

Class 9 - Skill Education

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Precision Farming

CBSE NOTES

Precision Farming - Revision Guide

Revise faster with structured summaries, key points, and important ideas.



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1. Precision farming: Define & explain.

An approach harnessing technology to enhance crop yield and sustainability.

2. Health map: Understanding its role.

Uses remote sensing to visually indicate crop health for informed decision-making.

3. Micro-irrigation systems: Key features.

Method for targeted water delivery that conserves resources and minimizes wastage.

4. Compare traditional and precision farming.

Precision farming utilizes technology for precise control over agro-climatic factors.

5. Difference between humidity chamber and low-tunnel.

Humidity chamber maintains high moisture for seedlings, while low-tunnel protects against weather.

6. Process chart: Purpose & application.

Lists tasks, timelines, and responsibilities ensuring efficient project execution.



7. Soil testing: Importance.

Essential for assessing nutrient levels and determining necessary compost amounts.

8. Organic Carbon: Required levels.

Soil must achieve 1.5-2% organic carbon for optimal plant growth and nutrient availability.

9. Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB): Preparation steps.

Vital biofertiliser sourced from fermented rice that enhances nutrient absorption in plants.

10. Drip irrigation: Benefits & installation.

Delivers water directly to roots, promotes efficiency, and can integrate fertigation.

11. Identifying pests: Tools like light traps.

Light traps attract and capture pests, aiding in ecological balance and management.

12. Seedling growth: Monitor in humidity chamber.

Daily observations of humidity, temperature assist in ensuring healthy development.



13. Data-driven harvesting: Utilize weather trends.

Harvest during optimal conditions for improved quality and shelf-life.

14. Smart packaging: Usage of sensors.

Tracks conditions during transport, ensuring produce stays fresh and of high quality.

15. Bill of materials: Purpose in project planning.

Estimates costs and resources needed, helping to avoid waste and streamline effort.

16. Crop protection methods: Advantages.

Include greenhouses for temperature control, shade-nets for heat protection, etc.

17. Agro-climatic data: Role in farming.

Guides decisions on plant selection and protective measures based on environmental information.

18. Harvesting techniques: Best practices.

Timely collection is crucial for quality; use sensors to determine optimal conditions.



19. Biofertilizers vs chemical fertilizers.

Biofertilizers improve soil health and nutrient uptake without harmful environmental effects.

20. DIY weather monitor: Technology integration.

Combines simple sensors for real-time conditions, enhancing plant care and growth management.

21. Sustainable pest management: Importance.

Focuses on balancing ecosystem health while protecting crops from harmful pests.



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