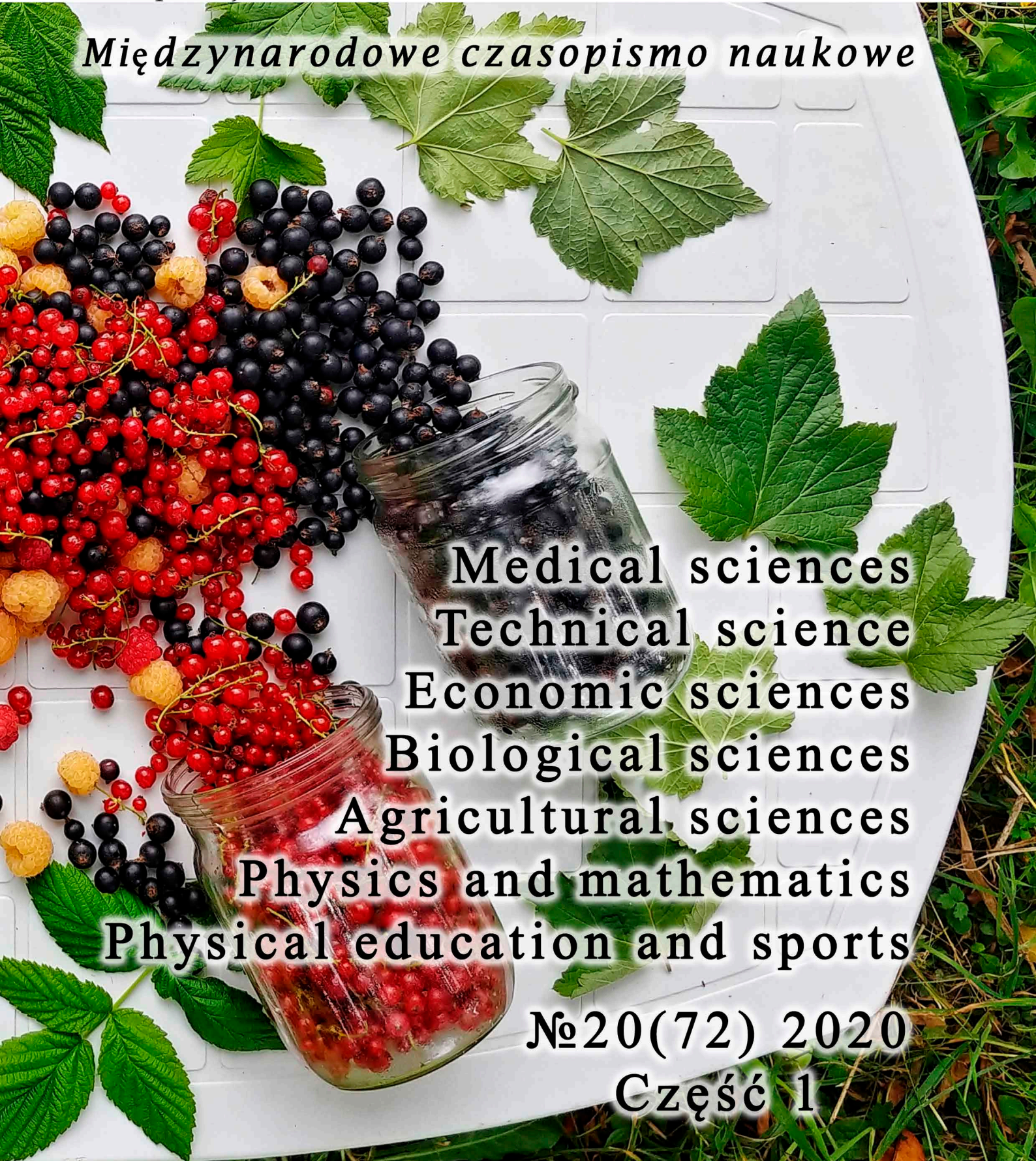




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Клястероспориоз – болезнь, провоцируемая грибами рода *Clasterosporium saepophilum*. Поражает все растение, включая зеленую массу, ствол, плоды, почки и цветы. Ранней весной листья начинают покрываться точками коричневого цвета. Спустя 7-10 дней на листьях появляются отверстия.

Для профилактики заболевания необходимо регулярно обрабатывать раны на стволе дерева однопроцентным раствором медного купороса, после чего тщательно заделывать их садовым варом. *Clasterosporium saepophilum*, зачастую, проникает в растение именно через открытые раны на стволе и ветвях дерева. Ранней весной также необходимо проводить обработку кроны дерева и почву приствольных кругов нитрафеном.

Лечение: В фазе зеленого конуса необходимо провести обработку 10 процентным раствором бордоской жидкости. После фазы цветения обработку необходимо повторить. Третья обработка проводится не позднее чем за 20-25 дней до сбора урожая.

Филлоскитоз (бурая пятнистость) – грибковое заболевание, вызываемое грибами рода *Phyllosticta*. Проявляется оно мелкими пятнышками бурого цвета. Больные листья опадают.

Лечение: Зараженная листва подлежит уничтожению. Для профилактики необходимо обрабатывать деревья в начале цветения однопроцентным раствором бордоской жидкости, однопроцентным раствором медного купороса или же нитрафена. Повторную обработку необходимо проводить после цветения. Для улучшения действия фунгицидов необходимо через две недели после цветения, опрыскивать растения препаратом «ХОМ». Обработку необходимо проводить в безветренную, сухую погоду.

Кадметечение

Неинфекционное заболевание, которое вызывается неправильными агротехническими мероприятиями, вследствие которых на ветвях и стволах деревьев появляются раны.

Лечение: Раны, нанесенные во время неправильной обрезки, обрабатывают однопроцентным

раствором медного купороса и заделывают садовым варом.

Парша

Листья покрываются пятнами буро-коричневого цвета и сворачиваются в трубочку. Плоды, пораженные паршой, перестают расти, и со временем опадают.

Лечение: В первую очередь необходимо вскопать землю в приствольных кругах, удалить плоды и листья. После этого нужно опрыскивать растения в фазу образования бутонов, затем после цветения и после сбора плодов. Обработку проводят хлористой медью или же однопроцентным раствором бордоской жидкости.

Хлороз черешни

Основным симптомом болезни является равномерное пожелтение листков черешни. Связано это с недостатком питательных веществ, в частности, азота. В основном проявляется при поражении листьев морозобоинами, некрозами, стволовыми и корвыми гнилями.

Лечение: В первую очередь необходимо обработать дерево раствором железного купороса (50-70 г на 10 л воды), также необходимо восполнить дефицит азота и микроэлементов при помощи корневых подкормок и

Основными вредителями черешни являются вишневая муха, побеговая моль, и вишневый пилильщик. Как правило, борьба с ними ведется при помощи инсектициды: «Золон», «Карбофос» и «Хлорофос». Для улучшения кислородного режима почвы необходимо использовать раствор марганцовокислого калия (30-40 г на 10 литров воды). Под одно дерево необходимо вносить около 10 литров раствора.

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ECONOMIC PECULIARITIES OF PLACEMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Abstract

Zoning is an important factor of territorial organization and management of the economy of the country, it implies the area is categorized into zones taking into account objective regularities of territorial labor specialization, establishment of various scale territorial and industrial complexes etc. The article considers key idea of the experts in respect to the issues of Ukrainian area zoning. As for today, Ukraine has adopted no common zoning design, while all the variants of zoning are based on the existing administrative arrangement of the territory. So far, the issue of a quantity and borders of current districts in Ukraine remain unsolved. The articles review the advantages and disadvantages of various approaches to zoning of the territory of Ukraine and clarifies that the best option today is to consolidate the regions (oblasts) into bigger units without singling out into separate level of the administration. Hence the zoning is required: to enhance the implementation of regional policy; to improve administrative and territorial arrangement of the country. Zoning peculiarities makes it expedient and efficient to take into account the economic zoning schemes for the improvement and reformation of administrative and territorial arrangement of the country.

Keywords zoning, areas, administrative divisions, zoning scheme, approaches to zoning, consolidation areas.

The basis of agricultural production are land resources suitable for agriculture, called agricultural lands. The lands consist of arable land (crops and steam, including gardens), fallows, hayfields, pastures, plantations.

The system of production relations in agriculture includes:

- relations between the state and agriculture in planning the purchase of products, organization of logistics, pricing, financing and lending, forms of transition of agricultural enterprises to market relations and their participation in the creation of centralized net income;
- relations between agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex on the organization of supply and repair of machinery and equipment, land reclamation, agrochemical services, transportation, storage, processing and sale of products;
- relations between agricultural enterprises in terms of inter-farm cooperation in the organization of joint production and participation in its creation, trade, distribution of profits and the implementation of social measures;
- relations between agricultural enterprises and their internal divisions on the organization of production and forms of logistics, collective lease, on the participation of teams of workers in the creation of farm income, their distribution and use;
- relations between agricultural enterprises and their employees on the organization of production, on the creation of safe conditions and appropriate remuneration, the introduction of rent and the provision of social services.

The combination of these and other production relations constitutes the economic structure of agricultural production and is a form of development of its productive forces. If production relations correspond to

the nature and level of development of productive forces, they stimulate scientific and technological progress and increase the efficiency of agricultural production. Rational allocation of agriculture contributes to the growth of social production on the basis of efficient use of land, means of production and labor resources, under such conditions it is possible to achieve the rational use of natural resources, compliance with environmental safety. The location of agriculture helps to increase the production of gross and marketable products and increase the efficiency of the industry. Rational allocation of agriculture ensures the production of food and agricultural raw materials needed by society in the right amounts with minimal labor costs and funds for production and bringing it to the consumer. It is carried out taking into account the requirements of economic laws. Ignoring their action leads to negative consequences, first of all to a decrease in the economic efficiency of agricultural production.

The location of agriculture provides an increase in the yield of agricultural products per hectare of land area at the lowest cost of materialized and living labor per unit of output. Rational allocation of agriculture should contribute to the improvement of the territorial structure and proportionality of the development of the agro-industrial complex. In the formation of the main proportions in the development of agriculture is crucial nature of the location of agriculture as the central link of the complex.

Agricultural production is spatially dispersed, which causes large volumes of domestic transportation of goods (grain, feed, fertilizers, fuel, etc.), as well as the cost of energy resources and means of production. In contrast to industry, part of the resulting products is used in the subsequent production process as a means of production. These are seeds, fodder, young animals and other products, which account for more than 20%

of gross agricultural output. Therefore, the increase in agricultural production depends not only on the efficiency of industrial means of production, but also on the productivity of means reproduced in the industry. As agricultural products cannot be fully marketable, farms need to have specialized facilities and storage facilities for storing production stocks.

Natural conditions are an extremely important factor of production, largely determine the final results and the level of its efficiency. Products are created in the production process as a result of the natural functioning of living organisms - plants and animals. Non-standard objects of labor complicate the production process and place special requirements on the formation of a system of machines. Thus, the specifics of agricultural production are objective. As a result, the differences between industrial and agricultural labor persist, and the industrial development of agriculture will never have all the characteristics of industry.

Peculiarities of agriculture as a branch of the national economy determine the structure of production, the level of provision and use of machinery, the composition of the labor force, the nature of the division of labor and the form of its organization, cause uneven income from sales and more.

The location of agricultural production depends on many factors, which are divided into two major groups - natural and economic.

1) Natural conditions. Among the natural factors on the location of agriculture are influenced by soil quality, terrain, climate, composition and structure of agricultural land.

Natural conditions directly affect the location of crops and livestock industries in the country. Therefore, the location of agriculture is carried out taking into account the natural conditions and biological characteristics of plants and animals. Favorable natural factors, other things being equal, provide an increase in crop yields and animal productivity. Labor productivity in agriculture is closely linked to natural conditions and, depending on the productivity of the latter, the same amount of labor can be represented by more or less produced products. Placing the production of each type of agricultural products in the most favorable natural conditions saves farms labor and money, helps to increase the efficiency of agriculture. Increasing production on the basis of intensification of agriculture should not be accompanied by irrational land use and environmental degradation.

2) Location of cities and industrial centers. Taking this factor into account requires bringing the production of low-transport and perishable agricultural products closer to the places of their consumption. This prevents unproductive labor costs associated with losses of agricultural products and irrational costs of transportation. Around the cities and industrial centers are formed primarily areas of production of milk, dietary eggs, greenhouse and early vegetables, potatoes. Production of low-transport products is located around large cities in different climatic zones and provides a high level of economic efficiency of agriculture.

3) Uniform distribution of processing industry and agricultural production throughout the country to

reduce the irrational transportation of agricultural raw materials and finished products. Agriculture and processing industry as the main components of the agro-industrial complex are designed to jointly meet the needs of the population in food and other products. Therefore, the rational location of industry in Ukraine is assessed from the point of view of the proximity of raw materials and the smallest losses in the production process until the finished product.

Sources of agricultural raw materials are approached by sugar, starch and molasses, canned vegetables, wineries, primary processing of long flax and hemp, meat and dairy enterprises, as well as elevators for processing and storage of grain, vegetable and fruit storages, refrigerators and. Bringing the processing enterprises of the agro-industrial complex to the sources of agricultural raw materials prevents significant losses of finished products, promotes the intensive development of relevant sectors of agriculture and their rational placement.

4) The level of development of grain production in the country. Grain production is the basis for the development of all agriculture. The presence of a sufficient amount of grain and the growth of its production make it possible to increase the production of grapes, technical, fruit and other valuable crops in the most favorable regions of Ukraine due to the reduction of grain crops.

5) Development of means of transport. The location of agricultural production is carried out taking into account transport costs, which are now quite significant. Transport is an important condition for the sale of agricultural products and with the deepening of the social division of labor, its role will grow. Therefore, the location of agricultural sectors also takes into account the cost of delivery of products to the place of consumption.

6) The level of labor resources and their use. Rational allocation of agricultural production involves taking into account the level of provision of regions and individual farms with labor resources and the organization of their fullest use. This takes into account the presence and density of the agricultural population, especially when placing labor-intensive industries and crops. The most intensive industries, which require significant labor costs per 1 ha of land, are located in areas with higher population density.

7) International division of labor. Ukraine constantly conducts mutually beneficial trade operations with many countries of the world. Some types of agricultural products are economically advantageous to import from other countries, where their production is more efficient.

8) Strengthening the economic independence of the country. Rational allocation of agriculture should ensure the proper development and strengthening of Ukraine's economy to meet the needs of the state in the most important types of agricultural raw materials.

The location of agriculture is also significantly influenced by the economic policy of the state, especially the size of capital investments in a particular industry and the level of purchase prices for certain types of agricultural products. Rational allocation of productive

forces is impossible without economic zoning, the result of which is a scientifically sound division of the country into separate large economic areas in accordance with their natural and economic conditions [1, 220].

There are three economic regions in Ukraine:

- Donetsk-Prydniprovskiy,
- Southwest,
- Southern.

Agriculture is a complex of interconnected industries, which includes two large complexes - crop production and animal husbandry.

Economic areas differ in natural and economic conditions that affect the location of agriculture and are characterized by different shares of individual agricultural products in total production. Each economic region has a certain sectoral structure of agricultural production. Economic areas as large complexes of different sectors of the economy characterize the territorial division of labor, which has historically developed and is formed in the process of development of productive forces. Territories of economic regions differ in a variety of soil, climatic and other natural factors. In order to take better account of and rational use of natural and economic conditions, each economic area is divided into agricultural, or natural-economic, zones.

An agricultural zone is a part of the territory of an economic district characterized by the same natural and economic conditions. With a significant variety of natural and economic conditions, the agricultural zone, in turn, is divided into subzones and micro zones. On the territory of Ukraine, where there are three economic regions, there are six natural economic zones [2]:

➤ Polissya occupies about 20% of the area of Ukraine and is characterized by a relatively low degree of agricultural development, land cultivation, but a high proportion of natural forage lands. Therefore, the zone is characterized by fine contouring, fragmentation of land use. Sod-podzolic soils predominate here (up to 70% of the territory). About 35% of the land area is cultivated in Polissya.

➤ Forest-steppe - the largest area of the country: about 30% of the area. Given the high percentage of cultivation (76%) and plowing (65.9%), a significant part of the land consists of hayfields, forests and shrubs, swamps, ravines and landslides that separate arable land. Soil and climatic conditions are most favorable for intensive agriculture. The Forest-Steppe is dominated by typical chernozems and gray podzolic soils.

➤ The northern and central steppe occupies more than 25% of the territory.

➤ The Southern Steppe occupies 14% of the territory, but the plowed lands here are slightly lower than in the Northern Steppe.

➤ Foothills and mountainous areas of Crimea occupy a small area with high forest cover, and arable land is only 21.8%.

➤ Foothills and mountainous areas of the Carpathians are characterized by the largest forest cover, low agricultural land development. In the Carpathians, acidic sod-podzolic, gluey and loamy soils predominate. These factors adversely affect the development of agriculture.

Each of these zones has its own characteristics and differs in the sectoral structure of agriculture Table 1.

Table 1.

Characteristics of natural and economic zones of Ukraine

Name of the district	Development of crop production
Polissya	Sugar beets, hops, vegetables and fruits, peas, potatoes.
Forest-steppe	Sugar beets, grain, potatoes, gardening (sunflower), buckwheat, corn, millet, rice, sorghum, peas
Northern and Central Steppe	Winter wheat, sunflower, sugar beet, southern hemp, castor oil, essential oils, buckwheat, corn, sorghum
Southern Steppe	Winter wheat, sunflower, southern hemp, vegetables and melons, rice, grapes, corn, sorghum
Foothills and mountainous areas of Crimea	Grapes, essential oils, tobacco, soybeans, vegetables, rice.
Foothills and mountainous areas of the Carpathians	Long flax, tobacco, grapes, potatoes, vegetables.

Source:[3]

In all natural and economic zones, the efficiency of animal husbandry depends on the level of feed production. To provide the population with little transportable agricultural products, the production of early and greenhouse vegetables, potatoes, milk and dietary eggs is located around large cities and industrial centers. With the development of productive forces, the territorial proportions of the agro-industrial complex are improving. The deepening of the social division of labor is aimed at the dynamic and proportional development and location of its branches. All this contributes to improving the efficiency of agricultural production in economic areas and natural economic zones. In these conditions, the scientifically sound location of agriculture

orients all branches of the agro-industrial complex to increase the production of final products, significantly improve its quality, the rational and integrated use of natural resources.

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