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Modeling disposal pathways of “waste milk” in Germany

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Pathways of waste milk in Germany were identified by a detailed literature search. Details about the relevance of these pathways are lacking. From 31070 Mio L milk in total, 1 to 4 % is withdrawn from the market. This “waste milk” is divided in categories: 1. Colostrum, 2. Milk with high cell count /microbes, 3. Milk with drug residues. Proportion of colostrums and colostrum transition milk can be estimated by number of calving and accounts for 0.1 % and 0.4 % of the total produced milk. Along with existing recommendations colostrum is likely entirely fed to neonatal calves. From the One Health perspective feeding colostrum improves calves immune system and reduces drug use. No data are available about amounts of produced milk with high cell count/ microbes or milk with drug residues. By animal protectoral law it is stated that diseases need to be treated immediately, whereby it is likely that the majority of produced milk includes either both disturbances (high cell count/ microbes and milk with drug residues) or none (right before it's getting marketable again). Last mentioned milk can be fed without any precautions, whereas pasteurization can be used to treat waste milk against microbial transition. With regard to resistances, especially the disposal of waste milk with drug residues should be in the focus of interest. Field reports exist, that the majority is fed to calves and on high quality dairy farms preferred to male calves. These questions are clarified with a survey and available for presentation.

Biography

Julia Steinhoff-Wagner completed her PhD in Animal Science in Kiel, followed by a Post-doctoral training in the Nutritional Physiology Unit at the Leibnitz Institute of Animal Biology in 2010 and a second Post-doctoral training at the USDA Children's Nutrition Research Center in Houston, Texas, USA. She currently builds up a junior research group at the Animal Science Department at Bonn University.

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