

443/3
AGRICULTURE PROJECT
Jan. - July 2025
(Declaration form)

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL



Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

443/3 AGRICULTURE PROJECT REPORT

DECLARATION BY CANDIDATE

This is to certify that this is a true project report of my Agriculture Project and that it contains the details of the operations.

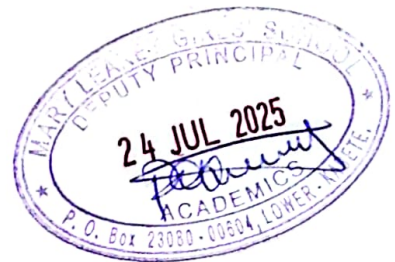
Name of the Candidate	Index No.	Signature
HAMIJI PURIT JEMPEKUT	11241001251	<i>AE.</i>

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Enter the score awarded in the box below.

Agriculture Teacher

18



Hamisi

Purity

Semperpariet



11241001251

Grasping of fruit
trees

[Avocado trees]

Group 6

INTRODUCTION

Grafting is a technique of uniting two woody parts of different plants for continuous growth as one plant and the scion and the rootstock encouraging them to form one plant.

The rootstock forms the base having a rooting system while the scion is the upper part of the seedling. The scion and the rootstock should be from the same species for compatibility.

As an agricultural practice, grafting is beneficial as it is known to; repair damaged trees, facilitate changing of the top of the tree from being undesirable to desirable, help propagate donors that cannot be propagated in any other way and many others.

IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUE

The prevailing problem we were able to identify through analysis and survey within the community was that arocardo fruit trees (*Persea Americana*) take a long time to mature into a fruit bearing adult plant. Through further research, we were able to know that grafted arocardo fruit trees take a shorter time to mature as compared to arocardo trees propagated from seed. Therefore grafting solved our problem by shortening the maturity period of arocardo fruits in the community. As result of shortening the period of maturity, it also solve the problem on inadequacy of fruit in the community as we have identify that in our school community we only take fruits twice a week. In additionall grafted trees also solve the issue of soil erosion as the main resolve of working soil fertility by holding the soil particles by their roots reducing soil erosion.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To learn how grafting is done
To acquire practical knowledge on how to carry out some of the routine management practise such as weeding, watering

To learn the precaution observed during grafting.

To practically learn the various grafting methods.

To produce successfully grafted avocado fruit tree seedlings.

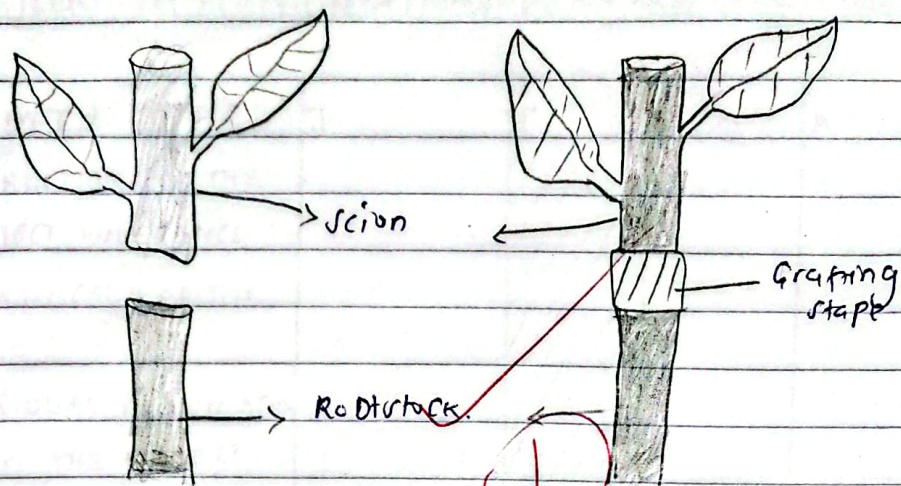
Grafting of avocado fruit trees matures earlier than those propagated from seeds that why grafting shortens the maturity age to 2-5 years.

Solves the problem of soil erosion.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

We started off by selecting the most suitable site where we should conduct our project. We decided to choose the school farm. We also decided to carry out whip lipo grafting since it was the easiest and it involved less risk. We then went into the selection of the scion and rootstock which had to have a similar pencil-thick diameter for compatibility. The rootstock was also expected to have no physical deformities or any sign of pest and disease attack.

This was important to ensure successful grafting. The scion was expected to be healthy and from the Persea Americana species of avocado. This was to ensure that grafted plant will be high quality. The materials required for grafting were a sterilised scalpel, rootstock, scion, disinfectant, watering can, secateurs and a shade net. Each group was allocated 20 pairs of rootstocks and scions and a piece of land measuring about 1m by 1m. As a group, each group member grafted three avocado tree fruit seedlings by making a vertical cut on the rootstock and fitting a wedge-shaped scion on the cut inside. To ensure compatibility, we used grafting tape which we tied round to articulating parts. We ensured the tie was tight in order to prevent moisture and secondary infection the graft.



Grafted avocado fruit tree seedling (whip grafting)

BUDGET

The budget Plan prepared was as follows.

Material /	Quantity	unit cost	Total cost
scapel	5	10	50
watering can	1	400	400
Grafting tape	20	20	400
Root stock	20	100	2000
scion	20	10	200
sterilizer	10 ml	150	150
shed net	5m x 100m	3000	3000
Rake	1	350	350
Trainer	1	1500	1500
Total Costs			8200 F

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PROJECT IMPLEMENTATIONS PLAN AND TIMELINE:

ACTIVITY	J	F	M	A	M	J	J
INSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT LEADERANCE							
IDENTIFICATION OF THE ISSUE							
INDIVIDUAL PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT							
PREPARATION OF A BUDGET PLAN							
GROUP PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT							
SITE SELECTION							
ARRIVAL OF AVOCADO FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS							
PREPARATION OF NURSERY PLOTS							
TRAINING SESSION WITH GRAFTING EXPERT							
FORTNIGHT REPORT ON THE PROJECT							
EVALUATION AND OF THE PROJECT							
WATERING AND INSPECTION							
REPORT WRITING.							

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND PROCEDURE

Training session - This was done by a grafting expert (an external trainer) sourced by the school from an agricultural research centre.

Assembling tools - The necessary equipment that were needed for grafting were sourced from a reliable source to prevent transmission of disease by the tools and the scion.

Selection of location for planting - The requirement for the site grafting was that it was to be a well shaded place, slightly sloping and a well secured place. The site had to also be near a water source that will ensure easy watering of the seedlings. We chose a section of the school farm that suited all the requirements perfectly. The nursery plots were established and a shade net erected over the seedlings to protect them from dehydration.

Performing grafts - We did the actual grafting in groups of the avocado fruit trees. Each member grafted three avocado fruit trees taking guidance from the external trainers and the teachers as one of us took a short video of the activity.

Monitoring growth progress (post operations) - We conducted daily inspections as group members. We had formed a schedule to ensure that seedlings were well monitored and checked on everyday. This was to ensure good results.

Caring for the plants - 95% of our seedlings were able to survive. This was because of the continued watering and weeding that was done to provide the seedlings with best conditions for growth. We also destroyed pests that were found attacking our seedlings. The group members tried their best to give the best care to plants for optimum growth.

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EVALUATION

After careful evaluation, we identified that our project was successful since 95% of the grafted avocado fruit tree seedlings had sprouted. This means that out of the twenty fruit tree seedlings, eighteen had sprouted. One of the two defective ones had suffered from leaf blight which we suspected was because we had used overwater method of irrigation. From this, we learnt to take the precautionary measures more seriously. However, we were able to sell three grafted embrace our project. She acknowledged our good efforts and looked forward to the good results.

CONCLUSION

Grafting as an effective cultural technique is used to solve many problems such as the ones stated earlier and also many more. As a project it has greatly helped us to expand our theoretical knowledge by allowing us to implement it practically in the farm eg watering and weeding. Through grafting, we have also been taught how to use our knowledge not only in excelling in exams, but also curbing many day to day issues in the society.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Some of the recommendations passed by the group members were:

- Construction of more nursery plants plots to prevent overcrowding in one nursery plot, which could lead to competition for resources eg. light.
- Use of drip method of irrigation instead of overhead irrigation to prevent disease attack.
- Proper observation of grafting precautions.

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