INFLUENCE OF NON-ACID UNSTABLE MILK ON THE COMPOSITION AND PHYSICAL CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RAW MILK

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Taking into account the importance of the western region of Paraná in milk production chain in Brazil and that the occurrence of not-acid unstable milk (NAUM) can result in significant losses for all actors in this chain, the main goal, which is funded SETI / Araucaria Foundation and MCT / CNPq (Grant 251/2010), was to raise the percentage of occurrence of this anomaly in the region during the period June-December 2011, corresponding to winter and spring seasons, a total of 118 samples of raw milk, collected from the expansion tanks on properties, and correlate with the composition and physical chemical characteristics (lipid, protein, casein content, lactose, total solids, ash, calcium, phosphorus, pH and acidity in lactic acid). Of the 118 samples analyzed, 77.2% had some type of abnormality or the occurrence of NAUM, and acidity or alkalinity. The percentage of NAUM was 24.6% and varied during the seasons evaluated, mostly in spring (33.9%) compared to winter (15.2%), indicating a possible seasonal influence on the occurrence of this problem in cattle analyzed. In this study, only 22.8% of samples met the criteria laid out in the normal law. When comparing the parameters of composition and physical chemical properties between NAUM and milk considered normal, there was no significant difference between both groups (p> 0.05). Monitoring the occurrence of NAUM in the region will help producers and dairies in the solution of problems related to this abnormality.