

MIND MAP

IMPROVEMENT IN CROP YIELDS

- Sustainable techniques should be followed to improve crop yield which includes.
 - A. Crop variety improvement :** It is done by careful artificial selection and plant breeding techniques.
 - Genetically modified plant is made by gene manipulation.
 - The main objectives of variety improvement is high yield and improved quality, biotic and abiotic resistances, desirable agronomic characteristics, etc.

B. Crop production management :

- Nutrient management which is done by balanced use of manures, fertilizers, biofertilizers, etc.
- Proper irrigation method which supplies water especially during stress periods.
- Healthy cropping patterns in the form of crop rotation, mixed cropping, etc.
- Organic farming ensures minimal use of chemicals to maintain environmental and ecological stability.

C. Crop protection management :

- weed management control is done by physical, chemical and biological methods.
- Pathogen and pest control is done by chemicals but biological control method is preferred.
- Storage of grains is susceptible to biotic and abiotic factors and needs preventive measures.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

A. Cattle farming :

- Cows and bullocks are important animals, farming of which is done for milk (diary animals) or agricultural purpose (draught animals).
- Different breeding techniques produce cattle with desired qualities like disease resistance, prolonged lactation period, high yield of milk, etc.
- Proper housing, feeding and protection against diseases affect milk production.

B. Fish farming :

- Capture fishery reaches to natural resources like oceans and seas (marine fishery) or fresh water resources (inland fishery).
- Culture fishery may be mariculture (culturing of fishes in coastal water on commercial basis) or aquaculture (culture in inland water bodies).
- Fish culture along with agricultural crops is integrated fish culture.
- Culturing of 5 – 6 species in a single pond is composite fish culture.

C. Poultry farming :

- Chickens, ducks, geese are common poultry, farming of which is done for meat (broilers) and egg (layers).
- Proper housing, rearing, sanitation, disease control and marketing are the main aspects of poultry farming.

D. Bee-keeping :

- Also called apiculture and provides us with honey, wax, propolis and poison.
- Apiaries and pasturage plays a very important role in commercial production of honey.