

## Abstracts

UDC:631.847:633.34

**Babych O. A., Rudyk O. V.** Influence of inoculation on the yield of soybean varieties // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 3—7.

The results of researches (2013—2014) on the influence of the inoculation of bacterial agents Rizogumin and Optimize on the yield of soybean plants are presented. There have been revealed peculiarities of the influence of pre-sowing treatment of seed *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* on the productivity of varieties of different maturity groups, which was followed by a stimulating effect. Varietal respond under the effect of inoculants on the yield of soybean plants has been established.

**Key words:** soybean, variety, inoculation, bacterial agents, productivity.

UDC:633.15

**Korniychuk A. V.** Corn in modern agrocenosis of the right-bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine under conditions of moisture deficit // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 8—20.

The results of analysis of moisture regime on the main areas of the central part of the right-bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine are stated. Degree of the risk of lower yields of corn for grain depending on the moisture deficit in the growing season is shown. The necessity of selection of modern hybrids both by FAO and degree of their drought tolerance is justified.

UDC:635.656:631.52

**Kondratenko M. I.** Formation of adaptability of grain productivity traits in collection pea varieties of different morphotypes under conditions of the right-bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 21—30.

The article presents the results of the study of adaptability of collection pea varieties (*Pisum sativum* L.) of different morphotypes by the main economically valuable quantitative traits of grain productivity under conditions of the right-bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine. The regularities of the variability of these traits depending on environmental conditions are investigated. Perspective samples that can be used as sources of grain productivity traits in breeding for adaptability are selected.

**Key words:** pea, variety, pod, seed, index of conditions, adaptability.

UDC:633:631.582

**Fostolovych S. I.** Formation of productivity of mixtures of annual forage crops in the intermediate sowings of the right-bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 31—38.

Ways of improvement of arable land productivity due to densening of crop rotation by the post-cut sowing of annual forage crops are outlined. New mix of beans and cole crops with oats, which form 17.9—29.7 t/ha of green mass, 3.09—5.18 t/ha of dry matter in post-cut sowings on gray forest soils of the right-bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine are proposed.

**Key words:** forage production, post-cut sowings, two-component mixture, green mass yield.

UDC:633.2:551.5

**Hetman N. Y.** Productivity of legume-grass mixtures of annual crops depending on the weather conditions of the right-bank Forest-Steppe // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 39—45.

Analysis of the weather conditions over the period of 1981—2014 and its effect on feed productivity of the mixtures of oats and spring triticale with high-protein crops is presented. It has been found that regardless of changing weather conditions during the growing season (May-June) mixtures provided stable yields of cormophyte mass at the level of 27.1—32.9 t/ha and dry matter yield of 5.82—7.81 t/ha.

UDC:633.2/4.579.831.88:636.085

**Kovtun E. P., Matiiash N. O.** Effect of bacterial agents on the chemical composition and quality of the single-species sowings of oats, spring vetch, field pea and their mixtures under conditions of the right-bank Forest-Steppe // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 46—51.

The results of studies on the effectiveness of microbial agents of different functional application for growing oats, vetch summer and field pea in single-species and mixed sowings for green fodder are presented. It has been established that the use of bacterial agents increases content of crude protein, crude fat, metabolizable energy, feed units and digestible protein per feed unit, which makes it possible to obtain plant feeds of high quality and energy value.

**Key words:** oats, spring vetch, field pea, mixtures, bacterial agents, chemical composition, nutritional value of feed.

UDC:502:633.31/37:631.58

**Tkachuk O. P.** Ecological peculiarities of growth and development of legume perennial grasses in the year of sowing under non-cover growing // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 52—57.

Ecological conditions of growth and development of perennial legume grasses such as alfalfa, red clover, sandy sainfoin, white clover, bird's-foot trefoil and galega orientalis in the year of sowing under non-cover growing are shown. Beginning of the phases and accumulation of the amounts of active temperatures are established.

**Key words:** perennial legume grasses, ecological peculiarities, non-cover growing.

UDC:633.11

**Chernetska S. H.** Influence of seeding rates, sowing methods and doses of mineral fertilizers on the species composition of mixtures of triticale and green peas // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 58—63.

The results of researches on the effect of seeding rates, methods of sowing green pea and mineral nutrition level on the species composition in mixed sowings are presented. It is found that when green pea is plated with inter-row width of 45 cm its highest percentage (39.2%) was obtained in the mixture when applying mineral

fertilizers in the dose of 45 kg/ha of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

UDC:581.144.4:631.8:633.3

**Demydas H. I., Prorochenko S. S.** Formation of leaf surface of lucerne-cereal grass mixtures depending on their composition and fertilization // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 64—67.

The article presents the results of two-year researches on the peculiarities of the formation of leaf surface of lucerne-cereal grass mixtures. Their dependence on the species composition of grass mixtures and level of mineral nutrition is shown.

**Key words:** leaf surface, lucerne-cereal grass mixture, fertilization, species composition.

UDC:633.11:633.371:631.81

**Hetman N. Y., Iskra O. V.** Cultivation of winter triticale and Pannonian peas in the intermediate sowings // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 68—73.

The article presents analysis of the literature on the use of winter intermediate crops in the field feed production based on the cultivation of triticale in mixed sowings with Pannonian peas.

UDC:633.51:635.65

**Chynchyk A.S.** Effect of seed treatment with biological agents on the duration of the growing season and yield of pea varieties // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 74—77.

Varietal characteristics of the interphase periods of peas are shown. The influence of seed treatment with biological agents on the duration of vegetation period and yield of modern pea varieties is established.

UDC: 635.655:631.53.02

**Pohorila L. H.** Sowing qualities of soybean seed depending on the period of its storage // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 78—81.

The problems of obtaining high quality soybean seed and its long-term storage are highlighted. Some causes of deterioration of the laboratory germination of soybean seed during its storage are outlined.

**Key words:** soy, seeds, laboratory germination, crop quality, variety, infection diseases.

UDC:631.81:631.816:633.34

**Tsyhanska E. I.** Effect of the background of mineral nutrition and methods of treatment with a micro-fertilizer on the formation of fruit elements of soybean varieties under conditions of the right-bank Forest-Steppe // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 82—87.

The results of studies on the effect of the doses of mineral fertilizers, pre-sowing seed treatment and foliar nutrition with a micro-fertilizer on the formation of generative organs of soybean varieties of different maturity groups under conditions of the right-bank Forest-Steppe.

UDC:635.655:631.5

**Chorna V. M.** Features of soybean productivity formation under conditions of the right-bank Forest-Steppe // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 88—92.

The effect and feasibility of application of inoculation and growth-regulators in soybean are scientifically proved. It has been found that complex application of bacterial agent Optimize (2.8 l/m) and chlorinequatchloride in different concentrations (0.5, 0.75 and 1.0 %) had a positive effect on the yield and quality of soybean seed.

UDC: 635:651:631.5

**Savchenko V. O., Kobak S. Y., Kolesnyk S. I.** Efficiency of bacterization in faba bean sowings in the right-bank Forest-Steppe // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 93—99.

Efficiency of complementary specific strains of nodule bacteria to faba bean variety Vizir under conditions of the right-bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine is analyzed. It has been established that seed bacterization with perspective strain 261-B increased symbiotic performance and level of faba bean grain yield. Strain 261-B is recommended as a basis for the biological agent for bacterization in faba bean technology.

**Key words:** faba bean, *Rhizobium leguminosarum* bv. *viciae*, symbiotic productivity, efficiency, yield.

UDC: 633.367:631.5

**Holodna A. V., Shliakhturov D. S.** Features of blue lupine productivity formation depending on fertilization // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 100—108.

The results of researches on the influence of fertilization variants on the formation by blue lupine of Pelican variety of such indicators as leaf area, intensity of photosynthetic potential, dynamics of dry matter accumulation, yield, accumulation and removal of nutrients with the yield and their return into agrobiotop with by-products under conditions of the northern Forest-Steppe are presented.

**Key words:** removal of nutrients, yield structure elements, blue lupine, accumulation of elements, dry matter, fertilization, yield.

UDC 631.87:635.656

**Kokhan A. V., Samoilenko E. A., Len A. I., Olepir R. V., Eremko L. N.** Productivity of dogtooth pea depending on mineral nutrition and seed inoculation under conditions of the left-bank Forest-Steppe // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 109—115.

It has been found that the highest yield of dogtooth pea of 2.80 t/ha can be obtained when applying mineral fertilizers at the rate of  $N_{20}P_{60}K_{82}$ , seed inoculation and foliar nutrition of plants. Increase of productivity of dogtooth pea agrocenosis against different backgrounds of mineral nutrition is 0.28—0.52 t/ha compared with the control, inoculation and foliar nutrition of plants give 0.28 t/ha of yield increase, application of inoculation and foliar nutrition against a background of mineral

fertilizers – 0.59—0.68 t/ha. Application of seed inoculation, mineral fertilizers and foliar nutrition of plants has a positive effect on both formation of symbiotic apparatus of dogtooth pea plants and indicators of their productivity.

**Key words:** dogtooth pea, doses of fertilizers, inoculation, microfertilizer, structural indicators, yield.

UDC:664.7–11.001.32

**Liubich V. V., Polianetska I. O., Voziyan V. V.** Energy assessment of spelt grain depending on the variety // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 116—120.

The article gives energy and protein assessment of spelt grain depending on the variety. It has been established that spelt grain of Zoria Ukrainy variety has the highest content of gross and metabolizable energy. Energy content of grain of the rest of varieties and lines does not change significantly and does not depend on the variety origin. However, the highest metabolizable energy output of grain yield belongs to spelt lines obtained by hybridization *Tr. aestivum/Tr. spelta*. Grain of varieties Zoria Ukrainy, Schwabenkorn, NSS 6/01 and line LPP 3218 have the best energy and protein characteristics.

**Key words:** spelt, gross, metabolizable energy, digestible protein.

UDC:633.11«324»:631.547.1:631.5

**Protopysh I. H.** Field seed germination and survival of winter wheat plants depending on the influence of technology factors // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 121—124.

The dependence of field seed germination and survival of winter wheat plants from their predecessors, sowing terms and varieties are shown.

UDC:633.11.631.5

**Shevchenko I. P., Kolomiets L. P., Povydalo V. N.** Features of the agricultural technology of winter wheat growing in the system of soil conserving biological farming of the Forest-Steppe // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 125—131.

This paper presents the results of studies on the effect of agricultural technologies in the system of soil conserving biological farming on winter wheat yield and quality. It has been found that high productivity formation of winter wheat on the slopes is mostly influenced by biological agents and tillage methods. Crop yield was 3.93–4.00 t/ha against a background of subsurface tillage and application of biological agents. Soil conserving biological technology of winter wheat growing was more cost-effective, and the cost of production was reduced by 245 UAH, compared with plowing.

**Key words:** winter wheat, yield, quality, bioagents, growing technology.

UDC:633.11.«324»:632.9

**Konovalov D. V., Havriliuk N. N.** Effects of the components of agricultural technologies on accelerated reproduction of original seed of new high-yield varieties

of winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 132—140.

The article grounds expediency of the decrease of seeding rates for winter wheat varieties at the stages of primary seed management (breeding nursery 1 and breeding nursery 2) to 2.5—3.5 million and super elite to 4.5—5.5million viable seeds per hectare as well as the compliance with the basic agricultural practices of crop growing for ensuring accelerated seed reproduction and introduction of new varieties into commercial farming.

**Key words:** winter wheat, original seeds, seeding rate, seed reproduction coefficient, accelerated reproduction of seeds, introduction of new variety, yield.

UDC:631.58:581.557:557:633.367.003.13

**Pantsereva H. V.** Effect of the technological methods of cultivation on white lupine symbiotic productivity // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 141—145.

The results of studies on the effect of technological methods of cultivation on the symbiotic apparatus of white lupine plants of varieties Veresnevy and Makarovsk are highlighted. Positive effect of the combination of inoculation with bacterial agent and growth stimulator on the symbiotic productivity of white lupine varieties Sentiabysky and Makarovsky, which is important for the formation of high and sustainable yield. Under conditions of the region the issue of technological methods of cultivation requires more detailed study. Accordingly, such research is of practical and scientific value.

**Key words:** white lupine, technological methods, variety, inoculation, nitrogen fixation, symbiotic productivity.

UDC:633.17

**Ovsienko I. A.** Formation of sorghum grain productivity depending on the farming techniques // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 146—150.

The results of studies on the effect of seeding rates, seeding methods and doses of mineral fertilizers on the yield of grain sorghum are stated. It has been found that sorghum grain must be sown at the row width of 45 cm and seeding rate of 300—400 thousand seed per ha and under application of mineral fertilizers in the dose  $N_{90}P_{60}K_{60}$  to provide grain yield of 8.0—8.3 t/ha.

UDC: 635.11: 631.81.095.337

**Mialkovsky R. A., Bezikonny P. V.** Biochemical indicators of beet roots when applying microfertilizers // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 151—156.

The effect of foliar nutrition with microfertilizers on biochemical indicators of beet roots is studied. According to the results of researches it has been established that application of foliar nutrition with microfertilizers Reacom-r-beet, Cristalón special and Rozasol resulted in the increase of dry matter content, total sugar and betanine. According to the results of chemical analysis it has been found that foliar nutrition with microfertilizers Reacom-r-beet at the rate of 5.00 kg/ha provided the best biochemical indicators of roots of the studied varieties, namely: dry matter content of

Harold variety is 15.7 %, total sugar – 8.5 %, betanine – 352.5 mg/100 g, Kestrel variety – 16.1 %, 8.9 % and 270.9 mg/100 g, respectively. Foliar nutrition with microfertilizers contributes to the increase of nitrate content in the roots of the beet, however, its content does not exceed a maximum permissible level (1400 mg/kg).

**Key words:** beetroot, root vegetables, foliar nutrition, microfertilizers, variety.

UDC:632.51:633.34

**Zadorozhny V. S., Karasevych V. V., Movchan I. V., Kolodiy S. V., Rudska N. O., Lekhman O. V.** Methods of weed control in soybean sowings in the right-bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 157—163.

The results of the study of harmfulness of the main species of annual weeds in soybean sowings are presented. The role of pre-emergence and post-emergence harrowing as well as their combination with application of post-emergence herbicides in reducing weed infestation of soybean agroecosystem is established.

**Keywords:** soybean, weeds, weed harmfulness, harrowing, herbicides, biological efficiency, seed yield.

UDC:631.461:632.931.1

**Shykyriava O. V.** Dynamics of the number of the major groups of beneficial soil microorganisms in modern agroecosystem of the right-bank Forest-Steppe of Ukraine // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 164—170.

The results of the joint researches conducted by the Center of Scientific Support of Podillia on the base of the Institute of Feeds and Agriculture of NAAS and the Laboratory of Microbiology of Uladovo-Liulinetska experimental breeding station, the number of different groups of beneficial soil microbiota in the rhizosphere of the main crops of modern short crop rotations are highlighted. Direct dependence of the quantitative and species composition of grown crop is established. Possibility of its regulation by means of fertilization and chemical soil improvement as effective compensating factors of modern risks associated with changes in agroecosystem is determined.

UDC:635.65:633.2.633.2/3

**Veklenko Y. A., Kovtun E. P., Bezvuhliak L. I.** Influence of seeding method and spatial distribution of the components on the formation of binary lucerne-cereal grass stands under conditions of the right-bank Forest-Steppe // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 171—177.

Field stationary experiment have studied the effect of spatial distribution of lucerne plants under different methods of seeding with awnless brome, meadow brome, fescue, timothy grass, wheat grass, cock's-foot grass and ryegrass on the relationship of species of two-component lucerne-cereal grass stands of hay use.

It has been found that compared with the traditional row mixed seeding of alfalfa with cereals, the most balanced and sustainable structure of phytocenosis is achieved when cross-seeding method of seeding cereal and legume components is used. Other types of planting geometry (inter-row and mosaic methods of seeding) has contributed to the development of heterogeneity of the horizontal morphology of

legume-cereal phytocenosis that is primarily due to the effects of competitiveness regime of cenotic relations and environmental strategies of grass species in non-systematic distribution of plants within the population field. Cereal grasses typically develop more intensively under mosaic distribution with alfalfa using cross-interrow seeding method, where the largest proportion has been observed in phytomass of hay grass stands.

**Key words:** alfalfa, cereal grasses, spatial distribution, quantitative correlation, seeding methods.

UDC:636.081

**Zayats A., Mandryk M., Bihas O., Bilyk B.** Formation of valuable families as an important reserve for increasing milk productivity of the herd // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 178—184.

Researches aimed to assess the productive and breeding qualities of ancestors and their descendants were conducted in one of the top breeding plants of Vinnytsia region engaged in breeding Ukrainian red-and-white dairy breed – company "Green Valley" AF PZ "Vila". Studies have shown that such families as Nymph 1117, Osina1154, Pava 1217 and Music1107 appeared to be progressing and family Charodeika 1105 turned out to be stable by the resistance to the transmission of hereditary characteristics to granddaughters and great-granddaughters. By the share of the birth of one – or opposite-sex twins in the family for several generations family Music 1107 relates to a plus-variant type. Analysis of the results confirms the correctness of the chosen direction of selection and breeding work with the families of Ukrainian red-and-white dairy breed that contributes to the realization of the genetic potential of productivity and consolidation of the breed.

**Key words:** Ukrainian red-and-white dairy breed, family, milk productivity, ancestor, ancestry, genetic potential

UDC:636.087.8:636.033

**Novakovska V. Y.** Morphological and biochemical blood parameters of pigs when applying cellulose-amylolytic feed additive in the diet composition // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 185—191.

The article presents an analysis of research of hematological features of fattening pig blood when applying cellulose-amylolytic feed additive in the diet composition. It is scientifically proved that blood parameters often reveal the degree of satisfaction of animal needs in nutrients, physiological state of the animal, age, gender, feeding conditions.

**Key words:** morphological blood parameters, biochemical blood parameters, cellulose-amylolytic feed additive, cellulase, amylase, pig, feeding.

UDC 686.086:631.851

**Kylymniuk A. I.** Availability of iron, zinc, manganese and copper with barley-corn pig diets and mineral additive based on the chelate salts // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 192—198.

The results of studies on the availability for young pigs of iron, zinc, manganese and copper with barley-corn diets are stated. Estimation of the influence on the growth



rate of pigs and feed costs of chelated mineral additive developed on the basis of the coefficients of trace elements availability obtained in the experiments is conducted.

**Key words:** feed, feedstuff, mineral additive, biogenic elements, chelate, iron, zinc, manganese, copper.

UDC:636.087.7:637.5.64

**Mazurenko N. A., Datsiuk I. V.** Effect of feeding premixes Intermix on pork quality // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 199—205.

The study of pork quality indicators was conducted in three groups-analogues of young pigs of Large White breed that were fed new premixes Intermix BC-1 % and Intermix BC-3 % at live weight from 20 to 110 kg against a background of famous premix Euromix tab – 0.5 % (control).

After the slaughter at the end of the experiment boning of three carcasses from each group was performed and samples of the longest back muscles were selected to determine physical and chemical parameters.

Studies have shown that the use of premix Intermix BC-3 % in feeding young pigs increases the carcass weight ( $P < 0.01$ ), including muscle and fat tissue while the amount of bone tissue is relatively similar to the control.

In terms of water-holding capacity of the muscle tissue there was no significant difference between the groups. Muscle tissue of pigs consuming premix Intermix BC-3 % had the best indicators of pH, color intensity, marbling and caloric value. They also had an increase in nitrous parts, fat and ash constituents.

When feeding premix Intermix BC-1 % indicators of muscle tissue quality were approaching to the values of the control group.

**Key words:** young pigs, premixes, feeding, performance, carcass weight, morphological composition, physical and chemical parameters.

UDC: 636.087:636.4

**Ovsienko M. A.** Comparative assessment of feed additives for weaned piglets for the conditions of their feeding with mixed fodder-prestarter // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 206—211.

The article presents comparative assessment of the positive effect of the developed feed additives, which include such vital biologically active substances as dextrose, sodium bicarbonate, kitchen salt, sodium citrate, citric acid, potassium chloride and a mixture of water-soluble vitamins E and C with selenium by recipe number 1 and recipe number 2 for the weaned pigs under conditions of their feeding mixed fodder-prestarter.

**Key words:** weaned piglets, stress, feed additive, safety, digestibility, mixed fodder-prestarter, constipation.

UDC:636.5:084.524

**Blisyuk S. M., Buchkovska V. I., Evstafiyeva Y. M., Harkavlyuk V. E.** Efficiency of feed concentrate "Zhyvyna" when growing broiler chickens // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 212—215.

The study of the efficiency of feed concentrate «Zhyvyna» for growing broiler chickens of cross Ross-308 has been conducted. Analysis of the performance is carried out and feasibility of replacing sunflower meal by forage concentrate is proved.

**Key words:** performance, feeding, broiler chickens.

UDC: 636.597.085

**Mykytyn M. S., Melnyk U. M., Solovka H. I.** Gold-of-pleasure cake in the broiler chicken diets // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 216—219.

It has been established that the optimal level of feeding with gold-of-pleasure cake to growing broiler chickens makes up 7.5 % of the diet mass. If soybean meal is substituted with the gold-of-pleasure cake which is equal to protein, feed cost per unit of body weight gain decreases by 2.6 %.

**Key words:** gold-of-pleasure cake, broiler chickens, protein, diet, daily weight gain, feed cost.

UDC: [636.08.003+ 612.12]:636.934.22: 636.084.525

**Shevchuk T. V.** Efficiency and metabolic effects of partial replacement of meat feed with feed of another origin in red fox diets // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 220—225.

The article presents the results of studies of the effect of different diets on the biochemical blood parameters of the commodity young red foxes. Materials on the study of quality of the fur obtained from animals reared on diets with partial replacement of feed meat with feed of another origin (sunflower meal, corn middlings and chicken blood).

**Key words:** diverse diets, meat feed, feed of plant and animal origin, commodity young animals, red foxes, blood biochemical parameters, fur quality.

UDC:631.117.4.633

**Zadorozhna I. S.** Research portfolio of the intellectual property regarding varieties and methods of soybean cultivation // Feeds and Feed Production. – 2015. – Issue 81. – P. 226—233.

The assessment of the presence of objects of intellectual property of the Institute of Agriculture and Feeds of Podillia of NAAS in the market of innovations related to plant varieties of Ukraine is carried out. The basic originators and applicants in the market of intellectual property rights aimed at creating new varieties and technologies of soybean cultivation are revealed, comparative analysis of "patent portfolio" of research institutions, organizations and companies of the agricultural area and analysis of the soybean seed market attractiveness in Ukraine over 1992—2014 are carried out.