

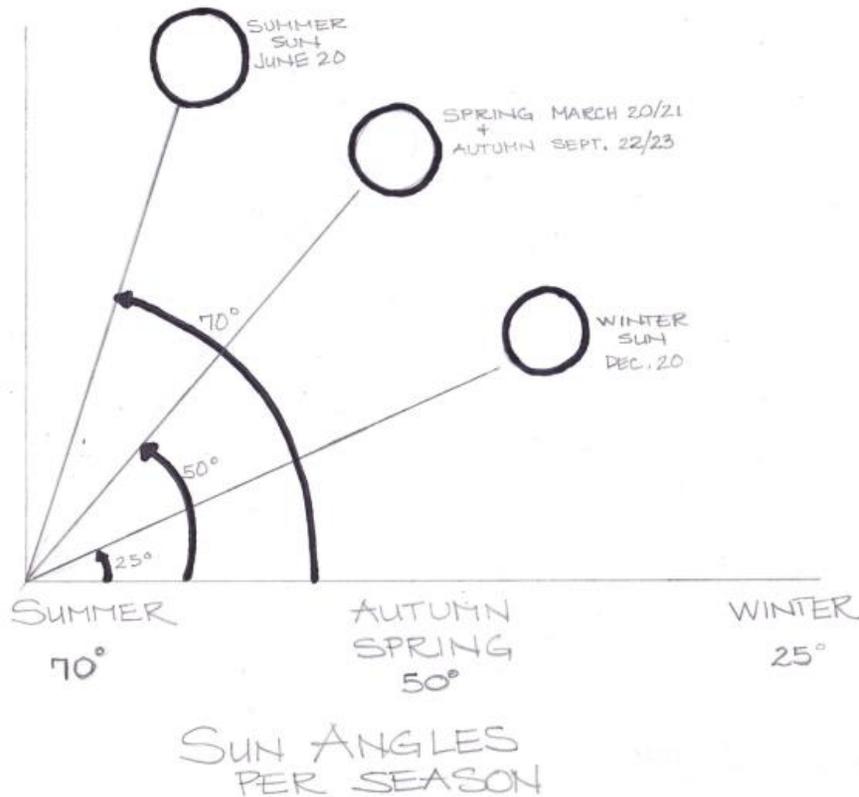
Daily Lesson Plan (DLP)

Topic. Gardening	Day :2
Grade: Pre to 1	Lesson Name: Sun fall throughout the day
	Time :(60 Mins.)

Topic	Sun fall throughout the day
Weekly key words	Landscape, angle of the sun, space, northeast interpretation, etc.
Seating plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Pairs <input type="checkbox"/> Group of 4
Skill development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reading <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Writing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discussion <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation <input type="checkbox"/> Reflection <input type="checkbox"/> Illustration <input type="checkbox"/> Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> Observation <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

Objectives: ➤ The students will be able to:	➤ develop knowledge about how the sun falls throughout the day in the garden area
Teaching Resources:	Multimedia/projector, laptop, YouTube, writing board, notebook, piece of paper, pen/pencil, plants, worksheet, graph paper, map of the yard/garden
Teaching Learning Strategies	
Introduction: 5 mins. Start the lesson by asking the students to share the importance of sunlight for plants. Listen to their responses and give feedback. Methodology: (20 mins.)	

Show the following picture to the students and explain the direction of the sun throughout the day in the garden area:



To understand the available sun in your garden, map your shade.

Mapping the shade in your landscape is a very useful tool in landscape design. If you want to succeed in your garden endeavors, you are going to need to know where you have sun and where you don't.

Mistake Number ONE: Seeing sun and believing that space is sunny.

Mistake Number TWO: Seeing shade and believing that space is shady.

Just because you notice sun or shade on a parcel of land doesn't mean that this area will be hospitable to plants that prefer sun to shade or vice versa.

Fact One: The sun moves from sunrise (east) to sunset (west)

And

Fact Two: The angle of the sun is changing with the seasons

In the northern hemisphere (New England in particular), the height of the sun (or solar altitude) is changing roughly 50 degrees in relation to the horizon over the year. So this means the sun is far higher in the sky in the summer (creating shorter shadows) than in the winter (longest shadows). Starting in the winter, the solar altitude increases through spring and peaks in summer. Then it begins to decrease through autumn to its lowest point in the winter sky.

Where you live on the globe matters! So if you are reading this and you are from Australia...don't trust my information. Having never been to Australia or below the equator, I have no business giving information on the sun. It's not wildly different...you have the same sun after all, but as to the reality of rise/set and angles, you might want to go to a better source. Click on this link to a well-written article on PhysicalGeography.com and read about Earth-Sun Geometry.

Incorporating the two above facts about the sun when you dive into garden planning will help you understand how the sun's rays impact your garden. If you had no trees, no house, no garage or any other structure that could cast shade, this information would be enough.

The truth is most of us have some dwelling that will cast shade. Many of us have trees, too. If we don't...then our neighbors certainly do.

By creating a simple map of your shade, you will get a clearer picture of the true level of sun exposure in your garden. To do this right, you need to do it at least twice in the year – once in the summer and once in the spring or fall. If you really want to understand your exposure, map in all four seasons at the equinox and solstice.

Activity: (30 mins.) (Group Work)

How to map your shade:

Using graph paper, lay out the buildings and large trees on your property. Don't worry about being totally exact, but be mindful with spacing and relative sizes.

With your map in hand, visually watch and map the shade pattern by checking the yard at 9am, noon, and 3pm. This will give you three points to connect to make the arc of shade movement.

environment. At best, I have a few small pockets of part sun. Now I know that eliminating lawn and moving toward more shade tolerant plant choices is the way to go.

Now with the shade in your yard mapped, you are ready to determine whether you have:

Full sun – 6 plus hours

Part sun – 4-5 hours of sun

Part shade – 2-3 hours of sun

Full shade – less than 1 hour of sun

Have fun with this exercise and enjoy the feeling of really knowing how much sun you have to offer your plants.

Wrap up (5mins.): Wind up the lesson by asking the students randomly to share their findings.

Home Assessment:

The students will do the worksheet as homework.

Worksheet

Lesson Evaluation:

- Teacher was able to accomplish all aspects of the lesson well
- Teacher was not able to do warm up activity ,
- develop lesson plan well ,
- do the learning activity ,
- do wrap up ,
- accomplish lesson objective ,
- manage time well ,
- manage class well

Worksheet Day

Name: _____

Class: _____
