

ISSUE 1, 2023

Kashutin A.N., Kashutina I.A.

SOIL MIGRATION OF MARINE SEDIMENTS IN THE LITTORAL OF AVACHA BAY (SOUTH-EASTERN KAMCHATKA) UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF HYDRODYNAMIC WATER CURRENTS AS ONE OF THE FACTORS OF INTERSEASONAL CHANGES IN THE AREA OF BROWN ALGAE FUCUS DISTICHUS SUBSP. EVANESCENS

Abstract. This article presents the results of the transfer of marine sediments and the features of their circulation, under the influence of hydrodynamic water currents in the littoral zone of Avacha Bay, which are one of the important factors of interseasonal changes in the area of the brown algae *F. distichus* subsp. *evanescens*. The work is based on experimental studies conducted by the authors in 2016-2022 in two areas of the bay – Seroglazka bay and Zavoyko bay. The total length of the off-season study of the dynamics of sedimentation in the middle and lower horizons of the littoral was 11.25 km. In the studied bays, the seashores have a complex kaleidoscope in terms of granulometric composition. The material collected during the field work made it possible to identify the most characteristic features of individual sections of the littoral and to determine their regional and typological features. Unsuitable substrates, with a length of about 4.05 km, for the spread of fucus, were silt and sand with different particle size modules. Multiple redeposition of clastic material in the littoral is clearly visible on the open coast of Seroglazka Bay, where the boundaries of sedimentation are very clearly demarcated: (I) – silt; (II) – accumulation of coarse-grained sand-gravel-pebble sediments; (III) – coastal strip of coarse-grained sand. Significant sand displacements Вестник Керченского государственного морского технологического университета. 2023. № 1 Биологические науки 9 are noted on the coastal strip of Zavoyko Bay, which contributes not only to changes in the coastline, but also to the absence of *F. distichus* brown algae.

Keywords: Avacha Bay, middle and lower littoral horizons, hydrodynamic impact, substrates, soil movement, *Fucus distichus* subsp. *evanescens*.

Kulish A.V., Kibenko V.A., Turkulova V.N.

PROSPECTS FOR CREATING A COASTAL INDUSTRIAL-SCALE FACILITY FOR COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF VALUABLE AQUACULTURE TARGET SPECIES (STURGEONS, SALMONIDS) USING SEAWATER IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NORTHWESTERN REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Abstract. This work presents the analysis of the historical and current literature, as well as of the data collected through research and practice, pertaining to the main trends in the development of industrial-scale aquaculture elucidating the world's and domestic experience of fish cultivation; it also addresses ecological, biological and cultivational characteristics of the valuable anadromous fish species-sturgeons, their hybrid forms, and salmonids and the prospects for their use in the commercial mariculture, namely in the fish farms operating on seawater; the physiographic, oceanographic and hydrochemical conditions, as well as ecological and toxicological status of the Kerch Strait providing the water for the coastal facility are also elucidated. The technology and practice of the commercial cultivation of bester beluga and sterlet hybrid and rainbow trout from externally supplied stocking material to a marketable product in a recirculating aquaculture system ensuring controlled aquatic environment is briefly described. Estimated capacity for a coastal fish farm using the Kerch Strait as a water source is identified, along with the recommendations for its construction and arrangement.

Keywords: industrial-scale facility, seawater, commercial aquaculture, bester, rainbow trout, estimated capacity, technological process, feeding, production, profitability.

Vyngra A.N.

DETERMINATION OF PROBLEMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL TERRITORIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Abstract. Coastal areas are characterized as extremely sensitive to anthropogenic impacts of the territory. The Republic of Crimea is washed by two seas and has a long coastline, so it is important to develop an integrated approach to managing coastal areas. This article discusses the main principles of sustainable development of coastal regions, which are disclosed in the European Code of Conduct for Coastal Zones and the Model Law on sustainable coastal zone management. This article identifies the problems of using the coastal territories of the Republic of Crimea in various areas of activity and considers ways to solve them. The work of ports, recreational, fishery and other activities increase anthropogenic pressure on the water protection zone. The proposed activities will help reduce the negative impact and preserve coastal areas for further long-term use.

Keywords: Coastal territories, Republic of Crimea, legislation, integrated management, sustainable development, water protection zone.

Sytnik N.A.

NATURAL AND CLIMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION OF THE KERCH STRAIT CROSSING

Abstract. The article considers the natural and climatic conditions of the Kerch Strait, the Taman Peninsula and the Kerch Peninsula through which passes the transport crossing that connects the Republic of Crimea with the Russian mainland. The paper presents data on average annual temperatures, intensity of precipitation, directions, frequency and speed of winds in the areas under consideration – as factors of dispersion of pollutants entering the atmospheric air from vehicles, due to the operation of the Crimean bridge. The article contains hydrological and hydrochemical characteristics of the Kerch Strait, and also data on engineering-geological, hydrogeological conditions of the area, and also relief, soils, flora and fauna in the area of location of the transport passage. As a result of these studies, it was determined that the area where the crossing is located is subject to dangerous meteorological phenomena, such as storm winds, ice piles on the bridge supports, fog and heavy precipitation, thunderstorms and tornados, which can hinder the operation of the bridge crossing. The data presented in the work can be the basis for the assessment of the current state of the environment within the environmental project support and the subsequent ice and hydrometeorological monitoring in the area of the Crimean bridge.

Keywords: transport crossing, Kerch Strait, Taman Peninsula, Kerch Peninsula, natural and climatic conditions, dangerous meteorological phenomena.

Ivanovskaya A.V.

PRINCIPLES OF MODELING THE DRIVE OF SHIP LIFTING EQUIPMENT

Abstract. The paper considers another principle of modeling the drive of a ship's lifting device. A feature of the operation of such a drive is the movement in different media: air, water and at their interface. Also, the dynamic processes occurring in the system are significantly affected by external hydrometeorological factors and unsteady loading. All this leads to difficulties in predicting the behavior of the elements of the system. Therefore, it is proposed to consider the drive as a multi-body system consisting of interconnected solid and deformable bodies experiencing various translational and rotational displacements. The configuration of such a system is determined by a set of variables called generalized coordinates that completely determine the location and orientation of each body in the system. The configuration of a particle in space is determined using three coordinates that describe the movement of this particle relative to the three axes of the inertial frame of reference. This method will increase the number of degrees of freedom when formalizing the drive elements, which is relevant in the development of an automated control

system for the drive of ship lifting devices.

Keywords: lifting device drive, multibody system, generalized coordinates.

Konyukov V.L.

ESTIMATION OF THE RANGE OF PERMISSIBLE LOADS OF A MARINE FOUR-STROKE DIESEL ENGINE BASED ON THERMAL CALCULATIONS

Abstract. Based on the computational and theoretical studies of the ship's four-stroke diesel engine, a series of restrictive characteristics were obtained that exclude its mechanical and thermal overload. The studies were carried out in a wide range of loads for a series of screw characteristics with different weighting coefficients. The obtained restrictive characteristics were examined for compliance with the assigned restrictive characteristics included in the diesel operating instructions. The most consistent were the restrictive characteristics constructed according to the permissible maximum combustion temperature of the fuel and the permissible temperature at the end of the expansion of the working fluid in the cylinder. Based on these characteristics, as a result of the expansion in rotation frequency, a zone of operating modes limited in load and operating time is formed. Based on the results of comparing the obtained and assigned restrictive characteristics, it is assumed that the restrictive characteristics given in the diesel operating instructions are obtained based on the thermal state of the exhaust valve, which corresponds to the gas temperatures at the end of the expansion process in the cylinder.

Keywords: diesel, load, screw characteristic, restrictive characteristic, thermal stress, mechanical stress.

Turneev V.R., Bogatyreva E.V.

WATER HAMMER AND CAVITATION AS COMPONENTS OF COMPLEX BALLAST WATER TREATMENT

Abstract. In the field of modernity, all the maritime powers of the World community for the control of ballast water operations over the past three decades have been constantly improving the legislative framework for the protection of their marine economic zone from invasive living creatures in the ballast waters of ships. The quality of ballast water must fully meet the stringent requirements of Regulation D-2 of the Ballast Water Management Convention. Shipowners are faced with the task of re-equipping sea vessels in order to install the latest innovative ballast water management systems that would meet IMO requirements, which is an expensive procedure. The article presents a comparative characteristic of the mechanical methods of ballast water preparation during complex disinfection. The article describes such phenomena as water hammer and cavitation. As a result, the assessment of the possibility of their use in the complex disinfection of ballast water in ship conditions is given, the tasks of further research are outlined.

Keywords: water hammer, cavitation, ballast water, biological invasions, disinfection of ballast water.

Titov I.L., Osipova M. A., Frolova S. N.

THE CONTROLLING OF GAS DIESEL GENERATING SETS USING FUZZY CONTROLLER

Abstract. The paper considers the controlling of gas diesel generating sets using fuzzy controller named proportional-integral-differential controller (PID controller) and its clear definition is given. The profound investigations of supplemental devices application necessity which regulate the PID controller operation are performed. The paper presents the analysis of gas diesel generator operation means with the use of a fuzzy controller making an actuating signal composed of the sum of three summands. It is defined that due to abrupt changes of the object operation mode over which the controlling is carried out or while transmitting of the given object to the alternative mode

of operation the quality of transmitting process in the system with the PID controller can be unsatisfied. Therefore, the need for using supplemental devices to correct the operation of the PID controller arises. It is proved that the technology of fuzzy logic can be used in the gas diesel generator (GDG) rotation frequency control system.

Keywords: PID controller, gas diesel generating set, automatic control systems, Matlab, fuzzification unit, fuzzy logic controller.

Ovsiannikov V.Yu., Antipov S.T., Panfilov V.A.

DESIGNING THE APPLIANCES OF THE FUTURE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY: A CONCEPTUAL BASIS

Abstract. In this article, on the basis of a set of requirements for modern devices, technological processes that directly ensure the transformation of the technological environment into a finished food product are analyzed. The existing technological and design problems characteristic of installations that carry out complex energy effects on food semi-finished products, as well as measures to eliminate them, are indicated. The proposed principle of idealization of the technological process of processing technological raw materials and apparatus makes it possible to create prerequisites for a directed impact on the technological, technical and constructive characteristics of technological equipment in order to improve it. It is shown that the development of food production apparatus designs is inextricably linked with the mutual adaptation of the technological properties of the media processed in them and the technical features of installations designed to conduct heat and mass transfer processes.

Keywords: food technology, ideal apparatus, development of structures, mass transfer, heat and mass transfer processes.

Prokopenko I.A., Yashonkov A.A.

TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT RESTRUCTURED HAM PRODUCTS FROM POULTRY MEAT

Abstract. The paper analyses and presents the results of experimental studies to determine the feasibility of an innovative technology for the production of restructured poultry meat products. High hydrostatic pressure treatment of food products is used in many foreign countries. In Russia scientists conduct experimental research on automated high-pressure units (AHPU). Literature sources were analysed, on the basis of which it was decided to study static and cyclic high pressure treatment modes in order to obtain finished products. The technological process was carried out at 700 MPa during 45 minutes, the control sample was a boiled ham. In this work we studied the change in organoleptic indicators, paying special attention to the consistency, the type of minced meat on the cut, taste and aroma of meat products. At the second stage of research determined the change in structural and mechanical properties of the new products. The most rational mode of high pressure processing for the manufacture of restructured meat products was proposed.

Keywords: high hydrostatic pressure, ham, poultry meat.

Fomenko E.V., Zaporozhec E.Yu., Rudenko M.F., Aleksanian I.Yu., Andreeva E.V.,
Nugmanov A.H.-H.

THERMOPHYSICAL AND STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS OF THE ECTOCARPU

Abstract. The most widely used biopolymers in the food industry are polysaccharides, such as sodium alginate. In the Caspian basin, among the species of brown algae rich in alginates, one can classify the family of Ectocarpus. Sodium alginate typically uses pre-dried algal raw materials, but of all food production processes, dehydration is the most energy-intensive procedure. The final result of the operation of drying algal raw materials is the production of material with the best biological value, as well as the best parameters for its preservation. Determination of rational

regime indicators of moisture removal from algae is based on the description of the transfer of thermal energy and mass, the forms of moisture-dry residue bonding, on the physicochemical and other parameters of materials at individual stages of the recommended technology. In this regard, the purpose of the study for the correct conduct of thermal calculations was the determination of the thermophysical and structural-mechanical characteristics of the ectocarpus. To carry out calculation procedures in the design of thermal processes and equipment for dehydration, the thermophysical parameters and physical density of algal raw materials are theoretically and experimentally determined within certain limits of varying the humidity of the dehumidification object, its temperature and coolant parameters, which determine the choice of rational mode parameters for drying the indicated algae.

Keywords: Brown algae, ectocarpus, alginates, thermophysical characteristics, density, drying, heat transfer coefficient.

A. I. Klyuchnikov, B. N. Fedorenko, S. T. Antipov, V. A. Panfilov
**FUNDAMENTAL CREATION CONCEPTS FOR FOOD TECHNOLOGIES
BIOREACTORS CONSTRUCTIONS OF THE FUTURE**

Abstract. The article is devoted to some aspects concerning the creation of equipment for the biotechnology of the future within the context of the agro-industrial complex of Russia. The focus is on the idealization of the constructed object that shows the necessary trends in the development of real technique. The range of issues discussed includes: model of an ideal bioreactor; specifics of biosynthesis processes; specifics of biocatalysis processes; requirements for an ideal bioreactor; problems hindering the implementation of a bioreactor which is close to the ideal one; issues of mutual adaptation of technological properties of food media and bioreactors designs. Particular attention is paid to the dialectical complication of bioreactor designs.

Keywords: ideal bioreactor, biosynthesis processes, requirements for the design of bioreactors, adaptation processes in biotechnology.

Ganieva A.K.
**UPDATING PROGRAMS FOR DIAGNOSTICS AND PREVENTION OF
PROFESSIONAL BURNOUT OF PERSONNEL**

Abstract. The article summarizes the concept of professional burnout, reveals its essence and stages, highlights symptoms, including emotional, physical, intellectual, behavioral, social. The factors causing the occurrence of professional burnout syndrome at work, which are classified as external and internal, have been identified. Methods of diagnostics and prevention of professional burnout of employees are presented, they include empirical, diagnostic, expert evaluation, quantitative and qualitative data processing. The directions of the development of a program for the diagnosis and prevention of professional burnout of employees are proposed, which provides for a system of principles of its structure and implementation; actual goals and program tasks; information of theoretical and applied content; possible effects and dynamics of approaching them; criteria for the effectiveness of expected results. It is proved that one of the key methods of prevention of professional burnout is the creation of a system of personal and managerial efficiency, which are characterized by a positive attitude to oneself, optimal professional development, self-actualization of the individual.

Keywords: professional burnout, stress, symptoms, diagnostic methods, burnout prevention program, staff.

Evsyukova T.G.

APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING THE NETWORK INTERACTION OF ECONOMIC AGENTS

Abstract. The article considers network interaction as a fundamentally new form of interaction between economic agents, based on the transformation of the economy and the transition to a new technological order. The degree of study of the issue of a new integration form - "network interaction", and various approaches to the interpretation of this term are determined. A monographic analysis of various approaches to understanding network interaction is presented, the main directions of the development of the term are highlighted. The institutional aspects that cause the emergence of a new form of interconnection between economic actors are studied. As a result, the basic principles of network interaction are defined and presented. The role of the digital transformation of the economy and the transition to a new technological order in economic relations are determined. The main provisions of the difference between the digital form of interaction and the traditional one within the framework of the network approach are presented. A scheme for calculating the coefficient of modernization for determining potential participants in network interaction is proposed.

Keywords: network interaction, institutions, economic agents, actors, organizational system.

Kvasko M.A.

STATE AND ASSESSMENT OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract. The paper considers features of the spatial development of urban agglomerations. The purpose of the study is to analyze the current development of urban agglomerations in the Russian Federation, as well as the subsequent assessment of their impact on regional socio-economic complexes. The paper identifies the factors that have a stimulating and constraining effect on the development of urban agglomerations. A retrospective analysis of the formation of urban agglomerations in the Russian Federation and its subjects was conducted. The estimation of the most significant urban agglomerations from the position of economic and social development of the Russian Federation. It was found that the development of urban agglomerations as a form of spatial organization directly depends on the approved and/or require the development of spatial planning schemes. It is the approved spatial planning schemes for remote territories at the level of normative-legislative acts of the Russian Federation and its subjects will allow to form a coherent and effective system of regional development.

Keywords: urban agglomeration, development, factor, effect, remote areas.

Kotenev A.D., Zhikrivetskaya Yu.V., Kryjevskaya N.N.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE POPULATION AS A FACTOR IN ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE

Abstract. The issues of falling living standards of the population in modern conditions are among the most urgent, caused both by general economic problems and by the peculiarities of the development of individual regions. The complexity and heterogeneity of the causes require the development of heterogeneous solutions that have a complex scientifically substantiated character. The authors noted the relationship between the living standards of the population and economic security, which have similar socio-economic imperatives. The duality of the reasons, due to both economic and psychological components, does not allow the use of measures of state influence, due to their universality and isolation from regional characteristics. The authors focus on the need to rethink the stated issues from the standpoint of motivational principles, as well as taking into account the cost of labor, taking into account modern realities. The results of the study revealed a number of key points that allow an adequate assessment of the relationship between the standard

of living of the population and its impact on the economic security of the state as a whole.
Keywords: standard of living, poverty, economic security, poverty, labor productivity, government support.

Mnatsakanyan A.G., Kharin A.G.

A STUDY OF THE PRICE AVAILABILITY OF FISH PRODUCTS IN THE KALININGRAD REGION

Abstract. Food prices have a strong impact on food availability and therefore are a critical element of food security. The purpose of the paper is to study the patterns and features of price changes for one of the basic groups of food products – fish products. These goods should objectively occupy a significant place in the diet of residents of the coastal region of Russia - the Kaliningrad region. To do this, a short-term component is distinguished in the dynamics of retail prices for fish products. Following the provisions of the classical concept of food security, we consider this component as a destabilizing factor. The results of our study allow us to evaluate one of the components of food security - the economic availability of fish products for the inhabitants of the region, serve to explain the reasons that affect this parameter, and can become the basis for the development of appropriate compensatory measures.

Keywords: fish products, prices, volatility, availability, food security.

Ostrik V.Yu., Sukhomlin I.A.

STRATEGIC MODELING OF MODERN HR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN ORGANIZATIONS

Abstract. An overview of the main models of personnel management at the present stage, identifies the main requirements for modern personnel management systems, taking into account digital transformations of socio-economic processes are presented in the article. The main stages of building an effective model of strategic management of the organization's personnel, as well as the necessary professional digital competencies that form the effective use of human resources in the organization are highlighted. The results of a study on the introduction and use of digital tools in management, taking into account the impact of the use of human resources on organizational results are given. Specific recommendations for the implementation of directions for modeling personnel management systems for enterprises are given. The development prospects and threats in domestic personnel and management systems, taking into account the needs of the external environment and modern personnel technologies are summarized.

Keywords: human resources, modeling, system, personnel, organization, strategy.

Plotnikova V.V., Garmashova E.P.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER SPENDING IN SEVASTOPOL

Abstract. This article is devoted to the statistical analysis of consumer spending in Sevastopol. The level of spending of the population largely determines the quality of life and affects the structure of demand. In this regard, it is important to analyze and evaluate the composition and structure of household consumer spending by groups of food and non-food goods and services in modern conditions, as well as to identify key factors affecting the level and structure of expenditures of the population of the Sevastopol region. The authors gave a clear-cut presentation of the average per capita monetary expenditures of the population in comparison with income, the composition and structure of household final consumption expenditures, the composition and dynamics of consumer spending in the context of urban and rural population of Sevastopol. Based on the results of the analysis, the main factors influencing the level of household spending were formulated.

Keywords: composition and structure of expenditures, households, average per capita income,

average per capita expenditures, consumer price index, rural population, urban population.

Rysina V.A.

APPLICATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN ACCOUNTING

Abstract. The article considers the main directions of application of digital technologies in the field of accounting for the purpose of its effective management. The characteristics of cloud services and online accounting services developed in the Russian Federation are given. The advantages and disadvantages of blockchain technology for accounting and financial reporting are revealed. The main capabilities of two types of robotic solutions, such as RPA (Robotic Process Automation) and IA (Intelligent Automation), used to automate routine accounting operations, are studied. The “digital twin” technology is considered, which allows creating virtual models of a physical object or process to automate the process of compiling primary documents, maintaining operational records and conducting asset inventories. The scheme of information support of accounting with the use of digital technologies is constructed, with the help of which a single information space is formed that meets the needs of various users.

Keywords: digital technologies, digitalization, blockchain, robotics, chatbot, artificial intelligence.

Skorobogatova V.V., Mukovina T.V.

ART MARKETING AS ONE OF THE DIRECTIONS OF SALES PROMOTION OF ART BUSINESS PRODUCTS

Abstract. This article discusses the concept of art marketing as one of the main directions of stimulating the sale of products of domestic and global art business. The analysis of the formation and development of the art business and the art market in Russia and in the world is carried out. The basic structure of the art market is described, which includes: a seller of works of art, their buyer and an intermediary acting as a third party in the process of buying and selling. The main goals and objectives of art marketing are revealed. The features of the general concept of art marketing are described and the main marketing model in the field of art business is analyzed, which is an augmented 4P model of the general theory of marketing and consists of seven elements: product (product), price (price), place (place), promotion (promotion), people (people), physical evidence (physical presence), process (process). It also provides examples of the successful use of the art marketing system in the field of art business in Russia and examples of the use of art and culture as the main sales promotion tools for various world-class companies.

Keywords: marketing, art business, art market, art marketing, art, culture, strategy, advertising.

Yarkina N.N.

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORS OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE USE OF RESOURCES OF ENTERPRISES OF THE FISHERIES COMPLEX

Abstract. The subject of the study was the factors of increasing the efficiency of the use of resources of enterprises of the fisheries complex. The purpose of the work was to concretize and classify them taking into account the specifics enterprises of fishing, aquaculture and processing of fish and other aquatic biological resources. The research is based on logical methods of connection research, such as inductive methods of establishing a causal relationship, methods of generalization and classification. The connection of the production resources of the enterprises of the fisheries complex with aquatic biological resources, which form the basis of fish and other products from aquatic biological resources, is emphasized. The limitations and exhaustibility of aquatic biological resources are indicated, which actualizes the study of factors for increasing the efficiency of the use of all resources involved in the production activities of the enterprise, taking into account interaction and interdependence. Among the main classification features, such as the

type of resource component, the essential basis, the qualitative nature of increasing the efficiency of the use of resources of fisheries enterprises and their direct ability to influence it were considered.

Keywords: resources, factors, efficiency of use, classification, enterprises of the fisheries complex.