

Recommendations for using soy-based feedstuffs for poultry production

Problem

Soya is one of the most important sources of protein in poultry feeding. However, the high crude protein content alone is not sufficient to meet the special needs of poultry on essential amino acids. They need to be supplemented with other components to get optimal amounts and ratios.

In poultry, the feeding of raw soya beans is not possible due to digestive inhibiting components (trypsin inhibitors), and must be prepared by thermal treatment.

Soya beans have a very high oil content. Full-fat beans can therefore be used in the ration with a maximum of 10 - 12 %. In this case, the methionine-rich components such as corn gluten must also have a low raw fat content. A high raw fat content in the ration can lead to health problems.

Applicability box

Theme

Processing and handling of harvested feed

Context

Climatic conditions, variety and the degree of ripeness appropriate to the location are determining

Application time

Year-round use in animal feeding

Required time

Output spectrum for toasting from 100-1,000 kg/h

Period of impact

Permanent

Equipment

Toaster and press

Best in

Own cultivation and use at the farm

Solution

Toasting, or roasting, the raw bean improves the digestibility and usability of the protein and extends the shelf life of the toasted beans to approximately 6-12 months. Toasting, or roasting, means the deactivation of the anti-nutritional factors (ANF) of the soya bean by heating.



Figure 1: Mobile toaster – Möhler Technik.

Source: Möhler Technik, <https://mobilersojatoaster.de>



Figure 2: Mobile Toaster - Eco Toast

EST GmbH. Source:

<http://www.sojatoaster.com/referenzensicherung>

There are different toasting, or roasting, methods with different effects on the quality of the soya. For the mobile solutions (figures 1 and 2), the thermal method is predominantly used.

In order to increase the quantity used from about 10 % to about 20 % in the ration, the soya bean must be de-oiled by pressing, which reduces the crude fat content from about 20% to about 10%.

Since synthetic amino acids may not be used in organic farming, the ration must be supplemented with components with a high methionine content. In 100% organic rations (check Table 1) rice protein or methionine-rich oil cakes such as sesame cake and sunflower cake are used for this purpose. Especially in oil cakes, the ingredients are subject to strong fluctuations. It is recommended to use several components. This reduces the influence of individual components on the total ration. Alternatively, a protein supplement can be used, which can also be individually mixed by the feed mills if sufficient quantities are required.

Benefits

- Soya can be very well integrated into crop rotation and can cover up to 80% of the N requirement by inoculating the seed with N-fixing nodule bacteria (*Bradyrhizobium japonicum*).
- High added value through refinement in own plant. Soya contains a lot of energy and protein. It is very tasty for the animals and easy to digest. The high content of linoleic acid has a positive effect on the egg size of laying hens.
- Dependence on soya imports can be reduced
- The pressed oil can be sold for further use.

Practical recommendation

- Soya toasting and de-oiling is now well established and the process steps are defined (temperature and duration), but availability of mobile soya toasting plants must be ensured.

Table 1: Typical ration for 100% organic feeding of laying hens (Christopher Lindner)

Components	Share	Ingredients										Blend
	%	ME	Protein	Fat	Fibre	Lys	Met	Trp	Ca	P	Na	2,000
		MJ	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	kg
Corn	20.00	2.88	1.78	0.80	0.50	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.00	400
Wheat	20.00	2.30	2.12	0.32	0.52	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.00	400
Milled grass	6.40	0.35	0.90	0.19	1.28	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.01	128
Wheat gluten	1.80	0.14	0.57	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	36
Peas	8.30	1.05	1.68	0.11	0.46	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.00	166
Soya oil	1.60	0.59	0.00	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32
Feed lime	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	0.00	0.00	150
Premix	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.24	0.17	44
Sunflower cake peeled	14.00	1.19	3.81	1.53	3.63	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.00	280
Rape seed cake	5.00	0.56	1.36	0.55	0.62	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	100
Soya cake	11.30	1.23	4.80	1.02	0.62	0.29	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.00	226
Sesame cake	1.90	0.15	0.93	0.72	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38
Content in compound feed	100.00	10.43	17.94	6.86	8.55	0.78	0.31	0.26	3.60	0.59	0.18	2,000
Target values		10,5-11	17.50	6.00	5.00	0.80	0.32	0.17	3.70	0.54	0.18	

Abbreviations: ME = Metabolizable Energy; MJ = Megajoule; Lys = Lysine; Met = Methionine; Trp = Tryptophan; Ca = Calcium; P = Phosphorus; Na = Natrium (Sodium)

Protein, Fat, Fibre = indicated in crude

Further information

Video

- Check the video [“Sojabohnen-Toaster + Ölpresse für die Landwirtschaft“](#) (German)

Weblinks

- [Different soy processing intensities - sequences for the mast](#) (German)
- Check the [Organic Farm Knowledge](#) platform for more practical recommendations.
- Web pages of manufacturers: [Effizient Soja Toaster](#) and [Mobiler Sojatoaster](#)

About this practice abstract and OK-Net EcoFeed

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