

Practical Manual on Crop Production Technology - II (*Rabi* Crops)

Course Code: CC-AGP 426

Course Credits: 2(1+1)



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Table of Contents

Practical No.	Topic Name	Page No.
1	Sowing of wheat seeds through broadcasting and behind the local plough method	3-4
2	Sowing of wheat seeds through dibbling and drilling method	5-6
3	Selection of planting materials for sugarcane cultivation	7
4	Planting methods of sugarcane setts	8-9
5	Identification of weeds associated with <i>rabi</i> crops	10-11
6	Study of morphological characteristics of <i>rabi</i> crops	12-14
7	Yield estimation of <i>rabi</i> cereals on the basis of yield component method	15-16
8	Yield estimation of <i>rabi</i> pulses on the basis of yield component method	17-18
9	Yield estimation of <i>rabi</i> oilseeds on the basis of yield component method	19-20
10	Yield estimation of sugarcane	21
11	Juice quality analysis of sugarcane	22-23
12	Study of some field trials on <i>rabi</i> crops	24-25
13	Sowing of forage crop seeds	26-27
14	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> forage crops	28
15	Identification of medicinal and aromatic plants	29
16	Study of morphological characteristics of medicinal and aromatic plants	30-31
17	Study of oil extraction of medicinal and aromatic plants	32-33
18	Visit to agronomic plots of <i>rabi</i> crops in research farm	34-35
	Bibliography	36

PRACTICAL NO. 1

Date:

SOWING OF WHEAT SEEDS THROUGH BROADCASTING AND BEHIND THE LOCAL PLOUGH

1.1 Objective:

To know about the sowing methods of wheat seeds through broadcasting and behind the local plough

1.2 Materials required:

Tillage implements and tools (spade, hand hoe, rake etc.), ladder/plank, measuring tape, weighing balance, seeds, manures and fertilizers etc.

1.3 Steps:

Sowing of wheat seeds following broadcasting method

- Know the size of the plot/land allotted for seed sowing and calculate the required quantity of seed as per recommended seed rate.
- Take the required amount of seeds after weighing on a balance.
- Spread the seeds by hand or mechanical spreader all over the prepared field.
- Cover up the seeds with the help of wooden plank or harrow for better contact with the soil.

Sowing of wheat seeds following putting seeds behind the local plough method

- Take the required amount of seeds for the allotted plot/land for seed sowing after calculation as per recommended seed rate.
- Kera* method: Seeds are dropped in the furrows that have been opened behind the local plough by hand.
- Pora* method: Seeds are dropped in the furrows that have been opened behind the plough through a Pora or Hazara, a special attachment with the local plough.
- Seeds are covered with soil of the successive furrow opened by the plough with the help of wooden plank or harrow.

1.4 Observations:

Crop	RDF	Seed rate	Spacing	Depth of sowing	Other management practices followed (if any)
Irrigated wheat					
Rainfed wheat					

1.5 Conclusion:

Video link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gWs-FhrzMGI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gVqwCICv-1Q>



Fig. 1 Broadcasting



Fig. 2 Sowing behind the plough

Signature

PRACTICAL NO. 2

Date:

SOWING OF WHEAT SEEDS THROUGH DIBBLING AND DRILLING METHOD

2.1 Objective:

To know about the dibbling and drilling methods of sowing of seeds

2.2 Materials required:

Tillage implements and tools (seed drill, seed-fertilizer drill, hand tyne, rake etc.), ladder/plank, measuring tape, weighing balance, seeds, manures and fertilizers etc.

2.3 Steps:

Sowing of wheat seeds following dibbling method

- Know the size of the plot/land allotted for seed sowing and calculate the required quantity of seed as per recommended seed rate.
- Take the required amount of seeds after weighing on a balance.
- Holes are made at a predetermined spacing and depth with the help of a dibbler or planter or very often by hand.
- Seeds are then placed manually in that hole made previously.
- Cover up the seeds for better contact with the soil.

Sowing of wheat seeds following drilling method

- Take the required amount of seeds for the allotted plot/land for seed sowing after calculation as per recommended seed rate.
- Drop the seeds into the prepared seedbed with the help of implement such as seed drill, seed-cum-fertilizer drill or mechanical seed drill.
- Seeds are then covered by wooden plank or harrow to have contact between seed and soil.

2.4 Observations:

Crop	Plot size	Fertilizer requirement / plot			Fertilizer source	Seed requirement / plot	Remarks (if any)
		N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O			
Irrigated wheat							

Rainfed wheat							
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2.5 Conclusion:

Video link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gWs-FhrzMGI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gVqwCICv-1Q>



Fig. 1 Dibbling



Fig. 2 Drilling

Signature

PRACTICAL NO. 3

Date:

SELECTION OF PLANTING MATERIALS FOR SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

3.1 Objective:

To select the quality planting material for sugarcane cultivation

3.2 Materials required:

7-8 months old sugarcane plant, meter scale, knife, chemicals for sett treatment, bucket etc.

3.3 Steps:

- a) Select seed cane from well mannered, erect and healthy plant of 7-8 months age and preferably free from pests and diseases like red rot, smut, wilt etc.
- b) Dry leaves of cane stalks are removed by hand to avoid any possible damage to buds.
- c) Select the top one-third to half portion of cane as seed material being immature and having buds of high viability.
- d) Cane is then cut into three budded setts usually 30-45 cm long with sharp knife.
- e) Treat the setts immediately with fungicide (Agallol 0.5% solution).

3.4 Precautions:

The following precautions need to be taken while selecting the planting materials.

- Use only pest and disease free healthy setts.
- Plant age should not be more than 10-12 months.
- Careful preparation of planting materials without damaging the buds or setts.
- Chemically (fungicide) treated buds or setts should only be used as planting materials.

3.5 Conclusion:

Signature

PRACTICAL NO. 4

Date:

PLANTING OF SUGARCANE SETTS BY RING PIT METHOD

4.1 Objective:

To know about the planting of sugarcane setts by ring pit method

4.2 Materials required:

Tillage implements and tools (spade, hand hoe, etc.), measuring tape, sugarcane setts, chemicals for sett treatment, manures and fertilizers etc.

4.3 Steps:

- Pits are made at the spacing of 180 cm between rows and 150 cm between individual pits within a row.
- The pits are dug by spade or by using specially designed tractor drawn power tillers.
- The pits are then filled with top soil, 5 kg of farmyard manure (FYM), 100 grams gypsum and 125 grams super phosphate and watered well before planting.
- The setts are collected from the eight-month-old plants and treated with 0.5% Agallol for 10 minutes before planting.
- About 16-20 double budded setts are used for planting.
- The pits are then covered by 5-7 cm of soil after planting of setts and levelled.
- Pits are irrigated daily for an hour through drip fertigation.

4.4 Observations:

Crop variety type	RDF	Setts type (2 or 3 budded)	No. of setts required /ha	Depth of planting	Remarks
<i>Eksali</i>					
<i>Adsali</i>					

4.5 Conclusion:

Video link:

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=faZqhBCR8Q4&t=210s>



Fig. 1 Planting through Ring Pit method



Fig. 2 Growth of crop under Ring Pit method

Signature

PRACTICAL NO. 5

Date:

IDENTIFICATION OF WEEDS ASSOCIATED WITH *RABI* CROPS

5.1 Objective:

To identify different types of weeds found in *rabi* season crops

5.2 Materials Required:

Practical manual, ball point pen or pencil, camera etc.

5.3 Steps:

- Observe the *rabi* season crop fields at the early growth stages of crop for identification.
- Identify the weed truly after locating it in the field and study their habitat, morphology and mode of propagation.
- With the help of books, manuals, herbaria and other references, correct and scientific reporting of weed specimen can be done.
- As you get a weed plant, make a visual observation & understand its basic characteristics.
- Take the snaps of each weed observed and paste those photographs in practical notebook

5.4 Observations:

Table 5.1. Make a list of all weeds and note down the salient characteristics

Sl. No.	Name of weed (Local/English)	Botanical name	Family	Type	Important characteristics /Identification features

5.5 Conclusion:

Video link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WaClq6Xe8SY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gKPylyhZ53A>



Cynodon dactylon



Digitaria sanguinalis



Eleusine indica



Dactyloctenium aegyptium



Euphorbia hirta



Amaranthus viridis

Signature

PRACTICAL NO. 6

Date:

STUDY OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF *RABI* CROPS

6.1 Objective:

To study the morphological description of *rabi* season crops

6.2 Materials Required:

Practical manual, ball point pen or pencil, camera etc.

6.3 Steps/Procedure:

- Observe the standing crop throughout the growth period of the crop.
- Note the plant characteristics of crop and verify with the information provided in the classes.
- Take the snaps of different plant parts in the field and paste the photographs on the practical notebook.
- Draw the sketches of the crop plant and its different parts.

6.4 Morphology characteristics:

- Underground parts: Shallow, deep, tap root, adventitious root, rhizomes, nuts, bulb etc.
- Stem: Colour, size, nature (erect, prostrate, angular trailing etc.) nodes and internodes, solid, hollow, woody, tender
- Branches: Branched, unbranched, pattern and arrangement
- Leaf: Colour, size, shape, arrangement
- Flowers: Colour, size, type of inflorescence
- Fruits / seeds: Colour, size, shape
- Special points: Nature of plant sap (milky, juicy, gum etc.) and its colour, special modification on the plant etc.

6.5 Observation:

Table 6.1 Record the following observations

Sl. No.	Crop Name	Plant habit	Seed	Under-ground parts	Stem	Leaf	Flower	Special features
1								
2								
3								
4								

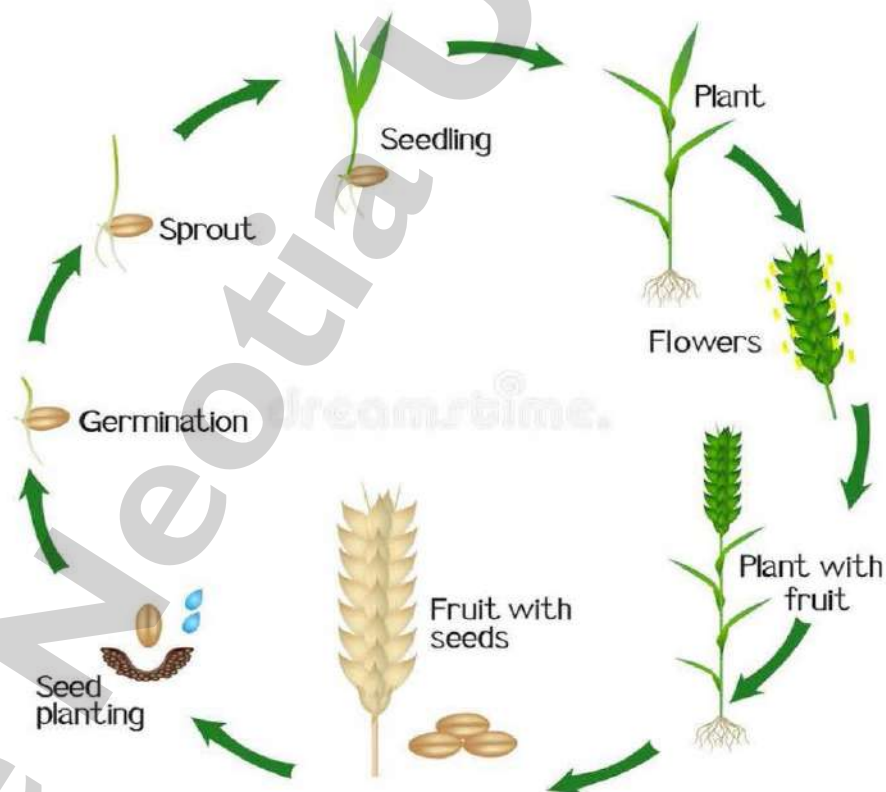
5								
6								
7								

6.6 Conclusion:

Video link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Dv-DQh0OP8&t=284s

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



Growth cycle of wheat crop

Figure:

Draw different morphological parts of a pulse/oilseed crop and point out all distinct part

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PRACTICAL NO. 7

Date:

YIELD ESTIMATION OF *RABI* CEREALS ON THE BASIS OF YIELD COMPONENT METHOD

7.1 Objective:

To estimate the grain yield of *rabi* cereals by yield component method

7.2 Materials Required:

Field with well matured *rabi* cereal crops, meter scale, harvesting equipment (sickle, knife, etc.), gunny bags or baskets, balance, etc.

7.3 Steps:

- Select a unit area with the help of a meter scale from the matured *rabi* cereal crop field at least from 5 places.
- Then count the total number of plants from the selected 1 m² area.
- Count the number of ear heads at least from 10 plants and calculate the number of ear head per plant simply by doing the average.
- Take at least 10 ear heads from the selected 1 m² area and collect all the filled grains from those and make the average to get number of filled grains/ ear head.
- Measure the 100 seed weight (seed index) with the help of a weighing balance.
- Calculate the grain yield of *rabi* cereals on the basis of following formula.

$$\frac{10000 \times \text{No. of plants/m}^2 \times \text{No. of ear heads/plant} \times \text{No. of filled grains/ear head} \times \text{Seed index (gm)}}{100 \times 1000 \times 1000}$$

Yield (t/ha) = $\frac{\text{10000} \times \text{No. of plants/m}^2 \times \text{No. of ear heads/plant} \times \text{No. of filled grains/ear head} \times \text{Seed index (gm)}}{100 \times 1000 \times 1000}$

7.4 Calculation:

Crop	No. of plants /m ²	No. of ear heads /plant	No. of filled grains/ear head	Seed index (gm)	Estimated grain yield (t/ha)
Wheat					
Barley					

7.5 Conclusion:

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PRACTICAL NO. 8

Date:

YIELD ESTIMATION OF *RABI* PULSES ON THE BASIS OF YIELD COMPONENT METHOD

8.1 Objective:

To estimate the grain yield of *rabi* pulses by yield component method

8.2 Materials Required:

Field with well matured *rabi* pulse crops, meter scale, harvesting equipment (sickle, knife, etc.), gunny bags or baskets, balance, etc.

8.3 Steps:

- Select a 1 m² area with the help of a meter scale from the matured *rabi* pulse crop field at least from 5 places.
- Then count the number of plants from the selected 1 m² area.
- Count the number of pods at least from 10 plants and calculate the number of pods per plant simply by doing the average.
- Take at least 10 pods from the selected 1 m² area and count the number of seeds from those pods and make the average to get number of seeds/pod.
- Measure the 100 seed weight (seed index) with the help of a weighing balance.
- Calculate the grain yield of *rabi* pulses on the basis of following formula.

$$\text{Yield (q/ha)} = \frac{10000 \times \text{No. of plants/m}^2 \times \text{No. of pods/plant} \times \text{No. of seeds/pod} \times \text{Seed index (gm)}}{100 \times 1000 \times 100}$$

8.4 Calculation:

Crop	No. of plants /m ²	No. of pods /plant	No. of seeds /pod	Seed index (g)	Estimated grain yield (q ha ⁻¹)
Chickpea					
Pea					
Lentil					

8.5 Conclusion:

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PRACTICAL NO. 9

Date:

YIELD ESTIMATION OF *RABI* OILSEEDS ON THE BASIS OF YIELD COMPONENT METHOD

9.1 Objective:

To estimate the seed yield of *rabi* oilseeds by yield component method

9.2 Materials Required:

Field with well matured *rabi* oilseed crops, meter scale, harvesting equipment (sickle, knife, etc.), gunny bags or baskets, balance, etc.

9.3 Steps:

- Select a 1 m² area with the help of a meter scale from the matured *rabi* oilseed crop field at least from 5 places.
- Then count the number of plants from the 1 m² area.
- Count the number of pods at least from 10 plants and make the average.
- Take at least 10 pods from the selected 1 m² area and collect the seeds from those pods and make the average to get number of seeds/pod.
- Measure the 100 seed weight (seed index) with the help of a weighing balance.
- Calculate the seed yield of *rabi* oilseeds on the basis of following formula.

$$\text{Seed Yield (q/ha)} = \frac{10000 \times \text{No. of plants/m}^2 \times \text{No. of pods/plant} \times \text{No. of seeds/pod} \times \text{Seed index (gm)}}{100 \times 1000 \times 100}$$

9.4 Calculation:

Crop	No. of plants /m ²	No. of siliqua /plant	No. of seeds/siliqua	Seed index (g)	Estimated seed yield (q ha ⁻¹)
Rapeseed					
Mustard					
Safflower					

9.5 Conclusion:

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PRACTICAL NO. 10

Date:

YIELD ESTIMATION OF SUGARCANE CROP FROM YIELD COMPONENTS

10.1 Objective:

To estimate the yield of sugarcane crop by yield component method

10.2 Materials Required:

Well matured sugarcane crops, meter scale, harvesting equipment (sickle, knife, etc.), rope, balance, etc.

10.3 Steps:

- Select a 1 m² area with the help of a meter scale from the matured sugarcane crop field at least from 5 places.
- Then count the number of plants from the selected 1 m² area.
- Cut off the top vegetative portion to get the economic part of the plant.
- Take the weight of all the plants and get the average weight of a single plant.
- Calculate the yield of sugarcane on the basis of following formula.

$$\text{Economic Yield (q/ha)} = \frac{10000 \times \text{No. of plants/m}^2 \times \text{Average weight of the plant (gm)}}{1000 \times 100}$$

10.4 Calculation:

Crop variety type	Area	No. of plants /m ²	Total no. of plants	Average weight of plant (g)	Economic yield (q ha ⁻¹)
<i>Eksali</i>					
<i>Adsali</i>					

10.5 Conclusion:

Signature

PRACTICAL NO. 11

Date:

JUICE QUALITY ANALYSIS OF SUGARCANE BY HAND REFRACTOMETER

11.1 Objective:

To analyze the quality of sugarcane juice by hand refractometer

11.2 Material required:

Matured sugarcane crop, hand refractometer (brix meter), puncturing needle, distilled water, towel etc.

11.3 Steps:

- Select several number of well matured sugarcane plants from different places of the field.
- Collect 3-4 drops of juice from the selected sugarcane crop with the help of cane puncturing needle.
- Place the collected juice drops on the glass-stage of the hand refractometer.
- Then close the glass-stage by its cover.
- Look through the eyepiece of the hand refractometer and take reading carefully from the graduated scale attached with it.
- Take the reading of juice drops of all other canes one after another collected from the field.
- Work out the average from the noted brix values.
- Estimation of sucrose content can be made using the refractometer brix reading with the help of the following equation -

$$\text{Sucrose \%} = \frac{\text{RB} - 306}{0.97} \times 100$$

Where, RB = Refractometer Brix value

11.4 Precautions:

The following precautions need to be taken while using the hand-refractometer.

- Thoroughly clean the refractometer glass stage and puncturing needle with distilled water after taking each reading.
- Wipe out the moisture and dry the glass stage and puncturing needle as well with a clean hand towel or tissue.

11.5 Conclusion:

Video link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EzvLADgwCxl&t=448s>

Signature

PRACTICAL NO. 12

Date:

STUDY OF SOME FIELD TRIALS ON *RABI* CROPS

12.1 Objective:

To study of some important agronomic field trials of *rabi* crops.

12.2 Materials Required:

Notebook, ball point pen or pencil, etc.

12.3 Steps:

- Carry all the necessary things and reach within time at the farm.
- After arrival at the site, contact the farm manager and discuss the purpose of your visit.
- Observe the whole area to get details of the ongoing field trials on *rabi* crops.
- Write down the information in your practical notebook as provided by the farm manager.
- Note down special facilities available at the farm if any.
- Seek clarification on any aspects or doubts related to field trials from the farm manager.

12.4 Observations:

Experiment details:

a. Title of the experiment:

b. Treatment Details:

Details of the layout:

- Name of the crop
- Variety name
- Gross area of the plot (m^2)
- Net area of the plot (m^2)
- Width of main irrigation channel (m)
- Width of the bunds between plots (m)
- Date of sowing
- Seed rate
- Spacing
- Fertilizer dose

Table 12.1 Details of the crops under field trials at experimental farm

Sl. No.	Crop grown	Botanical name	Family	Area under crop (acre)	Remarks
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

12.5 Conclusion:

Signature

PRACTICAL NO. 13

Date:

SOWING OF SEEDS OF FORAGE CROP

13.1 Objective:

To know about the sowing methods of forage crop seeds

13.2 Materials required:

Tillage implements and tools (spade, hand hoe, rake etc.), ladder/plank, measuring tape, weighing balance, seeds, manures and fertilizers etc.

13.3 Steps:

- Know the size of the plot/land allotted for sowing of desired forage crop seeds.
- Prepare the land well after incorporating the required amount of manures and fertilizers as recommended for the crop.
- Calculate the required quantity of seed as per recommended seed rate.
- Take the required amount of seeds after weighing on a balance.
- Treat the seeds very well with seed treating chemicals or biological inoculants specifically for the legume forage crops.
- Spread the seeds by hand all over the prepared field.
- Cover up the seeds with the help of wooden plank or harrow for better contact with the soil.

13.4 Observations:

Crop	RDF	Seed rate	Seed treatment	Depth of sowing	Other management practices followed
Oat					
Berseem					
Lucerne					

13.5 Conclusion:

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PRACTICAL NO. 14

Date:

HARVESTING OF *RABI* FORAGE CROPS

14.1 Objective:

To know about the criteria and methods of harvesting of *rabi* forage crops

14.2 Materials required:

Field with well matured *rabi* forage crops, harvesting equipment (sickle, hansua etc.), gunny bags or baskets, balance, etc

14.3 Steps:

- Visit the field of different *rabi* forage crops at the maturity stage.
- Check and verify all the criteria for harvesting as discussed in the class from the matured standing crops.
- Then cut the crop with the help of a sickle or hansua leaving 20 cm of the basal part above the ground for quick re-growth.
- Keep the harvested crop on the drying floor for storage as a hay.
- In case of multi-cut system always leave the basal part of 15-20 cm above the ground during each cutting.

14.4 Observations:

Crop	No. of cuttings	Crop stage for first cutting	Time for subsequent cuttings	Green forage yield (kg/ha)
Oat				
Berseem				
Lucerne				

14.5 Conclusion:

Signature

PRACTICAL NO. 15

Date:

IDENTIFICATION OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS

15.1 Objective:

To identify the important medicinal and aromatic crops

15.2 Materials Required:

Practical manual, ball point pen or pencil, camera etc.

15.3 Steps:

- Visit the field of different medicinal and aromatic plants at your agriculture farm.
- Observe all the crops thoroughly one by one and write down the plant characteristics in your notebook.
- Identify the crop after verifying the plant characteristics with the information provided in the class.
- Draw the sketches of the plants and all the parts of each plant.
- Take the clear photos of each plant and various plant parts and paste those photographs in your practical notebook.

15.4 Observation:

Sl. No.	Crop name	Botanical name	Family	Origin	Plant parts used	Importance
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

15.5 Conclusion:

Video link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AVmxEE0Hr88>

Signature

PRACTICAL NO. 16

Date:

STUDY OF MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS

16.1 Objective:

To study the morphological characteristics of medicinal and aromatic crops

16.2 Materials Required:

Practical manual, ball point pen or pencil, camera etc.

16.3 Steps:

- Observe the standing crop throughout the growth period of the crop.
- Note down the morphological characteristics of different plant parts of the crop and verify with the information provided in the classes.
- Draw the sketches of the crop plant and its different parts.
- Take the photos of each crop studied and paste those photographs in your practical notebook.

16.4 Morphological characteristics:

- Plant: Annual, perennial, tall/short, tap root, adventitious root, herbs, shrubs etc.
- Stem: Color, size, nature (erect, prostrate, angular trailing etc.) nodes and internodes, solid, hollow, woody, tender
- Leaf: Color, size, shape, arrangement
- Flowers: Color, size, type of inflorescence
- Economic parts: Color, size, shape
- Special points: Nature of plant sap (milky, juicy, gum etc.) and its color, special modification on the plant etc.

16.5 Observation:

Table 16.1 Record the following observations

Sl. No.	Crop Name	Plant type	Stem	Leaf	Flower	Economic part	Special features
1							
2							
3							

4							
5							
6							
7							

16.6 Conclusion:

Video link:

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

Signature

PRACTICAL NO. 17**Date:****STUDY OF OIL EXTRACTION OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC CROPS****17.1 Objective:**

To study the oil extraction process of different medicinal and aromatic crops through steam distillation method.

17.2 Materials Required:

Plant sample, Clevenger apparatus, heating mantle, analytical balance, distillation apparatus etc.

17.3 Steps:

- Clean plant samples (leaves, stems, nuts etc.) are collected from the matured crop fields and cut those samples into small pieces.
- Dry the sample thereafter and grind it properly for doing the extraction process effectively.
- Take weight of the grind sample with the help of an analytical balance.
- The sample is then mix with distilled water following the ratio of 8:1.
- The mixture is then poured into the Clevenger apparatus set for the extraction process.
- After about 3-4 hours of extraction, the resulting extracted oil is then stored in a conical flask.
- The weight of the extracted oil is then measured and the oil content of the sample is calculated.

An estimation of oil percentage can be done using the equation –

$$\text{Oil content (\%)} = \frac{\text{Weight of the extracted oil}}{\text{Initial weight of the plant sample}} \times 100$$

17.4 Calculation:

Crop name	Weight of plant sample (g)	Oil yield (g)	Oil content (%)	Remarks
Mint				
Citronella				
Lemon grass				

17.5 Conclusion:

Video link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b9ECEc_19FA

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pwHFXRl-Ig>

Signature

PRACTICAL NO. 18

Date: _____

VISIT TO AGRONOMIC PLOTS OF *RABI* CROPS IN RESEARCH FARM

18.1 Objective:

To study the agronomic plots of different *rabi* crops and their varieties in the research farm.

18.2 Materials Required:

Notebook, questionnaire, ball point pen or pencil

18.3 Steps:

- Carry all the necessary things and reach within time at the farm.
- Introduce yourself and discuss the purpose of your visit with the farm manager or in-charge of the farm after arrival.
- Get the details about the farm and know its developmental consequences since from the establishment.
- Observe the whole area to acquaint with all the ongoing experiments/trials at the farm.
- Note down special research invention made available at the farm if any.
- Get all the information as written in the questionnaire prepared early at the classroom.

18.4 Observations:

(i) Area of the farm (ha)

- Under cultivation _____ ha
- Single crop area _____ ha
- Double crop area _____ ha
- Under building, roads, channels, threshing floor etc _____ ha

(ii) Area under irrigation _____ ha

(iii) Source of irrigation _____

(iv) Crop rotation followed _____

(v) List of equipment/farm machinery _____

18.5 Conclusion:

Table 18.1 Details of the *rabi* crops under research at the farm

Sl. No.	Common name	Botanical name	Family	Area under the crop (ha)	Area under seed production (ha)	Variety grown	Seed rate (kg/ha)	RDF (kg/ha)	Average yield (kg/ha)	Remarks (If any)
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										

Signature

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