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PRIMARY OFFER OF MILK IN GOIEŞTI VILLAGE, COUNTY DOLJ

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Abstract

Goieşti commune is attested from 1577 on 28 July in a document issued by a big ban of Craiova and includes 13 villages. Name of the village comes from the name given its first inhabitant, namely "Goieşteanu" name which today does not appear to any inhabitant of the village, however is the most inhabitants from the neighboring village Simnicu de Sus. Goieşti village is situated in the hilly Getic Plateau, is crossed from south to north the hills of Oltenia. The climate is specific to the hills and plains of Romania, with harsh winters and dry summers with high temperatures. The average annual temperature in the area is between 10 ˚ C and 11 ˚ C. The average January temperature is between -2 and -3 ˚ C and average July temperature is between 20 ˚ C and 21 ˚ C. The value of mean annual precipitation ranges from 500-600 mm. Vegetation consists of oak forests, acacia and meadow coppices Amaradiei prevail. The soil in the area is predominantly by brown-red. The population of Goieşti 3118 inhabitants is dispersed in 13 villages: Adâncata, Goieşti, Gruita, Malaiesti Mogoşeşti, Muiereni, Pioreşti, Pometeşti, Popeasa, Ţăndărei, Vladimir, Zlătaru. The population consists of 1814 inhabitant female and male residents 1304, children and adolescents under 18 years representing 718 inhabitants. There are no industry in the area, most people of working age is employed in Craiova, in various areas: industry, services, other areas. Agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants, usually the first-past youth. Young people are not really interested in this branch, because the land is less productive to the lowlands and hence is not as pleased. However agricultural land is cultivated at a rate of approx. 80-90% due to Romanian and foreign investors mostly leased land and their works. Forestry occupies an important place locality surrounded by forests of oak and locust, and on the river Amaradia there are riverside coppices. On some hillsides where there were groves of fruit trees (plum, apricot, cherry) began afforestation works, not depreciate slopes. Elucidating the communal potential, of milk production is based on use of an appropriate set of indicators: effective in exploitation (by species), total production and average yield per head. The study covers the period 2010-2012, taken as a starting point for developing a strategy of reviving the sector of production.

Keywords**:** *milk production, livestock, potential*

INTRODUCTION

Productive end use of the species of animals is based on their importance versatile: food industry, to exploit the of fodder side resources the use of labor resources, a source of articles for export, a source of profit [1].

Cow's milk is a yellowish-white liquid with a sweetish taste and characteristic odor. As the milk is deemed nutritionally complete food, and complex. It contains over 100 substances essential for human nutrition, including 20 amino acids, 10 fatty acids, 25 vitamins and 45 minerals. The energy value of milk is 690 calories / kg, and due to its nutritional characteristics and dietary cow's milk in the diet is recommended for all categories of people, especially children, the elderly, pregnant women and convalescent. In cows, the individual milk production affected by a number of factors which, by their nature, can be grouped into genetic factors and environmental factors. [2].

Starting from the above, we can say that the selection of breeds based on specific issues. Issues pursued are: the characteristics of the requirements to natural factors and to environmental conditions, genetic potential on yields obtainable (average milk yield - l / day feeding), specific consumption of food (nutrient units (UN) / l milk) of fodder the structure of rations required; consumption of labor required; reaction to intensification; specific investment, payback period [4].

Herd structure is influenced by the peculiarities of breeding of various species, breeding system practiced towards production, herd size, etc. [3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Making the paper was based on running two phases: the phase of office documentation or processing. After the documentation of the territory, data processing was performed using comparison method in time and composition of structures based on certain indicators. The data collected and analyzed, covers the period 2010-2012, operating and average period.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1 shows the production of milk for the main species that are found in the commune Goieşti, analyzing livestock slaughtered (fig. 1), total meat production that was obtained (fig. 2) and average milk yield (fig. 3) [5].
In the structure of milk production animals are found from the following species: cattle, sheep and goats.

It can be seen that in the production of milk cattle number used ranged from 250 heads in 2011 to 400 heads in the case of 2012, while the average period reached 317 ends. Dynamics of indicators highlights an uneven development of herds.
For sheep herds used in the production of milk ranged from 150 to 300 heads for the years 2011 and 2012. Under these conditions the average period reached 233 heads.
Goats have averaged 325 heads, with limits of variation from 275 heads in 2011 to 400 heads at the level of 2012.
Total milk production of cows was between 8000 hl in 2010 to 12000 hl, in the year 2012, average period being of 9766.7 hl. Dynamics of indicators highlights fluctuations of It, decreases being reported in 2010 (-14.0% compared to 9300 hl obtained for 2010), while increases occur in the case of 2012 (demotions of 1.29 and 1.50 respectively the terms of reference).

Table 1. Milk production *

Nr. crt.	Specification	Year									Average 2010-2012		
		2010			2011			2012					
		Effective	Dynamics		Effective	Dynamics		Effective	Dynamics		Effective	Dynamics	
			I_{bf}	I_{bm}		I_{bf}	I_{bm}		I_{bf}	I_{bm}		I_{bf}	I_{bm}
1	**Effective in exploitation (heads)**												
1.1.	- cattle	300	100	100	250	83.3	83.3	400	133.3	160.0	317	105.7	79.3
1.2.	- sheep	250	100	100	150	60.0	60.0	300	120.0	200.0	233	93.3	77.7
1.3.	- goats	300	100	100	275	91.7	91.7	400	133.3	145.5	325	108.3	81.3
2	**Production total (hl)**												
2.1.	- cow milk	9300	100	100	8000	86.0	86.0	12000	129.0	150.0	9766,7	105.0	81.4
2.2.	- sheep milk	172.5	100	100	110	63.8	63.8	204	118.3	185.5	162,2	94.0	79.5
2.3.	- goat milk	510	100	100	420	82.4	82.4	600	117.6	142.9	510	100.0	85.0
3.	**Average production (l/head)**												
3.1.	- cow milk	3100	100	100	3200	103.2	103.2	3000	96.8	93.8	3100	100.0	103.3
3.2.	- sheep milk	69	100	100	73	105.8	105.8	68	98.6	93.2	70	101.4	102.9
3.3.	- goat milk	170	100	100	153	90.0	90.0	150	88.2	98.0	158	92.9	105.3

* Goieşti town hall, date of statistical report

Average exceeds by 5.0% the first term of the dynamic series, but is 18.6% less than the previous term.
In the case of sheep the recorded average milk production was 162.2 hl, which is based on an average annual sequential level of 110 hl in 2011 (-36.2% compared to 2010), 172.5 hl in 2010, 204 hl in 2012 (exceeded by 18.3 and 85.5% respectively of the baseline).
Goats have provided between 420 and 600 hl of milk (2010 and 2012), an average of 510 hl (assuming a level of 510 hl in 2010). Dynamics of indicators sinuous evolution highlights the, of it - decreased by 17.6% in 2011 compared to 2010, increased by 17.6

and 42.9% compared with the terms of reference in 2012 (value equal to the fixed base indices and sub unitary for those with mobile base - in the case of average period).

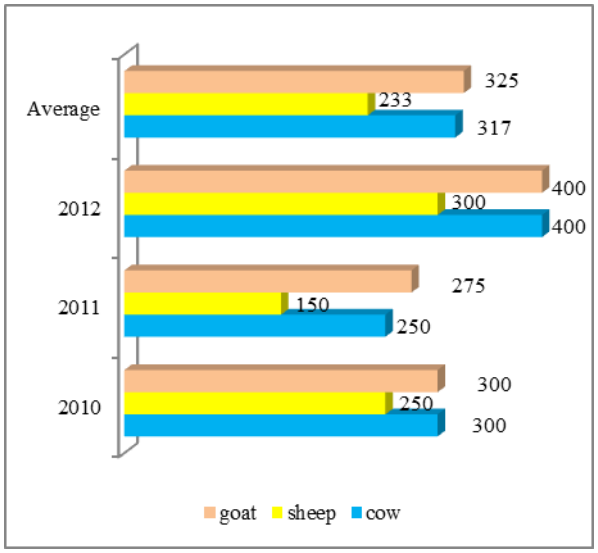

Fig. 1. Total effective used for the production of milk (heads)

For average milk production situation is as follows: the average production per cow was 3100 liters, variation limits from 3000-3200 l - in 2012 and 2011.

The indicator has evolved unevenly, with low limits (exceeding maximum reference period was 3.3% - based mobile index for period average, while the largest decrease was -6.2% in 2012 to previous term of the dynamic series) for sheep average milk yield ranged from 68 to 73 l, the average period of 70 l.

The amplitude of variation for the indicator was 12.6% and has been one sinuous evolution (growth in 2011, decreases in 2012); goats are characterized by an average milk production of 158 l (period average) versus the absolute variations were: 5l in 2011 -8 l and +12 l in 2012 2010.

The indicator evolved downward for the period under review (dynamic subunit levels is dominated by the component indices - except for the mobile base period average - 105.3%).

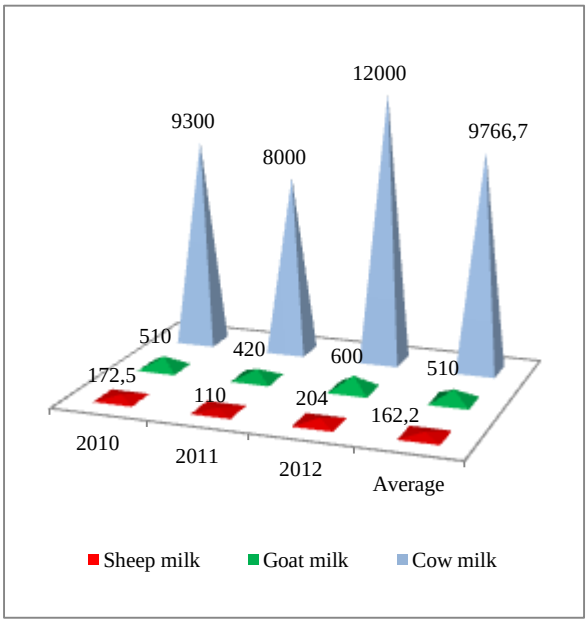

Fig. 2. Total production of milk (hl)

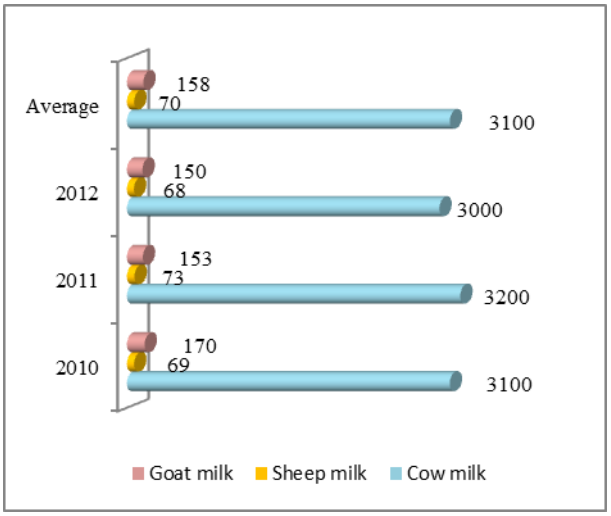

Fig. 3. Average production of milk (l/cap)

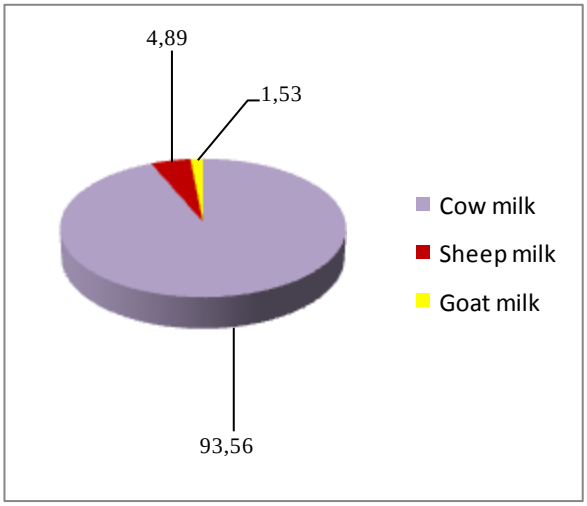

Fig. 4. The structure for the total production of milk (%)

CONCLUSIONS

a. In the context of agricultural production, the village holds 1.10% of the total agricultural surface of the county and 0.91% of the arable surface. Regarding livestock can be seen that the locality has variable weights as follows: 1.6% for cattle, poultry 0.99%, 0.56% for pigs, goats 0.42% 0 17% for sheep [5];

b. If we compare total production related to direction of exploitation given to the situation of the county, we can emphasize the following weights: 0.96% of the total county milk, 1.12% county production of cow's milk, 1.80% of the sheep and goats;

c. Structure of the total production of milk - 10438.9 hl was as follows (Fig. 4): 93.56% cow milk, 4.89% sheep's milk, 1.53% goat milk. There is a need to rebalance the structure of the total production of milk, taking into account that locality offers meanings for sheep and goats (landforms and vegetation that could be well exploited by those species);

d. Stands as a summary conclusion, the need to increase livestock, while using a biological material quality - productivity aspect both animals and their adaptability to local conditions to enable a swift acclimatization of animals. At the same time it is noteworthy the possibility of using the favorable characteristics of the local market milk of Craiova - near the ground and relatively high absorption rate.

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