

Quality of milk produced in farms with individual raw product collection with regard to influence of some factors

S u m m a r y

Study was carried out in 2006 on 49 farms, located in Lublin region, selling milk for individual customers. Farms had sanitary and veterinary certificates for milk production. Material for the study was collected by questionnaire method. The structure of sold milk quantities was determined depending on the number of microorganisms and somatic cells, indicating the factors exerting the influence on such distribution. It was found that milk produced at farms with individual collection was of the excellent quality. Average number of bacteria in milk for the whole production period was 26 320 per 1 ml, and somatic cells 207 640 per 1 ml. Along with the increase of herd size over 45 animals, the number of bacteria also increased from 23 000 to 28 000-31 000, and somatic cells from 164 000-195 000 to 230 000-250 000 per 1 ml. The most favourable milk quality parameters were recorded in no-litter cow-sheds vs. apparently lower quality in those with bedding. The milk of the worst quality was produced in loose-barns. Comparing milking methods it was found that milk obtained by means of milking-pipeline contained the lowest bacteria number (20 470 per 1 ml), whereas from milking parlour the highest (33 740 per 1 ml). Influence of additional mechanical milking appeared to be more advantageous than duovac system but the difference was not statistically significant. The scores for farm production factors did not reveal any dependence with milk quality.