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Intensification of specialized biif cattle husbandry in Ukraine

Goal. To analyze tendencies and directions of intensification of meat specialized livestock in Ukraine, which will become a starting point for the development of mechanisms for effective management of the industry, and to improve the system of its evaluation. Methods. Monographic, comparative-calculation. Results Due to the physiological features of livestock, in particular the decrease in the intensity of meat productivity growth with the age of animals, the gross production of beef was reduced to one cattle area in a number of years. When choosing a technology, an objective evaluation of their effectiveness is essential. At the present level of production, without additional material and labor costs, the increase in the output of gross output can be achieved by accelerating the turnover of one cattle site, using high growth energy of young animals and reducing the optimum time for keeping animals before slaughter. Conclusions Organic combination of intensive and extensive factors of production is characteristic for most technologies of specialized meat cattle breeding. A more objective assessment of the efficiency of the industry will be the use of indicators of capital accumulation and output at a single cattle site (and not on the head of cattle) during the 5-year period.

Key words: meat cattle breeding, intensification, evaluation system, cattle area.

Formulation of the problem. Inappropriate Evolution of the concept of "intensification" of the use of concepts intensified and extended to several conceptual stages - from the gray-mattered management of the industry to meat-costly to productive and, finally, tartarus and insufficient study of their impact on innovation. Processes on the efficiency of development of the industry. The decisive factor of intensification is the relevance of the research. Free production and economic growth of the latest research. To effect, there is the scientific and technological progress, which is due to the economic management and intensification of which the production is being developed and implemented (the notion that widely applied methods and technologies are created in the scientific literature), you need a new principle technology, you are reduced To analyze these processes in relation to the specialization of living and settled labor per unit of livestock farming. Products, the level of management increases, the treatment of the concept of "intensification" of the use of technical, material, at the one-to-one, although the basis of it - lat. Family, financial and labor resources. This intensio - tension, reinforcement and lat. The process in general is called innovation [6]. Facio - I do. Intensification - Complex- It should also be borne in mind that the intensive economic development of production involves increasing the efficiency of tstva through the use of more efficient handlers not only additional investments, but also sovs of production and its organization [10, 22]. Those resources and means that have been produced before and are already operating in production. In contrast to the intensification, extensive development of social production, based on the quantitative growth of its means, is an expedient way [10]. Extensive economic growth is due to the expansion of production to maintain the level of technology and quality of resources. However, in practice, the intensive and extensive processes of production development are organically combined. The increase in the level of production intensification, albeit due to scientific and technological progress, is carried out with the addition of additional resources, and in each subsequent period of time, requires the corresponding costs. The use of such extensive expenditures should result in an increase in the intensification of production [24]. The peculiarities of agricultural production, in particular, the stable unfavorable condition of weather conditions, the specifics of the organization of production processes and the use of biological objects, require a separate approach to the evaluation of its intensification. Specialized meat cattle breeding is the most risky and extensive branch of agriculture, because it uses costly technologies because of its natural features, and the cow with calves is the basis of production in cattle, which causes long-term (42 -45 months) period of incomplete production. Due to the intensification of production volumes and increase of the level of use of resources, in particular biological objects. However, natural factors, which are

the basis of agriculture, directly affect the level of intensification of production [22]. The level of intensity of cattle breeding characterizes indicators: production costs, the provision of basic and circulating assets, the level of feeding, labor costs and other contributions per 1 goal. Livestock Used also for the tax indicators: the proportion of breeding stock, the herd composition of the herd, the structure of the herd, the proportion of productive and supporting feed in the diet of animals, and others, which indirectly characterize the amount of additional costs for 1 goal. Livestock [7, 8, 23]. That is, along with the indicators of intensification, indicators of extensive development are used.

Among the main directions of intensification of agricultural production are the use of resourceful energy-saving technologies, biotechnologies, specialization and concentration of production, new forms of organization [3, 9, 23]. Considering the accumulated significant analytical material on the biological peculiarities of animal development, scientists emphasize the need to take into account the fact that, subject to intensive exploitation of animals, there are significant changes in the traditional technologies of keeping and feeding animals. An increase in the physiological load on animals leads to a disturbance of metabolic processes and, consequently, to a decrease in the quality of animal production or a reduction in the volume of its production. At the same time, one of the priority on-lines in livestock is determined by the development of new methods of intensification of livestock, the development of effective biotechnological methods for stimulating the growth of live weight and accelerating the puberty of young animals of cattle [11]. The combination of innovation, biotechnology and production concentration has been widely used in developed countries of the world. For example, in the USA, where almost 80% of livestock is grown in cattle (both pasture and feeding fields are included), due to adjustments in the physiological features of tvarins, the use of biotechnology and the organization of production from the average Cows now receive meat 23% more than in 1976 [14]. In Ukraine, according to scientists, meat cattle can be a competitive industry due to the concentration of production, the introduction of modern innovative technologies of intensive fattening, better access to financial resources and markets, and integration processes - from the production of feed and other resources to processing And sales of products, exit to export markets [25]. Thus, the productivity of large-scale enterprises is much higher among cattle-fattening enterprises, and the estimated size of these enterprises is not less than 2 -3, and complexes - 3-6 thousand goals. [15]. However, there are few specialized large enterprises in Ukraine. Among the numerous recommendations on the rational use of productive resources and improving the quality of products - the use of cheap feed own production, zoo cream, rational exploitation of pastures in 220-270 days due to the seasonal calving of cows. According to various estimates, molluscum reaches high weight conditions in 18 - 20 months of age - live weight of tvairins - 450 - 500 kg, 75% of which is formed on the pasture, average daily increments for the entire period of cultivation are 700 g, and the productivity of livestock on Cultural pass-highs - more than 1 kg per day [4, 12].

A prerequisite for the development of such "cheap" extensive technologies for the production of full-fledged yolk with a full cycle is the creation and rational use of intensive type of cultural pastures, especially irrigated, on which, regardless of weather conditions, 80-100 c / ha or more feed units , Which is 2 -3 times cheaper than growing other green fodder. Natural forage land in our country is almost 8.5 million hectares, of which pastures - 5.47 (share in the total area - 9.1%, in the area of agricultural land - 13.3%), as well as hayfields - 2, 41 million ha [13, 17]. These and those deriving from agricultural land use, including arable land (due to the progression of degradation processes and soil erosion), can be used to create intensive cultivation and improve existing pasture. It is about the need for a comprehensive harmonious development of forage production and cattle breeding. At the same time, according to the findings of many studies of technologies for the cultivation of young, pasture content inferior to the steady-state [14, 15]. Regarding the organizational direction of intensification, the development of dairy cattle will have an indirect beneficial effect on the development of specialized meat cattle breeding. According to the trends of the world dairy market, the growth of dairy production is expected to grow by almost 4% - to 8.5 million tons [1], which, in addition to increasing productivity of cows, will require the development of a dairy herd. As a result of the intensification of dairy cattle breeding, many countries in the world have faced the problem of overproduction of milk. Therefore, there are restrictions on the number of cows or their productivity in recognized milk-producing countries. In our country, which is in dire need of increasing meat production, regulating the volumes of milk consumption, especially the use of possible surpluses, it is advisable to feed meat breeding calves. It is about the complex development of dairy and meat cattle breeding in one enterprise, the implementation of a long-established

technological method of "raising" healthy developed young animals in the milk-feeding period in the early stages of development, which results in the maximum incidence of livestock at later stages Development [19], obtaining full carcasses in a relatively young age of cattle and, accordingly, feeding it in shorter terms, which reduces the cost of production of beef. In particular, there is an experience of economically beneficial cultivation of 2-3 calves under the cow nutritionist [2, 18, 21]. Regarding the optimum period of livestock breeding (from birth to slaughter) in the production recommendations, unfortunately, the peculiarities of the age phases of animal development were not taken into account, despite the accumulated significant base of results of research from the 60th years of the last century. Widely used seasonal cattle breeding at moderate and low levels of feeding. Under such conditions, until 18 months of age, the animals did not reach the fattening conditions, so it was widely practiced to raise or fatten the cattle an additional 4-6 months, which greatly increased the cost of production and worsened its quality. The development of these processes was promoted by the price policy of the state. Particularly appreciated cattle of high fatness, and consumers focused on the consumption of "mature" beef; The required live weight, for which the producers received the highest surcharges to the price, the animals reached 2-2.5 years. Unfortunately, the principles of intensification of cattle breeding are not included in the modern software development documents of the industry. The targeted program "Meat Livestock" [16] provides for raising livestock productivity in order to ensure a profitable management of the livestock (in the average daily gain of live weight of livestock of all sex-age groups - up to 775-800 grams, the output of calves per 100 average annual cows - 85-87 goals. , Feed costs per 1 kilowatt of live weight, in particular feeding cows, - up to 14 - 14.2 ts. K.od.). Among the main strategic directions of beef production, scientists at the National Science Center "Institute for Agrarian Economics" [20] determined the expansion of poultry production due to the development of meat cattle (to prove the average live weight of cattle slaughtered for meat in agricultural- Up to 450 kg, increase average daily increments in live weight of animals in 2015 - up to 700 g, and in 2020 - up to 850 g. That is, the age of slaughter of cattle is not regulated again. However, intensive, hence effective, meat cattle breeding begins From ri The deductibility of animals is 1000 g per day, as evidenced by the experience of the countries producing beef.

Some authors associate a decrease in the level of intensification with a smaller amount of gross output per unit area based on the results of annual analysis [5]. However, based on the specifics of agriculture, the influence of negative factors on the production process by the particular nature of each particular year, and especially the force majeure circumstances, is natural. In meat cattle, the replacement of biological assets that can be terminated due to this existence is equivalent to the elimination of production. As we can see, intensification is not mentioned, because of the qualitative improvement of means of production and the use of advanced technologies. It should be borne in mind that due to unstable economic conditions, inflationary processes, the growth of prices for material and technical resources, which significantly outstrips the growth of prices for products of the industry, and, accordingly, the increase in current production costs, the repeated revaluation of fixed assets that are not Means an increase in their natural-volume volumes; in recent years there has been a tendency towards a decrease in the intensity of agricultural holding, or its de-intensification [3, 9]. The purpose of the research is to analyze tendencies and directions of the intensification of meat specialized livestock in Ukraine, which will become a starting point for the development of mechanisms for efficient management of the industry, and to improve the system of its evaluation. Methods of research - monographic, comparative calculation. Research results. In conditions of state gifts that are constantly undergoing changes, studying the level of intensity of rural households in dynamics with the help of cost indicators will not be objective. For this purpose it is expedient to use natural indicators. The effectiveness of the use of cattle as the main means depends on the intensity of its use and the speed of the treatment. However, it should be borne in mind that the basis of beef production is the use of physiological peculiarities of animals and the regulation of the period of raising young animals before slaughter. In addition to increasing weight conditions, at the current level of fodder production, without additional material and labor costs, the increase in the output of gross output can be achieved by accelerating the turnover of the 1st cattle site, using high energy of young plants and reducing the optimal time for keeping animals before slaughter. According to the results of the study of productivity and age of "readiness" for the slaughter of young cattle of the Ukrainian meat of the Chernigiv and Pridniprovsky types under the technology of closed reproduction of the herd (State Enterprise "Experimental Farm" Polivanivka "of the State Institution of Agriculture Steppe zone of NAAS "), we have found a regularity - due to the physiological features of honey, in particular, the decrease in the

intensity of growth of meat productivity with the age of animals, as well as due to the elongation of the age aboyu gross output decreased cattle produce beef-term for a number of years 1¬ho skotomistsya, that production per unit area. With the lengthening of livestock keeping from 15 to 18 months of age for 5 years 1 - 7% of products were lost, and up to 24 months of age - 5-17% depending on breed characteristics. In addition, from animals of specialized breeds of meat, meat products are obtained by 10 -20% more compared to livestock breeding. The use of an extended 5-year analytical period more fully illustrates the process of intensive use of livestock. During this time, as a result of the cultivation of more massive late-genital genotypes of animals in the livestock area, 35-75 kg (slaughter weight) of more beef was obtained in comparison with smaller breeds and 125-145 kg more than in animals of breed, and m The woven fabric is 55-130 and 125-180 kg respectively, which is equal to the output of one additional breeding animal for 5 years at 1 1 cattle area. Prolongation of the age of cultivation and slaughter of hu-days, neglecting the physiological regularities of animal development, leads to losses of beef, but the expensive technology of keeping young during the subsistence period in specialized meat cattle breeding, as well as the imperfect system of calculations for the crop Products, without taking into account its quality and the most important consumer characteristics, tend to contradict the objective need to reduce the timing of sales of young animals for meat and intensify the industry.

An additional payment to beef producers in order to achieve the high weight conditions of cattle slaughtered, partly saved the loss-making situation, but led to a distortion of the financial state of the industry. These conditions have prompted beef producers to extend fattening for more than 2 years. As a result, a significant part of the meat that should reach the consumer is replaced by fat, because numerous experiments have shown an increase in the intensity of synthesis of fat instead of muscle tissue in an animal after 20 months of age. The imperfection of meat-packing technology and the system of payments for products (using subsidized prices), which act as a result of the biological and consumer characteristics of animal productivity, have led to a paradoxical situation. According to our calculations, for the last 5 years, the youngest animals have received the smallest quantity of products (muscle tissue) up to 24 months of age, but this is more worthy than the deadlines for slaughter at the age of 15 and 18 months . The length of the period of animal growth is artificially increasing. Consequently, it is necessary to develop a mechanism of interest of the producer in the slaughter of young livestock in order to use high productive capacity of animals. Such an approach to the organization of intensive meat cattle provokes the search for mechanisms for the association of beef enterprises, processing of raw materials and trade in meat products on a corporate basis. The construction of a unified chain of relations - from the production of raw materials to its complete processing and final production of consumption - is a promising direction of development of the industry and an increase in the gross production of beef.

Conclusions

Taking into account the physiological characteristics of animals at all stages of individual development for regulating the period of young-sow breeding before slaughter is an essential lever of the effectiveness of specialized meat cattle breeding. Taking into account the features of most technologies of specialized meat cattle breeding, used in our country, the concept is not intensification of the industry, but intensive use of cattle. The use of indicators of capital accumulation and output at 1 cattle site (rather than 1 cattle) may be more objective for assessing the effectiveness of meat cattle breeding. The period of analysis of the efficiency of the use of fixed assets and the efficiency of meat cattle must be at least 5 years, taking into account the technological features of livestock breeding. In order to choose technology and assess the level of tangibles of cattle, it is necessary to combine intensive and extensive factors of production using a comparative analysis of costs and production results in each case.

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