What is a Calendar and How Do we Prepare One?

Unit. Record Keeping

Problem Area. What is a calendar and how do we prepare one?

Student Learning Objectives. As a result of this lesson, the student will…

1. Define calendar as it relates to record keeping
2. Identify events that could be placed on a calendar
3. Describe the importance of an SAE calendar

Time
Instruction time for this lesson: 50 minutes

Resources
http://www.cals.ncsu.edu/agexed/sae/toolbox/index.html

Tools, Equipment and Supplies
Writing Surface
Overhead Projector
RK.2.TM.A-C
RK.2.SA.A
RK.2.Assess
RK.2.PPT (There is also a PowerPoint presentation that contains the material from this lesson.)
A can of red spray paint
A green plant with distinct leaves
Newspaper or a drop cloth

Key Terms
The following terms are presented in this lesson and appear in bold italics:

• Calendar
**Interest Approach**

**Activity**

*Drape the newspaper or cloth over a desk in front of the classroom. Place the plant in the middle and have the spray paint near by. Tell the class you are going to tell them a true story and then demonstrate it.*

Once there was a new agriculture teacher who didn’t know much about horticulture. This teacher decided to grow poinsettias. Now when should poinsettias bloom? Just before Christmas! Well, this teacher didn’t know much about growing poinsettias and when Christmas rolled around the plants were still green. So do you know what this teacher did? He got a can of red spray paint and sprayed the poinsettias red!

*Spray the plant with the red paint and ask students if this how you get poinsettias to turn red?*

Of course this is not the right thing to do. Why do you think the poinsettias didn’t bloom? It could have been because they were not getting the right amount of darkness, or they were planted at the wrong time.

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**Summary of Content and Teaching Strategies**

**OBJECTIVE 1: Define calendar as it relates to record keeping**

In the last class we talked about cooking. Who remembers how long it takes to cook a 16 pound turkey? Four hours. So, when should we start cooking the turkey if we want it done at noon? 8 AM. A recipe will tell us how long we should cook food. In our SAE program, we may need to make some calculations. If we breed an animal, when can we expect it to have offspring? If we plant a crop, when can we expect to be ready to harvest? If we want poinsettias to be red on December 1, when should we start them? Today we are going to discuss the use of calendars in record keeping.

Who can define calendar as it relates to record keeping?

After several students respond, display RK.2.TM.A and discuss.

**RK.2.TM.A**

*What is a calendar?*

- A list or register of events (appointments or social events or court cases, etc.); Ex.“I have you on my calendar for next Monday.”
- In agriculture, a calendar contains important dates when things should be done or when things might happen, such as having a litter of pigs or harvesting crops.
OBJECTIVE 2: Identify events that could be placed on a calendar

Activity

Divide the class into small groups and ask them to brainstorm the types of events that one would place on an SAE calendar. Give them 3-5 minutes to accomplish this. Ask for their responses. Then display RK.2.TM.B and see how many responses they have that are similar.

RK.2.TM.B

What are some events that might go on an SAE calendar?
- When to prepare the ground
- When to plant
- When to treat for weeds/insects
- When to expect to harvest
- When to make observations
- When to prepare income tax forms
- When to breed livestock
- When to expect young to be born
- When to perform livestock operations
- When to plan around vacations
- When to order supplies

OBJECTIVE 3: Describe the importance of an SAE calendar.

Display RK.2.TM.C and discuss with the students the importance of an SAE Calendar.

RK.2.TM.C

The calendar is an essential part of SAE record keeping. It:
- Helps you plan how to use your time
- Ensures that things don’t fall through the cracks
- Helps to have a higher quality SAE program
- Helps safeguard the health of your plants or animals

Distribute RK.2.SA.A (Sample SAE Calendar. Discuss with the students.)

Give the students 10-15 minutes to start customizing the SAE calendar for their SAE program.

Distribute the SAE Planning Calendar Assessment (RK.2. Assess)

Review/Summary

Go around the room and ask each student to identify one item they have written on their own SAE calendar and the date of the activity.
Extended Classroom Activity:
Have the students take their SAE planning calendar home and work on it. They are to return it for a grade.

FFA Activity:
Just as there are certain events that occur in an SAE program, there are regular events that occur in the FFA. Have the students develop a list of 10 FFA activities and the dates on which they occur.

SAE Activity:
The planning calendar the students are completing as part of the extended classroom activity will count for their SAE activity.

Evaluation:
RK.2. Assess

Answers to Assessment:
1. Which of the following would NOT typically be found on an SAE planning calendar? (2 points)
   A. The date a crop should be planted
   B. The date of your boyfriend or girlfriend’s birthday
   C. The date livestock might be born
   D. The date to start an agriscience experiment
   E. All of the above

2. List three reasons why you should have an SAE planning calendar? (3 points)
   Helps you plan how to use your time
   Ensures that things don’t fall through the cracks
   Helps to have a higher quality SAE program
   Helps safeguard the health of your plants or animals

3. Application (10 points)
The length of time it takes to grow a crop varies according to the variety of the crop and the growing season. The times given below are averages. Fill in the missing blanks. This is the type of information that would go into the SAE Calendar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Time Needed to Grow</th>
<th>Planting Date</th>
<th>Harvesting Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radish – Cherry Bell</td>
<td>22 days</td>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>April 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet Corn – Silver Queen</td>
<td>92 days</td>
<td>April 18</td>
<td>July 19</td>
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<td>Garden Peas – Mr. Big</td>
<td>58 days</td>
<td>April 2</td>
<td>May 30</td>
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<td>Green Beans - Contender</td>
<td>55 days</td>
<td>April 25</td>
<td>June 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Watermelon – Crimson Sweet</td>
<td>80 days</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>July 20</td>
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What is a Calendar?

• A list or register of events (appointments or social events or court cases, etc.); Ex. “I have you on my calendar for next Monday.”

• In agriculture, a calendar contains important dates when things should be done or when things might happen, such as having a litter of pigs or harvesting crops.
What are some events that might go on an SAE calendar?

- When to prepare the ground
- When to plant
- When to treat for weeds/insects
- When to expect to harvest
- When to make observations
- When to prepare income tax forms
- When to breed livestock
- When to expect young to be born
- When to perform livestock operations
- When to plan around vacations
- When to order supplies
The calendar is an essential part of SAE record keeping. It:

- Helps you plan how to use your time
- Ensures that things don’t fall through the cracks
- Helps to have a higher quality SAE program
- Helps safeguard the health of your plants or animals
SAE Planning Calendar

A. What is the title of your SAE Activity?

B. On what date do you plan to start your SAE program?

C. List the things that need to be done before you can start your SAE, and indicate the date by which it should be done. Examples of things that might need to be done are obtaining a signed SAE agreement, securing scientific apparatus, researching to see which varieties of crops should be planted, securing financing, preparing advertising posters, buying equipment, renting land, preparing landscaping plan, fixing fences and pen, ordering seeds, meeting with chamber of commerce, purchasing livestock, etc. Be as thorough as possible.

<table>
<thead>
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D. Calendar of Critical Events. List the dates when critical actions or activities were performed or should be performed. Examples of events that should go into this section are dates on which crops were planted, dates when livestock were bred, anticipated birth dates, anticipated harvest dates, dates when experimental observations need to be made, average last killing from in the spring and fall, dates when crops should be treated for weeds and pests, dates when fertilizer should be applied, dates when livestock management practices should be applied, dates to prepare land, etc.

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The Final Step: The important dates listed on these forms should be transferred to a calendar or date book that you use on a regular basis.
RK.2.Assess

Name_________________________________________

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