

total forest area of the district is 72776 hectares. The area of Ismaili Forest Protection and Restoration Enterprise is 35557 hectares. 32,773 hectares of it are covered with forest. The area of forest plantations is 178 hectares. Forests are spread in the region up to 1600-1700 meters above sea level.

It should also be said that all the forests covered by the enterprise belong to the first group and have high irrigation, soil protection and recreation forests. The species composition of the forests consists of oak, beech, beech and others. The most common of these trees are walnut and beech. It is a pity that most of the trees in the Ismaili forests are listed in the "Red Book". Chestnut oak, Caucasian linden, alder, Greek walnut, chestnut and other trees are protected by the state. However, based on the information we received, we can come to the sad conclusion that in the near future we will be able to find many of these trees not in nature, but on the pages of the "Red Book". In recent times, alarm signals about the systematic destruction of Ismaili forests have been reflected. During the economic crisis of the last 20 years, forests have become much sparser, their lower borders have been relatively raised, and their upper borders have fallen. For a long time, the population was engaged in cutting down forests in order to supply firewood due to the natural gas shortage, shortage and high price of energy carriers (electricity, oil carriers, etc.). In addition, selective cutting of valuable wood species (beech, walnut, walnut, chestnut, oak, etc.) for the production of building materials and furniture also led to the degradation of forests. It is also necessary to take into account the negative impact of the increase in herds of cattle and sheep in recent years on the forests. In some regions, the population chose the forest as a place of work and income. The burning of trees to obtain charcoal, which is sold all over the country, has led to the formation of deforested semi-desert-like landscapes in several regions, where most of the inhabitants suffer from serious lung and other diseases. On the other hand, while people enjoy the green forests along the Ismaili -Gabala highway and the ecogeographical conditions created by them, it is possible to be amazed by the semi-desert and desert landscapes that suddenly open up after going 100 m away from the forest.

In order to prevent this difficult situation that has been going on for many years, various measures are taken by our state to solve the problem of employment of the population in the villages. In addition to supporting such measures, it is necessary to try to make those trees grow and mature.

Iryna Zamkova
professor
Mykolaiv National Agrarian University, Ukraine
iryna_zamkova@meta.ua

Ecological and economic dominants development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine

The agricultural sector of Ukraine is one of the system-forming components of our country's economy. This is due, first of all, to the fact that more than 40% of the gross domestic product of Ukraine is formed due to the export of products and services of all sectors of the economy, of which more than half of the profits come from agricultural exports. At the same time, the share of agriculture and food industry in the structure of gross domestic product reaches 25%. In addition, the agro-industrial complex provides about 28-30% of foreign exchange earnings in the economy of our state (Berest, & Koroleva, p. 219-226). At the same

time, the agricultural sector of Ukraine is characterized by slow movement of capital, low economic maneuverability and vulnerability to changes in climatic conditions.

The successful development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine is impossible without the provision of ecological and economic dominants, in particular as part of the country's sustainable development strategy, which provides for the following mandatory vectors of movement: strengthening the basic security vector, strengthening Ukraine's position in Europe and the world, ensuring environmental responsibility and social justice, environment and biological diversity.

However, the ecological and economic direction remains open for research not only at this stage of economic development, but also for the future. It is necessary to systematically substantiate the transformations of the development of the agrarian sector as a response to a significant number of market challenges, changes in the socio-economic, political and cultural life of Ukraine, the currently unacceptable state of the environment according to ecological parameters recognized throughout the world.

The agricultural sector is a complex phenomenon in the national economy of Ukraine and the formation of inter-industry relations. It has a certain material integrity and spatial limitation, it is methodically considered according to indicators of structurality, functionality and management of reproduction processes of both individual elements of the system and its integral integrity.

The concept of an agrarian system as a model of ecological and economic reproduction of the agrarian sector and a methodological model of its structural and functional parameters covers: the main structural elements of the agrarian system (according to different conceptual and categorical interpretations) biogeosphere, phytogeosphere, agrosphere, ecosystem, agroecosystem, biocenosis, agrolandscape (Meglei, 2017).

The agricultural sector, being in close interaction with nature, produces adverse environmental events. The consequences of agro-ecological inconsistency in the agriculture of Ukraine are the low ecological efficiency of processes: both basic production, financial and economic, entrepreneurial, and additional ones associated with insufficient socio-economic development of rural areas. We consider it possible to solve the existing problems only through the implementation of the concept of sustainable development of the agrarian sector of the national economy of Ukraine with the mandatory consideration of modern world practices of preserving the biological diversity of the environment.

The main problem of the functioning of the agricultural sector of Ukraine's economy today is the war unleashed by Russia against Ukraine in 2022. According to the NASA Harvest study, with the beginning of full-scale armed aggression, almost 22% of Ukrainian agricultural land was occupied by the Russians. Currently, mining and soil pollution are the biggest problem for the agricultural sector, which is traditionally one of the most developed branches of the national economy of Ukraine and accounts for the largest share of Ukraine's total exports (NASA Harvest).

Land demining and their cleaning from harmful chemical compounds that got into the soil as a result of hostilities will continue for years, and only after that, further economic use of these lands is possible. Therefore, the most important thing for farmers now is the question of how to effectively restore capacity and reach a new level of production according to world standards of quality and environmental friendliness (Skrypnyk). We believe that the recovery of Ukraine's economy, primarily the agricultural sector, should take place on the basis of sustainable development and green transition, with the introduction of new ecological technologies and solutions that will reduce the economic impact on the environment. Such approaches will not only allow the restoration of agricultural production, but will also make it more efficient and the products competitive on the European and world markets.