



BONDUR

Tatyana A.,

Candidate of economic sciences,
Leading researcher department of
documentation for conservation and research
funds of NSAL NAAS
tanyabondur82@ukr.net
(Kyiv)

**AGRICULTURE – SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY AGROINDUSTRIAL
PRODUCTION: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE
(MIDDLE OF THE XIX – EARLY XX CENTURY)**

Summary

Agriculture – the science of rational use of land, protecting it from degradation of soil fertility patterns of reproduction with the aim of growing and obtaining high and stable yields.

In Western Europe, agriculture emerged in VI–IV millennium BC. Scientists believe that a person cultivates cereals from Mesolithic (7-10 thousand years ago).

Agricultural science in Roska Empire was formed in the middle of the XVIII century. Note the outstanding work of Russian scientist M. Lomonosov (1711–1765). He boldly and resolutely made a materialistic notions about nature. Lomonosov gave the first scientific description of the origin of black soil.

Among the most prominent scientists in the field of agriculture middle XIX – early XX century you can mark such as A. Bolotov, D. Mendeleev, A. Sovietov, V. Dokuchaev, P. Kostychev, M. Sibirtsev, D. Pryanishnikov, M. Tulaykov, V. Williams, A. Zaykevych, A. Ismailsky, B. Rozhdestvensky, B. Sokolovsky, A. Dushechkin and others.

In the second half of the XIX century with the development of capitalism in Russia began to develop the sugar industry, which resulted in the need to expand cultivation of sugar beet. The development of capitalist relations set new requirements to agricultural science. At this time conducted research aimed at solving important issues of agricultural production.

Of great importance in the development of agricultural science research organization has stations in Ukraine in the 90s of XIX century. The first research station was established in 1884 in Poltava. In 1894 in the country there were only nine institutions that use constant help of loans from the Department of Agriculture and rural industries. Most of his field of research dedicated to finding and study methods to increase efficiency in crop production. In terms of their tasks included: conducting experiments, observations and research on various crops of agricultural crops, trials of new agricultural machinery.

Poltava experimental field has made a number of valuable findings for the practice of the important issues for the southern farming accumulation and preservation of soil moisture (steam by recultivation fields during the growing season), determining the most suitable for local conditions grasses, choice of varieties of field crops and so on. This same institution conducted a series of experiments to determine the impact on crop yields their duty in rotation and making compost, time and depth of plowing, etc.

The results of operations of Kherson experimental field for the period from 1891 to 1900 were important enough data on effects on crop sowing density and sowing crops, deep autumn plowing, sowing methods, wrapping and care for crops, various steam cultivation and fertilization.

Other research stations Empire no less attention paid to the study on sustainable farming. Their invaluable services to the country was in the rise of domestic agriculture to a new level of development.

Keywords: *agronomy, industry, agriculture, chemicals, manufacturing, research station, soil fertility, yield crops.*