**AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE SS2**

**TOPIC: AGRICLTURAL POLLUTION.**

**MEANING Agricultural Pollution**

Agricultural pollution is defined as the release of toxic or harmful substances into the environment by natural forces or man and other animals to an extent that causes biological damage to man and his resources In other words, agricultural pollution is the release of harmful substances into the environment i.e, water, air, and land in quantities or to the level that are harmful to man, animals and man.

**Sources or causes of pollution.**

1. Air pollution E.g, Ammonia gas, dust particles.
2. Noise pollution. E.g, feed mill, noise pollution from poultry (bird)
3. Land pollution. e.g, refuse,sewage, pesticides and fertilizers.
4. Water pollution. Eg, feaces from animals crude oil (oil spillage)

**TOPIC: FARM SURVEYING AND PLANNING.**

Farm surveying is defined as the process of measuring and mapping out the position, topography, size and boundary of an area of farmland. It can also be defined as the process by which measuring of land is made on the farm.

**Importance of farm surveying and planning in agriculture.**

1. Determination of size of farmland.
2. For feasibility studies.
3. Construction of road.
4. Proper use of farmland.
5. Location of farm building.
6. Planning of farmstead.

**Some common surveying equipment.**

1. Ranging pole.
2. Gunter`s chain
3. Measuring tape.
4. Arrow or pin .
5. Beacons or pillars.
6. Prismatic compass.

FARM PLANNING: Isa drawing or outline of a farmstead. It also involves the proper land use planning, i.e, putting the land into use for which it is best suited without the risk of land degradation.

**IMPOTANCE OF FARM PLANNING.**

1. It enables the farmer to make proper use of the land.
2. It also ensures the proper sitting of certain buildings or structures in certain locations within the farmstead.
3. It ensures the location of livestock buildings in relation to other farm buildings.
4. It promotes the neatness and prevents pollution within the farmstead.

**Factors necessary for planning a farmstead.**

Farmstead can be defined as a farm house and all its production and processing structures.

**FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SITING OF FARM OR FARMSTEAD.**

1. Topography.
2. Soil type.
3. Accessibility.
4. Water supply.
5. Health/ Hygiene.
6. Nearness to market

**PRINCIPLES OF FARMSTEAD LAYOUT.**

1. Plant crops on the best soil within the farm.
2. Livestock buildings should be located on the poorest soil within the farm.
3. Buildings should be located in easily accessible areas.
4. Farm building should not be located on slopes to avoid erosion

FOREST MANAGEMENT.

MEANING Forest can be defined as a large area of land covered with trees and bushes, either growing wild or planted for some purposes.

**FORESTRY:** Is the study and management of forests and forest resources.

**SILVICULTURE:** Is the study of forest trees and other related trees.

Common forest trees are :iroko ,obeche,mahogany,Nigerian walnut,Ebony, Camwood, opepe,Afara,Teak and Abura.

**IMPORTANCE OR USES OF THE FOREST.**

1. Provision of food.
2. Provision of fuel.
3. Provision of medicinal herbs
4. Provision of employment
5. Sources of raw material
6. Provision of pulp
7. Formation of rain

**MANAGEMENT OF THE FOREST**

In order to ensure the continuous supply of timber from the forest, the following management practices should be adopted:

1. Forest regulations: is informing of decrees and bye\_laws to prevent people from exploiting or indiscriminate tapping of forest resources.
2. Selective Exploration: is the process of cutting or harvesting only matured trees in a forest.
3. Deforestation: is the continuous removal of forest stands (trees) either by burning or indiscriminate felling without replacing them.
4. Regeneration: is the process of forest regrowth after it has been exploited
5. Afforestation: is the process of establishing forest plantations in any area.
6. Taungya system :it is a system which involves the integration of agriculture with forestry.