

**E-mail: violycaro@yahoo.com*

STUDY OF PRODUCTION PERFORMANCES OF SHEEP BREEDS UNDER BREEDING-SELECTION PROGRAM OF SERBIA

Violeta Caro Petrovic*, Milan P. Petrovic, Milan M. Petrovic, Dragana Ruzic Muslic, Nevena Maksimovic, Vlada Pantelic, Dusica Ostojic Andric

Institute for Animal Husbandry, 11080 Belgrade-Zemun, Republic of Serbia

SUMMARY

Selection expresses the process of choosing animals that meet the requirements of the breeding objective that pass particular trait onto their progeny.

Consider in selection both subjectively measured traits (visual assessment) and objectively measure traits (genetic assessment).

Describing characteristics that affect most the profit as well as how important each trait is to profit.

The objective of this study is to show the importance of measurable indicators of animals' performance characteristics for selection processes and to visualize strength and potentially of each sheep breed.

The control of production and data recording is carried out by the control assistant in each region of Serbia was in accordance with standard methodological

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(Notter, 2012),

procedures.

The research, performed last year (2014) in different regions of Serbia.

The following traits considered in the selection process: body weights at birth BWB, bodyweights at 30 days (BW30), bodyweights at 90 days (BW90), adult bodyweight, fertility, duration of lactation, milk yield, % milk fat, % protein, wool yield.

There is a high variability of traits in all study populations, can be interpreted as influences not only the genotype, but also primarily environmental factors, specifically housing conditions, nutrition and care of animals.

Regarding of fertility, the leading place belongs to Mis sheep. In the local population or the indigenous sheep, Svrljig sheep highest in fertility while Lipska sheep in BW90.

The values achieved by this research, reflecting the normal variability of populations that are controlled.

Based on the obtained results can form the nucleus herds of which will be selected offspring for further reproduction and genetic improvement of sheep farming in Serbia.

Key words: sheep breeding, selection, production, genetic improvement

INTRODUCTION

Sheep as produced in a wide range of production system, climatic conditions, possess great genetic diversity in reproductive potentials (Notter, 2012), have a unique suitable position in smallholder agriculture from the fact that it requires small investments; have shorter

production cycles, faster growth rates and greater environmental adaptability as compared to large ruminants (Tibbo et al., 2006).

(Tibbo et al., 2006). Globally, various sheep populations and different rearing system are dependent on the conditioned of natural and economic factor as well as the sheep production traditions of a certain regions of such country.

In Serbia, after several decades a modification in rearing of sheep production transpired wherein the condition of nutrition and care has been improving. Aside from selection measures, the improvement of indigenous sheep breeds was also through planned or unplanned crossing with foreign breeds (Petrovic et al., 2010).

(Petrovic et al., 2010). Likewise, foreign breeds have been imported, and some of them attained good outcome, have adapted to new conditions, and was rearing as pure breed, but their production potential has not amply shown (Petrovic et al., 2009). Although the primary purposes differed between production systems, the use of indigenous sheep as a multipurpose animal was common to all production systems (Nigussie et. al.,2013).

(Petrovic et al., 2009).

(Nigussie et. al.,2013).

Essentially, selection is deciding which animals will be parents, how often they will be parents.

Most of sheep producers select breeding animals based on visual appearance known as phenotype that also the reflection of both genetics and the environment under which an animal maintained and performs that may not accurately portray the animal's true genetic merit (Awgichew, 2007).

(Awgichew, 2007).

Sheep production success and profitability depends on the productivity of the entire flock. The most reliable tool to use when making selection and culling decisions to improve the flock genetics is based on the performance records of individual animals (Petrovic et al.,2010) such as growth rate measured through bodyweight from birth and at various stages of growth.

(Petrovic et al.,2010),

Therefore, growth performance is key production indicator, has implication in the productivity efficiency of sheep, that fast growth allows to breed early and contribute more lambs in their lifetime, as well as entails reaching market weight early and brings quicker income to the farmer (Bela and Haile 2009).

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Selection expresses the process of

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- choosing animals that meet the requirements of the breeding objective that pass particular trait onto their progeny.

- Consider in selection both subjectively measured traits (visual assessment) and objectively measure traits (genetic assessment). Describing characteristics that affect most the profit as well as how important each trait is to profit.

- The objective of this study is to show the importance of measurable indicators of animals' performance characteristics for selection processes and to visualize strength and potentially of each sheep breed.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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The control of productivity investigated from noble breed of sheep (9,317 heads) and indigenous sheep breeds (2,325). The milk control included 2,610 heads of sheep.

- All the activities in the implementation of planned scope of selection measures in 2014 were agreeable with the development and improvement program of livestock production in Serbia on one hand, and to other legal regulations that define this area.

- The control of production and data recording is carried out by the control assistant in each region of

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Serbia was in accordance with standard methodological procedures.

The research, performed last year (2014) in different regions of Serbia.

- There were three production systems: Intensive, extensive, and semi-intensive where it controlled the selected flock and the breeds of sheep that are most important for developing sheep production in country.

- Included in the study were: the bodyweights at birth BWB, body weights at 30 days (BW30), body weights at 90 days (BW90), adult weight, fertility and yield of wool of noble breeds (Wurtemberg, Improved Sjenica, Il de France, Improved Pirot, Mis) and indigenous sheep (breeds), (Svirlijig, Lipska, Krivovir).

- Regarding data on other traits such as lactation duration, milk yield, % milk fat, % protein, only two noble breed involved (Improved Sjenica, Improved Pirot) and the three above mentioned indigenous breeds.

- The controlled and recorded data have forwarded at the Institute of Animal Husbandry, Belgrade, Serbia where they set up the database and performed their statistical processing using SPSS.v 20 software package.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As shown in Table1 and Figure1, the leading place belongs to Wurtemberg sheep (Merino-landschaf) that occupied 46% of the controlled population was the highest on bodyweight at birth and wool yield, while Improved Sjenica sheep occupied 26% of the controlled population was the lowest on bodyweight at birth and wool yield.

Svrlijig sheep that occupied 15% of the controlled population was the lowest on bodyweight at age 30. The 5% of the controlled population belongs to Il de France was the highest on adult bodyweight.

The 4% of the controlled population possessed by Lipska breed got the highest bodyweight at age 90 days. The Krivovir breed as the 1% of the controlled population was the lowest on the following performance traits: fertility, bodyweights at age 90 days and adult bodyweight.

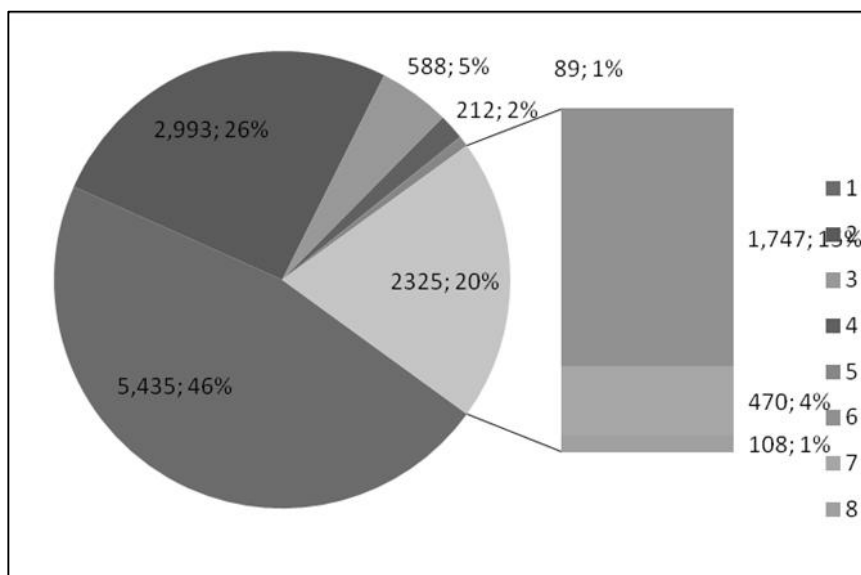
The Mis sheep occupied 1% of the controlled population was leading on fertility.

The result of productivity (Table 1), have presented that there is high variability of traits in all studied populations.

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Table 1. Control of noble and indigenous breeds productivity according to genotype

Genotype	No. of hds.	Fertility %	BWB kg	30		90		W ol yield, kg
				BW30 kg	BW90 kg	Adult weight,kg		
Wurtemberg	5435	1,46	3,82	13,6	28,26	71,02	3,58	
Improved Sjenica	2993	1,36	2,88	11,61	26,84	58,82	2,45	
Il de France	588	1,58	3,6	13,6	28,62	72,15	3,52	
Improved Pirot	212	1,18	3,56	11,4	25,88	64,86	2,55	
/Mis	89	1,81	3,60	10,46	29,13	64,95	3,05	
Sub-Total	9317							
Svrlijig pramenka	1747	1,39	3,20	10,40	24,21	55,76	2,80	
Lipska pramenka	470	1,30	3,75	12,20	29,20	63,40	3,20	
Krivovir pramenka	108	1,07	3,20	11,20	21,50	51,30	2,90	
Sub-Total	2325							
Grand total	11642							



. 1.

Fig. 1. Number and percentile distribution of noble breed and indigenous breed control of productivity

(Gamasaee et al., 2010; Petrovic et al., 2011; Caro Petrovic et al., 2013). Boujenane et al., (1998),

This could interpret as influences not only of the genotype but of also primarily environmental factors specifically housing conditions, nutrition and care of animals.

Under consideration too were the effects of the other fixed factors are of certainly importance in this case, for instance maternal age, season, birth type and interaction of the fixed impact (Gamasaee et al., 2010; Petrovic et al., 2011; Caro Petrovic et al., 2013). Boujenane et al., (1998), stated that a wide variation in weight, at birth and at subsequent weight among lambs born at different locations, emphasized the importance of adequate genetic variation in breed comparison studies.

The said author justified the data gathered in this study.

Furthermore, to a reasonable estimate of the mean value of some properties, besides objective measurement is required a minimum number of statistical units of observation, in this regard the number of animals that are measured.

Petrovic et al., (2010)

Petrovic et al., (2010) found highest fertility in Mis sheep was compatible with the result we gathered as well as that among the three controlled indigenous populations best production results achieved Lipska sheep except in fertility.

30- Dixit et al., (2001); Tariq et al., (2011); Tariq et al., (2013); Rahimi et al., (2014),

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Same author noted that Krivovir breed showed the lowest value of all traits excluding fertility was mildly different from the result obtained in the current study since lowest in most traits except bodyweight at 30 days.

The authors including Dixit et al.,(2001);Tariq et al., (2011); Tariq et al., (2013); Rahimi et al., (2014), explained in their papers that the external environmental factors including the region where sheep farming is practiced, which covers all the features of environment, climatic conditions and seasonal variation have a respectable effect on the level of production of the whole flocks.

Additionally, the widely known factors such as sex of the animal, maternal effects (dam's age and birth type), animal's own age in years and reproductive status (of the animal) are among internal factors that significantly influencing the performance of individual animal.

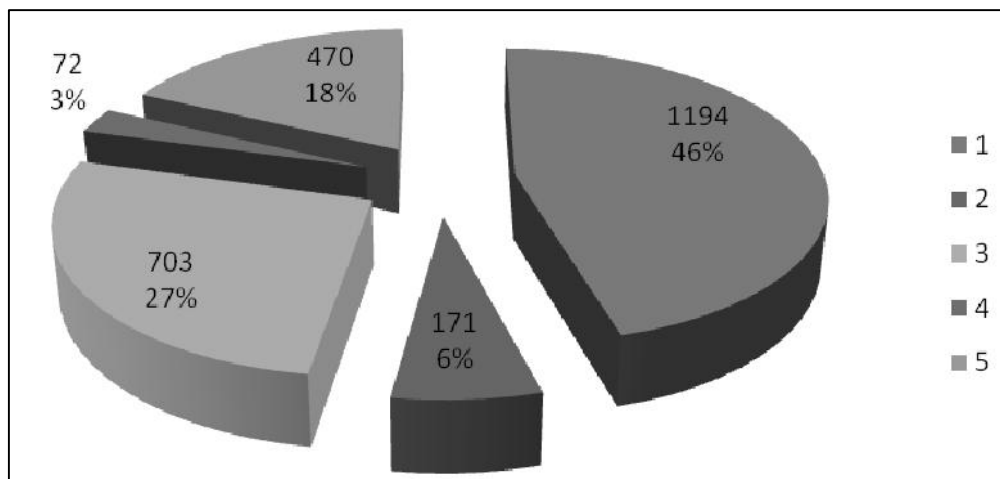
The recently statements provide explanation with the result acquired in this study.

In Figure 2, can be viewed the number of noble breed of sheep

and their percentile distribution in the control of milk productivity.

Among the controlled population for milk productivity, 46% are Improved Sjenica, 27% Svirlijska Pamenka, 18% Lipska Pamenka, 6% Improved Pirot and 3% Krivovir Pamenka.

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. 2.

Fig. 2. Number and percentile distribution of noble and indigenous breeds on milk productivity control

The lactation duration, milk yield, percentages of milk fat and the percent milk protein have been presented in Table 2. The lactation duration ranges from 99.65 days, belongs to Lipska Pamenka (as the shortest days in lactation duration) to 136 days (as the longest days in lactation) achieved by krivovir sheep breed, likewise, the same breed (Krivovir) attained the highest quantity of

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milk yield (94.49 kg).

The result demonstrated that Pirot Pramenka breed attained the lowest on milk yield (54.09 kg) and on percent protein (4.47%). Lipska Pramenka breed was leading on percent fat (6.92%) and on percent protein (5.69%). Improved Sjenica acquired the lowest on percent milk fat (6.05%).

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Table 2. Control milk of noble and indigenous breed according to genotype

Genotype	No.of hds.	Lactation duration, days	Milk yield, kg	% fat	% protein
Improved Sjenica	1194	104,4	68,70	6,05	5,04
Improved Pirot	171	119,8	54,09	6,37	4,47
Sub-Total	1365				
Svrlijig pramenka	703	120,8	77,78	6,34	4,56
Krivovir pramenka	72	136,0	94,49	6,20	4,70
Lipska pramenka	470	99,65	57,48	6,92	5,69
Sub-Total	1245				
Grand Total	2610				

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Combining the results attained in Tables 1 and 2, featuring that the controlled indigenous sheep showed multiple values. Generally, various authors stated the importance of multiple values of indigenous livestock breeds in developing countries in low input system (Mwacharo and Drucker

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CONCLUSIONS

Based on the obtained results can form the nucleus herds of which will be selected offspring for further reproduction and genetic improvement of sheep farming in Serbia.

- The result obtained in this study, can therefore picture the strength, potentiality and weakness of each breed.

Sheep producers must also bear in mind that the genetic progress that could expected within a flock also depends on how many traits he or she considers in a selection program. If being selected only one trait such as weaning weight, faster progress can made than if combinations of two or more traits selected simultaneously.

weaning weight,

- The advantage of performance selection was reducing the risk of subjective valuation as more emphasis was placing on characteristics of high economic importance, and that keeping the animals' individual production records allowing the producer to select and cull the animal accurately and objectively.

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*E-mail: andricdusica.iah@gmail.com

PRODUCTION PERFORMANCES OF SIMMENTAL CATTLE UNDER BREEDING-SELECTION PROGRAM OF SERBIA

Dušica Ostojić Andrić^{1*}, Slavica Hristov², Milan M. Petrović¹, Vlada Pantelić¹, Željko Novaković³, Violeta Caro Petrović¹, Dragan Nikšić¹

¹Institute for Animal Husbandry, Auto put 16, 11080 Zemun-Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

²Faculty of Agriculture, Nemanjina 6, 11080 Zemun-Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

³Institute of Applied Science in Agriculture, Bulevar Despota Stefana 68b, 11000 Beograd, Republic of Serbia

SUMMARY

Cattle production in the Republic of Serbia, in the last years, has been facing numerous problems – decline in number of animals, fewer animals per farm, unsatisfactory yield and quality of milk and problems in marketing of dairy products.

The most important task of the experts in the field of selection and breeding certainly is in the improvement of the genetic potential of the Simmental breed in Serbia as the most common breed (80%).

The production performance of the parent Simmental population in Serbia is presented in this paper, as a starting point of breeding and selection activities.

2014, 2014, 4,741 kg, 3.94%, 3.22%, 2014, 5.579 kg, 6.383 kg, 1,402 g, 560 kg, (n = 11), 1043) 43.3 kg, 92%, (n = 50), 226.19, 632.26 kg, " (2015/2019), : " , , ,

2005- The parent population makes about 34% of the total population, and during the period 2005-2014 the average milk yield of cows showed a growing trend. During 2014, the milk yield of cows in the standard lactation was 4,741 kg of milk with 3.94% milk fat and 3.22% milk protein.

Productivity of bull dams during the period varied and in 2014 it was 5,579 kg of milk in the first and 6,383 kg in maximum lactation.

Performance and genetic potential of Simmental bulls are presented through the results of performance, biological and progeny testing.

The average weight gain of bulls in performance test was 1,402 g and average final weight 560 kg. The results of bulls in biological test (n = 11) showed that the average weight of calves (N = 1043) was 43.3 kg, and that 92% of offspring scored the best grades.

The superiority of bulls (N = 50) for milk yield ranged from -226.19 to 632.26 kg of milk.

The analysis of the results and choice of breeding-selection methods were used as the basis for defining production goals within the five-year breeding program for Simmental breed (2015-2019), whose main features are also described in the paper.

Key words: Simmental cattle, selection, production, genetic improvement, breeding goals

INTRODUCTION

Cattle production is the most important branch of livestock production in the Republic of

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50%,

3.2%

2012 (SORS, 2015) 913
423

6%,
13% - (2008-
2012).

20%

3.100 kg,

Serbia (RS) and the backbone of the future agricultural and rural development in Serbia as part of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union (EU).

Despite the potential for the production of milk and meat, condition of the cattle production and breeding in RS in the last few decades cannot be characterized as satisfactory.

One of the problems facing the beef production is the small number of cattle per farm. Breeding is dominated by small farms with 1-2 heads consist of 50% compared to all other farmers, while the share of farms with 20 or more heads is only 3.2%.

The number of cattle of all categories in recent years has been continuously decreasing and according to the statistics in 2012 (SORS, 2015) it was 913 thousand, of which 423 thousand are dairy cows. These data show that the total number of cattle is by 6% and the number of dairy cows by 13% less than the five year average (2008-2012).

In comparison with developed countries, milk yield and quality of dairy cows in the entire population in RS, despite the recent increase of the average milk yield for approximately 20% in the past decade, are unsatisfactory.

The average milk yield per cow is

(3.890
 l/cow),
 2.730 kg
 1.5
 100 000
 /ml,
 400 000/ml,
 900 000/ml,
 400 000/ml.
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3.100 kg, with significant regional differences. The milk yield is much higher in AP Vojvodina (3.890 l/cow), where large farms are located and where mainly Holstein - Friesian cattle is kept, compared to Central Serbia, where the average milk yield is at the level of 2.730 kg of milk and where predominantly Simmental cattle is raised.

Total milk production in RS is about 1.5 million tons and permanent decline is recorded, as a result of the decline in number of animals.

In relation to the quality of milk, the standards of the European Union (EU) stipulate a total plate count of 100 000 bacteria/ml and somatic cell count 400 000/ml, while the current average in Serbia for the total plate count in the milk is 900 000/ml, and the somatic cell count 400 000/ml.

The quality of milk produced is inferior to the quality standard of the EU and currently only about 40% of the milk is in the extra class or class I permitted by EU rules.

The above indicators of cattle breeding in the RS indicate the necessity of application of appropriate measures that will enable the stabilization of the total number of animals, expanding of farms and improvement of the production of milk and meat, as well as more secure placement of

these products on the market.
 To obtain positive results in this field, in addition to reliable agricultural policy measures, it is necessary to have systematic and continuous efforts to improve the genetic potential of cultivated breeds. In this sense, the definition and implementation of breeding programs (BP), for the two most important cattle breeds in Serbia: The Simmental, which accounts for about 80% and Holstein Friesian breed, which accounts for about 15% of the population, is of great importance.
 Breeding programs are implemented on the selected population of animals, consisting of cattle that according to their origin, exterior traits and productivity are above the average for the entire population.
 In accordance with the tasks set, the number of cattle in this controlled population showed in the previous decade a positive trend, so today they account for over 30% of the entire population.
 Breeding programs in the RS shall be made for a period of five years, and the results of their previous applications show that the average milk yield of the main herd has increased by about 700 kg, and milk fat by about 30 kg (2005-2014).
 As expected, the implementation of the BP had a positive effect on the

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productivity of the entire population of cattle in RS, especially when it comes to milk yield, which in the last decade increased by about 20%.

Given that in RS Simmental breed dominates the breed structure, this paper presents the results of past breeding-selection activities (2005-2014) and on the basis of their analysis, set breeding goals for this breed to be pursued in the future period (2015-2019).

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(2015-2019).

(Head breeding organizations in cattle breeding – HBOCP).

HBOCP defines the Breeding program (BP) for each of the breeds, including breeding-selection methods, the method of their implementation and performs control of the implementation of these measures.

In implementing the BP there is a pyramid system of organization starting from control assistants who perform direct measurements and sampling, through the regional centres to HBOCP which provides

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In this paper, we used data on production and other characteristics of the animals available to the Head breeding organizations in cattle breeding (HBOCP).

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In implementing the BP there is a pyramid system of organization starting from control assistants who perform direct measurements and sampling, through the regional centres to HBOCP which provides

HBOCP,	analysis of the results and reports to the Ministry.
	The methodology of control of productivity and other performance is in accordance with the provisions of the National Livestock Act and with the rules of the International Agreement of Recording Practices (ICAR Recording Guidelines, 2014) and are detailed in the Breeding program (BP, 2014).
(ICAR Recording Guidelines, 2014),	
(, 2014).	-
(,	- The performance of cows (milk yield, body development, linear estimation) and of bulls
) (- (performance, biological and progeny test) from the main population are analysed
,	individually through applied selection measures with emphasis on the achievements and possibilities for further improvement through set breeding objectives.
)	
	Obtained data were analysed using statistical program
Statistica StatSoft.Inc (2004), Statistica for Windows 7,	StatSoft.Inc (2004), Statistica for Windows version 7, where the minimum, mean and maximum values were determined, as well as variability indicators (standard deviation - SD, coefficient of variation - CV and standard error - Se).
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,	-
- SD,	-
- CV	-
Se).	Breeding value was determined by using BLUP-ANIMAL MODEL (Harvey, 1991; SPSS 20).
BLUP-ANIMAL MODEL (Harvey, 1991; SPSS 20).	

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Data on milk production together with information on the origin are the basis for evaluation of the breeding values.

- Appropriate selection measures which in accordance with the breeding program are implemented based on this and ultimately lead towards realization of the breeding objective.

Also, the results of milk recording allow breeders to improve the technological process in the herd, the implementation of rational nutrition system that is based on the actual production of milk in the appropriate stage of lactation.

- Table 1 shows the milk performance of first calving heifers and cows in 2014, and in Figure 1 and the trend of milk production for the period 2005-2014. It is clear that the production of milk in the reporting period is characterized by a positive trend and that the milk yield of the parent population of domestic Simmental breed is behind the same in Croatia (5.028 kg) and Slovenia (5.375 kg) (CAA, 2013; ICAR, 2013).

In Germany, where the share of the parent population in the total population is around 50%, the average milk yield of Simmental cows in 2013 was 7.223 with 4.16% milk fat and 3.5% milk protein (ICAR, 2013b).

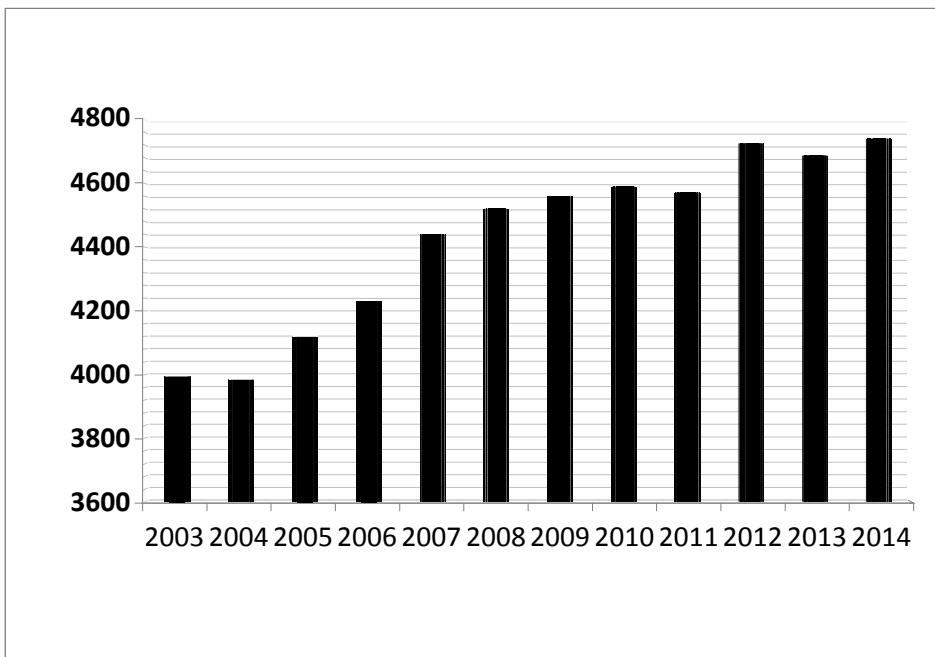
Year	Milk yield (kg)	Milk fat (%)	Milk protein (%)
2014	5.028	4.16	3.5
2013	7.223	4.16	3.5

(CAA, 2013; ICAR, 2013).

Based on the achieved results and the estimated possibilities, breeding objective for the period 2015-2019 stipulates an increase in milk yield in domestic Simmental population to over 5.500 kg of milk with min. 4.00% milk fat and min. 3.40% milk protein.

1. 2014
Table 1. Average milk production in 2014

Category	No. of heads	/ Standard lactation, 305 days				
		/Milk (kg)	/M.F. (kg)	/M.F.(%)	/Protein (kg)	/Protein (%)
/Cows	52.789	4.741	187.84	3.94	153.72	3.22
First calving heifers	11.957	4.538	176.96	3.93	143.63	3.21



1.
Fig. 1. Milk performance of cows in standard lactation 2003-2014

2003-2004

" " ,
 ,
 (Panteli et al., 2009).
 1% , 2003
 413
 0.5%.
 2005-2014 (2),
 2013 (-263 kg),
 -
 2014 (-25 kg). 2
 . -
 5.579 kg
 - 2014
 (N=413), -
 6.671 kg
 2012.
 Panteli et al.
 (2005), 2002
 5.630 kg, ,

- For the purposes of producing domestic Simmental bulls the best cows are selected that are by at least two standard deviations above the average of the parent population in milk production, but also according to body development and origin (Panteli et al., 2009).

For optimal selection results, it is necessary that these animals make up about 1% of the population, but their number compared to 2003 doubled and now stands at 413 animals or about 0.5%.

Milk yield of bull dams in the reporting period 2005-2014 (Figure 2) generally had a positive trend, with a pronounced decline in 2013 (-263 kg), which in somewhat milder form continued during 2014 (-25kg).

In Figure 2, the trend in milk performance of bull dams in the period is presented. The highest milk yield in first lactation of 5.579 kg was achieved in the previous year - 2014 (N = 413) while the highest milk yield in the maximum lactation of 6.671 kg was achieved in 2012.

According to the results of research by Panteli et al. (2005), who in 2002 found the average milk yield of bull dams of 5.630 kg, it is evident that in this field no significant progress has been made.

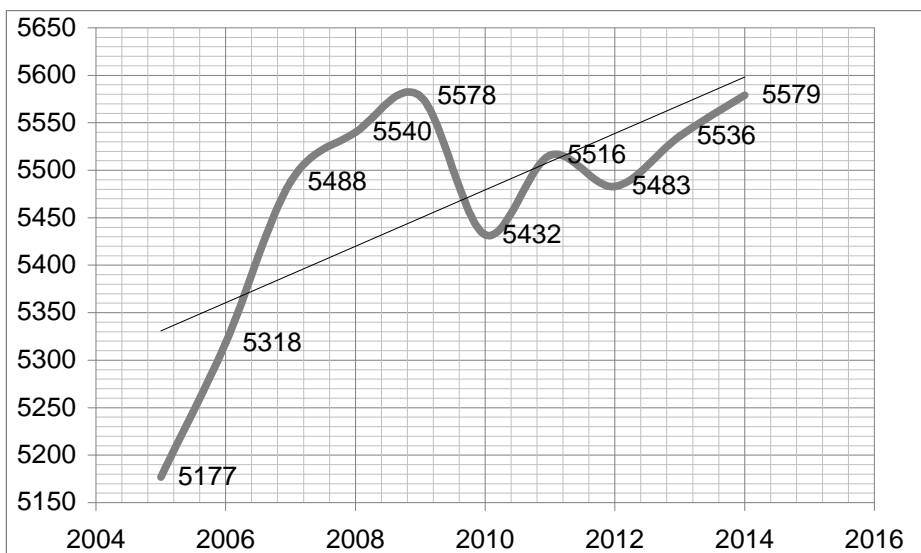
2009-2013
7.441 7.575 kg (CAA, 2013).

In support of this, it can be stated that the productive performance of bull dams in Serbia is far lower than in Croatia where their average milk yield in the period 2009-2013 ranged from 7.441 to 7.575 kg (CAA, 2013).

It is important to note that in addition to systematic work on the selection, in the breeding of these elite animals in the domestic Simmental population, a lot of attention must be paid to nutrition, health care and housing conditions in order for their genetic potential to be expressed to the fullest extent (Panteli et al., 2009).

(Panteli et

al., 2009).



. 2.

, 305 (2005-2014)

Fig. 2. Milk performance of Simmental bull dams in the first lactation, 305 days (2005-2014)

Linear evaluation/score of body composition allows the identification of the characteristics of dairy cows which are preliminary indicators of milk yield and longevity.

In addition, it points to the reproductive ability of the animal, which is of great importance from the standpoint of economy of milk production (Panteli et al., 2006).

Measures of body development of bull dams presented in Table 2 are slightly higher than those communicated in the results of Rom evi (1999) and Panteli et al. (2006), which is desirable since it can be expected that the cows of larger frame at the same time achieve a higher productivity.

The average values of linear scores for body development of bull dams in 2014 (Table 2) are preferable compared to same values obtained in the controlled population, but in the coming period, stricter selection is required in the population of bull dams in particular frame and udder traits, in order to meet the breeding objectives.

For the controlled population of Simmental cattle, breeding objective determines the height at withers of adult cows of over 140

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For the controlled population of Simmental cattle, breeding objective determines the height at withers of adult cows of over 140

140 cm
650 kg.

100

380/400

cm and body weight of over 650 kg.

In terms of reproductive traits, goals are to achieve the duration of service period and calving interval is 100 and 380-400 days, respectively.

In addition, within the framework of the objectives, desirable fitness traits, functional traits and temperament of bred animals are considerably emphasized, such as

- fertility, calving ease, disease resistance and mean duration of productive life of five lactations.

2.

Table 2. Body measures and linear scores of bull dams

N	/ Exterior measures (cm, kg)							/ Linear scores (1-9)		
	RH	BD	LP	WP	CC	BM	F	M	F	U
413	143	84	59	56	202	684	7,76	7,70	7,63	7,69

: RH- ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -

Legend: RH-Rump height; BD-body depts; LP- length of pelvis; WP-width of pelvis; CC-chest circumference; BM-body mass; F-frame; M-muscularity; F-fundament; U-udder

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-

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,

Performances of Simmental bulls

Growth and body development traits of Simmental bulls in performance test are extremely important not only for the breeding value evaluation and ranking of young bulls as potential breeding sires, but they also influence body development and potential productivity of their

et al., 2012).
 3,
 "
 () 106%,
 -
 2013
 (109%).
 Bogdanovi et al.
 (2012),
 - ,
 100 g - .
 -
 ,
 -

descendants (Bogdanovi et al., 2012).

Statistical parameters of the test presented in Table 3, show on average satisfactory traits of sixteen tested Simmental bulls.

The average relative breeding value (RBV) was 106%, which is slightly lower than in the previously tested generation - 2013 (109%). Compared with the results of Bogdanovi et al. (2012), the input and final body weights were slightly higher, while the average daily gain in the test was almost 100 g higher. Also, the bulls in our study were on average of larger body dimensions, but the variability of characteristics was similar in both researches and generally the largest in terms of body weight and daily gain.

3.

“(N=16)”

Table 3. Descriptive statistics for analyzed growth traits and body development traits in performance tested Simmental bulls (N=16)

Parameters	Body weight (kg)			Height of withers (cm)	Chest depth (cm)	Chest circum. (cm)	Body length (cm)	/RBV (%)
	Test-on (120 /days)	Test-off (365 /days)	Daily gain (g)					
/Average	204	560	1402	132	65	190	159	106
/Max	330	628	1582	139	70	206	166	118
/Min	130	476	1167	128	62	182	150	95
/SD	18,3	57,7	187,02	3,39	3,44	7,22	7,07	9,25
/CV	10,54	9,7	13,19	2,57	5,25	3,78	5,49	8,75

Biological test includes study of bulls in terms of inheritance of

<p>degenerative properties, potential incidence of calves with congenital defects and deficiencies, lethal and semi-lethal factors, which ensures accurate insight of the quality of calves obtained from individual bull sire.</p>	<p>degenerative properties, potential incidence of calves with congenital defects and deficiencies, lethal and semi-lethal factors, which ensures accurate insight of the quality of calves obtained from individual bull sire.</p>
<p>This test, practically, indicates if breeding male is carrier of lethal, semi-lethal or harmful genes. During 2014, eleven Simmental bulls were included in the biological test, with total 1043 calves, or on average of 95 per bull.</p>	<p>This test, practically, indicates if breeding male is carrier of lethal, semi-lethal or harmful genes. During 2014, eleven Simmental bulls were included in the biological test, with total 1043 calves, or on average of 95 per bull.</p>
<p>The test results (Table 4) show slightly lower average weight of calves at birth as well as its twice lower variation as compared to the research by Nikšić et al. (2012).</p>	<p>The test results (Table 4) show slightly lower average weight of calves at birth as well as its twice lower variation as compared to the research by Nikšić et al. (2012).</p>
<p>The majority of calves (93%) at birth were vital, harmoniously developed in the type of the breed. The low proportion (<0.5%) of calves with anomalies (no tail, blindness, rabbit lip, albinism, chimerism) was determined, which is in accordance with the results of Nikšić et al. (2012) and the low frequency of the use of Caesarean section (0.29%).</p>	<p>The majority of calves (93%) at birth were vital, harmoniously developed in the type of the breed. The low proportion (<0.5%) of calves with anomalies (no tail, blindness, rabbit lip, albinism, chimerism) was determined, which is in accordance with the results of Nikšić et al. (2012) and the low frequency of the use of Caesarean section (0.29%).</p>
<p>However, percentage of difficult calvings was around 8%, which is significantly higher compared to the 3.4% reported by Nikšić et al. (2012) and especially compared to results obtained by Pilarczyk and Wójcik (2007), where especially in</p>	<p>However, percentage of difficult calvings was around 8%, which is significantly higher compared to the 3.4% reported by Nikšić et al. (2012) and especially compared to results obtained by Pilarczyk and Wójcik (2007), where especially in</p>

(2007), -
 " " (-
),
 1.2%.
 ,
 -
 Pilarczyk Wójcik (2007) (43,2kg
 34.9 kg).
 , . .
 Nikšič et al.
 (2012), (p
 <0.001)

case of Simmental calves (among five breeds) the lowest frequency of calving difficulty of 1.2% is established.

These differences can be explained by differences in the weight of calves at birth, which in our study was significantly higher in comparison to research of Pilarczyk and Wójcik (2007) (43,2kg vs. 34.9 kg).

The importance of performing biological test and the application of its results, i.e. the adequate selection of bulls for reproduction is confirmed by the results of Nikšič et al. (2012) who found a statistically significant (p <0.001) effect of bull sires on body weight at birth, calf score and calving score.

4.

Table 4. Results of biological testing

No. of calves	Body mass, kg					Average calf score(2-5)	Distribution of calving scores (2-5), %				Mortality rate	Twining rate	Abortion rate
	Aver.	Min	Max	/SD	/CV		5	4	3	2			
1043	43,27	20	56	2,41	5,57	4,55	71,14	21,57	7,77	0,29	2,21	5,18	0,9

Testing of bulls based on milk performance of their daughters - progeny testing, shows that the situation is not as impressive since the superiority of tested breeding bulls for milk production exceeds 100 kg in only eight of the 50 bulls.

<p>632 kg</p> <p>(2005),</p> <p>2019)</p> <p>" "</p>	<p>100 kg</p> <p>50 .</p> <p>,</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Ku evi et al.</p> <p>,</p> <p>(2015-</p> <p>-</p> <p>155 cm,</p> <p>1.100 kg</p> <p>(</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>).</p>	<p>- The biggest determined superiority is 632 kg milk and it is significantly lower compared with the results of the bulls in Germany and Austria, for example.</p> <p>- According to the results of research by Ku evi et al. (2005), based on the comparative examination of the efficiency of bulls in Serbia and Germany, these differences can largely be explained by poor growing conditions in our country.</p> <p>- The breeding objectives (2015-2019) in terms of performance of Simmental bulls include adult height of over 155 cm, body weight over 1.100 kg and the relevant traits of body development (muscularity, balanced body development, feet and legs).</p>
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CONCLUSIONS

<p>" "</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>" "</p> <p>,</p>	<p>- Based on the analysis of the results of breeding-selection work, achieved in the previous ten year period, it can be concluded that there has been some progress, mainly in the production of milk of the main population of Simmental cows.</p> <p>- It is important to emphasize that the aforementioned effects have reflected on the productivity of the entire population of this, the most</p>
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	<p>- common, breed in Serbia.</p>
	<p>In the field of selection and breeding, significant efforts are invested in the improvement of genetic potential of the animal, but for optimum results it is necessary to improve the conditions of nutrition, housing and health care, which in the present socio-economic conditions is significantly more difficult.</p>
	<p>However, considering that the production of milk is recognized as a strategic sector of Serbian agriculture and at the same time demanding in terms of standards to be met when joining the EU, in the coming period it is necessary to continue consistent and systematic implementation of the breeding program.</p>
<p>2019 (</p>	<p>2015- An important innovation in the context of the breeding program in the 2015-2019 is the inclusion of non-production traits (health, fertility, life expectancy, etc.) in breeding objectives, which in the long term should reflect positively on the health and reproductive capacity of the population, and indirectly on realized yields and profits.</p>

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2 " , " , " ,
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4 " , " ,

*E-mail: dila_gjilan@hotmail.com

METHODS OF DESTRUCTION OF MICROORGANISMS DURING THE CLEANING AND DISINFECTION PROCESS IN THE FERMENTATION TANK OF YOGURT PRODUCTION

Dilaver Salihu^{1*}, Bakir Kelmendi², Lorika Salihu³, Valon Shala⁴

¹Faculty of Food Teknology, University of Mitrovica, "Isa Boletini" Kosovo

²Faculty of Agribusiness, University "Haxhi Zeka" Peja - Kosovo

³Student Faculty of Food Teknology, University of Mitrovica, "Isa Boletini" Kosovo

⁴Food and Veterinary Agency, Sanitary Inspektor of Kosova

SUMMARY

The purpose of the study is safety and quality of production of yogurt during fermentation.

The effect of cleaning and disinfection shows the undesirable organisms can be eliminated in yoghurt fermentation tank, while the fermentation temperature is 42°C, 45°C, the duration of fermentation 2.5-3h.

Disinfection is performed with disinfectant (metric system chip): IMPULS - Perox, for fast surface disinfection dose of 0.2, 0.5, 1.0%, containing acid 100 to 150 ppm, for a period of 5-20 minutes. For the

42°C, 45°C,
2.5-3
(metric
system chip): IMPULS - Perox,
0.2, 0.5, 1.0%,

100 150 ppm,
Salamonell sp, Stafillococus areus, Enterobacteraceac, Penicilum spp.
 6°C
 15
 :

5-20 destruction of contaminating microorganisms such as *Salamonell sp, Stafillococus areus, Enterobacteraceac, Penicilum spp.*
 Yogurt products for three manufacturing companies are stored in the refrigerator at 6°C for identification of microorganisms to 15 days.
Key words: disinfection, organisms, yogurt, disinfectant

INTRODUCTION

Stringent laws of the market economy that seek increased competitive ability of any dairy manufacturing enterprises.
 Cleaning and disinfection constitute two of the necessary conditions for keeping a food product with a high quality, as well as keeping it hygienic and commercial (Sini, 2011). It is known that milk and its products are suitable environment for the development of micro pollutants and many pathogens. Therefore legislation for milk is larger than for any other food product and affects all areas such as production, handling, technological processes, packaging, storage as well as distribution (European Comission, 2005).
 To make the fermentation tank cleaned with a high quality we need to use chemical cleaners that are easily soluble in water at the required temperature.

Stringent laws of the market economy that seek increased competitive ability of any dairy manufacturing enterprises.
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 To make the fermentation tank cleaned with a high quality we need to use chemical cleaners that are easily soluble in water at the required temperature.

(2011).
 98/8
 92/64/
 852,853,854 / 2004,
 2002/99 2004/41
 ISO 18593.
 1 gram,
 cfu/cm³ cfu/g.

$$\log \frac{N}{N_0} = \frac{-kt}{2,303} = \frac{-t}{D} \text{ ku}$$

No -

N -

k -

D -

They must not smell and not inflict corrosion, to act immediately, not to be toxic substances, easily avoided through laundered, stored and have better quality during cleaning (Dibra, (2011)).
 - (Dibra,
 - The summary of EU legislation on food in the EU Directive for examination bacteriological water, Directive No. 98/8ECE, milk processing hygiene control, Directive 92/64/EC, Regulation nr.852,853,854/2004, directive 2002/99 and 2004/41CE, and microbiological hygiene according to ISO 18593.
 - Bacteriological evaluation by *aerobic* microorganisms *mezophile*
 - for determining the total number contained in 1 cm² or 1 gram, the number of colonies and calculation of results cfu/cm³ or cfu/g.
 When bacteria come into contact with an antimicrobial agent, temperature and radiation, destruction is done according to the law of destruction, the equation as:

$$\log \frac{N}{N_0} = \frac{-kt}{2,303} = \frac{-t}{D} \text{ ku}$$

 No - the initial number of microorganisms present.
 N - the number of microorganisms to survive at temperature "t".
 k - constant destruction.
 D - the time needed to reduce the number of microorganisms in the power of 10 - to.

Disinfection is the result of the current operation, which eliminates or kill undesirable microorganisms on an object, in order to reduced their volume to a safe place, the greater the decrease to be the amount of microorganisms in the product, the faster is the destruction them from disinfection.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was conducted during the period from June to December 2014. In three manufacturing companies Yoghurt, Kabi in Gjilan, Bylmeti in Pristina, Adi in Mitrovica.

225 samples of aerobic microorganisms mezofile are collected and cleaning disinfection and 45 yoghurts prepared for market. Analyses were analyzed at the Laboratory of Faculty of Food Technology and Food and Veterinary Agency in Pristina.

The first program of cleaning the milk processing plant for the production of yogurt in the dairy "Kabi", "Bylmeti" and "Adi" is the following:

- The cleaning program for thermal treatment lines and milk fermentation tank;
- Rinse with water at a temperature of 50°C, until the

2014.

225

45

50°C,

- 1,0% Ultrasil 25 at 75°C, 20 minutes; 0,5-
- 50°C;
- 0.1% HNO3 at 60°C, 20 minutes;
- 50°C;
- CIP (Bizhga et al., 2008).
- 3 minutes;
- 05 % at 75°C for 5-15 minutes;
- 3 minutes;

flowing water cleared;

- By means of an alkaline wash such as 0,5 - 1,0% Ultrasil 25 at temperatures around 75°C, for 20 minutes;
- Rinse with water at a temperature of 50°C, until the flowing water cleared;
- Washing in 0.1% HNO3 at 60°C temperature for 20 min;
- Rinse with water at a temperature of 50°C, until the flowing water cleared.

In the first program we are dealing with solid waste until the formation of the layer that contains fat, protein, mineral salts and in this case the cleaning is done with high pressure, which has the effect of removing residues on surfaces that are in contact with the product.

The cleaning process that increases this effect is called turbine sprayer, or cleaning done with CIP system, which is used for cleaning of tanks, reservoirs and fermentation tanks (Bizhga et al., 2008).

In the second program, the following phases are developed:

- Rinse with warm water (steam) for 3 minutes;
- Circulation of alkali solution with 05 % at 75°C for 5 - 15 minutes;
- Rinse with warm water for 3 minutes;

- 5 -10 90-95°C (IMPULS – Perox);
- 300-400 mg/l

- Disinfection of hot water for 5 -10 minutes 90 - 95°C (IMPULS – Perox);
- Purified with chlorine alkali 300 - 400 mg/l and dry.

1

Tabel 1. The second program of cleaning lines milk thermal treatment and fermentation tank.

Mode of action	% The amount of detergent cleaners expressed in%			Time of operation, cleaning (min.)	Temperature °C.	Daily cleaning, The total time in minutes
	0.2	0.5	1.0			
Rinse with water	-	-	-	Until the flowing water of cleared	50	
Alkaline washing tools - Ultrasil 25		+	+	15 - 20	75	45
Rinse with water and 0.1% HNO3	-	-	-	Until the flowing water of cleared	60	
Disinfection IMPULS perox, 300- 400mg/l	+	+	-	5 - 10 30 - 60	90 - 95 30 - 35	60
Disinfection IMPULS perox, be cleaned with chlorine alkali indolent sulucion 300- 400mg/l						

LIGHTNING MVP ICON™,

Mas 100 - Merck.

Mercek.

Salmonella GSP (EN ISO
Standard 6579/2002).

cm³ 0.1 ml

10 ml

Testing for evaluation of
disinfection is used apparatus:
Lighting PVP, Air analysis
apparatus Mas 100 - Mercek.

Nutritional terrains used: the total
count agar colonies Coant Plateau
- Mercek.

For identification of pathogenic
micro-organisms, mold as:
Salmonella GSP (EN ISO
Standard 6579/2002). With sterile
pipette side jump from 1 cm³ or
0.1 ml jump into two petri dishes
where two test tubes contain 10 ml
Rappaport VASILADIS (RVS -

<p>(RVS - 41.5°C 24 ± 3h)</p>	<p>Bylon placed on the thermostat for temperature 41.5°C cultivation duration 24 ± 1°C ± 3h) and MULLER - Kaufman (MKTTn -</p>
<p>(MKTTn -</p>	<p>BYLOE placed on the thermostat for cultivation in temperature 37 °C ± 1°C duration 24 ± 3h).</p>
<p>37 °C ± 1°C 24 ± 3h). SS - 25°C, pH 7.0 (, 2007).</p>	<p>SS - agar. For 25°C, pH 7.0 (, 2007).</p>
<p><i>Staphylococcus auerus</i> (EN ISO Standard 5944).</p>	<p><i>Staphylococcus auerus</i> (EN ISO Standard 5944). The method</p>
<p>Baird Parker .</p>	<p>of identification of the Baird Parker agrarian colonies. In three test tubes concentrate byloni Giolitti</p>
<p>Giolitti-Cantoni</p>	<p>disposed CANTONI DNA and incubated at 37 °C ± 1°C</p>
<p>37 °C ± 1°C 24 – 48 . (, 2007).</p>	<p>temperature for 24 – 48 h. (, 2007).</p>
<p><i>Enterobacteraceac</i> (EN ISO Standard 21528).</p>	<p><i>Enterobacteraceac</i> (EN ISO Standard 21528). For identification</p>
<p>Violet - Red - Bill - Glucose - Agar (VRBG),</p>	<p>is used Violet - Red - Bill - Glucose - Agar (VRBG) and incubated at</p>
<p>37°C 18 to 24 ± 2h.</p>	<p>37°C for 18 to 24 ± 2h.</p>
<p><i>Penicillum</i> spp.</p>	<p><i>Penicillum</i> spp. For identification is used agar agar</p>
<p>("YPA").</p>	<p>Pepto yest "YPA". Preparation of the sample and its depletion as in</p>
<p>: [S.1987.]</p>	<p>the case of determining the total number of microorganisms: [S.1987.]</p>
<p>0.2 ml</p>	<p>In each dilution taken 0.2 ml with pipette and inoculated into</p>
<p>"YPA".</p>	<p>selective terrain "YPA". Inoculum field extends through the top of a</p>
<p>25°C 5 .</p>	<p>curved rod with large diameter, incubation at 25 °C for 5 days.</p>
<p>,</p>	<p>After incubation is done counting the mold and their further</p>
<p>.</p>	<p>examination under a microscope.</p>

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

" " " ".
- " " " " .
10 cfu/cm².
42-45° C. *Sallomonella spp*
Staphylococcus aureus.
" "
Enterobactrecea
42-45° C,
0-1cfu/cm³.

With evaluation of the analysis during the study in three manufacturing companies of Yoghurt "Kabi" and "ADI". In the first step of purification, bacterial contamination of aerobic bacteria was mesophile before disinfection and it was 10 cfu/cm².

- This number was not acceptable, due inadequate hygiene cleaning, not a good rinse with water to eliminate sulucionit cleaners by fermenting tank walls, ceiling in the working environment contains moisture, not well ventilated, the application of the second program of cleaning and disinfection in three manufacturing company yoghurt mezofile number of aerobic microorganisms is destroyed to zero.

- Bacteria present in yogurt fermentation tank at 42-45° C. *Sallomonella spp* is destroyed to zero, as well as *Staphylococcus aureus* was destroyed to zero.

During the evaluation of bacteria, in kopanien "Adi" was present *Enterobactrecea* during fermentation in the temperature 42-45° C, was to 0-1cfu/cm³ after disinfection.

All members of this genus are gram positive headache, anarobe optional, catalase negative, located in pairs or short chains.

10 40 °C, 60°C 60 . The growth of temperature is from 10 to 40 °C, the heat survive in 60C for 60 minutes.
 - Produces acid L – lactic, as the main final product during fermentation of glucose.

2.

42°C - 45°C

Table 2. Bacteria present before disinfection in the yogurt fermentation tank at 42°C - 45°C

Type of microorganisms	%			Making the samples	Disinfection time (min.)	The first number	Test results after disinfection	
	The amount of disinfection expressed in % IMPULS - Perox							
	0.2	0.5	1.0					
<i>Salamonella spp</i> 25g/ml	+	-	-	5	o	5 - 20	1.4 - 10 ⁶	0
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> 10 g/ml	+	+	-	5	1	5 - 20	2.7 - 10 ⁷	0
<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> 10 g/ml	+	+	-	5	1	5 - 20	2.9 - 10 ⁸	0 - 1
<i>Penicillum spp</i> 10 g/ml	+	+	-	5	1	5 - 20	6.2 - 10 ⁷	0 - 1

Penicillium spp

42°C 0-1 cfu/cm³.

Penicillium spp was present during fermentation in temperature 42°C, was 0-1 cfu/cm³.

These include high humidity, the surface of the ceiling space, spread spores into the atmosphere, fell into fermentation tanks, and contamination during the technological process.

- Where untreated milk enters the fermentation tank with accessories perzirese in incubation temperature of 42 - 45°C.

42-45°C.

[SACCO Lyofast

- Added fermentation cultures [SACCO Lyofast, and YF-450B] and other ingredients and then fermentation takes place for 3h and finally gel mixed and cooled to 30 °C temperature in heat exchanger and enters the packing.

YF-450B],

3 .,

30°C

At formed a packing other solid

7/15-
6°C.

structures yogurt, but the viscosity is not the same as before mix.

- To this add ingredients to increase the viscosity of yogurt. These bacteria and mold, are observed in the packaged yogurt after day 7-15th refrigerated storage at temperatures of 6°C.

- In Kabi and dairy companies are not found microorganisms.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of our research we can conclude that:

: Knowing the composition and handling of samples, there is a difference in the growth of pathogens. The increase of pathogens was affected by hygienic conditions during processing, and then factors such as: pH, aw, temperature, etc.

- Normally laundering preferably softened water to avoid residues on cleaned surfaces, good is stronger water with high content of calcium salts to relax in ion exchange filters 2-4 German degree.

2-4
5%
The ceiling should be cleaned once a week, from mechanical pollution, and disinfected against mold with 5 % iron sulfite solution, walls cleaned daily and disinfected solution 2 times a week, with 1% solution Tirozin.

2
1%
85°C,

The floor is cleaned by mechanical impurities and later with hot detergent solution.

1%
Disinfection be carried out with hot water and steam or 1% solution Tirozin and finally rinsed with water better.

35-
The optimum temperature for washing is 35-85°C, effective for washing time is the minimum time. Yogurt product quality depends on the quality of milk as raw material, but also the cleaning and disinfection of equipment and vehicles during the technological process.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Knowing the results of practical, theoretical and experimental work we recommend that:

Milk should not have any content of antibiotics, pesticides, or be in contamination with pathogenic microorganisms that cause various diseases because it creates difficulty during the technological process of producing yogurt.

It is also recommended that there be correct sessions of cleaning and disinfection as well as hygienic sanitary conditions suitable for the production of safe and quality.

The last recommendation is

HACCP, to implement the HACCP systems
- as well as get certified by that
, system so that such manufactories
can produce safe and high quality
products.

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*E-mail: tbg_georgieva@yahoo.com

EFFECT OF RIPENING TEMPERATURE ON THE FERMENTATION PROCESS IN BULGARIAN WHITE BRINED CHEESE PRODUCED FROM COW AND BUFFALO MILK

Galin Ivanov¹, Tatyana Balabanova^{1*}, Maria Baltadzhieva²,
Kiril Vassilev³

¹ University of Food Technology, Plovdiv, blv. Maritsa 26, Bulgaria

² LB – Lact Ltd., Plovdiv, blv. V. Aprilov 154, Bulgaria

³ Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, Troyan,
281 Vasil Levski Str., Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The dynamic of lactic acid fermentation during ripening of cow and buffalo white brined cheese was evaluated.

Cheese ripening was conducted at three temperatures 9 ± 1 , 12 ± 1 and 15 ± 1 °. The ripening of cow and buffalo cheese samples was performed for 45 and 60 days, respectively.

The changes of titratable acidity, pH and total lactic acid bacteria count during ripening were determined. It was found that the fermentation process and lactic acid bacteria growth rate were significantly inhibited at temperature below 10 °C.

15±1 °C),
45 60

(9±1 °C, 12±1 °C

10 °C

3 °C,

(Litopoulou-Tzanetaki and Tzanetakis 1992; Nizamli glu et al., 1989; Öner et al., 2005; Soda et al., 2011; Tzanetakis et al., 1995; Volikakis et al., 2004).

(Erkmen, 1995, 1996; Turantas et al., 1998).

The obtained results showed that the deviations of 3°C in the ripening temperature have a significant influence on the development and dynamics of the maturation processes and on the proliferation rate of the lactic acid bacteria of the experimental samples.

Key words: white brined cheese, ripening, lactic acid fermentation

INTRODUCTION

The dairy industry in Bulgaria is known with the unique quality of yoghurt and cheese.

Bulgarian white brined cheese is a national dairy product. About 80% of the produced in Bulgaria milk is processed in white brined cheese.

There are many researches related to the determination on physicochemical and microbiological processes of white brined cheese during ripening (Litopoulou-Tzanetaki and Tzanetakis 1992; Nizamli glu et al., 1989; Öner et al., 2005; Soda et al., 2011; Tzanetakis et al., 1995; Volikakis et al., 2004).

The flavour of white brined cheese depends on the technology, the temperature of ripening and the storage period (Erkmen, 1995, 1996; Turantas et al., 1998).

A starter culture of

thermophilic lactic acid and mesophilic bacteria is used during manufacturing of white brine cheese.

Predominant microflora of the young cheese consists of lactic acid microorganisms which increase rapidly during the pre-processing of milk, pressing and pre-maturation stage of the cheese curd. Lactic acid bacteria are a group of microorganisms which play an important role in fermentation of lactose to lactic acid in the dairy products (Cogan and Beresford, 2002; McSeeney and Sousa, 2000).

(Cogan and Beresford, 2002; McSeeney and Sousa, 2000).

They are part of the desired microflora and are added to the milk in order to ensure the development of desired texture, color, taste and nutritional qualities of white brined cheese during the ripening process.

The aim of the present study is to evaluate the effect of ripening temperature on the fermentation process in Bulgarian white brined cheese produced from cow and buffalo milk.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

White brined cheese samples were produced by a traditional technology in industrial conditions, according to Bulgarian National Standard (BNS) 15-2010.

15-2010.

The ripening of cow and buffalo cheese samples was performed for

60

45

, a :

- KL BL -

9±1°C;

- KM BM -

12±1°C;

- KH BH -

15±1°C.

1 , 15 , 30

45 1 , 15 ,

30 , 45 60

.

- :

- -

1111-80.

- -

pH (model MS 2000, Mycrosist, Plovdiv, Bulgaria)

(Sensorex, Garden Grove, USA)

20 °C

pH 7,01 – 4,01.

- -

IDF Standart 122C:1996.

17 MRS, IDF Standard

117B:1997.

45 and 60 days, respectively.

The cheese samples were ripened at three temperature regimes:

- KL and BL – cow and buffalo cheese samples ripened at 9±1°C;

- KM and BM - cow and buffalo cheese samples ripened at 12±1°C;

- KH and BH - cow and buffalo cheese samples ripened at 15±1°C.

The samples were analysed at the 1st, 15th, 30th and 45th day for cow cheese sample and at the 1st, 15th, 30th, 45th and 60th day for buffalo white brine cheese.

Physicochemical analysis and microbiological analysis

- Titratable acidity (TA) of the cheese samples was determined by the Thorner's method (BNS 1111-80).

- pH of the cheese samples was measured by using of pH meter (model MS 2000, Mycrosist, Plovdiv, Bulgaria) with a glass electrode (Sensorex, Garden Grove, USA) standardized at 20 °C over the range 7,0.-4,0.

- Total lactobacilli and streptococci count – sample preparation was conducted according to IDF Standard 122C:1996. The suitable dilutions were inoculated into selective agars 17 MRS, as described in IDF Standard 117B:1997.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results for titratable acidity and pH during ripening of the cow and buffalo milk white brined cheese samples are shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

The changes of the values of these parameters represented the development and dynamic of fermentation process in the studied samples. It is well known that lactic acid fermentation starts during curd treatment and continues during ripening. It is conducted by the starter and nonstarter lactic acid bacteria in the curd.

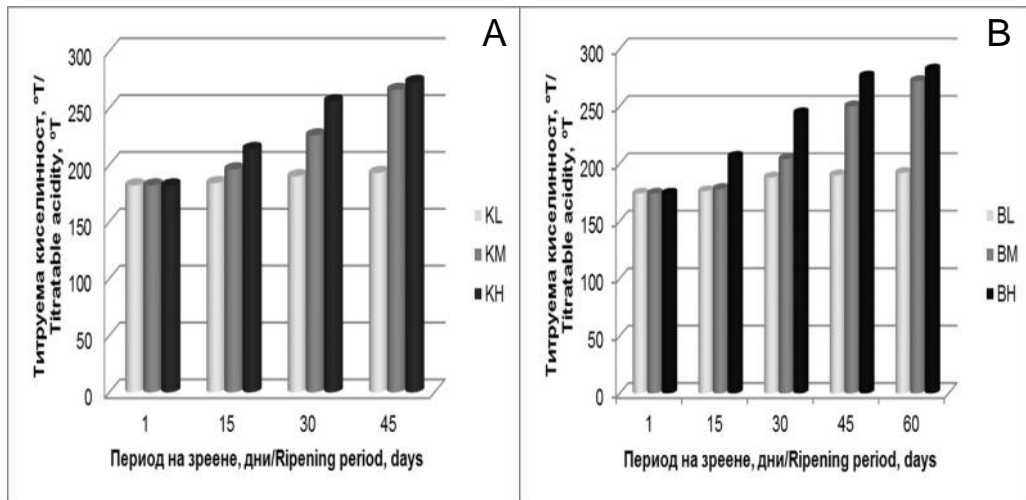


Fig. 1. Change of titratable acidity in white brine cheese made from cow () and buffalo () milk during ripening

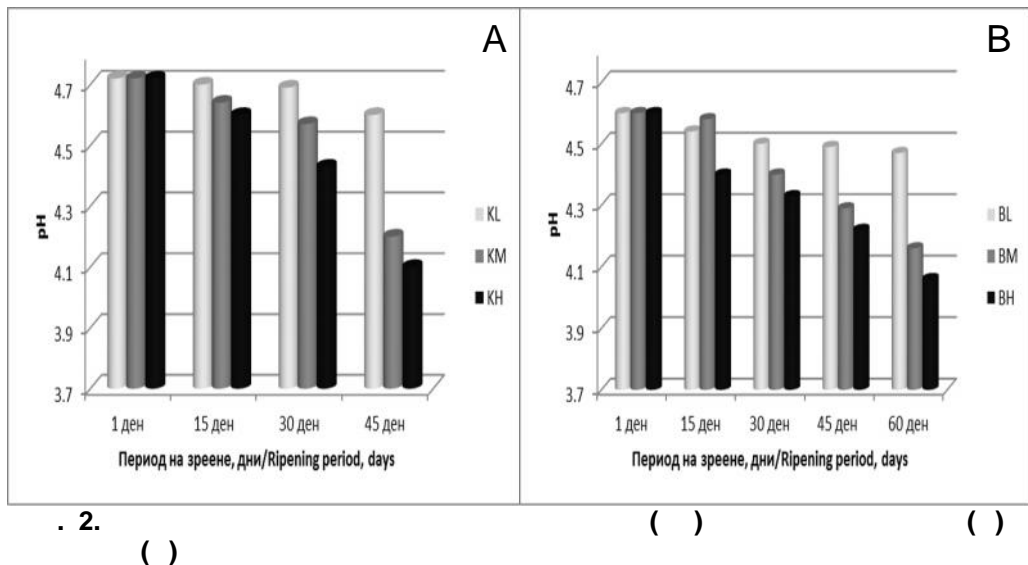
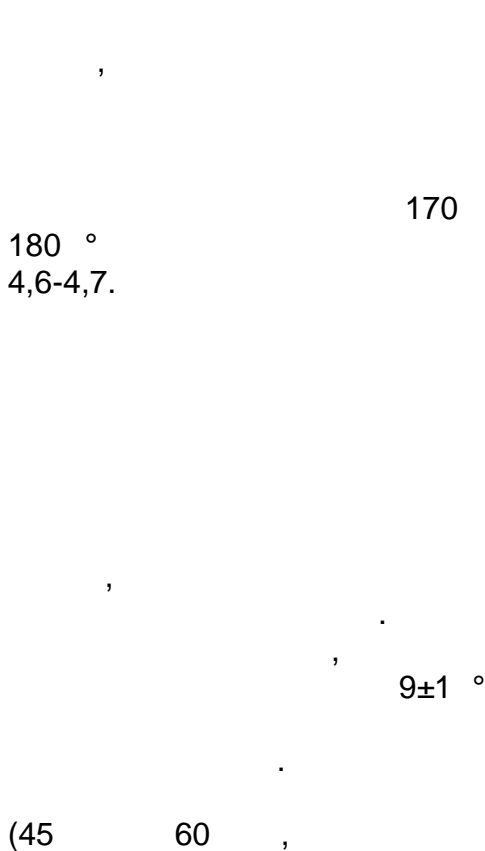


Fig. 2. Change of pH values in white brine cheese made from cow () and buffalo () milk during ripening



Titratable acidity of 170 ° to 180 °T was observed after the pre-ripening of the cow and buffalo cheese samples, respectively. At this stage, pH values from 4,6 to 4,7 were determined.

Clear tendencies of increasing of the titratable acidity and decreasing of the pH were observed during cheese samples ripening.

This trend is closely related to the ripening temperature.

It was found, that at the ripening temperature of 9±1 °C the fermentation is strongly inhibited. During the whole period of maturation of those samples (45 days and 60 days, respectively for cow and buffalo white brined

10 – 20 ° ,
0,2.

12±1 °

15- ,
й

45-
266 ° 250 ° ,

Kestenova and
Chomakov (1984),

14-

16 ° -

272 °

60

12±1 ° .

) cheese) the titratable acidity
- increased by 10 °T to 20 °T, and
- the pH decreased with about 0,2.
This trend could be explained with
the inhibition of the lactic acid
microflora at low ripening
temperatures.

- The fermentation rate in the
- white brined cheese increased with
- the increasing of the ripening
temperature.
- The titratable acidity of the
samples ripened at the
temperature of 12±1 °C increased
slightly to the 15th day. After that
increased significantly and at the
45th day reached 266 °T and
250 °T, respectively for cow and
buffalo white brined cheese.

Similar results were reported by
Kestenova and Chomakov (1984).
According to these authors an
insignificant increasing of the
titratable acidity was established
up to the 14th day of ripening of the
cheeses.

At this stage, the titratable acidity
of the cow white brined cheese is
with 16 °T higher than that of the
buffalo cheese.

At the present study the titratable
acidity of buffalo cheese samples
reached values of 272 °T after 60
day of maturation at 12±1 °C.

These results show that the

-

15±1 °

45- 285 °

274 ° ,

4,07 4,22.

15±1 °

15±1 °

270 ° 30-

45-

3

- ripening period of buffalo white brined cheese should be longer compared with the cow cheese.

The highest intensity of lactic acid fermentation was observed in the cheese samples ripened at 15±1 °C.

The titratable acidity of these samples increased significantly from 1th to 45th of ripening and reached values of 285 °T and 274°T for cow and buffalo white brined cheese, respectively.

The pH values of these samples ranged from 4,07 for cow to 4,22 for buffalo cheese. These results indicate that the rate of lactic acid fermentation during ripening at 15±1 °C is too high. The increased acidity at the end of the maturation at 15±1 °C showed that the fermentation was too intensive. As result some sensorial defects associated with pronounced acid taste and appearance of hard and brittle texture were detected.

-

It was found that cow and buffalo white brined cheese samples ripened at 15±1 °C reached the maximum permissible values of titratable acidity (270 °T) on the 30th and 45th day, respectively.

The changes of the total

8,1 Log 7,9 Log

al., 2004).

(Macedo et

lactic acid bacteria count during ripening of the cheese samples are shown at Fig. 3.

At the first days of ripening of the cow and buffalo cheese the lactic acid bacteria counts were 8,1 and 7,9 Log cfu.g⁻¹, respectively.

This indicated for the intensive growth of starter culture and nonstarter lactic acid bacteria during cheese making.

From the beginning of milk coagulation the starter culture bacteria and heat resistant lactic acid microflora are growing and had important role during curd treatment, pressing and pre-ripening processes (Macedo et al., 2004).

Quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the lactic acid bacteria growing during pre-ripening processes had significant impact on the development of the biochemical processes during ripening.

The higher total lactic acid count of the cow cheese than the buffalo cheese shows that the bacteria proliferation during pre-ripening processes is more intensive in the cow cheese. This is in agreement with the results for titratable acidity

(. 1).

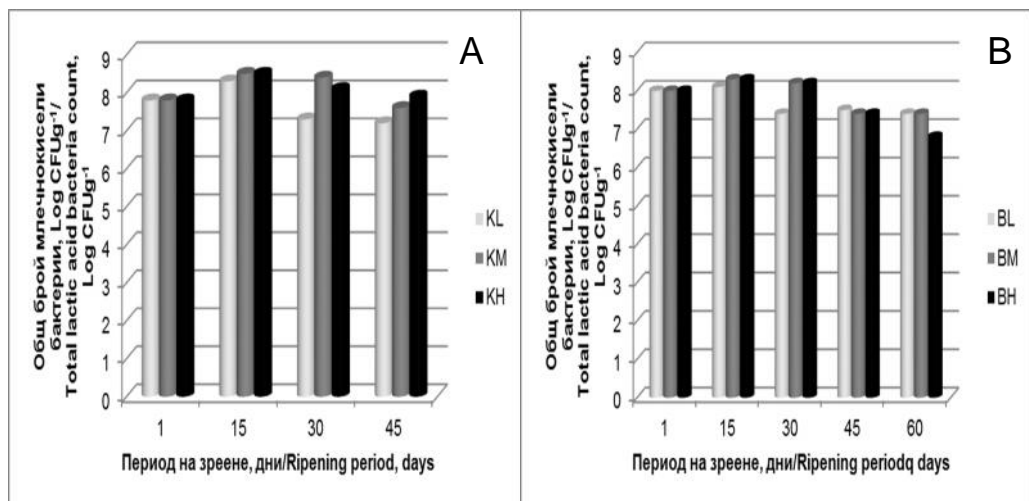
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3)

which also indicated for higher intensity of lactic acid fermentation in cow milk white brined cheese. Higher titratable acidity was observed (Fig. 1) in cow cheese samples than in buffalo cheese samples. Slight increase of the total lactic acid bacteria count was observed during the first 15 days of ripening of all cheese samples.

This trend is more clearly visible for the cow cheese samples. The microbial growth of these samples is more intensive during the whole ripening period.

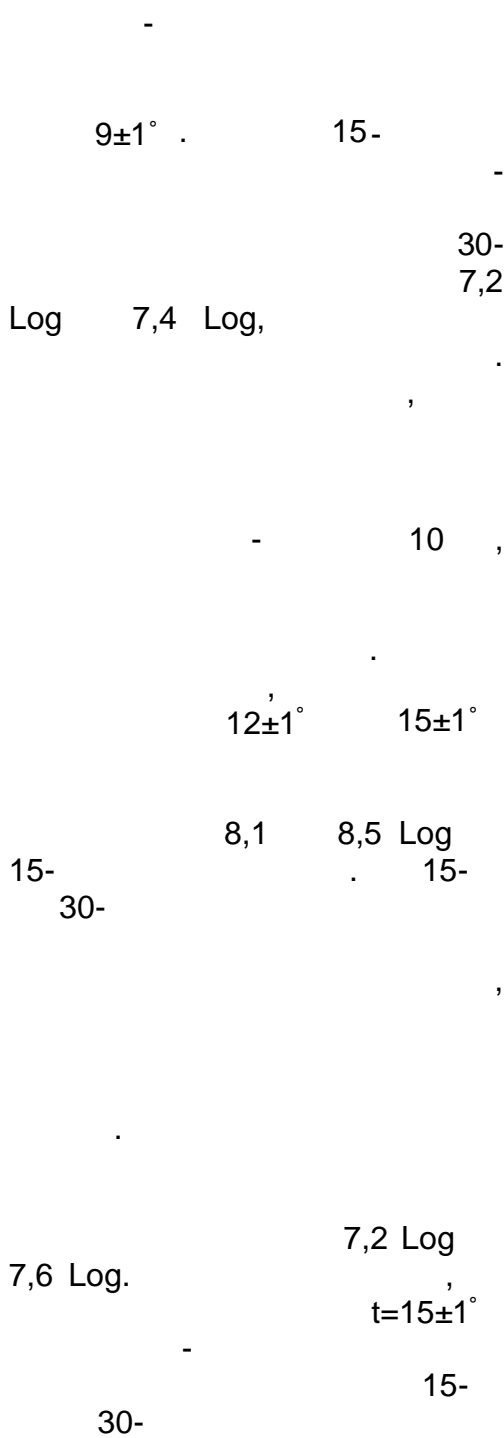
The obtained results (Fig. 3) show that the ripening temperature had significant influence on lactic acid bacteria proliferation in the white brined cheese.



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() ()

Fig. 3. Changes of total lactic acid bacteria count in white brine cheese made from cow () and buffalo () milk during ripening



The lowest growing rate of lactic acid bacteria was observed during ripening of white brined cheese at 9±1°. After 15 days ripening lactic acid bacteria count of cow and buffalo cheese samples decreased significantly to 7,2 and 7,4 Log, respectively.

These results show that lactic acid bacteria proliferation is significantly inhibited at ripening temperatures below 10 °C. This tendency was observed for both, cow and buffalo cheese samples.

The lactic acid bacteria counts of the samples ripened at 12±1° and 15±1° increased and reached from 8,1 to 8,5 Log at the 15th day.

No significant changes in lactic acid bacteria counts were established from 15th to 30th day of ripening. This period represents the stationary phase of the bacteria growth.

At the end of the ripening lactic acid bacteria count was reduced and reached 7,2 - 7,6 Log.

It should be noted that the highest lactic acid bacteria counts of the cow and buffalo cheese samples ripened at 15±1° were found the 30th day of ripening.

After that period this tendency was changed and at the end of the

- ripening process the highest lactic acid bacteria count was observed for the cheese samples ripened at $12\pm 1^\circ$.
- This probably due to pronounced lactic acid fermentation of the cheese samples ripened at $15\pm 1^\circ$.
- The higher concentration of lactic acid in these samples leads to earlier inhibition of lactic acid bacteria and reduction of their count.

CONCLUSIONS

The rate and dynamic of the lactic acid fermentation in the cow and buffalo white brined cheese samples were influenced to the greater extent by the ripening temperature.

This factor affected lactic acid bacteria activity and biochemical processes development.

The ripening temperature of the white cheese lower than 10°C resulted in significant inhibition of lactic acid fermentation and lactic acid bacteria growth.

The fermentation process in the white brined cheese was accelerated by increasing the temperature of ripening.

It was established that the lactic acid fermentation and growth rate

of lactic acid bacteria were more intensive in the cow white brined cheese than in the buffalo cheese.

This shows that the ripening period of the buffalo cheese should be longer than this of cow cheese.

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