**MASESE FISH LANDING SITE FIELD WORK REPORT**

***FOR ANY FIELD WORK CARIED OUT AS A GROUP OR AS AN INDIVIDUAL:***

1. **State the topic of the study**.

A study of the factors for the growth and development of Masese fish landing site in Masese1 village,Masese Parish,Walukuba Masese Division,Jinja Municipality East,Jinja district.

N.B The topic of the study should be specific i.e answer WHAT was studied and WHERE the study was carried out.

1. **State the objectives of the study**.

* The objectives of the study must be related
* They should be achievable and measurable
* Must start with an adjective or action word e.g To find out…………………………
* Must be numbered and they should follow the correct order.

1. To find out the location of Masese fish landing site.
2. To establish the historical back ground of Masese fish landing site.
3. To establish the different types of fish caught in Masese fish landing site.
4. To identify the different methods of fish used at Masese fish landing site.
5. To find out factors for the growth and development of Masese fish landing site.
6. To find out the importance of Masese fish landing site to the people living in the surrounding area.
7. To find out other economic activities carried out at Masese fish landing site.
8. To find out problems facing fishing activities at Masese fish landing site.
9. To find out solutions to the problems facing fishing activities at Masese fish landing site.
10. To find out future prospects of Masese fish landing site.
11. **Information/Data collected during the study**:
12. ***Location of the area of study.***

Masese fish landing site is found on the north west of jinja town in Maseses 1 village , Maseses parish, walukuba masese division, jinja municipality east , jinja district.

It is located on latitude 026°N and 027°N and Longitude 33.14°East and 33.15°East.

Masese fish landing site is found 3 kkm off jinja town towards the shores of L. Victoria.

1. ***Historical back ground of Masese fish landing site.***

Masese landing site started in 1950 by late Kajiko.

Government took over the landing site in 1970 .

It is now managed by fisheries department Jinja and it employs over200 workers (fishermen and fish mongers)

It receives 100kgs of fish on average per day

It covers the area of .

**Types of fish caught in Masese fish landing site;**

* These include the following,
* Tilapia (ngege) 30% for the local market .
* Lung fish (mamba) 15% for the local market
* Nile perch fish (mputa) 25% processed for export.
* Silver fish (mukene) 20% for the local market
* Cat fish (male) 5% for the local market
* Nile perch was the fish type caught in the largest quantity for export.

1. **Methods of fishing at Masese fish landing site**:

* -Gill netting by use of nets and it is the commonest method
* -Long lining method (using long rope containing several hooks with bait) used for trapping Nile perch.
* -Light fishing (cheapest method). This is used for trapping silver fish. Here pressure lamps are fastened on a wooden platform to provide light in order to attract fish around it. Mosquito-like nets are used to harvest fish around that gathers it.
* Basket trapping( using baskets for catching tilapia during rainy season)
* -By hook method (used in shallow water for catching majory tilapia fish)

1. Fish preservation methods

* By smoking (commonest)
* By icing (use of ice)
* By salting (use of salt)
* By deep freezing (use of freezers)
* By sun drying (the cheapest method due to natural sunlight)
* By deep flying (use of cooking oil)

1. Economic activities carried out at Masese fish landing

* Fishing around kisima island south of Masese on lake Victoria
* Stone quarrying on Masese hill in the north west of masese landing site.
* Fish farming (aqua-culture eg cage on lake Victoria near kirinya swamp in south west of masese landing site.
* Trade and commerce at masese market in the central .
* Transportation ie road and water (transport boats from Buvuma island)
* Crop growing along the shores of lake Victoria in the south west of Masese fish landing site eg maize and bananas

1. **FACTORS FOR THEGROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF KASENYI FISH LANDING SITE**

There are several factors that have favoured the fishing activities around Masese fish landing site. These include the following.

Physical factors

* Presence of lake Victoria in the south which is the source of fish to the landing site
* Presence of near by islands which are fishing areas eg Kisima 1, kisima 2 and Rwabitoke in the south of the landing site.
* Favourable climate eg convectional rainfall favours fish growth and migration
* Presence of a sheltered bay with shallow water without rocks has favoured fishing activities.

Human factors

* Presence of ready market due to dense population from Masese 2 village in the north of Masese fish landing site.
* Presence of cheap transport and communication network i.e. road and water transport (masese road and transport boats from Buvuma island)
* Presence of cheap labour ie semi-skilled and un skilled during fishing activities eg workers come from Masese 1 village.
* Presence of favourable government police of providing land () and constructing the landing site.

**g) The Importance of Masese Fish Landing Site:**

There are many importances: Positive and Negative; that have been derived from the fishing activities at Masese Fish landing site. They include the following:

**Positive Importance:**

* Fishing and related activities are a source of employment to many people around Masese Fish Landing site hence earning income which is used to improve their standards of living. Among the different jobs available include: fishermen, boat drivers, loaders, boda-bodas, cleaners, fishmongers, etc.
* Fishing is a source of food to the people. Fish is eaten as food and acts as a cheap source of proteins.
* Fishing at Masese fish landing site has also promoted the development of modern Infrastructure e.g. roads like Masese road and schools like lake site primary school.
* Economic Diversification: Fishing acts as a source of economic diversification alongside other economic activities like farming, transport, trade etc.
* It is a tourist attraction hence generating foreign exchange: Fishing at Masese is

a tourist attraction as many people come to witness the fishing activities at this landing site and natural features on lake Victoria eg islands.

* A gateway: Masese Fish landing site acts as a gateway to many islands on

L. Victoria such as Buvuma,Kisima1, Kisima2 etc. Masese is the landing point for the goods and people travelling to and from these islands.

* Urban development: This landing site has also contributed to the development of the nearby trading centre of Masese.
* Source of income to people after selling fish hence improving their standards of living
* Source of government revenue from tax collection which is later used to develop infrastructures.

**Negative Importance:**

* It has led to the degradation of the environment. It has encouraged the destruction of nearby forests e.g. Buvuma forest for boat construction and fish smoking .
* High Crime rate: There has been an increase in the crime rate around Masese Fish Landing site such as theft, prostitution, robbery, piracy etc.
* Pollution of the Environment; Fishing has increased the level of pollution the environment. There is for instance water and air pollution from the boat engines.
* High School dropout rates: There is high rate of school dropout among the school going children. This due to the easy access to money derived from fishing around this landing site e.g. pupils from lake site primary.
* Poor disposal of wastes and poor garbage management.
* It has led to water related diseases like bilharzia and typhoid.
* It has led to water accidents during fishing and water transport.

**i) Problems facing the Fishing activities Masese Fish Landing Site:**

Fishing around Masese Fish landing site is faced by many problems. These include the following:

* Piracy: This is the crime of attacking and stealing from ships on the lake. This may discourage fishing around the landing site.
* High Taxes: The fishermen and fishmongers are being charge d high taxes by the local authorities. This makes the cost and price of fish to climb higher. High taxes also reduce the amount of profits the traders take home.
* Limited fish Processing Industries: Masese Fish Landing site lacks a fish processing industry at the shore. Yet it is a very productive landing site.
* Expensive Fishing Equipment: Fishing equipment is very expensive for the fishermen to afford. This makes them to continue to use local methods which only trap small amounts of fish.
* Limited Capital: The fishermen around Masese Fish Landing site have little capital to use in this activity. This has encouraged the use of local fishing methods.
* Illegal Fishing: Illegal fishing methods around Masese Fish Landing site has led to indiscriminate fishing and disruption of fishing activities.
* Hostile water animals: The presence of hostile water animals like hippopotamuses has led to accidents. These have caused the destruction of life and property of the fishermen.
* Water borne Diseases; The presence of water borne diseases such as Bilharzia has affected the health of the people around the landing site. These diseases have disrupted fishing activities.
* Stiff Competition: There is stiff competition from nearby landing sites. This reduces the amount of fish landed at Masese
* Bad Weather Conditions: Bad weather conditions that lead to stormy waves cause serious accidents that lead to the destruction of life and property.
* Exploitation of the Fishermen: There is over exploitation of the fishermen at Masese fish landing site. This is by underpayment for their catch. This discourages fishing activity among them.
* Reduced Fish Population: There is reduced fish population around Masese fish landing site due to over fishing and illegal fishing methods. This has reduced on the amount of fish caught.

**j) Solutions to the above Problems:**

* Regular Patrols: There are regular patrols of Masese fish landing site and the surrounding areas by the Fisheries department to reduce illegal fishing.
* Use of Life Jackets: The fishermen have been encouraged to use and wear regularly life jackets during the fishing in order to reduce on accidents and death of the fishermen by drowning.
* Loans: There are several financial institutions that give loans to the fishermen in order to expand on their activities, like purchase of fishing nets, boat engines e.g. lake Victoria fisheries organization (L.V.F.O)
* Restocking of the Lake: The government is restocking the depleted fish species with fish in order to increase upon the fish populations.
* Introduction of Fishing Seasons: The government has introduced closed fishing seasons in the lake in order to allow the fish to multiply.
* Diversification of Economic activities: the people around Masese Fish landing site have been encouraged to diversify their economic activities. They have been discouraged from relying on fishing alone. These economic activities reduce on the pressure exerted on the lake. They include; farming, lumbering, quarrying, and mining, to mention but a few.
* Cases of hostile water animals have been reported to the Uganda Wild Life Authority to deal with.

**k) Future Prospects of Masese Fish Landing Site:**

* Promoting fish farming to increase fish production.
* Improving hygiene by constructing sanitary facilities.
* Sensitizing the community to use recommended fish nets which catches mature fish.

**iv. Stages of Field Work Study:**

***Describe the activities carried out in the Pre-fieldwork stage/Pilot study/Planning stage/Reconnaissance Study/ Stage I:***

These are activities carried out in the time while preparing for the fieldwork. These are the steps that are done before collecting data from the field. They include the following:

Our geography teacher carried out the pilot study at Masese 1 village, Masese parish , Walukoba Masese division, jinja municipality east , Jinja District and selected Masese Fish Landing Site as the study area.

He was able to identify the observatory points for drawing the sketch maps, cross section and panoramic view of the area of study. For example the panoramic view was drawn while standing on top of Masese hill.

The topic of study was selected as “A study of the factors for the growth and development of Masese fish landing site in Masese1 village, Masese Parish, Walukuba Masese Division,Jinja Municipality East,Jinja district”

***The objectives were stated as shown below,***

* To find out the location of Masese fish landing site.
* To establish the historical back ground of Masese fish landing site.
* To establish the different types of fish caught in Masese fish landing site.
* To identify the different methods of fish used at Masese fish landing site.
* To find out factors for the growth and development of Masese fish landing site.
* To find out the importance of Masese fish landing site to the people living in the surrounding area.
* To find out other economic activities carried out at Masese fish landing site.
* To find out problems facing fishing activities at Masese fish landing site.
* To find out solutions to the problems facing fishing activities at Masese fish landing site.
* To find out future prospects of Masese fish landing site.

**NB: Always state the objectives in a systematic order as shown above.**

* The methods of data collection were identified. For example; Interviewing was used in finding out the historical background of Masese Fish landing site, observation method was used to find out the physical features of Masese Fish landing site and Sketching was used for drawing the sketch map of Masese Fish Landing site showing physical and human features.
* Tools and equipment were identified for use during data collection in the field. These included paper, pencils, foot ruler which was used in the drawing of the sketch map of Kasenyi Fish Landing site showing the physical and human features. Other tools used included Survey maps and compass direction used for align the ground features with those on the survey map and to locate Masese Fish Landing site.
* Permission was sought From the Head teacher *of our School* to go for the field work study at Masese Fish Landing Site.
* Permission was sought also from the Fisheries Officer at Masese Fish Landing site to carry out the field work.
* The class left for the Field work at 4:00am on 01st/07/2018.

**Stage II: Actual Field work Study/Excursion Stage:**

* This is the Data collection Stage.
* In this stage data was collected guided by the objectives of study.
* The method of data collection was identified and used. Data was collected using the best tool and method.
* The methods of data collection which were used include:
* Identify the method of Data collection,
* Define the method.
* Explain how the method was used.
* Identify/mention the information that was collected using the method of data collection.

***NB: The information collected should be relevant and related to the Objectives of study.***

**Explain how information was obtained during the field work study. Or Describe how any two of the following methods were used during the fieldwork study:**

* Observation.
* Interviewing.
* Recording.
* Measurement

Students should select or choose any two of the given methods which they employed during the study. The students’ work should reflect knowledge of what of what method was used, describe how it was it used and show results obtained. For example:

* Definition / knowledge of the method
* Application / how it was used
* Results obtained

**OBSERVATIONS:**

**Definition:** Observation involves using eyes to see geographical phenomena and sort out information about them from the area of the study.

Application and information obtained:

* It was used in relation with other methods like field sketching and orientation.
* Observation was used to find out the physical environment of Masese fish landing site e.g. the gentle slopes at the landing site.
* We used the natural eyes to see the physical geography ofMasese fish landing site like islands like Kisima 1,Kisima 2 Buvuma , headland and the bay e.g. Nanso. We were able to see the types of fish caught in the fish landing site i.e. Tilapia, Nile Perch etc.
* We saw Buvuma Forest Reserve that is a source of wood and timber used for the smoking the fish and boat making at the North Eastern part of Masese fish landing site.

**Advantages/merits of observation:**

*N.B candidates are expected to come up with advantages tied to the method and evidence from the area of the study.*

* It yields first-hand information because geographical phenomena are seen directly e.g. the types of fish caught e.g. tilapia, Nile perch, Silver fish etc.
* Up-to-date information is obtained from the area of study e.g. at the time the researcher was at the landing site, e.g. Nile perch type of fish was observed.
* No need for respondents because information is seen. We did not have to interview people about the types of fish caught at the landing site.
* It saves time as a large field is covered in a short time at a low operational cost. We spent 30 minutes to observe the types of fish caught at the landing site.
* Unbiased data is collected from the area of study e.g. Nile perch was the fish type caught in the largest quantity.
* Enables the development of a mental map of the area studied e.g. A sketch map of Masese Fish Landing site showing physical and human features.

**Disadvantages (demerits) of observation:**

**N.B*:*** *candidates are expected to come up with disadvantages tied to the method and evidence from the area of study.*

* Problems of poor visibility. This was due to mist which covered the Nanso headland which prevented us from seeing it clearly.
* In accessibility of some areas in the area studied e.g. the Nanso Headland obstructed the view of part of the lake.
* Requires physical presence of the researcher.
* Some information cannot be obtained through observation.Eg the historical background of Masese fish landing site.
* Subjectivity when interpreting. Eg the most common type of fish caught was tilapia yet it was Nile perch.
* Physical obstruction by island eg Kisima 1 during observation hence missed other features on the lake.

**INTERVIEWING**

**Definition:** Interviewing is a face-to-face interaction between the researcher and the respondents’ in the field; whereby the researcher asks oral questions and respondents give oral answers.

**Application**:

* We used the interviewing method to find out the historical background of the site, factors for establishment, benefits and future plans of Masese fish landing site.
* We asked Masese fisheries officer Mr. Akera Johnbosco about the Historical background of Masese fish landing site. A lot of information was gathered and below are some of the questions and answers:

**Interviewer:** When did the Masese fish landing site start?

***Mr. Akera johnbosco*:** It was started in 1950s

**Interviewer:** What are types of fish are caught around Masese Fish Landing site?

***Mr. Akera johnbosco*:** The different types of fish caught are:

Tilapia (ngege).

Lung fish (mamba)

Nile perch fish (mputa)

Silver fish (mukene)

Nile perch was the fish type caught in the largest quantity for export

**Information obtained:**

* With this method, we found out that,
* Masese landing site started in 1950 by late Kajiko.
* Government took over the landing site in 1970.
* It is now managed by fisheries department Jinja and it employs over200 workers (fishermen and fish mongers)
* It receives 100kgs of fish on average per day
* It covers the area of.

***Advantages (merits) of interviewing:***

**N.B:** **candidates are expected to come up with advantages tied to the methods and evidence from the area of the study.**

* Yields instant information or saves time.
* Expose hidden information.
* Yields information that cannot be obtained using other methods like observation
* Interview skills are obtained. We learnt how to ask relevant questions about the field work e.g. what was the historical background of Masese Fish landing site?
* Builds relationship through contacts. **Mr. Akera johnbosco** became our friend.
* Builds rapport between the interviewer and interviewee thus enabling her/him to acquire more information.
* It is very flexible because questions can be modified during the interview.

***Disadvantages (demerits) of interviewing***

N.B: **candidates are expected to come up with disadvantages tied to the method and evidence from the area of study.**

* It yields biased or wrong information.
* Language barrier effects the use of the method
* Respondents may conceal or hide information
* Respondents may be hostile.

**RECORDING:**

**Definition:** This is the writing down of data collected from the field in form of notes, sketch maps; panoramic views, statistical tables, diagrams, tape recording and filling tables.

**Application and information obtained**:

Tools used in recording include pens, paper, drawings and tabulated information- use of charts, diagrams and sketches.

Through recording the following information was obtained;

* We also used the diagrams as one way of recording data obtained at Masese fish landing site. The cross section was drawn to show the relationship between relief and human activities.

***Advantages of recording***:

**N.B:** **candidates are expected to come up with advantages tied to the method and evidence from the area of study.**

* Helps to keep a permanent record for the future reference. The types of fish caught in Masese fish Landing site were recorded eg Tilapia, Nile perch etc.
* Once converted into statistical data, it is easy to read, interpret to arrive at conclusions.Eg Nile Perch is the major type of fish caught at Masese Fish Landing site.. Eg Nile Perch is the major type of fish caught at Masese Fish Landing site after analyzing the data recorded.
* Recorded data is basis for analysis, synthesis, and its application.
* Records help keep track of changes taking place.

***Disadvantages of recording:***

N.B**: candidates are expected to come up with the disadvantages tied to the method and evidence from the area of study.**

* Some records may contain wrong or faulty biased information. Eg the most common type of fish caught was tilapia yet it was Nile perch.

**FIELD SKETCHING:**

**Definition**: It involved the drawing of sketch map of Masese fish landing site showing its location in relation to the surrounding area/ lay out of the specific aspects of the area of study. It shows the physical and man-made features in the area and names of the surrounding areas.

These features were marked and named using specific names as indicated on the sketch map as shown below.

N.B: **The sketch map drawn should clearly indicate the title, frame, key and direction.**

**The physical and human features should be shown on the sketch map.**

**Application**: Using a sketch map method it was found out that Masese fish landing site is found on undulating landscape of the north west of jinja town in Maseses 1 village , Maseses parish, Walukuba masese division, jinja municipality east , jinja district.

It is located on latitude 026°N and 027°N and Longitude 33.14°East and 33.15°East.

Masese fish landing site is found 3 km off jinja town towards the shores of L. Victoria.

**Question:** Draw a sketch map of the area studied and on it, mark and label the physical features and man-made features.

**Approach.**

* The sketch map drawn should have the title, frame, key or symbols and direction.
* Physical features: should involve hills, valleys, slope, vegetation cover (equatorial vegetation and swamp vegetation), drainage, and river.
* Human features: should involve settlement, communication or transport routes (lines).

**TRANSECT/ SKETCH-SECTION OR CROSS SECTION:**

It is a diagram drawn from the relief information to show the elevation shape of the ground.

In other words a cross section is like a slice of the ground cut from the surface downwards to a certain depth when viewed from the side, it shows the land relief. Through this method we were able to draw a cross section of the area studied showing the relationships between physical and human feature.

**PANAROMA/PANAROMIC VIEW:**

It involved the sketching geographical phenomena while standing at a raised view point of the area and is not accompanied by actual movement of the observer.

A panaromic sketch was used to represent the observed physical features and land use from an observatory point at Masese hill.

**Question:** Draw panaromic view of the area studied and on it, mark and label the physical features and man-made features.

**MAP ORIENTATION:**

Definition: Map orientation is the turning the base map of the area being studied until the features on the map match/tally with those on the ground. It enables the researcher to identify local names, positions and patterns of the features in the field.

Application and information obtained:

We turned the base map of Walukuba Masese division a while standing near the Masese fish landing site main entrance. We turned the map north wards such that dry weather roads like Jinja-Masese road on the map tallied with the roads on the actual ground.

We found that there is L. Victoria in the site area.

**MEASUREMENT:**  involves use of calibrated instruments like tape measure and non-calibrated instruments like ropes to establish or investigate distances, weight, area, size, length, width, height of the geographical features in the field.

Application and data obtained:

Through the use of this method with the help of a weighing scale, tape measure and estimation, the following information was obtained:

**Advantages of measurement:**

**N.B:** Candidates are expected to come up with advantages tied to the method and evidence from the area of study.

* Helps in making predicting trend; obtaining accurate and; estimate information about area, distance
* Facilities conversion of scale.
* Data is easily converted into tables, diagrams, graphs
* Skills in using measuring instruments
* It is flexible as different tools and techniques can be used.

**Disadvantages of measurement:**

N.B: Candidates are expected to come up disadvantages tied to the method and evidence from the area of study.

* In accurate instrument yield wrong measurements
* Obsolete instruments yield wrong results.
* It is tedious
* It is time consuming
* Instruments are expensive.

**Questions:**

* *Outline the advantages and disadvantages of using the method chosen above.*
* *Advantages and disadvantages should be tied to the methods and evidence.*
* *Explain the problems faced using the methods selected above.*
* *Problems should be tied to the methods and evidence.*
* *Explain the difficulties you faces when using the method above*.

Students should clearly bring out geographical relevant problems faced while using the method (s) above for example poor visibility affecting observation, problems of accessibility; absence of accurate measuring instruments; absence of accurate and representative samples or information.

**Problems faced/ encountered when conducting the field work study**

Question: What problems did you face when conducting the field study?

The problems should be geographical in nature and not personal or the problems should be geographical significance or relevance.

**Problems faced or encountered while conducting the field study are:**

* In accessibility to some areas of study or geographical phenomena due to poor drainage in the Masese fish landing site
* Physical obstructions by islands like Kisima 1 during observation hence we missed other features on lake Victoria like stacks.
* Problems of the methods used and the tools available for example accuracy of the instruments, maps (up-to date or obsolete), compasses. Eg the weighing scale was inaccurate in measuring the quantity of fish caught.
* Interviewees/ respondents giving wrong /false/in accurate information eg popular fish caught was tilapia yet it was Nile perch for export.
* Problems arising from timing of the study. The sun was too bright. It affected us while recording information on paper.
* Language barrier during interviewing hence we could not identify the problems faced by fishermen while fishing.
* The inadequate measuring tools during measurement to determine the accurate size of fish in centimeters
* During recording we faced a problem of recording wrong information because the respondent was too speedy and we missed some of the factors for the growth and development of Masese fish landing site.

N.B: **the points should be explained and illustrated with information missed.**

**FOLLOW-UP STAGE**

This was done after the field or actual stage and the following activities were done:

The data collected was organised according to the order of merit of the objectives from the first objective that is location of area of study to the last one that is to find out the future prospects of Masese fish landing site.

Data collected was *analyzed and made relevant to the topic and objectives of the study*, for example it was discovered that Masese fish landing site is located on the north west of jinja town in Maseses 1 village , Maseses parish, Walukuba masese division, jinja municipality east , jinja district.

We *interpreted and inter related the geographical findings* for example the equatorial climate favoured the growth of equatorial forest on gently slopes of Masese hill eg Buvuma forest .

The students *presented their geographical findings / fieldwork results*, they were discussed and results which were related and relevant to the topic and objectives of the study were approved by everybody for example we found out that is main fish caught on the Masese fish landing site is Nile Perch.

We *compiled the results from the field* for example

We *improved and completed the sketch map* of Masese fish landing site showing the physical and man-made features.

We came up with *conclusions and recommendations about the field work study*.

We *wrote the final field work study report and copies of the report were disseminated* to the head of the geography department, head teacher of our school and management of Masese fish landing site.

**Findings of the field work study at Masese fish landing site and surrounding areas**

* The term finding(s), in the field work study is referred to as geographical relationships existing between the different aspects of fieldwork studied. Or the findings help the students to understand the relationships existing between physical and physical features; physical and human features.
* It is the most important research findings in the study of field work because they portray the significance or importance of the fieldwork studied and its relevance.
* The findings should be related to the topic of the study as well as the objectives of the study.
* Findings must be actual findings from the field and not merely a repetition of the objectives- they are answers to the objectives.

**Relationship between the physical and physical features**

* Headland e.g. Nanso in the south west influenced the reduction of water waves towards Masese fish landing site
* Lake Victoria in the south influence the presence of several fish types eg tilapia due to abundant plankton which acts as food for fish.
* Islands e.g. Kisima 1 in the south acts as fish breeding areas.

**Relationship between the physical and human features**

* The presence of Masese hill in the north has led to the development of stone quarrying
* The presence of lake Victoria has influenced fishing and water transport ( transport boats)
* The presence of swampy vegetation e.g. Kirinya swamp in the south west has influenced the presence of fishing materials e.g. floaters used on gill net method.
* Presence of islands e.g. Kisima 1 in the south has influenced human settlement and fishing areas

**Relationship between the human and human features**

* The presence of Masese road in the north has influenced easy transportation of fish to Jinja central market.
* The presence of dense population from Masese 1 in the north has influenced the presence market for fish and other commodities.
* The presence of Masese market in the central has influenced trade and commerce for fish and other commodities.

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**Relationships between relief and land use in the area of study.**

* There is settlement at the gentle slopes of Masese Hill.
* There is road transport in the gentle slopes of Masese hill.
* There is crop growing on the gentle slopes of Masese Hill.
* Quarrying at the base of Masese Hill.

**Question:**

**Outline the relationship between relief and land use in the area of study.**

**Relationship between physical features and land use in the area of study.**

You should bring out the existing geographical relationships in the area studied.

* Relief in relation to crop growing, settlement and communication
* Farming on the gentle slopes of Masese Hill.
* There is settlement on the gentle slopes of Masese Hill.
* There is road transport on the gentle slopes of Masese Hill.
* Drainage in relation to crop growing, settlement and communication.
* There is farming in the well-drained soils at Masese Fish Landing site.
* There is dense settlement on the well-drained slopes of Masese Hill.
* There is road transport on the well-drained slopes of Masese Hill

**Question:**

**Explain the influence of relief on human activities in the area studied.**

* Relief include, hills, valleys, slopes, gentle sloping, undulating
* The human activities taking place should be identified at different relief types for example
* Relationship between relief and agriculture.
* Relationship between relief and settlement.
* Relationship between relief and communication.

**Questions:**

**With the help of illustration, explain how the field work study enabled you to understand the geography of the area.**

**How did the field work findings help you to understand the geography of the area studied?**

**Questions:**

**Outline the conclusions you made from the field work study.**

* The conclusions drawn should be relevant to the topic and objectives of the fieldwork study, as well as the actual findings.

**Outline the skills obtained from/ during the study at Kasenyi fish landing site and surrounding areas.**

* The skills of map drawing and orientation were learnt e.g the survey map was turned such that the physical features in it were corresponding to the physical features on the ground e.g. Masese hill and L.Victoria.
* The skills of interviewing were learnt. For instance Mr. Akera johnbosco the fisheries officer at Masese Fish Landing site was interviewed. And information such as the types of fish caught was obtained (tilapia, Nile perch, silver fish etc.)
* The skill of recording of information was learnt. E.g we recorded the different types of fishing methods used in Masese fish landing site i.e. gill netting, long lining, light fishing etc





