

The Efficient Administration of Streptomyces Biomass in Chicken Nutrition Rations

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

- Nutritionists need to use feed additives containing biologically active substances that contribute to higher assimilation of feed, the good functioning of the organism, and its health. In poultry feeding feed additives have been used for several decades and their efficiency has been verified both by their performance and by their economic efficiency that proved the truth.
- Currently, their use is directed towards natural products, simultaneously eliminating biologically active products of inorganic origin, even if their efficiency is considerable. The research was aimed at investigating the effect of the administration of streptomyces biomass, used as a growth promoter with probiotic effect in the nutrition recipes for the feeding of the young poultry on the growth performance of Lohman Brown chickens, specialized for egg production.
- Administration in the combined fodder recipes of streptomyces biomass in the

0.1%

10.7%

19.9%

(Toderash, 2000).

(Rastenishina and Deliu, 2005).

(Burtsev, 1998; Usatyj, 2001).

proportion of 0.1% favored obtaining a higher weight gain of 10.7 % and lower specific consumption with 19.9 % in the chickens from the experimental group, compared to the chickens from the control group.

Key words: chickens, streptomyces biomass, probiotics, weight gain, specific consumption

INTRODUCTION

Worldwide the poultry products have gained a very important position among the food of animal origin consumed by humans due to its nutritional qualities and reduced costs compared to other sources of animal protein, but also due to the wide range of processed poultry products that are highly appreciated by modern humans.

Because nutrition holds the majority share in the expenses of exploitation of poultry farming, nutritionists are tasked with finding new ways to reduce these costs to increase the economic efficiency in this zootechnical branch.

In recent decades more and more research has been undertaken worldwide on the use of biostimulatory products as feedstuffs in order to increase the growth, development and improvement of the conversion of feed to chickens, as well as to preserve their health condition and the aim of obtaining high quality products (Toderash, 2000).

Now, their use is directed to obtain the most natural products. In this respect a few additives have been removed from the market even though their economic efficiency is considerable (Rastenishina and Deliu, 2005).

The new generation of additives used in poultry nutrition includes growth promoters that have a plant origin, and some of them are microbiological products (Burtsev, 1998; Usatyj, 2001).

(Burtsev et al., 1994; Butrsev and Usatyj, 1996; Burtsev et al., 1996).

- An additive of microbiological origin is streptomyces biomass that is produced under the conditions of our republic. The biomass is produced by prokaryotic organisms with characteristics similar to microscopic fungi, which produce biologically active substances and with bactericidal effect that find their use in the zootechnical sector (Burtsev et al., 1994; Butrsev and Usatyj, 1996; Burtsev et al., 1996).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was initiated to determine the efficiency of streptomyces biomass administration on the growth performance of Lohman Brown hybrid chickens, and as research objectives were:

- establishing the dynamics of body weight in the chickens in the experiment;
- establishing the average daily increase in the chicks in the experiment;
- determining the specific consumption;
- monitoring the maintenance of the herd.

The researches undertaken regarding the influence of the streptomycete biomass on the growth performance of the commercial chicken Lohman Brown specialized in egg production were organized in a series of experiments within the Scientific and Practical Institute of Biotechnologies in Zootechnics and Veterinary Medicine.

The biological material that was worked on was represented by the chickens of the nominated hybrid one day old.

The research was carried out on a lot of 50 chickens of the Lohman Brown commercial hybrid, which were randomly distributed in two batches of 25 chickens each.

The research duration lasted 49 days.

In order to establish the growth performance were created conditions by which the chickens were placed in batteries with cages. The microclimate and hygienic

50

25

49

sa

conditions were ensured according to the rules provided for this category and as close as possible to the normal conditions of exploitation in the poultry units.

The feed distribution was done manually and the water was supplied in vessels with a constant level.

The primary data obtained from the research carried out were processed by biostatistical methods using the electronic calculation application with the determination of the criterion of authenticity.

The research was build according to the following scheme (Table 1).

1.

Table 1. Experience scheme

Batches	Biological material	Number of heads	Feeding characteristics
Control group	1 chickens 1 day old	25	Combined feed (CF)
Experimental group	1 chickens 1 day old	25	CF + 0,1% streptomycetes biomass

The energy and protein levels of the combined feed recipes provided to the studied chickens were also different according to age.

The chickens were given combined feed recipes that provided their energy and protein needs, as well as the other nutrients, according to age.

The structure of recipes for the feeding of the chickens in the experiment is presented in Tables 2 and 3.

2.

(0-21)

Table 2. Nutritive structure and value of the recipe from experiment (0-21 days)

/Specification	/Inclusion rate %
/Corn	53,2
/Wheat	10,0
/Sunflower groats	2,0
/Soy groats	27
/Fish flour	3,0
/Fat	1,0
/Premix	2,0
/Monocalcium phosphate	1,8
/TOTAL	100
ME, kcal / kg feed	2835
/Crude protein,%	21,4
/Cellulose,%	2,9

days)

Table 3. Nutritive structure and value of the recipe from experiment (22-49 days)

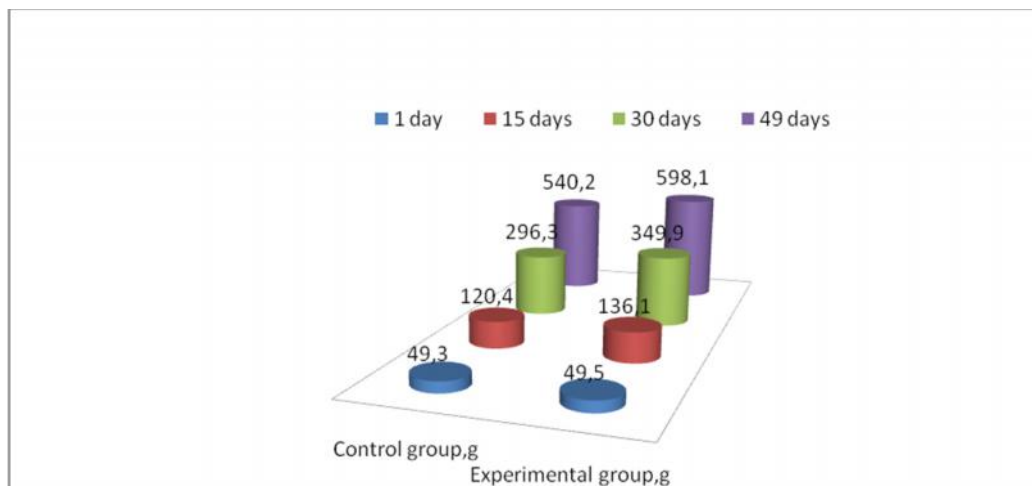
/Specification	/Inclusion rate %
/Corn	48,0
/Wheat	20,0
/Sunflower groats	4,0
/Soy groats	20,0
/Fish flour	3,0
/Fat	1,0
/Premix	2,0
/Monocalcium phosphate	2,0
/TOTAL	100
ME, kcal / kg feed	2692
/Crude protein,%	19,3
/Cellulose,%	3,2

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- One of the basic objectives of the investigations is the evolution of the body weight of the chickens in the experiment, which indicates the degree of development of the chickens and is in correlation with the quantity and quality of the administered feeds.

What is related to the dynamics of body weight has been established that these were larger in the experimental group of chickens that are given biomass of streptomycetes and its evolution is shown in Figure 1.

1.



. 1.

Fig. 1. Evolution of the body weight of the chickens in the experiment

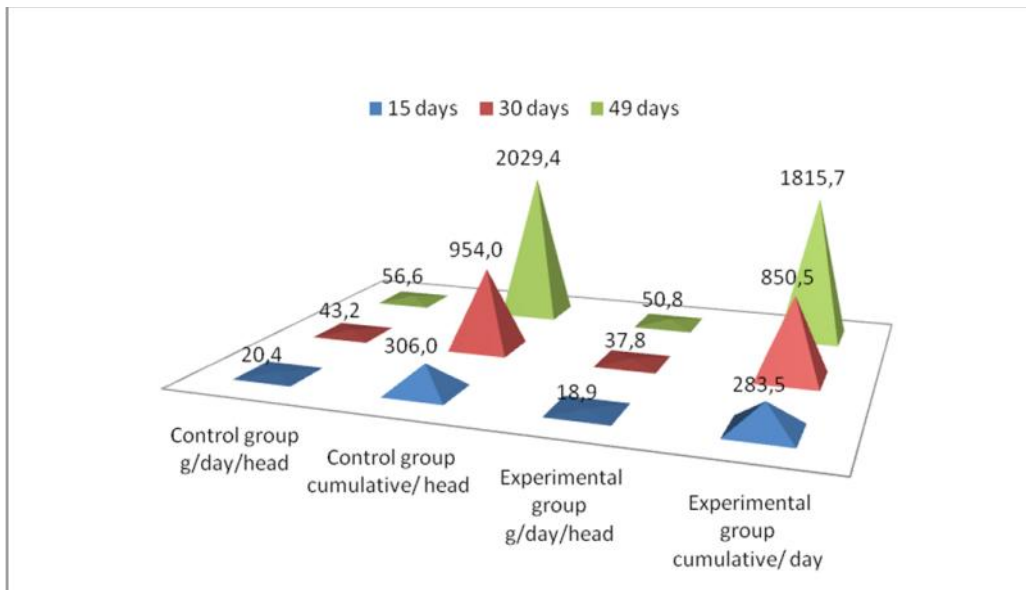
15, 30 49
 120.4 g, 296.3 g 540.2 g.

136.1 g, 30 349.9 g, 49
 598.1 g.

2.

From the data presented in the figure above, and as a result of weighing the chickens in the control and experimental groups, it was established that body weight evolved differently in both groups. Thus, the body weight of the chickens from the control group constituted at 15, at 30 and at 49 days, respectively 120.4 g, 296.3 g and 540.2 g. In the chickens from the experimental group, the body weight at 15 days was 136.1 g, at 30 days it was 349.9 g, and at 49 days the body weight reached 598.1 g.

An indicator that significantly influences the efficiency of the grows of chickens is the consumption of feed, which also evaluated differently during the investigations, and its values are shown in Figure 2.



2.
Fig. 2. Evolution of feed consumption of chickens in the experiment

20.4 g, 30 43.2 g, 49
 56.6 g.

The results presented in this figure show that the average of daily feed intake in the chickens from the control group at 15 days constituted 20.4 g, at 30 days it was 43.2 g, and at 49 days it amounted to 56.6 g. In the same context, in the chickens from the experimental group at 15, 30 and

	15, 30	49
g.	18.9 g, 37.8 g	50.8
	2029.4 g	-
g	1815.7	-
	10.5%	
	-	
	-	(4).

49 days, the average daily feed consumption was 18.9 g, 37.8 g and 50.8 g, respectively. Cumulated for the investigated period, the chickens from the control group consumed 2029.4 g of feed, while the chickens from the experimental group consumed only 1815.7 g of feed, which represents a lower feed consumption with 10.5% comparatively to the control group.

Based on the results presented above, the other indices proposed for the research were determined and the totalized results of the investigations are presented below (Table 4).

4.

Table 4. Results of the feeding of streptomyces biomass in the chicken feed for hens

No Nr. gr.	/Batches	49 Body weight at age 49 days		Daily boost		Specific consumption rate		% of maintenance
		g	%	g	%	kg	%	
1	/Control group	540,2± 5,1	100	10,0	100	4,13	100	100
2	/Experimental group	598,1 ± 6,0*	110,7	11,2	112,0	3,31	80,1	100

	-	
	10.7%	
	12.0%	
	19.9%	

Based on the data presented in the table above, we can mention that the chickens from the experimental group recorded a difference of plus 10.7% in body weight compared to the chickens from the control group.

We can also mention that the average daily increase in the chickens from the experimental group was 12.0% higher, compared to the chicks from the control group.

The results of the investigations show that the feed was consumed more efficiently by the chickens from the experimental group, in which the indices of specific consumption was lower with 19.9% compared to the chickens from the control group.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the results of the investigations were drawn a number of conclusions the summary of which is presented below:

1. The chickens from the experiment responded significantly to the inclusion in the nutrition recipes of the streptomycetes biomass, by increasing the growth performance while decreasing the consumption of feed, which needs to be taken into consideration by the poultry farmers;

2. The chickens in the experiment did not present stressful situations and are adapting well to the administered preparation;

3. The administration in the combined feed recipe of the streptomycetes biomass favored a higher weight gain by 10.7% and a specific consumption lower by 19.9% in the chickens of the experimental group compared to the chickens of the control group.

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2 ,
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40000 ,
2
, 10000 ,

Traditional Kosovo Sausage: Intentional or Unintentional Adulteration with Chicken Meat

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

Traditional sausage in Kosovo is made only from beef ground meat with addition of salt, pepper, onions and natural bovine intestine casing. It does not contain binders, fillers and extenders. Sausage is a susceptible target for fraudulent adulteration with the partial replacement of beef meat with cheaper meats. The aim of the present study was to identify meat species adulteration of traditional sausage by using real-time PCR and by determination of the fatty acid profile with Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). Twenty-two sausages labelled as only beef were collected from industrial and small scale producers directly at the production site during September 2019 and submitted to the Kosovo Food and Veterinary Laboratory. Calibration curve

GC-MS
 -
 1, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70
 80%
 PCR
 /
 (59%)
 PCR
 3
 GC/MS,
 -
 13
 PCR
 GC-MS,
 /
 :
 , PCR, GC-MS,
 MS,

of GC-MS method for linoleic and stearic acid is done by mixing beef ground meat with 7, 10, 20, 30, 50, 70 and 80% of chicken MDM.

All samples were negative on Real-time PCR for pork and horse/donkey. Thirteen out 22 samples (59%) were positive for chicken DNA on real-time PCR, but only 3 samples exceeded the quantification limit of linoleic acid for chicken meat on GC/MS, as an indication of substantial adulteration.

Based on official inspections, all producers of 13 positive samples process chicken products in the same meat plants.

Present study, based on highly sensitive PCR method and fatty acid profile by GC-MS, indicates that adulteration of traditional Kosovar sausages with chicken is common, but most commonly it could be unwanted/incidental adulteration due to the processing of chicken and beef meat in the same meat plants.

Key words: Kosovar sausage, chicken adulteration, PCR, GC-MS, linoleic acid

INTRODUCTION

Traditional artisanal sausage “suxhuk” in Kosovo is manufactured solely from the beef ground meat with addition of ingredients such as salt, Aleppo-style pepper and onions, in natural casing using bovine intestine. It does not contain binders, fillers and extenders. It is smoked in smokehouse depending from overnight to several days. Usually it does not contain meat from any other species. Some artisanal small-scale family businesses recently evolved on large-scale producers of traditional sausages. The impact of market competitiveness on Kosovo meat industry increased pressure on price and subsequently taking toll on

quality. Processed-meat products are highly susceptible targets for economically motivated fraudulent labelling. Selling cheaper meats as partial or total replacements for high-value ones, such as replacement/mixing of beef meat with cheaper pork, horse or chicken mechanically deboned meat (MDM) as basis for chicken salami has been very common (FSAI, March 2013; Pinto et al., 2015; Keyvan et al., 2017; Al-Qassab et al., 2019). Mislabelling is sanctioned by the Kosovo national regulation on labelling, presentation and advertising and food products - (MTI) - No. 09/2013 (Ministry of Trade and Industry, 2013), as well as European regulation (eu) no 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 (EUROPEAN, 2011.).

Besides intentional adulteration, incidental adulteration along the food chain represents an important issue to be addressed. Many of small-scale producers of traditional sausage produce also chicken salami or mixed beef chicken products. Some producers do not have separate lines and they use the same premises and equipment.

This may result in “cross-contamination” of products labelled as only beef with chicken. Therefore, there is a need for quantitative analysis in order to discriminate between intentional and unintentional adulteration due to the technological mistakes. Enforcement of labelling regulations requires reliable analytical methods.

Qualitative detection of undeclared meat in products is relatively straightforward by using different methods like mitochondrial or genomic DNA, or DNA biochip analysis (Ballin et al., 2009; Iwobi et al., 2011; Gecaj et al., 2018) that allows simultaneous processing of many meat products, with very low limit of detection, usually below 0,01%. These methods have considerable

(FSAI, March 2013; Pinto et al., 2015; Keyvan et al., 2017; Al-Qassab et al., 2019).

- (MTI) - 09/2013 (, 2013 .), (eu) 1169/2011 25 2011 . (EUROPEAN, 2011.).

” “

(Ballin et al., 2009; Iwobi et al., 2011; Gecaj et al., 2018),

0,01%.

(Vallejo-Cordoba et al., 2005; Kumaret al., 2013; Alikord, et al., 2017).

- advantages compared to methods based on protein fractions like electrophoretic, chromatographic and immunological techniques (Vallejo-Cordoba et al., 2005; Kumaret al., 2013; Alikord, et al., 2017).

(ELISA),

- Immunological methods are based on antibodies raised against heat-resistant, species-specific, muscle-related glycol-proteins (ELISA), albeit with shortcomings with regard to often highly denatured food samples in which DNA fragments may still be reliably amplified.

Quantification under circumstances were unknown meat parts are used in processed meats is challenging. Most DNA based techniques are qualitative.

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Quantification based on mtDNA is unreliable due to the high tissue-specific variation, but genome/genome quantitative analysis of different species in meat using droplet digital PCR based on genomic DNA has been described (Floren et al., 2015).

- Quantification based on mtDNA is unreliable due to the high tissue-specific variation, but genome/genome quantitative analysis of different species in meat using droplet digital PCR based on genomic DNA has been described (Floren et al., 2015).

PCR, (Floren et al., 2015).

- Alternatively, determination of fatty acid profile from animal fat from different species based on GC-MS method has been used. The ratio between linoleic and stearic acid is one of the most important indicators of chicken-beef composition (Frank et al., 2002; Pop et al., 2010; Ahmad Nizar et al., 2013; Guntarti et al., 2019).

GC-MS

(Frank et al., 2002; Pop et al., 2010; Ahmad Nizar et al., 2013; Guntarti et al., 2019).

- The aim of this study is to elaborate the issue of intentional and unintentional adulteration in traditional Kosovan sausage with regard to mislabelling by using simultaneously two methods, qualitative analysis by real-time PCR and determination of fatty acid profile by GC-MS.

PCR
GC-MS.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Sampling

7 - Twenty-two samples from 7 industrial producers were collected

2019	directly at the production site or in the market by the country's competent national authorities during August and September 2019 and submitted to the Kosovo Food and veterinary Laboratory (KFVL) for testing. All these products were labelled as a beef. The presence of chicken matter was not declared in any of these products. Additionally 7 samples of traditional sausages from small family businesses were collected.
(KFVL)	
250 g,	7
4°	- These small businesses produce small amount of sausage based on traditional methods with only beef meat and no chicken meat processed in their plants. Each sample containing 250 g was divided in two parts, for molecular and chemistry testing each. Samples were kept at 4° C till further testing. All producer premises were inspected by official veterinary inspectors.
PCR	- Seven samples of traditional sausages from small family businesses tested as negative for chicken matter by means of real-time PCR were used as a beef matrix for mixing with chicken MDM in different proportions for validation of methods as shown in Table 2 and Figures 1 and 2.
1 2.	
PCR	Real-time PCR
DNeay Mericon Food Kit Qiagen®,	DNA extraction was performed by using DNeay Mericon Food Kit Qiagen® which uses modified cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) extraction method. Extraction (excluding for validation samples) was performed according to the manufacturer's standard Protocol (200 mg). Starting amount 200 mg of sample was used in duplicate Eppendorf tubes in order to get sufficient amount of supernatant. One stainless steel bead and 1ml of tissue lysis buffer was added into each microcentrifuge tube.
(CTAB).	
(200 mg).	
200 mg	
Eppendorf	
1 ml	
TLA TissuLyser II Qiagen®, 30 30	Samples were ruptured by TissuLyser II Qiagen®, 30 oscillation/sec for 30 sec. For validation samples, mixing was performed in separate environment with

10 g
 (2) 50 ml TLA
 %
 , Thermo Scientific™
 1 ml
 K 2,5 µl
 (1000 rpm)
 60° 30
 10
 2000 g. 700 µl
 2 ml
 500 µl
 Fischer Chemicals.
 15 s
 14 000 g 15
 350 µl PB 350 µl
 2 ml
 QIAquick
 2 ml
 16 100 g 1
 min
 500 µl AW2
 QIAquick
 16,100 xg 1
 16,100 xg 1 min,

stomacher bags by using total amount of 10 g of samples mixture (Figure 2) and 50 ml of lysis buffer in order to keep the same proportion of starting sample and lysis buffer. Care was taken in order to avoid cross-contamination with chicken matter, thus mixing was performed from smallest to highest % of chicken matter and after each mixing stomacher machine was decontaminated with RNase and DNA decontaminant, Thermo Scientific™.

Afterwards, 1ml of mixture was taken and preceded as indicated in extraction protocol by adding 2.5µl of proteinase K into each tube. Samples were incubated in thermomixer with constant shaking (1000 rpm) at 60°C for 30 min.

After incubation, samples were adapted to room temperature for 10 min and then briefly on ice after incubation.

Afterwards, samples were centrifuged for 5 min at 2000 x g. 700 µl of supernatant was collected from both duplicates of microcentrifuge tubes and was transferred into 2ml microcentrifuge tubes containing 500 µl of chloroform from Fischer Chemicals.

The resulting mixture was mixed by vortexing for 15 s and centrifuged at 14,000 x g for 15 min. Than into a fresh 2 ml microcentrifuge tube 350 µl of Buffer PB and 350 µl of the upper, aqueous phase were added and mixed thoroughly by vortexing. The mixture was transferred into the QIAquick spin column placed in a 2 ml collection tube, centrifuged at 16,100 x g for 1 min and the flow-through discarded.

Afterwards, 500 µl Buffer AW2 was applied into QIAquick spin column, centrifuged at 16,100 x g for 1 min and flow-through was discarded.

Centrifuging step was repeated again at 16,100 x g for 1 min to dry the membrane. The QIAquick spin columns were

QIAquick
 150 µl EB
 1 min
 (15-25°C C)
 16,100 xg 1 min,
 .
 PCR
 Qiagen Mericon® Chicken Kit Cat. 292033,
 Qiagen Mericon® Cattle Kit Cat. 292023
 . Mericon PCR
 .
 10
 . PCR
 25 µl,
 10 µl Mericon® Master Mix, 5 µl
 µl ,
 .
 95°C 5
 45
 95°C 15 s,
 s
 72°C 10 s.
 Smartcycler II Cepheid®.
 FAM™ IPC Cy3™.
 PCR
 /
 DNAnimal
 Screen Halal kit rom Eurofins® Cat No. 5422221210.
 . PCR
 25
 µl,
 20 µl MasterMix
 (12,5 µl BasicMix + 7,5 µl OligoMix), 5 µl
 , 5 µl
 NTC 5 µl
 gGSE-P-08.042.
 .
 PCR

- transferred into a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tubes and 150 µl Buffer EB was applied directly onto the QIAquick membrane.

- Incubated for 1 min at room temperature (15-25°C), and then centrifuged at 16,100 x g for 1 min to elute. Elution was ready for downstream amplification.

- Real-time PCR amplification was done by using Qiagen Mericon® Chicken Kit Cat. No 292033, designed for the detection of chicken mater in food and animal feed and Qiagen Mericon® Cattle Kit Cat. No 292023 for the detection of cattle matter. Mericon PCR Assays include an internal control to control potential inhibition. It can detect down to 10 copies of target DNA in a reaction.

- PCR reactions were performed in a final volume of 25 µl, by using 10 µl of Mericon® Master Mix, 5 µl of nuclease free water to adjust the volume and 10 µl of sample, positive control or nuclease free water as negative control. The cycling profile consisted of initial PCR activation step at 95 °C for 5 min, followed by 45 cycles of denaturation at 95 °C for 15 s, annealing at 60 °C for 23 s and extension at 72 °C for 10 s. Amplification is performed on Smartcycler II Cepheid®. Target was read at FAM™ and IPC at Cy3™.

- Real-time PCR amplification for qualitative detection of pork and horse/donkey DNA was performed by using DNAnimal Screen Halal kit rom Eurofins® Cat no. 5422221210. Samples and controls were amplified in duplicates. PCR reactions were performed in a final volume of 25 µl, by using 20 µl of MasterMix (12.5 µl BasicMix + 7.5 µl OligoMix), 5 µl of sample DNA from each sample, 5 µl of stabilization buffer for NTC and 5 µl of positive control DNA gGSE-P-08.042.

- The cycling profile consisted of initial PCR activation step at 95 °C for 5 min, followed

95°C 5 , 45
 60°C 23 s 95°C 15 s,
 72°C 10 s. -
 Smartcypher II Cepheid®. -
 / FAM™, -
 Cy3™ IPC -
 Cy5™. -
 . -
 (GC/MS) -
 (MIX FAME). -
 (FAME-s) (Frank -
 et al., 2002; Pop et al., 2010; Trbovic et -
 al., 2017; Guntarti et al., 2019). -
 :
 99,9% Honeywell Riedel-de-Haën™,
 99,9% CHROMASOLV™
 Honeywell Riedel-de-Haën™,
 99,7% CHROMASOLV™ Honeywell Riedel-
 de-Haën™, Merk
 Supelco® 37 Component FAME
 Sigma-Aldrich® -
 (CRM)
 ISO 17034 ISO/IEC 17025.

Velp Scientifica™ OV5.
 500 mg
 15 ml ,
 5 ml 99,9%.
 1 min, 1
 ml 5.4M

1 min -
 . -
 1 ml -
 2 ml -
 . -
 (FAME)
 (Agilent 5975C

by 45 cycles of denaturation at 95 °C for 15 s and annealing at 60 °C for 90 s.

Amplification is performed on Smartcypher II Cepheid®. Horse/donkey target was read at FAM™, pork target at Cy3™ and IPC at Cy5™. Calculation was done according to manufacturer instructions.

Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC/MS)

Analytic determination has been done by using MIX FAME-s fatty acid standard. Procedure is based on base catalyzed transesterification of fatty acids forming methyl esters (FAME-s) and modified from (Frank, et al., 2002) (Frank et al., 2002; Pop et al., 2010; Trbovic et al., 2017; Guntarti et al., 2019). The following chemicals were used: Hexane 99.9% form Honeywell Riedel-de-Haën™, Methanol 99.9% CHROMASOLV™ from Honeywell Riedel-de-Haën™, Ethyl acetate 99.7% CHROMASOLV™ Honeywell Riedel-de-Haën™, Sodium Methylate from Merk and Supelco® 37 Component FAME Mix Sigma-Aldrich® as a certified reference material (CRM) in accordance with ISO 17034 and ISO/IEC 17025.

Extraction procedure and derivatization of fatty acids

Samples were homogenized with Velp Scientifica™ OV5 homogenizer. After homogenization 500 mg of sample were placed into 15 ml conical tubes and mixed with 5ml of hexane 99.9%. After vortexing for 1 min, 1 ml of sodium methoxide in 5.4M methanol was added and mixed for 1 min by vortexing. Esterification was performed in room temperature. Afterwards, 1 ml of solution was transferred into 2 ml microcentrifuge tube. Samples were analysed within an hour after esterification.

Determination of FAMEs was performed by (Agilent 5975C inert XL Triple Axis MSD with 7890 GC) gas-liquid

XL Triple Axis MSD 7890 GC) - chromatography equipped with inert
 (EI) DB-23 - electron ionization (EI) source and
 (60m x 250um x 0.25um). - capillary DB-23 chromatographic column
 GC-MS - (60m x 250um x 0.25um). The operational
 1. set up of GC-MS is shown in Table 1.

1. GC-MS
Table 1. The operational set up of GC-MS

/Column	DB-23 60m x 250um x 0.25um
/Injector temperature	250°C
/Carrier gas	Helium
/Carrier gas flow	1.2 mL/min
/Split ratio	25:1
/Oven Programme	50°C, 2.8 min 0°C 25.0°C/min 200°C 0 min 3.0°C/min 230°C 15 min Total run time: 33.8 min
/Injection volume	3.0 µL
/Diluent	Hexan
MS	/Parameters:
	/Ionisation source EI
	/Electron energy 70 Ev
MS	/Source 230°C
MS Quad	150°C
SIM or SIR (/Selective Ion Monitoring)
	/Parameters:
	/Solvent delay 5.7 min

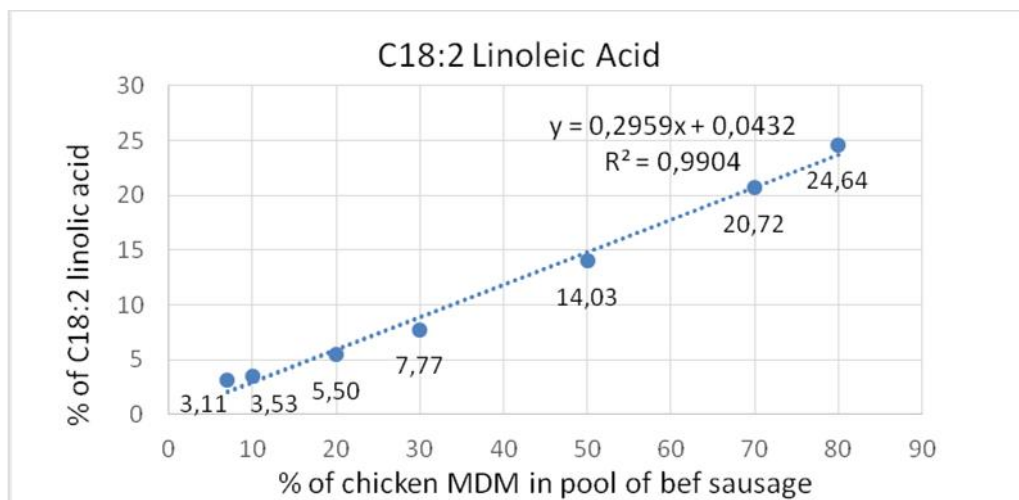
(FAME) - The chromatographic peaks in the
 Supelco 37 Component - samples were identified by comparing
 FAME (Supelco, Bellefonte, USA), - relative retention times of FAME peaks
 NIST. - with peaks in Supelco 37 Component
 FAME mix standard (Supelco, Bellefonte, USA) which is based on NIST library.

GC-MS - For the validation curve in GC-MS,
 PCR , pool of seven beef sausages tested as a
 7, 10, 20, 30, 50, 70 80% - negative for chicken, pork and
 horse/donkey by means of Real-time PCR
 GC-MS (2 1). - was used as a matrix, spiked by 7, 10, 20,
 30, 50, 70 and 80% of chicken MDM.
 Analyzed be means of GC-MS (Table 2
 and Figure 1).

2.

Table 2. Validation curve of linoleic acid

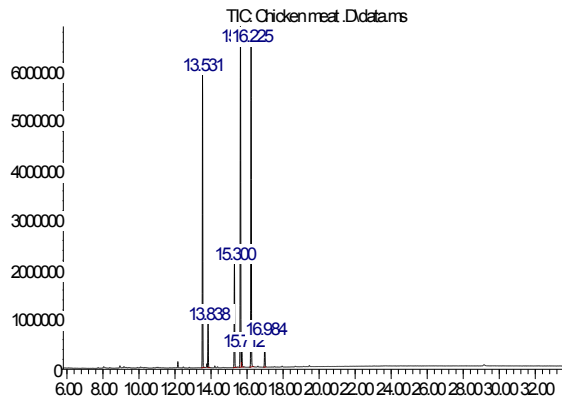
	% % of chicken MDM on beef sausage matrix	C 18:2 % Average of the three measurement of C18:2 concentration %
1	7.00	3.11
2	10.00	3.53
3	20.00	5.50
4	30.00	7.77
5	50.00	14.03
6	70.00	20.72
7	80.00	24.64
/Correlation coefficient (R²)		0.99
/Slope interslope		0.2959
/linearity range		0-80%
/ SE of intercept		0.609
/ SD of intercept		0.1802031
STEYX		0.93
LOD		2.01
LOQ		6.09



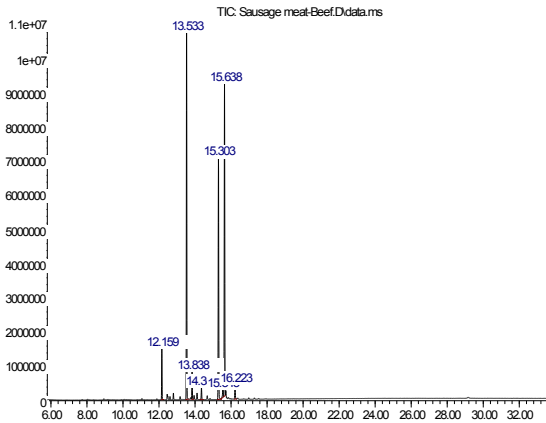
. 1.

Fig. 1. Validation curve of linoleic acid

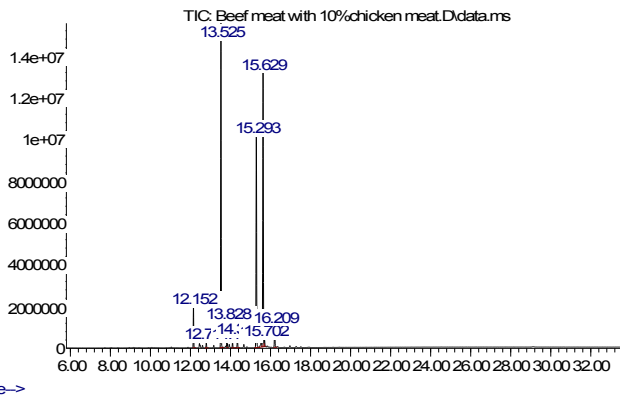
Abundance



Time-->
Abundance



Time-->
Abundance



Time-->

3. (), () 10%
Fig. 3. Chromatograms of chicken MDM fatty acid profile (A), beef sausage (B) and beef sausage with 10% of chicken MDM

(C14:0; C15:0; C16:0; C16:1; C17:0; C18:0; C18:1c; C18:2 and C18:3n3)
GC-MS :
, , 10%
, , 50%
(3).

Fatty acid profile (C14:0; C15:0; C16:0; C16:1; C17:0; C18:0; C18:1c; C18:2 and C18:3n3) was measured by means of GC-MS for beef only, chicken only, beef sausage with 10% of chicken MDM and beef with 50% of chicken MDM (Table 3).

3.

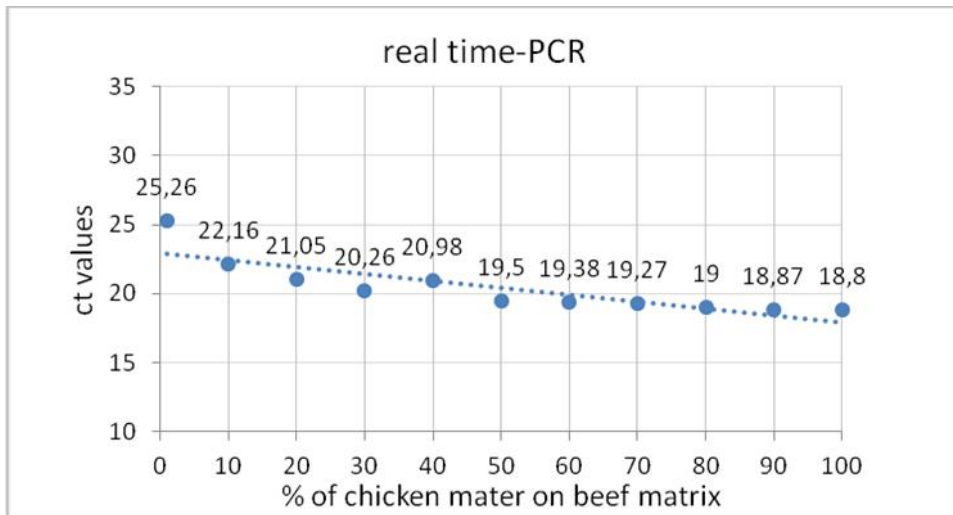
, , 10%
50%

Table 3. Fatty acid profile of pool of seven beef only sausages, chicken MDM, beef sausage with 10% of chicken MDM and beef sausage with 50% of chicken MDM

	Analytical name	Name – methyl ester	Pool of beef only sausage	Chicken MDM	10% Beef sausage with 10% of chicken MDM	50% Beef Sausage with 50% of chicken MDM	Retention Time (RT)
1	C14:0 Myristic acid	/ Methyl tetradecanoate,	3.37	0.33	3.09	2.12	12.15
2	C15:0 Pentadecanoic acid	Methyl pentadecanoate or pentadecanoic acid https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/search/-collection=compounds&query_type=mf&query=C16H32O2&sort=mw&sort_dir=asc	0.51	0.06	0.48	0.32	12.79
3	C16:0 Palmitic acid	/ Hexadecanoic acid	30.89	18.24	29.48	25.73	13.52
4	C16:1 Palmitoleic acid	9- 9-Hexadecanoic acid or methyl hexadec-9enoate	2.71	3.37	2.68	2.93	13.82
5	C17:0 Heptadecanoic acid	Heptadecanoic acid	1.69	0.11	1.64	1.09	14.34
6	C18:0 Stearic Acid	Octadecanoic acid	24.22	8.21	24.62	19.39	15.29
7	C18:1c Oleic Acid	9- 9-Octadecanoic acid (Z)	33.47	28.98	33.43	32.46	15.62
8	C18:2 Linoleic acid	9, 12- 9, 12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)	2.06	36.73	3.46	14.03	16.20
9	C18:3n3 Linolenic acid ALA	9,12,15-ZZZ- 9,12,15-ZZZ-Octadecatrienoic acid	0.24	3.53	0.34	1.33	16.96

PCR
 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90
 PCR
 (2).

Pool of seven beef sausages tested as a negative for chicken, pork and horse/donkey by means of Real-time PCR was used as a matrix, spiked by 1, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 80, 90 and 100% of chicken MDM. Analyzed by means of real-time PCR for the presence of chicken DNA (Figure 2).



2. Ct, a

Fig. 2. Ct values obtained in serial mixtures of chicken MDM in pool of beef sausages as a matrix

RESULTS

All samples were negative on Real-time PCR for pork and horse/donkey. Thirteen out of 22 samples (59%) were positive for chicken DNA on real-time PCR, but only 3 samples exceeded the quantification limit of linoleic acid for chicken meat on GC/MS (>6.09%), as an indication of substantial adulteration (Table 4) (ct values of 24.2; 19.44; and 19.7 in Real-time PCR and C18:2 of 17.18; 17.02 and 11.45% with GC-MS).

All samples positive on real-time PCR that did not reach LOQ of the linoleic acid had a mean ct value of 32.83 with standard deviation of 4.80 and range between 26.88 to 39.96.

PCR
 (59%)
 PCR
 3
 (>6.09%)
 GC/MS
 4) (ct
 24.2; 19.44; 19.7
 C18:2 17.18;
 17.02 11.45% GC-MS
 PCR
 (LOQ)
 ct
 32.83
 4.80

26.88 39.96.
C18:2
2.81%
0.31 1.19 4.44%.
13

These samples had a C18:2 mean value of 2.81% with standard deviation of 0.31 and a range of 1.19 to 4.44%.

Based on official inspections, all producers of 13 positive samples process chicken products in the same meat plants.

4. PCR GC-MS 22

Table 4. Result of real-time PCR for chicken, beef, pork, horse/donkey DNA and fatty acid profile with GC-MS of 22 sausages

No	PCR real-time PCR					(GC-MS) Fatty acid profile (GC-MS)								
	Chicken (ct values)	(ct)	Horse/Donkey	Pork	Cattle	C14:0	C15:0	C16:0	C16:1	C17:0	C18:0	C18:1c	C18:2	C18:3n3
1	+	28.42	-	-	+	3.78	0.51	27.84	3.77	1.61	20.56	38.26	1.96	0.34
2	+	39.96	-	-	+	3.53	0.57	28.34	3.13	2.1	23.43	36.04	1.19	0.68
3	-	-	-	-	+	3.58	0.69	27.82	3.41	2.1	24.49	35.3	1.15	0.49
4	+	29.63	-	-	+	3.58	0.49	29.35	3.11	1.73	23.2	35.13	2.36	0.3
5	+	24.2	-	-	+	1.58	0.18	24.76	4.25	0.53	13.64	36.29	17.18	1.04
6	+	19.44	-	-	+	1.81	0.26	24.65	3.53	0.86	16.92	31.74	17.02	2.24
7	+	28.16	-	-	+	3.4	0.61	28.03	3.43	1.92	23.61	35.95	1.91	0.38
8	+	19.7	-	-	+	2.44	0.51	25.56	3.83	1.54	21.93	31.53	11.45	0.62
9	+	35.24	-	-	+	4.01	0.64	26.22	2.36	2.28	26.77	32.52	3.85	0.56
10	+	29.96	-	-	+	3.52	0.61	25.73	3.42	2	24	34.54	4.44	0.43
11	-	-	-	-	+	3.43	0.45	26.08	3.43	1.7	24.91	34.93	3.51	0.42
12	+	38.89	-	-	+	3.32	0.39	25.25	2.45	1.38	25.75	36.86	3.1	0.31
13	+	37.06	-	-	+	3.68	0.43	26.64	3.34	1.94	25.34	34.41	2.99	0.27
14	+	34.12	-	-	+	2.92	0.39	24.78	3	1.28	23.46	39.35	3.45	0.37
15	+	26.88	-	-	+	4.22	0.49	28.08	3.32	1.46	20.15	37.43	2.82	0.34
16	-	-	-	-	+	3	0.6	29.67	2.85	1.99	24.39	35.22	1.64	0.28
17	-	-	-	-	+	3.01	0.43	27.91	2.5	1.51	25.65	35.56	2.11	0.31
18	-	-	-	-	+	3.59	0.52	27.44	2.37	1.23	28.02	32.68	3.18	0.36
19	-	-	-	-	+	3.97	0.58	26.24	2.71	2.21	27.16	32.82	3.15	0.38
20	-	-	-	-	+	3.28	0.58	26.74	1.73	2.06	30.53	31.9	2.42	0.46
21	-	-	-	-	+	3.39	0.58	31.74	3.01	1.88	24.48	31.79	1.87	0.24
22	-	-	-	-	+	2.64	0.8	26.95	2.49	2.42	25.89	35.31	2.1	0.8

DISCUSSION

Present study, based on highly sensitive PCR method and fatty acid profile by GC-MS, indicates that adulteration of traditional Kosovar beef sausages with chicken is common, but most commonly it could be unwanted/incidental adulteration due to the processing of chicken and beef meat in the same meat plants.

Due to the religious believes adulteration with pork and horse, as expected, was not found. In these cases, adulteration with chicken meat represent important issue to be addressed.

In fact, it is the most common adulteration in most countries where pork meat is not widely consumed due to the religious believes (Ayaz et al., 2006; Keyvan et al., 2017; Al-Qassab et al., 2019).

Real-time PCR is a highly sensitive method for meat authenticity testing. It can be an excellent choice to identify even a small amount of target, in particular when it comes to processing meat from different animal species in the same meat plants where the incidental adulteration with trace amounts of one type of meat or meat products with another during processing and handling is possible.

However, current method applied in this study is a Real-time PCR qualitative method and when quantification of target is needed, it has shortcomings.

In case of fraudulent activities, economic profit is achieved usually when considerable amount of high-value species meat is replaced with cheaper ones.

We found GC-MS as useful method when combined with Real-time PCR with regard to Kosovo traditional sausage.

Considerable variation between

(Ayaz et al., 2006; Keyvan et al., 2017; Al-Qassab et al., 2019).

PCR

PCR

GC-MS

PCR

	<p>batches is common as also variation in fat content between the animals themselves is expected.</p> <p>Principle ingredients from beef in sausage production are high fat meats such as flank or rib trimmings as well as cheek and head trimmings, while the lean meat from forequarters and hindquarters is sold separately with higher price. Fat-to-lean ratios determine also water binding properties of product (Savic, 1985).</p>
<p>(Savic, 1985).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Validation with beef sausage instead of raw minced meat as a matrix may reflect the best the composition of sausage. - Therefore we used as a matrix the pool of seven different sausages tested as negative for chicken horse and pork DNA.
<p>(Franco et al., 2002).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Also change in total and free fatty acids during the ripening of artisan and industrially manufactured products has been described (Franco et al., 2002). However, Kosovo sausage is smoked only overnight or just a few days and a change in free fatty acids it is unlikely to occur.
	<p>The vast majority of frauds may go undetected since they usually do not pose a food safety risk and often consummators do not notice any quality problem.</p>
	<p>The impact on public health is of limited importance and mainly in terms of food allergies. While allergic reactions to poultry feathers and eggs are common, allergic reactions to chicken meat although considered rare, are becoming more evident (Zacharisen, 2006; Can et al., 2014; Wilson and Platts-Mills, 2019).</p>
<p>(Zacharisen, 2006; Can et al., 2014; Wilson and Platts-Mills, 2019).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations with regard to labelling clearly indicate that all ingredients should be listed.
	<p>Even in case where there is only trace of chicken DNA in beef sausage it must be declared that product may contain small amount of chicken meat.</p>

CONCLUSIONS

- Present study, based on highly sensitive real-time PCR method and the determination of fatty acid profile by GC-MS, indicates that adulteration of traditional Kosovar sausages with chicken is common.
- Although intentional adulteration is present frequently, more often it could be an unwanted/incidental adulteration due to the processing of chicken and beef meat in the same meat plants.
- Therefore, in order to overcome this problem, a proper labelling in line with the respective national regulation should be applied.

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Evaluation of the Technological Properties of Cow's Milk with Different Genotypes

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Original scientific paper

SUMMARY

A physicochemical analysis of milk obtained from cows at the first lactation from following breeds was made: Simmental (I group), Montbeliarde (II group) and Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle (III group). The groups were bred under the same feeding conditions in the area of RIMSA-Troyan. Studies have shown that, in terms of fat, protein and dry matter content in milk, Simmental and Montbeliard Cattle were inferior to the Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle. The organoleptic evaluation showed no differences in taste, colour and texture.

The acidity and density of milk meets the established standards. The solids non-fat residue (SNF) of the representatives of the three breeds shows values above 8%, which was an indicator of well-performed selection.

Analysed milk can be used as a feedstock for the development of various functional health products.

Key words: milk, protein, fat, cows, solids non-fat residue

INTRODUCTION

Milk is a food product with easily digestible and complete ingredients. It contains water, proteins, fats, milk sugar, minerals, enzymes, vitamins, hormones, immune bodies etc. At the same time, it is one of the most risky products because it spoils easily due to its short shelf life. The most widely used and processed is cow's milk. Cow's milk is about 85% of the production in the world, and in some countries this percentage exceeds 99% (Austria, Great Britain, Denmark, Canada, USA, Netherlands, Japan). In Bulgaria, cow's milk covers 82-85% of the total production (Peychevski and Chomakov, 1988; Dimitrov et al., 2008; Zahariev et al., 2017).

The quality composition of cow's milk is especially important for the technology of production of dairy products and delicacies. Different cattle breeds have a diverse, qualitative milk composition (Bauman and Grinari, 2003; Cabiddu et al., 2005; Mihailova and Odjakova, 2006; Marinova and Pashova, 2011; Rostova and Zhukov, 2012; Gosteva et al., 2017).

According to Castillo et al. (2013) the cultivation of ruminants on free grazing, with a ration rich in plant extracts improves the quality of milk and meat and makes it possible to obtain products that meet the concept of functional food and human diet.

Hamiti et al. (2014) in a study of cow's milk in five different regions of Albania found that the average content of dry fat-free residue was 8.77%, fat was 3.85%, protein was 2.86%, and the density was 1.0289 kg/l and the acidity according to Turner is 17.37.

Wangdi et al. (2016) studied the parameters of cow's milk in different seasons of different breeds and obtained the following results: dry fat free residue from 8.35 to 8.61, fat from 4.80 to 5.11%,

85 %

99% (

82-85%

(Peychevski and Chomakov, 1988; Dimitrov et al., 2008; Zahariev et al., 2017).

(Bauman and

Grinari, 2003; Cabiddu et al., 2005; Mihailova and Odjakova, 2006; Marinova and Pashova, 2011; Rostova and Zhukov, 2012; Gosteva et al., 2017).

Castillo et al. (2013)

Hamiti et al. (2014)

8,77%,

3,85

%, 2,86 %,

1,0289 kg/l

17,37.

Wangdi et al. (2016)

8,35 8,61,

4,80

5,11%, 3,05 3,14,
-0,52 - 0,55.

(-)

-

2019

6 : (I)
(II)
(III)

4 g
8 kg (3 6)

()

3 100

Marinova and Pashova (2011).

()

:

- :

, pH,

COMBIFOSS-5000

protein from 3.05 to 3.14, freezing point from -0.52 to -0.55.

The aim of present study was to observe the organoleptic (sensory) properties and physicochemical composition of milk of first lactation of cows of 'Simmental', 'Montbeliarde' and 'Bulgarian Rhodope cattle' grazing in the region of the Central Balkan Mountain.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted on the farm of the Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture - Troyan in the period May-June 2019 with 'Simmental', 'Montbeliard' and 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle' cow breeds in first lactation raised on pasture. To assess the quality composition of milk, three groups of 6 cows were formed by the method of analogues: (I group) first-calf heifers of 'Simmental' breed, (II group) animals of 'Montbeliard' breed and (III group) representatives of 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle'.

The cows were grazing, receiving an additional 4 kg of concentrated fodder and 8 kg of meadow hay in the evening. Individual samples (3 series of 6 pieces) were taken for organoleptic (sensory) examination and evaluation of physicochemical parameters.

The organoleptic (sensory) assessment was made by a 3-member group, according to a modified 100-point scale, according to Marinova and Pashova (2011). Organoleptic (sensory) methods were used to determine the parameters: taste, smell, colour, appearance and consistency and condition of the package for transporting samples.

Physico-chemical methods were used to analyze: water, dry matter, dry non-fat residue, fats, proteins, density, pH, acidity and freezing point using the COMBIFOSS-5000 apparatus and standard methods.

2000“

„Statistica-

Data were processed by the methods of variation statistics, using the program "Statistica-2000" and presented in tables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the organoleptic (sensory) evaluation of cow's milk obtained from first-calf feifers bred in the conditions of the Central Balkan Mountain are presented in Table 1.

()

1.

100
(2011)

Marinova and Pashova

Table 1. Results of the organoleptic (sensory) evaluation of cow's milk on a 100-modified grading scale, developed by Marinova and Pashova (2011)

/ Indicators	Scores	/ Breeds		
		Simmental (I / group) n=6	Montbeliarde (II / group) n=6	Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle (III / group) n=6
/ Taste	30	25,50	26,70	27,80
/ Smell	25	24,50	24,70	24,90
/ Colour	20	19,70	19,33	19,50
Appearance and consistency	10	9,50	9,50	10,00
/ Packages	15	15,00	15,00	15,00
	100	94,20	95,23	97,20

70

39

97,20
95,23
94,20

Depending on the total number of points and the evaluation of taste and smell, it is suggested that fresh cow's milk to be considered as a standard in terms of organoleptic (sensory) indicators, if it has received a score of at least 70 points, and for the indicators of taste and smell not less than 39 points.

The studied breeds cover the proposed standard with high values. The highest score is for the raw, cow's milk from 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle' with 97.20 points, followed by 'Montbeliarde' with 95.23 points and 'Simmental' with 94.20 points. Compared samples of all three cow breeds had a slightly sweet taste, without the presence of aftertaste. The colour is characteristic of the species, with a creamy tinge. The consistency is a homogeneous liquid without sediments and impurities. The transport packaging is clean and aseptic.

Slavchev et al. (2003), Marinova and Pashova (2011).

Data obtained in the present study is close in value and correspond to one obtained by Slavchev et al. (2003) and Marinova and Pashova (2011).

The nutritional value of dairy cows studied and the quality of the dairy products obtained in the present experiment, during processing, are directly dependent on the quantity and the ratio of the individual ingredients. The physico-chemical composition of raw cow's milk of first-calf feifers of 'Simmental', 'Montbeliarde' and 'Bulgarian Rhodope cattle', raised on pasture in the region of the Central Balkan Mountain, is presented in Table 2.

Water acts as a solvent for organic and inorganic substances in milk and is an environment where various enzymatic processes develop. It varied from 87.56% to 87.93% in the raw milk studied in the present experiment.

In the different types of milk, the dry matter varied between 11 and 18%. The highest values are registered in milk of 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle' with 12.44%, followed by 'Montbeliarde' with 12.19%, and the lowest values were found in 'Simmental' with 12.07%. The differences are relatively small, in the order of 0.25% and 0.37%, respectively ($p < 0.05$).

2. 87,93 %.

11 18 %.

12,44 %, 12,19 %, 12,07 %.

0,25 % 0,37 % ($p < 0,05$).

87,56 %

Table 2. Physico-chemical composition of raw cow's milk obtained from first-graders raised on pasture in the region of Sredna Stara Planina

/ Indicators	Simmental n=6	Montbeliarde n=6	Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle
/ Water %	87,93±0,04	87,81±0,03	87,56±0,04
/ Dry matter, %	12,07±0,06	12,19±0,27	12,44±0,04
/ Dry fat free residue,%	8,74±0,05	8,48±0,13	8,87±0,06
/ Milk fat,%	3,69±0,04	4,04±0,09	4,71±0,06
/ Protein,%	3,33±0,06	3,25±0,03	3,39±0,03
/ Density, °	31,90±0,46	30,63±0,14	33,44±0,36
/ Active acidity (pH)	6,44±0,48	6,53±0,05	6,57±0,09
/ Acidity, °	18,00±2,58	17,4±0,39	17,7±0,49
/ Freezing temperature, °	-0,58 ±1,34	-0,56±1,63	-0,59±0,11

P<0, 05

8,87 %,

8,74 %
8,48 %.

0,13 %

0,39%(p<0,05).

4,71%

4,04%

3,67%.

- 3,39%,

3,33%,

3,24%.

0,06% 0,15%(p<0,05).

20 ° ,

: 30,63

, 31,90 °

33,44 °

(pH)

The dry fat free residue had the highest values in the first-calf feifers of 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle' with 8.87%, followed by 'Simmental' with 8.74% and those of 'Montbeliarde' with 8.48%. The shown differences are small, respectively 0.13% and 0.39% (p <0.05).

Milk fat affects the dry matter, because under the influence of various factors it shows fluctuations in a wide range. It is characterized by easy digestibility by the human body.

Fats in the test milk were in the form of a suspension. Here the superiority is for the representatives of 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle' with 4.71% milk fat, followed by 'Montbeliarde' with 4.04% milk fat, and the representatives of 'Simmental' with 3.67% milk fat.

Milk provides humans with large amounts of high quality protein. The highest value of protein content was registered in raw milk of 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle' with 3.39%, followed by those of 'Simmental' with 3.33%, and 'Montbeliard breed with 3.24%.

The shown differences are small, respectively 0.06% and 0.15% (p<0.05).

Density is the mass of milk at 20°C contained in a unit volume. The normal density for cow's milk shows its naturalness.

In the raw milk studied here, it shows the following values: 30.63 °A for milk from 'Montbeliarde', 31.90 °A for milk from 'Simmental' and 33.44 °A for milk obtained from 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle'.

Representatives of all three breeds show acceptable parameters.

Active acidity (pH) is an indicator characterizing the activity of H+ ions. The

+
 , pH 6,57,
 pH 6,44.
 pH 6,53.
 (,)
 (°).
 17,4 °
 , 17,7 °
 , 18,0 °
 -0,56°
 -0,59°
 -0,58°
 Hamit et al. (2014), Wangdi et al. (2016) et al. (2017),
 Gosteva et al. (2017),

- main sources of hydrogen cations in raw milk are acidic components in dissociated form.
 -
 - The highest active acidity of milk was registered for 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle', pH 6.57, and the lowest for 'Simmental' with pH 6.44. Milk from 'Montbeliarde' occupied intermediates with pH 6.53.
 -
) Titratable (total, potential) acidity. It is expressed in degrees Turner (°T). It depends on milk composition and feed composition.
 -
 - It is in normal values in the raw milk in this experiment, respectively 17.4 °T for 'Simmental', 17.7 °T for 'Montbeliarde', and 18.0° T for 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle'.
 -
 - The freezing point is an indicator that depends on the osmotic pressure of the salts and is a factor influencing the naturalness of raw milk. The freezing point of milk in the three breeds varies from -0.56°C for the animals of 'Montbeliarde' to -0.59°C for 'Bulgarian Rhodope Cattle'. Representatives of 'Simmental' breed occupy intermediate positions with a result of -0.58°C. The values shown are within the allowable range.
 -
 - Our results are close to those of Hamit et al. (2014), Wangdi et al. (2016) and Gosteva et al. (2017), and in some respects complement them.

CONCLUSIONS

The three cow breeds examined during the grazing season show milk composition suitable for processing into dairy products and delicacies. The hygienic and organoleptic characteristics of studied raw cow's milk guarantee safety for health and good taste for people. Solids non-fat residue of the representatives of the three breeds

8%, showed values over 8% during the spring-summer period, which is an indicator of well-performed selection.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our gratitude to the management of RIMSA-Troyan and ICFT-Sofia for their support.

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