MAZINGIRA BORA
October 2009 Newsletter
ENGLISH VERSION

The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST)

An Environmental, Sustainable Development and Community Forestry Program.

TIST Trainers from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania in a recent seminar; TIST trains Trainers to help serve you better.

TIST Values: We are Honest. We are Accurate. We are Mutually Accountable. We are Transparent. We are servant to each other.

Inside this Newsletter ……

✓ News for TIST Kilimo Hai Farmers
✓ Poem
✓ Why not try 4 “RS” for polythene bags

To submit your Small Groups articles or to advertise in this publication contact: TIST Kenya-0722-846501.martinweru@tist.org.
Or
- Field Offices Staffs in Narumoro, Lamulia, Ntugi, Kinyarittha, Chugu, Wendo and Kirimara.
- TSE Laikipia West - 0724 - 255 369
- TSE Nyahururu - 0722 - 477 321
- TSE Wiyumiririe - 0724 - 365 431
- TSE Timau - 0725 - 527 831
- TSE Imenti North - 0726 - 319 539
- TSE Igembe - 0724 - 625 795
- TSE Tharaka - 0721 - 865 864
- TSE Kirinyaga - 0721 - 719 353
- TSE South Imenti - 0723 - 817 552

www.tist.org  P.O Box 1508 Nanyuki, Kenya
Good News For TIST Kilimo hai Farmers!

We have good news for TIST farmers who will be practicing Conservation Farming (kilimo hai) this October - December rainy season.

TIST is working on how to help more farmers practice kilimo hai. Small Groups members who meet some simple requirements will benefit from a voluntary Seed Loan and Reporting Bonus earning CF Program.

CF increase yields.

Many farmers who have practiced kilimo hai in the past have reported and witnessed higher and better yields from CF plots. This has led to increased food security and in some cases, economic independence as surplus yields are sold in local markets.

Conservation farming has been proven to increase soil fertility when well and consistently practiced. Soil erosion is minimized and cost of production lowered. It therefore helps farmers to use little resources (costs) and achieve high results.

How to participate in this TIST CF program.

TIST Small Groups members in active clusters have an opportunity to participate. However, there are core requirements that are required to be met for those who are willing to participate. They include;

1. Abide by TIST Values.
2. Create a real CF plot(s), with proper spacing, hole depth, and pre-planting and post-harvest CF practices.
3. 75% of your Small Group members sign the application form.
4. Attend your Cluster meeting. Read below to find out if your cluster is among the first selected beneficiaries.

TIST will provide a Seed Loan to Small Groups who will meet the above requirements. The amount of seeds to be loaned will depend on number of holes you have prepared or you plan to prepare (before rains) in a real CF plot.

What are TIST Values and why are they important to adhere in this CF program?

The core TIST Values includes Honesty, Accuracy, Transparency, Mutual Accountability, and Servant hood to each other. These are core pillars of TIST program.

Farmers who are interested with this CF program will be required to give an honest and accurate count of number of holes that they have prepared for CF on a Small Group application form. They will further be required to give accurate and regular reports (2 months after planting and at harvest) about plant health, yields, and their CF practices on reporting forms and to share their experiences at cluster meetings. This will help us share and serve other Small Groups in future with more detailed CF experiences and results among different TIST farmers in different areas and seasons.

TIST farmers are expected to share the information about their CF plots transparently to their own members and other Small Groups to allow exchange of ideas and best practices. It is important that Small Groups help one another in preparing the CF holes and in monitoring of the growth of the crops in CF plots. This makes them servants to one another. Significantly also, they need to hold each other mutually accountable by reminding one another to keep the promises they make and what they agree to do.

What are qualifications of a real CF plot?

- Clearing your plot out of weed and bushes and not ploughing at all. Since this program is starting late this season, we are relaxing this requirement for Small Groups who promise to not till after harvest.
- Preparing your holes in an oblong
(rectangle) shape. They should be 15cm wide, 35cm long and 15cm deep. Space holes at least 75cm apart.

- Taking some manure and good topsoil and mixing it together, or use of compost manure. Fill the hole with the mixture up to 5cm from the surface.

- When you plant the maize seeds (1-2 days after 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 regularly.

Please remember the things to avoid when practising kilimo hai:
1. Do not till the land. Just clear the weeds and make the holes.
2. Do not burn of the remains on the plot. Leave the residue on the ground so that they make the soil more fertile. Crop remainders can also be used for compost manure.
3. Do not graze cattle in the plot.
4. You don’t need to use chemical fertilizer on the Conservation Farming plot. Well-prepared holes with enough compost manure have good soil nutrients, and good spacing means plants are not competing too much for nutrients.)
5. Keep the holes free of weeds by weeding in the holes by hand, and use the weed residue to mulch the soil between holes. This helps maintain soil moisture.

Who will own the yields?

Farmers who participate will own all the yields they harvest.

Other benefits besides yields:
CF can improve yields and lower your costs of labor, fertilizer, and other inputs, but taking part in this program has other benefits as well:

- Two cash bonuses for keeping and providing honest and accurate information about progress of your CF plot.
- Fertile soil in your plots.
- Retained soil moisture in your shamba
- Reduced soil erosion in your shamba.
- Developing and sharing best CF practices with the TIST family.

When do I re-pay the seed loan advance?
The Small Group that receives Seed Loan will be required to repay the loan in two installments. The first half will be paid immediately after the crop harvest (this season) while the remaining balance will be paid at the next harvest. By repaying the loans you provide a fund for other farmers to benefit from the TIST CF Fund. The loans will be made to Small Groups, not to individual members. If the loan is not repaid, the amount of the loan will be deducted from the Group’s tree payment. For this season, the Seed Loan and reporting process will be for maize only.

Where do I get seeds advance loan?

At your cluster meeting. However, only the best TIST clusters are going to be considered at this time. We are working with these clusters because of our value on low cost, big results. When clusters meet regularly and have all groups within walking distance, transport costs for training and quantification go down, and sharing of information goes up. Since we all share costs and benefits, this creates the best environment for Small Group successes. These best clusters include;
What if my cluster is not among listed above?

Your cluster too can benefit. You are required to motivate your groups within your clusters to start attending cluster meetings so that we may be able to reach and serve them. If you your cluster has been meeting and is not included in the above list, please contact Martin, 0722 846501.
POEM
Where are the indigenous trees and shrubs?
By: Eunice Wambui.

Where are the indigenous trees and shrubs?
Where are the beautiful indigenous flowers?
Where are the indigenous fruits and nuts?
Where are the wild animals?
Where are the beautiful birds and insects?
Where is the beauty of God’s creation?

Wait a moment, might have an answer,
man has cut down all the indigenous trees and shrubs,
man has poached a large number of the wild animals,
man has sent away a large number of birds and insects,
man has destroyed all this beauty.

Can anyone remember the good old days?
When our forests were fully covered by indigenous trees,
when there was plenty of rainfall,
when there was plenty of water,
when there was plenty of food,
when there was those beautiful wild animals,
when the birds could whistle and make songs.

Can we revive back this beauty again?
Yes, we can bring back this beauty again,
by protecting the water catchment areas,
by protecting our forests,
by planting more indigenous trees and shrubs,
by planting indigenous cover crops to reduce soil erosion,
by using improved stove jikos to sustain our woodlots and forests,
by teaching our children environmental conservation.

Why not try 4 “RS” for polythene bags
By: Mwangi Kimani

Everywhere you look, polythene bags are an eyesore. They litter playing fields, roadsides, rivers and even our own backyards. Even in a landfill, polythene bags may take over one thousand years to degrade. Its hazard are many: cows that ingest poly bags may die; the bags choke drainage systems, leading to damaging floods; the bags create breeding grounds for mosquitoes that spread malaria. Clearly, poly bags cause serious environmental and health problems.

To curb the effects of polythene bags, the formula is simple: apply the rule of “4-Rs”:

RE_USE-poly bags we have by taking them along to the store instead of accepting new ones.

RECYLE-instead of disposing non-degradable poly bags, use them as poly tubes for seedlings and establishing a mobile nursery. You can also finger crochet them into a rope or other useful items. This is a low cost, high results re-use!

REDUCE-their hazards as much as possible by disposing the polythene bags by collecting them and burying them in one pit.

REFUSE-where possible refuse to carry the polythene bags especially when doing the shopping, it’s better to carry a basket or reusable bag.

Let’s all work to reduce the impact of polythene bags!

Seed collection

Since most of our seedlings in nurseries will be transplanted this rainy season, it is important that we start preparing new nurseries for seedlings that we will transplant in the next rainy season – April – July 2010.

This article will help you understand some of the issues you need to learn in preparation of your individual or group nursery.

1. Which tree species should we grow in our area?
The best ones are those growing naturally in the area. Select ones that meet your needs. TIST particularly encourages fruit and indigenous trees, and others that will remain in the ground for 20 years or more.

2. Are all trees good?
Not necessarily! Some may be difficult to control, be poisonous to your animals or use too much water. Choose ones you know will benefit your area.

3. Do trees produce seeds every year?
Most trees do, but observe your local trees to be sure. Some may only produce good quality seeds every 2-3 years.

4. Which is a good mother tree to collect seeds from?
- Collect seeds from healthy trees that are good seed producers.
- Avoid isolated trees. In this case the seed is likely to have been self-pollinated which leads to poorer quality seeds.
- Avoid unproductive trees and ones with a bad shape.
- It is better to choose a tree in the middle of a healthy group of trees of the same species. Seeds will be higher quality from trees with flowers that are spread out rather than packed closely together.
- The exact type of tree depends on what you want to use the tree for. For example, good trees for timber are straight, few branches and fast growing. Good trees for fodder should
be fast-growing, many branches with multiple stems, and fast growing leaves with the ability to recover after being pruned. Good fruit trees should obviously have good quantities of healthy fruit!
- Try to choose seeds from a tree growing at the same altitude and soil type as where you want to plant.
- Choose a mature tree, not a young one.

5. When do we collect the seeds?
- Learn the time of the year when the seeds are ripe.
- Ask other local people or observe the tree yourself.
- Sometimes seeds are ripe when the fruit or pods change color, become dry, or break easily from the branch.
- Most seeds are ready for collection when they fall from the tree naturally.

6. How do we collect the seeds?
- It is helpful to clear the area around the bottom of the tree first. Many seeds can be collected from the ground. Inspect the seeds for insect damage.
- The tree can be climbed to collect the seeds, but take care!
- Some fruit dry, open and disperse their seeds without falling to the ground. These are hard to collect if the seeds are small. Collect the fruit or pods after they are ripe but before they have split or fallen to the ground. Then dry the fruit or pod in a clean, sheltered place to obtain the seeds.
- Some seeds can be knocked from the tree with a long stick.
- Try putting a sheet under the tree and gently shaking the tree.
- For tall trees a simple tool can be made by attached one end of a pair of shears to a long, strong stick. The other handle can be attached to a rope.
- Note that some seed species cannot be collected from the ground and have to be collected as wildlings. These are newly germinated seedlings found growing under mature trees. These can be transplanted to pots in your nursery. This is often the best method for trees that are hard to grow in a nursery or whose seeds are hard to collect.
- All seeds must be removed from their fruit or pods. This can be done by hand, or putting the fruit/pod in the sun and waiting for it to dry and split.

7. How can we tell if the seed is good?
- Firstly look at the seed. Discard ones that are smaller, lighter or a different color than the others. Some may be damaged by insects.
- For some hard-coated species floating in water is a good test. Normally the good seed sinks and the bad seed floats.
- You can do a simple germination test. Take a small counted number of seeds (20-100). Do any pre-treatment needed. Put the seeds on a damp cloth in a bowl. Cover with another fold of the cloth, moisten it thoroughly and put in a warm (not hot) place. Check the seeds daily for signs of germination and keep the cloth moist. When germination begins keep a record of the day and number. The test usually lasts about two weeks depending on the species. Germination of over 50% means you have good seed. Small-seeded species having only 5% germination are still worth keeping.

8. Do we plant or store the seeds?
- Some seeds do not store and should be planted straight away (especially soft, fleshy seeds, fruit tree seeds or seeds with high oil content).
- For seeds with harder coats the basic rule is to keep the seed clean, dry and cool.
- Seeds should be removed from the fruit/cone and dried thoroughly. To dry the seeds put them in the sun for 2-3 days.
- Storing in a paper bag or metal container out of the sun is good (avoid plastic bags as this makes the seed sweat and rot). Make sure the container is clean and air-light.
- Label the container with the name of the seeds and the collection date.
- Remember that the germination ability of the seeds will decrease with time. If seeds have been stored for too long they may expire.

9. Do all seeds germinate?
The percentage of seeds which germinate varies greatly between species. Some seeds require some form of pre-treatment.

10. What kind of pre-treatment might be needed?
- If the seeds have a very small or thin coat often no treatment will be needed.
- Seeds that have thick coats will need some form of pre-treatment. Some need to have their seed coat cracked with a hammer or a stone. Seeds should be planted immediately after cracking.
- Some seeds just require a small cut in the seed coat to help water infiltrate (nicking). Do not cut the part that was attached to the pod or capsule as this part contains the baby plant.
- Others need to be soaked in mild acidic solutions for 5-20 mins before sowing.
- Another method for hard-coated seeds is to boil them in water for 5-10 minute. Then put the seeds in cool water. This weakens the coat and helps water to enter.
- Some seeds can be soaked in normal water for 12-24 hours.
- All seeds, once pre-treated, need to be planted straight away.

11. How do we plant the seeds?
- Some seeds that germinate readily can be sown directly into the field or into pots. Species that require special conditions to germinate are sown into a seedbed first.
- The time taken for germination depends on the seed type, the temperature, the amount of water available and the age of the seed.
- Generally sowing is done just before the rainy season starts.
- As a general guide, for direct sowing seeds should be planted at a depth two to three times their diameter and should be covered firmly with soil. The soil should then be kept moist.
- Details on seedbeds are to follow.

12. Do seedlings grow only from seeds?
Some tree species produce root suckers (young plants
MAZINGIRA BORA
October 2009 Newsletter
KIMERU VERSION

The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST)
An Environmental, Sustainable Development and Community Forestry Program.

To submit your Small Groups articles or to advertise in this publication contact;
TIST Kenya-0722-846501
martinweru@tist.org.

- Field Offices Staffs in Narumoro, Lamulia, Ntugi, Kinyaritth, Chugu, Wendo and Kirimara.
- TSE Laikipia West - 0724 - 255 369
- TSE Nyahururu - 0722 - 477 321
- TSE Wiyumiririe - 0724 -365 431
- TSE Timau - 0725 - 527 831
- TSE Imenti North - 0726 - 319 539
- TSE Igembe - 0724 - 625 795
- TSE Tharaka - 0721 - 865 864
- TSE Kirinyaga - 0721 - 719 353
- TSE South Imenti - 0723 - 817 552

Ndene ya gazeti iji ...............  
✓ Urimi bubwega nibwingiagia maciara!
✓ Iriku miti na mathaka ja kienyeji?
✓ Niki utigugeria ‘R’ iria inya kiri mibuko ya karatasi?
✓ Kuuthurania mbeu cia kuumithia.
Urimi bubwega nibwingiagia maciara!

Arimi babaiingi baria bathithitie urimi bubwega nibaretete ripoti ati nibonete maciara jamaingi na jamega nkuruki kuumania na tumiunda tutu twa Cf. Bubu nibutumite baigua ati irio bitibanyira na rimwe nbonaga mbeca kuumania na kwenda thokone riria biainga nkuruki ya biria bakwenda.

Urimi bubwega nibwonekwe kwangiya unoru bwa munda riria bwathithue bwega na buthingatene, gukamatwa kwa muthetu nikunyiaga na mbeca iria citumagirua kurita ngugi cia munda nicinziaga. Kwou nibututhagia murimi gutumira mbeca iniini na kwona maketha jamanene

Uria umba gutonya kiri mutango juju jwa CF jwa TIST

Amemba ba ikundi bibinini bia TIST baria bari kiri clusters iria citirimanaga bwega bakoona kanya ga gutonya. Indi ri, kuri na mantu jaria baria bakwenda kuthoma babatiri kuingiya.

Najo nijo jaja;

1. Baingie mawatho jaria TIST ithagirwa iikirite

2. Bathithie urimi bubwega bwa kama, bataranie marinya bwega, uraja bwa kirinyabubwega na mantu jaria jabaati kuthithua mbele ya kuanda na nyuma ya guketha

3. Bathatu kiri bana ba amemba ba gikundi kiu bacainga fotu kwa kuroma mukobo jou

4. Wite mucemanio jwa cluster. Thoma aja nthiguru nikenda umenyen kethira cluster yaku ni imwe ya iria cicambilira kuwa.

TIST ikaejana mukobo juju jwa mbeu kiri ikundi biria bikainga mantu jawari au iri. Mbeu iria baka Waiting na marinya jaria winjite kana jaria ubangite kwinja (mbele ya kuura) muundene jungwa jwa urimi bubwega.

Mawatho jaria TIST ikirite ni jeku na niki tukwendekana tujaingia kiri mubango juju jwa CF?

Mawatho jawi ni; turi etikuwa, turi ba uma bungwa, turi ba weru, turi amenyanirira na turi atetethanirira. Jaja nijo mucingi jumuriku jwa program iji ya TIST. Arimi baria bakwenda gutonya kiti mubango juju bakandeka kuuga irinya nia bing’ana biria beenjite na uma bakujujuriria kiri fomu iji ya kuroma mukobo juju.

Ni mantu jariku jabati kuthithua nikenda munda jwitwawo mundajwa urimi bubwega?

- Guchenga kwa maria muundene na guti kurima kinya anini. Niuntu mubango juju juriambiria juchereri mbura iji, tukanyia ubatu bwa kuwinga bubu aki gikundi gikinini kiauga gitithithia uju kairi.

- Kwinja marinya ya rectangle. Warie bwa 15cm, uraja bwa 35cm na kwinama nthi 15cm. Kuuma kirinya mwanka kingi 75cm.
Kujukia mboleo na muthetu jwa iguru na kuungania kana gutumira mboleo ya kuthithia na mati. Ujuria kirinya na juju mwanka gitigare 5cm

Kunikira mbeu na 2.5cm ya muthetu jumunoru na muunganio juria jwa mboleo. Ntuma ya uju muthetu njubati kwithirwa juri nthiguru ya kuungi na 2.5cm.

Kanya kau gatigere iguru nigatethagia ruuji rukinyira imera kwaura

Rimira akui na kirinya o igita

Itubu menyera mantu jaria utibati kuthithia iria ugutumira urimi bubwega;

1. Ukarima munda. Chenga maria na winje marinya

2. Ukaithia biria bigutigara muundene. Bitige ku nikenda muthetu junora. Imera no bitumirwe kuthithia mboleo

3. Ukarithia ndiithia muundene juju

4. Guti ubatu bwa kugura fertilizer kiri muunda juju.marinya jathithitue bwega jena mboleo ing’ani njathongomagia muthetu, gutarania bwega nikumenyagira ati guts gushindanira irio.

5. Ukareka maria jakura marinyene ndene, kuura na njara na ujatumire gukunikira muthetu gatigati a marinya kenda unyiya kuura kwa ruuji kuuma muthetune

Macliara ni jaau?

Arimi baria bakaanda nibo eene maketha jonthe.

Baita ingi iti maketha;
Urimi bubwega nibwingiagia maketha na kunyiya mbeca iria utumagira kiri ngugi, fertilizer na bingi. Indi ri gutonya kiri mubango juju gugakua:-

Bonus ijiri cia mbeca wanankanira ripoti yam ma yegia munda jwaku uria jukwendelea

Muthetu jumunoru mundane jwaku

Ruuji kurega kuurakuuma muundene jwaku

Gukamatwa kwa muthetu kunyie muundene jwaku

Kuthithia na kugaana njira iria njega buru cia urimi bubwega gatigati ka amemba ba TIST

Iri nkaria mukobo juju jwa mbeu?


Inaa nkomba kuewa mukobo juju jwa mbeu?

Kiri mucemanio jwenu jwa cluster. Indi ni cluster iria njega buru ikaewa ngai iji. Nitukurita ngugi na cluster iji ni untu bwa uria twikirite utumiri bwa nthi, maketha jamanene. Riria cluster itirimanaga a mweri na ikethira ikundi biayo nibiumbaga gwita na magurumucemanione, ngarama cia ngarikiri gwitana na gutara miti niciniyaaga na kugaana umenyono nkwingi. Nontu twinthe nitugaana mbeca iria igutumirwa na kinya baita, bubu nibuejaga ikundi bibinini kanya ga kwona maketha jamathongi .clusters iria njega buru niji:-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Office</th>
<th>Cluster Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kirimaara</td>
<td>Kairuni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kianjagi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kirindini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Igwanjau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wendo</td>
<td>Gikumene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kanyakini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mpurri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chugu</td>
<td>Kithoka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Giaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chung’ari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gachua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kiria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinyaritha</td>
<td>Kinyaritha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miathene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kigucwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kagaene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntugi</td>
<td>Mbaaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kibirichia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kisma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mworoga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naromoru</td>
<td>Kiamathaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Itangini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aguthi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muriru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manyatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kimahuri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Murungai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamuria</td>
<td>Matanya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweet Waters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TSE Nipia West TSE</th>
<th>Cluster Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kirinyaga</td>
<td>Njuki-ini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ngariama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mwea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karumande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tharaka</td>
<td>Nkondi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matakiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kanjoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nthambiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tunyai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Igembe</td>
<td>Maua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antobocio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyahururu</td>
<td>Raichiri Podo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Podo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muruku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiyumiririe</td>
<td>Wiyumiririe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timau</td>
<td>Kiambogo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kithithina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ngarindare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silimon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imenti North</td>
<td>Limoro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muruta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mituntu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iment South</td>
<td>Kithurine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cluster yaku kinya yo ikona baita. Nubati gwikira antu ba ikundi bia cluster yenu wiru bwa gwita micemanione ya cluster nikenda tumba kubakinyira na kubatethia. Kethira cluster yaku nitirimanaga na iti kiri list iu ringira Martin; 0722846501
Iriku miti na mathaka ja kienyeji?
Eunice Wambui

Iku miti na mathaka ja kienyeji?
Jariku maua jamathongi ja kienyeji?
Ciriku nyoo cia kithaka?
Ciriku nyoni na tunyoomoo tutumini tututherongi?
Buriku uthongi bwa biria Murungu ombire?

Etera, ndomba kwithirwa mbiji,
Muntu nagitite miti na mathaka jonthe ja kienyeji,
Muntu noraita nyoomoo inyingi cia kithaka,
Muntu nengite nyoni na tunyoomoo tutumini tutwingi,
Muntu nathukitie uthongi bubu bunthe

Kuriwe ukurikana ntuku iria cia mbele inthongi?
Riria miitu yetu yojuritwe ni miti ya kienyeji,
Riria kwari na mbura inyingi,
Riria kwari na ruuji rungeri,
Riria kwari na irio bibingi,
Riria kwari na nyoomoo iu cia kithaka
Riria nyoni ciombaga kwina na kuthithia ndwimbo

Twomba gucokia uthongi bubu kuiria?
I, twomba gucokia uthongi bubu kuiria,
Gukurukira kumenyeera blumo bia nduujii,
Gukurukira kumenyeera miitu yetu,
Gukurukira kuanda miti na mathaka jangi ja kienyeji,
Gukurukira kuanda imera bia kienyeji bia gukunikira muthethu
Gukurukira gutumira mariko jaria jumagira
kuu inini tumenyeere miitu
Gukurukira kuritana aana betu kumenyeera mazingira,
Ii, twomba gucokia kiri ntuukia mbele iria nthoni

Niki utikugeria ‘R’ iria inya kiri mibuko ya karatasi?

By: Mwangi Kimani

Naria kunthe ugetega, mibuko ya karatasi ni murimo kiri metho. Niyakaga ruuko bieni bia mibira, nteere cia njira, nduujji na kinya bieni bia nja cietu. Kinya ikunikiri mibuko ya maratasi no iju kiki miaka nkuruki ya ngiri imwe kwora.

Mantu jaria ithithagia jamathuku ni jaja:-
Ng’ombe ikameria nocikue, ningaga naria nduujji ikurukagira na gutuma ruuji rwigara na ruthukia into, niejaga aria rwagi rucira rira
kuw antu baria baria akui bakagwa tithukura murimo juu jwa rwagi. Mibuko iji ya maratasi nitumaga kugia thina kiri mazingira na kiri afya cia antu.

Kenda tunyiyia thina iji citumagwa ni mibuko iji, njira iria mbuthu; itira watho bwa ‘R’ iji inya;

RE-USE- tumira kairi mibukoiria uri nayo ugita kugura kairi. Ukaewa imieru.

RE-CYCLE- antu a guta mibuko yonthe iria itioraga, mitumire kuandira imera na kwu uuthithe nursery ya gwitaitithu. No kinya umitumire kuthithia mukanda kana into bingi biri bigatumika. Bubu ni utumiri bwa nthi bwinama maciara jamanene.

REDUCE- nyiyia thina iria mibuko iji itumaga gukurukira kuwathurania na kujathika kiri

REFUSE- rega riria umbikia, gukamata mibuko ya maratasi na mono riria ukugura into, ni kaba gukamata kitheti kana mibuko juria jugatumika kairi.

Twinthe tuciumieni kunyiyia thina iria itu-
magwa ni utumiri bwa mibuko ya karatasi.

Kuuthurania mbeu cia kumithia

Nontu imera bietu biria biri nursery bikathamirua muundene ngaine
iji ri, niuntu bwa muhimu mono batwi twambari kuthuranira nursery
injeru cia imera bia gwikia miundenu ngai iu ingi ya April-July 2010.
Kithomo giki gigatethia umenye mantu jamwe jaria ukwindeka
kumenyanikenda umba kuthuranira nursery yaku wengwa kana
ya gikundi

1. Ni mbeu cia miti iriku injega cia kuanda?
Mbeu iria njega cia kuanda ni iria ciuuma ciona. Taara
mbeu iria ikujiria ubatu bwak. TIST mono niendaga mbeu
cia matu nda na miti ya kienyeji na cia miti iria ikaraga nthi
miaka mirongo iri kana nkuruki

2. Mitu yonthe nimiega?
To mwanka! Imwe iria inya kumimenyeera, ingi ni sumu kiri
ndithia na ingi nitumagira ruuji ruuringi mono. Thuura miti
iria ukumenya igatethia kwenu.

3. Mitu niciaraga mbeu o mwaka?
Mitu imingi niu ithithagia, indi tega miti yenu yongwa kenda
withiwa uri meene. Mitu imwe icyiara mbeu injega nyuma
ya miaka iri kana ithatu

4. Muti juria mwega jwa mbeu ni juriku?
- Cwa mbeu kuuma kiri mutine juria na iria juria jumaga
mbeu bwega
Mbele amba utege mbeu. Taara iria iri na rangi iri na Buri na bata kwamba kutheria gitina kia muti mbere. Thoma umenye ni igita mwaka riri ku mbeu ciiithagira iri. Tigana na muti juria juri na nugwika. Muti ta juju jwithagira juri No uthithie na njira imbuthu, taara mbeu inkai(20-100) no wererie mbeu iria ciithagirwa iri na gikonde gikiumu 7. Niatia tumba kumenya kethira mbeu ni injega?

- Mbeu cionthe no mwanka iritwe kuuma matundene
- Menya mbeu imwe utiumba kwaja indi neka ikuraga
- Miti iria miraja womba kuthekera muti jumwe jumuraja
- Geria gwika kiandaruga gitina kia muti na kujwinainia
- Mbeu imwe nitujagwa mutine na miti imiraja

6. Tubwirite kwoja mbeu atia?
- Buri na bata kwamba kutheria gitina kia muti mbere.
- Mbeu iria nyungi womba gucioja rungu nthi. Tega mbeu itikeje kithirwa iri ngi tunyomoyo.
- Womba gwitila muti uwagwagwa mbeu indi imeenyere
- Matunda jamwe kajuraka jagatuka na mbeu ikauma ikarega kugwa nthi. Mbeu ta li iri ina mono kujo ik-ethira iri inini. Mbeu taji iitajagwa itunda riagundambele ya ritiro ma ritu mbeu inyagwa kana igwa nthi. Ucoco urumie antu atheru na antheni ryagagwirwa benda wona mbeu
- Mbeu imwe nitiuyagwa mutine na miti miraiga
- Geria gwika kiandaruga gitina kia muti na kujwinainia mpaara
- Miti iri miraja womba kuthekera muti jumwe jumuraja na juri na ina nyutwera rungu rwa maka na ntuwe rungu uka-thekera meruru jumuraja
- Menya mbeu imwe utumbwa kwoja nthi indi neka ikuraga ciongwa. Iji ni miti imianake iri ithagirwa iri iimbwiria ngi imwe nthi, inyagwa iringanaga na muthemba juria.

5. Tubwirite gucwa mbeu ri?
- Thoma umenyere ni igita mwaka riri mbeu ciiithagira iri ingundu.
- Urianu aca na nayo kana utegage gwengwa. Rimwe mbeu ingu-ndaga riri itunda riagaruka rangi kana iro, iro sirupa kuwa umiita ngi-teri na gikonde gikiumu ngi ukwenda kujuanda na muthethune juu
- Thuura kuma kiri miti imikurire, ti imianake

4. Miti tumba kumenya kethira mbeu ni injega?
- Mbele amba utege mbeu. Taara iria iri na rangi iri na mwan-ya kiri iri ingi, miti imwe ciithirwa iri na mibwe cietere.
- No wester mbeu iria cithagirwa iri na gikonde gikiumu rujine. Mono moni iria ngi imwe cietere.
- No uthezhe ni njira imbuthu, taara mbeu inkai(20-100) kethira kiri ciandagwa kithirhua mbele withithire. Ciikire gitama bene kiri na ruji, mbeu cia miti

8. Twaande kana twike mbeu?
- Mbeu imwe utibwirite gikonde gikiumu mbele. Mbeu iria nyingi ciithagirwa iri na muthemba juria.
- Mbeu iria iri ina gikonde gikiumu niciendaga gwikwa antu.
- Mbeu no mwanka iri to abantu ati na njira indi ti mubukone gika njira inyamwe kia umiwa mwando
- Mbeu iria iri nyungi ciumagwa iri na muthemba juria.
- Mbeu iria iri inyamwe kia umiwa mwando

9. Mbeu ciithagira mbeu?
- Mbeu iria iri mbeu ciiithagira iri. Tega mbeu itikeje kithirwa iri ngi tunyomoyo.
- Womba gwaitsa muti uwagwagwa mbeu indi imeenyere
- Matunda jamwe kajuraka jagatuka na mbeu ikauma ikarega kugwa nthi. Mbeu ta li iri ina mono kujo ik-ethira iri inini. Mbeu taji iitajagwa itunda riagundambele ya ritiro ma ritu mbeu inyagwa kana igwa nthi. Ucoco urumie antu atheru na antheni ryagagwirwa benda wona mbeu
- Mbeu iria nyungi ciiithagira iri tayari iri ibwiria ingi ucfewemwee
- Mbeu cionthe no mwanka iri na rangi iri na mwan-ya kiri iri ingi, miti imwe ciiithirwa iri na mibwe cietere.
- No wester mbeu iria ciiithagirwa iri na gikonde gikiumu rujine. Mono moni iria ngi imwe cietere.
- No uthezhe ni njira imbuthu, taara mbeu inkai(20-100) kethira kiri ciandagwa kithirhua mbele withithire. Ciikire gitama bene kiri na ruji, mbeu cia miti

3. Tubwirite kwoja mbeu?
- Buri na bata kwamba kutheria gitina kia muti mbere.
- Mbeu iria nyungi womba gucioja rungu nthi. Tega mbeu itikeje kithirwa iri ngi tunyomoyo.
- Womba gwitila muti uwagwagwa mbeu indi imeenyere
- Matunda jamwe kajuraka jagatuka na mbeu ikauma ikarega kugwa nthi. Mbeu ta li iri ina mono kujo ik-ethira iri inini. Mbeu taji iitajagwa itunda riagundambele ya ritiro ma ritu mbeu inyagwa kana igwa nthi. Ucoco urumie antu atheru na antheni ryagagwirwa benda wona mbeu
- Mbeu iria nyungi ciiithagira iri tayari iri ibwiria ingi ucfewemwee
- Mbeu cionthe no mwanka iri na rangi iri na mwan-ya kiri iri ingi, miti imwe ciiithirwa iri na mibwe cietere.
- No wester mbeu iria ciiithagirwa iri na gikonde gikiumu rujine. Mono moni iria ngi imwe cietere.
- No uthezhe ni njira imbuthu, taara mbeu inkai(20-100) kethira kiri ciandagwa kithirhua mbele withithire. Ciikire gitama bene kiri na ruji, mbeu cia miti

7. Niatia tumba kumenya kethira mbeu ni injega?
- Mbele amba utege mbeu. Taara iria iri na rangi iri na mwan-ya kiri iri Ingwe ciithirwa iri na mibwe ciiterere.
- No wester mbeu iria ciiithagirwa iri na gikonde gikiumu rujine. Mono moni iria ngi imwe cietere.
- No uthezhe ni njira imbuthu, taara mbeu inkai(20-100) kethira kiri ciandagwa kithirhua mbele withithire. Ciikire gitama bene kiri na ruji, mbeu cia miti

11. Twanda mbeu atia?
- Mbeu imwe ciumaga orio nociandwe muundene orio. Mbeu iria ciandaga kithirhua kenda ciunana ciandagwa kithirhua nusiterine
- Igita iria jikagia kiama rirangania na muthemba jwa muti, murutira, ruji uti rokoneka onkuru bwa mbeu
- Mitehure, mbeu cianagwagwa mbele ngi iriandira
- Mbeu iria cianagwagwa orimwe ibwirite kwandwa irinyene iriandira iriandiva mbeu.
- Mbeu iria cianagwagwa orimwe ibwirite kwandwa irinyene iriandira iriandiva mbeu.

12. Miti yugwagwa mbeune aki?
- Mithemba imwe ya mti iriyi mbeu mibwe. Miti imianake ikauma mbeu mbeu mbeu. Mbiinji aki, bii ndi mukonse yiyi
- Mithemba imwe ya mti iriyi mbeu mibwe. Miti imianake ikauma mbeu mbeu. Mbiinji aki, bii ndi mukonse yiyi
The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST)
An Environmental, Sustainable Development and Community Forestry Program.

To submit your Small Groups articles or to advertise in this publication contact:
TIST Kenya - 0722-846501
martinweru@tist.org.
- Field Offices Staffs in Narumoru, Lamulia, Ntugi, Kinyaritha, Chugu, Wendo and Kirimara.
- TSE Laikipia West - 0724 - 255 369
- TSE Nyahururu - 0722 - 477 321
- TSE Wiyumiririe - 0724 - 365 431
- TSE Timau - 0725 - 527 831
- TSE Imenti North - 0726 - 319 539
- TSE Igembe - 0724 - 625 795
- TSE Tharaka - 0721 - 865 864
- TSE Kirinyaga - 0721 - 719 353
- TSE South Imenti - 0723 - 817 552

www.tist.org                    P.O Box 1508 Nanyuki, Kenya
Uhoro mwega kuri Arimi aa Kilimo hai

Turi na uhoro mwega kuri arimi a TIST aria marikoragwo makhuthira urumi wa Kilimo Hai kimeraini giki kia mbura ya mweri uyu wa October-December.

TIST ni irarora uria ingiteithiriria arimi angi aingi kuhuthira urimi wa Kilimo Hai. A memba a ikundi nini aria mahotete gukinya-niria ikiro ni maguteithika na loan rwa mbegu na Bonus ya mutaratara wa CF

TIST ni ikuheana loan rwa mbegu kuri ikundi iria igukinyiria ikiro. Muigana wa loan ukuringana na marima maria uhariri kana ubang-gite kuhaririamba(mbere ya mbura) mugundaini waTIST.

Mitugo ya TIST ni iriku na nikii yagiriirwo ni kurumirirwo.

Mitugo ya o muhaka ya TIST ni; wahoko, uigiririku, .......... Ici nicio itugi cia mutaratara wa TIST.

Amemba a Ikudi nini cia TIST no mahote kuin-gira mutaratara-ini uyu. Ona kuri ouguo nikuri na ikiro iria wagiriirwo kuhitukia na nicio ici;

1. Rumirira mitugo ya TIST

2. Thondeka tumigunda twa CF turi na uti- ganu mwega, uriku na na mehaririria ma mbere na thutha wa kuhanda.

3. Gicunji gia 75% kia ikundi ni mekagira sign marua ma application.

4. Rumirira micamanio ya ikundi. Thoma haha muhuro umenyke na na gikundi giaki nigugorworo gi kiambere kugunika.

Mitugo ya o muhaka ya TIST ni; wahoko, uigiririku, .......... Ici nicio itugi cia mutaratara wa TIST.

Amemba a Ikudi nini cia TIST no mahote kuin-gira mutaratara-ini uyu. Ona kuri ouguo nikuri na ikiro iria wagiriirwo kuhitukia na nicio ici;

1. Rumirira mitugo ya TIST

2. Thondeka tumigunda twa CF turi na uti- ganu mwega, uriku na na mehaririria ma mbere na thutha wa kuhanda.

3. Gicunji gia 75% kia ikundi ni mekagira sign marua ma application.

4. Rumirira micamanio ya ikundi. Thoma haha muhuro umenyke na na gikundi giaki nigugorworo gi kiambere kugunika.
kania kana thumu wa mahuti. Ihuria irima nginya 5cm kuma thi.

- Hindi iria wahanda mbembe(matuku 1-3 thutha wa mbura kwambiriria), handa mbembe 4 tiriini konaini. Angikorwo ni muhia, handa mbegu 5-6 o konaini cia irima thutha wa mbura guitika.

- Humbira mbegu na tiri munoru na mu-tukanio wa thumu, thutha wa uguo tiri irima0ini wagiriirwo gukorwo uri2.5cm kuma iguru wa irima.

- Muanya ucio utigagio niguo kuhitithia mimera gukinyirwo ni mai.

- Rimagira irimaini ohingo ohongo.

Ririkana maundu maria utagiriirwo gwika hari Kilimo hai.


2. Ndugacinire mahuti mugunda-ini, tiga mahuti mugunda-ini niguo mongerere tiri hinya, na no uhuthiri magetha maria magutigara guthondeka thumu.

3. Ndukarekie mahiu mugunda-ini


5. Ndukareke irima rimere ria, tumira moko kumunya ria ucoke ware mahuti macio irima-ini niundu wa kuiga ugunyu.

Magetha ni mau?
Arimi aria mararima mugunda nio ene magetha.
Maciaro mangi tiga magetha.
CF no yongerere magetha na kunyihia ma-

huthiro ma wira na fertilizer na maundu mangi maingi. No kunyitanira mutarataraini uyu kuri na maciaro mangi a hamwe.

- Bonathi igiri cia mbeca niundu wa kuheana mohoro maigiririku na ma ma iguru rigii mugunda wa CF

- Mugunda waku kugia na unoru.
- Mugunda waku kugia na ugunyu.

- Kunyihia gukuo gwa tiri ni mai mugunda-

- Guthomithania gatagati ka nyumba nene ya TIST.

Ngariha loan rwakwa ri?

Ikundi iria ciamukira loan ciagiriirwo gucokia tna icunjigi giiri, gichunji kiambere kiagiriirwo kurihwo thutha wa kimera giki nako gicunjii gia keri kirihwo thutha wa mag-etha mwa mwaka uyu ungi. Wariha niwateithia andu angi kugunika na kigina kia TIST CF. ngombo iriheanagwo kuri ikundi no ti mindu kiemme. Ngombo ingiaga kurihwo, mbeca iri-
tinagio kuma kuri marihi ma muti ma gikunndi kimera giki, ngombo ya mbegu niya urimi wa mbembe tu.

Nguoya loan ya mbegu ku?

Mucamanioini wa kundi nini. Ana gutui-
ka no ikundi iria ciikaga wega ikuheo rita riri. Turaruta wira na ikundi ici niundu wa mutugo witu wa meca nini na magetha maingi. Riria ikundi nini iracemania na ikundi igakorwo handu mangithii na maguru mbeca cia thabari cia githomo ni inyihaga na kuheana mohoro gu-
kongerekera. Ngukorwo ithuothetugayanaga galama na maciaro, kwa uguo guthondeka mahinda mega ma ikundi nini kugacira. Ikundi iria ciikite wega ni;
### Field Office | Cluster Name
---|---
Kirimaara | Kairuni
| Kianjagi
| Kirindini
| Igwanjau
Wendo | Gikumene
| Kanyakini
| Mpuri
| Naari
Chugu | Kithoka
| Giaki
| Chung’ari
| Gachua
| Kiria
Kinyaritha | Kinyaritha
| Miathene
| Kigucwa
| Kagaene
Ntugi | Mbaaria
| Kibirichia
| Kisima
| Mworoga
Naromoru | Kiamathaga
| Itangini
| Aguthi
| Muriru
| Manyatta
| Kimahuri
| Murungai
Lamuria | Matanya
| Male
| Sweet Waters

### Laikipia West TSE | Cluster Name
---|---
Kwajebi | Kirinyaga
Mithuri | Njuki-ini
Ngariama | Mwea
Tandare | Karumande
Nkururu | Kinyaritha
Matakiri | Mwamisi
Kanjoo | Ngariama
Nthambiro | Mwea
Tunayi | Karumande
Maua | Igembe
Antobocio | Mwea
Podo | Nyahururu
Salama | Mwea
Muruku | Murukumbe
Wiyumiririe | Wiyumiririe
Makabola | Timau
Kiambogo | Kibwiru
Kithithina | Ngarindare
Silimon | Nthambiro
Limoro | Imenti North
Muruta | Mituntu
Mituntu | Imenti South
Kithurine | Sweet Waters
Maratathi ma minyore: Njira njega yakumahuthira

Mwandiki: Mwangi Kimani

O kundu o guothe wa roar, no maratathini ma naironi, mathukagia iharo-ini citu, mikiraini ya bara, njui na miciini itu na migunda. Maratathi nomai'kare miaka miingi mangigathira.

Mahiu mangiria maratathini no makue, maratathini ma mahingaga miberethi ya mai kwa uguo kugia na miyuro ya mai; nimatumaga rwagari ruciarane ruria rurehaga murimu wa Malaria. Na njira nguhi nimathukagia maria maturigiciriye na ughima wa miri witu.

Kuhurana na thina wa maratathini ma naironi, huthira njira ici “4RS”

RE_USE(tumira ringi) maratathini maria urimo, ndugetiokire kuheo mangi thoko-ini RECYLE-(huthira na njira ingi) handuha gute huthira kuhandira miti na nathari ya guthamio.

REDUCE- (nyihanyihia)ugwati wamo ota uria kwahoteteka na kumathika irima-ini rimwe REFUSE- ((rega)) guku maratathini hindu iria uragura indo ciaku, huthira gikabu.

Ithuuone tunyitane tunyihanyihiemaugwati ma maratathini.

Kungania mbeu cia kuumithia

Nontu imera bietu biria biri nursery bikathamirua muundene ngaine iji ri, ni untu bwa muhimu mono batwi twambiri kuthuranira nursery injero cia imera bia gwikia miundenu ngai iu ingi ya April-July 2010.

Kithomo giki gigatethia umenye mantu jamwe jaria ukwendeka kumenyanikenda umba kuthuranira nursery yaku wengwa kana ya gikundi.

1. Ni mbeu cia miti iriku injega cia kuanda?
Mbeu iria njega cia kuanda ni iria ciugwati cia congwa. Taara mbeu iria ikurukia umba ntu bwa. TIST mono niendaga mbeu cia matu nda na miti ya kiinyeji na cia miti iria ikaraga nti miaka mirongo iri kana nkuruki.

2. Miti yonthe nimiega?
To mwanko! Mwe iri inya kimumenyera, ingi ni sumu iri ndiiithia na inge nitumagira ruiji runwtingi mono. Thuura miti iria ukumenya igatethia kwenu.

Maratathini ma minyore: Njira njega yakumahuthira

Mwandiki: Mwangi Kimani

O kundu o guothe wa roar, no maratathini ma naironi, mathukagia iharo-ini citu, mikiraini ya bara, njui na miciini itu na migunda. Maratathini nomai'kare miaka miingi mangigathira.

Mahiu mangiria maratathini no makue, maratathini ma mahingaga miberethi ya mai kwa uguo kugia na miyuro ya mai; nimatumaga rwagari ruciarane ruria rurehaga murimu wa Malaria. Na njira nguhi nimathukagia maria maturigiciriye na ughima wa miri witu.

Kuhurana na thina wa maratathini ma naironi, huthira njira ici “4RS”

RE_USE(tumira ringi) maratathini maria urimo, ndugetiokire kuheo mangi thoko-ini RECYLE-(huthira na njira ingi) handuha gute huthira kuhandira miti na nathari ya guthamio.

REDUCE- (nyihanyihia)ugwati wamo ota uria kwahoteteka na kumathika irima-ini rimwe REFUSE- ((rega)) guku maratathini hindu iria uragura indo ciaku, huthira gikabu.

Ithuuone tunyitane tunyihanyihiemaugwati ma maratathini.

Kungania mbeu cia kuumithia

Nontu imera bietu biria biri nursery bikathamirua muundene ngaine iji ri, ni untu bwa muhimu mono batwi twambiri kuthuranira nursery injero cia imera bia gwikia miundenu ngai iu ingi ya April-July 2010.

Kithomo giki gigatethia umenye mantu jamwe jaria ukwendeka kumenyanikenda umba kuthuranira nursery yaku wengwa kana ya gikundi.

1. Ni mbeu cia miti iriku injega cia kuanda?
Mbeu iria njega cia kuanda ni iria ciugwati cia congwa. Taara mbeu iria ikurukia umba ntu bwa. TIST mono niendaga mbeu cia matu nda na miti ya kiinyeji na cia miti iria ikaraga nti miaka mirongo iri kana nkuruki.

2. Miti yonthe nimiega?
To mwanko! Mwe iri inya kimumenyera, ingi ni sumu iri ndiithia na inge nitumagira ruiji runwtingi mono. Thuura miti iria ukumenya igatethia kwenu.

Maratathini ma minyore: Njira njega yakumahuthira

Mwandiki: Mwangi Kimani

O kundu o guothe wa roar, no maratathini ma naironi, mathukagia iharo-ini citu, mikiraini ya bara, njui na miciini itu na migunda. Maratathini nomai'kare miaka miingi mangigathira.

Mahiu mangiria maratathini no makue, maratathini ma mahingaga miberethi ya mai kwa uguo kugia na miyuro ya mai; nimatumaga rwagari ruciarane ruria rurehaga murimu wa Malaria. Na njira nguhi nimathukagia maria maturigiciriye na ughima wa miri witu.

Kuhurana na thina wa maratathini ma naironi, huthira njira ici “4RS”

RE_USE(tumira ringi) maratathini maria urimo, ndugetiokire kuheo mangi thoko-ini RECYLE-(huthira na njira ingi) handuha gute huthira kuhandira miti na nathari ya guthamio.

REDUCE- (nyihanyihia)ugwati wamo ota uria kwahoteteka na kumathika irima-ini rimwe REFUSE- ((rega)) guku maratathini hindu iria uragura indo ciaku, huthira gikabu.

Ithuuone tunyitane tunyihanyihiemaugwati ma maratathini.

Kungania mbeu cia kuumithia

Nontu imera bietu biria biri nursery bikathamirua muundene ngaine iji ri, ni untu bwa muhimu mono batwi twambiri kuthuranira nursery injero cia imera bia gwikia miundenu ngai iu ingi ya April-July 2010.

Kithomo giki gigatethia umenye mantu jamwe jaria ukwendeka kumenyanikenda umba kuthuranira nursery yaku wengwa kana ya gikundi.

1. Ni mbeu cia miti iriku injega cia kuanda?
Mbeu iria njega cia kuanda ni iria ciugwati cia congwa. Taara mbeu iria ikurukia umba ntu bwa. TIST mono niendaga mbeu cia matu nda na miti ya kiinyeji na cia miti iria ikaraga nti miaka mirongo iri kana nkuruki.

2. Miti yonthe nimiega?
To mwanko! Mwe iri inya kimumenyera, ingi ni sumu iri ndiithia na inge nitumagira ruiji runwtingi mono. Thuura miti iria ukumenya igatethia kwenu.
Mbeu iria njega iriringana na uwge gwengwa cia muti juria ukwenda. Kwa mung’unanano, miti imiyeza ya mbaa ithagirwa iri imitamburuko iri na mpang’t inkai na ikuraga na mpwi. Miti imiyeza ya iria ria nidithia ikuraga na mpwi, mpang’t inyingi, muti jumwe jukerha juri na tita ibibingi, mabura jakuraga na mpwi na jukumba kworia ironda wajucua. Muti jumwega jwa mutunda naju njuria jugucia matunda jainga mbele na inya.
- Geria gucua mbeu kuma kiri miti iria ibubaga kuria ukwenda kujuanda nemuthetune juu.
- Thuraa kuma kiri miti imikuru, ti imianake.

5. Tubwirite gucwa mbeu ri?
- Thoma umenye ni igita mwaka ririka mbeu citilhagira iri ingundu.
- Uría antu ba nao kana utegage gwengwa.
- Rimwe mbeu igundaga riria itunda riagunduka rangi kana rioma kana riira rigukuka raisi kuuma kwang’ine.
- Mbeu iria nyingi citilhagirwa iri tayari riira ciagwa ciongwa.

6. Tubwirite kwoja mbeu atia?
- Buri na bata kwamba kutheria gitina kia muti mbere.
- Mbeu iria nyingi womba gucwa iri tayari riria ciagwa.
- Rimwe mbeu igundaga riria itunda riagunduka rangi kana rioma kana riira rigukuka raisi kuuma kwang’ine.
- Mbeu iria nyingi ciandagwa iri maguta ciongwa.

7. Niatia tumba kumenya kethira mbeu ni injega?
- Mbele ambaa utege mbeu. Taara iria iri na rangi iri na mwanya kiri inge. Imwe ciomba kwibhira iri tayari ri mwanki.
- No wenerie mbeu iria ciithagirwa iri na gikonde gikiumu ciendaga kurinda ruuuji.
- Mbeu iria njega iri ria kireja na mbele. Igiita riori na rikadinga kiri na ruuuji.
- Mbeu iria ria kireja na mbele. Igiita riori na rikadinga kiri na ruuuji.

8. Twaande kana tike mbeu?
- Mbeu iria utibwirite gikonde gikiumu ciongwa.
- Mbeu iria gikonde gikiumu cinjega.
- Mbeu iria gikonde gikiumu cinjega.
- Mbeu iria gikonde gikiumu cinjega.

9. Mbeu cionthe niciumaga?
Mbeu iria nyingi ciimaga iriringana na mutemba jwa muti. Mbeu iria cionthe niciumaga.

10. Niatia ciendaga kuthithura mbele?
- Mbeu iria gikonde gikiumu cinjega.
- Mbeu iria gikonde gikiumu cinjega.
- Mbeu iria gikonde gikiumu cinjega.
- Mbeu iria gikonde gikiumu cinjega.

11. Tuandaga mbeu atia?
- Mbeu iria cionthe niiciumaga.
- Mbeu iria cionthe niiciumaga.
- Mbeu iria cionthe niiciumaga.
- Mbeu iria cionthe niiciumaga.

12. Miti yumaga mbeune aki?
ki ri raaji iriga rionthe. Wona ciambiria kuuma aki, iika rekondi yacio ni ntuku iriku na ni ing’ana. Mono ikuraga na biumia biri kulingana na mutemba jwa muri. Ikauma nkuru ya 50% niwkononania uria na mbeu injega. Mbeu iria niini ikau 5% kinya cio ni injega.