

ON THE ISSUE OF CREATING THE SOIL OF CONSERVATION RESTRICTIONS WHEN USING AGRICULTURAL LAND

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Abstract. *The article analyzes the current problems of land management for agricultural land use in Ukraine, because fertile land is the basis of civilized human life, and their condition, to a large extent, reflects the health of any nation. Therefore, the intensive exploitation of land to complete exhaustion without the use of improving measures is a complete environmental suicide. Soil is not only the main condition for the existence of human society, but also the most important source of national wealth, a universal factor in any human activity. In agricultural production, land is the main mode of production, without which the process of manufacturing of crop and livestock production is impossible, is both an object and a means of labor, determines not only the pace of development, but also the level of efficiency of agricultural production.*

Directions for the formation of soil protection restrictions in the use of agricultural land for lease land use are justified, in particular: agricultural land plots for commercial agricultural production should be used in compliance with the established terms for the return of individual crops in accordance with the permissible types and types of crop rotation according to land management projects, and also landowners and land users in the implementation of ho business activities are obliged to inform the executive authorities and local governments on the quality condition, degradation and pollution of land plots, on the sown area of crops grown on them, with the obligatory registration of the relevant changes in the land cadastre.

Keywords: *soil protection, land management projects, crop rotation, soil cultivation, restrictions, land use, crop rotation.*

Introduction.

In the agricultural sector, the most important component of the land base is land, and the efficiency of production and the productivity of the soil in the agricultural sector is determined by the agricultural land. At the present stage of the social life, the land descriptors used

quite intensively, fulfilling the function of the territorial basis, the main means of production and the similar resource. Their qualitative state is most affect by non-national agricultural land use, which reduces the yield of soils through the loss of their structure, moisture content, permeability, and so on. In the case of national land surveying, it is import-

ant to conserve humus, which promotes the growth and development of plants and microorganisms, which are indispensable for the pepping of mineral and fossil membranes.

Human's life is impossible without the constant exploitation of land pause both as a factor and as an object of social relations. Man did not always think and use the land rationally, which led to its rapid degradation and loss of productivity. Highly productive land recesses began to be transformed into unsuitable ones, which were characterized by the destroyed ground cover and the heavily modified relief.

Ten years ago, the Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to Some Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Preserving Fertility of Soils» [7, p. 1] amendments were made to the Land Code of Ukraine, the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, the Laws of Ukraine «On Land Management» and «On Land Protection». In accordance with the legislation, land and users who use agricultural land for agricultural production with a total area of more than 100 hectares are obliged to develop land management projects that provide ecological and economic justification for crop rotation and streamlining. These requirements applied to all without exception owners and users of agricultural land for agricultural commodity production, regardless of the area of land used.

Unfortunately, the principle of economically advantageous and environmentally sound operation does not always work, as a rule, it is outweighed by the fact that it is economically advantageous in relation to the area of crops of certain crops.

The vast majority of modern agricultural enterprises do not have the ecological and economic justification for the

structure of land and sown areas. The consequence of this is an increase in areas under secondary crops, which negatively affect not only episodic processes but also prevent the emergence of other degradation processes. Landowners and landowners have begun to make better use of the productive potential of lands within their holdings to maximize the satisfaction of their economic interests. In this case, they do not always comply with the requirements of the sub-boundary requirements or the specific modes of land use. [4, p. 94]

All this led to an impairment of the optimization of the agricultural subenterprises, including crop rotation, which led to the degradation of the groundwater. Therefore, the issue of optimal land use and protection is one of the key issues not only in the process of land relations, but also in the economic activity of all forms of management, which requires changes in the relation to the soil. That is why there is a need for the organization of agricultural land use, taking into account environmentally sound and economically advantageous land use.

The study of optimization of the structure of land in the territory of agricultural land uses was carried out by such scientists as: K. Darchuk, D. Dobryak, O. Doposh, M. Kareba, L. Kopiy, Yu. Kochetkov, A. Maptyn, N. Rovdich, R. Tihenko et al.

Important contribution to the study of problems of formation and organization of agricultural land use, use and protection of land resources made by such domestic scientists as D. Babmindra, B. Danilishin, Yu. Gutsulyak, D. Dobryak, O. Dorosh, V. Drugac, A. Martyn, V. Mesel-Veselyak, L. Novakovskiy, P. Sabluk, V. Tregobchuk, A. Tretyak, M. Fedorov, M. Hvesik, A. Yurchenko et al. The issues of land management of agri-

cultural land in Ukraine in the new economic and legal conditions are devoted to the work of D. Dobryak, J. Dorosh, V. Krivov, M. Stetsyuk, A. Tretyak et al. The directions of forming an organizational and legal mechanism for regulating anthropogenic load on agricultural lands remain debatable.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the existing problems of land management of agricultural land use in Ukraine and to justify of creating the soil of conservation restrictions when using agricultural land.

Results and discussion.

Administrative responsibility was introduced in Ukraine for the use of agricultural land for commercial agricultural production without approved in the cases stipulated by law [7, p. 3], land management projects, which impose fines on citizens and officials.

The Law of Ukraine «On Land Management» stipulates that the procedure for development of land management projects providing ecological and economic justification of crop rotation and land management should be established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. This Order was approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2011. [1, p. 94] As noted by A. Martyn and A. Krasnolutskiy, insufficient progress in the implementation of land management projects, shows, the failure of the concept adopted in 2009 of the regulation of legal relations related to the protection of soil fertility through strict regulation of the system of crop rotation in order of land management [5, p. 2].

The organization of farmland, including the system of changes is the introduction of the transformations of the

farmland, the assembly of the system of changes into the territory of the arable land, and the mind of the presence of the organization. The organization of the area of crop rotation is bases on the placement of fields, field states and water supply, protective forest strips and field roads. In this case, it is necessary to take into account: the terrain and conditions that contribute to the efficiency of the use of agricultural machinery. When arranging the location of the fields, it is not necessary to modify the fields already cultivated in the natural, the boundaries should be walked on live tracts and permanent roads with forest strips. In the basis of alternation of crops in fields of change, their biological features, the technology of cultivation, the level with the system of cultivation of the soil and the well. Each variation occupies only the planned area, has a certain number of floors and is characterized by the established order of alternation of crops. The Law of Ukraine «On Land Protection» defines the standards in the field of land protection and the opening of soil fertility, among which there are norms of optimum correlation of crops in different levels. [6, p.5] The norms of the optimum correlation of crops in crop rotation give the structure of sowing areas for different natural and agricultural regions, as well as a list of agricultural crops that are suitable for growing. Thus, based on the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On approving the norms of the optimal correlation of crops in crop changes in different natural and agricultural regions» established permissible norms of periodicity (in years) of cultivation of crops on the same field.

The practice shows that by maintaining such a ratio of crops it is possible to achieve high and stable crops, to prevent the depletion and loss of soil fertil-

ity due to soil, and not to rely on soil fertilizers, which are aimed at irrigation, of soils. [3, p.30] In this case, there is also a disadvantage - the new land tenant must hold to the scheme of alternation of crops and fields of crop change introduced earlier (for the previous landowner). This scheme may not always be able to meet his business plan, so it is necessary to adjust the prudent decisions and make changes to the existing prudent documentation, the customer and the owner of the client.

Unfortunately, the introduction of administrative responsibility for the absence of land management projects that provide ecological and economic justification for crop rotation and land management does not solve the problem of ecologically safe use of agricultural land and preservation and restoration of their fertility. The use of crop rotation can also not be considered as a decisive factor in maintaining soil fertility. Crop rotation is in fact only a way of preventing soil - a violation of the bioenergy regime of soils and a sharp decrease in crop yields due to their constant cultivation or frequent return to the previous field of crop rotation, which leads to a deterioration of the quality of soil and accumulation in crops.

The imposition of a fine will not be an effective lever that will force land users to develop the aforementioned land management projects, since only the cost of the land development project works is ten times higher than the amount of fines today, and the presence of the land user of the developed land project is not a guarantee of land use. will certainly adhere to the requirements set out in the draft, since the penalty for the violation is usually far less than the profit that can be obtained even on average by volume yrobnytsva now

in growing highly profitable crops and ignoring of land documents on the observance rotation. [2, p. 16]

Formation of soil protection restrictions on the use of agricultural land should be based on the establishment of minimum requirements for the periodicity of the return of individual crops to land with arable land, depending on the suitability of soils for a particular type, crop rotation and actual precursors. [5, p. 23] In fact, it is possible to talk about the possibility of introducing interchangeable crop rotations, which are planned for a relatively short period and can take into account changes in product demand, the effects of weather conditions, resource availability of farms.

Conclusions.

Therefore, summarizing all of the above in regulating the protection of soil fertility on agricultural lands, it is necessary that landowners and land users bear civil, administrative or criminal liability under the law for failing to comply with the conditions of soil protection restrictions, as well as for carrying out economic activity in the form of economic activity and local self-government bodies on the quality status, degradation and pollution of land, about sowing areas of rural areas crops grown on them, with the obligatory registration of the corresponding changes in the land cadastre, which will allow to trace the history of crops crops to the state control bodies.

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ДО ПИТАННЯ ФОРМУВАННЯ ГРУН-
ТООХОРОННИХ ОБМЕЖЕНЬ ПРИ ВИКО-
РИСТАННІ ЗЕМЕЛЬ СІЛЬСЬКОГОСПОДАР-
СЬКОГО ПРИЗНАЧЕННЯ
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Анотація. У статті проаналізовано сучасні проблеми землевпорядного забезпечення сільськогосподарського землекористування в Україні, адже

родючі земельні угіддя виступають базисом цивілізованого життя людини, а їхній стан, значною мірою, відображає здоров'я будь-якої нації. Тому інтенсивна експлуатація земель до повного виснаження без застосування відновлювальних заходів є повним екологічним самогубством. Земля є не лише головною умовою існування людського суспільства, а й найважливішим джерелом національного багатства, універсальним чинником будь-якої діяльності людини. У сільськогосподарському виробництві земля є головним засобом виробництва, без якого неможливий процес виробництва продукції рослинництва і тваринництва, є і предметом, і засобом праці, визначає не лише темпи розвитку, а й рівень ефективності – результат господарювання.

Обґрунтовано напрями щодо формування ґрунтоохоронних обмежень у використанні земель сільськогосподарського призначення орендних землекористувачів, зокрема: земельні ділянки сільськогосподарського призначення для ведення товарного сільськогосподарського виробництва повинні використовуватися із дотриманням установлених строків повернення окремих сільськогосподарських культур відповідно до допустимих типів та видів сівозмін згідно проектів землеустрою, а також землевласники і землекористувачі при здійсненні господарської діяльності зобов'язані інформувати органи виконавчої влади та органи місцевого самоврядування щодо якісного стану, деградації та забруднення земельних ділянок, про посівні площі сільськогосподарських культур, що вирощуються на них, з обов'язковою реєстрацією відповідних змін у земельному кадастрі.

Ключові слова: охорона ґрунтів, проекти землеустрою, сівозміни, ґрунтово-обмеження, використання земель, чергування сільськогосподарських культур.

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К ВОПРОСУ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ
ПОЧВООХРАННЫХ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЙ ПРИ
ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ ЗЕМЕЛЬ СЕЛЬСКОХО-
ЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ**

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Аннотация. В статье проанализированы современные проблемы землеустроительного обеспечения сельскохозяйственного землепользования в Украине, ведь плодородные земельные угодья выступают базисом цивилизованной жизни человека, а их состояние, в значительной мере, отображает здоровья любой нации. Поэтому интенсивная эксплуатация земли к полному истощению без применения улучшающих мероприятий является полным экологическим самоубийством. Земля является не только главным условием существования человеческого общества, но и важнейшим источником национального богатства, универсальным фактором любой деятельности человека. В сельскохозяйственном производстве земля является главным способом производства, без которого невозможно процесс производства продукции растениеводства и животноводства, является и предметом, и средством труда,

определяет не только темпы развития, но и уровень эффективности сельскохозяйственного производства.

Обоснованы направления по формированию почвоохранных ограничений в использовании земель сельскохозяйственного назначения арендных землепользования, в частности: земельные участки сельскохозяйственного назначения для ведения товарного сельскохозяйственного производства должны использоваться с соблюдением установленных сроков возврата отдельных сельскохозяйственных культур в соответствии с допустимых типов и видов севооборотов согласно проектов землеустройства, а также землевладельцы и землепользователи при осуществлении хозяйственной деятельности обязаны информировать органы исполнительной власти и органы местного самоуправления по качественному состоянию, деградации и загрязнения земельных участков, о посевные площади сельскохозяйственных культур, выращиваемых на них, с обязательной регистрацией соответствующих изменений в земельном кадастре.

Ключевые слова: охрана почв, проекты землеустройства, севообороты, почвоутомление, ограничения, использование земель, чередование сельскохозяйственных культур.