

PRIMARY OFFER OF MILK IN BUCOVĂȚ VILLAGE, DOLJ COUNTY

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Abstract

The first documentary attestation dates from 1897 Bucovăț it bordering the communes Predesti and Breasta (north east Craiova (boundary being formed by the river Jiu), municipalities Podari and Vârvoru de Jos (south) and Terpezița village (west). Specific activities in the area appear as industry and agriculture. The common includes the following villages: Bucovăț, Leamna de Jos Leamna de Sus, Sărbătoarea, Cârlichei and Palilula. The village has a total area of 8264 ha, of which 111.50 ha urban and 8152.50 ha unincorporated. The population consists of 4224 people, which are grouped in the 1544 households, ie the 1780 houses. For the period 2010-2012 can be observed a total area of 8264 ha, of which 56.40% is agricultural land - 4661 ha, and 43.60% are non-agricultural area - 3603 ha. Elucidating the communal potential of milk production is based on use of year 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

Livestock (or live cattle) for the concrete conditions of our country, are of particular importance due to the following reasons: provides essential products for human consumption, contributes to manufacturing industries with raw materials ensure better use of crop production; effectively exploit crops and by - products industrial supplies organic fertilizer for crop production; recovered with high economic efficiency based on natural forage pasture and meadow (about 4.9 million hectares); ensure uniform use of labor throughout the year, providing money liquid to farms throughout the year, that provides steady income to producers, livestock by production technologies lend themselves to industrial production processes, resulting in high levels of productivity comparable to leading branches of the economy. These considerations highlight the role of agriculture and livestock production across the economy, argues the necessity to develop manufacturing sector [4].

Keep the cattle in agricultural holdings in Romania, are important food industrial

valorization of fodder resources side the use labor resources, export, sources of profit [1].

This importance is emphasized by the milk which is a specific product of the livestock sector, a product with multiple meanings. Thus the sheep milk has a dual significance: biological-indispensable fodder lambs feeding - and commercial-food with high nutritional value for humans. The percentage of fat from the sheep milk is between 6.5-7.5% and depends on the breed, age, diet and stage of lactation. Thus early lactation fat content are 4 - 4.5% and at the end of 9-10%, with a curved antagonistic milk production. The factors influencing milk production related to both heredity (race, individuality, age, fecundity, season of calving, lactation) and environmental and operating conditions (climate, the food, the number of milking etc.) [2].

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

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Making paper was based on the conduct of 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 based on certain indicators used structures. 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 Bucovăț, 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 cow milk production, number of cattle used ranged from 420 heads

in 2012 to 434 heads for 2010, while the average period reached 428 heads. Dynamics of indicators highlights a downward trend of herds: -0.9% in 2011 compared with 2010, -3.2 and -2.3% in 2012 to the terms of reference (2010 and 2011). Media ahead of 1.01 times the previous term of the dynamic series, but is lower by 1.4% compared to the first term of the dynamic series. In sheep herds used for milk production ranged from 1300-1600 head for 2010 and 2012 respectively. Under these conditions the average period ends in 1473 reached (+13.3% compared to 2010 and 7.9% compared to the specific situation of 2012). Dynamics of indicators highlights upward trend of its successive annual increases were 16.8% in 2011 and 5.4% in 2012.

Table 1. Milk production *

Nr. crt.	Specification	Anul									Average 2010-2012			
		2010			2011			2012			Effective	Dynamics		
		Effective	I _{bf}	I _{bm}	Effective	I _{bf}	I _{bm}	Effective	I _{bf}	I _{bm}		I _{bf}	I _{bm}	
1	Effective in exploitation (heads)													
1.1.	- bovine	434	100	100	430	99.1	99.1	420	96.8	97.7	428	98.6	101.9	
1.2.	- sheep	1300	100	100	1518	116.8	116.8	1600	123.1	105.4	1473	113.3	92.1	
1.3.	- goats	1275	100	100	1537	120.5	120.5	1550	121.6	100.8	1454	114.0	93.8	
2	Total production (hl)													
2.1.	- cow milk	14973	100	100	15050	100.5	100.5	15960	106.6	106.0	15327.7	102.4	96.0	
2.2.	- sheep milk	1456	100	100	1745.7	119.9	119.9	1920	131.9	110.0	1707.2	117.3	88.9	
2.3.	- goat milk	4399	100	100	5379.5	122.3	122.3	5580	126.8	103.7	5119.5	116.4	91.7	
3.	Average production (l/cap.)													
3.1.	- cow milk	3450	100	100	3500	101.4	101.4	3800	110.1	108.6	3581	103.8	94.2	
3.2.	- sheep milk	112	100	100	115	102.7	102.7	120	107.1	104.3	116	103.6	96.7	
3.3.	- goat milk	345	100	100	350	101.4	101.4	360	104.3	102.9	352	102.0	97.8	

* Town hall of Bucovăț, date of statistical reportage

Goats has averaged 1454 heads, with limits of variation of 1275 heads in 2010, up to 1550 heads in the year 2012. Indicator falls on a strictly upward trend dynamics is dominated by the component index above par levels (120.5% in 2010, 121.6 and 100.8% in 2012, 114.0% for the average period - from the first term of dynamic series). Only sub unitary value from dynamic media characterized the period -93.8% - compared to the previous period (2012).

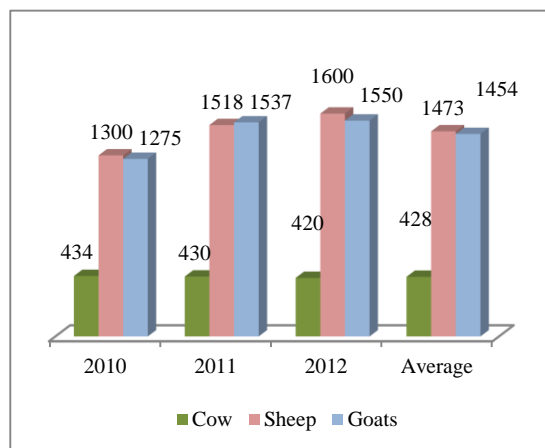


Fig.1. Effective total used in the production of milk (heads)

Total milk production of cows was between 14973 hl in 2010, and 15960 hl, in the year 2012. The dynamics for average period being 15327.7 hl. Upward trend highlights of its successive annual increases of 0.5% in 2011 and 6.0% for 2012. Average exceeds 2.4% the first term of the dynamic series, but was lower with 4.0% than the previous period (2012). For sheep there was an average milk production of 1707.2 hl (+17.3% compared to 2010, -11.1% compared with the previous term of the dynamic series), which is based on average annual sequential levels of 1456 hl 2010, 1745.7 hl in 2011 (19.9% compared with the first dynamic series) 1920 hl in 2012. These issues highlights strictly upward trend indicator. Goats were provided between 4399 and 5580 hl of milk (2010 and 2012), an average of 5119.5 hl (assuming a level of 5379.5 hl in 2011). Developments highlight the dynamics strictly ascending thereof - successive annual increases of 22.3% in 2011 and 3.7% in 2012.

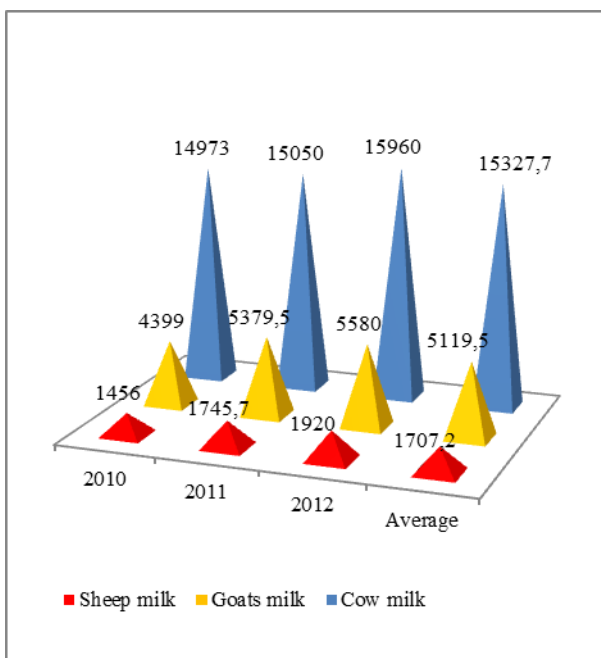


Fig. 2. Total milk production (hl)

For average milk production situation is as follows: the average production per cow was 3581 l, with variation limits from 3450-3800 l - in 2010 and 2012 respectively. The indicator evolved strictly ascending, with low limits (1.4% in 2011, 8.6% in 2012 compared to the

previous terms of dynamic series) for sheep average milk yield ranged from 112 to 120 l (2010 and 2012), the average period of 116 l.

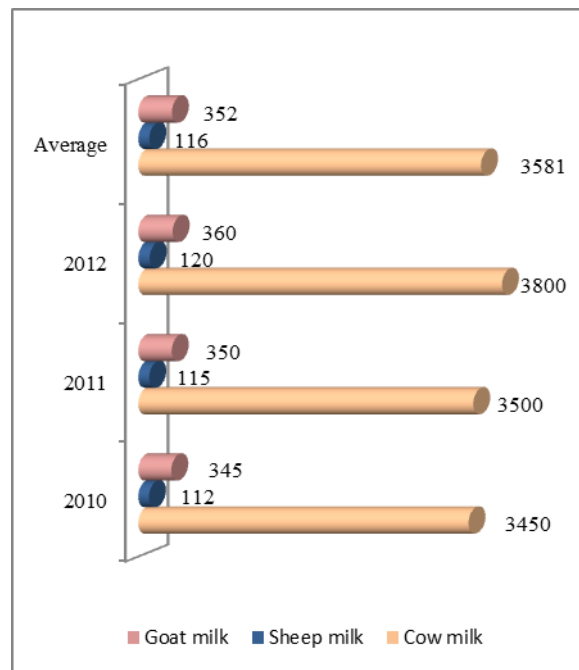


Fig. 3. Average milk production (liters / head)

Dynamics of indicators growth highlights timid in 2011 (+2.7% compared with 2010) phenomenon that persist in 2012 (+7.1 and +4.3% to the terms of reference) that determine the average period positioning both under and over reporting terms (103.6 and 96.7% respectively compared to 2010 and 2012) are characterized by a goats average milk production of 352 l (period average) compared to absolute variations : -7 l in 2010, -2 l 2011 2012 l +8.

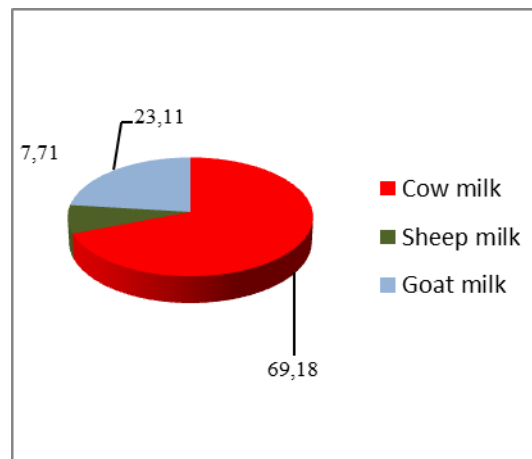


Fig. 4. Structure of milk production (%)

Fig.

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 - 121.5%).

[4]Ștefan, G., Toma, A. D., Pânzaru, R.L., 2006, Economics and food policy, Alfa Publishing House, Iași, Chapter 2, pp. 22-48

[5] xxx - Hall Bucovăț, data statistical reporting, 2010-2012

CONCLUSIONS

a. Bucovăț represents 1.11% of the total area of the county and can be considered a medium to large sized village for Dolj County. The village holds at the level of different categories of use, variable weights in the county context from 0.24% for vineyards and nurseries (42 compared to 17334 ha) to 3.18% in natural grassland (94 to 2952 ha). The percentage is 0.65% for arable land, 0.79% for total agricultural land, 0.92% in the case of orchards and fruit tree nurseries and 1.85% for natural grassland [5];

b. if we compare the total yields obtained to the county situation, we can emphasize the following weights: 1.76% cow milk production (15327.7 hl compared to 871 000 hl) 2.04% of the total milk production (22154.4 to 1086000 hl) 3.18% in milk production of sheep and goats (6826.7 hl compared to 215,000 hl);

c. the structure of total production of milk - 22154.4 hl was as follows (Fig. 4): 69.18% cow's milk, 23.11% goat's milk, 7.71% sheep's milk.

d. is noted convenient development potential of milk production through the suburban settlement of the village, something which creates higher meanings in terms of investment objectives that can be achieved, but also in terms of market opportunities in a market adjacent significant - Craiova.

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