

**DESCRIPTORS FOR FARMERS KNOWLEDGE OF PLANT ON “GIKUYU” PUMPKIN.**

<b>1 IDENTIFIERS</b>		
FIELD WORK DATE	<b>2019/2/11</b>	
FIELD WORK ACTIVITY: <b>FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION</b>		
NAME OF LOCAL INFORMATION PROVIDER: <b>KAMATHATHA MUOROTO SELF-HELP GROUP</b>		
AGE: <b>21-75 YEARS</b>		
MAIN OCCUPATION: <b>FARMING.</b>		
ADDRESS : <b>KAMATHATHA</b>		
ETHNIC GROUP : <b>AGIKUYU</b>		
NAME OF PERSON CONDUCTING THE INTERVIEW : <b>PERIS KAMAU - SEED SAVERS NETWORK</b>		
<b>2 PLANT IDENTIFICATION</b>		
GENUS	<i>Cucurbita</i>	SPECIES <i>maxima</i>
COMMON NAME OF CROP OR WILD SPECIES: <b>PUMPKIN (GIKUYU)</b>		
SPECIES RICHNESS:		
<b>3 SITE (ECOGEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT)</b>		
COUNTRY	: <b>KENYA</b>	COUNTY: <b>NAKURU</b> SUBCOUNTY: <b>GILGIL</b> WARD: <b>EBURU/MBARUK</b>
VILLAGE: <b>KAMATHATHA</b>		
LATITUDE	<b>S0° 32.754</b>	LONGITUDE <b>E36° 17.709'</b> ELEVATION <b>6370 ft</b>
LOCATION OF FIELD WORK SITE: <b>KAMATHATHA</b>		
NAME OF THE LOCATION OR NEAREST PLACE: <b>GILGIL</b>		
DISTANCE TO SITE: <b>18 KMS FROM SEED SAVERS OFFICES.</b>		
TYPE OF DISTANCE: <b>ROAD DISTANCE.</b>		

DIRECTION FROM THE NEAREST PLACES: <b>GILGIL TOWN</b>
LAND ELEMENT: <b>OPEN DEPRESSION</b>
4.RELATIVE ABUNDANCE
IN CULTIVATED AREAS:-
TOTAL AREA OF FARM LAND USED IN HA:-
IN CULTIVATED AREAS:-
NUMBER OF COLLECTING SITES/NICHES:-
ESTIMATED AREA OF EACH COLLECTING SITE:-
REASONS FOR FREQUENCY OF COLLECTIING SITE:



Gikuyu Pumpkin

<b>Name of the cultivar/landrace/botanical variety or wild form</b>		Pumpkin	
<b>Plant further identification</b>	Local vernacular names	Gikuyu	
	Language(s) of local vernacular name	Kikuyu	
	Local name meaning	It has been with Agikuyu community since long time ago so they refer it as theirs.	
	Biological status	Traditional cultivar.	
<b>Relative abundance</b>	Area cultivated for each cultivar	Small	
	Number of plants	Few plants distributed.	
	Total uncultivated area	Few plants noted	
	Relative abundance of the plant (if uncultivated )	Rare.	
<b>TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PLANT</b> Distinguishing traits /characteristics used by farmers	Main reasons for using the cultivar / landrace or wild form		Food security
	Parts of the plant used		Leaf; fruit
	Plant uses		Food; fodder
	Parts of the plant used		Leaf; fruit
	Traits attribute		Taste
	Agronomic traits		High yielding; matures early
	Abiotic stresses		High temperature
	Biotic stresses	Diseases	Powderly mildew.
		Pests	Pumpkin insect, aphids, whiteflies
		Other biotic stresses	-
	Quality traits related to the food	Organoleptic qualities	Taste sweet
		Nutritional qualities	Good source of vitamins.
		Other quality traits	Cooks very fast. Tender Leaves used as vegetables.

	uses		
	Market traits		Shelf life
Social aspects	Division of labour by gender	Labor	Sowing; harvesting
		Gender	predominantly female
Socio-economic characteristics		Seed supply	Exchange with friends and neighbor. Exchange between close villages. Own harvest
		Main use of plant	Home consumption
		Main form of market outlet	Local

#### COLLECTORS NOTE.

1. Advised to be consumed while cold when someone is experiencing stomachache.
2. Good for men with low Libido, wash, boil it as whole then consume everything including soup and seeds.
3. Medicinal value, powdered, dried seeds are known to prevent and cure prostate cancer.
4. Someone suffering from constipation is advised to eat pumpkin to loosen the stool.
5. Good for toddlers and kids, believed to have vitamins, often cooked mixed with raw bananas and potatoes.
6. Boiled and eaten in the morning to remove internal worms.
7. The fruits fresh is pale yellow and its cover is white.
8. Tender Leaves Cooked as vegetables for “ugali” and also used for mashing traditional food.
9. pumpkin is usually boiled and incorporated with wheat flour to make “chapatti”
10. Women who have given birth but the placenta not coming out are advised to chew the pumpkin root.