

LESSON FOR WEEK EIGHT (8) ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 2025.

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

TOPIC: CLASSIFICATION OF CROPS

CLASS JSS1

DATE: 28th OCTOBER, 2025

Crops are plants which are grown by man for definite purpose.

CROPS ARE CLASSIFIED IN VARIOUS WAYS:

- (a) According to their life span /cycle
- (b) According to their morphology e.g. monocot and dicot.
- (c) According to their practical uses and
- (d) food values e.g. cereals, fruit etc.

CLASSIFICATION OF CROPS ACCORDING TO THEIR LIFE SPAN /CYCLE.

Life cycle of a crop is the number of years it will take the crop to germinate, mature, flower, produce seeds and die. Crops can be classified into three classes on the basis of their life cycle, the classes are;

- A) Annual.
- B) Biennial
- C) Perennial.

Annual crops: these are crops that grow and complete their lifecycle within one year. They germinate, mature, flower, produce seed and die within one year. Examples of annual crops are cotton, maize, cowpea and millet etc.

Biennial crops: biennial crops are crops that take two years to complete their, life cycle. In the first year, they produce leaves and branches, in the second year, they produce and store food, flower have fruit and die. Examples of biennial crops are; cassava, onion, carrot and cocoyam etc.

Perennial crops: perennial crops are crops that take more than two years to complete their lifecycle. Examples of perennial crops are; mango, cocoa, pawpaw, oil palm, rubber etc.

CLASSIFICATION OF CROP BASED ON MORPHOLOGY.

There are two broad classes of crops based on morphology. They are;

- 1. Monocotyledon
- 2. Dicotyledonous.

Monocotyledons: These are plants that have one seed leaf or cotyledon. Examples are maize, rice, oil palm, coconut, banana, wheat etc.

Dicotyledonous: These are plants that have two seed leaves or cotyledons. Examples are; groundnut, cowpea, soya beans, tomato, cocoa, rubber, kola, citrus, etc.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MONOCOT AND DICOT PLANTS.

Structure	Monocot's features	Dicot's features.
Root	They have fibrous root system.	They have tap root system .
Stem	They have hollow stem with no cambium tissue.	They have cambium tissue in their stem.
Seed.	They have one seed leaf	They have two seed leaves.
Leaf	They have parallel veins.	Their leaves have net venation
Leaf shape	Long and narrow with leaf sheath	Short and broad with narrow petiole

Pollination	Usually by wind	Usually by insect and other animals.
Examples	All grasses and cereals e.g. maize, rice, pineapple, ginger, sugar cane, coconut etc.	Potato, okra, coffee, cassava, melon etc.

CLASSIFICATION BASED ON THEIR USES.

1. **Cereals:** They belong to grass family. They are grown for their seed. Examples are; maize, sorghum, millet, rice and wheat.
2. **Legumes(pulses):** They are eaten as source of plant protein examples are; soya beans, cowpea, and groundnut.
3. **Sugar crops:** They are grown for sugar. E.g. sugar cane.
4. **Beverage crops and stimulants:** They are used for making non- alcoholic drinks. E.g. cocoa, tea, coffee, kolanut, ant tobacco.
5. **Root and tuber crops:** They store food in underground parts and eaten by man. E.g. cassava, potato, yam, and cocoyam.
6. **Fruits:** They are eaten fresh or canned. E.g. orange, mango, banana, and pineapple.
7. **Oil crops:** The oils and fat in them are used for cooking, e.g. groundnut, soya bean, sunflower, coconut, oil palm, cotton seed, shear butter etc.
8. **Vegetables:** Their leaves or fruits are eaten fresh or boiled. E.g. waterleaf, Amaranthus, bitter leaf, cabbage, onion etc.
9. **Spices:** They are added food to make it taste or smell better. E.g. ginger, pepper, garlic, lemon grass, locust beans etc.
10. **Fibre crops:** They are grown for their seeds, stem and leaves. The Fibre are used for making cloths, sacks, carpets, and ropes. E.g. cotton. Jute, kenaf and sisal.
11. **Latex and gum crops:** They produce liquids from which gum or rubber are made. E.g. rubber.
12. **Ornamental crops:** They are grown for decoration of our environments. E.g. are; roses, pride of Barbados, marigold.
13. **Drugs:** Products extracted from these crops are used to make medicines e.g. kola, lemon grass, neem plant etc.
14. **Forage CROPS:** They are grown for feeding animals. E.g. elephant grass, gamba grass etc.

EVALUATION.

1. What are annual crops.
2. What are biennial and perennial crops.
3. What are monocot and dicot plants
4. Give three examples of monocot and dicot plants.

ASSIGNMENT.

1. Dicotyledonous plants have ____ cotyledons. A.one B. two C. three. D. four.
2. The following are example of dicot plants expect A. cowpea. B. groundnut. C. soya bean D. maize.
3. Which of these crops is an annual crop? A. cotton. B. cowpea. C. cocoa. D. orange.
4. The leaves of tomato plant possess what type of venation. A. parallel. B. net. C. vertical. D. cross.
5. Crops that complete their life cycle in more than two years are called _____. A. perennial. B. biennials. C. annuals. D. decennial.
6. Which of these is an oil crop? A. cowpea. B. groundnut. C. maize. D. rice.

7. _____ is a beverage crop. A. cassava. B. banana. C. coffee. D. yam.
8. _____ is a legume crop. A. groundnut. B. orange. C. kolanut. D. yam.
9. _____ is a Fibre crop. A. rubber. B. cotton. C. cabbage. D. rice.
10. _____ is a latex crop a. yam. B. rubber. C. kenaf. D. cocoa.
11. List seven crops and their uses.
12. Mention three examples of annual crops.