



**VIDURA COLLEGE**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**  
**2 ND TERM**



**UNIT : 05 -STUDENT NOTE -2**  
**HOME GARDENING**

Link:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sfQmMfnHStE&t=14s>

**Introduction**

**Home Garden is a place where we can grow vegetables, fruits and flower plants.** It gives us pleasure as well as economic benefits. It allows having self-pride as well as provides social benefits.

**Some plants which you can grow in your home garden.**

- Fruits**
- Mango
  - Rose Apple
  - Butter Fruit
  - Papaw
  - Mangos teen



- Vegetables**
- Snake gourd
  - Bitter gourd
  - Ridge gourd
  - Brinjol
  - Chillies



- Flowers**
- Rose
  - Shoe-flowers,
  - Cannas

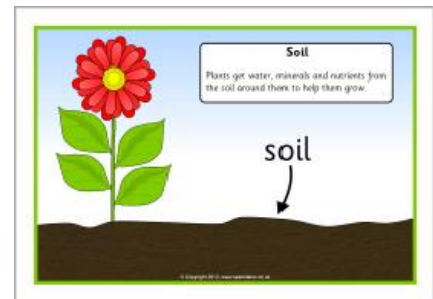
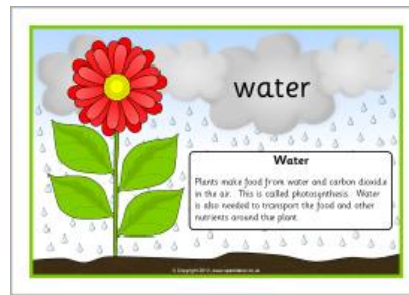


## The features of a good seed.

1. The seed should be matured.
2. The seed should be well-formed and in good shape.
3. There should not be any spots on the shining outer covering.
4. There should not be any insect bites in the seed.
5. A good seed has a shine.

## Essential things for a seed to grow.

1. Sunlight
2. Water
3. Air
4. Temperature
5. Lively seed
6. Space
7. Substance (soil)



## Introduce the 3 R concept in cultivation which provides a healthy environment.

- **Reduce** -Minimize taking instant food and encourage to use of crops from the home garden.
- **Reuse**- when a product is used again in the same form and for the same purpose.  
eg. Used polythene bags, pieces of pipes, used wooden boxes, plastic bottles can be used to plant vegetable plants.
- **Recycle** - Things that are used in our daily activities can be used again by recycling them. It helps to keep the environment clean.



Using tins



Using tyres

**Activity**

Categorize animals that are helpful to safeguard crops and are harmful to crops.

<b>Helpful to crops</b>	<b>Harmful to crops</b>
<p>Worms</p> <p>owl</p> <p>butterflies</p> <p>bees</p> <p>wasp</p>	<p>beetle</p> <p>puruk worms</p> <p>keedawa</p> <p>snails</p> <p>chameleon</p> <p>caterpillar</p> <p>piti makuna</p> <p>pala makka</p>

Paste pictures of animals that are helpful and harmful to crops.

## Activity

Make a table about the diseases that affect crops under the following heading.

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Disease</b>	<b>Methods to cure it</b>
Paddy	Leaves becoming yellow coloured	Fertilize the plants
Indian corn	worms attacking the seeds and leaves.	Pesticides
Pumpkin / okra	Piti makuna attacking leaves	Pesticides

## Reasons for wastage/harm to crops

1. Due to diseases
2. Due to heavy rains eg: paddy
3. Due to droughts
4. Due to harm caused by insects eg: plantain trees/paddy/potatoes / sweet potatoes
5. Not harvesting at the correct time eg: Rambutan / Plantains / Guavas
6. Improper storage eg: vegetables , paddy , plantains
7. Other causes – Transport etc.

### **Methods that can be used to prevent wastage/harm to crops**

1. Harvesting at the correct time.
2. Proper storage facilities.
3. The paddy should be put into gunny bags and stored in a place where strong winds cannot harm them.
4. Vegetables should be stored without keeping them touching each other and prevent any crushing.
5. To prevent harm from insects use crushed margosa seeds for spraying.

### **Methods used in ancient times to safeguard plants from diseases/harm to crops.**

1. Using ash from the fireplace.
2. A noise made by flowing water.
3. Have scarecrows.
4. Have a clapper board
5. Use a mixture made out of crushed margosa seeds.
6. Have a spinning wheel to scare the birds.
7. Erect a fence around the vegetable plots.

### **Methods used in ancient times for the cultivation of crops.**

1. Wet cultivations.
2. Chena cultivations.

### **Wet cultivations**

In the wet system of cultivation rice is grown as a wet crop right from the start.

## **Chena cultivations**

The ancient type of cultivation. The farmer sets fire to the forest area selected for cultivation. This is called **Nava Deli Hena**

After setting fire clear the area and erect a fence around it. Before setting fire the farmers made a noise to send out the animals in that selected area.

Before cultivating crops they observe religious activities. After harvesting a crop also offer a part of it to the gods as a pooja and offer the main to them.

## **Methods**

1. Spray water after chanting pirith.
2. Tie a strip of cloth or paper around the area.
3. Clear the area outside the cultivated plot.
4. Have bonfires.
5. Sing songs.
6. Offer poojas to gods.

## **Crops are grown in chenas**

1. Kurakkan
2. Corn – Indian
3. Kaupie
4. Green gram
5. Gingerly plants
6. Meneri