

CHAPTER 1: CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Extra questions

1. Why the depth at which seeds are planted is important?
2. Why sowing seeds with seed drill is better than broadcasting?
3. Why is it advisable to wash fruits and vegetables before using them?
4. How can nitrogen be replenished in soil naturally?
5. What are the advantages of levelling?
6. Why is manure sometimes added to the soil before the process of tilling?
7. Why excessive supply of water to plants should be avoided?
8. Why earthworms and microbes are called friends of farmer?
9. How can we separate good, healthy seeds from the damaged ones?
10. Why is it necessary to dry the harvested food grains before storage?

CASE STUDY

1. *Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), a constituent extension centre of Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, organised a farmer's workshop on organic farming in vegetable cultivation at Kalayarkoil to commemorate the World Soil Day.*

- (a) What is organic farming?
- (b) What are the advantages of organic farming?

2. **Mixed farming** is a type of farming which involves both the growing of crops and the raising of livestock. Such agriculture occurs in countries such as India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Afghanistan, South Africa, China, Central Europe, Canada, and Russia.

The cultivation of crops alongside the rearing of animals for meat or eggs or milk defines mixed farming. For example, a mixed farm may grow cereal crops, such as wheat or rye, and also keep cattle, sheep, pigs or poultry.

- a) What are the benefits of Mixed Farming?
- b) What are the possible demerits of this method?