



THE TREE

The International Small Group
and Tree Planting Program

CLEAN AIR
ACTION
CORPORATION

TIST NEWSLETTER APRIL 2020



Preparing Compost Pit during lock down



Energy saving cookstove constructed during lockdown season



CF plot for climbing beans in Kabale

The TREE is a monthly newsletter Published by **TIST** Uganda, a project area of **The International Small Group** and **Tree Planting Program**.

MISSION STATEMENT:

TIST Uganda is a community initiative dedicated to empowering small groups of subsistence farmers to combat the devastating effects of deforestation, poverty and drought.

OBJECTIVE STATEMENT:

Combining sustainable development with carbon sequestration, TIST supports the reforestation efforts of over 25,000 subsistence farmers. Sales of carbon credits generate participant income while TIST today also addresses Agriculture, HIV/AIDS, Nutrition and Fuel Wood challenges.

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CONSERVATION FARMING

Conservation Farming mainly focuses on use of locally available soil nutrients, enhancing resources such as animals and plant residues.

Conservation Farming is done making permanent planting station or basins.

Basins are made by hand, using tree following standards of depth, width and length.

BENEFITS OF CONSERVATION FARMING

- It reduces air and water pollution
- It is time saving and thus reduction of labor and requirements
- Higher efficiencies in the sense of more output from a lower input
- Reduction of costs - e.g. fuel, operating costs and maintenance, as well as reduced labor costs

WHY TREES MATTER

TREES are on the front lines of our changing climate. And when the oldest trees in the world suddenly start dying, it's time to pay attention.

Now it's time to pay attention my fellow colleague of TIST farmers – let's plant more trees to safeguard our environment and the world at large.

By: Okello Francis –Quantifier -Gulu

NURSERY CARE

1. Watering, weeding and shading

- Sprinklers should be attached to the watering cans so as not to cause soil erosion
- You can also use parried tin
- Avoid too much or too little watering - roughly 20 liters for 100 seedlings. Too much water can weaken the seedlings and attract pests and fungus.
- One sign of overwatering is green moss on the soil surface.
- Water every morning and evening when possible
- Sandy soils will need more watering
- Water slowly to ensure it penetrates the soil
- Be careful not to damage roots when weeding
- Do not leave the weeding too late - weeding is necessary as weeds increase competition for light, soil nutrients and water.
- Some seeds require shading. Make sure simple shades are constructed.
- During the rainy season, cover seedlings using dry grass. Seedlings should not be put under trees, so water does not drip on to them and cause damage
- Fence off the nursery to protect from



cattle and playing children.

- Let the seedlings grow to about 30 cm before transplanting. This may take 1 to 6 months.
- Also remove the shade during this time.
- Best wishes as we practice these for better nursery beds.

BY: Tukwasibwe Judith, Quantifier - Kanungu

FOREST CONSERVATION

Forest should be redefined to ensure savannah and grassland are reorganized as important ground cover, in their own ways, with their own irreplaceable benefits to people and other species.

It is essential that people know what degradation work like in open, sunlight environment with fewer trees, so as to restore environmental cover that are actually degraded with more sensitivity.

Calls for global tree planting program to cool the climate. We need to think carefully about the real implications for all of earth's environmental cover.

The right trees need to be planted in the right places. Otherwise we risk a situation where we miss savannah for trees and these ancient grasses environmental cover are lost forever.

By: Godfrey Odoki, Quantifier - Amuru

ADVANTAGES OF DIFFERENT TREES SPECIES

It is important to plant trees but more important to plant different tree species, collecting the seeds that are locally available - which are friendly to the environment in our localities.

After collecting different tree seeds, then you ought to start own/SG nursery to have many seeds at a low cost.

Growing different tree species helps you have them play different roles i.e.

- Nutrition
- Disease outbreak
- Market differences when time for harvesting
- Some trees can be planted around gardens & carbon
- Medicine
- Growth rate
- Resistance to drought
- Government policies
- Tourist attraction

By Ainebyona Chrisostom, Quantifier - Kanungu



RUNYAKORE

EMPINGA Y'OKURINDA EITAKA

- Empiinga y'okurinda orwezo omwitaka niki manyisa kukoresa kasaasiro erikuruga omumatungo n'ebimera.
- Empiinga egi nekoreshwa okuhingira hamwe nari omubibaafu nari ebigyega
- Ebigyega ebi nibirukibwa engaro oriku gyendera ahabipumo by'oburingwa, obugazi n'obugufu.

EMIGASHO Y'EMPINGA EGI

- Necendeeza okutumuka kw'orwoya namaizi omwitaka
- Terikwenda bukozi bwingi kandi netwara obwire bukye.
- Nootamu kakye, osharuura bingi.
- Neetwara obukozi bukye, amajuta makye kandi oyihamu bingi.

AHABWENKI EMITI NIKIKURU

- Emiti n'ekikwato kikuru omukurinda eby'embeera y'ensi mbwenu waareeba emiti eitwashangireho yaatandika kwoma, mutaahi wangye rabuka.
- Mbwenu murekye itwe abahingi ba TIST tubyare emiti mingi, turinde eby'obuhangwe n'ensi yoona okutwarira hamwe.

Nebya Okello Francis – quantifier Gulu.

OBUBEENDEEKA EMITI

1. Okushukyerera, okwombera, n'okushakaara

- Reeba ngu waata ekifundikizo ky'obwina bwingi ahamutwe gwa kaani y'okwitiriza kwenda ngu amaizi gataba maingi gakakora omwegyemure.
- Yerinde kukoresa amaizi maingi mu nonga nari amaizi makye munonga – egirikani emwe ya lita 20 eshukyerere obusigo 100. Amaizi maingi nigamara obusigo amaani kandi gareeta oburwaire nari ebikooko.
- Amaizi maingi nigareeta eitaaka ryagira erangi yakijubwe.
- Shukyerera omukasheeshe n'omumwebazyo.
- Eitaaka ry'orushenyi niryetenga amaizi maingi
- Shukyerera mpora mpora kwenda ngu amaizi gataahe gye omwitaka.
- Reeba ngu tiwahutaaza emizi waaba noyombera.
- Rahuka kwombera omwata gukiri muto obutenda ngu gurye ekiriisa ky'ensigo zaawe ekyererezi namaizi gamwe.
- Ensigo ezimwe nizetaga okushakara ahaiguru.
- Omunjura nyingi reeba ngu washakaaza ebin yansi byomire kandi ensigo zaawe otakibendeeka ahansi yemiti zikaitwa amaizi agarikutonyoreka.



- Zitirira obusiri bwawe butariibwa ama tungo nari abaana bakazaaniramu.
- Reeba ngu ensigo zaawe zaakura zaahisya oburingwa bwa sentimita 30. Eki nikitwara okwezi 1 kuza ahari 6.
- Zakura zishwekurire Kambendeze okubendeeka gye

Nebya Tukwatsibwe – Quantifier Kanungu

OKURINDA EBIBIRA

- Ebibira n'ekintu kirungi ekishemereire ku reebererwa gye kwenda ngu kishweke eitaka ahabw'emigasho yaabyo ahabantu n'ebihangirwe ebindi.
- Nikirungi abantu kumanya okwoma kweitaka, omushana kuteera eitaaka, emiti mikye, reeru bakareeba ngu baabyara emiti endiijo.
- Tubyare emiti mingi, tugire obufukiriizi kandi turinde ebyobuhangwa omunsi yona.
- Reeba ngu mwabyara emiti eshemereire omu myanya yaayo kwonka tutabyarira eryo emiti tukashiisha emiti nebinyansi ebyentuura ebitwashangire, reeru ensi ekahwerekyerera.

Nebya Godfrey Odoki – Quantifier Amuru

OBURUNGI BW'EMITI Y'EBIKA BINGI

- Nikirungi kubyara emiti kwonka nikirungi munonga kubyara emiti y'ebika bingi, tukagira ensigo z'enzaarwa ezishem ereire emyanya yaitu.
- Waaheza kusherura ensigo ezi, mureebe ngu mwayerundana omu gurupu zanyu enkye reeru kiborobere okuzirundaana.

OKUBENDEEKA ENSIGO ZEMITI MINGI KURIMU EMIGASHO NUNGI NKEGI;

- Endyanungi
- Okutangira okubarukaho kwendwara
- Emiti emwe nebyarwa omu misiri n'embuga
- Emibazi
- Okukura mangu
- Okugumira ekyanda
- Ahamwemweto gwa gavumenti
- N'ahabw'abarambuzi

Nebya Ainebyona Chrisostom – Quantifier Kanungu





Home vegetable garden for Onions in Bushenyi



CF plot for Maize in Omoro

