CEREAL YIELDING AND COMMERCIALITY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AGAINST THE VALUES OF RURAL AREAS IN REGIONS

Key words: agricultural production, reclamation, rural areas

Summary

Plant yielding and commerciality of agricultural production is determined by the natural features of agricultural space and by the advancement of farming. Yielding of cereals depends mainly on: NPK ($r = 0.7$) and Ca ($r = 0.7$) fertilisation, on the share of reclaimed croplands ($r = 0.64$) and the natural quality of agricultural space ($r = 0.59$). Commerciality of production expressed in the amount of purchased crop products per cereal unit per ha is associated with the ratio of the reclaimed to total cropland area ($r = 0.75$), with fertilisation ($r = 0.7$) and the size of a farm ($r = 0.56$). There is also a significant relationship between the latter and the extent of reclamation ($r = 0.71$) and the amount of applied NPK fertilisers ($r = 0.64$). The highest commerciality (27.7-31.9 dt.ha$^{-1}$) was found in voivodships where the mean surface area of a farm was c. 10 ha (8.2-11.4 ha) of croplands. When the contribution of reclaimed croplands is c. 16 %, mean cereal yields do not exceed 24 and the purchase - 8 dt.ha$^{-1}$ while at the contribution of 55 %, yields and purchase amount 36 and 32 dt.ha$^{-1}$, respectively.

Address: dr inż. J. Lipiński, Instytut Melioracji i Użytków Zielonych w Falentach, Zakład Studiów Regionalnych Rozwoju Obszarów Wiejskich, 05-090 Raszyn; tel. +48(22) 720-05-31 w. 251, e-mail: j.lipinski@imuz.edu.pl