Application

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1. The length of the article should be from 6 to 12 pages.

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- MRNTI - *first line, from left (http://grnti.ru) Right - DOI Index*
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- Full name of the organization (place of work), 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)*.
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- 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.

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[5] **Bakiruly, K**.,Tohetova L.A., Ershin Z.R., Kasymzhanov M.T. Vlijanie ionizirujushhego izluchenija na rostovye processy rastenij risa i jachmenja pri ispol'zovaniem uskoritelja jelektronov AO «Park jadernyh tehnologii» Vestnik NJaC RK., Vypusk 1(65), g.Kurchatov. mart.2016. [in russian]

By state 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 state standard 7.1-2003 "Bibliographic record. Bibliographic description. General requirements and rules of compilation. "

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METHODS OF TILLAGE INCREASING THE YIELD OF REED HAYFIELDS

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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/m^2 (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	F eg- rowth	bef ore harvesting	eg- rowth	be fore harvesting	re growth	be fore cleaning
In the year of the experience								
Pla	1	13	1	13		2	1	1

nts	30	4	44	8	50	87	52	43
Stems	1,29	15,6	1,33	17,9	98	1,86	1,71	1,63
Bushiness	1,44	1,36	1,53	1,57	,52	1,51	1,29	1,38
In the second year								
Plants	1,52	16,4	1,69	17,1	59	1,69	1,74	1,86
Stems	1,64	17,6	1,83	18,2	75	1,77	1,83	1,98
Bushiness	1,43	1,58	1,58	1,63	,78	1,68	1,77	1,76
In the third year								
Plants	1,82	18,6	1,87	19,6	75	1,86	1,82	1,92
Stems	2,04	20,1	2,02	21,1	95	1,93	1,95	2,07
Bushiness	1,70	1,78	1,69	1,69	,68	1,71	1,66	1,76

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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СПОСОБЫ ОБРАБОТКИ ПОЧВЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЕ УРОЖАЙНОСТИ ТРОСТНИКОВЫХ СЕНОКОСОВ

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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

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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...

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