

Tenden Heant High School

Section 33B, Chandigarh

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Class: X

SUBJECT : Geography

DATE: 13/01/25

Chapter 15 (continue)

Sugarcane

- Most important cash crop of India.
- Main source of Gum, Khandasari and Sugar.
- Tropical crop that is grown in kharif season.
- Its yield per hectare is higher in south India due to tropical climate.

Climatic conditions required for sugarcane

Temp.: It needs avg. temp. from 20°C to 30°C .

Rainfall: It needs rainfall of about 75 to 120 cms.

Soil

- Grows best in alluvial, clay loams of granitic plains.
- Black soil of Deccan region.

Method of Cultivation

Sowing:

- Ground is prepared in advance by ploughing.
- Adequate application of natural manure is essential before planting.

Sugarcane is planted by following methods:

(i) Sett Method

- In this method, new canes are planted by taking cuttings from old sugarcane plants.
- These cuttings are called setts from which buds sprout to form new stalks after few days.
- From these cuttings 4 to 5 stalks grow.
- A sugarcane plant takes 10 to 15 months to mature.

(ii) Ratooning Method:

- In this method, the plant is cut from lower part and one left ideally from which new crop grows.
- By this method, Sugarcane keeps producing for 2 to 3 years and with each succession the production is less than the previous year.

Processing:Harvesting

- It is done when new leaves stop coming and leaves at the lower stem become yellow.
- In North India, harvesting is done before winters to protect it from frost.

Processing

- After harvesting, sugarcane should be sent to factory within 48 hrs as the sucrose content decreases. So most of the factories are located near the factories.

Area

- India has large area under sugarcane production.
- It is the 2nd largest producer of Sugarcane after Brazil.
- Three belts of sugarcane cultivation are
 - * Satluj-Ganga plain from Punjab to Bihar.
 - * Black Soil belt from Maharashtra to Tamil Nadu.
 - * Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Krishna Valley.
- UP is largest producer.
- Bihar, Punjab and Haryana are producers of Sugarcane.

Tea

- Important beverage crop of India.
- Tea gardens are set up in hill slopes.
- It requires heavy rain but water logging destroys the crop.
- Fertilizers rich in iron, humus, ammonia and sulphate are ideal for its growth.

Soils

- grows well in well drained deep, friable loams with porous subsoil.

Climatic Requirement

Temperature: 13°C to 35°C

Rainfall: 150 cm to 250 cm

Methods of Cultivation

(i) From Seed (Transplantation)

In this method high quality seeds are sown in nurseries and then when they grow into tiny plants, they are transplanted in tea estates. When tea grows into 20 cm height, they are transplanted in garden.

(ii) From cutting (clone planting)

Small cuttings are taken from mother plants and are planted in nurseries where special care is taken. After some time, they are planted in tea garden.

Processing

(a) Withering:

Tea leaves are spread on racks and left for 14-18 hours to dry. They are also dried in sun and left for a day.

(b) Rolling:

Through CTC method, the leaves are processed.

The leaves are rolled mechanically for 80 minutes between steel rollers to break up to squeeze out the juices.

(c) Fermentation

The tea leaves are spread out on large boards in 10-15 cm thick layers in a room temp. of 40°C for 2-3 hrs. The leaves turn brown and release aroma.

(d) Drying

After fermentation, the leaves are transported through fired dryers on metal conveyor belt and it is dried for 20 minutes.

(e) Blending:

In this, various grades of tea is made by tea planters to maintain consistency of flavour.

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Area on States

Assam Hills region:

- largest tea producing state of India.
- produces high quality tea.
- produces 40% of tea.

Brahmaputra Valley:

- Tea is grown on both sides of this Valley.

Westbengal:

- 2nd largest producer of tea.
- Dandelling tea is famous for its typical flavour.

South India

It is grown in Nilgiri Hills, Cardamom Hills, Palni Hills and Anaimalai Hills.

Coffee

- Second most important beverage crop of India
- It is very popular in South.
- It is native plant of Ethiopia.
- It was first grown in Baba Budan Hills of Karnataka.
- It is grown in hills of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiris, Cardamom, Palni and Anaimalai Hills.

Types or Varieties

- 1) Arabica - accounts for 49% in India
- 2) Robusta - accounts for 51% in India
- 3) Liberica

Soils

- It grows well in good drained rich friable loams containing a good deal of humus and minerals like Iron and Calcium.
- Thus, lava soil, red soil, lateritic soil is best for coffee.

Climatic requirement

- requires temperature between 15°C to 28°C throughout the year.
- requires rainfall from 125 to 200 cm.
- Stagnant water is harmful for plant. So crop is grown on hills.

Method of CultivationSowing

- coffee plants are grown in mountain slopes.
- It is grown under shady trees in early stage such as Jackfruit, silver Oak etc.
- Seeds are sown in nursery beds in rows and after 45 days are transplanted to the fields.

Harvesting

- It bears fruits after 3rd year and continues for 30 to 50 years.
- The trees are pruned when they reach a height of 3 to 4 m so as to facilitate plucking.

Pruning

- It is done so that next crop grows on fresh stem.
- It takes place in October or November.
- Arabica ripens in October or November.
- Robusta ripens in January and February.
- In Karnataka plucking is done 4 times in a year.

Processing1) Wet method

- It processes parchment coffee on plantation coffee.
- It is done by pulping, fermenting, washing and drying.

2) Dry method

- In this method, berries are dried in the sun and after that covering is removed.
- The seeds are then pounded to remove outer covering.

Favourable Conditions

- It is grown at an altitude 800-1500m.
- Annual rainfall ranges from 125-300 cm.
- Southwest monsoon gives it enough rainfall.
- General slopes are protected from direct rain, direct sunrays and strong winds.
- It grows good in loamy laterite soil, humus and Iron Oxide.

Problems of Coffee plants

- Dry weather, high temperature, long draughts and unseasonal rainfall are harmful for coffee plants.
- The common diseases to which coffee plants are subjected to in India is fungus growth, Coffee rot etc.

States/ Area - It is grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka.