

**January  
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# The Shamba Times

*Kenya Horticultural Society North Coast District*



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**She co-founded KHS. The Physic Garden.**

**Members' Gallery Monthly Meetings**

**Odds and Ends Diary of upcoming events.**

# North Coast District



## Chairman's Notes

Welcome to the January 2022 edition of The Shamba Times. A new year always brings new hope, renewed resolve, and the opportunity to make a fresh start, and after the last two years of the Covid pandemic, perhaps now more than ever that opportunity is one we must grasp with both hands.

For the Kenya Horticultural Society, 2022 will be the final year of its first century of existence and whilst the KHS centennial celebrations take place next year, many of the preparations for KHS 2023 must begin now. As part of the centenary events, each KHS district has pledged to plant 150 indigenous trees, with each being of a different species. Of course we should aim to plant many more than 150 indigenous saplings, and that means we need to get digging and planting right away. More on this important task, and how we want you to get involved, during the first quarter of 2022.

KHS is also embarking on an ambitious strategic plan to grow its membership as part of the centenary efforts, and to reach out to a broader, younger and more inclusive membership within Kenya, with a particular focus on encouraging and helping schools to demonstrate the importance and the fun of horticulture and gardening to their young students. We want NCD to be part of that.

The KHS Strategic Plan also calls for the Society to engage more actively with the communities in which its members live and garden. At our 2022 AGM, which will be held in Watamu on the 23 March, we shall be hearing a presentation from Kuhenza, a registered Kenyan charity that is creating a new purpose-built school and hostel for the disabled on a large site near Gede. Kuhenza has asked the NCD to help landscape and plant up the site, and to assist with the training of young disabled people to give them basic knowledge and skills that will allow them to contribute on shambas and family plots within their community. Again, more on this at the AGM in March.

Finally, in this edition of the ST we go back to the very beginning of KHS in 1922/3 and learn of the part Olive Collyer played in co-founding the Society 100 years ago. I hope her story inspires you to do more for KHS in 2022, a year that promises to be busy for us all.

**Crispin Sharp.**

## *Plumeria rosada.*



Our cover picture this month is of a shrub/tree sadly not indigenous to Kenya, but widely planted in Kenyan coastal gardens and beyond for its ornamental beauty, and for the scent of its remarkable flowers. The genus is named in honor of the seventeenth-century French botanist and Catholic monk Charles Plumier, who traveled to the New World documenting many plant and animal species. The common name "frangipani" comes from a sixteenth-century marquis of the noble family in Italy who claimed to have invented a plumeria-scented perfume, but in reality made a synthetic perfume that was said at the time to resemble the odor of the recently discovered flowers.



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? this quarter?

## Contacts

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# What's up on WhatsApp?




At our September 2021 meeting, held in the garden of Carissa and Peter Nightingale's home on the shorefront of Vipingo, we were privileged to have as our speakers, Dr. Dino Martins, and Anne-Marie Steyn, both speaking on the importance of bio-diversity, and what we as coastal gardeners can do to protect and promote bio-diversity within our own gardens. One of the strategies that Anne-Marie encouraged us to adopt is the planting of indigenous trees wherever and whenever we can. Following the meeting Anne-Marie posted this list of possibles onto our NCD WhatsApp group. The list is divided into two parts; trees that will thrive on a beach front, and trees that prefer to be planted away from the shoreline. Given that not all NCD members use the group, we share her list here, with encouragement to all members to select a tree or trees that they think will work in their garden and to procure and plant without delay.


Kenya Horticultural Society Coastal Districts  
"Hot List" of Indigenous Trees



Cordia subcordata



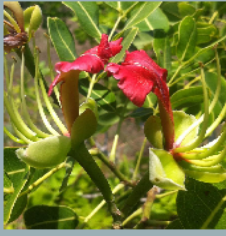
Milletia usaramensis




Pycnocomma littoralis

**Beach front**  
\*will need protection from the wind until 6 feet tall.

Name	Common name	Height at maturity (m)
<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	Mbambakofi/Pod Mahogany	4-24
<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>	Mkokobara	1-12
<i>Cordia subcordata</i>	Mkomwe/Mkete	4-8
<i>Terminalia spinosa</i>	Mwangati/Mwanga	3-20
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Baobab/Mbuyu	18
<i>Sterculia africana</i>	Moria/Mgoza	1-10
<i>Kigelia africana</i>	Sausage tree/Muratina	5-15
<i>Lannea schweinfurthii</i>	Mnyumbu/Muyumbu-maji	3-15
<i>Milletia usaramensis</i>	Mhawa/Mhamua/Mtupa	3-10
<i>Ozoroa obovata</i>	Mukuikwayu/Mwaalika	3-9
<i>Pandanus kirkii</i>	Screw pine/Mkadi	4-8
<i>Pycnocomma littoralis</i>	Mtamboo-mwitu/Mngambo-mwitu	1-10
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind/Mkwaju	4-15
<i>Turraea wakefieldii</i>		3-10
<i>Acacia robusta</i>	Mgunga	3-20
<i>Zizyphus pubescens</i>	Mguguna	2-15




Azelia quanzensis




Sterculia africana

**Back from beach front**  
(to 50km inland (e.g.: Vipingo, Mida, Mombasa, Mtwapa, Malindi))




Lepisanthes senegalensis




Fernandoa magnifica


Name	Common name	Height at maturity (m)
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	Mpingo/African Blackwood	1-11
<i>Fernandoa magnifica</i>	Mtsumu/Mbomba/Munyaala	5-20
<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>	Sycamore fig/Mukuyu	5-21
<i>Ficus bubu</i>		5-20
<i>Ficus sansibarica</i>	Musangasanga	9-20
<i>Gardenia volkensii</i>	Mfijo/Mporo-mwitu/ Mukingwengwe	1-8
<i>Grewia spp</i>	Mkone	1-7
<i>Lannea welwitschii</i>		10-24
<i>Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius</i>	Mbelenga/Mkunguma	5-18
<i>Lepisanthes senegalensis</i>		6-10
<i>Lonchocarpus bussei</i>	Msomari-mwitu/ Mwino/Mfumbiri/Mwenekanda	3-15
<i>Ludia mauritiana</i>	Mfuwate/Mutsatsa	1-10
<i>Majidea zanguebarica</i>	Mlanyuni/Kmonga	9-25
<i>Markhamia zanzibarica</i>	Mtawanda/Muchandala	3-8
<i>Erythrina sackleuxii</i>	Mbambangoma/Mulungu	5-20
<i>Feretia apondanthera</i>	Mfinyofinyo/Mngambo-Kapeke/Mfaranje	1-6
<i>Melicia excelsa</i>	Mvule	10-30
<i>Parkia filicoidea</i>	Mnienze/Mkunde	18-30
<i>Rauvolfia mombasiana</i>	Mti-sumu/Mbonokoma	1-7
<i>Sterculia appendiculata</i>	Mfunu	12-30
<i>Suregada zanzibariensis</i>	Mdimu-mwitu/Mdimu-tsaka	1-6
<i>Terminalia prunioides</i>	Mwangati-punda/Mwanga	4-15
<i>Trichilia emetica</i>	Mnwamaji	6-20



Markhamia zanzibarica




Grewia truncata



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# Miss. Olive Collyer and the KHS

## MISS OLIVE COLLYER

### A Co-Founding Member of the Horticultural Society



***Olive Collyer“ Write her as one who loved her fellow men.”***      *Written on her tombstone.*

In 1916 there were two English sisters living at Kabete, on a property called *N'Dumbuini*. They bred horses, grew vegetables and flowers for market, experimented with coffee growing and made a garden. They were Olive and Margaret Collyer. A couple of years later Margaret bought some empty high land at what was to be known later as Ol'Kalou and she moved up there to build a small farm. Her extraordinary story is told in "*A Vivid Canvas: Margaret Collyer. Artist and Pioneer.*" Olive continued her farming ventures in Kabete and in addition she and Lady Muriel Jex-Blake founded the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Olive Eleanor Collyer was born in 1876 in Sussex, England, the youngest child of William James and Eveleen Collyer. They were a rural family knowing a great deal about livestock and horses and she was a fearless rider. As the last child at home, it fell upon her to care for her elderly parents. After they had died, in 1908 the thirty two year old set sail for Kenya to join her brother, Arthur Collyer, who at that time was District Commissioner, Rumuruti. He was also mortally ill with tuberculosis. It may be hard to believe now, but Olive grew a beautiful garden in Rumuruti which remained there for many years. The wife of a DC told me, when she was an old lady, that the DC's garden in Rumuruti had given her much pleasure when she had lived there in the 1940s and she was always grateful to Olive for making it.

Arthur was known by the locals as "Collyon". We were told by an acquaintance that, a few years ago he had found himself talking to a Samburu man who was also called Collyon. When asked why he was called that name, the Samburu man said, "I was named after a good Englishman." Arthur died in 1912 while Olive was out on safari doing his DC's duties for him.

## Part One

Arthur was known by the locals as “Collyon”. We were told by an acquaintance that, a few years ago he had found himself talking to a Samburu man who was also called Collyon. When asked why he was called that name, the Samburu man said, “I was named after a good Englishman.” Arthur died in 1912 while Olive was out on safari doing his DC’s duties for him.



We remember Olive’s garden at Kabete: a place of scented serenity with lavender, bougainvillea, lilies and zinnias; jacaranda and flamboyants. In 1919 Helene Boedecker wrote a poem about her time staying with Olive. It seems that Helene had been suffering grievously in some way and Olive had had her to stay. Her “thank you” poem describes what a garden should be about: a place of tranquillity and perhaps even healing. Here is an excerpt:

*To N’Dumbuini’s velvet lawns,  
In flowery shrubs and rosy dawns,  
Eight peaceful, dreamy days I’ve spent  
With Hostess hospitality bent on weaving some weird spell  
To make her guests forget their pain  
To better them both with flower linked chain  
Of purples, pinks and blues,  
While sunbirds flutt’ring in the trees,  
And soothing hum of drowsy bees.  
And cats; pathetic mious,  
Combine to bring forgetfulness  
Of all that breathes of strain or stress,  
Beyond its gay-clad borders.  
The juicy lemon and the lime, the orange with its golden rind  
Fall straight from nature’s larders.  
And as at dawn our Hostess cuts the flowers for Town,  
The spaniels’ yells announce their joyful waking  
As supportively they lend a hand  
In fastening some dear cherished strand:  
Alas! It ends in breaking.*





# The Physic Garden

It was quite a discovery to find a picture of a physic garden posted on a WhatsApp platform though not ours and not just any old physic garden but one of contemporary creation, of traditional design and located here in Kenya, in Karen! And, here it is, **Deborah Coulson's Physic Garden**.



But before sharing the delights of this discovery further, let's find out what a physic garden is and more about its history. Basically, a **physic garden** is a type of herb garden with medicinal plants. Interest in such plants goes back a long way. Almost 2,000 years ago, a Greek physician, pharmacologist and botanist, Pedanius Dioscorides, described hundreds of plant species with *medicinal properties* in his seminal work, *De Materia Medica*. As this botanical knowledge spread throughout Europe, so, too, did the growth in the documentation, collection and use of valuable plants. In medieval times, gardens containing medically useful plants began to play an important role as a resource for students, doctors and apothecaries. Many monasteries and large estate mansions kept *apothecaries' gardens* where plants such as sage, rosemary, mint, thyme and borage were grown and used to prepare ointments, cordials, infusions and purgatives for the treatment of the monks themselves and the local people in the vicinity. Plants which are nowadays considered to be weeds such as dandelions and thistles were also important in medical herbalism and thus deserved their place in such gardens, together with the more romantic plants such as meadowsweet, lemon balm and comfrey. The name '*physic garden*' emerged in reference to the plants having a physical benefit on the body.



## Compiled by Wendy Taylor

In Britain, the **Chelsea Physic Garden** was established in London in 1673 by the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries to grow plants to be used as medicines. Under the direction of head gardener, Philip Miller, who presided for almost 50 years (1722–1770), it became the world's most richly stocked botanic garden. Its seed-exchange programme also flourished under him with seeds from the cotton plant grown in the garden being sent to the American southern state of Georgia, which



led to the establishment of the cotton plantations there. Today, as described by Belle Nanton, a KHS NCD member, “it remains true to its healing roots, containing approximately 5,000 plants of every hue in its walled microclimate embrace,” in a 3.5 acres patch in the heart of the capital city.

Traditionally, the design of a physic garden involves the creation of beds which group together plants and herbs in relation to their healing/soothing properties to different parts of the body or medical conditions. The medicinal herb beds of the Chelsea Physic Garden, for instance, contain a whole section of plants used for pain relief while, in the neurological “room”, broad beans are grown for treating Parkinson’s disease.

The contemporary physic garden, **The College Physic Garden**, created by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh around 1993, takes a modern interpretation of this design principle by seeking to provide a showcase not only for medicinal plants but for the scientists and publications associated with them. Thus, there is one bed devoted to **The Early Herbalists**, which features plants included in the writings of the Roman and Greek herbalists Pliny, Theophrastus and Dioscorides. Other plants were selected from the writings of the Emperor Charlemagne, who decreed that medicinal plants should be cultivated throughout the land to aid his troops.

A second bed, titled **The 16th & 17th Centuries**, focuses on the rise of herbalism in Great Britain from the late 15th to the 17th century particularly through the work of the well-known herbalist and botanist William Turner, considered to be the father of English botany after the publication of his book *A New Herball*, between 1551 and 1561. The third bed, **The 18th & 19th Centuries**, celebrates the contribution made by Philip Miller, for instance, as well as the discoveries of new plant treatments from the Americas. Finally, the fourth bed, **The 20th & 21st Centuries**, celebrates the use of plants in medicine today and looks into the future with research into the use of new plant compounds.

## The Physic Garden continued.

And what of the design of *Deborah's Physic Garden*? As vividly illustrated above, it comprises a set of beds making up three concentric circles, an inspirational design reflecting her preference for the more natural shapes of circles, spirals and curves - and, of course, her skills as a qualified landscape gardener. These beds now contain about 300 medicinal plants, both indigenous and exotic, all neatly labelled and showing the maladies they treat.

Deborah calls the centre circle her '*Calm Bed*' with plants such as angelica, chamomile, lavender, lemon balm, rose, sage and passion fruit grown there to specifically relieve stress and depression. Communing with these plants and absorbing their healing energy is enough to calm one's nerves, she adds.

The next concentric circle has a wide range of healing plants that treat everything from skin cancer, digestion problems and malaria to arthritis, measles and respiratory problems. There are also a number that have anti-fungal, antiviral and antibacterial properties.

The third concentric circle is devoted to growing indigenous plants, many of them originally collected from the wild being native to East Africa. Examples are *Salvia nilotica*, which is good for the treatment of colds, fever and stomach disorders, and *Urtica massaica*, a stinging nettle with fiercely stinging hairs, the leaves of which are used to treat malaria and, when mixed with macerated roots, hepatic diseases. With limited research done on the indigenous plants of Kenya and East Africa and their medicinal properties, this bed provides a source of rich study for visiting international botanists...but also for Deborah to share her own expansive knowledge of the healing power of native plants.



She also follows another tradition of the physic garden: she uses her plants to make a range of ointments, oils and balms - and, for a modern touch, pestos.



Finally, watch Deborah Coulson on *YouTube* as she leads us through her physic garden identifying the medicinal qualities of the plants and telling us of the mythology and stories that go with them (see reference below).

### Sources:

What is a Physic Garden, Cowbridge Physic Garden, Cowbridge, Wales

Physic garden, Wikipedia

London's Chelsea Physic Garden, Isabel Nanton, NUVO Spring 2017 + photograph

The College Physic Garden, Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh

A Garden With Healing Plants, Margaretta Wa Gacheru, Business Daily, November 2019

<https://youtu.be/zVFBM68MJWY> 'WOMAN Grows 250+ Plants for HEALING'

+ associated photographs: Deborah Coulson (+254 722 510434/ [deborahmarvincoulson@gmail.com](mailto:deborahmarvincoulson@gmail.com))



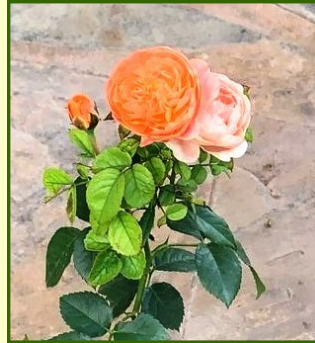
# North Coast District in bloom.

## A gallery of members' recent photographs



**Rose**

Ulrike Neubert, Mtwapa.



**Rose**

Mariola Saliola, Malindi.



**Adenium obesum**

Jo Harris, Kilifi.



**Justicia brandegeana**

Mariola Saliola, Malindi.



**Fernandoa magnifica**

Norbert Rottcher, Kilifi.



**Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides**

Marion Langham, Kilifi.



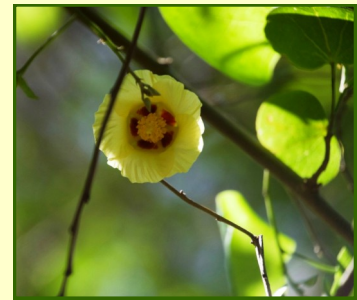
**Plumeria (Frangipani)**

Katana Baya, Watamu.



**Terminalia spinosa**

Dipa, Malindi.



**Thespesia danis**

Robert Horner, Kilifi.



**Guilandina bonduc**

Carol Kaushen, Lamu.



**Pennisetum setaceum**

Crispin Sharp, Malindi.



**Flower Mantis Nymph**

Elmer Venter, Kilifi.



# North Coast District 2021 Gardeners' Courses

## NCD Gardeners' Courses 2021



2nd October. 16 participants in Malindi.



9th October. 21 participants in Watamu.



16th October. 29 participants in Kilifi.



23rd October. 44 participants in Vipingo.

In October 2021, the North Coast District ran a series of Gardeners' Courses with the aim of increasing knowledge and skills of basic gardening for gardeners and/or their employers.

The courses were designed and delivered by Jonathan Baya and Katana Baya, both of whom serve on the NCD committee. This year the courses focused on the planting and maintenance of lawns, the art of effective pruning, and how to create and nurture productive compost using the waste created in a coastal garden. The courses were delivered in Malindi, Watamu, Kilifi and Vipingo and were very well attended.

Next year we shall limit numbers per training session to 20 in order to provide a higher quality of reach, but we shall add sessions according to demand. Our thanks are due to

Jonathan and Katana for their work in creating the course content and for delivering it, and to all the gardeners who attended in 2021 for their participation and enthusiasm for the training. Well done to all.

In preparation for the work required in the design of our 2022 Gardeners' Courses, we would welcome suggestions and/or requests from members and gardeners as to the topics that they would like to see covered in our next set of training courses. Tree planting perhaps? Creating bio-diverse gardens? Water management and how to deal with dry conditions? Identifying plant families and general plant identification? Dealing with pests in the garden in a bio-friendly way? Managing water features and ponds in a coastal garden?

Please do let us know what you would like your gardener to learn, and what additional knowledge and skills would add value in your own garden. Thank you.





# NCD monthly events



## A GARDEN VISIT TO THE GRUMBLEY GARDEN IN MALINDI

On Tuesday 26 October around 40 NCD members made their way to Kap Kasum on Crocodile Lane in Malindi, now the home of Rob Grumbley, but a house and garden created by Rob's parents Tom and Joan Grumbley. The visit began at 1000 with our usual very pleasant half hour of coffee and mandazis; enough time for members from throughout the district to chat and catch up on local news, or buy something useful from our NCD pop-up shop. At 1030 Rob gave us a short but very informative talk about the background to Kap Kasum, how it came to be created and how its remarkable garden was created by former KHS Chairman Tom Grumbley and his wife Joan, who was an equally keen and competent gardener.

Rob explained how his father had travelled widely in his role as head of Brooke Bond Tea in Kenya, and how throughout his travels he had collected seeds and seedlings and brought them back to Kenya to plant in the garden he was creating in Malindi. Even back in the sixties and seventies when the garden was created, Tom and Joan had been aware of the possibility of drought and low rainfall in Malindi and had set out to create a 'dry' garden full of cacti, succulents, desert roses, bouganvillea and other drought resistant plants which have thrived in the coral filled garden and grown to maturity. Tom and Joan were keen to preserve bio-diversity within their new garden and left significant areas of the garden as indigenous bush or wild garden in which birds, bugs, and other creatures could thrive.



Following the background talk, Rob led a guided walk around the garden pointing out rare succulents and other plants sourced from all over the world, including from Sri Lanka (Ceylon as it was then), Madagascar, South America and many other African, Asian and far-flung habitats. The visit to such an interesting and historical garden was a great success and we thank Rob greatly for his hospitality.

## A WALK IN THE ARABUKO SOKOKE FOREST

On Tuesday 16 November, at six thirty in the morning, around 20 NCD members met at the Gede gate of the most important forest habitat of flora and fauna on the Eastern Africa Coast, namely the Arabuko Sokoke Forest. After an introduction to their guides, led by NCD committee member Jonathan Baya who is a freelance forest guide, the party drove through the forest for about an hour, stopping to look at birds, trees, plants and even an elephant shrew along the way. The party finally arrived at a suitable spot to pitch camp and to wander along a beautiful forest trail, though all the time keeping a wary eye out for elephants and buffalo, neither of which like to be disturbed in their natural habitat.



Following a brief talk by the guides, members were free to look around the area in which they had stopped for coffee, breakfast and Bucks Fizz that was their reward for the early start and the very warm and sticky conditions of the forest that November day. Our thanks are due to our guides, to Holly for organising drinks etc and to KFS and FoASF (Friends of Arabuko Sokoke Forest) for their work in protecting the forest which is under constant threat from loggers, charcoal makers and poachers. On behalf of all its members, North Coast District made a KSh 10,000 donation to FoASF following the walk.





# Searching 'wood wide web' of fungus can heal planet

Rhys Blakely Science Correspondent

The Earth's vast networks of underground fungi are to be mapped for the first time to learn more about their extraordinary ability to store carbon and to boost conservation efforts.

Jeremy Grantham, the British billionaire financier, is funding the project, which will involve thousands of samples of soil being gathered for DNA analysis by teams around the world.

The effort will focus on mycelium fungi, which consist of huge, sprawling networks of branching threads in the upper soil. Sometimes known as the "wood wide web", these provide plants with crucial nutrients such as phosphates, receiving carbon in return.

"Just below our feet lies an invaluable ally in mitigating climate change — vast hidden fungal networks,"

Grantham, who is donating about £2.6 million, said. "Billions of tons of carbon dioxide flow annually from plants into fungal networks. And yet, these carbon sinks are poorly understood."

Globally, the total length of fungal mycelium in the top 10cm of soil is estimated to be more than 450 quadrillion kilometres — or about half the width of our galaxy.

About 75 per cent of the carbon stored on land is found in the soil, three times more than the amount found in living plants and animals, and fungal networks account for up to 50 per cent of the living biomass of soils.

"They live with plants in intimate relationships, they supply them with nutrients and defend them from disease. They have played many very important roles in the evolution of life as we know it," Merlin Sheldrake, a

biologist and author, told *The Times*. "We really need to think more about fungi and the relationships they maintain and what they're able to do . . . There's a wonderful statistic — that there could be as much as 6 million fungal species of which we've only described around 6-8 per cent."

The project will be overseen by the Society for the Protection of Underground Networks. It will involve taking about 10,000 samples over 18 months. This will include sites in the UK, such as the chalk grasslands of the South Downs and the coppiced woods at Hayley, Cambridgeshire, and will include scientists from Manchester University.

Jane Goodall, the primate expert and conservationist, said: "An understanding of underground fungal networks is essential to our efforts to protect the soil, on which life depends."

Fungi in Kenyap photographed by Sandra Thyaka of KHS Machakos District, Wamunyu in Machakos



A single fungus photographed by Bizzie Frost KHS NCD Vipingo Ridge in Kilifi County.





# KHS National Subscriptions 2022



Following the KHS Strategy Meeting that took place earlier this year, and after a lot of discussion within KHS Council at which each district is represented by its chair person, it has been decided that from 01 January 2022 KHS will introduce a unified national subscription applicable to all members in all KHS districts, as is the case for most national societies within Kenya and abroad, the RHS being a good example.

Given that KHS districts previously set their own subscription rates at whatever level they deemed appropriate, the introduction of a new national subscription schedule will mean changes in subscription rates in many KHS districts including our own. 2022 subscription rates for the NCD and all KHS districts will be as follows:

<b>Single Member</b>	<b>KSh 1,500</b>
<b>Couples</b>	<b>KSh 2,500</b>
<b>Gardener/Student</b>	<b>KSh 500</b>
<b>Corporate</b>	<b>To be announced</b>

The NCD subscription buys you access to 12 monthly KHS meetings each year, access to the NCD pop-up Gardeners' Shop, 4 editions of the Shamba Times, and access to our NCD WhatsApp group.

NCD subscriptions can be paid direct to our Treasurer, Rupert Partridge, by Mpesa at **0702 767 177**.

KHS greatly values your support and your continued participation in the society. Thank you.

## Diary of upcoming events



### 25 January 2022 - Growhouses, a talk and a viewing.

We invite members to travel to the beautiful home and garden of Andrew and Cherry Ritchie at Kuruwitu, south of Kilifi for a talk on Growhouses by daisy Ritchie and then a tour of a fully operational Growhouse in situ. The Growhouse concept is rapidly catching on up country and Daisy is the co-founder of a Kenyan company that seeks to provide a turnkey service to clients providing them with a growing environment that is self-contained, self-sustaining and ecologically benign. This is an event not to be missed.



### 02 March 2022 - A talk by Sally Share at Malindi Tropical Nursery.

Our second meeting of 2022 (in effect our February event) takes place at the beginning of March due to work commitments of our key speaker who will be Sally Share, Chair of KHS Naivasha district. Sally is a working consultant to Kenya's floricultural industry. The meeting will take place at the remarkable Malindi Tropical Nursery, home of one of Kenya's foremost garden designers, Evie Walsh. Following Sally's talk, members will be guided around the nursery and will have an opportunity to buy plants, pots and much more.



### 23 March 2022 - KHS North Coast District AGM at Watamu.

Following two successive years in which we have not been able to hold a full scale district AGM due to Covid restrictions, we intend to hold an AGM on 23 March at Turtle Bay Beach Club in Watamu. All members are invited to attend the AGM at which we elect a new committee, discuss our financial status, and respond to members questions and comments about the way the district is going. We shall have two speakers at the event, one of whom will be Suzanne King from Kuzenya, at which we shall also draw the 2022 North Coast District Raffle as part of the usual members' AGM lunch.

