS



Dr. Swati Kalgaonkar
Senior Manager, Nutrition Research Program



**USDA
Nutrition
Guide**

Fruits

Grains

Dairy

Vegetables

WHY
Protein?



6
PRIMARY
FUNCTIONS
OF PROTEINS

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of almond leaves, rendered in a vibrant teal color. The leaves are layered and curved, creating a sense of depth and texture. A vertical white line runs down the center of the image, separating the two halves of the leaf pattern. In the top left corner, there is a small red square.

1. REPAIR & MAINTENANCE

2. ENERGY



3. TRANSPORT & STORAGE

4. ENZYMES



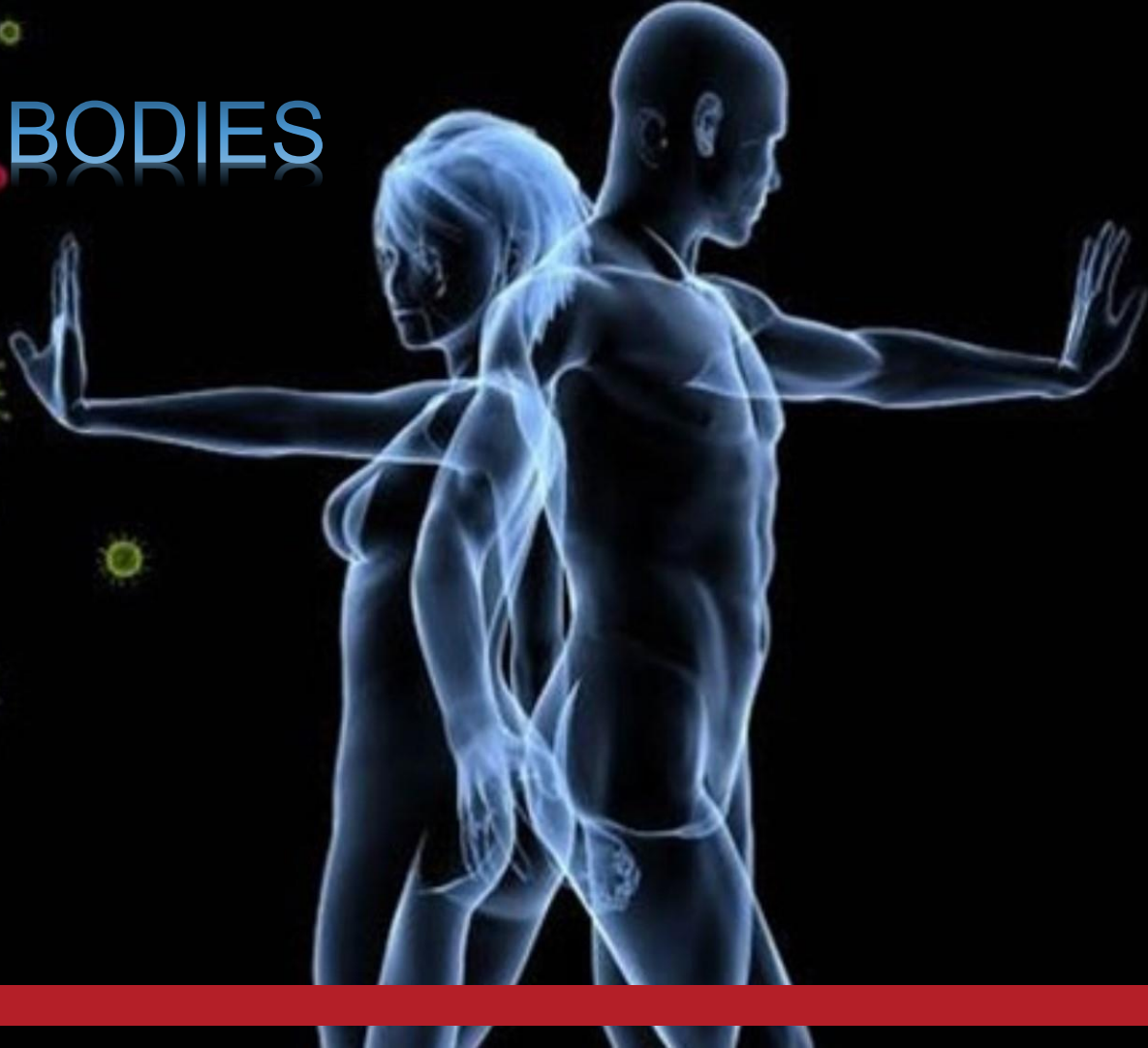
PEPSIN

TRYPSIN

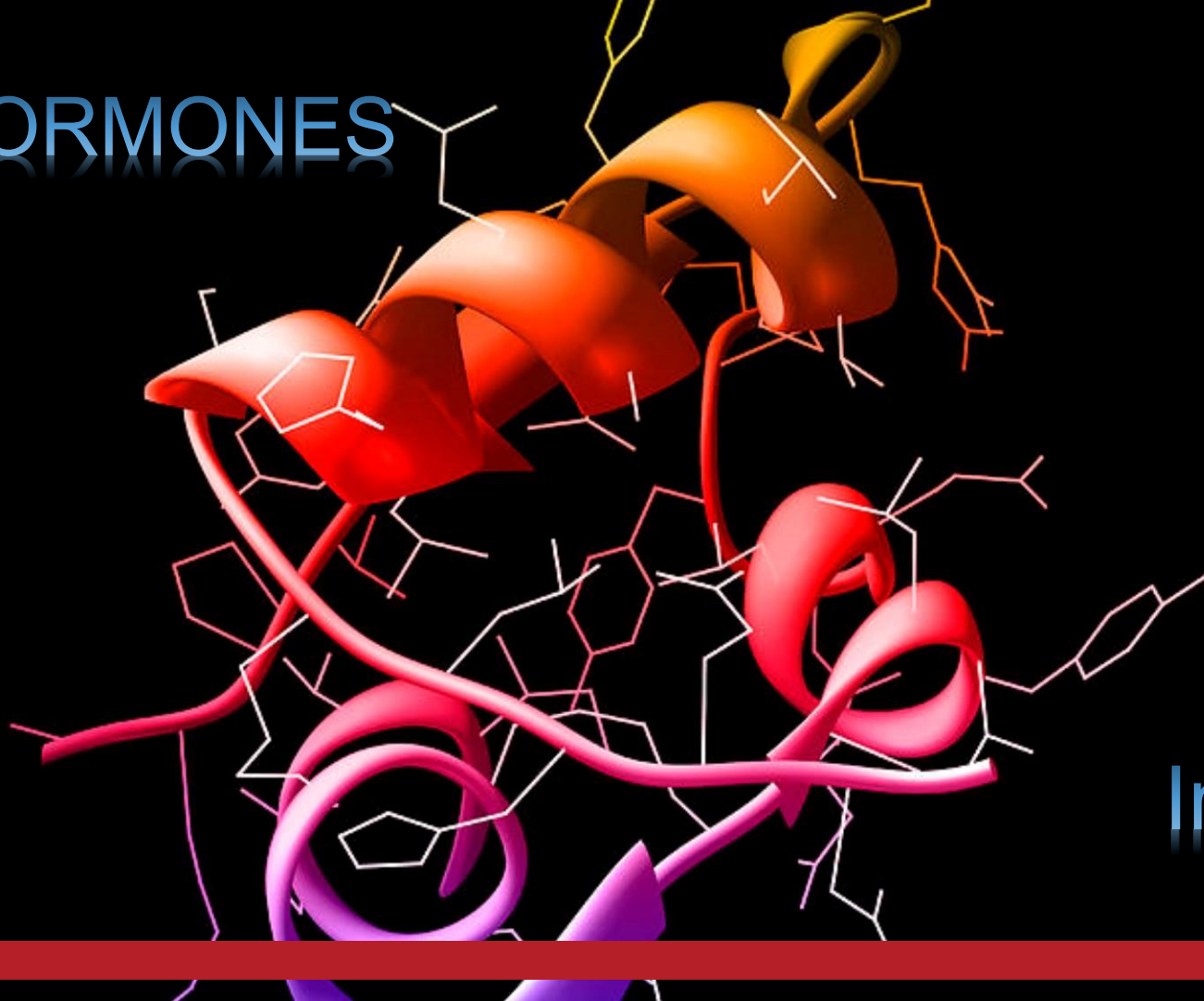
LIPASE

AMYLASE

5. ANTIBODIES



6. HORMONES



Insulin

TWENTY COMMON AMINO ACIDS

Chart Key: ● ALIPHATIC ● AROMATIC ● ACIDIC ● BASIC ● HYDROXYLIC ● SULFUR-CONTAINING ● AMIDIC ○ NON-ESSENTIAL ○ ESSENTIAL

Chemical Structure
single letter code

NAME (A)
three letter code
DNA codons

ALANINE (A)
Ala
GCT, GCC, GCA, GCG

GLYCINE (G)
Gly
GGT, GGC, GGA, GGG

ISOLEUCINE (I)
Ile
ATT, ATC, ATA

LEUCINE (L)
Leu
CTT, CTC, CTA, CTG, TTA, TTG

PROLINE (P)
Pro
CCT, CCC, CCA, CCG

VALINE (V)
Val
GTT, GTC, GTA, GTG

PHENYLALANINE (F)
Phe
TTT, TTC

TRYPTOPHAN (W)
Trp
TGG

TYROSINE (Y)
Tyr
TAT, TAC

ASPARTIC ACID (D)
Asp
GAT, GAC

GLUTAMIC ACID (E)
Glu
GAA, GAG

ARGININE (R)
Arg
CGT, CGC, CGA, CCG, AGA, AGG

HISTIDINE (H)
His
CAT, CAC

LYSINE (K)
Lys
AAA, AAG

SERINE (S)
Ser
TCT, TCC, TCA, TCG, AGT, AGC

THREONINE (T)
Thr
ACT, ACC, ACA, ACG

CYSTEINE (C)
Cys
TGT, TGC

METHIONINE (M)
Met
ATG

ASPARAGINE (N)
Asn
AAT, AAC

GLUTAMINE (Q)
Gln
CAA, CAG

Note: This chart only shows those amino acids for which the human genetic code directly codes for. Selenocysteine is often referred to as the 21st amino acid, but is encoded in a special manner. In some cases, distinguishing between asparagine/aspartic acid and glutamine/glutamic acid is difficult. In these cases, the codes asx (B) and glx (Z) are respectively used.



TYPES OF AMINO ACIDS

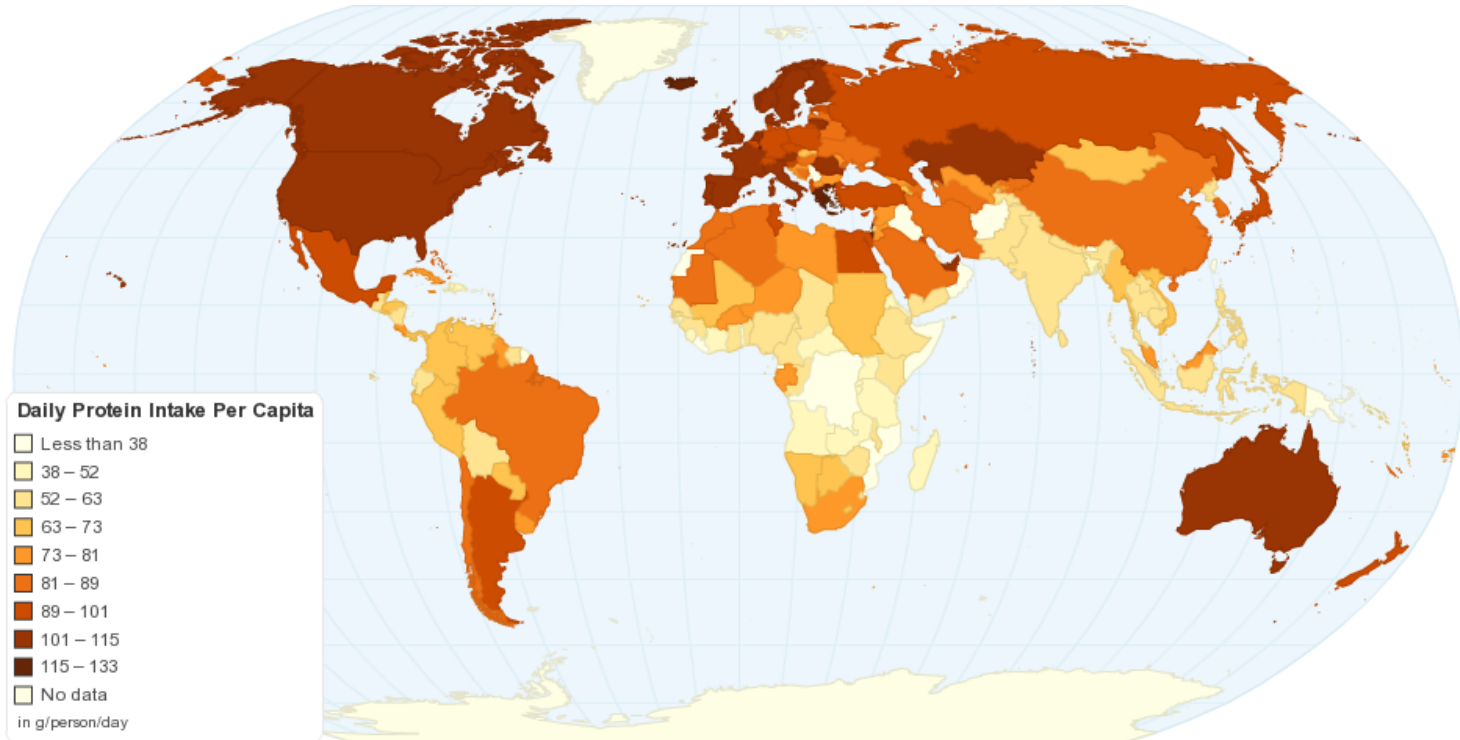
Non-Essential	Conditionally Essential	Essential
Alanine	Arginine	Histidine
Asparatate	Asparagine	Isoleucine
Cysteine	Glutamine	Leucine
Glutamate	Glycine	Methionine
	Proline	Phenylalanine
	Serine	Threonine
	Tyrosine	Tryptophan
		Valine
		Lysine



PROTEIN INTAKE RECOMMENDATIONS



GLOBAL PROTEIN INTAKE



PROTEIN IN TRANSITION

Four Legs



Two Legs



Seafood



Dairy



Plant-Based



Transitioning to a Plant Based Diet

WHY PLANT PROTEIN?

Vegetarianism

Vegan

The **Flexitarian**
a.k.a The Flexible Vegetarian

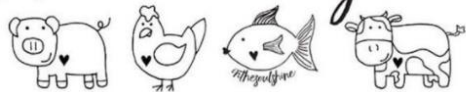
 **Plant-Based Lifestyle**

HAVE YOU HUGGED A VEGETARIAN TODAY?

October 1
is
World Vegetarian Day



BE kind TO every KIND



Healthy Food Healthy Planet



LABELING AND ADVERTISING ALMONDS WITH CLAIMS RELATED TO PROTEIN – A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Kathy Musa-Veloso, PhD

Director, Health Claims and Clinical Trials



NUTRIENT CONTENT CLAIMS

Describe the level of a nutrient or dietary substance in the food, either directly or by implication.

Regulations ensure that descriptive terms such as “high”, “good source of”, or “more” are used consistently.



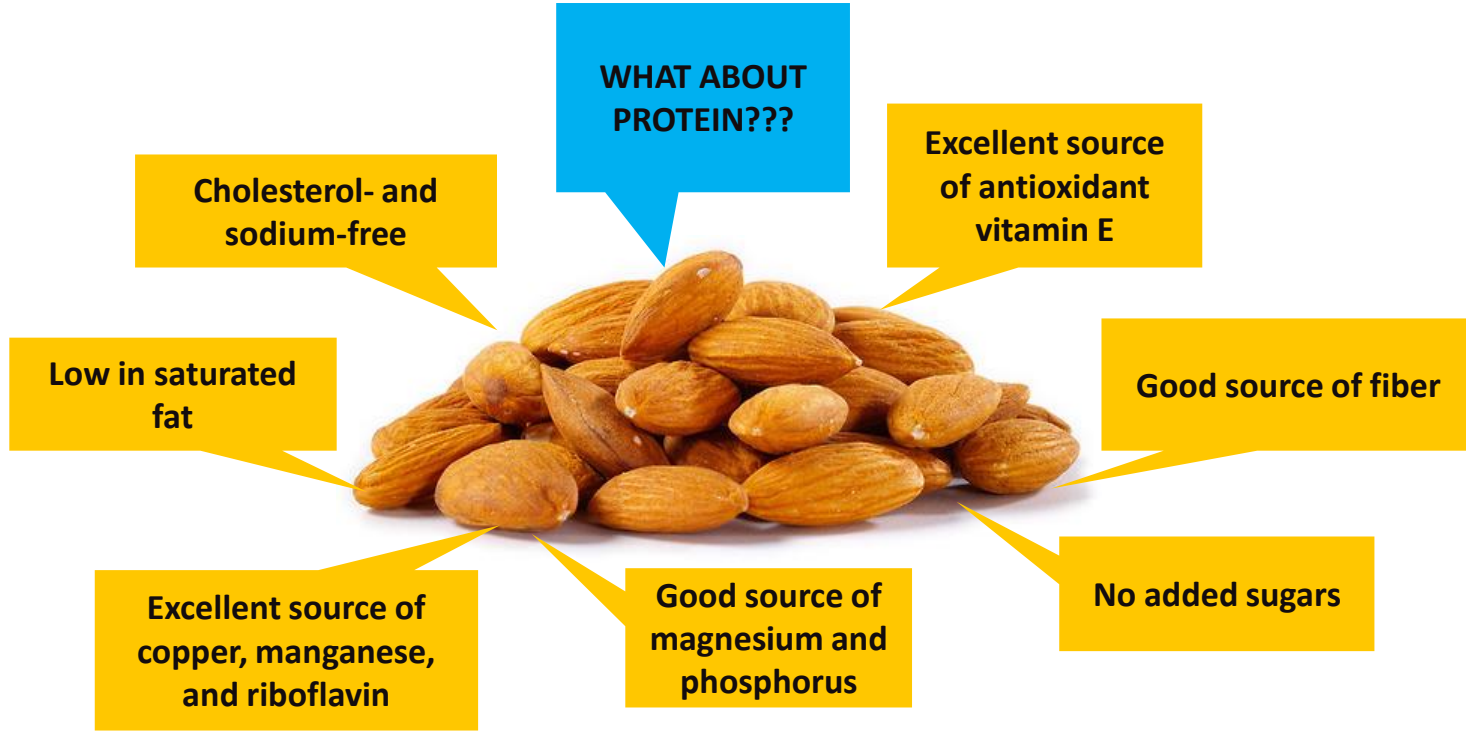
STRUCTURE/FUNCTION CLAIMS

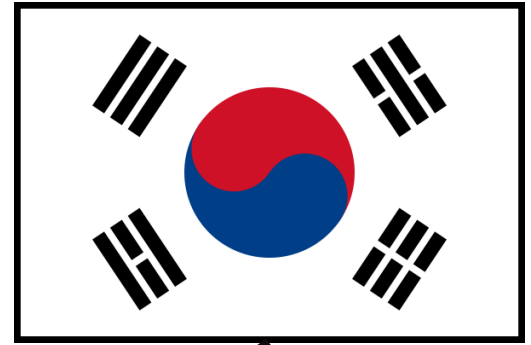
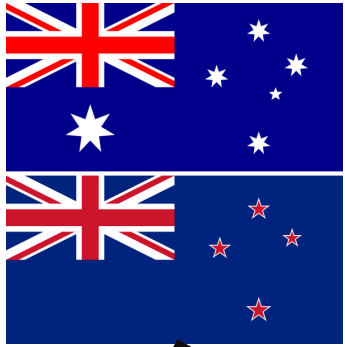
Describe the role of a nutrient in the maintenance of normal body structures and functions.

Are regulated in some countries (*e.g.*, European Union, Australia/New Zealand, Canada, South Korea), but not in others (*e.g.*, United States).



POTENTIAL NUTRIENT CONTENT CLAIMS FOR ALMONDS





**What nutrient content
and structure/function
claims can we make
for protein from
almonds?**

LEGEND



- **Red** or ✘: protein claim cannot be made for almonds.
- **Green** or ✓: protein claim can be made for almonds.

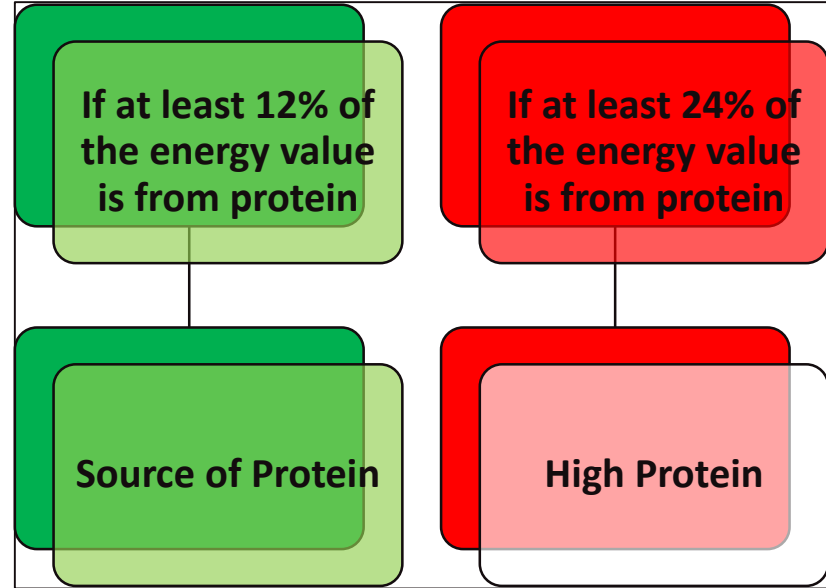
EUROPE



EU – CRITERIA FOR MAKING PROTEIN CLAIMS

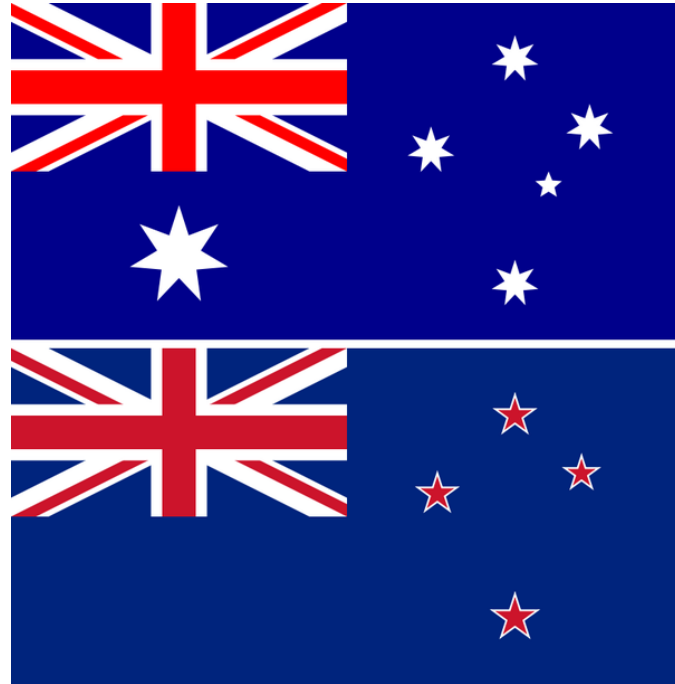


15% of the energy value of almonds is from protein.

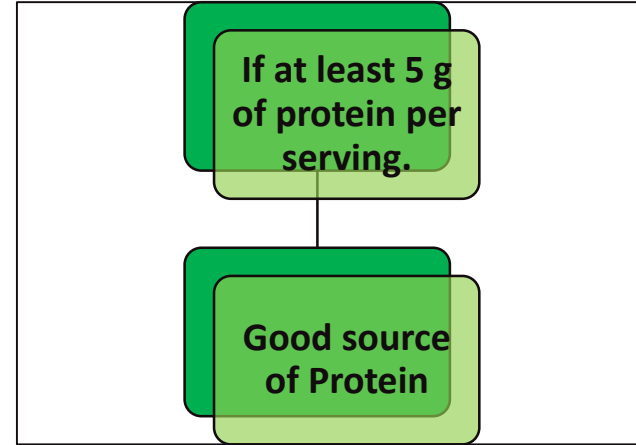


- ✓ Protein contributes to a growth in muscle mass.
- ✓ Protein contributes to the maintenance of muscle mass.
- ✓ Protein contributes to the maintenance of normal bones.

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND



AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND – CRITERIA FOR MAKING PROTEIN CLAIMS



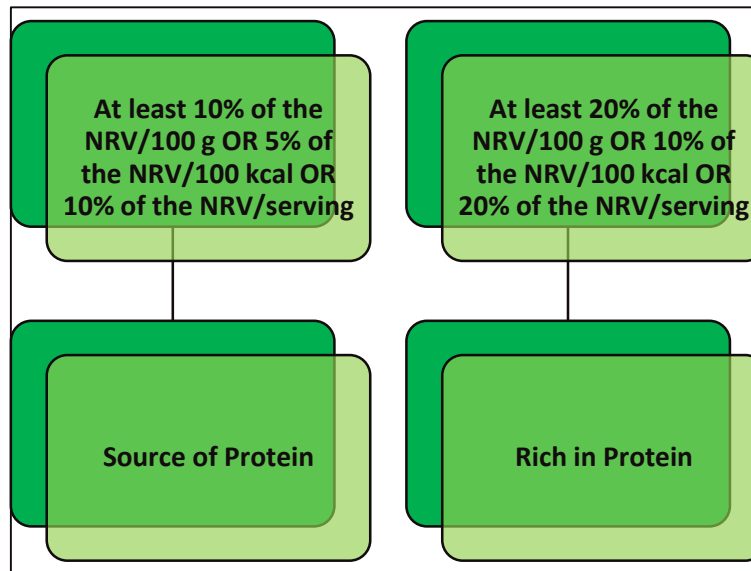
Each 28-gram serving of almonds provides approximately **6 grams** of protein.

- ✓ Necessary for tissue building and repair.
- ✓ Necessary for normal growth and development (of bone) (children aged ≥ 4 years).
- ✓ Contributes to the growth of muscle mass.
- ✓ Contributes to the maintenance of muscle mass.
- ✓ Contributes to the maintenance of normal bones.

SOUTH KOREA



SOUTH KOREA – CRITERIA FOR MAKING PROTEIN CLAIMS



Almonds provide:

- **35%** of the protein NRV/100 g; or
- **6%** of the NRV/100 kcal; or
- **10.5%** of the NRV/30-gram. serving.

NRV = Nutrient Reference Value

- ✓ Constituent of muscles, connective tissues, and other body components
- ✓ Essential for the production of enzymes, hormones, and antibodies
- ✓ Essential for the transport and storage of nutrients and other active substances
- ✓ Essential for the maintenance of bodily fluids and acid-base balance
- ✓ Essential for the synthesis of energy, glucose, and lipids.

UNITED STATES



NUTRIENT CONTENT CLAIMS FOR PROTEIN – U.S. REQUIREMENTS



ALMONDS

Almond Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 1 ounce (28g)
or about 23 almonds

Amount Per Serving

Calories 160 Calories from Fat 120

	% Daily Value*
Total Fat 14g	22%
Saturated Fat 1g	5%
Polyunsaturated Fat 3.5g	
Monounsaturated Fat 9g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 0mg	0%
Potassium 200mg	6%
Total Carbohydrate 6g	2%
Dietary Fiber 3g	12%
Sugars 1g	
Protein 6g	
Vitamin A 0%	Vitamin C 0%
Calcium 8%	Iron 6%
Vitamin E 35%	Folate 4%
Magnesium 20%	Phosphorus 15%



- The declaration of the % Daily Value (DV) for protein is **mandatory** only if:
 - A protein content claim is made for the product (*e.g.*, “source of protein”); or
 - The product is intended for infants and children under 4 years of age.
- Otherwise, the declaration of the %DV for protein is **voluntary**.

*Percent daily values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

%DV FOR PROTEIN



Why not include
the %DV for
protein on the
Nutrition Facts
label???



BECAUSE...YOU HAVE TO FACTOR IN THE QUALITY OF THE PROTEIN...AND THIS CAN BE EXPENSIVE



Protein Quality

Are all 9 essential amino acids present?

Are their levels sufficient to support the growth of pre-school aged children?

Even after considering digestibility?



PROTEIN QUALITY OF ALMONDS



Amino Acid	Level in Almonds (mg/g of protein) ^a	Amino Acid Pattern for Pre-school Aged Children (mg/g Protein)	Amino Acid Score
Threonine	2.49	3.4	0.732
Valine	2.89	3.5	0.827
Methionine+Cysteine	2.05	2.5	0.819
Isoleucine	2.59	2.8	0.924
Leucine	5.76	6.6	0.872
Phenylalanine+Tyrosine	7.25	6.3	1.150
Histidine	1.86	1.9	0.980
Lysine	2.67	5.8	0.460
Tryptophan	0.92	1.1	0.833

Amino Acid Score of Limiting Amino Acid

^a Average for 4 varieties of almonds, including Butte, Independence, Monterrey, and Nonpareil; based on unpublished data from the lab of Dr. James House, University of Manitoba.

DIGESTIBILITY OF PROTEIN IN ALMONDS

- Assessed by examining the amount of protein consumed from almonds *versus* the amount of protein excreted in feces.
- Animal studies are used to estimate this value.
- Based on unpublished data from the laboratory of Dr. James House (University of Manitoba), the digestibility of almond protein is approximately **88%** (average for 4 varieties – Butte, Independence, Monterrey, and Nonpareil).
- Protein Digestibility Corrected Amino Acid Score (**PDCAAS**) for almonds:
Limiting Amino Acid X Digestibility = **0.4033**



WHAT IS THE CONTRIBUTION OF ONE 30-GRAM SERVING OF ALMONDS TO THE DV



% DV = **AMINO ACID SCORE OF THE LIMITING AMINO ACID** **×** **PROTEIN DIGESTIBILITY** **×** **AMOUNT OF PROTEIN IN A 30-GRAM SERVING OF ALMONDS** **×** **100%**

DV FOR PROTEIN

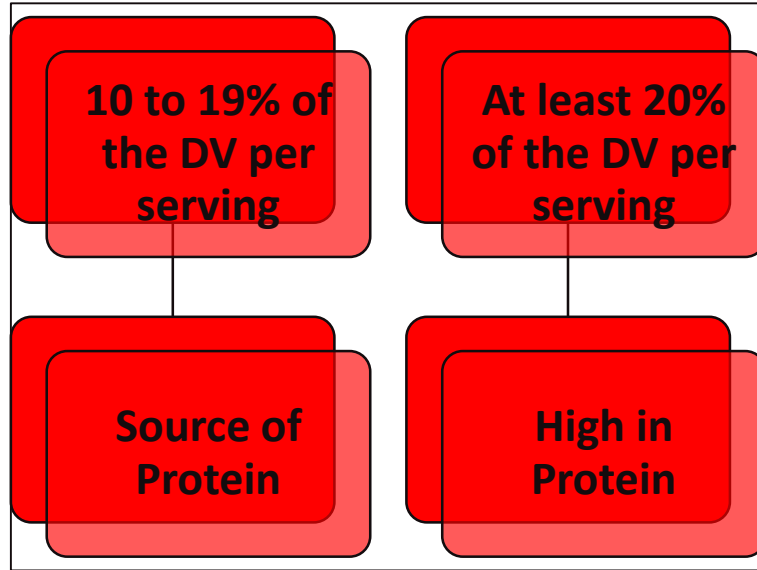
PCDAAS

= **0.460** **×** **0.87675** **×** **6.8 g** **×** **100%**

50 g

= **5.5% of the DV for protein . . . is this sufficient to make a nutrient content claim for protein in the U.S.?**

UNITED STATES – CRITERIA FOR MAKING PROTEIN CLAIMS



Almonds provide:

- 5.5% of the DV for protein per 30-gram serving.

- × Scientifically substantiated claims related to the roll of protein in the maintenance of bodily structures or functions.

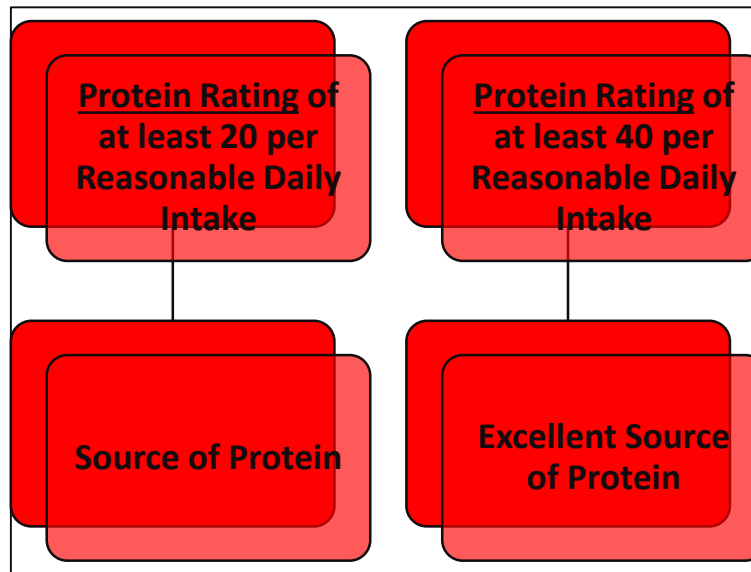
CANADA



CANADA – CRITERIA FOR MAKING PROTEIN CLAIMS



Protein Rating of Almonds per Reasonable Daily Intake: **6.4**



- × Protein helps build and repair body tissues.
- × Protein helps build antibodies.
- × Protein helps build strong muscles.



WHAT IS THE PROTEIN RATING???

$$\text{Protein Rating} = \text{PROTEIN EFFICIENCY RATIO (PER)} \times \text{PROTEIN CONTENT OF ALMONDS} \times \text{REASONABLE DAILY INTAKE OF ALMONDS}$$

$$= \text{[Rat on scale]} \times \text{[Almonds 22.82\%]} \times \text{[28 GRAMS]}$$

1.008 [amount of weight gained (in grams) relative to amount of protein consumed (in grams) after 4 weeks by male weanling rats]

$$= 6.4$$

CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISONS



	European Union	South Korea	Australia/ New Zealand	United States	Canada
Protein Quality Considered in making Claims	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Ability to label almonds as a source of protein	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Ability to label almonds with protein structure/ function claims	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO

CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION



- There are limitations of using PDCAAS (U.S.) and PER (Canada).
- Neither is relevant to adults; PER is not even relevant to humans.
- For PDCAAS, the amino acid requirements of pre-school aged children were derived in 1981 in a limited number of 2-year-old children recovering from malnutrition.
- Both generally over-estimate the quality of animal proteins and under-estimate the quality of plant proteins for humans, particularly adult humans.
- Protein quality definitely is relevant to individuals who rely almost exclusively on one source of protein (*e.g.*, formula-fed infants, patients receiving enteral feeds); but, people typically rely on a variety of foods to meet their protein needs.
- Why is protein quality assessed at the level of each individual food as opposed to the whole diet???





Commentary

An Appetite for Modernizing the Regulatory Framework for Protein Content Claims in Canada

Christopher P. F. Marinangeli ^{1,*}, Samara Foisy ², Anna K. Shoveller ³, Cara Porter ², Kathy Musa-Veloso ⁴, John L. Sievenpiper ^{5,6,7,8} and David J. A. Jenkins ^{5,6,7,8}

- *Nutrients* **2017**, 9(9), 921; doi:[10.3390/nu9090921](https://doi.org/10.3390/nu9090921)
- Recommendations were made to either:
 - Drop the application of protein quality entirely in the determination of claim eligibility (similar to South Korea, Europe, and Australia/New Zealand); or
 - Adopt PDCAAS (to align with the U.S.), and have 3 cut-offs for protein content claims – source of (≥5% DV), good source of (≥10% DV), and excellent source of (≥20% DV) – in line with claims for fiber and vitamins and minerals, to create more opportunities for plant-based foods.
- Either option would result in the ability to claim almonds as a “source of protein”.

THANK YOU!

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Director, Health Claims and Clinical Trials

Food and Nutrition Group

Intertek Scientific and Regulatory Consultancy

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Beans Are Hot!

Global Trends in Plant-based Innovation

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Archer Daniels Midland Company



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Office: 217-451-7722
Cell: 217-413-7346

WILD Flavors and Specialty Ingredients (WFSI) Extends ADM's Advantaged Portfolio into \$50B Specialty Ingredients Space



AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

OILSEEDS

CORN

WILD FLAVORS & SPECIALTY INGREDIENTS



Industry's broadest portfolio of on-trend ingredients

Addressing nutrition, function, texture and taste



**Specialty
Proteins**



Flavors & Extracts



**Nuts, Seeds, &
Ancient Grains**



**Beans, Peas
& Pasta**



**Nutritional
Ingredients**



**Polyols &
Specialty
Sweeteners**



Colors



Fiber



Mint



Emulsifiers



Hydrocolloids



**Ingredient
Systems &
Bases**

What is the role of the food industry?



Todd, Jessica E., Lisa Mancino, and Biing-Hwan Lin. *The Impact of Food Away From Home on Adult Diet Quality*, ERR-90, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, February 2010.

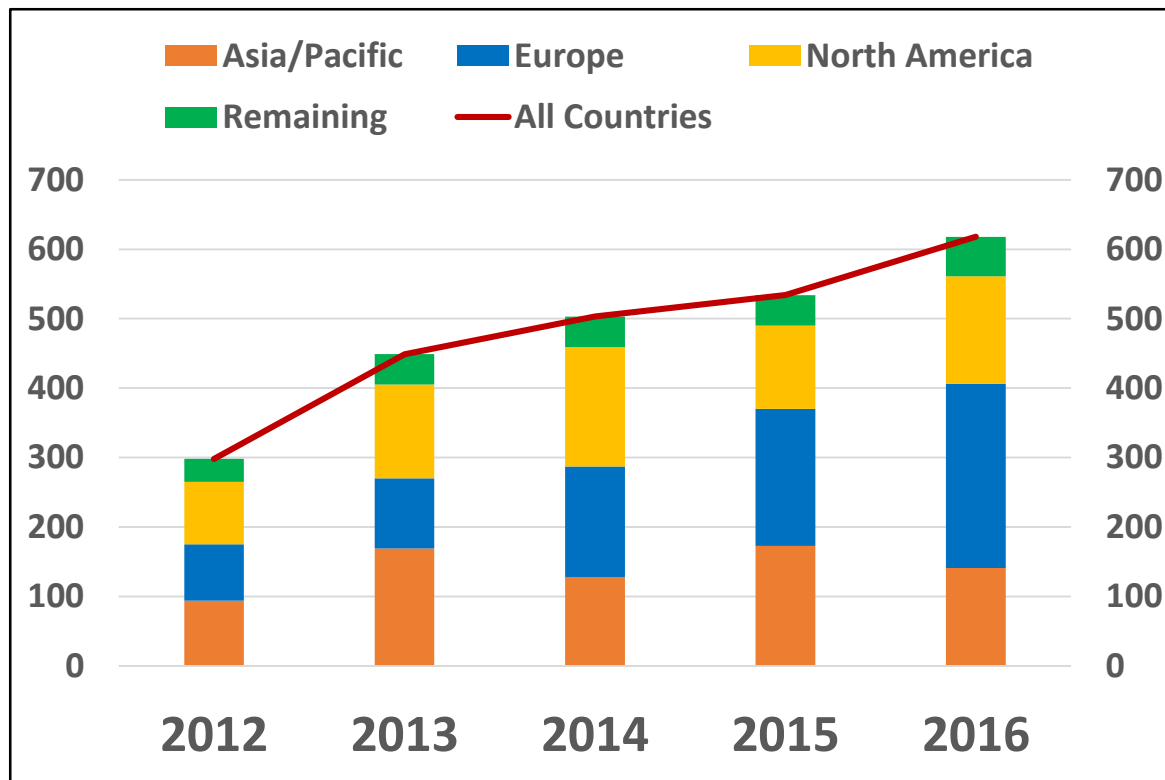
- 47% of food budget was for foods eaten outside of the home
- Eating one meal away from home per week = 2 lbs. weight gain per year!
- ↓ Fruit, whole grains, vegetables
- ↑ Total fat, saturated fat, sodium, added sugar

Protein Imparts Health Halo onto Snacks

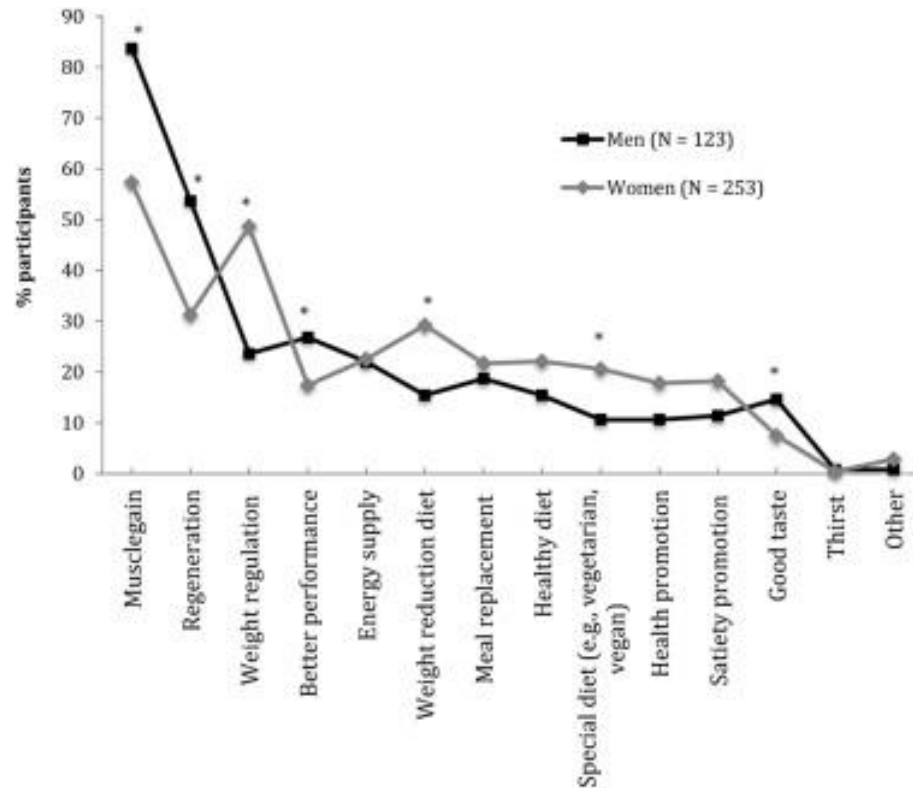
- >80% of consumers believe **plant-based proteins** add health and wellness attributes to snacks
- Nearly 65% of consumers believe protein is important
- High protein snacks are more important to women (65%) than men
- Consumers 25-34 years old reported highest interest in high protein snacks



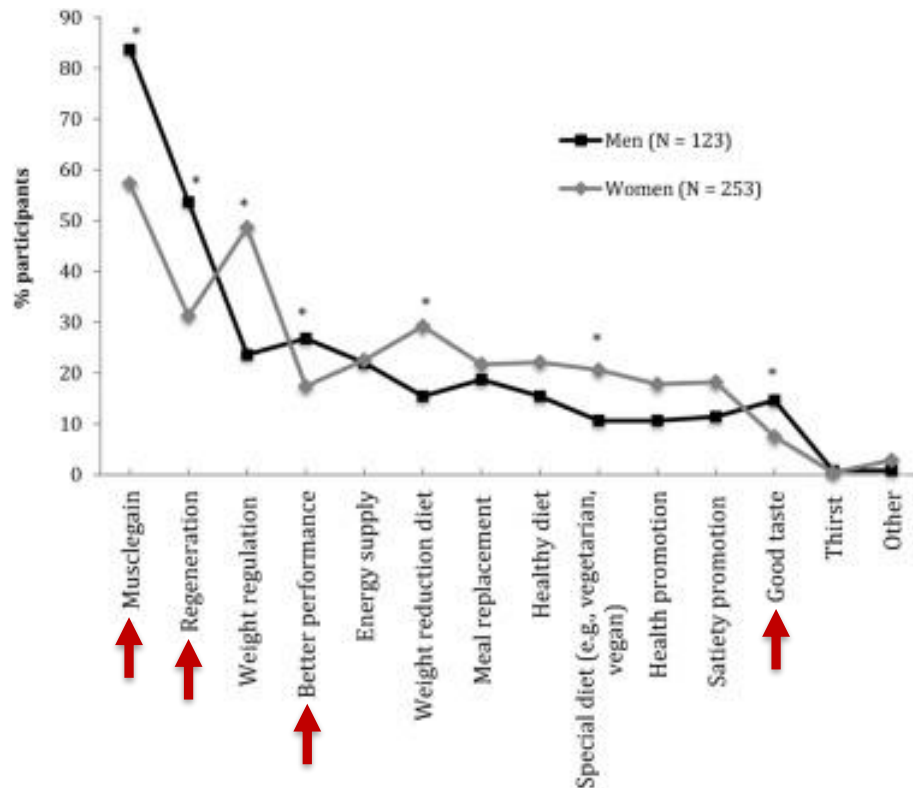
Global Product Launches: High Protein Snacks



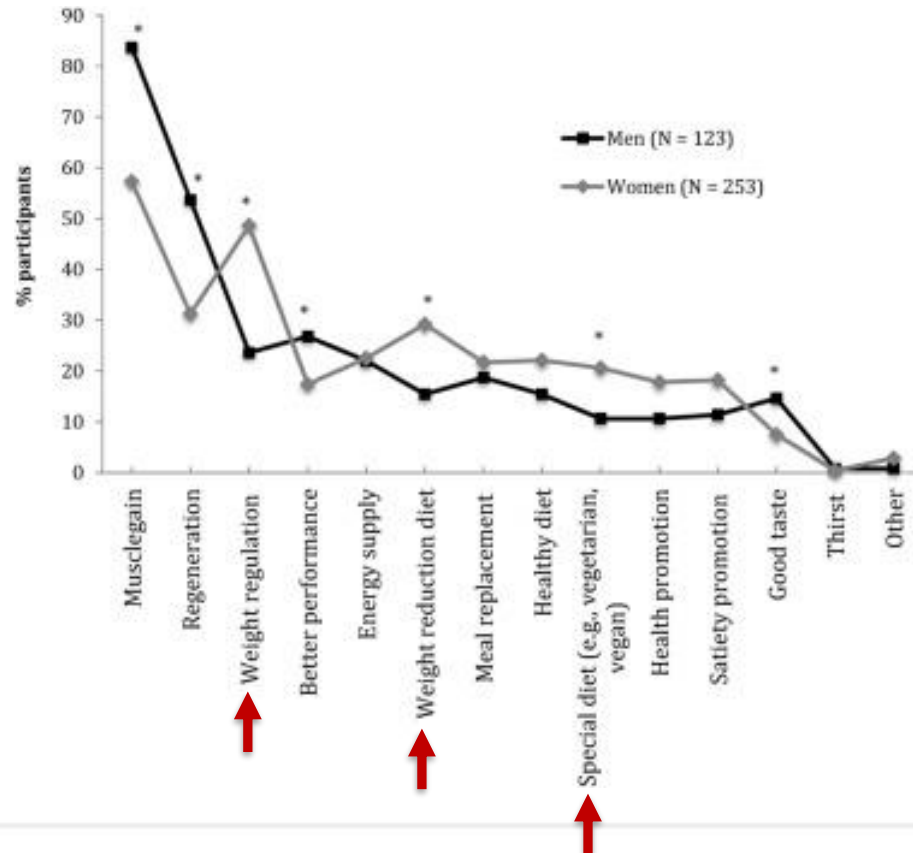
Why Do Consumers Want More Protein?



Why Do Consumers Want More Protein?



Why Do Consumers Want More Protein?



Google: “Plant-based Protein”

Pepsi Exec: Plant Protein Will Spark a Sea of Change

By [Anna Starostinetskaya](#) | October 30, 2017



Business

Boosting its vegan bona fides, Campbell Soup joins Plant Based Foods Association

Updated: OCTOBER 30, 2017 — 4:26 PM EDT

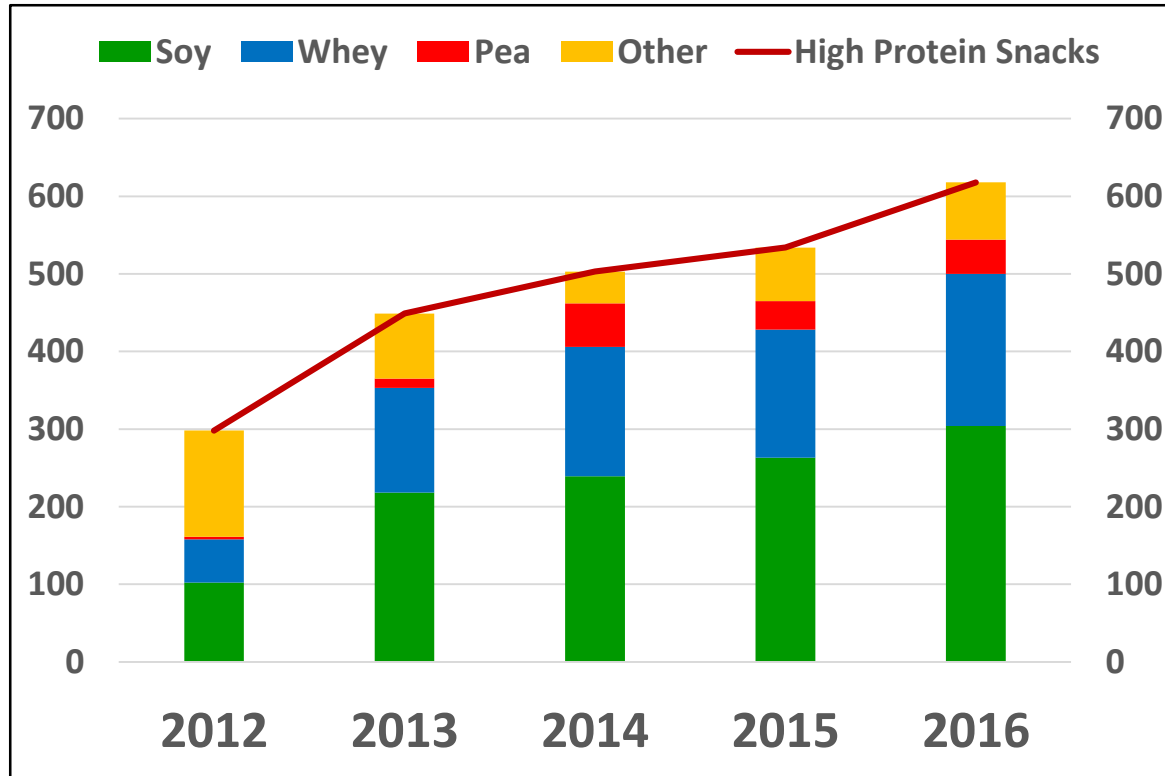
Leonardo DiCaprio joins star-studded investor line up at Beyond Meat

By [Elaine Watson](#)

18-Oct-2017 - Last updated on 18-Oct-2017 at 15:41 GMT

1 COMMENT

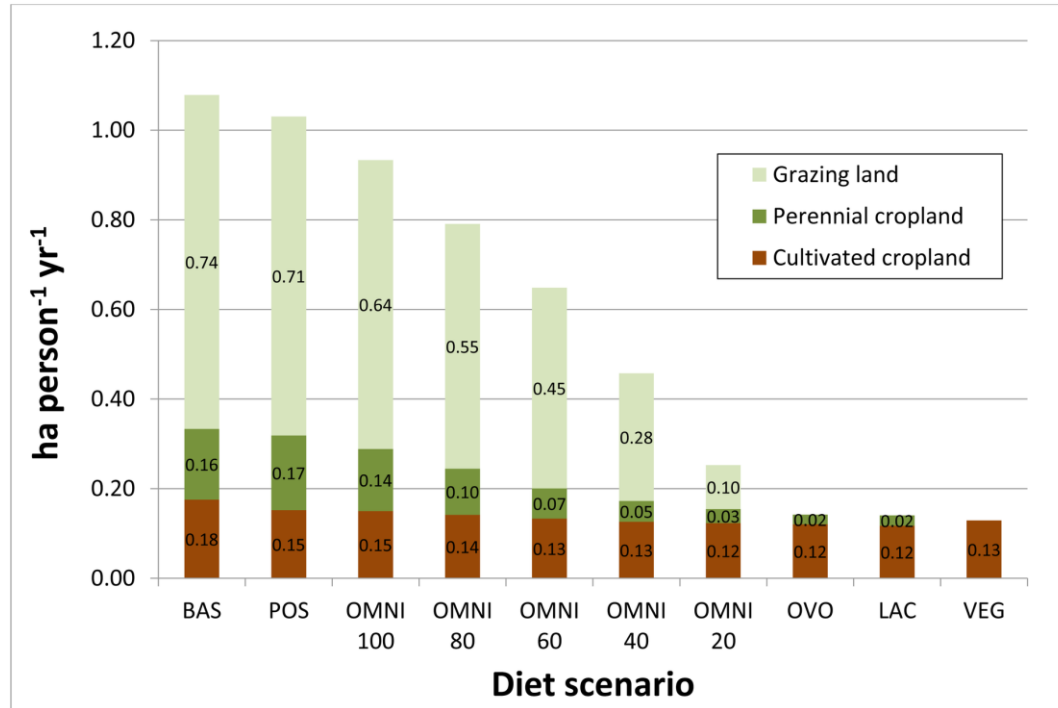
High Protein Snacks: Protein Ingredients



Are Plant-based Proteins Better for Health?

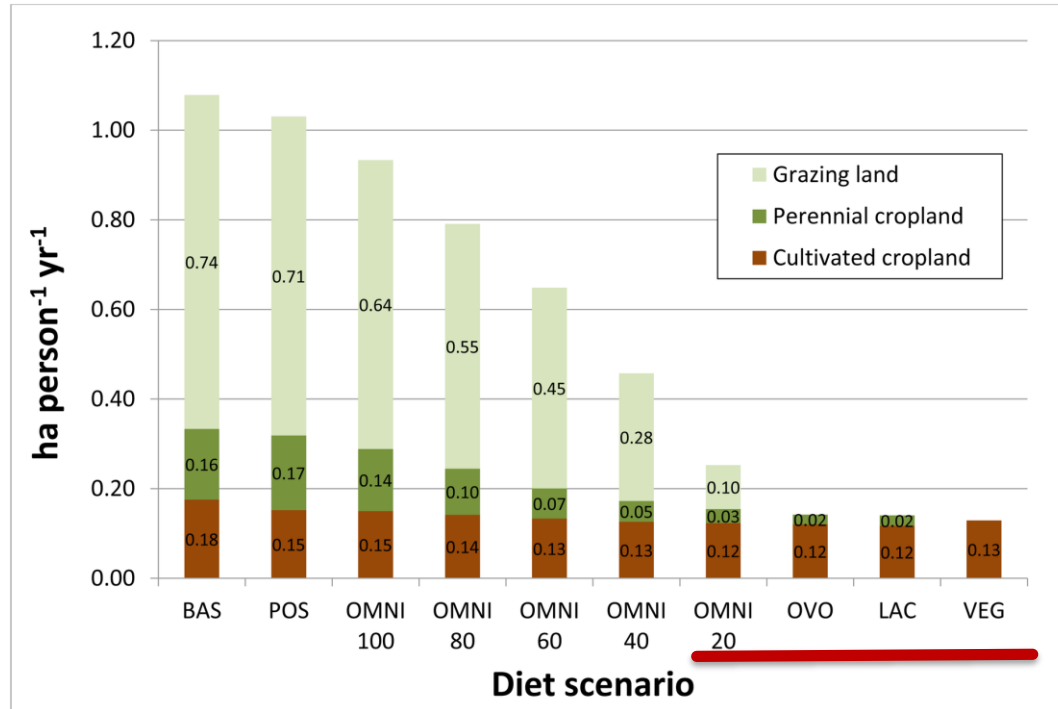
Potential beneficial effect of plant proteins	High blood pressure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥ 130 systolic mm Hg or • ≥ 85 diastolic mm Hg 	Cardiovascular health
	Low HDL-cholesterolemia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < 1.03 mmol/L in men • < 1.29 mmol/L in women 	
No differential effect	High triglyceridemia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥ 1.7 mmol/L 	Glucose homeostasis
	High glycemia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥ 5.6 mmol/L 	
	High waist circumference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥ 102 cm in men • ≥ 88 cm in women 	

Plant-based Diets = Lower Land Use



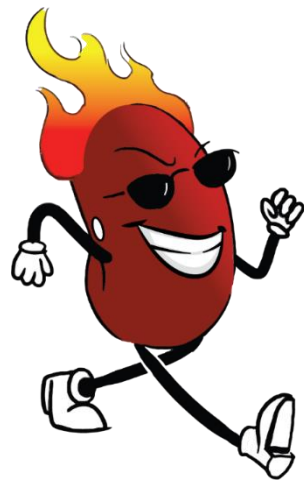
Peters CJ, Picardy J, Darrouzet-Nardi AF, Wilkins JL, Griffin TS, Fick GW. Carrying capacity of U.S. agricultural land: Ten diet scenarios. *Elem Sci Anth.* 2016;4:116.

Plant-based Diets = Lower Land Use



Peters CJ, Picardy J, Darrouzet-Nardi AF, Wilkins JL, Griffin TS, Fick GW. Carrying capacity of U.S. agricultural land: Ten diet scenarios. Elem Sci Anth. 2016;4:116.

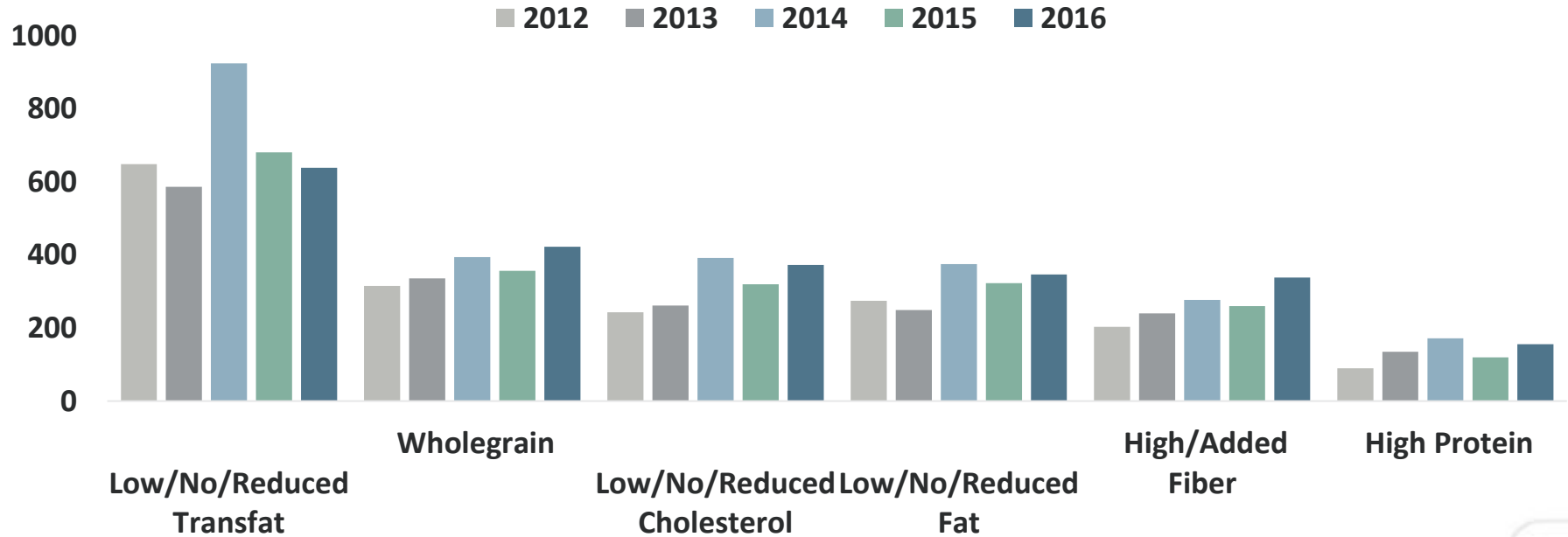
Why Just Innovate When You Can **BeanOvate**?



#BeansAreHot

Nutrition Attributes As Purchase Drivers

New Product Introductions Top Product Claims in NA Snacks



Beans Put the *BETTER* in “Better-for-You”

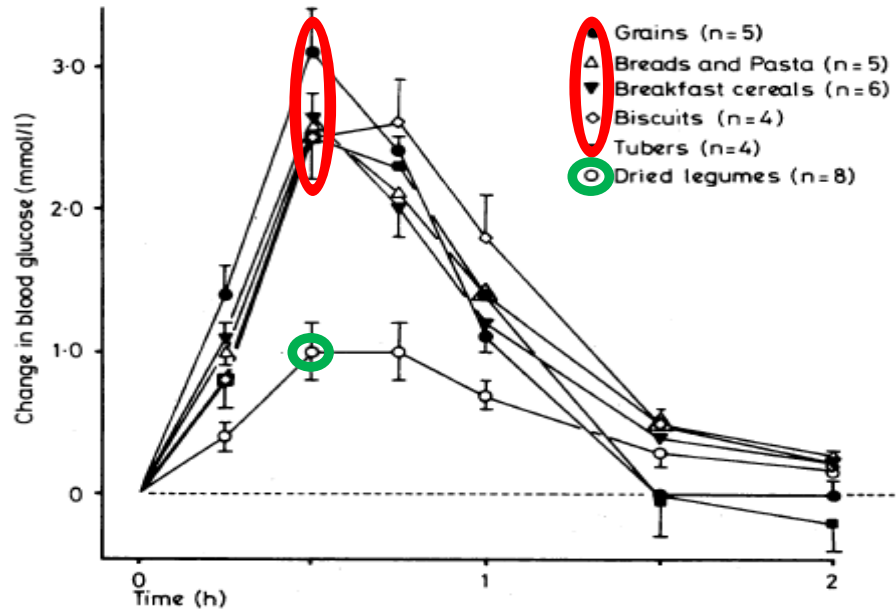
100g dry grain	Corn	Wheat	White Rice	Brown Rice	Quinoa	Navy Beans	Black Beans	Chickpeas
Calories	365	340	365	367	368	337	341	378
Fat (g)	5	2	0.6	3	6	2.7	2.6	7
Protein (g)	9.4	10.6	7	7.5	14	21.3	22	20.3
Carbohydrates (g)	74	75	80	76	64	69	66	65
Fiber (g)	7.3	12.7	1.3	3.6	7	32.5	30.2	16.2
Potassium (mg)	287	435	115	250	563	1185	1483	718
Iron (mg)	2.7	5.3	4.3	1.2	4.5	5.5	5	4.3
Magnesium (mg)	127	90	25	116	197	175	171	79

Data from the USDA National Nutrient Database/Medallion Labs

Highlighted Text ≥ 20% DV

Bold text ≥ 10% DV

Not All Carbs Are Created Equal



Change in blood glucose concentration after eating 50-g carbohydrate portions of individual grains, breads and pasta, breakfast cereals, biscuits, tubers, and dried legumes.

Conversion: SI to traditional units— Glucose: 1 mmol/l \approx 18 mg/100 ml.

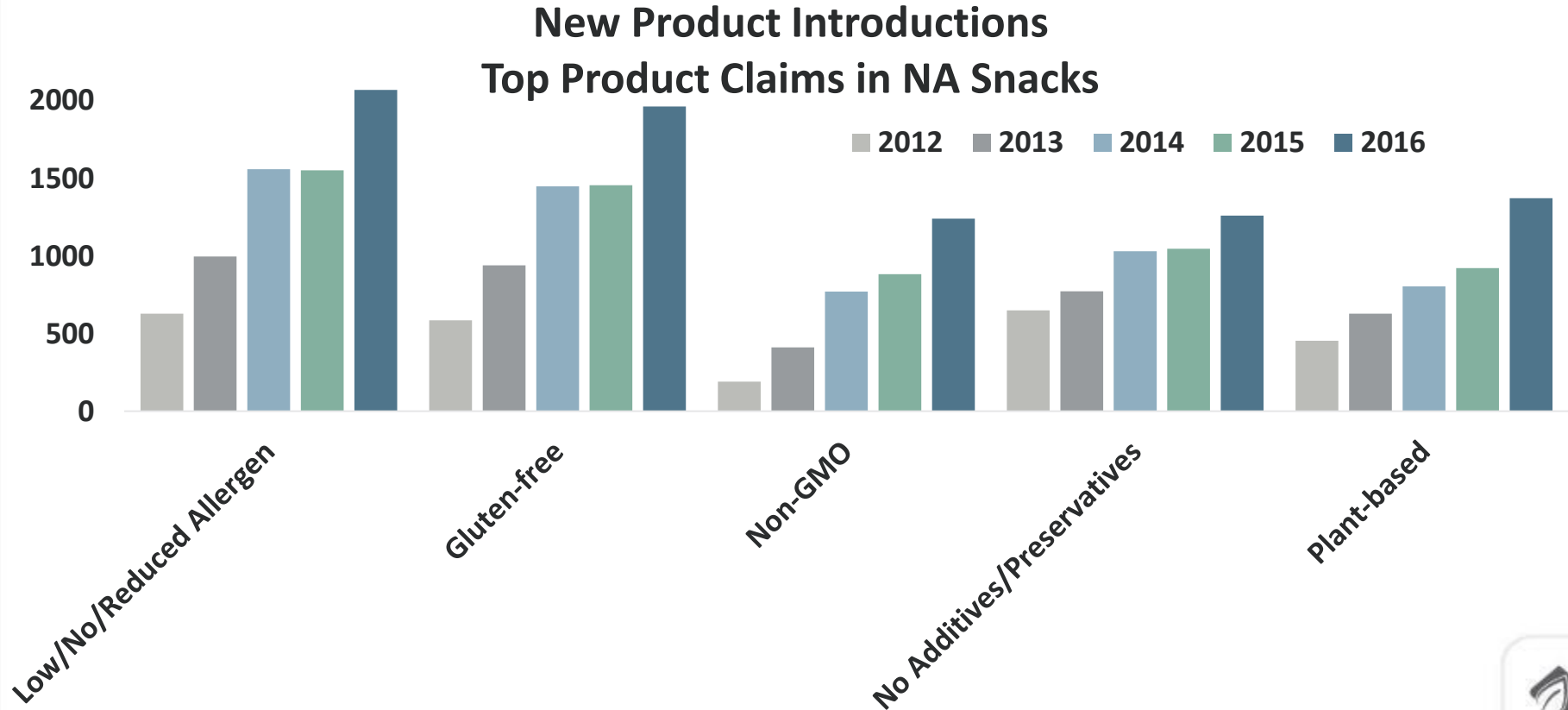
Many Health Benefits

- Low GI \rightarrow “Second meal effect”
- SCFA production \rightarrow stable GLU
- Prebiotic: high fiber & resistant starch
- High antioxidant phytochemicals
- Many studies show high satiety effect

Jenkins, DJA, *et al.* (1980) *BMJ*. 281(6240): 578-580.

McCrory, MA, *et al.* (2010) *Adv Nut.* 1: 17-30.

Lifestyle Attributes As Purchase Drivers



Beans: All of Today's Trends In One Whole Food Ingredient

ECO-FRIENDLY

- Beans are vital to sustainable agriculture systems
- Grown in rotation with staple crops, beans reduce fertilizer and water input
- GMO-free
- USA-grown



High water binding, neutral flavor/color
HIGH VERSATILITY

CLEAN-LABEL

- Whole beans are cooked, dehydrated and ground
 - Process mimics home cooking
 - Solvent-free
 - No allergen statement
 - Gluten-free



and delicious for consumers to enjoy
EASY NUTRITION

- High fiber
- High protein
- High potassium
- Makes the health

Non-GMO

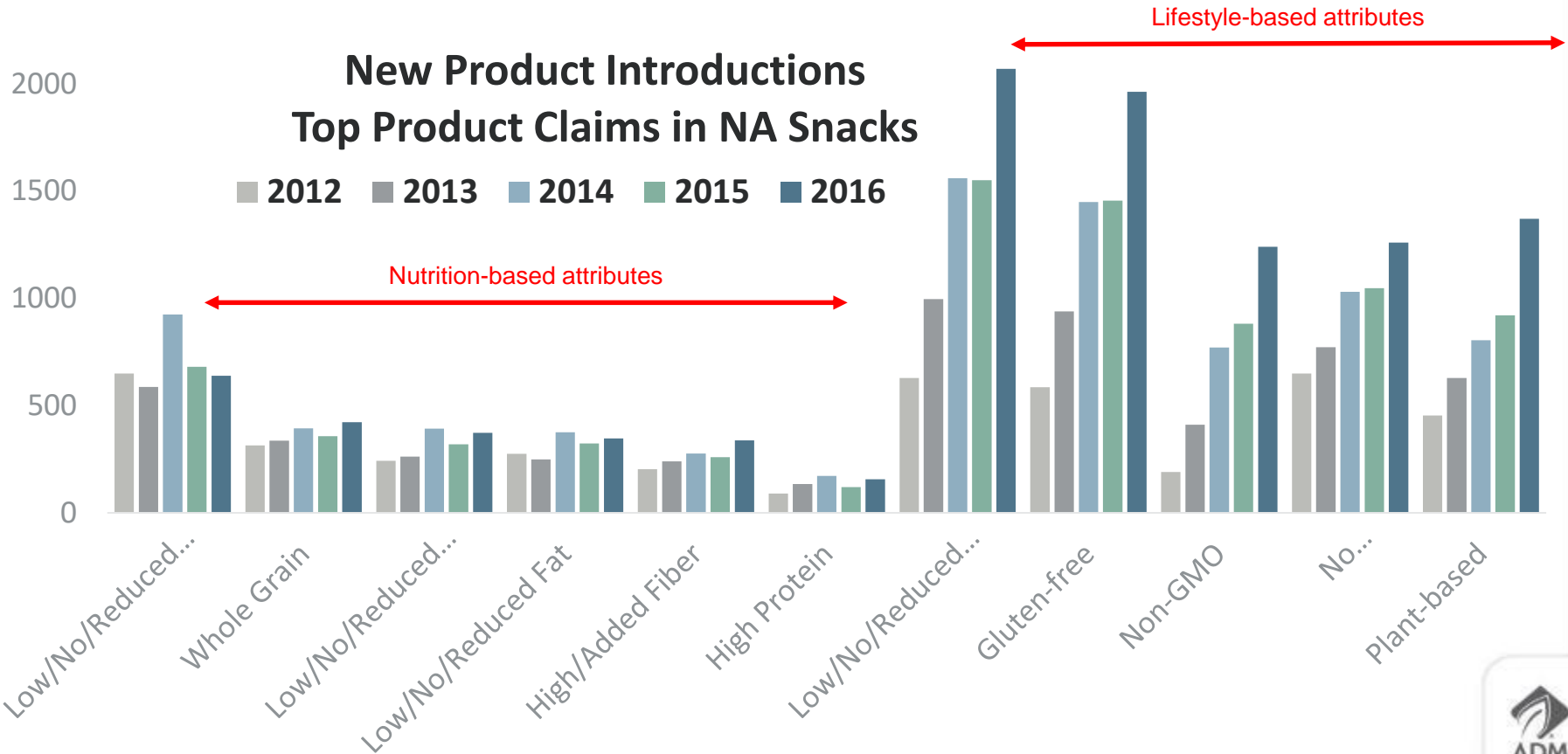
Non-Allergen

Gluten Free

Whole Food

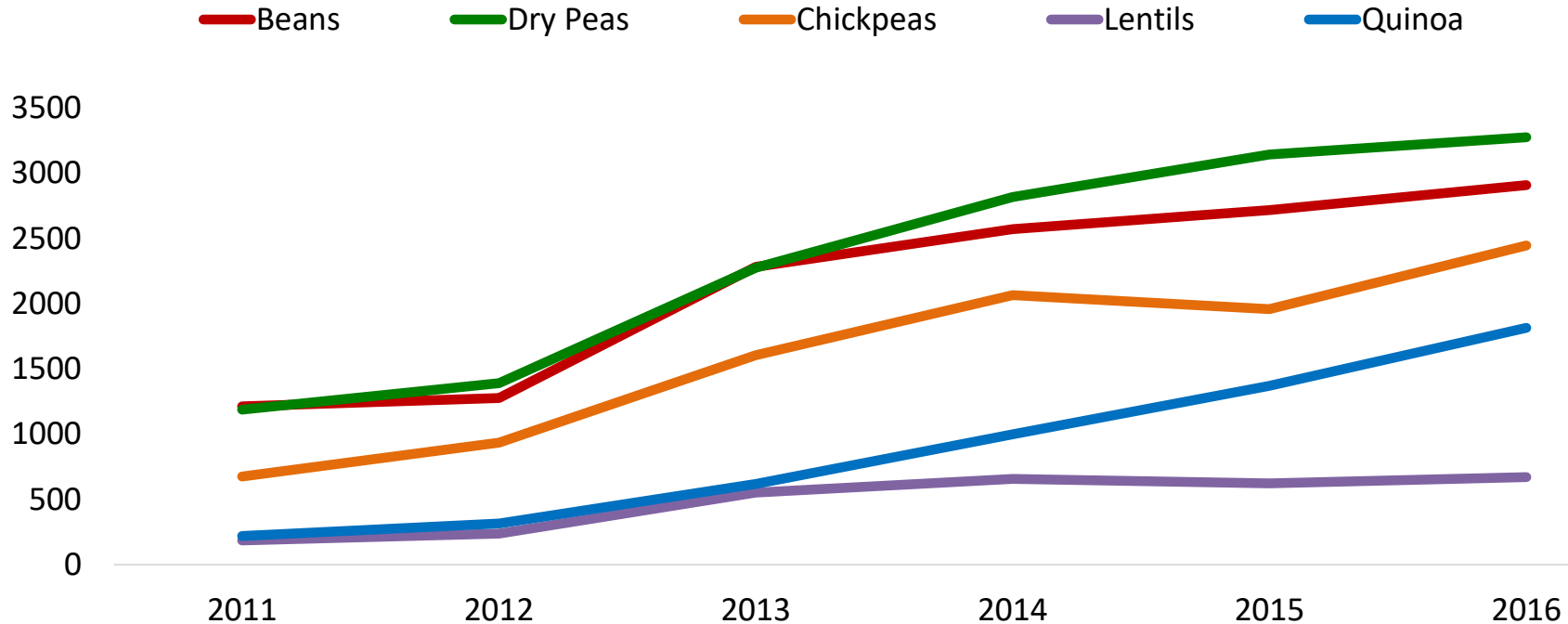
Plant Based

Lifestyle Attributes More Influential Drivers



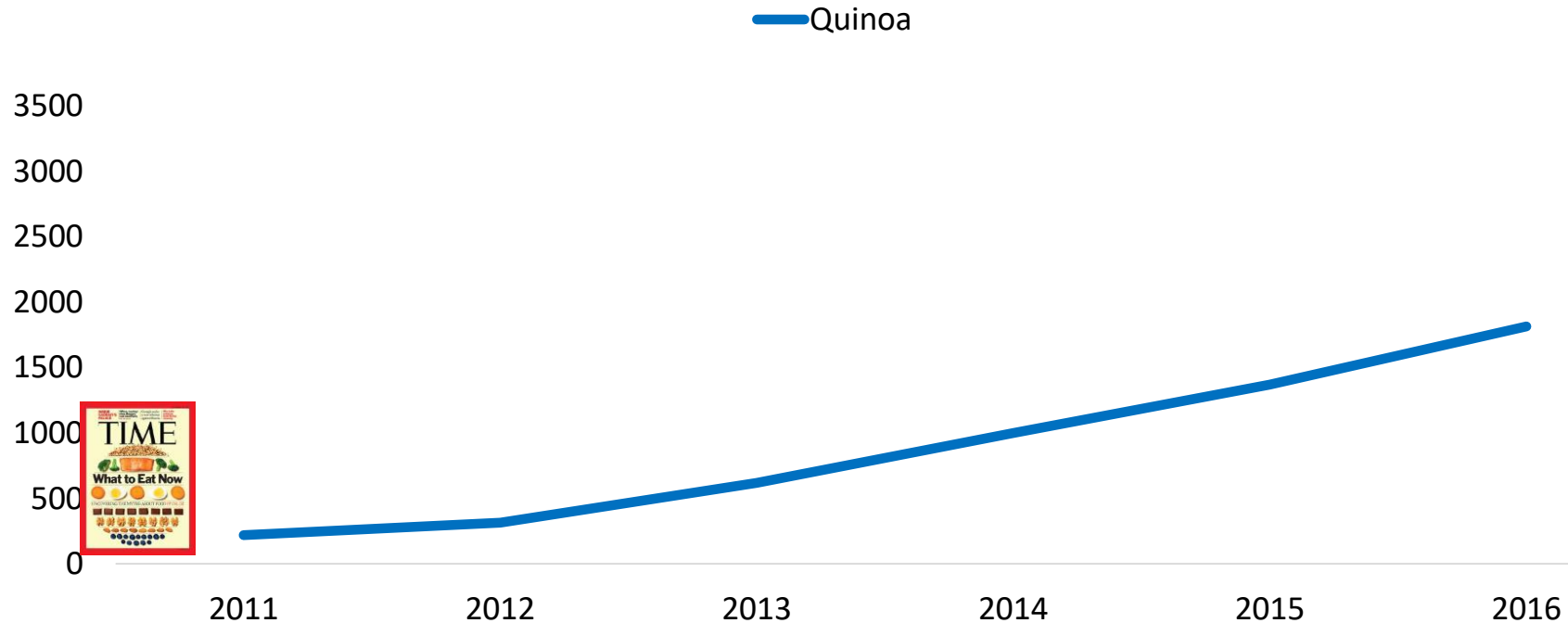
Quinoa Set the Trend – How do beans compare?

Global Product Launches 2011 - 2016



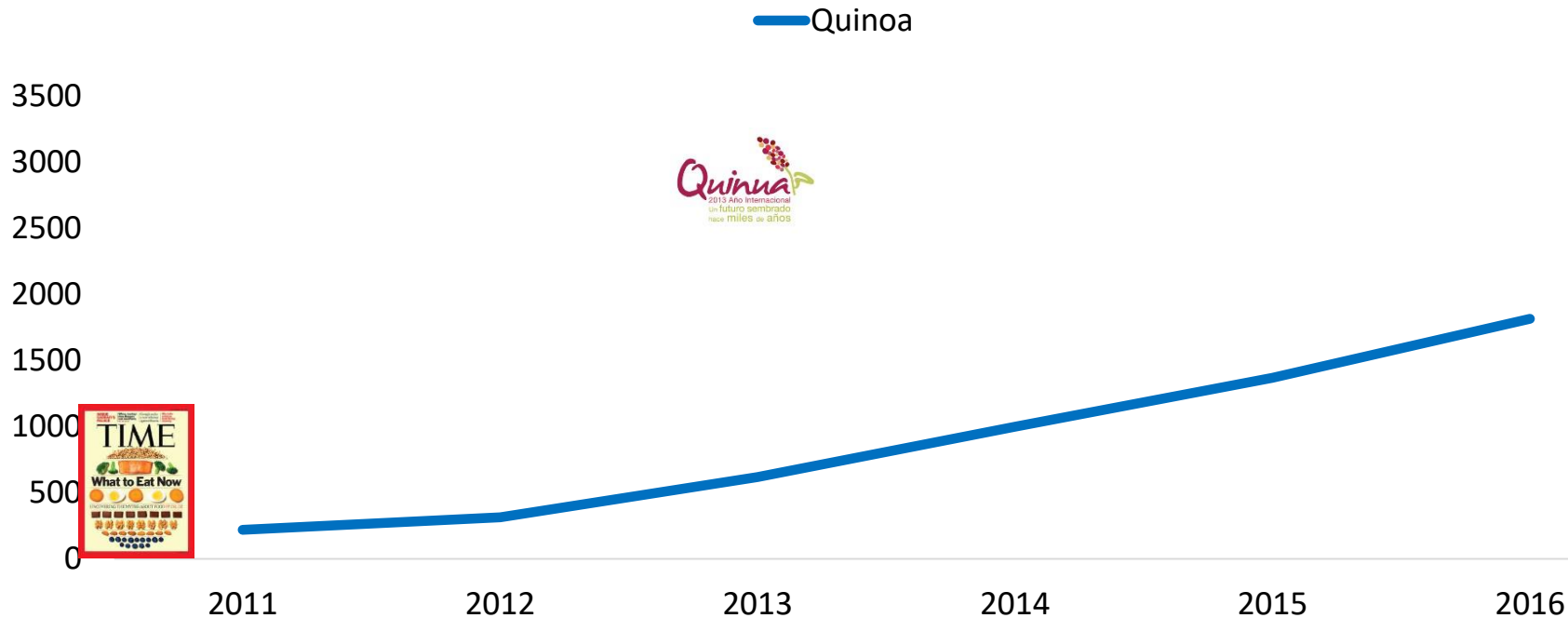
Quinoa: A closer look

Global Product Launches 2011 - 2016



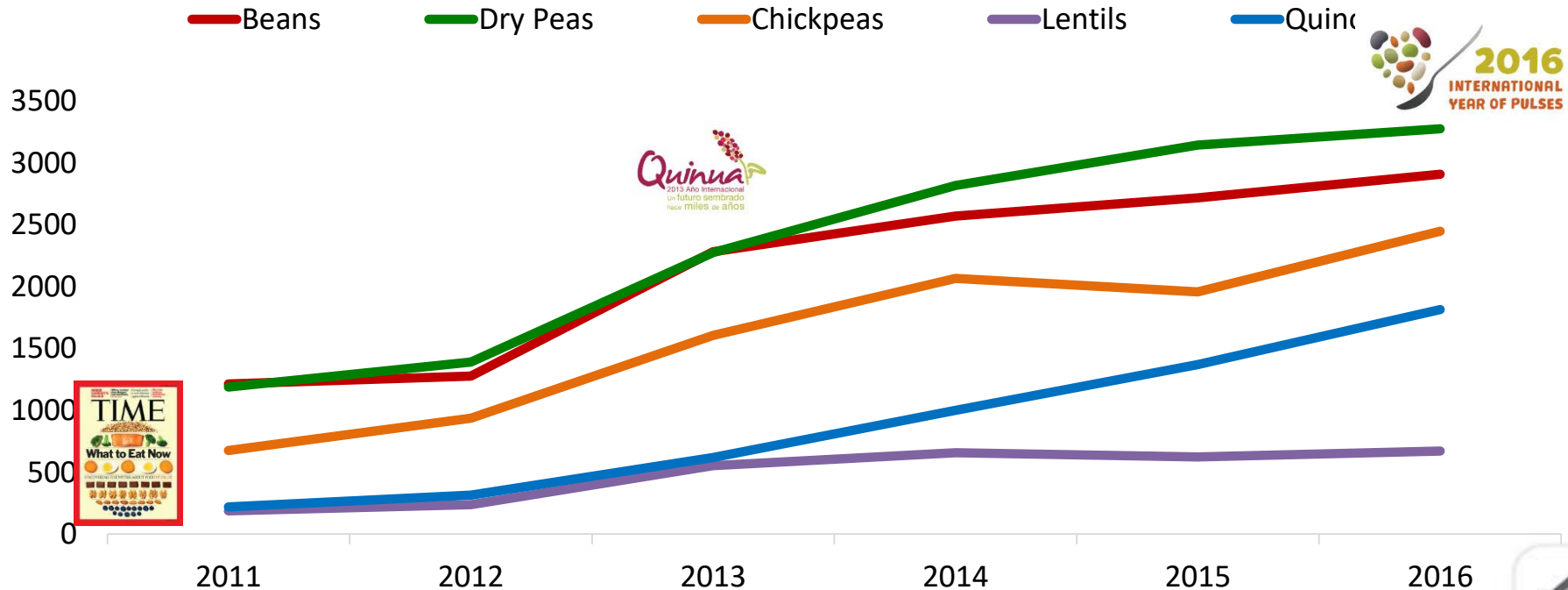
Quinoa: A closer look

Global Product Launches 2011 - 2016

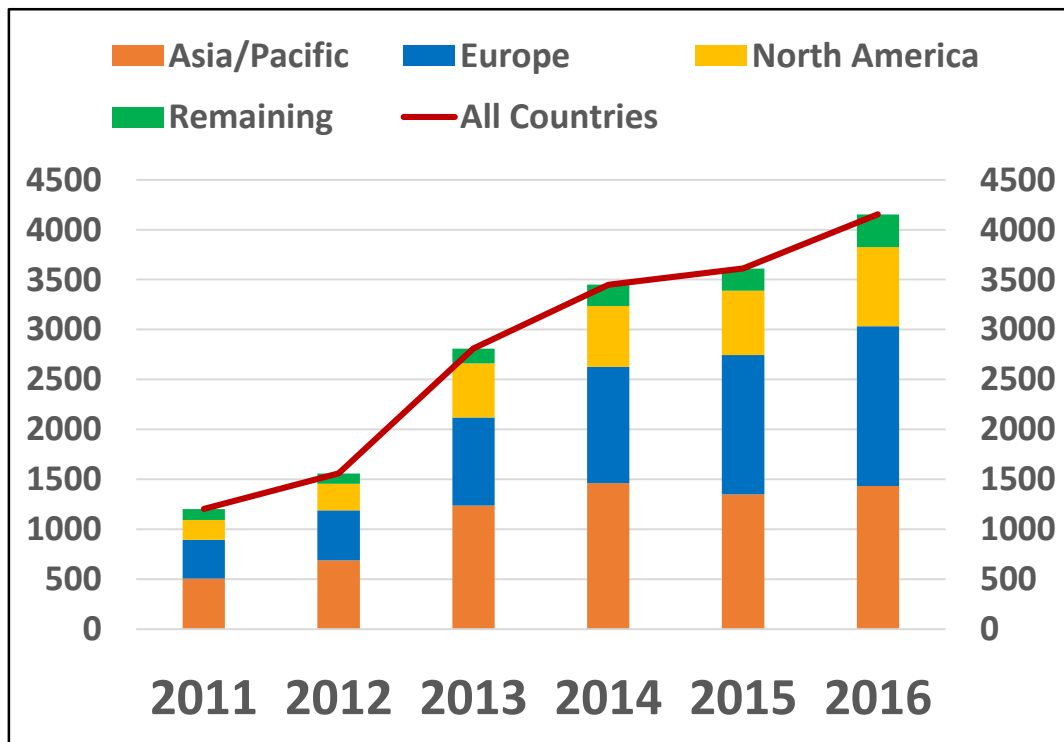


Beans are poised for similar growth

Global Product Launches 2011 - 2016

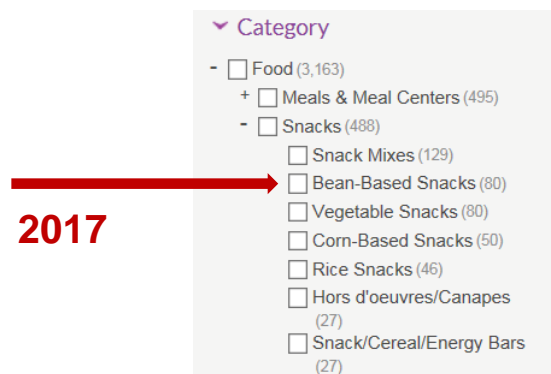


Global “Pulse” Product Launches: 2011-2016



Category	Global Launches ¹	2011-16 CAGR
Snacks	3537	21%
Meals	3121	24%
Fruit & Vegetables	2775	25%
Savory Spreads	1716	28%
Bakery	1646	17%

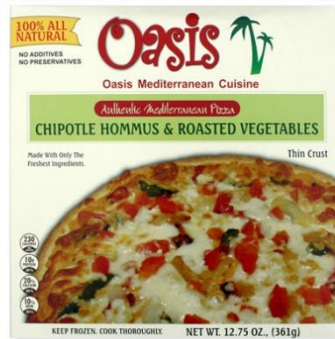
1: Mintel GNPD, All pulse product launches 2005-2016



The Possibilities Are Endless



Exciting Trends in BeanOvation



Beans + Almonds = **NEW OPPORTUNITIES**

- ✓ Complimentary Amino Acid Profiles
- ✓ Complimentary Health Messages
- ✓ Product Differentiation Potential

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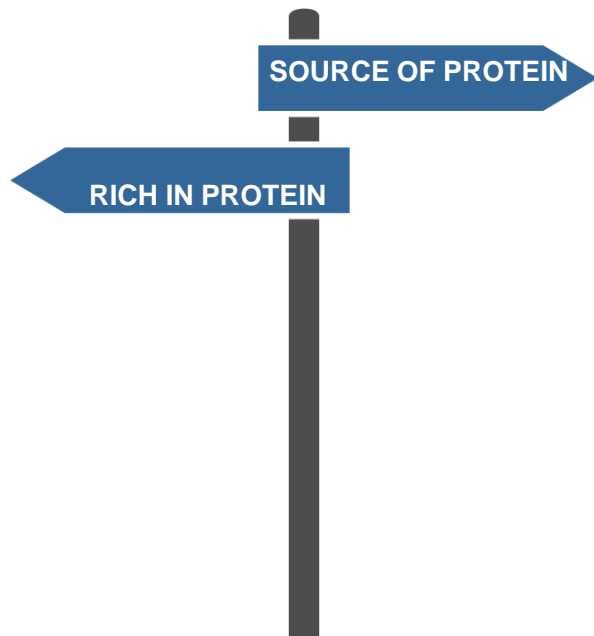


Thank you!



ALMOND PROTEIN CLAIMS

Potential Avenues for the US market



Dr. Swati Kalgaonkar
Senior Manager, Nutrition Research Program



Almond Protein update: A quick recap

ALMONDS

Almond Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 1 ounce (28g)
or about 23 almonds

Amount Per Serving

Calories 160 Calories from Fat 120

% Daily Value*

Total Fat 14g	22%
Saturated Fat 1g	5%
Polyunsaturated Fat 3.5g	
Monounsaturated Fat 9g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 0mg	0%
Potassium 200mg	6%
Total Carbohydrate 6g	2%
Dietary Fiber 3g	12%
Sugars 1g	
Protein 6g	
Vitamin A 0%	Vitamin C 0%
Calcium 8%	Iron 6%
Vitamin E 35%	Folate 4%
Magnesium 20%	Phosphorus 15%

*Percent daily values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

Limiting AA score
+ Protein Digestibility

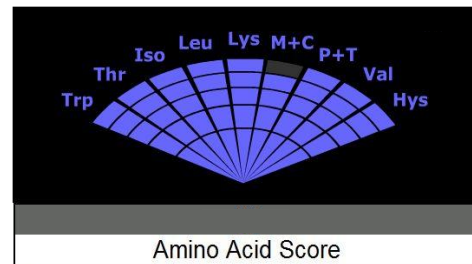
= PDCAAS

Increase in %DV:
2.88% to **5.5%!!**

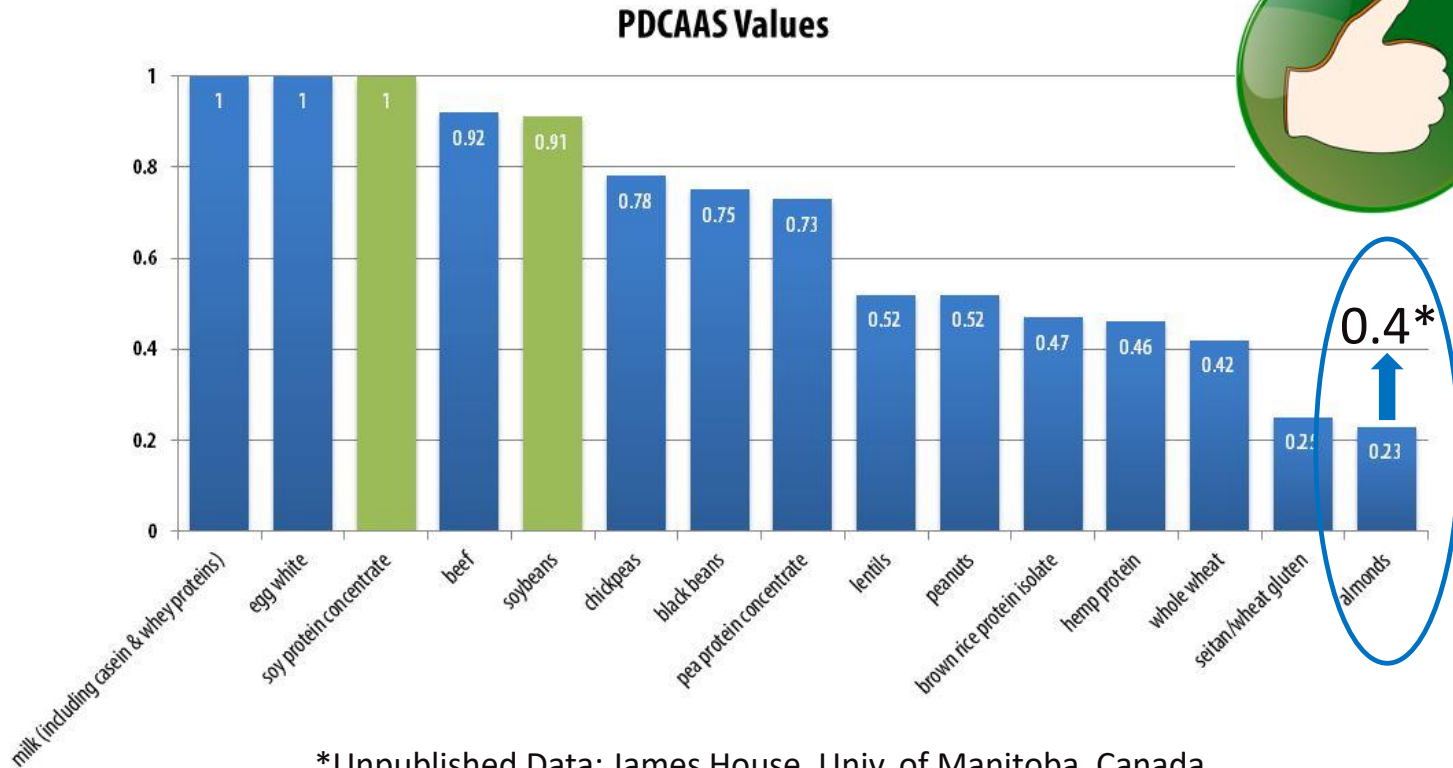
When Claiming

|| SOURCE OF ||
PROTEIN

PROTEIN QUALITY



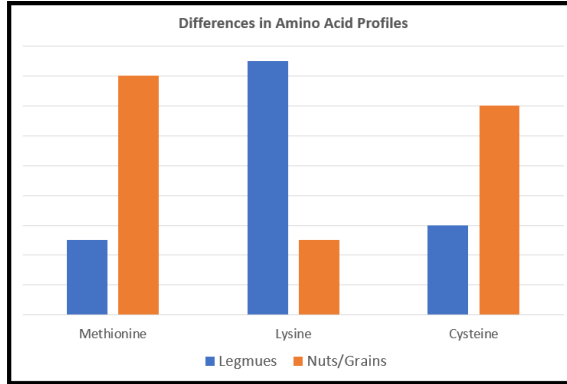
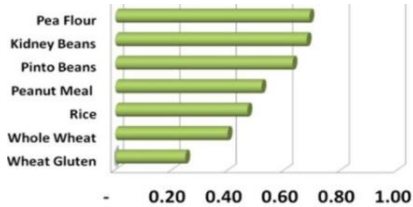
Protein quality of almonds: Newer method reveals twice the value!!



*Unpublished Data: James House, Univ. of Manitoba, Canada

Where do we go from here?

PDCAAS Values of some other plant proteins:



Almond amino acid profile:

Amino Acid	Level in Almonds (mg/g of protein) ^a	Amino Acid Pattern for Pre-school Aged Children (mg/g Protein)	Amino Acid Score
Threonine	2.49	3.4	0.732
Valine	2.89	3.5	0.827
Methionine+Cysteine	2.05	2.5	0.819
Isoleucine	2.59	2.8	0.924
Leucine	5.76	6.6	0.872
Phenylalanine+Tyrosine	7.25	6.3	1.150
Histidine	1.86	1.9	0.980
Lysine	2.67	5.8	0.460
Tryptophan	0.92	1.1	0.833

Limiting Amino Acid



- The amino acids that are most limited in plant proteins are lysine, methionine, and cysteine.
- Legumes tend to be deficient in methionine and cysteine.
- Grains, nuts, and seeds can be deficient in lysine but high in methionine and cysteine.

Complementary Proteins



Future protein claim potential: plant protein partnership (P³)



Future potential: extrude & combine with complimentary protein



Protein
Extrusion →



TEXTURED PROTEIN EXTRUSION AND ITS VARIOUS APPLICATIONS



Summary

- Almond PDCAAS reassessed
- New data has higher potential
- Plant-protein partnership is of the essence.

Potential Next Steps

- Data publication
- USDA database update
- Exploration of various avenues

What's Next

Tuesday, December 5 at 3:00 p.m.

- Come See What's Happening in D.C.! – Room 306-307
- How to Manage a Young Orchard – Room 308-309
- Research Update: Soil Health, Aerial Almond Mapping and Almond Lifecycle Assessment – Room 312-313
- Technology in the Food Safety World: Tools Such as Whole Genome Sequencing – Friend or Foe? – Room 314

A close-up photograph of a glass bowl filled with almonds. The almonds are light brown with a textured, ribbed surface. A white circular overlay is positioned on the right side of the bowl, containing blue text. The background is softly blurred, showing more almonds.

Use **#AlmondConf** to
be part of the
conversation on
Facebook and
Twitter



State of the Industry

Tuesday at 4:30 p.m. in Hall C