

UDC 633.853:631.543.1:631.81:632.51

**CAMELINA SATIVA – ADVANCED CULTURE IN THE MARKET OF
OIL CRUCIFEROUS PLANTS UKRAINE**

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With oilseeds in Ukraine is traditionally the most common crop is rapeseed, which is part of the rotation climatic zones Steppes of Central and Eastern steppe and covers over 70% of the cultivated acreage in Ukraine oilseeds.

Alternative camelina sativa seed rape staunch is an ecological plasticity to agroecological growing conditions. Adaptive plasticity camelina sativa contribute to unique biological properties compared to other oilseeds ardent cabbage family, which provides a constant seed productivity in different soil and climatic zones.

Rape unlike camelina sativa, heavily damaged by pests: cabbage flea beetles, rape weevil, aphids, cabbage capsicum gnats that require chemical protection making effective insecticides from germination to bud, which cost at prices in 2017 is 3452 UK. / Ha, which is 25% of the total costs of cultivation. In addition to these advantages camelina sativa seed cultivation technology is environmentally safe.

Due to the ruggedness of soil fertility camelina sativa requires smaller doses of mineral fertilizers, but spring rape as a whimsical culture to mineral nutrients for crop seed 2,0–2,5 t/ha requires making $N_{70-100} P_2O_5_{45-60} K_2O_{80-120}$ at sowing after annual grasses and cereal predecessors

Seed production is not inferior camelina sativa and canola can be in terms of Carpathians about 3.0 t / ha, while oil output for biodiesel production 1,3–1,4 t/ha. So, in the short term, camelina sativa find effective in the production of oil for biodiesel, medicine and high-protein feed in the form of meal and cake.

It should be noted that in the camelina sativa cultivation watching the best indicators of economic efficiency as compared with the cultivation of mustard white and bluish. Thus the cost per unit yield decreased from 694 UAH. / T, and net income and profitability rose respectively by 271 UAH. / Ha and 41,6 %. The high economic efficiency of camelina sativa growing due to the increased yield of seeds at a relatively low cost resources.

Conclusions. It has been established that the guarantee of the cultivation of the camelina sativa as an alternative culture among the spring crucifers is extremely biological plasticity to the agro-ecological conditions of cultivation due to the greater drought tolerance, less demanding soil fertility, and especially to the

application of chemical pest and disease protection measures that almost twice reduces the cost of seeds.

The seed yield of camelina sativa is not inferior to rape and may amount to about 3,0 t/ha in the Carpathian region, while the oil output for biodiesel production is 1,3–1,4 t/ha. Consequently, in the near future, camelina will find an active place in the production of oils for biodiesel, medicine and high protein feeds in the form of swirling and oilcake.

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