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## THE VALUE VETERINARY WELFARE TO IMPROVE THE PRODUCTIVITY LONGEVITY KALMYK BREED OF BEEF CATTLE

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### SUMMARY

- In this paper there is give a rationale for the effective development of beef cattle industry.

" There was listed the positive qualities of cattle of Kalmyk breed and proved the expediency of its breeding.

- There are shown factors affecting of epizootic the welfare of cattle contained in the free-range.

- The authors propose during veterinary measures take into account the specifics of the industry of pasture cattle breeding and recommend the best time for the system and the mass of diagnostic tests

for infectious diseases.

**Key words:** veterinary welfare, productivity, Kalmyk breed, brucellosis

The livestock is one of the most difficult sectors of the agricultural industry. The changing of economic relations (1990-2015) was the basis for the reorganization of livestock companies of agriculture complex of the Russian Federation. Presently the most of the animals in the country belongs to the peasant and individual farms. These statistics especially relates to the livestock industry of meat production (Gordienko, 2013; Shevhuzhev et al., 2013).

In Russia the main share of agricultural products provide private farms (48% or more) and agricultural companies (46% or more), on the share of farms account for less than 6% of production (Ivanova et al., 2014).

Russia has the world's largest area of pastures, hayfields and lands for growing cattle. Our country has a lot of prerequisites for breeding cattle on a large scale (Shatova, 2008; Birman and Fis'ko, 2010).

The use of natural resources to create the food base during grazing animals is a reasonable cost-effective solution. The

for infectious diseases.

**Key words:** veterinary welfare, productivity, Kalmyk breed, brucellosis

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Russia has the world's largest area of pastures, hayfields and lands for growing cattle. Our country has a lot of prerequisites for breeding cattle on a large scale (Shatova, 2008; Birman and Fis'ko, 2010).

The use of natural resources to create the food base during grazing animals is a reasonable cost-effective solution. The

development of meat production in cattle breeding allows receive for a minimal cost for the maintenance of livestock a year-round high-quality products in fresh and processed form (Kayumov et al., 2009).

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- development of meat production in cattle breeding allows receive for a minimal cost for the maintenance of livestock a year-round high-quality products in fresh and processed form (Kayumov et al., 2009).

The Republic of Kalmykia is a developed area of beef cattle (Eremenko and Kayumov, 2005).

Kalmyk cattle bred in our country for over 400 years. He was brought to Russia from Kalmyks of Western Mongolia. They brought with them from the north-western China – Dzhungaria: horses, camels, fat-tailed sheep and cattle, sharply different from the other in Europe, and the appearance of it relates to the very ancient times (Eremenko and Kayumov, 2005).

The animals of Kalmyk breed are extremely adaptable to harsh climatic conditions. They are better than other beef breeds bred in Russia, suffer adverse climatic conditions, characterized by a strong constitution and high productivity. Up to 20% of cattle have a gene "soft" meat, which determines its high taste quality at international standards.

The cattle of Kalmyk breed has endurance, survival, longevity, excellent mothering ability and ease of calving, good meat

2010).

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- productivity, adaptability to  
- extreme continental climate and  
the capacity for year-round grazing  
(Adjaev, 2010).

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- Cows of Kalmyk breed are  
unique for reproduction and  
preservation. Its reproductive age  
is 10-15 years and the birth of  
calves up to 90%. As a result of  
many years of selective breeding  
- produced genetic material to  
create a modern meat breeds:  
Russian hornless and Kazakh  
: white hornless.

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- The profitability of the  
industry depends on many factors.  
One of the most important factors  
- is the veterinary service. Infectious  
diseases are considerable danger  
- to the beef cattle. The content  
animals in the free-roaming,  
- multiple use of the same pastures  
and ponds, the permanent contact  
- with environmental factors,  
difficulties in the management of  
herds to graze and during public  
veterinary treatments in case of  
- introduction of the agent of  
brucellosis can cause the  
formation of focus and a wide  
spread of infection.

- The specifics of the sector of  
- beef cattle, contained in free-  
range, plays an important role in  
the demonstration of infectious and  
epizootic processes (Gordienko et  
al., 2014).

(, 2014).

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- A special place in the infectious disease of cattle owned by brucellosis, which in addition to economic damage is epidemic and ecological importance. (Ereniev et al., 2014).

- In the Russian Federation is included in the List of brucellosis quarantine infections and it is included in the list of diseases common to animals and humans [The list of contagious, including highly dangerous animal' diseases, which can be installed restrictive measures (quarantine), 2012]. A feature of brucellosis infection is that it has a long incubation period and usually runs a chronic or latent form with lesions in cattle reproductive organs (Kosilov et al., 1999).

- The localization of agent of brucellosis in the genitals of males and females increases the risk of recontamination of livestock during the "harem" tuppings, which are one of the features of the technological process beef cattle breeding. During the breeding period (from May to July) one bull can come into contact with 20-25 females and in the presence of a source of brucellosis infection in a short time can be widely spread among susceptible livestock.

- The high degree of danger at brucellosis has cows and heifers in the second half of pregnancy,

*Brucella*

when appear clinical signs typical of brucellosis: abortion, birth of dead or non-viable calves.

During this period a large number of *Brucella* from amniotic fluid and other biological material gets the external environment, where they are in high concentration.

In the nomadic cattle breeding these cases occur in pastures where the conduct of the limitations of these places, its sanitation and disinfection is not possible, and therefore contaminated vegetation and soil by *brucella* for a long time are dangerous as a factor of transmission of agent.

During infection with brucellosis animals appear clinical signs of infection with at the generalization of infectious process. In the later stages of the chronicity of disease occurs and animals of *Brucella* carriers become a source of infection among intact susceptible livestock. After the disease animals most often lose the ability to unproductive, become barren and exposed to premature culling of herds.

*Brucella*

The development of sector of pasturing cattle breeding often associated with the nomadic way of life of farmers and the preservation of national traditions. Year-round pasturing of animals on unrestricted areas, mixing of cattle'

- herds on pastures, "uncontrolled" regrouping of animals, exchange or transfer to other owners of a gift can lead to drift of brucellosis pathogen and spread infection in prosperous herds.

- The system of antibrucellar measures in meat cattle breeding primarily involves the implementation of veterinary control, which ensures the prevention of introduction of the agent in the prosperous territory.

- Uncontrolled regrouping of animals especially in troubled areas at brucellosis and the border areas reduce the efficiency of recreational activities and endanger the formation of new foci of infection with acute course and a high degree of spread.

- The monitoring of epizootic situation in herds based on the results of clinical and laboratory studies (Gulukin et al., 2014).

- The specificity of sector of meat cattle breeding is connected with the features of the technological process, physiology of animals, seasonal tugging, mass calving and growing neonatal calves the method of breastfeeding, which creates the difficulties of planned mass diagnostic tests across the entire population.

- Due to these features of the

sector and system of keeping animals approximated to the conditions of the natural habitat, with cattle meat direction contained in the free-range possible to carry out the mass actions in the a certain period of the year.

For improving of the efficiency of veterinary measures the usefulness of its conciliation to combine with the technological process (miscalculation, rearrangement of the herd, separation calves and others).

Spring and autumn periods are the best for holding of diagnostic studies in meat cattle breeding. The spring measures are expedient to carry out before tugging.

In the spring months (April-May) it is expedient to expose the diagnostic study of the reproductive groups of herd: bulls-producers, cows, heifers before tugging. For information about its epizootic state are important as there is a high level of risk recontamination in the period of sexual activity.

The holding of the diagnostic study of the reproductive groups of herd (cows and heifers) in the autumn months is a risk to its health and future posterity. In this period of its pregnancy passes in the second half and physical manipulation (moving, fixation, blood sampling) may present a



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danger of injuries and abortions.

- Young animals current year of birth and older should be tested for brucellosis in the autumn (September-November) during separation and regrouping.
- The holding of veterinary activities allows reduce the labor-intensive and maximally increase the coverage of the test livestock in zotechnical operation.

- In this case, there is great reduce of the percentage of injuries animals, labor-intensity and increase the coverage of test livestock, which improves the accuracy of diagnostic tests and objective assessment of the epizootic status of herds of cattle.
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- The massive and systematic study of animals for brucellosis reveal to appear the first cases of infection and prevent its spread, stop the hearth and timely conduct antibrucellar measures.
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- The realization of antibrucellar veterinary measures with systemic and planned diagnostic studies can increases the efficiency of the epidemiological monitoring, to save resistant prosperity in the early period to identify infectious animals by brucellosis in the introduction of the agent and to improve productive longevity of animals.
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## EXPEDIENCY OF USE OF BENTONITE CLAY IN FEEDING OF COWS

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### SUMMARY

The efficiency of use bentonite in feeding of lactating cows has been studied, and as a result, the optimal dosage was defined. Bentonite is determined to conduce the increase of average daily milk yield, fraction of total mass of fat and protein.

**Key words:** cows, bentonite (clay), yield of milk, milk fat, milk protein and diet

### INTRODUCTION

Specific attitude to optimization of feeding conditions has to be in the herds with high genetic potential of productive qualities. For its realizing it is

(Romanenko, 2009).

(Bulatov et al., 2005; Kuznetsov, 2002; Lukashik and Tashchilin, 2005; Lushnikov, 2003; Podobed, 2002).

(Karmatskikh, 2008; Mikolaychik and Yudin, 2007; Yakovlev and Karmatskikh, 2008).

(Mikolaychik et al., 2009).

necessary to implement scientifically based feeding system focused on the accounting of features of a metabolism of highly productive cattle (Romanenko, 2009).

For macro- and micro-elements balancing of diets can be used various mineral additives and premixes of industrial production and the cheaper ones – natural origin, such as sapropel, zeolite, bentonite and others which can be additional sources of mineral substances (Bulatov et al., 2005; Kuznetsov, 2002; Lukashik and Tashchilin, 2005; Lushnikov, 2003; Podobed, 2002).

These additives have positive properties, for example, bentonite–improves digestibility of a forage, increases use of nutrients, adsorbs in a digestive tract and brings out of it toxins, poisons, eggs of helminths, while providing bactericidal effects (Karmatskikh, 2008; Mikolaychik and Yudin, 2007; Yakovlev and Karmatskikh, 2008).

The outlook of implementing bentonite in animal husbandry is also determined by economic reasons connected with cost decrease of forage per a unit of production (Mikolaychik et al., 2009).

The purpose of this work is to study expediency of use bentonite

clay in cow feeding.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Scientific and economic experiment took place in Breeding Farm Tazhny, Ltd in Sukhobuzimsky region of Krasnoyarsk Krai, held on cows of black and motley breed. By the principle of analogs four groups of cows were formed considering breed, age, live weight, efficiency for the previous lactation and dates insemination.

Conditions of feeding and the maintenance of animals (the front of feeding and drinking, microclimate parameters) were identical.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To cows of test group the basic diet was fed. Cattle of experimental groups in addition to the main diet daily received bentonite in amount of 100, 200 and 300 g/head. The scheme is presented in Table1.

300 g/ .  
100, 200  
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**Table 1. The scheme of defining the optimal dosage of bentonite for milk cow**

/ Group	Quantity of cattle, head	Feeding conditions
/ Test	10	( ) Basic diet (BD)
1 <sup>st</sup> experimental	10	+ 200 g/ . BD + 100 g/h. bentonite
2 <sup>nd</sup> experimental	10	+ 200 g/ . BD + 200 g/h. bentonite
3 <sup>rd</sup> experimental	10	+ 300 g/ . BD + 300 g/h. bentonite

Bentonite clay was fed together with the concentrated fodder once per day. Dairy efficiency of cows was controlled by monthly milk check. Duration of experiment was 4 months.

The impact of various dosages of bentonite clay on dynamics of average daily yields of milk of cows is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2 – Dynamics of average daily yields of milk cows, kg**

/ Months	/ Group			
	/ Test	1 <sup>st</sup> experimental	2 <sup>nd</sup> experimental	3 <sup>rd</sup> experimental
1 <sup>st</sup> (January)	29,6±0,90	32,5±1,62 <sup>**</sup>	32,0±1,46 <sup>**</sup>	34,2±0,98 <sup>***</sup>
2 <sup>nd</sup> (February)	28,2±1,46	32,6±1,22 <sup>***</sup>	31,9±1,02 <sup>***</sup>	34,0±1,36 <sup>***</sup>
3 <sup>rd</sup> (March)	28,8±0,70	31,1±1,02 <sup>***</sup>	31,2±1,24 <sup>***</sup>	32,3±1,32 <sup>***</sup>
4 <sup>th</sup> (April)	28,1±1,08	28,2±1,34	31,0±1,34 <sup>***</sup>	32,1±0,96 <sup>***</sup>
In total, milk yield, kg	2924,7	3120,7	3252,6	3407,2

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 9,80%  
 (P 0,99), 8,11 (P 0,99) 15,54%  
 (P 0,999);  
 15,60% (P 0,999), 13,12  
 (P 0,999) 20,57% (P 0,999);  
 – 7,99%  
 (P 0,999), 8,33 (P 0,999)  
 12,15% (P 0,999),  
 – 0,36%, 10,32 (P 0,999)

In one month of feeding with bentonite clay an animal in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> experimental groups the average daily yield of milk in comparison with test group was more, respectively after one month of feeding – for 9,80% (P 0,99), 8,11 (P 0,99) and 15,54% (P 0,999); after two months – for 15,60% (P 0,999), 13,12 (P 0,999) and 20,57% (P 0,999); after three months – for 7,99% (P 0,999), 8,33 (P 0,999) and 12,15% (P 0,999), after four months – for 0,36%, 10,32 (P 0,999) and

14,23% (P 0,999).  
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 kg 6,7%; 327,9 kg  
 11,21%; 482,5 kg 16,50%.

14,23% (P 0,999).  
 - The yield of milk cows in 100  
 days of a lactation in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and  
 3<sup>rd</sup> experimental groups was more,  
 - than in test group, respectively on  
 196 kg or 6,7%; 327,9 kg or  
 11,21%; 482,5 kg or 16,50%.

### CONCLUSIONS

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 100, 200 300  
 g/ /  
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 300 g/ /  
 16,5%.

Therefore, feeding bentonite  
 clay to cows in amount of 100, 200  
 and 300 g/head/day positively  
 impact on dairy efficiency.

- However most effectively to use  
 bentonite clay in amount of 300  
 g/goal/days. It foster the growth of  
 milk yield on 16,5%.

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## MILK PRODUCTION OF SHEEP FED WITH SUNFLOWER MEAL AND SOYBEAN GRAIN

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### SUMMARY

- The common agricultural policy of the European Union to stimulate the cultivation of legumes creates more opportunities to use more protein sources from own production. The purpose of this study was to establish the influence of sunflower meal and thermally treated soybean grain on the milk production of sheep of the breed Pleven Blackface.

- The experiment was performed with two groups of ten sheep which had 2-4 lactations and was carried out two months after they gave birth. The rations were composed of meadow hay and corn grain, and as a protein source in the first group sunflower meal was used, while the other group was fed with heat-treated soybean grain. During the 42-day trial period, no significant differences in the amount and composition of the milk obtained between the two groups were observed. It was established that the time of curdling milk is longer in sheep receiving grain from soybeans. From this study, it can be concluded that heat treated soybean grain

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can be used as the sole source of protein in dairy sheep with daily milk yield up to one liter.

**Key words:** sheep, milk production, milk composition, heat-treated soybean grain, sunflower meal

## INTRODUCTION

The main source of protein for livestock in Europe is the imported from America soybean meal. In our country the basic needs for protein for the livestock are settled by the import of 130-150 thousand tons of soybean meal, 90% of which is GMO soybeans (Georgiev, 2015). The use of soybean meal from GMO varieties is not generally well tolerated by consumers of animal food, milk and meat.

Enterprising farmers and feed mills in Europe are constantly searching for new alternatives to protein products. In this connection, the Common agricultural policy of EU to stimulate the cultivation of more leguminous nitrogen-fixing cultures creates opportunities for the production and use of more protein sources in animal nutrition which are own produced, and reduce the dependence on imports of soybean meal (Kirilov, 2005; Kirilov et al., 2011).

Soil and climatic conditions in our country allow the cultivation of legumes such as soybeans, peas, beans, lupins, chickpeas, which,

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90%  
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2005; Kirilov et al., 2011).

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together with the by-products from  
 - the oil and spirit industry, are  
 - additional sources of protein for the  
 livestock.

-  
 - The created Bulgarian varieties of  
 - soybeans are not genetically  
 - modified they are desired by the  
 - producers (Georgiev, 2015). The  
 - use of whole grains of soybean in  
 - animal nutrition is limited by the  
 - presence of trypsin inhibitor which  
 - blocks its absorption by the  
 - animals.

The developed technology of SD  
 "Blagopoluchie" in the town of  
 Pavlikeni for thermal treatment of  
 soybean grain (Kirillov and lanev,  
 - 2005), makes it possible to directly  
 - use the whole soybean grain in  
 - animal nutrition, also called "whole  
 - soybean meal."

The objective of this study  
 was to determine the effect of  
 sunflower meal and thermally  
 treated soybean grain on sheep  
 milk production of Pleven  
 blackface breed.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

For completing the objective  
 20 lactating sheep of the Pleven  
 Blackface breed were used, which  
 had 2-4 lactations and the  
 experiment was carried out 62  
 days after they gave birth. The  
 lambs were weaned on the  
 - conventional method after two  
 months. The animals were divided  
 into two groups of ten animals

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each. The test period began on March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015 and lasted for 42 days.

As a protein source in one of the groups sunflower meal was used, while with the other - heat treated soybean grain from the Bulgarian variety "Richie" was used. The thermal treatment of the necessary amount of soybean was performed by passing the grain flow through a cylindrical chamber for 25-30 sec. at 140 C ° - the installation of SD "Blagopoluchie", the town of Pavlikeni. This heat treatment of soybeans is considered as sufficient for the inactivation of the trypsin inhibitor and the use of whole grains in animal nutrition.

Rations of both groups included grain of corn. Meadow hay was used *ad libitum* as a roughage (10% refusals).

Sheep rations are drawn for each test group and set to cover the needs of 1,0 / daily milk yield and recovery of body condition after giving birth and lactation (Todorov et al., 2007) at the beginning of the test period.

The animals had free access to drinking water and croup salt licks. Samples were taken weekly from the forages to determine the dry matter /DM/ and chemical composition.

The dried and ground samples determined the dry matter content

105 °C, (BS-ISO 6498). Determined were: crude protein (CP) to Kjeldahl (BDS-ISO 5983); crude fat (Fat) (BDS-ISO 6492); crude fiber (CF) (AOAC at, 2007); crude ash (Ash) (BDS-ISO 5984); calcium (Ca) and phosphorus (P) (in AOAC, 2000).

Milking was carried out by hand, twice a day. Throughout the experimental period the daily milk yield from each group was controlled and in two consecutive days of the week the individual daily milk yield was controlled.

Milk samples were analyzed for fat content, protein, lactose, non-fat solids and dry matter by *Milko Scan 120* in laboratories RIMSA-town of Troyan.

Samples for casein were constructed by intersection with 10% phosphoric acid, after which the whey is heated and analyzed by *Milk Analyzer Kam 98-2A*. The time for milk coagulation is also defined.

Data from the experiments were considered statistically by taking into account the average value (x) and its error with the application of the statistical program MS Office 2007. The credibility of the difference between the values is determined by applying the t-test (Student) and degree of credibility  $P > 0.05$ .

(DM) at 105° C, to constant weight (BS-ISO 6498). Determined were: crude protein (CP) to Kjeldahl (BDS-ISO 5983); crude fat (Fat) (BDS-ISO 6492); crude fiber (CF) (AOAC at, 2007); crude ash (Ash) (BDS-ISO 5984); calcium (Ca) and phosphorus (P) (in AOAC, 2000).

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## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main chemical composition used is shown in Table 1. Crude protein content of sunflower meal and soybean grain is very close, enabling their quantitative share in rations to provide the necessary amount of crude protein for the respective groups to be approximately equal.

Sheep began the the test period with relatively low daily milk yield compared to our previous experiments (Stoycheva, 2015), which could not be compensated by nutrition during the trial.

1. , %  
**Table 1. Chemical composition of forages,% of DM**

Forages	CP	CF	Fat	Ash	NFE	Ca Ca	P P
Corn grain	8,92	2,91	3,84	2,67	81,66	0,084	0,213
Soybean grain	37,11	15,49	22,84	5,44	19,12	0,282	0,572
Sunflower meal	39,30	15,30	1,13	8,79	35,48	0,588	1,421
Meadow hay	10,77	30,44	1,48	9,41	47,90	0,532	0,142

The obtained milk is not significantly different in terms of the used protein source, sunflower meal and soy bean (Table. 2).

The milk fat of both sheep groups was relatively high (Table. 3).

Similar content is characteristic for sheep milk in late lactation (Stoycheva, 2015).

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**Table 2. Milk production, I**

Weeks,	I -		II -	
	group - Sunflower meal		group – Soybean grain	
	x ± Sx		x ± Sx	
1	0,545±0,148	3,815±1,036	0,547±0,153	3,829±1,071
2	0,586±0,156	4,102±1,092	0,570±0,172	3,990±1,204
3	0,540±0,121	3,780±0,840	0,520±0,147	3,640±1,029
4	0,536±0,136	3,752±0,952	0,490±0,162	3,430±1,134
5	0,530±0,154	3,710±1,078	0,470±0,136	3,290±0,952
6	0,520±0,147	3,640±1,029	0,460±0,182	3,220±1,274
<b>Average/Total:</b>	<b>0,543 ±0,143</b>	<b>22,806 ±0,265</b>	<b>0,510 ±0,158</b>	<b>21,420 ±0,221</b>

3.  
**Table 3. Milk composition**

Items	I -	II -	2-
	group - Sunflower meal	group – Soybean grain	Average – both groups
Fat content, %	8,111 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,804	7,942 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,694	8,027 ± 0,749
Total protein, %	5,637 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,328	5,848 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,202	5,743 ± 0,265
Lactose, %	4,350 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,010	4,306 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,050	4,328 ± 0,030
Casein, %	3,730 ± 0,100	3,630 ± 0,180	3,680 ± 0,050
Non-fat solids, %	11,102 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,242	11,341 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,258	11,222 ± 0,250
Dry matter, %	18,862 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,667	19,122 <sup>b</sup> ± 0,843	18,992 ± 0,755
Density, g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1,0333 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,018	1,0338 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,009	1,0336 ± 0,014
Crioscop number	0,604 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,030	0,609 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,060	0,607 ± 0,045
Ca, %	0,195	0,196	0,196 ± 0,001
Curdling capacity, s	172	198	185 ± 18,380

\* : >0,05

\* Note: Results in a row, marked with different letters are significantly different at P>0.05

Perhaps the reason is the lower milk yield of sheep, in which the concentration of fat is high.

- There is a tendency for slightly higher amounts of protein in the milk of sheep receiving soybean grain compared to the group fed on sunflower meal, but the differences were not statistically significant.

- Other indicators of milk composition in both groups are very close. Long time for milk coagulation in the group fed on soybean grain was observed compared to the sheep group which received sunflower meal.

A similar phenomenon for a long time of milk coagulation in sheep group fed on soybean meal was found in our other experiments, in which was compared with the milk of sheep fed on sunflower meal or grain peas (Kirilov et al., 2011).

(Kirilov et al., 2011).

### **CONCLUSIONS**

- There were no significant differences in the amount and composition of the milk of sheep fed on sunflower meal and heat treated soybean grain.

It was established that the time of curdling milk is longer with sheep receiving soybean grain.

From this study, it can be

, concluded that heat treated soybean grain can be used as the sole source of protein in dairy sheep with daily milk yield up to one liter.

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