**Analysis of scientific research on cattle grazing systems in order to save pasture resources**

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*Amir Y., 2nd year PhD student*

*S.Seifullin Kazakh Agrotechnical University, Astana*

The development of progressive methodological approaches to the use of modern digital technologies for remote sensing of the earth and monitoring allow solving various challenges to restore the bioresource of soil and pastures for animals. The development of tools for the mass assessment of the pasture condition is an important step in optimizing the work on determining the pasture resource and reducing the labor intensity of these activities.

This dissertation work analyzes existing articles in order to derive the main directions and existing methods in the field of application of earth remote sensing technology for pasture resource management. new solutions in this dissertation work.

The articles considered in this literary review can be divided into the following problems:  
 The harm and benefits of using electric and virtual fences to control grazing. The effectiveness of using these technologies [1-6].  
 Deduction of the main factors influencing the pasture resource, as well as suggestions of recommendations (methods) for solving the main problem areas [7, 8,9].  
 Consideration of the effectiveness of the application of grazing control technology with the use of virtual fences [10-12].

The above analysis of the articles allows us to conclude that the development of a decision-making model using remote sensing technology, coupled with machine learning methods based on a web portal, with the correct selection of the key parameters of the system under consideration, can give positive results in determining pasture biomass.

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