

If more recently, electric scooters, gyroboards, gyroscooters were mainly bought for children and adolescents, then in recent years, there are more and more middle-aged and older customers [3].

The main difference between this type of transport and conventional analogues is that the source of energy for the operation of such an apparatus is electricity and not gasoline. It is driven by an electric internal combustion engine and a simple electric motor [1].

Let us consider advantages and disadvantages of electric transport.

The advantages are:

- the ability to charge batteries from a standard electrical network, which can significantly save on costs. In addition, there is the opportunity to save on cheap nightly electricity that is generated by power plants at night;

- noise reduction;
- ease of development of transport (except for a car);
- relative reliability and durability of the engine during long-term operation;
- lack of harmful exhausts;
- convenience in driving;
- a light weight;
- compactness;
- suitable for both children and adults.

The disadvantages are:

- the difficulty of moving for long distances;
- a small number of charging stations;
- short mileage and limited speed;
- long recharge time;
- the need to replace the battery every 3–10 years;
- in winter, battery power is increased due to interior heating. Therefore, mileage in autumn, winter and spring are reduced by 20-50% compared with the summer period [2, p.109].

In conclusion, we would like to emphasize that in the near future electric transport will prevail, as everyone strives for innovation and replaces the old one. Electric cars will also prevail when their cost is equal to or even less than conventional cars

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PERSPECTIVES OF USING IOT TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE

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According to the scientific and technological progress development, the use of innovative technologies in various spheres of life becomes more and more relevant. This issue is particularly acute for various branches of the agro-industrial complex (AIC), whose products are of high demand [2]. Consequently, for the high production quantities and minimization of costs there is a need of optimization in agricultural industry, which becomes impossible without the introduction of

innovative technologies. Among the great number of them, the Internet of Things (IoT) stands out. Despite the fact that IoT is not yet widespread in agriculture, the implementation of this technology solutions is constantly growing. According to the BI Intelligence forecast, by 2020 the number of IoT devices in agriculture will reach 75 million, increasing by 20% annually [1].

Before describing how the IoT can be used in agriculture, it would be necessary to define what IoT exactly means. The Internet of Things is a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines that are provided with unique identifiers and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human interaction. The definition of the Internet of things has evolved due to the convergence of multiple technologies, such as real-time analytics, machine learning, sensors, and embedded systems [3]. This technology has found application in a huge number of different areas, among which are power engineering, heavy and light industry, agriculture, health care, the concept of “smart” home and city. Considering IoT as a means of increasing agricultural productivity, several main spheres of its use can be identified:

Firstly, IoT is most often used to create meteorological stations that consist of various intelligent sensors. Being located in the field, they collect data from the environment. The received measurements can be used to compare climatic conditions, to help to select appropriate crops and to take the necessary steps in order to increase crop yields.

Secondly, in addition to determining climatic conditions, meteorological stations can also adjust them to create the most favorable environment for crops. One example is automatic watering systems, the main concept of which is applied in greenhouse automation.

Thirdly, IoT is used to monitor the condition and productivity of cattle breeding. With the help of body-worn sensors, data on temperature, health, activity and nutrition of each individual can be obtained. Thanks to the collected information, it is possible to give a complete herd overview [1].

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that the technology of the Internet of Things has a great perspectives in modern agriculture. Its implementation will allow to get full control over the process of cattle breeding, to increase crop yields, to reduce the costs of mineral fertilizers and inhibitors, to optimize and facilitate the work of staff. Due to the growing world population, and, consequently, the growing need for food, IoT will also be able to help in solving the problem of world famine.

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THE PECULIARITIES OF GROWING A CUCUMBER IN THE SECOND TURNOVER

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Cucumber is one of the most popular crops for growing in the sheltered soil. In comparison with other classical crops they are distinguished by rather fast fruition and harvesting in short terms.