

OGUN DIGICLASS

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

TOPIC: BACKYARD VEGETABLE

FARMING




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SUBJECT: Agricultural Science

TOPIC: Backyard Vegetable Farming



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Identify some common vegetables that can be planted at home.
 - Describe steps to successful cultivation of vegetables in our backyard/homes.
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INTRODUCTION

Are vegetables that important to us?

Food is essential to human survival and a key component of food that makes us healthy are MINERALS AND VITAMINS.

Both are mainly supplied to the body from fruits and **VEGETABLES**.

Vegetables or Veggies are crops raised for their edible parts such as leaves, roots or stems.

Vegetables are best consumed fresh hence, the need to grow yours at home to be sure of what you are consuming.

FRUITS vs VEGETABLES

{Is there a difference?}

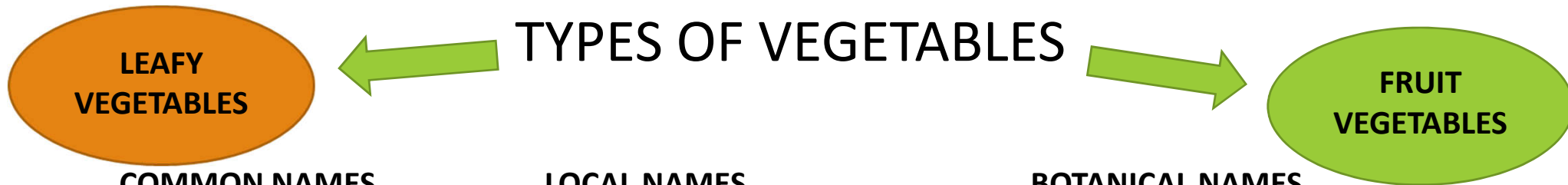


Fruits are seed bearing structures that develop from the ovary of a flowering plant

While

Vegetables or Veggies are all other plant parts like roots, leaves and stems that are edible e.g carrots, spinach, greens, broccoli etc.

FIND OUT: Is Tomato a fruit or Vegetable?



COMMON NAMES

1. Jute (mello)
2. Amaranthus
3. Celosia
4. Bitter leaf
5. Water leaf
6. Fluted pumpkin
7. Okra
8. Tomatoes
9. Carrot

LOCAL NAMES

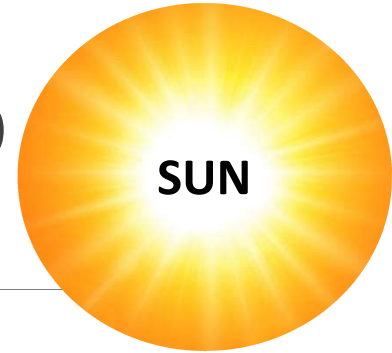
- Ewedu
- Tete
- Soko
- Ewuro
- Gbure
- Ugwu
- Okro
- Tomato
- carrot

BOTANICAL NAMES

- Corchorus olitorus*
- Amaranthus spp*
- Celosia argentea*
- Vernonia amygdalina*
- Talinum triangulare*
- Telfaria occidentalis*
- Abelmoscus esculentus*
- Lycopersicon esculentum*
- Daucus carota*

PLANTING VEGETABLES IN YOUR BACKYARD

THINGS TO DO BEFORE YOU BEGIN



- Select location at home to plant your vegetables
(**KEY:** Must have between 6-8 hours sunlight everyday).
- Determine the vegetable or combination of veggies to plant
(**KEY:** Consider available space and family diet)
- Decide on how to plant; in pots, plant boxes(wood made), used tyres, cut jerrycans that can be placed in your balcony verandah or on beds at your backyards.

Soil/Land Preparation



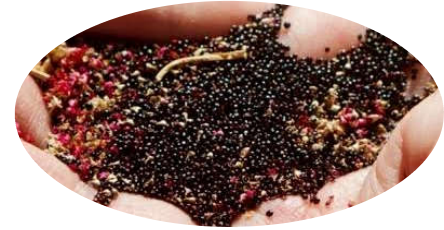
- Ensure use of loamy soil (rich in organic matter), usually dark in colour for better yield.
- However, if unavailable work poultry droppings, green manure or compost into the available soil to enrich it. (Note: must be done at least two weeks before planting). Avoid inorganic fertilizers if you intend to grow organic veggies.
- Till the soil and level it if your garden is to be used for planting.
- Make beds where necessary particularly when using the garden for easy handling and wetting.

- If you are using improvised containers, pots, tyres, plant boxes or even old towels, ensure they are filled with loamy soils gotten from plantain farms or elsewhere.
- Wet generously after adding manure either in the morning or evening or at times both depending on the weather. (Never flood your garden or container, i.e do not over or under wet).



PLANTING

- ✓ Plant good seeds sourced from credible agricultural shops or Agro-service departments.
- ✓ Mix seeds with river sand or saw dusts and spread lightly in small furrows created on beds or in containers.
- ✓ Water after planting but avoid splashing.
- ✓ Plant early in the morning or late in the evening.
- ✓ Plant first in the nursery or one container, then transplant seedlings after about two to three weeks.



MAINTENANCE/ CULTURAL PRACTICES

This includes:

- Weeding (removal of unwanted plants).
- Thinning (reduction of stands of vegetables to prevent overcrowding)
- Watering (once a day, preferably in the morning)
- Mulching (covering of base of veggies to reduce water loss and weeds)
- Organic manuring or fertilizer application
- Pest and Disease control

Good seeds
and proper
garden
sanitation
reduces effect
of pests and
diseases.



HAND WEEDING



WATERING



MULCHING OKRA WITH DRY LEAVES



MATURITY/HARVESTING

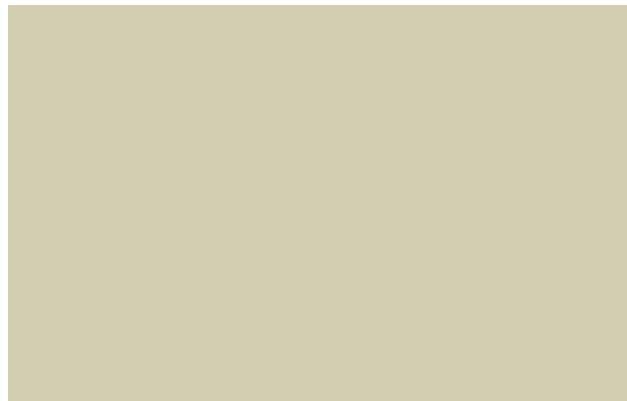
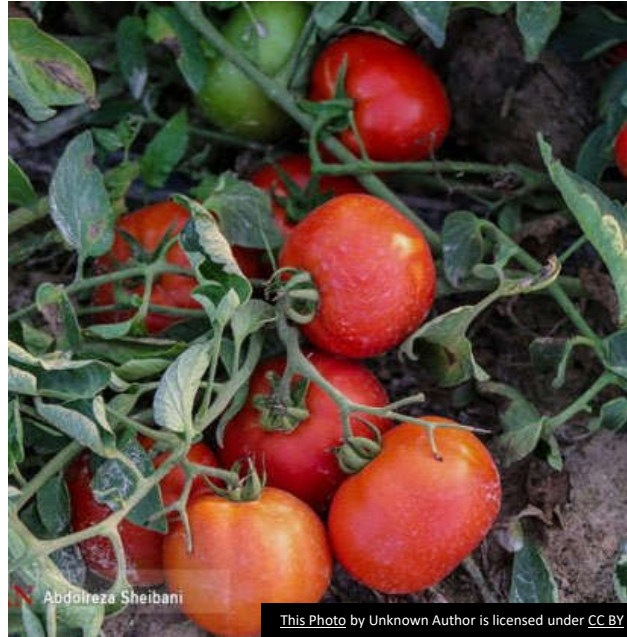
Leafy Vegetables like **Amaranthus, celosia (greens), jute, waterleaf** mature within **3-4** weeks for harvesting.

Harvest of jute and greens is done either by total removal or by ratooning (cutting the stems).

Other vegetables like fluted pumpkin (Ugwu) and bitterleaf take a little longer.

Carrots take about 10–12 weeks to mature (when the head of the fruits struts showing above the soil)

Tomatoes mature between 6 to 8 weeks depending on the variety.



STORAGE AND PRESERVATION

Most times, the quantity of vegetables harvested might be more than our daily consumption hence the need to preserve or store.

HINTS :

For leafy vegetables like amaranthus, celosia or jute, pluck leaves, put in air tight polythene nylon bags and refrigerate.

For others like carrots and tomatoes, placing in cool airy places or refrigerating would preserve them.

However, staggered planting of vegetables in pots provides a constant stream of small quantities of vegetables for our kitchen.



EVALUATION



Identify at least five vegetables consumed in your household, stating their botanical names?



Mention the key steps involved in home/backyard vegetable farming.

PRACTICAL ACTIVITY: Planting your own vegetable

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7
Get a used tyre or container or wooden box.	Cut edge of tyre open or perforate the bottom of container or wooden box.	Select a suitable position in your balcony, kitchen or backyard with about 6 hours sunlight a day for your vegetable	Obtain fresh loamy soil to fill any of these containers, after placing small stone pebbles .	Add manure and wet the soil.	Plant good seeds of 'Ewedu' or 'Soko' or 'Tete' by mixing with fine sand or saw dust and wet immediately after planting.	Wet every morning and record your observations.