

LESSON NOTE FOR WEEK ONE (1) ENDING 12TH SEPT, 2025.

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.
TOPIC: PACKAGING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
CLASS JSS3
DATE: 8TH SEPTEMBER, 2025

Packaging is the act of wrapping or enclosing agricultural products in a suitable material that will protect them when they are being transported from farm to market and displayed in shops for people to buy.

PURPOSE OF PACKAGING.

1. To protect the products from being damaged when they are transported from one place to another.
2. To protect farm products from damage as a result of bad weather condition.
3. To protect farm products from contamination and damaged by pest and diseases.
4. Packaging makes agricultural products easier to handle and more attractive.
5. To prevent products from losing their value.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING PACKAGING MATERIALS.

1. The packaging material must be suitable for the type of agricultural products.
2. Packaging material for animal products should be different from materials used for packaging plants products.
3. It must be capable of preventing farm products from breakage, leakage and damage to the farm.
4. The packaging container must enclose the product in a convenient unit for handling and distributing.
5. It must be strong enough to protect the products from hazards during transportation
6. It must be easily available and cheap.
7. It must make it easy to carry the products in terms of weight and form
8. It should be easy to dispose of after use.

TYPES OF PACKAGING MATERIALS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

1. **Jute/calico sack**: for packaging dried products such as maize, rice, cowpea, etc.
2. **Plastic/polythene bags**: used for packaging maize, flour, cassava flour, etc.
3. **Bownkrafts**: used for packaging small quantity of dried grains e.g. rice, cowpea, groundnut, etc.
4. **Cardboard boxes and tray**: for packaging eggs, pineapples, mangoes and bananas.
5. **Hard plastic**: used for carrying vegetables.
6. **Plastic wrappers**: for wrapping bread, for dressed chicken for sale in shops and markets
7. **Plastic bottles**: for packaging liquid such as vegetable oil, milk.
8. **Wooden crates**: for packaging fresh fruits such as tomatoes, mangoes, avocado pear.
9. **Glass bottles and jars**: used for packaging liquid such as honey, palm wine, coconut oil, palm oil.
10. **Metal drums and cans**: Metal drums are used to package large quantities of liquid vegetable oil, palm oil. Metal cans are used for packaging fish such as sardines and mackerels.
11. **Baskets**: Made locally from raphia, palm frond are used for packaging fruits and vegetables.

BRANDING: This is the activity of giving a particular name and lineage to goods and services, so that people will be attracted to them and want to buy them.

ADVANTAGES OF BRANDING.

1. It helps in easy identification of the products.
2. It helps the buyer to easily remember what they want to buy.

3. It adds a measure of prestige to the products.
4. It helps in maintenance of quality.
5. The producer may enjoy some forms of monopoly when goods are branded.
6. It prevents product adulteration, etc.

DISADVANTAGES OF BRANDING.

1. It increases the cost of production.
2. Some products are difficult to brand, e.g. vegetable and fruits.
3. It causes confusion among the consumers
4. Producers do find it difficult to maintain consistent quality.

EVALUATION

1. What is packaging.
2. Give three purposes of packaging agricultural products.
3. Give four criteria for packaging agricultural products.
4. Define branding
5. State two advantages of branding.

ASSIGNMENT.

1. Fish products are packaged with the aid of _____. A. basket. B. can. C. bottle. D. drum.
2. Which of these is not a packaging material? A. tray. B. jute sack. C. polythene. D. sieve.
3. _____ is used to store large quantity of vegetable oil for export. A. can. B. plastic bottles. C. metal drum. D. basket.
4. Cocoa beans are best packed in the _____. A. polythene bag. B. jute bag. C. baskets. D. can
5. The best packaging material for bread is _____. A. wooden crates. B. plastic wrappers. C. crates. D. jute bag.
6. What is packaging.
7. List five packaging materials
8. Give five reasons for packaging.