



Choosing Plants To Grow In Our School Environment

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Introduction:

Now days people are trying to preserve vegetation and reduce the danger of desertification, the rise of temperature on the earth surface (climatic modification). Also carbon dioxide to all living organism ie. "Plant for life" But these environmental preserves are facing different obstacles. They also lack enough materials, those materials are plants, water. Soil and manure. They are just planting trees on the soil that are either acidic or Alkaline that some plants needs the certain soil condition. Soil condition. So if trees are planted in areas that do not dying. But if scientific procedures would be followed no losses but could have even reach their goals.



This problem had even occurred in our school about 5years ago. Without the knowledge of how to experiments and research the area they frequently started planting trees with campaign called " Green area campaign" The succession of their campaign had been the result of students to bring manure, watering the plants frequency and others, Although some of the trees are dying. The result of dying of some species made us to begin our research called "PLANTS IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT".

Problem identification

In our research we could identify the problem that was some plants survived and other did not on the same area. The species of the plant that survived were "Mitimaji, Mitoro and Uzazi wa Mpango trees" while the ones that couldn't were " Mikole and Mirusina"

And after we bought those trees we started to dig holes for every plants. The number of the plants were 10. We dig a hole for each plants. The holes were deep about 60 cm and wide about 45cm and then we put 1kg of cows manure in every plants. We took sample of every soil of every morning of 6th June 2012 we planted them. The plants were watered every 8:00

The research went on by the use of the following instruments: Buckets of 10litres, Hoes, Rulers, Laboratory meter rulers, Laboratory specimen keeper

After we took sample samples/ Specimen in each hole we kept them in the school laboratory for experiment.

Results:

After planting trees we recorded the height of each plant and the measurement were as follows:

▪ Mjoro	1	-	43cm
▪ Mjoro	2	-	41cm
▪ Mkole	1	-	21cm
▪ Mkole	2	-	29cm
▪ Mrusina	1	-	34cm
▪ Mrusina	2	-	37cm
▪ Mrusina	3	-	40cm
▪ Uzazi wa Mpango	-	-	27cm
▪ Mti maji	1	-	33cm
▪ Mti maji	2	-	37cm.

After one month we took another measurements of each plant, and the measurement were as follows,

▪ Mjoro	1	-	56cm
▪ Mjoro	2	-	58cm
▪ Mkole	1	-	23cm
▪ Mkole	2	-	34cm
▪ Mrusina	1	-	36cm
▪ Mrusina	2	-	40cm
▪ Mrusina	3	-	43cm
▪ Uzazi wa Mpango	-	-	37cm
▪ Mti maji	1	-	42cm
▪ Mti maji	2	-	47cm

Laboratory soil test

Apparatus used

- Measuring cylinder (10ml)
- Beakers (250cm)
- Dropper (3ml)
- PH paper
- Spatula.



Conclusions:

As we all know that the central zone of Tanzania is semi – desert and Dodoma is among of them, so we found that most of Dodoma's soil is Alkaline because the tresses which survived in our school, Survived in most areas of Dodoma region. In our research the trees which were growing slowly died after two months.

The problem we identified was that the types of soil which found in our school did not favour the type of trees died. Also trees did not survive the soil chemical medium of our school which is Alkaline. If you encounter such a Problem some trees to die in Alkaline soil you should use acidic manure such as Urea etc in order fertilize the soil to be suitable for those trees which seem to die in alkaline soil and at the end of the day having green environment.

So from our research we found that trees like Mijoro (Senna Siamea), Miti maji(Trichilia emetica) and Uzazi wa Mpango can grow easily in the Alkaline soil while some trees like Minisina and Mikole does not grow in Alkaline soil. So environment preserves should research the area before planting trees to serve their economic affairs

Further information:

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