



THE TREE

A TIST UGANDA'S Publication
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TIST Uganda December - January News letter 09/10

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

OKUKORA KWAITU

TIST ni ekigombe ekyehaireyo kwimutsya
omutindo gwabahingi abahansi
kirikubonyeramu amaan'i gokurwanisa
okuwerekerebwa kw'ebibara, okwejuna
obwono nekyenda kitan' kyabunjo.

EBIGYENDERERWA BYAITU

Omukunyanyisa entunguka yentuura
nokuwandana orwoya orurungi orurukunga
omumiti. TIST nehwera abahingi abarikurenga
25,000, ebyokwerinda Sironi, endisa enungi
yabomumaka nokuwendeza yenku namakara.

PREFACE

The best Groove
The heavy rains this season December 2009
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Poverty in our Land
The Nursery beds of Indigenous trees
Conservation Farming.

EBIRYOMUNDA

Ekitabira ekirungi munonga
Obwire obu tugizire enjura yamaani December
2009
Orupapura rwa makuru ga Tist
Obworo omunsi yaitu
Obusin' bwokukurizamu emiti y'enzarwa.
Okuhinga norinda orwezo

DECEMBER - JANUARY 2010

EDITORS MESSAGE

DECEMBER - JANUARY 2010 NEWSLETTER

EDITORIAL

To all TIST members, congratulation in ending 2009. We wish you
stability, good life and hard work in 2010.
Ahead of us we need to add a few new topics in our training program
namely:

- TIST Social Entrepreneur
- Garbage Collection
- Food Security

BEATING UP

Beating up refers to the replacement of weak or bad seedlings. From two
weeks after planting start monitoring and observing your seedlings to
find out whether there could be any seedlings that are weak or have died.
If you find that between 10%-30% are either weak or have died then it is
better to beat up (replace) the dead seedlings. If more than 30% have
died, the best thing is to replant the whole area. However, the benefits of
beating up will be best achieved if it is done within a month of planting
that is when the surviving seedlings will be young so as to grow up with
the ones that have replaced.

AGABA DENIS

QUANTIFIER

OBUTUMIWA BWA EDITA

Abahingi bemiti ahabwa TIST mutabarukye omwaka 2009 kandi
nitubendeza elhoreere omugwa 2010.

Heza nitwenda kuta ebi omunkora. Nitwija kuba nitubegyesa
ebinkurebeka bin bisya ahahimwe kwongera ahahituura
nibyegyesibwa.

-TIST Social Entrepreneur

-Okurundaana kasasiro

-Okurinda ebyokurya

Turi abakugyenda omumaisho obutagaruza ebigyere enyima

OKUSHUBIRIZA

Okushubiriza nikimanyisa okugaruza embibo okabyara omumyariya
yembibo ezifire. Bwanyima yokumara esabiiti ibiri obyeire, tandika
kurambura hamwe nokwetegereza embibo zaawe orebe kuhakuba
bariho ezifire. Washanga ezifire nizingana 10%-30%, garukamu obyeire
ezindi nsigo omumwanya gwa ezo ezifire, kandi washanga ezifire
nizirenga 30% kikabeire kirungi wagarukamu okabyara omwanya gwona
ogu obeire obyeire. Ekirungi kyokushubiriza nokitunga kurungi waaba
okikozire ho obutarenga mwezi gumwe kwenda ngu kikuhiwe embibo
eziwayongeramu zibaase kukura hamwe nezo ezitahungire buremezi
obuwahyara omukubanza.

N'YE

AGABA DENIS

OMUBAZI WEMITI BUSHENYI

THE BEST GROVE

TIST S.G members, its your duty to have the best tree groves. To have the best grove, you should put in mind:-

1. *Proper spacing:* The distance from a tree to another should be considered first i.e. 6ft (2m) from a tree to another for eucalyptus and 3m (9ft) from row to another. This is minimum spacing.
2. The trees should also be planted *in lines* (rows) to enable quantifiers and TIST staff carry out their duties effectively.
3. *Weeding:* Farmers should adopt the culture of clearing and weeding their tree groves to allow them grow well without the competition by other unwanted trees and bushes.
4. *Thinning:* Farmers should remove stunted trees to allow others grow well.
5. *Fire line:* Also farmers should put on fire line around their tree groves especially during dry season to prevent any fire entering the groves.
6. Farmers should also *fence their groves* where necessary to prevent animals from entering the groves and destroy trees.

Thanks farmers who have done some of the above.

From Tushabemukama Apollo

Quantifier - Bushenyi

THE HEAVY RAINS THIS SEASON DECEMBER, 2009.

This season has brought rains which were heavy and destructive to some areas in Kabale Bushenyi, and Kanungu. In Bubaare, Kabale the landside made the place to loose 4 member of the family. In Karungu Buhweju, Bushenyi district a child was also lost because of heavy rain.

Kabira found in South West of Bushenyi faced rough because of hailstones and wind. People of Kashaayo Rugyeyo experienced very bitterly as hailstone came in big balls and destroyed the crops. People were worried of what to put on fire.

Tree planting is really needed as windbreaks, they act as run off water guard on sloppy hills and mountains the roots make the soil to clump together and affirm it not to be washed away by such disasters.

The tree planting alongside roads, paths, in the homestead compounds and bare hills will help us not to loose crops, animals and our lives.

The farmers when are sensitized to use the indigenous trees, fruit trees and guide lines following the contours of the land especially the elevated hills and mountains shall help us to maintain a few incidences since trees perform well to keep off running water. The branches and leaves save the destructed crops.

Farmers working in groups together make us to prepare and reserve the land so as to accelerate the incoming uncertainties and risks.

Thank you

TIST NEWSLETTER DECEMBER, 2009.

This is the monthly good news got from farmers who are the TIST members who participate and give in moral boosting. It encourages unity and sustainable development. This happens in the small groups. The individual's freedom and working hard for his/her own needs.

Development which is the activities of using resources available in transforming human life from one ladder to another as far as understanding of nature is concerned. The infrastructure, agricultural sector, peace and order can not be seen if man is sensitized with this newsletter. Therefore development goes with the activities of people if they have been informed and are forced by the personal wants.

The newsletter sensitizes communities, societies and if they are inspired they start to mind their habitats using available resources wisely, for instance the kitchen refuse to some people may call it garbage but however, when sorted the organic matter will be used as compost manure. The weather patterns though change the farmer who knows this will plant his crops, tree early because he has manure.

Tree planting began as starting point but TIST has covered a lot of trainings rotating all on human life.

The newsletter therefore, a cord to link up people and their activities far and near, it is very wonderful to read the newsletter because it shows the use of sustainable development. Contribute and we shall have a common voice in giving our testimonies.

POVERTY IN OUR LAND

One Speaker said that "Do not ask me what poverty is!

But see me how I look like; my clothes, my Nails, hair and see where I sleep, my fire place and utensils that's when you will ask what poverty is?"

TIST visits people who do not have something to put on fire for a night's meals. It sensitizes and trains them to use conservation farming. It trains people to know what will happen and keep them having granary stores. TIST advises people to join small groups. The Runyankole wise saying quote "the closed teeth crush the bone" TIST informs the people that where good things are also bad things appear. Therefore prevention of diseases especially contagious diseases like AIDS/HIV is essential.

TIST shows each member should be honest, accurate, volunteer has low budget in planning for his/her family, who is accountable for the things done and the spent money, and mindful of the work done by being systematic.

In that format, the TIST member knows to keep away poverty, hunger, diseases, dirtiness, ignorance, to keep away from violence for nothing. To work together to work according to the needs of Government and his own beliefs.

To scare away poverty you are in the good way and in the trend that TIST will be working with you effectively. TIST members keep the nature cool and pleasant. Use them wisely, that is your development, we shall scare away poverty. Poverty shames, it makes people fight, it brings to a person inferiority complex, to despise him/herself. Come and join TIST and we scare poverty.

THE NURSERY BEDS OF THE INDIGENOUS TREES

We encourage SGS to have nursery beds of the indigenous trees; communities and individuals the indigenous trees of which are common to us are good for our environment. The common to us are Acacia family, prunus Africana, Fagara, Markhmia, Albezia Croton Family. They improve soil fertility, texture and structure.

They add litter to the soil which is useful to man.

We are chanced to get their seeds easily and raising up nursery beds. The roots of these trees do not harm the soil. They support the soil to be compact and crump together therefore no soil erosion.

The farmers are advised to raise up the indigenous nursery beds in order to have good environment and cope up with climatic seasons.

The trees are multipurpose because in future

We harvest timber, fruits and good environment components.

All in all indigenous trees for our bright future

REV. ENOCH TUMWEBAZE

CONSERVATION FARMING.

Opening up land for cultivation now days needs new agricultural techniques. Therefore the pit holes are dug up rather than tillage as it was in traditional system. The recommended holes are being dug up early in dry season which will bring in early land preparation for early planting.

The planned area or plot is measured, holes are dug up leaving out bush without disturbed this reduces soil erosion and encourage soil structure to remain in the position. The grass, when rot it adds natural fertilizer to the soil only unwanted plant like couch grass may be removed.

For instance maize crop the measurements may be as shown.

Remember conserving the land is causing the water and human life is prolonged as food increases support it.

Pit holes can be used more than 2 years and yet the production being able to support the land. Organic farming is being encouraged where by artificial fertilizers are not applied since conservation farming is encouraging compost manure.

Pit holes are dug in lines and the opening of land following the contours along the hill are very essential. The run off water will not destroy the land by erosion.

The moister content remain in the soil. The un dug bush is acting like mulch.

Inter cropping is also practiced where the land was opened in earlier when farmers were using the traditional method of farming before conservation farming was introduced. For example maize can be intercropped with beans or soybeans where beans are bump crop that cover the soil when soil is covered the soil enzymes are not denatured.

Further more we have to care for environment and use it wisely for our future generations. Soaking of seeds in planting maize is essential for rhythmic germination and growth. The seeds can be soaked for 6-7 hours before they are put in the pit holes.

The opening up of the land is done in dry season for early planting.

Manure mixture with rich black top soil is done for the best yields of the crops. In pit holes dug for illustrations bellow, only 4 seeds are planted.

Say NO to Hunger. Use Conservation Farming – More Harvest, Less Work!

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

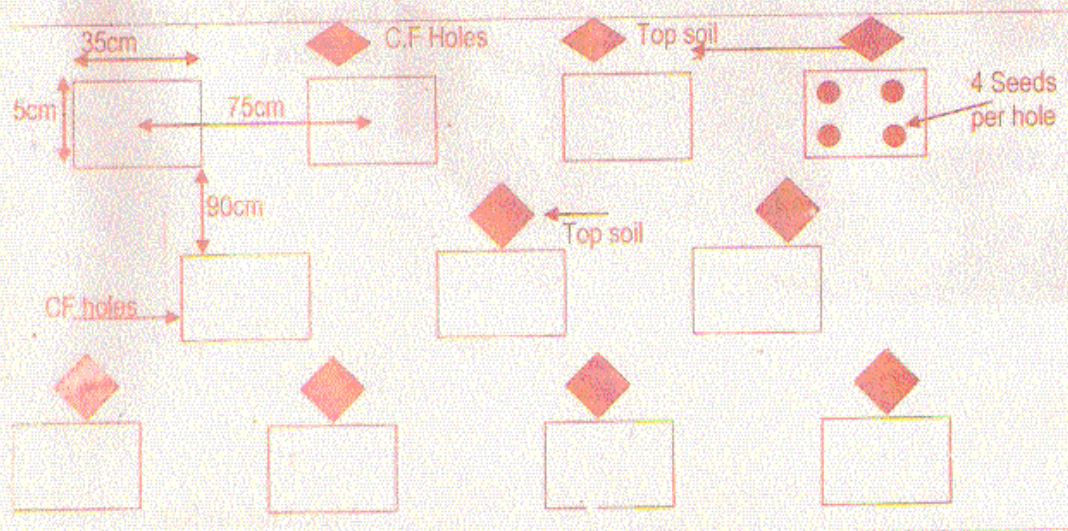
Practicing Conservation Farming is simple.....

- 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 regularly.

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.
3. Do not graze cattle in the plot.
4. Do not use chemical fertilizer on the conservation farming plot. Your crops will still do better without chemical fertilizer.
5. Do not weed the entire plot completely. Just weed around the holes. Use a panga to clear weeds between the lines or spaces from one hole to the other.