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STUDY OF GRAPE PRODUCTION DYNAMICS IN THE AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIAL UNIT OF GAGAUZIA

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It is emphasized that grape production has its peculiarities, which are determined by the significant influence of the natural biological system, namely the soil, plants, and climate. As a result, the industry is characterized by high instability in annual production indicators.

Therefore, the methodology for assessing production dynamics requires refinement and the application of unified approaches that are practical. The article aims to present methodological approaches for assessing grape production dynamics, including the use of graphical research methods. The article employs economic-mathematical, abstract-logical, and graphical research methods.

The article examines grape production indicators over the last 12 years in the Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia. Analysis of the dynamics showed that over the studied period, grape yield exhibited an ascending trend, with production expansion driven by intensive factors such as increased yields per unit. However, the industry is characterized by low production indicator stability: the coefficient of variation in yield over the years of study reached 25.9%, with a range of variation exceeding 85% of the actual level. Calculations of potential yield levels indicated that the industry possesses real reserves for productivity growth, of at least 20 tons per hectare.

The study confirms the practicality of the methodology for assessing industry development dynamics in agriculture and the necessity of its application, both for educational purposes and under the real conditions of agricultural organization activities.

Keywords: yield, gross harvest, growth reserve, plantation area, potential level, stability.