

UTJECAJ TOPLINE EKSTRUĐIRANJA NA KAKVOĆU PUNOMASNOG ZRNA SOJE

THE INFLUENCE OF EXTRUSION HEAT ON QUALITY OF FULL FAT SOYBEAN

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SAŽETAK

Istražen je utjecaj topline, tijekom suhe ekstruzije sirovog zrna soje (s.z.s), na hranidbenu kakvoću punomasnog zrna soje (p.z.s.) s osobitom osvrtom na aminokiselinski sastav. U ekstruderu što je proizведен u »Opremi« Ludbreg, do- rađeno je isto sirovo zrno soje toplinom od 125°C i 130°C. Aminokiselinski sastav obaju uzoraka određivan je postupkom oksidacije i kisele hidrolize, a reaktivni lizin homoargininskom metodom. Analize aminokiselina obavljene su u Degussa AG, Hanau-Wolfgang. Rezultati analiza aminokiselina, izraženih u postotku, u g/100 g sirovih bjelančevina i u g/100 g suhe tvari, pokazali su da su količine analiziranih aminokiselina veće u uzorku p.z.s. dorađenog toplinom od 125°C nego u uzorku p.z.s. dorađenog toplinom od 130°C. Sadržaj je lizina, s obzirom na bjelančevine, visok u oba uzorka. Lizin određivan homoargininskom metodom pokazuje zadovoljavajuće vrijednosti, jer je ostatak lizina u, za soju, očekivano niskom području. Jače oštećenje uzorka toplinom od 130°C pokazuje i porast ostatka lizina te opadanje ukupnog lizina određenog homoargininskom metodom. Zaključeno je da temperaturu ekstrudiranja treba održavati na 125°C, ali kako razlike u hranjivoj vrijednosti obaju uzoraka nisu zнатне, to bi se i uzorak ekstrudiran toplinom od 130°C mogao smatrati ispravnim.

UVOD

Soja je osnovni izvor bjelančevina biljnog podrijetla u hranidbi peradi. Ništa manje značenje nema ni u hranidbi drugih vrsta životinja. Soja, odnosno proizvodi soje, zbog kvalitetnog sastava bjelančevina (aminokiseline) ima gotovo podjednaku hranjivu vrijednost kao i životinjske bjelančevine. Zbog visoke hranjive vrijednosti soja se uvelike iskorištava, a upotrebljava se i u prehrani ljudi. Riblja i mesna brašna bila su glavni izvor bjelančevina u hranidbi peradi, dok istraživanjima nije dokazano da se životinjske bjelančevine uspješno može nadomjestiti bjelančevinom soje. Soja je, osim bjelančevina, dobar izvor energije, ali sadrži nedostatne količine esencijalne aminokiseline metionin i makrominerale kalcij i fosfor. Soja i proizvodi soje su se počeli primjenjivati u hranidbi peradi, kada je utvrđeno da se zagrijavanjem razgrađuju anti-

nutritivni faktori soje. U prvom redu su to antitripsin enzim i ureaza, ali i hemaglutinini, fitati, lipoksigenaze i dr. Zagrijavanjem sirove soje postiže se i bolja probavljivost hranjivih tvari (bjelančevine, ulje, vlaknina), a i veća higijenska ispravnost. Toplinskom doradom sirovog zrna soje (s.z.s.) raznim tehnoškim postupcima dobivaju se, između ostalih proizvoda, sojina sačma,

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sojina pogača i punomasno zrno soje (p.z.s.). Tehnologije toplinske dorade s.z.s., kako bi se dobilo p.z.s., različite su. Od osnovnih mogu se spomenuti suha i vlažna ekstruzija, mikronizaciju i tostiranje. Ove se tehnologije primjenjuju i u nas. U novije vrijeme sve više se spominje i metoda dorade »ekspanzija« (Peisker, 1992). Znanstvenici su u brojnim istraživanjima usporedivali utjecaj zrna soje, doradenog raznim metodama toplinske dorade, na proizvodne rezultate pilića u tovu (Vest, 1985; Stilborn i sur., 1986; Waldroup i Cotton, 1974; White i sur., 1967). Autori su željeli dokazati svojim istraživanjima da toplinska dorada s.z.s., bez obzira na metodu, razgrađuje antinutritivne faktore soje i poboljšava hranjivu vrijednost soje ili je bar izjednačava sa sojinom sačmom (Fuller i Owings, 1986). Ujedno doradom s.z.s. toplinom povećava se iskoristivost aminokiselina (Evans i McGinis, 1947; Han i Parsons, 1986; Burgos, 1971; Warnick i Anderson, 1968). Proizvodnja p.z.s. se 80-tih godina ovog stoljeća znatno povećala u Europi. Na proizvodnju p.z.s. u Republici Hrvatskoj utječe, iz godine u godinu, veća sjetva soje.

Vlastitom proizvodnjom soje štede se devizna sredstva što su se prije upotrebljavala za uvoz sojine sačme. Dorada zrna soje u svijetu i u nas obavlja se najviše metodom ekstruzije. Za s.z.s. doradeno tom metodom neki autori tvrde (Youdan, 1988; Wiseman, 1983; Mustakas i sur., 1964), da ima brojne hranidbene prednosti u odnosu na soju doradenu drugim metodama. U nas je »Oprema« iz Ludbrega počela proizvoditi strojeve za suhu ekstruziju. Kako bi se ovom metodom dorade dobio proizvod visoke kakvoće, bolje probavljivosti i iskoristivosti hranjivih tvari tijekom postupka osobitu pažnju treba posvetiti kakvoći ulazne sirovine. U prvom redu treba voditi računa o početnoj vlagi zrna soje, jer se isti postupak dorade ne može primijeniti na zrno s vlagom 15 ili 10%. Ujedno postoji opasnost od pregrijavanja zrna, što dovodi do smanjenja hranjive vrijednosti zrna. Podjednako kao i vлага, tijekom procesa dorade važna je toplina što nastaje protiskivanjem mase kroz otvore matrica i tlak kojim se tlači zrno prije i u otvorima matrice. Temperatura i tlak su u direktnoj svezi (Katić, 1991). Odnosi trajanja utjecaja topline, tlaka i vlage pre-sudni su za konačni učinak dorade (Katić, 1991; Wiseman, 1987). U osnovi, krmne smjese za perad danas se sastavljaju od kukuruza i proizvoda soje bez ili s vrlo malo ribljeg ili mesnog brašna, odnosno životinjskih bjelančevina. Od proizvoda soje u hranidbi peradi upotrebljava se sojina sačma i p.z.s., jer su istraživanja dokazala da se davanjem samo sojine sačme peradi nije mogla osigurati dovoljna količina energije. Zbog tog razloga hrani se morala dodavati mast ili ulje što je zahtevalo posebne tehnološke uvjete u tvornicama stočne hrane, a osobito za proizvodnju visoko energetskih smjesa.

POSTUPAK

U radu se željelo utvrditi utjecaj topline, tijekom suhe ekstruzije s.z.s., na hranidbenu kakvoću p.z.s. s osobitim osvrtom na aminokiselinski sastav. U ekstruderu što je proizведен u »Opremi« iz Ludbrega, a nalazi se u tvornici stočne hrane »Vitalka« Donji Miholjac, doradeno je s.z.s. iz istog silosa toplinom 125°C i 130°C. Nažalost, treba napomenuti, podaci o hranjivoj vrijednosti s.z.s. prije toplinske dorade nisu nam bili dostupni. Osnovni kemijski sastav uzoraka ekstrudiranog zrna soje (e.z.s.), doradenog toplinom 125°C i 130°C, utvrđen je u Centru za peradarstvo Veterinarskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Aninokiselinski sastav određivan je postupkom oksidacije i kisele hidrolize a reaktivni lizin homoargininskom metodom. Analize aminokiselina obavljene su u Degussa AG, Hanau-Wolfgang, zahvaljujući ljubaznosti gospodina Ernsta Dauba i gospode Ivančice Liszt.

REZULTATI ISTRAŽIVANJA

Tablica 1 Hranidbena kakvoća ekstrudiranog zrna soje toplinom 125°C i 130°C.

Table 1 The nutrient value of full fat soybean extruded at 125°C and 130°C.

	Ekstrud. zrno soje toplino 125°C	Ekstrud. zrno soje toplino 130°C
Vлага %	7,34	7,25
Pepeo %	4,92	4,86
Sirova mast %	18,57	18,50
Sirova vlaknina %	4,32	5,16
Sirove bjelančevine %	36,78	35,53
ME Kcal/kg	3.377	3.317
ME MJ/kg	14,13	13,88
Kalcij %	0,20	0,20
Fosfor %	0,50	0,49
Bakar ppm	12,40	10,00
Cink ppm	47,00	48,00
Natrij ppm	1.978	1.956
Kalij ppm	18.440	21.600
Magnezij ppm	2.700	2.500
Mangan ppm	22,00	21,00
Željezo ppm	208,00	218,00

Tablica 2 Aminokiselinski sastav ekstrudiranog zrna soje, dorađenog toplinom 125°C i 130°C, analiziran metodom oksidacije.
Table 2 Amino acid composition of full fat soybean, extruded at 125°C and 130°C, determined by oxidation method.

Aminokis.	%	Ekstrudirano zrno soje toplino 125°C		Ekstrudirano zrno soje toplino 130°C		g/100 g S.T.
		g/100 g S.B.	g/100 g S.T.	%	g/100 g S.B.	
MET	0,51	1,44	0,58	0,48	1,45	0,54
CIS	0,55	1,52	0,62	0,49	1,48	0,55
M+C	1,06	2,96	1,20	0,96	2,93	1,09
LIZ	2,31	6,45	2,62	2,04	6,21	2,32
TRE	1,44	4,02	1,63	1,33	4,06	1,51
ARG	2,87	8,01	3,26	2,56	7,79	2,91
VAL	1,77	4,95	2,01	1,61	4,90	1,83
PRO	1,86	5,21	2,12	1,68	5,11	1,90
FEN	1,90	5,30	2,16	1,75	5,32	1,98
LEU	2,79	7,80	3,17	2,55	7,77	2,90
ILE	1,62	4,52	1,84	1,48	4,51	1,68
ASP	4,29	12,00	4,88	3,91	11,90	4,44
GLU	6,47	18,09	7,35	5,84	17,81	6,64
ALA	1,56	4,36	1,77	1,43	4,36	1,63
HIS	1,06	2,97	1,21	0,99	3,01	1,12
GLI	1,59	4,46	1,81	1,46	4,44	1,66
SER	1,84	5,13	2,09	1,69	5,13	1,92
NH ₃	0,75	2,10	0,85	0,70	2,12	0,79
Ukupno bez NH ₃	34,41	96,23	39,10	31,27	95,26	35,53
Ukupno	35,16	98,32	39,96	31,96	97,37	36,32

Tablica 3 Aminokiselinski sastav ekstrudiranog zrna soje, doradenog toplinom 125°C i 130°C, analiziran metodom kisele hidrolize.
Table 3 Amino acid composition of full fat soybean, extruded at 125°C and 130°C, determined by acidic hydrolysis method.

Aminokis.	%	Ekstrudirano zrno soje toplino 125°C		Ekstrudirano zrno soje toplino 130°C		g/100 g S.T.
		g/100 g S.B.	g/100 g S.T.	%	g/100 g S.B.	
LIZ	0,11	0,30	0,12	0,16	0,47	0,18
TRE	1,43	4,01	1,63	1,32	4,04	1,51
ARG	2,81	7,86	3,19	2,46	7,50	2,80
VAL	1,76	4,91	2,00	1,68	5,11	1,91
PRO	1,92	5,36	2,18	1,78	5,43	2,03
FEN	1,84	5,13	2,09	1,67	5,09	1,90
TIR	1,26	3,51	1,43	1,16	3,54	1,32
LEU	2,73	7,64	3,11	2,52	7,68	2,87
ILE	1,65	4,61	1,87	1,57	4,78	1,78
ASP	4,21	11,76	4,78	3,84	11,71	4,37
GLU	6,27	17,55	7,13	5,73	17,47	6,52
HARG	2,74	7,67	3,12	2,24	6,84	2,55
ALA	1,57	4,40	1,79	1,53	4,67	1,74
HIS	0,97	2,72	1,10	0,91	2,76	1,03
GLI	1,55	4,35	1,77	1,45	4,41	1,65
SER	1,82	5,08	2,07	1,66	5,06	1,89
NH ₃	11,68	32,56	13,27	10,18	31,02	11,57
Ukupno bez NH ₃	34,54	96,86	39,36	31,70	96,57	36,02
Ukupno	46,32	129,53	52,54	41,88	127,59	47,59

S.B.=Sirove bjelančevine, Crude Protein

S.T.=Suha tvar, Dry Matter

Podaci za metionin i cistin prikazuju se samo ako su analizirani metodom oksidacije.

Tablica 4. Količine reaktivnog lizina u ekstrudiranom zrnu soje, dorđenom toplinom 125°C i 130°C, analiziranog homoargininskom metodom.

Table 4. The level of reactive lysine of full fat soybean, extruded at 125°C and 130°C, determined by homoarginine method.

Tablica 4 - Table 4

Uzorak	lizin (oks)	reaktiv. lizin	ostatak lizina (HARG metoda)	razlika
ekstrudirano zrno soje toplino 125°C	6,45	5,93	0,3	6,23 -3,4
			% lizina iz oksidacije	
		91,9	4,7	96,6
ekstrudirano zrno soje toplino 130°C	6,21	5,47	0,47	5,94 -4,3
			% lizina iz oksidacije	
		88,1	7,6	95,7

Oba uzorka e.z.s. istražena su i s obzirom na higijensku ispravnost. Mikrobiološkom pretragom nisu nađene bakterije ni pljesni kao ni salmonele i sulfitreduktivne klostridije. Oba uzorka e.z.s. bila su higijenski ispravna.

RAZMATRANJE

Rezultati analiza aminokiselina prikazani tablicom 2 i 3 pokazuju slijedeće. Količina aminokiselina izražena u postotku, u gramu na 100 grama sirovih bjelančevina, odnosno u gramu na 100 grama suhe tvari, veća je u uzorku e.z.s. toplinom 125°C nego u uzorku uzorku e.z.s. toplinom 130°C. Naši rezultati odgovaraju tvrdnjici Katića (1991.), da je tijekom dorade s.z.s. važna toplina, da postoji opasnost od pregrijavanja te da je trajanje utjecaja topline, tlaka i vlage presudno za konačni učinak dorade, odnosno za hranjivu vrijednost soje. Isto tvrdi i Wiseman (1987.). Već su Warnick i Anderson (1968.) utvrdili da je u pregrijanoj sojinoj sačmi smanjena količina iskoristivog lizina. Peisker (1992.) je utvrdio da se kod dorade ekspanzijom ne mijenjaju bjelančevine u krmivima. Toplina dorade od 120°C nije utjecala na količinu ukupnog i iskoristivog lizina, a toplina dorade od 130°C nije znatno smanjila količinu ukupnog i iskoristivog lizina. I rezultati naših istraživanja pokazuju da nema znatne razlike u količini lizina između e.z.s. topli-

nom od 125C i 130C, iako je u e.z.s. toplinom od 130C utvrđena niža količina ukupnog lizina. Iz podataka tablice 4 vidi se da obe uzorka e.z.s. sadrže relativno veliku količinu lizina u odnosu na bjelančevine. Isto tako je i količina lizina utvrđena homoargininskom metodom zadovoljavajuća, jer je ostatak lizina, za soju, očekivano nizak. Korelacija između reaktivnog lizina i topline dorade nalazi se ako ga se promatra u postotku prema lizinu što je analiziran metodom oksidacije. Jače oštećenje zrna soje toplinom od 130°C pokazuje porast ostatka lizina i manja količina ukupnog lizina određenog homoargininskom metodom. U pravilu se svi znanstvenici slažu da toplinska dorada zrna soje, bez obzira na metodu dorade, povećava njegovu hranidbenu vrijednost (White i sur. 1967., Holmes 1988., Youdan 1988.) i iskoristivost aminokiselina (Han i Parson 1986., Warnick i Anderson 1968., Evans i McGinnis 1946., Burgos i sur. 1971.). Razlike u prosječnim količinama svih analiziranih aminokiselina su vrlo male. Smith (1981) navodi da su bjelančevine soje izvanredan izvor pojedinih aminokiselina, ali da prisutnost sumpornih aminokiselina ima najveće značenje. Uslijed toga velika se pažnja u svijetu poklanja izboru i sjetvi soje visokim sadržajem metionina i cistina. O količini dodanog p.z.s. smjesama za tov pilica postoje različita mišljenja. Neki znanstvenici tvrde (Waldroup i Cotton 1974., Stilborn i sur. 1986.) da se u hranu pilica u tovu može dodati 25% p.z.s., a da se hrana s većim dodatkom od 25% treba peletirati. Drugi pak tvrde (Atteh i Leeson 1985.) da dodane količine p.z.s., krmnim smjesama za tov pilica, iznad 20% uzrokuju niže prireste i slabije iskorištava hrane. U istraživanju Mudrića i sur. 1991 (neobjavljen rad) smjesama pokusnih skupina pilica dodano je 33,1%, 33,8% odnosno 40,6% tostiranog zrna soje. Rezultati istraživanja pokazali su da je prosječna masa pilica i utrošak hrane bio neznatno slabiji nego u pilica kontrolnih skupina hranjenih hranom uz dodatak sojine sačme i sojinog ulja. I dodatak 55% p.z.s. hrani podmlatka purića (Tian-fuh Shen i sur. 1970.) uzrokovao je neznatno slabiji rast purića u odnosu na puriće hranjene hranom sa sojnom sačmom. Iz dosadašnjih se rezultata istraživanja vidi da dorada s.z.s. metodom ekstruzije ima određene prednosti nad drugim metodama dorade. Tablicom 5 prikazane su upoređne vrijednosti aminokiselina u sojinom zrnu, što ih daje World Poultry Science Association (W.P.S.A.), Working Group Nutrition, 1992. godine i u e.z.s. toplinom od 125°C u ekstruderu »Opreme« Ludbreg.

Iz podataka tablice 5 vidi se da su količine nekih aminokiselina veće u jednom ili drugom uzorku soje. Količine aminokiselina metionina, metionin+cistin, treonina, isoleucina, glutamina, alanina i serina veće su u soji što ih prikazuje W.P.S.A., dok su količine ostalih aminokiselina veće u uzorku e.z.s. toplinom od 125°C, što je dorđeno u ekstruderu »Opreme« iz Ludbrega.

Tablica 5

Aminokis.	Zrno soje doradeno topljinom (W.P.S.A.) g/100 g S.T.	Ekstrudirano zrno soje topljinom 125°C g/100 g S.T.
MET	0,60	0,58
CIS	0,61	0,62
M+C	1,21	1,20
LIZ	2,54	2,62
TRE	1,64	1,63
ARG	2,87	3,26
VAL	1,96	2,01
PRO	2,05	2,12
FEN	2,03	2,16
LEU	3,17	3,17
ILE	1,86	1,84
ASP	4,77	4,88
GLU	7,55	7,35
ALA	1,82	1,77
HIS	1,10	1,21
GLI	1,75	1,81
SER	2,17	2,09

Nepoznatica je, kojom je metodom i toplinom doradeno zrno soje čiji aminokiselinski sastav daje W.P.S.A. Po hranidbenom sastavu to zrno soje kvalitetnije je po sadržaju bjelančevina i masti, a lošije po sadržaju vlaknine. Ove razlike u količinama aminokiselina u korist jednog, odnosno drugog uzorka soje nisu značajne. Do istih začaćanja došli su Burgos i sur. (1971) tvrdeći da su vrlo male razlike u prosječnim količinama svih analiziranih aminokiselina u p.z.s. bez obzira na metodu dorade.

ZAKLJUČAK

Na osnovi rezultata istraživanja može se zaključiti da se ekstrudiranje sojinog zrna, u ekstruderu što je proizveden u »Opremi« Ludbreg, treba obavljati toplinom od 125°C. Ovom metodom dorade dobije se kvalitetno krmivo. Razlike u količinama analiziranih aminokiselina i ostalih hranjivih tvari između e.z.s. toplinom od 125°C i toplinom od 130°C nisu tako značajne. Zbog tog razloga i e.z.s. toplinom od 130°C može se smatrati ispravnim za upotrebu u hranidbi, iako je u tom uzorku utvrđen porast ostatka lizina i opadanje ukupnog lizina. Autori zahvaljuju gospodinu Ernstu Daubu na pomoći u analitici i pri tumačenju rezultata.

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– sa monitorom i metodačim ar tim jeck ar zainen tagek. –

A 250W ječib vježbe rešnikar/orkine pđe zine dina omben

– sa qfjeljenaqlo pđe odrz ojupca. – The influence of heat during dry extrusion of soybean was investigated. The nutrient value of full fat soybean and amino acid composition was determined. The soybean was treated at 125°C and 130°C in the extruder produced by the specialized company »Oprema«, Ludbreg, Croatia. The methods of oxidation and acidic hydrolysis were used for analysis of amino acid composition of both samples. The reactive lysin was determined by the homoarginine method. The amino acid composition was determined by the company Degussa AG, Hanau-Wolfgang. The results of amino acid composition were expressed in percentage, in grams per 100 grams of crude protein and in grams per 100 grams of dry matter. The total quantity of amino acids was higher, but not significantly, in the sample of full fat soybean processed at 125°C compared with the sample treated at 130°C. The quantity of lysin compared with protein level was relatively high in both samples. The quantity of lysin determined by the homoarginine method was as expected because the rest of lysin was, for soybean, at expected low level. The increase of the rest of lysin and total lysin decrease indicated the damage of the full fat soybean sample processed at 130°C. According to the results the temperature should be maintained at 125°C but the soybean sample extruded at 130°C will be also considered acceptable.

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Influence of heat during dry extrusion of soybean was determined. The nutrient value of full fat soybean and amino acid composition was determined. The soybean was treated at 125°C and 130°C in the extruder produced by the specialized company »Oprema«, Ludbreg, Croatia. The methods of oxidation and acidic hydrolysis were used for analysis of amino acid composition of both samples. The reactive lysin was determined by the homoarginine method. The amino acid composition was determined by the company Degussa AG, Hanau-Wolfgang. The results of amino acid composition were expressed in percentage, in grams per 100 grams of crude protein and in grams per 100 grams of dry matter. The total quantity of amino acids was higher, but not significantly, in the sample of full fat soybean processed at 125°C compared with the sample treated at 130°C. The quantity of lysin compared with protein level was relatively high in both samples. The quantity of lysin determined by the homoarginine method was as expected because the rest of lysin was, for soybean, at expected low level. The increase of the rest of lysin and total lysin decrease indicated the damage of the full fat soybean sample processed at 130°C. According to the results the temperature should be maintained at 125°C but the soybean sample extruded at 130°C will be also considered acceptable.

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