

Name: Kritika

S. Kharge

Std: 10th

School: Blooming

Buds School

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my geography teachers Mr. Snehal mankoji, who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project of 'wheat'.

Due to this project I got to know many new things of wheat and did lots of research.

Secondly I would also like to thank my parents and friends who helped me in finalizing this project within the limited time frame.

Wheat



Contents

Serial No.	Titles	Page No.
1.	About wheat	1
2.	Climatic Conditions	2
3.	Temperature	3
4.	Soil	3
5.	Rainfall	4
6.	Methods of cultivation	4
7.	Sowing	5
8.	Harvesting	6
9.	Distribution	7
10.	Bibliography.	8

Wheat

- Wheat is the second most important food crop in the country after rice both in area and production.
- About 14% of total cropped area in country is under wheat cultivation.
- In India wheat is mostly grown in wet lands.
- India accounts for about 12% total wheat production of world and ranks second after China in wheat production.
- The progress in wheat cultivation since 1967-1968 has made India self-sufficient in food grains.

Climatic Conditions

1 Climate

- Wheat grows in varying conditions of the soil however
- It is mostly confined to regions of cold winters it grows best in cool moist climate.
- It ripe in a warm and a dry climate
- It is sown usually in October and continuous till November it is harvested by the end of January.

Temperature

Wheat being a Rabi crop is sown just before winter ideally. Temperature range of $10-15^{\circ}\text{C}$ is suitable for sowing and $20-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ during harvest.

Soil

- Wheat grows best in well drained loams and clay loams.
- During germination the plant need sufficient soil moisture.

Rainfall

- About 80 cm of annual rainfall is ideal for wheat cultivation.
- High heat and excessive rainfall is unsuitable for wheat that is why it is not cultivated in West Bengal.

Methods of Cultivation

- Sowing
- Harvesting.

Sowing

- Wheat require a well pulverised but compact seed-bed for good germination.
- The field are ploughed and pulverised several time before the seed is sown
- The seed can be sown using drilling or broadcasting method
- The seed can germinate in about three or four days
- The temperature should be generally low in growing season.
- The plant needs 3 or 4 time irrigation during growing period.

Harvesting

- The wheat crop starts to ripen in the month of March (temperature about 21°C and is harvesting in April when temperature is 27.5°C
- Wheat is mostly harvested using a sickle.
- However machines have replaced the sickles in Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and western U.P.
- The traditional method of threshing to get crop thumped under bullocks feet is used to separate grain from husk.
- But this work is now done by threshers as the traditional method is time consuming.
- No other crop in India has registered such a sharp increase in its production like wheat.

Sowing & Harvesting



Distribution

- The top five leading producer of wheat in the country are Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh.
- The yield of wheat is very high in Punjab and Haryana and moderate in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar.
- In Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir wheat is grown under raised conditions and its yield is very low.

Bibliography



<https://simple.m.wikipedia.org>.

<https://www.britannica.com>

<https://.trade/financeglobal.com>

<https://wheatworld.org>.

<https://blog.aghives.com>.

<https://www.healthline.com>

<https://justfunfacts.com>.

