

Crop	#	Soil	Temperature	Rainfall	Conditions	Moisture/Humidity	Locations	States	Other Info
Rice (Kharif)	2 nd (after China)	-	>25 C (high)	>100cm	-	High humidity	Plains, coastal, delta	Punjab, Haryana, wUP, parts of Rajasthan (irrigation)	- Staple food of majority - It can be grown in areas of low rainfall with irrigation
Wheat (Rabi)	-	-		50-75 cm	~ Cool growing season ~ Bright sunshine at ripening		Ganga-Satluj plains, black soil regions	Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, MP, Rajasthan	- Main food crop in north
Millets (Kharif)	Jowar is 3 rd most important food crop	Bajra- Sandy soils and shallow black soils Rabi- Red, black, loamy, shallow black soils		Jowar is rain fed crop		Jowar grows in moist areas which hardly need irrigation Rabi is a crop of dry regions	Jowar – Maharashtra, Karnataka, AP, MP Bajra – Rajasthan, UP, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana Rabi – Karnataka, TN, AP, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, ArunP		- Jowar, Bajra, Ragi are important millets - Coarse grains - Very high nutrition - Ragi rich in Fe, Ca, micronutrients, roughage
Maize (Kharif)	-	Old alluvial soil	21-27 degrees	-	-	-	Karnataka, MP, UP, AP, Telangana, Bihar		- Food and fodder crop - In Bihar, maize is rabi too
Pulses (Kharif, Rabi)	1 st	-	-	-	Can survive in dry conditions	Need less moisture	MP, UP, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka		- Largest producer and consumer - Major sources of protein in veg diet - All pulses except arhar are legumes - Mostly grown in rotation
Sugarcane (Zaid)	2 nd (after Brazil)	Variety of soils	21-27 degrees	75-100 cm	Tropical and subtropical crop	Hot and humid climate	Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, TN, AP		- Major source of sugar, gur, molasses, khandsari -Needs man labour
Oil Seeds	2 nd Groundnut (after China)	-	-	-	-	-	Groundnuts – Gujarat > Rajasthan > TN		- Oil seeds cover 12% of total cropped area

Kharif: GN, sesamum, castor Rabi: Linseed, mustard, castor, sesamum	3 rd rapeseeds (after Canada and China)							- Some are used in prod. of soap, cosmetics, ointments - Groundnuts are half of the major oilseeds produced	
Tea	2 nd (after China)	Well drained fertile soils, rich in humus and organic matter	-	Frequent showers	Tropical and subtropical climate	Warm moist frost-free climate	Assam, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, WB, TN, Kerala HP, AP, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya	- Plantation crop - Important beverage crop - Labour intensive industry	
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Introduced in Baba Budan hills (Karnataka) - Nilgiri hills (Karnataka), Kerala, Tamil Nadu	- Indian coffee known for good quality - Arabica variety brought from Yemen - Great demand	
Horticulture (fruits & veg)	2 nd (after China)	-	-	-	-	-	Mango- Maharashtra, AP, Telangana, UP, WB Oranges- Nagpur, Cherrapunjee Bananas- Kerala, Mizoram, TN, Maharashtra Lichi, Guava- UP, Bihar Pineapple- Meghalaya Grapes- AP, Telangana, Maharashtra Apple, pear, apricot, walnut- Kashmir, HP	- India produced tropical as well as temperate fruits - India is important producer of peas, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, potato, brinjal	
Rubber	-	-	>25 degrees	>200 cm	Equatorial crop, can be grown in sub/tropical regions in special condition	Moist and humid climate	Kerala, TN, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar, Garo hills (Meghalaya)	Important industrial raw material	
Cotton (Kharif)	2 nd (after China)	Drier parts of black soil in Deccan region	High temperature	Light rainfall or irrigation	~ 210 frost free days ~ Bright sunshine ~ 6-8 months	-	Gujarat, Maharashtra, MP, AP, Punjab, Haryana, UP, TN, Karnataka	- India orig. home of cotton - Main raw material in textile	
Jute	-	Well drained fertile soils	High temperature	-	High cost (thus losing to synthetic fibres like nylon)	-	Flood plains (soil gets renewed every year)	WB, Assam, Bihar, Odisha, Meghalaya	- Known as golden fibre - Sacks, mats, ropes, yarn