



THE TREE

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"The Tree" N'orupepura n'wamakuru orukuhandiikwa aba TIST Uganda, etagi n'ya the International Small Group and Tree planting program.

OKUKORA KWAITU

TIST n'ekigombe ekyehaireyo kwimutsya omufindo gwabahingi aba hansi kinkubonyeramu amaani gokurwanisa okucwekyerezibwa kw'ebibara, okwejuna obwono nekyenda kitari kyaburijo.

EBIGYENDERERWA BYAITU

Omukunyanyisa entunguka yentura nokurundana orwoya orurungi orurukuruga omumiti. TIST nehwera abahingi abarikurenga 25,000, ebyokwerinda Sirimu, endisa enungi yabomumaka nokucendeza yenku namakara.

PREFACE

Collecting seeds & Making nursery beds is essential.

Tree requantification in Kanungu

Heavy rains in Bunyaruguru.

Conservation Farming

Practicing conservation farming is simple.

EBIRYOMUNDA

Okwegirira Obusiri n'ensigo

Okugaruka kubara emiti omuri Kanungu

Enjura nyingi Bunyaruguru

Okuhinga norinda omwezo

Okutayayirana nikwegyesa munonga.

JUNE - JULY 2010 NEWS LETTER

EDITORS MESSAGE.

EDITORIAL

EDITORS MESSAGE.

This is the time for land preparation for crops, the dry season is coming.

Farmers don't burn bushes.

OBUTUMWA BWA EDITA

Obu nobunaku bwokutebekanisa emisiri yaitu kurungi.

Manya ekyanda kyagaruka, mwerinde okwosya ebishaka.

Why emissions are affecting us why future generations are being considered?

What type of trees should be planted?

The experience of the above questions when participants were exchanging ideas the team from Kenya brought the relevant example of Masai mala where the effects and calamities happened. Animals, plants and people died because of lack of food which resulted into lack of water as rains failed for almost three years. The green substance turned to brown, therefore misuse of resources may cause life to go down.

Participants, therefore, saw the concerns of global warming and training on tree planting being essential! Considerably training is essential because it widens the capacity of reasoning of trainee.

The exchange visits, therefore make someone to observe and gauge his / her position. We are poor because there is no mapping survey so as to work hard. Exchange visits and observations are for us to improve the cost of living.

By Rev.Enoch.

Conservation farming

This is one of the considerable components for increase food production. Our families need food if we are to work hard for sustainable development.

Conservation farming is the use of compost manure .The pit

holes are dug up and this manure is applied to add on soil fertility. The holes are used for many years rotating the crops. We take the maize crop being important one to begin with. The instructions are given in the news letter.

In the holes,4 seeds of maize are planted early enough, this encourages the farmer to have good harvest than usual. We use small piece of land but the yield is high. This land is used for many years. The maize is a cereal food staff which can be a multi purpose in food (meal) preparation. It can be a beverage or food accordingly.

The maize crop, when well managed, helps us for family food stability for sustainable development.We are the light of others since TIST values are implemented genuinely.

Let us practice it and remain at good will for our families to have good start this year.

Thank you.

Rev.Enoch

HEAVY RAINS IN BUNYARUGURU

Heavy rains have come to Bunyaruguru due to the trees of which TIST program has encouraged farmers to plant .At the moment people have received a lot of money since they added more trees because of TIST trainings. People are planting other species of indigenous trees rather than eucalyptus .Conservation farming is being practiced and it has gone futher.People have

good crop yields due to these heavy rains.

Iam Twine John
Trainer Katanda
Katerera S/C

COLLECTING SEEDS AND MAKING NURSERY BEDS IS ESSENTIAL

Trainers my friends, Collecting seeds of our choice and nursery bed establishment is essential. When we collect seeds dry then and in time of planting they are already in nursery beds. It brings to the farmer good trees and more so let us have tree of different kinds.

This will scare away tropical diseases like bacterial wilt and fungal diseases which hinder tree planting progress. This makes the farmer's budget to be low and the expenditure so that the farmer may have the access trees for planting.

The indigenous seeds are harvested, dried and the farmer establishes a nursery bed where these seeds will germinate for seedlings to grow well. That is when we shall have many trees. These indigenous trees grow fast and are free from many diseases.

Let us collect seeds for fruit trees for increasing on the fruit trees Papaya Jack fruits, prunes and other species. Thank you very much.

The Crop rotation in CF is more ideal to the Farmer

Good farmers use crop rotation in conservation farming. The seasons and crop series of change in one place is the best because some crops are heavy feeders while other add nitrogen in the soil.

Practically on the conservation component, farmers are advised to use crop rotation so as to make the soil rest and more. Nutrients and soil fertility to be added.

When a farmer uses crops like maize the next season in the same pit, let him / her use another plant and maize is planted besides the very pit prepared and the former pit where another crop is planted, should not be a heavy feeder. This is a good practice that make the soils to give good crop yields.

I therefore encourage all conservation farmers that we shall be able to shift from one ladder of development to another.

From Rev.Enock

TIST TREE RE- QUANTIFICATION IN KANUNGU

Re-quantification in Kanungu having resumed, it was welcomed by all TIST farmers and they were happy to see that former Kanungu quantifiers began their work of quantification (Tree Count) i.e. Joshua and Ezra accompanied by a pair of quantifiers from Bushenyi District. i.e. Apollo and Denis. This re-quantification exercise began last year in August starting with Rugyeyo Sub-County followed by Kanungu town Council and Kirima Sub -County up to Jan 2010.

Starting Feb.2010 we are doing quantification in Rutenga Sub-County. Farmers in Rutenga are

happy with TIST program to find that it is back. They thought that it will never back because in 2006 quantifiers went there, quantified their trees and left without any information to them and they never received any incentive from TIST program. But farmers say, that since quantification stopped, it did not stop them from planting more and more trees and we have come to agree. With them, a lot of trees have been planted in Rutenga and to date they are continuing to plant more and more trees of Pine species.

Rutenga Sub -County so far has proved to be the leading or the first in tree planting in pinus patura and cyprus.

Joshua Orishaba

EXCHANGE VISITS TRAINS MORE

The wise saying of Banyankole "Aman picks up from the mouth of his neighbour" who is my neighbour? Some one in want. The coming of Kenya team to Uganda for T.S.E made the minds of TIST members to improve on their standards of living.

Some questions were: What is environment impact assessment?

Who is involved in tree planting?

Where trees for TIST should be planted?

If all trees are cut down in a single day what will happen?

Do you know that you can double your harvest this season by practicing Kilimo hai / Conservation Farming (CF)?

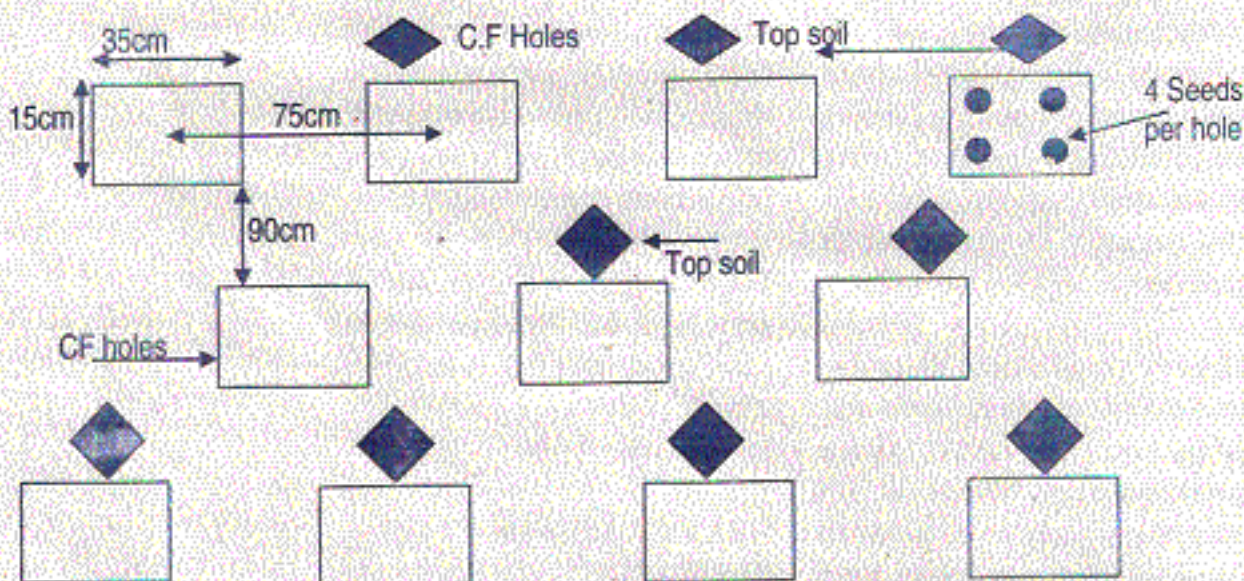
Practicing Conservation Farming is simple.....

- Clear your plot out of weed and bushes. Do not plough.
- Prepare your holes oblong (rectangle) shape. They should be between 15cm wide, 35cm long and 15cm deep. Space holes at least 75cm apart.
- Take some manure and good topsoil and mix it together, or use compost manure. Fill the hole with the mixture up to 5cm from the surface.

When you plant the maize seeds (1 -2 days before rains start), plant 4 seeds in the soil across the hole. If you are planting sorghum, plant 5-6 seeds at each end of the planting hole after a good shower of rain.

- Cover the seeds with 2.5cm of the rich soil and manure mixture. After this the soil in the hole should be about 2.5cm below the surface of the field.
 - The space at the top of the hole enables water to get to the plants when the rains come.
- Weed around the holes regular

You do not need chemical fertilizer on the kilimo hai/ conservation farming plot!



Remember....

1. Do not till the land. Just clear the weeds and make the holes as shown above.
2. Do not burn of the remains on the plot. Leave the residue leave them on the ground so that they make the soil more fertile. Crop remainders can also be used for compost manure.