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As a farmer venturing into crop production here are four factors that should be considered:

1. Land

Land is the primary resource for crop production. The farmer must ensure:

* The land is fertile and suitable for the chosen crop(s).
* Soil testing is done to determine nutrient levels and pH.
* Proper land preparation (clearing, ploughing, ridging, etc.) is carried out for optimal planting.

1. Capital (money)

Capital is needed to acquire inputs and resources such as:

* Seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and tools.
* Labor (if needed), irrigation systems, and transportation.
* Infrastructures, storage facilities or fencing.

1. Labor

Human effort is needed for various farming activities:

* Skilled labor may be required for specific tasks like planting, spraying, or harvesting.
* Family or hired labor should be effectively managed for timely operations.

1. Management (Entrepreneurship)

Effective planning, organization, and decision-making are key:

* The farmer should create a planting calendar and budget.
* Monitor crop growth and respond quickly to issues like pests or diseases.
* Keep records of expenses, yields, and sales to evaluate performance and make improvements.

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Differences between monocotyledon and dicotyledon plants include :

* 1. Seed Structure: Monocotyledons (monocots) have one cotyledon (seed leaf) in their seeds, while dicotyledons (dicots) have two cotyledons.
  2. Leaf Venation: In monocotyledons, the leaves usually have parallel veins running from the base to the tip. In contrast, dicotyledons typically have a network or reticulated venation pattern.
  3. Root System: Monocotyledons often develop a fibrous root system with many similarly sized roots. Dicotyledons, on the other hand, usually have a taproot system, where one main root grows larger and deeper than the others.
  4. Flower Parts: The floral parts of Monocotyledons generally occur in multiples of three, such as three petals or six stamens. Dicotyledon flowers often have parts in multiples of four or five.

1. Stem Vascular Bundles: In monocotyledon stems, vascular bundles (which transport water and nutrients) are scattered throughout the stem. In dicotyledons , these bundles are arranged in a ring formation.
2. Secondary Growth: Dicotyledons are capable of secondary growth, meaning they can form wood and increase in girth due to the presence of a vascular cambium. Most Monocotyledons lack this capability.
3. Pollen Structure: Monocotyledon pollen grains typically have a single furrow or pore. Dicotyledon grains usually have three furrows or pores.
4. Embryo Structure: Apart from the number of cotyledons, the embryonic structure in Monocotyledons is generally simpler, while Dicotyledons have a more complex embryo with a clearer division of embryonic regions.
5. Examples: Common Monocotyledons include grasses, lilies, orchids, and palms. Dicotyledons include a wide range of trees, shrubs, and flowering plants such as beans, roses, and sunflowers.
6. Germination Pattern: In Dicotyledons, the cotyledons often emerge above the soil during germination (epigeal), whereas in many Monocotyledons, the cotyledon stays underground (hypogeal) while the shoot grows upward.