Get ready!

- Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.
 - 1 In what ways can soil be damaged?
 - 2 What parts of your country have the best soil?

A Guide to Soil Conservation

Without healthy soil, farmers can't produce healthy crops. But soil faces many threats, including nutrient depletion and erosion. Fortunately, several methods of soil conservation can turn unhealthy soil into a plant paradise.

One method, **crop rotation**, solves nutrient depletion. **Cover crops**, or **green manure**, are rotated with other crops. This process increases the amount of nitrogen in the soil and reverses land degradation.

In addition to addressing nutrient-depletion, farmers also combat erosion. Several practices can prevent erosion. Planting windbreaks stops topsoil loss from wind. Perimeter runoff control prevents erosion from water. For example, grassways slow water and direct it away from fields.

Contour-farming techniques, such as keyline design, also prevent water from eroding soil. In one method, farmers plow rows perpendicular to hills. The water slows as it reaches the rows, which results in less soil loss



Reading

- Read the magazine article. Then, choose the correct answers.
 - 1 What is the main purpose of the article?
 - A to show the benefits of soil additives
 - B to describe soil conservation methods
 - C to recommend soil conservation products
 - D to explain the financial costs of soil damage
 - 2 Which is NOT a suggestion made in the article
 - A planting cover crops
 - B using keyline design
 - C applying manure fertilizer
 - D having perimeter runoff control
 - 3 Which would be the best solution for nutrient depletion?
 - A crop rotation
- C windbreaks
- B soil conservation
- D contour farming

Vocabulary

- (3) Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-H).
 - 1 _ nutrient depletion
 - 2 _ contour farming
 - 3 _ cover crops
 - 4 _ green manure
 - 5 _ soil conservation
 - 6 _ grassways
 - 7 _ keyline design
 - 8 _ perimeter runoff control
 - A a name for cover crops that add nitrogen
 - B process where nutrients are taken from soil
 - C grassy areas that slow water flow
 - D the practice of maintaining soil
 - E plants that add nutrients to soil and prevent it from washing away
 - F a method of plowing to prevent erosion
 - **G** the use of plants near a field's borders to prevent erosion
 - H design that maximizes water resources

perpendicular

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the	Speaking
 underlined part. The rows are at right angles to the fence. p _ p e_ d a _ 	With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.
2 The farmer needs a way to stop wind or water removing the	USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:
 soil in his fieldson Tree barriers shelter fields from the windn a Growing different crops at different times helps keep soil healthy r t The forest experienced negative effects on the land after the flood n e d n Listen and read the magazine article again. What is the importance of perimeter grassways? What do they do? 	I'm worried about the soil in the fields. We have to do something. We'd have to re-design our fields. Student A: You are a farmer. Talk to Student B about: soil condition future plans immediate plans
istening Solution Listen to a conversation between two farmers. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).	Student B: You are a farmer. Talk to Student A about soil.
 1 _ The farmers are concerned about nutrient depletion. 2 _ The land the farm sits on is flat. 3 _ The farmers will plant a grassway. \(\rightarrow \) Listen again and complete the conversation. 	Writing Use the conversation from Task 8 and the magazine article to fill out the farmer's plan.
 2 The land the farm sits on is flat. 3 The farmers will plant a grassway. 6 Listen again and complete the conversation. armer 1: I'm really worried about the soil in the fields. It's 	Use the conversation from Task 8 and the magazine article to fill out the farmer's
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 The land the farm sits on is flat. The farmers will plant a grassway. Listen again and complete the conversation. I'm really worried about the soil in the fields. It's 1 soggy. Yeah, there's been so much rainfall the 2 	Use the conversation from Task 8 and the magazine article to fill out the farmer's plan. Plan for Field 7
2 The land the farm sits on is flat. 3 The farmers will plant a grassway. Listen again and complete the conversation. I'm really worried about the soil in the fields. It's 1 soggy. The soil is 3 We have to do something. The soil is 3 We have to do something. The soil is 3 We have to do?	Use the conversation from Task 8 and the magazine article to fill out the farmer's plan. Plan for Field 7 Problem:
The land the farm sits on is flat. The farmers will plant a grassway. Listen again and complete the conversation. I'm really worried about the soil in the fields. It's	Use the conversation from Task 8 and the magazine article to fill out the farmer's plan. Plan for Field 7 Problem: Solution:
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2 Preparing, seeding, and planting

Get ready!

- 1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.
 - 1 How are fields in your country prepared for planting?
 - What planting methods are the most common in your country?

Reading

- 2 Read the section of The Farmer's Guide. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).
 - 1 _ Amendments add nutrients to soil.
 - 2 Herbicides should be applied weeks after planting.
 - 3 _ Broadcast seeding is effective with oats.

Vocabulary

Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

1 _ seeds per pound 4 _ amendment

2 _ broadcast seeding 5 _ seeds per

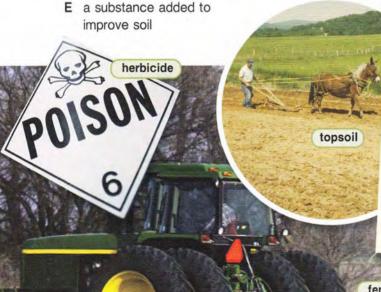
3 __ plant density square foot

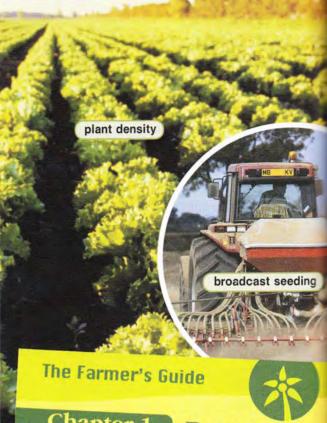
A a method of scattering seeds

B amount of seeds planted per square foot

C the number of seeds in a pound of seeds

D the number of plants in a certain area





Chapter 1: Preparing, Seeding, and Planting

Although different crops demand different preparation, some practices apply to almost any crop. And what you do before planting is just as important as what you do after. Preparing the **topsoil** is always key. Test it in late summer to determine if **amendments** like lime, sulfur, or phosphorous are needed to adjust acidity. If the soil is nutrient-deficient, add fertilizer.

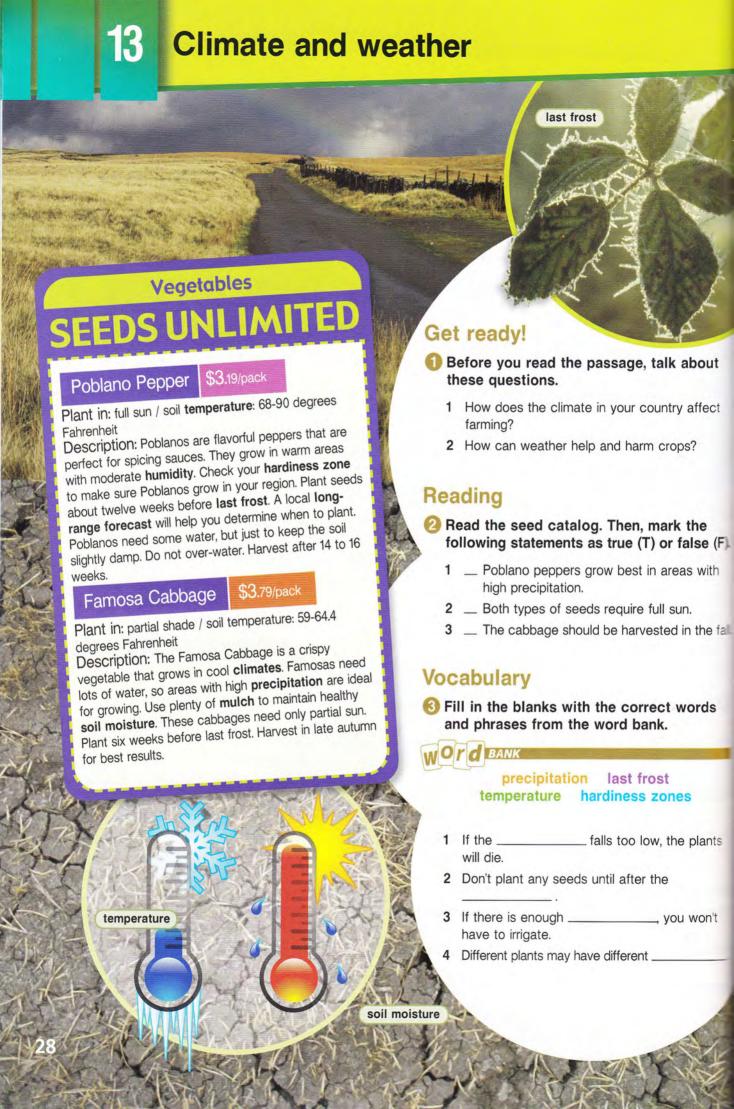
Likewise, most fields require treatment with an herbicide. Waiting two weeks to plant after using some herbicides is recommended.

Once the soil temperature is right, planting can begin. The seeding rate is determined by the ideal seeds per pound and seeds per square foot. Be sure to calculate the appropriate plant density. A miscalculation will result in low emergence.

The actual planting of seeds will vary by crop. Broadcast seeding may work for some seeds, while seed drills work better for small grains such as wheat or oats.

fertilizer

Or d BANK	8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7
	ding rate Then, switch roles.
herbicide emergence fert	USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:
1 The farmer used to improve	Our production has been down.
2 The weeds died after Mary used	what do you suggest?
3 It is still too cold to plant the seeds; the	We can do more to increase
degrees.	production.
4 During droughts, the can be	
strong winds.	Student A: You are a farmer.
5 The farmer was pleased to have 90 percer	
of the newly planted crops.	crop productionplant density
6 This field's is 10 pounds per	improving soil
€ Listen and read the section of The I	
again. Which month would be best to to	
	to Student A about your fields.
stening	
increased plant densityfewer seeds per square foot	Task 8 to fill out the farmer's email to the farm owner.
3 🖵 fertilizer	(O O
4 planting more fields	
₩ Listen again and complete the conv	Dear Mr. Owens.
Listen again and complete the conv	I want to change how we
rmer 1: Well, our production has been down. We produce 1	
year as we did last year.	
mer 2: That's true. You think it's because we p	Heisels Heise is slave
rmer 1: Yes, exactly. I know we were trying to wheat per field. But it's 3	
mer 2: So what do you suggest?	We can also
rmer 1: We'll 4 our see	ding rate and We can also
plant fewer seeds per square foot.	
mer 2: I guess that would work. But we can d increase production.	think of these changes.
mer 1: What were 5	on loor ory,
mer 2: Well, just the usual. Adding 6	



9	Match	the	words	(1-5)	with	the	definitions
Ī	(A-E).						

- 1 _ climate
- 2 _ humidity
- 3 _ mulch
- 4 __ long-range forecast
- 5 _ soil moisture
- A weather conditions in a particular area
- B the amount of water in the soil
- C the amount of water in the air
- D material that is spread on the ground to protect plants
- E a prediction of future weather conditions
- S Listen and read the seed catalog again. What kind of location would be perfect for growing Famosa cabbage?

Listening

- Solution is between a seed store employee and a customer. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).
 - The Scottsdale seeds grow best in warm climates
 - 2 _ The man suggests a different seed type.
 - 3 _ The last frost of the season has passed.
- Listen again and complete the conversation.

Customer: Excuse me. Can you help me

	1 some seeds?
Employee:	2, What type
	of crop do you want to grow?
Customer:	I'm going to plant some lettuce. I found these Scottsdale lettuce seeds.
Employee:	Oh, I wouldn't plant the Scottsdale. It needs a 3 climate. I 4 the Waldmann's lettuce.
Customer:	5? Why is that?
Employee:	The Waldmann's is very hearty. It can 6 weather around here.

Speaking

With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Can you help me pick out some seeds? I'm going to plant some ... I recommend the ...

Student A: You work in a seed supply store. Talk to Student B about:

- type of crop
- seed types
- weather and climate

Student B: You want help choosing seeds. Answer Student A's questions.

Writing

Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the customer feedback form.

Simon's Seed CUSTOMER FEEDBACK FORM

Customer	Name:
Items Pur	chased:
Was our e	employee helpful? Y / N