


**AGRICULTURAL
MUESEUM**

SANT BABA BHAG SINGH UNIVERSITY

FACILITIES UNDER AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM

| S.No | Name of Instrument | Year of Establishment |
|------|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | Plant Herbarium | 2021 |
| 2 | Plant Seed Germplasm | 2021 |
| 3 | Plant Pathology Wet Specimen | 2021 |
| 4 | Agriculture Heritage | 2021 |
| 5 | Agriculture Farming and Gardening Tools | 2021 |
| 6 | Plant Biodiversity Specimen | 2021 |
| 7 | Soil And Fertilizer Specimen | 2021 |
| 8 | Bamboo And Reed and Palm Products | 2021 |
| 9 | Model Integrated Farming | 2021 |
| 10 | Insect Box | 2021 |
| 11 | Posters Common Plants Diseases and Symptoms | 2021 |
| 12 | Common Crop Pest | 2021 |
| 13 | Common Weed in Agriculture Poster | 2021 |


Registrar
Registrar
Sant Baba Bhag Singh University
Vill-Khiala, Jalandhar-144030

Agriculture Museum

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**MUSEUM
&
HERBARIUM**

Dr. Vikrant Jaryan
Associate Professor

| RICE: | MAIZE: |
|---|---|
| Rice crop occupied 31.49 lakh hectares in Punjab with total paddy production of 208.83 lakh tonnes (139.92 lakh tonnes of rice) during 2020 -21. The average yield of paddy was 66.31 quintals per hectare (26.84 quintals per acre). | Maize occupied 107.8 thousand hectares, with a production of 395.1 thousand tonnes in the Punjab State during 2020 -21. The average yield was 36.65 quintal per hectare (14.83 quintal per acre). |
| Improved Varieties: PR 131 (2022); PR 130 (2022); PR 129 (2020); PR 128 (2020); | Improved Varieties: PMH 13 (2021); ADV 9291 (2021); |
| Transplanted Rice Nursery Raising: The and method of sowing important f or getting healthy seedlings | |

 **GPS Map**
Camera Lite

CRC5+VG, Khiala, Punjab 144030, India

Latitude
31.4223716°

Longitude
75.8088583°

Local 11:48:58 AM
GMT 06:18:58 AM

Altitude 209.5 meters
Monday, 01-08-2022



CRC5+VG, Khiala, Punjab 144030, India

Latitude
31.4223723°

Longitude
75.8088601°

Local 11:49:16 AM
GMT 06:19:16 AM

Altitude 212.2 meters
Monday, 01-08-2022



CEREALS AND MILLETS

SPICES



CRC5+VG, Khiala, Punjab 144030, India

Latitude
31.4223234°

Longitude
75.8088712°

Local 11:49:46 AM
GMT 06:19:46 AM

Altitude 209.5 meters
Monday, 01-08-2022

MILLETS

Primary and Secondary Tillage Implements and their use in Agriculture

Primary Tillage:- Primary tillage is the first soil Tillage after the last harvest. It is normally conducted When the soil is wet enough to allow plowing and Strong enough to give reasonable levels of traction

Primary Tillage Implements

- 1) Wooden Plough
- 2) Soil Turning Plough
- 3) Mouldboard Plough
- 4) Disc Plough
- 5) Chisel plough

Wooden Plough

Traditional tillage in the temperate climate zone of winter wheat on the heavy soils. It was a primitive but useful tool for soil preparation and drainage. Ploughing operation by using wooden ploughs is now almost obsolete in the world.



Soil Turning Plough

Soil turning ploughs are made up of the iron and they are usually operated by the tractor.



Mouldboard Plough

A type of mouldboard plough and they are used for turning over the soil. It is a primitive but useful tool for soil preparation and drainage. Ploughing operation by using mouldboard ploughs is now almost obsolete in the world.



Disc Plough

A type of mouldboard plough and they are used for turning over the soil. It is a primitive but useful tool for soil preparation and drainage. Ploughing operation by using disc ploughs is now almost obsolete in the world.



Chisel Plough

Chisel plough is a simple tillage implement with several soil shapers.



Secondary Tillage:- To improve the seed bed By increased soil pulverization to conserve moisture through Destruction of weeds, and to cut up crop residues. It is mainly Accomplished by use of various types of harrow, rollers.

Secondary Tillage Implements

- 1) Spike Tooth Harrow
- 2) Acme Harrow
- 3) Ridger
- 4) Guntaka

Spike Tooth Harrow

A harrow equipped with straight teeth on horizontal bars and usually employed to smooth and level leveled soil or granular topsoil in row.



Acme Harrow

Harrow having curved stiff blades attached to a transverse horizontal frame and projecting rearward that crushed the clods in front and stir the surface soil in the rear.



Ridger

It is a type of implement used for raising ridges. It is used for raising ridges and also for leveling soil.



Guntaka

It is a primitive tool of soil preparation. It is used for raising ridges and also for leveling soil.

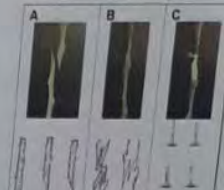


SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF VEGETATIVE PROPAGATION METHODS

T Budding



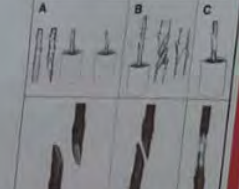
Tongue Whip Grafting



Top Cleft Grafting



Simple Whip Grafting



Wedge Grafting



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GMT 06:19:53 AM

Altitude 209.5 meters

Monday, 01-08-2022

PLANT SEEDS GERmplasm COLLECTIONS

VEGETABLES AND
FRUITS SEEDS



VEGETABLES AND
FRUITS SEEDS



FLOWER SEEDS



FLOWER SEEDS



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Local 11:49:37 AM

GMT 06:19:37 AM

Altitude 209.5 meters

Monday, 01-08-2022

COMMON GARDEN FLOWERS



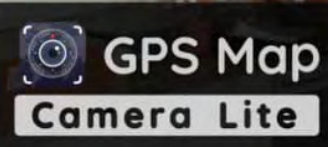
COMMON PLANT DISEASES



COMMON PEST OF CROPS & STORAGE



DIFFERENT SOIL TYPES OF INDIA & PUNJAB



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Latitude
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Local 11:50:09 AM
GMT 06:20:09 AM

Altitude 212.2 meters
Monday, 01-08-2022

COMMON TOOLS OF FARMS & GARDEN



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Procedure for sampling and analysis of soil

- Use a 0.5 kg soil sampler from soil pit equipment.
- Break the piece of the soil to powder and crush with light hand.
- Transfer sub-sample to the soil bag & remove it. Store in labelled container.
- Transfer sub-sample to the right jar. Store in labelled container.
- Take 50 g of soil (gravimetric method).
- Take 50 g soil each.
- Take 50 g soil from soil or other source.
- Available N.P.K and EC.
- Soil Testers.
- Soil pH, E.C. Particle analysis, water holding capacity and soil porosity.

Types of Soil

| Soil Type | Regions | Major Crops | Soil Testers | Soil pH | Particle Analysis | Water Holding Capacity | Soil Porosity |
|------------|---|--|------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Clay | Western Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, West Bengal | Wheat and rice | Nitrogen and Phosphorus | 7.0-8.5 | High clay content | High | Low |
| Clay Loam | Central Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, West Bengal | Wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, jowar, tobacco, oilseeds, pulses, etc. | Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium | 6.5-8.0 | Medium clay content | Medium | Medium |
| Loam | Central Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, West Bengal | Wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, jowar, tobacco, oilseeds, pulses, etc. | Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium | 6.5-8.0 | Medium clay content | Medium | Medium |
| Silt Loam | Central Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, West Bengal | Wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, jowar, tobacco, oilseeds, pulses, etc. | Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium | 6.5-8.0 | Medium clay content | Medium | Medium |
| Sandy Soil | Western Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, West Bengal | Wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, jowar, tobacco, oilseeds, pulses, etc. | Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium | 6.5-8.0 | Low clay content | Low | High |

Honorable Person in Agriculture Field

Jethro Tull
 (30 March 1674 – 21 February 1741, New Stanton) was an English agricultural reformer who helped to bring about the British Agricultural Revolution of the 18th century. He perfected a horse-drawn seed drill in 1700 that revolutionized the way seeds are sown. He later developed a horse-drawn hoe. Tull's methods were widely adopted by many landowners and provided the basis for modern agriculture. In his 1733 publication, Tull described his system for developing

Mohinder Singh Randhawa or M. S. Randhawa
 (2 February 1909 – 1 March 1984) was a Punjab civil servant, historian, politician, and culture promoter and prominent writer. He played a significant role in the development of Punjab's cultural and historical heritage.

GPS Map Camera Lite

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GMT 06:20:27 AM

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