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PROVIDING THE NORMATIVE NEEDS IN MILK CONSUMPTION BY THE POPULATION OF MYKOLAYIV REGION

Summary

The problem of food safety from the position of milk production and consumption, milk production by different, types of farms and conditions of cow breeding in households are considered in this article.

Keywords: National safety of Ukraine, food safety, food standards, public farms and households.

Introduction

The main national interest is in steady development of economy and well-being of Ukraine citizens. Providing the national interests and economic security are major functions of the state. Its realization strengthen positions in international cooperation. The National safety of Ukraine as the situation of vitally protected important interests of a personality, company and state, from internal and external threats is a necessary condition of cultural wealth conservation and increasing [1].

The current problem of economic security is to provide the definite position of agrarian sector. Nowadays there is not the legislative definition of term "food safety" in Ukraine. Moreover, the population supply in food/products is not defined. This situation complicates the carrying out of the real estimation of food safety current state and forming the objective agrarian policy of Ukraine [2].

Over the last years the level of food security in Ukraine reduced to the critically dangerous limit. By calorie content and high-quality composition of food ration, Ukraine turned to the level of developed countries [3300-3800 kkal] to the barrier of food safety (2500 kkal), and by the criterion of animal origin protein consumption has reduced below this barrier [1].

Agriculture - the unique among the main industries of national economy remains unprofitable sphere during the last years, as a result, the possibilities concerning the extended recreation have reduced. Ukraine is losing its positions in world agrarian market and is transforming from an exporter into an importer of food.

The problem of food safety in Ukraine was studied by the following researchers: Z. Varnaliy [1], O.V. Mazurenko [2], V.I. Superson[3] and others. Bui: the research problem from the positions of milk production and providing the normative needs of milk consumption is no: considered. For this reason, the solution of this problem requires further research.

Mission statement

The purpose of this article is to determine the main state of food safety from the position of milk production and providing the milk consumption by population according to the scientifically grounded norms.

Results

The problem of food safety in Ukraine is the sphere of public life which does not lose the actuality at: any stages of transformation period of its economic and public development. The availability of both positive and negative tendencies in the field of production and level of food consumption, in particular, dairy products have direct influence on the welfare and standard of living of population in Ukraine [3].

The problem of providing the food quality which is supplied to the customer market does not lose the actuality, especially as considerable territories of Ukraine suffered from different man-caused pollution. Decreasing the level of food consumption in the quantity and quality measurements is one of the reasons of life interval decreasing and worsening other indexes of population vitality, as the main productive force.

The priority development of agro-industrial complex as major guarantor of food safety and socio-economic stability of society, foresees the creation of conditions for increasing the agricultural production to the level, necessary for satisfaction of the scientifically grounded norms of feeding.

The norms of feeding determine the levels of population needs in energy and food matters and serve as the basic criterion for estimation the feeding norms by the state, and also for the organization of collective and health establishment feeding [4].

The norms of feeding are used for the balance calculations of production in the country of basic food stuffs, and also determine the public policy in agricultural production and food industries.

The minimum norm of consumption is adequate only for a small group of people (about 3% people with low? level of needs). This size is insufficient for most people. The middle norm is a size which certain group of population needs [4].

The recommended size of food consumption is the amount of food, which is sufficient almost for any individual, including even those who have high need in this food [4].

According to the scientifically grounded norms of feeding, the average amount of dairy products per one person a year is 405 kg (milk - 128 kg) [4]. In this article we are analyzing the level of milk providing for the population of Mykolayiv Region. (Table 1).

Table 1. Providing the population with milk in Mykolayiv Region

Indexes	2005	2006 j	2007	2008	2009
Amount of population, thousand people	1229,5	1219,6	1211,9	1203,6	1195,8
Normative need in milk, kg per a person a year	405	405	405	405	405
General need in milk, thousand tons	497,95	493,94	490,32	487,46	484,30
Amount of milk production by the farms of Mykolayiv Region, thousand tons	432,3	413,1	379,2	368,8	367,7
Variation (+,-), thousand tons	-65,65	-80,84	-111,62	-118,66	-116,60
Relevant amount of milk production in relation to its general necessity, %	86,82	83,63	77,26	75,66	75,92

The figures of this table show that there is not enough milk to satisfy population needs in Mykolayiv Region. Having analysed it is seen that the population of the region was lack of milk in 2005 - 65,65 thousand tons, 2008 - 118,66 tons, and in relative value this figure increased from 13,18% in 2005 to 24,34% in 2008. In 2009 due to 7,8 thousand decrease in population, the milk quantity which was not enough reduced on 2,09 thousand tons (or 0,26%) and it was 116,6 thousand tons, or 24,08%.

The analysis of cow numbers by the categories of households in Mykolayiv Region is given in Table 2.

Table 2. The number of cows by categories of households in Mykolayiv Region

Categories of households	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Thousand heads	*	thousand heads		thousand heads		thousand- heads		thousand heads	
All cows	115,1	100	105	~100	100,8	100	96,2	100	93,5	100
in households of public sector	13,7	11,9	11,5	11,0	10,1	10,0	9,2	9,6	9Д	9,7
in households of population	101,4	88,1	93,5	89,1	90,7	90,0	87	90,4	84,4	90,3

Every year we can observe the decrease of cattle quantity and milk production. For example, in 2005 the milk production was 432,3 thousand tons and the quantity of cows was 115,1 thousands. In 2009 - 367,7 thousand tons milk and 93,5 thousands cows. Thus, the quantity of milk production has reduced on 15%, and number of cows - 18,8%.

The analysis of milk production in Mykolayiv Region by the categories of households is given in Table 3.

Table 3. The milk production in Mykolayiv Region by the categories of households

Categories of households	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	thousand tons	*	thousand tons		thousand tons		thousand tons	*	thousand tons	
Total milk production	432,3	100	413,1	100	379,2	100	368,8	100	367,7	100
in householdsof public sector	40,9	9,46	33,7	9,37	32,3	5,52	29,8	8,08	30,5	8,29
in households of population	391,4	90,54	374,4	90,63	346,9	91,48	339,0	91,92	337,2	91,71

In Mykolayiv Region more than 90% milk is produced in households of population, namely 337,2 thousand tons (in 2009). In 2000 the number of households of public sector in milk, production increased on 0,21% or 0,7 thousand tons. Thus, mainly the households of population provide milk for processing enterprises and

habitants of Mykolayiv Region, [t means that: the households of population make the important contribution to food safety of Ukraine.

The households of population - the people who keep in home conditions 1-2 cows of the simplest and not highly productive breeds. Favorable conditions for life with the observance of hygiene and sanitary conditions and rules are not set up for domestic animals. As a result we can see the low quality and quantity of milk production.

The state can not guarantee the milk quality which is produced in households of population. Moreover, mentioned above type of producers is not controlled by state. It means that if there are unfavorable economic and natural conditions, milk production can be under the threat.

The effective use of cattle depends on the norms of feeding. The basic liquor-tanned fodders are the following: straw, hay (cereal, legume) and haylage. Animal better eat and overdo liquor-tanned fodders. Its combination with hay is favorable for sour fermentation in paunch, what increases the fat content in milk. The concentrated fodders are conducive to the increase of intensive propionic fermentation and amount: of propionic acid in paunch, which causes the decrease in milk fat content [5].

The group feeding of cows is applied on farms but for highly productive cows - individual feeding. In accordance with ration, the fodders are given out to the group of animals and fed depending on the productivity of each cow. The portions of rough forage and hay by quantity are relatively the same, and the concentrated fodder and root crops depending on the level of yield. Triple feeding is mainly widespread for a day before or after milking.

The norms of feeding for milch cows are determined depending on live weight, productivity, age and rearing. After the carrying out of control milking norms are corrected in accordance with animal productivity [5].

Accurate organization and milking technology provide the most complete education of milk from udder and its intensive filling between milking intervals. The milking process consists of the udder washing, wiping with light massage, milking of first milk drops, milking itself and finishing the milking process.

All mentioned above arrangements will have more positive effect if the households will use highly productive breeds.

The best cow breeds for the Steppe Zone of Mykolayiv Region are the following: Ukrainian red breed, Ukrainian black-red dairy breed. Thus, in the herd of Ukrainian red breed the middle milk yield at the time of best lactation is 5654kg with 209kg of milk fat content. In the herd of Ukrainian black-red breed the middle milk yield at the time of best lactation is 6962kg with 257kg of milk fat content [6].

The households **of population** can not provide the **carrying-out of** these requirements as it demands considerable expenses. Moreover, the domestic animals have the unbalanced ration of feeding what negatively influences on their health and milk quality.

To change this situation, it is necessary to renovate animal husbandry in public sector, particularly in large farms; to create large dairy complexes. The state must create all necessary conditions for this purpose and help agricultural producers by grants and subsidies.

Conclusions

Thus, food safety of Mykolayiv Region, namely the sphere of milk production completely depends on the households of population. More than 90% milk is produced exactly in this type of farms. Rural population can not provide the proper level of cow feeding and keeping, but the breeds which they use are of low productivity.

Lately, because of unprofitableness of this industry, we can see the decrease in milk production in all households, particularly quickly in the households of population, if this situation doesn't change, food safety of Mykolayiv will be under the threat,

For normal functioning of any human organism it is necessary to consume 405 kg of dairy products. As for the population of Mykolayiv Region this norm of consumption is not **observed**, in particular because of insufficient amount of milk which is produced.

The improvement of public policy has the important value in relation to milk producers.

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Lyange K.H.

POWDERY MILDEW SPREADING IN THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

The article presents geographic facts of powdery mildew spreading and their forms in Kazakhstan, in particular in Akmola region, In the article the author gives molded composition of Blumeria graminis f agropyri Jacz., B. graminis f poae Marchal, B. graminis f. eiytrigia, B. graminis f tritici Marchal, B. graminis f. bromi Marchal which are common in cereal crops for Akmola region.

Key words: *Erysiphegraminis DC, powdery mildew.*

Introduction

Increased grain production and rising of food reserve is very important for our country. Along with the expansion of areas under crops in our country, the forage crops are growing, among them a significant place is occupied by grasses. Various crops diseases limit the ability to get high and stable yields. Causative agent of powdery mildew is the fungus Blumeria graminis DC. (Erysiphe graminis DC) affects all the bread and many forage and wild grasses. Mainly the leaves and leaf boots are affected, the scurf appears on it, and the stems, glumes and awns can also be affected with strong development of powdery mildew. The disease manifests itself in the form of the mycelial scurf gradually turns into dense mycelial pads. At first, it is white, and then turns gray, but later turns brown [1].

The disease is very harmful, especially when diseased plants in the early stages of development. Like rust, powdery mildew indirectly affects the yield reduction. Pathogen with **gaustory** takes nutrients and causes premature leaf death. With an average powdery mildew infected plants grain yield decreased to 35%, with a strong manifestation of the disease in susceptible sorts it is from 40 to 100% in creating artificial infectious backgrounds and simulating conditions of strong epiphytosis the yield losses are quite likely 100%, whereas immune sorts will not be affected at all and stable one will not be affected almost. Such yield losses caused by the fact that there is a reduction of general and productive tillage