

## Physiochemical characteristics of Camel Milk in Khartoum State

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### ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at the College of Animal production Science and Technology at Sudan University during the period from 19 to 25 March 2017 in order to investigate the physiochemical properties of camel milk in Khartoum State. Six random samples were collected from three areas in Khartoum state (Omdurman, Khartoum, Bahri) and were subjected to chemical analyses (moisture, ash, protein, pH, total solid, total soluble solid, lactose, mineral salts, viscosity and density). The statistical analysis of data was analysed by SPSS version 16. The results showed that the highest moisture value was (89.15±0.93 %) in Bahri area followed by Khartoum area (88.97± 0.12 %) and the lowest value registered at Omdurman area (88.12 ± 0.08 %). The highest soluble solid value was in Khartoum area (9.25± 0.27)% , Bahri area (8.50 ±0.55)% and the lowest value registered at Omdurman area (8.00± 1.09)% . The highest (Mg<sup>++</sup>) value was in Omdurman area (0.09 ±0.03)% , Bahri area (0.06± 0.02)% and the lowest value registered at Khartoum area (0.06± 0.01)% .The highest (Ca<sup>++</sup>) value was in Bahri area (0.11± 0.04)% , Khartoum area (0.11± 0.01 )% and the lowest value was registered at Omdurman (0.09± 0.03 )% . The highest (p<sup>+</sup>) value was in Omdurman area (0.13 ±0.02)% , Khartoum area (0.12 ± 0.01)% and the lowest value registered at Bahri area (0.11± 0.01)% .No significant differences were found between the three areas.

**Keywords:** camel, milk, area, physiochemical