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/ The Indian Society of Agronomy is one of the largest professional scientific bodies among the community of agricultural scientists in India. Founded in 1955, the Society now has 1937 life members, 102 annual members, 40 foreign members, and 201 members of the institution. It has played an important role in providing a suitable forum for exchanging ideas, promoting research and disseminating agronomy knowledge to academics. The Society has completed 50 years of its glorious existence and organized various national and international symposiums and conferences, including the First and Second International Agronomy Congress in 1998 and 2002, respectively. The society brings in various publications, including the most coveted Indian agronomy magazine since 1956. In addition, the Society has awarded various awards and scholarships for outstanding achievements in agronomy. Department of Agronomy, Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, Delhi In 110012 Email: secretary\_isa@hotmail.com Phone: 09717078548 Download ... The terminology used in AgronomyWritten and compiled by: Ahmad Mahmoud, Department of Agronomy, Pir Mer Ali Shah-Arid Agricultural University, Rawalpindi.Email: Email is protected What is agronomy? : Agronomy is the science of crop production. It incorporates fundamental sciences (biology, chemistry, physics, geology, microbiology, etc.) into applied science, which is the basis for most agriculture. Loss of absorption: Loss of water from the canal or reservoir as a result of capillary action and seepage, as well as in the case of the channel during delivery. Acid soil: a soil that lacks available bases, especially Ca and which give an acid reaction when tested by a standard method. Acre feet water: The amount of water that will cover the area of the ground at a depth of one foot, assuming no seeping evaporation and escape. Acre inch day: The term is used mainly in the irrigated section of the combined state to measure the amount of water flow. This is equal to a stream that will cover one acre at a depth of one inch for 24 hours or 0.042 cubic feet per second. Acre inch: This is a measure of the amount of water flow and equals a stream that will cover one acre at a depth of one inch. Acre -( 43,560 sq m) the land area is about 220 feet long and 198 feet wide. Adiabatic: a condition in which heat is not received and dissipated. Adobe soil: These soils are formed from broken rock material, transported by water streams and rivers. Height: Height from sea level loss: Water loss through seeping or escape. Arable farming: The term arable farming refers to a system in which only crops are grown that require soil cultivation. Arboriculture: These are soils that are formed by deposition of broken rock material, transported and deposited by water streams and rivers. Seasonings of crops : Cultures that are grown and consumed as seasonings, such as coriander, mint. Conidia : One cell is asexual spores in some fungi. Water consumption :Evapo-transpiration plus water absorbed by various plant metabolic processes. Since the water consumed in the metabolism of plants is very small, consumption and evapo-transpiration are considered almost equal. Cover crops : Cultures that are planted to cover the ground and reduce soil erosion and nutrient loss by leaching, for example, herbs and rye. Colorful Acid Metabolism (CAM) Plants :CAM plants fix CO2 in four carbon acids, like C4 plants, such as pine apple. Critical period of competition :D During the harvest period there is a certain time when crop production is most sensitive to competition from this, this time known as a critical period of competition. Critical threshold level (CTL) : The density of insect pests that can cause significant damage to crops is called a critical threshold. Harvest rotation :Is the strategy of growing crops from a plot of land in such an order or succession that the fertility of the land suffers minimally and the farmer's profit is not reduced. Water requirement: The amount of water needed to increase the harvest to maturity with in a given time period. Harvest : Harvest a community of plants grown in the field for its economic value. Pruning intensity : The term pruning intensity refers to the ratio of the actual treated area to the total farm area during the year. Pruning pattern : This is a common farming system followed or practiced by farmers in the ecological zone. Pruning scheme : Distribution of the area for different crops grown on a particular farm per year. Cultivator :Which is only cut and stir the soil. Identify necrosis :D plant organs, either as a decline or tissues in localized areas are usually inside the fruit and stems or die off or the death of stems or branches. Identify The Lericulture: A branch of horticulture that grows vegetables. Delta Water : Irrigation depth required for a full harvest period. Determinated plants :Those plants that initiate their reproductive stage after the completion of vegetative growth, such as wheat, barley. Wildlife :D have two cotyledon and a discreet sheet of venation. Diversified farming :This is an extended type of agricultural system in which varieties of crops and many species of animals grown are produced. Dobarı crops : harvest grown on residual moisture after rice harvest. Sleeping: Rest seed is a condition of inhibited seed germination with viable embryos in a state conducive to plant growth. Drainage : This is the removal of excess surface or groundwater from the root zone of the crop using surface or sub-surface runoff. Dry farming: This category includes crops and livestock that do not receive sufficient rainfall for water-intensive crops and no irrigation facilities. Water Duty: The link between the flow of irrigation water and its commanded area, where crops mature fully with so much water during the base period is called water duty. Earthy up: Working to pull the soil from the center of the rows of crops to the bottom of the plants, it helps in uprooting this and supporting plants. Economic harvest: an economically important part for which a crop is grown. Effective rainfall: This is a portion of the precipitation that is part of the need for crop water or which can be used by the crop. Aeolian soil: The soil that is formed by the material is transported by winds from one place to another, called the Aeolian soil. Epigail sprouting: This comes from the two words of the epi above and geas the ground. In this type of sprouting cotyledons come out over the surface of the soil and generally greening and act as the first leaf foliage, for example, beans, cotton. Evapotranspiration: This is a complete loss of water due to its evaporation from the surfaces of land, plants and water and transpiration by vegetation per unit area per unit of time. Exhaustive cultures: cultures that feed heavily on soil and deplete soil nutrients such as sorghum, tobacco. Extensive agriculture: This type of agriculture uses large areas with minimal cost or attention to the efficient use of other resources. Fiber crops: crops that are grown for their fibers and are used in making textiles, ropes, for example, jute, solar hemp, cotton. Field capacity: The amount of water stored by the soil after the drainage of saturated soil by gravitational influence is called field power. Field carrier capacity: Field capacity. It is also called normal lago.itı. Feed crops: Those cultures that graze animals and collect green chop, hay, silage are classified as forage crops, such as corn and sorghum. Fruit farming: where gardens are planted and the goals are to maximize fruit production, improve quality and increase the increase in fruit production Functional amelopathy: This is the case when chemicals are toxic after being converted by microorganisms. Garden crops: Vegetable crops that are grown for their edible leaves, shoots, flowers, fruits and seeds, for example, cabbage and bami. Hermination: Is the appearance and development of a seed embryo those basic structures that, for the seed species provided, indicate the ability to produce a normal plant under favorable conditions. Herbs farming: These systems are mainly related to the cultivation of herbs for livestock consumption stored for the production of milk or meat. Gravitational potential: It is produced by gravitational forces acting on soil water. Gravitational water: Is water over hygroscopic and capillary water that seeps through the soil under the influence of gravity if favorable conditions for water drainage are provided. Green manure crops: Some crops are grown and plowed into the soil in green form in order to improve soil fertility, such as Bersim, Guara, Dhaincha, etc. Hard pan: A hard semi impenetrable layer usually develops due to continuous plowing to a depth of about 15 cm, with cultivators, or with continuous deposition of salts due to soil or surface irrigation water. Herbaceous: Plants with soft and easily vulnerable body parts. Herbs: Plants are small and medium height and canopy. Hydroflıt: A plant that grows in water, or that loves water. Hygroscopic water: Water is attached to soil particles by loose chemical bonds and does not move by gravity or capillary. Ideotip: the ideal type of plant developed by breeding, Uncertain plants: In these plants, vegetative and reproductive stages continue simultaneously, such as okra and tomatoes. Soy is the only crop that has defining and uncertain as well as semi-defining types of cultivation. Inoculant: Bacteria containing the material used to inject N - fixing The Rhizobium bacteria into the soil. Integrated Management To See: The IWM concept involves the planned use of all possible direct and indirect measures, rather than relying on a single method of dealing with provious. Inter Pruning: Growing two or more crops together on the same field where one crop (main crop) is planted in rows and then another crop (intercrop) planted between the rows. These cultures remain in association for a shorter time. These crops can be planted or cannot be planted and harvested at the same time, for example in sugar cane planting onions, garlic, etc. Intercept: When drops of precipitation or precipitation are intercepted leaves of plants it is called interception. Irrigated soil: Soil that receives irrigation water from wells and tubular wells is known as irrigated or slurred soil. Irrigation efficiency: a term used to refer to how effectively available water supply for crop production is used. Irrigation planning: this is one of the irrigation for the harvest and their timing. The need for irrigation water: the amount of water needed to successfully produce crops, only precipitation, groundwater and other natural resources. Irrigation: Irrigation is the artificial use of water in soil or crop production to assist in the production of crops. Kera: Manual seed sowing in the lines in the furrows. Harvest of Harif: Those crops that are planted in the summer months from March to July and are harvested in autumn and winter are called Harif crops, such as rice and cotton. Lacustrine soil: When the material is transported by streams and river, if laid in soil lakes are caused by lacustrine soil. Latitude: Corner distance north or south of the Earth's equator. Line: The variety propagated by the seed is called a siring. Livestock and poultry: This category includes an agricultural system in which different types of livestock grow meat, milk, wool and eggs. Soil loam: Soil more or less halfway clay and sandy soil and ideal loam soil can be defined as a mixture of sand, silt and clay particles that shows the properties of sand, silt and clay in equal proportion. Accommodation: Bending or destroying the plant before harvesting. Long Plants of the Day: Plants that change the vegetative to the reproductive stage, producing flowers and fruits when the days get longer. For example, carrots, radishes, etc. Matrix potential: It is produced by capillary and surface forces. Maximum potential soil moisture deficiency: is the greatest value of the potential soil moisture deficiency achieved during crop growth. Monocots: These plants have one cotiledon and parallel leafy veins. Muck soil: If the amount of organic matter exceeds 20%, but less than 50% are called soil mud. Mulch: Any material or practice that is used to check water loss by evaporation is called mulch. Multiple crops: It grows from two or more crops a year from the same plot of land narcotic or narcotic crops: This category includes those cultures that have certain narcotic and narcotic values, such as poppy, tobacco. Natural erosion: soil erosion in its natural state. Natural soil: Strictly speaking soil having pH 7, in practice soil having PH 6.6 and 7.3. Clean area: The area from which yields and other characteristics are measured. It is also known as a clean area of the plot. No crop of snouting (zero harvest: Harvest grown with any paradise to prepare the seed bed or siring, knot a little increase part of the stem where the leaves and buds originate and where the branches occur. Purity, Nut cycle: Regeneration/bike nutrients. Budget nutrients: the quantitative data of the main nut flowing to keep within the discharge of the system. System. Food for microbial and plant life mainly consists of nitrogen and phosphorus, but also potassium, Mg, Fe, Ca, Co, Cu, Ing and other elements. Oil crops: These are crops that are grown to extract oil from seeds such as mustard and peanuts. On - Farm water management: planned use of irrigation water at farm level or more efficient use in agriculture. Osmotic potential: Produced by various solutions in soil water. Peat soil: If the amount of organic matter is more than 50% called peat soil. Percolation: Down the water movement with in the soil profile. A constant percentage of withering: groundwater content, in which plants can no longer extract enough water from the soil for their growth, is called a constant percentage of withering. Plant development: Plant development is the progress of the plant from germination to maturity through a number of stages. Plant growth: This increase in dry plant weight over time is mainly the result of photosynthesis. Plough pan: A dense, compacted layer of about 5 to 7 cm thick is formed under the surface of the soil by re-plowing in the same way. Plough: Its function is to cut, mix, invert and spray the soil. Space Pora: This is the space between soil particles occupied by air and water; it is largely controlled by the texture of the soil. Potential evapotranspiration: Defined as the amount of evaporation occurring from a vast area of short, green growing culture that completely covers the earth and is well supplied with water. Potential soil moisture deficiency: This is the difference between the potential evapotranspiration of the crop and the amount of precipitation the plant receives, plus the amount of water supplied to it in irrigation. Pre-main seed: This is the offspring of the seed of the nucleus, and is processed in such a way as to preserve the specific genetic purity and identity as fully as possible. Pressure potential: It is produced by actual hydrostatic pressure. Puddling: Plowing into standing water to create a shallow hard pan at a depth of 10 to 15 cm, which helps to increase waterproofness and reduce moisture loss by seeping. Pulses or legumes: Cultures belonging to the Leguminosae family are grown for their edible seeds, such as chicken peas, tobia, Rabbi crops: These crops are planted in the winter from October to December and are harvested in the summer from March to May, such as wheat, easily accessible water Part of the available water that is most easily extracted by a plant called easily accessible water. Regular and trading winds, such as the monsoon winds of the Crop Relay: The crop relay is the one that is planted as the second harvest after the first harvest has reached its reproductive stage but before it is ready to harvest, for example, planting sugar cane sugar beet. Relief: When lifting land or mountain works at right angles to the prevailing wind. Root and tuber crops: These are vegetable crops grown for their underground pieces like roots, bulbs, rhizomes, poops and stem tubers, such as carrots and onions. Rumber: The process in which a plankton or leveller is used to preserve moisture in a watt state before preparing the ground after rauni. Run: When water flows out of the field, breaking field kits or flowing into sloppy areas with a high level called escape. Sandy soil: soil with a diameter of 2.00 to 0.2 mm, contains 85% sand and zgt;15%, silt and clay. These soils are poor plant material. Saturation capacity: This term refers to the amount of water present in the soil when it is completely saturated with water. Scarification: Any physical or chemical treatment that makes the seed layer permeable is known as scarification. Seed Certification: Is the process of proving, maintaining and ensuring high quality seeds and distributing materials of excellent crop varieties, therefore grown and distributed in order to ensure the desired standards of genetic identity, physical purity and quality attributes. Seedling Young Plant that grew from seed seed sowing: The mechanical process of naming is carried out by plowing with bulls or tractors. Leaking: Losses through the beds and banks of canals and water channels occur mainly through unsalged channels. Sett: A piece of seed grass with two to four kidneys (eyes). Plants of the short day: Plants that change from vegetative to reproductive stage and produce flowers and fruits when the days get shorter. Shrubs: bushes with medium to high height and canopy. Silage crops: Those crops that are harvested when still green and juicy and fed directly to animals with from treatment are called silos crops, for example, Bersim, Shaffal, corn. Soil: A natural body developed from variable mixtures of broken and weathered minerals and decomposing organic matter that covers the earth's crust in thin layers and provides the proper amount of nutrients and air water and mechanical plant support. Stratification: Is the practice of exposing soaked seeds to cool temperature conditions for a few days before germination in order to break their rest. Natural farming: in which basic necessities such as food, clothing and shelter are manufactured for the family to live in. Sugar crops: These are crops that are grown for sugar purposes, for example, sugar cane and sugar beet. Say the share of wheat harvest in the total planting area of Pakistan: 37.01% under wheat. Temporary withering percentage: soil content in water, where plants wilt during hot windy part but restore turgidity during the cooler the day is called TWP. Tillage: This is usually defined as mechanical manipulation of the soil aimed at improving its physical condition. Tiller: To push the shoots apart from the mother shoot from the roots of the axis. Tilt: The physical condition of the soil is called Tilt. Topping: Stuffing in tobacco is removing the booth terminal with or without some of the small top leaves shortly before or after the appearance of the floral head. Transpiration factor: This is the ratio of the weight or volume of water shown by a plant during its growth to the weight of a dry substance produced by a plant. Transpiration: This is the process of losing water from living plants. Truck farming: It refers to a

system in which most of the puts is marketed and marketed. True ascenopathy: When amelochemicals are toxic in their original form is called true ameloopathy. Diversity: In general, the term diversity has been used to refer to a group of similar plants with a certain form that differs one or more, then one symbol and given the name. Vernalization and cooling: Many biennials and moderate annuals, as well as some fruit trees, require exposure to cold temperatures before they can flower. This is known as the return requirement for annual and biennial and cooling requirements for fruit trees. Grapevines: There are plants that have delicate stems, and require some support to grow up. Water retention capacity: The soil's ability to retain water. Water potential: Relates to the chemical potential of water. Watter: Describes a state where soil moisture levels are suitable for cultivation. Weather: It is the state of the atmosphere at any time; It is the combined effect of many things such as heat, cold, Weed: any plant growing from its own place. Harvest Index This is the ratio of economic yield to biological yields. This is expressed in the percentage in H.I. - economic yield x 100 / Biological cropBiological crop This is a common dry substance produced by crops after synthesis minus loss of breath. Economic harvest This part of the crop for which the crop is grown, for example, the stem of sugar cane, the root in the case of sugar beets. Monocultural cultivation of only one crop per year with seasonal water supply is called monoculture, monoculture or specialized agriculture. A few pruning raisingof two or more crops in the same field or a year is called a diversified few prunings or a simple few prunings. Tilth Is the final state of the soil when all sorting operations are carried out. What is composite diversity? A mixture of genotype from common sources supported by normal pollination. What compounds act as a buffer in the soil? The adhesive of organic matter and compounds such as carbonates and phosphates, make the ground resist a noticeable change in the pH value. What is arid? The term used dry land also means a lack of precipitation. What is compost? Manure derived from decomposed plant residues is usually produced by fermentation, waste of plant material under controlled conditions. Compost is commonly used in green houses to enrich soil or manure as a surface. What is a contact herbicide? Which kill only those parts of the plant with which they come into contact and are used mainly to control the annual straits during seedlings, they have little residual effect. What is crop rotation? A certain sequence of cultures following each other in a certain order. What is drought resistance? Characteristics of plants suitable for growing in a dry state, regardless of the inherent mechanism that provides stability. What is an effective rainfall? Precipitation falls during the growing season and is available to meet the requirements of Evapocraspiration crops. What is Gibberellis? Plant growth stimulates chemicals that can cause a number of effects on plants. What is the harvest index? The ratio of grain weight to the total mass of plants in cereal crops. What is hybrid power? The qualities in the hybrid are not present in any of the parents. What is Malathion? Organophosphore insecticides and acaricides are available either alone or in a mixture used in liquid or dust form. What does the autotrophe mean by autotrophy? An organism capable of producing its own food from inorganic materials. Using energy from external sources. Most green plants are completely autotrophied. What does bolts mean? The formation of an elongated stem or seed stem usually occurs during the second growth season in biennial plants. What does pruning mean by the intensity? Relates to No. cultures that are collected during the year. What does generation F1 and F2 mean? Genetic terms for outside spring generations produced by the parent generation of plants or animals. What does the layer mean? Plant breeding methods are asexual, in which part of the stem, shoot or branch is covered with soil or some other environment in which the root can develop, after which the root is separated from the parent plant. What does it mean by soiling crops? The harvest is harvested when green and juicy conditions feed the animals shortly after cutting, it is not dried and not stored for future feeding. What is organic farming? The farming system, avoiding the use of artificial fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides, and focuses on crop rotation methods and the use of feed for domestic growth, organic fertilizers. What is pasteurization? The process of killing organisms in a product, usually milk by heating up to controlled What is pedology? Soil study. What is a glider? The implementation is used to crush lumps on the ground where the roller can be used, consisting of a number fixed over the splash plates, shown with iron bars along along edges that are stretched above the ground. What is seed certification? It refers to the system of maintaining genetic purity and quality of seeds. What is seed sauce? Chemical seed treatment is especially cereal, with fungicides and some time insecticides to protect them from soil and seed diseases and pests. What is truch gardening? Growing crops such as potato onions and cabbage on a large scale for different markets. What is the trench layer? Asexual reproductive method of spreading plants involving the laying of the entire stem, new shoots are thus forced to push their way through a layer of soil that prevents the bark from coloring and promotes the formation of roots. What is weathering? The process of soil decay and decomposition, which eventually produces soil particles as a result of the physical and chemical effects of atmospheric agents. The point of withering: the point at which the water content in the soil reaches such a level that it is firmly held by the soil and inaccessible to the roots of plants, so that the plants wither constantly and die. Saeed Harif cultures: These are cultures that are planted in August-September and harvested in December-January, such as thorium. Rabi crops: These are crops that are planted in February and harvested in May-June, such as tobacco. Tobacco. step up transformer diagram class 12. step up transformer diagram pdf. 3 phase step up transformer diagram. electrical step up transformer diagram. mc step up transformer diagram. 208v to 480v step up transformer wiring diagram. step up transformer circuit diagram. step up and step down transformer diagram

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