

DAWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL
HOME WORK: GEOGRAPHY (TASK 1)
GRADE IX

Chapter: Agriculture

Note: Students have studied Agriculture briefly in grade VIII so they have a basic concept of what is agriculture.

Homework: Read and learn the terminologies given below so you can understand the chapter thoroughly. Given photographs side by side will also help to understand the processes.

To understand the process of cultivating rice is given below:

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

Rabi Crops: Rabi crops or rabi harvest are agricultural crops that are sown in winter and harvested in the spring/early summers in Pakistan. These are also known as winter crop. Examples are wheat, cotton, barley.

Kharif Crops: Kharif crops are the crops which are sown in summers and harvested in early winters. Examples are rice, sugarcane, cotton, maize, pulses, bajra and jowar.

Broadcasting: Broadcast seeding is a method of seeding that involves scattering seed, by hand or mechanically, over a relatively large area. It is also used to sowing wheat.



Broadcasting seeds

Precision seeding: it is a method of seeding that involves placing seed at a precise spacing and depth. This is in contrast to broadcast seeding, where seed is scattered over an area. This method can be used for cotton crop.

Transplantation: Transplanting is the most common method of crop establishment for rice in Asia. Rice seedlings grown in a nursery are pulled and transplanted into puddled and leveled fields 15 to 40 days after sowing. Rice seedlings can either be transplanted manually or by machine. This is done in order to get higher yields and less weeding. Transplanting is tedious and time-consuming (up to 30 person-days ha^{-1})



Traditional pulling of seedlings at 20-30 DAS



Mat nursery seedlings at 15-20 DAS.



Transplanting seedlings in puddled, leveled field.



Careful handling of seedlings.

Weeding: it is removing unwanted plants from an area of ground where crop is grown.

Threshing: it is the process of loosening the edible part of grain (or other crop) from the husks and straw to which it is attached. It is the step in grain preparation after reaping which separates the grain from the chaff. It can be done manually or with the help of a machine called thresher.



Manual Threshing



Threshing with a thresher

Fertilizers:

Organic Fertilizers: cow dung, manure, compost, fishmeal, bone meal



Chemical Fertilizers: Farmers use fertilizers because these substances contain plant nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (N-P-K). Fertilizers are simply plant nutrients applied to agricultural fields to supplement required elements found naturally in the soil.



Herbicides: herbicides are used to kill or inhibit the growth of unwanted plants, also known as weeds.

Pesticides & Insecticides: these are used to kill the insects and pests which are harmful for the growth of crops.

General Method of Cultivation:

