

Method of layered tillage, in which soil loosening to an agronomically justified depth is carried out in layers and simultaneously in several horizons in a single pass. Each horizon is loosened to a shallow depth of 8–12 cm. The initial period of loosening the lower layers of the soil mass occurs at the moment when the adjacent upper soil layer is still in a suspended state and touches the layer following it, the lower horizon. Loosening of the upper cultivated layer 0–24 cm is carried out continuously to the full depth. Loosening of the lower layers is carried out in horizons of 10–15 cm using a two-way transverse ploughing without separating them from the soil mass.