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# **Commentary**

# Classification on commercial grain Farming

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#### DESCRIPTION

Commercial grain farming is a large, mechanised type of agriculture. This is a change in the mid-latitude continental lands that were once inhabited by nomadic herdsmen. Crop cultivation is a calculated risk due to the continental location, which is far from maritime influence, and the low precipitation. Farmers were able to cultivate grain on a large scale thanks to the invention of farm machinery, and there is a marked specialisation in wheat monoculture in many areas. Railways are the primary mode of communication with the outside world, and the majority of the grain harvest is exported. Commercial farming produces crops and livestock on a large scale and in large farms, using machinery, irrigation methods, chemical fertilizers, and other technologies. The main reason for producing such products on a large scale is to export them to other regions or countries where there is a high demand for them.

### Single crop specialization

Commercial grain farming is highly specialized, with typically only one crop grown. Wheat is the crop grown in the majority of commercial grain regions. In these areas, both winter and spring wheat are grown.

#### Farms are massive

Wheat farms in the mid-latitudes are massive, ranging from 240 to 16,000 hectares. Despite the fact that the average farm size in the United States is 400 hectares. Land is cheap in these areas, allowing farmers to own very large holdings.

## Mechanized highly

Commercial grain farming is highly mechanized. From ploughing to harvesting, agriculture is frequently mechanized. Tractor ploughs, drills, and combines harvesters are commonly used to reap, thresh, winnow, and sack grain all in one operation.

# Low yield per acre but high yield per man

Wheat grown in this farming produces comparatively low yields. In many countries, the average yield is less than 1,700 kg per hectare, whereas under intensive cultivation, the yield is higher. However, because of mechanization, fewer labours are required, resulting in a high yield per man.

Other characteristics of commercial grain farming include: (a) Lack of irrigation (b) Farm ownership (c) Vulnerability to climatic hazards (d) Reliance on market fluctuations, and so on. Other characteristics of commercial grain farming include:

- Inadequate irrigation
- Farm ownership
- Susceptible to climatic hazards
- Dependence on market fluctuations, and so on.

## **Large-scale manufacturing**

Large quantities of livestock and crops are produced in commercial farming. As a result, meeting the expected production targets or goals necessitates a large amount of land, advanced technology, and expertise. Because the practise necessitates a substantial investment before it can be launched, it necessitates a substantial investment to get it up and running. The capital is used to buy farm materials such as seedlings or seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, machinery, the farm itself, and to pay for expenses such as water and electricity bills, as well as to pay for labour and expertise. Commercial farming makes extensive use of modern inputs, including high-yielding seed varieties, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, weed killers, and insecticides. This is done to increase output, but it has negative consequences. Commercial farming, as opposed to other forms of agriculture where people farm for their own consumption, is done solely for profit. Thousands of acres of millet, cocoa, bananas, rice, sugarcane, tea, and other products are harvested and sold under commercial agriculture, primarily as exports to other countries.

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