

## PROSPECTS OF MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES IN UKRAINE

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*У сучасних умовах основним засобом зростання і розвитку в Україні сільськогосподарського виробництва у довгостроковій перспективі стають досягнення науково-технічного прогресу та інновації.*

***Ключові слова:** сучасні агротехнології, економічний розвиток, види технологій, рослинництво.*

*In modern conditions, the main means of growth and development In Ukraine, agricultural production, in the long run, is the achievement of scientific and technological progress and innovation.*

***Keywords:** modern agrotechnologies, economic development, types of technologies, crop production.*

The search for new technologies that can increase the efficiency of the agricultural sector in the face of a shortage of natural resources is becoming extremely important. Today, the constant introduction of the latest developments is a real guarantee of the sustainable development of agriculture. In this regard, the issue of identifying positive and negative consequences of the introduction of advanced intensive technologies, such as the key to effective detection and elimination of threats to technological security agricultural sector.

Ukraine is one of the largest agrarian countries in the world and it is agrarian the economic sector can be one of the most powerful drivers of growth our national economy.

In the last 20 years, world agronomy has undergone radical changes in the technology of growing crop products. So which of the technological developments can be transferred to the fields of Ukraine, and which can create a set of problems for agricultural production in the future? Agricultural science must answer this question today.

In the modern agricultural sector, there is terminological chaos in defining the names of technologies, of which there are more than 20 versions. In reality, four technologies differ significantly: intensive, resource-saving, biological, and zero (direct seeding).

Intensive technologies involve the widespread use of mineral fertilizers and plant protection products. They provide the highest yields (grain crops - 60-80 kg/ha, sugar beets - 500-700, winter rape - 35-45 kg/ha) and the best economic indicators. Distributed mainly in Western Europe. In the last three or four years, intensive technologies have been spreading rapidly in many Ukrainian farms.

Biological technologies are much more science-intensive, they involve halving the use of agrochemicals. To implement them, it is necessary to master the crop rotation, which involves a field of perennial legumes. Since crop rotations have been destroyed in both Ukraine and Europe (in the United States this was done in the 1950s), it is difficult to expect the mass spread of these technologies.

The most popular in the last decade around the world are the technologies of zero tillage or direct seeding. Around this direction, there is a lot of discussions. With some advantages, zero tillage creates many problems, but it is popular in production because it provides high economic performance and allows you to perform huge amounts of sowing work in a short time.

An extremely valuable and attractive feature of the biologization of agricultural production is the absence of environmental pollution and complete ecological purity of products, which are primarily used for baby, dietary, preventive, and curative nutrition. That is why, shortly, preference will be given to environmentally friendly technologies for growing crops.

Ukraine has already declared itself at the international level as the producer of environmentally friendly agricultural products. Undoubtedly, modern technology and technology of the future will be a means to use the results of biological research. The main focus, therefore, will be on the main factors of crop production - plants. In this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to the prospects for the development of new areas in the study of crop formation processes, which may be qualitatively new crop management systems.

Agrarian business in Ukraine has become one of the most popular in recent years. Not surprisingly, in 2017, a large number of startups were registered in this area, which is designed to help farmers develop the agricultural sector. Water from the air, robots, drones, smart greenhouses - can make things easier for farmers.

Liberalization of foreign trade relations and prospects for entry Ukraine is required to enter the European and world market space responsible approach to the formation of technological and technical policy is not only nationwide, but also each agricultural enterprise. In modern conditions,

only those will be competitive commodity producers who quickly master new technologies and technical means for the implementation.

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## **NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS: THEIR HARMS AND BENEFITS (ХАРЧОВІ ДОБАВКИ: ШКОДА І КОРИСТЬ)**

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*В статті представлено основні види харчових добавок, їх значення для життя людини, користь і шкода харчових добавок.*

**Ключові слова:** харчові добавки, мінерали, вітаміни.

*In the article the main types of nutritional supplements are presented and their importance for human life, the benefits and harms of nutritional supplements are displayed.*

**Keywords:** nutritional supplements, minerals, vitamins.

Nutritional supplements are any dietary supplement that is intended to provide nutrients that may otherwise not be consumed in sufficient quantities; for example, vitamins, minerals, proteins, amino acids or other nutritional substances. Products are usually ingested in capsule, tablet or liquid form.

Nutritional supplements are used for many purposes. They can be added to the diet to boost overall health and energy; to provide immune system support and reduce the risks of illness and age-related conditions; to improve performance in athletic and mental activities; and to support the healing process during illness and disease. However, most of these products are treated as food and not regulated as drugs.