# PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI LESSON NOTES

**School: Penang Sangam High School** 

**Subject: Agricultural Science** 

Year/Level: 9 Week 8

Strand	AS 9.2 Farm Management
Sub Strand	AS 9.2.2 Financial Capital
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	AS 9.2.2.1 Explore the importance of farm management.

LESSON THREE: AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES [Textbook Reference: Page 55-56] Lesson outcome: At the end of this lesson, the student will identify the major groups of agricultural enterprises in Fiji.

Refer definitions on page 55 of the textbook.

#### **NOTES**

- ✓ The majority of agricultural activities bring profit so agricultural enterprises are run as businesses.
- ✓ Agricultural enterprises can be divided into livestock and horticultural sections.
- ✓ The majority of these enterprises are run for profit, so are operated as businesses.

The diagram below illustrates some of the agricultural enterprises in Fiji which have been divided into livestock and horticultural sections.

	AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES																			
	LIVESTOCK									H	ORTICL	ILTU	RE							
	APICULTURE		AQUACULTURE	AQUACULTURE POULTRY (MEAT &EGGS)				CATTLE		PIGS		GOATS	SHEEP	ORNAMENTALS	VEGETABLES	ORNAMENTALS	FIELD CROPS	TREE CROPS	FORESTRY	
HONEY	WAX	FISH	PRAWNS	PEARLS	CHICKEN	DUCK	OSTRICH	TURKEY	BEEF	MILK	PORKERS	BACONERS	CHEVON	MUTTON	FISH & BIRDS	LEAF, FRUIT & ROOT	FLOWERS, PALMS etc.	SUAGRCANE	FRUIT TREES	LUMBER etc.

#### STUDENT ACTIVITY

List five livestock enterprises in Fiji.	2. List five horticultural enterprises in Fiji.

SANGAM EDUCATION BOARD - ONLINE RESOURCES

## LESSON FOUR: FARMING SYSTEMS IN FIJI [Textbook Reference: Page 56-57]

Lesson outcome: At the end of this lesson the student will describe the three farming systems in Fiji.

♣ Backyard garden - residential garden usually for producing crops.

#### **NOTES**

- ✓ There are three farming systems in Fiji: subsistence, semicommercial and commercial farming.
- ✓ Each system has an important role to play in the agricultural sector.

### The table below compares the three farming systems:

SYSTEM	SUBSISTENCE	SEMI-COMMERCIAL	COMMERCIAL
Size of farm	Small	Larger	Largest
Types of produce grown or raised	Many	Fewer	One or two
Yield	Small	Larger	Largest
Labour	Farmer	Farmer and family members or a few labourers	Farm manager and hired skilled labourers

#### STUDENT ACTIVITY

1.	What is a backyard garden?
2.	State one advantage of having a backyard garden.
3.	Refer to the table above and differentiate between subsistence and commercial farming system

# LESSON FIVE: IMPORTANCE OF FARM MANAGEMENT. [Textbook Reference: Page 56-57]

Lesson outcome: At the end of this lesson the student will discuss the importance of farm management.

Farm management - the ability to organise and control farm resources so that a profit is made. **NOTES** 

- ✓ Farm management is essential because it allows the farmer to plan, monitor and assess the performance of the farm with the aim of achieving the farmer's goals and making a profit.
- ✓ Farm management encourages the farmer to:

Plan
Implement the plan
Analyze the farms performance
Achieve the farms stated objectives

\*\*\*\*\*\*

SANGAM EDUCATION BOARD - ONLINE RESOURCES