

hemoglobin content in erythrocytes (MCH), average erythrocyte volume (MCV)) - by calculation method. Poultry body weight was determined by individual weighing on scales FR-H-150 and Professional digital table top scale 500g/0.01g. The number of poultry in groups was counted daily to determine survival. The obtained results were processed biometrically using Student's t-test and determined the degree of probability of the difference (p) between the studied indicators of pheasants of the control and experimental groups. The results of the mean values were considered statistically significant at $p < 0.05^*$, $p < 0.01^{**}$, $p < 0.001^{***}$.

Results. As a result of the conducted researches it is proved that under the influence of biologically active feed additive «Humilid» in the blood of clinically healthy hunting pheasants up to 35 days of age the number of erythrocytes and hemoglobin content increases. Under the conditions of use of humic substances in the diet of pheasants, there is an increase in their resistance to disease, which led to the activation of growth and increase in body weight gain of birds. The use of Humilid has a positive effect on the dynamics of growth and development of hunting pheasants up to 35 days of age, in general, normalizes the body and all its indicators. Thus, the addition of Humilid to the main diet of pheasants increases their body weight at the age of 14 to 35 days by an average of 9.0% relative to control.

Conclusions. Based on the results, in order to obtain a better and healthier population of hunting pheasants during their growth and development, we recommend to include in the industrial technology of their growing the use of feed additive «Humilid» and attach great importance to the «critical period» of their growth from the first to 35-day.

Key words: hunting pheasants, Humilid, indicators of blood, growth, physiological state.

How to Cite

Galuzina, L., Stepchenko L. (2021). The use of natural adaptogen in growing of hunting pheasants. Proceedings of the 2nd International Scientific and Practical Conference AWCGCC, April 21-22, 2021. Dnipro, 8–9.

MICROCLIMATE OF THE BEEHIVE IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE NORTHERN STEPPE OF UKRAINE

O. Kalynychenko, R. Kucher, R. Mylostyyvi

Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University, Dnipro, Ukraine

kalynychenko.o.o@dsau.dp.ua

*Температурні показники навколишнього середовища – важливий абіотичний фактор, що впливає на ріст і розвиток колоній *Apis mellifera*. Покращення методів визначення температурного режиму бджолиного гнізда сприятиме створенню точних і простіших прогностичних моделей бджолиних сімей*

Introduction. Optimization of the beehive microclimate allows to realize the potential of the bee family much better, due to its hereditary properties. The temperature and humidity regime of the bee family habitat have particular importance. However, the use of liquid glass thermometers for temperature determination is limited, and outdated instruments for humidity determination (psychrometers) are quite large and inconvenient, and they also can directly affect the humidity in the hive by evaporating water from the surface of the "wet" thermometer. To monitor the temperature and humidity of the beehive small sensors are required, which can be recorded remotely not to injure and disturb the homeostasis of the colony.

Purpose: to investigate the possibility of remote sensors to assess the temperature and humidity conditions inside the beehive of such bee species as Ukrainian Steppe, Hadyach Line and Carpathian.

Material and methods. In the cooperation with public organization «Dnipro Beekeeper» (Dniprovskiy pasichnyk), the research for studying of the beehive microclimate was conducted in one of the apiaries of Dnipropetrovsk region. Such bee species as Ukrainian Steppe; Hadyach Line; and Carpathian were studied in Dadan-300 hives. 2 hives of each species, equal in family strength and number of brood were studied. Temperature and humidity conditions were assessed during the day with an Ambient Weather WS10 thermohygrometer (Ambient LLC, USA).

Research results. Measurements of the temperature regime of the bee nest were carried out in different places (in the center of the nest and in four places along the edges). The Ukrainian steppe bees show the highest degree of adaptation to temperature and humidity fluctuations in the conditions of the Northern Steppe of Ukraine. The Hadyach line bees also demonstrate a high degree of adaptability. But the Carpathian bees spend time on adaptation, which affects in reduced honey productivity and number of brood.

For the Ukrainian Steppe bees the lowest temperature was 30.9 ° C at 8.20 a.m., and the highest is 33.7 ° C at 5.30 p.m. For the Hadyach line bees, the lowest temperature was 29.8 ° C at 3 a.m., and the highest was 32.4 ° C from 2.50 to 4.30 p.m. For the Carpathian bees, the lowest temperature was 25.7 ° C at 5 a.m., and the highest was 32.7 ° C at 5 p.m. For the Ukrainian Steppe bees, the lowest humidity was 63% from 5 to 6 p.m., and the highest was 71% at 11 a.m. For the Hadyach line bees, the lowest humidity was 56%. from 3.25 to 4.30 p.m., and the highest was 69% at 3 a.m. For the Carpathian bees, the lowest humidity was 57%. at 4.30 p.m., and the highest was 70%. from 8 to 9 a.m.

Conclusions. Fluctuations in temperature with an amplitude of 2.8 ° C and 8% humidity contribute optimal conditions for growth and development of the Ukrainian steppe bee family. Fluctuations in temperature with an amplitude of 2.6 ° C and -13% humidity contribute normal conditions for the growth and development of the Hadyach line bee family.

Key words: honey bee, abiotic factors, microclimate, forecasting, bees, hives.

How to Cite

Kalynychenko, O., Kucher R., & Mylostyvyi, R. (2021). Microclimate of the beehive in the conditions of the northern steppe of Ukraine. Proceedings of the 2nd International Scientific and Practical Conference AWCGCC, April 21-22, 2021. Dnipro, 9–11.



INDICATORS OF HOMEOSTASIS OF CANINE ACUTE PANCREATITIS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUPPLEMENTS “HUMILID”

Ye. Losieva, M. Belozor, K. Losieva

Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University, Dnipro, Ukraine
lizaloseva1811@gmail.com

Встановлено, що біологічно активна добавка «Гумілід» володіє протизапальною та ентеропротекторною дією при лікуванні гострого панкреатиту в собак. Застосування гуміліду сприяло зменшенню часу відновлення підшлункової залози та кишечника.

Introduction. In the structure of canine acute pathology of abdominal cavity, acute pancreatitis came out on top in frequency, outpacing other nosological diseases. The proportion of dogs with acute pancreatitis is 10-25%, or even 40%. The most rational treating of canine acute pancreatitis is a strict conservative tactic.

International researches have shown that humic substances work at the cellular and subcellular level in the animal's body. They penetrate into the cell and participate in metabolic processes, optimizing them, facilitate the passage through the intestinal wall of inorganic ions. This reveals the stimulating effect of humic substances on individual systems and the body as a whole. Nowadays, humic substances have been tested in various fields of animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, proving their

