

LEGAL SAFEGUARD OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS IS AT THEIR MECHANICAL TILL

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In the article investigational legal principles of guard of agricultural lands at their mechanical till through the system of measures of technical and agro technical land amelioration.

Legal safeguard of land, technical and agro technical land amelioration, mechanical tillage of soil.

One of the most important sectors of agricultural production, which is based on the rational use of agricultural land is agriculture. The basis of any farming system – a tillage. Tillage – a mechanical effect on soil working organs of agricultural machines and tools in order to create the best conditions for the growth and development of plants, which aims to provide ever-increasing yields. At the same time, with increasing intensification of agriculture and the level of production, agricultural activities began to affect the quality and soil fertility. For cultivation methods are used, tools, machines and mechanisms that reduce fertility and productive capacity of the soil, loosen the soil and cut it, which further leads to the ruin of land erosion formation and so on. These negative effects can be weakened by using common to all legally regulated activities of agricultural land for their cultivation, primarily through measures kulturtehnicnoyi agrotechnical and land reclamation.

The article aims to study the legal principles of agricultural land in their mechanical cultivation through measures kulturtechnical and agrotechnical land reclamation.

The legal basis of kulturtehniknoyi agrotechnical and reclamation of agricultural land in Ukraine is the Law of Ukraine «On Land Development» on January 14, 2000. Kulturtechnical reclamation of land – a set of measures to streamline surface and prepare it for use for agricultural purposes. The purpose kulturtechnical land reclamation is to provide reclaimed lands such technical features that provide the possibility of cultural agricultural production. To achieve this, spend kulturtechnical work. Agrotechnical land reclamation involves a set of measures aimed at increasing capacity and improving agrophysical the root layer of soil properties. Among agronomic reclamation activities of soil that improve soil properties agrophysical, select: plantage plowing, tilling the soil, schilyuvannya, aeration krotov drainage and so on.

As the experience of and practice, increased intensity of cultivation increasingly negative consequences. Intensive cultivation of farmland leads to a sharp increase in soil erosion, increasing the rate of mineralization of organic matter, including humus, deteriorating agrophysical and biological properties of soil. A repeated use of agricultural machinery leads to pereuschilnennya soil that adversely affect the quality of these cultivation and crop yields. Since the end of XX c. tendency to reduction or even complete failure of mechanical cultivation. A characteristic feature of the modern world of agriculture is minimizing tillage, that is focus on reducing the frequency and intensity of cultivation.