

## **SUPPLEMENTARY/SPECIAL EXAM FOR PERENNIAL CROPS, DAFS 2111**

**Answer question one (compulsory) and any other two from below.**

### **QUESTION ONE**

- a) List down **ten** examples of perennial crops grown in Kenya. (5 marks)
- b) Explain four **economic** benefits of perennial crops. (8 marks)
- c) Name two types of coffee grown in Africa. (2 marks)
- d) Differentiate perennial crops from annual crops. (5 marks)
- e) Discuss four benefits of organic mulch in crop production. (4 marks)
- f) Highlight three benefits of pruning in perennial crops. (3 marks)
- g) State three uses of sisal in Kenya. (marks)

### **QUESTION TWO**

- a) Which area in Kenya is sisal grown in large scale? (2 marks)
- b) Give the ecological requirements for the development of sisal. (3 marks)
- c) Discuss the preparation and planting processes of the sisal crop. (10 marks)
- d) What are some of the challenges sisal farmers face in Kenya? (5 marks)

### **QUESTION THREE**

- a) Briefly, discuss the roots of banana plantations. (3 marks)
- b) Banana crops are vegetative propagated. Discuss five criteria for the selection of banana mother plants. (5 marks)
- c) Discuss the field maintenance practices carried out during the production of bananas. (12 marks)

### **QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Tea is an evergreen perennial crop grown in many parts of the world. What are the two types of tea grown in East Africa? (2 marks)
- b) Attitude is an important factor in tea production. Explain how it influences the quality of tea production. (3 marks)
- c) Differentiate between maintenance pruning from rehabilitation pruning in tea production. (4 marks)
- d) Discuss the harvesting and processing of tea in Kenya. (11 marks)

### **QUESTION FIVE**

- a) Highlight the ecological requirements for the growth and development of coffee in Kenya. (6 marks)
- b) Discuss two common diseases that affect coffee plantations and the **cultural** methods in which they can be controlled. (6 marks)