

P.5 SST WEEK 5

Monday

FARMING IN UGANDA

Farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.

The act of growing crops is called cultivation.

The act of rearing animals is called livestock farming.

Problems facing farmers of Uganda.

- Pests and diseases.
- Poor transport facilities.
- Shortage of capital.
- Shortage of land.
- Poor and limited storage facilities.
- Poor farming methods.
- Insecurity in some areas.

Solutions to the problems.

- By spraying to kill pests and diseases.
- By constructing enough modern storage facilities.
- By teaching farmers better farming methods.
- By providing soft loans to farmers.
- By creating market for agricultural produce overseas.
- By improving security in all areas.

Types of crops.

- Food crops
- Cash crops

- ❖ Food crops are crops grown for food or eating.
- ❖ Cash crops are crops grown for sale.

Examples of cash crops

- Coffee
- Cotton
- Tea
- Tobacco
- Cocoa

- Vanilla
- Sugar canes

Types of cash crops

- Traditional cash crops
- Non traditional cash crops

Traditional cash crops

These are crops grown mainly for sale.

Examples of non traditional cash crops.

- Coffee
- Cotton
- Tea
- Tobacco
- Cocoa
- Vanilla
- Sugar canes

Non traditional cash crops

These are crops grown for food but are now sold.

Examples of non traditional cash crops.

- Maize
- Cassava
- Sweet potatoes
- Sorghum
- Millet
- Beans
- Matooke

- ❖ Perennial crops are crops that take long to mature.
- ❖ Annual crops are crops which mature in a short time.

Activity

1. What are traditional cash crops?
2. Give two examples of traditional cash crops.
3. State two problems facing farmers of Uganda.
4. How can the government of Uganda improve on the agriculture sector.
5. Write two examples of perennial crops.

Tuesday

Coffee.

It is a perennial crop.

It is used for making gun powder.

Types of coffee.

- Arabica coffee
- Robusta coffee
- Clonal coffee

Arabica coffee

It is mainly grown in mountainous areas especially on the slopes of Mt. Elgon or Mt. Mufumbiro.

Why is Arabica coffee commonly grown on the slopes of Mt. Elgon?

Presence of fertile volcanic soils.

Robusta coffee

It is grown in lowland areas.

Clonal coffee

It is improved Robusta.

Advantages of growing Clonal coffee.

- It matures fast.
- It gives high yields.
- It is more resistant to diseases.
- It weighs heavier.
- It has a good smell.

How is coffee harvested?

By hand picking.

Tea

It requires well drained fertile soils and high rainfall.

It is grown in areas of Mukono, Mubende, Kabarole, Bushenyi etc

It is grown on estates.

It is used for making tea beverages.

Examples of tea estates.

- Igara tea estate
- Mumusizi tea estate
- Kayonzo tea estate

Activity

1. Name the crop used in the manufacture of gun powder.
2. What factor favours the growth of Arabica coffee on the slopes of Mt Elgon?
3. Name the type of coffee grown in lowland areas of Uganda.

4. Give one condition that favours the growth of tea.
5. Why is the government of Uganda people to grow clonal coffee?

Wednesday

Cotton

- It was introduced to Uganda in 1903 by Sir Kenneth Borup.
- He introduced the fast growing cotton seeds called American Upland cotton.
- It needs plenty of rainfall during planting and dry conditions towards harvesting.
- It is mainly grown in Northern and Eastern parts of Uganda.
- It is harvested by hand picking and sorting.
- It is used for making cloths, threads, cooking oil, cotton wool, animal feeds etc

Terms used during cotton processing.

Lint: This is cotton without seeds (cotton wool)

Ginnery: This is a place where cotton is separated from the seeds.

Ginning: This is the separation of seeds from cotton (lint).

Spinning: This is the making of threads from cotton lint.

Weaving: This is the making of cloths from threads.

Pyrethrum

- ❖ It needs well drained and limed soils.
- ❖ Its flowers are used for making insecticides.

Tobacco

- ❖ It requires fertile soils and moderate rainfall.
- ❖ It is mainly grown in the West Nile region of Uganda especially Pakwach.
- ❖ It is used for making cigarette or cigar.

Methods of curing tobacco

- Flue curing
- Air curing
- Fire curing

Oil palm

- ❖ It grows well in areas with heavy rainfall and fertile soils.
- ❖ It is commonly grown around the shores of L. Victoria in Kalangala district.
- ❖ It is used for making palm oil, soap, cosmetics, candle wax etc

Sugar canes

- ❖ They require plenty of rainfall.
- ❖ They are used for making sugar, molasses etc

Activity

1. How did Kenneth Borup contribute to the agriculture sector of Uganda?
2. What is ginning?

3. Give two methods of curing tobacco.
4. Name the major cash crop grown in Kalangala.
5. Which cash crop is used for making insecticides?

Thursday

FARMING SYSTEMS IN UGANDA

Subsistence farming

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals for home consumption/ use. It is the commonest farming system practiced by most farmers of Uganda.

Why is subsistence farming the commonest farming system in Uganda?

- It is cheap to start.
- It doesn't require a lot of labour.
- It requires a small piece of land.
- It encourages food security.
- Most farmers are poor.

Disadvantages of subsistence farming

- Less income is earned.
- Low productivity due to low input.
- It doesn't encourage economic development.

Irrigation farming

- ❖ This is the artificial supply of water to the land to support crop growing.
- ❖ It is commonly practiced in drier parts of Uganda.
- ❖ Most parts of Uganda don't practice irrigation farming because they receive reliable rainfall.

Irrigation scheme	Major crops grown
Kibimba (Tilda) irrigation scheme	Rice
Doho Irrigation scheme	Rice
Kiige Irrigation scheme	Citrus fruits
Atera Irrigation scheme	Cotton, millet, sorghum, etc
Nsimbe Irrigation scheme	Flowers
Mobuku Irrigation scheme	Cotton, vegetables and citrus fruits
Labori Irrigation scheme	Rice and oranges
Ongom Irrigation scheme	Citrus fruits
Nyantanzi Irrigation scheme	Rice

Advantages of irrigation farming

- Idle land is put into productive use.
- It increases agricultural output.
- There is constant supply of food through out the year.
- It diversifies the economy.

- A farmer gets high yields.

Disadvantages of irrigation farming.

- It is expensive to manage.
- It leads to soil leaching.
- It can lead to soil erosion if poorly used.
- Stagnant water may lead to breeding of vectors.

Types of irrigation

- Over head irrigation
- Gravity flow irrigation
- Sprinkler irrigation

Activity

1. Name the commonest farming system practiced in Uganda.
2. Give two reasons why most farmers in Uganda practice the above system.
3. What is irrigation farming?
4. Name the major crop grown at Doho irrigation scheme.
5. Which irrigation scheme is known for the growing of flowers?

Friday

Mixed farming

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land.

Advantages of mixed farming

- A farmer gets double income.
- A farmer gets a balanced diet.
- Animals provide manure to crops.

Disadvantages of mixed farming

- It is expensive to manage.
- It requires a large piece of land.

Dairy farming

- ❖ This is the rearing of cattle on a large scale for milk production.
- ❖ It involves rearing only cows.
- ❖ It is commonly practiced in drier areas.

Methods of keeping cattle.

- Paddocking
- Zero grazing
- Tethering
- Free range system
- Rotational grazing

Products from a dairy farming

- Milk
- Hooves for making batons
- Horn tips for making glue.
- Hides

Products from milk

- Butter
- Cheese
- Ghee
- Yoghurt
- Ice cream

How can farmers of Uganda improve on the breeds of their animals?

By cross breeding

Ranch farming

This is the rearing of cattle on a large scale for meat production. It involves rearing only bulls.

Examples of ranches in Uganda

- Nyabushozi ranch in Mbarara
- Singo ranch in Kiboga
- Kisozi ranch in Mpigi
- Kabula ranch in Ssembabule
- Buruli ranch in Nakasongola
- Bunyoro ranch in Masindi

Products from a ranch farm

- Beef
- Hides
- Hooves
- Manure

Activity

1. Which type of farming earns a farmer double income?
2. Why do few farmers in Uganda practice mixed farming?
3. What is dairy farming?
4. Give two products obtained from a dairy farm.
5. Write any two milk products.