

GEOGRAPHY

PROJECT

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SUGAR CANE

Sugarcane is a cash crop that refers to several species and hybrid of tall perennial grass family in the genus *Saccharum*, tribe Andropogonae that are used for production. It is a tall tropical variety with a hard, thick stem which grows to a height of 3.5m or more. It is a rich source of sucrose (sugar) stored in its stem. The plant probably originated in Eastern Asia.

India has world's largest area under sugarcane cultivation. This crop is the main source of sugar, gur, khandsari and holds a pre-eminent position as a cash crop in the country.

Sugar cane accounts for the largest value of production amongst all the commercial crops. India stands next only to Brazil in the production of sugarcane and accounts for nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the world cane production.

ADVANTAGES :-

Its byproducts are also used as a fodder to feed livestock in many countries.

Sugarcane juice is alkaline in nature because of the high concentration of calcium, magnesium, potassium, iron & manganese, which helps prevent diseases like cancer, that cannot survive in an alkaline environment.

Thus it helps in fighting various types of cancer such as prostate and breast cancer.

DISADVANTAGES :-

Policosanol present in sugarcane can cause insomnia, upset stomach, dizziness, headaches and weight loss.
[If consumed excessively]

It can also cause blood thinning and can affect cholesterol levels in the blood.



SUGAR CANE



SUGAR CANE FARM

INDIA

MAP SHOWING STATES AND TERRITORIES
 STATES (2017-2018)



CLIMATIC

CONDITIONS

TEMPERATURE :-

Sugarcane matures in 10 to 18 months depending on the climate.

Sugarcane grows best in areas with 20°C - 26°C temperature.

Its growth starts at a mean temperature of about 20°C and the growth accelerates with the increase in temperature up to 24°C and finally stops at 26°C .

Frost is fatal for sugarcane crop.

Shoot cool dry winter season during ripening and harvesting is ideal.

RAINFALL :-

Sugarcane grows well in tropical regions with 100-250 cm of rainfall well distributed throughout the year.

Irrigation is necessary in areas of lower rainfall or even in areas of higher rainfall during the long dry spells.

The sucrose content decreases if heavy rain continues for long and a rainfall deficiency produces a fibrous crop.

SOIL :-

Sugarcane is grown in well drained rich alluvial, heavy loams or lava soil.

It is largely grown on loams and clayey loams of the great plains and on black soils, brown or reddish loams and laterites in the peninsula India.

Sugarcane exhausts the fertility of the soil.

METHODS OF CULTIVATION

SOWING :-

Sugarcane is a labour intensive crop. This crop is kept weed free and irrigated frequently if there are no timely rains. Most of the crop is just planted before the hot season, a little earlier in the southern and Eastern parts.

Sugarcane can be planted by the following three methods :-

1. Set method
2. Ratooning
3. By seeds.



SAPLINGS OF SUGAR CANE



SOWING METHOD

BIBLIOGRAPHY



Seen
10/1/22