

# Crop Production and Management

Crop - When plants of the same kind are cultivated at one place on a large scale. It is called crop.

Agricultural practices → Agricultural practices are those practices which involve several activities undertaken by farmers <sup>step by step</sup> during production of crop. These are —

- ① Soil preparation
- ② Sowing
- ③ Adding manure and fertilisers
- ④ Irrigation
- ⑤ Weeding
- ⑥ Harvesting
- ⑦ Threshing and winnowing
- ⑧ Storage of grain

Tilling or Ploughing → a process of loosening and turning soil

crumbs — big clumps of soil.

Leveller → It helps in levelling of uneven field.

# Agricultural Implements (Tools)

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main tools are plough, hoe and cultivator

Plough — In ancient time used for tilling of soil, adding fertilisers to the crop and turning the soil

Hoe — used for removing weeds and loosening the soil.

Cultivator — Nowadays ploughing is done by tractor driven cultivator which saves labour and time.

Traditional tool for sowing — funnel

Seed drill — It is used for sowing seed with the help of tractors.

Manure → Organic substance (compost pit)

Fertilisers — chemical substance produced in factories

e.g. - Urea, ammonium sulphate  
superphosphate and NPK

(Nitrogen, phosphorus, Potassium)

excessive use of Fertilizer has made soil less fertile.

Crop rotation — It helps the soil to be replenished with nutrient. It is done by growing different crops alternately.

Irrigation — The supply of water to crops at regular interval of time is called irrigation.

Sources of Irrigation — wells, tubewells, ponds, lakes, rivers, dams and canals.

Traditional method of Irrigation —

- ① Moat (Pulley system)
- ② chain pump
- ③ dhekli
- ④ rahat

Modern method of irrigation —

- ① Sprinkler system
- ② Drip system

Weeds — Undesirable plants may grow naturally along with the crop.

Weeding — removal of weeds.  
(but time to remove weeds is

before producing flowers and seeds.

It is done by —

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① Manually (by Kharpi, hoe)

② by seed drill.

③

by using 'chemicals called weedicides.

Harvesting

Cutting of crop after it is mature is called Harvesting.

① by manually (sickle)

Threshing

In the harvested crop separation of grain seeds from chaff. It is done by combine (which is harvester and thresher both)

Winnowing

— Farmers with small holding land do the separation of grain and chaff by this method.

harvest festivals - Baisakhi, Pongal, Holi, Diwali, Bihu.

Storage

Large scale storage of

grain is done in silos and granaries classmate  
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to protect them from, pest like rat  
and insect.

- ① It is done by using dried neem leaves at home
- ② For storing large quantities of grain in big godowns specific chemical treatment are to be given.