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ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LAND USE AS A FACTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY OF FARMS

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Activity of farms is complex and multifaceted process. Agricultural production system consists of many stages of the planning process, the production cycle to sales.

Ecological and economic security of agricultural enterprise is a condition that allows you to maintain resistance internal and external threats, describes the possibility of reproduction, development and satisfaction at a certain level, and provides effective sustainable economic result of the conservation of the ecological state of the means of production. Orientation most farms in quick results and the profit in a given production cycle often yields negative results in the long run. This is caused by the depletion of the main means of agricultural production - land.

Land resources can be reproduced and be in a constant, but their number is limited. Their quality depends on natural processes, annual consumption and reproduction. The feature of the land is its inherent fertility. Fertility depends on the content of fertilizers in the soil, its physical and mechanical condition and environmental conditions. Unregulated irrigation can lead to salinization, waterlogging and soil erosion.

The ecological status of agricultural land significantly deteriorated and became threatening in recent decades.

According to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine in Ukraine water and wind erosion experienced over 14.9 million hectares of agricultural land (35.2% of the total area).

There were serious problems with replenishment the bioenergy potential of soils. The total loss of humus mineralization and through soil erosion each year is 32-33 million tons. Humus destroyed in process mineralization. The volume of organic fertilizers affects the increase in humus content in the soil.
Crops have the ability to accumulate plant remains. You can adjust the flow of organic matter in the soil with plant remains by varying the ratio of the area under different crops rotation. Continuous cultivation of row crops without organic fertilizers would lead to a decrease in natural reserves of soil humus, while permanent grasses culture promotes the accumulation of organic matter and replenishes the lack of mineral compounds soluble nutrients.

The organization of land use, is an integrated system of activities and provides a resolution of legal, social, economic, technological, organizational, territorial and environmental objectives in land relations system should consist of the following measures:

- Implementation of norms and standards of environmentally sound agricultural land by the State;
- Rational use and protection of soil conservation and by farmers;
- Rationing of irrigation water, fertilizers and plant protection products, which should take into account the biological needs of plants and not to violate the ecological balance;
- The use of evidence-based crop rotation;
- Tillage with regard to preserving the quality of land;
- The introduction of scientific and technological progress, saving and safe alternative technologies in agriculture;
- Implementation in practice insurance of lands from lowering their quality;
- Motivation of farmers to preserve agricultural land resources;
- Audit of agricultural land.

Ecology and economy are key indicators of economic activity agriculture.

Ensuring environmental and economic security of agriculture in the long term requires careful using agricultural land while maintaining quality and soil fertility and support from the state.