

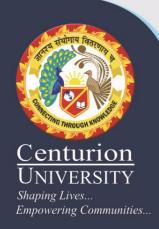
Center for Smart Agriculture Organic Farming



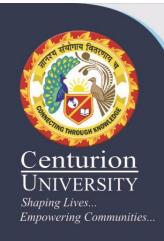
Module 3: Crop management **Session 1:** Crop planning and management



- Crop planning considers what, when, where and which plants to grow in relation to their requirements for space, sunshine, water, maturation, season of planting and tolerance for each other.
- It involves a cropping pattern in which different categories of vegetables are raised, followed by a system of crop rotation to keep the cycle going and to provide a suitable, healthy environment for plants to grow.



- For a family food garden, crop planning means raising vegetables that will provide for the nutritional needs of the household members all year round. Crop plans must include varieties of crops.
- Crop planning is an important tool for building climate resilient food systems. Planning and choosing crop varieties, based on the climate conditions provides food security.



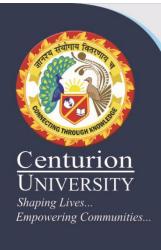
• Importance of crop planning

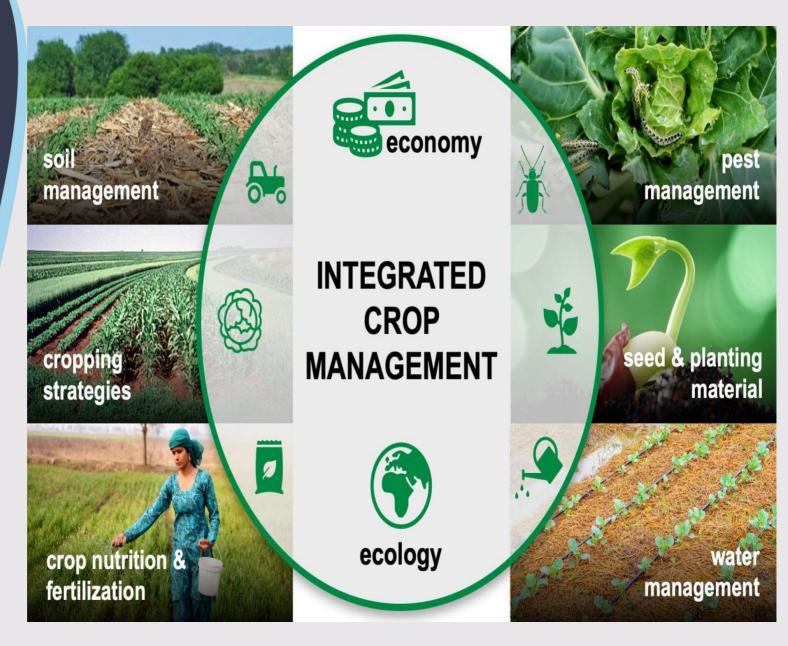
Crop planning is a critical and often overlooked part of farming.

• A crop plan, developed before the season starts, helps growers calculate how much of each crop to plant each week, when they will be transplanted in the field, timing and quantity of harvest on a weekly basis through the growing season and succession planting or cover cropping to make maximum use of limited acreage.



- Crop management Crop management begins with the sowing of seeds, continues with crop maintenance during growth and development, and ends with crop harvest, storage, and distribution. Crop management practices includes
- Soil management
- Water management
- Pest management
- Selection of seed and planting materials
- Fertilizer management
 - 5
- Cropping strategies







THANK YOU