

**SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE**  
**AGRICULTURE SCIENCE: YEAR 13**

**Week:1**

**STRAND AS 13.3.2**

**SUB- STRAND AS 13.3.2.1 (refer to your Textbook (pp 93,94))**

**Lesson 1: Introduction**

**Lesson Outcome**

- i) Discuss the history of plant breeding
- ii) Discuss the importance of plant breeding

**SUMMARY NOTE**

Plant breeding is the art and science of changing the traits of plants in order to produce desired characteristics. Plant breeding can be accomplished through many different techniques ranging from simply selecting plants with desirable characteristics for propagation, to methods that make use of the knowledge of genetics and chromosomes, to more complex molecular techniques.

**LESSON ACTIVITY**

1. Define **plant breeding**: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Discuss **four** importance of plant breeding.
  - i) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
  - ii) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
  - iii) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
  - iv) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE**  
**AGRICULTURE SCIENCE: YEAR 13**

**Week:2**

**STRAND AS 13.3.2**

**SUB- STRAND AS 13.3.2.1 (refer to your Textbook (pp 94,95,96,97,98))**

**Lesson 2: Types of plant breeding**

**Lesson Outcome**

- i) Identify the different types of plant breeding
- ii) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of each type of plant breeding

**SUMMARY NOTE**

The four types of plant breeding are: inbreeding, outbreeding, line breeding and cross breeding.

**LESSON ACTIVITY**

1 Define **the following terms**:

a) Inbreeding: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

b) Line breeding: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c) Out breeding: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

d) Cross breeding: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

e) Ephemeral: \_\_\_\_\_

2 State the **advantages** of plant breeding under

a) Inbreeding:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b) Line breeding:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c) Outbreeding;

---

---

d) Crossbreeding:

---

---

---

3. State the **disadvantages** of plant breeding under

a) Inbreeding:

---

---

---

b) Line breeding:

---

---

c) Outbreeding;

---

---

d) Crossbreeding:

---

---

4. Explain the term **heterosis**.

---

---

---

5. Discuss the process of **emasculation** in plant breeding.

---

---

---

**SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE**  
**AGRICULTURE SCIENCE: YEAR 13**

**Week: 3**

**STRAND AS 13.3.2**

**SUB- STRAND AS 13.3.2.2 (refer to your Textbook (pg 99))**

**Lesson 1: Introduction**

**Lesson Outcome**

- i) Describe appropriate sustainable farming methods
- iii) Explain how it benefits the community socially, economically and environmentally.

**SUMMARY NOTE**

There is a lot of social, economic and environment challenges happening in our country naturally and also globally. Sustainable farming or sustainable agriculture is the solution to these challenges.

**LESSON ACTIVITY**

1. Define “**sustainable farming**”.

---

---

---

2. Identify two example of sustainable farming practiced in Fiji.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Explain **one** benefit of sustainable farming in relation to protecting the environment.

---

---

4. Explain **one** benefit of sustainable farming in relation to increasing the economy.

---

---

5. Explain **one** benefit of sustainable farming in relation to promoting social benefits.

---

---

**SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE**  
**AGRICULTURE SCIENCE: YEAR 13**

**Week:4**

**STRAND AS 13.3.2**

**SUB- STRAND AS 13.3.2.2 (refer to your Textbook (pp 100, 101,102))**

**Lesson 2: Urban Agriculture**

**Lesson Outcome**

- i) Define urban agriculture
- ii) Identify different types of urban agriculture.
- iii) State the advantages and disadvantages of urban agriculture.

**SUMMARY NOTE**

Urban agriculture is as productive and income generating farming system which should be seen as an integral part of urban system, providing food and jobs, contributing to the urban ecology and competing for natural resources with the other urban functions. It can also contribute to urban sanitation by recycling of solid and liquid wastes. Effective participation and capacity building of urban agriculture is essential to poverty alleviation and food security in cities, as well as sustainable urban development.

**LESSON ACTIVITY**

1) Define the following terms:

a) Urban agriculture:\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Anthropocentric:\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Greenhouse gas emissions:\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2) Identify **examples** of urban agriculture.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3) Discuss **five advantages** of urban agriculture.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

iv) \_\_\_\_\_

v) \_\_\_\_\_

4) Discuss **five disadvantages** of urban agriculture.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

iv) \_\_\_\_\_

v) \_\_\_\_\_

5) Differentiate between urban agriculture and rural agriculture in terms of locality. (location)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**SUVA SANGAM COLLEGE**  
**AGRICULTURE SCIENCE: YEAR 13**

**Week:5**

**STRAND AS 13.3.2**

**SUB- STRAND AS 13.3.2.2 (refer to your Textbook (pp 102, 103,104)**

**Lesson 3: Permaculture**

**Lesson Outcome**

- i) Define permaculture
- ii) Describe permaculture.
- iii) State the advantages and disadvantages of permaculture.

**SUMMARY NOTE**

The system and concept followed in permaculture sounds very promising in maintaining the ecological system well and also in bringing self-reliance to the farmers or those with forest gardens, by the means of implementing sustainable and productive farms and gardens. It is basically about going back to the traditional method of farming, incorporating the features of organic farming, agro-forestry, sustainable development and applied ecology. And, there really seems no other way of saving the earth from the calamities created by.

**LESSON ACTIVITY**

1. Define permaculture: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Describe how permaculture is practiced.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Identify places in which permaculture could be practiced.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Discuss three advantages of permaculture.

- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_