

. Another scientific article by the head of the research and production center for biology, geoecology and arid fodder production, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Mukhambetov Bolat in the multidisciplinary bibliographic and abstract database Scopus.

The article presents research work on the radical improvement of pastures with the sowing of the prostrate (*Kochia prostrate*) against the background of plowing the soil to a depth of 20-22 cm has been carried out in the CIS countries since 1936 to this day.

Despite the age of study, in modern conditions there are no production crops of prutnyak in Kazakhstan

Repeated attempts to introduce the rod into production ended in failure.

Long-term experiments (more than 50 years) have shown that the prutnyak does not sprout annually - approximately two years out of five years and then in patches in space - full-fledged shoots are provided in one place, and they are absent in another. That is, tillage does not provide the necessary efficiency.

In this review, on the basis of original research, the formation of soil conditions for the growth of prutnja seedlings during soil cultivation is detailed.

As is known, during plowing, the upper fertile horizon is thrown down and it is buried by the less fertile, more structureless soil of the lower horizons.

This, firstly, leads to the formation of a hard crust impenetrable by the bark seedlings and, secondly, when dried, solid soil lumps are formed under the seeds, impenetrable by the hypocalytic roots of the bark, so the bark seedlings either die during moldboard plowing, or full-fledged plowing is not formed on it. seedlings.

The current impasse with tillage can be rectified by developing a new theoretical concept and, on its basis, developing a technology for tilling soil and prutnyak cultivation.

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