

Q1 - Define Tillage, objective & Type & Factor affecting of tillage

⇒ defⁿ Tillage → Tillage is the manipulation of soil with tools and implements for loose the surface and bringing about conditions favourable for germination of seed & growth of crop.

OR

Mechanical manipulation of the soil for preparing soil for growing & raising crops.

* Objective of Tillage →

- (1) To make the soil loose and porous
- (2) To aerate the soil
- (3) To have repeated exchange of atmospheric air with the soil air
- (4) To increase the soil temperature
- (5) To control weeds
- (6) To remove stubble of the previous crop.
- (7) To destroy insects.
- (8) To break hard pan.
- (9) To incorporate organic manures and fertilizers into the soil
- (10) To invert the soil to improve fertility.
- (11) To prepare seed bed for germination of seed

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* TYPES OF TILLAGE →

[I] on season tillage → Tillage for a crop from start of crop season to the crop harvest known as "on season tillage operation".

A] preparatory tillage →

i) primary tillage

ii) secondary tillage

iii) Layout of Seed bed & sowing

B] Seed bed preparation -

c] Inter tillage or Interculture or after tillage -

[II] off season tillage →

Tillage operation during un-cropped season for special purpose other than that for immediately raising the crop in the season are said to off season.

[A] preparatory tillage →

Tillage operation, which are carried out before the land is made ready for sowing or before sowing of crop is called "preparatory Tillage"

The following are preparatory Tillage.

① Ploughing -

③ Manure mixing -

② clod crushing -

⑥ Compacting the soil -

③ leveling of land -

④ Harrowing -

B] seed bed preparation -

After preparatory tillage the land is to be laid out properly irrigation of crops, if water, available for irrigation and for sowing seeds, planting transplanting seedling. This operation is known as "seed bed preparation"

~~The following~~ seed bed consist of -

- I) Harrowing -
- II) preparation of irrigation layouts -
- III) sowing -
- IV) covering seeds -

C] Inter tillage or inter culture ->

- The Tillage operations which are carried out in standing crop or in between crop rows are called as "inter culture"

- Inter tillage includes the operation -

- (I) Gap Filling -
- (II) Thinning -
- (III) Hoeing -
- (IV) Weeding -
- (V) Top dressing of fertilizers -
- (VI) Earthing up -
- (VII) Mulching -

Q2] Define Agronomy & Scope and Importance of Agronomy or Explain its Relationship other science

⇒ 'Defⁿ' Agronomy →

Agronomy is the branch of Agriculture science which deals with the principle & practices of crop production & field management.

OR

It is the study of plants in relation to soil and climate.

* Scope of Agronomy →

- (1) Agronomy is a dynamic discipline and scope of Agronomy is very vast
- (2) Agronomy is also concerned with the management of livestock including their feeding.
- (3) Agronomy also involves agronomic research on crops under different environmental condition like varying soil, climate, irrigation, fertilizer etc.
- (4) Agronomy also involves conducting the experiments in the field crops and laboratories.
- (5) It is also involves the application of research outcome into develop suitable package of practices for particular crops under given set of soil and climatic condition
- (6) It includes art of soil management crop production, proper method of tillage suitable period of cultivation.

* Relationship of Agronomy with other sciences →

I] Basic science - It is science, which reveals the facts or secrets of nature e.g chemistry, physics, mathematics Botany, zoology.

II] Applied Science - In the science in which the theories and theories and Laws propounded in basic science are applied for problems in agriculture & other fields e.g Agronomy, Agricultural chemistry, Agricultural Entomology, Agricultural Botany.

[1] Agricultural chemistry →

- comprising soil, water, plant Fertilizer and agri chemistry has been developed from basic science of chemistry.

[2] Plant pathology & Entomology →

- Development from botany and zoology, plant pathology is related with Agronomy for management of diseases.

[3] Agricultural Economics →

- Development from economics and useful for maintaining farm awards farm account and marketing.

4 Agricultural Extension →

- Development from sociology psychology and anthropology and mainly related with different methods.

5 Agricultural Botany →

- Development from Botany and zoology and includes plant morphology plant physiology and plant breeding.

6 Agricultural Engineering →

- It is concerned with care and use of improved tools implements and farm mechanical Machinery required for carrying out various field operation.

Q3] Define weed & characteristics of weed, and method of weed control

⇒ Defⁿ Weed →

Weed is a plant growing at a place and time where it is not desired

OR

A weed is a plant growing where it is not wanted.

* characteristics of weed →

- (1) The weed seeds germinate early and the seedlings grow faster
- (2) They being hardy compete with crop plants for plant Nutrients moisture, space & Lower crop yields.

(3) The flower earlier runs to seed in profusion and mature ahead of Therefore weeds control.

(4) many weeds are non useful unwanted and undesirable,

(3) Weeds are harmful to crops
Some of the weeds are also harmful to cattle on human beings

(6) They can thrive even under adverse conditions of soil, climate Biotic stresses.

* Method of Weed control →

(i) preventive measures →

(ii) control measures →

a) Mechanical Methods →

b) cropping or cultural methods →

c) Biological methods →

d) chemical methods →

(iii) Integrated weed Management →

(i) preventive Measures →

(1) use clean seed free from weed seeds

(2) Use well decomposed compost or F.Y.M.

(3) Destroy weeds before Flowering and seedling

(4) Remove weed growth

(5) Do not permit the livestock to move from weed infested area to clean area

(6) Avoid shifting of soil from infested area to clean area.

Q4] Define seed & characteristics of good quality of seed.

⇒ Defⁿ seed →

Any material use for planting and propagation, whether it is in the form of seed of food, fodder, fibre and vegetable crops or seedling

OR

The seed may be defined as a fertilized ovule consisting of intact embryo, stored food and seed coat which is viable & has got a capacity to germinate

* characteristics of good quality of seed. →

- (1) It should be genetically pure
- (2) should exhibit or bear the morphological characters of the particular variety or hybrid of the crop
- (3) Have High germination percentage.
- (4) It should be dry and not mouldy in case of cereal, pulses, oil seed crop etc.
- (5) Give strong and vigorous seedling growth under normal condition
- (6) Well developed, plump, bold, uniform in shape, size, colour and texture.
- (7) clean, free from any admixture, dirt and inert material,
- (8) Free from noxious or objectionable or satellite weed seeds.
- (9) Dry and without moulds
- (10) Adaptable crop variety or hybrid fitting in the cropping system.

Q5] What do you mean by cropping system? state Types/ classification of cropping system



Cropping system

Cropping system may be defined as the order in which the crop are cultivated on a piece of land over fixed period.

* Types/ classification of cropping system →

I) Monoculture -

II) Following or Follow in rotation -

III) Multiple cropping -

a) parallel multiple cropping -

b) sequential multiple cropping -

a] parallel Multiple cropping →

i) Mixed cropping -

ii) Intercropping -

iii) Relay cropping -

iv) Allay cropping -

v) multi stored cropping -

b] Sequential Multiple cropping →

i) Sequence cropping

a) Double -

b) Triple -

c) Quaridicate -

ii) Ratoon cropping or Ratooning -

* cropping system based on the following factors -

(1) This interest & tight in the land

(2) Extend of Land,

(size of holding).

(3) Nature of different holding soil & their extends. -

(4) climatic co-ordination -

(5) Availability of irrigation facility -

(6) Agronomic character of crop.

Q67 Define soil and Explain the short physical properties of soil

⇒ Defⁿ soil →

soil refers to the loose surface material of earth surface derived from the original rocks and minerals through weathering process.

* Physical properties of soil →

1) soil texture -

2) soil structure -

3) porosity -

4) Bulk density -

5) soil water -

6) soil Temperature -

(1) soil texture →

- Texture refers to the composition with respect to relative proportion of sand, silt and clay in the soil

- Sand particle ranges from 0.02 mm in diameter, silt particles from 0.02 mm to 0.002 mm and clay particles are less than 0.002 mm.

- If the soil contains more than 80% of silt, the soils are called as silty.

(2) Soil structure →

- The arrangement of individual soil particles with respect to each other into a pattern is called soil structure.
- Soil structure influences soil properties such as soil erodibility, porosity, hydraulic conductivity, infiltration, erosion, capillary conductivity.

(3) Porosity →

- It is defined as the ratio of the volume of pores to the total soil volume.
- Pores are macro (more than 0.6 mm diameter noncapillary) and micro (less than 0.6 mm diameter capillary).
- Sandy soil have 30% to 40% and clay soil have 50% to 60% pore spaces.
- Addition of organic matter in the soil increases the porosity.

(4) Bulk density →

- (gram/cm^3) It is mass of oven dry soil per unit volume of soil.
- It is a apparent density.

(5) Soil Temperature →

- Tillage is a helped from maintaining optimum soil temperature.
- Tillage is useful For prepair air of water Relationship in the soil
- expasing the soil to heat of the sun.

(6) soil water →

- Tillage is useful for increasing infiltrating moisture retentive capacity of the soil due to increase in pore spaces.
- It also enable the free drainage upto water table.

Q 7] Define seed dormancy. write a Notes on seed dormancy & write it's types.

⇒ Defⁿ seed dormancy →

seeds can be dormant if they are viable, but do not germinate even under favourable conditions

- (i) seed dormancy is helpful because it prevents pre-harvesting sprouting.
- (ii) If the crop is caught in rains at maturity stage, the seed will not germinate.
- (iii) Case of no dormancy the seeds will germinate in the field if caught in rains maturity
- (iv) It is also a bad character as seeds can not be used for so using immediately unless this period is over by breaking dormancy.

* Types of seed dormancy →

- (1) Innate dormancy →
- (2) Enforced dormancy →
- (3) Induced dormancy →

1] Innate Dormancy →

- May be due to the genetical characters of the seed or due to hard seed coat.

2] Enforced dormancy →

- Due to the conditions of deficient oxygen, excess CO_2 , deep placement.

3] Induced dormancy →

- This type of dormancy results due to sudden physiological change in seed.

Q 8] Define seed viability & explain its types OR
Write down note on "seed viability"

⇒ Defⁿ seed viability →

seed viability means that a seed is capable of germinating and producing a normal seedling.

(OR)

It is the ability or capacity of the seed to germinate.

* Types of seed viability → / stages

- (1) Nucleus seed -
- (2) Breeder's seed -
- (3) Foundation seed -
- (4) Registered seed -
- (5) certified seed -

(1) Nucleus seed →

- i) It is produced and maintained by the respective plant breeder at the main research station.
- ii) The plant breeder selects seed of individual plants with true morphological and genetical character of variety of particular crop.
- iii) Thus seed's are of high genetically purity and being very small in quantity are often costly.

(2) Breeder's seed →

- i) It is very important class of seed
- ii) They are the seeds or vegetative propagation materials directly produced or controlled by originating plant breeder.
- iii) It is multiplied at the receptive research station and if required on other research farms, agricultural college farms etc.

(3) Foundation seed →

- i) The seed certification authority staff inspect the plot from time to time.
- ii) The off type plants, disease and pest affected plants and weeds are removed for avoiding their mixture in seed.
- iii) As per seed act, the seed is tested for its purity, germination and moisture percentage.

(4) Registered seeds →

- Registered seeds are the progeny of the foundation seeds, which are multiplied on the farms of registered under guidance and supervision of the seed certification staff.
- If the quantity of foundation seed is less than requirement then this stage of seed multiplication is followed.

(5) Certified seeds →

- The term certified seed production is widely used to denote the production of commercial seed sold to the farmers for raising crops.
- The seed is tested for its purity germination and moisture content as per the seed certification standards.

Q 9] Define Harvesting & Explain the method of Harvesting.

⇒ Defⁿ Harvesting →

The process of separating crop plants from the field is known as "Harvesting".

* Method of Harvesting →

1] cutting the plants close to the ground level →

In this method the cereal crops like Jawar, Bajara, wheat Maize and paddy are cut close to the ground level by sharp Sickle.

(2) picking of pods or Fruits →

- pods of the pulses crops like mug, udid, pea, etc. are picked up when they are matured. The fruits of Brinjal, tomato, bhendi and chilies are also harvested by picking method.

(3) Digging the produce from the soil →

- crops like turmeric, ginger, groundnut, sweet potato, onion and garlic are harvested by digging the soil with the help of kudali and produce is collected from the soil cleaned & stored.

(4) Mechanical Harvesting →

- The groundnut and the potato digger are used for harvesting of groundnut and potato crop. By using the power machinery the crops like wheat and sugarcane also harvested.

Q10] Write a Notes on "seed treatment".

⇒ * OBJECTIVE OF SEED TREATMENT →

(1) Control of Disease -

(2) convenience in sowing -

(3) Quicker germination -

(4) Nitrogen fixation.

(5) protection against insects -

(6) Including earlines -

(7) Inducing variation -

(8) Increasing yield -

* Different Field crops →

i) cotton - cotton seeds are subjected to different treatment for easy and convenient sowing

a) cow dung paste treatment -

b) sulphuric acid treatment -

c) cotton seeds are also treated with 1% mercurial compound such as agrosan @ 2gm/kg of seed for control of seed borne disease like wilt.

ii) coriander → seeds are sowed in two rows under slight pressure for even germination.

iii) Gaucho - clove are separated before sowing in order to provide space.

Q11] Give the classification of crops with suitable Example

⇒ * classification of crops -

(I) classification on the basis of climate →

a) Tropical crop or warm season crops -

The crops, which require warm climate or high temp are called Tropical crop e.g Rice, maize, sorghum.

b) Temperate crops or cool season crops →

The crops which require cool and dry climate or low temp. and generally grown in winter season, are called temperate crops. e.g. wheat, barley, oat, mustard.

(2) classification on the basis of season →

- i) kharif crop - e.g. rice, Ragi, maize, sorghum
- ii) Rabi crop - e.g. wheat, barley, mustard
- iii) Summer crop - e.g. summer groundnut, green gram, gourds, okra etc

(3) classification on the basis of life of a crop →

- i) Seasonal crop - e.g. Rice, pearl millet, maize, sorghum, wheat, oat.
- ii) Two seasonal crop - e.g. turmeric, ginger, long staple cotton.
- iii) Annual crop - e.g. sugarcane
- iv) Biennial crop - e.g. Banana, papaya etc
- v) perennial crops - e.g. mango, guava, orange

(4) classification on the basis of source of water →

i) Rainfed crop -

- The crop which is grown only on rain water is also Rainfed crop
e.g. rice, sorghum, maize, pearl millet.

(3) classification on basis of root system →

- i) Tap rooted crop - e.g. cotton, legumes, Red gram, black gram, cow pea
- ii) Adventitious root crop - e.g. cereals, wheat, sorghum, maize

(6) classification on the basis of economic importance →

- i) Cash crop - e.g cotton, sugarcane, coffee
- ii) food crop - e.g Lucern, berseem, maize

(7) classification on the basis of use or Agronomic classification →

- i) cereal or Grain crop - e.g rice, wheat, maize, oat barley
- ii) Legume or pulse crop - e.g pigeon pea, black gram, horse gram
- iii) forage or fodder crop - e.g sorghum, maize, Bajara, cowpea
- iv) Root crops - e.g Radish, carrot, sugarbeet
- v) Tuber crops - e.g potato, sweet potato
- vi) Fibre crop - e.g cotton, sunhemp, linseed
- vii) Sugar crops - e.g sugarcane
- viii) oil seed or oil crops - e.g castor, niger.
- ix) Drug crops - e.g tobacco
- x) spice crops or spices → e.g turmeric, ginger
- xi) vegetable crops → e.g Brinjal, tomato, cabbage, bhendi
- xii) Green manure crops - e.g dhaincha

(8) Botanical or Morphological or Taxonomic classification

- i) Graminae - e.g All cereals, rice, maize, wheat
- ii) Leguminosae - e.g All legumes, red gram
- iii) Cruciferae - e.g mustard, radish
- iv) Cucurbitaceae - e.g: cucumber, pumpkin
- v) Liliaceae - e.g onion, garlic
- vi) Solanaceae - e.g potato, tobacco
- vii) Malvaceae - e.g cotton, okra
- viii) Compositae - sunflower, safflower
- ix) Convolvulaceae → sweet potato

Q12] Explain the Method of sowing



(1) Broadcasting -

(2) Drilling or line sowing -

(3) Dibbling -

(4) Transplanting -

(5) planting -

(6) putting seeds in plough furrow →



(1) Broadcasting →

- In broadcasting methods, seeds are spread uniformly over well-prepared land and is covered by ploughing or planking
- It is scattering or spreading of seed on the soil by hand all over the field & then covering by soil with light implements.

~~(2) Drilling or line sowing~~

(3) Dibbling

- In this method, the seeds are placed in a furrow, pit or hole at a predetermined spacing with a dibbler, planter or more commonly by hand
- This method is ideal for crops such as groundnut, castor, maize, sugarcane, potato, onion.
- This method is suitable for crops requiring specific geometric area for canopy development.

(2) Drilling or line sowing →

- To overcome the problems of broadcasting drilling the seeds in line come into practice

- covering of seeds is necessary when indigenous or two-bowl seed drill is used
- cost of mechanical seed drill is more
- This adopted for sowing crops like sorghum, pearl millet, upland rice, wheat, oat.

(4) Transplanting →

- When more than one crop is to be grown in a year on the same piece of land, the time occupied by each crop has to be reduced.
- The seedling growth in the early stages is very slow.

(5) Planting →

- some of the crops are sown by using vegetative plant parts and the method of sowing in such crop is known as planting.
- preparation of irrigation layouts is essential for planting & giving irrigation to the crop.

(6) putting seed in Plough Furrow →

- This method is followed for crops like chickpea and wal in some areas for better utilization of residual soil moisture
- The seeds are dropped behind the plough in the plough furrow with the help of manual labour and are covered by successive turn of ploughing.

Q 13] Agroclimatic zones of Maharashtra

⇒ * AGROCLIMATIC ZONES OF MAHARASHTRA →

<u>zone</u>	<u>Head office</u>
(1) South Konkan Coastal zone	— Vengurla
(2) North Konkan Coastal zone	— Karjat
(3) Western Ghats zone	— Igatpuri
(4) Western Maharashtra plain zone	— Pune
(5) Sub montane zone	— Kolhapur
(6) Western Maharashtra Scarcity zone	— Solapur
(7) Central Maharashtra plateau zone	— Aurangabad
(8) Central Vidarbha zone	— Yawatmal
(9) Eastern Vidarbha zone	— Sindewai

Q 14] Role of Agronomist in Agriculture

⇒ * [Role of Agronomist] →

- (1) A person who expert in Agronomy is known as 'Agronomist'
- (2) The role of Agronomist in Agriculture is very important.
- (3) Agronomist aims at obtaining maximum production at minimum cost.
- (4) Knowledge used for higher crop production
- (5) He is concerned with production of food, fibre to meet the needs of increasing population.
- (6) Agronomist carry out research by considering soil, climate, crop / variety
- (7) He is key person with working knowledge of all agricultural disciplines.

Q15] Enlist different tillage implements & explain the factor affecting tillage operation.

⇒ * Tillage implements →

- (1) Wooden (indigenous or deshi) plough —
- (2) Mould board plough —
- (3) Disc plough —
- (4) chisel plough puddler —
- (5) Rotary plough or Rotary hoe —
- (6) cultivators Blade harrow —
- (7) puddler —
- (8) Iron or inversion plough —
- (9) subsoil plough —
- (10) Ridge plough —
- (11) Blade harrow —
- (12) Norwegian harrow —

* Factors affecting the tillage →

(1) previous crops →

- The types of crop decides the type and extent of preparatory cultivation required by the land.
- If the land is fallow for several years and to bring under cultivation deep tillage with is required.

(2) Type of soil →

- Fine textured soil like clay, poorly drained soils need deep cultivation to improve aeration, coarse sandy or loamy soils may not need deep cultivation
- Weed infested soil needs deep cultivation

(3) Weed Intensity →

- Weed infested fields needs deep cultivation similarly land infested perennial deep rooted weeds like kars etc.

(4) crop to be grown →

- deep cultivation also depends upon types of crop to be grown.
- The crops which requires firm seed bed and which fibrous root system like jawar, do not deep cultivation.

(3) climate →

- climate influence the moisture content in the soil.
- In low rainfall area deep cultivation is necessary to conserve more moisture.

(4) Types of Farming →

- crop under rainfed area are fully dependent on rain water.
- only one crop during a year is grown.

Q16] Define soil productivity and Enlist the factors affecting soil productivity

⇒ Defⁿ soil productivity →

It is the capacity of the soil to produce crop with specific systems of management and it's Expressed in terms of yields.

* Factor affecting soil productivity →

A] Internal factors -

- the genetic or hereditary factors which can not be Manipulate.

B] External factors →

(1) climatic factors -

- (i) precipitation -
- (ii) Temperature -
- (iii) solar radiation -
- (iv) Wind velocity -
- (v) atmospheric gases -
- (2) Edaphic factors -
- (3) Biotic factors -
 - i) plants -
 - ii) Bacteria -
 - iii) Animals -
- (4) physiographic factors -
- (5) Anthropic factors -

Q17] Define fertilizer. Enlist different Methods of Fertilizer application.

⇒ Defⁿ fertilizer →

Any natural or manufactured material dry or liquid added to the soil in order to supply one or more plant nutrients.

* Method of Fertilizer application →

(I) Solid forms -

- A] Broadcasting - At sowing and top dressing
- B] placement method - plough sole, deep, subsoil.
- C] Localized Placement -
 - Contact
 - Pellet
 - Side dressing
 - band - Hill and rows.

B7 Liquid forms →

- starter solution -
- foliar application -
- direct application to soil -
- application of fertilizer through
irrigation water.

Q18] Difference between soil fertility & soil productivity
& intercropping & mixed cropping

⇒ ① <u>Soil fertility</u>	<u>Soil productivity</u>
I) It is considered as an index of available nutrients to plants. II) It is one of the factor for crop production III) It can be analyzed in the laboratory IV) It is potential status of the soil to produce crops	I) It is a broader term to indicate yield of crops II) It is interaction of all factors that determine the magnitude of yields III) It can be assessed in the field under particular climatic condition IV) It is resultant of various factors influencing soil management.
② <u>Intercropping</u>	<u>Mixed cropping</u>
I) The main object to utilize the space left between two rows of main crop. II) There is no competition between main & sub crop III) subsidiary crop are of short duration and they are harvested earlier than main crop. IV) Both the crops are sown in rows and sowing time is similar	I) The main object is to get at least one crop under any climatic hazard. II) Almost all crops compete with one another III) The crops are almost same duration IV) The crops may be broadcasted.

Q19] Give detail classification of manures and fertilizers with suitable example

⇒ 1) Bulky organic Manures →

Bulky organic manures contain small percentage of major (N, P, & K) Nutrient they are applied in large quantity.

2) Concentrated organic Manures →

concentrated organic manures Have higher percentage of major nutrient content than bulky organic manure.

1) plant origin a) Non edible oil cake
b) Edible oil cakes

ii) Animal origin - e.g Blood meal, Fish meal

* Fertilizer →

Fertilizers are industrially manufactured chemicals containing plant Nutrients. Nutrients content is higher in fertilizer than in organic manures and nutrient availability is faster.

— classification of fertilizers —

(1) straight fertilizers → e.g Urea, Ammonium sulphate

(2) complex fertilizers → contain two or three primary plant Nutrient. The primary Nutrients are chemically combined e.g Diammonium phosphate, nitro-phosphate.

(3) Mixed fertilizers → are physical mixture of straight fertilizers. Fertilizers are also grouped on the Nutrient in the fertilizers.

a) Nitrogenous fertilizer →

- 1) Nitrogen fertilizers → e.g sodium nitrate, calcium Nitrate

ii) Ammoniacal fertilizers - e.g. Ammonium sulphate, Ammonium chloride.

iii) Nitrate Ammoniacal fertilizers - e.g. Ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate

iv) Amide fertilizers - e.g. urea, calcium cyanide.

⑤ Phosphatic fertilizers

i) phosphatic fertilizer containing water soluble phosphoric acid - e.g. single super phosphate, double super phosphate

ii) phosphatic fertilizer containing citric acid soluble phosphoric acid e.g. basic slag.

iii) phosphatic fertilizer containing phosphoric acid. e.g. rock phosphate

⑥ Potash fertilizers

- potash or potassium containing fertilizer is called potassic fertilizer.

i) chloride form - e.g. potassium chloride, mop

ii) Non chloride form - e.g. potassium Nitrate

Q20] Define Tilth. give the characteristics of good Tilth.

⇒ Defⁿ Tilth →

It is the physical condition of soil resulting from tillage.

* characteristics of good tilth

- soil should be loose, porous, friable and free drainage.

- Micro and macro pores should be in equal proportions which facilitate sufficient amount of moisture
- size of soil aggregates is about 1-6 mm
- It should be favourable for proper germination of seeds, emergence and proper growth and development of crop.

Q 21] Define Tillage. Effect of Tillage.

Defⁿ Tillage → Tillage is a manipulation of soil with tools and implements for loose the surface and bringing about conditions favourable for germination of seeds.

* Effect of Tillage → [A] Beneficial Effect

(1) Effect on physical properties of the soil -

- pore space -
- soil structure -
- Bulk density -
- soil water -
- soil temperature -

(2) Effect on chemical properties

(i) It accelerates weathering of soil -

(ii) Leaching of toxic salts -

(iii) Improve the availability of Nutrients -

(iv) Increase efficiency of applied material -

(3) Effect on Biological properties -

i) Management of weeds

ii) Management of insect pest & disease

iii) proper functioning of plant roots

(4) Effect of Tillage on crop growth —

- i) Improve aeration
- ii) make the soil loose & porous with increase in infiltration
- iii) Destroy insect / pests
- iv) Improve structure of soil
- v) making favourable conditions for crop growth

[8] Bad Effects →

- i) compaction of soil due to heavy machinery
- ii) excessive tillage formation of powdery condition of soil
- iii) Intertillage may damage crop.
- iv) Improper tillage may effect on crop yield

— X — X —