EFFICIENCY OF STRESS-PROTECTORS WHEN THE CONTENT FEMALE SILVER FOXES

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Behavioral reactions as a result of predatory animals domestication changed little, but disappeared in most pronounced regarding human defense reflex, they almost do not react to the approaching man. Waning defense reflex in different farms expressed varying degrees: where when working with animals hurt them, you can watch or fear or aggressive attitude to man; in the same farms where animals are treated with calm, defensive reflex not shown. There are various scientific research areas related to finding solution to the problem of stress sensitivity animals. According to many known practice this area to combat stress sensitivity of animals was unpromising. So in science, attempts were made to reduce the threshold due to certain technological methods and techniques, among which the most promising is the use of sedatives. Already known ways to reduce the aggressiveness of fur animals breeding cage through the use fenozan, dibazol, sedatyn etc. However, the use of drugs of natural origin today is dictated by time, as it allows not only soft, not accumulate in the body, without side effects, affect the animals, but also reduce the cost of the products obtained. Therefore, the study of certain productive stress on the body females protectors silver-black foxes are promising and practically valuable.

The article presents the results of stress efficiency while keeping females stress-protectors silver-black foxes during the reproductive period. The need of the experiment was motivated by the need to reduce the impact of technological production factors cage keeping females fur animals on their bodies, avoid stress and manifestation of the negative effects of its actions on animals. Studied and compared the different nature of the origin of stress protectors, potassium bromide, «Glicyn» and infusion of Leonúrus. The studies found uneven reaction of lactating females silver-black foxes on these drugs. Most pups at weaning and survival of the offspring were obtained from animals, which during the first 10 days of lactation were given potassium bromide solution per 1.5 g/h/Day. However, the most effective both in productive and in economic terms, turned to the diet of females entering the entire
lactation drug "Glicyn" at a dose of 100 mg/h/Day, which can become the basis for recommendations to domestic producers of fur in order to reduce stress sensitivity animals.

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