

Economic effectiveness of using fertilizers for soybeans

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Today, the economic assessment of agro-measures in the development of market relations is of paramount importance. This is especially true of crop production technologies. Economic efficiency makes it possible to take into account real costs, profits and on this basis to propose the most economically profitable technologies of cultivating crops in agriculture.

The high cost of resources is increasingly conditioned by the simplicity of working methods and cost savings. At the moment, there is an urgent need to study the optimal soybean fertilizer systems, which will lead to the most cost-effective. In this regard, the purpose of our research is to determine the cost-effective option, which will use less inputs to produce a unit of harvest.

The results of soybean fertilization in the State Enterprise Research Farm of the Institute of Agriculture of the North East of Ukraine are considered. The development of the domestic mineral fertilizer market depends primarily on the needs of agricultural enterprises in agro-chemical products, prices for raw materials,

demand for the world market and the volume of imports into Ukraine.

One of the most important technological methods that affect the yield and quality of soybean seeds is the fertilizer system. Application of fertilizers for soya is specific considering its biological ability to absorb atmospheric nitrogen by means of symbiosis with tuberculosis bacteria-nitrogen fixators and absorb phosphorus from hard-to-reach compounds from the soil.

Under these conditions, increasing the cost of fertilizers and reducing the price of sales of products contributes to reducing the optimal fertilizer rate and, accordingly, profits. Given that the price of fertilizers can not be regulated by farmers, they need to provide better quality products (class) to increase the cost of its implementation.

Consequently, the cost of sales of products and the cost of mineral fertilizers directly affect the economic efficiency of soybean production, and in particular the effectiveness of its fertilizer, and also the level of the programmed yield.