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Studies on the Production System of Recycling Feed by
Single Screw Extruder as a Mean of Animal Feces Processing

1997

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- 2. 1

1998. 12. 15.

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“ 가 가
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1998. 12. 15.

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I.

가 가

II.

가 가

가 . 20 1975 225

1985 593 2.5 가 1994 1,147

(1975 1994) 9.0% 가 가 . 가

가 가

. 1980 가

, 1975 1,247 , 29.9

1980 1,784 , 40.1 가 1994

5,955 , 80.6 가 .

가 가 가

가 . 가 ,

가

. 1993 가

(,) 170

9% .

가 가

가 가

.

1997 7

56.3%

가

5 9%

1991 KIST

26,637 , 10,425

37,062

(82,284) 45% 가

. 1993

가 2% 가

가

가

52%

가

가

가

가

60 70% 가

, 가

,

,

가

가

가

가

가

(25 28%),

(0.5 3%),

(10 15%), NFE(25 30%)

(20 30%)

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

가

(Extrusion)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

,

가

가

가

가

(Extruding)

1940

가

. 1970

Guy Fere

(FEDIAF)

10 30%

1992

70

가

80%

1970

15 20% . 1970 3 1989

30 10 1988 7 5

. , , , 가 .

가 가

가 .

,

,

,

, ,

,

, 가가 가

가

가가

가

가

가 .

가

Miller(1984)

, Huge

(1987)

Blake (1990) 가

가

Extruding Recycle Feed (ERF) System

가

가

가

가

가
가
가 , 가
.
가 . 가
가 . 가
가
50- 80% 가 ,
20- 40%
가 1 4.0,
12.0, 146.0, 880.0 657.0kg
가
가 (extrusion cooker) (extruder)
가 ,
, , , 가 , (starch gelatinization),
(protein denaturation) ,

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

(Extruded

Recycling Feed : ERF)

ERF

ERF 가 ,

1. I : 가

가

가

가

Ca P

가

가

가

가

2. : 가 Extrusion

가

가

1) 가 .
 가 single screw extruder(()
) die 3.9-5.3 mm, screw rpm 200 300, barrel temperature
 100 150°C 2)

ERF

ERF

ERF

3. : ERF 가

가

가

가

ERF

. 2

1) 1

ERF

2) 가

가

3) 가

가

4) I

ERF

가

5)

가

ERF

4. : ERF 가

가

1)

가

2)

3)

가

가

4)

가

5)

ERF

•

가.

가

가

가

가

가

가

(Extruded Recycle Feed : ERF)

ERF 가 가 ,

. 가

1.

가

가

2. 30.12 37.98%, 22.33 28.51%

가

가

가

, 가

가

3. Total amino acid가

13.50%,

9.86%

,

(EAA/TAA)

31.7%,

33.4%

1/3

.

4.

19 23%,

18

25%

가

.

5.

12.11%,

10.51%

68.61%, 61.57%

.

6.

24, 48

72

가

15

72

25

2 6

.

7.

6, 7, 8

11.3

13.3%

5

9

21

26%

.

8. 3 , ,
 가 Coliform, E.coli, Salmonella
 가 가 .

. 가 Extrusion

1. Extruder Barrel Temperature(BT)

. Extruder 100, 110, 120, 130,
 140 150 Screw Sped(SS) 200 rpm Die Diameter(DD) 5.4
 . Extruding

WSI WAI

30% BT 130

2. 30 70% 40 60% Extrusion

2 DD 3.9mm가

Screw speed 250- 300rpm Barrel Temperature 130

3. Extrusion 가 가

. 30% 40%
 ST가 5%

가

4. Extrusion 30% 40%
110 Coliform, E. Coli, Salmonella
Extrusion 가

5. ERF
26- 32% ER WSI 가
26- 32% 가 가

6. () ERF
가 40- 70% 가 FD ER

Extrusion

가

Extrusion 가

7. ERF
Extrusion BT 130 200- 250 rpm
가 10- 20% 가 10%

8. 가 ERF

ER WSI WAI NSI

50 +

30 + 20

가 .

50%

가 .

9. Extrusion

Extruder Die

diameter (DD) 3.9 5.4mm, Screw Speed(SS) 200, 250, 300 350 rpm

Barrel Temperature(BT) 90, 110, 130, 150 70 +

30 60 + 40

Extrusion

DD 5.3mm SS 250-300rpm BT 130 가

13.5%

가

3.5%

5%

Extrusion 가

10.

ERF

FD

420-730 g/l

가

FD가 가

ER 1.267-1.824

130

ER

가

11.

(Extruding Recycling Feed:ERF)

(FD) 1.16-1.30Kg/l

(ER) 0.90-1.09

ER . ER

NFE 55%

Extrusion

12. ERF
 ER WSI GR
 가 . ER WAI WSI
 ()
 가 Extrusion 가

13. ERF
 () ER WAI WSI GR
 Extruding
 20%
 가 BT 130
 40:40:20 . 14.57
 4193Kcal/Kg 가 가 110
 Coliform, E.Coli, Salmonella

. ERF 가

1. , , ERF 가 Broiler ,
 6
 ERF10% 가 ERF20-40%
 가 . 1.97
 ERF10% 2.06 ERF 20%

가

가 % 70.46% 72.85% ERF 68.58%

18-20%

11.17% ERF 10% 가 12.89% ERF 가

2. , , ERF 가

ERF

60.57% ERF 20% 59.71% 59.74%

가

108.9g 가 ERF 가 가 가

가

ERF 가 20 40%

가 Haugh unit

3. , , ERF 가

가 119.8g

가 , ERF10,20 30%

ERF40%

ERF 10,20,30%

가 ERF 40%

가 가

ERF 가 67.3, 66.5, 66.7, 64.0%
가
가 ERF 40% 가
49.68% ERF 10- 30%
ERF40% 44.53%

ERF 가
1. ERF 가 , ,
SWERF 10- 50%
SWERF 40%
가 SWERF 가
가 SWERF
65.86- 68.48%, 19.26- 20.56% ,
11.47- 12.82% () ,
가 3.5 가 SWERF

2. SWERF
SWERF 10% 20%
SWERF 40%
FW 20% 40% 가

FW20% 40% SWERF 40%,
 FW Haugh Unit SWERF 가

3. SWERF 가

SWERF 0, 10, 20, 30 40%
 40 85
 (24- 55kg) ,
 가 (P>0.05), (56- 88kg)
 SWERF 가
 SWERF 40% 가 SWERF 10% 가 (P<0.05)
 가 ,
 SWERF 10% 가 가
 (P<0.05). ,
 (P>0.05).

4. SWERF 40% 가 가

(P<0.05) ,
 SWERF 20% 가 (P<0.05).
 SWERF 30% 가 가 가 SWERF 40% 가
 (P<0.05) . SWERF 10%
 20% 가 가 (P<0.05) .
 SWERF 40% 가 가 (P<0.05)

(P<0.05)

SMFW 가 . SMFW
(P<0.05)

5. , 가

SWERF 40% SWERF 10 20%
(P<0.05). (muscle, trapezius cervicalis)

가 (, ,)
(P<0.05) 가 .

4 TBARS가 POV가

SWERF 가 가 가

가 , SWERF 40% 가
(P<0.05)

SWERF 30% 가

가

. 가

가가

. 가

1. 가 가 가 가

2. IMF

3. 가 가 가 가

4. 가가

5. 가

6.

SUMMARY

In order to find out the efficient use of livestock farm and food wastes, a series of experiments were conducted with poultry, swine and sheep. Poultry and swine manure and dried food waste were used as extruding recycling feeds (ERF). The specific purposes of this study were to 1) analyze the chemical compositions and microbial population, 2) determine the efficient production conditions in the extruder, and 3) evaluate feeding values of poultry and swine manure and food waste. The results were summarized as follows;

. Chemical compositions and microbial populations of animal manure and food waste.

1. In poultry manure, crude protein contents of broiler and layer manure were 30.12- 37.98% and 22.33- 28.51%, respectively. Wide range was shown in protein contents from poultry manure, which might be originated from collection farms and different diets. Total amino acids in broiler and layer manure were 13.50% and 9.86%, respectively. And the essential amino acid ratios to total amino acids (EAA/TAA) were 31.7% and 33.4% for broiler and layer manure, respectively, which accounted for 1/3 of total amino acids.

2. In swine manure, protein contents of grower and breeder manure

were 19-23% and 18-25%, respectively, showing wide ranges among collection farms. Total amino acids in grower and breeder manure were 12.11% and 10.51%, respectively. The total amino acids were over 60% of crude protein contents for both grower and breeder manure.

3. The changes in nutrient contents during storage for 24, 48, and 72 hours were checked. When stored below 15 °C, crude protein contents in poultry and swine manure were slightly decreased up to 72 h storage time. However, it was significantly reduced at 2-6 hours after storage at 25 °C.

4. Crude protein contents of food wastes were different from collection seasons, showing that those were lower in summer (11.3-13.3%) than in spring or fall season (21-26%).

5. At day 3 after storage of poultry and swine manure, microorganisms (i.g. coliform, E. coli and salmonella) were found all samples from broiler, layer, growing and breeding pigs. And as storage time passed, the microbial populations were greatly increased.

6. The efficient extruding conditions for livestock manure and food waste.

1. Poultry manure was mixed with corn and extruded. When poultry manure was mixed with corn more than 30%, the optimal barrel

temperature (BT) was above 130 °C under 200 rpm of screw speed (SS) with 5.4 mm die in diameter (DD) in dry-type extruders.

2. When poultry manure mixing ratio with corn was 30:70 or 40:60, the optimal DD, SS and BT in the extruder were 3.9 mm, 250-300rpm and over 130 °C, respectively.

3. Generally, the chemical compositions of animal manure were not significantly affected by extrusion. But the moisture contents of extrudates were reduced by 5% as BT was increased by 10 °C from 100 to 150 °C. Crude fat contents of the extrudates were also reduced as BT was increased in the extruders.

4. Microorganisms (coliform, E. coli and salmonella) were not found when animal manure was extruded above 110 °C BT, regardless of mixing ratio of manure (30 or 40%).

5. The optimal moisture content of extrudate (manure and corn mixture) was 26-32% in terms of expansion ratio (ER) and water solubility index (WSI).

6. As the corn inclusion level was increased from 40 to 70% in the extrudates, the bulk density (BD) and ER were also improved.

7. The optimal extruding conditions for poultry manure mixture containing soybean meal were 130 °C BT and 200-250 rpm SS in the

extruders. And the ideal inclusion level of soybean meal was about 10% (10-20%) in the manure and soybean meal mixture.

8. When corn was substituted with tapioca to reduce cost in the mixture of manure and corn (50:50), the optimal substitution level of corn was 20% (manure 50 + corn 30 + tapioca 20).

9. For extrusion of the mixture with corn and swine manure (70:30 or 60:40), the optimal extruding condition was 3.5 mm DD, 250-300 rpm SS and 130 BT. During extrusion, crude protein content in the extrudates was not changed (13.5%), but crude fat content was reduced by 5% as BT was increased. No microbials were detected.

10. BD was 420-730g/l in the mixture of swine manure, corn and soybean meal, and it was increased as the addition level of corn was increased. ER was 1.267-1.824 and best at 130 BT.

11. In the extruding recycling feed (ERF) using food waste, BD was 1.16 kg/l, and ER was 0.90-1.09. So, in order to improve quality, starch addition was needed.

12. As the corn addition level was increased in the food waste, ER, WSI and GR were improved, which were related to expansion characteristics. There was no changes in chemical compositions and no microorganisms in the extrudates.

13. In the ERF using swine manure, the addition of corn improved ER, WAI, WSI and GR. At least 20% of corn addition was desired to produce quality ERF feeds. The optimal BT and mixing ratio of swine manure, food waste and corn were 130 and 40:40:20, respectively. There was also no microorganisms (coliform, E. coli and salmonella) in the extrudates.

. Feeding values of poultry manure ERF in poultry.

1. In the broiler experiment (6 weeks) using ERF diets containing poultry manure, corn and tapioca, there was no significant difference in growth rate of chicks fed between control and ERF 10% diets. But feeding ERF 10% diet reduced ($P < 0.05$) growth rate of chicks as compared with control. There was no difference in feed conversion ratio (FCR) between control (1.97) and ERF 10% (2.06), but as the addition level of ERF diets was increased (above 20%), FCR was poor ($P < 0.05$). Carcass % was lower in chicks fed ERF diets than control. As ERF was increased in the diets, carcass % was decreased from 70.46 to 68.58. In carcass, there was no difference in protein content (18-20%), but fat content was higher in chicks fed ERF 10% (12.89%) than control (11.17%). There was a trend to increase fat content in chicks as ERF increased. No difference was found in panel test of chicken among dietary treatments.

2. In the layer experiment using ERF diets containing poultry manure, corn and tapioca, there was no significant difference in egg production rate among treatments; control, ERF 10% and 20%. Feed intake was the lowest in control group, and slightly increased as ERF addition level was increased, resulting in poor FCR in ERF fed groups. Conversely, egg weight was heavier in ERF fed groups (20 and 40%) than control.

3. In the sheep experiment using ERF diets containing poultry manure, corn and tapioca, average daily gain (ADG) was higher in sheep fed control diet than others, but not significant difference among experimental groups except the ERF 40% group. The intakes of roughage and concentrate feeds were increased in sheep fed diets containing ERF 10, 20 or 30%, but those were reduced in sheep fed ERF 40%. So FCR was best in the control group and was improved as the inclusion level of ERF was increased. Fecal digestibility of DM was lower in ERF groups than in control, and decreased as the addition level of ERF was increased in the diet. The digestibilities of crude protein, fiber and ash were improved as ERF level was increased from 10 to 30%, but not 40%. Carcass % was also decreased as ERF was increased in the diets.

. Feeding values of swine waste and food waste mixture extending recycle formula(SWERF) in poultry and swine.

1. In the broiler experiment using SWERF diets containing swine manure, food waste and corn, there was no difference in weight gain in chicks fed between control and diets containing SWERF up to 40%. However, as the addition level of SWERF in the diet was increased, feed intake was also increased, resulting in poor FCR. Carcass % was not affected by dietary treatments. Moisture, crude protein and crude fat contents in the carcass were 65.86- 68.48%, 19.26- 20.56%, and 11.47- 12.825, respectively. Taste, juiciness and meat color in the chicken were higher in the control group than SWERF fed groups, but no difference was found among SWERF fed groups.

2. In the layer experiment using SWERF diets, egg production rate was significantly reduced ($P < 0.05$) in layers fed SWERF 40%, but not 10 or 20%, as compared to control group. Egg production rate was also reduced when hens fed diets containing food waste (FW) 20 or 40%. Feed intake was not affected by dietary treatments. F/G was low ($P < 0.05$) in layers fed diets containing SWERF 20, 40% and FW 40% as compared to control. Generally, egg weight was low in layers fed SWERF or FW, egg shell thickness (Haugh Unit) was increased.

3. In the swine experiment using SWERF diets, there was no difference ($P > 0.05$) in growth performance (ADG, ADFI and F/G) among treatments during growing period, but ADG was lower ($P < 0.05$) in pigs fed diets containing SWERF 40% than 10% during finishing period. F/G was improved ($P < 0.05$) in pigs fed 10% SWERF diet as compared to

others. During the overall period, there was no significant difference in ADG, ADFI and F/G among treatments. DM digestibility of SWERF 40% was lower ($P<0.05$) than others. Energy digestibility of SWERF 20% diet was higher ($P<0.05$) than control and CP digestibility of SWERF 30% diet was higher ($P<0.05$) than control and SWERF 40% diets. Fat digestibilities of SWERF 10 and 20% diets were higher ($P<0.05$) than others. Digestibilities of Ca and P was lower ($P<0.05$) in SWERF 40% diet than others. Digestibilities of DM, crude protein and P were lower ($P<0.05$) in pigs fed swine manure than in pigs fed grower diet. The digestibility of energy was improved ($P<0.05$) when SMFW was extruded. Even though there was no difference in backfat thickness among dietary treatments, dressing % was lower ($P<0.05$) in pigs fed SWERF 40% than in pigs fed SWERF 10 or 20%. Chemical compositions of pork was not affected by dietary treatments, but during storage, TBARS and POV values in pork from SWERF fed groups, especially 40%, were rapidly increased ($P<0.05$) as compared to control group.

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performance**

1. Introduction
2. Material and methods
3. Results and discussion

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2. Material and methods
3. Results and discussion

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1. Introduction
2. Meterial and methods
3. Results and discussion

Part 2. Feeding values of swine waste and food waste ERF in layer

1. Introduction
2. Meterial and methods
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Part 3. Feeding values of swine waste and food waste ERF in swine

1. Introduction
2. Meterial and methods
3. Results and discussion

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1 .

2 . 가

1 .

2 .

1 .

2 . pH

3 . 가

3 .

1 .

2 .

3 .

4 .

5 . 가

3 . 가 **Extrusion**

1 .

2 .

1 . Extruder

2 . Extrusion

3 .

3 .

1 . Extruding recycling feed(ERF)

가. Barrel temperature가 ERF

. Die diameter, screw speed barrel temperature가 ERF

1) ERF

2) ERF

3) ERF

. ERF

. () ERF

1) ERF

2) ERF

. ERF

1) ERF

2) ERF

. 가 ERF

1) ERF

2) ERF

3) ERF

2 . Extruding recycling feed(ERF)

가. Die diameter, screw speed barrel temperature가 ERF

1) ERF

2) ERF

3) ERF

. , ERF

. ERF

. ERF

1) ERF

2) ERF

3) ERF

. ERF

1) ERF

2) ERF

3) ERF

4 . ERF 가

1 . , , ERF 가

,
1 .
2 .
3 .

2 . , , **ERF** 가

1 .
2 .
3 .

3 . , , **ERF** 가

1 .
2 .
3 .

5 . **ERF** 가

1 . **ERF(SWERF)** 가 , ,

1 .
2 .
3 .

2 . ERF(SWERF) 가

1 .

2 .

3 .

3 . ERF(SWERF) 가 ,

1 .

2 .

3 .

6 .

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- Table 5- 5 Organ weight of broiler fed SWERF
- Table 5- 6 Sensory evaluation of broiler meat fed SWERF
- Table 5- 7 Gross income of broiler fed SWERF
- Table 5- 8 Composition of experimental diets for laying hen
- Table 5- 9 Egg production, feed intake and feed conversion ratio of laying hen fed SWERF
- Table 5- 10 Egg quality of laying hen fed SWERF
- Table 5- 11 Formular and chemical composition of experimental diets in growing pigs(20- 50kg)
- Table 5- 12 Formular and chemical composition of experimental diets in growing pigs(50- 80kg)
- Table 5- 13 Effects of feeding SWERF on growth performance in growing- finishing pigs
- Table 5- 14 Nutrient digestibility of experimental diets in growing pigs
- Table 5- 15 Apparent fecal digestibilities of nutrients in swine waste and food waste mixture for growing pigs
- Table 5- 16 Carcass and pork quality as affected by feeding SWERF

1 .

가 가 가

, , ,

가 가 가

. 가

가 가

. 가 50- 80%

가 , 가

20- 40%

가 가 가

가 .

가 가

가 가

가

3624Kcal/Kg

(Ferket et al., 1995). extrusion

(Reynolds, 1990), extrusion

가 가

가

가

가

(Extruded

Recycle Feed : ERF)

ERF

ERF 가

가

2 . 가

1 .

가

. , , 가
25- 50% 가 (FAO,
1980; Charles, 1974).

30- 50%, 10- 20%
(Anthony, 1977). 가 , ,

, , 가 .

가 가 가
가 가
(, , ,) 가

. 가

가 .

가 가

. 가
가 가 , 가

Ca P
P 가 가

가

가

가

2 .

1 .

가.

AOAC(1990)

12% TCA

1g 6N HCl 가

PITC(Phenylisothiocyanate)

HPLC(Waters P/N 07370)

(A, A. Handbook, 1987).

1g 6N HCl 가 Reaction Vial

150 1 가 . 가 가 ,

10ml volumetric flask 10ml .

0.45 μ m Millex-HV filter . Standard Sample
 50 μ l Sample Tube Workstation
 . Standard Amino Acid가 2.5 μ mol/ml Standard
 cystine 1.25 μ mol/ml .
 Methanol: H₂O: TEA = 2:2:1(v/v)
 Redrying 10 μ l 가
 Reaction vial Workstation .
 PITC (MEOH:H₂O:TEA:PITC = 7:1:1:1(v/v)) 20 μ l
 20
 . Standard Sample Diluent 250 μ l
 HPLC Injection
 Conversion Factor .

(IPC; Inductively Coupled Plasma., Model J Y 38 plus., Jobin Yvon Co.,
 France)

(Osborne Voogt, 1980). 2g 100ml Kjeldahl
 flask 100ml 가 가
 5ml 가 가
 가 . 가 가
 ICP .

2 . pH

pH (wet) 10g 100ml
 5 30 pH meter(Accumet pH
 meter 915, Fisher Scientific Co.) pH .
 (T - VFA) 5g+ 20ml
 200ml 0.1N NaOH mol
 mM .

3 . 가(Biological Value)

%가

가

$$\text{가} = \frac{\text{가} - (\text{가} - \text{가}) - (\text{가} - \text{가})}{\text{가} - (\text{가} - \text{가})} \times 100$$

4 .

1

Cr2O3 0.3% 가 4 5-6 4
 (4) 60 24
 .
 1 2

$$(\%) = 100 - \left(100 \frac{\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 (\%) (\%)}{\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 (\%) (\%)} \times \dots \right) \dots \dots (1)$$

$$(\%) = \frac{(\dots - (\dots \times 0.7))}{0.3} \dots \dots (2)$$

3 .

1 .

가 가 가
 가 가
 (NPN) 9- 14% 가
 . 가
 4Kg 12Kg 3
 .가.
 가

2- 1, 2- 2

2- 1 1996 2 1997 가
 . 2- 1

32%, 21% 가
 9.5%, 9.72%
 (NPN)
 62- 65% NPN

Table 2-1. Nutrients Composition of Poultry Waste

Chemical Composition %	Poultry Waste	
	Broiler	Layer
Moisture	68.98	76.52
Crude Protein	32.39	21.27
Ether Extract	4.81	2.32
Crude Fiber	9.50	9.72
Crude Ash	18.07	33.67
NFE	35.23	33.02
N.P.N.	14.20	9.64
G.E.(Kcal/Kg)	2735	2548

(urea) 가
 ornithine N
 가 NPN purines, uric acid allantoin

71.8%

가 ,

가

가

Table 2-2 Nutrient Composition of Animal Waste by Collected Locations.

Farmer	Moisture in Fresh	Moisture after Drying	Protein	Fat	Ash	Fiber	NFE	Ca	P
			----- Layer Excreta -----						
Farmer A	69.61	10.24	22.33	0.92	17.57	12.89	46.29	1.42	1.10
B	64.19	9.74	26.19	0.85	19.58	11.61	41.77	1.75	1.08
C	72.03	10.91	28.51	1.69	15.14	11.25	43.40	1.69	0.95
Average	68.61	10.30	25.68	1.15	17.43	11.92	43.82	1.62	0.96
			----- Broiler Excreta -----						
Farmer A	30.04	9.43	30.21	1.32	19.51	16.70	32.26	0.71	0.70
B	60.39	9.72	30.12	3.02	14.94	17.64	34.28	0.62	0.54
C	49.97	10.20	37.98	1.95	20.81	17.01	22.25	0.62	0.38
Average	46.80	9.78	32.77	2.10	18.42	17.12	29.60	0.65	0.46

*

6

2- 2

30.12 37.98%,

22.33

28.51% 가 가 가

가 Sheppard(1971) Flegal et al.(1971) Blair(1974)

Table 2-3. Energy Value of Poultry Waste.

	GE	AME	AME/GE	TME	TME/ME
Broiler Exc.	2766	953	34.82	725	75.28
Layer	2548	908	35.65	680	74.88

가

2-4 가

(NDS) 62 69%

30 33%

가

(ME) 2-3 ME

953 KCal/Kg 908 Kcal/Kg TME 754 Kcal, 680

Kcal 가가 Shannon et al.(1973)

970 Kcal Yong & Nesheim(1972) 660 Kcal

ME가 480 1350 Kcal

1000 Kcal/Kg . Yong & Nesheim(1972)

, , Ca, P

30%

Ousterhout & Presser((1971)

25%

Table 2-4. Structural Carbohydrate of Poultry Waste(% DM)

	NDF	NDS	Hemi- cellu	Cellulose	Lignin
Broiler Waste	30.24	68.72	15.80	10.88	3.10
Layer Waste	32.61	62.38	17.56	15.38	4.46

2-5

가

Total amino acid가

13.50,

9.86%

(EAA/TAA)

31.7%,

33.4%

1/3

EAA

EAA

Methionine

Lysine

Table 2- 5. Amino Acid Composition of Poultry Waste.

Amino acids	Poultry waste	
	Broiler waste	Layer waste
Protein	32.39	25.27
EAA		
Arginine	0.785	0.624
Histidine	0.065	0.068
Isoleucine	0.238	0.266
Leucine	0.478	0.500
Lysine	0.062	0.073
Methionine	0.156	0.189
Phenylalanine	0.604	0.573
Threonine	0.253	0.242
Tryptophan	-	-
Valine	0.404	0.443
Sub total	3.025	2.978
NEAA		
Alanine	0.396	0.416
Aspartic acid	0.113	0.118
Cystine	0.049	0.055
Glutamic acid	0.256	0.277
Glycine	0.486	0.377
Proline	1.181	0.978
Serine	0.301	0.285
Tyrosine	0.218	0.294
Sub total	2.999	2.800
TAA	6.024	5.778

*TAA(Total Amino Acids) = EAA(Essential Amino Acids) + NEAA(Non-essential Amino Acids)

)

2- 6 . Ca

P 0.06%, 1.86% 2.81%, 1.87%

P
 2.81%
 Ca P 가
 Fe Zn Mn Cu

Table 2- 6. Mineral Composition of Poultry Waste.

Minerals	Poultry Waste	
	Broiler	Layer
Calcium %	0.06	2.81
Phosphorus %	1.86	1.87
Magnasium %	0.37	0.77
Iron %	0.05	0.18
Zinc %	0.03	0.02
Manganese %	0.04	0.03
Copper ppm	128	146

2 .

가

1 0.6 1.0%

77%, 23%

15 20%

가

2-7

17.65%

17.07%

12.66, 11.47%

가

Cellulose, Hemicellulose, Lignin

가

(2-10).

가 12Kg

136Kg

Table 2-7. Nutrient Composition of Swine Waste.(% DM)

	Swine Waste	
	Growing Pig	Sow
Moisture	70.91	68.10
Crude Protein	17.65	17.07
Ether Extract	10.12	5.13
Crude Fiber	12.66	11.47
Crude Ash	15.62	23.19
N.F.E.	43.95	43.14
N.P.N.	4.91	4.82
GE(Kcal/Kg)	4409	4268

9.17

Extrusion 가

2-8 가

19% 23%, 18 25%

가

5.03%, 4.96%

가

43.11%, 45.43%

Table 2- 8. Nutrient Composition of Swine Waste by Collected Locations.

	Moisture in Fresh	Moisture after Drying	Protein	Fat	Ashes	Fiber	NFE	Ca	P
----- Growing Pig Excreta -----									
Farmer A	69.29	11.73	20.22	2.83	19.35	12.23	45.37	3.06	1.88
B	63.89	7.72	19.51	5.56	20.25	12.08	42.59	2.78	1.66
C	67.99	11.95	22.81	6.69	17.91	11.21	41.38	2.56	1.48
Average	67.06	10.47	20.85	5.03	19.17	11.84	43.11	2.80	1.71
----- Sow Excreta -----									
Farmer A	68.67	15.98	24.68	6.90	14.73	11.63	42.08	2.73	1.62
B	73.56	10.19	17.66	1.94	18.91	11.53	50.74	2.10	1.95
C	70.30	15.07	20.01	6.03	17.84	11.65	43.48	2.72	1.80
Average	70.84	13.75	20.78	4.96	17.16	11.60	45.43	2.85	1.79

11.84%, 11.6%
 Ca, P 2.85%, 1.79%
 2.80%, 1.71%

Table 2-9. Digestible Energy Value of Swine Waste.

	Gross Energy Kcal/Kg	Digestible Energy Kcal/Kg	DE/GE(%)
Swine Waste	4220	2244.20	53.18
40% SW Mix	4690	2952.82	62.96
Extruded SW Mix	4740	3334.59	70.35

*SW Mix: Swine Waste 40%, Food Waste 40%, Corn 20%

가 2-9
 가 (DE) 2244 Kcal/Kg 53.18%
 40%
 DE 2952 Kcal Extrusion DE 3334Kcal
 Extrusion DE 382 Kcal/Kg
 가 가 Extrusion
 가

2-10 가
 (NDS) 54-58%
 40-43%
 가

Table 2- 10. Structural Carbohydrate of Swine Wste.

	NDF	NDS	Hemi- cellu	Cellulose	Lignin
Pig Waste	45.84	58.47	22.48	17.87	5.21
Sow Wste	47.28	54.56	23.62	18.53	5.62

2- 11
 12.11%, 10.51% 68.61%, 61.57%
 6.34% 55.9% 60.3%
 lysine methionine
 가 가

2- 12 Ca
 3.34%, 2.66% P 2.25%,
 2.23% Ca P Ca:P 1:1
 1.5:1 Ca P

Fe, Zn, Cu

Table 2- 11. Amino Acids Composition of Swine Waste.

	Swine Waste	
	Growing Pig	Saw
Protein	17.65	17.07
EAA		
Arginine	1.398	1.240
Histidine	0.166	0.091
Isoleucine	0.659	0.531
Leucine	1.333	1.228
Lysine	0.441	0.432
Methionine	0.281	0.405
Phenylalanine	1.037	1.096
Threonine	0.463	0.425
Tryptophan	-	-
Valine	0.979	0.894
Sub total	6.757	6.342
NEAA		
Alanine	1.208	0.841
Aspartic acid	0.330	0.210
Cystine	0.039	0.027
Glutamic acid	0.995	0.716
Glycine	0.665	0.503
Proline	0.956	0.778
Serine	0.628	0.525
Tyrosine	0.529	0.572
Sub total	5.352	4.172
TAA	12.109	10.514

* TAA(Total Amino Acids) = EAA(Essential Amino Acids)
+NEAA(Non-essential Amino

Table 2- 12. Mineral Composition of Swine Waste.(% DM)

Minerals	Swine waste	
	Grower	Sow
Calcium %	0.34	0.66
Phosphorus %	2.25	5.46
Magnasium %	2.91	3.23
Iron %	0.29	0.32
Zinc %	0.05	0.04
Manganese %	0.04	0.04
Copper ppm	516	157

3 .

가

가

가

가

가 가

2- 13 . 2- 13

17.07- 18.59%

21.27- 24.88%

가

가

가

가

.

가

가

Table 2-14. Chemical Composition of Poultry Waste by Storage Hours

	Stored 24 Hrs	Stored 48 hrs	Stored 72 hrs
Moisture %	4.94	4.90	4.52
N X 6.25	31.02	16.60	16.43
Pure Protein	15.16	10.66	8.08
NPN	15.86	5.94	8.35
Ether Extract	5.20	5.87	5.45
Fiber	10.51	-	-
Ash	29.44	32.42	32.91

Table 2-15. Ammonia and Volitable Fatty Acids Density by Storage

Hours of Poultry Waste

Exposure Hrs	pH	Ammonia	T.VFA
0	7.00	0.031	0.19
1	6.97	0.068	0.10
2	6.94	0.042	0.07
3	6.87	0.205	0.05
4	6.75	0.164	0.04
5	6.50	0.184	0.03

*TVFA: Total Volitable Fatty Acid.

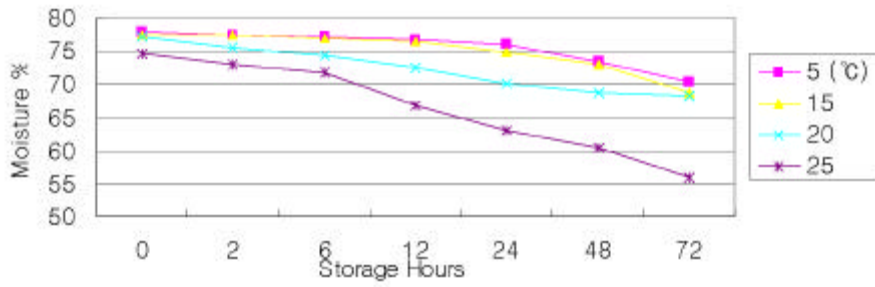


Fig. 2-1. Effect of Storage Temperature on Moisture Content of Poultry waste

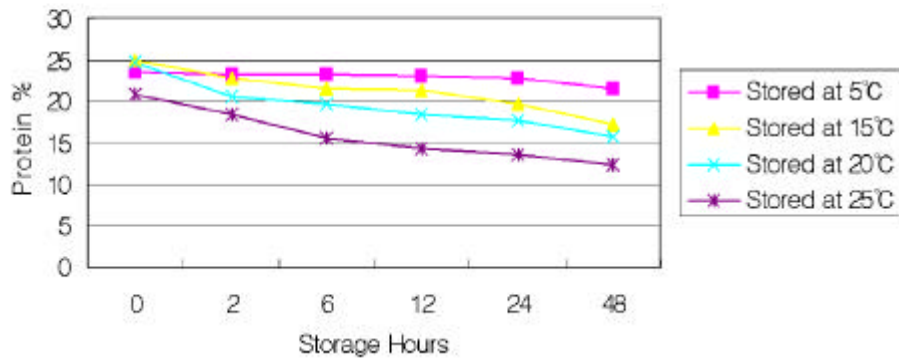


Fig. 2-2. Effect of Storage Temperature on Protein Content of Poultry Waste

26%

8.92 12.32%

가 (NFE) 30.55 46.99%

(GE) 4528 4624 Kcal/Kg

8.32

19.34%

2- 17

Table 2- 16. Chemical Composition of Food Waste in Chunchon Area by Month

	5	6	7	8	9
Moisture	6.41	7.32	9.39	6.73	7.12
Crude Protein	26.46	13.32	11.58	11.32	21.13
Ether Extract	12.32	11.27	10.93	8.92	10.32
Crude Fiber	5.53	6.27	7.82	8.93	6.12
NFE	30.55	44.28	46.94	46.98	46.99
Crude Ash	18.73	17.56	19.34	17.12	8.32
Gross Energy (Cal/g)	4624	4570	4581	4616	4628

Table 2- 17. Amino Acid composition of Food Waste (%DM)

	A	B	C	Mean
C.Protein	24.33	25.08	25.41	25.51
Arginine	1.04	1.53	1.25	1.27
Cystine	0.59	0.31	0.47	0.46
Histidine	0.67	1.39	1.13	1.06
Isoleucine	0.57	0.64	0.43	0.56
Leucine	1.06	1.22	0.72	1.00
Lysine	1.05	1.02	0.64	0.90
Methionine	0.38	0.31	0.19	0.29
Phenylalanine	0.56	0.52	0.48	0.52
Threonine	0.58	0.83	0.63	0.68
Valine	0.99	0.95	0.66	0.87
TEAA	7.49	8.72	6.60	7.61

* ABC refers the different collecting days of food waste

TEAA 6.6- 8.72% 7.61%
(10- 20Kg) (20- 50Kg)

lysine methionine

(2- 18). Ca
P 1.37% , 1.28% Ca:P 1:1 Ca P

100%

Ca P

가

가

Table 2- 18. Mineral Composition of Food Waste

Minerals	Content
Ca (%)	1.37
P (%)	1.28
NaCl (%)	3.28
K (%)	0.54
Mg (%)	0.20
Fe (mg/Kg)	315
Mn (mg/Kg)	55.6
Zn (mg/Kg)	66.3
Cu (mg/Kg)	15.8

(NaCl) 3.28%

가 가

(NRC1980).

6000mg/l

가

2.0%

6- 8%

5 . 가

가

가

가

가

가

(2

0) 0 , 3 , 7

2-19

E. coli

Salmonella

Coliform

3

가

Coliform, E. coli, Salmonella

가

가

가

2-20

Coliform, E. Coli, Salmonella

가

C 가

A 가

C 가가

B 가

가

가 가

가

가

2-21

100%

Coli form

500 × 107 /g, E. Coli가 471 × 10//g

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

Table 2- 19. Microbiological Evaluation of Swine and Poultry Waste

	Days after Excreted			Days after Excreted		
	0	3	7	0	3	7
----- Pig Waste -----						
	Growing Pig			Sow		
Coliform	78X107	210X106	280X108	116X107	218X106	310X108
E.coli	ND	130X106	175X106	ND	150X106	230X108
Salmonella	-	+	+	-	+	+
----- Poultry Waste -----						
	Broiler			Layer		
Coliform	104X107	200X107	430X107	110X107	280X107	520X108
E.coli	5X107	136X107	321X107	2X107	215X107	478X108
Salmonella	+	+	+	+	+	+

* ND : Not detected., - : Negative Salmonella., + : Positive Salmonella.

Table 2- 20. Microbiological Evaluation of Animal waste by Collected Location.

		Coli form	E. Coli	Salmonella
		----- Layer Waste -----		
Farmer	A	22 × 103	138 × 106	+
	B	71 × 106	47 × 106	+
	C	149 × 106	116 × 106	+
		----- Broiler Waste -----		
Farmer	A	343 × 103	138 × 106	+
	B	22 × 106	11 × 106	+
	C	97 × 108	24 × 108	+
		----- Growing Pig Waste -----		
Farmer	A	240 × 104	62 × 104	-
	B	TNTC	TNTC	-
	C	360 × 104	165 × 104	-
		----- Sow Waste -----		
Farmer	A	74 × 103	72 × 103	-
	B	201 × 103	200 × 104	+
	C	2 × 106	4 × 106	-

* + : Positive Salmonella.

Table 2- 21. Microbiological Evaluation of Food and Poultry Waste Mixture. (Unit : counts/gram)

ERF formula	Coli form	E. Coli	Salmonella
Food Waste 100	500 × 10 ⁷	471 × 10 ⁷	+
Food Waste 80 + DPW 20	636 × 10 ⁷	510 × 10 ⁷	+
Food Waste 60 + DPW 40	650 × 10 ⁷	581 × 10 ⁷	+
Food Waste 40 + DPW 60	660 × 10 ⁷	746 × 10 ⁷	+
Food Waste 20 + DPW 80	701 × 10 ⁷	757 × 10 ⁷	+

* + : Positive salmonella. DPW: Dryed Poultry Waste

가
 . 40%가 Bacillus spp., Proteus spp., E.coli
 Enterbacteriaceae 60% Coliform
 (Zindel, 1970). 12 Penicillium,
 Scopulriopsis , Candida 가 coliform E. coli
 Salmonellae (Lovett
 et al., 1971).
 68.3 60
 가 (Messer et al., 1971).
 150 3 100
 48 가 (Fontenot et al., 1971).
 Salmonlla spp. 45
 55- 60 30 (Muller, 1980). 가

가

.

가 가

3 . 가 Extrusion

1 .

가 1) 2)
 3) 4) 5) (compost) 6)
 Extrusion 가 가 가 Extrusion
 가 .
 Extrusion cooker (extruder)
 가 . extruder (110 160)
 (20 40) (biopolymer)
 (30) (Camire et al., 1990).
 가 extruder barrel
 가 . extruder
 ,
 , , , , , 가 ,
 (starch gelatinization), (protein denaturation),
 ,
 (Cheftel, 1986).
 extruder
 . extruder , ,

extrusion

가 가

extrusion (Blake et al. 1990);

Hauge et al. 1987; Tadiyant et al. 1993), (Blake et

al.,1990; Haque et al., 1991; Tadiyant et al., 1993 Vandepopuliere, 1990)

,(Miller, 1984; Tadiyant et al., 1993) (Haque et al., 1991)

가 (Fronning & Berquist, 1990)

extrusion

(Reynolds, 1990)

extrusion

extrusion 가

extrusion 가

extrusion

2 .

1 . Extruder

extruder () single

screw extruder Barrel 가 가

Inverter

- Main motor : 20HP (380V, 3 phase)
- Barrel : 62mm 4 straight groove
- Main screw : L/D ratio: 20, Compression ratio: 3.5:1,
Diameter: 56.1mm, Length: 1,122mm,
Screw tip: constant pitch
- Screw speed: (0 350rpm, stepless speed control)
- Raw material feeder : forced feeding by feed screw
stepless speed control (0 150rpm)
- Die : flat type with orifice type die (die diameter 3.9mm,
4.3mm, 5.3mm, K=0.2)

Extruder 가 extruding
Extruder 가 가
Barrel 가 가
feed screw forced feeding
Barrel screw compression ratio 3.5:1 L/D ratio 20
Extruder Barrel
Heating system .
Die diameter Screw speed
Single-screw extruder die , barrel
barrel screw
. screw , screw speed,
Single=screw extruder
. Screw

main moter L/D .

2 . Extrusion

Extrusion autogenous type extruder
 , 가 Hobart Mixer
 24 . Barrel
 Temperature 90, 110, 130 150°C Screw speed
 200 350 rpm orifice type die 3.9, 4.3,
 5.3mm 1 extrusion .
 extrusion 30
 , T1, T2, T3()

extrudate 7%
 Willy mill 100mesh .

3 .

가.

A.O.A.C(1990)

extrusion

1

(kg/hr)

(Bulk density:FD)

Extrudate (Bulk density: BD) Bhattacharya

(1986) sample

1000 CC mass beaker

extrudate

extrudate 가 5

$$\text{Bulk Density} = \frac{\text{extrudate wt.(Kg)}}{\text{extrudate Volume (l)}}$$

(Expansion Ratio:E.R)

(expansion ratio) extrudate

extrudate Vernier Caliper

20 extrudate

$$(E.R) = \frac{\text{extrudate (de)}}{\text{(dm)}}$$

(Water Absorption Index; WAI)

(Water Solubility Index; WSI)

Anderson (1969)

(60 80mesh) 2.5g(dry basis) 50Mℓ 25
Mℓ 가 30 30 shaking
32.5g 3,000 × g 10

(water absorption index) , (water absorption index)
105 dry oven

(%) (water solubility index)

(Gelatinization rate:GR)

glucoamylase glucose
70 가
(40mesh) 0.5g 100ml volume flask
flask 25ml blank
flask 2N NaOH 10ml heater 20 가
2N HCl 10ml 가 flask 1N acetate buffer
10ml . 50 Diazyme enzyme
solution 5ml 가 40 70 incubation
70 25% TCA 5ml 가

. Glucose analyzer(YSI 2700) glucose

(Nitrogen Solubility Index: NSI)

(NSI) AACC

400ml beaker (10 16 mesh) 5g 30

200ml 30 , 120rpm 120 250ml

50ml 40ml

1500rpm 1 glass wool

25ml 250ml 25ml

micro- kjeldahl

AOAC(1990)

12% TCA

, ERF

Lumac kit(Netherland, 1995)

Coliform, E. coli, Salmonella

1g

100ml

1ml

33

24

48

3 .

1 . Extruding Recycling Feed(ERF)

가. Barrel Temperature 가 ERF
(1 Extruding)

Extruder 가

Barrel Temperature(BT) .

Extruder 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150

Screw Speed(SS) 200 rpm Die Diameter(DD) 5.4

. Extruding 80:20, 70:30 60:40
30%

, ,
, .

3-1 .

(Feed Density:FD)

(Expansion Rate:ER)

(Water Absorbtion Index:WAI),

(Water Solubility Index:

WSI)

(Gelatinization Rate:GR)

. FD ER

. Extrudate Die

. WAI

(Kim & Rottier, 1980).

WSI WAI

WSI가 가

가 . GR

. 3-1 3-1 FD 0.396 0.577

Kg/l , ER 1.080 1.429 :

가 BT가 가 ER 가

. 3-1 Extruder BT

가 FD ER

. WAI 3.682 4.836, WSI 6.739

18.085 BT가 가 가

WAI WSI 가 BT

130 ER, WAI, WSI 가 . BT가

Extrusion

가 가

170 ER

dextrinization 가 가 (Mercier &

Feillet,1975; Launay & Lisch, 1983) ER

Die BT

가 (Alvarez-Martinez et

al, 1988) ER BT가 가 ER 가

FD, ER, WSI, WSI

30% BT 130°C

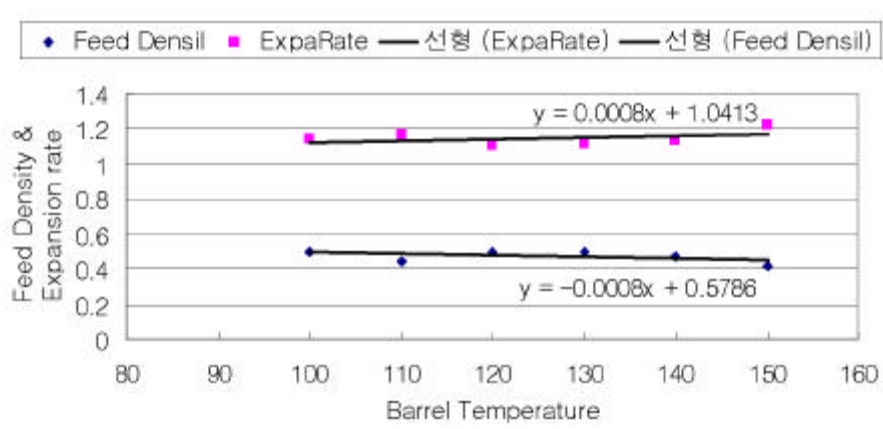


Fig. 3-1. Effect of Barrel Temp.on Feed Density and Expansion rate of Poultry Waste Extrudates

. Die diameter, Screw speed Barrel Temperature 가
 ERF (2 Extruding)

1) Extruding

1 30%
 70:30 60:40 Barrel
 Temperature(BT) 90, 110, 130, 150 Die Diameter(DD) 5.3mm,
 3.9mm Screw Speed(SS) 200, 250, 300, 350 rpm
 3-2,
 3-3, 3-4, 3-5(1) . 1, 2, 3, 4
 A, B, C, D .

DD Barrel
 . 3-1
 (FD) (ER) DD FD
 ER DD 3.9mm 1.55
 5.3mm 1.47 DD 3.9mm ER .
 30%, 40% DD 3.9 5.3mm
 . (GR) 3.9mm WAI
 WSI . Die
 3.9mm 가 . Hayter et al.(1988) DD
 가 ER FD 가 .
 SS 200 350 rpm 가
 FD 0.75, 0.54 0.52 0.34Kg/l ER
 1.36, 1.41, 1.44 1.09 가 . WAI

WSI GR 가
 (3-5).
 SS 350 rpm FD ER, WAI, WSI GR
 SS 가 shear rate
 가
 SS가 가 Barrel
 (Mosso et al., 1982; Fletcher et al., 1985)
 Barrel 가
 (Della Valle et al., 1987; Davidson et
 al., 1984).
 가 BT
 90 150°C 가 90 150
 FD 가 ER 1.52, 1.69, 1.57, 1.38
 WSI GR 가
 (3-2). BT 150 ER
 WSI GR
 DD 3.9mm가
 Screw speed 250- 300rpm, Barrel Temperature 130 가

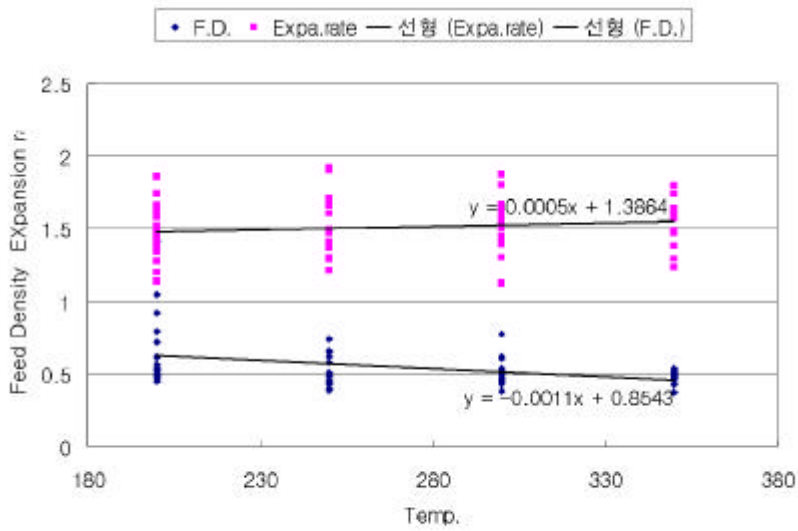


Fig.3-2 .Effect of Barrel Temperatures on Feed Density & Expasion

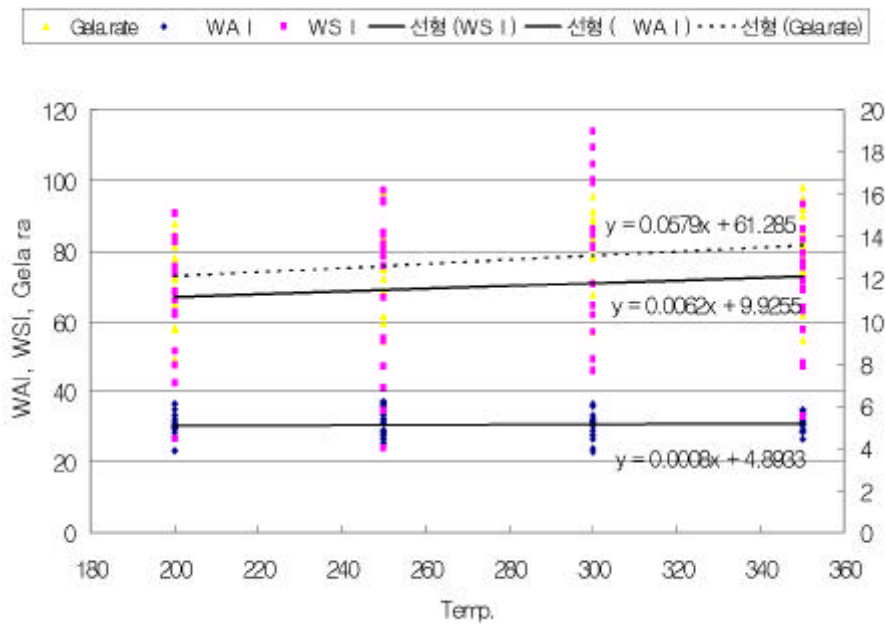


Fig.3-3. Effect of Barrel Temperature on WAI, WSI, & Gelatinization rate of Poultry Waste Extrudates

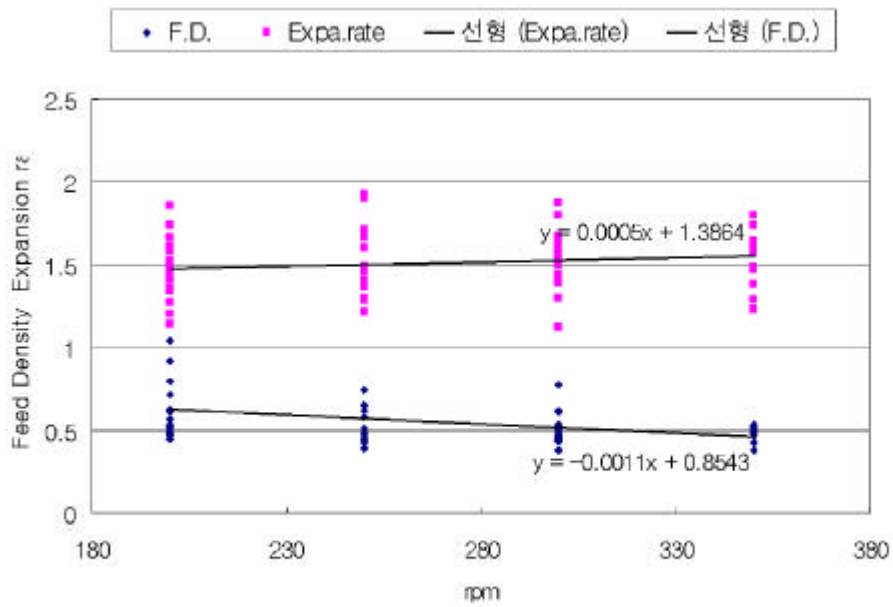


Fig.3-4. Effect of Screw speed on Feed Density & Expansion rate of Poultry Waste Extrudates

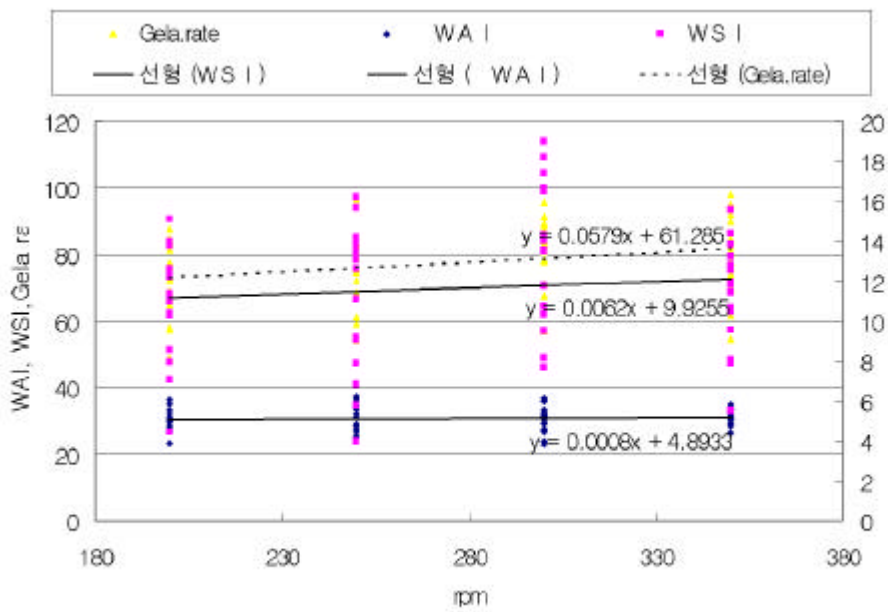


Fig.3-5. Effect of Screw speed on WAI, WSI & Gelatinization rate of Poultry Waste Extrudates

2) Extrusion

Extruding

Extruding

3-2 가

DD가 3.9mm, SS가 250 rpm

3-2 30% 40%

ST가 5%

가

가 가

DD

SS ST가 150 ,

130

Extrusion 가 가

Extrusion

(:Texturization) 가 가

가 가 Extrusion

가 가 가(NPR)

(PER) (Molina et al., 1983; Vaidehi &

Gowda, 1981; Jorge Joao et al., 1980).

가 가 가

Table 3-2. Nutrients Content of Materials and its Extruded Products from Poultry Waste.(% DM)

Materials	Temp.	Moisture	Crude Protein	Crude Fat	Crude Fiber	NFE	Ash
Corn70+DPW30		25.99	15.90	5.12	5.59	67.47	5.92
Extrudates	90	20.09	15.63	2.15	4.03	74.09	4.10
	110	17.33	15.21	2.30	4.75	73.39	4.35
	130	15.27	14.72	1.90	4.89	73.70	4.79
	150	17.02	15.92	1.94	5.21	72.86	4.07
Corn60+DPW 40		31.69	15.90	5.75	6.35	64.63	7.37
Extrudates	90	25.63	16.42	2.23	6.23	65.16	9.96
	110	24.87	15.68	2.39	6.23	64.02	11.67
	130	24.80	15.20	2.58	6.20	65.57	10.45
	150	23.90	14.74	1.88	6.14	66.39	10.85

가

가

가

가

. Mercier & Feillet(1975)

Extrusion

- Amylase

Extrusion

가 가

Extrusion

. Delort-Laval & Mercier(1976)

40- 55%

Extrusion

Diethyl ether

. Noerle et

al.(1980)

40%

Mega(1978)

Extrusion

15%

. Exrusion

Amylose- lipid complex

Mustakas et al.(1970) Extrusion 가
 Shin & Gray(1983)
 extrusion
 50%
 100% 가
 Extrusion
 가 (Varo et al., 1983; Bjorch et al., 1984;
 Siljestrom et al., 1986). Extrusion 가 가
 가
 glucan Maillard lignin
 가 Extrusion arabinoxylan
 (Westerlund, 1987).
 enzyme resistant fraction
 glucose-base fiber ,
 가
 가 . ,
 가 .
 (Colonna et al., 1981). 30% 가
 40% 가 .
 Extrusion
 가 가

3)

(20) 0 , 3 , 7

3-3

E.coli Salmonella

Coliform 3

가 Coliform, E.coli, Salmonella

가 가 가

가 NH3가 가

가

Table 3-3. Microbiological Evaluation of Poultry Waste

(count / gram)

	Corn:DPW	
	70 : 30	60 : 40
Coliform	280X105	387X105
E.coli	200X105	254X105
Salmonella	+	+

* + : Positive Salmonella.

Extrusion

3-4

30%

40%

110

Coliform, E.Coli, Salmonella

Extrusion 가

가 Extrusion

Extrusion

Bouveresse et al.(1912), Van de Velde et al.(1984). VandeVelde-Mary
(1985) Noguchi(1986)

Table 3-4. Microbiological Evaluation of Extuded Product from Poultry
Waste and Corn Mixture. (count / gram)

Extruding Condition	Microorganisms		
	Coliform	E.coli	Salmonella
BT - DD - SS			
--- Corn 60 : Poultry Manure40---			
90 - 3.9 - 250	13 × 10 ⁷	3 × 10 ⁷	-
110 - 3.9 - 250	ND	ND	-
130 - 3.9 - 250	ND	ND	-
150 - 3.9 - 250	ND	ND	-
--- Corn 70 : Poultry Manure 30---			
90 - 3.9 - 250	8 × 10 ⁷	2 × 10 ⁷	-
110 - 3.9 - 250	ND	ND	-
130 - 3.9 - 250	ND	ND	-
150 - 3.9 - 250	ND	ND	-

Bacillus stearothermophilus FS 1518

- Extruder die 5
35 120

가 (Noguchi, 1986).

150 Extrusion Die

110

ERF

Extruding

Extruder Single Screw Extruder

가

Extruder

Die

Diameter(DD) 3.9 mm, Screw Speed(SS) 250 rpm, Barrel Temperature (BT) 110- 130

20% 34% 가

3-5 Fig 3-6 3-7

3-5

가

(FD)

가

(ER) 가

가

34%

ER

35%

Die

WAI

가

WSI

Extrusion

가

ER

가 (Seiler et al., 1980; Faubion & Hosney, 1982;

Antila et al., 1983; Guy & Horne, 1988). Faubion & Hosney(1982)

ER

ER 가

Table 3-5. Effect of Initial Moisture Content before Extrusion on Some Physical Characteristics of Extruded Products from Poultry Waste.

B T ()	Moisture %	Feed Density	Expansion Rate	WAI	WSI	NSI
110	20.4	0.575	1.212	5.63	14.77	14.77
	23.2	0.613	1.325	5.00	13.75	13.75
	26.0	0.658	1.614	6.68	12.11	12.11
	28.8	0.707	1.758	6.85	11.55	11.55
	31.6	0.728	1.652	6.11	11.47	11.47
	34.4	0.843	0.975	7.47	13.44	13.44
130	20.4	0.544	1.254	5.95	13.57	13.57
	23.2	0.588	1.395	5.32	12.84	12.84
	26.0	0.630	1.683	6.66	12.42	12.42
	28.8	0.673	1.794	6.47	11.79	11.79
	31.6	0.722	1.484	6.57	12.53	12.53
	34.4	0.793	1.102	7.35	13.57	13.57

Conway & Anderson(1973)

Hayter et al.(1987)

가

FD 가
die

. Extrusion

(Guy & Horne, 1988).

가

FD

ER

가

Faubion

& Hosney(1982)

Extruder

26 32%

ER

WSI

가

26 32% 가 가

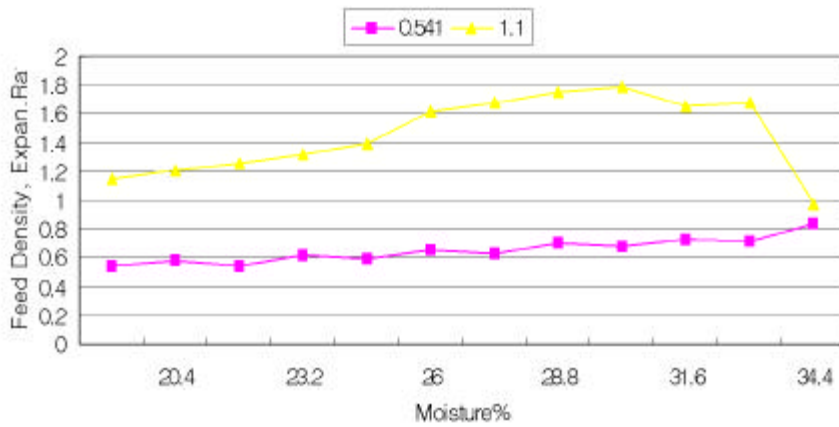


Fig. 3-6. Effect of Material Moisture Content on Feed Density & Expansion Rate of Poultry Waste Extrudates



Fig. 3-7. Effect of Material Moisture Content on WAI & WSI of Poultry Waste Extrudates

() ERF

1) ERF

(ER) 가

(GR) Die

가

가 Extruding

(74%)

Extruding

3- 6

(FD) 507- 698 g/l

40%

60% 가

FD 가

70% 가

FD

가

Barrel Temperature(BT)

130

FD가 110

(ER)

가

1.546

1.793

WAI가 4.089

5.635

가

WSI

7.119

10.448

가

(GR)가 45.64%

80.00%

가

가

ER

가

GR

가

40%

70% 가

가

Extrusion

ER

(Van Zuilichem et al., 1975; Maga & Cohen, 1978; Faubion & Hosoney, 1982; Alvarez- Martinez et al., 1988). ER

Table 3- 6. Effect of Corn Levels on Physical Characteristics of Extruded Products from Poultry Waste

Extruding Condition		ERF formula				
Temp.- Die- RPM	Extrudate Product(kg/hr)	FD	ER	WAI	WSI	GR
Corn(70) : DPM(30)						
110- 3.9- 250	31.4	609	1.758	5.635	10.012	80.00
130- 3.9- 250		652	1.793	5.278	10.448	54.78
Corn(60) : DPM(40)						
110- 3.9- 250	31.4	695	1.752	5.112	8.422	50.95
130- 3.9- 250		698	1.781	5.178	8.573	51.17
Corn(50) : DPM(50)						
110- 3.9- 250	31.4	560	1.635	4.470	8.423	61.48
130- 3.9- 250		561	1.675	4.398	8.701	57.39
Corn(40) : DPM(60)						
110- 3.9- 250	31.4	518	1.573	4.089	7.331	45.64
130- 3.9- 250		529	1.586	4.296	7.119	52.56

*DPM: Dried Poultry Manure

100% ER 500%, 65 78% ER 400%
 40 50% ER 200 300% 0 10% ER 150 200%

(Horn, 1977). ER

가 60 70% 가 (Conway, 1971).
 가 가 가
 (Launay & Lisch, 1983). 가
 55.04 71.42% 29.6 51.8% ER
 155 179% ER 가 %
 가 . ER Horn(1977)
 . ER
 . ER
 Extrusion
 가 55% .
 가 40 70% 가 FD
 ER 40 70%
 가
 가 (Gelatinization)
 amylase
 가
 (Holm et al., 1988). 가 WSI가
 WSI가 가 GR 가
 Extrusion .
 3- 6 Extruding
 50% DD 3.9mm BT 100, 130, 150
 SS 200, 250, 300 rpm
 3- 7 . FD 516 697 g/l, ER 1.344 1.622

BT SS
 BT가 130°C SS가 250 rpm 가
 WAI, WSI GR
 : ERF BT 130°C SS가 250rpm 가

Table 3-7. Effect of Extruding Condition on Physical Characteristic of Extrudates from Poultry Waste and Corn Mixture

Extruding Condition (Temp- rpm)	Dried Poultry Waste 50 + Corn 50					
	FD	ER	WSI	WAI	GR	NSI
100- 200	644	1.526	14.19	3.71	87.61	24.77
100- 250	605	1.385	14.63	3.49	86.72	26.32
100- 300	641	1.546	14.48	3.61	91.56	25.64
130- 200	577	1.613	14.40	3.69	86.16	21.11
130- 250	516	1.622	14.50	3.96	85.34	28.60
130- 300	519	1.508	13.77	3.79	87.17	29.84
150- 200	697	1.492	13.70	3.94	95.24	33.14
150- 250	616	1.408	13.28	3.94	82.61	26.33
150- 300	675	1.344	13.47	3.91	88.02	25.68

2) ERF

3- 8 Extrusion
 가 가 가
 가 가 3- 5%

(3 3 1) Extrusion 가
Amylose- lipid 가

Extruding 가
가 가

가 amylolysis

가

glucose

Extrusion

(Holm et al., 1986; Siljestrom et al., 1986;

Mercier & Feillet, 1975).

Extrusion

가

ER

(Guy & Horne, 1988).

Extruding

가

가

50- 60% ()

50%

50%

가 가

Table 3-8. Nutrient Content of Material and its Extrudate From Poultry Waste and Corn(% DM)

	Moisture	C.Protein	C.Fat	C.Fiber	NFE	C.Ash
Corn70+DPW 30						
Material	26.31	14.91	3.18	5.12	71.42	5.36
Extrudate	20.73	15.57	2.32	4.43	70.53	7.14
Corn60+DPW 40						
Material	22.92	15.72	3.29	4.95	68.07	7.95
Extrudate	16.51	17.19	2.47	3.85	67.45	8.99
Corn50+DPW 50						
Materials	19.89	18.24	3.41	6.33	62.30	9.72
Extrudate	13.67	18.23	3.30	6.10	64.19	9.55
Corn40+DPW 60						
Materials	24.82	19.79	3.96	7.11	55.04	14.08
Extrudate	16.19	19.23	2.74	7.39	54.88	15.74

ERF

1) ERF

- ERF

10% 20% Extruding

Barrel

Temperature(BT)가 100 150αC Screw Speed(SS) 200 300 rpm

3-9 Fig 3-8 .

Extruder 가 가
 가 가 가
 (Stanley, 1989).
 10% 20%
 Extruding .
 3-9 BT가 FD ER BT가
 FD 10% 가 596 g/l 532 g/l
 20% 가 713 g/l 548 g/l . ER BT
 . 10% ER
 BT가 100 1.33 130 1.44 , 150 1.32
 130 ER 가 . 20%
 BT ER (Fig. 3-9).
 ER 가

BT가 WAI WSI
 . 10% BT가 WAI
 WSI 가 20%
 WAI 가 WSI . BT가 GR
 (NSI) BT가 GR
 NSI (Fig.
 3-10). 20% WAI WSI NSI
 20%
 . SS FD ER

SS가 WAI WSI GR
 NSI
 가 (Gelatinization)
 amylase 가
 (Holm
 et al., 1988). 가 WSI가
 GR 가 Extrusion
 NSI가 NSI가
 (Rhee et al., 1981).
 가 Extrusion
 (rheological property) Extrusion
 가 Extrusion (Extractability)
 . Faubion & Hosney(1982) Gluten ER
 (9 vs 15%) ER
 . Gluten 11% ER
 ER
 . (Soy protein
 isolate:SPI) Gluten SPI 1- 8% 가 ER
 가 ER
 Extrusion
 BT 130 SS가 200- 250 rpm 가
 10- 20% 가 10%

Table 3-9. Effect of Adding Soybean Meal on Physical Characteristic
of Extrudates from Poultry Waste

Extruded Condition (Temp- rpm)	ERF formula					
	DPM 50 + Corn 40 + SBM 10					
	FD	ER	WSI	WAI	GR	NSI
	DPW 50+Corn40+SBM10					
100- 200	596	1.379	13.10	3.89	87.88	26.08
100- 250	549	1.358	11.98	4.08	79.21	24.54
100- 300	523	1.262	13.53	4.11	75.82	19.34
130- 200	578	1.436	13.56	4.10	82.42	14.33
130- 250	529	1.457	12.81	4.27	93.79	21.77
130- 300	494	1.413	12.46	4.57	87.57	16.62
150- 200	554	1.340	13.82	3.52	91.52	34.67
150- 250	547	1.360	13.56	3.68	89.94	24.56
150- 300	532	1.258	13.77	3.84	92.77	25.38
	DPW 50+Corn30+SBM20					
100- 200	713	1.423	15.52	3.45	92.65	7.13
100- 250	657	1.383	15.76	3.47	79.85	8.04
100- 300	546	1.225	15.11	3.74	87.94	18.17
130- 200	597	1.394	14.93	3.45	95.45	19.17
130- 250	467	1.392	14.54	3.53	95.74	13.71
130- 300	533	1.226	14.80	3.88	95.83	19.00
150- 200	553	1.430	14.93	3.72	94.81	13.96
150- 250	548	1.434	14.28	3.47	96.03	14.13
150- 300	597	1.266	14.42	3.90	92.31	13.34

*DPW: Dried Poultry Waste, SBM: Soybean meal

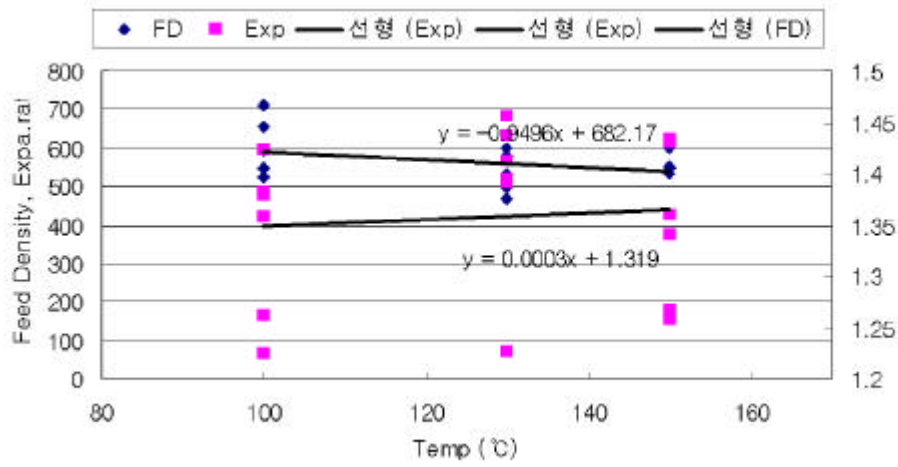


Fig. 3-8. Effect of Barrel Temperature on Feed Density & Expansion rate of Poultry Waste Extrudates

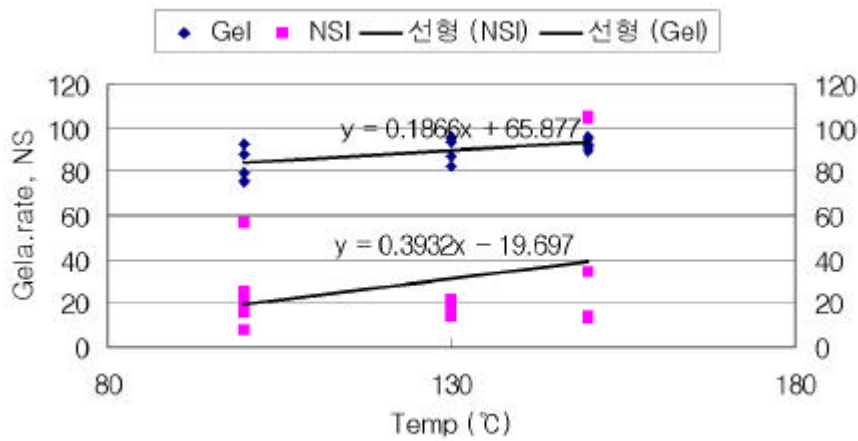


Fig. 3-9. Effect of Barrel Temperature on Gelatinization rate & Nitrogen Solubility Index of Poultry Waste Extrudates

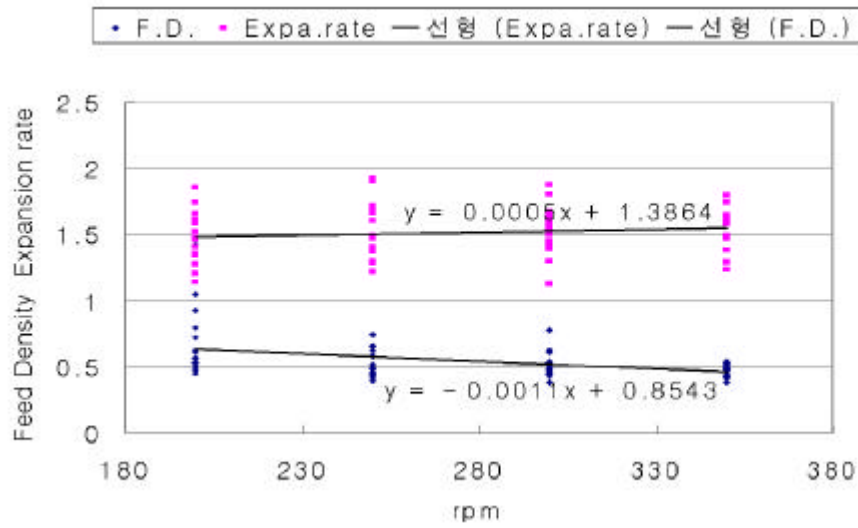


Fig. 3-10. Effect of Screw speed on Feed Density & Expansion rate of Extrudates

2) ERF

ERF	BT 130	ERF
	3- 10	10
20%	21- 25%	가
50%		.
	16%	가
	가	가
20%		.
	가	
	10% 가	

Table 3-10. Nutrient Content of Extrudates from Poultry Waste, Corn and Soybean Meal(% DM)

	Moisture	Crude Protein	Ether Extract	Crude Ash	Crude Fiber	NFE	Ca	P
DPW50:Crn50	2.88	15.18	3.06	12.17	5.46	64.13	0.85	0.77
DPW50:Corn40: SBM10	2.79	20.34	3.00	11.57	6.60	58.49	0.66	0.43
DPW50:Corn30: SBM 20	4.27	25.62	2.54	11.54	5.81	54.49	0.70	0.68

*DPW: Dried Poultry Waste,C: Corn, BM: Soybean Meal

가 ERF

1) , , ERF

Extruding

가

. Kg 가 255 150

가 . ERF 가

가 Extruding

10 40%

Extrusion Die diameter 3.9 mm, Screw Speed 250 rpm, Barrel Temperature 130

3-11 . 3-11 (FD)가 454 619

가 FD가

가

Table 3-11. Effect of Corn and Tapioca Ratio on Physical Characteristics of Extrudates from Poultry Waste

	FD	ER	WSI	WAI	ER	NSI
P50:C50	619	1.722	8.61	4.54	93.63	22.83
P50:C40:T10	514	1.692	9.11	4.24	91.46	22.83
P50:C30:T20	552	1.638	9.76	4.22	94.33	22.38
P50:C20:T30	471	1.503	14.07	3.60	90.53	18.85
P50:C10:T40	454	1.430	16.03	3.38	92.18	20.54

*P: Dried Poultry Waste, C: Corn, T: Tapioca

(ER) 50% 1.722 가
 40% ER 1.430
 WSI WAI 가
 (GR) NSI 50 +
 30 + 20 가
 WSI, WAI, NSI 50%
 가
 20% 가 ER GR
 (1 4).
 1 가 50
 : 30 : 20 ERF Extrusion
 2 Die Diameter(DD)

Table 3- 12. Effect of Extruding Condition on Physical Characteritic of Extrudates from Poultry Waste, Corn and Tapioca.

Extrudint Condition Temp- rpm)	ERF formula					
	DPW 50 : Corn 30 : Tapioca 20					
	FD	ER	WSI	WAI	GR	NSI
100- 200	597	1.592	16.72	3.10	75.13	20.02
100- 250	556	1.508	17.45	3.19	81.77	29.28
100- 300	575	1.510	16.28	3.18	84.30	29.98
130- 200	721	1.623	17.15	3.21	87.50	29.87
130- 250	564	1.692	17.24	3.51	87.60	33.47
130- 300	522	1.587	15.71	3.42	82.14	35.15
150- 200	546	1.583	15.35	3.48	81.56	23.24
150- 250	518	1.517	15.01	3.52	86.67	33.30
150- 300	578	1.233	14.33	3.47	83.76	43.48

*DPW : Dried Poultry Waste

3.9mm, Barrel Temperature(BT) 100 , 130 , 160 , Screw Speed(SS)
 200, 250, 300 Extrusion 3- 12
 . 3- 12 BT 100- 150 FD 518 597 g/l, ER
 1.233 1.692 가 BT 130 , SS 200
 250 rpm 가 ER . WAI WSI
 BT가 WAI WSI
 GR NSI BT . BT
 130 , SS 200- 250 rpm 가 .
 50 : 30 : 20 ERF Extrusion

2) ERF

가 Extrusion 3- 13

Extrusion 10% 17% 15%

가 10- 40%

6- 10% Extrusion

가

Ca P P 가

P 가

. Anderson et al.(1981) Extrusion

Phytate가 13- 35%

Table 3-13. Nutrient Content of Materials and Their Extrudates from Poultry Waste, Corn and Tapioca

	Moisture	Crude Protein	Ether Extract	Crude Ash	Crude fiber	NFE	Ca	P
ERF Material								
DPW 50 :								
Corn 40 :	21.93	17.32	2.68	15.68	8.50	55.80	0.67	0.61
Tapioca 10 :								
DPW 50 :								
Corn 30 :	22.24	17.22	2.36	15.16	8.21	57.05	0.60	0.55
Tapioca 20 :								
DPW 50 :								
Corn 20 :	21.81	16.42	1.29	14.99	8.73	58.57	0.54	0.48
Tapioca 30 :								
DPW 50 :								
Corn 10 :	21.03	15.03	1.72	15.42	8.78	59.05	0.57	0.60
Tapioca 40 :								
ERF Product								
DPW 50 :								
Corn 40 :	11.79	17.25	1.63	14.74	7.62	58.76	0.67	0.78
Tapioca 10 :								
DPW 50 :								
Corn 30 :	11.36	16.89	2.12	14.55	7.68	58.76	0.60	0.61
Tapioca 20 :								
DPW 50 :								
Corn 20 :	11.94	15.77	1.07	14.90	7.98	60.28	0.54	0.60
Tapioca 30 :								
DPW 50 :								
Corn 10 :	11.37	15.36	1.35	14.78	7.25	61.26	0.57	0.58
Tapioca 40 :								

Table 3-14. Microbiological Evaluation of Material and Its Extrudates from Poultry Waste, Corn and Tapioca.
(counts/gram)

	Coli form	E. coli	Salmonella
ERF Material			
DPW	34 × 10 ⁴	42 × 10 ⁴	+
ERF Product			
DPW 50 : Corn 40 : Tapioca 10	ND	ND	-
DPW 50 : Corn 30 : Tapioca 20	ND	ND	-
DPW 50 : Corn 20 : Tapioca 30	ND	ND	-
DPW 50 : Corn 10 : Tapioca 40	ND	ND	-
DPW : Dried Poultry Waste			

3)

ERF

Extrusion , , ERF 가
Coliform, E. Coli Salmonella

3-14 .

2 (Extruded Recycle Feed:ERF)

가. Die Diameter, Screw Speed Barrel Temperature가

ERF (Extruding)

1) ERF

1 0.6- 1.0% 가

가 .

46%, 54%

77% 23% . pH 7.2 8.3

Extrusion

Extruder

Die diameter(DD) 3.9 5.3mm, Screw Speed(SS) 200, 250, 300 350

rpm, Barrel Temperature(BT) 90, 110, 130, 150 70

+ 30 60 + 40 64

Extrusion 2 3- 10 3- 11 .

5, 6, 7, 8 A, B, C, D .

DD 3.9mm 5.3mm (FD) 0.70

0.75 (ER) 1.57 1.53 가

WAI WSI (GR) 5.3mm 가

DD 3.9 mm 5.3mm가

SS 200 350 rpm 가 FD
 ER 가
 . 200 350 rpm 가 FD
 0.72, 0.72, 0.67, 0.67Kg/l ER 1.45, 1.55, 1.61
 1.61 가 . WSI 7.74, 10.43, 9.76
 10.33 GR 50.12, 51.9, 52.8, 49.9
 350 rpm ER, WSI, GR .
 BT
 90 150 가 FD 1.16, 0.66, 0.55 0.55
 ER 1.41, 1.70 1.77 1.60 가 . WSI
 8.44, 9.69, 11.02, 10.67 가 GR 62.95, 64.84, 70.79, 51.97
 가 . BT WSI GR 가
 FD ER 가 가
 Horvath et al, (1989) Cumming etal, (1972)
 150 ER, WSI, GR .
 Extrusion DD 5.3mm, SS 250- 300 rpm,
 BT 130 가 .

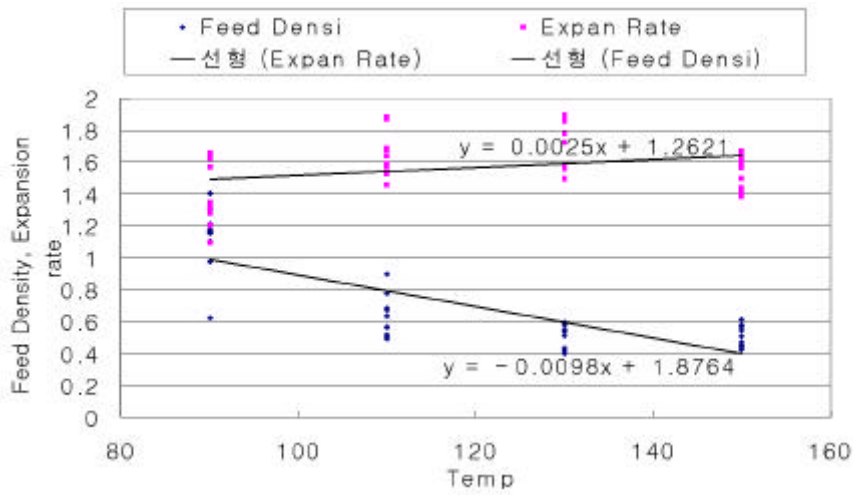


Fig. 3-10 Effect of Barrel Temperature on Feed Density & Expansion rate of Pig Waste Extrudates

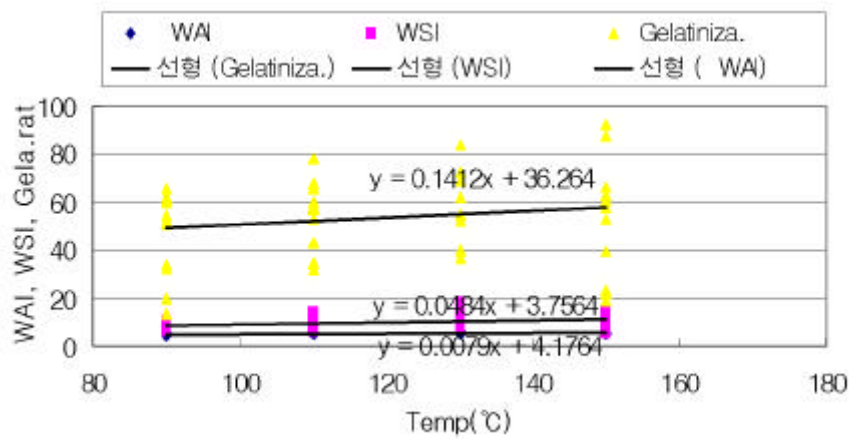


Fig.3-11. Effect of Barrel Temperature on WAI, WSI & Gelatinization rate of Pig Waste Extrudates

2) ERF

Extrusion

Extrusion

3- 15 .

Die 3.9mm, Screw speed 300 rpm

(2).

Table 3-15. Nutrient Content of Materials and Thier Extrudates from Swine Waste and Corn.

l		Moisture	Crude Protein	Ether Extract	Crude Fiber	NFE	Crude Ash
Corn70+DSM30		28.43	15.22	7.41	4.09	70.22	4.95
Material							
Extrudate	90	24.04	15.97	3.15	3.46		
	110	23.01	15.69	2.01	3.64	74.61	5.96
	130	20.96	15.55	3.07	3.56	74.22	6.26
	150	20.50	15.19	2.94	3.44	74.46	5.97
Corn60+DSM40		34.31	15.25	8.79	6.62	60.42	8.91
Material							
Extrudate	90	28.93	16.60	3.35	7.25	66.53	6.29
	110	27.35	16.09	2.74	6.38	66.52	6.42
	130	26.7	16.04	3.52	6.36	68.29	5.78
	150	25.5	14.99	3.24	6.47	69.38	5.89

3- 15 30- 40%

가

8- 9% .

가

5%

. Extrusion

(3 3 1)

Extruding

Extruding

. 가

가

가

3) ERF

(20) E.Coli, Coliform, Salmonella

3- 16

E.coli Coliform

Salmonella positive

Table 3- 16. Microbiological Evaluation of Swine Waste(Counts/g)

	Pig manure	
	Growing Pig	Sow
Coliform	79 × 10 ⁵	84 × 10 ⁶
E. coli	116 × 10 ⁶	165 × 10 ⁶
Samonella	+	+

* + : Positive salmonella

Table 3-17. Microbiological Evaluation of Extrudates from Swine

Waste and Corn(count/gram)

Temp.- Die- RPM	Coliform	E.coli	Salmonella
----- Corn(70) : Pig Manure(30) -----			
90 - 5.3 - 250	9 × 10 ⁵	11 × 10 ⁶	-
110 - 5.3 - 250	ND	ND	-
130 - 5.3 - 250	ND	ND	-
150 - 5.3 - 250	ND	ND	-
----- Corn(60) : Pig Manure(40) -----			
90 - 5.3 - 250	6 × 10 ⁵	7 × 10 ⁶	-
110 - 5.3 - 250	ND	ND	-
130 - 5.3 - 250	ND	ND	-
150 - 5.3 - 250	ND	ND	-

Extrusion 3- 17
 30% 40% 110
 Coliform, E.Coli, Salmonella
 Extrusion 가
 가 Extrusion
 Barrel Temperature 90
 Coliform, E.coli.가
 Extrusion
 ERF
 ERF
 10% 50

80% 10 40%
3- 18 .

Extrusion

Table 3- 18. Effect of Extrusion Temperature on Physical Characteristics of Extrudates from Swine Waste , Corn and Soybean Meal.

DSW: Corn: SBM	Feed Density	Expan. Rate	Gelatinz Rate	NSI	WSI	WAI
100						
10 : 80 : 10	500	1.547	82.37	27.72	15.4	4.26
20 : 70 : 10	480	1.477	83.42	28.72	14.9	4.22
30 : 60 : 10	420	1.363	84.07	28.21	13.9	3.90
40 : 50 : 10	730	1.332	83.32	26.27	14.2	4.10
130						
10 : 80 : 10	480	1.824	83.72	27.32	16.2	4.32
20 : 70 : 10	470	1.820	84.72	27.94	15.4	4.20
30 : 60 : 10	460	1.522	84.76	27.94	14.5	4.20
40 : 50 : 10	450	1.574	83.97	26.92	14.1	3.80
150						
10 : 80 : 10	450	1.347	84.63	26.21	14.9	4.20
20 : 70 : 10	590	1.420	84.37	26.76	14.5	4.05
30 : 60 : 10	700	1.267	83.92	27.32	14.3	3.90
40 : 50 : 10	590	1.025	82.42	25.43	14.0	3.70

Extrusion DD 5.4 mm, SS 250 rpm, BT 100, 130, 150

. 3- 18 FD 420- 730 g/l

가 FD가 가 ER 1.267- 1.824

130 ER 가 . WAI 3.7
 0 4.32 BT WSI 13.9 16.2
 가 가 130
 . GR 82.37 84.76%
 가 NSI 24.72 28.76
 가 가 BT가
 . Extursion BT
 가 130 가

ERF

ERF

가

3- 19 . Extrusion Die diameter(DD) 5.4 mm, Screw
 Speed(SS) 250rpm, Barrel Temperature 130 .
 (FD) 1.16- 1.30 kg/l (ER) 0.90- 1.09 ER
 . WAI WSI .
 ER NFE 가 (28-
 55%)

Extrusion

Table 3-19. Effect of Swine Waste and Food Waste Ratio on Physical Characteristics of Extrudate

ERFformula	Feed Density	Expan. Rate	WAI	WSI
Food Waste 100	1.204	1.09	2.56	12.63
Food Waste 80 : DSW 20	1.250	1.06	2.55	10.72
Food Waste 60 : DSW 40	1.300	1.07	2.58	13.13
Food Waste 40 : DSW 60	1.170	0.98	2.62	11.66
Food Waste 20 : DSW 80	1.150	0.90	2.54	11.54

*DSW: Dried Swine Waste

ERF

1) ERF

Extrusion 가

ERF

3-20 . Extrusion Die diameter(DD) 5.4 mm, Screw Speed(SS) 250 rpm, Barrel Temperature 130

(FD) 0.810 1.276 kg/l 가

가 . (ER) 1.09 1.72

가

가 ER 가 . WAI WSI 가

가 WSI 가

(GR) 가

ER, WSI, GR
가 .
(NFE 28%) ER WAI, WSI
()

Table 3-20. Effect of Food Waste and Corn Ratio on Physical Characteristics of Extrudates

ERF formula	Feed Density	Expan. Rate	WSI	WAI	Gelatin Rate
Food Waste 100	1.204	1.09	11.62	3.01	62.64
Food Waste 80 + Corn 20	0.810	1.23	11.77	3.12	62.88
Food Waste 60 + Corn 40	1.084	1.58	11.73	3.08	63.48
Food Waste 40 + Corn 60	1.161	1.64	12.11	3.17	64.25
Food Waste 20 + Corn 80	1.276	1.72	13.01	3.06	65.53

2) ERF

ERF

3-21 Extrusion 16%
1 3% 2-3%
가
가 가 2%

3- 21. Nutrient Content of Materials from Food Waste and Corn.

(% DM)

ERF formula	Moisture	Crude Protein	Ether Extract	Crude Ash	Crude Fiber	NFE
ERF Materials						
Food Waste 100	22.29	26.08	28.68	3.57	5.49	36.16
Food Waste 80:Corn 20	21.42	22.62	23.45	3.15	4.85	45.89
Food Waste 60:Corn 40	21.78	19.30	18.43	2.75	4.24	55.27
Food Waste 40:Corn 60	22.01	17.21	13.61	2.36	3.66	64.24
Food Waste 20:Corn 80	23.11	13.06	8.98	1.98	3.10	72.86
ERF Products						
Food Waste 80:Corn 20	5.99	22.32	21.55	3.10	3.28	49.75
Food Waste 60:Corn 40	6.67	19.10	15.76	2.93	2.04	60.17
Food Waste 40:Corn 60	5.99	16.85	10.25	2.57	1.27	69.06
Food Waste 20:Corn 80	6.23	12.54	6.38	4.26	1.59	75.23

Extrusion 가 가

. Extrusion

가 (Varo et al., 1983; Bjorck et al., 1984; Siljestrom et al., 1986). Extrusion 가 가

가 glucan

Maillard lignin 가

Extrusion arabinoxylan

(Westerlund, 1987).

가

가

가

(Guy & Horne, 1988).

가

Extrusion

가

Extrusion

가

3)

ERF

가

(20)

E. Coli,

Coliform

Salmonella

3-22

E. coli

Coliform

가

Salmonella

positive

Extrusion

(3-22)

E. Coli, Coliform, Salmonella

Extrusion

가

Extrusion

Table 3-22. Microbiological Evaluation of Material and Product from
Food Waste and Corn.(counts/gram)

ERF formula	Coli form	E. Coli	Salmonella
ERF Material			
Food Waste 100	500 × 10 ⁷	471 × 10 ⁷	+
ERF Products			
Food Waste 80 + Corn 20	ND	ND	-
Food Waste 60 + Corn 40	ND	ND	-
Food Waste 40 + Corn 60	ND	ND	-
Food Waste 20 + Corn 80	ND	ND	-

* ND : Not detected., - : Negative salmonella.+ : Positive salmonella.

ERF

1) ERF

가

ERF

3-25

Die diameter(DD) 5.4mm, Screw Speed(SS) 250 rpm

Barril Temperature(BT) 100, 130 150
 (FD) 521- 703 g/l
 (ER) 1.021- 1.821
 가
 ER 가 WAI
 (9.8- 11.9), WSI 가 (9.8- 11.9). (GR)
 가 (81.34- 88.26), NSI (29.8- 32.2).
 () ER WAI, WSI, GR
 ERF
 Extruding 20%
 BT가 FD
 가 100 , 130 , 150 ER 1.58,
 1.73, 1.47 130 가 WAI, WSI, GR
 130 7.08, 10.8, 85.5 가
 가 BT 130 ,
 , 40:40:20 .

Table 3- 25. Effect of Extrusion Temperature on Physical
 Characteristic of Extrudates from Different Level of
 Swine Waste, Food Waste and Corn

FW:DSW:Corn	FD	ER	WAI	WSI	GR	NSI
100						
0 : 10 : 80	642	1.732	5.6	11.9	89.21	29.8
20 : 20 : 60	597	1.632	6.2	10.6	83.92	30.2
30 : 30 : 40	629	1.627	7.2	10.5	83.20	31.5
40 : 40 : 20	621	1.327	7.9	9.8	82.22	31.2
130						
10 : 10 : 80	627	1.821	5.7	11.5	90.34	30.1
20 : 20 : 60	629	1.793	6.9	10.9	84.72	31.0
30 : 30 : 40	633	1.678	7.5	10.2	82.92	32.2
40 : 40 : 20	521	1.421	8.2	10.5	84.23	32.2
150						
10 : 10 : 80	633	1.722	5.2	11.2	88.26	30.2
20 : 20 : 60	607	1.624	6.5	10.5	84.32	31.5
30 : 30 : 40	521	1.521	7.2	10.0	81.34	30.9
40 : 40 : 20	703	1.021	7.8	10.3	80.77	31.5

2) ERF

ERF 가 130 ,
 , ERF
 3- 26 .
 가 가 (GE)

GE

가 40 : 40 : 20

18.57%, GE 4363 Kcal/Kg .

5.4%, 10.34% 68% 93%

GE 98%

Extrusion

Table 3-26. Nutrient Content of Materials and Extrudates from Swine Waste, Food Waste and Corn.

DSW:FW:Corn	Moisture	Crude Protein	Ether Extract	Crude Fiber	NFE	Crude Ash	GE(kcal/g)
ERF Materials							
10: 10: 80	27.64	11.208	4.91	3.85	65.15	3.83	4494
20: 20: 60	27.48	13.91	5.92	5.10	60.51	6.26	4476
30: 30: 40	28.31	16.62	6.93	6.36	55.87	8.69	4458
40: 40: 20	28.64	19.33	7.94	7.61	51.23	11.12	4440
ERF Product							
10 : 10 : 80	12.56	10.86	2.65	2.68	79.74	4.07	4432
20 : 20 : 60	8.82	13.37	2.22	2.71	79.12	5.58	4393
30 : 30 : 40	11.88	16.85	3.42	3.82	74.32	8.59	4351
40 : 40 : 20	16.68	18.57	5.40	5.01	66.68	10.34	4363

*DSW: Dried Swine Waste, FW: Food Waste

3) ERF

가 .

DD 5.4, BT 130 , SS 250 rpm Extrusion

ERF

Table 3-27. Microbiological Evaluation of Extrudates from Swine Waste,
Food Waste and Corn.(count/gram)

	Coliform	E.coli	Salmonella
FW 10: DSW 10: Corn 80	ND	ND	-
FW 20: DSW 20: Corn 60	ND	ND	-
FW 30: DSW 30: Corn 40	ND	ND	-
FW 40: DSW 40: Corn 20	ND	ND	-

* FW:Food waste DSW: Dried Swine Waste ND: Not Detecte - :Negative salmlnella

Coliform E.coli.가

Extrusion BT 130

4 . ERF 가

1 . , , ERF 가
Broiler ,

1 .

2

Extrusion

3

가 가

가 가

가 .

가

Flegal &

Zindel(1970) 가 (Dehydrated Poultry Waste:DPW)

20%

5%

가

Bieley et al.(1972)

5 20%

Lee & Blair(1973)

DPW 5%

10% 가

(1973) Flegal & zindel(1971)

DPW 10 40% 10% 가
 2 30% 가
 가
 가
 가 ME가 가
 Extrusion Extruder
 가
 가
 3 가
 (Extruded Recycling Feed:ERF)
 2
 가.
 Arbor Acre
 210 1997 9 18 1997 10 23 6

ERF (50): (30): (20)

Die diameter 3.9mm, Screw Speed 250rpm, Barrel

Temperature 130 Extrusion ERF

0, 10, 20, 30 40% ERF

ERF 40% (GUSTA-MIN 897) 0.04

0.10% 가 2 7 NRC

(1996) (0-3) (4-6)

Brill Computer Program

4-1

4-2 3 , 10 210

1) ,

4

Table 4- 1. Composition of Starter Diets for Broiler Fed ERF.

Ingredient	Control	ERF (%)			
		10	20	30	40
ERF1)	-	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
Corn	65.00	65.00	57.34	49.67	41.90
Wheat bran	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
SBM(CP, 44%)	13.83	13.27	8.16	5.92	3.70
Canola meal	-	-	3.00	3.00	3.00
Sorghum	5.00	0.03	-	-	-
Corn gluten meal	4.27	-	-	-	-
Limestone	0.80	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00
TCP	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20
Additive2)	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemical Composition					
ME	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100
CP	21	21	21	21	21
Ca	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Available P	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45

1) ERF(Extrusion recycle feed) = Dried Poultry Waste : Corn : Tapioca : 50 : 30 : 20.

2) Additive : Trace mineral and Vitamin premix.

Table 4- 2. Composition of Finisher Diets Fed ERF.

Ingredient	Control	ERF (%)			
		10	20	30	40
ERF1)	-	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
Corn	58.19	54.94	49.81	45.75	35.88
SBM(CP, 44%)	17.00	17.00	14.72	11.63	11.76
Wheat bran	5.00	3.00	-	-	-
Corn gluten meal	4.30	5.00	-	-	-
Tapioca	5.00	2.34	3.67	0.62	0.86
Canolar meal	3.00	-	3.00	3.00	1.00
Fish meal	2.94	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Limestone	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50
Soy oil	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	5.00
TCP	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Methionine	0.17	0.22	0.25	0.35	0.30
Lys	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.35	0.40
Additive2)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemical Composition					
ME	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100
CP	18	18	18	18	18
Ca	1.0	1.04	1.11	1.16	1.02
Available P	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.44

1) ERF(Extrusion recycle feed) = Dried Poultry Waste : Corn : Tapioca : 50 : 30 : 20.

2) Additive : Trace mineral and Vitamin premix.

2)

가 3

Deaton et al.(1974)

Abdominal fat pad

(Meat chopper, DAEWOO, Korea)

(SFDSM12, SAMWON, Korea) 48

AOAC

3) 가

가

20

가

가

0

5

가

4)

가

가

kg 가

가

가

ERF

가

Extrusion 가

(1995)

SAS Package Program

(1985)

Duncan

3

ERF , , 50 : 30 :
20 Extruder Die 5.3 mm, Screw speed
250 rpm, Barrel Temperature 130

ERF 10, 20, 30 40%
4-3 4-4 . 4-3 (0-3) ERF 40%

가
ERF 40%
ERF 10% 가 가
(p<0.05) 가

ERF 10% 가
ERF 40% 가
ERF 40% 가 (p<0.05)

가
(4-3) ERF 가
(p<0.05) 가 가 40% 가
ERF 10%

가 가 가 ERF 가
가
ERF가 ME ERF 가
가 가 ERF

Table 4-3. Effects of Feeding ERF Starter Diets on Body Weight Gain, Feed Intake and Feed Conversion Ratio of Broiler (0-3wks).

Treatment	Body weight gain (g)	Food intake (g)	Feed conversion ratio
Control	700.2 ± 1.30b	1163 ± 13.12c	1.66 ± 0.03b
ERF 10%	737.5 ± 2.07a	1235 ± 17.56b	1.67 ± 0.02b
ERF 20%	701.1 ± 2.90b	1251 ± 13.55c	1.78 ± 0.03a
ERF 30%	696.9 ± 1.71b	1206 ± 11.79bc	1.73 ± 0.05ab
ERF 40%	713.6 ± 2.93b	1299 ± 11.22a	1.82 ± 0.04a
ERF 40 (0.04%)	677.4 ± 6.16c	1276 ± 13.77a	1.88 ± 0.04a
ERF 40 (0.10%)	636.5 ± 0.72d	1212 ± 9.37bc	1.90 ± 0.04a

abcdMeans in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly (p<0.05)

ERF 가 (4-6)
 4-4 1.273kg 가
 ERF 가 (p<0.05).
 2.728kg 가 ERF
 가 가
 ERF 40% 가
 가 ERF
 가
 6 (4-5)

ERF10% 가 ERF 20 40%
가 .
3.892kg 가 ERF 가
가 1.97 ERF
10% 2.06 , ERF 20%
가
(p<0.05). ERF 10%
가 가
Flegal & Zindel(1970)
Biely et al.(972) (DPW) 5%
가 .

Table 4- 4. Effects of Feeding ERF Finisher Diets on Body Weight Gain, Feed Intake and Feed Conversion Ratio of Broiler (4- 6wks).

Treatment	Body weight gain (g)	Food intake (g)	Feed conversion ratio
Control	1273.0 ± 21.1a	2728 ± 31.3b	2.14 ± 0.14b
ERF 10%	1172.9 ± 92.1b	2691 ± 21.7b	2.29 ± 0.13b
ERF 20%	1147.6 ± 86.3b	2937 ± 27.9ab	2.56 ± 0.16ab
ERF 30%	1163.8 ± 15.9b	2998 ± 29.7ab	2.58 ± 0.11ab
ERF 40%	1099.3 ± 17.5c	3131 ± 20.4a	2.85 ± 0.02a
ERF 40 (0.04%)	1103.1 ± 18.5c	3112 ± 17.5a	2.82 ± 0.02a
ERF 40 (0.10%)	1108.2 ± 42.1c	3178 ± 20.3a	2.87 ± 0.02a

abcdMeans in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly (p<0.05)

Table 4- 5. Effects of Feeding ERF Diets on Body Weight Gain, Feed Intake and Feed Conversion Ratio of Broiler (0- 6wks).

	Body weight gain (g)	Food intake (g)	Feed conversion ratio
Control	1973.2 ± 21.3a	3892 ± 41.87c	1.97 ± 0.04d
ERF 10%	1910.4 ± 112.1ab	3928 ± 33.91c	2.06 ± 0.11d
ERF 20%	1848.7 ± 106.3bcd	4188 ± 40.47b	2.27 ± 0.13c
ERF 30%	1860.7 ± 15.9bc	4207 ± 36.79b	2.26 ± 0.04c
ERF 40%	1812.9 ± 21.9bcd	4432 ± 28.32a	2.44 ± 0.02b
ERF 40 (0.04%)	1780.5 ± 6.16cd	4391 ± 30.32a	2.47 ± 0.02a
ERF 40 (0.10%)	1744.7 ± 4.21d	4391 ± 26.02a	2.52 ± 0.02a

abcdMeans in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly(p<0.05)

Bare et al.(1964) Uric acid 2%
 . ERF 10, 20, 30 40% NPN 0.48, 0.96, 1.44,
 1.93%가 Uric acid 0.29, 0.59, 0.89, 1.19% ERF40%
 uric acid 가
 . Boushy & Vink(1977) 가
 NPN uric acid
 NPN 1.43%
 ERF 30% NPN . ERF
 (ERF 40%) 23%
 . 가
 가 ERF ME가 가
 가 . ERF 가
 ERF 30%

가

ERF	4-6	%	100g
			72.85%
ERF	가	70.46%	68.58%
		64.5%	ERF

Table 4-6. Carcass Rate and Organ Weight of Broiler Fed Different Levels of ERF Diets. (g/100g B.W.)

Treatment	Dressed Carcase(%)	Eviscerated Carcass(%)	Abdominal fat pad(%)	Gizzard	Crop	Liver
Control	70.85a	63.66	1.25c	2.08b	0.30c	3.25bl)
ERF 10%	70.46a	63.15	1.89b	2.32b	0.34b	3.78ab
ERF 20%	70.08a	62.86	1.86b	2.31b	0.48a	4.00a
ERF 30%	69.76b	62.20	2.62a	2.76a	0.50a	3.59ab
ERF 40%	68.58b	61.15	2.48a	2.81a	0.48a	3.31b

1) Means with different superscripts within the same column differ(p<0.05).
Mean values ± standard error.

63.15%	61.15%	
가 1.25%	가	ERF 10 20%
	가	1.89% 1.86%
	가	2.62%, 2.48%

가

Ogunmodede & Aninge(1978)

가

ERF 20% 가 4.00g
 ERF 40% 3.25 3.31 ERF
 100g
 2.08g ERF 10 20% 2.32 2.31g
 ERF 30 40% 2.76, 2.81g
 가
 가

ERF

Table 4-7. Body Composition of Broiler Fed Different Levels of ERF

D	i	e	t	s
	Moisture	Crude Protein	Ether Extract	Crude Ash
Control	69.10	18.01	12.17	1.01
ERF 10%	66.61	19.23	12.89	1.00
ERF 20%	64.20	20.04	13.97	1.06
ERF 30%	65.18	20.00	13.24	1.01
ERF 40%	64.37	19.53	14.60	0.97

ERF 6 4-7
 가 69.1% ERF
 64 66% 18 20%

ERF 10% 가 12.89%
 ERF 11.17%
 ERF 가

(Munro, 1964)

Table 4-8. Sensory evaluation of broiler meat fed different levels of ERF diet .

	Taste	Color	Juiciness	Texture	Total acceptability
Control	4.2	3.9a	3.5	4.1	3.93
ERF 10%	4.1	3.9a	3.4	4.2	3.90
ERF 20%	4.3	3.6b	3.5	4.0	3.85
ERF 30%	4.2	3.8a	3.5	4.0	3.88
ERF 40%	4.0	4.0a	3.5	4.1	3.90

* Means with different superscripts within the same calumn show significant difference(p<0.05).

**Panal evaluation: Higly palatable 5: Palatable 4: Mean 3: Undecided 2: Unpalatable 1

4-8 가

ERF

ERF 가 20% 가
 가

ERF

Table 4-9. Economical analysis of ERF diets.

Item(Won)	Control	ERF (%)			
		10	20	30	40
A. Feed Price/kg	299.1	296.1	265.7	256.2	247.4
B. Total Feed Price	1164.1	1163.1	1090.9	1077.7	1096.5
C.Body Wt. gain(kg)	1.97	1.91	1.80	1.86	1.81
D. Meat price/kg	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
E.Total Meat price	2367.8	2292.5	2159.3	2231.8	2175.5
F. Gross Income	1203.7	1129.4	1068.4	1154.0	1079.0

*: Total Feed price=(A × feed intake), Total Meat price, C × D :
Gross Income= E- B

4-9 ERF 가
 A kg 가 B 가
 C D
 가 C × D 가
 E-B kg 가 가
 ERF 가 가
 ERF 가 가
 ERF 가 가
 ERF 가 가
 가

ERF

가 가

ERF

10%

가

2 . , , ERF
가

1 .

20g . 2.0kg 260g 300g
16- 17kg
2kg 1.728 kg 635g .
8 4
5.8 32

(ERF)

가

(Flegal & Zindel, 1971; Hodgetts, 1971; Flegal et al., 1972;

Nesheim, 1972).

가

Extrusion

3 가

ERF

가

2 .

가.

					Isa- Brown	400
1997	7	14	10	13	13	

		ERF		50:30:20
Extrusion		Extrusion	Die diameter 3.9mm, Screw	
Speed 250rpm, Barrel Temperature 130				
NRC		(1996)	ERF 10, 20	40%
4			4- 10	
	100	400		

1)

Hen- Day

1

2) ,

Haugh Unit

10

(FHK)

albumen height

Haugh Unit

70 80

Drying Oven

(FHK)

3

Table 4- 10. Composition of Layer Experimental Diets.

	Control	ERF (%)		
		10	20	40
ERF	-	10	20	40
Corn	65.36	54.34	55.54	36.40
SBM(CP, 44%)	12.58	10.00	10.00	10.00
Fish meal	5.00	7.92	5.00	1.90
Canola meal	3.00	-	0.08	-
Tapioca	3.00	5.00	-	-
Wheat bran	1.64	-	-	-
Limestone	8.00	5.00	5.43	5.00
TCP	0.22	1.00	0.50	1.00
Soy oil	1.00	3.00	3.00	5.00
Methionine	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.25
Lysine	-	-	0.10	0.25
Vitmin Mix.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemical composition(%)				
ME(kcal/kg)	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900
Crude protein	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Lysine	0.94	0.91	0.88	0.82
Methionine + Cystine	0.63	0.66	0.63	0.64
Calcium	3.25	3.11	2.53	2.47
Av. phosphorus	0.29	0.51	0.37	0.42

1) ERF : Extrudate Recycle Feed

30

. Haugh Unit

HU=100log(H+7.57- 1.7W^{0.37})

. H

albumen height W egg weight .

SAS Package Program

(1985)

Duncan .

3 .

ERF

4- 11 . 60.57%

ERF 10, 20, 40% 59.71% 59.74% 58.41%

가 .

108.9g 가 ERF 가 가

가 10

가 . ERF

12 ERF

20 40% ERF 가

가 Haugh unit .

Flegal et al.(1972) Nesheim(1972) (DPW)

12.5% 25% 22.5% DPW 가

가 .

DPW 12.5% 가 .

Quisenberry & Brdley(1969) Flegal & Zindel(1970, 1971) DPW

10 40% 10%

가 12
 DPW 20% 가 가
 30% DPW가 가 가

Table 4- 11. Effect of Poultry manure ERF Feeding on Egg Production
 Feed Efficiency of Laying Hen

	Egg Production % (Hen- Day)	Feed Intake (g/day)	Feed/10Egg (Kg)
Control	60.57 ± 6.0	108.88	1.797
ERF 10	59.71 ± 7.9	110.00	1.842
ERF 20	59.74 ± 6.6	112.03	1.875
ERF 40	58.41 ± 7.2	114.27	1.956

Table 4- 12. Effect of Poultry manure ERF Feeding on Egg Weight and
 Egg Quality of Laying Hen

	Egg Wt.(g)	Shell Thickness (mm)	Haugh unit
Control	70.86 ± 6.0	0.3909	89.38
ERF 10	70.18 ± 4.3	0.3940	89.10
ERF 20	72.98 ± 3.2	0.4088	89.54
ERF 40	72.43 ± 2.0	0.4124	89.98

ERF 40% DPW 20%
 가 가 가

Battacharya & Talor(1971) Flegal & Zindel(1971)

DPW 가

DPW

DPW

20% 14%

((Martin et al., 1983).

DPW Extrusion

가

ERF

40% (DPW 20%)

3 . , , ERF
가

1 .

가 가 NPN
. 가 ornithine
가 . NPN purine, uric acid allantoin
uric acid urea
가 ERF
가 .

20-68% 가

(Jordan et al., 1968, McInnes et al., 1968, Brugman et al., 1969,
De Galmez et al., 1970). Bishop et al.(1971)

2

가 가
가 .

가 ,
ERF () , ,

2 .

가.

3

1997 9 23 11 4 6
3

10.84kg

15 (3) 5 3

가

ME 3400Kcal/Kg, 15%
ERF 0, 10, 20, 30, 40% 가
4- 13 . ERF , , ,
50:30:20 Die 5.3mm, Screw speed 250rpm, Barrel
Temperature 130 , Extrusion . 1

4:6

4

9

4

Table 4- 13. Composition of experimental diets for Korea Native Goat.

	control	ERF (%)			
		10	20	30	40
Ingradient(%)					
ERF1)	-	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
Corn	65.00	65.00	57.34	49.67	41.90
Wheat bran	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
SBM(CP, 44%)	13.83	13.27	8.16	5.92	3.70
Canola meal	-	-	3.00	3.00	3.00
Sorghum	5.00	0.03	-	-	-
Corn gluten meal	4.27	-	-	-	-
Limestone	0.80	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00
TCP2)	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20
Additive3)	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemical composition					
DE, kcal/kg	3400	3400	3400	3400	3400
Crude Protein	15	15	15	15	15
Calcium	0.62	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.73
Avaiable P	0.49	0.46	0.51	0.52	0.54

A.O.A.C

(1984)

SAS Package Program

(1985)

Duncan

3 .
 , , ERF
 , , ,
4-14 . 가 119.8g 가
 ERF 10, 20 30% 96.8, 89.3, 108.2g
 가 ERF 40% 1
78.3g .
 ERF 10, 20, 30%
가 . 가
 ERF가
 가 .
 ERF 30%
 ERF
가 ERF40%
 . 가 2.87 ERF
3.42- 4.02 ERF 가 가 .

ERF 10, 20 30%

40% . Brugman et al.(1969) 50% 50%

80% 20%

De Galmez et al.(1970, 1971) 38, 58, 68%

68%

32% 87% 13%

ERF 30%

가 NPN ERF 30%

- , , ERF

4- 15

67.8% ERF 가 67.3, 66.5, Harmon et al.(1975)

66.7, 64.0%

가 가 ERF 40%

가

53.8% 54.6% 가

63.7% 71.8% 가

Khattav et al.(1982)

Bhattachary & Fontenot(1966)

Table 4- 14. Body weight gained, feed intake and feed conversion of Korea Native Goat fed various levels of ERF.

	Control	ERF (%)			
		10	20	30	40
Initial Wt. (kg)	11.04 ± 1.38	9.92 ± 1.64	12.47 ± 3.60	10.78 ± 2.66	9.99 ± 1.28
Final Wt. (kg)	16.07 ± 1.53	13.98 ± 2.20	16.22 ± 4.52	15.32 ± 2.36	12.95 ± 2.00
Daily Wt. Gain (g)	119.8 ± 12.2a	96.8 ± 26.1ab	98.3 ± 22.2ab	108.2 ± 15.1ab	78.3 ± 5.4b
Total Feed Intake(g)	596.1 ± 19.7	584.5 ± 29.5	620.6 ± 70.8	698.5 ± 85.8	590.7 ± 21.7
Daily Roughage Intake (g)	252.3 ± 11.3	253.0 ± 10.5	274.8 ± 44.8	285.8 ± 83.2	276.2 ± 17.3
Daily Concentrate Intake(g)	343.8 ± 25.8	331.5 ± 48.7	345.8 ± 96.5	412.7 ± 88.9	314.5 ± 25.5
Total Feed/Gain	5.01 ± 0.41b	6.28 ± 1.46ab	6.31 ± 1.17ab	6.46 ± 1.17ab	7.54 ± 2.10a
Concentrate/Gain	2.87 ± 0.25	3.42 ± 0.84	3.51 ± 0.75	3.81 ± 0.62	4.02 ± 1.05
Roughage /Gain	2.11 ± 0.33	2.61 ± 0.47	2.80 ± 0.58	2.64 ± 0.83	3.53 ± 0.76

ERF

가

Extrusion

ERF

Bhattacharya & Fontenot(1966) Fontenot et al.(1971)

Smith & Calvert(1976)

5 . ERF 가

1 . ERF 가

,

1 .

가

가

가

1%

15 20%

1)

, 2)

(Oxidation

ditch mixed liquor:ODML) , 3)

. Diggs et al.(1965)

30%

가

Orr et

al.(1971, 1973)

가

Day & Harmon(1969)

(ODML)

27.7%

50%

. Harmon et al.(1973)

(sludge)

30%

가

(Flachowsky et al., 1977).

NaOH 5%

(24 vs 36%),

(35 vs

82%), 가

(36 vs 53%)

(Henning et al., 1977).

2

3

(Swine Waste Extruded Recycling

Feed:ERF)

3

가

ERF

가

,

2 .

가.

Arbor Acre

210

1998 5 11

1998 6 22

6

,

NRC

(0-3) (4-6) 2

5-1 5-2 (Swine

Extruded Recycling Feed:SWERF) Die diameter 5.4mm, Screw

Speed 250rpm, Barrel Temperature 130

10, 20, 30, 40 50% ,

3 10 180 .

1) ,

1 4

2) ,

가

3

, ,

, , , ,

100g .

Table 5-1. Composition of Experimental Diets for Broiler Starter

Ingredient	Control	SWERF (%)				
		10	20	30	40	50
SWERF 1)	-	10.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	50.0
Corn	56.2	47.1	39.1	34.8	26.4	18.6
SBMCP, 44%)	23.5	23.3	20.3	22.2	20.6	18.9
Wheat bran	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-
Fish meal	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Tapioca	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Canola meal	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Soy oil	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
TCP	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Limestone	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5
Methionine	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Additive 2)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chemical Composition						
ME(Kcal/kg)	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100
Crude Protein	21	21	21	21	21	21
Calcium	1.12	1.20	1.13	1.16	1.00	1.20
Available P	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.46

1) SWERF(Swine waste extruded recycling feed) = Swain waste : Dried food waste : Corn = 40 : 40 : 20.

2) Additive : Trace mineral and Vitamin premix.

Table 5-2. Composition of Experimental Diets for Broiler Finisher

Ingredient	Control	SWERF (%)				
		10	20	30	40	50
SWERF 1)	-	10.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	50.0
Corn	58.5	47.8	39.2	34.9	26.3	17.7
SBM(CP, 44%)	23.8	22.0	21.6	22.6	21.2	19.8
Wheat bran	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-
Fish meal	1.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Tapioca	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Canolar meal	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Soy oil	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
TCP	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
Limestone	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Methionine	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Additive 2)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chemical Composition						
ME(Kcal/kg)	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100
Crude Protein	18	18	18	18	18	18
Calcium	1.02	1.02	1.00	0.12	1.05	1.03
Available P	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.45

1) SWERF(Swine waste extruded recycling feed) = Swain waste : Dried food waste : Corn = 40 : 40 : 20.

2) Additive : Trace mineral and Vitamin premix.

ERF 가

20

가

가

0 5 가 .

가 가 가 가 .
가 kg
가 가 가 .
SWERF 가 Extrusion 가
(1995) .

SAS Package Program

(1985)
Duncan .

3 .

SWERF 10 50% 5-3
SWERF 40%
가 SWERF 50%
($p < 0.05$). SWERF
가 SWERF 20%
가 가 SWERF 30% 40% ($p < 0.05$)
가 . SWERF 40% SWERF 가
가 SWERF
SWERF 50%

SWERF 40% 16%

SWERF 5-4

SWERF 40%

65.86 68.48%, 19.26 20.56%, 11.47 12.82%

가

SWERF 30%

SWERF 40%

Table 5-4. Carcass Quality and Body Composition of Broiler Chick Fed SWERF

	Dressed Carcass	Eviscerated Carcass	Abdominal Fat Pad	Moisture	Crude Protein	Ether Extract	Crude Ash
Contra	71.65	63.88	1.41	66.22	19.26	12.82	1.28
SWERF10	72.28	64.28	1.07	65.85	20.56	11.47	1.32
SWERF20	71.76	63.28	1.03	66.53	20.29	12.35	1.78
SWERF30	71.38	62.33	1.10	66.94	20.82	11.58	1.67
SWERF40	70.52	62.37	1.16	67.88	19.72	12.74	1.68
SWERF50	69.22	61.54	1.01	68.48	19.35	11.82	1.44

5-5 3.40g

SWERF 20 30% (p<0.05)

SWERF 30%

가 SWERF 40 50% (p<0.05)

50% 가
가
가

Table 5- 5. Organ Weights of Broiler Chicks Fed SWERF (g/100g B.W.)

	Control	SWERF (%)				
		10	20	30	40	50
Liver	3.40b	3.65ab	4.14a	4.25a	3.75ab	3.89ab
Crop	0.43b	0.41b	0.49b	0.47b	0.66a	0.66a
Gizzard	2.11ab	1.81b	2.25ab	2.12ab	2.45a	2.60a
Pancreas	0.36ns	0.38	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.40
Heart	0.79b	1.05a	0.72b	0.75b	0.64b	0.89b
Kidney	0.17ns	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.14

abcMean in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly(p<0.05)

SWERF 가
5- 6 ()
가 3.3 SWERF 3.2 3.4 SWERF
가 3.0 가 SWERF
10 20% 2.6 SWERF 30% 3.2
가 가 가 SWERF
20% 가 가 가
가

Table 5- 6. Sensory evaluation of broiler meat fed SWERF

	Taste	Color	Juiciness	Texture	Total Acceptability
Contral	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3
ERF 10%	3.4	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.0
ERF 20%	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.7	3.0
ERF 30%	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
ERF 40%	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
ERF 50%	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2

* Means with different superscripts within the same calumn show significant difference($p < 0.05$).

**Panal evaluation: Higly palatable 5: Palatable 4: Mean 3: Undecided 2: Unpalatable 1

Table 5- 7. Gross Income of Broiler Chicks Fed SWERF

Item (Won)	Control	SWERF (%)				
		10	20	30	40	50
A.Feed Cost/kg	288.1	290.9	281.3	274.5	263.3	251.0
B.Total Feed Cost	1087.9	1109.2	1087.4	1072.0	1029.9	952.9
C. Body Gain	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.78
D. Meat Cost/Kg	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
E.Total Meat Cost	2179.2	2182.8	2188.3	2177.8	2171.8	2130.4
F. Gross Income	1091.3	1073.6	1100.9	1105.7	1141.9	1177.5

Total feed cost=A × feed intake, Total meat cost=C × D, Gross Income= E- B.

5-7 SWERF .

A kg 가 B 가 , C

D 가 . C × D 가 E- B

. kg 가 SWERF 10% 가

SWERF 가

가 .

. 가 SWERF 10 20%

30%

. SWERF 10% 가 가

SWERF 가 가

.

SWERF , 40%

, 50%

. SWERF

.

2 . SWERF 가

1 .

가

(Swine Waste Extruded Recycling Feed:SWERF)

2 3 .

(Quisenberry &

Bradley, 1969; Flegal & Zindel, 1971; Biely et al., 1972; Nesheim, 1972)

SWERF 가

2 .

가.

Isa- Brown 54

360

7 6 9 27

12 .

Table 5- 8. Composition of Experimental Diets for Laying Hen.

	Control	FW 20%	FW 40%	SWERF 10%	SWERF I) 20%	SWERF 40%
SWERF	-	-	-	10.00	20.00	40.00
Food waste	-	20.00	40.00	-	-	-
Corn	65.40	49.20	33.70	59.42	50.90	37.40
SBM(CP, 44%)	12.60	11.00	10.20	10.28	10.00	5.40
Fish meal	5.00	4.00	3.50	7.05	3.00	4.00
Canola meal	3.00	3.00	0.80	-	3.00	-
Tapioca	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Wheat bran	1.60	0.80	-	-	-	-
Limestone	8.00	7.60	7.00	6.00	8.00	8.00
TCP	0.20	0.20	0.50	2.00	0.30	-
Soy oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.0	1.50	1.80
Methionine	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.10
Lysine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additive	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Calculated Nutrient Content:						
ME(kcal/kg)	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900
Crude protein	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Lysine	0.94	0.88	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.83
Methionine + Cystine	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.62
Calcium	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Available P	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32

I) SWERF : Swine Waste Extruded Recycling Feed

SWERF

40:40:20 Die Diameter 5.3mm, Screw speed

250rpm, Barrel temperature 130

NRC (1996) ME

Brill Computer program

가 . SWERF 10% , 20% 40%

(Food Waste :

FW) 20% 40%

5-8 . 6 3 20

1)

2

Hen- day

base

2)

1

3)

Haugh Unit

10

(FHK)

albumen height

Haugh Unit

70 80

Drying Oven

(FHK)

3

30 . Haugh Unit
 $HU=100\log(H+7.57-1.7W^{0.37})$. H
 albumen height W egg weight .

SAS Package Program

(1985)

Duncan .

3 .

SWERF 가 5-9 5-10
 SWERF 10% 20% 가

SWERF 40%

FW 20% 40%

($p < 0.05$)가

(Feed/Gain)

FW40% FW20% SWERF 40% . 가

SWERF40% 가

FW40%

SWERF가 Extrusion

FW

FW가

Table 5-9. Egg production, feed intake and feed conversion of laying hen fed SWERF

	Egg prod. rate(%)	Feed intake(g)	Feed/10Egg
Control	67.5a	130.2	1.93a
FW1) 20	58.9b	136.0	2.31ab
FW 40	47.6bc	138.6	2.91b
SWERF2)10	68.4a	135.7	1.98a
SWERF 20	67.2a	129.8	1.93a
SWERF 40	59.8b	132.0	2.21ab

1) FW : Food Waste

2) SWERF : Swine Waste Extruded Recycling Feed

Table 5-10. Egg quality of laying hen fed SWERF

	Egg wt(g/egg)	Shell Thickness	Haugh Unit
Control	66.0	0.407	90.21
FW1) 20	64.7	0.427	90.86
FW 40	64.6	0.436	91.35
SWERF2) 10	66.7	0.436	90.88
SWERF 20	64.8	0.433	91.55
SWERF 40	62.9	0.458	92.28

1) FW : Food Waste

2) SWERF : Swine Waste Extruded Recycling Feed

SWERF FW
Haugh Unit 가

SWERF 20%

FW

(DPW) 12.5% 25% DPW 가
가 (Flegal et al.,
1972; Nesheim, 1972). DPW 10 40% Quisenberry &
Bradley(1969) Biely et al.(1972)
DPW 10% DPW 20%
가 가 12

SWERF 10, 20, 40% 4, 8 16%

SWERF 20%

Biely et al.(1972)

가 20%

3 . (SWERF)

가 ,

1 .

가

가

가

. 가 가

가

(Bhattacharya & Taylor, 1975),

가

(, 1994; , 1998).

,

(Harmon, 1972; Kornegay,

1977),

,

(Diggs et al., 1965),

(Orr et

al., 1971)

가 가

. Diggs et al.(1965)

15%, 30%

가

30% 가 가

Orr et al.(1971)

20%

가

,

가
 .
 ,
 . (1998)
 1997 1 13,000
 4,745
 가
 가
 ,
 (, 1997) 가
 .
 IMF
 가
 가가 가 가
 가 가
 가
 가
 .
 5- 10%
 (, 1994), (, 1997; , 1998)
 .
 가
 가 (extrusion)

2 .

가.

(SWERF)

SWERF 10, 20,

30, 40% 가 5 2

(60) 6

10% 가

(MI Engerring, Korea)

10% 가

SWERF

(40%, 40%, 20%) 가

25- 30% 가

(Namsung,

NSE- 25, Korea)

Die diameter 5.3mm, Screw speed 250 rpm,

Barrel Temperature 130

가 .

가 SWERF (, 6mm screen)

5- 11 5- 12

(L × Y) 1

40 (24kg) (5 2 , 4) 85

가

4

4가

(3) Cr2O3 0.3% 가

4 2 (4)

(5-1)

SWERF(40%,

40%, 20%) extruding

7:3 (70%+ 30%)

SWERF

(L x Y) 1 12 (

60kg) (5 3 , 1).

(9:00) (16:00) 1 2

가

Cr2O3 0.3% 가 4 2

1) ,

2)

Cr2O3 0.3% (, 1987) 가 4 5-6
 4 (4) 60 24

1

2

$$(\%) = 100 - \left(100 \frac{\text{Cr2O3 } (\%)}{\text{Cr2O3 } (\%)} \times \frac{(\%)}{(\%)} \right) \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$(\%) = \frac{(\quad - (\quad \times 0.7))}{0.3} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Table 5- 11. Formula and chemical composition of experimental diets in growing pigs(20- 50kg)

	Control	SWERF(%)			
		10	20	30	40
SWERF	-	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
Corn	65.20	52.89	46.19	39.49	33.20
SBM(CP, 44%)	25.00	21.00	20.00	18.00	14.21
Wheat bran	-	5.00	-	-	-
Fish meal	3.00	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.00
Tapioca	3.00	5.00	5.00	3.70	3.78
Canola meal	-	0.10	3.00	3.00	3.00
Soy oil	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Limestone	1.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
TCP	0.50	0.80	0.50	0.50	0.50
Vit- min mix.1)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Methionine(50%)	-	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Salt	0.20	-	-	-	-
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemical composition ²⁾ (%)					
DE (kcal/kg)	3,380	3,380	3,380	3,380	3,380
Crude protein	18.54	18.00	18.79	18.76	18.00
Lysine	1.11	1.03	1.07	1.04	0.96
Methionine + Cystine	0.63	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.55
Calcium	0.77	0.60	0.62	0.71	0.79
Phosphorus	0.53	0.67	0.68	0.75	0.81
Av. phosphorus	0.31	0.35	0.29	0.28	0.26

SWERF:Swine waste Extruding recycle formula(swine manure 40%, food waste 40%, corn 20%).

1) Supplied per kg diet : 8,000IU vitamin A, 2,500IU vitamin D₃, 30IU vitamin E, 3mg vitamin K, 1.5mg thiamin, 10mg riboflavin, 2mg vitamin B₆, 40µg vitamin B₁₂, 30mg pantothenic acid, 60mg niacine, 0.1mg biotin, 0.5mg folic acid, 200mg Cu, 100mg Fe, 150mg Zn, 60mg Mn, 1mg I, 0.5mg Co, 0.3mg Se.

2) Calculated value.

Table 5-12. Formula and chemical composition of experimental diets in finishing pigs(50- 80kg)

	Control	SWERF(%)			
		10	20	30	40
SWERF	-	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
Corn	64.45	56.20	48.66	40.77	36.57
SBM(CP, 44%)	18.42	16.67	14.92	13.17	10.00
Wheat bran	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Fish meal	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Canola meal	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.03
Soy oil	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Limestone	4.73	4.37	4.02	3.66	1.90
TCP	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Vit- min mix.l)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Methionine(50%)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Lysine	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.20
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemical composition2) (%)					
DE (kcal/kg)	3,380	3,380	3,380	3,380	3,380
Crude protein	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Lysine	1.06	1.04	1.01	0.99	1.01
Methionine + Cystine	0.44	0.65	0.63	0.62	0.58
Calcium	1.89	1.86	1.83	1.79	1.22
Phosphorus	0.46	0.53	0.59	0.66	0.87
Av. phosphorus	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.28

SWERF:Swine waste Extruding recycle formula(swine manure 40%, food waste 40%, corn 20%).

l) Supplied per kg diet : 8,000IU vitamin A, 2,500IU vitamin D₃, 30IU vitaminE, 3mg vitamin K, 1.5mg thiamin, 10mg riboflavin, 2mg vitamin B₆, 40µg vitamin B₁₂, 30mg pantothenic acid, 60mg niacine, 0.1mg biotin, 0.5mg folic acid, 200mg Cu, 100mg Fe, 150mg Zn, 60mg Mn, 1mg I, 0.5mg Co, 0.3mg Se.

2) Calculated value.

3) , (last rib back fat) , (Muscle, trapezius cervicalis) 6mm plate 2 200g (1 ± 1) 4 (TBARS, POV)

AOAC(1990), adiabatic bomb calorimeter(Parr, USA) Cr atomic absorption spectrophotometer (Kontron 942, Italy)

TBARS(Thiobarbituric acid reactive substance) Sinnhuber Yu (1977) 0.4g

(propylene glycol + warm Tween + BHT + BHA) 2-3 , TBA 3ml, TCA-HCL 17ml vortex 2-3 100 30 가 5ml chloroform 2ml 3000rpm 15 532nm

SAS (1985)

Duncan

(Snedecor Cochran, 1980)

3 .

1.

(SWERF)

Table

5- 13 .

Table 5-13. Effects of feeding SWERF on growth performance in growing

- finishing pigs

	Control	SWERF(%)				SE
		10	20	30	40	
Initial BW(kg)	23.00	24.18	25.19	24.68	23.55	2.50
Final BW(kg)	85.40	93.10	88.95	85.45	84.00	6.08
BW Gain(kg)	62.40	68.93	63.76	60.88	60.46	5.14
Grower(24- 55kg, 43days)						
ADG(g)	657	713	669	615	653	69.19
ADFI(g)	1,970	2,002	2,030	1,886	1,912	72.83
Feed/Gain	3.01	2.80	3.08	3.08	2.92	0.26
Finisher(56- 88kg, 42days)						
ADG(g)	747 ^{ab}	839 ^a	766 ^{ab}	754 ^{ab}	706 ^b	57.43
ADFI(g)	3,375	3,325	3,330	3,334	3,170	180.83
Feed/Gain	4.51 ^a	3.96 ^b	4.35 ^a	4.42 ^a	4.74 ^a	0.33
Overall(24- 88kg, 85days)						
ADG(g)	701	774	716	682	679	57.72
ADFI(g)	2,431	2,415	2,427	2,378	2,303	107.91
Feed/Gain	3.47	3.12	3.39	3.49	3.39	0.21

ab Values with different superscripts in the same row differ (P<0.05).
(24- 55kg)

가 (P>0.05). (56- 88kg)

SWERF 가

SWERF 40% 가 SWERF 10% 가

(P<0.05) . 가

, SWERF 10% 가 가

(P<0.05). ,

(P>0.05).

가

30% 가

. SWERF 30% 가 12% 가

(Diggs et al., 1965; Orr, 1974)

15%

가
 가 (1997) 10%,
 20% 10% 가 20%
 SWERF 30%
 12% 가 가
 (1998) (72- 110kg) 0,
 12, 18, 30% 12% 가
 , 가
 Harmon (1972) Orr
 (1974)

2.

SWERF 가 Table 5- 14 .
 SWERF 40% 가 가 (P<0.05) ,
 SWERF 20% 가
 (P<0.05). SWERF 30% 가
 가 가 SWERF 40% 가 (P<0.05)
 SWERF 10% 20% 가 가
 (P<0.05) SWERF 40%
 가 가 (P<0.05)

Table 5- 14. Nutrient digestibility of experimental diets in growing pigs

Diet	Control	SWERF (%)				SE
		10	20	30	40	
Dry matter	64.80a	66.83a	66.47a	66.06a	59.60b	3.05
Gross energy	65.85b	66.54ab	68.51a	67.85ab	63.41c	5.61
Crude protein	67.64c	71.24ab	69.17bc	73.01a	58.04d	2.20
Crude fat	67.48b	78.26a	78.78a	64.65b	49.71c	11.39
Crude ash	51.30	42.82	37.63	36.44	37.42	10.54
Calcium	63.33ab	57.83bc	74.90a	54.81bc	50.85c	11.93
Phosphorus	61.72a	57.20a	60.79a	58.46a	41.45b	8.71

abcd Values with different superscripts in the same row differ (P<0.05).

5- 15 . ,
(P<0.05)
SWERF 가 .
Extrusion SWERF (P<0.05)
Extrusion SWERF 가 .
SWERF (P<0.05) .
SWERF Extrusion
GE 8% 4%
가 Extrusion 가

Table 5- 15. Apparent fecal diestibilities of nutrients in swine waste and food waste mixture (SMFW) for growing pigs

Nutrient	Grower diet	Swine waste	SWERF ¹⁾		SE
			Raw	Extruded	
Dry matter	67.54a	52.18b	68.97a	69.61a	9.00
Gross energy	70.52a	53.18c	62.96b	70.35a	9.43
Crude protein	66.98a	50.31b	63.31a	67.59a	10.89
Crude fat	65.57a	44.20c	52.91bc	53.16b	10.94
Crude ash	44.96a	27.41b	46.97a	31.50b	11.75
Calcium	54.70a	31.83b	35.49b	37.58b	8.47
Phosphorus	65.50a	51.28b	64.83a	65.38a	8.70

¹⁾SWERF : Swine manure 40%, Food waste 40%, Corn 20%.

abc Values on the same line without a common superscript differ (P<0.05).

가

가

(Harmon , 1972; Kornegay , 1977) (, 1998)

SWERF 30%

가 가

(Hancock, 1992; Chae , 1996; 1997)

가 (Morrison, 1987; O'Neill Phillips, 1992; Mackie, 1994; Zhu , 1997), 가 (1998)

가 가

가 .

53%, 50% (1998) 22%, 26% . SWERF

Extrusion 가
 Extrusion 가 가
 (Sauer , 1980; Hancock, 1992; Chae , 1997)
 Hancock(1992)
 Extrusion 가 가 , 가
 (1998)
 가 ,
 SWERF 30% 가 Extrusion
 .
 3. 가
 Table 5-16 ,
 가 SWERF 40% SWERF 10 20%
 (P<0.05). 가
 (, ,)
 (P>0.05) 가 .
 4
 TBARS가 POV가 SWERF 가 가
 가 가 (Fig. 5-1),
 ESMFW 40% 가 (P<0.05)

Table 5. Carcass and pork quality as affected by feeding SWERF

Item	Control	SWERF (%)				SE
		10	20	30	40	
Carcass characteristics						
Body wt at slaughter(kg)	79.67	96.25	93.75	88.90	88.15	13.13
Back fat thickness(last rib, mm)	2.63	2.45	2.70	2.83	2.93	0.35
Dressing %	71.09 ^{ab}	72.95 ^a	72.76 ^a	71.66 ^{ab}	69.89 ^b	1.98
Chemical composition(DM)						
Crude protein(%)	81.99	83.87	88.19	86.70	85.93	3.03
Crude fat(%)	10.81	8.50	9.59	9.68	9.54	1.40
Crude ash(%)	4.77	4.49	5.08	5.21	5.38	0.41
Gross energy(kcal/kg)	832	844	1057	1025	997	103.45
Pork stability						
TBARS(wk, mg/kg)						
0	3.17	3.24	3.39	3.55	3.32	0.32
1	2.77	2.88	3.25	4.96	4.49	1.52
2	3.45 ^b	3.52 ^b	4.54 ^{ab}	3.90 ^{ab}	5.45 ^a	1.07
3	4.59 ^b	4.55 ^b	4.99 ^b	5.05 ^b	7.77 ^a	1.35
4	6.97 ^b	8.00 ^b	8.40 ^b	7.70 ^b	12.59 ^a	2.17
POV(wk, meq/kg)						
0	0.032	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.037	0.007
1	0.037	0.036	0.037	0.040	0.042	0.005
2	0.052 ^c	0.061 ^b	0.065 ^{ab}	0.061 ^b	0.070 ^a	0.007
3	0.075 ^b	0.075 ^b	0.077 ^b	0.079 ^{ab}	0.084 ^a	0.005
4	0.092 ^b	0.095 ^b	0.097 ^b	0.102 ^{ab}	0.110 ^a	0.008

abcValues with different superscripts in the same row differ (P<0.05).

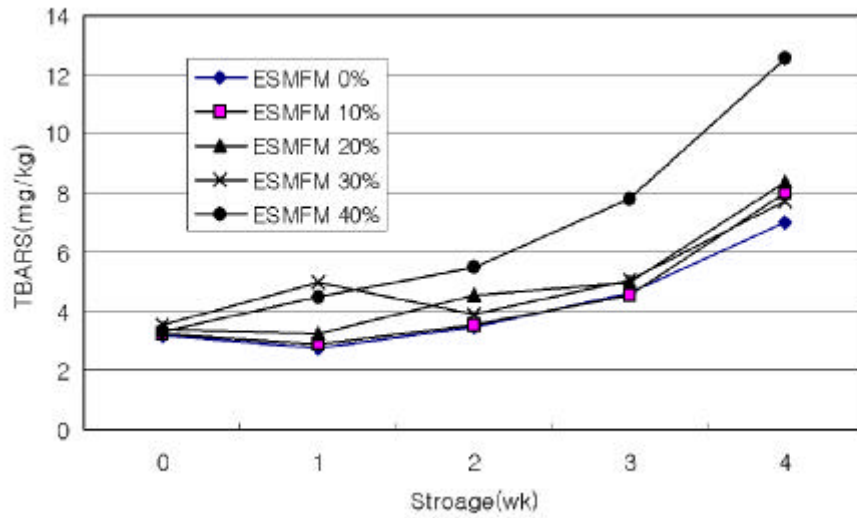


Figure 5-1. Changes in TBARS values in pork affected by feeding extruded swine waste and food waste mixture

, SWERF 40% 가

. Xu (1994)

가

E가

E

가

. (1998)

. Jensen (1997) (11%

2%)

, 가 가

. Hussein Kratzer (1982)

TBARS가 가
가
EW 가
SWERF 30% 가

6 .

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1. Extrusion

ERF

Die	Rpm	Temp	FD	ER	WAI	WSI	GR
5.3	200	90	1.05	1.20	3.87	13.96	49.13
5.3	200	110	0.80	1.47	4.54	13.77	65.11
5.3	200	130	0.71	1.36	4.76	10.40	58.13
5.3	200	150	0.47	1.28	5.01	11.38	57.46
5.3	250	90	0.74	1.30	4.23	11.09	83.08
5.3	250	110	0.46	1.49	4.42	13.05	72.28
5.3	250	130	0.62	1.39	4.60	14.05	59.41
5.3	250	150	0.44	1.28	4.76	14.16	54.44
5.3	300	90	0.78	1.39	4.44	14.07	67.46
5.3	300	110	0.44	1.43	4.63	16.53	67.59
5.3	300	130	0.46	1.44	4.44	14.33	71.03
5.3	300	150	0.62	1.30	5.21	8.18	56.85
5.3	350	90	0.54	1.49	4.76	14.36	69.53
5.3	350	110	0.42	1.47	4.79	10.64	81.04
5.3	350	130	0.44	1.38	4.87	13.23	73.97
5.3	350	150	0.43	1.29	5.08	10.58	94.90
3.9	200	90	1.42	1.34	4.48	10.98	84.66
3.9	200	110	0.63	1.58	4.73	4.43	83.97
3.9	200	130	0.57	1.41	5.10	12.57	87.63
3.9	200	150	0.92	1.14	5.35	7.93	72.24
3.9	250	90	0.66	1.41	4.86	13.32	68.64
3.9	250	110	0.39	1.61	4.85	4.01	80.94
3.9	250	130	0.49	1.49	5.41	6.84	78.91
3.9	250	150	0.65	1.22	6.01	7.87	96.77
3.9	300	90	0.61	1.61	4.56	13.54	80.93
3.9	300	110	0.48	1.56	4.87	13.50	78.44
3.9	300	130	0.38	1.51	5.09	11.78	84.40
3.9	300	150	0.53	1.13	5.39	10.32	95.54
3.9	350	90	0.54	1.60	4.41	15.53	61.74
3.9	350	110	0.47	1.64	5.10	12.78	54.52
3.9	350	130	0.38	1.48	5.59	8.05	77.90
3.9	350	150	0.52	1.23	5.71	10.50	76.14

Die	Rpm	Temp	FD	ER	WAI	WSI	GR
5.3	200	90	0.45	1.53	4.48	10.28	66.67
5.3	200	110	0.49	1.66	4.95	8.55	69.07
5.3	200	130	0.61	1.52	5.19	12.21	72.58
5.3	200	150	0.53	1.36	5.82	7.06	76.31
5.3	250	90	0.45	1.66	5.23	9.06	61.31
5.3	250	110	0.45	1.71	5.36	9.15	79.49
5.3	250	130	0.48	1.48	5.76	12.61	74.74
5.3	250	150	0.51	1.47	6.12	5.78	75.13
5.3	300	90	0.45	1.67	5.54	9.49	83.19
5.3	300	110	0.47	1.59	5.32	8.19	91.36
5.3	300	130	0.54	1.51	5.27	7.67	88.89
5.3	300	150	0.50	1.50	5.54	10.73	84.34
5.3	350	90	0.49	1.74	5.21	9.58	90.00
5.3	350	110	0.53	1.80	5.27	7.89	92.00
5.3	350	130	0.48	1.61	5.83	5.52	92.00
5.3	350	150	0.54	1.63	5.38	13.85	97.88
3.9	200	90	0.50	1.86	4.92	15.12	77.83
3.9	200	110	0.54	1.74	6.08	10.27	73.61
3.9	200	130	0.52	1.61	4.74	11.36	81.28
3.9	200	150	0.56	1.45	5.54	12.59	83.13
3.9	250	90	0.45	1.90	5.38	15.64	83.53
3.9	250	110	0.40	1.92	6.01	16.20	82.22
3.9	250	130	0.42	1.67	6.22	13.64	75.52
3.9	250	150	0.58	1.37	5.61	15.68	82.22
3.9	300	90	0.46	1.87	6.10	17.40	82.60
3.9	300	110	0.43	1.80	6.00	16.64	87.50
3.9	300	130	0.48	1.65	3.97	19.00	78.11
3.9	300	150	0.53	1.44	3.84	18.24	89.33
3.9	350	90	0.49	1.62	5.25	12.54	77.87
3.9	350	110	0.48	1.62	5.26	11.86	82.42
3.9	350	130	0.50	1.57	5.26	11.96	80.44
3.9	350	150	0.54	1.58	5.53	11.47	84.66

2. Extrusion

ERF

Die	Rpm	Temp	FD	ER	WAI	WSI	GR
5.3	200	90	1.21	1.30	4.92	6.66	50.79
5.3	200	110	0.64	1.46	5.12	7.29	77.82
5.3	200	130	0.51	1.49	4.94	7.35	83.98
5.3	200	150	0.51	1.50	5.07	11.41	91.92
5.3	250	90	1.17	1.28	4.70	8.80	61.84
5.3	250	110	0.90	1.53	4.85	9.67	65.76
5.3	250	130	0.58	1.72	5.06	11.01	72.76
5.3	250	150	0.54	1.57	5.21	14.52	87.16
5.3	300	90	1.11	1.29	4.58	6.10	60.15
5.3	300	110	0.68	1.68	4.98	8.49	65.26
5.3	300	130	0.58	1.78	4.99	11.22	69.22
5.3	300	150	0.55	1.56	5.15	11.35	87.58
5.3	350	90	1.18	1.32	4.62	9.42	65.66
5.3	350	110	0.68	1.64	4.95	8.08	67.45
5.3	350	130	0.60	1.72	5.08	9.29	69.15
5.3	350	150	0.61	1.60	5.03	9.61	66.07
3.9	200	90	1.16	1.20	3.98	6.30	60.98
3.9	200	110	0.78	1.68	4.76	6.12	59.56
3.9	200	130	0.56	1.90	5.55	7.61	55.28
3.9	200	150	0.57	1.67	5.26	12.08	60.35
3.9	250	90	1.18	1.62	4.98	6.72	60.58
3.9	250	110	0.57	1.88	5.81	7.59	57.19
3.9	250	130	0.43	1.86	5.99	7.53	52.11
3.9	250	150	0.44	1.61	5.35	12.85	57.63
3.9	300	90	1.16	1.65	5.21	6.88	54.40
3.9	300	110	0.51	1.88	5.54	10.24	52.89
3.9	300	130	0.53	1.88	5.77	9.77	61.98
3.9	300	150	0.57	1.65	5.61	7.66	62.95
3.9	350	90	1.16	1.66	5.66	6.97	52.11
3.9	350	110	0.56	1.87	5.24	10.11	57.63
3.9	350	130	0.59	1.88	5.31	13.76	54.40
3.9	350	150	0.58	1.62	5.79	8.72	52.69

Die	Rpm	Temp	FD	ER	WAI	WSI	GR
3.9	200	90	1.30	1.28	4.63	7.86	34.13
3.9	200	110	0.49	1.52	5.20	7.44	42.81
3.9	200	130	0.55	1.50	5.30	7.31	40.13
3.9	200	150	0.42	1.39	5.06	5.48	39.48
3.9	250	90	1.40	1.09	4.27	10.28	13.10
3.9	250	110	0.63	1.52	4.89	14.10	34.51
3.9	250	130	0.40	1.57	4.91	10.26	39.46
3.9	250	150	0.46	1.40	5.41	11.85	21.72
3.9	300	90	0.98	1.35	4.87	7.69	32.18
3.9	300	110	0.50	1.59	4.95	9.85	31.52
3.9	300	130	0.41	1.58	4.61	18.01	36.36
3.9	300	150	0.45	1.44	5.25	9.84	19.22
3.9	350	90	0.62	1.57	5.45	10.15	19.62
3.9	350	110	0.52	1.57	5.08	12.41	34.32
3.9	350	130	0.43	1.56	5.32	13.24	36.45