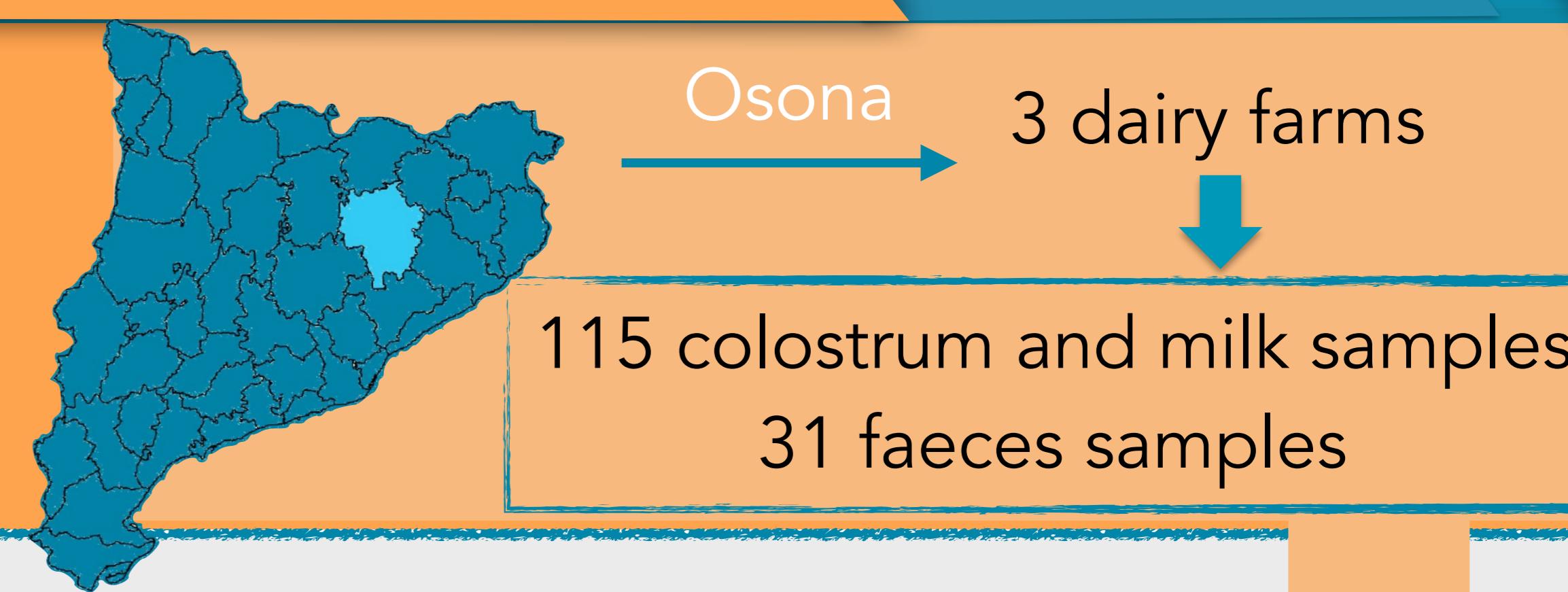


## OBJECTIVES

Determination of lactic acid bacteria in cow's colostrum and milk, and the faeces of their calves → Comparison of the isolated microbiota

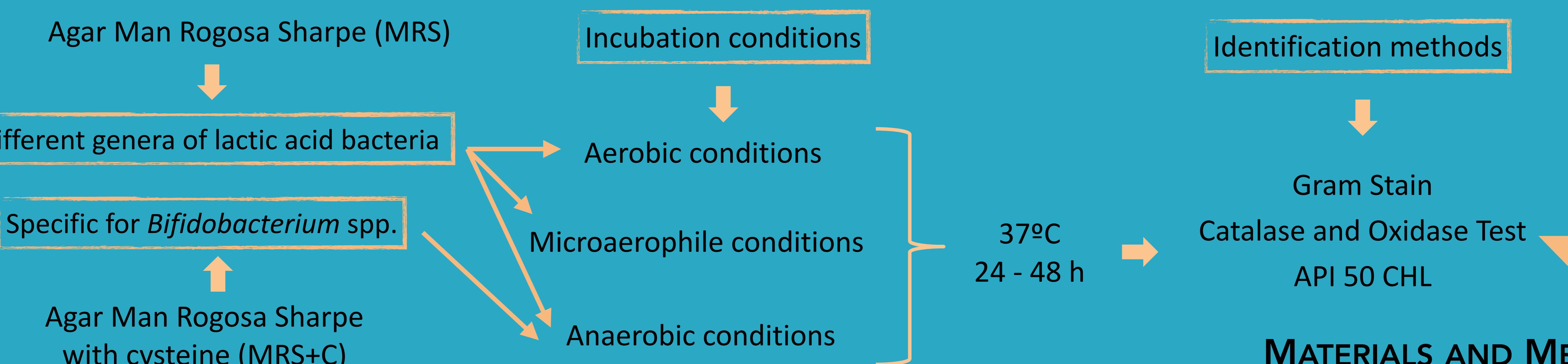


## INTRODUCTION

The bacteria genera most frequently isolated are:

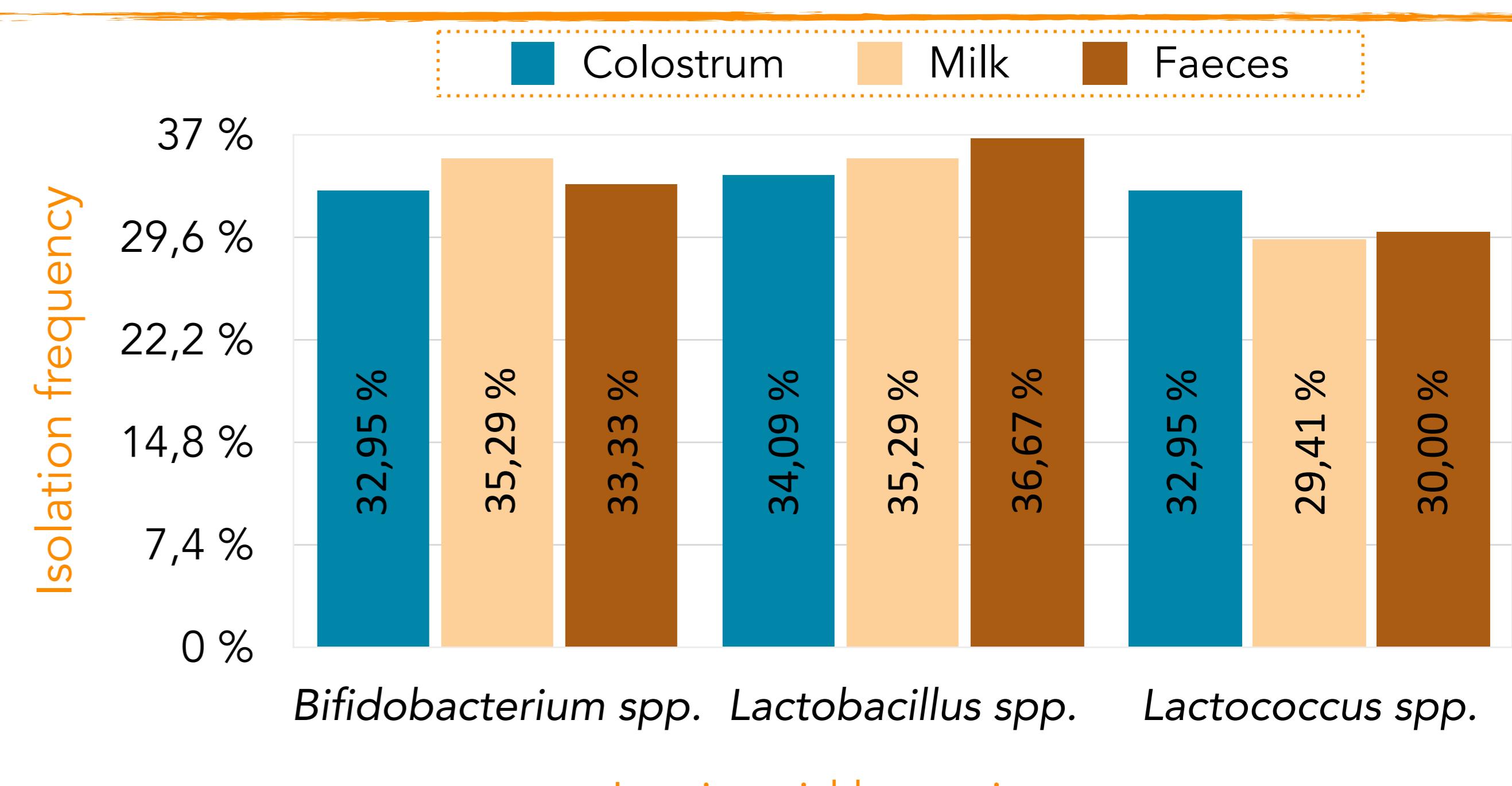
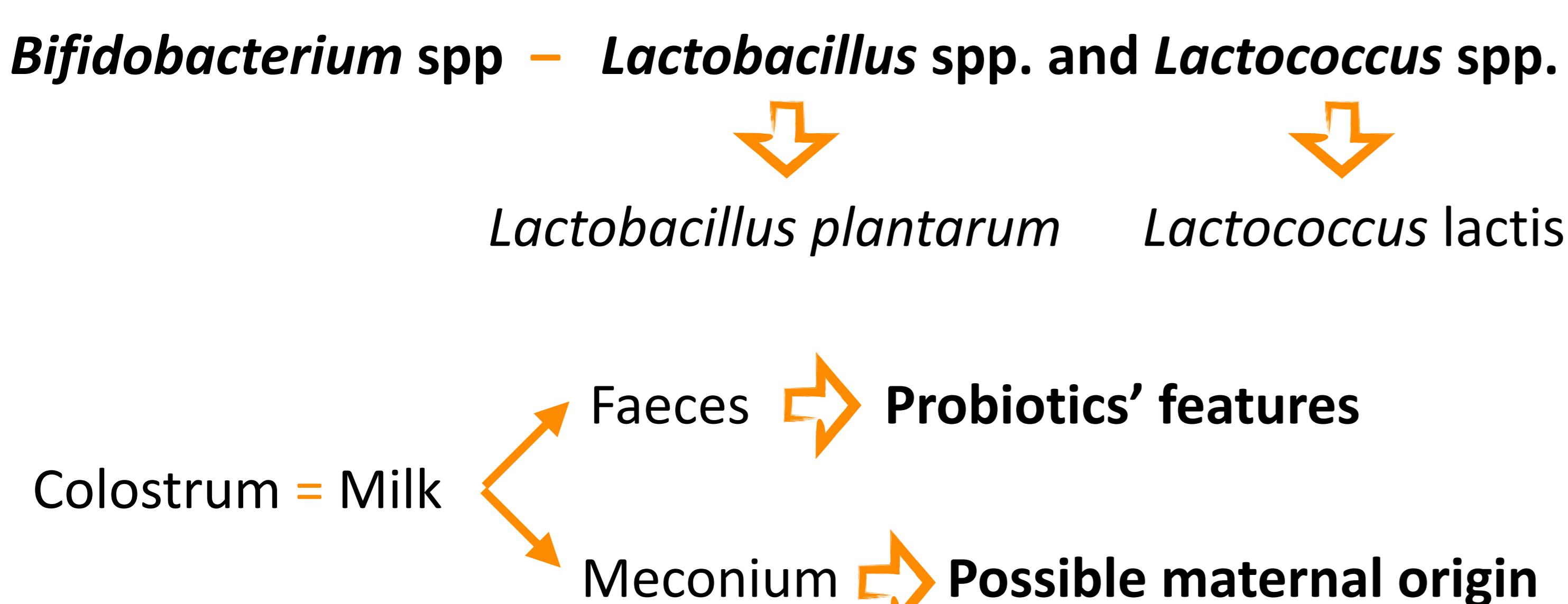


PROBIOTICS ?? → NEONATAL CALF DIARRHEA

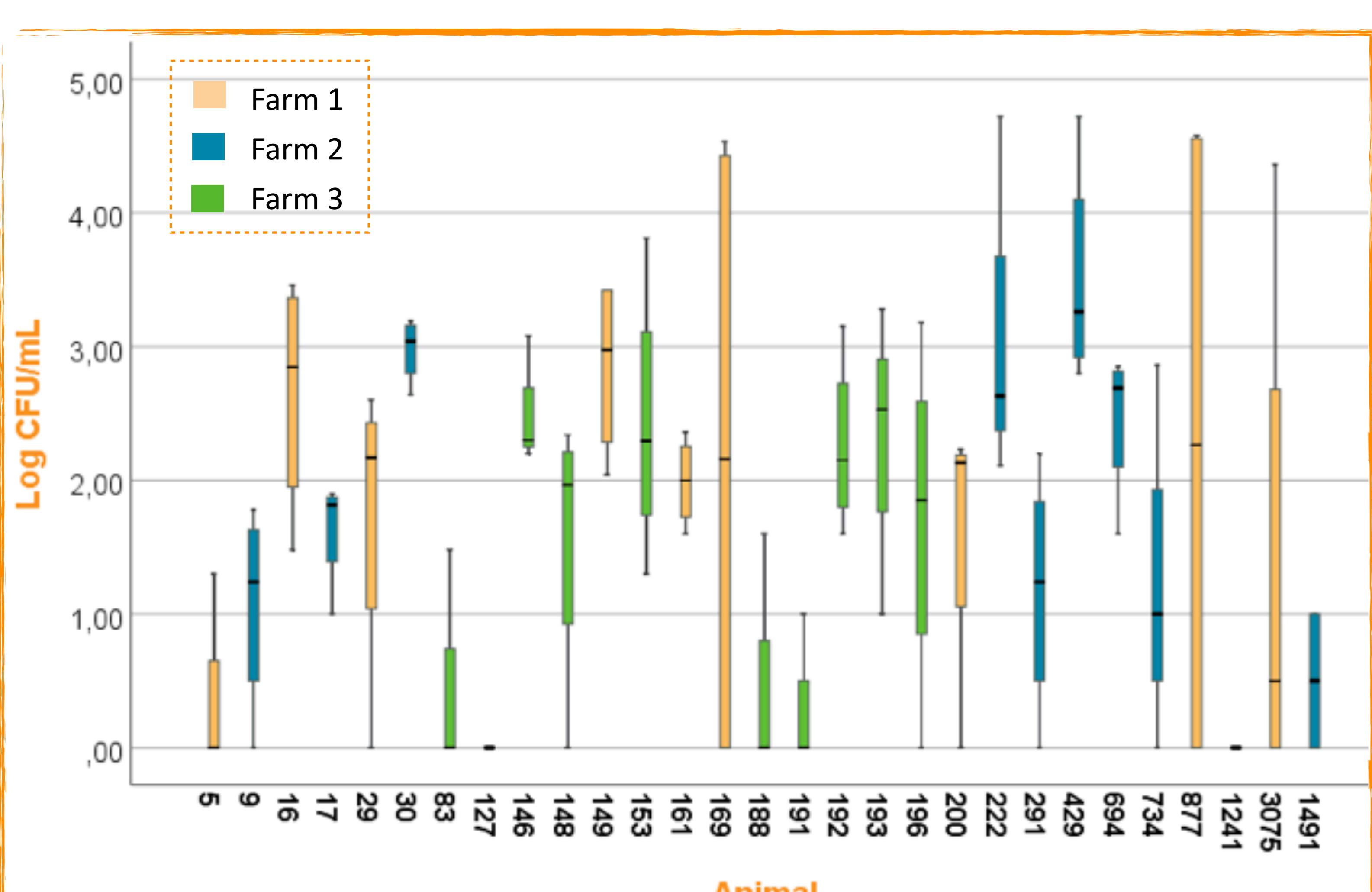


## MATERIALS AND METHODS

## RESULTS



Graphic 1. Lactic acid bacteria genera isolated in colostrum, milk and faeces samples



*Bifidobacterium* spp. is more frequently isolated in milk samples, but its counts are higher in colostrum

**Colostrum and milk samples:** High variability between cow's quarters and between individuals

No many differences between farms

**Faeces samples:** High variability between individuals

Graphic 2. Representative box plot of cows' quarters count of each individual, sorted by farms

## CONCLUSIONS

- The genera isolated are *Bifidobacterium* spp., *Lactobacillus* spp. and *Lactococcus* spp. No many differences between samples and farms
- The counts of the genera *Bifidobacterium* are higher in colostrum while the counts of *Lactobacillus* and *Lactococcus* are higher in milk
- The presence of the same genera between meconium and faeces supports the hypothesis of a non sterile gastrointestinal tract of the neonate
- Exists a marked variability between individuals and cow's quarters. For a representative sample of the individual, should be sampled each of the quarters