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ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF THE CREATION AND USE OF HAYLAND SWARDS

In the current economic conditions for the successful development of Ukraine's agriculture requires the development of energy saving technologies based on the use of the potential of perennial grasses, including legumes as a source of natural nitrogen. Meadow herbage have the cheapest feed that influences on value animal products. Therefore, the choice of technology of seeded swards creation that provide depending on the given investment the certain economic effect is now particularly relevant.

The results of three years of the impact on economic performance of the composition of mixtures on economic indices of seeded swards when using hay in of Western Forest-Steppe on dark grey podzolic soils are given. To conduct the study were seeded legumes, cereal and legume-cereal mixtures. As part of the legume mixtures sowed alfalfa, alsike and goat`s-rue; cereal – reed canary grass, fescue east, smooth brome grass and perennial ryegrass. The composition of legume-grass mixtures was consisted with legume and cereal grasses in different percentages.

It was found that economic efficiency of seeded swards depended from the number of legume component seeded in mixture composition. With growth rates of seeding legumes decreased cost of 1 ton f. u. and increased return 1 hrn. costs, while level of profitability also increased.

Increasing the seeding rate of legume component in composition of legume-grass swards contributed to increase of level the profitability to 113 %, if grass mixtures consisting of 40 % legumes, to 140 %, on the variant where legumes occupied 80 %.

In the variant with legume sward was recorded the highest level of profitability (145 %), while on the cereal this index was 94 %.