



*“Investing in Africa’s future”*

**COLLEGE OF HEALTH, AGRICULTURE & NATURAL SCIENCES**

**NACP 113: PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE 1**

**END OF FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

**NOVEMBER/ DECEMBER 2022**

**LECTURER: MR. TABARIRA J.**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

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#### **INSTRUCTIONS**

Answer any **four** questions

All questions carry equal marks (20).

DO NOT repeat material.

Write legibly.

Credit will be awarded for logical, systematic and neat presentations

### Question One

The information below relates to a maize production program for a particular variety:

- i) Seed size is medium round giving 2000 seeds per kg.
- ii) The germination percentage of the seed is 90%.
- iii) Recommended fertilizer rate is 300kg Comp. D per hectare
- iv) Plant spacing 90 cm inter row by 25 cm intra row.

Using the information above, calculate the following:

- a. Plant population at planting to achieve the targeted plant population at harvesting. [4]
- b. Amount of seed (kg) required at planting to achieve the desired plant population at harvesting. [3]
- c. Amount of fertilizer to broadcast per m<sup>2</sup>. [3]
- d. Amount of fertilizer to drill along a 100m row. [3]
- e. Amount of fertilizer to apply per planting station. [3]
- f. Explain the importance of timing of planting and the method of planting used [4]

### Question Two

Define the following:

- a. Plant population [1]
- b. Seed rate [1]
- c. Spray volume [1]

- d. Chemical application rate [1]
- e. Doe [1]
- f. Define conservation agriculture [1]
- g. Discuss the principles of conservation agriculture [12]
- h. Would you recommend this farming system in your community, justify your answer [2]

### Question Three

During sprayer calibration a farmer obtained the following information:

Spray volume = 250 litres

Sprayer capacity = 15 litres

Herbicide application rate = 3 litres / hectare

Calculate:

- a. Number of knapsack sprayers to complete one hectare [3]
- b. Amount of chemical per knapsack sprayer [3]
- c. Area covered by each knapsack sprayer [3]
- d. Amount of chemical to apply in a 85m x 45m plot [3]
- e. Suppose the worker increases his walking speed what effect will this have on the spray volume and weed population in the field [3]
- f. Weeds can be controlled using herbicides or hoeing (using a hoe). Justify which method you would recommend for your community [5]

### Question Four

- a. Outline four main preparatory activities your would undertake before receiving day old chicks at your farm [8]

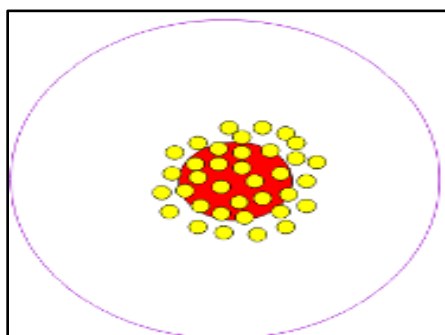
- b. Based on the practical session you conducted at the AU farm, explain critical activities that were taken upon receiving the day old chicks [7]
- c. State two breeds of rabbits being kept at AU. [1]
- d. How would you tell that a female rabbit (doe) is on heat [4]

### Question Five

- a. Define tillage and state 4 objectives of tillage [5]
- b. What is the difference between conventional tillage and minimum tillage [2]
- c. State 3 critical farming operations you have performed in your field plot at the farm. [3]
- d. Explain the importance of each of the operations cited in (c) above. [6]
- e. Outline the problems you have experienced in growing your crop up to the current state of growth [4]

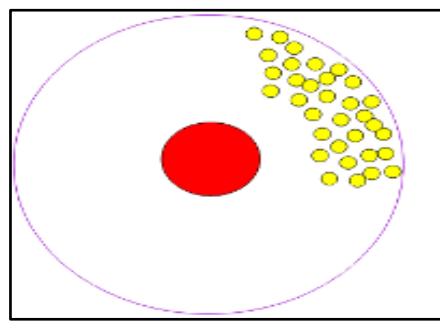
### Question six

- a. The sketch diagrams below illustrates the behavior of broiler chicks in the brooder in relation to heat source (red/dark dot in the centre). Demonstrate your understanding of chick behavior by explaining the prevailing conditions in the brooders (A-D below) and what corrective measures you would take.



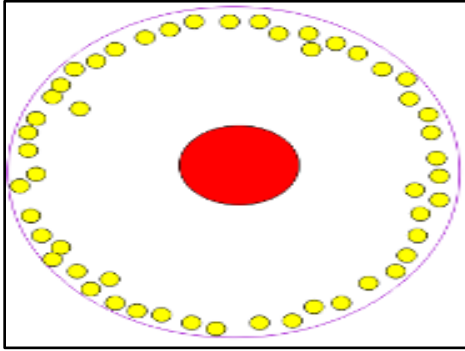
[4]

A.



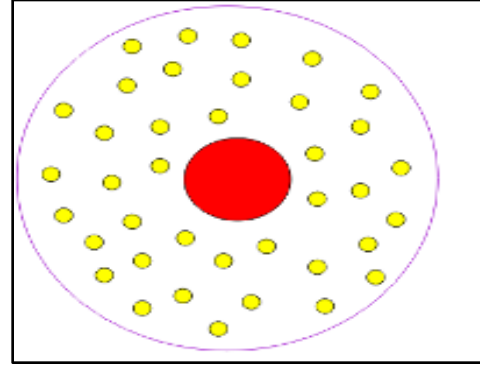
[4]

B.



[4]

C.



[4]

D.

b. Comment on the AU brooding system and suggest possible improvements. [4]

**END OF EXAMINATION PAPER**