



GRADES 1 to 10 DAILY LESSON LOG

School:	Visit DepEdResources.com for More	Grade Level:	VI
Teacher:		Learning Area:	EPP
Teaching Dates and Time:	AUGUST 12 - 16, 2024 (WEEK 3)	Quarter:	1 ST QUARTER

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
OBJECTIVES					
A. Content Standards	Demonstrates an understanding of scientific practices in planting trees and fruit trees				
B. Performance Standards	Applies knowledge and skills in planting trees and fruit trees				
C. Learning Competencies / Objectives <i>Write the LC code for each</i>	.Identify types of orchard farms in the country (community) .Prepares layout design of an orchard garden using the information gathered TLE6AG-Oc-3-1.3.1 TLE6AG-Oc-4-1.4	Identify trees appropriate for orchard gardening based on location, climate, and market demands TLE6AG-Oc-3-1.3.2	Demonstrate proper way of planting/propagating trees(budding, Marcotting, and grafting) TLE6AG-Oc-3-1.3.3	Identify sources of fruit bearing trees TLE6AG-Oc-3-1.3.4	Identify how to care for seedlings TLE6AG-Oc-3-1.3.5
III. CONTENT	Propagating trees and fruit trees	Propagating trees and fruit trees	Propagating trees and fruit trees	Propagating trees and fruit trees	Propagating trees and fruit trees
IV. LEARNING RESOURCES					
1. References					
2. Teacher's Guide Pages					
3. Learner's Materials Pages					
4. Textbook Pages					
5. Additional Materials from Learning Resource (LR) Portal	OHSP TLE Agri-Fishery_ Quarter 1&2. Module No. 3			Laptop projector	EPP Module 1 Starting a Garden in a smart way
6. Other Learning Resources					
7. PROCEDURES					

A. Reviewing previous lesson		What are the types of orchard?	* Checking of Assignments *Asks: 1. What are we need to consider in an orchard gardening? 2. What are the steps in doing so? * Call a volunteer to share his/her answer with her classmates	What is budding, Marcotting and grafting?	* Checking of Assignments *Asks 1. What is grafting? 2. What are the steps in doing so? Call a volunteer to share his/her answer with her classmates
B. Establishing a purpose for the lesson	Types of orchard 1. Seed Orchards According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, seed orchards focus primarily on growing trees that produce seeds rather than nuts or fruit. These seeds are then sold to commercial distributors for resale to the public in small seed packets. They may also be sold to large agricultural facilities or used for food production. Seed orchards can further be divided into two categories based on how they are established. In a seedling orchard, trees are selected through controlled pollination. In a clonal seed orchard, seeds are distributed through methods such as cutting and tissue culture, resulting in an easier harvest overall. 2. Nut Orchards Nut orchards include a large variety of facilities that produce nut-bearing trees. These include orchards that grow popular nuts like pecans, cashews, walnuts and almonds. This category also includes cocoa and chocolate-producing nuts, as well as coconuts. Some orchard owners produce pine	Teacher will flash a picture of different plants and fruit bearing trees using projector Original File Submitted and Formatted by DepEd Club Member - visit depedclub.com for more	* Have the pupils recite the poem “A TREE” with correct pronunciation and expression (using power point- <u>by rows</u>)	Teacher will flash different kinds of fruit bearing trees picture (Localized fruit bearing trees) What do you see? Do you know those fruit bearing trees? Do we have here in our community?	Analyze the situation below, then answer the questions that follow. Kenneth is a grade six pupil. He has a project in vegetable production. He bought a pack of pechay seeds from an ambulant vendor who sells ornamental plants and fertilizers. When he sowed the pechay seeds in a seed box, he was surprised that only few of the seeds germinated.

	trees for their edible pine nuts. Orchards that focus on this type of pine production also fall under this category. 3. Fruit Orchards Fruit orchards include any facility focused on growing tree-bearing fruits. Some popular options include apples, olives, dates and figs. Citrus trees, such as those bearing lemons, limes or oranges, may be grown all together in large citrus orchards, or individually in smaller facilities. Plantations that grow fruit-bearing bushes generally don't fall under this category. These include berries and other fruits not grown on trees.				
C. Presenting examples / instances of the new lesson	Game: Balloons Popping Inside the balloons a word of types of orchard. The pupils will say something about the word that he get.	Can you classify those plants and fruit bearing plants?	Unlocking of difficulty: *Video presentation in one of the scientific ways in propagating trees and fruit trees – <u>BUDDING</u> <u>MARCOTTING</u> <u>GRAFTING</u> *Encourage pupils to tell something about the video clip.	Semantic web Pupils will give the fruit bearing trees FRUIT BEARING TREES	Step 1 Keep seedlings indoors in cool, well-lit area until you are ready to transplant them. Set them where they receive at least six hours of sunlight, such as by a south-facing window. Step 2 Water the seedlings when the soil surface just begins to feel dry. Water until the excess moisture drains from the bottom of the seedling pots. Avoid wetting the foliage; water at the base of the plant. Empty the drip tray after watering, as standing water breeds disease. Step 3 Fertilize the seedlings beginning five days after germination and then every two weeks

					thereafter. Apply a soluble flower fertilizer at one-half the label-recommended rate. Step 4 Pinch off the top ¼ inch of the plant stems when seedlings are approximately 6 inches tall and have grown in at least three sets of leaves. Pinching encourages lateral stem growth and leads to stockier plants. Step 5 Prepare seedlings for transplanting outdoors. Set the seedlings outside in an area protected from high winds and direct sunlight once all spring frost danger is past. Leave the seedlings outside during the day, and bring them back inside at night. Gradually move them into direct light over the course of
D. Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #1	This time, we are going to have an activity on how to layout .sample picture using projector	Defining the term <u>Climate</u> <u>Location</u> <u>Market demands</u>	Group Work: *Group pupils into 5 *Let them choose their own leader *The leader will guide/tour the members in the School Nursery *Instruct them to observe and look for a plants best to apply <u>Budding</u>, <u>Marcotting</u>, <u>Grafting</u> *Have them list down	Group Work Group pupils into 5 Let them choose their own leader will guide the members Group I- List of fruit bearing trees inside the school Group II- Draw different kinds of fruit bearing trees Group III- make a jingle Group IV- make a slogan Group V- Make a poem	*Group pupils into 5 *Let them choose their own leader *The leader will guide their group mates to do step 1 followed by step 2 and so on.
E. Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #2	Group activities: Each group will make a layout on orchard using soft drink straw, matches stick, used newspaper, and ice drop stick Group 1 – soft drink straw Group II- matches stick Group III- used newspapers Group IV- ice drop stick	Group activities Group I- explain and elaborate the word climate Group II- explain and give example about the location Group III – explain and give an example of market demands	GROUP ACTIVITY: (provide materials for the pupils) *Return-demonstration of pupils (by group)	GROUP ACTIVITY: (provide materials for the pupils) *Return-demonstration of pupils (by group)	Video presentation on how tp take care the seedlings

F. Developing Mastery (Leads to Formative Assessment 3)	Group presentation	Why we consider these?	<u>Budding</u>- a mode of sexual reproduction, in which a small part of the substance of the parent (mother plant) is produced as a bud and developed into a new organism. <u>Marcotting</u>- a method for the vegetative propagation of plants in which a part of the stem or branch is packed with moss until roots have formed and the treated part is ready for independent growth. <u>Grafting</u>- a shoot inserted to a tree or plant, so as to become a living part of it - the place where the coin is inserted in a stock.	A fruit bearing tree - is a tree which bears fruit that is consumed or used by humans and some animals — all trees that are flowering plants produce fruit, which are the ripened ovaries of flowers containing one or more seeds . In horticultural usage, the term 'fruit tree' is limited to those that provide fruit for human food	GROUP ACTIVITY: (provide materials for the pupils) *Return-demonstration of pupils (by group
A. Finding Practical applications of concepts and skills	In doing those activities what should we consider?	Why we need to study first the location, climate and market demand before putting an orchard?	Presentation and Reporting of outputs through: * <u>Poem</u> .	Are fruit bearing trees are essential to all human beings? Why?	Presentation and Reporting of outputs through jingle
B. Making generalizations and abstractions about the lesson	What are the types of an orchard? How are going to to layout your orchard?	What are we going to remember in putting an orchard?	What are the three ways on plants and fruit bearing trees propagations?	Why we need to plant more fruit bearing trees?	<u>Seedlings</u> - are more tender than mature plants and often cannot tolerate too much cold or heat. They are also more susceptible to pests and drought conditions. Caring for them correctly also ensures that they continue to thrive once outside and throughout the entire growing season.

C. Evaluating Learning	Enumerate the type of orchard and prepare your layout in an orchard.	Make your own word and explain why in putting an orchard gardening is in an appropriate location, climate and market demands.	In own words explain briefly the procedure/steps in Budding, Marcotting and grafting.	Write a paragraph expanding the importance of fruit bearing trees in animals and human beings.	In your own understanding, how are you going to take care of your seedlings?
D. Additional activities for application or remediation					
G. REMARKS					
H. REFLECTION					
A. No. of learners who earned 80% in the evaluation					
B. No. of learners who require additional activities for remediation					
C. Did the remedial lessons work? No. of learners who have caught up with the lesson					
D. No. of learners who continue to require remediation					
E. Which of my teaching strategies worked well? Why did these work?					
F. What difficulties did I encounter which my principal or supervisor can help me solve?					
G. What innovative or localized materials did I use/discover which I wish to share with other teachers?					

