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INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT CARRIED OUT AT ST PAUL'S COLLEGE MBALE FARM LOCATED IN MBALE CELL, NAMAKWEKWE WARD NORTHERN DIVISION, MBALE MUNICIPALITY IN MBALE DISTRICT

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COMPLIED BY:

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INTERNSHIP COURSE No. DCP 1208

ACCADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020

COURSE: DIPLOMA IN CROP PRONDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

A REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRIBUSINESS AND EXTENSION FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF DIPLOMA IN CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY ARAPAI CAMPUS

APRIL 2022

DECLARATION

I MUDOMA DERICK a student of Busitema University Arapai campus declare that all the findings presented in this report and all the attachments are correct to the best of my knowledge.

This work was compiled after my research and field study done at St. Paul's college farm Mbale

Signature .....Date..13th-05-2022.....

DEDICATION

I MUDOMA DERICK dedicate this report to my parents Mr. Mwangu henry and Mrs. Joy Mwangu and my wife Easther Nakusi for great work done and support given both morally and financially not forgetting my field supervisors Mr. Onyige David and madam ANNET for advice given to me during the field study that may God bless them.

I also dedicate this report to my academic supervisor for the words of wisdom/ advice during the time of assessment, may the good Lord protect him.

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APPROVAL

The industrial training report is compiled by MUDOMA DERICK and has been approved by different supervisors and now ready to be submitted to **BUAC** under the department of **AGB** though the coordinator of **IT BUAC.**

MUDOMA DERICK

Sign.....Date...13th-05/2022.....

Field supervisor

Name...ONYINGE DAVID.....

Signature.....Date.....

SPACOM FARM
P. O. BOX ... ASSUMBALE
DATE 15/05/2022
SIGN.....

Academic Supervisor

Name .....

Signature.....Date .....

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank God for keeping me always and achieving all the knowledge from the instructors enabling me in writing this report .My sincere thanks goes to the **H/M** the farm manger of St. Paul for granting me the opportunity to carry out my internship at **SPCMF** farm. I also thank my Field supervisors Mr. **ONYINGE DAVID** for enabling me to acquire all what I hoped for during my internship at **SPCMF** for ten weeks without fail. I also send my sincere thanks to my parents who have been so supportive throughout my education.

Lastly I thank the team I worked with throughout the **IT** period that may the Almighty God protect you in whatever do.

Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBD.....Coffee Berry Disease

IPM.....Integrated pest management

SPCMF.....St. Paul's College Mbale Farm

H/M.....Headmaster

BUAC.....Busitema University Arapai Campus

AGB.....Agribusiness

Mr.....Mister

Mrs.....Miss

E.g.....for example

Etc.....Extra

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

ABSTRACT.

This report was carried out at **SPCMF** and it involves and describes the activities carried out, skills gained and challenges faced during the training, conclusions of the report and recommendations derived from the challenges faced during the attachment at **SPCMF.** The objective of this **IT** is to make the students benefit from the practical skills gained from the field during the attachment. Another objective was to acquire practical skills in the field to boost the theoretical knowledge gained from class ,to know how to propagate apples ,to get exposed to different organizations such as research centers and animal farms, to know how nursery managements is curried out. During internship at St. Paul's College Mixed Farm in Mbale district for 10 weeks ,the main activities carried out were ,planting of bananas, grafting of apples ,harvesting of apple root stocks , coffee management ,mixing of chemicals and spraying of coffee, ,identification of pests and disease in the field of bananas and coffee ,field marking using A-frame, using H-frame for constructing contours ,arranging Polly pots, beating up of clonal eucalyptus trees

The intern program was relevant and applicable as I was able to apply the knowledge from class to the practical work in the field, community outreach also added a great impact towards my goal, and the supervisors were good and were open to give us all the skills we needed. Though as an organization it had challenges but it's prospering.

The major challenge was poor road network but this can be solved by the community and the organization to put efforts together and develop the roads for easy transportation network.

Throughout the internship, I learnt that it's good to maintain cooperation and respect among staff members in order to attain organizational goals.

In conclusion I observed that the institute was not having enough equipment's for example hoes, not having enough projects which limited our learning.

Too much shade around the greenhouse affected the growth of vegetables thus poor yielding.

I there for recommend that the institution should improve on the infrastructure like buildings for more workers and roads to improve on transportation network and there is need for more watering cans for provision of water at the nursery station.

The institution should also improve on the drip irrigation pipes with the green house since most of the irrigation pipes are blocked despite the fact that it is used for producing vegetabels which are a supplement for students with in the school.

The institution should reduce/ carry out pruning of the trees around the greenhouse to ensure proper growth of the vegetables.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Industrial training is the training that helps to expose a student through different field practices and there for enables a student to acquire more practical skills thus preparing the students fully for practical work in the field. There for the report describes the activities implemented, skills gained and challenges faced during the IT program. Conclusions and recommendations made from challenges faced are also included in this report.

1.1 Background of the farm.

St Paul's college Mbale mixed farm was founded in the year 1950 by R.V Fr. Von-da Salm from Holland under the archdiocese of Tororo in rabale as an agricultural and livestock farm of St Paul's college Mbale Uganda.

It served as a demonstration farm for agriculture and animal husbandry where it has seen as heading farm in milk, pork and egg production.

The term was cultural to locate population of breeding and was seen as a service of the all agriculture needs until 1972.

It's currently integrating the young people in surrounding area to take interest in farming as a production occupation.

1.2 Location of the farm

It's located in Mbale college cell, Namakwekwe ward, and northern division in Mbale district along Mbale- Soroti road 2 km from Mbale town.

1.3 Objective of the farm

To create an atmosphere to the visitors to come and join the national beauty of Mbale and have a real farm experience.

1.4 Mission

To provide agricultural produce like pork, milk and eggs to the local people

To impact the local people in agriculture.

1.5 Vision

Enable students acquire practical knowledge from the theoretical knowledge got from class.

Also enable students get experience and expose them to the problems of the working environment.

To enable students acquire better working habits.

1.6 Services offered

Act as a training center for internees.

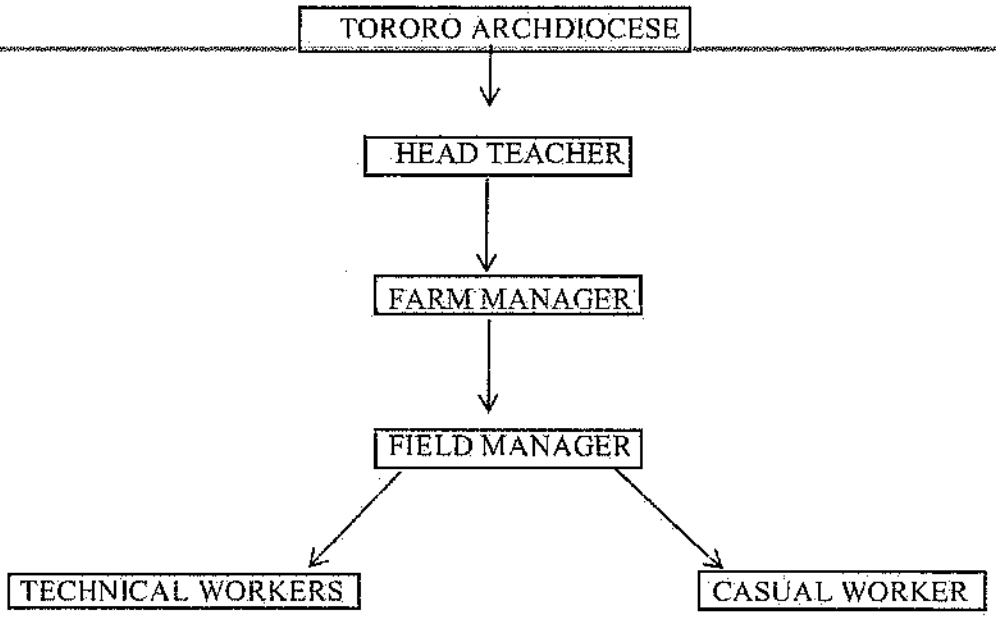
Offer products such as milk, pork and eggs to the local community

1.7 Goal

To be a complete farm engaged in both crop and animal husbandry sustainably to generate funds for running Tororo archdiocese activities

1.8 Organization structure of St. Paul's college Mbale mixed farm.

Figure 1 Showing the organization structure of the organization



Roles

1. . **Tororo archdiocese**

   It's the overall owner of the St. Paul's college Mbale mixed farm.

2. **Head teacher**

   Assists the overall person of the school.

3. **Farm manager**

   Assists the farm manger of the school.

4. **Field worker**

   They supervise activities on the farm and report to the manager.

5. **Technical worker**

   They work on activities such as upgrading water taps

6. **Casual worker;** have direct participation and engagements to all activities on the farm.

1.9 Future prospects

Use of mechanization

Acquiring better breeds of animal

Planting better species of pastures

Timely funding of the farm programs by lobbing for the funds from different sources.

1.10 Methodologies used

- Most of the activities were carried out in a group with the help of the field supervisor Mr. ONYINGE DAVID
- We also used a method of open discussion to ensure that all the members benefit from **IT** program
- All the beneficiaries followed the work plan organized by our field supervisor.
- We also used a method of dividing students in a group of 10 members during community outreach program. This enabled us to cover most of the needy farmers in the community.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Introduction.

Given that the crop suitability or performance depends on land or soil and topography. Land use planning has been done basing on the fertility of the soils. The soils with high fertility are planned for crop production and those that are not very fertile are used for infrastructure and animal rearing.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

2.1 Orientation.

During my first week of training, the field supervisor took us in orientation to have an over view of the farm activities, facilities and organization staff.

The importance of orientation was;

To make the new person feel welcomed in the place.

Serves to acclimatize new person.

Understand the expectations.

It gives the new person confidence to feel at home.

Promotes communication between the new person and the people in the organization.

To know the enterprises the organization deals in.

2.2 Mentoring.

This is a moment of development process in which students were to share experiences, knowledge and skills with others for enhanced learning.

Here we are assigned to experienced supervisors in different fields to share skills, knowledge and experience.

It involved the mentor and mentee in sharing time table and action plans which was aimed at building confidence and established trust.

2.3 Work place.

The fields were okay to facilitate learning and relate to environment. It was conducive to acquire the knowledge and skills needed.

2.4 ARABICA COFFEE PRDUCTION.s

Being a perennial crop, coffee should be properly established so that it can have a long and productive life span. Properly established coffee plants result in high yields and good quality.

Arabica coffee is propagated by means of seeds from a single variety or clonal parent. Other methods such as grafts, cuttings, and tissue culture materials are used.

Ecological requirements of Arabica coffee.

Arabica coffee requires altitude of 1400m-2000m above sea level.

Soils should be free draining to a depth of at least 1.5m, high water holding capacity, slightly acidic with pH of 4.4-5.4

Rainfall should range from 1000mm-2000mm.

Table 1. Showing the varieties of Arabica coffee, their characteristics and spacing

Variety	Characteristics	Spacing
SL14(Scottis laboratories)	-High to medium coffee zone areas with good rainfall and without serious leaf rust. -Long internodes. -Grows to a short height and has small size berries.	2.44m X 2.44m
SL 28	High to medium coffee zone areas without serious leaf rust.	2.44m X 2.44m
Bugisu local	-For both high to medium coffee zone areas. -Tolerant to leaf rust.	2.44m X 2.44m
KP 423	For medium coffee zone areas without serious leaf rust.	2.44m X 2.44m
Ruiru 11	-For all coffee growing zones.	2m X2m
	-Resistant to leaf rust and CBB.	
Catimors	-For medium coffee zone areas. -Resistant to leaf rust. -Highly susceptible to coffee berry disease.	2m X 2m

KP 162	-For high to medium coffee zone areas without serious leaf rust. -Thick leaf texture. -Short internodes -Grows to along height with big size berries.	2.44m X 2.44m

2.5 Nursery management.

Nursery bed preparation

- Should be laid out along contours
- Should be 1.0-1.5m wide to make it possible to reach the center of the bed from either side without stepping on the bed. Leave paths of 0.5-1.0m between beds
- Length of the bed is normally 10m but it may depend on the gradient of the nursery site
- Soils of the bed should be loosened to a depth of at least 20cm and well leveled, Arabica coffee is propagated by seeds

Pricking out

The seedlings were pricked out and put in poly pots which consists of potting medium of 3:2:1 ratio respectively forest soil, sand, manure and watering were done to ensure proper growth and then hardening off.

Land preparation.

A well-prepared seedbed is required for proper germination and establishment of the crop. To obtain a fine seedbed free of big soil clods and weeds, 2–3 ploughings followed by harrowing are needed. Ploughing and harrowing can be carried out using tractor mounted ploughs; animal mounted mold board ploughs (oxen/donkeys).

Planting of coffee

- Field preparation should be done in advance, dig out stumps, perennial weeds that are difficult to eradicate
- The planting holes should be dug about 3 months before planting and filled with a mix of soil & manure
- The plant spacing for Arabica coffee is 2.4 m x 2.4 m (9ft x 9ft), for Robusta coffee is 3 m x 3 m

- Planting should be done at the onset of the rainy season. It is important to keep the young seedlings shaded / protected from the hot sun especially at mid-day. During dry spells it is important that they are watered every couple of days
- Arabica should be trained on 2-3 stems per tree and Robusta 4 stems per tree. As soon as they establish, young plants are bent over along tree line and pegged down to allow suckers to develop
- The planting position in the farm should be marked by use of wooden pegs according to the spacing of the coffee variety to be planted. Holes should be dug three months before planting to allow the weathering of the holes. The hole size should be 60cm deep by 60cm wide. When digging the holes, the top soil and sub-soil be placed separately.
- The planting holes should be refilled with top soil mixed with a 20 liter debe, jerrican of farm yard manure, phosphatic fertilizer. The holes are refilled one month before planting time, making a mould to allow for level settling of the soil in the farm.

- **Planting.**

After rains have set in and the soil is wet to a depth of 60cm, open the soil mould sufficiently to accommodate the tap roots

Carefully, remove the poly bag before planting, maintain the root zone of the seedling to avoid either deep or shallow planting then fill the soil and press the soil firmly.

- **Mulching.**

Mulching consists of covering the soil with 15cm layer of straw, banana leaves and dry grass. Mulch should not come into contact with the stem of the tree.

- **Weed management**

Weeds should be controlled by either cultural methods like slashing and digging or chemically using herbicides.

Table 2. showing pest of coffee, symptoms and control.

Pests	Description	Symptoms	Control
Antestia bug (*Antestiopsis ssp)*	Brown or bronze insects with yellow orange patterns	-Cause blackening of the flowers buds. -Fall of immature berries. -Rotting of beans.	-Ensure open pruning -Wasps and Tachnid flies parasitize on it.

		-Multiple branching and shortening of internodes of terminal bud	-Spray when more than two Antestia bugs. -Spray with fenitrothion 1liter per ha in 15lts of water.
Coffee berry borer (*Hypothenemus hampei)*	It is small black beetle	-Fruit drop of young green cherries. -Small holes on the cherry. -Berries have defective, damaged beans.	-No ripe berries to be left on the tree. -Burn or bury all infested berries. -Regular monitoring of the field
Coffee lace bug (*Habrochila spp*)	They are flying like insects.	-Yellow patches under the leaves covered with black shinny liquid excrete.	-Provide natural conditions for the predator. -Spray with fenitrothion
Stem borers (*Bixidus seirricola*)	These are brownish insects with long antenna	-Wilting of the tree leaves. -The trunk is ring barked. -Wood shavings pushed out by larvae. -Round emergence holes for adults.	-Rubbing the stem with dry banana fibres. -Smoothening of coffee stem to remove cracks. -Burn affected trees. -Regular monitoring. -Kill adult when seen.
Berry moth (*Prophantis smaragdina*)	The caterpillars are reddish in colour.	Berry clusters in which berries are webbed together with threads of silk and one or more is brown, dry and hollow	-Use of natural enemies like wasps. -Regular monitoring. -Make use of pheromone. -Spray using Endosalfan.

- **Diseases of coffee, symptoms and their control.**

1. Coffee leaf rust

It is caused by fungus *(Hemileia Vastatrix)* and symptoms include, orange yellow spots seen on leaf surface, premature leaf fall.

Control

Regular monitoring of the field, Use of resistant varieties, pruning.

2. Coffee berry disease (CBD)

It is caused by a fungus, (*colletotrichum coffeanum*) and the symptom include, affected berries turns black and the inside bean dies, it affects berries at all stages.

Control

-Use resistant varieties.

-Spray with fungicides.

Harvesting of coffee.

Only ripe beans are harvested from the tree by hand picking and unripe beans are left behind. Mixed picking results in uneven fermentation.

Processing.

Coffee after harvesting its processed and it goes through the following;

Sorting, floating, pulping, fermentation, washing, soaking, drying and finally storage.

2.6 WHEAT PRODUCTION.

Introduction.

Wheat is a temperate crop which is adapted to the highland areas of Uganda in districts of; Kisoro, Kabale , Bulambuli. Wheat By-Products like bran are used for livestock feeding animals..

Varieties of wheat

They include; NARO 1,2 and 3

Importance of wheat

Straws can be used as thatching materials.
Used for making bread

Ecological requirements.

It requires well drained deep fertile soils with high organic matter content.

Grows in high altitude of about 1800m-2400m above sea level.

It requires 1500mm-2000mm of rainfall and optimum temperature of 180c-20oc

Agronomic practices.

A fine bed is needed to ensure optimal plant stand and early control of weeds. Initial land preparation should be done as early as two months before planting time to allow proper decomposition of plant residues.

- Planting

Planting should be done in the first week at the beginning of main rains either by row or broadcasting but the recommended planting is by row as to avoid wastage of seeds .spacing is 30 apart to facilitate planting and weeding.

- Seed rate

Row planting is 100kg per hectare and 40kg per acre and broadcasting is 130kg-150kg per hectare and 52-60 per acre.

- Fertilizer application

Apply DAP at planting for proper growth and late use NPK or Urea as top dressing.

- Weed control.

Controlling weeds is important to ensure good development of the crop. It's done by use of hand hoe, herbicides can also be used.

Pests of wheat and their control.

Common pests for wheat include; Aphids, beetles, termites, birds, stem borers, caterpillars.

Control

- Spray using insecticides like dimethoate.
- Use scare crows for birds.

Diseases of wheat

Stem rust is caused by grain shriveling, stem brick, red spores, brown spots on leaves.

Leaf rust is caused by orange red spores on leaves

Control

- Use of resistant varieties.
- Control volunteer plants.

Harvesting.

Harvesting is done when the heads of wheat are dry then they are harvested and threshing the grains from the straws. Winnowing is done to separate chaff after that its dried then stored.

2.7 APPLE PRODUCTION.

Apples are plants or fruits originating from temperate zones and preferring cold conditions. Research has made it possible to grow apples all over the world. In Uganda, the first Apple research was commissioned in 1999 in south west Uganda in district of Kabale and scaled out to Mt. Elgon in 2004.

Ecological requirements

- Apples require optimum temperature between 0-32^{0}c.
- Rainfall of about 1000mm and altitude of o-2000m above sea level.
- Fertile and well-drained soil is necessary to obtain good quality of Apples.

Varieties of apples.

These include; Jonathan, Anna, Golden, Dorset, winter banana, Badskoop and Closter.

Agronomic practices.

- **Land preparation**

Land should be prepared early before onset of rain. This can be done by slashing, removing big tree and trash.

- **Planting.** Dig 1m X 1m pits one month in advance, use a basin of farm yard manure mixed with the top soil and fill in each pit immediately before planting. Apples are spaced at 3m X 3m.

- **Weeding**

Early weeding by hand hoe gives proper growth to newly established young apple orchard, followed by mulching, pruning and de-suckering.

- **Defoliation**

The removal of old leaves from the apple trees to allow the plant develop new leaves, flowers and fruits.

- **Pests of apples and their control**

Pests include; Apple maggots, Aphids, Birds, Monkeys and human beings.

The fruits and leaves are damaged.

- **Control**

Use of scare crows, security guards and picking of pests like caterpillars and also harvest ready fruits

Regular monitoring of the field.

Diseases of apples and their control

Diseases include; Apple scab, Powdery mildew.

Control

- Use resistant varieties.
- By use of fungicides such as Daconil 30gms for 16liters of water knapsack pump
- Remove the affected plants.

2.8 BANANA PRODUCTION.

Banana is a perennial crop which belongs to a family of musaceae. It is an important economic resource for rural farmers in Uganda with total annual production at 10MT.

Ecological requirements.

Bananas require deep fertile and well drained soils.

Well distributed rainfall of about 1500mm - 2800mm

Optimum temperatures ranging from 12^0c – 27^0c and un attitude of 1800^0c

Varieties of bananas.

Table3 showing varieties of banana and their categories.

Categories.	**Varieties**
Cooking varieties.	Nakubululu, muvubo, mbwazilume, Lumenya magali and nakitembwe.
Beer varieties.	Kisubi and kayinja.
Roasting varieties.	Gonja.
Dessert varieties.	Bogoya, ndizi,(apple banana)

Agronomic practices/management in bananas

- **Land preparation**

Land should be prepared before the beginning of the rains so as to allow the decomposition of the residues.

- **Planting**

Bananas should be planted in blocks rather than in strips for the plant to give each other self-protection since they are highly susceptible to wind damage. Holes should be 60cm X 60cm deep, half fill top soil mixed with rotted manure before putting into the planting hole. Inter crop with cover crops such as beans and ground nuts and spacing of banana is 3m X3m.

- **Mulching**

It was done using dry grass; the mulch should be at least 60cm away from the banana plant. This prevents pest infestation and mulch conserves water moisture.

- **Weed control.**

Weeds must be controlled by hand hoe or use of herbicides because weeds cause a drop in banana yield.

- **Fertilizer application**

For proper production, a good supply of nutrients is needed. The crop will benefit from farm yard manure if available or use of SSP, muriate of potash and CAN26%.

Table 4: Showing the pests and diseases of bananas and control.

Pests	**Symptoms**	**Control**
Nematodes	Damages several parts of bananas.	Dipping plant materials into suitable nematicide.
Banana weevils	-Causes damage in neglected plot -Lay eggs against the side of the stems	-Plant uninfected materials. -Chopping up old stems.
Diseases	**Symptoms**	**Control**
Panama disease, fungal disease	-Apurple discoloration of vascular tissue inside the stems and rhizomes. -Yellowing of lower leaves.	-Use resistant varieties. -Plant disease free plants. -Regular monitoring of the field.
Banana bacterial wilt caused by bacteria	-Dull yellow wilting leaves. -Yellow puss oozes from cut stem. -Fruit ripen when bunch still young.	-Remove male bud after last cluster. -Use clean planting materials. -Disinfect tools with fire or jik.

- **Staking.**

Banana pseudo stems are likely to break under the weight of heavy bunch. Thus forked poles should be used to keep the stems upright.

- **Harvesting.**

The fruit is cut when mature.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Impact of the attachment

3.1 Skills gained

During the IT program, I was able to gain the following skills and qualifications.

- I attained the knowledge and skills of pest and disease control measure with various pesticides and fungicides like CBD in coffee plantation.
- I gained the knowledge in nursery bed management e.g. Hardening off of young coffee.
- I gained the knowledge and skills of training young coffee at the stage of six month after transplanting in the established field.
- I have learnt the skill of how to mark the contours in the field using A-frame and H frame.
- I acquired the skills in grafting apples and harvesting scions form the mother garden and carried layering on established apples to stimulate the development of more root stocks
- I gained the skills in plot mapping and I learnt how to plot the coffee plants contours and stabilizers in the established plantations.
- And finally I gained the skills in building interpersonal relationship with the community and the team I worked with as well as the staff of **SPCMF**.

3.2 RESPONSIBILITIES UNDERTAKEN DRUING THE INTERNSHIP PERIOD.

Daily participation in activities as assigned by the immediate supervisor.

Involving in group discussion to go through what we learnt in that week

Influcnce on my carcer plans

It has empowered me with practical skills which can enable me to be a job creator than being a job seeker

The skills and knowledge will enable to train and implement various activities' pertaining my course

Correlation of the attachment with classroom knowledge

Thc thcory of harvcsting applc root stocks ,training of coffcc, ficld marking ,data collcction of perennials were interesting and easy to learn while in the field .

3.3. CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE IT PERIOD

- The institution was not having enough projects to work with
- Harsh weather.
- Luck of enough equipments to use during IT period.

3.4 INFLUENCE OF THE ATTACHMENT ACTIVITIES ON FUTURE CARRIER PLANS.

The training has motivated me to continue focusing on my career and the skill and knowledge gained will help me to build high levels of competence and will prepare me for future opportunities hence being productive to the community.

3.5 CORRELATION OF THE ATTACHMENT WITH CLASSROOM KNOWLEDGE

The activities made classroom knowledge more complete and backed up by the important ant practical aspects of crop husbandry that were all covered.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Conclusions and recommendations.

4.1 Conclusions

All in all my internship was successfully done and it was beneficial and interesting that I acquired both field and practical skills and main objective of acquiring practical knowledge was achieved

I learned that it's good to maintain cooperation and respect among staff members in order to attain organizational goals.

General observation during internship period.

I learnt that the institute was not having enough equipment's for example hoes.

The institution is also not having enough projects which limited our learning as far as practical's are concerned.

Too much shade around the greenhouse affected the growth of vegetables thus poor yielding.

Also poor road networks when it has rained.

4.2 RECOMMENDATION.

Need to improve on the infrastructure like buildings and roads to improve on transportation network.

Purchase of more watering cans for provision of water at the nursery station.

The institution should also improve on the drip irrigation pipes with the green house since most of the irrigation pipes are blocked.

The institution should reduce/ pruning the trees around the greenhouse to ensure proper growth of the vegetables

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: **Showing the summery of the activities done during the Industrial Training**

DATE	ACTIVITIES	PARTICIPANTS
1st week From 28th 02/2022 to 04/03/2022	ORIENTATION	Field supervisor Students II/M
2nd week From 07th 03/2022 to 11th 03/2022	• Green house management • Fencing • Parking manure • Brain storming questions and answers	Field supervisor Students Madam Annet
3rd week From 14th 03/2022 to 18th 03/2022	Maize garden • Manure application in maize garden • Field marking	Field supervisor Students
4th week From 21st 03/2022 to 25th 03/2022	• Parking manure • Drying manure Cleaning the milk polar	Field supervisor Students
5th week From 28th 03/2022 to 01st 04/2022	• Coffee management	Field supervisor Students Madam Annet
6th week From 04th 04/2022 to 08th 04/2022	• Fencing • Pasture management	Field supervisor Students
7th week From 11th 04/2022 to 16th 04/2022	• Community outreach (I.e. pineapple management, wheat production and management and apple production.)	Field supervisor Students
8th week From 19th 04/2022 to 23rd 04/2022	• Transplanting eggplants and cabbage seedlings •	Field supervisor Students
9th week From 26th 04/2022 to 30th 04 2022	• Report writing	Field supervisor Students

10th week From 02nd 05/2022 to 06th 05/2022	• Supervision and submission of reports	Field supervisor Students Academic supervisor

APEDIX 2. Showing the work plan followed during the IT period.

WEEK/DATES	ACTIVITIES
WEEK 1 28TH /02- 4TH /03/2022	ORIENTATION
WEEK 2 7TH - 11TH/03/2022	GREEN HOUSE MANAGEMENT
WEEK 3 14TH -18TH/03/2022	MAIZE GARDEN
WEEK 4 21ST-25TH/03/2022	PARKING MANURE
WEEK 5 28TH/03-1ST/04/2022 WEEK 6 4TH-8TH/04/2022	COFFEE MANAGEMENT FENCING THE FARM
WEEK 7 11TH-16TH/04/2022	COMMUNITY OUTREACH
WEEK 8 18TH-22ND/04/2022	TRANSPLANTING EGGPLANTS

APPEDIX 2. Shows photos attached during the training.

FIG 2. Showing pruning bananas

FIG 3. Showing weeding in banana plantation

FIG 4. Pruning in coffee garden

FIG 5. Coffee picking.

FIG 6. Managing seedlings in the greenhouse

REFERANCES

Library **SPCMF**