An eight-month study of 2,535 milk samples with or without cold storage from 40 farms in the Aroa and Yaracal regions in the states of Yaracuy and Falcón, Venezuela was conducted. These samples were checked for acidity, cryoscopy, chlorides, reduction time of blue methylene, density, fat content, total and non-fat solids and total production. The statistical procedure included averages, analysis of variance and correlations. Associations such as zone-type-month, zone-type, zone-month were established for the variance analysis. Values not in agreement with the Covenin norms were found among the variables that were studied. They were the following: cryoscope in the Aroa area, warm milk in the month of April, and cold milk in February, March, April and May. In the Yaracal region the variables differed for cold milk for the duration of the study and warm milk during the months of March, April, May, and July. The milk solid totals were lower than the Covenin norms in the Aroa region. They were as follows: cold milk-May; warm milk- March, April, May, and June. As far as the Yaracal region is concerned, both cold milk and warm milk values differed throughout the study except cold milk values for the month of January. Highly significant differences were found in all associations. There were two exceptions: acidity and cryoscope per region. The highest acidity values were observed in the Yaracal region for warm milk in August. In the two regions studied, the highest cryoscopic values were found in cold milk and the lowest in warm milk in the Aroa region. In the correlations analyzed were highly significant.

Keywords
Raw milk, milk quality.