

ለዝናብ እጥረት አይበገፊ
የስንዴና የገብስ ዝርያዎች

መንግሥቱ ሕዝቡ

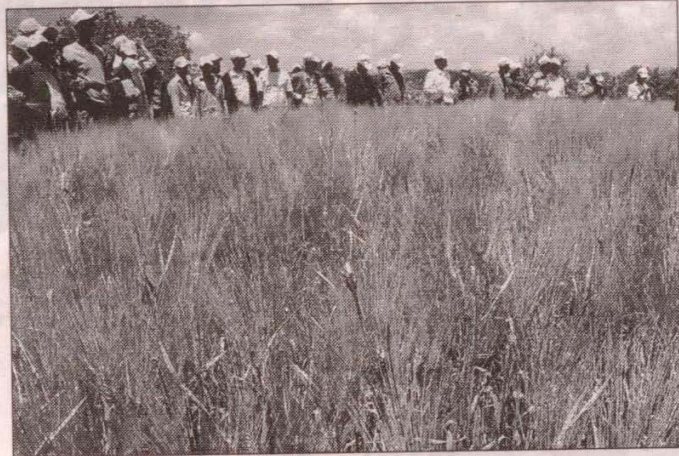
(ቡሮ-ፖርቱጊዝ፡ የሚኖርበት የአርሲ ነገሌ ላንጋዎች አነባበቢ፡ ዝናብ እንደሌለብ አይታዩም። የሙሳሳ ዓመቱ አጠማሳ አቶ ቡሮ-ፖርቱ ቀደም ሲል ዝናብ እንደሰጠ በማሳውቅ አነባበቢ ምርት ይሰማል። የተባለውንና በምርምር የተገኘውን አራሶ የተባለ አንድ ኩንታል ገብስ ዘርቶ አሥራ-ሁለት ኩንታል ማግኘቱን ይናገራል። ይሁንና የተረጋው ዝርዝር ባይታዩም ዘንድሮም ገብስ የተረጋል።

ጥሬል አግሮ ኢንዱስትሪ የተባለው ከባንያ ከመቶ ዓመት በላይ በአሜሪካ ዝናብ አጠር፣ ኢንባቢዎች በአጭር ጊዜ ብዙ ምርት የሚሰጠውን ጥልከር የተባለ የገብስ ዝርያ ነው ይላ ያደረገው።

ከተገኘው የዛሬ ሳምንት፤ ከተለያዩ ዝናብ አጠር አካባቢዎች የመጡ ገበሬዎች የኮንዌርሽን ገጠር ልማት ማኒፋስቶር ሙስራፍ ቤትን ቢናገሩ፤ ከሌሎች ምርምር ተቋማት፤ ከጠርና ከንግድ ድርጅቶች የተባበሩ እንግዶች፤ አዲሶችን የጀሬረሰን ሰንደፍና የጥልቅ ገብቢ ጦርዎች ከላንጋዮን ሰነድና የዘራትን ገበሬዎች ማሳ እንዲገቡት፤ የገበሬዎች የመሰብ ገብቶች ፕሮግራም፤ አቢጋዎች አበር፤ ለዚያ ፕሮግራም ላይ ገባችኋል እና በራሱን ያገኙት፡፡

ጥልብ፡ ብዙ ሺህ ከሌላ ሜትር አገሩ ርቆ ሰምጥ ሽለቶ ውስጥ ሳንገናኝ አካብቢ ሐምሳ 6 ቀን በላቶ በ-ሽር ማሳ ሰብራም፤ በሰላማቱው አገር፤ አፈር፤ አየር አልበቅልም አላለም፤ እንዲያውም፤ በቅሎ፤ አፍርቶና አሸቶ ጥፍ ምርት ከመፍዘም በላይ ለአጨዳ ደርሷል፤ ከሁሉም ሳምንት በኋላ ደርፎ ማጥፊያ ሳብሮቶ ገናኛሁል፡፡

በዚህ አካር የሚታወቀው ጉበስ፣ ባለቤታች
ዘለላ መስመር ነው። ዋልከር ግን ከዚህ
ይለያል። እንዲሁ ፍሬ በአማካይ ስሞንት
ግንድች (ቅጥያ) ታብቅላለች። እያንዳንዱ
ግንድ ደግሞ በአማካይ በስድስት መስመርች
ፍሬ ይይዛል። በእያንዳንዱ መስመር ደግሞ
በአማካይ እ.ም. ፩ ሶስት ፍሬዎች



P.P.L.R.A.::

እንግዲህ አንጻሩ ፍሬ የተሰጠ ስንት ፍሬዎች እንደሚገኙ ራሱ አስብሮ ከ1500 በላይ ይሆናል። ከነሱና ባለቤቱን መሰራዊት አንድ የተሰጠ ፍሬ ቢሰጠ ያደ ፍሬዎች ቢገኙ ነው። ከማሳወቅምን ያህል ምርጥ ፍሬዎችን እንዳስሰጠው፤ ጥልቅነቱን ቢዘራ የማይመራ፣ ጊዜው ሰለህያ፤ ምርቱን ሳይሰበስብ «ይህን ያህል አንገሳለሁ» ብሎ መገመገም ቢብክብረውም ቀደም ሲል አገኘው ምርጥ፣ የበለጠ እንደሚሆን በመገንዘብ በጣም ደስታና ንው እቶ በጉፍ። «በንድሮ ለመብረክ ነው የበረታችሁ። ለወደፊት ገኙ በሰፊን እርሳለሁ። ይህን ያያችሁና ሌሎች ገበሬዎችም ይህን እርሳ ብርቱሞቹ ውጡ። ታገቱበታችኋል የሚል ዘመነት አለች። እኔም ከዚህ ማሳ የማገኘውን ምርጥ ለጉረቢቶቹና ለአካባቢዬ አርሶ አደሮች አካዳሳለሁ።» ብላለች።

የብሔራዊ ዕዕዋት ዝርያ አጽዳቂ ኮሚቴ ሰብሳቢና የድሮሚያ ግብርና ምርምር ኢንስቲትዩት የሰብራ ምርምር ዳይሬክተር ዶ/ር አምሳለ አያና- ዝናብ አጠር በሆነ አካባቢ ከአንድ ግክብር ከፃፃ አስከ ሰላላ መጠነኛ ዝናብ ባለበት አካባቢ ከሠላላ እስከ

እርባ እንዲሁም በቂ ዝናብ ባለበት ከእርባ እስከ ሃምሳ ከጉጉል ምርት እንደሚገኝ ገልፀዋል። እነዚህ የዝናብ አጠር አካባቢ የገብሰና የስንጠ ዝርያዎች በተሰጡ በስልግ ቀናት ውስጥ ያብባሉ። ከዘጠና እስከ ሙያ ቀናት ባሉት ጊዜያት ውስጥ ይታጨዛል። የወንዶች ጠንካራ ስለሆነ በንፋስ ቢጠራ፣ አይደቀምም።

ዳክ ዳሉ ሃረንገማ በፋንጋዊ አካባቢ የገበሬዎች ማህልላውን ማስከል የሚገኝበት ተብሎ ነው። ሞራል እግግ ሊገኝና ሊገኝባቸው ሊአካብዝው ገበሬዎች ጀፈርቦን የተባለውን የባንድ ገዢያ እንዲያገኙት ቢሰጣቸውም ገበሬዎቹ ግን አልተቀበሉትም፡ እንበ አሉት፡ ምክንያታቸው ስንዴ በአካባቢው ስለማይዘራና ስለማይታቸው የሚላ ነበር። በዚህ ዓመትን ለማስተማሪያ ይሆናል ተብሎ የሚገኝ ሠራተኛው በማሰልጠኛ ማዕከሉ ማሳ ላይ ዘራው። ስንዴው ግን ገበሬዎቹ እንደገናውቀው ሳይሆን አምረው ብሎ። ይኼን፤ ስንዴው ገበሬዎች ዘሩ እንዲሰጣቸው ሰጠቀው ተሰማቸውና ዘሩ። በዚያው ቀንም፤ ሌሎች ገበሬዎች የዘሩት አገር በተላ ስንዴ ከተዘራ

አይበሰሰው ወደ 76 18 ዘራል

እንደ ወር ሆኖት ነበር። በአዲሱ መቅት ገን
ወገዶች የተሰጠው ጆረርሰን በፊት ከተዘጋጀ
እንደ ተደገፈ ስለረገጠ ሲታወቅ የተረፈው
አራዊ እምሰት ተን ሃሳብ ብቻ እንደሆነ
የልግት ሠራተኛው ተናገረል።
ዘመናዊነትም ተቃዥ እንግዲህ በተለያዩ
እምሰት የዘጋጀ ማሳገጥ የተዘጋ የሰንደቅ
የገብሰው እርሻዎችን እየተዘገመና

[illegible][illegible]

እንዲህ ሰንደ. ማሸላም ተዘርቶ የሚደርቅበት

ጊዜ አለ። ይሁን እንጂ፣ ከትርብ ጊዜ ወዲህ በዚያ አካባቢ፣ ጆረርሰን የተባለውን ሰንዖ ዘርተው ጥሩ መጮት ሰገኙት፤ ከምርምር ግብር ዘሩን ለማግኘትና ለዝሬዎች ለግሰራጪት፣ ሰፋ አድርገው መዝራታቸውን ዝሬዎች ተናግረዋል። ከተለያዩ የምርምር ግብያዎች

ትኩረትና ስላምና የምርምር ውጤቶች
 የግንዛቤ ማፍጠሪያ በመሰራት ጥር
 ለክልሉና ዜጆች ለአጭር እና ለረጅም ጊዜ
 መመዝገቢያ በሰፊ ጥንቃቄ ካሟላ የመግቢያ
 ብላጥና ስላታገቡ ስለሆነ፣ እነዚህም ፍጥነትና
 ብላጥነት ለኢትዮጵያውያን ተፈላጊ እንደሆነ
 ማረጋገጥና ጥንቃቄን ገልጾታል።

«የዘና አጠር ለዘብሆሮች በጣም ሰፊና
 ከአገሪቱ ዜጅ ለድህ ሰደተኛ በሰውነትና
 የምርምር ጥንቃቄ» ፣ ፕራሳ ለኢትዮጵያ
 ለአፄዊና የመግቢያ ማግኘት ለአጭር
 በአሁኑም ለካሳውያን ፍጥነትና ጥንቃቄ
 (የፕላንቲቲ) እጥረት ተቋቋሙም ፍጥነትና
 ጥንቃቄ ማግኘት ተባብሮ ሰፊ ሠራት
 ሲፈጸም ወይን ማግኘትና ፍጥነትና ጥንቃቄ
 ሲፈጸም።

ፊር 4-ሲሳ በኢትዮጵያ ግዢና ምርምር ሊንጎራቲቲቲን የሰርባቲ አደርና ከፊላ ለጋብቶ አደር ምርምር እንዲሁም የክልሉን ምርምርም ለፊር ግንባታ ለስተዋዘረ ናቸው።

በዘመነ ለክር ለካቢያቸው ያለው ግዢና ብሔራዊና ምርምር ለፊር፡፡ የሊፈር ሙሽርና ለምኒት ግንባታ ለፊር፡፡ በእነዚህ ለካቢያቸው የሚገኝው ለፊር ለፊርም ለተገባው ሙሽርና የፊር ለፊር ሙሽርና ለፊር፡፡ ደርባና የሊፈር ሙሽርና ተቀባይ ምርት የፊር ሙሽርና ዘርፍ ግንባታ ለፊር፡፡ የሚገኝ ነው።

አደበገፌ ከገጽ 9 የሥራ

የኢትዮጵያ ግብርና ምርምር
ገብትትዩትና የክልል የግብርና ምርምር
ድማትም በዚህ ጉዳይ ላይ ለባዙ ገዜ
ውስጥ ቆይተዋል፤ እነዚህን ለየባዕና ውጤት
ርቅ የግዴታውና በሥራም የሰጠው
በቀሉ፤ የግብርና የጸገሩን ዝርያዎችን
ያመለከት አንድነቱን ጸረ ራሱ ለውስጥና
ሰፊነቱ ያዩባቸው የምርት ሙሉቶች የእንደ

[illegible][illegible]

ኢትዮጵያንና ስዊዘን ወይድ። አየሯና
አፈረ ለእርሻ በወሃ ተሰግሟና ምቹ መሆኑን
የገንዘቡ። በአገራቸው አሜሪካ ሰብል
የግንባራው በዘርገው ወቅት የተጋገጠ
እርዳታ ላይ ለኢሮ ውስጥ በሚገኘው ወገና
መገናኛ ዝናብ ነው። በዚህ ዓይነት እርሻ
እርዳታ አልፏል ለዓለም ተርፋፋት አሜሪካ
ኢትዮጵያ ይህን የመሰል የገደብ የተፈጠረ

[illegible]

ዘገባ በተለይ ላይ ያችው፡ ግሪኮች ልጁ ለግሪኮች በተለየ ግርማዊ የሰጠ ቴክኖሎጂ ማሳደግያችንንም ነው ይዘው የመጡት፡፡ በተለይ የጥናት ወጪት የተገኙትን ሲያመጥ ይዘው የሚያመርቱት፣ ከአግሪካ ሲያመጡት ትራንስፖርት ወጪው ከፍተኛ ስለሆነግያ ረጅም ሰለሚወደድ ሳግማችው እዚህ ማምርትው በአገሬው የገበያ ጥጋ ለአራት እያረፍ ማለት ነው፡፡

ከነሳ የሚገኘው የአገሰሳት ሀብት ልግን ስለገራት ዘርፎች ተግባር ላይ ነው በተለየ ግሪኮች፡፡ ግሪኮችን ማብባት፣ በመናገራት ስለተገኘት ከባቶች ማግሪን (ሚያራ የወጡት

ተብት አርባተኛ 300 የወጡ ዝናብ ያላቸው የወተት ከብቶች አርባተኛ የወተት አ.ንዱስትሪ የወተትና ወተት ተዋጽኦ አንጻራታዊ ከብት ማድለብ (የሥነ ኢንጅነርነት) ናቸው። በዚህ ዘርፍ ጥናው ስራ፤ የወተት ዘርፍ ከአፄሪካ አያተባብረው ስራውም የሚረገጥ የአርባት የሀገራችን... ጥምች ጥንት አስተሳሰብ አርገዝው አንጻራዊዱ ነገራራን የሚረገጥ ወጤቶች ከፍተኛ የሆነ የጽኑ ስራን ገብተዋል።



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Breeds of Wheat and Barley Withstanding Shortage of Rainfall

Mengiste Abebe

Rainfall is not abundantly available in Arsi Negelle, locality of Langano where Bushra Harmu resides. Mr. Bushra Harmu, 30 years old, states that he had sown one quintal barely known as Aruso which breed is said to be highly productive as evidenced by the research conducted in this regard. Even though not the former breed, he has sown barely seeds.

The company known as Morel Agro Industry has come up with the breed of barely known as Walker which has proven to give exceedingly high amount of production within a short time in rural areas of the United States where rainfall shortage is witnessed.

The company had organized an event one week before intended to facilitate visit of the farm lands of farmers who have sown the Jefferson Wheat and Walker Barely by farmers from areas where shortage of rainfall is a problem, from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Bureaus representing the Ministerial Office, Agriculture Research Institutions, guests from seed and commercial companies. In such program Mr. Bushra was in attendance.

E.Abr. Admas Newspaper



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Walker was sown on the farm land of Mr. Bushra found in the rift valley of Langano on the 6th of July of the Ethiopian Calendar having been imported from its country of origin thousands of kilo meters away. However, the breed did grow. The production was good and is about to be harvested. The owner of the production told us that it would be harvested after 2 weeks.

As known, the barely plant is known to have to clusters in this country. On the other hand Walker is different. One seed grows in to average of eight stalks or stems. Each stalk on average has six clusters. Each line of cluster has on average 13 seeds.

Therefore, a seed of barely produces more than 500 seeds. Considering the existing two line cluster of the barely seed, maximum of 20 seeds are produced. I asked as to how much production he intends to harvest. Even though it was rather hard for Bushra to predict the amount of production he would harvest has this is the first cultivation, he is very happy that the production to be harvested would certainly be larger in amount as compared to previous times. "This year, I sew the seed for trial purposes. I believe that I would sow the seed at larger magnitude. It is my belief that other farmers would benefit from making use of this seed. I will also distribute the production which I will harvest from my farmland to the farmers of my locality."

The chairperson of approval committee of national seeds and Director of the Oromia Agricultural Research Institute, Crop Research Department, Dr. Amsalu Ayana, stated that the production in areas where rainfall shortage is witnessed would be between 20 and 30 quintals per hectare while production of 30 to 40 quintals would be harvested at areas where moderate rainfall is available. As well as 40 up to 50 quintals per hectare of production would be harvested in areas where sufficient rainfall exists. Such seeds of barely and wheat sown in areas where shortage of rainfall is faced would give production within 60 days since cultivation. Further, they would be harvested between 90 up to 100 days and as there stems are strong, they would not be broken due to wind current.




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Daka Dalu Harengema is the Kebele where the Langan Local Farmers Training Center is found. Even though Morel Agro Industry had supplied the Jefferson wheat seed to the farmers of the locality, they were unwilling to try its production capacity. The reason is such that the wheat seed is not sown in the area and is not even known. In order that it would serve the purpose of creating awareness, the development worker had sown it on the farmland of the training center. However, the wheat production was breathtaking, contrary to the assumption of the farmers. Then, 6 farmers were supplied with the seeds for cultivation. At the time, the traditional seed had only been sown one month earlier. However, the Jefferson seed already sown has grown to faster and is left with only 15 days for harvesting. Subsequently, the guests invited visited barely and wheat farmlands of 5 farmers.

Dr. Amsalu states that he had witnessed the Jefferson wheat and Walker barely breeds sown in the vicinity of a school found in Kersa Ilala Kebele. The breeds are said to be suitable for areas where rainfall is not abundantly available. The Oromia Agriculture Institute invited the President and Owner of the Agro Industry and was notified that research should be conducted to verify whether the breed is suitable for areas where there is shortage of rainfall. On the basis of these fact, the seeds where received last year and where sown at lowland research centers namely Borena, Yabelow, Bale, Sinana, West Hararge, particularly at Mechara, and in East Hararge at the center known as Fedis.

Until now, it was only the sorghum seed that has been known to grow in areas of shortage of rainfall. However, breeds of maize believed to be suitable for areas of shortage of rainfall and provided by Melkassa Agricultural Research Center were not as productive as expected while the seeds of Morel Company have proven to be highly productive. It is necessary to present two years




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research results for approval by the national seeds or breeds approval committee.

Fedis is known for shortage of rainfall. Let alone wheat, even there are times when sorghum withers.

However, and since recently, the Jefferson wheat was sown at the area and has secured commendable results. Moreover, the farmers have brought to our attention that the seed has been extensively sown for the purpose of reproduction and for distribution to farmers. It was told to us that the research results of the previous year from varying research stations and including that of this year would be compiled and presented for deliberation by the approval committee and that the seed would be registered provided that the necessary criteria are met.

Dr. Fasil Reda, who was personally present at the visit told us that areas of shortage of rainfall in the country are vast and cover 66% of the country as a whole. It was also said that the new breeds introduced by Morel Agro Industry from the United States would be able to withstand the weather conditions of the area where shortage of rainfall is witnessed. The productivity secured so far is said to be commendable for future endeavors.

Dr. Fasil is the coordinator of Ethiopian Agriculture and Research Institute as well as Pastoralist and Partly Pastoralist Research and Regional Research and Capacity Building.

There are quite challenging situations in rural areas where there is shortage of rainfall. Soil erosion and degradation of soil fertility are serious problems. Moreover, the farmers at these areas do not have access to improved and modern technological advancements. Hence, it is highly important that the




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breeds having capacity to withstand soil degradation and give production be encouraged.

The Ethiopian Agriculture and Research Institute and the Regional Agriculture Research Institutions have been working on this issue for quite a long time. They are still engaged in these endeavors. Dr. Fasil evoked that these institutions where supplying maize and sorghum breeds having the capacity of withstanding drought and found through researches. Further, it was said that it would be necessary to ensure that the productions should be sustained instead of a one time production.

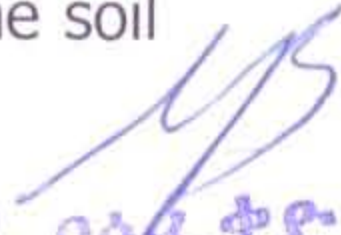
Provided that breeds which are suitable for production continue with their productive capacity through researches it would be tremendous source of reliable food security. It was said that if the breeds prove to be alternative means to the area, package would be prepared for their proper handling and for distribution as such.

Mr. Paul Morel is an investor; he is the billionaire and is engaged in charitable activities. He provides financial support to destitute children in various countries. In Ethiopia, he provides financial assistance to Village of Hope, an orphanage found in Ethiopia.

Since, two years and half before he came to Ethiopia not for charitable purposes put to assess business options. As such, he came together with experts in various fields.

He loved Ethiopia and its people. He understood that the weather conditions and the soil of the nation are suitable for agricultural production. In the United States, Crop Production is undertaken after the snowy period passes away and the ice melts. The production depends on the water that penetrates into the soil




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through ice melting. Using such production style, the United States not only has ensured food security to its own people but assists other nations as well. The president and owner of the company is rather dismayed by the fact that Ethiopia is unable to ensure food security and poverty stricken while it could have not only fed its own people but the rest of the world given the conducive weather and environmental situations for agricultural production. Hence, he decided to change situations. He understood that this would create good business opportunity for himself if he would engage in modern and vast agricultural production. It has been some time since the investor began to be engaged in crop production in Balle Biltu Kebele on 10,000 hectares of land while 300 hectares land was granted to him for animal husbandry in Arsi, Kokola.

Morel Agro Industry not only the Jefferson wheat and the Walker barely breeds but various breeds of 13 kinds which are highly productive. All of these are under trial. Mr. Paul, in addition to the breeds, came to Ethiopia with modern agricultural technology. He understands that importation of improved seeds from the United States for distribution to farmers would be highly expensive and believed that it would be better to produce the seeds locally.

The animal husbandry facility found in Kokola Kebele is engaged in for sectors: reproduction of heifer, modern husbandry of cows for milk production (model husbandry), husbandry of 300 foreign breed cows as well as dairy industry and meat production. Artificial insemination is used with cows of selected Borena, Arsi, Holleta etc cows.




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