

Міністерство освіти і науки України

Національний університет харчових технологій

88

**Міжнародна наукова
конференція молодих учених,
аспірантів і студентів**

**"Наукові здобутки молоді –
вирішенню проблем
харчування людства у ХХІ
столітті"**

Квітень – Травень 2022 р.

Частина 1

Київ НУХТ 2022

21. New vineyards on mainland of Ukraine

Anastasia Pokhylko, Iryna Babych
National University of Food Technology, Kyiv, Ukraine

Introduction. The urgency of the process of new vineyards in Ukraine is obvious, as the first problem here is the reduction of areas under vineyards. The annexation of Crimea caused great losses, where we left 40 percent of the vineyards.

Materials and methods. But in recent years, these areas have decreased by another four thousand hectares. This led to a shortage of wine materials. They have to be imported, which leads to the outflow of currency abroad.

Grapes are perhaps the most popular crop in Europe. There are many varieties of grapes, and they all are different from each other. In general, 95 % of all grape plantations are currently concentrated in four regions of the country, so a study of the regional level will identify general trends in the industry. Viticulture is a special area of agriculture, and there are many nuances in the production of this crop. The geographical specifics of Ukraine are extremely favorable for the development of viticulture and winemaking. According to experts, there are 15 wine-growing macro-zones in Ukraine and 58 micro-zones should encourage the development of state support programs for the sector to use its powerful potential and improve Ukraine's position in the global wine market [2].

Results. In the structure of production of grapes and wine of Ukraine by the number of products, the main wine regions- Odesa, Transcarpathian, Kherson and Mykolaiv regions, which are centers of viticulture and winemaking in Ukraine. There is necessary production and market infrastructure, highly developed wine complex. Measures and legal forms of enterprises that have already formed their own brands. Currently, the total area of vineyards is about 40 thousand hectares. The largest are in Odesa (over 27 thousand hectares), Mykolaiv (almost 6 thousand hectares), Kherson (about 5 thousand hectares), Transcarpathian (over 3 thousand hectares) regions.

In 2020, the area of fruit-bearing vineyards decreased to 37.2 thousand hectares, which indicates the gradual abandonment of agricultural producers from this type of production. According to experts, this is a critical limit for the wine industry, because with domestic raw materials. Also, the problems of viticulture development are associated with the high capital intensity of the creation of a modern vineyard (capital investment per 1 hectare is over 100 thousand UAH) and the long payback period. The duration of creation of the vineyard is four years or more, and the period of its intensive operation is 20-25 years. In 2020, the country produced 281 thousand tons of grapes, which is only 54.7% to the level of 2000. The main factor reduce the gross harvest is the reduction of plantation area at fruiting age- from 99.4 to 37.2 thousand hectares[2].

Currently, the Ukrainian State Register of Varieties and Hybrids includes about 60 table and technical grape varieties. According to official statistics, the largest areas are allocated for Isabella table grapes. The choice of grape varieties today is huge. These are the varieties of Ukrainian professional selection, these are introduced varieties of institutes and breeders of other countries, this is a large block of amateur selection[2].

Conclusion. Ukraine has favorable conditions for growing both European and indigenous grape varieties, which are nowhere else in the world. At the same time, the yield of this crop, which is received by domestic farmers, is much lower than that which can provide soil fertility and potential of plants.

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