

| |
|---|
| Study Programme: Animal Production |
| Course Unit Title: Feed Quality Control |
| Course Unit Code: 19.ANM072 |
| Name of Lecturer(s): Igor M. Jajić, PhD, Full Professor |
| Type and Level of Studies: Master Academic Studies |
| Course Status (compulsory/elective): elective |
| Semester (winter/summer): winter |
| Language of instruction: Serbian |
| Mode of course unit delivery (face-to-face/distance learning): face-to-face |
| Number of ECTS Allocated: 6 |
| Prerequisites: None |
| <p>Course Aims:</p> <p>The attainment of practical knowledge in the field of feed quality control methods, which are mostly analytical chemistry and structure determination of feeding mixtures by microscopy. Introducing students to performing biological experiments on domestic animals.</p> |
| <p>Learning Outcomes:</p> <p>Ability of students to work independently in the field of feed quality control.</p> |
| <p>Syllabus:</p> <p><i>Theory</i></p> <p>Introduction. Sensory tests of animal feed. Physical, chemical, biological and microbiological methods of animal feed quality determination. Physical factors that cause animal feed spoilage. Chemical contaminants of animal feed. Antinutritive substances. Molds and mycotoxins in animal feed. Saprophyte and pathogen bacteria in animal feed. Pests in animal feed. Quality control of soybean thermal processing. Specificities in quality control of forage. Specificities in quality control concentrate feedstuffs. Plan for feed quality control on farms.</p> <p><i>Practice</i></p> <p>Animal feed sampling techniques. Preparation of the laboratory sample. Standard chemical analysis - Weende method. Determination of macro and micronutrients using optical methods. Determination lipo- and hydro- soluble vitamins by liquid chromatography. Determination of antinutritive substances (urease activity). Application of Van Soest method for the analysis of feedstuffs: neutral detergent fiber (NDF), acid detergent fiber (ADF), lignin, cellulose, hemicellulose. Quality control method by using microscopy in the production of premixes and mixtures. Determination of granulation. Performing experiments.</p> |
| <p>Required Reading:</p> <p>ĐorđevićN., DinićB. (2011): Proizvodnjasmješakoncentratazaživotinja. Institutzakrmnobilje, Kruševac</p> <p>StanaćevV., KovčínS. (2003): HranivaitehnologijastočnehraneiOsnoviishranedomaćihživotinja, praktikum. Poljoprivrednifakultet, NoviSad.</p> <p>StojkovićJ., RajićI., RadovanovićT. (1996): Preglediocenastočnehrane. NoviSvet, Priština.</p> <p>MarjanovićN., JankovićI. (1983): Instrumentalnemetodeanalize. Udžbeniksapraktičnimprimerima, Tehnološkifakultet, Novisad, Zavodzaizdavanjeudžbenika, NoviSad.</p> <p>MišovićJ., AstT. (1989): Instrumentalnemetodehemijskeanalize. Tehnološkometalurškifakultet, Beograd.</p> |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| Weekly Contact Hours: | Lectures:2 | Practical work:2 | |
| Teaching Methods: Lectures, Practical classes, Consultations, study, research work | | | |
| Knowledge Assessment (maximum of 100 points): | | | |
| Pre-exam obligations | points | Final exam | points |
| Active class participation | 5 | written exam | |
| Practical work | 5 | oral exam | 50 |
| Preliminary exam(s) | 40 | | |
| Seminar(s) | | | |
| The methods of knowledge assessment may differ; the table presents only some of the options: written exam, oral exam, project presentation, seminars, etc. | | | |