



# LATTE NOBILE

**Un modelo universal para el desarrollo local**

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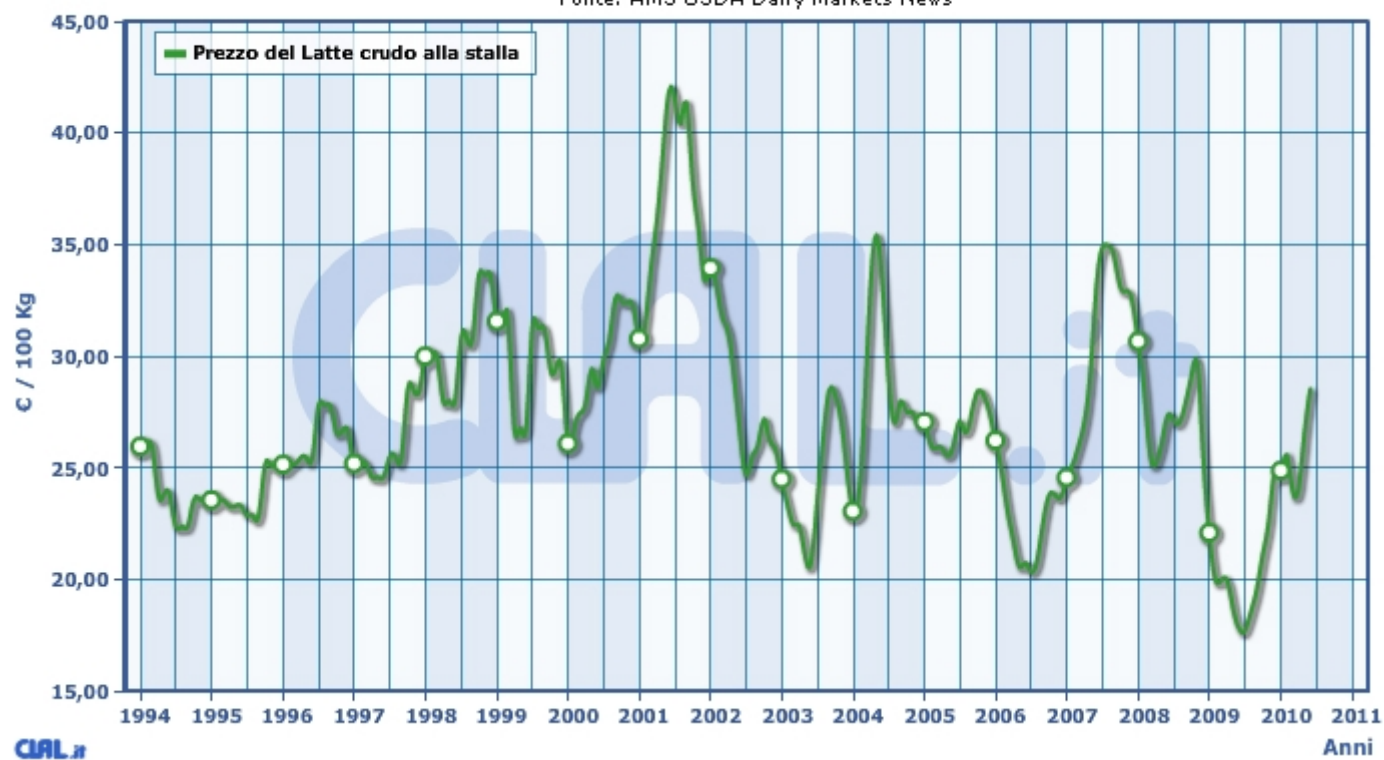
La leche es  
toda igual?



## USA (23 Stati) - Quadro storico dei prezzi del Latte crudo alla stalla (€)

Fluid Grade Milk

Fonte: AMS USDA Dairy Markets News

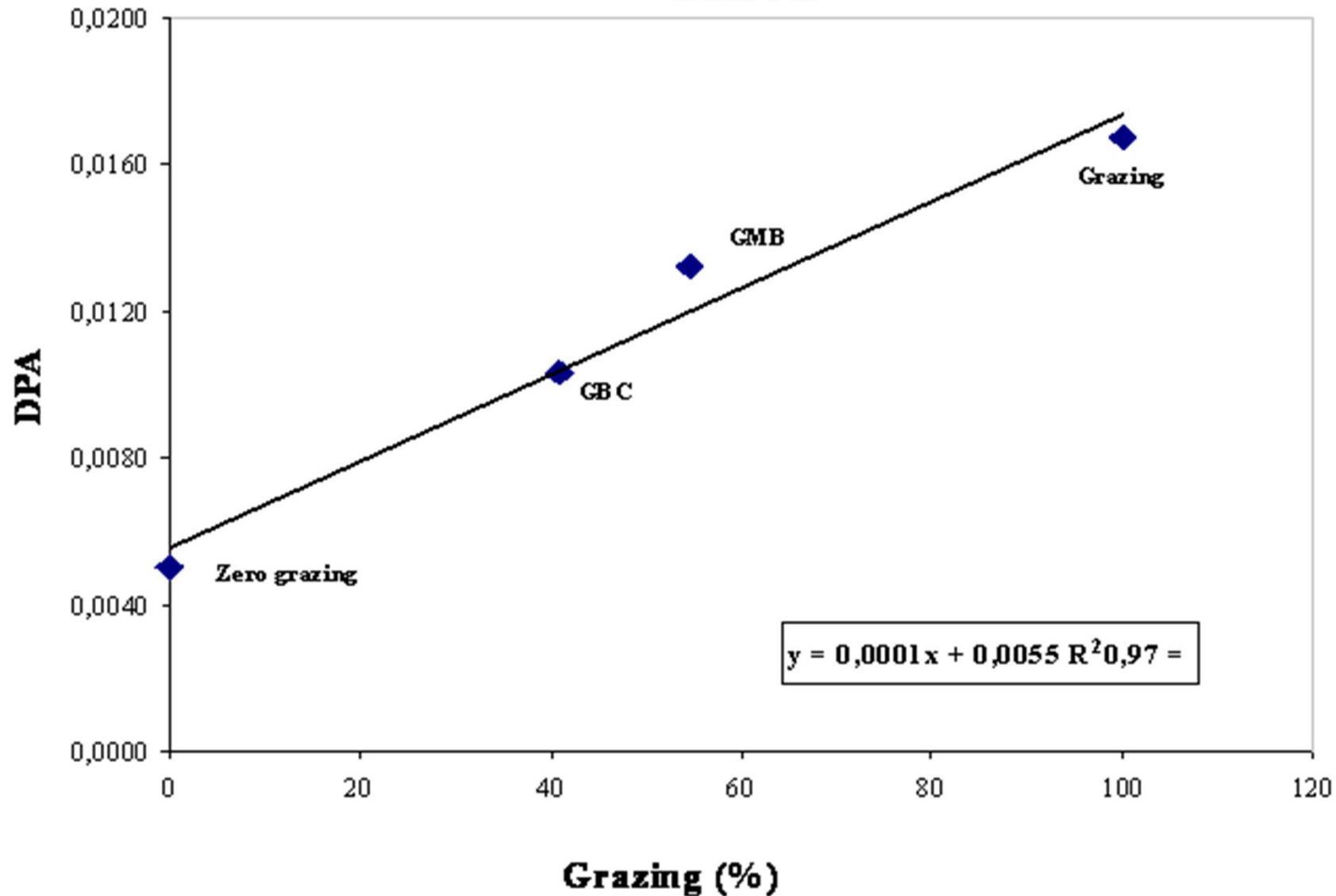




**La leche no es  
toda igual**



# Grado de protección antioxidante en leche de cabra



## Relación Omega6/omega3 en la leche comercial

Campione	Ac. linoleico $\omega 6$	Ac. linolenico $\omega 3$	$\omega 6 / \omega 3$
17.10.13 media*	3,15 $\pm$ 0,03	0,28 $\pm$ 0,00	11,25
14.01.14 media*	2,88 $\pm$ 0,08	0,31 $\pm$ 0,03	9,29
10.22.14 media*	2,95 $\pm$ 0,18	0,31 $\pm$ 0,01	9,51
21.03.14 media**	2,30 $\pm$ 0,04	0,40 $\pm$ 0,01	5,75
24.04.14 media***	3,20 $\pm$ 0,08	0,48 $\pm$ 0,01	6,67

# Evolution de la relación **Omega6/omega3** de Latte Nobile de vaca

Campione	Ac. linoleico $\omega 6$	Ac. linolenico $\omega 3$	$\omega 6 : \omega 3$
07.02.13 media	2,12±0,04	0,28±0,01	7,50
13.03.13 media	1,87±0,02	0,36±0,01	5,20
17.05.13 media	1,71±0,03	0,38±00,0	4,50
03.06.13 media	1,73±0,04	0,41±0,04	4,20
18.07.13 media	1,53±0,09	0,46±0,04	3,20
02.09.13 media	1,60±0,00	0,63±0,00	2,54
03.10.13 media	1,43±0,04	0,52±0,01	2,75
05.11.13 media	1,52±0,06	0,60±0,01	2,53



Compound	Chem Class	Odour perception	LRI <sup>a</sup>	Ident <sup>b</sup>	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	L	M
butyric acid	acid	rancid	818	PI		x	x	x	x					x
phenyl acetic acid	acid	soap,spicy	1267	PI						x			x	
methyl-2-butenol	alcohol	herbaceous	779	PI				x		x				
heptanol	alcohol	onion	926	PI						x			x	
2-ethyl hexanol	alcohol	green	1032	PI,MS		x								
2-phenyl ethyl alcohol	alcohol	honey,floral	1116	PI					x					
2,6-nonadienol	alcohol	cucumber	1163	PI						x	x		x	
2-octenal	aldehyde	green	1061	PI						x	x			
3,6-nonadienal	aldehyde	floral	1096	PI	x									
perilla aldehyde	aldehyde	spicy	1274	PI		x								
decadienal	aldehyde	rancid,fat	1322	PI								x		x
o-amino acetophenone	aromatic hyd	sweet	1313	PI					x		x			
ethyl butyrate	ester	apple	798	PI	x	x	x			x	x			
butyl acetate	ester	pear	816	PI	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ethyl methyl butyrate	ester	apple	848	PI	x			x		x	x			
methyl-2-(methylthio)-acetate	ester	fried,potato	891	PI		x	x			x			x	
ethyl isohexanoate	ester	fruity	967	PI						x			x	
ethyl hexanoate	ester	honey,floral	1001	PI				x						
hydroxy pentanone	ketone	mushroom,earth	824	PI	x			x		x			x	
octadienone	ketone	floral	980	PI					x		x			
2-nonanone	ketone	hot milk	1104	PI	x								x	
ethyl dimethyl pyrazine	pyrazine	potato	1087	PI					x		x			
acetyl pyrroline	pyrrole	fried,nut	924	PI						x			x	
propionyl pyrrole	pyrrole	roast	1026	PI						x				
dimethyl disulfide	sulfur	garlic	777	PI						x	x			
mercapto pentanone	sulfur	onion	899	PI					x		x			
thenylthiol	sulfur	sulfur	1077	PI					x		x			
sulfurol	sulfur	garlic	1260	PI	x									
methylfuranthiol	sulfur	garlic	865	PI								x		x
limonene	terpene	floral	1035	PI				x		x	x			
(Z)-linalool oxide	terpene	soap,floral	1070	PI		x	x		x					x
(E)-rose-oxide	terpene	green	1132	PI				x						
(Z)-limonene oxide	terpene	citrus	1136	PI					x	x	x	x		x
carveol	terpene	fresh	1198	PI					x					
linalool oxide	terpene	floral	1214	PI		x	x	x		x	x		x	x
myrtenal	terpene	floral,spicy	1235	PI	x									
1,3-p-menthadien-7-ol	terpene	spicy	1292	PI				x						
acethyl thiazole	thiazole	green,earthy	1019	PI	x									
<b>Totale</b>					<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>

<sup>a</sup> LRI, Linear Retention Index, capillary column HP-5. <sup>b</sup> Identification: MS (Wiley library);

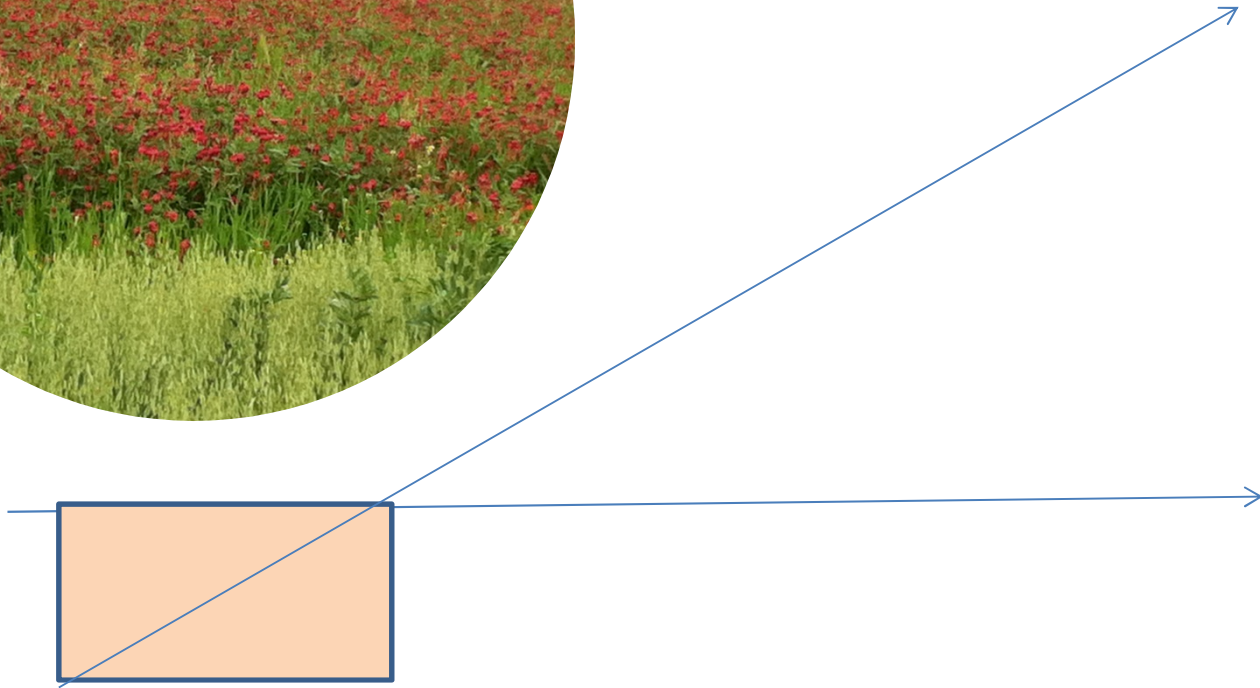
PI (Internet database:flavornet); ST (standard solution); \* LRT calculated on the normal alkanes RT

	Erba	Latte Alpeggio	Semolina	Pasta
1-Pentanol			1,22	3,03
2-Propanol, 1-(2-methoxypropoxy)-	188,53	44,49		
Eucalyptol	27,46	35,27		
1-Octanol	617,43	795,48	15,57	7,94
1-Hexanol			1,96	6,28
1-Octen-3-ol				
Linalool	49,29	64,44		
Menthol	35,52	48,73		
Dicyclopentadiene alcohol	80,38	77,73		
<b>Aldehydes</b>				
Hexanal	87,01	684,34		30,47
Heptanal	11,00	362,00		3,83
Benzaldehyde	30,41	60,84		
Octanal	1,48	160,15		
Nonanal	37,43	180,48	1,22	4,65
Decanale	20,64	65,13		1,26
Undecanal	5,20	10,29		
<b>Ketones</b>				
Acetophenone	6,78	42,48		
Geranyl acetone	16,14	15,63		
<b>Esters</b>				
Fenchyl acetate	11,95	13,15		
Isopulegol acetate	16,57	15,95		
Isobornyl acetate	63,19	87,82		
Geranyl acetate	11,48	10,08		
<b>Hydrocarbons</b>				
Hexane		6,49		
Toluene	31,38	73,07	0,152	
Ethylbenzene	76,06	540,61	10,06	1,63
Xylene	85,36	576,17	10,84	2,36
Styrene	9,70	563,71		
Undecane	11,08	17,94	1,74	
Naphtalene	18,03	21,83		
Tetradecane	5,74	6,64		
Pentadecane	3,48	7,34		
Diethyl phtalate	10,61	29,89		
<b>Terpenes</b>				
$\alpha$ -Pinene	16,50	134,88	0,28	
Camphene	41,88	754,39		
$\beta$ -Pinene	26,61	114,77		
Limonene	83,82	56,83		
Camphor	18,23	25,24		
$\alpha$ -Terpineol	112,21	91,25		

# Precio y qualidad

**GPA**

**PREZZO**





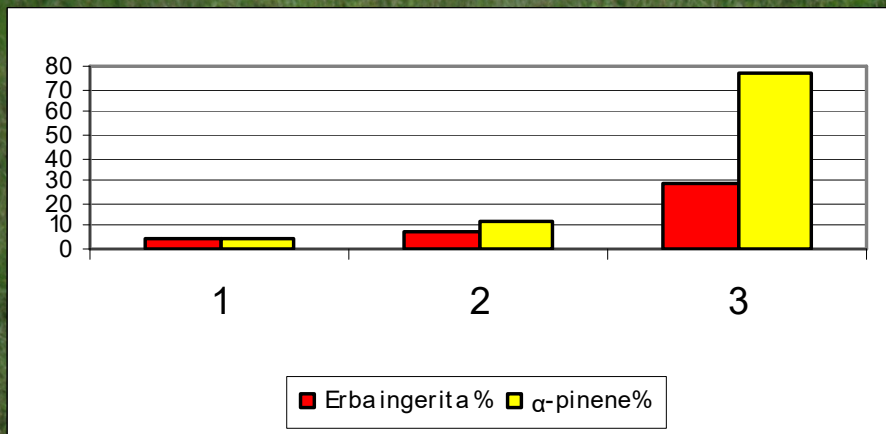
**QUE AFFECTA LA  
CALIDAD?**



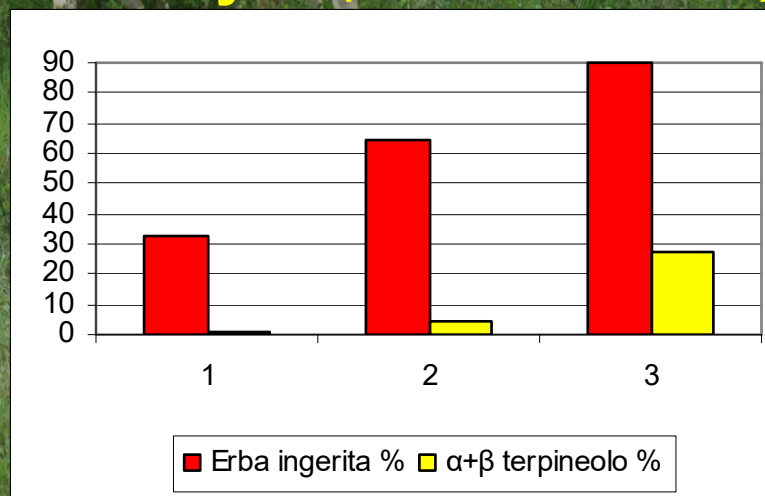
**MUCHA HIERBA Y  
MUCHAS HIERBAS**

# VOC en la planta y en la leche

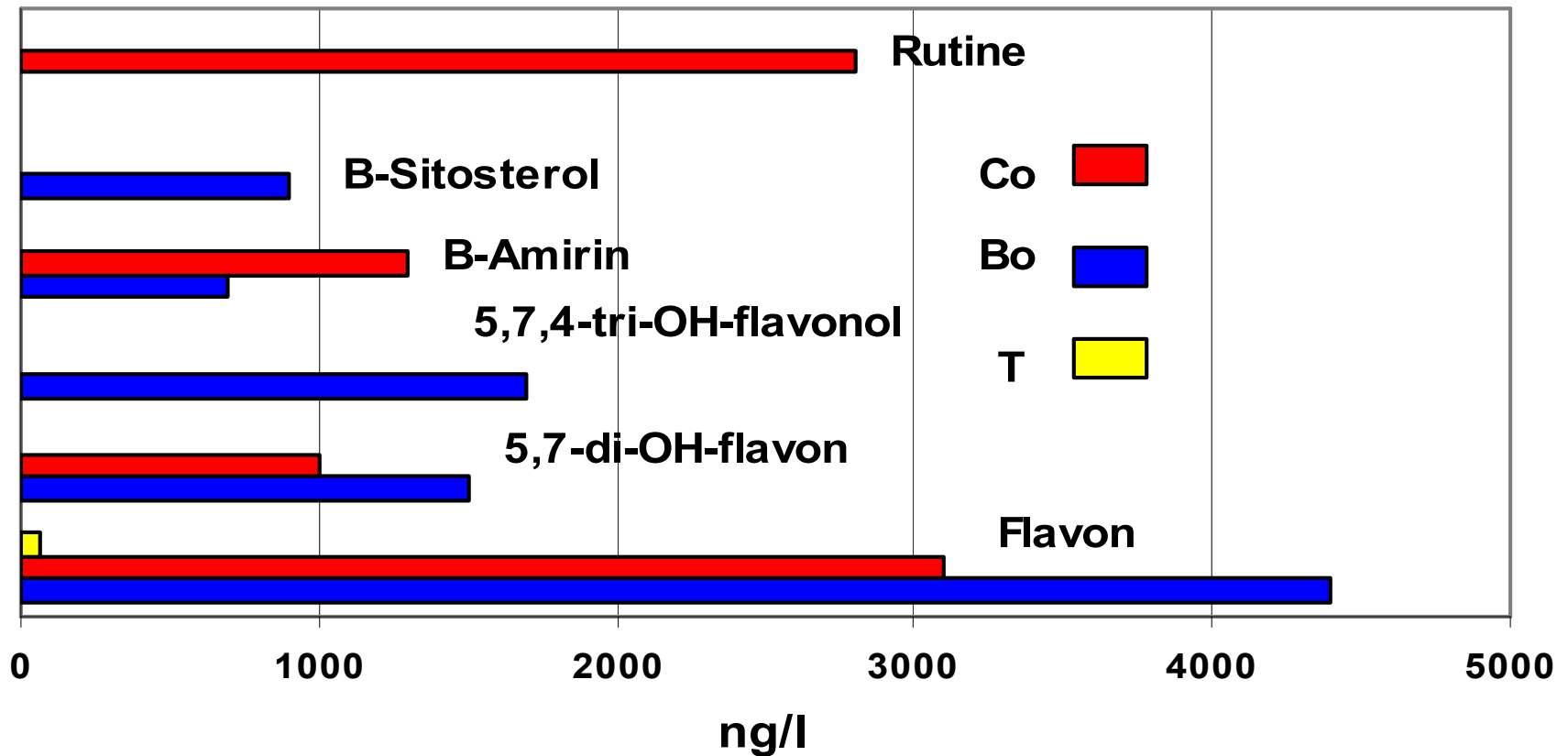
## Geranio (Fedele et al., 2004)



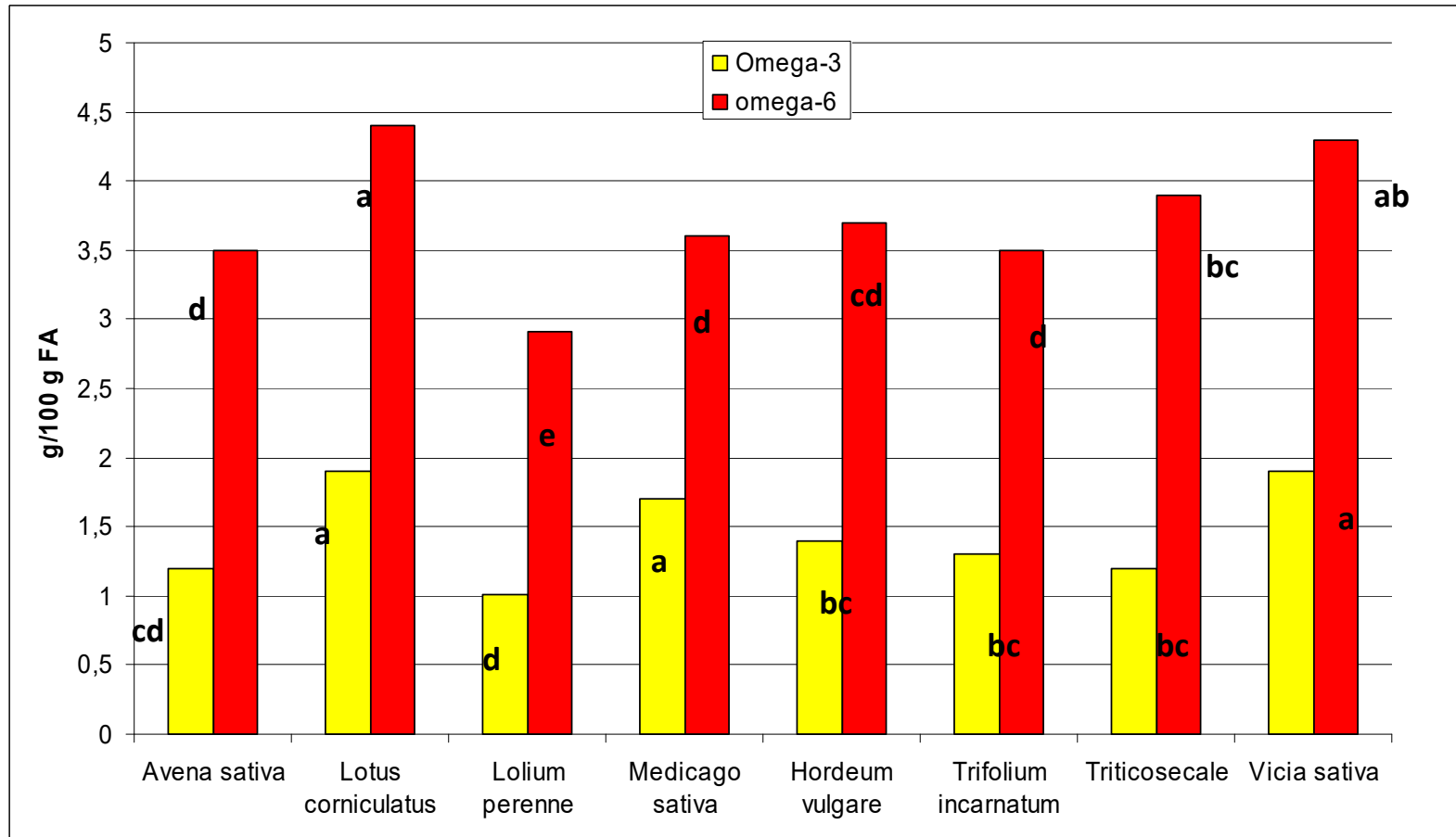
## Dactylis (Fedele et al., 2004)



# BORRAJA Y ESPINO



## Contenuto di Omega-3 e Omega-6 nel latte di capra





Composición de compuestos orgánicos volátiles (VOC) en quesos de cabra en relación al tipo de hierba ingerida.

	<i>Avena sativa</i>	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	<i>Significancia</i>
Aldehídos	9.06 <sup>b</sup>	8.62 <sup>b</sup>	24.07 <sup>a</sup>	8.87 <sup>b</sup>	**
Cetonas	9.70 <sup>b<sup>c</sup></sup>	14.97 <sup>b</sup>	39.62 <sup>a</sup>	3.69 <sup>c</sup>	***
Ésteres	3.97	3.32	9.68	5,55	n.s.
Hidrocarburos	60.42	47.66	78.1	46.78	n.s.
Alcoholes	132.52 <sup>a</sup>	16.89 <sup>b</sup>	1.60 <sup>b</sup>	4.03 <sup>b</sup>	**
Terpenos	10.88 <sup>a</sup>	8.19 <sup>b</sup>	9.15 <sup>b</sup>	11.05 <sup>a</sup>	**
Total	226.55 <sup>a</sup>	99.65 <sup>b</sup>	162.23 <sup>ab</sup>	79.96 <sup>b</sup>	*




## Protocolo de producción

- *mas hierba* (relación forraje / concentrado 70/30)
- *mas hierbas ( minimo 5)*
- *No OGM*
- *No silo-mais*



# Índices de calidad



Relación  
Omega-6/omega-3  
< 4



Rapporto  
**GRASOS**  
**SATUROS/INSATUROS**



NO OGM







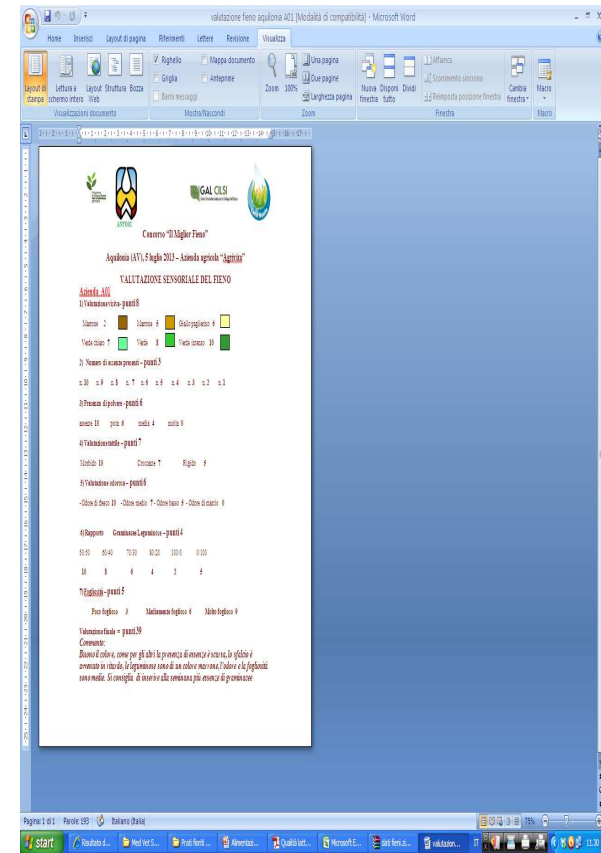


# La qualità del fieno

Valutazione visiva o sensoriale

Valutazione chimica o analitica

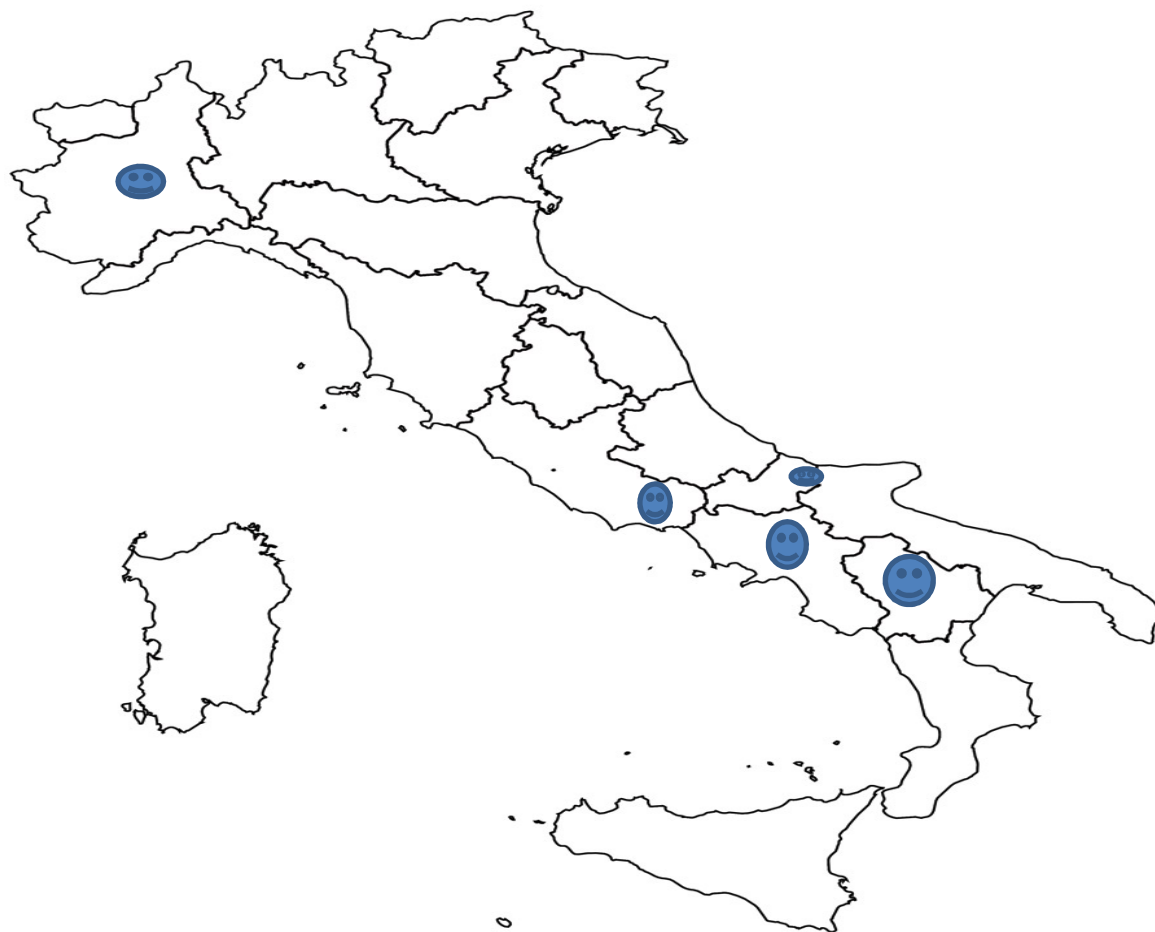
Valutazione dietetica e biologica

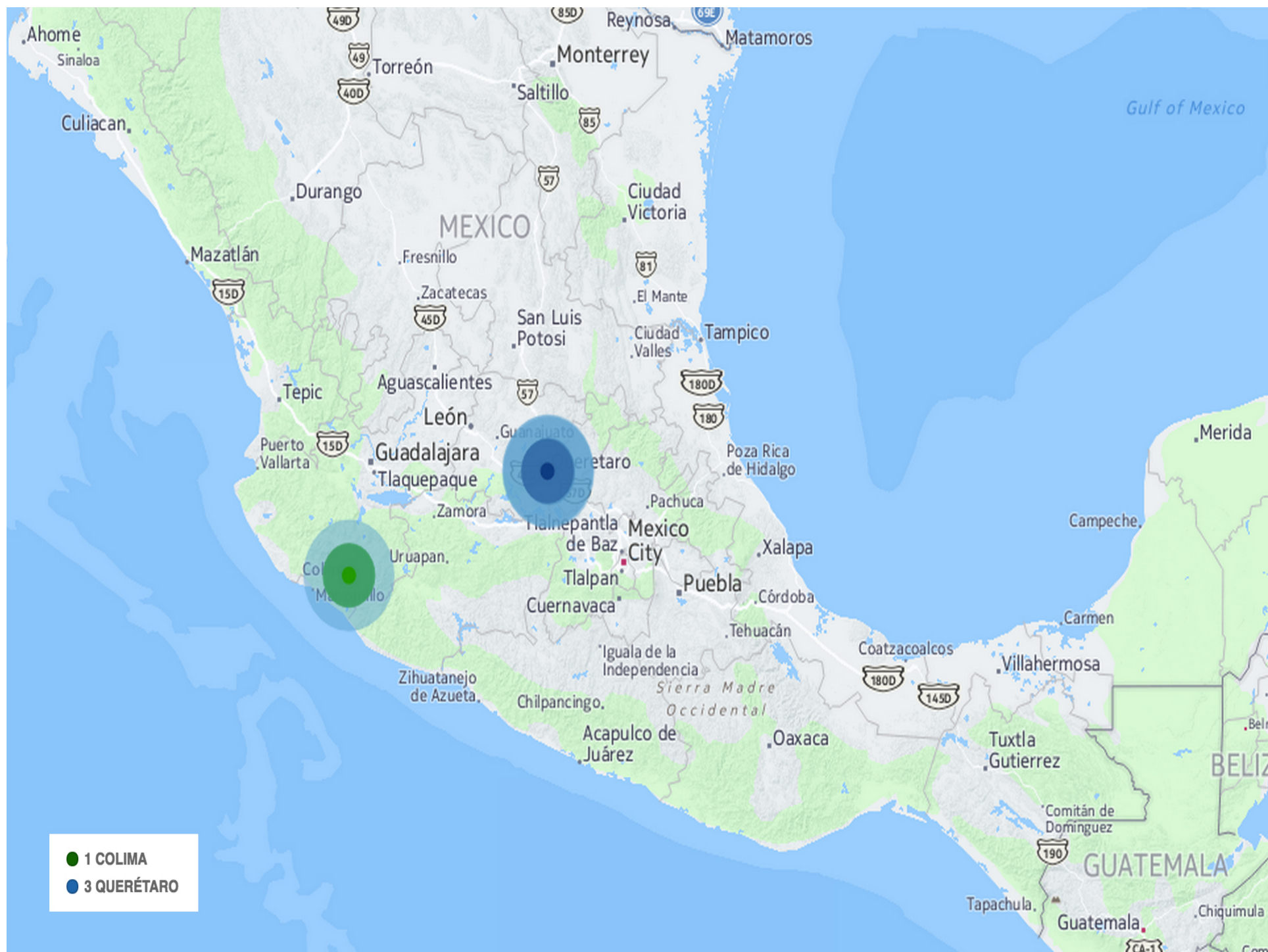


	Ceneri	PG	NDF	PG/NDF
<b>Colore</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>-0.66</b>	<b>0.81</b>
<b>Essenze</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>-0.37</b>	<b>0.48</b>
<b>Polvere</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.20</b>
<b>Tattile</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>0.58</b>
<b>Odore</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>-0.17</b>	<b>0.42</b>
<b>L/G</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>-0.84</b>	<b>0.70</b>
<b>Foglie</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>-0.81</b>	<b>0.96</b>
<b>Complessivo</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>-0.72</b>	<b>0.86</b>









# LE CLASSI DEL FORMAGGIO

La qualità del formaggio dipende dalla qualità del latte, che a sua volta è strettamente legata alla dieta degli animali, e dalla tecnica di produzione.

QUALITA' DEL LATTE		DIETA DEGLI ANIMALI	
	1	Animali che vivono al pascolo, senza integrazione alimentare	
	2	Animali al pascolo con integrazione di Cereali al massimo al 30% della razione	
	3	Animali al pascolo monofita (una o poche erbe) e Cereali oltre il 30%	
	1	Alimentazione con rapporto Erba Cereali 70/30	
	2	Alimentazione con rapporto Erba Cereali fino al 50/50	
	3	Alimentazione con rapporto Erba Cereali superiore al 50/50	
<b>LA TECNICA</b> 		Alla qualità del latte si aggiunge una ulteriore valutazione basata sulle tecniche di lavorazione:	
<b>LATTE</b>		+ Latte Crudo	- Latte trattato termicamente
<b>FERMENTI</b>		- Con Fermenti e/o Acido Citrico	+ Senza Fermenti e/o Acido Citrico
Es. Classe A2 ++		Classe B1 + -	



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**Il Formaggio e la sua Classe**

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