General Comments :

Lettuce is a leafy crop widely known all over the world for its use in salads, toppings and dressing for presentation of food. It is vital that the plant be given adequate amounts of light, water, and minerals from the soil if a good produce is to be expected. The lettuce grew in 7 weeks because of the high temperature which prolonged the growth period from 6 weeks. Lettuce requires constant maintenance because it is prone to pests and weeds. Land clearing requires the planter to provide labour force capable of evenly dispersing the soil needed for growth so that the plants do not grow disorganized or disarranged. Irrigation was seen to be an everyday necessity which requires clean maintenance of the water and needs the irrigator to evenly water the plants so that growth is equal. Cultural practices such as shading, requires previous knowledge of the activities by the planter. Fertilizers used must be minimal so that the growth is efficient and less time-consuming. Weeds should carefully eliminated before use so that the growth of the plant is not hindered by the weeds. From the experience from planting lettuce, it can be said that weeding is best when done by hand but one should always be careful of shallow roots.

Lettuce is a cool season crop and is best grown in spring and late summer. Lettuce should be tilled in compost or fertilizer 1 week before actual transplantation. Each lettuce should be placed at least 4-16 inches away from each other depending on the type of lettuce. Lettuce should thoroughly be watered/irrigated after transplanting. Lettuce should be planted at least ½ inch deep into the soil to provide shelter from wind and cold weather. Garden lettuce is generally far superior to supermarket brands, both in vitamin A content and in taste.

Analysis :

The projected and actual incomes were $381150 and 457380 respectively. Their difference was $76230. This was so because the demand for broiler birds increased in the market and the prices grew.

The projected expenditure was $284200 and the actual expenditure was $283260. From subtracting the two, the value retrieved was $940. The reason for this was that there were more items catered for in the projected than the actual.

The projected and actual surpluses were $96950 and $174120 respectively. Their difference was $77170 because the factors listed influenced the actual income and expenditures.

General Comments :

The broiler is a bird which is prone to diseases and requires careful maintenance. Before introducing the bird(s) itself, a brooder should be made for the bird(s) to inhabit. It should be constantly provided with waterers and a heat source. Broilers should be weighed after they grow to see if they have reached their intended weight and then taken for slaughtering and dressing. When dressing, the digestive tract (heart, liver and gizzard) and the feather of birds are removed and then sent for packaging and marketing.

Broiler production is very profitable, but excessive amounts of finance is required to house the broilers in a large enough shed. The shed must be fully equipped with drinker, feeders, etc. Shed must be weekly cleaned and litter replaced with sawdust and straw. They must have adequate ventilation and be vermin free as this may spread diseases to poultry which results in loss of profit and other animal welfare issues. Adequate lights and nutrition should be fed correctly or they will not be ready to market in the 7-week period. They have to be taken care of at a very young age and vaccination should be provided as soon as possible.

**MARK SCHEME**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ITEM** | **DESCRIPTION** | **KC MARKS** | **TOTAL** | **TR SCORE** | **MODERATOR SCORE** |
| Introduction | Name of project  Location  Duration  Description of activities, Sketch of layout of plot, Materials  Schedule of operation | 3  1 | 4 |  |  |
| Complete Budget | Projected income (output X price)  Projected expenditure(itemized)  Surplus | 1  1  1 | 3 |  |  |
| Actual Income and Expenditure | Income(from sale of produce)  Expenditure  Surplus/Shortfall | 2  2  1 | 5 |  |  |
| Analysis | Comparison of projected and actual income, expenditure and surplus/shortfall  General comments  Conclusion  Recommendations | 2  2  1  1 | 6 |  |  |
| Language | Communication of information in a logical manner using correct grammar | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| TOTAL |  |  | 20 |  |  |

Analysis :

The projected and actual incomes were examined to be $1,300,620 and $1,193,562 correspondingly. Their difference was $107,058.This was so because the layout birds were sold for $360 per layout instead of the projected $450.

The projected expenditure was $895,716 and the actual expenditure was $867,110. The expenditure difference was $28,606 with the reason being that more items were accounted for in the projected and not in the actual.

The project surpluses were $404,904 and $326,452 respectively. Their resulting difference was $78,452 due to the factors that were listed earlier in the previous paragraphs.

General Comments :

A layer is a bird that is primarily reared for its egg production. It generally takes around 6 months for the birds to start laying eggs. Layers should be placed in the brooder and provided with water, heat, food and light. It can be said that in order to manage a brooder for egg production, not much labor force is needed. Sanitation is very important when rearing layers because the environment plays a very important role with regards to egg production. The quality also greatly depends on the surroundings. Therefore, sanitation should not be overlooked and the brooder must be carefully cleaned so as to not cause harm to the birds but only to clean the basic scrapings and rubble. When placing in egg trays/containers, the pointed side of the egg should be placed facing the bottom of the tray so that the contents of the egg are not spoilt. The brooder itself should be disinfected on a timely basis so that outbreak of diseases can be prevented.

Conclusion :

In conclusion, it was learnt that the eggs should be given the right temperature and environment to extract the greatest quality from them. It was also learnt that layer management is in fact, a very long process and any slight blunder in management may show drastic effects. Therefore it is always important to stay cautious while managing layers.

Recommendations :

It can be suggested that:

* The water supply should be better regulated.
* The brooder is cleaned more frequently.
* The size of the brooder be increased.
* The temperature be regulated at timed intervals.

The sanitation be improved.