

DESCRIPTOR FOR FARMERS KNOWLEDGE ON NDUMA YA AGIKUYU

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| 1 IDENTIFIERS |
| FIELD WORK DATE: 2019/03/22 |
| FIELD WORK ACTIVITY: FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION |
| NAME OF LOCAL INFORMATION PROVIDER: WENDANI WOMEN GROUP |
| AGE: 20-59 YEARS |
| MAIN OCCUPATION: FARMERS |
| ADDRESS: MBARUK VILLAGE |
| ETHNIC GROUP: AGIKUYU-KALENJIN |
| NAME OF PERSON CONDUCTING THE INTERVIEW: ELPHAS MASANGA- SEED SAVERS NETWORK |
| 2 PLANT IDENTIFICATION |
| GEN <i>Maranta</i> SPECIES <i>arundinacea</i> |
| COMMON NAME OF CROP OR WILD SPECIES: NDUMA |
| SPECIES RICHNESS: - |
| 3 SITE (ECOGEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT) |
| COUNTRY: KENYA COUNTY: NAKURU SUB COUNTY: GILGIL WARD: EBURRU MBARUK VILLAGE : MBARUK |
| LATITUDE: E36° 11.860' LONGITUD: S0° 21.126' ELEVATION: 6163 ft |
| LOCATION OF FIELDWORK SITE |
| NAME OF THE LOCATION OR NEAREST PLACE: MBARUK |
| |
| DISTANCE TO SITE: 35 KM FROM SEED SAVERS NETWORK OFFICES |
| TYPE OF DISTANCE: ROAD DISTANCE |

DIRECTION FROM THE NEAREST PLACES:-

LAND ELEMENT: **FLOOD PLAIN**

4 RELATIVE ABUNDANCE

IN UNCULTIVATED AREAS:-

NUMBER OF COLLECTING SITES/NICHES:-

ESTIMATED AREA OF EACH COLLECTING SITE:-

FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (if uncultivated):uncultivated):-



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| Name of the cultivar/landrace/botanical variety or wild form | | | | |
| PLANT FURTHER IDENTIFICATION | Local vernacular names | Nduma ya Gikuyu | | |
| | Language(s) of local vernacular name | Kikuyu | | |
| | Local name meaning | Old cultivar grown by kikuyu community with its origin from kikuyu land | | |
| | Biological status | Traditional cultivar/landrace | | |
| RELATIVE ABUNDANCE | Area cultivated for each cultivar | - | | |
| | Number of plants | - | | |
| | Total uncultivated area | - | | |
| | Relative abundance of the plant (if uncultivated) | Rare | | |
| TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PLANT | Main reasons for using the cultivar / landrace or wild form | | Food security/scarcity ; Cultural/religious characteristics ; Agronomical characteristics ; Resistance to abiotic stresses ; Resistance to biotic stresses | |
| | Parts of the plant used | | Leaf; Root | |
| | Plant uses | | Food | |
| | Distinguishing traits /characteristics used by farmers | Parts of the plant | | Crown |
| | | Traits attribute | | Colour; Shape; Taste |
| | | Agronomic traits | | Yield |
| | | Abiotic stresses | | Drought; Water logging |
| | | Biotic stresses | diseases | - |
| | | | Pests | - |
| | | | Other biotic stresses | - |
| | | Quality traits related to the food uses | Organoleptic qualities | Eating quality; Flesh texture (firm, juicy, fibrous) |
| | | | Nutritional qualities | Makes people grow stronger; when one eats can stay longer before taking another meal |
| | | | Other quality traits | Takes long to cook |
| | | Market traits | | Low market demand by traders ;easy to transport; not perishable |
| | | Social aspects | Division of labour by | Labour |
| Gender | | | | Predominantly female |

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|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| | | | gender | | |
| | | Socio-economic characteristics | Seed supply system | Own harvest; Exchanges with relatives, neighbors ; Exchanges between close villages | |
| | Main use of plant | | Home consumption | | |
| | Main form of market outlet | | Local | | |

COLLECTORS NOTES

1. No talking during harvesting so that when cooked arrow roots will not be bitter.
2. Kikuyu variety has many suckers
3. Easy to cultivate/produce
4. Easy to transport
5. Arrow roots are planted along the river bank to control erosion
