

**January  
2026  
Vol 13 Issue 1**

# The Shamba Times

*Kenya Horticultural Society North Coast District*



# North Coast District

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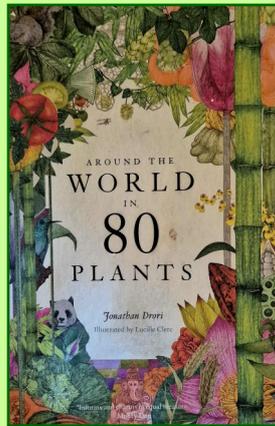
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## Our cover photo

Our cover photo for this edition of The Shamba Times is not a photo, but an illustration of the Water Hyacinth, *Eichbornia crassipes*, by Lucille Clerc who is the illustrator of an interesting book called Around the World in 80 Plants, written by Jonathan Drori.



The story of the Water Hyacinth in East Africa is not a happy one. Imported somehow from the Amazon basin, by 2019 the plant had covered 170 square kilometres of Lake Victoria, forming an impenetrable blanket so thick that boats became marooned within it. Attempts to deal with it have involved the importation of Brazilian weevils, which lay larvae within it leading to rot and to the eventual destruction of the plant.

*Eichbornia crassipes*, in East Africa, is a salutary tale of 'exotic' destruction of local habitat.

## Chairman's Notes

Hello everybody, and welcome to the first edition of The Shamba Times 2026. We publish four editions of this, our North Coast District newsletter, each year on the first day of each quarter.

The Shamba Times started life as a hard-copy newsletter produced by Marion Langham and Chris Betts, and has subsequently modernized itself into an electronic magazine that is sent out to each of our KHS NCD members by email. This quarterly publication is just one of the channels through which KHS members can share horticultural knowledge and experience with a wider audience. Our WhatsApp group serves the same purpose and is of course more immediate, and at our monthly meetings we also enable members to meet together in person and to share gardening tips, worries, solutions and plant news. Similarly, our annual NCD Gardeners' Courses allow our gardener members to widen their knowledge and experience through formal instruction and informal sharing, gardener to gardener.

As members of KHS, we all share a love of nature, of plants, trees, parks, gardens, even if the garden is just a few pots on a small terrace or a balcony somewhere. And we all share the same opportunities, threats, and challenges in gardening in this part of the world. Access to a sustained supply of fresh water remains a challenge, as does choosing, sourcing, planting and developing more indigenous gardens. We are all aware of the increasing damage to the natural world around us, and to that of our climate, caused mainly by human development, particularly in a fast growing country such as Kenya.

But by the same token we all share the joys of gardening, the pleasure of meeting new trees and plants, and the camaraderie of belonging to KHS. For all of us, may those joys continue.

**Crispin Sharp**

# What's up on WhatsApp?

## COASTAL INDIGENOUS FRUITS LIST Compiled by Norbert Rottcher and Marie de Brouwer

Building on a posting on our KHS NCD WhatsApp, here is a sample of some of our coastal indigenous fruiting plants. Most of the fruits are very tasty and filled with quality nutritional value. And the good news is that many are available from the Kivukoni Indigenous Tree Nursery!

### Trees and Shrubs:

*Adansonia digitata* (Baobab)

*Annona senegalensis* subsp. *senegalensis* (indigenous Custard Apple)

*Antidesma venosum* (Tassel berry)

*Berchemia discolor*

*Dovyalis hispidula*, *D. keniensis*, *D. macrocalyx* (Kei Apple genus)

*Camptolepis ramiflora*

*Carissa bispinosa*, *C. edulis*, *C. tetramera*

*Commiphora edulis* and others

*Cordia monoica*, *C. sinensis*, *C. somaliensis* (Saucer-berry species)

*Cordyla africana* (Wild Mango)

*Dialium orientale* (Mpepeta)

*Diospyros mespiliformis* (Jackal-berry)

*Ficus sycomorus* (Sycamore Fig)

*Flacourtia indica* (Governor's Plum)

*Garcinia livingstonei* (African Mangosteen)

*Grewia bicolor*, *G. villosa* and other *Grewia* subsp.

*Inhambanella henriquesii*

*Lamprothamnus zanguebaricus* (edibility uncertain?)

*Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius* (Mbelenga)

*Lanea alata*, *L. rivae*, *L. schweinfurthii*, *L. triphylla*

*Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius*

*Manilkara mochisia*, *M. sansibarensis*, *M. sulkata* (Milkberry species)

*Mimusops obtusifolia*

*Parinari curatellifolia* (Mobola Plum)

*Rhus natalensis*

*Sclerocarya birrea* (Marula)

*Sideroxylon inerme* (Mkokobara)

*Sorindea madagascarensis*

*Strychnos decussata*, *S. madagascarensis*, *S. spinosa* (Spiny Monkey-orange)

***Synsepalum brevipes*, *S. msolo***

***Syzygium cordatum***

***Tamarindicus indica***

***Uvaria acuminata***

***Vangueria infausta* subsp. *rotundata*, *V. madagascariensis* (Wild Medlar)**

*Vitex ferruginea*, *V. mombassae*, *V. payos*

*Ximenia americana*



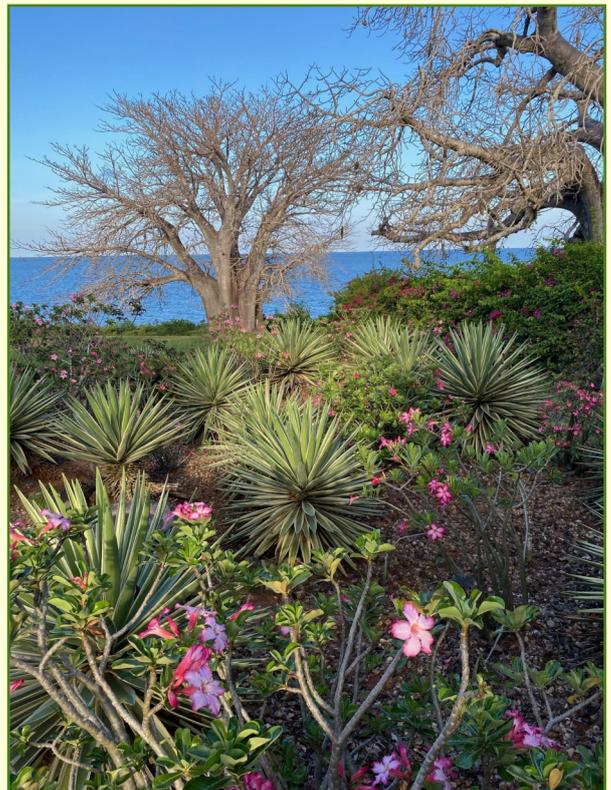
## My Garden in Kilifi

When we came to Kenya in 1986, we decided to build a holiday/retirement home in Kilifi. In 1989 we found this beautiful plot on Kilifi Plantations, overlooking the ocean and near the entrance of the Kilifi Creek. It is about three acres and faces east-northeast. It was already partly developed.

When you enter our driveway, you are welcomed by a carpet of white flowers from Frangipani trees that were planted in the early 1970s, and an enormous *Kigelia africana*. The fruit trees that were in the orchard when we bought the land have died. Only the old lemon and lime trees, that are quite neglected but get watered with brackish water, are still fruiting from the original root stock. The path to the front door is lined by a *Petrea volubilis* climbing a wall and partly shaded by *Dyopsis* palms. The grill roof of the small atrium when you enter the house is covered in Bougainvillea.

In 1990, we started the construction of outbuildings and a water tank, and a well was dug. I began planning the garden, siting the house and planting trees. A fence line of *Prosopis* was planted as they are quick growing and good for the soil. Also planted were false *Acacia senegal*, *Majidea zanguebarica* (Mgambo) and some Neem trees, interplanted with a few Ashok trees and *Dracaena*. We planted *Cassias*, *Azalia quanzensis* (Mbambakofi) and *Kigelia africana* to shade the outbuildings. Nature took its course - indigenous shrubs and small trees that self-seeded have grown up between the planted trees, among them a very large *Lonchocarpus bussei* (also known as *Philenoptera bussei*) and a *Suregada zanzibariensis* (Mdimu Mwitu).

An old Baobab grows at the cliff edge with other indigenous vegetation. A self-seeded Baobab was discovered there which has now grown into a handsome tree (as shown with its older companion). I planted two coconut trees, a *Tecoma stans* (Yellow elder) and a yellow *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (Pride of Barbados) near the cliff area. These tolerate the strong sea winds. I also planted the *Aloe kilifiensis* in between the coral outcrops, its natural habitat.



## By Dickie Detrie

I moved to Kilifi full time in 2019. Since then, I have worked on my front lawn of weeds and of tall grasses. It grows on coral with a very thin layer of humus/soil that has been created by



letting the grasses grow tall and then slashed. We have slowly been digging out the “watergrass” and let whatever will grow there take over. The result is that a very nice grass is establishing itself. I found it in Dino J. Martins' book (*Grasses of East Africa*), and I am pretty sure it is “Dryland Signal Grass”. It does become brown in the dry season but it gives a beautiful green dense

cover after a few mm of rain. I propagate it by collecting and drying the signal grass seed heads from another lawn area. I dig up bad patches of weeds and replace with the dried seed heads. I still leave an area of wild grasses to seed for the birds, my natural bird table. They do appreciate it.

The rest of the garden has evolved in spaces that enhance how we like to live. All rooms in the house face the front and back garden. We created a freeform front terrace under young *Lonchocarpus bussei* and *Kigelia africana* as illustrated. Visible from this terrace, a bed of Agave and Desert Roses was planted with a birdbath as a focal point. *Durante erecta* was planted next to the Veranda. The double storey part of the house was shaded by a large Flamboyant. This tree died last year; a new sapling is growing and has finally developed a crown at the second-floor level. Around the house, *Adonidia merrilli* (Manilla palm) and *Dypsis lutescens* were planted. The “middle” garden was planted to provide views from the house, the swimming pool and garden rooms. A Pemba grass lawn, which we manage to keep green with saline well water, is a pleasant change from the bright sea and sky of the front garden.

## My garden continued ...



The swimming pool is the centre of this part of the garden - located underneath one of the Baobabs that tower above the back of the house. Ornamental bushes and trees and a border of shrubs are planted: Scaevola, Crotons, a self-seeded *Ochna mossambicensis* tree (illustrated), *Psychotria punctata* (Mwango), Hibiscus and Aloes. *Tecoma stans*, Hibiscus, Sansevieria, Pride of Barbados and Desert Roses give shape and colour to it all. At the last count, we have planted over the years about 60 Desert Roses. Most of which we grew from cuttings left by the Kata Miti Beetle...

A Royal Palm (*Roystonea regia*) and the two Baobabs are the focus points of this part of the garden. The only unusual small tree I managed to grow in this area is a double *Lagerstroemia indica* as shown, which flowers over Christmas. This "middle" garden is surrounded by a Bougainvillea hedge.

My family and I love how our garden has evolved.



# What's up on WhatsApp continued ...

## Vines:

*Landolphia kirkii* (African Rubber Vine)

*Saba comorensis*

*Salacia madagascarensis*

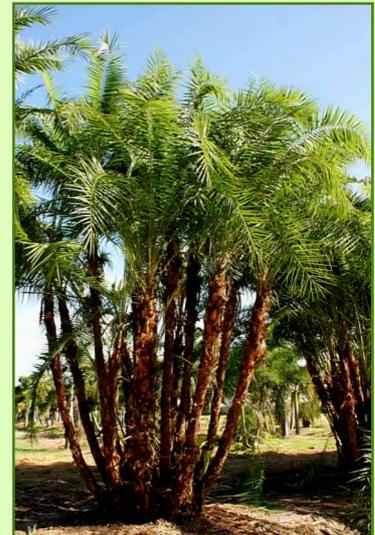


## Palms:

*Borassus aethiopum* (Borassus)

*Hyphaene coriacea* (Doum)

*Phoenix reclinata* (Wild Date)



If you live at the coast and want to plant trees around your house or school, Kivukoni Nursery is the place to come to. The nursery team are on a mission to collect and grow seeds from coastal forests and encourage more people to plant and protect species which, like *Euphorbia tanaensis*, have become rare. They have started by planting a forest around the nursery itself. After 6 years there are now over 300 species and its looking healthy.

# My Gardening Story

## *Introduction*

*Each quarter we ask one of our KHS gardener members to write about their gardening story. How did they become a gardener? What have they learned along the way? What do they want to share with other gardeners? In this edition we hear from Kaiungu Gona.*

## **My Longway Journey to Gardening Experience by Kaingu Gona**

It all started with my father who was the second person to have a plant nursery in our area in the 1970s. Brought up by a nurseryman who loved his work, my father showed me how to propagate cuttings and to plant plants in the right position, amongst other things. I learned all these sorts of things when I was 12 years old. When I was 18 and in class 6, I started working as a part-time gardener for two days a week, Saturday and Sunday, for Davis and Solanj. I completed my class 8 and, from 1992, I was employed by Lala Martin for two years.

In 1993, I was employed by Ann and Ian Robertson. That is where I extended my experience by learning the botanical names of the plants. All the plants were labelled so I used to read their names while watering. I also started asking Ann for gardening books to read. I was not a reluctant reader - I spent hours reading carefully and looking carefully at photos of different gardens and then I started practising what I saw. As time went by, their garden started changing so they asked me if I would like to learn more. I said, "Yes. Why Not?"

I started attending flower shows in the novice class, being an exhibiter and, lastly, a steward, getting more and more experience. I started to attend gardening courses - seven courses in all, each with a certificate, some signed by John Wright and Barry Cameron for the Kenya Horticultural Society. My dream was to become a teacher and teach my fellow gardeners.



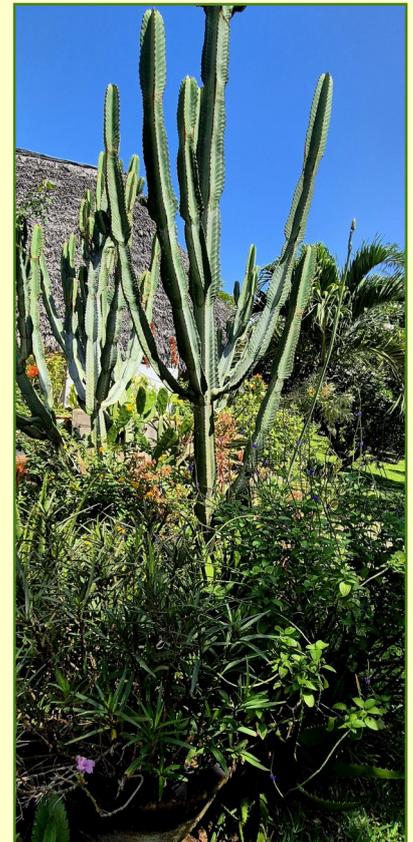
After several years working for the Robertsons, they wanted me to share my skills with other gardeners by doing part-time work in other gardens - not to be employed but to do gardening as a business. Some of the experience I pass on is to tell people to have a compost site in their gardens and to practice organic pest control, mulching, crop rotation and other organic practices.

## By Kaiungu Gona

Having all this experience, I am now a garden consultant and have my own plant nursery with a variety of different plants with *Adenium obesum* being one of my specialities. As shown too, I also grow water plants for ponds and do landscaping projects, as well as sometimes working with a few youth so they gain some gardening experience.



One of the gardens to which I lend my services is in Malindi, at Kibokoni Residence, and is the home of Mariola Saliola. I spend one day a week working in Mariola's garden. I was very happy in November when the KHS North Coast District visited this garden and I was able to show members what I do to help owners of gardens, and their full-time gardeners too.



## ***Brachystegia spiciformis* : threats to a keystone species**

**Preamble:** At the October 2024 KHS NCD event which was hosted by the Friends of Arabuko-Sokoke Forest, we learnt of a disease that was affecting the *Brachystegia* trees in the forest. Here Dr. Joyce Jefwa, Senior Research Scientist and Lecturer at Pwani University, describes in detail the current status of this keystone species and its ecosystem.

*Brachystegia* is a Pan-African plant genus composed of at least 15 species with a distribution in Eastern, Southern, Central and some in West African countries. *Brachystegia* is in the family Fabaceae (Leguminosae) sub-family Caesalpinioideae Benth. Kenya has only one of the species - *Brachystegia spiciformis*, which is restricted to the coastal region. It is within the Zanzibar-Inhambane transition woodland, marking the northern limit of its broader range across Southern and Eastern Africa. It is a dominant tree in the deciduous and dry forests from sea-level to 450 metres above sea level and rainfall range from 300 mm-1,682 mm. The *Brachystegia spiciformis* community formation has unique attributes: it is a woodland characterised by open canopy with crowns that rarely touch, grows on nutrient poor soils and are less susceptible to fire.

The largest intact populations of *Brachystegia* are in the Arabuko Sokoke and the Dakatcha woodlands. Between 7,000-7,700 hectares (70-77 km<sup>2</sup>) out of the total of 42,000 hectares is occupied by *Brachystegia* in the Arabuko Sokoke forest while the Dakatcha woodland is approximately 18,208 hectares (2,000 km<sup>2</sup>). The populations are also significant in the Shimba Hills. Elsewhere, there are remnants of *Brachystegia* populations dotted across the coastal range, which are evident of a landscape that was once occupied by *Brachystegia spiciformis*. Indeed, there is a likelihood that *Brachystegia* woodland occupied the entire 200 km stretch of the coastal region extending 40-60 km inland.



The evidence of *Brachystegia* is from Mwangea hills to the Kaya forests - or adjacent to the sacred forests - of both Kilifi and Kwale into the Tanga region of Tanzania. Solitary trees on typically nutrient poor sandy soils are found in the interior of Bamba area and there are still pockets of *Brachystegia* trees on private lands in Ganze town and its outskirts. The landscape around the small fragments and solitary trees is heavily eroded and prone to crop failure. Such evidence indicates a whole *Brachystegia* woodland ecosystem having been destroyed.

Today, the widespread clearing of the woodlands for agriculture, timber, firewood, and charcoal production is a major threat to the survival of the *Brachystegia* species and the ecosystem it supports. The rate of urbanisation in the coastal region has increased demand for these products. Land fragmentation and clearing for pineapple farming is increasingly predisposing the Dakatcha woodlands to further degradation. The widespread death of trees after a severe drought indicates a reduced resilience of the species in the advent of major disruptions to the Dakatcha woodland. The emergence of a pathogenic macrofungi (as illustrated) has magnified threats to the *Brachystegia* ecosystem.

## By Dr. Joyce Jefwa

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The *Brachystegia* tolerates well drained nutrient poor white to deep red sandy soils prevalent in the coastal belt. It forms a specialised relationship to access nutrients directly from the organic matter, one which constitutes a mutual and symbiotic relationship with mushroom in an association termed as ectomycorrhiza (ECM) symbiosis. Being a fungus, the mushroom produces thread-like structures called mycelia (singular: mycelium) which combine with the tree roots to create a network that enables the tree to absorb water and essential minerals. In return, the tree supplies the fungi with sugars (carbohydrates) produced through photosynthesis.

Many of the fungi associated with *Brachystegia* are edible and highly valued by local communities. Species from genera such as *Russula* and *Cantharellus* (illustrated), some few *Amanita* spp., *Lactarius* spp. and *Lactifluus* spp. common in the *Brachystegia* woodlands are collected as a significant seasonal food source and an income stream, contributing to local food security. The high diversity and productivity of these edible ectomycorrhizal fungi (mushroom) are directly dependent on the presence and health of their host trees and regeneration of the forest. Current observations are indicating low mushroom production in most *Brachystegia* woodland. In the absence of *Brachystegia spiciformis*, the mushrooms cannot survive.



Indeed, the *Brachystegia* woodland faces a myriad of challenges: if not addressed, collapse of the ecosystem is inevitable and the loss of other biodiversity and the physiographic features of the landscape will be permanent. The next two photos show a healthy woodland compared with one with a collapsing ecosystem.



The *Brachystegia* woodland ecosystem is a naturally occurring assemblage of life and the environment. It is a self-regulating group of biotic communities of species interacting with their non-living environment exchanging energy and matter. The organisms in an ecosystem are usually well balanced with each other and with their environment. Disruption of the *Brachystegia* ecosystem has disastrous results and, in some cases, collapse of the ecosystem leading to the loss of many of its native biodiversity, through loss of habitat or the physical area in which they live.

## ***Brachystegia spiciformis* : threats to a keystone species**



It is thus so important to conserve the *Brachystegia* woodland ecosystem, a living world for organisms. In the advent of any form of disruption, changes may occur which ultimately affect the ecosystem. For example, the extraction of wood products for timber, charcoal, firewood and furniture and expanding farming areas leads to the destruction of the homes of some animals; increases the amount of light that reaches the forest floor and hence affects sensitive undergrowth species; and, reduces the amount of food for organisms that depend on those trees such as butterfly pupae that forage leaves of *Brachystegia* and bees that forage its flowers as a source of nectar making it an important tree for bee farming (apiculture). The *Brachystegia* species and woodland provide crucial habitat for several endemic and globally threatened species, including the Sokoke bushy-tailed mongoose, Clarke's Weaver bird and certain types of elephant shrew. As a result of this habitat destruction, some organisms could eventually become extinct.

The *Brachystegia* is part of complex network of interconnected food chains of different trophic levels, the food web. In the food web, each species of any ecosystem is kept under some sort of a natural check so that the ecosystem may remain balanced. It is necessary to preserve the *Brachystegia* ecosystems as any form of disruption of the balance could lead to a collapse of an entire ecosystem. The bags of charcoal transported to urban centres everyday continues to increase as does the clearing of land for pineapple farming and fragmentation. Is there hope for the *Brachystegia spiciformis* species and ecosystem?

# Plants and trees of the NCD.

## A gallery of members' recent photographs



***Agave***  
Crispin Sharp, Malindi



***Asplenium nidus, Bird's Nest Fern***  
Gail Outram, Kilifi



***Crossandra pungens***  
Ursula Brenneisen, Shanzu



***Hernandia nymphaeifolia***  
Wendy Taylor, Kilifi



***Pistia stratiotes, Water Lettuce***  
Mimi Shaw, Malindi



***Sterculia africana***  
Robert Horner, Kilifi



***Coleus***  
Jafari, Kilifi



***Hibiscus tiliaceus, Sea Hibiscus***  
Pauline Balletto, Malindi



***Eugenia uniflora***  
Wendy Taylor, Kilifi



***Cynometra webberi***  
Bob van der Bijl, Malindi



***Terminalia spinosa***  
Robert Horner, Kilifi



***Euphorbia wakefieldii***  
Ursula Brenneisen, Shanzu

# Reports on our recent meetings

On **Saturday 25 October** around 30 KHS members and gardeners gathered at Dirk and Patricia Meerstadt's garden on Marine Park beach in Malindi to hear a talk about how the house and garden had been created by Dirk's mother after a life of farming on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro in what is now Tanzania.

**KHS North Coast District**  
**Saturday 25 October 2025**  
**A Malindi seafront garden**

**1000 for 1030** We invite members to visit a mature and well established garden directly on the Malindi Marine Park Beach. Planted by the current owner's mother, the garden reflects its beachfront in a mass of agaves and aloes, and plays host to indigenous cycads and a variety of trees.

We shall hear a talk about the garden and its history, about the current owners conservation and improvement of the garden's soil and, unusually, how and why the Irish potato famine occurred.

**How to get there.**  
 Coming into Malindi on the Mombasa Road take the second main east at the roundabout, and head south along Cassarina Road until you reach a T-junction clearly signposted to KHS Marine Park. Turn left at the T-junction and follow the road until you reach the KHS Marine park. The entrance to the property is on the left of the road leading down to the beach. There will be KHS signage.

Dirk gave members a fascinating description of his mother's life and how she came to build her home and create a new garden on the shorefront of the Malindi Marine Park. Much of the planting done by Dirk's mother is still as it was, with plants carefully selected to be able to survive close to the ocean's edge. The garden is divided into two different parts, one seafront and exposed, the other a delightful courtyard garden safely tucked away behind the main house.

Dirk has recently re-roofed the main house, removing acres of makuti and spreading it across the garden as mulch, a methodology that he strongly recommended to members as the makuti breaks down quickly and feeds the soil beneath it. Dirk has also recently acquired a new chipper, and there was a short but very interesting

demonstration of what the chipper could do, which was a lot!

A very interesting side-talk was given to members by Irish polymath and part-time historian, Jarlath O'Donohue, who explained to us how the Irish potato famine had come about, what actually caused the potato plants to fail (a potato blight imported from Canada), and the historical consequences of the famine and its aftermath. All in all, a fascinating morning.

On **November 25th**, more than 40 KHS members met at the home and garden of Mariola Saliola at Kibokoni Residence in northern Malindi. As usual our meeting began with a cup of coffee, a cookie, and a chat with other members, and of course with an opportunity to shop at our KHS North Coast District pop-up shop, run by Maike Potgeiter, assisted by Abraham Kahindi.

Mariola very kindly invited members to join her for a look round her lovely home, designed by herself, before Kaiungu Gome led members on a talk and walk around the lovely large garden that has been formed by joining two plots together, and which is planted with a great variety of trees and plants, indigenous and exotic.

Kaiungu works as a consultant in this garden and has assisted Mariola in the creation of a very interesting garden, which includes a proper vegetable garden, an enormous composting area, many flowering plants in pots, and even a newly planted baobab sapling which Mariola one in the KHS Centenary Raffle a couple of years ago.

The event concluded with a cash bar and a cold drink for those who needed one. Our thanks to Mariola and Kaiungu for offering such an interesting garden visit to our members.

**KHS North Coast District**  
**Tuesday 25 November 2025**  
**A House and Garden**

KHS offers members a rare chance to see inside a very well established garden, and to explore two houses, one of which is a wonderful example of Out of Africa chic. The garden stretches over 2 acres and is home to a collection of interesting trees, shrubs and plants of all kinds, indigenous and exotic.

**From 10 o'clock.**

Kaiungu will lead a garden tour. The KHS pop-up shop will be there - the last one before Christmas! Tea and coffee served from 10 o'clock. A wine and beer bar from 1130 - stay and enjoy the garden, chat with members, enjoy.

# KHS 2026 Subscriptions



KENYA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY  
Gardening Kenya

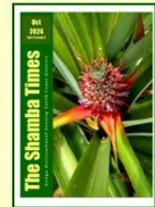
2026 KHS  
membership  
subs are now  
due, please

## KHS subscriptions 2026

Dear NCD members

We begin a new year, 2026, with renewed ambition, and a fresh commitment from the KHS North Coast District to bring you, our members, a full year of monthly garden visits, meetings, talks, events, socials and more.

We commit to bringing you four electronic issues of the Shamba Times in 2026, as well as full access to the lively North Coast District WhatsApp group. In 2026 our NCD pop-up shop will be back at every event we hold, offering you a wide range of KHS products, along with pots, seeds, books, gardening tools, feed, and much more.



We shall also be running our popular Gardeners' Courses again in 2026 to be delivered by our local gardening experts Jonathan Baya and Katana Baya.

In return, we ask you as members of the KHS to support us by paying your 2026 subscriptions right away to ensure the NCD has the financial strength and stability to guarantee you all of the above. Many thanks to you in anticipation of your support.

Crispin Sharp  
Chairman, KHS North Coast District

### KHS North Coast District Subscriptions in 2026.

Single membership	KSh 2000
Family membership	KSh 3000
Gardener membership	KSh 500
Corporate membership	KSh 6000

Please pay your subscription by Mpesa direct to the  
NCD Treasurer, Rupert Partridge on **0702767177**.  
You can email us on [sharpcrispin@hotmail.com](mailto:sharpcrispin@hotmail.com) if you have any questions about  
your membership or the 2026 subscription payment.

# Diary of upcoming NCD events

## January 2026 date and location to be announced

**We plan to hold a KHS luncheon in a garden in Watamu, but due to operational challenges, we are now uncertain whether this will be possible.**

**Details of the January meeting will be released by email and on the WhatsApp group as soon as they are available.**

## 21st February 2026, at 1000. A Garden Visit and Grow-House Talk.

We invite members to visit the lovely beachfront garden of Andrew and Cherry Ritchie in Kuruwitu, south of Kilifi.

There will be a guided walk around the garden and a talk by Daisy Ritchie, founder of the GrowHouse company. Daisy will show members one of the first Greenhouses constructed, in her parents' garden at Kuruwitu, and will talk about how the grow-house concept has taken off in Kenya, and how grow-houses are being used to grow fresh vegetables and staples in remote parts of the country, like Turkana, where the climate is harsh and water is in short supply. Please bring a picnic lunch and enjoy it by the sea in this very special location.

## Tuesday 24 March at 1000, Watamu. The KHS North Coast District AGM.

We encourage all members to attend our KHS NCD Annual General Meeting which will, as usual, be held at the Turtle Bay Hotel in Watamu. The meeting will begin with KHS business, including the election of our KHS officers and Committee. When the official business is concluded we shall hear from a key-note speaker ... meanwhile outside the meeting room the KHS pop-up shop will be in full swing and there will also be a plant sale. Your support at this important meeting will be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

## KHS North Coast District



### North Coast District Contacts

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Hon Sec **Carissa Nightingale**

Hon Treasurer **Mr Rupert Partridge**  
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