PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI

LESSON NOTES

Week 10: 26/07/21 TO 30/07021 Year/Level: 10

Subject: AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

STRAND	STRAND AS10.3 AGRONOMY	
SUB STRAND	SUB – STRAND AS 10.3.2 HORTICULTURE	
CONTENT	AS 10.3.2.1. DISCUSS AND DEMONSTRATE METHODS OF PLANT	
LEARNING	PROPAGATION	
OUTCOME		

LESSON 2: ASEXUAL PLANT PROPAGATION

LESSON OUTCOME

At the end of this lesson the student will:

- 1. Define asexual methods of plant propagation
- 2. Identify some examples of asexual propagation
- 3. State the advantages and disadvantages of asexual propagation

VOCABULARY

Asexual Propagation - new plants are produced through vegetative parts of the plants

Vegetative - any part of the plant apart from seeds.

Direct planting- - means that you start plant seeds in the garden, rather than starting seeds indoors earlier and transplanting them outside.

NOTES

Asexual propagation is the production of offspring from the vegetative parts of the parent plant. The offspring grows to be identical to its parents. The method is often used because it is quicker to produce plants than by sexual methods. Also the offspring from sexual reproduction shows a great variety while those formed asexually are all very uniform.

ASEXUAL PROPAGATION

ADVANTAGES

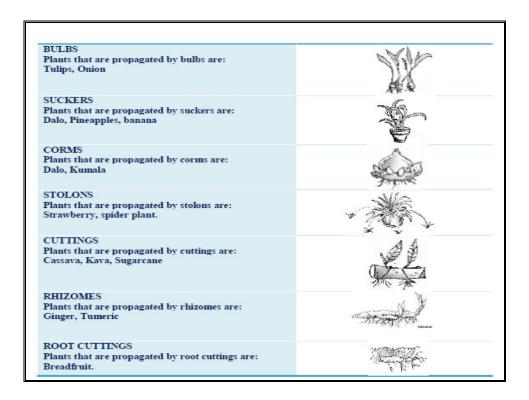
• All offspring are identical to the parents

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- Needed for plants that are impossible or hard to produce from seeds
- Operation
 Quantification
 Qu
- Q It takes short time to reach maturity

DISADVANTAGES

- Can only propagate a few from each parent
- It requires a lot of labor



ASSESSMENT

1. Differentiate between Asexual propagation and Sexual Propagation

2. Match the crop in List A to their vegetative part in List B

Answer	List A	List B
	1. Onion	A. Rhizomes
	2. Banana	B. Root cuttings
	3. Sweet potato	C. Stolon's
	4. Sugar cane	D. Bulb
	5. Ginger	E. Corms
	6. Breadfruit	F. Suckers