

AGRICULTURE. PLANT CULTIVATION

Hospodarenko H. M., Liubych V. V., Polianetska I. O. Output and quality of cereal products from wheat varieties and wheat lines // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy*. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 11–17.

The article presents the results of studying of anatomical content of grains of wheat varieties and lines, the yield and culinary evaluation of cereal products. It has been established that the high yield of cereals (85–89 %) and the high culinary score (7–9 points) has a grain of wheat varieties of soft Uzhynok, Vdala, Shchedra Nyva, Pannonikus, Emerino, Lupus, wheat lines of compact Umanchanka and lines obtained by hybridization *Tr. aestivum/Tr. spelta*. Extrusion of wheat grain significantly improves the culinary evaluation of the finished product due to the temperature treatment. Grain varieties Kohan, Vdala, Lupus, Emerino, Pannonikus, Ac Meckinon, Kulundinka, Umanchanka lines and wheat soft wheat lines are used for extrusion without peeling.

Svyrydova L. A., Rozhkov A. O. Estimation of grain sorgo development under phenological observations // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy*. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 18–23.

The results of the four-year research concerning the influence of technological factors dealing with the: methods of sowing and seeding standards during the individual certain stages of the grain sorghum plants development are presented. The experiments proved the influence of these factors on the variability of the duration of the studied phases concerning growth and development of plants. When the coenotic stress in the crops grows weak due to the use of a broad-row sowing method with intermediate rows of 45 cm and seeding standards of 120 and 160 thousand pcs./ha, the accelerated tubing phase passage of grain sorghum crop was noted. At the same time, when the competition in plant crops to optimize the sowing method and reduce the seed rate became low on the contrary, it caused the «stretching» of the busing phase and the interphasal period of grain forming and ripening, which contributed to a more complete use of agrarian resources and the formation of higher crop yields. The marked patterns were manifested during all years of research.

Samoilyk M. S., Molchanova A. V. Analysis of the phytotoxic influence of filtrate, agrolandscape and drinking water by solid municipal wastes landfill in Poltava region // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy*. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 24–27.

Growth number of production, the consumer activity of the population, the inefficient use of re-

sources, the limited involvement of secondary resources in production, the lack of effective organizational and environmental incentive mechanisms for recycling waste, the problem of solid domestic wastes has become a global. Proving landfill of solid domestic wastes – a typical example of anthropogenic activity. They are characterized by a number of signs of chemical contamination of soils, surface, ground and underground waters, plant groups, atmospheric air, which are the objects of various environmental research.

Khareba V. V., Unuchko A. A. Yield, average weight and number of okra fruits depending on the variety during cultivation in the conditions of the Right-bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy*. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 28–31.

Okra is an unconventional vegetable crop, which has become widely spread in the world, it is annual, thermophilic plant has not only nutritional value, but is also used as a medicinal plant, so far as it has vitamins and nutrients in its composition. The influence of the variety on the formation of commodity fruits, their mass and the yield of plants of okra is examined. The yield of okra varieties on average during the years of research varied within the range of 9.0–5.7 t/ha. In the zone of the Right-bank Forest-Steppe, the highest yield was produced by the Yunona variety – 8.6 t/ha, which exceeded the control by 1.1 t/ha, and the lowest yield was Mestnyi 1 – 6.0 t/ha, 5 t/ha less than in the control version.

Rozhkov A. A., Gutiansky R. A. Dynamics of the formation of the leaf area of barley spring plants, depending on the influence of the seed rate and foliar dressing // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy*. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 32–37.

The article presents the results of studies conducted during 2015, 2016. On the experimental field of KHNAU named after V. V. Dokuchaiev concerning the influence of seeding rates and foliar fertilization on the variability of leaf area parameters and changes in the linear dimensions of second leaves of spring barley plants. It was found that the investigated variants of the seeding rate and foliar fertilizing with polymeric fertilizer «Vuksal» significantly influenced the area of the plant leaves and the linear dimensions of the second leaf of the spring barley plants. The maximal parameters of the leaf area of plants in the research phases of development provided a seeding rate of 5,0 and 5,5 million/ha. The best option for foliar top dressing of barley spring crops, which provided the formation of the largest

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leaf area, and the maximum linear dimensions of the second leaf was a variant of double application of the «Vuksal» – during the time of exit into the tube and earing in doses – 1,0 l/ha.

Gorb O. O., Chaika T. O., Yasnolob I. O. Use of sederal cultures as a renewable energy source in organic agriculture // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 38–41.

The article substantiates the importance of using organic crops in organic farming. The peculiarities of their use for certain crops are highlighted. The advantages of using green fertilizers and suggestions for their use by farms and farmers have been proved. Sederal cultures in vegetable growing and their agrotechnological features are presented. The forms of fodder production and application of green fertilizers are substantiated. The climatic, soil, organizational and economic conditions of use of sederal cultures are presented.

Marenych M. M. Presowing treatment of seeds as an element of management of the productive potential of winter wheat // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 42–46.

The results of studies on the use of disinfectants and humates for presowing seed treatment are presented. It was found that the introduction of humates in a mixture with preservatives naturally increased the field germination and the number of nodal roots compared to the control. Average annual indices testify to the natural effect of the use of stimulants on the reduction of the period of «sowing–shoots», but under adverse conditions of germination the use of stimulants can play a very important role in obtaining amicable shoots.

In the case of application of humates, the field germination of seeds increased by 11–13 %. Under unfavorable conditions prevailing during the germination period, the effect of the factors increased and the influence of such interactions as «precursors–grade» and «variety–variant of seed treatment» increased.

The formation of nodal roots also significantly depended on the variant of seed treatment. The best indicator was a variant of the experiment, where «1R Seed treatment» was used, which subsequently significantly influenced the formation of yields.

In all the experiments conducted, the positive effect of the use of stimulants «Humifield» and «1R Seed treatment» for seed treatment, both in mixtures with disinfectants, and in cases where they were used separately, was noted.

Laslo O. O., Dychenko O. Yu. The use of precision farming technologies and crop in determining ecologically stable areas for organic production // News of Poltava State Agrarian

Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 47–49.

The article examines the feasibility and need for precision farming technologies in the allocation of environmentally stable areas for the production of organic products. These results show that reducing the cost of obtaining a unit of quality agricultural products and reduce the burden on the environment are created and used precision technology system based on agronomic productivity.

To achieve the objective should be clearly set criteria and standards for environmental areas, including not only the characteristics of the soil, but also human impact. The combination of new scientific technologies and the latest developments in the agricultural sector to develop a system enables precise production as a system of process improvement and crop farming, whose main task is the selection of environmentally sustainable raw material zones for the production of organic products.

Kulyk M. I., Rozhko I. I. Influence of the weather conditions of the growing season on the biometric indices and yield of switchgrass // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 50–55.

The influence of weather conditions of vegetation on the variability of the elements of productivity (height and density of stems) of switchgrass is determined. The influence of average daily temperature of air and the amount of precipitation during vegetation of plants on the yield of phytomass of culture in terms of research years is determined. The correlation between quantitative indices of plants (elements of productivity) of the third–sixth years of vegetation and yield of phytomass of switchgrass is shown. It has been established that the yield of dry vegetative mass of switchgrass is largely determined by the number of stems per unit area in close correlation with the average daily temperature of air, to a less extent – the height of plants and the amount of precipitation during the vegetation period.

Mialkovskiy R. A. Influence of fertilizers on the productivity of potato tubers in the conditions of the Right-Bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 56–58.

The influence of fertilizers on the productivity of potato tubers in the conditions of the Right-Bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine was investigated. It was established that the highest mass of tubers was obtained from the combined introduction of organic and mineral fertilizers with the norm of background + N₁₂₀P₁₂₀K₁₂₀ in the middle-grade varieties – 616 g. The high yield of potato tubers was characterized by

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medium-grade varieties (Vera, Slovianka, Nadiina), while the highest yield was set in the variant (background + N₁₂₀P₁₂₀K₁₂₀) – 38.8 t/ha. Biochemical analysis revealed that the content of starch in potato

tubers depended on the variety and background of nutrition, with the highest rate of 17.2 % in the version (without fertilizers).

AGRICULTURE. ANIMAL BREEDING

Voitenko S. L. The method of integrated assessment of boars and sows on the quality of offspring // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 59–62.

The main approaches to the integrated evaluation of boars and sows on the quality of offspring in the conditions of a farm (farm) are covered. It is offered to determine the value of boars and sows not only on the fattening and meat characteristics of their offspring, but also on their own productivity of the latter. The sequence of selection of animals for their testing in conditions of the farm according to their own productivity, fattening and meat characteristics with a score for each of the characteristics is described. For a comprehensive evaluation of boars and sows on the quality of offspring offered to use the developed evaluation index, which is based on the average value of all the tests for testing the characteristics of descendants. Offered new method for estimating boars and sows on the quality of offspring will make it possible to estimate not only breeding pigs but hybrid and local ones, to apply a uniform method for estimating the animals of the main herd in farms of different categories, to dispense with pigs' control stations and determine the value of boars and sows in the quality of offspring based on the developed evaluation index.

Borshch A. A., Ruban S. Yu. Intensity of crossbridge heifers under different technologies content // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 63–66.

The use of cross-breeding as an element of improving livestock in commercial herds affected the growth and development of first-generation heifers compared to pure-blooded counterparts. The heifers of the Ukrainian black-rye dairy breed were characterized by higher live weight values compared to the Brown Swiss, while the heifers were obtained as a result of the crossing of the Monbeliarde breed with the Ukrainian red-rye milk breed; on the contrary, they were marked by a larger live weight than the red-rye ones. According to the indices that characterize the intensity of their growth and development, the heifers of Ukrainian black-rye milk breed had higher rates in all indices compared with their respective counterparts. In studies conducted on heifers of the Ukrainian red-rye dairy and Monbeliarde breeds, it was established that they were dominated by red-rye analogues by indicators

of growth.

Kolesnik A. I., Prudnikov V. G., Kryvoruchko Yu. I., Nagorny S. A. Technological peculiarities of the content of the Aberdin-Angussian bread in the winter period at the open sites // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 67–71.

The questions of the necessity of adjusting some parameters of the meat cattle breeding technology taking into account the influence of the natural and climatic conditions during cattle maintenance during the winter period at the feeding and feeding areas without the use of capital facilities are considered. The Aberdin-Angussian breed is well adapted to the effects of low temperatures, but in winter precipitation in the form of rain and wet snow with a cold wet wind adversely affect on the growth rate of animals.

To prevent the decrease in the productivity of animals, it is necessary to increase the introduction of the amount of straw litter and hay per one animal to 7 kg per day, to increase the energy supply of the ration by increasing the amount of concentrates. At critically low temperatures it is more expedient to include in the diet bulky fodder with less moisture, i.e. silage, which are more technological at eating.

Grytsyniak I. I., Gurbyk V. V. Fishery assessment of commercial three-year-olds of Halych carp // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 72–76.

The basic fish-farming characteristics of three-year-old Halych carp, obtained in conditions of staple cultivation, are determined. The ecological conditions during growing trilogy of the Halych carp were within the fishery requirements. At the end of the growing season, the trunks were characterized by a high individual weight. The yield of fish feeding stood from 96 % to 98 %. The fish productivity index exceeded 2,000 kg/ha.

The intensive increase in the weight of the body of fish and plant material in 2015 was recorded during the second decade of July, during this period, their absolute weight gain exceeded that in 2016 by almost 200 g. The main peak of the weight increase of fish in 2016 was observed in early July. The smallest weights of growth during the experimental period are noted in May. In 2015, the downward trend is also observed in early July. According to the indicator of specific growth rate, the peak of its

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growth was set in the second decade of July. Minimum growth rates in 2015 are fixed at the beginning of June.

In order to characterize the economic quality of the Galician carp, an assessment of exterior characteristics during the growing season was conducted. Three-year-olds are characterized by high growth rates, have a small head and a fleshy structure.

The three-year-olds of Halych carp, obtained in the Precarpathian pond conditions, are characterized by high economic indicators both in terms of the individual weight of fish, and in the overall fish productivity. Halych carp is a highly productive and promising object for further restoration of the aboriginal composition of cultivated fish species in the Precarpathian fish farm.

Gavrylenko O. S., Homits'ka O. A., Lypovets O. V. Compliance with meat and canned meat requirements national standards of Ukraine // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy*. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 77–80.

The results of study of 22 samples of canned meat of Ukrainian producers by organoleptic, physico-chemical and microbiological parameters. According to the results of the studies we found established inconsistencies of experimental samples of canned Ukrainian enterprises-manufacturers of standard requirements for organoleptic, physical, chemical and microbiological parameters, which indicates that the meat placed in the banks was of a lower quality, and there were violations at the stages of production and sterilization.

Gavrylenko O. S., Khomitska O. A., Zagorul'ko O. V. Microbiological control of meat and meat-plant cans // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy*. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 81–84.

The article presents the results of research on the quality of 22 samples of meat and meat-plant canned products of Ukrainian manufacturers by organoleptic, physico-chemical and microbiological indicators. The indicators of quality and safety of canned food, sold in the trade network in Ukraine, are analyzed. According to the results of the conducted studies, inconsistencies have been established according to the current standards for organoleptic, physico-chemical and microbiological indicators, which indicates violations at the stages of production of pre-production canned food of Ukrainian manufacturing enterprises.

Kucheruk A. I., Mruk A. I., Galoian L. L. Morphometric characteristics of the repair-mathematic stage of the mechanical fort virtual in the conditions of industrial economics «Ishkhan» // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy*. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 85–88.

In this paper we analyzed the morphometric parameters of the repair broodstock brook trout (*Salmo trutta m. Fario L.*) under industrial conditions. Most of the analyzed features were characterized by a relatively low degree of variability – the coefficient of variation ranged from 3.8 to 13.1 %.

The fish significantly increased body weight, while the proportions of the body, in general, were characteristic of the brook trout-natural watercourses. In this case, the cultured fish decreased the horizontal diameter of the eye, and the length of the snout increased, which was the result of adaptive changes in the specific conditions of growing in the basins. The carried out investigations showed no negative changes in the exterrug trout.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Mazurkevych A. I., Maliuk M. O., Kharkevych Yu. O., Savchuk T. L. The histological changes in the bone marrow in an experimental lesion of the bone // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy*. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 89–93.

We investigated the histological changes in the bone marrow in experimental damaged bone tissue. Analysis of histological changes in the bone marrow confirms the pattern and character of development of reparative osteogenesis. We established that mechanical trauma to the bone causes severe reactions at the site of the defect, not only from the bone tissue, and bone marrow. It was also found that with 14 day intensive osteogenesis. The obtained data can be used to develop stimulation methods and means of preventing complications in the restoration of bone tissue after injury.

Kravchenko S. O., Kanivets N. S., Romanenko E. V. Prevention of ketosis of high-yielding cows in spring // *News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy*. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 94–96.

This article presents the results of the study of the effect of the «BergaFat F – 100» fodder additive on the individual biochemical parameters of the blood of highly productive cows. The number of patients with ketosis of cows in the spring (34.1% of newborn cows) and the average number of ketone bodies in the blood is 2.64 ± 0.14 (2.4–4.6) mmol/l. It was determined that when «BergaFat F – 100» was used, the number of patients with ketosis decreased by 36.7 %, while the average number of ketone bodies in the blood of diseased animals was 1.37 ± 0.06 (1.1–1.8) mmol/l, which is 1.9 times ($p < 0.001$) less than in the previous year. The comparative estima-

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tion of biochemical parameters of serum of cows is presented. When adding «BergaFat F-100» to the main diet, the biochemical parameters studied are approaching the reference standard.

Melnychuk V. V. An experimental determination of the disinfection properties of the «Anolit KRYSTAL» // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 97–100.

The results of investigations of disinvasive activity of disinfectant «Anolit KRYSTAL» in the test cultures of eggs *Ascaris suum*, *Trichuris ovis*, *Trichuris skrjabini* and *Trichuris globulosa*, based on disinvasive efficiency (DE) are given. It has been experimentally established that the disinfectant possesses pronounced disinfestation properties in respect of experimental test cultures; *A. suum* – in breeding 1:3, 1:2, 1:1 and in concentrated form for all exposures (DE – 90,53–100,00 %); *T. ovis* – in dilution 1:2 at exposure of 60 minutes, 1:1 and in concentrated form for all expositions (DE – 94,85–100,00 %); *T. skrjabini* – in dilution 1:3 at exposure of 30 and 60 minutes, 1:2, 1:1 and in concentrated form for all exposures (DE – 92,31–100,00 %); *T. globulosa* – in breeding 1:3; 1:2; 1: 1 and concen-

trated form for all expositions (DE – 94,38–100,00 %).

Kovpak V. V., Kovpak O. S. Influence of cell culture transplantation on islet cell of the pancreas condition and on blood glucose level at experimental pancreatic diabetes of animals // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 101–105.

The article describes the influence of various cell cultures (pancreas, bone marrow, adipose tissue) on the clinical course of experimental pancreatic diabetes of rats. It is found out that the optimal method of cell material injection is its transplantation under the pancreatic capsule. The study of islet cell condition under injecting various cell cultures in the setting of pancreatic diabetes showed that all of them produce a positive therapeutic effect in the treatment of the this pathology. The obtained data is testified by the growth of a general volume of islet tissue of recipient animals (compared to a control set); this in its turn results in the decrease of blood serum glucose level.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES

Liashenko S. V., Poshyvailo Y. O. Improving machines for production of fuel material of necessary fraction for household use // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 106–109.

The use of fuel material in the conditions of a personal peasant economy is considered. An analysis of the effectiveness of different types of

biofuels is carried out. The expediency of using wood chips as an alternative to biofuel is substantiated. The analysis of constructions of industrial machines for making of wood chips is presented. It is established that for designing a household chipper its construction should be provided disk-knife working element and calibration sieve.

ECONOMICS

Tomilin O. O. Peculiarities of forming of linkages and their impact on structural policies in the agroindustrial production // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 110–114.

The article carried out a systematic analysis of the current state of interbranch economic relations in the agroindustrial production; it shows the specific formation and development of interbranch economic relations in the agricultural economy and its impact on structural policies of agroindustrial production; it substantiated the main factors of the formation of interbranch system of economic relations in agroindustrial production. Structural policy is considered as multifaceted concept, which reflects the ratio of different interrelated and interdependent elements of economic systems. The author drew a conclusion about the basic mechanisms of structural adjustment policies, the implementation of integrated programs, free pricing, competition, accumulation and flow of

capital from one branch to another. It is determined that the main objectives of structural and organizational tools of regulation are customs tariff, social and psychological, market pricing, finance and credit, innovation and investment. The main problems of economic development of Ukraine which cause activation of restructuring the national economy are structural deformation in the fields of agroindustrial production, ineffective level of modern production technologies, inefficiency interbranch relations of agricultural industries, weak economic management mechanism for all sectors of agroindustrial production.

Markina I. A. Development of organizational structures and programs of participation in the system of agrarian land use // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 115–120.

A cluster model of dualistic (traditional and organic products) development of land use in

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Ukraine has been developed. A fundamental difference from existing models is the existence of the National Research and Production Agroecological Park, regional scientific (economic) centers for the development of rural areas and the shift in the emphasis of the role of the state on the realization of economic functions as an agent of land interests. The presented system of information providers in the management of land resources of the agricultural sector of the economy. The concept of development of public-private partnership in the land use system based on agrochemical, meliorative, logistic and marketing directions is offered and aims to ensure the combination of the capabilities of micro-, miniagents, general agents and the state, also with the involvement of regional and global agents, on a complimentary basis for rational land use and increasing the direct and indirect income of all representatives of land interest groups.

THE YOUNG SCIENTIST'S PAGE

Grygoryshyn E. V. Effect of seed treatment methods on the dynamics of the morphometric characteristics of the *Echinacea pallida* leaf in ontogenesis // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 127–135.

The article investigated the influence on the environmentally safe stimulants dynamics morphometric characteristics of the *Echinacea pallida* leaf in ontogenesis. It was found that the length of the growing season, a year and a method for pre-treating the seeds was significantly determine the size of the leaves of *Echinacea* in ontogenesis in terms of width and length. The greatest effect is set to UHF radiation. Other types of treatment efficacy differ little from each other, but not statistically significantly different from control. Increased leaf size in terms of width and length is described by the logarithmic dependence. The most intensive growth processes in the early stages of ontogenesis were occurred in 2012, and the least intensive – in 2015.

During the growing season the maximum rate of leaf size growth was characteristic of 2015 and in 2012 this figure was the lowest. Seed pre-treatment influences the dynamics of change in leaf size. A positive stimulatory effect on the growth rate at the beginning of the growing season has «Nanomix» but exhibits the greatest effect of UHF radiation seeds. Between the length and width of the leaf there is a strong positive correlation was statistically significant ($r = 0.83$, $p = 0.00$). The correlation between such morphometric characteristics of the leaf, the length and the width may vary over the years. Investigated seed pre-treatment methods does

Palionka O. Yu. Positioning of Ukrainian enterprises on external markets of grain // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 121–126.

The article deals with the essence of positioning, factors and strategies of enterprises positioning. It is determined that today the positioning is the marketing strategy of the enterprise, the essence of which lies in the place occupied by the enterprise in the consciousness of the target audience. The approach to formation and realization of strategies of positioning of agrarian enterprises is highlighted. The main factors that determine the increase of positions in the world ranking of Ukrainian enterprises are described. An example of an effective positioning of Ukrainian enterprises on foreign grain markets is provided with the help of modern logistics infrastructure, product quality, and established trade relations.

not affect the correlation between the length and width of the leaves.

Stoliarchuk T. A., Kysyl'chuk A. M. Comparative characteristic of morphological peculiarities of linseed varieties in conditions of Right-Bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 136–139.

Linseed varieties are of great importance for obtaining stable yields of high quality. However, for linseed, there is a significant variability in the signs of seed productivity (amount and mass of seeds from the plant, mass of 1000 seeds) and biochemical composition of the seeds, but information about genotypic potential realization of the culture is limited. It is because of this variability of linseed characteristics our study was aimed at comparing morphology of plants different varieties during cultivation precisely in conditions of the Right-bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine.

Studies have shown that growing conditions affect on such genotypic signs as height of the plants and number of fruitcases on the plant. Weight of 1000 seeds and number of seeds in the fruitcase is relatively stable and has insignificant variability. Weight of the seeds from one plant depends from number of fruitcases on the plant, as evidenced by the high correlation coefficient. The biggest height of the plants during the all years of research has variety Liryňa, the shortest – variety Aisberg. The highest weight of 1000 seeds has variety Pivdenna nich. The best by productivity of the one plant in conditions of Right-bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine were varieties Evryka, Liryňa and Blakytнопomaranchevyi.

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Voitenko A. M. Productivity of cows and heifers of Ayrshire breed in conditions of Poltava region // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 140–142.

The analysis of the productivity of repair heifers and Ayrshire breed cows is conducted, which are bred in the conditions of Poltava with the possibility of increasing the genetic potential of animals taking into account a number of factors. It is determined that the herd contains bull daughters of 10 lines, which have different breed value, which causes the variability of economically useful signs of animals. Heifers are characterized by uneven growth with the most intensive increase in absolute and average daily growth in the period of twelve to eighteen months. It is proved that the cows of the Ayrshire breed, having an average milk yield of 305 days of lactation at a level of 6,460 kg, increase their milk yield with an increase in the number of lactations. On the background of a fairly high milk productivity

of cows in the herd, there are serious problems with reproduction.

Yeres'ko V. I., Kovalenko V. A. Capillariasis as a part of mixtinvasions of the digestive tract of geese // News of Poltava State Agrarian Academy. – 2017. – № 4. – P. 143–145.

The article presents the results of conducted researches on the flow of capillariasis in the composition of the mixtinvasions of the digestive canal of geese in the farms of Poltava region. It was established that sympathizers of parasitocenosis of geese, together with the causative agent of capillariasis, may be nematodes, cestodes and protozoa organisms. Capillaries are more often registered in combination with two (62.9 %) and three (27.5 %) types of parasites in the form of capillary-gangulereacous, capillary-amidostomy and capillary-eimeric associative invasions. Capillary monoinvasion was diagnosed coproscopically in 25.6 % of the patient bird by capillariasis.

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