

SUBJECT-----AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

CLASS-----SS1

WEEK-----TWO

TOPIC-----CULTURAL PRACTICES

CULTURAL PRACTICES

These are various activities that are carried out before, during and after planting ,to ensure proper growth and establishment of crops .

The following are the major cultural practices in crop husbandry;

1 .Nursery

Nursery is a place where young plants are grown before they are moved or transplant to the permanent field on the farm, some seeds require special monitoring and handling for them to germinate and that is why their seedlings are raised in the nursery. Examples are cocoa , mango, tomatoes, egg plant etc

2. Transplanting

This is transfer of young seedlings from the nursery to the field or permanent farm site.

3 Seed Rate

This is the quantity of seeds to be planted in a unit of land .It is usually expressed in kg/ha. Seed rate can also be described as the number of planting materials per hole . For example, the seed rate of yam is one, that of maize is two or three etc.

4. Thinning

Thinning is the process of removing the excess seedling a crop stand .the weakest seedlings are removed to maintain the required plants per stand.

5. Supplying

Supplying is the replanting of non-germinated seeds or seedlings. This ensures optimum population.it must be carried out as early as possible to ensure uniform crop growth and development.

6. Spacing

This is the gap between and within two plants .Adequate development of plants is encouraged by good spacing. The distance between one plant and another along the row is called intra row spacing while the distance between one row of crops to another is called inter row spacing.

7. Staking

Staking is the process of using stem to support crop plant. It is usually practiced with plants that have weak or creeping stem. proper stakes are; wooden poles, bamboo etc.

8. Stumping

Stumping is the process of removing stump, that is the remaining part of a tree after it has been cut down.

9. Mulching

It involves covering of top soil with dried leaves or any organic materials in order to conserve moisture and to make soil environment cool. it also prevents erosion, retains moisture and sometimes enrich the soil.

10. Pruning

Pruning can be defined as the removal of part of a plant to encourage proper growth and development

11. Weeding

This involves the removal of unwanted plants from the field so as to improve germination.