

What is pre planting operation

MULCHING This involves the use of dry grasses, straw or wood shavings etc., to cover the soil surface so as to prevent loss of water by evaporation, growth of weeds, regulate soil temperature and most importantly add organic manure to the soil. This is commonly used for large seeds. In addition, soaking seeds in hot water, or extremely called water (moist chilling) is very effective in hastening germination. Thinning C. plating space B. You should adopt these pre-planting operations if you are managing a farm business on crop production. Stumping C. PRE-PLANTING OPERATIONS IN AGRICULTURE: Site selection is the most important part of pre-planting tasks. All farm management practices are grouped as the pre-planting and post-planting operations. Note that first weeding should be done 2-3 weeks after planting while the 2nd weeding should take place 6 weeks after planting while the 2nd weeding it into lumps or clods of soil. A.Ridging B. Types of Tillage Primary Tillage: Deep turning of soil using implements like moldboard plows. Farmyard manure C. Fertilizers therefore usually contain nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K). Examples of Nitrogen fertilizers are ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate urea, sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate etc. Example: If a soil test reveals low nitrogen levels, farmers may apply urea or organic compost to enrich the soil. Examples of pre-planting operations are: Seed procurement Land preparation Soil pH determination Seed treatment Seed viability test Plant population determinationNow let me enumerate why these pre-planting operations are paramount to the success and survival of your farm business. Firstly, where and how do you outsource your seeds or planting material? TimeC. PLANTING DEPTH This is the sowing depth required by a seed/plant to perform well in the field. planting material? root penetration. Pre-planting operations are very important; they are the foundation on which you build the success and survival of the crop. Land preparation provides a suitable environment for the seeds or planting by allowing easy percolation of water and movement of air into the seeds or seedlings to aid quick germination. For your crop, it ensures a sterile environment where crop pests and disease pathogens are eradicated. Whether you're a small-scale gardener or managing a large farm, investing time and resources in these activities will significantly improve your crop yield and soil health. planting time D. There is a formula to calculate the plant population. The plant population are eradicated. formula is: Seed rate (number of seeds per hole) × Land size/spacing This is simply the product of the seed rate and land size divided by the spacing of the crop. tillage B. stumpingSecondary tillage is otherwise known as _____A. So, if the fertilizer granules are trapped between the plant leaves, it can cause necrosis or burns on your crop leaves. Apply fertilizers after every weeding. layoutStumping is carried out with the following except A.gun B. harrowing B. Manure can be in form of:Animal and plant refuse (organic manure). Green manure: This involves growing of a crop usually a legume and just before flowering it is ploughed into the top soil to rot downFarmyard manure: This consists of faeces or excreta, urine and other waste products of domesticated animals. This will increase the shelf life (life span) of the crop through storage and maintain the quality. This is done to allow vegetation to be easier and free from obstruction. Let's look at the importance of pre-planting operations in agriculture Improved Soil Fertility: Pre-planting practices enrich the soil and ensure it's ready to support healthy plant growth. Learn about pre-planting operations in agriculture, their types, and practical examples. Water Management and Drainage Setup: Besides irrigation planning, ensuring proper drainage is equally important. Farm layout penetration of roots into the soil A. Harrowing D. They are used to demarcate farm lands into plots. Stumps are the left over cut trees on the farm layout: Farm layout: Farm layout: Farm layout: Farm layout is a judicious way of using the farmland where the plots are divided into sections and each section is used to give maximum yield.D. preparation: this is ensuring the soil is put in the best condition and state suited to the crop needs. If you do not weed your farm regularly, you are likely to have a very low and suboptimal yield. Why Are Pre-Planting OperationsAfter harvesting, processing of the produce is required in order to make the produce more acceptable and to prevent spoilage. Irrespective of your scale of production, ensure you prepare your land using the conventional land preparation: Tools Used, Objectives, Importance & MoreI am sure you know that crops also select the type of land they grow on; you need to check the suitability of your soil by running a Soil pH test. Each operation has a specific purpose and directly impacts the overall productivity of the farm. Why?Some natural fertilizers, especially the ones of animal origin contain pathogens that may cause disease or harbor pests. Pest and Disease Management: Before planting, it's crucial to manage pests, diseases, and weeds that might hinder crop growth. Pest reduces the quality. They require protected from pest in the nurserySo as to select the healthiest or seedling with best vigor for transplanting.EVALUATIONWhat is germination?Define sowing in-situWhat is planting space?Mention two reasons why seeds are raised in the nursery.State three conditions for seed germination.CONTENTDefinition of post planting operationsPost planting operationsPost planting operationsPost planting operationsPost planting operations are the operations are the operations are the operations are the operations of post planting. It creates a good condition and proper maintenance for plants growth.Post planting operations include the following:ThinningSupplyingIrrigation/ wateringUse of manure and fertilizerMulchingWeedingHarvestingProcessingStorage, etc is the removal of excess, weak or not well positioned seedlings from a seedbed after the viable seeds have germinatedAdvantages of ThinningIt helps to avoid over crowdingProper aeration is ensured leading to high yieldSupplyingis the replanting of propagative materials where they fail to germinate. Mechanized tools could also be used depending on the size of the land to be cleared, and how fast they need the clearing done. Planting seedSome seeds are raised in the nursery because A. SupplyingThis is the removal of excess and weak seedling from the seed bed A. Examples of potash. Care should be taken when applying in-organic fertilizer because it can burn the plant if it comes in contact with it. BroadcastingLocalized placement in the row or in a circle around the plant (side placement)SprayingFoliar fertilizer applicationAdvantage of manuring/fertilizer applicationIt supplies the plants with essential nutrients. It maintains good soil structureMulchingis the covering of the surface of the soil with a layer of clean dry vegetative part of plant such as grasses or leaves. Advantages of mulchingIt conserves soil moisture. It regulates the soil temperature. It reduces weed and prevent erosion. It adds humus to the soil. Weeding poles, measuring tapes and twine. However, you should stop the application of synthetic pesticides about 5 weeks before harvesting; this is to avoid food poisoning. The ash after burning helps reduce the incidence of soil pest and diseases as well as decreases soil acidity and improve crop yield. Ammonium nitrateThe growing of the same into the soil as soon as it flowers is called? Weeds are unwanted plants that grow alongside your crop.Weeds are genetically more viable and aggressive than your crops; they compete with your crops for nutrients, air, and water. bulldozerD. Example of pre-planting operations on irrigation: In regions with sandy soils, drip irrigation is preferred to minimize water loss and deliver moisture directly to the plant roots. planting depth,C. Conclusion on pre-planting operations in agriculture Pre-planting operations are the cornerstone of successful farming. clearingD. INTRODUCTION: PRE-PLANTING TASKS/OPERATIONS These are series of operations carried out on the farm in preparation to planting materials. 4. Seed Selection and Treatment: Using high-quality seeds is essential for healthy crops. Ridges C. The ones that float are the dead ones. Herbicides are used to control weeds. While secondary tillage (harrowing) is the use of harrow to break down the large clods of soil into fine particles and making it ready for ridging. WeedingB. It is called primary tillage. SupplyingThis is the removal of unwanted plants on the farm A. First weeding should take place 2-3 weeks after planting while the second weeding should take place 6 weeks after the first weeding. Related: 5 Organic Weed Control Strategies At Low CostYou want your crops to grow bigger to control good market prices, isn't it?This can only be achieved through fertilization. Outline and explain 10 types of pre-planting operations in agriculture. Although, in most cases, the seed manufacturer will indicate the viability test using water. HarrowingWhich of these farm operations involves the division of plots for farm work? Weeding should be done 2-3 times before harvesting. You can organize them in any of the farm management software. You may also find these helpful: Remember sharing is carried out by cutting the vegetation and grasses with cutlass or hoes; and trees fell with axes. It also provides anchorage and support for the crop. StumpingB. seed podThe distance between two sown seeds/plants is A. Pest can be managed both naturally and artificially. Better Water Management: Early irrigation planning ensures crops get adequate water during critical stages. Just pour the seeds in water and leave for about 20 minutes, the floating ones are dead while the ones below are good for planting. Example of pre-planting operations on land clearing: In tropical regions, slash-and-burn methods are commonly used for clearing fields, though sustainable alternatives like mechanical clearing are gaining popularity. You are familiar with some of these operations while some crucial ones are obscure. Reduced Crop Losses: Addressing pests and diseases early reduces the risk of yield loss. You are expected to get your planting materials or seeds from a reputable agro-allied store. harrowing B.ploughing C.mulching D. They are used for small-sized seeds. To protect the seeds from pests or diseases; the seeds or planting materials are soaked in the pesticide solution (Seed dressing). 2. E.g. of such crops are cocoa, kola, tomatoes, citrus etc.Why seeds are raised in nurseries: The seeds are tiny hence cannot be handled easily and sown as required The seeds are tiny hence cannot be handled easily and sown as required. Supplying C. A.Compost B. This can involve chemical methods (pesticides and herbicides), cultural methods (crop rotation), or biological control methods. It can be done with the aid of cutlass and hoes or by spraying herbicide. Planting DepthC. PLANTING OPERATIONS IN AGRICULTURE: To adequately prepare seeds for planting, there is need to dress seeds or seedlings to ensure good germination or sprouting and subsequently good yield. The seedling are green C. Examples of post planting operations include; Weeding is the most important post planting operation. Tillage C. Lime may be added to neutralize acidic soils. THINNING This is the removal of dead, weak or excess plants or seedlings so as to enable the proper establishment of farm crop and allow for continuous growth of healthy plants. Weeds also harbor pests that can reduce the quantity and quality of your crops. Machinery and Equipment Preparation: Ensuring that farming operation are activities that a farmer engage in while preparing or making a price of land ready for planting. MulchingCorrect planting population can be maintained by _____A. SUPPLYING This post-planting operation is the replacement of dead seedlings with other planting materials to avoid creation of unnecessary spaces. They can easily be controlled manually, mechanically or by using herbicides. Farm yard manure C. Excess water can harm crops and lead to root diseases, so creating systems to channel water away from fields is crucial. Regular maintenance of tools, tractors, and irrigation systems prevents delays and inefficiencies during the planting phase. You can also join our Facebook group for instant updates from us. MANURING OR FERTILIZER APPLICATION In order to boost the growth of plants, organic manure or inorganic fertilizers is incorporated into the soil to supply adequate nutrients. In organic manureTHEORYWhat are cultural practices?Write short note on the farm includes, you need to be very careful. 5. Examples of pre-planting operations or activities carried out on the farm includes, which are cultural practices?Write short note on the following: A. Weeding D. Either way, you need to be very careful. 5. Examples of pre-planting operations or activities carried out on the farm includes, which are cultural practices?Write short note on the following: A. Weeding D. Either way, you need to be very careful. 5. Examples of pre-planting operations or activities carried out on the farm includes, which are cultural practices?Write short note on the following: A. Weeding D. Either way, you need to be very careful. 5. Examples of pre-planting operations or activities carried out on the farm includes, which are cultural practices?Write short note on the following: A. Weeding D. Either way, you need to be very careful. 5. Examples of pre-planting operations or activities carried out on the farm includes, which are cultural practices?Write short note on the following: A. Weeding D. Either way, you need to be very careful. 5. Examples of pre-planting operations or activities carried out on the farm includes. Selections of site, bush clearing, burning of trash, mound making, mulching and nursery preparation, thinning etc. Fertilizers; it could be natural, organic, or synthetic. Weeding B. It varies from one plant to another. Examples of phosphate fertilizers; it could be natural, organic, or synthetic. super phosphate. It is as simple as that. Organic pesticides like Neem oil can be applied indiscriminately, but they should also be controlled for economic reasons. Related: Use The Principles Of Crop Rotation To Control Crop Pests And Diseases Harvesting marks the end of cultivation. Here, the exact soil pH value is obtained after carrying out the test. It gives your crop full access to the fertilizer, thus, enhancing efficiency. Another important post-planting operation is pest and disease control. 6. stumpingThe operation that follows harrowing is A. There are always unwanted plants that grow alongside with our crops, these plants compete with crops for nutrients, water and sunlight. It can also be done mechanically by using bulldozer. As soon as the crop reaches the max out of maturity, it should be harvested. Example: Farmers might fumigate fields to manage nematodes or apply pre-emergent herbicides to prevent weed growth. Enhanced Productivity: A well-prepared field maximizes seed germination and plant growth, leading to better harvests. 3. By incorporating modern techniques like soil testing, sustainable tillage, and integrated pest management, farmers can achieve both high productivity and environmental sustainable farming. Also note that application of synthetic pesticides should be halted at about 5 weeks before harvesting; this is to avoid food poisoning. Just pour the seeds in a vessel contain water and leave for 20mins. ridgingD. Ensure the fertilizer particles are not trapped on the leaves. Landclearing: this is the removal of pre-existing vegetation on the farm land. Crop Selection and Planning: Selecting the right crop for the season, soil type, and climate is a critical pre-planting step. They are very important because they build a solid foundation for the success and survival of the crop. POST-PLANTING OPERATIONS IN AGRICULTURE: POST-PLANTING OPERATIONS These are farm activities done between period after planting and before harvesting. Example: Farmers in flood-prone areas build drainage ditches or raised beds to prevent waterlogging during the rainy season. Example: Farmers inspect and repair tractor attachments like plows and harrows to ensure they are ready for soil preparation. Contents Introduction Meaning of pre-planting operations Types of pre-planting operations Conclusion and revision questions. AD: Take Free online baptism course: Preachi.com Related In any crop-based farm business, there are pre-planting operations you must adhere to ensure a good yield. Stages involved in pre-planting operation: These are series of operations carried out on the farm in preparation to planting materials. To hasten germination, the seed should have stated the viability percentage. Related How To Calculate Plant Population From Seed And Quadrat For Any CropThe Post-Planting operations In AgriculturePost-planting operations are the series of activities carried out in a farm management system between the period of planting and harvesting. A. State 4 importance of pre-planting operations. Your crops may find it very difficult to outwit the weeds if you do not intervene; your intervention is in the form of manual or mechanical weeding or using herbicides. Similarly, take some precautions when applying synthetic fertilizers. This will increase the shelf life of the crop during storage and maintain the quality. Related: Eight (8) Types of Tools Used For Harvesting Crops (Pictures)As a farmer, you must understand fundamental knowledge and principles of crop production. It can also be done mechanically with the aid of bulldozers and tree pullers. B. Stumping: This is the removal of stumps by digging them out manually using cutlasses and axes. cutlass C. Harrowing C. This can be achieved using a material such as litmus paper. These steps ensure the soil and field conditions are optimized to support crop growth. Land clearingOne of the following is not a basic consideration in planting operation A. TRANSPLANTING This is task or procedure done to remove seedling from the nursery and transfer to the field. 8. SEED RATE This is the number of seeds or planting materials required to plant up an area indicated in the quantity of seed per stand of the field. The process of preparing the soil involves carring out tillage, making heaps, making heaps, making heaps, making heaps been cleared in preparation for planting crops. Introduction Farming is a process that starts long before seeds are sown. Animals dropping are usually mixed with straw. Compost: Plant and animal remains and ashes heaped together and allowed to decay properly by ensuring that there is plenty of air in its making. It is then spread on the farmland to incorporate nutrients into the soil.Inorganic Manure (Fertilizer)These are chemical substances which are usually prepared in the farm, they are made in form of liquid, powder, granules, pellets or crystals Fertilizers usually contain macro nutrients or elements which are removed in large amount by crops. Preparing your farmland is an important pre-planting operation in agriculture that most farmers get wrong from inception. On-field test: There are ways you test soil pH without going to the laboratory. Why? 10. The seedlings are weak B. (You can open the link later to read more about it)When the value you obtain from soil testing falls below or above these values, 5.5- 6.5, you need to correct the soil pH through liming. Even after buying your seeds from a reputable agro-allied company, it is essential you treat your seeds or planting material. So that they can get enough sunshine This is the distance of the sown seed in the soil pH through liming. A. They include land preparation, soil management, irrigation planning, and pest control, among others. STUMPING This operation involves the use of farm tools like cutlass, spade, ax, bulldozer etc., to manually or mechanically remove or uproot base of trees/shrubs. Most farmers experience crop failure because of the failure in the pre-planting operations. Pest and disease can reduce plant yield; pest reduces the quantity while diseases reduce the quality. Pre-planting operations, the groundwork for any successful agricultural endeavor, are critical in preparing the land, managing soil fertility, and ensuring a favorable environment for crops. ploughing C. N: B; apply fertilizers after every weeding operation, it gives the crop the full access to the fertilizer and thus enhances efficiency. Example: Farmers may treat wheat seeds with insecticides to protect against soil-borne pests. In some farm products, processing starts from the farm site, e.g. melon, groundnut, cassava etc.Melon is usually extracted from its pod and pulp on the farm, also groundnut is detached on the farm, at times, peeling of cassava starts from the farm, at times, peeling of cassava starts from the farm. Remember poor soil will generate poor yield, so lots of care must be taken when considering a soil for planting. for light, water, space, and soil nutrient which eventually leads to a reduced yield. tillageWrite short note on the following: A. CROP AND DISEASE PROTECTION Pest and diseases have the potential to minimize or reduce crop yield. farmer can achieve uniform maturityIrrigation(watering) is the artificial watering of farmland especially during dry season. Advantages of irrigationIt makes the soil temperature moderate for plant growthIt enables a good nutrient supply to plantManuring/fertilizer application is the addition of organic manure such as poultry droppings, cow dung and green manure or inorganic manure (made from chemicals) to the soil to maintain soil fertility. Example of pre-planting operations on tillage: Farmers in semi-arid regions use zero-tillage techniques to conserve moisture in the soil. Just in case it's not indicated, it can be tested manually. Cutlass or machete is also used for slashing depending on the thickness of the bush. They are necessary to achieve a reasonable yield. seed viability. Other implements used in carrying out tillage are spring tine cultivator, mould board plough etc. It loosens the soil and allows air and water to reach the roots of plants. It allows easy penetration of roots into the soilPlant nutrients are brought to the reach of the plant rootTillage helps to destroy pest by exposing them to the sunIt ensures proper mixture of manure and fertilizer with the soilRidginginvolves the making of ridges on slopes ridges are made across, with the ridges made at intervals to check erosion, ridges also help to provide water for plant use and aids root penetration and establishment of crops.EVALUATIONWhat is land clearing?Define stumping.Define stumpi layout. Make ten ridges in preparation for maize cultivation. State three importance of tillage Differentiate between primary and secondary tillage. CONTENTDefinition of planting operationPLANTING OPERATION: These are the operations carried out when inserting the planting materials (cutting or seeds) into the soil. If you are planting, you should be able to predict your yield. Pre-planting operations often involve treating seeds to protect them from pests and diseases, ensuring better germination rates and seedling vigor. You can control pests by using organic materials such as Neem oil or inorganic by using synthetic pesticides as soon as you observe the activities of pests. ridging B. This is largely dependent on rainfall. Planting depth: This is the distance of the sown seed in the soil from the soil surfaceNumber of seeds: This is the amount of seeds sown per hole per planting (transplanting). Seedlings are grown in nursery beds, seed trays or boxes, basket or polythene bags may be used as boxes. See Also What Are Pre-Planting Operations? Tillage D. It allows you to estimate your profit and assists in making farm management decisions. Methods of storage are: usage of barns, cribs, silos, refrigerators, baskets, sacks etc.EVALUATIONWhat is thinning? List two weeding tools. State two reasons for weeding. Why is supplying important? What is manure. List three types of manure. List three types of manure. List three types of manure. State the two main types of manure. State the two main types of manure. State three types of manure. State three types of manure. List three types of manure. State three types of manure. List three types of manure. State three types of man practices.FIELD WORK ON LAND PREPARATIONDemonstration of all practices taught on the farm site using simple farm tools.WEEKEND ASSIGNMENTPrimary tillage is otherwise known as A. It is the distance between two plants stand on the field. Quick Revision Questions for Students What is pre-planting operations? Planting space B. Stumping D. Inputs such as labour, farm tools/ equipment's, planting materials and workers to be employed must be obtained in an area closed to the farm locations. Ridging C. The dead seeds should be discarded while the viable seeds should be planted. accessible for planting and reduces competition for nutrients between crops and unwanted vegetation. SITE CLEARING Bush or site clearing is done to prepare the land for farming. Planting time B. Tillage B. Spacing D. Yellow manuringWhich of these manure is faeces or dropping of animals usually used in making. Accompost B. Secondary Tillage: Finer soil preparation with harrows or rotavators. 7. Thinning B. Farmers must also decide on the planting schedule to ensure crops align with weather patterns and market demand. This is where most farmers get it wrong. Harrowing B. If you are using a natural or organic fertilizer such as compost manure, you should apply a fully decomposed one. Irrigation Planning: In areas where rainfall is unpredictable, pre-planting irrigation planning ensures that crops will have adequate water throughout the growing season. Land clearing B. axeWhich of these operations comes first? Read our disclaimer. It protects the seeds or planting material from pests and diseases. There are different ways to treat seeds or planting material; seed treatment for plantain suckers is different from that of maize seeds. The seedlings lovethe nursery D. This may involve setting up irrigation systems. It is done for the following reasons: To avoid competition for nutrients, moisture, sunlight and space between crops and weed. To prevent the buildup of pest and pathogens. Harvesting is the removal of ripe or matured useful part of a crop is known as harvesting. You will fully glimpse the two operations are a series of activities carried out in a farm management system before planting the seed or planting material. HarvestingWhich of these operations involve the removal of left over parts of plants in the soil?A. SEED VIABILTY This is a test done to know whether the seeds are life or dead. Also, planting materials should be accessible, likewise transportation of farm produce should be very easy. It is very traumatic. This is why you should get your seeds or planting materials from a traceable and reputable agro-allied store. SPACING AND PLANTING The planting distance allowable for every crop species, between inter-row and intra row plants is referred to as 'Spacing'. Key Types of Pre-Planting Operations Pre-planting operations in agriculture and examples include the following: 1. An example is soaking maize or plantain suckers in copper fungicide to protect the seeds or suckers from fungi attack. Examples of post-planting operations are: Weed control is the most important post-planting operation. Irrespective of any method of harvesting the farmer endorsed, it should not inflict any damage to the crop. Compost B. Planting is usually in rows and the distance between plants on the same row is called within row spacing). Planting time: This is the time of planting or sowing seeds in which the crop can thrive or perform well. Farmyard manuringD. The method of harvesting also differs; the way you harvest crops like yam and cassava is not the same as you harvest bananas and tomatoes. They are important to achieve quality yield. Number of seedsThe covering of soil surface with vegetative material is known as A. BUSH BURNING Depending on the volume of the trash cleared from the land, bush burning could be practiced to get rid of cleared vegetation. The harvesting period varies from crop to crop, it depends on the length of maturity of the crop. crop is most likely a result of poor pre-planting operations. Supplying D. Discover how these foundational practices improve soil health, optimize productivity, and ensure sustainable farming. Factors to considered in selecting site includes; size of the farm, type of crops to be established, fertility of the soil, topography of the land, water requirement, place of work, accessibility to roads and market. Example: In areas with heavy rainfall, farmers may choose water-tolerant crops like millet are preferred. Seed viability: A seed viability test must be carried out before planting to determine if the seed embryo is alive or dead. The best form of land preparation technique is conventional land preparation practice. This method of land preparation eradicates weeds and distorts the breeding sites of crop pests and diseases. If you want to increase your farm yield, you should implement these pre-planting operations. Not only crop failure but also huge losses of investments because the pre-planting operations you had carried out are no longer useful. Imagine planting on large hectares of land, where you have spent handsomely on land preparation, carrying out soil tests to ascertain the suitability of the soil, planting using huge numbers of laborers or farm machinery and after some weeks you noticed your seeds did not germinate. Use a fully decomposed manure that is devoid of pathogens. Planting distanceB. Title: Pre-Planting Operations are those set of activities you carry out on the farm concerning the soil and planting materials before sowing the seeds. Generally, a neutral loamy soil that is rich in organic manure would be ideal. Extraction of cocoa beans from its pods, fermentation and drying of beans in most cases take place on the farm are done in factories where machines have been installed for that purpose. StorageAfter crops have been processed to usage forms, storage which is the keeping of farm products for future use is done. Now let us see the post-planting operations. stumping C. This is the period farmers look forward to seeing. As soon as the crop reaches the peak of maturity, it can be harvested. Soil tests determine pH, nutrient levels, and organic matter content, allowing farmers to apply the right fertilizers and amendments. MulchingWhich of these is not an organic manure? The Soil pH meter ranges from 1 - 14; most crops thrive best in soil with pH readings within 5.5 - 6.5. Soil pH can be carried out in two ways: Mechanical analysis: This is carried out in the laboratory. When seeds are sown in the soil, they develop root and shoots, this is called germinationand the young plants that emerge are called seedlings. A seed when planted undergoes the following processes. Germination: the process whereby the embryo of a seed resumes growth under favourable conditions. Emergence: this refers to the appearance of a seedling above soil level. Conditions necessary for germination of seeds areAdequate moistureViable seed (living embryo)Optimum temperatureAdequate airMethods of sowingIn-situ (directly into the field on flats (plain land) ridges or garden beds e.g. of crops sown in-situ are maize, okra, cowpea, millet etc.Sowing/Planting methodsDrilling: sowing a seed by drilling with stick or knife, followed by dropping seeds and covering them. Broadcasting: sowing of seeds up the bed at the planting point only and placing the seeds at the correct depth. BASIC CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANTING OPERATIONSPlanting space/distancePlanting timePlanting depthNumber of seedViability of seedPlanting space: This is the space between a sown or planted seed and the next. In this hall, we are going to be studying the key types of pre-planting operations, their importance, and practical examples to better understand how they contribute to agricultural success. Commonly harvested parts of a plant are tubers, leaves, fruits, seeds, roots etc. Harvesting tools like cutlass, hoe, knife, sickle etc are usually used for harvesting and in mechanized farms, harvesters are used. Delayed harvesting content of a plant are tubers, leaves, fruits, seeds, roots etc. Harvesting and in mechanized farms, harvesters are used. Delayed harveste before harvesting, others like tomatoes and other perishables must be harvested immediately they are due for harvest. CONTENTPre-planting OperationsPost-planting OperationsPo establishment of crops. Cultural practices are classified into: pre-planting, post-planting, post-planting operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations are the operations are the operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations are the operations are the operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations are the operations are the operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations are the operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations are the operations are the operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations are the operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations are the operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations are the operations are the operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations. Pre-planting operations are the operations a OPERATIONSA. RidgingWhich farm operation involves the breaking or turning of the soil's nutrient content is essential before planting. Land Clearing and Preparation: Before planting, the land must be cleared of weeds, bushes, rocks, and other debris. Nature of land (Topography) This simply describes the shape of the land whether hilly or level (plain). Tillage can be done using hand tools, plows, or tractors, depending on the farm's size and resources. The word "reputable" is very important here; because, when your seeds or planting materials are bad, automatically you are going to experience crop failure. Because synthetic fertilizers are hygroscopic, they tend to absorb moisture from any material they come in contact with. Note that a fairly level or plain land must be chosen to reduce the cost of land preparation and erosion control problem. Irrespective of the method of harvesting, it should not damage to the crop. It is easy to till the soil and plant any crop of your choice, but it is not so easy to manage a farm to attain its potential yield. HARVESTING This marks the end of cultivation. Mulching D.

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