

F.A.I.T.H. Gardening

(Food Always In The Home)

Sustainable Agriculture



Training Pac

INSTRUCTIONS

This Training Pac has a text and a separate workbook that contains the exercises for the text. Follow these steps:

1. Read through the entire text to obtain an overview of the text content.
2. Become familiar with the Objectives at the beginning of each section.
3. Then reread the text while completing the exercises in the Workbook.

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Objectives

When you have successfully completed this Training Pac you should know:

- Reasons to grow vegetables
- Steps to successfully begin and grow a garden
- Practices that will help in the garden

I. INTRODUCTION

Importance of Vegetables

1. Vegetables are essential to our daily diet. Rich in vitamins and minerals, these plants contribute enormously to the nutrient requirements of the human body.

Many people do not eat enough fresh vegetables every day

2. In the Philippines, for example, the average per capita consumption of 12.4 kilograms of green and yellow vegetables is far short of the recommended allowance of 32.4 kilograms per year, write Generosa T. Medrena, a senior science research specialist of the *PCARRD Monitor*. In the Philippines, Filipinos just do not grow enough vegetables.

Reasons for low vegetable consumption

3. Many people do not know that vegetables are a cheap source of natural vitamins, minerals and proteins and therefore do not grow enough of them. Scientist believe that ignorance is the reason for low vegetable consumption. A general lack of knowledge prevents people from having a simple home garden.

Home gardening can reduce a family's daily food expense

4. Home gardening should be taken seriously especially by families with low income and whose members are nutritionally at risk. Daily food expenses can be reduced about 20 % if home gardening is practiced.

Closer knit family

5. Working in the garden helps strengthen family ties.

Vegetables from home garden are superior

6. Fresh vegetables from home gardens are generally superior that those sold in markets that might be polluted by exposure to dust, insects, fertilizers, insecticides, and because of handling, vitamins and minerals are lost.

Additional Income Home Gardening

7. Sometimes, home gardens produce more vegetables than a family can consume. The surplus may be shared with neighbors and friends or sold in the market to add to a family's income.

Other Benefits From Home Gardening

8. Home gardening can improve the appearance of your home lot. A yard with lush-growing vegetables is very pleasant to look at.

The “FAITH” Garden Technology

9. In 1974, to promote home gardening, the Asian Rural Life Development Foundation in Davao Del Sur, Philippines commenced to develop a practice in its farm a simple but effective vegetable growing technology called FAITH or Food Always In The Home.

Fresh Vegetables for you every day

10. As its name suggests, the FAITH garden will produce a continuous and sufficient supply of fresh vegetables for your family everyday. However, it is not felt that FAITH gardening is the final word in family gardening. This is only an attempt to develop a home garden that can provide adequate food with minimum cost, labor and land utilization. It is meant to be used as a guide.

II. The Ten Steps To FAITH Gardening

STEP ONE:

LOCATE THE BEST SITE FOR THE GARDEN

The criteria for good site selection is a good water supply, good soil drainage and fertility, sunlight availability, and good air circulation.

Good Water Supply

Water is an important factor in plant growth. In the dry season, it is a vital requirement of the vegetable grower. You should plant your vegetables in a sight where you can easily obtain water for the plants.

Good Soil Drainage

Establish your garden on a slight slope to provide drainage, especially during rainy season. If your land is flat, dig drainage canals or ditches around the planting area.

Soil Fertility

Soil-the natural medium for plant growth – is the primary resource of agriculture. The soil in your garden should be fertile enough to make plants grow. It should contain humus, a form of plant food. The types of soils needed for vegetable gardening are :

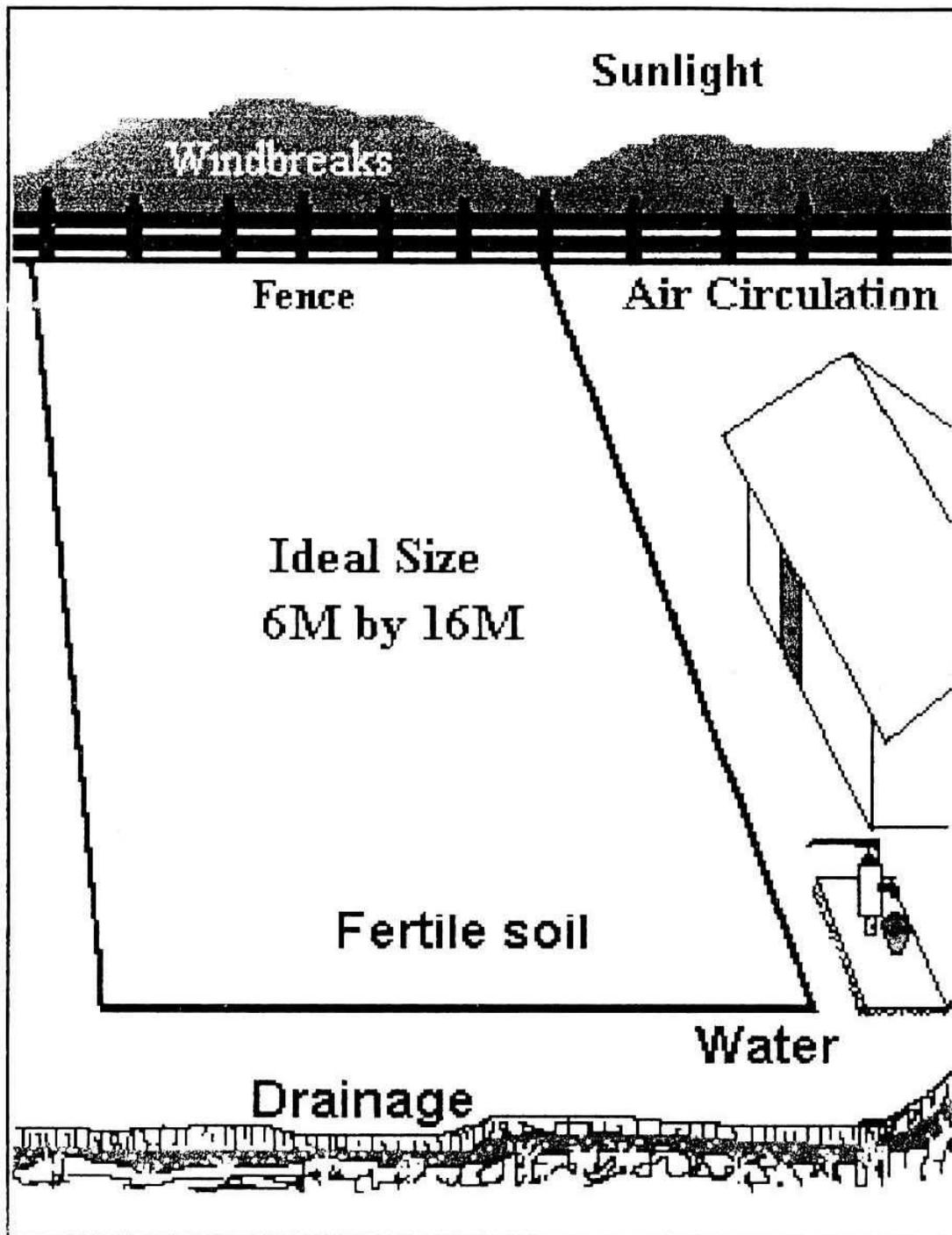
- 1) *loam* (23 to 52% sands, 20 to 50% silt and 0 to 27% clay)
- 2) *silt-loam* (0 to 50% sand, 50 to 88% silt and 0 to 27% clay)
- 3) *clay-loam* (20 to 42% sand, 18 to 52 % silt, and 27 to 40% clay.)

Sunlight Availability

Your garden site should receive sunlight throughout the day. Growing plants need sunlight to manufacture food.

Good Air Circulation

Air circulation refers to the intensity of wind passing through your garden site. Strong winds are not good for young plants. Your site should have natural windbreaks, including hills, trees and houses.

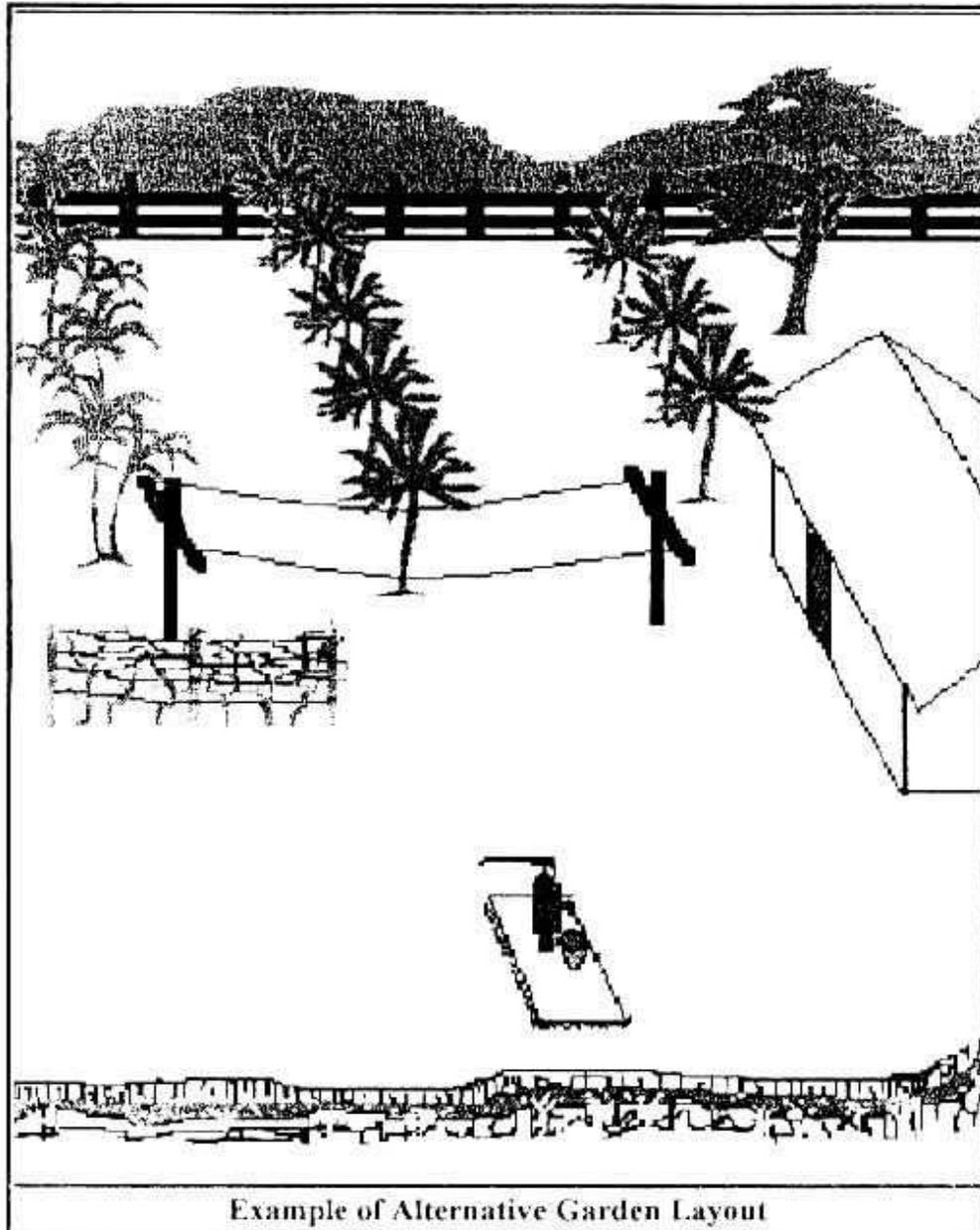


STEP TWO:

PROVIDE ENOUGH SPACE

Provide Adequate Garden Size

The ideal garden size for a family of six is 96 to 100 sq. meters. This size should supply enough vegetables every day.



Example of Alternative Garden Layout

STEP THREE:

THOROUGHLY PREPARE THE SOIL

Successful vegetable cultivation depends largely on how well you prepare the soil before planting. Vegetables grow and yield better in well-prepared soil.

Soil preparation

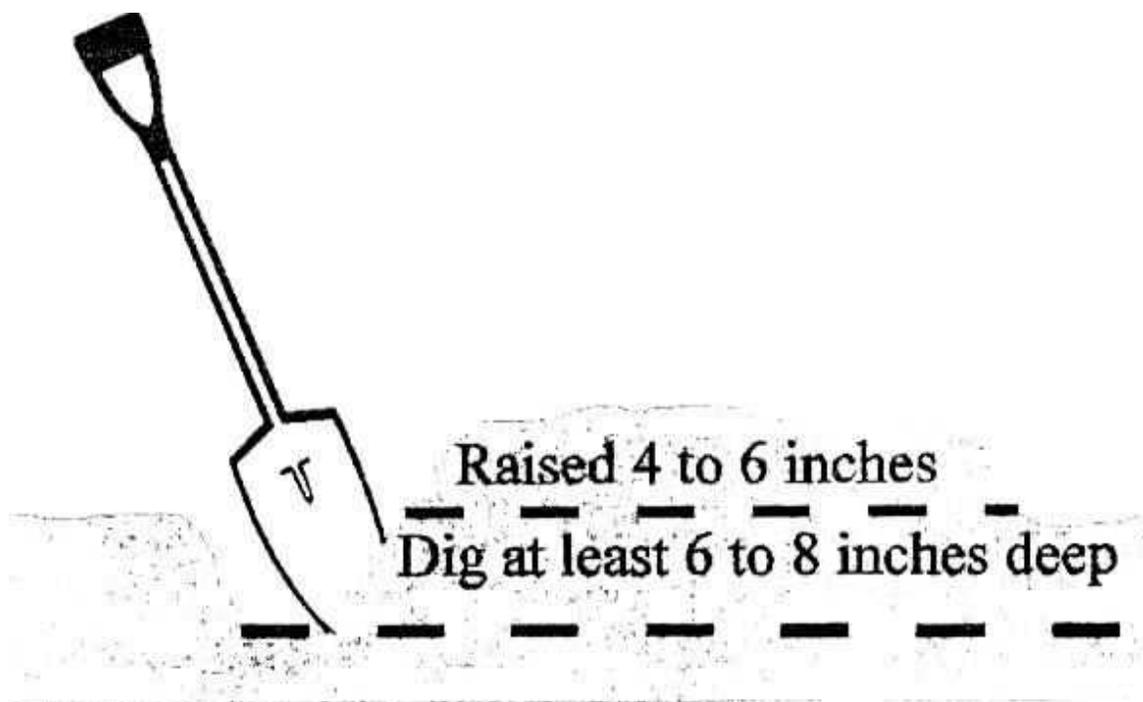
There are no hard-and-fast rules in preparing soil for vegetable planting. Much depends on the terrain, the soil type, the size of your garden, the vegetables you want to plant, and the season.

How to prepare the soil

Prepare the land manually with a hoe and rake. Do not work the soil when it is very wet so as not to destroy the structure. Clean the site and save cut grasses and weeds for composting. Dog the land at least two times to a depth of six to eight inches, harrowing with rake and pulverizing clods between diggings.

Making drainage

To provide good surface drainage, make raised beds four to six inches above the ground level. Raising beds this way facilitates your work, it also helps provide paths through the garden.



STEP FOUR:

FERTILIZE WITH COMPOST

Basket and Trench Composting

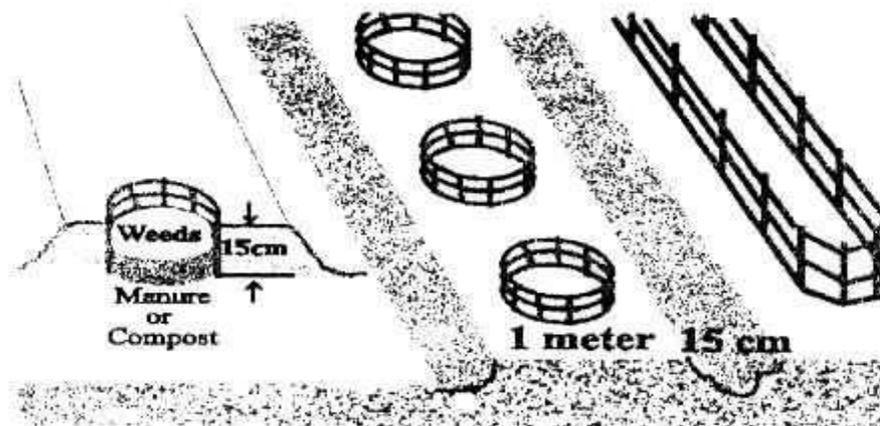
Make compost baskets of wire or shape flexible bamboo strips around stakes to make round forms at least one foot high. Make holes in your garden plot 6 inches deep and large enough to accommodate the baskets, spacing the holes one meter apart. Then place the baskets in the holes. If you prefer trench composting, dig a trench 6 inches deep and place bamboo stakes along the sides of the trench. Then weave bamboo strips around the stakes to form a “fence” about 6 inches high along the sides of the trench.

Procedure in Basket and Trench Composting

Put decomposed materials and manure (goat manure, chicken dung, etc.) in the basket or trench first, then grasses, weeds, and ipil-ipil (*Leucaena leucocephala*) or kakawate (*Gliricidia sepium*) leaves. There is no need to turn the composting materials. Just keep on adding new materials. After the harvest, remove the basket or trench and work the compost into the soil to make the soil more fertile and to improve its structure. Then place new compost materials in the baskets or trench for the next crop.

Method of Planting

The time to plant seeds/seedlings in your plots depend on the state of decomposition of the materials in your compost baskets or trench. If the materials at the bottom part are nearly decomposed you can plant seeds/seedlings immediately. If most of your plant materials are still fresh and green (called green manure) plant seeds/seedlings two to three weeks later. Plant seeds/seedlings two or three inches away from the compost baskets or trench. Then water inside the baskets or trench – *not* the plants directly. The roots of the plants will grow into the basket or trench.

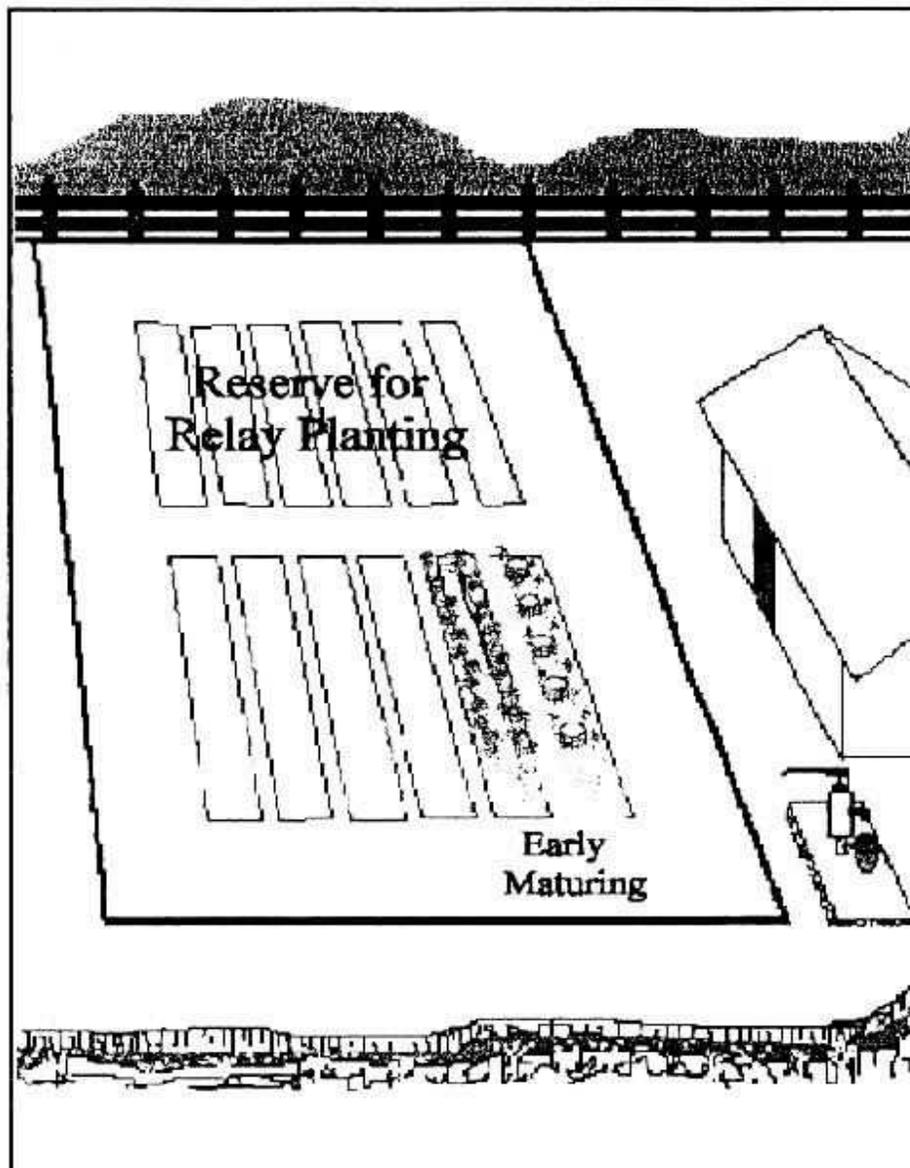


STEP FIVE:

PLANT ONE-THIRD TO EARLY MATURING VEGETABLES

Plant Early Maturing Vegetables

Divide your garden into three sections. Set aside the first section for vegetables that you can harvest in two to four months, such as soy beans, tomatoes, radish, mustard greens, cow peas, sweet corn, sweet pepper, mung beans, carrots, etc. Do not plant the whole section; reserve one-half of the section for relay planting.



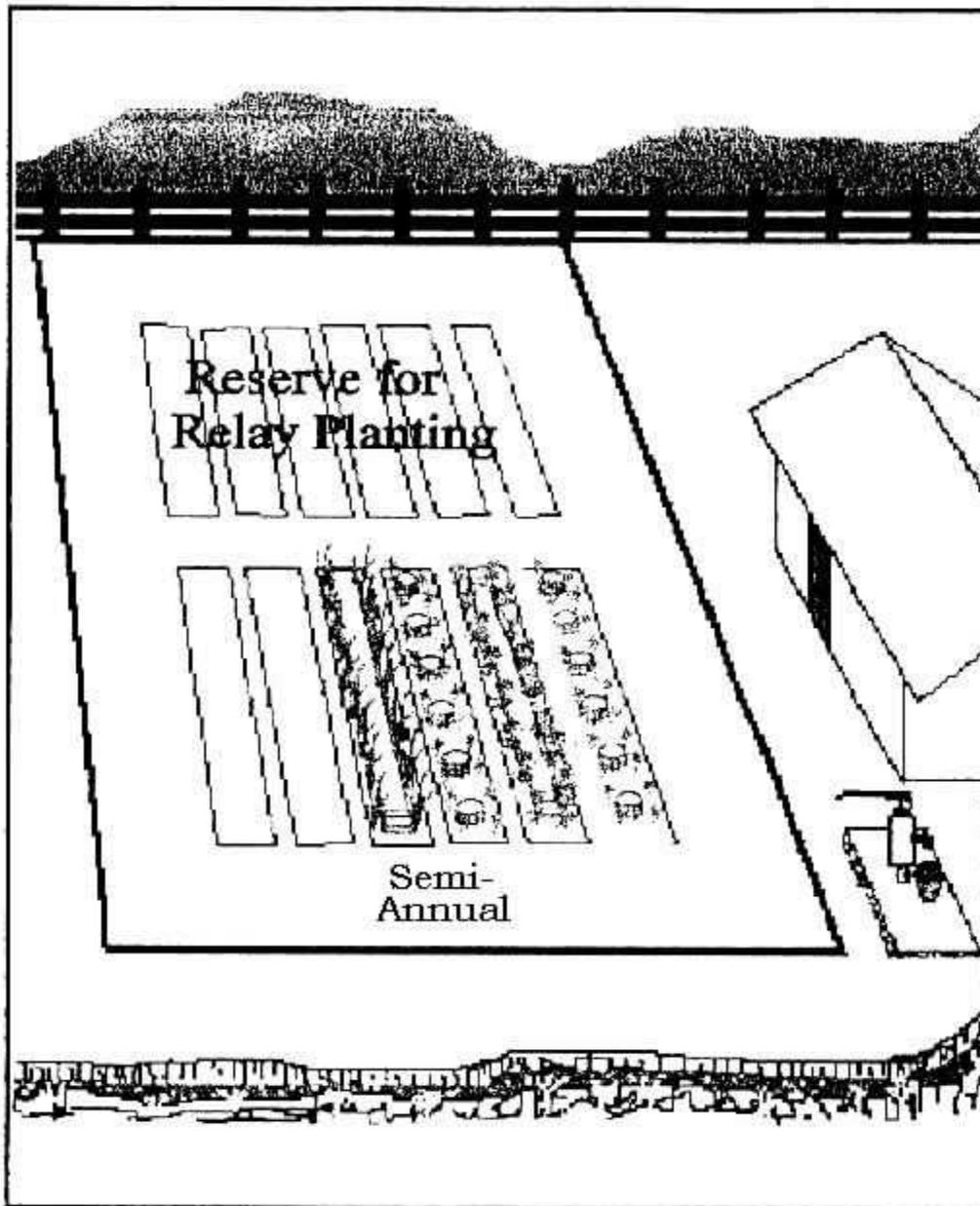
STEP SIX:

PLANT THE OTHER ONE-THIRD TO SEMI-ANNUAL VEGETABLES

Plant semi-annual vegetables

Set aside the second section for vegetables that are harvestable in six to nine months. These are winged bean, bitter gourd, eggplant, okra, squash, garlic, onion, cucumber, ginger, and others. As in the first section, plant one-half of this section and reserve the remaining half portion for relay planting.

In the Philippines: (*Chayote, upo, patola, wax gourd, ampalaya, kundol*)



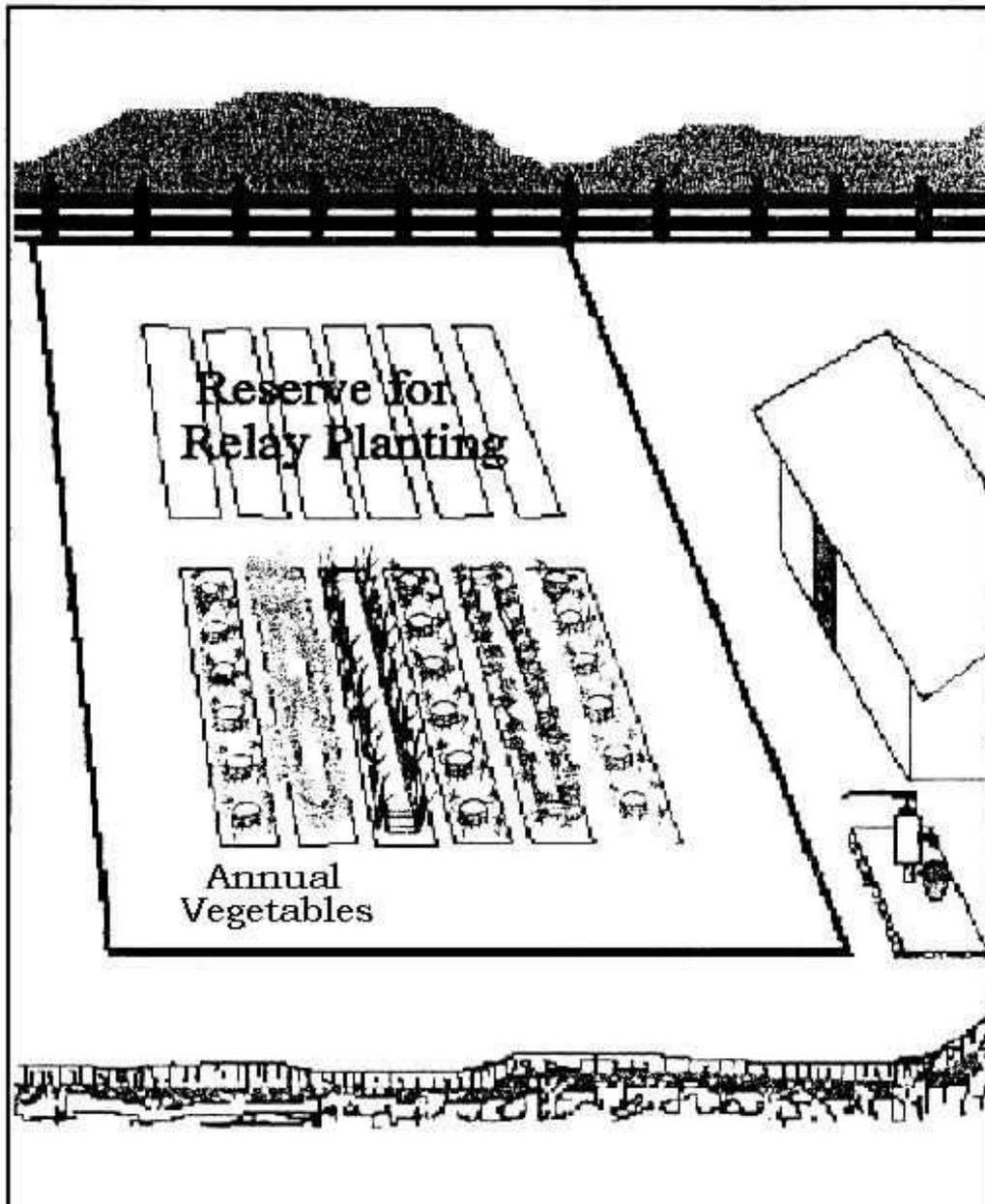
STEP SEVEN:

PLANT THE REMAINING ONE-THIRD TO ANNUAL VEGETABLES

Plant Annual Vegetables

Set aside the last section for planting year round vegetables like lime beans, sweet potato, cassava, peas, etc. As in the first and second sections, plant only one-half of this section and reserve the remaining one-half for relay planting.

In the Philippines: (*patani, kangkong, alugban, tinangkong, kamote, and kadios*)

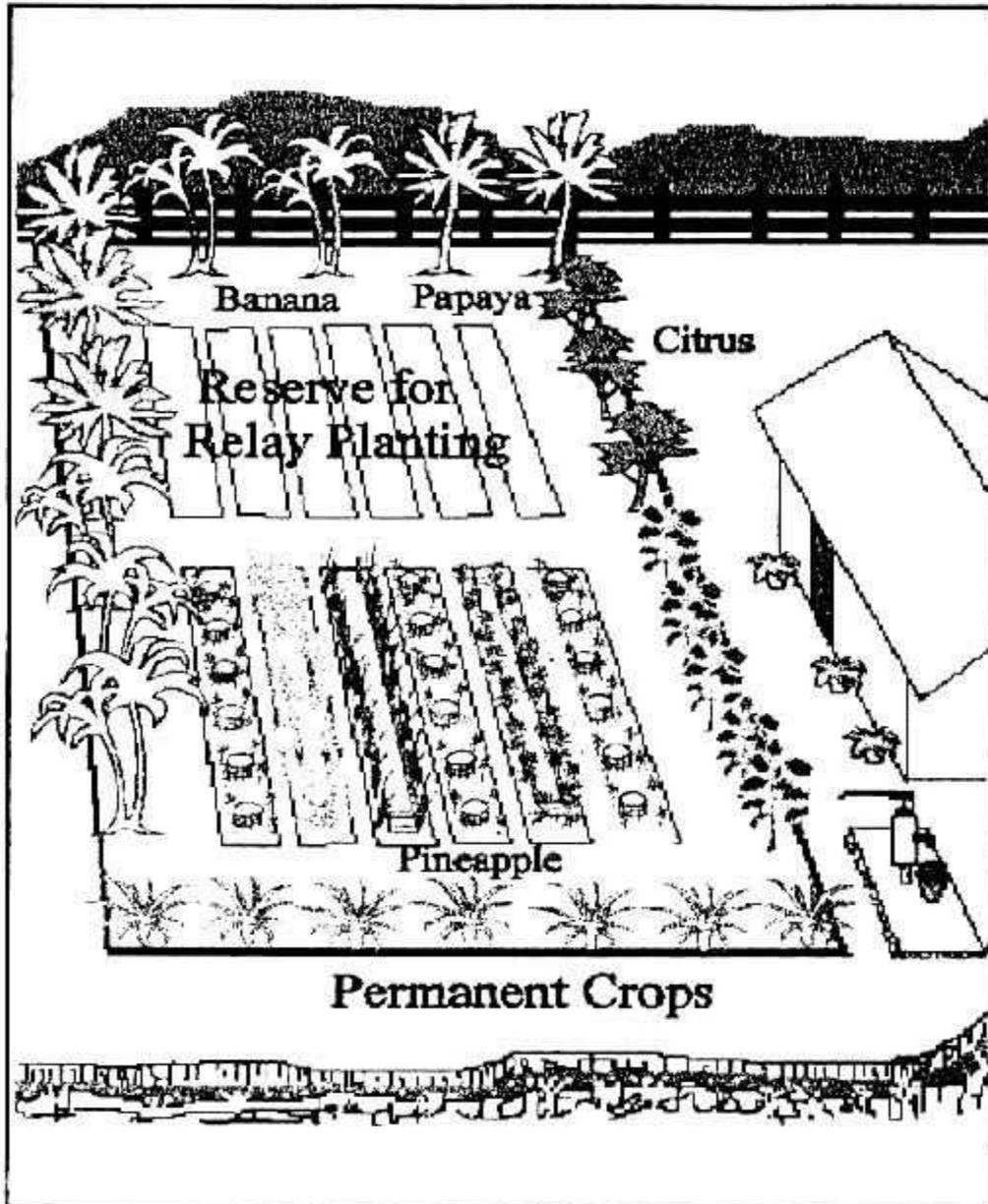


STEP EIGHT:

PLANT THE SURROUNDING AREA OF THE GARDEN TO PERMANENT CROPS

Plant Surroundings to Permanent Crops

Plant the surrounding area of your garden to permanent or semi-permanent plants like papaya (pawpaw) pineapple, sugarcane, banana, citrus and short fruit trees.

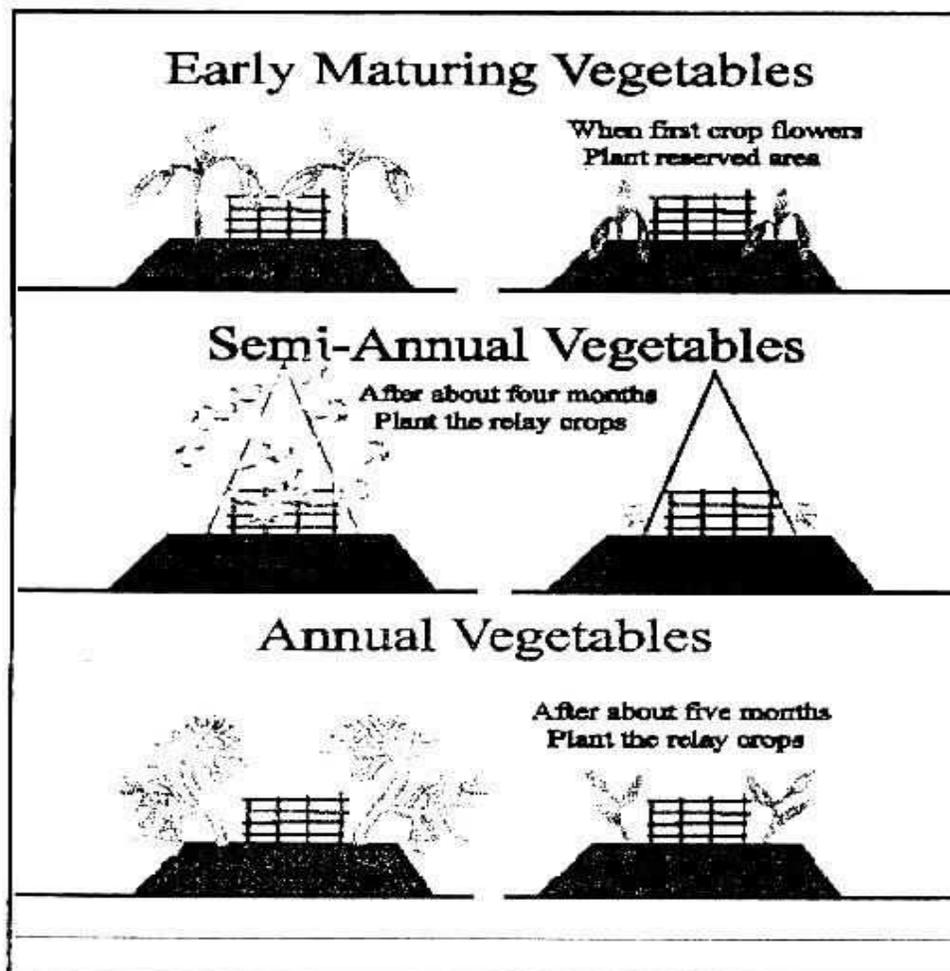


STEP NINE:

PLANT RESERVED PORTIONS ON TIME

Replant promptly the reserved portions

Replant promptly the reserved portions of your FAITH garden. This will further help ensure continuous and adequate supply of fresh vegetables in your home. In the first section (the early-maturing vegetables) plant the reserved portions when the first crops start to flower. In the second section, plant the reserved portions when the first crops are about four months old. In the third section (year round vegetables) of your garden, plant the reserved half-portions when the first crops in the other half are about five months old.

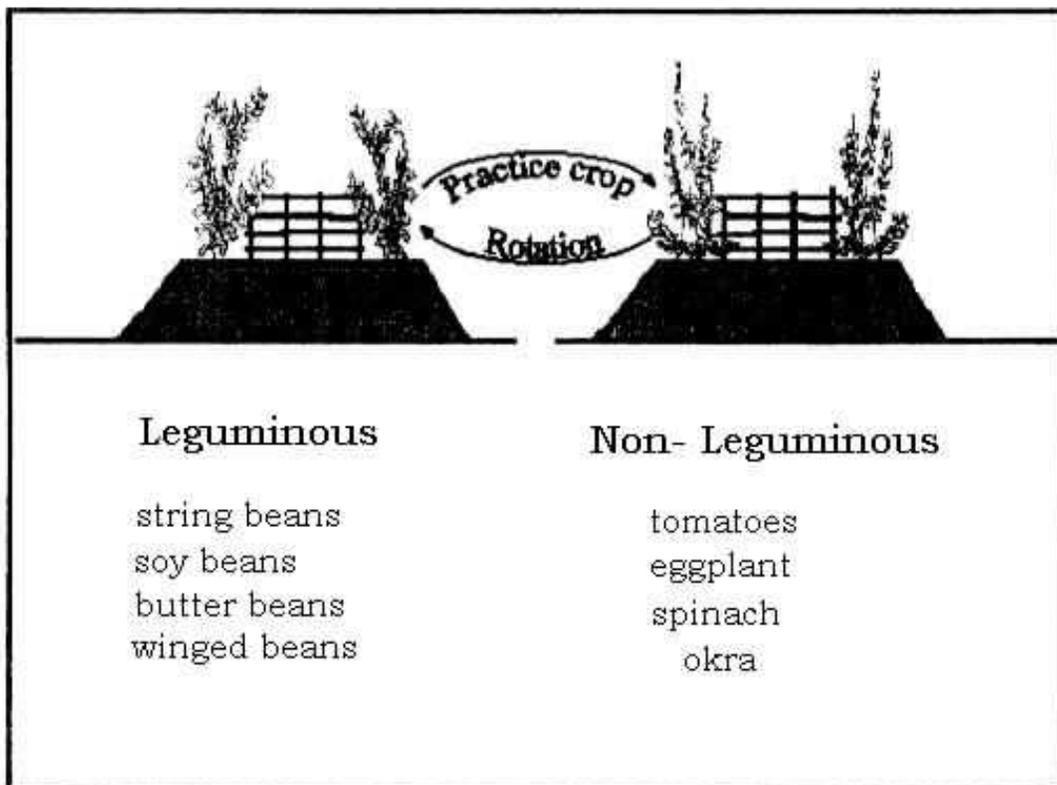


STEP TEN:

PRACTICE CROP ROTATION

Rotate your Vegetables

When replanting, practice crop rotation. This means that you plant leguminous vegetables (like soybeans, bush sitao, string beans, etc.) to garden plots where non-leguminous vegetables (such as tomatoes, eggplants, okra, kangkong, etc.) were previously planted and vice versa. Crop rotation helps prevent the spread of pests and diseases and also improves the fertility of the soil in your garden.



III. OTHER HELPFUL GARDEN PRACTICES

Besides following the TEN BASIC Steps to FAITH gardening, observe other needed vegetable gardening practices like:

Seed Treatment

Seeds should be treated with fungicides and insecticides prior to storage. Treating seeds with these chemicals will protect germinating seed from pre- and post – emergence damping off disease. Some chemicals used are Orthocide (Captan), Sevin 85S, or Brassicol (PNCB). Always try to get seeds from reliable sources for best results.

Inoculation

Leguminous seeds should be inoculated before planting. Example, string beans, cow pea, lima bean, garden peas, etc.

It prevents early nitrogen starvation of plants, thus reducing the demand for soil nitrogen.

To inoculate put seeds in a big container, moisten with water, mix with inoculant (available in agricultural supply stores) until all the seeds are well coated. Be sure to use the correct inoculant for the legume you are using.

HOWEVER you can still plant leguminous crops without inoculating the seeds.

Hardening the Plants

Before transplanting seedlings in the garden plots, “harden” them first for several days. This is done by exposing them gradually to strong sunlight in the field if they had been shaded. You can also harden seedlings by gradually withholding water from them. Withhold more and more water as transplanting time draws near. This method slows down the growth rate of plants. Their tissues become thicker, less succulent and harder, hence the term “hardening”. Hardening helps plants recover rapidly from the stresses of transplanting. A succulent plant needs much water and nutrients for rapid growth. It cannot tolerate dry field conditions. A hardened plant will grow slower after transplanting but will resume normal growth much sooner than a non-hardened plant.

Transplanting

A day before transplanting, water the seedbox or seedbed thoroughly to facilitate pulling of the seedlings and minimize root injury. Then transplant the seedlings to the prepared garden plots. After transplanting, firm the soil slightly around the base of the plants, water then firm again. Starter solution (40 grams

or approximately 4 tablespoons of complete fertilizer dissolved in one big kerosene can of water) may be used in watering. If it is very hot, cover the seedlings with leaves obtained locally such as coconut leaves or banana bracts.

Water Supply

Without water, fertilizers cannot be effectively absorbed by the roots and soil nutrients cannot be transported to the leaves. Photosynthesis will not take place.

Leafy vegetables should be watered daily. Garden fruit crops such as tomato, eggplant, and sweet pepper need watering at least three times a week until they blossom. Root crops do well with a small amount of water.

Cultivation

Cultivate or loosen the soil around the plants to enable their roots to expand and develop fully. Plants with fine roots spreading out near the surface should not be cultivated too deeply. Deep cultivation is needed only for deep-rooted plants like radish, beet, and carrot.

Cultivate only when there is enough soil moisture. Do this late in the afternoon or early morning. Cultivation maybe done with a hoe.

Trim Ratooning Plants

Some plants that need supports or trellises include cucumber, bitter gourd, chayote, winged bean, Kentucky wonder bean, lima bean, snapbean and string bean. Poles 2.4 to 2.7 meters in length are usually set in the ground to a sufficient depth in a teepee-like arrangement.

Staking

Vegetables that need stakes include tomato, okra, eggplant and sweet pepper. Stakes are used to support the plants and keep the fruit off the ground. Use any strong local materials such as ipil-ipil, kakawate, and bamboo.

Mulching

Mulch can be made from any of the following rice straw, rice hulls, cut grass, sugarcane bagasse, sawdust, and paper. Spread the mulch on the surface of the ground, around the plants or between the rows of plants. Mulching controls weeds by preventing sunlight from reaching the ground.

Mulching (continued)

Mulching is very important during the dry season to reduce moisture loss and to save irrigation water. Straw mulch keeps the soil moist even on the warmest days. During heavy rains, mulch reduces the impact of raindrops on the soil surface and prevents fertile topsoil from eroding or being washed away.

Plant materials used as mulch improve soil structure and increase soil fertility when they decompose and become part of the topsoil.

Crop Protection

Insects, worms, and diseases are the principal enemies of vegetables. But these can all be controlled. Success greatly depends on the prompt action. The best and cheapest way to eliminate caterpillars, beetles, and insect eggs is to pick them off the plants by hand.

Enriching the soil with natural fertilizers – rotted leaves, grass, and straw – provides the natural chemicals that makes plants resistant to pests and diseases.

You can also use insecticides and fungicides to protect a vegetable garden from pests and diseases. Many of these may be sprayed or dusted on plants.

Acknowledgements

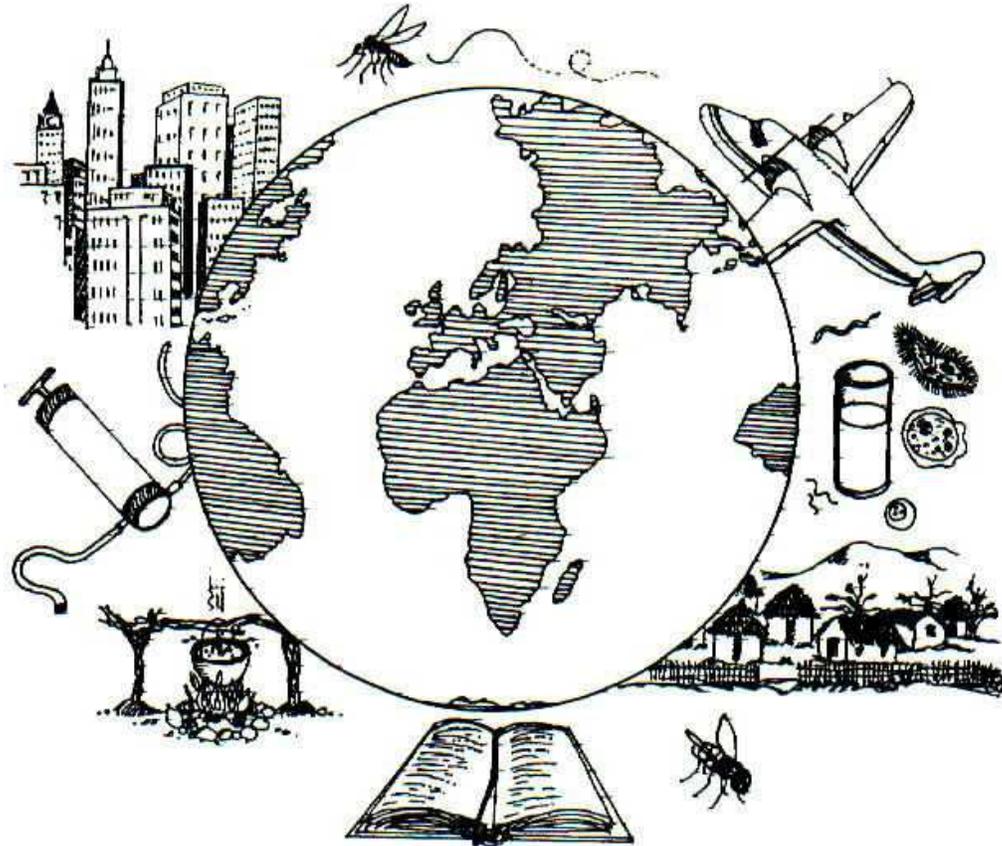
Sommer Haven International wishes to acknowledge the following:

Asian Rural Life Development Center
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Philippines

For their permission and use of their book A Manual on How to Make FAITH Garden.
The text of this book is the basis from which this training manual was compiled.

F.A.I.T.H. Gardening

(Food Always In The Home)



Workbook

Name: _____

Read section I on page 2 –3 of the Training Pac

Underline the correct answer

1. Vegetables are essential to our daily diet
 - a. they are rich in vitamins and minerals
 - b. they provide the body with carbohydrates and proteins
2. Vegetables can easily be grown in most places but
 - a. the soil is too rocky
 - b. people don't grow enough of them
3. Scientist believe that the low consumption of vegetable is due to
 - a. ignorance
 - b. not knowing how to fish
4. Home gardening should be taken seriously by
 - a. families whose dog is sick
 - b. families whose members are nutritionally at risk
5. Working in the garden together
 - a. strengthens family ties
 - b. lets the land become barren
6. Fresh vegetables from home gardens are generally
 - a. dry and dusty
 - b. superior compared to those in the market
7. Surplus vegetables produced in the garden can be given to neighbors and friends or
 - a. left to decay in the garden
 - b. sold in the market
8. The appearance of a home lot can be improved by
 - a. a yard of lush-growing vegetables
 - b. a pile of sticks and rocks
9. FAITH gardening
 - a. or Food Always In The Home
 - b. or Flies Attacking In The Home
10. Faith gardening will produce
 - a. enough fresh meat for one year
 - b. a continuous and sufficient supply of fresh vegetables everyday

STOP! Score exercises 1 – 10

Read step 1 on page 4 of the Training Pac

Answer the following questions

1. What are the criteria for a good site selection for a vegetable garden?
(a) _____ (c) _____
(b) _____ (d) _____
2. You should plant your vegetables where you can easily obtain _____.
3. What are two ways to provide good soil drainage
(a) _____
(b) _____
4. The soil in your garden should be _____ enough to make _____
_____.
5. _____ is a form of plant food.
6. What are three types of soils needed for vegetable gardening?
(a) _____ (c) _____
(b) _____
7. Growing plants need _____ to _____ food.

True or False

8. _____ Hills, trees and houses will stop strong winds from destroying your plants.
9. _____ Air circulation will help plants grow.
10. _____ Your site should have natural windbreaks around it.

STOP! Score exercises 1 – 10

DO NOT look back at the Training Pac while completing the Review.

REVIEW #1
(10 points each question)

True or False

1. _____ Surplus vegetables can be shared with neighbors and friends or can be sold to add to families income.

Using these words fill in the blanks.

canals	fertility	sunlight
water	air	sunlight
drainage	humus	slope

2. The criteria for a good site selection for a vegetable garden is?
Good _____ supply, good soil _____ and _____, _____ availability, and good _____ circulation.
3. To provide soil drainage establish garden on a light _____ or dig drainage _____.
4. _____ is a form of plant food.
5. Growing plants need _____ to manufacture food.

STOP! Score exercises 1 – 5

Read steps 2 – 4 on pages 6 – 8 of the Training Pac

Answer the following questions

1. The ideal garden size is _____ square meters.
2. This size is adequate to supply fresh vegetables every day for _____.
3. Successful _____ depends largely on how well you _____ the _____.

4. Do not work the soil when very _____.
5. Why do you not work the soil when it is very wet? _____
6. Why do you save the grass and weeds? _____
7. How many time do you dig the land? _____
8. How deep do you dig the land? _____
9. (a) how high do you raise the beds? _____ - _____ inches
(c) for what reason? To provide _____
10. What two things are put in the compost baskets first?
(a) _____ (b) _____
and then (c) _____ (d) _____ (e) _____
11. After harvest why do you work the compost into the soil?
(a) _____ and to
(b) _____

Fill in the blanks

2-3	green manure	roots	seeds and seedling
weeks	nearly decomposed	Water	

12. If the materials at the bottom of the basket are _____
plant seeds/seedlings immediately.
13. If most of your plant materials in the basket are fresh and green (_____)
plant seed/seedlings two to three _____ later.
14. Plant seed/seedlings ____ - ____ inches away from the basket or trench.
15. _____ inside the trench or basket, not on the plans directly.
16. The _____ of the plants will grow into the basket or trench.

STOP! Score exercises 1 – 16

Read steps 5 – 10 on pages 9 – 14 of the Training Pac

Answer the following questions

17. Early maturing vegetables can be harvested in _____ to _____ months.
18. Name four early maturing vegetables
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
 - (c) _____
 - (d) _____
19. Reserve one half of each section for _____.
20. _____ vegetables are harvested in six to nine months.
21. Name four semi annual vegetables
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
 - (c) _____
 - (d) _____
22. Set aside the last section for planting _____ vegetables.
23. Name four annual vegetables
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
 - (c) _____
 - (d) _____
24. Plant _____ area of your garden to permanent crops.
25. Name four permanent crops
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
 - (c) _____
 - (d) _____
26. Replant _____ the reserved portions of your FAITH Garden. This will help ensure _____ and _____ supply of fresh vegetables.
27. When do you plant the reserve portions?
 - (a) of the first section _____
 - (b) of the second section _____
 - (c) of the third section _____
28. Crop rotation means that you plant _____ where _____ - _____ vegetables were previously planted.
29. Name two ways that crop rotation helps your garden.
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____

STOP! Score exercises 17 – 29

DO NOT look back at the Training Pac while completing the Review

REVIEW #2

Fill in the blanks using these words (10 points each question)

Drainage	two	leaves	prepare	ideal garden
Decomposed material	weeds	soil	grass	Raise
Vegetable cultivation	6-8	manure		

1. The _____ size is 100 square meters.
2. Successful _____ depends largely on how well you _____ the _____.
3. Dig the land at least _____ times to a depth of _____ - _____ inches to prepare the soil.
4. _____ beds, four to six inches above ground level provide good surface _____ and facilitates your work.
5. The first two things you must put into compost baskets or trenches are
(a) _____ (b) _____ and then
(c) _____ (d) _____ (e) _____

Underline the correct word (5 points each answer)

6. Plant seeds (two to three, eight to ten) inches from compost basket or trench.
7. Water (inside, outside) the trench or basket.
8. Early maturing vegetables can be harvested in (2 to 4 months, 9 to 12 months).
9. (Semi annual, Early maturing) vegetables can be harvested in 6 to 9 months.
10. Annual vegetables can be harvested (2 to 4 months, annually).
11. When do you replant the reserved portions of your FAITH garden?
(a) For early maturing crops: When the first crops (start to flower, are harvested)
(b) For semi annual crops: When the first crops are (four, eight) months old.
(c) For annual crops: When the first crops are (three, five) months old.
12. Planting leguminous crops where non leguminous crops were harvested is called (relay planting, crop rotation).

13. What do the letters F-A-I-T-H mean in “FAITH Gardening”.

STOP! Score exercises 1 – 13

Read pages 15 – 17 of the Training Pac

Matching

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. ____ Prior to storage seeds should be treated with | (a) Inoculation |
| 2. ____ Need to be inoculated before planting. | (b) Hardening |
| 3. ____ Prevents the early nitrogen starvation of plants | (c) Root injury |
| 4. ____ Exposing plants gradually to strong sunlight and gradually withholding water | (d) fungicides and insecticides |
| 5. ____ Hardening helps plants recover rapidly from the stress of | (e) Transplanting |
| 6. ____ When transplanting, water seed box thoroughly minimize | (f) Legumes |
| 7. ____ If it is very hot cover the seedlings with | (g) Cultivating |
| 8. ____ Photosynthesis cannot take place without enough | (h) Rejuvenating |
| 9. ____ Helps plant roots to expand and develop fully | (i) Leaves |
| 10. ____ The practice of cutting plants back when they are no longer productive | (j) Water |
| 11. ____ Supporting climbing plants | (k) Natural fertilizer |
| 12. ____ Supporting plants and keeping their fruit above ground | (l) Mulching |
| 13. ____ A method of controlling weeds and preventing moisture loss and top soil erosion | (m) Staking |
| 14. ____ Makes plants resistant to pests and diseases | (n) Trellising |

STOP! Score exercises 1 – 14

DO NOT look back at the Training Pac while completing the review

REVIEW #3
(12.5 points each answer)

True or False

1. _____ Seeds are not treated with insecticide and fungicide before storage.
2. _____ Hardening helps plants recover rapidly from the stress of transplanting.
3. _____ It is not necessary to water the seedbox/seedbeds before transplanting.
4. _____ Plants must be watered for nutrients to be absorbed and for photosynthesis to take place.
5. _____ Plants do not ever need support.
6. _____ Mulching controls weeds, reduces moisture loss and prevents top soil erosion.
7. _____ Natural fertilizer will not make the plants resistant to pests and diseases.
8. _____ There are 12 steps to FAITH Gardening.

STOP! Score exercises 1 – 8

STOP!

You must now prepare yourself for the Pre-Test. In preparation, you may want to follow one or more of these suggestions:

1. Review the Objectives.
2. Rewrite every incorrect exercises in the Workbook.
3. Reread each section of the Training Pac.
4. Relearn each section you still do not completely understand.

PRE-TEST
(6 points each answer)

Underline the correct answer

1. The criteria for a good site selection for a vegetable garden is
(a) Water, soil drainage and soil fertility.
(b) No water, barren earth.
2. Growing plants need (sunlight, fertilizer) to manufacture food.
3. Successful vegetable cultivation depends on how well you (water, prepare) the soil before planting.
4. To provide good (surface, well) drainage, make (raised, garden) beds four to six inches above ground level.
5. The first things to put in compost baskets is (chickens, decomposed materials) and manure, then add grasses, weeds and leaves.

Match the answers

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 6. ____ Plant seeds/seedlings 2 to 3 inches from | (a) 4 months |
| 7. ____ To ensure continuous fresh vegetables | (b) the vegetables start to flower |
| 8. ____ Replant early maturing crops when | (c) compost baskets/trenches |
| 9. ____ Replant semi-annual crops at | (d) replant promptly |
| 10. ____ Replant annual crops when | (e) crops are 5 months old |

True or False

11. _____ Crop rotation is planting leguminous crops where non-leguminous crops were harvested.
12. _____ Plants that are hardened do not recover from the stress of transplanting.
13. _____ Plants must be watered for nutrients to be absorbed and for photosynthesis to take place.
14. _____ Mulching controls weed, reduces moisture loss, and prevents top soil erosion.

Fill in the blanks

15. FAITH Gardening stands for, _____

STOP!

You must now prepare yourself for the Final Test. In preparation, you may want to follow one or more of these suggestions:

1. Review the Objectives.
2. Review every incorrect exercise in the Pre-Test.
3. Reread each section of the Training Pac.
4. Relearn each section you still do not completely understand.

F.A.I.T.H.
Gardening

Score Key

FAITH GARDENING
SCORE KEY

Page A

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) a
- 4) b
- 5) a
- 6) b
- 7) b
- 8) a
- 9) a
- 10) b

Page B

- 1) (a) good water supply
(b) good solid drainage and fertility
(c) sunlight availability
(d) good air circulation
- 2) water
- 3) (a) establish your garden on a slight slope
(b) dig drainage canals or ditches around the planting site
- 4) fertile, plants grow
- 5) Humus
- 6) (a) loam
(b) silt-loam
(c) clay-loam
- 7) sunlight, manufacture
- 8) True (T)
- 9) True (T)
- 10) True (T)

Page C

- 1) True (T)
 - 2) Water, fertility, drainage, sunlight, air
 - 3) Slope, canals or ditches
 - 4) Humus
 - 5) Sunlight
-
- 1) 100 square meters
 - 2) family of six
 - 3) vegetable cultivation, prepare, soil

Page D

- 4) Wet
- 5) It will destroy the structure
- 6) For composting
- 7) Two times
- 8) 6 – 8 inches
- 9) (a) 4-6 inches
(b) good surface drainage
- 10) (a) decomposed materials
(b) manure
(c) grass
(d) weeds
(e) leaves
- 11) (a) to make the soil more fertile
(b) to improve its structure
- 12) nearly decomposed
- 13) green manure, weeks
- 14) 2-3
- 15) water
- 16) roots

Page E

- 17) two, four
- 18) soy beans, pechay, tomatoes, cow peas, sweet corn, carrots, mung beans, radish, mustard
- 19) relay planting
- 20) Semi-annual
- 21) Bitter gourd, egg plant, okra, squash, garlic, onion, chayote, upo, ginger
- 22) Annual
- 23) Lima beans, sweet potatoes, gabi, cassava, pigeon peas, kang kong.
- 24) Surrounding
- 25) Pineapple, papaya, banana, sugar, cane, fruit trees, etc.
- 26) Promptly, continuous, adequate
- 27) (a) when the crops flower
(b) when the first crops are about four months old
(c) when the first crops are about five months old

- 28) Leguminous vegetables, non-leguminous
- 29) (a) helps prevent the spread of pests and diseases
- (b) improves fertility of the soil

- 5) False (F)
- 6) True (T)
- 7) False (F)
- 8) False (F)

Page F

- 1) ideal garden
- 2) vegetable cultivation, prepare, soil
- 3) two, 6-8
- 4) Raised, drainage
- 5) (a) decomposed materials
- (b) manure
- (c) weeds
- (d) grass
- (e) leaves
- 6) two to three
- 7) inside
- 8) 2 to 4 months
- 9) Semi-annual
- 10) Annually
- 11) (a) start to flower
- (b) four
- (c) five
- 12) crop rotation

Page I

- 1) A
- 2) sunlight
- 3) prepare
- 4) surfaced, raised
- 5) decomposed materials
- 6) C
- 7) D
- 8) B
- 9) A
- 10) E
- 11) True (T)
- 12) False (F)
- 13) True (T)
- 14) True (T)
- 15) Food Always In The Home

Page G

12) Food Always In The Home

- 1) d
- 2) f
- 3) a
- 4) b
- 5) e
- 6) c
- 7) i
- 8) j
- 9) g
- 10) h
- 11) n
- 12) m
- 13) l
- 14) k

Page I

- 1) False (F)
- 2) True (T)
- 3) False (F)
- 4) True (T)

FINAL TEST

F.A.I.T.H. Gardening

NAME: _____

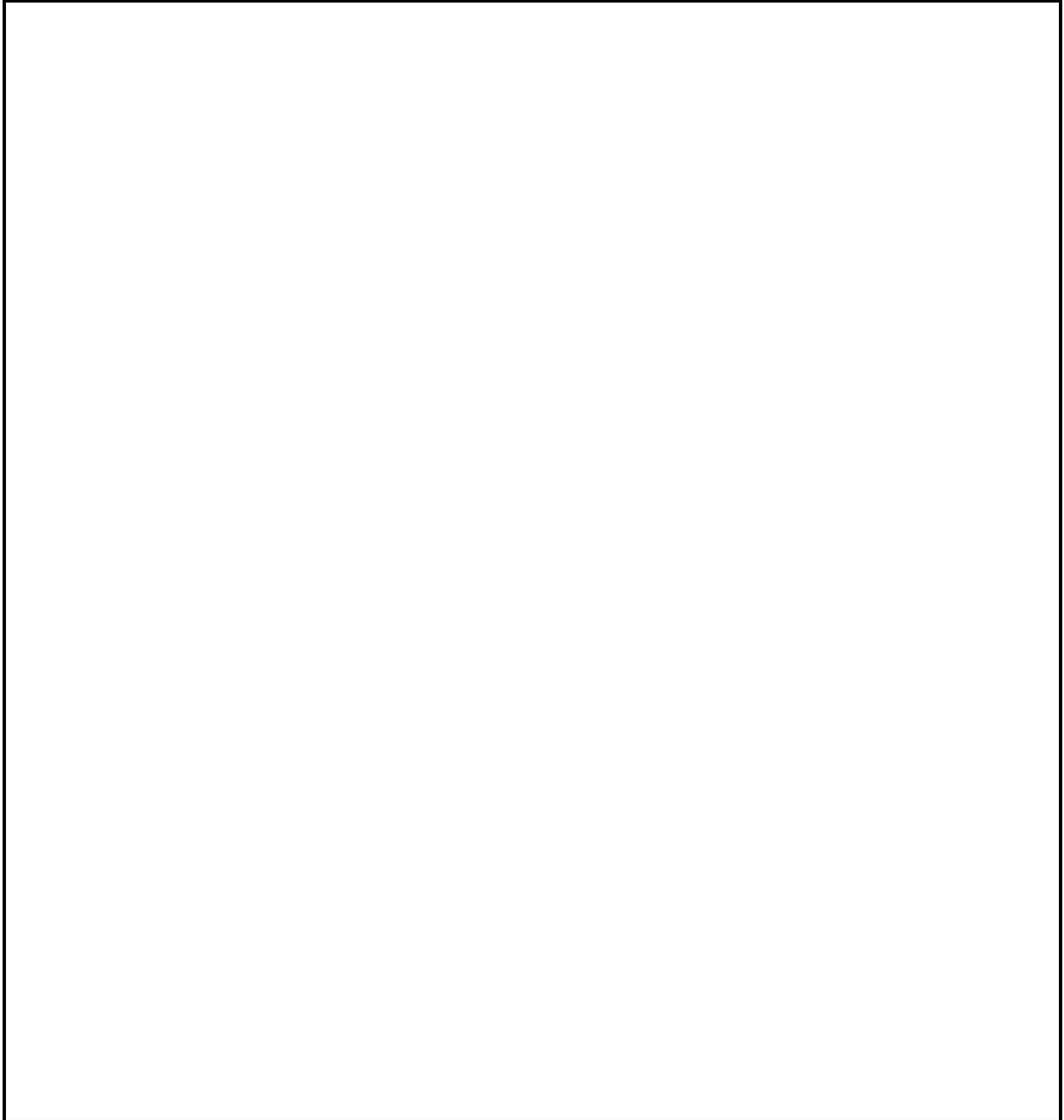
DATE: _____

SCORE: _____

FINAL TEST
FAITH GARDENING

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____

1. Draw a picture of what your FAITH Garden will look like.
2. Label each section.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a student to draw and label their FAITH Garden. The box occupies the majority of the lower half of the page.