



Staff Name:
Zone: The polytunnel and garden
Ability range: NC1-6+
Target Group: BESD

Date:
Lesson Reference:
 Week 6
 'Weeding, Feeding and Pest Control'

Learning Objectives

- Students to identify at least two common pests.
- Students to identify at least two common weeds.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students to complete a task involving pest control.
- Students to complete a task involving weed control.

Challenge: Students to identify products used in weed and pest control.

Differentiation: The teaching assistant to support the students to complete the activities and associated worksheets.

AFL: Reference to scheme of work

Development of Skills/Cross Curricular

LITERACY/COMMUNICATION

Key word development, sequencing of stages and selling products.

MATHEMATICS

Working out volumes and ratios and using standard units of measurement (litres).

STARTER ACTIVITY

Register the students and share the learning objectives with them.

Show a powerpoint to introduce three common pests and three common weeds.

MAIN PART OF LESSON

Indoor Activity: Students complete a quick learning check using the 'Looking After Your Plant' worksheets. This involves extracting information from an information sheet and transferring the data to a worksheet. The teaching assistant to support the students as required.

Outdoor Activity: Equip the students with the necessary PPE and go into the garden area.

Carry out the three practical activities detailed below:

1. Feeding tomato plants and 'de-greenfly'.
2. Set up a 'slug-pub'.
3. Weed in-between the vegetable plants.

Challenge: The students to identify products used in weed and pest control.

PLENARY

Return clean tools to store, remove PPE and wash hands.

Log Sheet: Students to record activities onto a log sheet via photographs, words or sketches.

Extension Tasks: Create an information leaflet showing how to care for your tomato plants.

Risk Assessment: Teacher in charge to ensure all correct and appropriate risk assessments are carried out to ensure the health and safety of all of the students in the group.

Disclaimer

The template used to produce this document, is purely for guidance only and can be adapted to suit individual requirements/standards/establishments.

VISUAL	Sequence cards.
AUDITORY	Direct Teaching/explanation.
KINAESTHETIC	Using garden tools and PPE.
SKILLS	Development of enterprise and practical skills.
SEN	Review behaviour/epilepsy plans.
REWARDS	Links to school reward system.



Garden Pests and Weeds

Land Studies



Slug

Slugs are molluscs (snails without the shell) and are particularly fond of young seedlings. Slugs can be hunted out and killed individually or you can take the following preventative measures: You can use slug pellets based on formalin, but use these with care as they are poisonous; Aluminium sulphate crystals kill the slugs by dehydrating them; you can make a beer slug trap and drown them.



Snails



Snails are the same as slugs, but more decorative and easier to pick up. You are more likely to get snails in places with limestone or chalk soils, as they need the calcium to build their shells. As well as demolishing small seedlings, they also munch holes in leaves. Snails are dealt with in the same way as slugs.

Springtails



Springtails are tiny insects that are often present in large numbers in pots. They may not be noticed until the plants are watered, when they jump all over the surface of the soil using their forked tails. They can damage the leaves, stems and roots of seedlings.

Springtails can be dealt with by using an appropriate insecticide on the soil surface.

Dandelion



Type: Broadleaf **perennial**.

Size: 12 inches tall, 6 - 16 inches wide.

Where it grows: Lawns and gardens in sun or shade.

Appearance: Strong taproot. Leaves are deeply notched. Yellow **flowers** mature to puffballs.

Control: **Mulch** to prevent it; pull plants by hand or use a post-emergence herbicide in lawns.

Bindweed



Type: Broadleaf **perennial**.

Size: Climbs 6 feet or more.

Where it grows: Landscape and **garden** areas in sun.

Appearance: Arrowhead-shaped leaves on twining vines. Bears white to pale pink morning glory-type flowers.

Control: **Mulch** to prevent. Repeatedly chop down growing plants and/or treat with post-emergence herbicide.

Note: Wandering roots produce offspring 20 - 30 feet from the mother vine.

Pigweed



Type: Broadleaf annual.

Size: 6 feet tall, 2 feet wide.

Where it grows: Sunny landscape or **garden** areas.

Appearance: Tall plants with a taproot. Hairy-looking clusters of green **flowers**.

Control: **Mulch** garden areas in spring to prevent it or use a pre-emergence herbicide. Pull plants by hand or spray with a post-emergence herbicide.



Student name:-.....

Log Sheet: Weeding, Feeding and Pest Control

I carried out an activity related to pest control.

The date was

I did the following task:

.....

.....

The steps involved were:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Attach photo to the back



Looking After Your Plant



Tomato Plants

Tomato plants may be grown outside in the garden or indoors in a glasshouse.

If you grow the plant outdoors you must not plant it until the end of May, as they are half hardy and will be killed by frost.

In the glasshouse you can plant your tomato plant into soil, grow bags or large pots.

As your plant gets taller it will need to be supported, either with a stick or with string.

Your plant will need a lot of water. It will also need extra food, such as Tomorite or Phostrogen.

You start to feed the plant when the first little green tomatoes have appeared. You will need to feed it once a week.

As the plant grows you will see little bunches of flowers forming on the stem. These groups of flowers are called trusses.

Do not damage the trusses as it is from these that the tomato fruits will form.



Looking After Your Plant

LOOKING AFTER
TOMATO PLANTS



Tomato Plants

Tomato plants may be grown outside in the garden or indoors in a glasshouse.



Planting

If you grow the plant outdoors you must not plant it until the end of May as they are **half hardy** and will be killed by frost.

In the glasshouse you can plant your tomato plant into soil, grow bags or large pots.



Growing

As your plant gets taller it will need to be supported, either with a **stick** or with **string**.



Feeding

Your plant will need a lot of **water**. It will also need extra food such as **Tomorite** or **Phostrogen**. You start to feed it the moment the first **little green tomatoes** have appeared, and you will need to **feed it once a week**.



Trusses

As the plant grows, you will see little bunches of flowers forming on the stem. These groups of flowers are called **trusses**. Do not damage them because it is from these that the tomato fruits will form.



Stopping

To encourage the flowers to 'set' (i.e. form fruits), we spray them with water.

When your plant has **4 or 5 trusses**, we do not want the plant to grow any more, so we break off the top of the plant. This is known as **stopping**.



Side Shoots

If we allowed our plant to grow naturally, it would grow a lot of branches with tiny tomatoes. So we only allow the main stem to grow by **taking out** the side shoots or **suckers** as soon as they appear. They grow between the main stem and a leaf. Since they will grow back we must check for suckers every week and take out any that we see.



Ripening

When the tomatoes ripen we can remove the large lower leaves.



Protecting

The plants are attacked by a little insect, called Whitefly, so we must spray the undersides of the plant with an insecticide, every week.



Name.....

Looking After Your Plant



1. What do the following words mean?

Half Hardy

Sucker

Truss

Stopping

2. Name two ways to support a tomatoe plant?

.....
.....

3. What do plants need in addition to food?

.....

4. Name a suitable plant food for tomatoes?

.....

5. When should we start to feed tomato plants?

.....

6. How often do we feed tomato plants?

.....

7. Why do we spray plants with water?

.....

8. When do we 'stop' the plants?

.....

9. What are side shoots called?

.....

10. What should we do with side shoots?

.....

Tomatoes

E	I	Z	H	E	Y	P	H	S	C	K	L	Z	G	Y	R	U	O	C	M
H	W	H	S	B	F	C	P	B	L	C	V	B	P	H	Q	W	Z	Y	T
F	N	Y	P	T	F	A	B	M	T	S	Z	D	U	O	Q	Y	J	Y	H
D	N	N	H	D	O	P	H	H	M	O	G	S	D	C	A	O	H	P	G
X	C	F	K	Z	N	P	J	W	Z	W	M	T	Z	I	D	F	V	H	I
W	M	C	N	N	R	L	P	E	S	P	J	T	D	B	E	B	Z	A	L
B	T	L	Z	O	Q	I	Q	I	F	Q	B	W	H	R	O	G	N	G	E
L	R	D	Q	X	I	X	N	U	N	R	W	C	V	U	S	J	A	B	D
I	O	T	J	R	M	T	J	G	S	G	U	K	F	T	M	X	B	Y	S
O	P	Q	R	U	J	R	A	M	C	T	Y	I	D	T	L	B	W	O	R
H	P	R	Z	Y	X	O	I	N	R	U	F	M	T	T	W	D	J	S	E
O	U	T	S	D	F	K	H	U	I	Z	L	Y	M	M	Q	U	U	G	N
G	S	K	D	Y	H	F	S	Z	R	L	Q	T	V	M	L	O	K	V	E
J	F	R	S	Z	D	S	Y	Z	B	H	L	K	U	X	O	E	R	U	D
R	E	K	A	M	Y	E	N	O	M	F	V	O	C	R	A	R	I	A	R
Y	N	Z	T	C	L	P	E	J	E	B	D	Q	P	F	E	P	P	O	A
Y	L	F	E	T	I	H	W	I	J	V	H	J	W	R	W	I	E	C	G
W	X	U	K	F	K	Z	C	N	N	S	W	O	O	L	I	H	N	B	T
Y	T	E	I	R	A	V	W	N	L	Z	S	U	C	K	E	R	S	P	L
L	Y	Y	V	H	K	X	I	V	B	F	G	R	O	W	B	A	G	T	Z

MONEYMAKER
 TOM-THUMB
 GARDENERS
 DELIGHT
 VARIETY
 GROWBAG
 RIPEN
 RINGCULTURE

TRUSS
 SUCKERS
 WHITEFLY
 STOPPING
 POLLINATION
 FRUIT
 SUPPORT