CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

A Manual for Trainers

NURSERY MANAGEMENT FOR FARMERS IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Acknowledgement

NARI gratefully acknowledges the generous support of the people of the European Union in the Action- Strengthening food production capacity and the resilience to drought of vulnerable communities in Papua New Guinea.
# Table of Contents

Acknowledgement .............................................................................................................. iii

Introduction .......................................................................................................................... 1

  Training Objective ............................................................................................................... 1

Training Program ................................................................................................................... 2

Session 1: Introduction of Facilitator and Participants .......................................................... 3

Session 2: What is Nursery Management? ............................................................................ 4

  Introduction ......................................................................................................................... 4

Session 3: Planning your Nursery ......................................................................................... 7

  Introduction ......................................................................................................................... 7

Session 4: Setting-up your Nursery ..................................................................................... 10

  Introduction ......................................................................................................................... 10

Session 5: Plant Propagation ............................................................................................... 13

  Introduction ......................................................................................................................... 13

Session 6: Pest and Disease Control .................................................................................... 32

  Introduction ......................................................................................................................... 32

Session 7: Maintenance and Sustainability ......................................................................... 35

  Introduction ......................................................................................................................... 35

Summary ................................................................................................................................ 38

Evaluation ............................................................................................................................. 38

  (a) Barometer mood test ................................................................................................. 38

  (b) Comments by Participants ......................................................................................... 38

  (c) Facilitator to sum up ................................................................................................. 39

References ............................................................................................................................. 40
Introduction

Many people in Papua New Guinea depend on agriculture and forest to meet various needs. With increasing population and rapid climate change impacts, these resources are increasingly under pressure. During the long spells of droughts experienced in 1997 and 2015, many farmers cannot obtain high quality seeds and seedlings. In addition, farmers continue to collect seeds and planting materials from the forest or as they moved from place to place, they buy from markets or collect from their relatives and friends. These seeds and planting materials are always planted near their homes or raised under trees which are mostly unmanaged and result in high mortality rates.

Establishing a back-yard nursery and understanding the management protocols, high quality planting materials can be available for the family and the communities at all times. Nursery activities can be incorporated into family daily activities as it plays an important role in sustaining diverse planting materials for food, income, and other social and environmental purposes.

This training module on Nursery Management will be more focussed on perennial crops than annual crops. This is because the perennial crops are more common in Papua New Guinea and they also require special attention prior to field planting. However, in general the Nursery concept is the same and can be also applied to annual crops.

The training module will enhance and equip trainers to gain knowledge and skills with positive attitude to deliver or conduct trainings to meet the urgent need for practical help for farmers to strengthen food production capacity and the resilience to drought of vulnerable communities in Papua New Guinea.

The module is holistic and more participatory approach where participants will share and learn from each others’ experiences, as well as involve in practical sessions and field visits.

Training Objective

To transfer knowledge and skills of nursery management practices to rural farming communities through Trainers of Trainees (TOTs).
# Training Program

The training covers seven sessions and will take three days to deliver as shown in the program below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Day-1</th>
<th>Day-2</th>
<th>Day-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 8:30am</td>
<td>Welcome (Devotion)</td>
<td>Devotion &amp; Recap</td>
<td>Devotion &amp; Recap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 - 10:00am</td>
<td><strong>Session-1:</strong> Introduction of Facilitator and Participants</td>
<td><strong>Session-5:</strong> Plant Propagation</td>
<td><strong>Session-6:</strong> Pest and Disease Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 - 10:30am</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30am - 12:00pm</td>
<td><strong>Session-2:</strong> What is Nursery Management?</td>
<td>Propagation (Hands-on)</td>
<td><strong>Session-7:</strong> Maintenance and Sustainability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 - 1:00pm</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 - 3:00pm</td>
<td><strong>Session-3:</strong> Planning your Nursery</td>
<td>Propagation (Hands-on)</td>
<td>Summary and Participants Feed-back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 - 3:30pm</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 - 5:00pm</td>
<td><strong>Session-4:</strong> Setting-up your Nursery</td>
<td>Propagation (Hands-on)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Session 1: Introduction of Facilitator and Participants

In this first session of the training, as a facilitator, you are going to introduce yourself especially, on your personal background, and maybe a special interest or hobby you have. The participants will do the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learning Goal</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers will:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Know each other and start communicating freely;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Appreciate their selection to participate in the training;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Be able to know the aim and purpose of the training;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Know what is expected of them; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Express what they expect to learn and gain at the end of the training.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working together to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Develop the training ground rules to be followed throughout the training sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Give reasons why they are selected for their participation in this training and their expectations?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Go through the training program and give their views; and where necessary, adjustment can be allowed for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Assess and identify areas of interest where more emphasis will be based on during the training.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Session 2: What is Nursery Management?

Introduction

Nursery plays an important role in managing environmental and physical factors that affect initial growth phase of plants before plants are field planted or sold out to users. Seedlings and clonal materials are produced in nursery from which the food gardens, fruit orchards, food and ornamental gardens can be established with minimum care, cost and maintenance. The focus of this session will be on nursery management and the benefits associated with the practices.
**Learning Goal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farmers will:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Understand the importance of nursery management.</td>
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</table>

**Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working together</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divide into groups:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Using butcher papers and markers define nursery management and list some benefits of a nursery. The groups will then do their presentations. (See if their views are in line with the notes).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition of Nursery Management**

Nursery management by definition includes all aspects of growing and managing plants and is an important aspect of crop production. This is because the final crop yield depends largely on how seeds were raised and managed at their early stages. Depending on their physiology and husbandry practices, crops require nursery.

Nursery is defined as a place where plants are grown by seed (generative propagation) and by leaf, stem or root cuttings (vegetative propagation), under favorable conditions until they are ready for field-planting. The primary aim is to produce sufficient quantities of high quality planting materials readily available at all times to satisfy the needs of users.

**Some Benefits of a Nursery**

- Availability of planting materials when needed;
- Production of uniform-size seedlings;
- Production of disease-free planting materials;
- Production of genetically improved quality planting material;
- Production of wide varieties of plants;
- Income generation through the sale of seedlings; and Inexpensive to establish.
Discussion:

Discuss together.

- What is the purpose and benefits of your nursery?
- What are some management strategies that you have used in your nursery?
Session 3: Planning your Nursery

Figure 3: A group of farmers planning their nursery

Introduction

Planning is essential because it helps identify your goals and objectives and also envision results you want to achieve, and determines the steps necessary to achieve them. It provides information for you to make effective decision about how to allocate the resources in a way that will enable you to achieve your goals and objectives.

It is critical in planning that your resources, partners, components or sections of the nursery and risks are identified and assessed. This will form the bases of your plan to maximize benefits.
According to the Bible (Habakkuk 2:3), the plan has to be written and must be clear so that those who read it can understand it and run with it.

### Learning Goal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farmers will:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Know how to assess and identify the resources required for their nursery.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Understand and familiarise themselves about the Nursery components.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Know how to develop a simple Nursery Plan.</td>
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</table>

### Activities

**Notes:**

(i) Some critical areas for identification and assessment to be considered when planning your Nursery:

- Resources which include labour, land, soil, water, planting materials, timber, tools, transport, etc.
- Partners (maybe relatives, NGOs, LLG, etc).
- Components/Sections of the Nursery include shed, working benches, store room, seed extraction compartment, sterilising and media compartment, irrigation system, germination area, potting area, hardening shelter, storage area, etc.
- Some Risks include pest and disease, climate change (drought, flooding, strong wings), thief, animals, seed sources, etc.

(ii) A simple Village Nursery Plan should include the following:

- Title
- Brief Background
- Goal, Objectives and Activities
- Who is responsible for the Task
- Cost
| Schedule                      | Risks                      | Sustainability       |

**Working together:**
- In groups, discuss and list down what resources you have in your community?
- Identify and list the Nursery tasks or activities.
- Develop a simple nursery plan and do a presentation.

**Discussion:**
**Discuss together.**
- Discuss some lessons learnt in the nursery planning exercise?
Session: 4 Setting-up your Nursery

Figure 4: A photo showing farmers setting up a nursery

Introduction

A well designed nursery must have some basic features in place that will facilitate management practices for well being and development of plants. This should be derived from the Plan developed. The nursery set-up should have a sequence of activities for easy working, access and monitoring.

Learning Goal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farmers will:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understand and know how to set-up a Nursery.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Tips for Setting up a Nursery

i. **Site Selection**
   When selecting a site, it is essentially important that the nursery;
   - Is set up near the family house so it can be monitored closely;
   - Is set up on a stable and well drainage area;
1. **Nursery Management Training Manual**

   - Has a good source of water;
   - Has sufficient soil available, especially for potting purposes; and
   - Has easy access to a seed garden or bud-wood garden.

   **ii. Nursery Shed**

   The nursery shed can be either permanent or temporary and can be built from local materials.

   Points to consider when constructing a Nursery Shed:
   - Strong frame work for both roof and walls.
   - Light/ clear roofing.
   - An open space for sunbathing.
   - Seed beds should be raised at least a metre above ground level.
   - A place for sterilizing soil.
   - A good ventilation system.
   - Path way for easy access.
   - Good drainage system.
   - A fence (good wall) around the shed to keep out unwanted animals and intruders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nursery visit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visit a Nursery and discuss the essential components that are in place or lacking.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Discussion:**

- What lessons can you learn from the back yard nursery photos below?
Figure 5: Photo of a back-yard nursery.
Session: 5 Plant Propagation

Introduction

Propagation, the controlled perpetuation of plants, is the most basic of horticultural practices. Its two objectives are to achieve an increase in numbers and to preserve the essential characteristics of the plant. Propagation can be achieved sexually by seed or asexually by utilizing specialized vegetative structures of the plant (tubers and corms) or by employing such techniques as cutting, layering, grafting, and tissue culture.

The focus of this session will be on seed raising, layering, grafting and bare-rooting techniques of some fruits and nuts. It is hoped that a similar practice can be applied to other plant species.

Learning Goal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farmers will:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Understand the importance of increasing number of planting stocks and preserving desired traits of crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Understand different types of seed and vegetative propagation methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Gain hands-on-experience on seed raising, layering, grafting and bare-rooting techniques</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Propagation

There are two ways to multiply plants; by seed (generative propagation) and by leaf, stem or root cuttings (vegetative propagation).

1. Propagation by Seed

Background of different seed germination types

Pre-germination treatment of seeds will depend on mainly two types of seeds:

- **Recalcitrant**
  
  Recalcitrant seeds are usually large and have more than 60 percent moisture content. They do not require moisture as part of pre-germination treatment and will therefore germinate easily. Examples of these seeds are mainly from fruit and nut trees such as durian, mangosteen, breadfruit, aila, okari nut, galip nut, rambutan, pulasan, abiu, carambola, sweet sop, sour sop, taun, coffee, cocoa, palm oil and rubber.

- **Orthodox.**
  
  Orthodox seeds require less than 10 percent moisture content and will store longer than recalcitrant seeds. Hence to germinate the

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Figure 7: Diagram showing various types of seed to seedling development
seeds you will need to put them into a water-filled container overnight (12-24 hours) to imbibe or absorb moisture which will enhance the germination process for sowing. Examples of these seeds are balsa, maize, peanut, cabbage, broccoli, chilli, capsicum, tomato, snake bean, mung bean, soya bean.

### i. Seed Selection.
- Your seeds must be well selected from healthiest plants and fruits.
- Dry the seed well under a roof not completely exposed to the sun.
- Get rid of damaged or sick seeds before you store in a bag or jar.
- Keep away from rats and other pests.

![Figure 8: Different seeds of nuts (from top to bottom- are okari, galip) and fruits (avocado, abiu, rambutan, lemon, carambola and guava).]

Your choice of seeds and planting materials will always be recognised by the fruits they bear. Choose and plant quality seeds and planting materials for quality fruits.

### ii. Soil (Media Preparation)
Preparation of media depends on local materials available.
- Soil mixing ratio media comprising of 2 parts top soil, 1 part river sand and 1 part compost (decomposed wood chips, galip and cocoa leaves).
- 3 parts from under vegetation (forest), 2 parts clay soil, and 1 part of sand.

Where materials are large then they can be sieved through a 4 mm strainer made from 150 cm x 75 cm sized wooden frame.

### iii. Soil Sterilization:
- Sterilization of soil for nurseries helps to control soil borne pests, diseases and seeds of
Some tips:
- Media mixed filled into half-opened 200 lites drum
- Fill drum with water to one third of the drum, and cover with lid or banana leaves
- Light fire underneath and will last for 3-4 hours.
- Let it cool, then fill the germination trays or beds.

iv. **Seedbed Preparation**
- How do you prepare your seedbed?
- What are the materials you use?
- What type of media do you use?

v. **Seed Sowing**
- How do you sow your seeds?
- How often do you water the seeds you sow?

vi. **Filling pots or polybags with soil**
- What are some types of pots you use for potting in your nursery?
- Do you use any local materials for pots? Can you demonstrate how to make it?
- What type of medium you use?
- What are the steps you following in sowing the seedlings into the pots?

vii. **Transplanting of Seedlings**
- When is the right time to transplant seedlings from the germination bed?
- What are the steps you follow in transplanting your seedlings?

viii. **Hardening off**
- Hardening-off is to allow the seedlings to adapt to adverse conditions in the planting sites. This is conducted by cutting the overgrown roots, reducing watering intensity, opening shading nets and refrain from applying fertilizers.
- The seeds are then ready for planting in the field.
Discussion

- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of (a) seeds directly planted in the field; (b) seeds sowed in the pots, germinated and then planted in the field; (c) seeds germinated in a germination bed or tray then planted in the field; and (d) seeds germinated in a germination bed or tray, then potted, and then planted in the field.

2. Vegetative Propagation

There are various vegetative propagation techniques. However, in this session only three techniques will be discussed and demonstrated. They are budding, grafting and marcotting.

(a) Budding

Tips for Budding

i. List of Materials
ii. Bud stock preparation
iii. Bud-wood (scion) preparation
iv. Budding

In many fields and nurseries, budding is one of the vegetative techniques used in horticultural and agricultural industries. For any budding technique to occur, it must have two plant parts called understock (rootstock) and the scion. The understock is the plant part that has the roots (normally raised from seedling) and the scion is the new shoot (having one bud on the stem) obtained from desired mother plant.

Demonstration

- List of Tools and Materials
Figure 9: Budding tools and materials

- Hands-on, Step-by-Step Budding

Figure 10: A pencil-sized stock cut at 10 cm from base denoted by (a) and (b) photos.
Figure 11: Photos (c) and (d) showing window cut made for bud placement

(c) Use budding knife and open bark below ring cut
(d) Peel bark 1 to 2 cm below ring cut for bud insertion.

Figure 12: Photos (e) and (f) showing how bud is incised from budwood stick.

(e) Make a rectangle cut on budwood similar to rootstock cut
(f) Holding onto leaf stalk remove the incised bud.
Figure 13: Photos (g) and (h) showing how bud is inserted onto a window-cut rootstock seedling.

Figure 14: Photos (i) and (j) showing how a bud is secured and tied with a grafting tape.
(b) Grafting

Grafting is another vegetative technique. Similar to budding, except that the scion has more than two buds on the stem obtained from the desired mother plant.

- Hands-on, Step-by-Step Grafting
Figure 16: Prepare a rootstock.

Figure 17: Identify and chose only bud-stick that has swollen bud from a mature tree.

Figure 18: Make an angle cut on scion and rootstock.
Figure 19: Insert scion into the rootstock.

Figure 20: Tie budding tape firmly around the joint or wound.

Figure 21: Place a plastic tube covering the scion.

Figure 22: Remove plastic from the scion when new leaf growths occur.
Figure 23: Grafted plant in hardening process. See notes in asterisks(*)

*In 1-2 weeks of hardening, remove rootstock top to allow the regrowth scion to grow as a grafted plant. Then after 4-6 weeks when the grafted plant develops plenty leaves, you can remove the grafting tape.

**Discussion:**

After the hands-on grafting exercise, discuss lessons learnt and get feedback from participants.
(c) Marcotting

Marcotting is when a selected branch from the tree is ring-barked and soil is put around it to produce roots.

Some tips:
- Choose a healthy, matured tree with known desired traits.
- Select an outside branch of the tree for pruning to induce new shoots.
- Best time for marcotting is during cool day, and when trees develop new branches and are growing fast. Avoid flowering and fruiting seasons.
- Use good media for marcotting.
- Marcotted branch produces fruits earlier than a seedling.

Demonstration

i. List of Materials
- Budding knife or sharp pocket knife
- Clear plastic sheet (50cm x 30cm)
- Twine or strong ropes
- Good media (sawdust, cocoa peat, decomposed coconut husk or wood)

ii. Hands-on, Step-by-Step Marcotting
Discussion:
After the hands-on marcotting exercise, discuss lessons learnt and get feedback from participants.

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**Bare-rooting Technique**

**What we know about bare-rooting of plant materials**

Bare-rooting is simply the removal of soil from plant materials that grow in soil filled polythene bags or pots. This technique is use when moving plant materials to isolated areas within the province or other parts of the country. Some of its

Before bare-rooting is made, materials are prepared to ensure that the plants survive through the bare-rooting/hardening processes until they are field-planted.

**Steps for Bare-rooting:**

- Select all potted plants and bare-root them carefully.
- Cut open one end of the copra sack and apply decomposed sawdust.
- Water both the copra sack and the sawdust to minimize moisture loss of plants.
- Place the bare-rooted plants on the sawdust, fold and roll the copra sack
from one end to another.

- Tie securely with twine or strong rope.
- Best time for bare-rooting is during cool day.

### Demonstration

#### i. List of Materials

- Sharp pocket knife
- Copra sack
- Twine or strong ropes
- Decomposed sawdust
- A bucket of clean water
- Chemicals for treating pest or disease
- Protective clothing

#### ii. Hands-on, Step-by-Step Bare-rooting

![Step 1: Bare-rooted plant](image1)
![Step 2: Plant placed in sawdust](image2)
![Step 3: Plant is covered with sawdust](image3)

Figure 30: Steps in bare-rooting seedlings for distribution
Figure 31: Folding and rolling plant materials with copra sack
Treatment of prepared bare-rooted plants for distribution

It is always a good idea to keep plant materials in quarantine house for a month before they are distributed. In this way, plants are observed for any pests or diseases and they are treated immediately. In some cases where there is an urgent need to distribute plant materials, appropriate chemicals are used based on recommendations from the senior or principle crop protectionist and the National Agriculture Quarantine Inspection Authority who issues quarantine...
certificates when all the quarantine requirements are met.

Re-potting of bare-rooted plant materials

- Keep the planting materials under cool environment.
- Prepare top black soil on a plastic sheet.
- Remove the bare-rooted plant from the copra sack and put into an empty polythene bag, and fill with top black soil until it is full. Then compact with your fingers.
- The re-potted plant materials are kept under shade for two to three weeks to allow for root establishment. If steps are followed correctly, most foliage will remain on plant material and also new shoots will grow.
- Once the plant shoots turn to green glossy colour, the materials are ready for field planting.

Working Together:

- Discuss
  (a) Some good things and problems about bare-rooting.
  (b) Possible ways to improve the problems identified.
Session 6: Pest and Disease Control

Figure 33: Photo showing insect pest attacking young leaf of a plant

Figure 34: Photo showing disease infecting a plant seedling
Source: PNG CCI Information Bulletin

Introduction

Nursery plants are often exposed to a wide variety of injuries caused by pests and diseases. This can result in poor quality plant materials and economic loss. Therefore taking good care of your seedlings and the general nursery hygiene is important to reduce pests and diseases to ensure good performance.
## Learning Goal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farmers will:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Understand common pests and diseases at the nursery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Understand basic hygiene practices of managing pests and diseases.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common type of pests and diseases attacking seedlings at the nursery and their control measures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) **Pests**

- Mirids are sucking insects and destroys soft shoot growths. They can be controlled by spraying the seedlings with appropriate pesticide. Also avoid crowding of seedlings and exposure to heavy shading.

- Mealy bugs are sucking insects and can also damage leaves and stems from receiving adequate light. They can be controlled by spraying the seedlings with appropriate pesticide. Also by hand-picking if the numbers are less.

- Grey weevils are chewing insects that feed on shoots and stems. They can be controlled by spraying the seedlings with appropriate pesticide. Also by hand-picking if the numbers are less.

(ii) **Disease**

Dumping-off is mainly caused by over-crowding the seedlings. It can be controlled by thinning the seedlings to facilitate movement of the air among them. Spray the seedlings with appropriate pesticide in case of pest problems.
## Some general nursery hygiene practices

- Sterilize growing media, structures, tools and trays using steam or chemicals.

- Good ventilation and air movement is also a sound disease prevention method.

- Understand pests and diseases that could affect the growth of healthy seedlings.

- Regular insect monitoring schedule for management of pests.

- Regular weeding.

- Regular watering, especially during dry seasons.

- Regular grading of plants.

- Note also that in a greenhouse plants can be more sensitive to chemicals than in the open field.

## Working together:

- Participants to share their experiences on pests and diseases in their nurseries, and how they managed them.
Session 7: Maintenance and Sustainability

Figure 35: An illustration of a well maintained and sustainable nursery.

Source: Resource Book On Horticulture Nursery Management

Introduction

Maintenance and sustainability of the cleaning and doing maintenance of the nursery are essential tasks as it comes with full responsibility to ensure the facility is in hygienic and conducive environment for production of health seedlings.
Learning Goal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farmers will:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Understand the importance of maintaining and sustaining a good nursery for quality seedlings.</td>
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</table>

Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Common types of nursery issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Simple procedures for cleaning and maintaining nursery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These include transplanting bare-rooted materials and holdover stock into soil-filled polybags; cleaning floors, benches, tables, tools and equipments for next use, cleaning and sterilizing containers, checking and repairing equipment, tools and infrastructure.

The focus of this session will be on the maintaining nursery to acceptable standard for raising plant materials as shown below.
Working together:
- Describe the common types of cleaning and maintenance exercise used in the nursery

Discussion
- What are some of the problems you encountered when cleaning and maintaining the nursery?

Can you recommend a suitable practice for nursery cleaning and maintenance?
Summary

Nursery management practices has a broader scope, however once the participants have developed the desired goals and objectives then they can identify tasks and develop nursery plan, set up a nursery, raise nursery plants, do daily tasks and observations, identify pests and manage, keep good records, cleanup and do appropriate maintenance as well as to apply the financial management concept. It is hoped that when these points are adequately addressed, there is a high potential to develop sustainable productivity and income from the nursery component.

Evaluation

Upon completion of the nursery management training, the participants will be given opportunity to evaluate the delivery of the training where comments can be considered for improvement.

(a) Barometer mood test

- Using a chart or a white board, draw three facial expressions showing happy, sad and a confused face drawn on separate columns.
- Asked participants to tick on a column of their choice only once.
- Each participate should make his or her tick individually to avoid biasness on scoring.
- Tally up the scores by counting the number of ticks per column.
- Facilitator to present the scores and elaborate on evaluation of the nursery management training after final comments by the selected participants.

(b) Comments by Participants

Four participants (two males and two females) will be selected to give their views on the trainings and make suggestions for future improvement.
(c) Facilitator to sum up.

The facilitator will do the following things (i) capture and summarize in bullet points what was covered during the training session (ii) identify gaps during the training session for future improvement on trainings (iii) produce a report for his or her community or organisation.
References


Haase, D.L. and Davis, A.S. (2017). Developing and supporting quality nursery facilities and staff are necessary to meet the global forest and landscape restoration needs.


