# **Curricular Unit Form**





Updated On	2024/04/17										
Curricular Year / Period	2022/23 / S2										
Course	CTeSP - Agricultural Production										
Curricular Unit	Crop Production Techniques I										
Language(s) of Instruction	Português Inglês										
	ECTS Total Horas de contacto semestral										
			Т	TP	PL	s	тс	E	О	ОТ	EC
ECTS/tempo de trabalho (horas)	3	80	8	48	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T - Theoretical; TP - Theoretical and practical; LP - Laboratory Practice; S - Seminar; TG - Tutorial guidance; FW - Fieldwork; T - Training; ; EC - Clinical teaching; O* - Other hours typified as Clinical Training under the Directive 77/453/EEC of June 27, adapted by Directive 2005/36/EC.										
Teacher in charge (GDPR consent)  [complete name, email]	Ana Isabel Rodrigues Cordeiro / ana_cordeiro@ipportalegre.pt										
Prerequisites [Curricular Units that must precede and specific entry competences]	Not applicable										
Learning outcomes  [Description of the overall and specific objectives] [Knowledge, skills and competences to be developed by students]	Give a known a biology and ecophysiology of main crops arable crops and vegetables, to that student understand answer of plants to factors biotic factors and abiotic factors. Teach how if programme and runs an installation from a crop annual whether by sowing or by transplantation. Show importance of choosing appropriate of variety, of intensification, of production, as well its adequacy to constraints of the operation.  Check capacity to act, from in an autonomous manner autonomously, at management and maintenance of a culture arable crop or horticultural crop by manage the means and resources available to carry out the different operations of the itinerary technical, by managing plan. Its realisation at time most appropriate time.										
Sustainable Developemnt Goals											
Syllabus	Main arable crops grown in Portugal (autumn-winter cereals, grain legumes, oilseeds and maize and rice).  1.1 Distribution and importance. 1.2 Systematics and botanical aspects. 1.3 Soil and climatic requirements. 1.4 Soil Preparation and Sowing. 1.5 Fertilization. 1.6 Phytosanitary protection. 1.7 Irrigation. 1.8 Harvesting. 1.9 Crop account. 2 Main horticultural crops grown in Portugal (autumn-winter horticultural crops, spring (autumn-winter vegetables, spring-summer vegetables). 2.1.Distribution and importance. 2.2 Systematics and botanical aspects. 2.3 Soil and climate requirements. 2.4 Soil Preparation, Sowing/Planting/transplantation. 2.5 Fertilization. 2.6 Phytosanitary protection. 2.7 Irrigation. 2.8 Harvesting. 2.9 Crop AccountDar										
Teaching methodologies (including assessment)	1 - Teachi			s							

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[Specify the types of assessment and the weights and evaluation criteria]



Theoretical and theoretical-practical lessons in class, with theoretical exposition and realization of practical exercises application. Study visits to see the different types of crops presented in class and observe in the field some cultural techniques. Group work. Group work on a crop with oral presentation.

#### 2 - Period assessment

The different elements of assessment have the following weight:

Continuous assessment - Report/field practice and/or Group work - (30% +30%=60% of the final mark); Written assessment - Two written assessments (20%+20% of the final mark).

The formula for final mark is only applied when the student has a positive mark (>9,5 values) in both written assessments.

# 3 - Examination assessement

The different elements of assessment have the following weight:

Continuous assessment - Report/field practice and/or Group work - (30%

+30%=60% of the final mark);

Written assessment - Final exam (Part I 20%+ Part II 20% of the final mark).

The formula for final classification only applies when the student has a positive mark (>9,5 values) in both parts of the Final Exam.

### 1 - Main Bibliography

Acquaah, G. (1999). Horticulture. Printice Hall, New Jersey.

Bellido, L.L. (2003). Cultivos industriales. Ediciones Mundi-Prensa. Madrid.

Bellido, L.L. (1991). Cultivos herbáceos: cereales. Vol.I. Ediciones Mundi-Prensa. Madrid.

Cavaco, M.; Costa, A. e Calouro, M.F (2003). Produção integrada das culturas de arroz, milho e cereais de outono-inverno. MADRP-DGPC. Oeiras.

#### **Bibliography**

## 2 - Complementary Bibliography

Nuez, F. (1995). El cultivo del tomate. Ediciones Mundi-Prensa. Madrid.

Ripado, M.B. (1994). O milho, variedades, cultura, produção. Publicações Europa-América. Mem Martins.

Terron, P.U. (1995). Tratado de fitotecnia general. Ediciones Mundi-Prensa. Madrid.

Viñals, F.; Ortega, R.; Garcia, J. (1996). El cultivo de pimentos, chiles e ajies. Ediciones Mundi-Prensa. Madrid.

### 1 - Period assessment - Students with special status

The different elements of assessment have the following weight:

Continuous assessment - Report/field practice and/or Group work - (30%

+30%=60% of the final mark);

Written assessment - Two written assessments (20%+20% of the final mark).

The formula for final mark is only applied when the student has a positive mark (>9,5 values) in both written assessments.

# Special Situations

[Students with special status]

#### 2 - Examination assessement - Students with special status

The different elements of assessment have the following weight:

Continuous assessment - Report/field practice and/or Group work on fruit trees - (30%

+30%=60% of the final mark);

Written evaluation - Final exam (Part I 20%+ Part II 20% of the final mark).

The formula for final classification only applies when the student has a positive mark (>9,5 values) in both parts of the Final Exam.