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**RESTORATION OF FIELDS AFTER DE-OCCUPATION IN UKRAINE DURING
THE INVASION
(ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ ПОЛІВ ПІСЛЯ ДЕОКУПАЦІЇ В УКРАЇНІ ПІД ЧАС
ПОВНОМАСШТАБНОГО ВТОРГНЕННЯ)**

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У статті розглядається проблема відновлення деокупованих земель внаслідок повномасштабного вторгнення Російської Федерації, що призвело до зниження економічного розвитку.

Ключові слова: *деокупація, сільськогосподарські угіддя, відновлення, інфраструктура, обладнання, фермери, ринки, ланцюги поставок, продовольча безпека, випробування ґрунту, оранка, обробіток, удобрення, органічні речовини, поживні речовини, зрошувальні системи, транспортні мережі, державні програми, міжнародні допомога, засоби до існування.*

The article presents the problem of restoring the de-occupied lands caused by the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation, which has led to a decrease in economic development.

Key words: *de-occupation, agricultural lands, restoration, infrastructure, equipment, farmers, markets, supply chains, food security, soil testing, plowing, tilling, fertilizing, organic matter, nutrients, irrigation systems, transportation networks, government programs, international aid, livelihoods.*

After the Russian invasion in 2022, farmers in the occupied territories continued to fight for growing crops and earning for their own lives and the lives of the entire Ukrainian people.

The de-occupation of Ukrainian territories after many months of war brought many problems, including the restoration of agricultural land. The conflict resulted in damage to fields, infrastructure and equipment. It has also displaced farmers, disrupted markets and disrupted supply chains. However, the recovery of these lands is important to ensure food security and livelihoods of people in the affected areas.

The restoration process consists of several stages. First, the land must be cleared of mines and unexploded ordnance to ensure the safety of those working in the fields. Next, the soil must be tested for chemical contamination and other hazards such as heavy metals or pollutants.

After the land is deemed safe, it is necessary to prepare the soil for planting. This includes plowing, tilling, and fertilizing the soil. In some cases, it may be necessary to enrich the soil with organic matter or other nutrients to increase its fertility. The choice of crops to plant will depend on soil type, climate and market demand.

Farmers may need help accessing essential inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and equipment. Government programs and international aid can help support these farmers in rebuilding their lands and livelihoods.

Rehabilitating irrigation systems is also critical to successful crop production. The conflict has damaged many irrigation systems, and farmers may need help repairing or replacing them. Irrigation systems may be necessary to provide water to crops during dry periods or in regions with limited rainfall.

The restoration process is not only about repairing the physical infrastructure. Farmers also need access to markets to sell their produce. The conflict has disrupted transport networks, and rebuilding roads and railways is critical for farmers to transport their goods to markets.

In summary, the recovery of agricultural land after de-occupation is a difficult task, but it is vital to ensure food security and livelihoods of people in the affected areas. The process involves demining, soil testing, land preparation, resource provision, restoration of irrigation systems and restoration of markets. The support of the government and international organizations is essential to restore these lands and enable farmers to rebuild their lives.

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