

P.4 Class Work Monday, 22nd June 2020.

Garden Tools, Equipment and Materials.

These Are Things We Use To Carry Out Garden A Activities.

Examples Of Garden Tools.

- Axe
- Sickle
- Panga
- Shovel
- Spade
- Hammer
- Hoe
- Rake
- Wheelbarrow
- Trowel
- Forked hoe
- Slasher
- Watering can
- String
- Knife etc.

Uses of garden tools.

Axe - for cutting big trees, splitting logs.

Sickle - for cutting grass, harvesting cereals.

Panga - for cutting small trees and branches.

Shovel - for uprooting seedlings, transplanting seedlings.

Spade - digging and lifting things like soil, sand and manure.

Hoe - digging, planting, weeding, harvesting or mixing manure.

Rake - moving grass, gathering leaves or leveling the ground in the garden.

Wheelbarrow - carrying things like manure, soil and harvested crops.

Trowel - for digging small holes, transplanting seedlings.

Spring - used to make lines for planting seeds.

Forked hoe - for digging stony or rocky areas.

Watering can - for watering crops.

Note Draw some of the garden tools used by farmers.

Caring for garden tools.

- Cleaning garden tools after use.
- Repairing handles of broken.
- Sharpening garden tools like hoes, pangas, sickles etc.
- Oiling or greasing garden tools.
- Painting garden tools to prevent rusting.
- Keeping garden tools in clean dry places.

ACTIVITY

1. Mention two examples of garden tools.
2. Name the garden tool used for harvesting cereals.
3. State one way of caring for garden tools.
4. Why should garden tools be painted.

TUESDAY, 23rd JUNE 2020.importance

CROP GROWING PRACTICES.

These are practices carried out from the time from the time land is prepared for planting to the time harvested crops are stored.

Examples of crop growing practices.

Land clearing

Digging

Harrowing

Planting

Weeding

Watering

Harvesting

Storing.

Other crop growing practices.

Mulching

Manuring

Pruning

Thinning

Gap filling

Transplanting

Spraying

Gap filling

Planting of more crops may fail to germinate.

Some seeds may dryb up or can be eaten by pests.

Thinning.

The removal of excess plants from the garden.

Thinning helps the crops to grow well.

Advantages of thinning.

- It creates enough space for harvesting.
- It reduces the hiding places for pests.
- It makes spraying easy.

Mulching.

The covering of top soil with dry plant materials.

Materials used in mulching are called mulches.

Examples.

- Coffee husks
- Dry grass
- Banana leaves
- Wood shavings etc.

Importance of mulching.

- It controls soil erosion.
- It keeps moisture in the soil.
- It maintains soil fertility.
- It controls the growth of weeds.

Disadvantages of mulching.

- Mulching is tiring.
- Some mulches can turn into weeds.
- Mulches can be a fire hazard.

ACTIVITY

- 1.Name one crop growing practice.
- 2.What is mulching?
- 3.How do we call materials that are used for mulching?
- 4.Why should a farmer mulch his garden?
- 5.State one danger of mulching.

WEDNESDAY,24th JUNE 2020

MANURING.

Manure is made of dead plants and animals.

Manure makes the soil fertile.

Pruning.

Pruning is the removal of excess branches and leaves from a plant.

Advantages of pruning

- It reduces weight on a plant.
- It creates space for sunlight.
- It creates space for spraying.

TRANSPLANTING.

This is the transfer of seedlings from the nursery bed to the main garden.

Example of crops that transplanted.

- Carrots
- Tomatoes
- Cabbages.

Transplanting is done by a garden tool called a trowel.

QN,Why is transplanting done in the evening?

To reduce transpiration.

To prevent seed withering.

SRAYING.

This is the putting of chemicals on plants .

Importance of spraying.

- Helps to kill pests.
- Prevents diseases.
- Some kill weeds.eg herbicides.

WATERING.

Watering is usually done during dry season.

A watering can is used to water crops.

ACTIVITY.

- 1.What is pruning?
- 2.Give one advantage of pruning.
- 3.Name the garden tool used for transplanting seedlings.
- 4.Why transplanting done in evening time?
- 5.Give one reason why farmers carry out spraying.

HARVESTING

This is the collecting of mature crops from the garden .

Harvesting is done during the dry season. Why?

There is enough sunshine dry harvested crops.

Methods of harvesting.

- Uprooting e.g. carrots.
- Picking e.g. coffee, tomatoes, oranges, tea etc

- Digging e.g. sweet potatoes, cassava.
- Cutting e.g. sugarcane, banana, and millet.

DRYING.

Some crops should be dried before storing them.

Examples.

Maize

Millet

Ground nuts

Beans

Rice etc

Why should crops be dried before storing them?

.To prevent rotting.

.To prevent them from germinating.

STORING.

Some harvested crops need to be stored until they needed.

Dry crops can be stored in ;

Pots,sacks,tons,granaries or in adru room.

Reasons for storing crops.

To get what to plant in the next season.

To sell when the market is good.

ACTIVITY.

- 1.What is harvesting?
- 2.Mention two methods of harvesting crops.
- 3.Why is harvesting done in the dry season?

4.Name one crop that is dried before storing.

5.Mention one place where harvested crops can be stored.

FRIDAY ,27th JUNE 2020.

NURSERY BED.

This is a place where seeds are first planted before being taken to the main garden as seedlings.

Crops that are first planted in the nursery bed.

Egg plants

Tomatoes

Coffee

Carrots

Cabbage

Banana

Onions etc

Caring for seedlings in the nursery bed

watering

weeding

Providing shade

Hardening off.

Note

Hardening off is the making of seedlings get used to the field conditions.

Activities done during hardening off.

Reducing on the shade

Racing the watering.

Importance of a nursery bed

Helps for proper selecting of seedlings.

RECORD KEEPING.

This is a written information about activities that take place on the farm or garden.

Examples of records kept by crop farmers.

- Records showing amount of money spent.
- Records showing the number of workers.
- Records showing how much was harvested.

Importance of keeping records.

- To know the history of the farm.
- To be taxed fairly.
- To know whether they are making profit or loss.

ACTIVITY.

1. What is a nursery bed?
2. Mention one crop that can be planted in the nursery bed.
3. Give one importance of a nursery bed.
4. Write down one reason why farmers keep records.