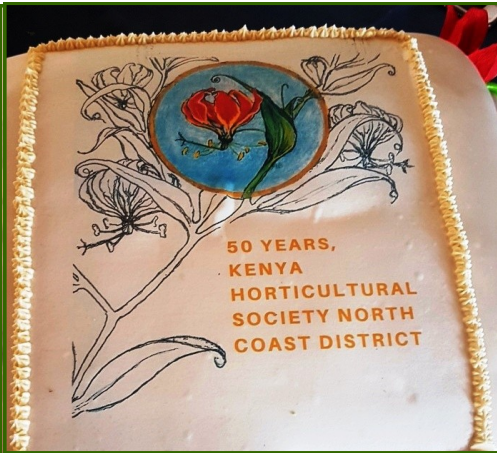


Volume 6 issue 2

April 2019



Our 50th AGM



Kenya Horticultural Society North Coast District

The Shamba Times

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Chairman's Notes

One of the many joys of travelling is to visit other people's gardens in other lands and to see what it is that they are growing that we are not, and then to be inspired to make changes in one's own garden back home.

At the end of last year I was fortunate enough to visit The Seychelles and Sri Lanka, neither of which are dissimilar in climate or in their sub-tropical status to that of ours here on the Kenya coast. In The Seychelles I was struck by the sheer abundance of wonderful tropical plants and palms growing everywhere. The Seychelles clearly has more reliable rainfall than we do here, and the impact of the rain and good soil for the most part is at times quite breathtaking. If you love sumptuously green tropical plants, palms and trees, then make your way to The Seychelles islands soonest.



Sri Lanka was different. Being much more heavily populated, the inherent conflict between man and nature is much more apparent. But, there are lovely gardens to be visited, and lots of plants with which we are

very familiar, but in varieties or beauty that we may not be fortunate enough to grow in our district, or am I mistaken?



Does this striking red-stemmed palm grow here in Kenya? Certainly not in my garden. And do any of you have the aptly named Satan's Face growing in your gardens, I wonder?



And what of this red hot flowering shrub found in a pot outside a friend's front gate? Or this delicate pink specimen in the same garden? Oh, the joy of travelling!



The Gardeners' Challenge

Following the success of our AGM and 50th Anniversary Lunch at Driftwood Club on the 14th March, we want to continue celebrating this our 50th year.

Later in the year we intend to hold a Gardeners' Challenge, exclusively for our gardener members, in which gardeners will be invited to grow a particular plant or plants in identical conditions, and we will judge as to which gardener has had the greatest success and try to learn from them accordingly.

The Gardeners' Challenge will be followed by a special lunch to which all our gardener members will be invited.



KENYA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Gardening Kenya

The Kenya Horticultural Society was established in 1923 for the purpose of stimulating and increasing interest and knowledge of gardens and plants in Kenya. The North Coast District extends from Vipingo in the South to Malindi in the North. Annual membership is Ksh 1000 per person (Ksh 1300 per couple). Corporate Membership is offered at Ksh 2000. Members gardeners are accepted for limited membership at a fee of Ksh 500 per annum. Of course we welcome new members, so why not see if you can introduce a new member to us?

Officers of The North Coast District

Chairman	Mr Crispin Sharp sharpcrispin@hotmail.com
Vice Chairman	This post remains open
Hon Sec	Mrs Vanessa Aniere anierevanessa@yahoo.co.uk
Hon Treasurer	Mr Rupert Partridge rdbpartridge@gmail.com
NCD Shop	Mrs Elfried Hoogeweegen hoogeweegen@africaonline.co.ke



Your Shamba Times

50 YEARS

Dear NCD members and readers of the Shamba Times,

As you are probably aware, the Shamba Times is published quarterly and is designed and aimed at all our members within the North Coast District, though the ST is also shared with the entire KHS national membership through the KHS website.

Each edition of the ST is put together by a small editorial team within our district, who are jointly responsible for deciding what to put in each edition, where to find it and how to lay it out in a manner that will be clear and attractive to our readership. Many of the pieces you read in the ST are written or compiled by members of the editorial team, but we also access pieces from other sources, including from the internet and from gardening websites.

However, we would like you, our members and readers, to contribute to each edition of the Shamba Times. You might like to write a short, or long, piece about a gardening topic that particularly interests or concerns you and that you think would be of interest to a wider membership. We would greatly welcome the submission of such contributions from our readers, and are very happy to help with any editorial support needed, and with sourcing illustrations too.

Or perhaps we, the editorial team, could suggest a gardening topic for a future edition and invite you, our members, to contribute your tips, advice, questions, and photographs, and we would put the contributions together into one cohesive article, acknowledging the sources of the content of the piece.



We would greatly appreciate your feedback on each edition of the Shamba Times. Are we publishing what you want to read? What comments or questions do you have on the articles we read in the ST? What suggestions would you like to make as to future topics to be covered and the future direction of the Shamba Times itself?

We would particularly welcome contributions, suggestions, handy tips, comments and 'how-to-dos' from our gardener members. Send them to us in English or in Swahili, and we will use them. You gardeners know how to deal with the challenges of pests, bugs, droughts, plant diseases, fertilisers, shady spots and so on—please share your knowledge with us.

We look forward to hearing from you all. The Shamba Times will be a stronger, more useful and more relevant publication if you, the members, contribute to it regularly. We welcome all feedback and all your contributions. Please email us at the addresses below. Thank you.

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NORTH COAST DISTRICT AGM - 14th March 2019

50 YEARS

NORTH COAST DISTRICT 50th AGM - 14th MARCH 2019

The 50th AGM of what was previously known as the KHS Malindi-Kilifi District, and is now called the North Coast District, was held at the Conference Centre of the Driftwood Club in Malindi on the 14th March this year.



For this special 50th anniversary occasion, NCD was delighted to be joined at our AGM by the current KHS national chair, Sally Shaw, and the Treasurer of the KHS Council, Gail Paul. In addition to our guests from Nairobi, four previous Chairman of the NCD attended the meeting, being Ian Robertson (1992 - 2000), Pauline Balletto (2001 - 2006), John Golds (2007 - 2017) and Marion, Lady Langham (2017 - 2018). More than 70 North Coast District members were present at the meeting.



The 50th anniversary event included a wonderful display of hanging orchids, very kindly arranged by Nick Conway and sourced from the Hanging Gardens of Malindi. There was a beautiful pond and driftwood pot garden created by Holly Hamilton and Vanessa Aniere, and featured on this edition's front cover. There were also both traditional and modern flower arrangements done by Pauline Balletto and designed for the occasion.



50 YEARS

... continued



The AGM opened with a presentation by the chairman about the NCD and its purpose, governance and membership, before the AGM agenda was worked through and NCD officers were elected along with an unchanged committee of representatives from the district, including Malindi, Watamu, Kilifi and Vipingo. One additional member joined the committee, being Katana Baya.

When the formal AGM was concluded, there then followed a presentation about the 50 year history of the district, and some of its highlights. In particular, there was a focus on the district's participation in the world's oldest and largest flower show, The Philadelphia Flower Show of 1991. We were very fortunate to have one of the participants in that show and former chair of the NCD, Pauline Balletto, to talk us through what was surely Malindi-Kilifi District's finest hour. Pauline also presented other highlights of the district's story, including the success of a district display called Palmy Days at the Coast, which was awarded a gold

medal at the Nairobi Flower Show in 1999.

The meeting also included a formal thank you to John Golds in recognition of his 10 years service as chair of the district (2007—2017) and his enormous contribution to the success and growth of the district during that period and beyond. This year John has stepped down from the Deputy Chairmanship, though happily has agreed to remain on the NCD committee.

Chairman of the KHS national Council, Sally Shaw, spoke briefly to the meeting and encouraged the district and its members to keep up the good work and to be enthusiastic gardeners. She spoke of the important contribution that all districts make to the KHS and the need for districts to work together to take the society to the next level.

The meeting concluded with an invitation to members to join together for the special anniversary lunch and raffle draw that was to take place at the Driftwood Club the same day.



Sisal Now and Then

by Wendy Taylor

50
YEARS

By the time you reach Kilifi Plantations driving up from Mombasa, you will have seen a lot of sisal, *Agave sisalana*: rows upon rows of regular-sized plants marching across the terrain often stretching far away into the distance under the watchful eye of the occasional baobab tree. Not only is there so much of the crop around us but it has been grown in this coastal region of Kenya for a long time - well over a century. So, good reasons perhaps for getting to know a little more about the cultivation of sisal on Kilifi Plantations land - currently and, since the *Shamba Times* is this year in historical mode, a look back to the past as well.



Sisal is a natural fibre crop that grows in the tropics. It is superior to other fibre crops on a number of counts: it can grow on land that is unsuitable for other agricultural activities apart from grazing; it requires minimum maintenance, it withstands many agro-ecological conditions; and, it is drought-resistant. Furthermore, sisal production is environmentally friendly, as it uses very few pesticides or chemicals, while the fibre itself is biodegradable. *Agave sisalana* yields strong, stiff fibres used traditionally for rope and in making various products including paper, cloth, footwear, hats, bags, carpets and dartboards.

On the Kilifi Plantations, as in other sisal production areas, the cultivation process follows some very specific practices which determine, for example, the size of the demarcated blocks of land (105 metres wide with a length of sometimes more than 200 metres); the space between the rows of plants (3.5 metres); the number of plants per row (105); the planting process; the number of cut, harvested leaves comprising a bundle - 27; through to the grading criteria applied to the output, the sisal fibre, namely, length, decortication characteristics, and colour.

Propagation is by suckers found around the base of plants which are already growing in the field. An alternative to this is to use bulbils, which are produced from buds in the flower stalk - as sometimes seen growing in gardens; although providing a better/superior fibre, their use involves a tedious preparation process. The suckers are planted in the rainy season - often in February - in holes of 15 cm. deep to which an inorganic fertiliser has been applied. After six months, organic fertiliser, of which there are three types: well-decomposed sisal waste, biogas slurry (sisal waste + cow dung) and livestock dung. This sustains the plant for the period of its life-cycle, 12 years.

With good management, the first harvesting can be done within 24 months of planting; thereafter, harvesting can take place two or three times a year especially if there is good rainfall. Leaves must be 60 cm. for cutting. They are cut manually at a 45-degree angle and 2.5-5 cm. away from the central bole leaving the plant like an inverted umbrella. The bundles of cut leaves are stacked and transported to the factory for the fibre extraction process, known as *decortication*, to commence.



Using a decortication machine, the leaves are crushed between rollers and mechanically scraped, with water being used to wash away the waste parts of the leaf and the stickiness. A lot of water is used for the latter, sourced from a borehole. In every leaf, there is 85% fibre recovery; except for the water, the 15% wastage is recycled in one way or another. The fibre is then hung on drying lines to dry mainly depending on the sun for this purpose. Proper drying is essential as fibre quality depends largely on moisture content: it must be less than 10%.

After drying, the fibre is brushed mechanically to remove particles and any undecorticated fibre, graded and baled for export. An average of 400 tonnes is exported per annum. The bulk of the Kilifi Plantations fibre is good quality UG (Under Grade) with a small quantity of SSUG (Sub-Standard UG): pure white, more than 60 cm. in length, no discolouration. A small quantity of the fibre is retained for making ropes, which I discovered is available for purchase at the factory.

Continued ...

It was Edward Powys Cobb who established the original Kilifi sisal estate with the photograph of a house that he built there giving a date of 1910. This shows a design more typical of an upcountry settler's house: perhaps not surprising since, when he arrived with his family in Kenya in 1909, they settled in Keringet. The house still stands today though extensively modified. It may be the house that the family stayed in when they paid a short visit to the plantation in 1915. Dorothy, Edward's 11-year old daughter, tells us about the sisal production process which she observed then: "... Throughout the plantation trackways were left unplanted and trolley lines laid. As the outer leaves were cut they were piled on trolleys and pushed back to the "factory". This consisted on an engine with a long conveyor belt on which the leaves were put. This took them to the engine which crushed them, taking out all the green fleshy part. At the other side the pale green fibres came out and were put into first one big concrete tank and then another to wash out the green. They were then hung out on lines, like washing, to bleach in the sun. Finally they were pressed into bales and tied up with some sisal which had been twisted into cords. These bales were loaded on to dhows which took them down to Kilendini to be loaded on to ships for England or Germany to be made into ropes and mats. I was very interested watching it all."



It is assumed that the trolley lines referred to extended from the factory down to the sisal jetty, which together with the red-tiled building, the "Red House", still stands at the mouth of Kilifi Creek on its southern side, to transport the bales to the waiting dhows, as Dorothy described. Today, just some lengths of the lines or tracks remain in use in the proximity of the decortication unit.

In 1920, Powys Cobb's sisal business in Kilifi together with his other ventures had stumbled and in that year, the estate changed hands. In the intervening years up to the time the Wilson family purchased the plantation in 1962, it is thought that the crop continued to be grown and the fibre processed in much the same way as it had always been. The Wilson family were dairy farmers from the Machakos area producing and delivering milk to the coast by train. In order to secure their milk market, they moved closer to the market source - to Kilifi. As high milk yields proved that dairy cattle could do well at the coast, so the conversion of the farm to dairy farming took place with the land acreage under sisal being reduced - currently comprising 800 acres out of a total of 3,800 acres of land. A more recent development has been the farm's biogas unit, which became operational in 2007, that harnesses the waste from both sisal and the cattle to produce electricity used, for example, for decortivating the fibre as well as in the dairy to process the milk.



It is developments such as the latter together with the discovery of new applications for the fibre including its use in strengthening recycled paper pulp, as a reinforcer for plastic in car interiors, and for roofing materials, piping, and fibreboard; and, a renewed interest in the natural fibre following a preference for the synthetic nylon substitutes as well as its drought-resistant and environmentally- friendly production qualities that make the future of sisal production look very positive. Hence, it is likely that the plant will continue to be part of our landscape well into the future.

Sources:

Kilifi Plantations Ltd.; Belinda Walker: extracts from Dorothy Powys Cobb's reminiscences of life in Kenya, Bodleian Library, Rhodes House, Oxford; A. Mwaniki, *Factors Affecting Sisal Cultivation...*, Kenya, Research Thesis, February, 2018; African Business, *Tanzania revives the 'green gold'*, March 2018; Wikipedia.

How do I deal with leaf-curl on my basil?



It seems you have a common virus, this time on your basil, and without getting too technical on this subject, it may be one of many viruses. A virus cannot enter the plant on its own so it needs the help of various sap sucking insects for its distribution. The most common in the warm weather is whitefly along with other aphids which carry the virus in their membranes. You and your gardener need to GARDEN WITH YOUR EYES and be sure

to remove and burn any infected leaves as soon as possible.

I am passing on a simple liquid soap solution for you to spray on, but also remember chilli and garlic are also good detergents for keeping insects at bay. Remember too that if you or your gardener is a smoker, there is also a tomato virus passed through the tobacco of discarded cigarette ends, so take care as to where they end up.

This recipe against white fly is offered up with kind permission from Grete Davey and USDA.

1-2 kg Neem leaves, (This is enough to cover an area of 1 acre)
7 table spoons liquid dish-washing soap
2-4 litres of water



Pound the neem leaves gently. Add 2-4 litres of water and place in a bucket with a lid. Leave to sit for about 3 days to ferment. Strain the mixture. Dilute this mixture to 1 litre of concentrate to 9 litres of water and add the liquid soap as this helps the liquid to stick to the plant.

Jinsi gani ya kutatua majani ya basil yaliyofinyika?



Inaonekana kuwa; kuna aina ya virusi vya kawaida kwenye basil yako. Baada ya kutumia njia ya utalamu kwenye tatizo hili; kuna uwezekano kuwa ni baadhi ya virusi vya aina nyingi. Kirusi hakiwezi kuingia katika mumea chenyewe; bali hutegemea wadudu wafyonzao utandu; ili wajisambaze. Wale wa kawaida musimu wa joto ni 'whitefly' pamoja na 'aphids' ambao hubeba virusi hawa kwenye mili yao. Wewe na mufanyakazi ya shamba yapasa 'KUFANYA KAZI YA SHAMBA MUKITUMIA MACHO YENU' mukihakikisha muna ondoa na kuchoma kila aina ya jani lililo thurika.

Nina toa njia rahisi ya kutumia sabuni ya maji ya wewe kunyunyizia; lakini kumbuka pilipili na kitunguu saumu ni dawanzuri pia ya kufanya wadudu wasifike kwenye mumeawako. Pia kumbuka ya kwamba; ikiwa mufanya kazi wa shamba wako ni muvutaji sigara; kuna virusi ambavyo huingia kwa Tomato kupitia kwa vipande vya sigara vitupwavyo vyenye tobako.

Utaalamu huu wa kutatua tatizo la 'whitefly'; lina tolewa kwa hisani kutoka kwa (Grete Davey) na USDA

1-2 kg Majani ya muarubaini (hii tosha kwa kunyunyuzia 1 acre)

7 vijiko vya mezani sabuni ya maji

2-4 lita maji

Pondaponda majani ya muarubaini mpaka iwe laini. Ongeza lita 2-4 za maji alafu funika chombo kwa muda wa siku 3 ili ikolee. Chuja maji vizuri; alafu punguza ukali wa dawa hii kwa lita 1 dawa na maji lita 9; alafu ongeza vijiko 7 vya sabuni ya maji, kwa sababu; hii ina saidia kujipaka kwenye mumea.

Making Swahili Vanilla Kaimati - by Vanessa Aniere

Vanilla planifolia is a species of vanilla orchid. It is native to Mexico and Central America, and is one of the primary sources for vanilla flavouring, due to its high vanillin content. Common names are flat-leaved vanilla, Tahitian vanilla, and West Indian vanilla. Often, it is simply referred to as "the vanilla".

Vanilla is a powerful essence. It is associated with the good things in life - chocolate, cakes, and puddings - as it touches the senses like no other essence. By weight, vanilla is worth more than silver, as it is a painstaking process to extract essence from this fabulous orchid flower. The plant takes two to four years to mature before it flowers and when it does bloom, it is only open for a few hours so hand pollination must happen rapidly. The resulting pod takes eight to nine months to mature to obtain its special aroma.

Here is my recipe for Swahili Vanilla Kaimati.

Kaimati literally means 'food for breakfast'. Quick and easy to make to send the workers on their way. Quantities given here will make about 20 pieces.



200gms plain flour
100gms sugar
4 tablespoons corn oil
1 tablespoon dry yeast
100 – 120 ml warm water
Pinch of salt
Oil for deep fat frying
Vanilla sugar for sprinkling

Mix the yeast into the warm water and stir in the sugar. Leave to stand until the yeast bubbles. Add a few drops of vanilla essence to the mixture. Sift the flour and salt into this mixture and add the oil. Mix well until you have a very sloppy dough. Leave to stand for 20 minutes.



Heat the cooking oil in a deep frying pan and drop 'blobs' of the mixture by hand into the oil cooking until golden brown. Drain on kitchen paper and sprinkle with vanilla sugar.

To serve.

There is nothing better than a rich vanilla custard to go with 'Kaimatis', or simply arrange them on a plate sprinkled with crunchy vanilla sugar, Swahili style. Best served warm.



To make vanilla sugar. Place an amount of sugar in a suitable screw top jar and add the vanilla pod to infuse. This sugar can be kept for any length of time for your vanilla cooking. If you only have vanilla essence, sprinkle a little onto the sugar before serving and mix well.



NCD Monthly Talks

50 YEARS

SNAKES IN YOUR GARDEN, AND THE JAMES ASHE ANTI VENOM TRUST

Just short of 60 NCD members, including a dozen gardeners, attended a highly informative and important talk by Royjan Taylor of the Bio-Ken Snake Farm in Watamu which took place at Turtle Bay Beach Club on the 21st March. In his very well illustrated talk, Royjan took members through the formation and development of the James Ashe Anti Venom Trust (JAAT), which is currently the only body within Kenya that is researching, helping to develop, and purchasing/importing snake bite anti venom serum for use all over Kenya.



Royjan explained to members that many of the well known and traditional methods of treating snakebites e.g. use of tourniquets, suck and spit, application of milk, hot oils, black stones etc are completely useless – and he stressed that the only safe way to treat a snakebite is to get the affected victim to a county hospital as quickly as possible to allow proper diagnosis of the nature of the snakebite, and administration of anti venom by trained and experienced medical professionals. JAAT's aim is to provide impress supplies of anti venom to county hospitals throughout Kenya as resources allow. Currently Kilifi County is the pilot

model for this project. JAAT works with partners from inside Kenya and from overseas in an attempt to ensure that all victims of snakebite in Kenya (and there are many) can get access to anti venom when required. Lives and limbs are saved everyday as a direct result of the work of the trust.

At the end of the talk, NCD paid for the attending gardener members to be shown around the Bio-Ken Snake Farm in Watamu by an expert snake handler, so that they could learn beyond reasonable doubt as to which snakes are harmless, and which are deadly. Through a donation from NCD and a collection on the day, nearly KSh40,000 was raised for the James Ashe Anti Venom Trust, every single shilling of which will go towards the purchase of more anti venom, and which may very well one day save a life or a limb inside Kenya.

Around 20 members stayed on at Turtle Bay beach Club for a light pizza lunch and an opportunity to talk together. The North Coast District pop-up shop, featured in January's Shamba Times, did good business, we sold raffle tickets for the March AGM, and many members renewed their KHS subscriptions for 2019.





NCD Monthly Talks

50 YEARS

PONDS, GLORIOUS PONDS!

By the end of the three smoothly-sequenced presentations given by Peter Patterson, Vanessa Aniere and John Golds and which were followed by a guided tour of the nine ponds within John Golds' Watamu garden by John's Head Gardener and NCD committee member, Katana Baya, 36 of us were awash with information and ideas about ponds, the subject of our first KHS NCD 2019 event, which took place on 24 January at John's lovely house and pond-filled garden, Bilgewater in Watamu.



Peter's illustrated talk demonstrated his long fascination with ponds. His earliest, starting off as a hole which he sought to water-proof with imported black-cotton and bentonite clay, has now culminated in a more conventional concrete pond supporting adequate plant life to cleanse the water in his natural swimming pool. The use of plenty of metal in pond construction was recommended by him as confirmed by John in the run-down of the costs and specifications of his 2013-built Koi pond: one of seven in his garden, John is very much a fishpond man. For Vanessa, her pond, by contrast lined with a large tarpaulin, has brought wildlife and "happiness" into her garden.

Common themes arose: a pond should be about 3 feet/1 metre deep; plants can be planted at different depths through construction of ledges or using different-sized containers; plants should cover about 70% of the water's surface; apart from water lilies, water hyacinth, sedge, miniature papyrus and miniature bamboo grow well; regular aeration is required - solar-powered pond oxygenators are available. Neither noisy frogs nor mosquito larvae seemed

to be the insurmountable problems they are often made out to be: swift removal of the former may deter a return, while guppies and visiting insects such as dragonflies should take care of the latter.

Members left the talk inspired to build their own ponds and to face the challenges and the rewards of maintaining a garden pond that may in every sense enhance their life and their garden.



Odds and Ends

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YEARS

BEELINE

Bees are dominant pollinators of flowering plants globally and important for the production of many crops so there is mounting concern about increased mortality amongst them - honey bees and bumble bees particularly. A recent study offers some hope in this respect: it found that sunflower pollen reduced infection by *Crithidia bombi* and *Nosema ceranae* pathogens, which have been strongly implicated in slowing bee colony growth rates and increasing bee death, in bumble bees and honey bee respectively. In other words, bumble bees and honey bees on a sunflower diet have better colony health than bees fed on other flower pollens. The study concluded that sunflower could be a good addition to a diverse wildflower population for bees.

(Ref: *Scientific Reports* journal, September 2018)

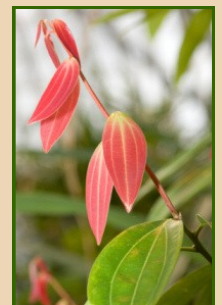
Other, new research also suggests that flower-enhancing management options - as well as reduced use of insecticides - can help reverse pollinator declines. In a three-year field experiment in which researchers sampled bumble bees, butterflies and flowering plants in 10 organic and nine conventional farms, it was found that, depending on the type of crop, a more stable provision of flowers or the absence of pesticides had a stabilising effect on pollinators.



(Ref: *Daily Nation*, 18 September, 2018)

THE BENEFITS OF CINNAMON

Investigating whether a rooting hormone would help bromeliad pups root quicker, Ralph Starck writing in the *Bromeliad Society of New Zealand Journal*, February 2019, found that cinnamon could indeed be useful in this respect applied in the following way. After removing the pup from mother plant, dip it into the cinnamon making sure the base gets a good coating before potting it up as normal. Apart from acting as a rooting agent for pups - and for cuttings generally, cinnamon is also great for plants suffering from wounds. So, in respect of bromeliads, when a pup is removed, the scar area on the mother can be treated with cinnamon, which can be applied with a basting brush.



Cinnamon can also be used to control fungus on plants. Damping-off disease is a fungus-based problem that hits small seedlings just as they begin to grow: cinnamon will help prevent this problem by killing the fungus. It also works on fungal problems exhibited on older plants. Finally, a more general benefit: if ants are a problem in your home or greenhouse, cinnamon is a good deterrent - sprinkle some powder around as ants do not like walking where it lies.

And finally, for your diary

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YEARS



Thursday 26th April 2019 at 1000 for 1030 at Gail Outram's home in Kilifi.

Rupert Watson on Baobabs

Everything we should know and understand about Africa's iconic tree, and the threats it faces.



Thursday 30th May 2019, at 1000 for 1030 at Philippa Corse's home in Kilifi

Indigenous Trees of Kenya

How to plant them, grow them, maintain them, and why we should protect all of Kenya's indigenous trees.



Thursday 27th June 2019 at 1000 for 1030 at Kibokoni Residence, North Malindi.

Colour in Your Garden

A presentation and discussion about how to bring more colour to a coastal garden—what works and what doesn't.

2019 subs



We value your membership and would like to remind all our KHS North Coast District members that 2019 subscriptions to the society are now, in some cases, a little overdue.

Your subscriptions allow the NCD to put on our meetings/events/talks and visits each month, to produce The Shamba Times each quarter, and to provide annual support to the national KHS.

Subscription rates remain unchanged into 2019 and can be paid to the NCD treasurer at **MPESA 0702767177**, or pay direct to your local representative.

