WWW.AGRIGURU.IN

AGRONOMY ONE-LINER PDF

THANKS FOR YOUR TRUST ON
WWW.AGRIGURU.IN





@agrilearnerapp

+91 6201733962

Agronomy One-liner PDF Part 5th By www.agriguru.in

SUGARCANE + Chickpea + Green gram ONE-LINER PART 5th

321. Sugarcane bowl of world: Cuba

322. Water requirement of sugarcane: 2200 mm.

323. Sugarcane is a Heavy feeder crop.

324. Zero tillage is practiced in sugarcane.

325. Indian cane: saccharum sinensis (Chinese cane), saccharum barberi (Indian cane)

326. Tropical cane: saccharum officinarum (noble cane)

327. Wild cane: saccharum robustum

328. Indian institute of sugarcane research, Lucknow, 1952.

329. Sugarcane breeding institute, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu,1912.

330. Sugarcane breeding institute, Regional Centre Karnal, 1932

331. Temperature for sugarcane-

332. Ripening temp: 12-14C

333. Optimum temp: 28-32C

334. Formative stage: 26.5C

335. Seed rate of sugarcane-

336. Setts: 3 budded 35000-40000 setts/ha.

337. 2 budded 80000 setts/ha.

JOIN IBPS AFO, FCI & AGRI CURRENT AFFAIRS PREPRATION COURSE ON https://agriguru.in/

Agronomy One-liner PDF Part 5th By www.agriguru.in

338.1 budded 120000 setts/ha.

339.Spacing for cane- 75-90 x 45 cm.

340.Planting season of sugarcane:

341. Autum: oct- nov (north india,12 months)

342.Eksali: jan-feb (north india,12 months)

343.Adsali: july - aug (south india,18 months)

344.Sugarcane sowing methods-

345.Flatbed method: in north India, sowing depth 8-10 cm.

346.Ridge and Furrow method: in south India, depth 10-15 cm.

347.Trench method: prevent to lodging.

348.Partha method: in south India.

349.Spaced method: used single budded setts.

350.Winter nursery method: used 3 budded setts.

351. Rayangan method: used for gap filling.

352.Skip furrow method: combine method of flat bed and trench method.

353.Pit method: used in sloppy field with pit size 20-30 cm.

354.Irrigation stages in sugarcane-

355.Germination stage: 0-60 DAP

356.Formative stage: 60-130 DAP (most critical stage)

357.Grand phase: 130-250 DAP

JOIN IBPS AFO, FCI & AGRI CURRENT AFFAIRS PREPRATION COURSE ON https://agriguru.in/

Agronomy One-liner PDF Part 5th By www.agriguru.in

358.Maturity phase: 250-365 DAP

359.Tying: bind stems together.

360.Earthing up: plant root covered by soil to prevent logging. Done in 45 DAP.

361. Logging: nutrient status of plant.

362.Treshing: removing dry leaves from crop.

363.Blind hoeing: weeding after sowing and before germination.

364.Arrowing: inflorescence of cane is arrow and process of emerging is called arrowing.

365.Water lodging: crop fall down due to excessive water.

366.Crop lodging: crop fall down due to high wind velocity.

367.Logging term given by H.F. clament.

368.Bagases: used for fuel and paper making.

369.Molasses: for Alcohol production.

The yield of molasses is approximately 3.0 percent per ton of cane.

370.Press mud: reclamation of acidic soil. (Due to lime contain)

371. Gasohol: petrol (80%) + alcohol (20%)

372.Origin of pigeon pea: Africa

373.Botanical name of pigeon pea: Cajanus cajan

374.Family of pigeon pea: leguminaceae / papilionaceae

JOIN IBPS AFO, FCI & AGRI CURRENT AFFAIRS PREPRATION COURSE ON https://agriguru.in/

Agronomy One-liner PDF Part 5th By www.agriguru.in

375. Chromosome number of pigeon pea: 2n=22

376. Germination type of pigeon pea: hypogeal.

377. Protein in pigeon pea: 21-25%

378. Inflorescence of pigeon pea: axillary raceme

379. Other name of pigeon pea: red gram, Congo pea, no eye pea, Arhar, tur.

380. Deep rooted system in pigeon pea crop.

381. Pigeon pea is an Often-cross pollinated crop.

382. Pigeon pea is a C3, short day plant,

383. 1 gram of protein=1 gram of carbohydrate.

384. Stems are woody, branchy can go up >4m

385. Pigeon pea is a Hardy crop, most drought tolerant crop.

386. Harvesting index of pigeon pea, lowest among cereals 19%

387. Storage moisture percentage of pigeon pea: 10-11%

388. Test weight of pigeon pea: 72g

389. Fruit type of pigeon pea: pod

390. Edible part of pigeon pea: seed

391. Water requirement of pigeon pea: 300-350 mm

392. Cajanus cajan var. flavus (tur) is a – Short duration

394. Pods are light coloured with 3-4 seeds

395. Annuals, yellow flowers, fewer plain pods

JOIN IBPS AFO, FCI & AGRI CURRENT AFFAIRS PREPRATION COURSE ON https://agriguru.in/

Agronomy One-liner PDF Part 5th By www.agriguru.in

396.Plant hight 2-3 metre

397. Early maturity (100-150 days)

398.No red vines present.

399.Flowering in Dec. – Feb.

400.Pod maturity at different time.

401.Cultivated in Southern India

402.Cajanus cajan var. bicolour (arhar) is a-

403.Long duration, flowers yellow with purple streak

404.Std petals bears red veins on dorsal side

405.Pods are dark coloured with 5-7 seeds

406.Cultivated in northern India

407.Flowering Sep. – Nov.

408.Pod maturity at same time (syncronization)

409.Plant hight 5-6 metre.

410. Late maturity (150-180 days)

411. It is also found suitable for forage, as cover crop, shade and hedge.

412. Temp. Required to pigeon pea at Germination: 30-35C

Vegetative growth: 20-25C

Flowering and pod development: 14-18C

At maturity: 35-40C

413. Origin of black gram: India (central Asia)

414. Botanical name of black gram: Vigna mungo

JOIN IBPS AFO, FCI & AGRI CURRENT AFFAIRS PREPRATION COURSE ON https://agriguru.in/

Agronomy One-liner PDF Part 5th By www.agriguru.in

415. Family of black gram: Leguminosae

416. Chromosome number of black grams: 2n=22

417. Inflorescence of black gram: Auxiliary racemes

418. Another name of black gram: urd bean.

419. Germination type of black gram: epigeal

420. Test weight of black gram: 36-39g

421. Black gram is a Self-pollinated, C3, short day plant.

422. Black gram is a Mainly tropical plant

423. Fruit type of black gram: pod

424. Edible part of black gram: seed

425. Water requirement to black gram: 250-300 mm

426. Protein% in black gram: 24%

427. Seed multiplication ratio of black gram: 1:40

428. Seed rate of black gram: 20-25 kg/ha

429. Optimum temperature required for black gram: 27-30C

430. Origin of green gram: Central asia

431. Botanical name of green gram: Vigna radiate

432. Green gram is Commonly called as Mung bean

433. Third important crop of pulses next to Chickpea &PP

434. Green gram plant Deep rooted

435. Seed multiplication ratio of green gram: 1:40

JOIN IBPS AFO, FCI & AGRI CURRENT AFFAIRS PREPRATION COURSE ON https://agriguru.in/

Agronomy One-liner PDF Part 5th By www.agriguru.in

436.Origin of chickpea: India, southwest Asia.

437.Botanical name of chickpea: cicer arietinum

438.Family of chickpea: Leguminosae/papilonaceae

439.Chickpea fruit is known as Pod.

440.Germination of chickpea: hypogeal.

Get full Preparation Course for IBPS AFO On
WWW.AGRIGURU.IN
With Subject Wise Short Notes + 10k One-liner Pdf + Weekly Mock test

Agrilearner

JOIN IBPS AFO, FCI & AGRI CURRENT AFFAIRS PREPRATION COURSE ON https://agriguru.in/

Thanks For Your Trust on Agrilearner
www.agriguru.in

Start Your Preparation for IBPS AFO =>Click Hare to Check Details<=

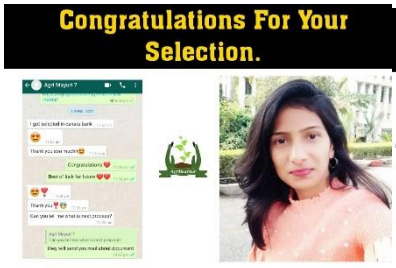
Download Free Agrilearner App from Play store	**=>Click Hare to Download<=**
Download Agriguru Mock Test App from Play store	**=>Click Hare to Download<=**
Follow Agrilearnerapp on Instagram	**=>Click Hare to Follow<=**
Join Us on Telegram Free	**=>Click Hare to Join<=**
Join Agrilearnerapp on WhatsApp	**=>Click Hare to Join<=**
Check IBPS AFO Course Details	**=>Click Hare to Check<=**
Check Agri Current Affairs Course Details	**=>Click Hare to Check<=**
Check FCI Course Details	**=>Click Hare to Check<=**

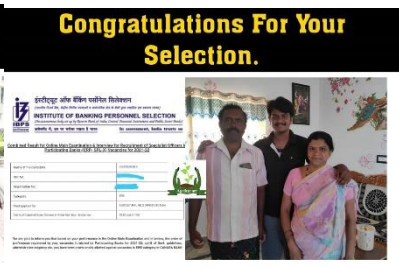


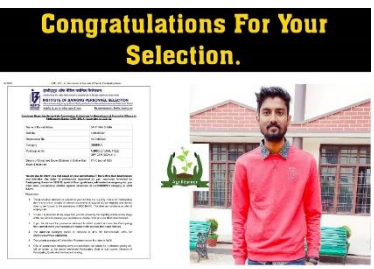
Get full Preparation Course for IBPS AFO On
WWW.AGRIGURU.IN
With Subject Wise Short Notes + 10k One-liner Pdf + Weekly Mock test

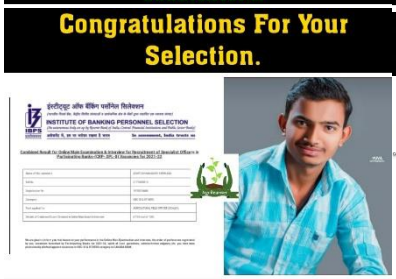
Support Agrilearner App on Social Sites

Some Of Our Result

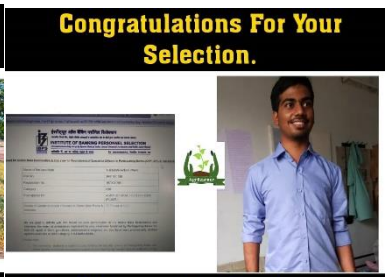






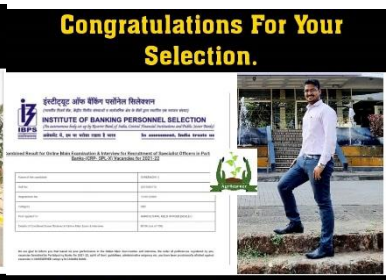


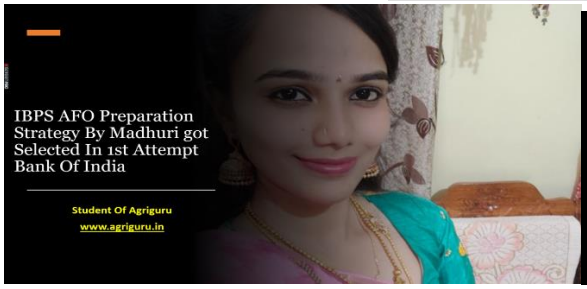


















Congratulations To all 400+ students Those Who Got Success With www.agriguru.in & Agrilearner