

**Campaign start date: February 2016**

**Program 14: Importance of beans crops, land preparation, seed selection and use of fertilizers**

**Radio transcript – translation into English**

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**Section 1**: English translation

**Section 2:** Kiswahili transcript

**Presenters:**

Kristian Sumari

**Expert:**

Edith Kadege

**Section 1: English Translation**

**00:00 Presenter: Kristian Sumari**

Yes - by now you know this is the Fahari Yangu radio program. In Fahari Yangu we are looking at bean productions from early stages of land preparations to storing beans. Be with me till the end of this program today.

Today we are coming close to harvesting season but before continue talking about harvesting we are going to walk you through our past four favourite programs so you can get the picture of where we are and where we are from and where we are going with these programs

We will be reviewing land preparations, seed selection, and use of fertilizer! And this will be important to farmers that are just starting to plant beans at this time of the year, most of you are planning to do irrigation farming.

We will have a review these steps of bean production so that those who are planning to grow beans now can learn but also others who want to grow in future can also learn too!

In the studio I will be with Edith Kadege our exoert from the Selian Agricultual Research Institure in Arusha

Before we hear from our expert I would like to introduce a new session *mama apia* in this session you will hear women discussion role of men in agriculture

**Presenter: Kristian summary**

You have heard how other family work together - husband and wife in bean production, it’s your time now to change and be like other farmers who work together as a family!

Welcome Edith Kadege

**Expert: Edith Kadege**

Thank you

**Presenter: Kristian Sumari**

Today Edith we are revisiting our past topics. We are going to look briefly on Impotance of growing beans, land preparation and the use of fertilizers. I do not want to tell how we are going to do this I would like you you to give us important highlight on mentioned topic, may be you can start telling us the importance of growing beans!

**Expert: Edith Kadege**

Beans are very important crop for our health it has lot of protein, minerals like calcium, iron, manganese and zinc and it a good source of vitamin B, it serve other purposes like feeding cattles. Beans are a cash crops and residue of the bean harvest can decompose into soil nutrients

**Presenter: Kristian Sumari**

There are different type of soil in different areas, could you give us three best seeds that can be grown in Norther part of Tanzania

**Expert: Edith Kadege**

There are 8 types of seeds that do well in Nother Tanzania zone

**Expert: Edith Kadege**

In these 8 types there 3 groups, we have clombing variety beans that includes Selian 05, Selian 06, and Cheupe, these do well in high lands where there are lots of rain . The other five types are Lyamungo90, Lymungo06, Lyamungo85, Selian94 and 97, Jesca these types of beans are normal beans that most farmers plant and perform well in lower lands

**Presenter: Kristian Sumari**

Dear listerner that was our expert highlighting types of beans seeds that grows in Nothern Zone, just to remind you this evening we are going to be reviwing the four best areas In bean production and that was the first part, Edith before you continue to the next topic is there anything you would like to add concerning seeds, bean seeds?

**Expert: Edith Kadege**

I would like to insist that farmers should plant improved beans seeds so as to get good harvest.

**Presenter: Kristian Sumari**

Because you mentioned land preparation why don’t we continue talking about it as our second topic to revised today?

**Expert: Edith Kadege**

Land preparation should began before first rain start, land should be cleaned, slash grass and tilt that land deep at least 30 to 40cm deep so that the bean root can grow deep in the soil, there sould be good aeration so that roots can succesiful absorb nutrients in the soil.

**Presenter: Kristian Sumari**

Dear listerners this program is Fahari Yangu, it is aired every Friday from 6:00 pm to 6:30 pm and repeated on Saturday from 9:00 to 9:30pm.

Today we are revising four of our best topics, remember you can participate each week in the program by beeping number; 0784 501 777

We are now talking about land preparation

**Expert: Edith Kadege**

While preparing land don't choose areas that have bean deseases that are in the soil and, remember to tilt your land deep to allow beans root to go deep in the soil.

To prevent young shoot from being attacked by insect in the soil soak seeds with pesticides like APRON STAR, SEED PLUS, SEED CARE or TUNZA two days before planting the seeds. TUNZA is very good pesticodes and It has been recommend by most extension officers. To know how to soak seeds with pesticides before planting consult you extension officer.

**Presenter: Kristian Sumari**

Yes listerners, you can consult your extension officers to learn how to use pesticides, Edith when we were doing land preparation program I visited beans farmers and lot of them had no knowledge of the importance of knowing their types of soil, would you tell them the importance of knowing their type of soil?

**Expert: Edith Kadege**

It is important to measure soil sample to know what nutrients is present in the soil, however you cannot tell what diseases is in the soils, most farmers plant seeds from last harvest this is whay we encourage them to soak seeds with pesticides before planting so as to prevent Funga and Backterial diseases attack

**Presenter: Kristian Sumari**

Thank you very much, this program is Fahari Yangu as I mentioned before today we are revising four of our previous topics, Edith so you think there is a local way that farmers can do to fight diseases that are in the soil.

**Edith Kadege**

You can burn soil but it is difficult to burn the whole land this is whay we recommend farmers to soaking seeds with pesticides before planting.

**Presenter: Kristian Sumari**

Thank you again this is Radio 5 broadcasting from Arusha Tanzania program is Fahari yangu, I am here in the studio with our expert Edith from Institute of research Selian Arusha, before we continue with next session let me walk you to *sogea nikujuze* session

***Sogea Nikujuze***

Today at Sogea Nikujuze coming close to harvesting season we thought you would want to know late harvest results in loss of harvest,

Harvest your beans soon as leaves and pods become yellow and dry. Dry clean seed increases quality and business person would buy your beans for higher price because you will save them time and cost to clean seeds

**Presenter: Kristian Sumari**

That is what we have today at *Sogea Nikujuze* we are continuing to next topic, Edith we looked at land preparation no lest look at seed preparation

**Expert: Edith Kadege**

Good imporved seeds that are soaked with pesticides are of two types as we saw earlier today, we have seeds that grows in lower land thes are no climbing varieties such as LYAMUNGO90, LYAMUNGO85, JESCA, SELIAN 94 na SELIAN 97 and long climbing beans variety are SELIAN05, SELIAN06 na CHEUPE

These variety continues to produce beans seeds after harvest and gives higher yields three times than normal varieties

**Presenter: Kristian Sumari**

Does bacterial and viral diseases live in the seeds?

**Expert: Edith Kadege**

Yes these diseases can be found in the seeds, if previous harvest were attacked by bacterial and viral diseases then the seeds will carry the infection and if you plant this seeds crops will be affected by these diseases. This is why I recommend farmers to buy new seeds after every three planting seasos and they should buy seeds from certified suppliers not from local markets

**Presenter: Kristian**

What is the important of Improveed seeds?

**Expert: Edith Kadege**

Farmer will save cost of purchasing Pesticides because improved seeds are diseases resistant that means a good harvest and a good income

**Presenter: Kristian Suamri**

Thank you Edith I hope farmers learnt the importance of selecting good seeds, now lets look at the importance of using fertilizers on beans crops, Edith

**Expert: Edith Kadege**

It is important to use fertilizers, farmers has been producing beans on same land year after year are depleting soil of the necessary nutrients for beans to grow. There has been a belief that beans fix nitrogen - but the nitrogen that is fixed by beans itself is not enough you need to use fertilizerd to get good harvest !

There are essential nutrients like phosphorus that can ony be supplied by spplying fertilizers like NPK, MINJINGU and DAP

DAP is a good source of phosphorus for beans, use one 50 kg bag of DAP on one acres of beans or 2 bags or 100kg of NPK or MINJINGU in one acres of beans

**Presenter: Kristian Sumari**

We are nearing the end of our program today before we finish Edith could you just summarize the four topics that we have discussed today

**Expert: Edith Kadege**

We have seen beans are important crops can be sold as cash crops that farmers can get income and also it can be consumed as food crop. Farmers need to prepare land before first rain drop and they need to cultivate land deep enough, Selecting good improved beans seeds and soaking seeds with pesticides like APRON STAR, SEEDS PLUS and TUNZA before planting, We also saw the important of using fertilizers that are rich in Fosforus like MINJUNGU, DAP and NPK.

**Presenter: Kristian Sumari**

Thank you very much Edith for being with us today at Fahari Yangu program. It Is my hope that you have learned today both thoise of you who are bean growers and also those who are planning to start growing beans.

Thank you very much dear listerners. The Fahari Yangu program is brought to you every Friday at 6:00 pm to 6:30 pm and repeated every Saturday at 9:30pm, today we have been previewing our first program including Importance of beans crop, land preparation, seed selection and use of fertilizers

I am Kristian Sumari, Lets meet again same place same time, bye bye!

**Section 2. Swahili**

**Mtangazaji: kristiani Sumari**

Yes msikilizaji bila shaka umekwisha kusikia kashiria hicho na unafahamu ni nini kinachofuata sasa ni fahari yangu fahari yangu, kuna nini fahari yangu tunazungumza juu ya kilimo cha maharage lakini pia tunazungumza namna gani unaanza kilimo chako cha maharage kuanzia hatua za mwanzo kabisa na hatua zinazofuata baada yakuanza kilimo cha maharage mpaka mwisho wasiku pengine tukakujulisha hata na masoko yako wapi kwajili ya zao lako la maharage iwapo utakua umefanya kilimo kwaajili ya biashara kama sio kwaajili ya kula tu. Nikukaribishe sana katika kipindi cha fahari yangu jion ya leo katika kipindi cha fahari yangu tukizungumza mengi kuhusu kilimo cha maharage tunafahamu tunaelekea kuvuna maharange kwa wale wakulima wa maharage lakini pengine kabla hatujafika uko tukukumbushe tulitoka wapi tukapita wapi mpaka sasa tumekarinia kuvuna maharage yetu tumefikia wapi hivyo leo jioni hii tutakua tukifanya marejeo tu tukikukumbusha tulianza wapi tukaja wapi mpaka sasa tumefika wapiika tuka enda wapi mpaka sasa tukowapi na hatua gani zitazidi kufuata hapo mbele tumekuletea mfululizo wa vipindi kama kumi na mbili na kitu hivi sasa leo ngoja tukukumbushe vipindi vinne vya mwanzo ambavyo tulianza navyo katika safari hii ya fahari yangu tulianza na faida za kilimo cha maharage , maandalizi ya shamba, alafu tukaja na matumizi ya mbegu bora katika kilimo cha maharage na baadae matumizi ya mbolea basi leo tutaangalia huko kwenye faida za maharage tutaangalia huko kwenye maandalizi kulikua kuna kitu gani na nini ungetakiwa kufanya kwasababu unajua pia tumetoka katika kilimo kile cha kawa idaambacho haki hitaji umwagiliaji na tunaelekea katika kipindi cha kilimo cha umwagiliaji kwahivyo siombaya ukifahamu hatua hizi pia utazitumia siku za mbeleni. Mimi ni Kristian Sumari nitakua hapa na wewe kwa muda wa dakika 30 hivi nanitakuwa na mtaalamu wangu Bi Edith Kadege kutoka taasisi ya maswala ya kilimo huko seliani Arusha akikufahamisha yale yote utakayotakiwa kuyafahamu katika hatua hizo lakini kwanza basi kabla sijamkaribisha mtaalamu nakufahamu chochote nikufahamishe kipengele kipya kabisa katika fahari yangu kwa jioni ya leo hiki kipengele ni cha akina mama wanatoa maoni yao kuhusu ushiriki wa akina baba katika shughuli za kilimo sikiliza basi alafu baadae nikirejea moja kwa moja tutakuja kuzungumza na mtaalamu wetu.

***Kipengele cha akina mama***

**Mtangazaji Kristian summary**

Hakika kazi ni kwako wewe baba kwasababu umekwisha kusikia wakina baba wengine wanavyoshirikiana na wake zao katika kilimo sasa wewe usiyetaka kushiriki sasa kazi kwako

mkaribishe mtaalamu wangu karibu Edith Kadege karibu sana katika studio zetu.

Mtaalamu; Asante

**Mtangazaji habari za jioni**

**Mtaalamu salama kabisa habari za kwako?**

**Mtangazaji;** safi kabisa karibu na leo tunazungumza kama kawaida leo tunazungumza juu maharage kama watu walivyozoea kusikia tukizungumzia juu ya kilimo cha maharage na leo tuna mrejesha nyuma msikilizaji wangu kuanzia kule tulipotuka yaanitulianza na faida za kilimo cha maharage , maandalizi ya shamba, alafu tukaja na matumizi ya mbegu bora katika kilimo cha maharage nikukuribishe kama mtaalamu leo sitaki kukupa muongozo ebu anzakutueleza kuanzia mada yetu ya kwanza tulioanza nayo ebu anza kutueleza faida za kilimo cha maharage.

**Mtaalamu Edith Kadege**

Asante maharage ni zao muhimu katika maisha yetu kwani yana kiwango kikubwa cha protini, yana madini muhimu sana mwilini kama kalsiamu magnesiamu chuma na zinki na pia yana vitamin B lakini pia yanatusaidia katika shughuli mbalimbali kwani yanaweza kutumika kama chakula cha mifigo pia yanaweza kutumika kama zao la biashara na kuongeza kipato cha mkulima vilele yanapobaki shambani yanaongeza virutubisho vya kwenye udogo virutubisho vya naitrojeni

**Mtangazaji: Kristian Sumari**

Kwasababu tunafahamu kwamba udogo unatofautiana katika maeneo tofautitofauti ya Tanzania unatofautiana sisi tupo katika ukanda wa kaskazini ebu tupe aina kama tatu ivi yamaharage ambayo itaweza kumea vizuri katika ukanda huu;

**Mtaalamu; Edith Kadege**

Tunaaina nane ambayo inaweza kumea katika ukanda wakaskazini

**Mtaalamu Edith Kadege**

Katika izo aina nane tuna aina tatu ambazo ni maharage kamba ambazo tunaita seliani 05,Seliani 06 na cheupe yenyewe zinafaa katika ukanda wa juu sehemu ukanda wa za milimani sehemu ambazo mvua zipo nyingi za kutosha lakini pia tuna aina nyingine hizo tano ambazo ni liamungo90 liamungo 85 tuna jesca tuna seliani 94 na seliani 97 zenyewe zinafaa katika ukanda wa chini haya nimaharage mafupi ambayo wakulima wamezoea kiyalima

**Mtangazaji; Kristian Sumari** naam msikilizaji ni Edith Kadege mtaalamu wa maswala ya kilimo kutoka tasisi ya utafiti seliani Arusha tunazungumza nae jioni hii kuhusiana na kule tulipotoka katika kilimo cha maharage kwa ujumla tunajaribu kupitia yale ambayo niyamuhimu na ambayo wewe kama mkulima na msikilizaji ungepaswa kufanya pindi unapofanya maswala yote yakilimo cha maharage. Hatupotezi muda tunaendelea kusonga mbele na hiyo ilikua mada ya kwanza pengine kabla hatujaingia katika mada ya pili kunajambo lingine ungependa kulizungumzia kuhusiana kwaajili ya wakulima kabla hatujaenda kwenye mada ya maand alizi ya shamba?

**Mtaalamu; Edith Kadege**

Sina la msingi sana ila mkulima anapojiandaakwaajili yakilimocha maharage ila tu chakuzingatia mkulima awezekuwa na mbegu bora ilikuwa na mavuno bora na mengi

**Mtangazaji;** Asante kwasababu umeenda moja kwa moja katika maandalizi ya shamba ebu tuanzie hapo kwenye maandalizi ya shamba mambo yamuhimu yakufanya wakati mkulima anaandaa shamba lake;

**Mtaalamu**; **Edith**

Tunasema maandalizi yashamba yafanyike kabla ya msimu wa mva kuanza shamba lake aweze kufyeka vizuri alime kwa kina kirefu angalau sentimiter 30 hadi 40 ili mizizi iwezekufika chini kabisa kwenye udogo kuwe na uwiano mzuri kati ya hewa na unyevu kwenye udongo mzizi iwezekufanya kazi yake kuchukua chakula kwenye mizizi;

**Mtangazaji**; **Kristian Sumari**

Hayo nimaandalizi ya mwanzo msikilizaji na mkulima unaetusikia kipindi hewani ni fahari yangu kinachokujia kila siku ya ijumaa kuanzia sa12kamili jioni hadi 12;30 na marudio nisiku ya jumamosi saatatu kamili hadi saatatu na nusu lakini pia unafursa yakushiriki kwakubip namba 0784105777 kulingana na swali ambalo linakua hewani kwa wiki hiyo tunazungumza na mtaalamuwetu hapa ambapo tunarejea nyuma kabisa toka tulipoanza maandalizi hadi kupanda.tuendalee naswala la maandalizi ya shamba,

**Mtaalamu; Edith**

Katika maandalizi ya shamba tukumbuke kuwa kuna magonjwa ambayo huwa yanatokana na udongo kwa hiyo tunachotakiwa kufanya ni kulima udongo kwa kina kirefu ili kuwe na uwiano mzuri kati ya unyevu na udongo ili miziz iweze kupata chakula bora iweze kuzaa vizuri lakini pia mbegu itakapopandwa pale chini isikatwe na wadudu isishambuliwe na magonjwa ambayo yapo tayari kwenye udongo.kuna dawa mbalimabali lakin anawezakutumia APRON STAR,anaweza kutumia SEEDPLUS, SEED CARE anawezakutumia TUNZA nidawa bora ambazozimezibitishwa na bwana shamba pia namna yakuzichanganya hizi dawa anaweza kuchanganya kabla ya sikumbili au tatu kabla ya kupanda kwamaelezo Zaidi jinsi ya kuchanganya anawezakuwasiliana na bwana shamba ambaye yuko karibu nayeye awezekumuelekeza;.

**Mtangazaji;** naam onana na bwana shamba ambaye yuko karibu na wewe awezekukuelekeza jinsi yakuchanganya mbegu hizo na dawa,Edithi moja kati ya vitu ambavyo tumekutana navyo wakati tunazungumza na wakulima huko mashambani kuhusiana na maandalizi haya ya mashamba nikwamba hata baada ya shamba kuandaliwa na watu wamepanda moja kati yavitu ambavyo watu wanavizungumzia kuna magonjwa mengine wanakuambia maharage haya yameshambuliwa tunafikiri udongo wetu una tatizo Fulani ama kuna ugonjwa Fulani haukua kwenye mbegu au kwenye maharage ila ulikuwa kwenye udongo ebu washauri wakulima wetu kunafaida gani katika kupima udongo kabla yakupanda.

**Mtaalamu; Edith Kadege**

Kuna umuhimu mkubwa sana wakupima udongo lakini pale anapopima udogongo ni kwaajili yakupima udongo wake unavirutubisho vya aina gani hatowezakujua Zaidi kuwa udongo wake una wadudu wa aina gani ila cha msingi tukumbuke kuwa zilea mbegu tunazozipanda kwasababu ni mbegu ambazo wakulima wanazirudia ni mbegu ambazo tayari zina magonjwa kama vile ukungu,magonjwa yanayosababishwa na bakteria, kama tunasema chule baka pembe kwa hiyo tunashauri achanganye na dawa ilikuweza angalau kupunguza baathi ya magonjwa yanayoweza kuathiri maharage yako.

**Mtangazaji; Kristian Sumari**

Utaweza kupunguza kiasi cha magonjwa ambayo yanaweza kuathiri maharage yako tunazungumza kuhusiana na mtiririko mzima wa vipindi hivi vya fahari yangu msikilizaji kutoka kule tulikotoka mpaka hapa tulipofika labda kabla hatujaenda kwenye mapumziko hapa kuna njia yoyote pengine yakienyeji pengine mkulima anaweza kutumia kupambana nahaya magonjwa ya udongo?

**Mtaalamu: Edith Kadege**

Njia ya kienyeji nikuchoma udogo lakini kwasababu shamba nikubwa kwahiyo itakua ni ngumu kuchoma undongo hivyo basi tunashauri kuchanganya dawa kwenye mbegu kabla ya kuotesha.

**Mtangazaji: Kristian Sumari**

Changanya mbegu na dawa kanla ya kuotesha ni mtaalamu wa kilimo Edith Kadege tunae hapa katika fahari yangu tukizungumza kuhusiana na maandalizi ya shamba ni mada ya pili ya vipindi vyetu ambavyo tulizungumza tutapata mapumziko na kasha nikirudi tutakujakuzungumzia uchaguzi wa mbegu na kasha tutamalizia na matumizi ya mbolea hii ni fahari yangu endelea kukaa na sisi jioni hii.

**Mtangazaji; Kristian Sumari**

Asante sana ambaye bado unaendelea kufuatilia matangazo yetu ya radio five tunapatikana kutoka Njiro Arusha Tanzania na kipindi hewani nifahari yangu yes moja kwa moja niko na mtaalamu Edith Kadege tukizungumzia kuhusiana na kilimo cha maharage kabla hatuja songa mbele kuja kuangalia yale ambayo tunatakakuendelea nayo kwa sasa acha kwanza nikujuze kuna nini katika nikujuze jioni ya leo usiondoka kaa hapohapo sogea karibukabisa nipate kukujuza.

**Sogea nikujuze**

Siku ya leo katika sogea nikujuze nikufahamishe mambo machache tunapoelekea katika maandalizi wa uvunaji maharage kumbuka tu kwamba ucheleweshwaji wa uvunaji wa maharage utasababisha upotevu wa mazao jambo la muhimu kufahamu ni kwamba anza kuvuna maharage pindi tu majani na ganda yanapokua ya njano na kuanza kukauka uvunaji wakati waasubuhi unasaidia kutopasuka kwa maganda kumbuka kuchelewakuvuna kunawezakusababisha hasarakubwa na kukausha mbegu katika hali ya usafi unaongeza ubora wambegu na wafanyabiashara wata lipa pesa kidogo gharama kununua mbegu chafu lakini wafanya biashara pia watalipa pesa kidogo kununua mbegu chafu .na hivyo ndivo nilivyokujuza na bilashaka umepata kufahamu.

**Mtangazaji;**

Yes hivyo ndivyo tulivyokujuza siku ya leo katika sogea nikujuze na umekwisha kufahamu na acha mmi niendelee na mtaalamu wangiu hapa tukiangalia yale ambayo yapo katika fahari yangu kwa jioni ya leo tlikuatukiangalia juu ya uandaaji wa shamba kwaajili yakilimo cha maharage Edith ngoja sasa tuangalie kuhusiana na uchambuzi wa mbegu bora za maharage yapi ni ya msingi ya kuzingatia katika uchaguzi wa mbegu.

**Mtaalamu**; **Edith Kadege**

Mbegu zililizothbitishwa na kuhakikiwa pia zilizochanganywa na dawa kama nilivyoeleza apo awali tuna aina nane ya mbegu zinazozinafaa kwa ukanda wa kaskazini ambazo ni LYAMUNGO90, LYAMUNGO85, JESCA, SELIAN 94 and SELIAN 97 kama maharage mafupi yasio tambaa na tuna maharage marefu ambayo ni SELIAN05, SELIAN06 na CHEUPE yenyewe yanatambaa yanakua kwa muda mrefu yanatoa maharage kwa muda mrefu na yataendelea kuzaa kuanzia juu mpaka chini uzao wake ni mara tatu ya maharage yakawaida ukilinganisha na yake yasiotambaa.

**Mtangazaji**; mmh kuna magunjwa kama chule na virusi je yanapatikana kwenye mbegu?

**Mtaalamu**: **Edith Kadege**

Magonjwa hayo yanapatikana kwenye mbegu kama ugonjwa huo ulitokea shambani ungonjwa ule utabaki kwenye ile mbegu mkulima atakapootesha ndio maana tunashauri kwamba matumizi ya mbegu bora nimazuri sana na mkulima anaponunua mbegu bora anatakiwa atumie kwa misimu mitatu yaani kutumia kwa miaka mfulilizo baada ya hapo anashauriwa kubadilisha mbegu anatakiwa kwenda kwa wakala wanaouza mbegu zilizothibitishwa na sio kununua sokoni kwasababu ile so mbegu bora.

**Mtangazaji**; kuna umuhimu gani kutumia mbegu bora katika kilimo cha maharage?

**Mtaalamu; Edith Kadege**

Anapotumia mbegu bora anakwepa baadhi ya magonjwa ambayo yatatokea shambani atapunguza ile hali yakupuliza dawa kila baada ya miezi mitatu pia atapunguza gharama yakununua dawa dukani marakwa mara ataongeza kipato pia atajiongezea mavuno kutokana na upandaji wa mbegu bora.

**Mtangazaji**: **Kristian Sumari**

Asante sana Edith bila shaka unatusikia kwa uzuri kuhusiana na umuhimu wakuchagua mbegu kwaajili yakilimo cha maharage.Edithi tuendelee kwakuangalia matumizi ya mbolea katika kilimo cha maharage ebu tueleze kuna umuhimu gani kutumia mbolea katika kilimo cha maharage?

**Mtaalamu**;

Ushauri wangu nikwamba wakulima watumie mbolea katika kilimo cha maharage maana shamba la maharage ni kama mgodi unapokwenda unalima kila siku nakutoa mazao bila kuongeza kitu na watu watasema mbona tumelima maharage kwamiaka mingi na tumeambiwa maharage huwa na virutubisho vya nitrogen kinachoongeza mbolea kwenye udogo hapana yanakiasikidogo cha naitrogeni ambacho hakitoshi kurutubisha udongo lakini maharage yanahitaji kirutubisho cha fosforus ambacho hakiongezewi na hayo maharage yenyewe itaongezewa na mbolea yenye virutubisho vya fosforas kama DAP, MINJINGU na NPK kwa hivyo tunashauri wapime udogo nakujua udongo una virutubisho gani iliwajue udongo unahitaji kirutubisho gani katika kilimo chao cha maharage.Mbolea nzuri ni mbolea zenye virutubisho vya fosforasi kama DAP tunasema anapaswakutumia mfuko mmoja au kilo hamsini za mbolea hii ya DAP katika shamba lamaharage la hekari moja au anaweza kutumia NPK na MINJINGU mbolea hizo atatumia mifuko miwili au kilo mia moja za mbolea kwa hekari moja ya shamba la maharage.

**Mtangazaji: Kristian Sumari**

Tunaelekea tamati, ebu japo kwa dakika moja tufanye majumuisho wa vipindi vyote vinne kuanzia kule cha umuhimu wa kilimo cha maharage, maandalizi ya shamba uchaguzi wambegu na na matumizi ya mbolea kwenye kilimo cha maharage japo fanya majumuisho kwa ufupi kwa maneno maneno mafupi.

**Mtaalamu; Edith Kadege**

Kilimo cha maharage tumesema nikizuri kwasababu yataongeza kipato na lakini pia yatatumika kama chakula cha familia lakini pia katika maandalizi ya shamba yaanze mapema kabla ya mvua kunyesha na alime shamba vizuri kwa kina kirefu kuepuka magonjwa na kutumia mbegu bora zilizochanganywa na dawa nimezitajwa hapo nyuma kama APRON STAR, SEEDPLUS na TUNZA, pia kutumia mbolea yenye virutubisho vya fosforasi katika shamba lake na pia nivyema kupima shamba lake kabla yakutumia hizi mbolea.

**Mtangazaji; Kristian Sumari**

Nikushukuru saana Edithi kwa kuzungumza nasi kwenye fahari yangu kwa siku ya leo bilashaka utakua na mengine mengi yakutujuza kuhuziana na yale mengine mengiambayo mkulima na msikilizaji anapaswa kuyafahamu anapokua anataka kufanya kilimo chake cha maharage .Mmsikilizaji mimi niseme asante kwa kuwa nasi katika fahari yangu kwa siku ya leo fahariyangu inakujia kila siku ya ijumaa kuanzia saa12;00 jioni mpaka saa12;30 jioni na marudio yake ni siku ya jumamosi kuanzia saatatu kamili mpaka saatatu na nusu usiku, tumezungumza mengi leo tumekua tukiangalia majumuisho ya vipindi vyetu kutoka tulipotoka tumeangalia kuanzia kipindi chetu cha kwanza ambacho ni umuhimu wamaharage pia tukaangalia maandalizi ya shamba tukaangalia uchambuzi wa mbegu bora pia tukaangalia matumizi ya mbolea asante kwakutusikiliza fahari yangu ni juma lijalo muda na wakati kama wa leo mimi ni Kristian Sumari byebye;