STATUS OF BIG ADOPTION IN CAVITE

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Annex 2. Status of BIG adoption in Cavite

BIG practice	Start		End	
	No. of schools	%	No. of schools	%
School has garden plans, including cropping pattern and garden layout, that are prepared yearly, taking into consideration water/climate and feeding center requirements. (garden lay out, calendar, SIP)	28	70	35	88
Gardens beds are deep dug (1 ft deep) and raised. These beds store more water, encourage roots to grow deep, and prevent loss of topsoil during rainy season.	33	83	39	98
Diversification is practiced (there are more than 12 different crops and fruit trees at a given time with 70% indigenous and 30% exotic).	26	65	37	93
Trees that serve as source of fertilizers are planted within the school garden for easy access to green manure and to improve garden microclimate and as a windbreaker. Kakawate (70 %) and Calliandra (30 %) are grown all around the boundaries of the gardens.	33	83	34	85
Regularly uses natural green leafy and compost fertilizers to improve soil quality and keep the soil moist and enrich biological life	32	80	37	93
Rainwater is stored and recycled (roof top or pond collection) and used in gardens	10	25	30	75
Applies liquid fertilizer (kakawate-based)	2	5	28	70
Composting of leaves and plant remains in a compost bin is practiced all year-round.	16	40	36	90
School garden is free of chemical pesticides. Botanical insecticides can be used when needed. Flowering plants such as marigold are used to attract beneficial insects.	38	95	39	98
Crop rotation is practiced in every plot	28	70	32	80
School practices cover cropping using legumes during school vacation/summer season.	29	73	36	90
Uses mulch to protect soil	32	80	30	75
School garden is self-reliant in seeds/ planting materials. Seed saving is practiced.	30	75	35	88
Functional nursery provides year-round supply of seedlings.	15	38	34	85

BIG practice	Start		End	
	No. of schools	%	No. of schools	%
(Team work) There is good coordination among administrator and teachers toward better garden management and use.	32	80	38	95
Organic matter is regularly applied to beds to encourage earthworms, nitrogen-fixing bacteria, and mycorrhiza fungi (whitish fungi that help roots access nutrients in the soil).	30	75	38	95
School garden functions as source of nutrient-rich food for feeding programs.	1	3	36	90
School garden functions as a learning venue for all school children and other stakeholders all year-round.	28	70	35	88