

Розмноження нутрії напівводної залежить від типів приміщень, у яких утримують цих тварин. У приміщеннях з регульованим температурним режимом та при інтенсивній годівлі розмноження організовують цілий рік і вирощують хутровий (товарний) молодняк із забоем його у віці 6-11 місяців. При утриманні нутрій у холодному приміщенні, без опалення, одержують лише одне щеніння на рік. У цьому разі парування самиць відбувається у листопаді-грудні або на початку січня, а щеніння - весною після морозів.

Щодо догляду за молодняком, то одержані результати дослідження показали, що при вигодовуванні малят материнським молоком дитинчата краще ростуть і набирають вагу, ніж у разі штучного вигодовування. Але при досягненні 6-місячного віку їхня вага майже зрівнюється, що пояснюється тим, що тварини переходять на звичайний корм і починають інтенсивніше набирати вагу. Різниця, яка виникає на ранніх етапах росту, пов'язана з поживністю материнського молока.

Отже, провівши відповідні спостереження, ми можемо зробити висновок, що розведення нутрії напівводної в умовах домашнього господарства сільської місцевості нашого регіону є цілком можливим. Воно не потребує великих економічних затрат і є таким же доступним, як і розведення, звичних для нас, свійських тварин.

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## **THE CURRENT STATE OF THE CATTLE BREEDING INDUSTRY IN UKRAINE**

**Relevance of research.** Wholesome nutrition and the quality and safety of food products are the indisputable guarantee of a healthy nation. Also, these two concepts are significant constituent elements in such a global issue as food security, which adds considerable weight and importance to them. In the modern world, these aspects have not lost their relevance for a long period of time and will not lose them, as the population of the planet continues to grow, the issue of hunger does not disappear, resources are depleted, the climate changes, wars do not stop. Therefore, the search for solutions to the listed problems continues [1, 2].

**Purpose and methodology of research.** The purpose of our research was to characterize the current state of the cattle breeding industry as one of the most important branches of animal husbandry in our country and one of the guarantors of

food security. When performing the work, generally accepted research methods were used.

**Research results and their discussion.** The animal husbandry industry, with proper organization using scientifically based approaches, innovative methods, modern equipment, resource-saving technologies, and the latest technical achievements, is capable of providing the food (both food and raw material) needs of the state, because the products of the industry are also ready-made food products (often after cooking), and valuable raw materials for the industrial sub-complex [3, 4].

Animal husbandry is a top industry in the economies of all countries of the world. China, the USA and Brazil are the top three producers of agricultural products, and the top ten include such European countries as France (6th place) and Germany (9th place). European countries, thanks to strict compliance with legislation in the field of production and processing of livestock products, standards and strict norms, produce a large number of high-quality livestock products and the same raw materials. The animal husbandry of our country has faced a number of problems over the past decades, despite which it is trying not only to provide food for the population of our country, but also to act as a guarantor of food security for other countries of the world [5, 6].

The production of livestock products in European farms is based on progressive technologies using modern equipment, high-performance animals with strict adherence to the sequence and high-quality performance of all technological operations, which allows obtaining products of the highest quality. Our country also has enterprises that carry out their activities in accordance with the requirements of European legislation, introduce innovative technologies and obtain high-quality products. As of today, the cattle breeding industry remains one of the leading both in the world and in Ukraine, which is confirmed by the rather high specific weight of milk and beef in the structure of livestock products. Cattle breeding in Ukraine suffered serious difficulties due to the military conflict, which led to a significant decrease in the volume of milk production. The industry's main challenges include a significant decline in livestock numbers, disruption of logistics chains and declining quality of infrastructure. Farmers face difficulties in providing fodder and veterinary services due to limited access to resources, which complicates their activities. Therefore, it is necessary to stabilize the number of livestock to ensure the efficient functioning of processing enterprises and their adaptation to the export requirements of international markets. Also ensure the modernization of technological processes and appropriate equipment to achieve high quality products [6, 7].

**Conclusions and proposals.** One of the most important branches of animal husbandry in our country is cattle breeding, which is also one of the guarantors of food security, because it produces valuable food products and raw materials of animal origin. In order to improve the state of the industry, it is necessary to achieve an increase in the number of cattle, modernize technological processes and equipment in the production and processing of products to ensure the improvement of its quality in order to adapt to the export requirements of international markets.

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