

# Crop Production and Management

**Q.1 Select the correct word from the following list and fill in the blanks.**

<b>float</b>	<b>water</b>	<b>crop</b>	<b>crop</b>	<b>nutrients</b>	<b>preparation</b>
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- (a) The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The first step before growing crops is \_\_\_\_\_ of the soil.
- (c) Damaged seeds would \_\_\_\_\_ on top of water.
- (d) For growing a crop, sufficient sunlight and \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from the soil are essential.

**Answer:**

- (a) The same kind of plants grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called **crop**.
- (b) The first step before growing crops is **preparation** of the soil.
- (c) Damaged seeds would **float** on top of water.
- (d) For growing a crop, sufficient sunlight and **nutrients** and **water** from the soil are essential.

**Q.2 Match items in column A with those in column B.**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
(i) Kharif crops	(a) Food for cattle
(ii) Rabi crops	(b) Urea and super phosphate
(iii) Chemical fertilisers	(c) Animal excreta, cow dung, urine and plant waste
(iv) Organic manure	(d) Wheat, gram, pea
	(e) Paddy and maize

**Answer:**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
(i) Kharif crops	(e) Paddy and maize
(ii) Rabi crops	(d) Wheat, gram, pea
(iii) Chemical fertilisers	(b) Urea and super phosphate
(iv) Organic manure	(c) Animal excreta, cow dung, urine and plant waste

**Q.3 Give two examples of each. (a) Kharif crop (b) Rabi crop**

**Answer:** Examples of crop:

- (a) Kharif crop: Paddy, Maize, Rice and Bajra etc.
- (b) Rabi crop: Wheat, gram, pea mustard etc.

**Q.4 Write a paragraph in your own words on each of the following.**

- (a) Preparation of soil                      (b) Sowing
- (c) Weeding                                      (d) Threshing

**Answer:**

**(a) Preparation of soil:** Preparation of soil is the first step in cultivating. Preparation of soil is done by loosening and turning the soil by ploughing or tilling it. This will allow the seeds in growth and also for the growth of various bacteria and microorganism which is very helpful for growth of crop. Preparation of Soil allows the roots to penetrate deep into the soil and the loose soil allows the roots to breathe easily. It helps in being in the nutrient rich soil to the top, so that the seeds can derive nutrition for their growth.

**(b) Sowing:** The process of scattering seeds (or putting seeds) in the ground soil called "Sowing". This important step is done after soil preparation. Good quality of seeds are sown by hand scattering or a seed drill. It is like a funnel like structure which is used with tractors to sow the seeds at particular depth in the soil.

**(c) Weeding:** Weeds are unwanted plants or wild plants which grow along with the main crop. The removal of weeds is termed as weeding. Weeds compete with the plants in light and space and take up the nutrients given to the main crops from the soil. Example of seeds are Xanthium, Parthenium, etc which affect the growth of the crop. Weeds can be removed by using Trowel (Khurpa) and using weedicide (a chemical which only kills the weeds not the crops like- 2,4-D, MCPA & Butachlor).

**(d) Threshing:** After harvesting the crop, Threshing is done. The process of beating out the grains from the crop plants is called Threshing. It is done to take out the grain from chaff and hay by manual, winnowing and using machine called "Combine" which carry out this work. Combine is combined harvester and thresher. It harvests crops and also separates the grains.

### **Q.5 Explain how fertilisers are different from manure.**

**Answer:**

<b>Fertiliser</b>	<b>Manure</b>
Fertilisers are chemical substance which is prepared in factories.	Manure is a natural substance which prepared using animal excreta and plant wastes.
They provide mainly organic matter.	They provide mainly nutrients.
No harmful effect as fully natural	Side effects as it is a chemical.
Good for long term soil fertility	Not good for long term soil fertility, if used in excessive amount.
Not as effective as fertilisers	Very effective in obtaining fast result.
It is very cheap	It is very costly

### **Q.6 What is irrigation? Describe two methods of irrigation which conserve water.**

**Answer:** Irrigation is the process of water supply to the crops in the field at the particular time intervals. This intervals vary from crop to crop, season to season and it also depends on the soil type and amount of rainfall. A proper irrigation system will ensure timely and adequate water to crops. This will leads to more yields. The irrigation sources are lakes, ponds, rivers, canals and dams. Canal system and rain water harvesting are the two methods of irrigation which conserve water.

### **Q.7 If wheat is sown in the kharif season, what would happen? Discuss.**

**Answer:** Wheat crop are Rabi crops which are sown in winter (October to November). If wheat is sown in the kharif season (from June to October), then the whole crop might get spoiled because of lack of optimum temperature, lots of water, adaptability, availability of pests, etc. Kharif season is the rainy season, which is not favorable for the wheat crop. Therefore, wheat crop should not be sown during kharif season.

### **Q.8 Explain how soil gets affected by the continuous plantation of crops in a field.**

**Answer:** Continuous plantation of soil makes the soil poorer in minerals like potassium, phosphorus, nitrogen and various other nutrients. These nutrients or ions are necessary for all the plants to grow. If continuous plantation is done these minerals won't get time to replenish and the soil becomes infertile. The crop yield will decrease immediately.

### **Q.9 What are weeds? How can we control them?**

**Answer:** Unwanted plants like Xanthium, Parthenium etc. that grow along with main crop plants are known as weeds. Weeds compete with the plants in light and space and take up the nutrients given to the main crops from the soil. As a result, main crop plants get lesser nutrients, light, and space for their development. This in turn, reduces crop yields.

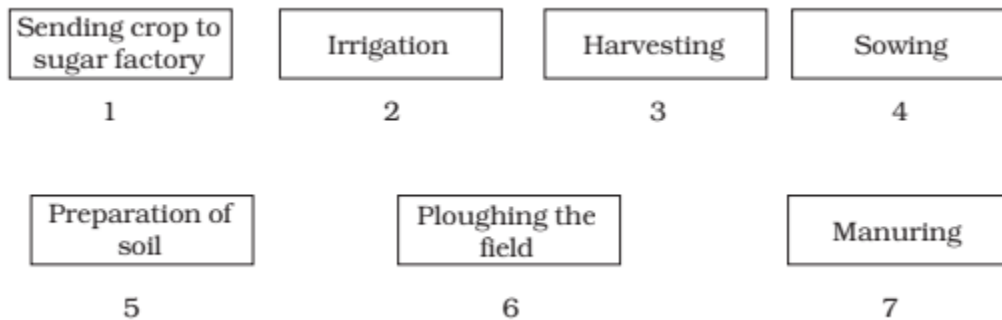
Some important weeding methods are:

(a) Weeds can be destroyed using weedicides. It is a chemical, which is sprayed in the fields to kill all available weeds. Weedicides destroys weeds but does not damage the main crop.

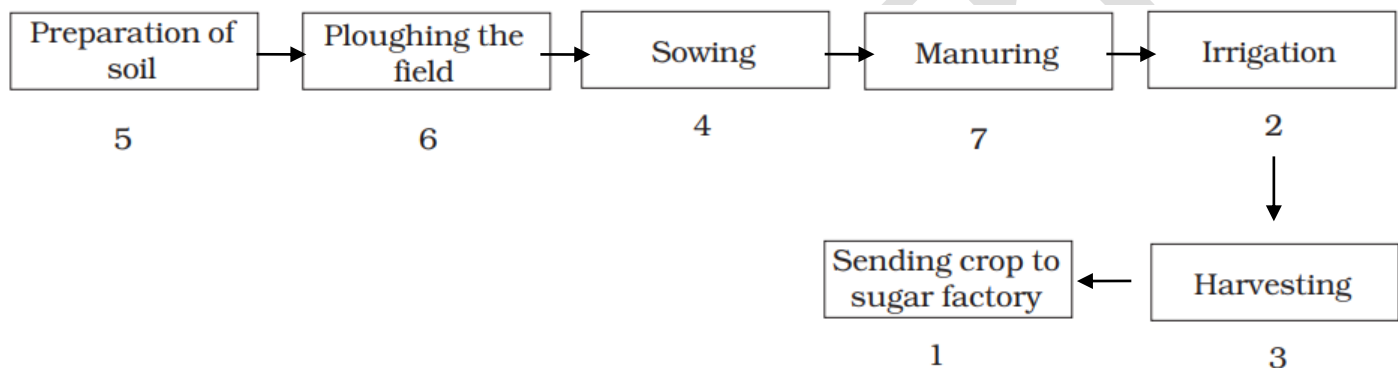
(b) Tilling also helps in removing weeds.

(c) By using a trowel (Khurpa), we can remove the weeds manually. It involves regular uprooting or cutting of weeds close to the ground.

**Q.10 Arrange the following boxes in proper order to make a flow chart of sugarcane crop production.**



**Answer:** Flow chart of sugarcane crop production-



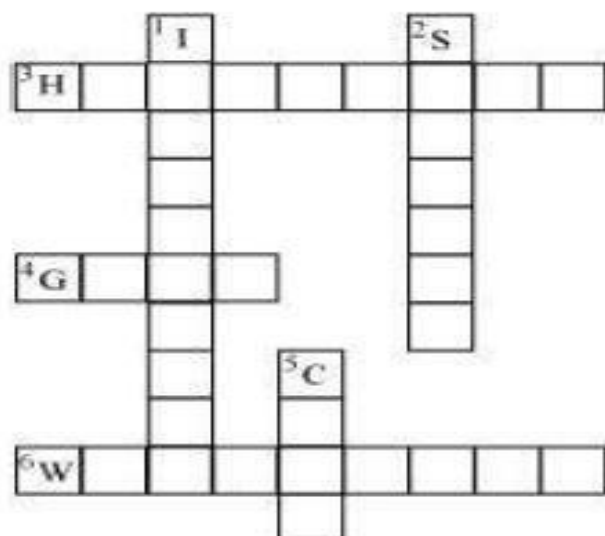
**Q.11 Complete the following word puzzle with the help of clues given below.**

Down

1. Providing water to the crops.
2. Keeping crop grains for a long time under proper conditions.
3. Certain plants of the same kind grown on a large scale.

Across

3. A machine used for cutting the matured crop.
4. A rabi crop that is also one of the pulses.
5. A process of separating the grain from chaff.



**Answer:****Down**

1. IRRIGATION
2. STORAGE
5. CROP

**Across:**

3. HARVESTOR
4. GRAM
5. WINNOWING

