

ii) Advantages of using comparative bar graphs.

- They allow ease in comparison/interpretation
- They give clear visual impression
- They are easy to interpret/read
- They easily show the trend of the given data
- Easy to draw

b) Percentage increase in wheat production between the years 2000 and 2001.

$$130,000 - 70,000 = 60,000$$

$$\frac{60,000}{70,000} \times 100 = 85.71\% / 85.7 / 85 \frac{5}{7}$$

c) Physical conditions required for the growing of tea in Kenya.

- Cool/warm climate/conditions/10°C to 28°C throughout the year.
- High rainfall 1000 – 2000 mm per year
- Well distributed rainfall throughout the year
- Areas that are frost-free
- Deep. Light and well-drained soils
- Gently sloping/undulating land
- Acidic/volcanic soils pH 4-6
- High altitude 1200m – 2300m

d) Problems experienced in small scale tea farming in Kenya

- Delayed payment/low payments that lowers the morale of the farmers.
- Mismanagement/embezzlement of funds thus farmers are discouraged.
- Poor feeder roads in the tea growing areas lead to delays in collection/delivery of the green leaf hence wastage/spoilage/loss.
- Fluctuation of prices in the world market makes it difficult for the farmers to plan ahead/lowers morale/discourages farmers.
- High production costs due to high prices of farm inputs leads to lower yields/lower quality since most farmers cannot afford to buy them.
- Pests/fungal diseases destroy crops/reduce yields. (Pest – eg. black tea thrip, blow dust, Red spidermites, weevils and beetles, Armillaria, Root rot Fungal).
- Inadequate/unreliable transport facilities delays the collection/delivery of green leaf reducing the quality.
- Labour shortage/expensive labour lowers production.