

Determining the optimum temperature for dry extrusion of full-fat soyabeans

D. Palic^{1,3#}, F.K. Siebrits² and S.E. Coetzee¹

¹ARC-Animal Production Institute, Private Bag X2, Irene 0062, South Africa

²Tshwane University of Technology, Private Bag X680, Pretoria 0001, South Africa

Abstract

Full-fat soyabeans (FFSB) intended for use in monogastric nutrition need to undergo heat treatment so that present anti-nutritional factors can be inactivated. Under- or over-treatment will decrease the level of amino acids available to the animal. In this study, the slope-ratio technique was used in two trials with broilers for determining the optimum treatment temperature for soyabeans. Average daily weight gain (ADWG) and feed conversion efficiency (FCE) were used as response parameters. The optimum temperature for dry extrusion of FFSB was 144 °C for Trial 1 and 138 °C for Trial 2. Similar temperature values were generated by both ADWG and FCE. Either one can therefore be used as response parameter for determining the optimal heat treatment conditions of FFSB for use in poultry feeding.

Keywords: Processing, heat treatment, quality control

Corresponding author. E-mail: dragan.palic@fins.uns.ac.rs

Introduction

Full-fat soyabeans (FFSB) contain anti-nutritional factors (ANFs) which limit their use in monogastric diets (Monari, 1996). The ANFs can be inactivated by heat treatment. However, over-treatment will damage the protein and decrease amino acid availability (Vohra & Kratzer, 1991). There is therefore an optimum treatment temperature for each type of heat treatment, where the ANFs are sufficiently removed without damage to reactive amino acids. Lee & Garlich (1992) suggested that heating conditions (time and temperature) in a toaster of 50% more than the optimum will not affect amino acid availability in broiler diets. Clarke & Wiseman (2005) found that factors other than trypsin inhibitor activity also affect amino acid digestibility. The aim of this study was to find a method sensitive enough to determine the optimum treatment temperature of soyabeans processed by dry extrusion.

Material and Methods

Batterham *et al.* (1986) described the slope-ratio technique to determine protein quality. It is based on the principle that a protein source is fed at different sub-requirement levels so that a linear response line is obtained. A reference protein with a known availability is also fed at different sub-requirement levels. Response parameters such as growth rate are then regressed against the protein intakes. The slope-ratio is calculated as the slope of the test protein response line divided by the slope of the reference protein response line.

Two *in vivo* trials in which soyabeans were fed to broiler chicks were conducted using the slope-ratio technique. The first trial was conducted during winter and the second one conducted the following year during summer. For both trials raw soyabeans were processed by dry extrusion at temperatures of 115 °C, 125 °C, 135 °C, 145 °C and 165 °C and fed to chickens. Synthetic L-lysine was used as the reference nutrient, which was assumed to be 100% available to chickens. A total of 18 diets in triplicate were used as follows: three reference diets containing synthetic L-lysine, with inclusion levels of 5, 7 and 8 g/kg digestible lysine and 15 test diets, using five processed FFSB samples with inclusions to secure approximately the same three lysine levels. Fifty four pens were used (18 diets in three replicates) each containing eight Ross male birds (total of 432 birds in both trials). The birds received the diets from day seven to day 18 (first trial) and from day seven to day 21 (second trial). Body protein is the response parameter of choice (Siebrits *et al.*, 1986) but it is expensive and relatively difficult to determine. Therefore, average daily weight gain (ADWG) and feed conversion efficiency (kg weight gain per kg feed consumed) (FCE) were used as response parameters for lysine intake.

Results and Discussion

Calculated slope-ratios for both ADWG and FCE are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Slope-ratios of average daily weight gain (ADWG) and feed conversion efficiency (FCE) as response parameters in Trial 1

Treatment/ Temperature	Slope-ratio ADWG	Slope-ratio FCE
Synthetic lysine	-	-
115 °C	0.896	0.943
125 °C	1.012	1.022
135 °C	1.085	1.099
145 °C	1.108	1.167
165 °C	0.988	1.045

Table 2 Slope-ratios of average daily weight gain (ADWG) and feed conversion efficiency (FCE) as response parameters in Trial 2

Treatment/ Temperature	Slope-ratio ADWG	Slope-ratio FCE
Synthetic lysine	-	-
115 °C	1.094	1.297
125 °C	1.131	1.391
135 °C	1.225	1.589
145 °C	1.239	1.549
165 °C	0.975	1.137

The slope-ratios were subsequently regressed against the treatment temperatures to obtain quadratic polynomial regression equations (Figures 1 and 2). The maximum values of the curves were determined by finding the point where the slope of the differential is equal to zero and were considered as the optimal temperatures for dry extrusion of full-fat soyabean for use in poultry feeding (Table 3).

The optimum temperature for dry extrusion of full-fat soyabean for use in poultry feeding was about 144 °C for Trial 1 and about 138 °C for Trial 2. This is in line with the results of Ruiz *et al.* (2004) who established in a trial with broilers fed extruded FFSB, that the body weight gain and feed conversion ratio were best for treatment temperatures between 126 °C and 140 °C, while Palic *et al.* (2008) found best temperature range to be between 135 °C and 145 °C. Zhang *et al.* (1993) established that for chickens fed FFSB, growth rate increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) as extrusion temperature increased from 104 °C to 138 °C. Nelson *et al.* (1987) stated that temperatures most commonly used commercially for extruding of raw soyabeans were approximately between 135 °C and 140 °C.

The values for optimum temperature obtained in this study (144 °C in Trial 1 and 138 °C in Trial 2) are particularly close to each other when it is considered that the two trials were conducted with two different batches of soyabeans and that there are other factors than only trypsin inhibitor activity that may affect amino acid availability (Lee & Garlich, 1992; Clarke & Wiseman, 2005). Leeson & Atteh (1996) extruded soyabeans at temperatures ranging from 80 °C to 140 °C and fed them to broiler chickens where they performed best on the 140 °C feed. Moisture content has an effect on the efficiency of heat treatment at a particular temperature (Zarkadas & Wiseman, 2005). It was found that wet extrusion of soyabeans at 118 °C and 120 °C was insufficient in terms of broiler chicken growth, while maximum growth rate was obtained with extrusion at 122 °C and 126 °C (Perilla *et al.*, 1997).

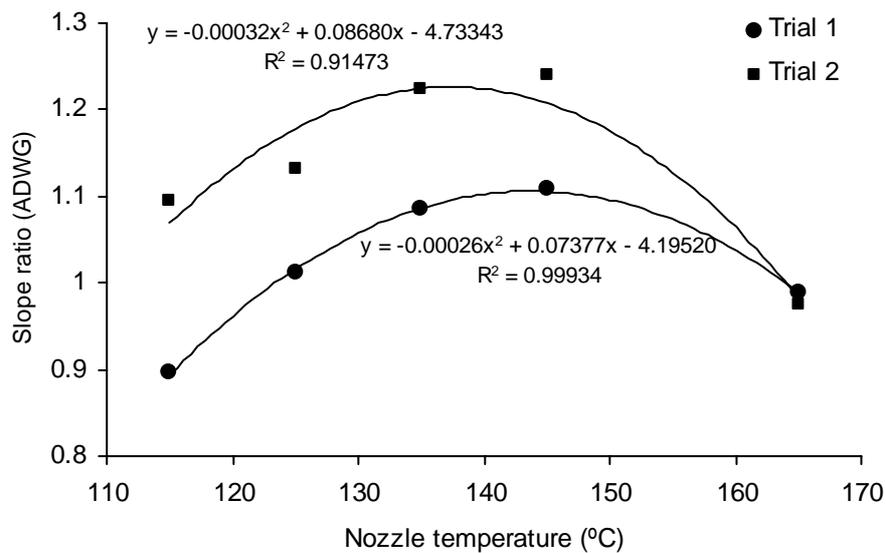


Figure 1 Equations obtained by regression of slope-ratios against treatment temperatures for average daily weight gain (ADWG) as a response parameter in Trial 1 and Trial 2.

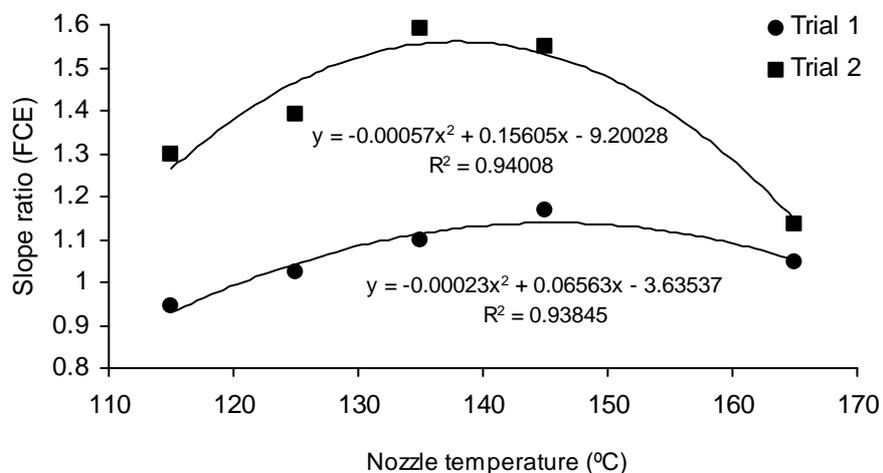


Figure 2 Equations obtained by regression of slope-ratios against treatment temperatures for feed conversion efficiency (FCE) as a response parameter in Trial 1 and Trial 2.

Table 3 Differentiated regression equations for average daily weight gain (ADWG) and feed conversion efficiency (FCE) in Trial 1 and Trial 2

Parameter	Differentiated regression equation	Maximum (°C)
ADWG (Trial 1)	$dY/dX = -0.000551X + 0.0789 = 0$	144
FCE (Trial 1)	$dY/dX = -0.000495X + 0.0718 = 0$	145
ADWG (Trial 2)	$dY/dX = -0.000652X + 0.0895 = 0$	137
FCE (Trial 2)	$dY/dX = -0.001154X + 0.1590 = 0$	138

Although the slope-ratios did not necessarily differ significantly around the optimum point, the methodology used yielded a clear reference point. Further work needs to be done to identify the critical cut-off points where treatment conditions are sub-optimal.

Conclusion

Similar optimum temperature values were found based both on ADWG and FCE. Either one can therefore be used as response parameter for determining the optimal heat treatment conditions of full-fat soyabean for use in poultry diets.

Acknowledgement

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