

**FORM: Syllabus**  
**Course description**

<b>General information</b>		
Course Holder	<b>Anita Pamuković, senior lecturer</b>	
Course title	<b>Field and fodder crops</b>	
Study programme	<b>Karst Agriculture – Animal husbandry</b>	
Course status	Ordinary	
Year	I	
Evaluation in ECTS credits and forms of class conducting	ECTS coefficient of student workload	6
	Number of classes (L+P+S)	60 (20+40+0)

**1. COURSE DESCRIPTION**

*1.1. Course objectives*

The student acquires basic knowledge necessary for the organization of agronomically efficient and economically justified production of field and fodder crops in specific agroecological and organizational-technical conditions of karst, and exclusively for the needs of livestock production. The student can use the acquired knowledge and skills to organize production on their own farm in order to meet the needs for quality concentrated and voluminous feed.

*1.2. Terms for enrollment*

Enrolled 1 st year

*1.3. Expected learning outcomes related to the course*

- explain the economic importance of field and fodder crops in agriculture of the Republic of Croatia
- describe the main criteria for agronomic classification of field and fodder crops
- analyze agroecological factors that limit the production of field and fodder crops in karst conditions
- distinguish morphological and biological characteristics of field and fodder crops
- identify the main stages of growth and development of small grains, corn and other field and fodder crops
- determine the yield components of field and fodder crops
- apply agrotechnics of production of field and fodder crops
- compare the differences in the quality and yield of field and fodder crops for different purposes of use (production of dry grain, wet grain, silage of the whole plant or its parts)

*1.4. Course content*

1. Importance of field and fodder crops in human nutrition and animal nutrition. Analysis of the structure of field production and climatic conditions in karst conditions.
2. Factors of yield formation and quality of field crops. Stages of growth and development of field crops.
3. Production of small grains (wheat, barley, oats, rye and wheat). Morphology and stages of growth and development of small grains.
4. Analysis of crop yield components.

5. Maize production. Morphology and stages of growth and development.
6. Economic and agronomic importance of soybean, bean, potato and pumpkin production.
7. Production of winter fodder mixtures.
8. Morphology and production of annual forage crops.
9. Morphology and production of perennial fodder crops.

**1.5 Forms of class conducting**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lectures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> independent work
<input type="checkbox"/> seminars and workshops	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multimedia and the network
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> practice	<input type="checkbox"/> laboratory
<input type="checkbox"/> e-learning	<input type="checkbox"/> mentor work
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> field learning	<input type="checkbox"/> other _____

**1.6. Comments**

**1.7. Student obligations Regular attendance of lectures and practice, tasks, colloquiums, exam preparation, exams**

Students are required to attend 75% of lectures and 100% of exercises. In case of unjustified absence of 25% of hours in lectures, students will receive a seminar paper on a topic from the areas they missed in class.

**1.8. Student evaluation method <sup>1</sup>**

Attendance	1,0	Class activity	1,0	Seminar paper		Experimental work	
Written exam		Oral exam	2,02	Essay		Research	
Project		Written exam	1,98	Report		Practical work	
Portfolio							

**1.9. Evaluation of the students' work during classes and in the final exam**

The student has the right to take three tests of knowledge from the content of lectures and exercises. If the student has not passed all the colloquia, he / she takes a written exam. Grading of the colloquium and / or written part of the exam is done according to the following criteria: sufficient (2) 60-69%, good (3) 70-79%, very good (4) 80-89% and excellent (5) 90-100% . At each colloquium it is necessary to answer 60% of the questions correctly. The total points achieved in the three colloquia are recognized as the points achieved in the final written exam. Colloquium dates are agreed during the teaching process. The student does not have the possibility of exemption from the final (oral part) exam. The student is required to pass the final written exam if he / she has not achieved the minimum number of points in all colloquia. Grading of the written part of the exam is done according to the following criteria: sufficient (2) 60-69%, good (3) 70-79%, very good (4) 80-89% and excellent (5) 90-100%. Students who take the colloquium or pass the written exam will have the right to take the oral exam. The oral exam will include questions from the entire teaching material, where students will have the opportunity to define, explain, give examples, analyze and connect the learned material. The final grade is the sum of points that the student has achieved in the colloquia (3) and in the final exam. The number of points is converted into grade points.

<sup>1</sup> IMPORTANT: Each Student Evaluation Method should be followed by a corresponding share in the ECTS credits for each activity so that the total number of ECTS points corresponds to the credit score of the subject. You can use blank fields for additional activities.

*1.10. Compulsory reading (at the time of application of the study program proposal)*

- Fageria, N. K., Baligar, V. C., Jones, C. A. Growth and mineral nutrition of field crops. CRC Press. 2010.
- Boller, B., Posselt, U. K., Veronesi, F. Fodder Crops and Amenity Grasses Part of the Handbook of Plant Breeding book series (HBPB, volume 5). Springer. 2010

*1.11. Additional reading (at the time of application of the study program proposal)*

- Xiao-Yan L. et al. (2001). Incorporation of ridge and furrow method of rainfall harvesting with mulching for crop production under semiarid conditions.
- Kirda C., Derici M., Schepers J. S. (2001). Yield response and N-fertiliser recovery of rainfed wheat growing in the Mediterranean region.

*1.12. Number of copies of the compulsory reading units compared to the number of students currently attending the course*

<i>Title</i>	<i>Number of copies</i>	<i>Number of students</i>
-	0	
-	0	

*1.13. Quality assurance methods that ensure the acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies*

Student progress is continuously monitored during lectures and exercises. During the classes, students are introduced to possible problems related to the material of the course and their creativity and independent work is encouraged. Continuous conduct of colloquia or exams analyzes student performance. At the end of the semester, an evaluation of teachers and subjects is conducted by students (student surveys). Students' comments on teaching are used to improve the quality of teaching. Information on the achieved learning outcomes is used for the preparation of self-evaluation of teachers and, if necessary, for changes and / or additions to the study program of the course, methods of work and student assessment.