

Authors' Guide for Manuscript Design

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Presenting the text of the work for publication in the journal, the author guarantees the correctness of all information about himself, the absence of plagiarism and other forms of illegal using in the manuscript, the proper design of all used text, tables, diagrams, illustrations.

In the manuscript:

- 1) Series "Agricultural Sciences" (in the list of publications recommended by the committee for quality assurance in the sphere of Education and science of the Ministry of Education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Order No. 63 dated February 21, 2022);
- 2) Series "Natural and technical sciences";
- 3) Results of scientific research on topical issues of the series "Education, Humanities and Social Sciences". The list of references given in the article should contain only peer-reviewed sources of literature, literature with a DOI index.

Structure and design of the article:

1. The length of the article should be from 6 to 12 pages.
2. The layout of the article (page - A 4, book orientation, margins for the left side, top and bottom - 2.5 cm, for the right - 2.0 cm. Font: type - Times New Roman, size - 12):
 - MRNTI - *first line, from left* (<http://grnti.ru>) *Right - DOI Index*
 - Article Title - *Center Alignment in Bold*
 - Initials and name of author (s) - *center alignment (11-font)*
 - Full name of the organization, city, country (if authors work in different organizations, it is necessary to put the same icon near the name of the author and the corresponding organization) - *center alignment, italics (11-font)*
 - **Annotation** (150-300 words; maintaining the structure of the article) in Kazakh, Russian and English, size - (11-font).
 - **Keywords** (3-5 words/phrases) in Kazakh, Russian and English, size - (11-font).
 - Main part (*line spacing - 1, indentation (red line) - 1.25 cm., alignment - by width*) of the article should contain (12-font):
3. **introduction:** justification of topic selection; relevance of topic or problem, definition of object, subject, goals, tasks, methods, approaches, hypothesis and value of work.
4. **materials and methods of research:** should consist of a description of materials and progress of work, as well as a complete description of the methods used. This section describes how the problem was studied: detailed information without repeating previously published established procedures; identification of equipment (software) and description of materials should be used, with mandatory introduction of novelty when using materials and methods. Tables, figures must be placed after their mention. Each illustration should be followed by an inscription (*size - 11*). Figures must be clear, clean and non-scanned. Only formulas referred to in the text are numbered in the article. All abbreviations, with the exception of the well-known ones, must be decrypted in its first usage in the text. In the text, references are indicated in square brackets. References should be numbered strictly in order of reference in the text. The first reference in the text to the literature should have the number [1], the second - [2], etc. The reference to the book in the main part of the article should be accompanied by an indication of

the pages used (for example, [1, 45 pg.]). References to unpublished works are not allowed. References to non-licensed publications are not allowed.

5. **results/discussion:** analysis and discussion of the study results are presented.

6. **conclusion:** synthesis and summary of the work at that stage; confirmation of the truth of the allegation made by the author. The conclusions should be used to summarize the results of the study in a particular scientific field, with a description of proposals or opportunities for further work. Information about financial support for research is indicated on the first page in the form of a footnote.

7. **list of literature**(*size - 11*): If the list of literature contains works presented in Cyrillic, it is necessary to present the list of literature in two versions: the first as in the original, the second in the Romanized alphabet (transliteration). (The number of used literatures must be at least – 15)

The Romanized list of literature should look like the following: author (s) (transliteration) → (year in parentheses) → title of the articles in transliterated version [translation of the article name into English in square brackets], the name of the Russian-language source (transliteration, or the English name - if any), output data with symbols in English. For example:*in Chicago Style*

Gokhberg L., Kuznetsova T. (2011) *Strategiya-2020: novye kontury rossiiskoi innovatsionnoi politiki* [Strategy 2020: New Outlines of Innovation Policy]. Foresight-Russia, vol. 5, no 4, pp. 8–30.

By National Standard

КохбергЛ., КузнецоваТ. Стратегия-2020: новые контуры российской инновационной политики // Foresight-Russia. – Т. 5, № 4. – С. 8-30.

The style of the list of literature in Russian and Kazakh according to National Standard 7.1-2003 "Bibliographic record. Bibliographic description. General requirements and rules of compilation. "

The style of design of the Romanized list of literature, as well as sources in English (other foreign) language for sociohumanitary areas - American Psychological Association (<http://www.apastyle.org/>), for natural and technical areas - Chicago Style (www.chicagomanualofstyle.org).

8. information about the authors: (must contain the name of the author (s), the full name of the organization, city, country, contact information: telephone, e-mail, orsid number) in 3 languages.

9. The submitted article will be passed through the Antiplagiarism program only if it is prepared in accordance with the requirements. Articles with more than 80% originality will be sent to the editor. And the article below 80% is sent to the author for revision. And in the case of a secondary study without a corresponding indicator, they are not accepted for publication. After a positive review by the Reviewers, the article is accepted for publication in the journal and a payment notification is sent to the author. The author is obliged to send a payment receipt to the editorial office by e-mail: khabarshy@korkyt.kz.

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The cost of one article for a series of natural and technical, educational and humanitarian sciences is 5000 tenge.

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METHODS OF TILLAGE INCREASING THE YIELD OF REED HAYFIELDS

Bayzhanova B.¹, Candidate of Agricultural Sciences, Senior Lecturer,
 bibi64@inbox.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1675-0602>
Akhanov S.¹, candidate of technical sciences, senior lecturer,
 serik.ahanov@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1422-2096>
Bimagambetova G.², candidate of biological sciences, associate professor,
 b.g.a72@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1370-9014>
Nurgaliyev N.¹, PhD, senior teacher, -
 nurgaliyev-nurali@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6132-1818>
Nurzhan D.¹, PhD, Senior Lecturer,
 danabek_80@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8013-9763>

¹*Kyzylorda University named after Korkyt Ata,*

²*West Kazakhstan University named after M. Utemisov, Republic of Kazakhstan*

Annotation. In Kazakhstan, there is a large disproportion between the areas of pastures and hayfields. Currently, there are only 5.8 million hectares of hayfields, which is only 3% of the total area of natural lands, or for every 30.1 hectares of pastures there is only 1 hectare of hayfields. This makes it necessary to mow 12-15 million hectares of pastures for hay production, and in dry years up to 25 million hectares. (at least 150 words)

Keywords: *pre-sowing, tillage, productivity, natural meadows, reed.*

Introduction. The main reserve in strengthening the fodder base in modern market conditions is to increase the productivity of natural fodder lands, to obtain high-grade and cheap fodder on these lands. One of such vast lands in the republic in the Kyzylorda region is reed thickets. The main dominant of these lands is the southern reed, which is of great national economic importance, as a vegetable raw material for integrated agricultural use and industrial processing.....

Literature review. In Kazakhstan, two thirds of all reed thickets are located in its southern part: in the basins of the Syrdarya, Chu, Ili rivers and on the coast of the Caspian Sea....

Research materials and methods. At all stages of experimental research, we complied with the basic requirements: adherence to the principle of single difference, i.e. observance of the unity of all cultivation conditions, except for one studied, the obligatory setting of the experiment on sites homogeneous in terms of climatic and soil factors and studied in time [4,21pp].....

Research results and discussion. Before processing the field with disc tools and a plow, the reeds (old men) of the previous year were burned on the site. For this, the plot was plowed on both sides so that the fire did not spread to other areas. It was only after that that the experiment was laid. The discs with the BDT - 2.2 and BDT - 7.0 harrows were carried out to a depth of 10 - 12 and 17 - 18 cm, respectively, in two tracks along and across the site. Plowing was carried out to a depth of 20 - 23 cm.....

Table 1 – Influence of different processing of the reed meadow sod on the southern reed stalk, pcs/m² (average for two tabs)

Indicators	Without treatment (control)		Disking to the depth 10-12 cm		Depth Disking 17-18 cm		Plowing at depth 20-23 cm	
	re growth	bef ore harvesting	re growth	bef ore harvesting	re growth	bef ore harvesting	re growth	bef ore cleaning
In the year of the experience								
Pla	1	13	1	13		2	1	1

nts	30	4	44	8	50	87	52	43
ms Ste	1	15	1	17	1	1	1	1
shiness Bu	1,	1,3	1	1,5	1,	1,	1,	1,
	44	6	,53	7	,52	51	29	38
In the second year								
nts Pla	1	16	1	17	1	1	1	1
ms Ste	1	17	1	18	1	1	1	1
shiness Bu	1,	1,5	1	1,6	1,	1,	1,	1,
	52	4	69	1	59	69	74	86
	64	6	83	2	75	77	83	98
	43	8	,58	3	,78	68	77	76
In the third year								
nts Pla	1	18	1	19	1	1	1	1
ms Ste	2	20	2	21	1	1	1	2
shiness Bu	1,	1,7	1	1,6	1,	1,	1,	1,
	82	6	87	6	75	86	82	92
	04	1	02	1	95	93	95	07
	70	8	,69	9	,68	71	66	76

Conclusion. Conclusion On the basis of experimental studies over four years, by laying out field experiments to improve reed hayfields and processing literary sources, the following conclusions were made:....

Literature:

Bayzhanova, B.K. Nurgaliev N.Sh., Nurzhan D.Zh., Duissen A.D., Ensebaev A.O. State and development prospects of the problem of improving reed hayfields in the Aral Sea region Materials of the II International scientific-practical conference. / "Integration of the scientific community to the global challenges of our time" March 7-9, 2017. – Osaka, Japan. Pp. 506-512. Volume I

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Metodika provedeniya sortoispytaniya sel'skohozyajstvennyh rastenij. Utverzhdena prikazom Ministra sel'skogo hozyajstva Respubliki Kazahstan ot «13» maya 2011 goda № 06-2/254.

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СПОСОБЫ ОБРАБОТКИ ПОЧВЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЕ УРОЖАЙНОСТИ ТРОСТНИКОВЫХ СЕНОКОСОВ

Байжанова Б.К.¹, кандидат сельскохозяйственных наук, старший преподаватель,
Аханов С.М.¹, кандидат технических наук, старший преподаватель,
Бимагамбетова Г.А.², кандидат биологических наук, доцент

Нургалиев Н.Ш.¹, PhD, старший преподаватель,
Нуржан Д.Ж.¹, PhD, старший преподаватель,

¹*Қызылординский университет имени Қорқыт Ата,*

²*Западно-Казахстанский университет имени М.Утемисова, Республика Казахстан*

Анотация. В Казахстане наблюдается большая диспропорция между площадями пастбищ и сенокосов. В настоящее время здесь находятся только 5,8 млн га сенокосов, что составляет лишь 3% от общей площади естественных угодий, или на каждые 30,1 га пастбищ приходится лишь 1 га сенокосов. Это вынуждает ежегодно скашивать для заготовки сена по 12 - 15 млн га пастбищ, а в засушливые годы до 25 млн га....

Ключевые слова: *предпосевная, обработка почвы, урожайность, природные луга, тростник.*

ҚАМЫС ШАБЫНДЫҚТАРЫНЫҢ ӨНІМДІЛІГІН ТОПЫРАҚТЫ ӨҢДЕУ ӘДІСТЕРІ АРҚЫЛЫ АРТТЫРУ

Байжанова Б.К.¹, а.ш.ғ.к., аға оқытушы

Аханов С.М.¹, т.ғ.к., аға оқытушы

Бимагамбетова Г.А.², б.ғ.к, доцент

Нургалиев Н.Ш.¹, PhD, аға оқытушы,

Нұржан Д.Ж.¹, PhD, аға оқытушы

¹*Қорқыт Ата атындағы Қызылорда университеті,*

²*М.Өтемисов атындағы Батыс Қазақстан университеті, Қазақстан Республикасы*

Аңдатпа. Қазақстанда жайылымдар мен шабындық алқаптары арасында үлкен диспропорция бар. Қазіргі уақытта тек 5,8 млн га шабындық бар, бұл табиғи жерлердің жалпы көлемінің 3% ғана құрайды немесе әр 30,1 га жайылымға 1 га шабындық қана келеді. Бұл шөп дайындау үшін 12-15 миллион гектар жайылымды, ал құрғақшылық жылдары 25 миллион гектарға дейін шабуды қажет етеді...

Түйінді сөздер: *себуге дейінгі, топырақты өңдеу, өнімділік, табиғи шабындықтар, қамыс.*