Under sowing-establishment of pastures below already existing crop

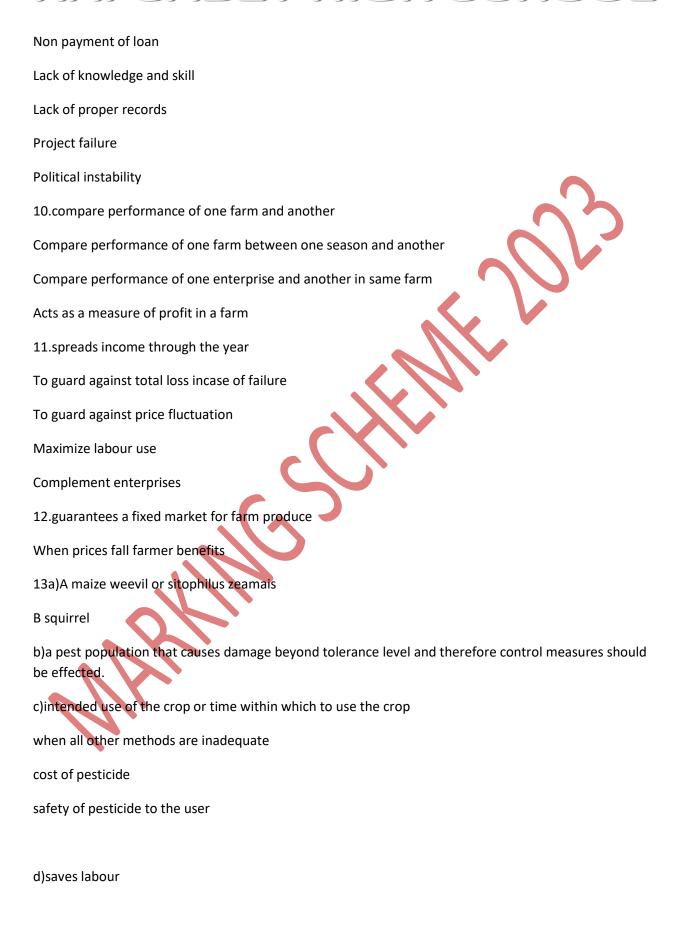
Over sowing-establishment of a pasture legume on existing grass pasture

Ammonification-process where during decaying proteins from dead animals and plants and broken to ammonia and other substances by putrefying bacteria.

anniona and other substances by parterying subterial
2.topograph
Parent rock
Climate
Age of the soil
Biological activities
3.help to aerate soil
Decompose organic matter
Some fix nitrogen in the soil
Source of nutrients upon death and decay
Some produce toxic substances which kill pest or diseases or cethogens
4a)types of soil
Steepness of slope or topography
Rainfall intensity and amount
Length of slope
Size of water shed or catchment areas
b)reduce effect of rain drops or splash erosion
slows down speed of runoff
encourages rate of infiltration of water into the soil
c)concrete
stones

wires or wiremesh

wood or metal or pegs
5a)adaptability to thearea
Production potential
Skills required in establishment
Soil type
Resistance to pests or diseases
Whether pure or mixed stand
b)topping is the removal of top fibrous materials left over a period of grazing to stimulate new or fresh growth.
6.use of suitable herbicides
Uprooting
Mulching
Cultivation
Slashing
7.viability of seeds
Healthy seeds
Seeds from moisture trees
Seeds from trees that are adaptable to local conditions
High yielding seeds
Seeds of good quality
8.family labour
Hired labour
Communal labour
9.lack of collateral
Mismanagement
High interest



cheap
doesn't pollute the environment
14a)M-demand curve
N-supply curve
b)Equilibrium or market price
c)low demand for community
high price for the commodity hence high supply
d)it states that the quantity of a good or service demanded varies inversely with the price.
e) Ed=%Q
%Q=20-22×100=10%
%P=100-80×100=20%
Ed=10/20=0.5
f)diminishing/decreasing returns
constant returns
increasing
15a)Carrying out advertising of the farm produce to increase demand
Providing finances or capital
Transporting of farm produce
Storage of farm produce
Packing farm products to reduce storage space to reduce storage space
Processing farm produce
Grading farm produce
Assembling of farm produce
Protection of farm produce from damage

Buying farm produce

Gathering market information

b)cooperators pool resources together to buy expensive machinery

provide education

provide loans

negotiate for higher prices for members

share overhead costs

provide inputs at lower prices

provide employment

benefit members from lower taxes

provide strong bargaining power for members on policy issues

market farmers produce

paying dividends to members

some provide banking services to members

16a) prevalence of pest

Poor farming methods

Poor marketing

Low level of technology or poor machinery

Lack of capital

Unpredictable commodity prices

Very poor rainfall or climate change

Poor infrastructure

Poor types of land system

Poor storage

b)STAGE I- filtration of water at intake

STAGE II-softening of water

STAGEIII-coagulation and sedimentation

STAGEIV-filtration

STAGEV-chlorination

STAGEVI-storage

(1mk for statement and 1mk for description)

17a)compete for nutrients

Some are poisosnous

Lower quality of produce

Some are parasitic

Some are altenate hosts

Some block irrigation channels

Some affect fish farming

Some irritate workers

Increase cost of production

Hinders farm operations

b)injurious effects on soil and plants are eliminated

high milk production

easy and convenient for farmer to have a close observation of his livestock

easy control of feed intake or efficient use of fodder

high stocking rate

farmers without pasture land can keep cattle

require little land -disease control

quick accumulation of manure -easy parasite