

## WHITE PAPER – SUMMARY OF RESEARCH INTO PAPS IN POULTRY DIETS

### Introduction

Processed Animal Proteins (PAPs) were banned from diets of farmed animals in the EU for approximately 20 years. During this time processing techniques for animal proteins have changed and improved. Consequently, the specifications of products in feedstuff tables do not accurately represent the composition and quality of available PAPs.

Amendments to [Annex IV](#) of EU Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 effective from September 2021 permit the use of poultry PAPs in compound feed for porcine animals, as well as porcine PAPs in poultry feed. This white paper summarises research and nutritional information for the use of porcine PAPs in poultry feed.

### Overview of research

Wageningen Livestock Research in cooperation with the European Fat Processors and Renderers Association (EFPPRA) has conducted studies to provide up to date information on the nutritional content of PAPs.

A 2010 study assessed digestibility and overall performance when four types of PAP were incorporated into the diet of laying hens. All the digestibility values were evaluated with the faecal digestibility protocol.

A 2018 study assessed digestibility and overall performance when two types of PAP were incorporated into the diet of broilers. In this study the total tract digestibility of proximate components and the ileal phosphorus, calcium and amino acid digestibility were measured.

### 2010 Trials with laying hens

#### **Trial design**

- 4 types of PAP tested; 40%, 50%, 58% and 60% protein in the diet of laying hens.
- PAP-50 produced using EU processing method 7, PAP-40, PAP-58 and PAP-60 from method 1. (See EU. No. 1069/2009, see appendix 7)
- PAP-40 and PAP-50 had higher bone content (<55% crude protein >4.4% phosphorous)
- Faecal digestibility protocol was used.



#### **Nutritional results**

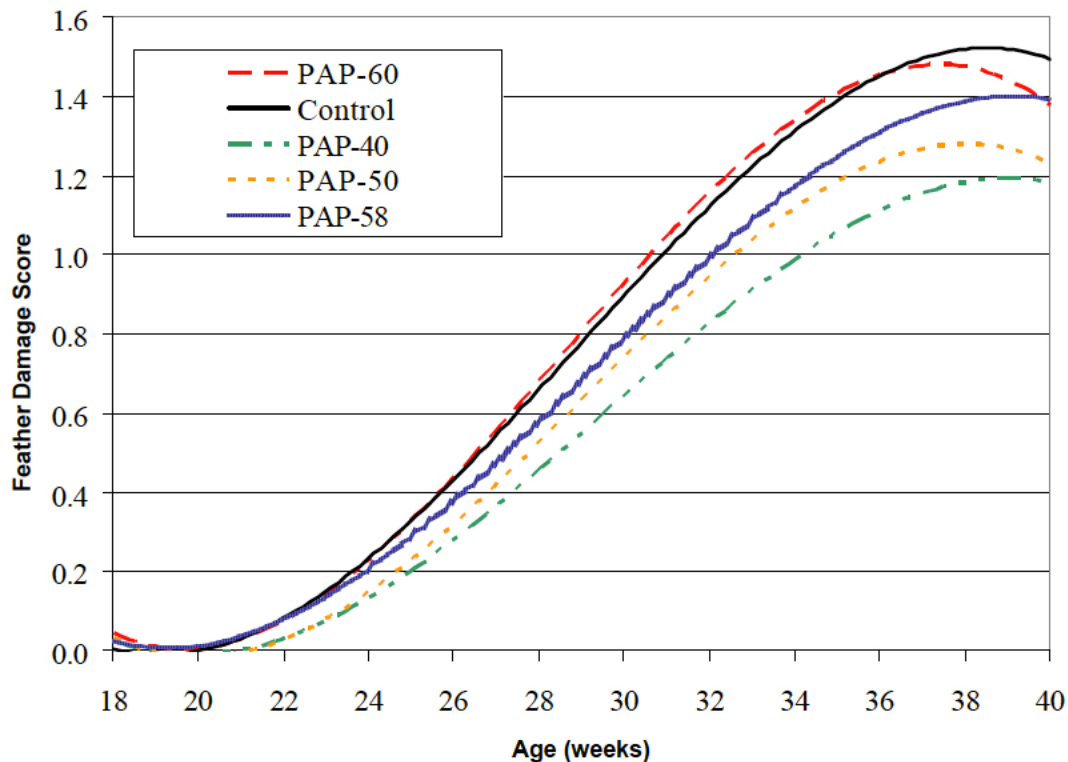
- Digestibility coefficients for crude protein of the PAP were not affected by ash content ( $P = 0.739$ ).
- Lower cysteine digestibility in PAP-40 (41%), PAP-58 (65%) and PAP-60 (55%) compared to PAP-50 (88%).
- This may be linked to higher pressures used in EU processing method 1. Shirley and Parsons (2000) showed that true digestibility values of most amino acids, particularly of cysteine and lysine, were significantly decreased with increasing pressures.



#### **Layer performance**

- Laying hen performance differed between treatments, being most favorable for the treatment with a medium protein level (PAP-50) and the least for the PAP with the lowest protein level (PAP-40).
- Differences in laying hen performance seemed to be partially related to differences in feed intake and corresponding amino acid intake.
- Supplementation with PAPs did not generally reduce feather pecking behavior.
- Nevertheless, for PAPs with lower protein levels (PAP-40 & PAP-50) hens showed a delay in the development of feather damage and, simultaneously, an increase in litter condition, foraging and walking behavior, and floor pecks compared to hens fed PAP-60. These shifts seemed to be partly related to the intake of digestible glycine, available phosphorus, calcium, potassium, and sodium.

Chart 1: Development of feather damage, ranging from 0 (intact plumage) to 5 (fully denuded area) per treatment over time, fitted by polynomial functions.



## 2018 trials with broilers

### Trial design

- Trial investigated substitution of a proportion of soybean meal with two different porcine PAPs.
- PAP-1 was made using EU processing method 1, PAP-2 from method 7 (EU. No. 1069/2009, see appendix 7)
- Intestinal health, litter quality, footpad lesions and bone quality in broiler chickens from 0 – 42 days were evaluated.
- The performance study was followed up by a study in which the total tract digestibility of proximate components and ileal (pre-caecal) phosphorus, calcium and amino acid digestibility were evaluated.
- Pre-caecal digestibility protocol was applied.



### Nutritional results

- PAP-2 had a significantly higher pre-caecal dry matter and crude protein digestibility than PAP-1
- Phosphorous and Calcium digestibility of PAP-2 was significantly lower.
- No differences were found in the total amino acid digestibility and the pre-caecal amino digestibility.
- Apparent ileal digestibility of LYS, THR, ILE, ARG, PHE, HIS did not differ between PAP-1 and PAP-2.
- Apparent ileal digestibility of MET and TRP of PAP-2 were significantly higher than of PAP-1 while, CYS and PHE tended to be higher.
- PAP-2 had a higher faecal dry matter (DM), organic matter (OM), and ash digestibility, but a distinctly lower crude fat digestibility compared with PAP-1.
- Differences in protein digestibility between PAPs may be related to the applied processing methods.
- Dietary Phosphorus (P) contents in the current study might not be optimal for determining pre-caecal P digestibility of the involved PAPs, and more studies are required to validate the observed P digestibility of the current study.
- It is recommended, once the ban on the use of animal proteins in broiler diets ends, to critically consider the present PAP table values for broilers.



## Broiler performance

- Both types of PAP tested can be considered as suitable replacers of SBM in broiler diets.
- They can replace dietary soybean meal by one of the tested PAPs, while maintaining performance results, litter quality, footpad lesions, gait, bone quality and intestinal health of male broilers.

### Guidance for application of the results in the matrix for linear programming

EU Processing method <sup>1</sup>		Results from broiler trials		Results from layer trials			
		1	7	7	1	1	1
		PAP-1	PAP-2	PAP-50	PAP-60	PAP-40	PAP-58
<b>Nutrients</b>							
Dry matter	g/kg	946	948	978	964	969	975
Crude protein (CP)	g/kg	609	601	558	617	417	597
Crude ash	g/kg	121	233	336	183	437	252
Crude fat	g/kg	144	101	96	117	99	118
Crude fibre	g/kg	40	16				
Residue by difference		72	13	-12.7	48	15,8	8.5
Calcium	g/kg	28.3	78	116	52	160.5	82.2
Phosphorus	g/kg	19.3	41.9	58.6	29.5	77.3	42.1
Magnesium	g/kg	2.2	2,3	2.6	2.2	3.6	2.3
Sodium	g/kg	6.9	7	6	6.9	7	7
Potassium	g/kg	7.6	5.8	4.3	7.6	4	5.8
Chloride	g/kg	7	7	7	7	7	7
<b>Apparent Total Tract Digestibility (ATTD)<sup>2</sup></b>							
ATTD dry matter	%	54.5	65.6	55.74	64.28	38.42	52.63
ATTD org. matter	%	55	67.1	64.63	61.33	47.1	53.65
ATTD crude fat	%	86.5	67.4	81.2	97.2	79.65	94.49
ATTD ash	%	42.3	52.2	50.23	106.9	31.05	67.14
ATTD CP				90.06	83.37	81.43	85.26
ATTD GE				66.61	65.44	55.95	62.01
<b>Pre-caecal Digestibility Coefficient (PCDC)</b>							
PCDC Crude protein	%	60.9	68.8				
PCDC phosphorus	%	56.4	49.9	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4
PCDC Calcium	%	48.8	40.3				
<b>Apparent Metabolisable Energy</b>							
AME broiler		11.88	10.49	11.63	13.20	8.88	13.05
AME layer		12.99	11.32	12.54	14.33	9.64	14.16
Digestibility P, g/kg <sup>3</sup>		10.9	20.9	33.1	16.6	43.6	23.7
<b>Amino Acids (AA) g in 100 g CP</b>							
LYS		5.56	5.02	5.54	5.27	4.73	4.93
MET		1.61	1.35	1.52	1.51	1.18	1.37
CYS		0.56	0.79	0.66	0.86	0.36	0.45
M+C		2.17	2.14	2.19	2.37	1.51	1.83
THR		3.39	3.35	3.12	3.36	2.74	3.03

	Broiler trials		Layer trials			
	1	7	7	1	1	1
	PAP-1	PAP-2	PAP-50	PAP-60	PAP-40	PAP-58
TRP	0.95	0.77	0.72	0.83	0.50	0.70
ILE	3.29	3.12	2.74	2.97	2.33	2.85
ARG	6.08	6.79	6.84	6.11	6.79	6.52
PHE	3.52	3.25	3.21	3.26	3.00	3.25
HIS	2.63	2.30	1.94	1.83	1.49	1.78
LEU	6.39	6.45	5.95	6.32	5.23	6.05
TYR	2.71	2.72	2.15	2.51	1.58	2.31
VAL	4.61	4.42	4.01	4.41	3.79	4.16
ALA	6.95	6.61	7.31	6.74	7.99	7.38
ASP	7.36	7.16	7.53	7.36	6.84	7.31
GLU	11.47	12.38	12.35	12.44	11.92	12.47
GLY	10.45	10.63	12.97	10.98	15.76	12.77
PRO	6.90	6.65	8.24	6.74	8.66	8.16
SER	3.64	4.28	3.62	3.84	3.55	3.57
Sum AA in 100 g CP	88.1	88.1	90.4	87.3	88.4	89.1
<b>Ileal Digestible AA, g/kg fresh product</b>						
LYS	24.1	20.9	25.4	25.2	13.8	21.4
MET	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.9
CYS	0.7	1.4	2.9	2.6	0.6	1.6
M+C	7.5	8.1	9.5	9.5	3.9	7.5
THR	12.4	13.2	13.3	14.8	7.0	12.7
TRP	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	1.3	2.7
ILE	13.2	13.3	12.1	12.6	5.9	11.8
ARG	28.9	31.1	32.4	29.7	22.2	32.0
PHE	14.8	15.1	14.6	14.8	8.6	14.0
HIS	11.6	10.4	9.0	8.5	4.3	7.9
LEU	27.3	29.4	26.8	27.7	14.6	25.8
TYR	11.1	11.9	10.0	11.1	4.3	9.7
VAL	19.1	18.9	17.9	18.8	10.2	17.1
ALA	30.4	30.0	30.5	27.4	20.5	28.1
ASP	15.4	18.6	32.6	30.8	16.3	27.5
GLU	44.7	50.6	56.2	57.0	35.3	54.4
GLY	61.1	70.8	44.4	37.4	36.7	40.3
PRO	27.6	26.6	37.7	31.8	26.5	37.6
SER	11.3	14.8	16.5	17.2	10.4	16.0
Sum AA	363.6	387.0	392.1	377.5	241.8	366.4
Sum Ileal Digestible AA / CP content	59.7	64.4	70.3	61.2	58.0	61.4

#### Notes on the table

- <sup>1</sup> EU processing method no.1 is currently obligatory for mammalian processed animal proteins.
- <sup>2</sup> To compare the 2 trials, the data from the layer trial were corrected with a factor of 90% to calculate ileal from total tract digestibility.
- <sup>3</sup> The digestibility P for PAP-50, PAP-60, PAP-40 and PAP-58 has been estimated from the PAP1 data.

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