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**EFFECT OF PRESOWING SOIL TILLAGE
ON PRODUCTIVITY OF GRASS MIXTURES
UNDER CONDITIONS OF PRECARPATHIANS**

While in previous years feed production on arable lands were predominant (ploughable land Precarpathians about 70 %) that stipulated the erosion development, than in the current conditions the herbal feed production to a greater extent based on natural forage lands removed from arable land. It is known that Precarpathians is zone of sufficient moisture, so keeping of livestock should be based on the basis of meadow fodder production. For this reason, large areas of previously cultivated natural land should be grassing, restore of natural contours of grasslands adapted to local conditions with high productive grass mixtures, which will allow to increase the density of pasture-haying feeds in system of soil saving agriculture. The main focus in this is on scientific and reasonable selection of herbs that can more fully use of environmental factors to which significant influence have ways of presowing preparation of the soil.

The field studies were carried out on experimental basis of the Institute of Agriculture of Carpathian Region of NAAS on sod-podzolic surface gleyed soils with a slope of 3–5 °.

It was found that the higher yield of dry matter (at 4,6–42,2 %) and digestible protein (at 7,3–43,1 %) provided a multi-component grass mixture of timothy meadow (30 %), fescue eastern (20 %), brome grass (15 %), rye grass (15 %), clover hybrid (25 %), Lotus corniculatus (25 %), galega orientalis (20 %) on variant where was carried out presowing disking.