

Crop	Features	Type	Climate	
Rice	=Staple food crop of Indians =India is 2 <sup>nd</sup> largest producer after China	kharif	=High temperature, (above 25°C) & high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.	=Plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions
Wheat	=2 <sup>nd</sup> most important cereal crop =Main food crop, in north and north-western India	Rabi	=Cool growing season & bright sunshine at the time of ripening. =50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season	=2 Wheat zones: Ganga-Satluj plains in northwest & black soil region of Deccan =Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan & parts of Madhya Pradesh
Millets	= <b>Types:</b> Jowar, bajra & ragi = <b>Known</b> as coarse grains =High nutritional value		<b>Jowar:</b> rain-fed crop grown in the moist areas & needs no irrigation <b>Bajra:</b> sandy soils & shallow black soil <b>Ragi:</b> Dry regions and grows on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils	<b>Jowar:</b> Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh <b>Bajra:</b> Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana <b>Ragi:</b> Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh
Maize	=Used both as food & fodder =In Bihar in Rabi season	Kharif	=Temperature between 21°C to 27°C =Grows well in old alluvial soil	Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh

Pulses	<p>=India, largest producer &amp; consumer of pulses.</p> <p>=Major source of protein in veg. diet</p> <p>Help in restoring soil fertility</p> <p>=Types: Tur, urad, moong, masur, peas &amp; gram</p>	Kharif/ Rabi	<p>=Less moisture &amp; survive in dry conditions.</p>	<p>Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka</p>
Sugarcane	<p>=Tropical as well as a subtropical crop</p> <p>=India, 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of sugarcane after Brazil</p> <p>=Main source of sugar, gur (jaggary), khandsari and molasses</p>		<p>=Hot &amp; humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75cm and 100cm.</p> <p>=It can be grown on a variety of soils</p> <p>= Manual labour from sowing to Harvesting</p>	<p>Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana</p>
Oil Seeds	<p>=India, 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of groundnut after china</p> <p>=India, 3<sup>rd</sup> largest producer of Rape Seed after Canada &amp; China</p> <p>=Types: Groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum (til), soyabean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower</p>			

<b>Tea</b>	=An important beverage crop introduced in India by the British. =India, 3 <sup>rd</sup> largest producer of tea after China and Turkey.	=Tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. =Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. =Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves	
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<b>Crop</b>	<b>Sowing Season</b>	<b>Harvest season</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>States</b>
Rabi crops	In winter, from October to December	In summer, from April to June	Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard	North and north-western Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh
Kharif	Onset of Monsoon i.e. June, July	September-October	Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean	Assam, West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar. Punjab and Haryana [ <b>Paddy</b> ]
<b>Zaid</b>	March, April, May		Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber	