

Sugarcane Cultivation and Processing

Agriculture · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. What is the ideal temperature range for sugarcane growth?

- A) 15-25°C
- B) 25-35°C**
- C) 35-45°C
- D) 10-20°C

2. Which type of soil is ideal for sugarcane cultivation due to its fertility and drainage?

- A) Sandy soil
- B) Clay soil
- C) Alluvial soil**
- D) Loamy soil

3. What is the recommended spacing between sugarcane stalks to promote healthy growth?

- A) 15 cm
- B) 30 cm**
- C) 45 cm
- D) 60 cm

4. What is the thick liquid left after sugar crystals are formed, used for making citric acid and yeast?

- A) Molasses**
- B) Bagasse
- C) Gur
- D) Juice

5. What is bagasse, a byproduct of sugarcane processing?

- A) The sugary juice extracted from the stalks
- B) The refined white sugar crystals
- C) The leftover fiber after sugar extraction**
- D) Unrefined sugar made by boiling sugarcane juice

6. Why is quick delivery of harvested sugarcane to the factory important?

- A) To allow it to ripen further
- B) To prevent the loss of sugar content**
- C) To increase its weight for transport
- D) To allow for drying before processing

7. What is a key reason why sugarcane factories should be built close to farms?

- A) To allow for easier pest control
- B) To reduce transport costs and prevent sugar loss**
- C) To provide more employment opportunities
- D) To ensure a consistent supply of water

8. What is the main raw material collected after crushing sugarcane stalks?

- A) Molasses
- B) Bagasse
- C) Refined juice**
- D) Sugar crystals

9. What process involves eliminating impurities and concentrating the juice for sugar production?

- A) Crystallization
- B) Crushing
- C) Refining**
- D) Whitening

10. What is gur, a product made from sugarcane?

- A) White sugar
- B) Brown sugar
- C) Unrefined sugar**
- D) Molasses

11. What natural input is crucial for sugarcane growth, with an ideal amount of over 1500 mm of rainfall?

- A) Sunlight
- B) Temperature
- C) Rainfall**
- D) Air circulation

12. Which of the following is NOT a human input for sugarcane cultivation?

- A) Machinery
- B) Fertilizers
- C) Seeds
- D) Soil type**

13. What is the purpose of using pesticides in sugarcane cultivation?

- A) To enrich the soil with nutrients
- B) To safeguard the crop from pests and diseases**
- C) To increase the sugar content
- D) To improve air circulation

14. What is the primary benefit of using machinery like tractors and harvesters in sugarcane cultivation?

- A) To improve the quality of seeds
- B) To increase efficiency in cultivation tasks**
- C) To reduce the need for irrigation
- D) To enhance soil fertility

15. Why is a dry season during harvest beneficial for sugarcane?

- A) It prevents spoilage and increases sugar levels**
- B) It allows for easier planting
- C) It reduces the need for fertilizers
- D) It helps in faster ratooning

16. What is the main challenge mentioned regarding transporting sugarcane?

- A) It is lightweight and bulky
- B) It is heavy and bulky**
- C) It deteriorates quickly during transport
- D) It requires special temperature-controlled vehicles

17. What is a potential negative impact of fluctuating temperatures on sugarcane production?

- A) It can increase sugar content
- B) It can speed up growth
- C) It can affect crop growth and yield**
- D) It can improve soil fertility

18. Which of the following is a byproduct of sugarcane used to make paper and animal feed?

- A) Molasses
- B) Gur
- C) Bagasse**
- D) Brown sugar

19. What is the recommended planting time for sugarcane to take advantage of warm weather?

- A) October-November
- B) December-January
- C) April-May**
- D) August-September

20. With good irrigation, how tall can sugarcane grow?

- A) Up to 3.5 feet
- B) Up to 6.7 feet**
- C) Up to 10 feet
- D) Up to 15 feet