

Kramarev S. M., Skripnic L. N., Artemenko S. F., Ghychenko S. I., Fedorchenko Y.N. Pisarenko P.V., Ghychenko S.I., Churovatco V.A., Chevchenko V.N. Maize plants mineral feeding diagnostics // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 6-17.

Chemical composition in ontogeny of the maize plants has been studied. Decisive periods of nutritives absorption periods by maize agrophytocoenosis of the soil have been found out. Different kinds of diagnostics (soil, visual, chemical) have been examined. Perspectives of these diagnostics employment for determination of optimum doses of fertilizers have been presented.

Gorovaya T. K., Kiryukhina N. O. Parameters of ecological plasticity and stability of root-crops capacity of the hybrids F₁ of *Raphanus sativus* L. Species. // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 18-20.

The estimation of root-crops capacity of the investigating hybrid combinations of *Raphanus sativus* L. – species has been fulfilled according to the indices of adaptive ability (common, specific), stability, plasticity, selective value of a gene type. Long-term geterosive combinations (F₁ (Ravanello rosso × Troyandova); F₁ (Kseniya × Lebidka); F₁ (Lebidka × Troyandova) and F₁ (Troyandova × Lebidka), which are characterized by the stably high revealing of above-mentioned indications of ecological changeability have been picked out.

Grytsaenko Z.M., Zabolotna A.V. Rate of plant respiration and productivity of spring wheat photosynthesis depending on a herbicide action and a regulator. // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 21-23.

The influence of herbicide Lintur, applied separately and together with the regulator of growth Emistim C on the net productivity of photosynthesis and the intensity of spring wheat respiration have been found out.

Grytsaenko Z.M., Chernega A.O. The anatomy of photosynthetic apparatus of winter barley under the influence of herbicide calibre 75 and plant growth regulator // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 24-27.

The article presents the results of the research concerning the influence of different application rates of herbicide Calibre 75 and methods of application of plant growth regulator Biolan on the anatomy of photosynthetic of winter barley. It has been found out that under the application of the minimum rate of herbicide Calibre 75 in combination with the application of Biolan the largest surface of epidermal cells of winter barley formed and the amount of stomata increased.

Shvyd S.F., Shvyd L.M., Natalochka V.O., Tkachenko S.K. Dynamics of remaining concentrations of pesticides in agricultural production in the conditions of Polava area // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 28-32.

Laboratory studies undertaken between 2003 and 2008 by Poltava Regional state design and technology centre for protection of soil fertility and foodstuff quality concluded that a wide use of pesticides in agriculture could result in damage to environment, i.e. pesticide contamination of environment. Organochlorine pesticides DDT and γ hexachlorane have a capacity to accumulate in plants and the level of accumulation (concentration) depends on the peculiarities of the agricultural plants. The residues of these pesticides could remain in plants up to 90 to 150 days. In comparison with organochlorine pesticides organophosphoric pesticides Bazudine, Dursban, metaphos, phosalone and phosphamide are less stable in environment. The residues of the organophosphoric pesticides could remain in agricultural products of plant origin from 2-3 days up to 2-3 weeks. Sym-triazine pesticides including atrazine and simazine could enter various parts of plants through the root system. The degree of accumulation (concentration) of residues

of these pesticides depends on the type of plant and growing conditions; these residues could remain up to 2-3 months. It should be noted that in Poltava Region the ecotoxic condition (as a resulted of pesticide use in 2003-2008) are mildly hazardous, as only 1.02 kg of pesticides per hectare of arable land have been applied. Yet, according to the Institute for Protection of Plants data, it is possible to use 8.8-12 kg/ha of the current range pesticides.

Gangur V.V., Gangur Yu.N., Marenich N.N. Influence of sowing terms on the productivity of winter wheat in the conditions of central part of Forest-steppe of Ukraine. // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 33-34.

The research carried out by Poltava institute of agrarian and industrial production named after V.I.Vavilov shows that in the conditions of central part of Forest-steppe of Ukraine on typical heavy loamy, black soils with a little humus content the terms from the 10th to the 30th of September, and possible – by the 5th of October are optimal for winter wheat sowing. According to the facts mathematical statistics the difference in grain productivity of the crop sowing at the beginning and at the end of optimum term is not substantial.

Kiryana V. M. Estimation of the source material of winter soft wheat according to the signs of grain quality // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 35-40.

The quality of grain varieties and advanced lines of wheat from 13 countries in Europe and North America in southern forest-steppe of Ukraine have been evaluated independently. Results of two-year studying of collection samples of winter soft wheat have been presented, the sources of economic-valuable signs deserving further use in selection have been stressed out. Grades in which efficiency is combined with the high protein content in grain have been defined. Samples by valuable signs – indicators of sedimentation, glassiness, grain testweight, number of falling, protein and gluten content which application in selection will allow to enrich assortment of high-quality wheat have been found out.

Vorontsov V.T., Opara N.N. Peculiarities of cultivating of *Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn on individual farms and using it // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 41-45.

When cultivating *Silybum* on small areas where manual labour predominates it is necessary to provide an easy access for every plant, spaces between rows are to be 1 m, per 1 m² – 4-6 plants. The period of blossoming begins in July and continues to the end of vegetation. Accordingly the ripening of seeds lasted for a long time on shoots of various ranges. Picking of 30 percent of seeds lasted for one-two weeks, 90 percent – 24-40 days. The highest increase of yield was observed during the 12-16-th days after the start of harvesting. The average seed weight of 1,000 seeds fluctuated from 26.5 to 27.3 g depending on the year of observation.

Lyashenko V.V., Marenych M.M. Influence of sowing terms on the yield of winter wheat. // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 46-50.

The results of four year old researches are resulted from determination of optimum terms of sowing winter wheat rl. In particular in 2004-2005 vegetation period both early and late terms of sowing resulted in diminishing of the productivity. The early and late terms of sowing appeared in 2005-2006 year are the best – 25.08 and 5.10, which appeared most effective in 2006-2007. Terms of autumn in 2007 were the most favourable to the stair of winter wheat, the best results was got 15.09. The drawn conclusion about the necessity of determination of optimal term of sowing winter wheat for the terms of concrete year.

Gangur V.V., Sidorenko A.V. Bondar P.I. The principle of selection of grade or hybrid appropriation for a specific region

of cultivation. // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 51-53.

The principle of selection of a certain crop for specific region of cultivation has been defined, it significantly improves quantitative and qualitative indices of yield. The authors found out that it is necessary to locate a seed originator to the south or east from the particular place of cultivation to maximize yields. This approach is used to improve the content of oil and reduce the protein content in brewery barleys. For obtaining grain with a high protein content it is necessary to use the other way that is the origin of the grade or hybrid should be to the north or west of cultivation region.

Kharytonov M.M., Lapina A.V. Ecological-meliorative assessment of surface water reservoirs quality in the mining regions of Prydneprovya // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 54-55.

The water mineralization of the middle and small rivers in the mining regions of Dnipropetrovsk province riches to 3–5 g/l. Reclaimed lands irrigation conditions are determined to provide low risk of soil salinization.

Kolesnik I.L., Kovalenko E. M. Economic-biological features of bulb onion of Antonina variety in stressful conditions of cultivation // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 56-59.

Morphologic and biological features of plant seeds grown without irrigation, application of fertilizers, at late term of planting in the conditions of northern Steppe of Ukraine have been studied. Results of yield and quality of seeds (2007 and 2009) depending on the size and a state of bulbs (large, average, small, germinated) have been given. A high adaptability and an ability of given variety to form high-grade seeds within 60 - 110 kg from 1 hectare in stressful conditions of cultivation have been proved.

Arkhipenko F.N., Slyusar S.N. Grain productivity of Sudan sorghum in the northern forest-steppe // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 60-62.

In the northern Ukrainian forest-steppe on dark grey podzolic coarse-silty sandy loam soil N60 of commercial nitrogen under presowing cultivation at the conventional row seeding method is economically and energy-wise substantiated fertilizer dose under Sudan sorghum. The efficiency of organ-mineral bioactive “ekobiom” fertilizer is due to the moistening conditions.

Polishchuk A.A., Булавкина Etc. Modern fodder additives in feeding of animals and birds // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 63-66.

The analysis of fodder additives of new generation which are applied in feeding of animals and birds at the development present stage of mix fodder industry is carried out. It is established that combined fodder was the most common, its structure includes some biologically-active substances. In alternative to the antibiotics, which use recently it is forbidden also their release it is considerably reduced, in system of feeding of pigs at present it is used four groups of preparations: fodder enzymes, probiotics, prebiotics and fodder acidifiers. The greatest quantity of modern fodder additives is applied in feeding of birds.

Kolesnik M.D., Bankovska I.B. Phytobiotic stimulant of multi-fruitfulness of piglets. // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 67-69.

The results of the experiments as for effectiveness of usage of *Silibum marianum* L. as phytobiotic supplement for sows in farrow have been presented. Receiving results confirm effective usage of this officinal plant as a valuable natural fodder supplement that positively influence multi-fruitfulness indices. Piglets after birth whose sows got *Silibum marianum* L. as phytobiotic supplement in the period of farrow accustomed to inde-

pendent foddering with before starter mixed fodder.

Nozhechkina Galina Development of apparatus technological chart of soft cheese production and brine cheese of Feta // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 70-76.

On the basis of the technology of soft cheeses such as Kamamber, Bri, Rokfor and brine cheese of Feta improved by the author an equipment has been selected. The apparatus technological chart has been developed and tested in the terms of productions. Comparative estimation of results of microbiological and sensory control of the experimental making of cheeses after traditional and offered apparatus technological charts confirms advantages and expedience of the developed chart which enables to correct the separate failings and improve quality of milk that provides normative microbiological and taste indices in the prepared product.

Birta G.O., Burgu Y.G. Changes of pork quality in the process of maintainance // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 77-78.

It is possible to consider active acidity – pH as one of basic indices of meat quality. As a concentration of hydrogen ions in meat depends on content of glycogen and sucking acid in muscles at the moment of killing and, as a result, is derivative of the physiological state of animals before killing, and also represents flowing of after killing processes in carcass. Color, moisture-capacity, tenderness and other high-quality meat indices are closely connected with this sign. The rejection of pH meat in carcasses from a norm causes economic losses. Besides it has been found out that pH of meat on 40 % depended on genetic factors, that is has the considerable inherited conditionality which can be basis for the successful decision of certain breeding programs.

Trotsenko Z.G. Influence of rate of development of repair heifers of Ukrainian black and red breed on milk productivity of first lactation cows. // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 79-81.

Clear regularity between milk producing ability from first lactation cows and age of their first calving has been determined according to results of the estimation of dependencies of milk capacity level. The highest milk yield was observed in first lactation cows that were inseminated at the age of 17-18 months (calving in 25-27 months). These animals for given measurement had a correct physique, well developed thorax, strong skeleton. In consequence of conducted analysis there is a possibility to raise efficiency of herd improvement on account of the correct organization of directed breeding of repair young animals at different age periods.

Isichenko N.V. A new method of rational application of biostimulators on pedigree and industrial fattening of the silkworm // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 82-86.

The results of rational application of biostimulators on pedigree and industrial fattening of the silkworm have been presented. It has been found out that the simultaneous use of different byr the mechanism of action biostimulators namely microbiological preparation «Baykal of EM-1U» in combination with Aminosol and «Baykal of EM-1U» in combination with chlorate and acid ammonium was instrumental in the increase of viability of caterpillars and increase of harvest of cocoons at breeds and at hybrids.

Bondarenko H.M. From the history of poultry farming development in Poltava region (the end of XIX – the beginning of XX century) // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 87-92.

On the basis of original sources the separate aspects of history of establishment and development of the poultry farming are examined in Poltava region from the end of XIX till the

beginning of XX century. Poltava society of agriculture was one of initiators and organizers of revival of poultry farming industry, took part in organization of distribution and improvement of low-yield poultry. The society pays a special attention at organization of exhibitions that greatly influenced improvement of poultry farming in Poltava province. Literary data concerning farming peculiarities of local (Poltava) hens being bred for hundred years in Ukraine are analysed.

Kondrahin I.P., Lokes P. I. Urolithiasis at dogs and cats // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 93-97.

Results of the analysis of references and own researches concerning urolithiasis distribution at dogs and cats have been presented. It has been found out that under pathologies essential changes in morphological and biochemical properties of blood occurred. Activity of transaminases of blood serum tends to increase. Hyperasotemia is observed at the expense of increase urea and creatinine content. At urolithiasis dogs have insignificant, but an authentic increase of concentration of serum cholesterol and β -lipoprotein by 26,1 and 59,3% accordingly. At cat urolithiasis concentration of cholesterol also increases by 39,8% ($p < 0,05$) while concentration of β -lipoprotein does not change. A pathognomonic sign of a pathology at ultrasonography diagnostics echoshadow is observed at dogs and cats.

Timoshenko O. P., Skripka M.V., Palchic V.V. Some features of laboratory diagnostics of pig chlamydiosis // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 98-100.

The conducted laboratory diagnostics of pig chlamydiosis shows a number of features of the results by different research methods. So the RCC is low-informed; identification of the pathogens in smears-imprints and by the PCR is not positive in all cases of research of different organ areas owing to location of chlamydiae as separate groups. Under a biological test small bodies of chlamydiae are registered in animals on the 8th-11th day after a primary infection in smears-imprints, and on the 25th day after an infection there are specific changes in the internal organs.

Prus M.P., Kurman A.F., Shtrykul N.S., Mokriy Yu.O. Analysis of biochemical indices of blood whey of horses under babesiosis // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 101-103.

The article contains data of biochemical parameters of blood serum of horses under babesiosis. The results made it possible to analyze the dynamics of biochemical indices of blood serum of infected animals before and after treatment, compared with the control group. Found increased activity of an information and diagnostic enzymes AsAT ($298 \pm 7,7$ u/L) and total bilirubin ($65 \pm 4,6$ mkmol / L), indicating that the development of hepatodystrophy have sick animals. Increased activity in blood AsAT and AlAT after treatment, while reducing the level of the protein, points to the progression of destructive changes in the liver, and therefore - in the toxic effect of chemotherapy.

Panikar I.I., Kolich N.B. Pathologo-anatomic changes in carnivorous suffered from viral hepatitis. // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 104-106.

Hepatitis, hepatocellular jaundice, hyperplasia of the lymphatic knots are observed when the carnivorous have the acute course of viral hepatitis. Hepatitis, hepatocellular jaundice, reactive necroses of the stomach mucous membrane are characteristic in subacute course of the disease. Devastation of the lymphatic small knots is observed in the lymphatic knots. Bilirubin accumulation in the internal organs, in the mucous and serous membranes is registered at the icteric form of disease. Bilirubin accumulation is observed only in a liver when the form of disease is not icteric.

Vyslanko A.A., Zinovyev S.G., Gyrya V.N., Marchenkov F.S. // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 107-110.

Efficiency of use of a new sorbent micotoxins in pig breeding. In scientifically economic experience influence of a preparation for micotoxin neutralisation Bio Tox on productivity and economic efficiency of diets for feeding of young pigs is studied. The use of preparation Bio Tox has essentially affected increase in the maintenance of glucose by 1,7 mmol/l and the protein - by 11,7 h/l in experimental group (on the termination of researches in comparison with their beginning) whereas indicators in control group practically remained invariable. The use of sorbent of micotoxins Bio Tox in scientifically economic experience has given the chance to receive in experimental group insignificant increase (by 12 grammes) daily average and essential reduction (on 0,33 forage units or 8,4%) expenses of forages on gain unit in comparison with the control.

Titarenko E.V. Localization of enterobacterium of Escherichia coli in swine organism. // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 111-113.

The results of bacteriological investigations of swine organs with escherichiosis have been presented. Escherichia coli localization in swine organism has been studied. There have been defined that the Escherichia coli has been isolated from different organs. It has been found out that Escherichia coli was located in large intestines, small intestines and gall predominantly. It has been pointed out that Escherichia coli was isolated from liver, skeleton muscle, spleen, lymphonodulus, lungs, kidney and heart blood least of all.

Balym U.P. Subchronic toxicity of the seledant for agricultural animals // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 114-116.

In this article the problem of an opportunity of use of seleno-organical preparation seledant in veterinary medicine has been considered. Subchronic toxicity seledant for calves and pigs has been determined. It has been found out that use of seledant for calves and pigs promoted increase in a gain of alive weight of animals and did not have a negative impact on hematological, morphological and biochemical parameters of blood. Use of the preparation reduces the maintenance cetodienes and the malon dialdehyde, does not influence intensity of processes of parameters antiperoxidant oxidations of the lipides. The studied preparation does not influence the clinical status, behavior and appetite of animals.

Avramenko N.O., Milanko O.O. The course of the chlamydiosis of suis on pig-farms // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 117-119.

The chlamydiosis of suis takes one of the main places in common pathology and depends on catering of farms, conditions of keeping and common veterinarian sanitary status of farm. The clinical and patomorphological changes are the most characteristic with high level of mortality during course of disease, when the disease caused by two or more pathogens. In the same facilities illness could have both sharp and latent current revealed only by laboratory researches. At typical infectious process clinical and pathomorphological changes have been expressed especially precisely, being accompanied by mass abortions among animals.

Luk'yanova G.A., Evstaf'eva V.A. Microbiocenosis of intestine in horses with strongylatosis invasion // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 120-123.

The data concerning microbiological research of contents of small and large intestine of horses of Bashkir breed spontaneously infested by intestinal strongylatoes have been given in the article. Considerable rejections caused by helminthes in microbiocenosis have been marked. On a background of the deficit of

bifidobacterium flora a normal correlation of essential microorganisms has been broken: the amount of lactic acid bacillus, colibacillus is reduced, the quantity of enterococcus, clostridium is increased, appearance of pathogenic properties is characteristic.

Panasenko I.G. The use of albuminous feather concentrate in a liquid state // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 124-126.

The results of the analysis of storage of liquid albuminous feather concentrate from the moment of its making and to its intensive contamination with microflora have been presented.

Received neutralised hydrolyzate from the feather-down material is sterile according to our technology. Such product is a albuminous feather concentrate in a liquid state. Besides it is a fodder for animals and a nutrient medium for microorganisms. Animals may consume it to a certain quantity of reproduction of microorganisms in it.

Morozenko D.V. Diagnostics of the chronic glomerulonephritis at dogs // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 127-129.

The article deals with the problem of diagnostics of a glomerulonephritis (GN) at dogs according to results of clinical, hematological and biochemical researches. The diagnostic importance of indicators of a metabolism of a copulative tissue in diagnostics GN at dogs – glycoproteins, sialic acids and chondroitinsulfates has been established. It is found out that GN at dogs is characterised by an oliguria, a proteinuria, a microhematuria, a leukocyturia and a cylindruria, a neutrophilia and a lymphocytosis, hematocrit augmentation. According to biochemical research of blood serum at patients GN of dogs the increase of content of glycoproteins, sialic acids, chondroitinsulfates, cholesterol, β -lipoproteins, urea and a creatinine, and also a hypalbuminemia and γ -globulins have been found out.

Milanko G.O., Milanko O.O. The diagnostic aspects of chlamydiosis of ruminants on farms of Sumy region. // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 130-132.

Data about complex diagnostics of a chlamydiosis of ruminants on farms of Ukraine have been cited. Disease is clinically shown on farms of Sumy area basically in the intestinally-pulmonary form. Prolonged diarrhea was accompanied by tenesmus, a great amount of mucus with blood was observed. Pathologic - morphological changes were revealed in the form of catarrhal endometritis, cervicitis and vaginitis with plural haemorrhages on a mucus membrane.

Dyshlyuk N.V. Morphofunctional speciality of esophagus tonsil of chickens at the age of 180, 210 and 300 days. // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 133-135.

The esophagus tonsil of 180-day-old chickens is morphofunctionally matured and is represented by diffuse lymphoid tissue, prenodules, primary and secondary lymphoid nodules. The lymphoid tissue area in esophagus tonsil decreases with the increasing of age and the content of the diffuse lymphoid tissue increases. The size of lymphoid nodules and their number decreases with the increasing of the chickens' age.

Tkachuk O. D. Influence of a microclimate on the basic indicators of resistance of pigs // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 136-140.

Results of researches concerning influence of temperature of air and relative humidity on the basic indicators of resistance of pigs and dynamics of their growth are presented. It is found out that not optimised and changeable microclimate of the maintenance of pigs worsens morphobiochemical blood indicators, destroys bactericidal and complementary activity therefore productivity of pigs decreases by 5,0-6,5 %.

Yakovenko L.I. Innovative character of economy of knowledge // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. –

P. 141-145.

Theoretical generalisation of approaches to economy of knowledge as an innovative economic system has been carried out. Problems of search of a new paradigm of social and economic development of a national economy, complex judgement of intrinsic characteristics and public transformations, and also understanding of the reasons and factors which influence formation of economy of knowledge have been considered. The key role of the human capital that is proved at defined institutional conditions turns to the major factor of development of the economic system based on knowledge.

Panteleimonenko A.O. Analytical review of system of cooperative banks of Austria in the context of world financial crisis // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 146-151.

Imperfect interpretation of experience of the European cooperative banks in the domestic economic literature has been emphasized. The place and the role of cooperative banks in bank system of modern Austria have been determined. Two in parallel existing cooperative bank groups - rajffajzen - and national banks have been separately characterised. The stable tendency concerning merge of ineffective Austrian cooperative banks with financially stable and successful ones has been stressed. Features and advantages of such banks in the conditions of world financial and economic crisis have been defined. The conclusion has been drawn on expediency of distribution of cooperative banks in Ukraine in particular in its agrarian sector for adjustment of reliable system of financing of small business.

Radchenko O.D. Financing problems of farm enterprises as forms of small business // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 152-155.

The importance of financial policy for farm enterprises as forms of small business has been considered. Indices of their economic state in correlation with other forms economic management have been studied. The ways of development of financing resources have been analysed. It is supposed that financial system of farm enterprises might be supported at a macrolevel.

Aranchiy V.I., Zorya O.P. Financial strategy in the system of enterprise management // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 156-159.

Theoretical and methodological problems of financial strategy formation of an enterprise in the modern conditions of development of economy are examined. Its place and meaningfulness in general strategy of an enterprise are grounded taking into account the features of industry where it is involved. The stages of financial strategy formation have been generalised. It has been proved that financial strategy was the sending vector of enterprise management and its industrial and economic activity in a modern competitive market environment.

Levchenko Z.M. Fair value as a priority in estimation of assets // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 160-162.

The importance of bookkeeping and financial reporting in making managerial decisions has been considered in particular at introduction P(C)BU 30 «Biological assets» into the practice of registration work in agrarian enterprises. The features of the organizational providing of estimation of biological assets and agricultural product have been studied. The necessity of the use of estimation of assets in agrarian enterprises on a fair value has been grounded.

Koshevoy N.D., Kostenko E.M. Optimum experiment planning during servicing the complex of the technical systems // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 163-166.

Efficiency of the experiment planning optimum by temporary

expenses has been shown during studying the servicing process of the technical systems complex and state of operator work when servicing such complex. It has been shown that for optimization of the fractional factorial experiment plan it was reasonable to use the method of casual searching but for rotatable central compositions planning – the method of the branches and borders. In the course of the decision of problems of optimization and management of technical systems there is a problem of construction of their mathematical models besides those requiring minimum costs.

Hejlo M.I., Kanivets A.V. The basic soil cultivation by active working bodies of a cultivator // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 167-171.

Application of the basic soil cultivation in the conditions of Poltava region has been proved. Advantages of work of active paws of a cultivator which carry out horizontal fluctuations with set frequency and amplitude over the passive ones have been noted. Influence of the active working body on a layer of soil at turbo speeds results in its more intensive crumpling, paring and crushing. Action of the active working body on roots of weeds both in static and in dynamic variants has been investigated. Geometrical parameters of an active paw of a cultivator have been proved.

Hejlo M. I., Kanivets A.V., Hejlo I.M. Development of soil-cultivating implements with active working units // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 172-176.

The use of flat cutter and chisel plows with active working units in agricultural production has been proved. The use of active working units gives possibility to raise efficiency of tractors thanks to transfer a part of energy of the soil-cultivating machine from the tractor engine not through wheels but through shaft of selection of a tractor capacity. It will also promote to increase of productivity of the unit owing to increase its speed at progress and width of capture. An active working unit accomplishing angular vibrations in a horizontal plane as compared to passive one is guided and allows to change a mode of operation in dependence of physical and mechanic properties of the cultivated soil.

Dichenko O.Yu. Dynamics of quantity of cutworms in winter wheat sowing // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 177-179.

It has been found out that cutworms belonged to dangerous soil pests that harm winter wheat sowing. The results of study of influence of the permanent wheat sowing on a compactness of population of winter cutworms have been given. The results of our research testify that in the permanent winter wheat sowing there is an accumulation of pest quantity, as a result their amount in sowing exceeds the economic level of harmfulness. Comparing received compactness indices on the permanent sowing with indices in a crop rotation it is evident that alternation of crops is instrumental in the decline of compactness of cutworms in this sowing.

Manokhina-Tymoshenko O.V. The application of EM-technology in corn growing in conditions of Poltava region // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 180-182.

A search of ecologically clean and energy-saving systems and technologies are related to the new stage in world agrarian science. EM-technology belongs to main modern directions not only in ecological agriculture but also in all of the economic and nature protection systems. This research is directed on the exposure of influence of EM-preparations on corn productivity and EM-technology comparison with traditional technologies of this plant cultivation. It has been found out that intensification of growing methods greatly influenced growth, development and productivity of corn. The author considers that it is reasonable

to carry out additional tests with use of EM-preparations for complete ground of their influence on the productivity of agricultural plants.

Manko L.A. The level of crop rotation saturation by sunflower and its impact on disease distribution // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 183-185.

It has been found out that the least disease distribution of sunflower crops was observed in crop rotation of seven fields but according to total percentage of damaged crops in crop rotations of three, four and five fields it could be possible their saturation by sunflower to 20-33,3 %. Saturation of scleroses of white clay agent in soil was observed in all variants of the experiment and there was the greatest number in crop rotation where 50% of sowing area was devoted to sun flower. There is an obvious regularity: a number of crops damaged by white clay (*Whetzelinia sclerotiorum*) is closely connected with a number of scleroses of the agent in arable soil layer.

Shulika A.A. Indicator approach to realization of land resources monitoring // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 186-188.

Main targets and methodology of land resources monitoring system have been analysed. Necessity of assessment of land resources as a component of monitoring has been established. Indicator approach as a method for characteristic, assessment of land resources and improvement of monitoring system has been presented. Indicator conception has been analyzed and generalized. The main targets, functions and preferences of indicator system use have been studied. The conception of indicators structuring on basis of implementation of European experience to Ukrainian conditions has been expounded.

Protsko Ya.I. Influence of oil and oil products on soil covering. // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 189-191.

Soil is an interlink between an atmosphere, a hydrosphere, a lithosphere and living organisms. It plays an important role in the processes of exchange of matters and energy between biosphere components. Soil is focus of life, place of existence of many living organisms. The problems of oil contamination of ground cover are examined in the article. The problems of negative influence of oil on soil covering and environment are considered.

Petrenko A.A. The biochemical blood indices of dogs suffered from uncinariosis monoinvasion. // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 192-194.

The results of the conducted researches purpose of which is to learn the biochemical blood indices of dogs suffered from uncinariosis monoinvasion, and to define pathogenetic influence of parasitosis on separate organs and organism in the whole have been given. Basic indices according to which calculations were made have been described. Methods of research and also results of the statistical processing of received data have been presented. It has been found out that parasitizing of uncinarias in the organism of dogs resulted the changes of biochemical blood indices of animals and drew a toxic hepatitis and cytolysis of liver cells.

Ulianko N.S. The problem of pathogenesis of tongue ulcer in cattle // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy.* – 2010. – № 2. – P. 195-196.

As a result of researches it became known that in the region of a longitudinal trench of a tongue there is a small amount of small vessels which branch from the dorsal branches of the right and left deep arteries of a tongue. Owing to a damage of tissues the healing process passes slowly and continuously. Quantity of leukocytes accumulates in a place of damage of tongue tissues (a longitudinal trench) which has an influence on filling of microvessels by blood that promotes development of interstitial

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inflammation.

Likhopy V.I. Modern state of meat processing subcomplex of Poltava area // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 197-200.

The state and progress of meat processing subcomplex of Poltava area trends have been studied as one of strategically important industries of agroindustrial complex of the region. The analysis of dynamics of population of cattle and bird, production of meat and indices of economic efficiency volume have been conducted. The basic problems of industry in modern terms and offered ways of output of stock-raising from the crisis state have been analysed that will give the possibility to provide effective development of industry and increase production of meat volumes on agricultural enterprises

Gorbatyuk L.M. Investments: economical sense and classification // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 201-204.

This scientific work describes the sense of the notion “investment” and shows its indissoluble connection with capital on the basis of the critical study of the foreign and home explorers'

theories. Capital investments are considered as one of the forms of investments. The author proposes to add investment classification with additional signs that is enough to systematize its main kinds. It was shown that the main aim of investments is profit making. It's also important to provide development and increase of the market value of the enterprise that is expressed in capital growth.

Mokienko T.V. A management of charges in the the system of strategic management of enterprise // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2010. – № 2. – P. 205-207.

Theoretical and methodological problems of forming of charges strategy in the modern terms of development of economy are considered. A place and role of strategic management of charges has been exposed in the general system of strategic management. It has been well-proved that system of management of charges was directed to providing of realization of strategic tasks of an enterprise in the conditions of dynamic and indefinite enterprise environment on the basis of the optimal use of existent potential of an enterprise.