



Chezhumai

The wounds we have inflicted on the Earth can be healed ... But if it is to be done, it must be done now. Otherwise, it may never be done at all." - Plant Trees and save the Earth

New Small Group Recruitment during June

1. 50 Small Groups from Tiruvallur area
2. 15 Small Groups from Vandhavasi area

Useful Tree to Grow

Jamun is a very common, large evergreen beautiful tree of Indian subcontinent. The scientific name of Jamun is Eugenia jambolana or Syzygium cumini L and it belongs to the myrtaceae plant family. Common names are java plum, black plum, jambul and Indian blackberry.



செழுமை

ekkhy;g{kpfF VwggI I
fhha' fi s Fz khffyhk/
Mdhy;, i j braantz L
bkdwhy;, Jj hd;rhahd
neuk;, yi ybadp;
braant , ayhJ -
ku' fi s tshj J g{kf a
fhgghwW' fs;

#ld; khj k; - g[pa rW
FGffs;nj ht [

1. jUtSSh; gFj pypUeJ
50 rW FGffs;
2. tej thrp gFj pypUeJ 15
rW FGffs;

t shggj wF gaDss
kuk;

#hKd; vdgJ , ej pa
Ji z fz ljj rhhej
bghpa gRi kahd mHfhd
kukhFk; , j d; mwpt p;
bgah; a#ldjah #knghyhdh
myyJ i r#pak; Fkdp
vdgj hFk; , J khl hnr
, d ti fi a rhhej J.
bghJ thf , ji d #hth
gsk; fUgg[gsk;
#knghy; kwWk; , ej pa
gshfbghp vdWk; mi Hggh;



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In tamil it is known as Nagapalam. It grows naturally in clayey loam soil in tropical as well as sub-tropical zones. It is widely cultivated in Haryana as well as the rest of the Indo-Gangetic plains on a large scale. Its habitat starts from Myanmar and extends up to Afghanistan. It is generally cultivated as a roadside avenue tree as well.

Jamun tree tends to grow an umbrella like crown having dense foliage. It thus gives pleasant cool shade during summer. It tends to have a straight bole when coming up on rich soil and favorable climate, but a crooked one when on a dry terrain and unfavorable environment. Its bark is light gray in color and fairly smooth in texture.

Jamun foliage comprises leaves measuring about 10 to 15 cm long and 4 to 6 cm wide. These are entire, ovate-oblong, sometimes lanceolate and also acuminate, coraceous, tough and smooth with shine above. The fragrant flowers of Jamun are small, nearly 5 mm in diameter. These are arranged in terminal trichotomous panicles greenish white in color. These appear during March-April.

Jamun fruit appears in May-June. The berry is oblong, ovoid, green when just appearing, pink when attaining near maturity and shining crimson black when fully ripe. The fruit of wild variety called kath-jamun or woody Jamun are small and tart in taste. The ones of grafted for improved variety are large, and deliciously sweet, but slightly sour.

j' fs; ehwWffz fS l d; j h' fs;
 j ahuhf cSSh fsh? ki Hffhyj j j
 edwhf gadg Lj j pf; bfhsS' fs;
 Are you ready with your seedlings for
 transplanting? – Its raining

j kfhj; , J ehtyghk; vdgglk; , kkuk;
 fsjkz / g(kpary; kpf tk; , awj fahf
 tsuf;T oaJ. kpf tk; btggk; epi wej
 gFj p fshd A hahdh kwWk; , ej pa
 f' i f rkbts p f sy; mj p f khf
 tshffggL f p wJ. i kahdkh; gFj p K j y;
 bj hl' fp Mgfhdp j hd; ti u
 gl he; s s J. , J bghJ thf rhi ynahu
 kukhf gahp l gL f p wJ.

#hKd; kuk; tshe;J mj d; nky; gFj p
 ml hej , i yfS l d; Fi l tot kFik;
 nghy; nj hwwks p f Fk; nfhi l fhyj j py;
 eHy; j Uk; kukhf c s s J. j Fej
 r nj h\ d epi y kwWk; tskpFej g(kpary;
 , kku' fs; gahp l ggl h y; , twwpd;
 j z L gFj p neuhf tsUk; Mdhy;
 tuz l gFj pary; tsUk; ku' f s p d; j z L
 nfhz yhf tsUk; kuj j p d; i kag; gFj p
 bts p hej rhkgy; epwj j py/ bkz i kahf
 , Uffk;

#Kd p d; , i yfs; 10 K j y; 15 br.kp
 e l s Kk/ 4 K j y; 6 br.kp mfyKk;
 ci l aj hFk; , i t ml hj j pahf tk/
 elz l rJukhf tk/ rpy rka' f s py; elz l
 < l o tot p Yk/ j o j ; k/ bkdi kahf tk;
 , Uffk; #hKd p d; g(f f s; eyy kz Kk/
 r p w j h f t k; 5 k p k p R w w s t [c i l a j h f
 , Uffk; , i t f s; b t s l h; gri r epwj j py;
 mj d; gU t j j w F V w w h h; nghy;
 f h l r p a s p f F k; khhr; V g u y; khj j j py;
 g(f f s; nj h d W k;

#hKd; gH' fs; nk-#d; khj j j py;
 nj h d W k; gH' fs; elz l rJukhf tk/
 gri r epw fhafshf nj h d w p gGfFk;
 epi yary; , sk r p t g g [epwkhf tk/ gGj j
 epi yary; k p d D f p d w f U" r p t g g [epwkhf
 khw p t p L k/ f h l L , d t i f a h d f h l ;
 #hKd; myyJ t [o #hKd; v d g i t
 r p w j h f t k; n y r h d J t h g g [R i t a [d ;
 , Uffk; cahp a t i f #hKd f s;
 b g h r a j h f t k/ , d p i k a h f t k; n y r h d
 g S p g g [R i t a [d ; , Uffk;

Jamun tree is useful in many ways. The foliage serves as fodder, for cattle, especially during drought. The twigs form good datoon (tooth brush). The Jamun twig is also used as a rough painting brush for lettering addresses on ones gunny packs while moving household affects from one place to another. Unripe fruit is used for making vinegar. The juice is also crminating, diuretic and gives a soothing effect on human digestive system. The juice of ripe fruit is used for preparing sauces as well as beverages. It is also dried with salt and preserved as a digestive powder or churan. The seed as well as bark have several applications in Ayurveda, Unani and Chinese system of medicine. The seed is also rich in protein and carbohydrates. It also contains traces of calcium. These are, therefore, widely used as cattle feed, a medicine against diabetes and antidote in a kind of soft-food poisoning. Diabetic patients can take Jamun fruit regularly during the season of its availability for a temporary relief from the said malady. The Jamun bark also acts as tonic, astrigent and anti-periodic too.

Jamun tree is a fairly fast growing species. In suitable locations it attains nearly 20 to 25 meter height and 2 to 3 meter girth in nearly 100 years. Its wood is fairly hard and reasonably durable, though is not so easy to work and plane. It weighs nearly 20 to 25 kg per cubic foot and is used in construction of economic village dwellings, and making agriculture implements, cheap furniture, etc. A few decades ago the Jamun wood was also used for railway sleepers after creosote treatment. In house construction this woods considered acceptable for posts, beams and rafters for general structure and top canopy of lean-to roof. It is also fairly good for rice mortars, cart parts and well curves, for it lasts well under water applications.

#hKd; ku' fs; gy ti fa; gadgLk; , j d; , i yfs; ML/ khLfs fF j l d; pahft k/ Kffpakhf tuz l fhy' fs; gadgLk; , j d; rW fpi s Frffs; gy; Jyff gadgLk; tIL khw brygthfs; j' fs; rhkhdfs; css rhfF _l i l apd; nky; j' fs; Kfthpi a/ , ej #hKd; Frffs thz g(rRfs; ei dj J vGJ thhfs; gGffhj #hKdfs; t; d; pfh; (fho) braa gadgLk; , ggH' fs; pd; rhW kdij cl ypd; #ud rfj pfF kpf tk; edi k gaggj hFk; , rrwj wf; bfhz L FHkg[kwWk; nj dlh; nghdw ghd' fi s braayhk; , i t fi s cgg[nrhj J fhai tj J #luz jj wF gadgLk; Nudk; kwWk; bghofs; jahh; braaggLfwJ. , j d; tpi j fs; kwWk; gli l fs; Ma[ntj k/ a[dhd; kwWk; rd ti f KUj J tj j wF bghpJk; gadgLfwJ. , ej tpi j fs; gUj rj J k; fhghA l nul Lk; mj pfkhf cssJ. , j y; fhypaKk; cz L. Mfnt bgUkghYk; , i t fhyei l cz thftk; rffi u nehafF kUej hftk; t; j j wF khwW kUej hftk; gadgLfwJ. rhffi u t; ahj p cssthfs; , ggH' fi s fpi l fFk; fhy' fs; edwhf cz L nehaypUeJ j wfhypf j lht[mi l ayhk; , ej #hKd; gli l fs; nj f Mnuhffpa kUej hftk; M! ohpd b#d l l hftk; braygLfwJ.

#hKd; ku' fs; tpi uthf tsuf; T o a J. j Fej NHyp; , i t 20 Kj y; 25 kP cauKk; 2Kj y; 3 kP Rwwstk; tsUK; , j d; kujj dik elz l Ma; ci l aj hftk; cssJ. 20 Kj y; 25 fnyhfpuhk; vi la[d; Fi wej bryt; mi kffggLk; tILfs; mi kfft k/ chT]; bj hH; Yff gadgLk; bghUI fs; jahhpf ftk; Fi wej tpi ya[l a kurrkhdfs; jahhpf ftk; cj tk; rpy tUI' fS fF Kd; , i t , uapy; jz l ths' fS fF mi kffggLk; gLfi ffs; braat k; gadg l l J/ tILfs; flLkbghGJ , i t J]z fs/ glkfs; kwWk; nky; js' fs; mi kff cj tk; tz ofS fF gadgLk; rpy ghf' fs; mi kfft k; gadgLk; , i t jz z lhy; ei dej hYk; cWj pahf , Uffk;

Jamun seedlings grown naturally under mother trees from the fallen seeds. Thorny bushes, if available in the area, are good to protect the young seedlings from browsing animals. The tree is, however, generally propagated by raising its seedlings in nurseries. Looking at its various qualities, it is needed that we should plant and propagate this multi-utility species in large numbers in all available vacant lands to improve economy as well as environment.

#hKd; ehWfs; bgUkghYk;
 j haku' fspUeJ tGk;tpi j fspUeJ
 , awi fahfnt tsUk; KI g[hfs;
 , j i d Rwwp , Uej hy; ML/
 khLfsdhy;nrj k;mi lahky;, UFFk;
 Mdhy; ehrhpfsp; i tjnj , ej tpi j
 ehWfi s tshffpwhhfs; , j d;
 gadfi s ghjjhy/ fhyahf css
 , l' fsp; , twi w mjrf mstpy;
 tshjJ Rww NHi y fhggJId;
 bghUshj huj i j aK; mj pfhpf fyhk;



Jamun Fruit / eht ygHk

Meeting in Vazhur

TIST India had a meeting in Vazhur on 24th June for recruiting new small groups. Several villagers participated. There were few members from Vasudev Small Group too, to explain the upcoming new members about the activities of TIST India. 15 new small groups were registered.

Small Group Name	Village
Angalamman	Alathur
Malliga	Murugeri
Bhuvana	Murugeri
S Muniyandi	Murugeri
Angala Easwari	Murugeri
N Muniyandi	Murugeri
Poongodhai	Murugeri
Balaraman	Murugeri
Govindhan	Murugeri
Five Star	Murugeri
Pachaiamman	Murugeri
Green Then	Vazhur
Vivekanandha	Yellapakkam
Murugan	Vazhur
Thevayanai	Vazhur
Anchar Agmal	Vazhur

tGt{h;T I I k;

ol v! o , ej pah tGt{hpy; #td; 24 Mk; nj j p g[pa FGf fi s nj ht[braa T I I k;el j j paJ. gy fpuhk' fi s rhhej kffs;; j py;g' nfwwhhfs; thRnj t;rjW FGt{pUeJ rpy m' fjj pdhfs; te j Ue j dh; , thfs; g[pa m' fjj pdhff ol v! oap; brayghLfi s tpsffpdhfs; 15 g[pa rjW FGf fs;gj pt[;braaggl I J.

rjWF Gt{pd;bgah; fpuhkk;
m' fhskkd; myhj ;J]h;
kyypfh KUnfhhp
gt i h KUnfhhp
v! Kdpahz o Kunfhhp
m' fhsh , ! thp Kunfhhp
vdKdpahz o Kunfhhp
g' nfhi j KUnfhhp
gyuhkd; KUnfhhp
nfhtpej d; KUnfhhp
i gt;! I hh; KUnfhhp
gri rakkd; KUnfhhp
fhhd;bj d; tGt{h;
tpt fhdej h vyygghffk;
KUfd; tGt{h;
nj tahdp tGt{h;
mdrhh;mfky; tGt{h;



Meeting in Vazhur / tGt{h;T I I k;

These small groups are now in the process of giving their landownership documents and helping the quantifiers to perform baseline quantification on their empty lands, where they would be planting trees.

Few extra points to be taken care during Node meeting

1. SGMR forms should be filled in before coming to the Node meeting
2. There should be atleast one women from every small group for the Node meeting
3. Members should come forward to learn the SGMR entering procedure in the palm
4. Node meeting should not begin without a prayer
5. Every small group should try to bring one article pertaining to TIST program, it can be on tree planting, conservative farming, health issue, improvement in sustainable development, etc.

, ej g[pa rW FGffs; j' fspd; ey chpi k rhdWfi s bfhLggj pYk; j'h' fs; ku' fi s gahbraagngFk/ j' fspd; btWw ey' fi s Mathshfi sf; bfhz L Mukg epi y Mat[bratj pYk;<Lggl Lsshfs;

“nehL” TII' fspj; ftdpf;T oa rpy tptu' fs;

1. v! #vkMh;got' fs;mLjj “nehL” TIIjj mFs;ghjj pbraagL ntz Lk;
2. xtbthU rW FGffsptUej xU bgz ; m' fj jpdh; fllhakhf TIIjj py;fye; bfhss ntz Lk;
3. v! #vkMh; gj pt[Ki wfi s fwW bfhstj py; m' fj jpdhfs; Kdtu ntz Lk;
4. xtbthU “nehL” TIIKk; , i w- thghLl djhd;bj hl' fntz Lk;
5. xtbthU rW FGtK; ol v! o epfHt[d; bj hl hghd Vj htJ xU braj p bj hFgi g bfhz LtU Kawrpf ntz Lk; kuk; tshj j y/ cl y;Mnuhffjak/ KdndwW tHfS/ gz i d tshgg[nghdw Vj htJ xdi w- ggwwpa braj pi a bfhz L tuyhk;



Placepalayam Node / gny! ghi sak;nehL



Thimmaboopalapuram Node / j ꞑkkg(gghsgꞑk;nehL



Thimmaboopalapuram Node / j ꞑkkg(gghsgꞑk;nehL

Kasthuri Small Group of Sathanoor Village

This Small Group is performing the TIST activities for more than one year. Their Node center is at Mel Kodungalur. They have about 30,000 trees in 5 different groves. As of now, casuarinas is maximum in number, but they have started with some more additional species, which would be transplanted shortly. Their groves were quantified lastly on 7th June 2007. There are 160 neem trees in one of the grove called Ananth. These neem trees are one year old. During July 2007, they would be getting Rs.10,519/- as voucher payment.

f! ;]hp rW FG - rhj ;D]h; fpuhkk;

, fFG xU tUIjjwFk; nkyhf ol v! oapd; brayghLfi s gpdgwwp tUfPdwdh; , thfsPd; "nehL" i kak; nky; bfhL' fY]h; , thfsPl k; leJ btntW nj hggf'sy; 30/000 ku' fs; cssd. j wbgHGJ mj pf mstpy;rtfF ku' fs; cssd. , thfs; ntW gy , d ti f. ehwWfi saK; tpi uthf , l khwwp gah; braa cssdh; , thfsPd; nj hgg[#Pd; 7 Mk; nj j 2007y; Mat[braaggl J. xU nj hggpy; 160 ntggk; ku' fs; cssd. , j nj hggwF "Mdej" vdW bgahL Lssdh; , kku' fs; xUtai j mileJssd. #y 2007y; , thfS fF % 10/519 tt[rh; ngbkz l l hf fpi l ff cssJ.



Kasthuri Small Group / f! ;]hp rW FG

NCR Small Group of Oosur Village

This Small Group was registered few months back. Their Node center is at Mel Kodungalur. Their groves were lastly quantified on 11th June 2007 and there are 7,166 trees in five different groves. Teak trees are planted in two groves, neem trees are planted in one grove and casuarina trees are planted in two groves. This group is following the best practice of having minimum three different species of trees in their groves.

Vd rj Mh; rjW FG – xR(h; fpuhkk;

, thfs; rjy khj' fS fF Kd; gj pt[braj dh; , thfspd; "nehL" i kak;nky; bfhL' fY]h; #fi y 11 Mk; nj j p 2007y; , thfspd; nj hgg[Mat[braaggl I J. I eJ btntW nj hggfSpj; 7/166 ku' fs; i tjJssdh; nj fF ku' fs; , uz L nj hggfSpYk/ ntggk; ku' fs; xU nj hggpYk; rtfF ku' fs; , uz L nj hggfSpYk;cssd. , r;rjW FG rjwej gapwrahd Fi wej J _dW , d ti f ku' fi s tshfFk; Ki wapi d fi l gpj J tUfjdw dh;



NCR Small Group / Vd rj Mh; rjW FG

Welcome onboard / eytut[

R. Ashok Kumar

Quantifier for Tiruvallur area

Mh;mnrhf; F khh

Mat,hsh; j pUt sS h;bj hFj p



V. Sathees Rajkumar

Quantifier for Tiruvallur area

t p rj p! ;uh#F khh;

Mat,hsh; j pUt sS h;bj hFj p



E. Karunakaran

Quantifier for Vandhavasi area

< . Fuz hfud

Mat,hsh; tej thrp bj hFj p



M.Rajvel

Quantifier for Vandhavasi area

vk; uh#nt y;

Mat,hsh; tej thrp bj hFj p



Deveraj

Quantifier cum Molachure Coordinator

nj t uh#;

Mat,hsh;kwWk;xU' fpi dgghsh;

KsrR(h;gFj

