

INBREEDING APPLICATION IN SELECTION OF BLACK-AND-WHITE CATTLE ON DUTY COMMERCIAL USE

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At industrial technology of milk production has been a general tendency to reduce the life of the cows up to 2 or 3 lactations. In this regard, the importance of productivity gains strength duration use of cows, on which depends the production economics and efficiency of breeding. Breeding and genetic value of cows with long-term use-worth that allows you to organize and conduct breeding work: selection and recruitment, assessment of progeny and breeding on whether-tions and families. The studies were conducted in a herd of cattle SPC «Chutirsky» Igra District, Udmurt Republic, based on the analysis of data cards tribal forms 2-MOL data records Husbandry and breeding records. In estimation of the economic characters of Black and White cow breeds indicators characterizing the milk production and duration of the economic use. Revealed that the average age of cows in lactation inbred higher than outbred peers from 0,4 lactations, lifetime milk yield in most herds, obtained from inbred cows below outbred peers from 10,0%. Distribution of lifetime productivity of cows in similar ranges revealed the following trends: the use of kin selection allows you to receive at different ages at 244.3-635.8 kg of milk more than using outbred selection.

Key words: inbreeding; aubriding; breeding selection; black and white cattle.

THE RESULTS OF USING SIRES IN A HERD OF CATTLE OF «ILYICH'S PATH» ZAVYALOVSKY DISTRICT UDMURT REPUBLIC

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The central element of breeding in improving breeds of dairy cattle is the efficient use of sires, which merits evaluation pedigree progeny is essential. Industrial technology of dairy farming imposes certain requirements for quality animals. Along with high productive

capacity, they must possess the ability to implement them in all conditions. In creating such a special place belongs to animals producing bulls. The studies were conducted in a herd breeding plant «Ilyich's Path» Zavyalovsky District Udmurt Republic on the basis of primary zootechnical accounting database Selex. When evaluating sires daughters by 14 contemporary bulls evaluated as improvers on udoyu, 19 - by fat. However, only 8 bulls improved milk yield and fat content in milk daughters when compared to peers. The protein content in milk was higher as compared with peers daughters 13 bulls. And at the same time on three grounds selektsioniruemym improvers in the herd are five sires. In this Phaeton 61995228 Phlox and 1448 significantly improve the value of their daughters milking (at 461,0 and 217,4 kg, respectively) , as well as qualitative characteristics of milk (from 0,01 to 0,05 %). Daughter Ikhor 1304 Lancelot 79328606 and Hezne 1876 obilnomolochnosti slightly exceed their peers (34,4, 46,5 and 52,6 kg, respectively), and qualitative indicators of milk as 0,01 – 0,05%.

Key words: sure bulls; cattle; daughter contemporary; genetic potential.

ORGANIZATION OF COST-EFFECTIVE MILK PRODUCTION ON THE BASIS OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

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Modernization of production technology of milk on the farm (SHPK) name Michurina Vavozhskiy district of the Udmurtian Republic feeding, keeping, milking cows, enhancing the genetic potential of Holstein-black-motley cattle helps to increase milk productivity and efficiency of the maintenance of dairy cattle breeding. The farm is applied voluntary milking system VMS Swedish company "DeLaval". A computer program herd management VMS company DeLaval is a fully integrated, it gives the user full control and management of cows, milking, cooling, feeding systems, and more. The function of monitoring cows - the main instrument of control over the population. This feature displays your computer's performance cows who need attention, based on deviations in the intervals milking, milk conductivity, the presence of blood in the milk or milk yield. The program also helps to organize the most effective movement of cows in the barn. With the help of a special device are registered and regulated parameters of microclimate, which creates optimal indoor microclimate parameters responsible zoo-hygienic and veterinary-sanitary requirements. To increase milk production of cows on the farm are being introduced in recent years advanced technologies in plant growing: the use of preservatives in the harvest of hay, silage: fodder beet seeding goat's Rue East, ladinina cattle, fodder millet, corn hybrid that is removed when

ripe ears of special harvesting combine. With the introduction of modern high-tech equipment in the economy has increased milk yield per cow compared to harness technology has increased the content of mass fraction of fat in milk is increased realization of milk highest grade, has reduced the share of manual labor, provides gentle milking, thereby reducing the incidence of mastitis and increase the longevity of cows, increased levels of content and attractiveness of agricultural labor.

Key words: intensification; dairy animal husbandry; technology of animal management; system of voluntary milking operation; robotic milkman; automatic and manual schedule; touch screen; programme of washing; testing and calibration; multifunctional manipulator; udder preparation; system of milk cooling; cows` feeding; untethered technology.

THE DEPENDENCE OF THE INDICATORS OF FERTILITY WITH THE LEVEL OF INBREEDING MARES SOVIET HEAVY DRAFT HORSES IN PEREVOZSKY STUD

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Studies have been conducted to study the dependence of indicators of fertility with the level of inbreeding in mares Soviet heavy draft breed. It is revealed that close inbreeding does not have a significant negative effect on reproduction quality. Small inbreeding had a significant impact on reducing fertility foals compared to non-inbred mares. Material for research provided data on fruit activity of Royal stock Perevozskoe stud. Just analyzed 54 heads of the horses, of them 34 heads outbred and 20 goals had inbreeding. The inbreeding coefficient was calculated by the formula Wright - Kislovsky. Studied indicators of reproductive activity: the number of fruit-years at the Mare, we calculated the percentage of progrodov; percentage of the number of Girabola; number of foals 1 Mare; the percentage of successful vizerunki. Calculated the correlation coefficient between the level of inbreeding (Fx) and indicators of fertility of Royal stock stud. Found the accuracy of the difference between the characteristics of the groups inbred, outbred animals, mares with moderate and close inbreeding. Analysis of the obtained data showed that the percentage of successful vizerunki in mares with moderate inbreeding (56,3%) significantly (B & GE; 0,95) less than in outbred mares (77,1%). On other indicators of significant differences were not found. The percentage of progrodov tends to be higher in inbred animals (28,5%) compared to outbred (19,9%), the percentage of Girabola animals without inbreeding (80,0%) higher than in inbred mares (71,5%). At this close inbreeding does not have any negative impact (%BV=76,8%) in the percentage of successful vizerunki compared to

vegerable in outbred mares (%BV=77,1%) and females with moderate inbreeding (%BV=56,3%).

Key words: Soviet heavy breed of horses; inbreeding; indicators of fertility.

INDICATORS OF MARES' FERTILITY OF RUSSIAN DRAFT BREED

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Russian draft horse is one of the most common breeds of heavy draft breeds. They belong to the group of small draft horses according to zoocultural classification, but they possess a valuable set of merits: they have good working qualities, they are strong, tough, agile, very obedient, well adapted to the climatic and economic conditions, they have sufficiently high rates of reproduction compared to the other stud breeds which are widespread among horse breeders. The studies were conducted in tribal stud farm LLC «Druzhba» of Uvinsky District of the Udmurt Republic. The breeding stock of Russian draft breed belongs to the leading lines – Svist, Kapiten, Gradus. The analysis of reproduction indicators depending on the brood mares has shown that the duration of embryonic development of foals is on the average 11 months, or 335 days. The study reveals significant differences in the number of fertility years in favor of mares, whose father is Sbor – 13.5 years, this period is 8.5 years longer than in the group of Sterkh's daughters. The highest rate of pregnancy was found in the group of daughters of Sbor – 91%, but the rate of successful foaling of bred mares in this group is not the best – 77%. In this case the daughters of Sterkh have the advantage in this indicator – 80%. It should be noted that the percentage of the successful foaling of the pregnant mares is at a high level in all compared groups – 85% in groups of daughters of Sbor and Retsept, and the maximum rate – 100% in the group of daughters of Sport, Gaston and Sterkh.

Key words: Russian heavy draft breed; fertility; foaling; reproduction; pregnancy; line breeding; number of fertility years.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AYRSHIRE BREED HEIFERS REARED IN INDIVIDUAL HUTCHES

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Presents the results of studying the peculiarities of growth and development of calves Ayrshire breed when grown in suckling period in plastic individual houses depending on the

season of birth. The studies were conducted in the conditions of milk-breeding complex LLC "RUDNA" Bogatovskij district in the period 2011-2014 on the heifers Ayrshire breed, born in different seasons of the year from cows that were brought in the Samara region of Finland, and calves received from these cows in F2. There were also four experienced group on 15 goals: the first - calves born in January (winter), the second - in April (spring), and the third - in July (summer), the fourth - in October (autumn). Through the day they were placed in individual plastic houses, where they were kept for 60 days. Then heifers were transferred to the group section 15 goals each. During the suckling period (90 days) calves were drinking 380 kg of whole milk and 590 kg of whole milk substitutes. In the diet up to the age of 45 days, in addition to whole milk, was part of granules from starter feed Cargill. After that the diet is gradually introduced makotemplates hay and alfalfa silage good quality. At the age of 90 days calves completely translated on vegetable food. Research conducted in compliance with the smallest requirements of technology of cultivation of calves in suckling period in open air, in private houses, showed that this method guarantees absolute safety and dynamic growth of animals in accordance with established standards, regardless of the season of the year.

Key words: chicks; growing; growth; live weight; individual houses.

EXPRESSION OF GLIAL FIBRILLARY ACIDIC PROTEIN IN WHITE RAT BRAIN

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A great variety of manufacturers antibodies and clones labeled antibodies often do not allow the researcher in advance to be sure of the specific binding of antibodies to the antigen tissues of experimental animals. Often requires adjustment of the methods recommended by the manufacturer. When planning the experiment becomes necessary to consider the detectability of the desired antigen in different organs and their zones of the same body, especially if we are talking about such a body, as the brain. In this article we considered distribution of glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP). Was approved manufacturer's recommended method on the brain slices rats, assessed the efficiency of antibodies with the specified type of animal and the distribution of the GFAP in the rat brain. It was noticed, that clone of antibodies for human GFAP, which was used in research, isn't suitable for identifying desired protein in white rat cerebral hemispheres. But incubation of brain tissue sections in humid chamber allows to use this method for detection astroglial reactions in the

white rats hippocampus and brainstem with considering the features described in article distribution GFAP in some structures of the central nervous system in intact animals.

Key words: immunogystochemistry; glial fibrillary acidic protein; brain.

IMPACT ON THE SURVIVAL OF MECHANICALLY PIRACETAM AND NEUROLOGICAL STATUS OF RATS AFTER ACUTE TRANSIENT ARTERIAL ISCHEMIA

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Study devoted to the problem of creating new effective ways to treat acute brain injury during discirculatory disorders. To determine the neurological status of animals for was based on a comprehensive assessment of General and focal neurological disorders higher mammals that addresses change sensitivity, strength and amplitude muscle contractions, possible ekstrapiramidna pyramid and disorder. Acute transient ischemic attack in the pilot study was accompanied by significant case of animals, the main reasons which were secondary infectious diseases, including inflammatory diseases of lungs, dynamic intestinal obstruction, wide strokes against the background of insufficiency of anastomosis willisau circle; of absenteeism in a state of coma due to swelling of the brain and broad strokes. The use of mechanically activated and, to a lesser extent a source pyracetam, was accompanied by significant decrease of mortality rate in the acute stage of the experiment. The obtained data were correlated with histological investigations in which the 60 day was recovering typical morphological organization considered the nerve centers with fewer apoptosis, swelling of neurons, morphological signs of restoration of blood circulation of the brain. Acute transient arterial ischemia was simulated by bilateral ligation of the common carotid arteries. Consequences of the introduction of corrected forms mehanoaktivirovanoy piracetam. Shows its positive role in the survival and recovery of neurological disorders compared with controls and the introduction of a standard form of piracetam.

Key words: acute transient arterial ischemia; neurologic status; piracetam; mechanoactivated piracetam.

INFLUENCE OF TREMATODES AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS ON METABOLISM INFECTED ANIMALS

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Occurring helminthosis changes lead to metabolic disorders, development of dystrophic processes, allergic reactions and immunomorphological that are host response to pathogenic effects of helminth. Since the that in the literature are controversial data on the effect of trematodes on metabolism in the host organism, we sought to determine the content of some blood biochemical parameters in infested *F.hepatica*, *D.lanceatum* and their association cattle. Research material served serum intact and helminth infected steers at the age of 12-16 months, which according to the results of research on the basis of koprologi studies were divided into 4 groups. Animals of the first group (n = 12) were of spontaneously to invade fasciolosis second (n = 12) - dicroceliosis, third (n = 12) - the association with *Fasciola* and *Dicrocoelium* and fourth (n = 10) - as controls (intact). Our results show that the trematode parasite accompanied disturbance of mineral , carbohydrate and protein metabolism that is caused by both mechanical and toxic effects of helminth The content of calcium in bulls first experimental group was 13.15 % , the second - at 24.46 % , and the third - 32 , 72 % less than the control level . The content of phosphorus in infested *F.hepatica*, *D.lanceatum* and their association of animals than in the control group, respectively, 20.83 % , 29.17 % and 41.67 % , involving violations of the ratio of calcium to phosphorus and is in the first group 1:1,02 ; the second - 1:1,41 ; and the third - 1:1,38 . There is also decrease glucose and increased holisterina , especially when mikstinvazii .

Key words: association of trematodes; calcium; phosphor; glucose; cholesterol.

CLINICAL CONDITION OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM RID(+) AND LEUKEMIA COWS IN SERVICE PERIOD

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The problem of bovine leukemia remains relevant has been for many years, not only in the Udmurt Republic, and Russia as a whole. However, the effect of leukemia virus on the reproductive system reflected inadequate. In this regard, we have investigated the organs of the reproductive system RID (+) and leukemia cows. Cows were investigated with service duration period of at least 80 days and infertility diagnosed symptomatically. In control served as RID (-) in leukemia cows also have long-term recovery after calving. Animals were used for the selection of a retrospective analysis of the documents and the report of the veterinary medical history of veterinary experts, then be manual rectal examination and scanning genitals using ultrasound machine. By rectal examination nastennykh RID(+) blood cows changes in the uterus and ovaries are marked in 93.3%. The results of manual rectal examination is consistent with the data obtained by ultrasound scanning, 95.6% of cases.

Using retrospective analysis and collection of anamnesis found that RID(+) blood cows obstetrics provide more often, however, postnatal complications occur and calving own animals. In RID (+) and leukemia cows service period is extended, and changes in the organs of the reproductive system are chronic sluggish compared with cows react negatively to RID on leukemia.

Key words: enzootic leukemia; cattle; organs of the reproductive system; rectal examination; ultrasound.

FEATURES OF CELLULAR COMPOSITION OF CORTICAL AND BRAIN MATTER THYMUS CHICKENS

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The study of the structural features of the thymus, its cellular structure responsible for the immune status and different types of homeostasis, allows you to have an unbiased view on the animals ' health and provide opportunities targeted use of their genetic potential. Development of cellular standards of the thymus, in the opinion of Iveron and Digregorio (1989) reflects the peculiarities of the dynamics immunogeneticheskije processes in the body and in the body that are related to age, health, and productivity. Intensive research done recently, reveal morphofunctional characteristic of the thymus gland in mammals. Its role was widely covered in the works of researchers Ughanation (1979), Evenescence and others (1986), Row (1987), Any (1988), which provides some General regularities of the structure of the authority, its relationship with other endocrine glands.

Selected from this body harmony (timusny humoral factor limfocitotoksicescoe hormone) reveal endocrine essence of the preparations of the thymus, their influence on the individual links of immunogenesis. Exact data about the involvement of secretory function of certain elements of the body are not available. Obtained by elution biologically active substances are complex complexes of protein nature. From the thymic serum highlighted a large number of immunoactive substances peptide, called Timoshina, timopoetin serum timusny factor, Timoshin fraction of 5 and many others. To identify what morphological structure synthesize and secrete these activators so far failed.

To date there is little studied problem age peculiarities of microstructure segments of the thymus gland in birds, including chickens. In this regard, represented in the work of the morphofunctional characteristics of the different fractions of the thymus, which controls using hormones produced by them maturation of T - cells, differentiation them on T-helpers, T - effectors and T - suppressors, which are direct participants of cellular immunity reactions in the organism practically are significant.

Key words: chickens; thymus; histological structure.

INFLUENCE OF ANTHROPOGENOUS FACTORS ON UBS VEGETATION

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Human activity in the modern era leads to a significant from the flora changes: decrease in the number of certain types up to their complete disappearance, so the recording and conservation of wild species biodiversity are relevant. One of the environmental research institutions in the territory of the Udmurt Republic is BO UR "Udmurt Botanical garden", whose tasks include the creation of special plant collections for the purpose of testing and diversity and enrichment to grow in the world. For the purpose of definition of anthropogenous influence on UBS vegetation special researches on flora inventory were conducted in the territory of the Udmurt botanical garden within several years. For the definition of specific structure of flora a route method was used. Floristic researches were conducted within the territories of "Botanist", "the Petukhovsky hill", "Gully", "Ravine" and "Yarushkinsky division". As a result 352 species of plants from 47 families have been revealed. The majority of representatives are typical for the Udmurt Republic, the endangered species are met. In the territory of UBS weed plants prevail, their greatest number and a specific variety is noted on "the Petukhovsky hill" that is explained by nearby gardening areas; rare species are found in the remote territories of UBS "Ravine".

Key words: flora; vegetation; endangered species; botanical garden.

FACTORS INFLUENCING ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF REGIONAL CLUSTERING OF POULTRY FARMING

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The signifi cant effi ciency of cluster policy can be achieved primarily in agriculture and food industry, in particular in the production and processing of poultry products of a particular region. The article considers the most important factors influencing the possibility and effectiveness of clustering of regional poultry production sub-complex using the Udmurt

Republic as an example. These factors include the assessment of socio-economic development parameters, the determination of coefficient value of localization of sectorial activities, the coefficient value of integration, the possibilities of formation of the Russian poultry-producing cluster. The study revealed that poultry-producing sub-complex of the Udmurt Republic has the characteristic features of the cluster. Poultry output is produced at four poultry farms. Two feed factories and a wide range of agricultural producers provide fodder. There are institutions of vocational education (1 – of higher education, 5 – of secondary education, 13 schools). The consulting and information support is offered for agricultural commodity producers, organizations of agro-industrial complex and agricultural population. There are real preconditions for creating the effectively functioning regional poultry-producing cluster in the Udmurt Republic.

Key words: cluster; poultry farming; economic efficiency; cooperation; specialization; innovative activity.

SOME UNSOLVED PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD OF STATISTICAL METHODS OF RESEARCH

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Topical unresolved scientific issues of statistical methods of research are considered: the influence of deviations from traditional prerequisites; the use of asymptotic results at the final volumes of selections; the selection of one criterion from many others for testing of a concrete hypothesis. In the framework of a scientific speciality «Theory of probability and mathematical statistics» one can observe clearly expressed disregard of problems of statistical analysis of real data and moving away in the depth of narrow mathematical studies which can give nothing to practice. To resolve this problem the government institutions, for example the Russian Foundation for basic research, may allocate grants aimed at supporting activities in the field of unsolved problems of mathematical methods of research. It would be a fundamental step to separate statistical methods of researches as an independent scientific direction, different from the purely mathematical disciplines such as «Theory of probability and mathematical statistics», and from, for example, the branch of economic theory named «Statistics». Only system of education can raise the level of mass application of

mathematical methods and close the gap from the «cutting edge» of the theory, and this gap is currently not less than 20 (but not more than 100) years.

Key words: statistical methods of research; deviations; statistical methods.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE INFORMATION NEEDS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

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Information is the most important economic resource ensuring the efficiency of agricultural production. Identifying and meeting the needs for the information resources of agricultural business and the rural population is the main task of the information and consulting services. The task of the service is to contribute to the solving problems of rural producers by integrating education, agricultural science in the production, to ensure interaction with the organizations influencing the development of the agricultural sector. A survey of the heads of the agricultural organizations of Kezskiy district of the Udmurt Republic was held to identify the information needs of agricultural producers. It was found that all respondents lacked the information and would like to receive new knowledge. None of these organizations asked for help in advisory services due to their absence on the local market of information services. The creation of information policy instruments which enable the manufacturer to make the best decisions on relevant issues with the maximum use of available resources is the major direction of increasing the competitiveness of the domestic agricultural business.

Key words: information; the factor of production; information and consulting services; respondents; information requirements; management solutions; professional competence.

OPTIMIZATION OF A PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND COST ACCOUNTING IN AGRICULTURE

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The article deals with the construction of the system of management cost accounting; the allocation of decisions and choosing the most advantageous method of cost accounting; the strategic use of the methods of cost accounting by the targeted production costs in agriculture as well as the application of the methodology providing a systematic way to increase the production efficiency and reduce costs; the achieving effectiveness and economic benefits. The cost is denominated in cash costs of production and sale. Control and analysis of costs are of paramount importance, since they can assess the effectiveness of resource use and define provisions to increase profits and reduce production costs. You should also understand the difference between the costs incurred by the economic entity, and the cost of production produced by the latter. The basic normative documents on cost accounting and calculation of cost in the Russian Federation are mainly chapter 25 of Tax code of the RF «Tax on the profit of organizations», RSA «Expenses of organizations».

Key words: management accounting; classification of costs; agriculture; cost.

CONTROL AND AUDIT OF FORMATION OF THE AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

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The article describes the control and audit of formation of the authorized capital providing a systematic way to improve the efficiency of accounting and control. Every organization regardless of their organizational-legal forms of property must have the economic resources, i.e. capital, for implementation of financial and economic activity. The initial and primary source of forming the property of the organization is its charter capital. In accordance with the Civil Code of the Russian Federation and depending on the organizational-legal form of ownership the charter capital of business entities (joint stock companies and limited liability companies) is the aggregate of the contributions of the founders in the property of the organization at its foundation in monetary terms to ensure activities in the amount determined by the constituent documents.

Key words: control, audit, charter capital, financial investments, accounts with founders.

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF RECOVERY METHODS OF A TURBOCHARGER SHAFT

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A new technology of restoring of worn shafts of turbochargers using the application method of porous coatings by laser processing is developed. The economic efficiency of recovery of a turbocharger shaft using the suggested technology in comparison with "traditional" methods of recovery is assessed. The article describes a new technology of application of porous restorative coatings on the surface of worn parts using the laser processing of powder compositions. Cost calculations of recovery of a turbocharger shaft were made. When calculating the salary costs of workers with all the necessary accruals, general and non-production expenses, costs for materials which are necessary for parts restoration, electricity, transportation and procurement expenses, costs on maintenance of equipment were taken into account. The results of calculating the cost of restoration according to the proposed methods were obtained. The results are presented in the form of dependence of restoration cost on the program of repair. The results of the research show that the proposed technology is effective because it allows economical restoring the shafts of turbochargers both under the conditions of specialized repair enterprises and repair work shops of farms.

Key words: shaft of turbocharger; surface restoration; powder coating; laser processing.