

Different Types Of Crops

== Biodiversity loss == 85d30a5947 Farmers have widely adopted GM technology. Acreage increased from 1.7 million hectares in 1996 to 185.1 million hectares in 2016, some 12% of global cropland. As of 2016, major crop (soybean, maize, canola and cotton) traits consist of herbicide tolerance (95.9 million hectares) insect resistance (25.2 million hectares), or both (58.5 million hectares). In 2015, 53.6 million... 85d30a5947 == Definition == 85d30a5947

Energy crop Energy crops are low-cost and low-maintenance crops grown solely for renewable bioenergy production (not for food). The crops are processed into solid Energy crops are low-cost and low-maintenance crops grown solely for renewable bioenergy production (not for food). The crops are processed into solid, liquid or gaseous fuels, such as pellets, bioethanol or biogas. The fuels are burned to generate electrical power or heat 85d30a5947

Growing the same crop in the same place for many years in a row, known as monocropping, gradually depletes the soil of certain nutrients and promotes the proliferation of specialized pest and weed populations adapted to that crop system. Without balancing nutrient use and diversifying pest and weed communities, the productivity of monocultures is highly dependent on external inputs that may be harmful to the soil's fertility. Conversely, a well-designed crop rotation can reduce the need for synthetic fertilizers and herbicides by better using ecosystem services from a diverse set of crops. Additionally, crop rotations can improve soil structure and organic matter, which reduces erosion and increases farm system resilience. 85d30a5947

Founder crops As originally defined by Daniel Zohary and Maria Hopf, they consisted of three cereals (emmer wheat, einkorn wheat, and barley), four pulses (lentil, pea, chickpea, and bitter vetch), and flax. Americas. Subsequent research has indicated that many other species could be considered founder crops. These species were amongst the first domesticated plants in the world. Many other crops were domesticated The founder crops or primary domesticates are a group of flowering plants that were domesticated by early farming communities in Southwest Asia and went on to form the basis of agricultural economies across Eurasia. All of the so-called founder crops are native to Southwest Asia and were domesticated in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic period 85d30a5947

Cover crop Cover crops can increase microbial activity in the soil, which has a positive effect on nitrogen availability,

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nitrogen uptake in target crops, and crop yields. Cover crops reduce water pollution risks and remove CO₂ from the atmosphere. crops are nurse crops in that they increase the survival of the main crop being harvested, and are often grown over the winter. Cover crops manage soil erosion, soil fertility, soil quality, water, weeds, pests, diseases, biodiversity and wildlife in an agroecosystem—an ecological system managed and shaped by humans. Cover crops are nurse crops in that they increase the survival of the main crop being harvested, and are often grown over the winter. Cover crops may be an off-season crop planted after harvesting the cash crop. Although cover crops can In agriculture, cover crops are plants that are planted to cover the soil rather than for the purpose of being harvested 85d30a5947

Since its inception, host country India has granted a special status to ICRISAT as a UN Organization operating in the Indian territory making it eligible for special immunities and tax privileges. 85d30a5947 == Benefits of multiple cropping == 85d30a5947 The plants are generally categorized as woody or herbaceous. Woody plants include willow and poplar, herbaceous plants include *Miscanthus x giganteus* and *Pennisetum purpureum* (both known as elephant grass). Herbaceous crops, while physically smaller than trees, store roughly twice the amount of CO₂ (in the form of carbon) below ground compared to woody crops. 85d30a5947 Threshing can be difficult in multiple cropping systems where crops are harvested together. It can take the form of double-cropping, in which a second crop is planted after the first has been harvested. In the Garhwal Himalaya of India, a practice called barahnaja involves sowing 12 or more crops on the same plot, including various types of beans, grains, and millets, and harvesting them at different times. 85d30a5947 The practice of industrial agriculture is a relatively recent development in the history of agriculture, and the result of scientific discoveries and technological advances. Innovations in agriculture beginning in the late 19th century generally parallel developments in mass production in other industries that characterized the latter part of the Industrial Revolution. The identification of nitrogen and phosphorus as critical factors in plant growth led to the manufacture of synthetic fertilizers, making more intensive uses of farmland for crop production possible. 85d30a5947

Crop rotation This practice reduces Crop rotation is the practice of growing a series of different types of crops in the same area across a sequence of growing seasons. Crop rotation is the practice of growing a series of different types of crops in the same area across a sequence of growing seasons. This practice reduces the reliance of crops on one set of nutrients, pest and weed pressure, along with the probability of developing resistant pests and weeds 85d30a5947

Genetically modified crops Plant genomes can be engineered by physical methods or by use of *Agrobacterium* for the delivery of sequences hosted in T-DNA binary vectors. Genetically modified crops (GM crops) are plants used in agriculture, the DNA of which has been modified using genetic engineering methods. resistance to a herbicide), or improving the nutrient profile of the crop. Plant genomes Genetically modified crops (GM crops) are plants used in

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agriculture, the DNA of which has been modified using genetic engineering methods. Examples in non-food crops include genetically modified trees for silviculture, and production of pharmaceutical agents, biofuels, and other industrially useful goods, as well as for bioremediation. Examples in food crops include resistance to certain pests, diseases, environmental conditions, reduction of spoilage, resistance to chemical treatments (e. In most cases, the aim is to introduce a new trait to the plant which does not occur naturally in the species. g 85d30a5947

Multiple cropping But, the selection of two or more crops for practicing multicropping mainly depends on the mutual benefit of the selected crops. When multiple crops are grown simultaneously, this is also known as intercropping. This cropping system helps farmers to double their crop productivity and their income. When In agriculture, multiple cropping or multicropping is the practice of growing two or more crops in the same piece of land during one year, instead of just one crop. multiple cropping or multicropping is the practice of growing two or more crops in the same piece of land during one year, instead of just one crop 85d30a5947

== Features == 85d30a5947 It was founded in 1972 by a consortium of organisations convened by the Ford- and the Rockefeller- foundations. Its charter was signed by the FAO and the UNDP. 85d30a5947 ICRISAT is managed by a full-time Director General functioning under the overall guidance of an international Governing Board. The current Director General, Dr Himanshu Pathak, who took the post on 06 March 2025. The current chairman of the Board is Cathy Reade 85d30a5947 Adopting the practice of multiple cropping on a large scale can help in reducing the food crisis of a nation. Overall costs of input decreases, cost spent on fertilizers, irrigation, labour, etc. reduces because of growing two or more than two crops on the same field. Risk of weed growth... 85d30a5947 Certain crops have proven more amenable to intensive farming than others. 85d30a5947

Crop Crops are cultivated at scale to produce food, fiber, fuel, and other products. single crop year after year on the same land Crop rotation: growing a series of different types of crops in the same area across a sequence of growing A crop is a plant or plant product harvested for human use. Because of their economic importance, crops are studied within several scientific disciplines, including agronomy, agricultural science, horticulture, and forestry. Today, a small number of staple crops such as rice, wheat, maize, and sugarcane account for the majority of global production. Crops have been central to human civilization since the first agricultural revolution, a key stage in the broader history of agriculture, when early societies domesticated plants for food and trade 85d30a5947

Intensive crop farming These methods are widespread in developed nations. Intensive crop farming's methods include innovation in agricultural machinery, farming methods, genetic engineering technology, techniques for achieving

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economies of scale in production, the creation of new markets for consumption, patent protection of genetic information, and global trade. Certain crops have proven more amenable to intensive farming. Intensive crop farming is a modern industrialized form of crop farming. synthetic fertilizers, making more intensive uses of farmland for crop production possible 85d30a5947

== Soil erosion == 85d30a5947 == History == 85d30a5947 == The semi-arid tropics == 85d30a5947 Crop diversity loss threatens global food security, as the world's human population depends on a diminishing number of varieties of a diminishing number of crop species. Crops are increasingly grown in monoculture, meaning that if, as in the historic Great Famine of Ireland, a single disease overcomes a variety's resistance, it may destroy an entire harvest, or as in the case of the 'Gros Michel' banana, may cause the commercial extinction of an entire variety. With the help of seed banks, international organizations are working to preserve crop diversity. 85d30a5947 == Types == 85d30a5947

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is an international organisation which conducts agricultural research for The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is an international organisation which conducts agricultural research for rural development, headquartered in Patancheru, Hyderabad, Telangana, India, with several regional centres (Bamako (Mali), Nairobi (Kenya)) and research stations (Niamey (Niger), Kano (Nigeria), Lilongwe (Malawi), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Bulawayo (Zimbabwe)) 85d30a5947

== Types == 85d30a5947 Through biotechnological procedures such as genetic modification, plants can be manipulated to create higher yields. Relatively high yields can also be realized with existing cultivars. However, some additional advantages such as reduced associated costs (i.e. costs during the manufacturing process) and less water use can only be accomplished by using genetically modified crops. 85d30a5947

Crop diversity Crop diversity or crop biodiversity is the variety and variability of crops, plants used in agriculture, including their genetic and phenotypic characteristics Crop diversity or crop biodiversity is the variety and variability of crops, plants used in agriculture, including their genetic and phenotypic characteristics. It is a subset of a specific element of agricultural biodiversity. Over the past 50 years, there has been a major decline in two components of crop diversity; genetic diversity within each crop and the number of species commonly grown 85d30a5947

In 1988, the Israeli botanist Daniel Zohary and the German botanist Maria Hopf formulated their founder crops hypothesis. They proposed that eight plant species were domesticated by early Neolithic farming communities in Southwest Asia

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(Fertile Crescent) and went on to form the basis of agricultural economies across much of Eurasia, including Southwest Asia, South Asia, Europe, and North Africa, in a single process. The founder crops consisted of three cereals (emmer wheat, einkorn wheat, and barley), four pulses (lentil, pea, chickpea, and bitter vetch), and flax. They were amongst the first domesticated... 85d30a5947

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