



FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
CLASS- VIII
WORKSHEET NO: 9
SCIENCE

NAME:

DATE: 09/04/2020

TOPIC: CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Please follow the given link before attempting the worksheet:

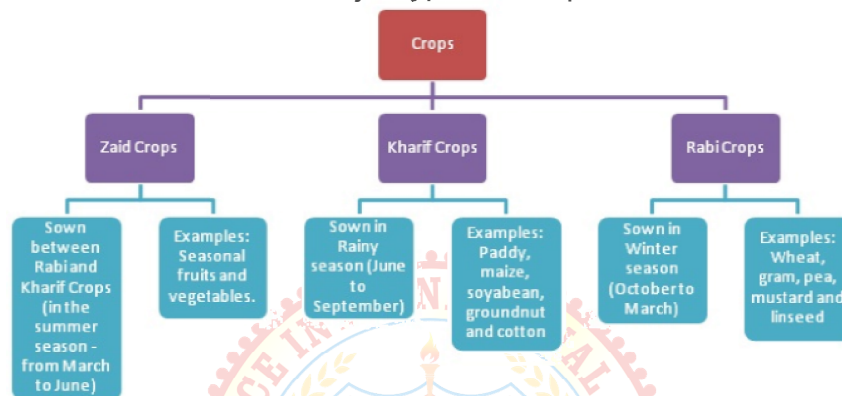
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XyOy4ZVdbmQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T5KhzfBAbzg>

KEYWORDS

Agricultural Practices

Depending on the season, there are two major types of crops:



Basic Practices of Crop Production

Seven agricultural practices followed while growing a crop are:

- **Preparation of Soil:** To loosen and turn the soil.
- **Sowing:** Planting of seeds of a crop in soil.
- **Adding Manure and Fertilisers:** Adding essential nutrients to soil for growth and development of plants.
- **Irrigation:** Supplying water to plants at regular intervals.
- **Protection from Weeds:** Removal of unwanted plants from the cultivated field to allow crops proper access to lights, space, and nutrients.
- **Harvesting:** Cutting mature crops from fields.
- **Storage:** Keeping grains or produce safe from rats, insects, microorganisms and moisture.

Agricultural Implements used for Ploughing



Plough

Made of wood and drawn by a pair of bullocks or other animals (such as horses and camels).

Used since ancient times for:

- tilling the soil,
- adding fertilisers to the crop,
- removing the seeds, and
- turning of the soil.

It consists of:

- ploughshare (strong triangular iron strip),
- ploughhaft (long log of wood attached to beam on one end and ploughshare on the other end), and
- beam (which is placed on bullocks' necks).

Hoe

Usually pulled by animals.

This simple tool is used for:

- Removing weeds, and
- Loosening the soil.

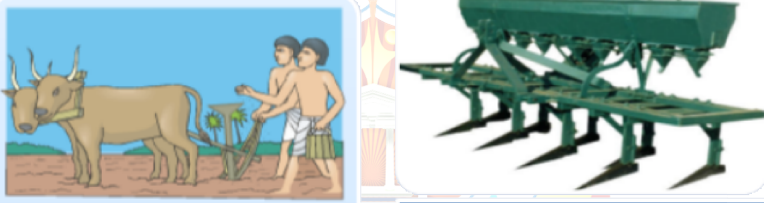
It consists of:

- Long rod of wood or iron
- Strong, broad and bent plate of iron on one of its ends.

Cultivator

Tractor-driven cultivators are modern and save labour and time.

Agricultural Implements used for Sowing



Sowing

Traditional Tool for Sowing

Seeds are filled in the funnel, which is attached to two or three pipes with piercing ends. These ends pierce into the soil and place seeds there.

Seed Drill

Today, seed drills are used with the tractors to sow seeds.

They are better because they:

- Sow seeds uniformly - at equal distance and depth,
- Cover seeds with soil after sowing so that birds do not eat them, and
- Save time and labour.

Methods of replenishing the soil with nutrients

The three methods of replenishing the soil are:

- Adding organic manure to the soil,
- Adding chemical fertilizers to the soil,
- Leaving the field uncultivated (or fallow) between two crops, and

Mixed Cropping

Mixed cropping is the practice of growing of two or more crop simultaneously on the same piece of land.

Advantages of Mixed Cropping

- 1) The risk of total crop failure is reduced

- 2) Farmers tend to harvest a variety of produce such as cereal, pulses or vegetables or fodder to meet the various requirements of family or of an agricultural farm.
- 3) Due to complementary effect of component crops, yield of both crops is increased. e.g. wheat and gram.
- 4) Fertility of the soil is improved by growing two crops simultaneously.
- 5) Chances of pest infestation are greatly reduced.

Crop Rotation

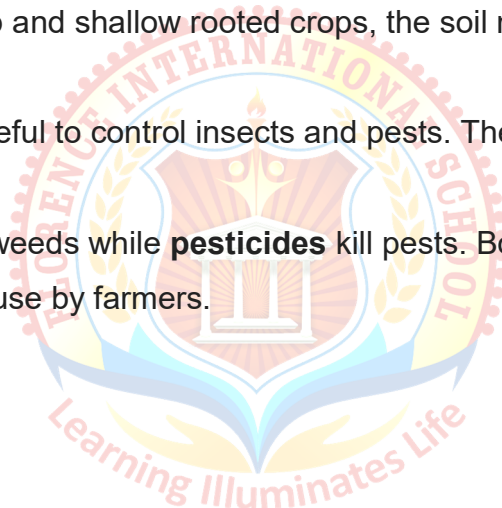
Crop rotation can be defined as the practice of growing of different crops on a piece of land in a preplanned succession.

Advantages of Crop Rotation

- 1) It controls pests and weeds. Most pathogens survive on crop residue, but only for a limited time, and most pathogens do not infect multiple crops.
- 2) Crop rotation reduces the need of fertilizers.
- 3) Several Crops may be grown in succession with only one soil preparation.
- 4) By alternation between deep and shallow rooted crops, the soil may be utilised more completely.

Pesticides- **Pesticides** are useful to control insects and pests. They are also helpful to protect plants from fungi.

Weedicides- **Weedicides** kill weeds while **pesticides** kill pests. Both are useful for the production of crops, but are harmful in its use by farmers.





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Q1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Disease causing microbes called _____.
- b) Kharif crops is grown in _____ season.
- c) _____ seeds float when soaked in water.
- d) Large scale storage grains is done in _____ and _____.
- e) Unwanted plants growing in the fields along with the crop are called _____.
- f) Seed drill is used for _____ of seed.

Q2. Write two uses of each- ploughing, levelling, weeding.

Q3. What is crop rotation? What are its advantages?

Q4. What do you mean by mixed cropping?

Q5. Differentiate between pesticide and weedicides.

Pesticides	Weedicides

Q6. Describe Kharif and Rabi crops.

Q7. Write the basic practices of crop rotation.

Q8. Can the soil become fertile again if it loses its fertility? Explain.

