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RESEARCH OF QUALITATIVE INDICATORS OF MARE'S MILK IN FARMS OF ALMATY REGION

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As you know, mare's milk is used for the prevention of lung diseases, as well as for the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases to restore the disturbed intestinal microflora. In this regard, it is especially important to preserve the physico-chemical characteristics of mare's milk during its storage before processing. The paper presents the results of studies of the technological characteristics of mare's milk produced in four peasant and farm farms of the Almaty region according to the seasons of the year. It is known that, having a high biological value, mare's milk, among other types of milk of farm animals, is the most suitable raw material in the production of dairy products for baby and dietary nutrition. Low fat and protein content, as well as high lactose content are distinctive characteristics of mare's milk. However, their content depends on the feeding conditions, breed and age, geographical location. It was found that the mass fraction of fat ranges from 1.2% to 2.8%, the mass fraction of protein was 2.0–2.36%, SOMO - 8.35-8.73%. Fluctuations in the quality indicators of mare's milk are explained by the influence of the season of the year, feeding and maintenance in various peasant and farm farms.

Keywords: mares milk, season of the year, fat, protein.

The materials were prepared within the framework of the project "Development of technologies for combined fermented milk protein products of long-term storage" of the scientific and technical program BR10764998 "Development of technologies using new strains of beneficial microorganisms, enzymes, nutrients and components in the production of special dietary foods" 2021-2023.

АЛМАТЫ ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҚТАРЫНЫҢ БИЕ СҮТІНІҢ САПАЛЫҚ КӨРСЕТКІШТЕРІН ЗЕРТТЕУ

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Бие сүті өкпе ауруларының алдын алу үшін, сондай-ақ ішек микрофлорасының бұзылуын қалпына келтіру үшін асқазан-ішек ауруларын емдеу үшін пайдаланылатыны белгілі. Осыған байланысты бие сүтінің физикалық-химиялық сипаттамаларын оны өңдегенге дейін сақтау процесінде сақтау өте маңызды. Бұл жұмыста жыл мезгілдері бойынша Алматы облысының төрт шаруа және фермер қожалықтарында өндірілетін бие сүтінің технологиялық сипаттамаларын зерттеу нәтижелері ұсынылған. Бие сүтінің биологиялық құндылығы жоғары болғандықтан, ауыл шаруашылығы жануарлары сүтінің басқа түрлерінің ішінде балалар мен диеталық тамақтану үшін сүт өнімдерін өндіруде ең қолайлы шикізат болып табылатыны белгілі. Май мен ақуыздың төмен мөлшері, сондай-ақ лактозаның жоғары мөлшері бие сүтінің ерекшелігі болып табылады. Алайда, олардың мөлшері азықтандыру жағдайларына, тұқымы мен жасына, географиялық орналасуына байланысты. Майдың массалық үлесі 1,2%-дан 2,8%-ға дейін, ақуыздың массалық үлесі 2,0-2,36%, ҚМСҚ – 8,35-8,73% құрайтыны анықталды. Бие сүтінің сапалық көрсеткіштерінің ауытқуы жыл мезгілінің әсерімен, әртүрлі шаруа және фермер қожалықтарында азықтандыру және күтім-бағудың әсерімен түсіндіріледі.

Негізгі сөздер: бие сүті, жыл мезгілі, май, ақуыз.

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ КАЧЕСТВЕННЫХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ КОБЫЛЬЕГО МОЛОКА В ХОЗЯЙСТВАХ АЛМАТИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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Как известно, кобылье молоко используют для профилактики легочных заболеваний, а также для лечения желудочно-кишечных заболеваний для восстановления нарушенной микрофлоры кишечника. В связи с этим, особенно важно сохранить физико-химические характеристики кобылье молоко в процессе его хранения до переработки. В работе представлены результаты исследований технологических характеристик кобылье молоко, производимого в четырех крестьянских и фермерских хозяйствах Алматинской области по сезонам года. Известно, что, обладая высокой биологической ценностью кобылье молоко, среди других видов молока сельскохозяйственных животных, является наиболее подходящим сырьем при производстве молочных продуктов для детского и диетического питания. Низкое содержание жира и белка, а также высокое содержание лактозы являются отличительными характеристиками кобылье молоко. Однако их содержание зависит от условий кормления, породы и возраста, географического местоположения. Установлено, что массовая доля жира колеблется в пределах от 1,2% до 2,8%, массовая доля белка составила – 2,0-2,36%, СОМО – 8,35-8,73%. Колебания в качественных показателях кобылье молоко объясняются влиянием сезона года, кормления и содержания в различных крестьянских и фермерских хозяйствах.

Ключевые слова: кобылье молоко, сезон года, жир, белок.

Introduction

Justification of the choice of the article and goal and objectives

In Kazakhstan, there are currently about 100 farms with various forms of ownership specializing in horse breeding and production of mare's milk, which is not enough to eliminate the shortage in mare's milk, which is of high biological value compared to cow's milk [1,2]. For example, according to the Bureau of National Statistics, 27.6 thousand tons of mare's milk were produced in Kazakhstan in 2019. The main volume fell on the Karaganda region (7,490.4 tons), Turkestan (5,931.7 tons) and East Kazakhstan (2,861.8 tons) next are Zhambyl (2,367.3 tons) and Almaty regions (1,846.8 tons) [3].

As you know, the chemical composition of mare's milk consists of several components: fats, proteins, carbohydrates, various minerals, enzymes, vitamins, trace elements [4, 5]. It is due to the variety of components that milk is the most important food. It should be noted that the components that make up mare's milk are in such proportions, have high digestibility and assimilation. However, the chemical composition of milk does not remain constant and varies depending on the physiological state, feeding conditions, maintenance, breed and age of animals, as well as the location of animals [6, 7].

The analysis of the published results of physico-chemical composition of mare's milk in various regions of Kazakhstan showed discrepancies in the indicators of its main components (mass fraction of fat, protein, lactose) [4-9, 5].

The above contradictions from scientific sources of information data indicate the need to conduct studies of the physico-chemical composition and sanitary-epidemiological indicators of mare's milk from different farms to select the optimal technological scheme for its further processing [5, 6].

Materials and Research Methods

Physico-chemical parameters of mare's milk were determined according to the requirements set out in the following regulatory document:

GOST R 52973-2008 «Mare's raw milk. Specifications» the Eurasian new GOST has not yet been approved, which establishes technical requirements for raw mare's milk intended for industrial processing [10];

The active acidity was determined by a potentiometric method using a laboratory device pH meter HI 99161 with an electrode FC202D in accordance with GOST 32892-14 "Milk and dairy products. Method of measuring active acidity" [11];

The determination of lactic acid microorganisms was carried out using microbiological methods according to GOST 33951-2016 "Milk and dairy products. Methods for the determination of lactic acid microorganisms" [12];

Yeast according to GOST 33566-2015 "Milk and dairy products. Determination of yeast and mold fungi" [13];

Results and their discussion

The special attention is paid to the content of biologically complete components of milk [6-14]: protein, fat and skimmed milk residue (SMR) in mare's milk [5, 14-16].

The aim of the work was to study the chemical composition of mare's milk produced by the seasons of the year in the farms of the Almaty region. The content of milk components was studied in average samples every month in 3-5 fold repetition according to generally accepted methods [4,18].

The quality of the collected mare's milk was analyzed monthly by sampling from every 5 milkings from March to October during the year.

Laboratory studies of the selected samples were carried out stationary using the device "LactoSTAR". The results of determining the mass fraction of fat, protein and SMR mare's milk by seasons from different farms of the Almaty region are shown in Figure 1.

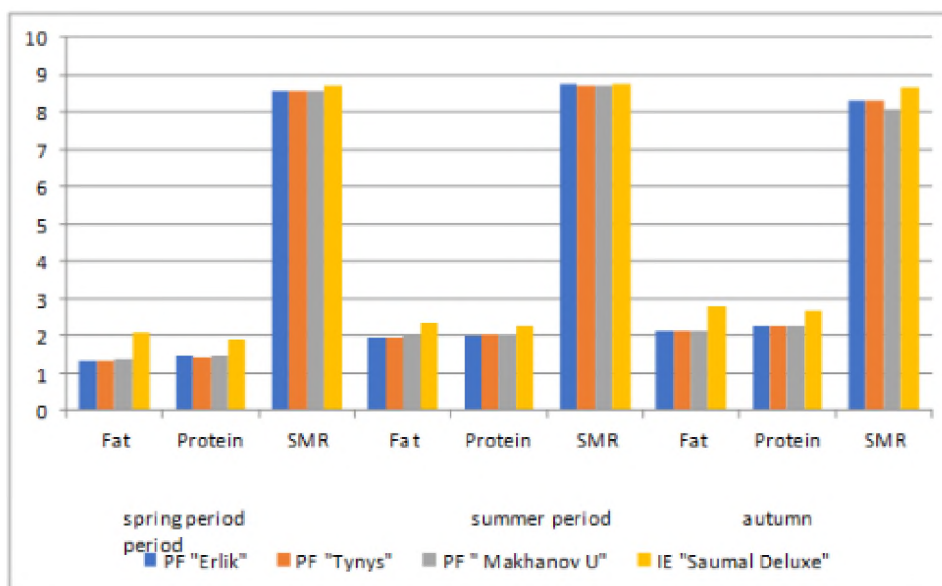


Figure 1 – Chemical composition of mare's milk by seasons

The data obtained (Figure 1) indicate that the chemical composition of mare's milk is relatively stable for months. The average monthly indicators of fat in milk range from 1.2–2.8% [5, 19]. The maximum average fat content is noted in the autumn months, in second place – in the summer. The tendency to increase the fat content of mares by the end of the pasture and lactation periods (September-October) is well expressed in the combined milk. The average protein content in mare's milk for the year was 2.0% with fluctuations. In the context of months, the average indicator was the lowest in the spring period (1.56%) and the highest in the autumn period (2.36%). The indicator of the content of dry fat-free substance is on average quite stable and varies seasonally between 8.35-8.73% [5, 19-22]. The maximum amount of dry matter was observed in the summer period, the minimum in October milk. Consequently, in the pasture season, especially from July to September, mares receive the most valuable dairy raw materials in terms of nutritional properties [5, 19].

A comparative analysis of the data obtained showed that there is a slight difference in the quantitative content of the component composition of mare's milk from different farms, taking into account different levels of feeding and conditions of keeping animals, but the nature of their changes is almost the same [5, 6].

The deterioration in the quality of milk at the stall content is associated with a decrease in the level of feeding and the range of feeds, which can be compensated to a certain extent by optimizing feeding during this period of the year [5-9,15].

Acidity is the main chemical property of milk and its important technological indicator, since certain acidity indicators are required for the production of various dairy products [19-22,6]. The total (titrated) acidity of milk is due to the content of proteins, acid salts and gases in it. The acidity is determined by titration with alkali in the presence of phenolphthalein. The acidity of mare's milk during the year was determined by monthly analyses of samples of milk from March to October (Figure 2) [2, 5-6].

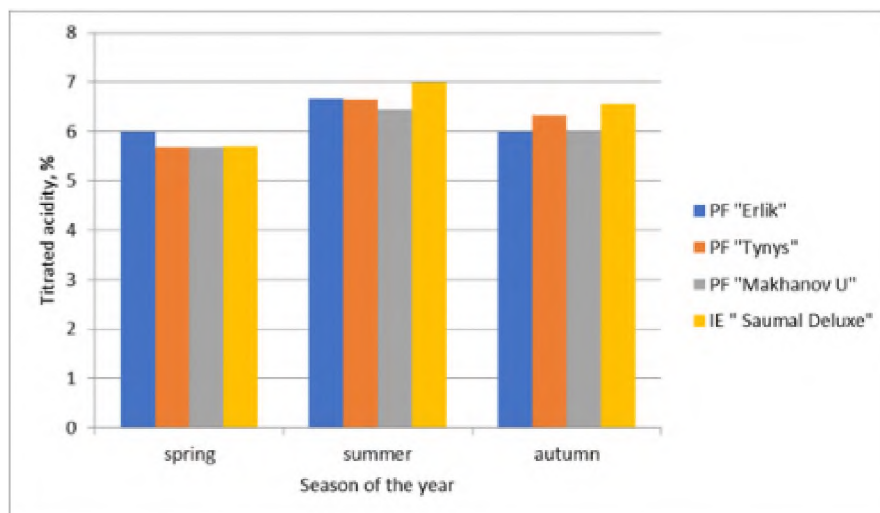


Figure 2 - Dynamics of changes in titrated acidity of mare's milk by seasons

The titrated acidity of mare's milk varied by seasons from 5,33 to 7,0⁰ T. The regularity of the decrease in acidity was manifested by the end of the lactation period of the main mass of mares, which falls in autumn. The density of milk depends on the density of the components of milk [5-9,22].

Moreover, proteins [24], carbohydrates and salts increase this indicator, and fat lowers it. The density of mare's milk was sufficiently stable, and its indicators for the seasons ranged from 1029.3 to 1034.1 kg/m³ (Figure 3).

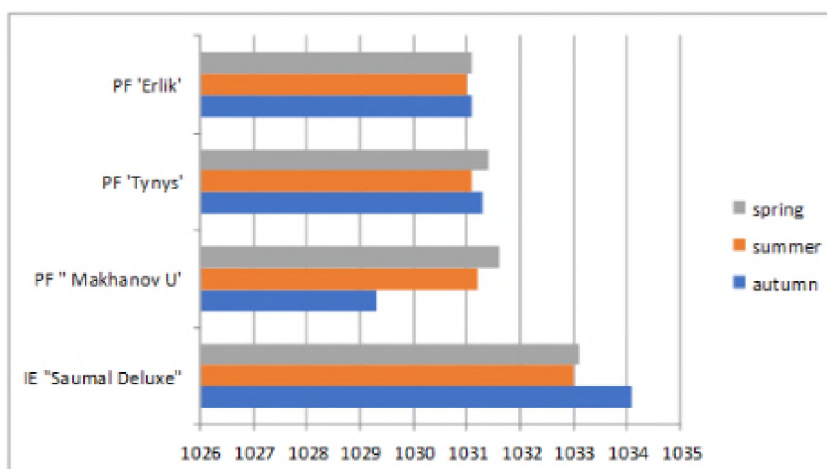


Figure 3 - Dynamics of changes in the density of mare's milk by seasons

Milk fat is an energy component of milk. 9.3 kcal of energy are obtained from one gram of fat. Milk fat is subject to changes under the influence of various factors and may increase or decrease under the influence of the type of feeding, lactation period, physiological state of the animal, climatic conditions, etc. [5-9]. The content of milk fat varies significantly depending on the season of the year [27, 28]. Despite the fact that in our studies the animals were kept in

year-round stable all year round, the mass fraction of fat was in spring $-3.88 \pm 0.02\%$; in summer $-3.74 \pm 0.003\%^{**}$, in autumn $-3.92 \pm 0.02\%$; in winter $-3.93 \pm 0.02\%$ (Figure 4). The difference is significant in winter and summer ($P < 0.001$). The average fat content for the year was $3.84 \pm 0.07\%$. The reduction of fat content in summer is lower than the annual average by 0.2%. This decrease is explained by an increase in the ambient temperature in the room [5, 28].

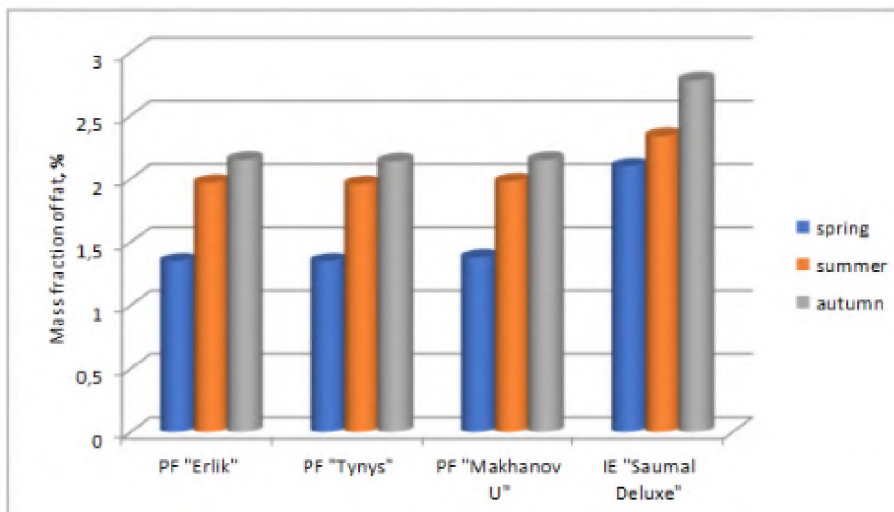


Figure 4 - The content of the mass fraction of fat in mare's milk

The results of our research allow us to conclude that the SMR changes according to the seasons of the year (Figure 5). There is the highest SMR content in milk in summer; the lowest in spring.

In spring, the content of individual components and the total amount of dry matter is 1.1%

less than in summer; in autumn, it is 3.5% lower compared to the summer period. A high content of SMR in milk was noted at the farm of PF "Saumal Deluxe", such differences can be explained by the influence of feeding in various farms [29].

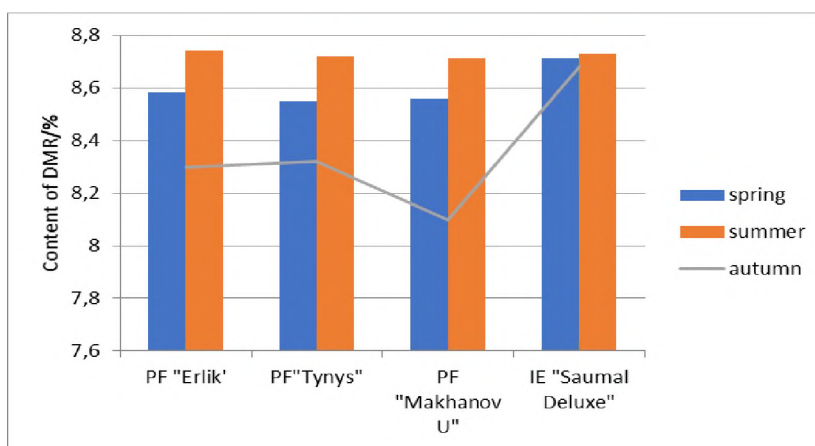


Figure 5 – The content of skimmed dry residue in mare's milk

After visual identification and microscopy, colonies of lactic acid microorganisms were selectively transplanted to a pure nutrient selective medium [30-31]. This process was repeated until the colony of lactic acid microorganisms was completely microbiologically clean. The morphology of the studied strains and microbiota

of mare's milk were studied by traditional methods using the Motic VAZ 310 electron microscope [32-37].

The peculiarities of the growth of microorganisms in mare's milk (differential medium, MRS) were studied (Figure 6).

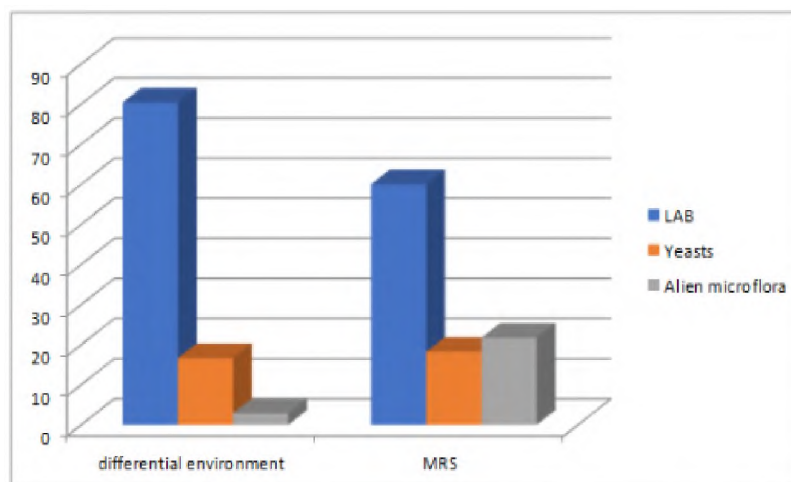


Figure 6 - Microflora of mare's milk, features of growth on different media

According to the study, it is shown that the mare's milk LAB grows well in a differential environment compared to MRS. And the foreign microflora shows good growth on MRS, whereas yeast in these media shows the same average growth [38-39].

Conclusions

The decrease in milk quality depends on the sanitary and hygienic conditions of production, the primary processing of raw materials on a dairy farm and has no seasonal pattern.

As a result of the conducted studies of the qualitative indicators of mare's milk, selected from different farms and peasant farms and in different seasons of the year, it shows that the physico-chemical indicators of mare's milk depend on feeding and animal conditions. So it can be noted that mare's milk from the farm of IE "Saumal Deluxe" is characterized by a high content of the mass fraction of protein (2%) and fat (2.8%). In the other three farms, the indicators are identical and do not have large discrepancies.

Thus, it can be concluded that mare's milk is suitable for use as a raw material for the production of combined dairy products enriched with vegetable additives for dietary nutrition according to its organoleptic, physico-chemical properties.

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