

Chapter 1 – CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Crop :- When plants of the same kind are grown and cultivated at one place on a large scale, it is called a crop.

Agricultural practices :- Agricultural practices means basically a collection of principles to apply for farm production processes in order to get better agricultural products.

Kharif crops :- The crops which are grown in the rainy season are called kharif crops. These crops generally grown from June to September. Example- Paddy, Maize, Soybean, Cotton etc.

Rabi crops :- The crops which are grown in the winter season are called Rabi crops. These crops generally grown from October to March. Examples- Wheat, Gram, Mustard, Pea etc.

Zaid crops :- There are some crops which grown in summer between Rabi and kharif crops are called Zaid crops. These crops grown from March to June. Examples- Cucumber, Watermelon bitter gourd etc.

Fertilizers :- Fertilizers are a chemical substance which produce in the factories and spread on the ground to make plants healthy. Example- Urea, super phosphate, potash etc.

Manure :- Manure is an organic substance obtained from the decomposition of plants and animal wastes and spread on the ground to make plants healthy.

Irrigation :- The supply of water to crops at different intervals is called irrigation. The sources of irrigation are wells, tubewells lakes, rivers dams and canals.

Sprinkler system :- This method is useful in the land where sufficient water is not available the perpendicular pipes having rotating nozzles on top are joined to the main pipeline at regular intervals when water is allowed to flow through the main pipe under pressure with the help of a pump it escapes from the rotating nozzles.

Drip system :- In this system the water falls drop by drop just at the position of the roots.

Tilling or Ploughing :- The process of loosening and turning of the soil is called tilling or ploughing.

Seed drill :- Seed drill is used for sowing seed. This tool sows the seeds uniformly at proper distances and depths.

Weeds :- In a field many other undesirable plants may grow naturally along with the crop. These undesirable plants are called weeds.

Weedicide :- Weeds are controlled by using some chemicals that called weedicides.

Harvesting :- The cutting of mature crop is called harvesting.

Threshing :- In the harvested crop the grain seeds need to be separated from the chaff this process is called threshing.

Winnowing :- Winnowing is a farming method developed by ancient people to separate seeds from the chaff.

Animal husbandry :- Animal husbandry is the branch of agricultural concerned with animal that are raised for meat, eggs, fibre or other products.

Granaries :- A building or storeroom for storing threshed seeds called granaries.