

* Mifugo kuleta usawa kwa jamii *

Na Kija Elias, Mwanga

SEKTA ya mifugo ina umuhimu mkubwa katika kujenga uchumi utakaoleta usawa kwa Watanzania kwa kuwaongeza kipato na fursa za ajira.

Hayo yalibainishwa jana na Mbunge wa Mwanga, Joseph Tadayo akizungumza na viongozi wa Serikali wilayani hapa, kuelezea juhudi za Serikali kuleta fedha za miradi ya maendeleo jimboni.

Alisema Mwanga ina mpango wa kujenga machinjio ya kisasa kwenye mnada wa Mgagao, ili wafugaji wanufaike na mazao ya mifugo yao.

Alisema mifugo ina umuhimu mkubwa kwa maendeleo ya uchumi

wa nchi kwa kuimarisha usalama wa chakula, kuchangia uchumi wa Taifa, kuongezeka kipato na kutengeneza fursa za ajira vijijini na mijini.

"Takribani kila mwezi ng'ombe 10,000, mbuzi na kondoo 8,000 wanauzwa na kuchinjwa mnada wa Mgagao, hivyo tunahitaji machinjio ya kisasa ili wafugaji wanufaike na mazao ya mifugo," alisema.

Alisema wafugaji wamekuwa wakiuza mifugo yao na kuchinja kwa miaka mingi, lakini hawanufaike na mazao mengine ya mifugo.

"Mazao tunayopoteza ni ngozi, kwato, mifupa na damu ambayo hutumika kwa chakula cha kuku, na mifupa kutengenezea bidhaa kama sahani za chakula majumbani," alisema Tadayo.

Alisema kujengwa kwa machinjio hayo, kutawezesha wafugaji kuendesha kisasa na kibiashara kwa kufuga mifugo inayokua haraka, yenye uzalishaji mkubwa, hivyo kuchangia upatikanaji wa mifugo na mazao bora ya mifugo.

Aidha, Tadayo alitoa mwito kwa wafugaji nchini wilayani humo, kuchukulia hatua hiyo kama fursa kubwa kwao na hivyo wahakikishe wanaboresha ufugaji kuwa wa kisasa zaidi ili kukidhi soko hilo.

"Ili wafugaji waweze kufikia masoko hayo ni lazima kuboresha lishe ya mifugo, ili wanyama waweze kukua kwa haraka na watakaokuwa na nyama nyingi yenye ubora," alisema.

Sekta ya Mifugo inatajwa kuchangia pato la Taifa kwa asilimia

7.4 lakini lengo la Wizara ni kufikia asilimia 15 ifikapo mwaka 2025 na hilo linawezekana kama milango ya masoko nje ya nchi ikianza kufunguka kwa uhakika.

Wenyeviti wa koo watakiwa kuhamasisha sensa

Na Mwandishi Wetu, Moshi

TAT WENYEVITI wa koo

DR Kamugisha

which secondary students
showcase their research.

DAILY NEWS Page 2.

* Fish farmers urged to apply modern 'sex reversal' technology *

From ABELA MSIKULA
in Jinja

TANZANIANS have been urged to stick on application of modern fish farming technologies, including 'Sex Reversal' so as to make the fishing sector most productive.

The call was made over the weekend during the tour of the officers and fish farmers of Ilemela District in Mwanza Region, Tanzania, at Son Fish Farm Limited in Uganda.

The Company's Assistant Hatchery Supervisor Production, Mr Joseph Nsenga, said the

company deals with tilapia farming by applying Sex Reversal technology to have

male fish, whose market is high compared to females.

He explained that normally, the fish is created with no sex, instead, becoming male or female is influenced by environment it leaves in.

"We therefore serve the fish with feeds in rich of male hormones to let the majority be males. Males are growing bigger than females, a reason behind their high demand in markets," he said.

Again he added, male fish growth and weight gain is made possible within short time compared to females, a reason behind their marketability.

The Company's Managing Director, Mr Robert Osinde, expressed his willingness to continue exchanging

skills and technologies with Tanzanians, in an effort to increase fishing sector's contribution to the two countries' economic growth.

Among the technologies are how best to shift the fingerings from the hatching area to another place, so as to engineer the quick reproduction among fish parents.

"We are open for you since the fishing sector has lots of benefits to farmers and our nations, including job creation and economic growth," he said.

However, he affirmed that availability of fish feeds is still a serious challenges facing fish farmers in Uganda, since the quality ones are not locally produced due to lack of additives.



Samaki aina ya Sangara

Msako kumtafuta samaki Njegere usichelewe Ziwa Victoria

Inatoka Uk. 9

uwekezaji zaidi katika sekta ya uvuvi Kanda ya Ziwa.

Kumlama anasema maumbo na rangi ya samaki hao walioadimika vinaweza pia kuwa mojawapo ya vivutio vya utalii.

Anashauri wakipatikana, tafiti zijikite pia kwenye kujua kama wanaweza kufugika. Kama hilo linawezekana lifanyike haraka kwa aina hiyo iliyoipotea na wale walio hatarini kutoweka kulinda wasipotee tena.

Kwa uzoefu wake wa muda mrefu katika shughuli za uvuvi, anatambua kwamba wapo samaki wasiofugika, akiwemo sangara.

Anachoelewa yeye ni kwamba sangara hafugiki kwa sababu hapatani na mwanga, hivyo hakuna namna navyoweza kupewa chakula kwenye kizimba, ambacho kwa kawaida

chakula kinawekwa juu ya maji.

Sambamba na hilo, Kumlama anashauri pia tafiti zifanyike kwa samaki wote wa ziwani ili kuzuia uhaba hasa wa sato na sangara unaojitokeza kwa kasi.

Anashauri wataalamu waboreshe hasa mazalia ya samaki ili kuongeza uzalishaji utakaokidhi mahitaji ya matumizi ya kaya kwa Watanania na ya soko.

Kumlama anataka wavuvi ambao kwa muda mwingi wapo ziwani washirikishwe katika tafiti hizo kwani tayari wanazijua tabia za samaki.

Anatolea mfano samaki jike aina ya sato, ambaye mojawapo ya tabia zake akihitaji kuzaa hutema mayai yake sehemu yenye tope na iliyofunikwa na majani.

"Sato anaamini eneo hilo ni salama japo baada ya mayai kuaguliwa atakaa na vifaranga hadi watakapoweza kujitegemea na kutoka eneo la mazalia. Akiona dalili za hatari,

kuwatema vifaranga.

"Tafsiri ya usalama kwenye mazalia ni ongezeko la uzalishaji kwa sababu hakuna shambulio la adui kwa vifaranga litakalokuwepo," anasema Kumlama.

Naye Katibu wa Chama cha Ushirika Tupendane Matunda katika soko hilo la samaki, Onesmo Mazigo, anashauri serikali kuweka utaratibu wa kuwapatia chakula vifaranga katika mazalia hayo, si tu kwa ajili ya kuongeza uzalishaji bali kupata mazao bora.

Matokeo ya tafiti yaoneshe ni chakula kipi kinafaa kwa kila aina ya samaki, na utengenezaji wa chakula hicho uanze mara moja ili kuziba pengo la

hawaonekani kabisa.

Hata hivyo, anaamini jitihada zikifanyika wanaweza kupatikana wachache watakaotumika kama mbegu ya kuzalisha wengine, na hitamaye kurudisha heshima ya Ziwa Victoria.

Anasema kwa sasa wanaopatikana wakati wote katika ziwa hilo ni sangara, sato, kamongo na mumi.

Kutokana na kuwa na uhitaji mkubwa kibishara, bei ya sangara na sato inazidi kupaa wakati upatikanaji wake ukizidi kushuka.

"Sato na sangara hawashikiki kwa wananchi wenye kipato cha chini, hivyo ufugaji samaki wa vizimba na uzalishaji wa samaki aina zingine utasaidia kuondoa changamoto hii," anasema.

Mwenyekiti wa Jukwaa la Vyama vya Ushirika sokoni hapo (Mwaloni-Kirumba), Erasto Bolosha, anasisitiza umuhimu wa kuweka chakula kwenye mazalia ya samaki ili kuongeza uzalishaji na mazao bora yanayokidhi mahitaji ya soko la ndani na nje.

Anasema pamoja na mambo mengine, uhaba wa samaki Ziwa Victoria unatokana hasa na kupanuka kwa soko la ndani ambapo sasa takribani mikoa yote nchini wanahitaji zaidi sato na sangara.

Deus Malima, ambaye kitaalamu ni Nahodha na Mwalimu wa Chuo cha Serikali cha Uvuvi Nyengezi mkoani Mwanza, anakiri kupotea kwa baadhi ya samaki ziwani na wengine kuwa hatarini kupotea.

Anasema hali hiyo inatokaana na kupandikiza sangara katika Ziwa Victoria, wakitokea Mto Nile waliofanya samaki wengi chakula chao.

Sangara hali chakula chochote kingine isipokuwa viumbe hai ya majini.

"Hata akimkuta sangara mwenzake kafa hamli. chakula chake ni viumbe hai tu, tofauti na samaki wengine

kama sato ambao wanakula majani na matope. Ndio maana hata kumfuga Sangara ni ngumu," anasema Malima.

Anasema sababu nyingine ya kutofugika kwa sangara ni kwamba makazi yake ni kwenye maji mrefu ambayo huenda yakawa hatarishi kwa wafugaji samaki wa vizimba ziwani.

"Anashindwa kukaa kwenye maji mafupi kutokana na maji hayo kuchanganyika na tope ambalo linayimya uwezo wa kupumua vizuri, hivyo kuhatarisha maisha yake," anasema.

Anakiri kuwa kupungua kwa sangara na sato kinatokana hasa na uvuvi haramu unaochangia kuvua samaki wasiokidhi viwango, ambao ni sangara chini ya sentimetra 48 hadi 50, sawa na kilo moja na nusu, na sato wa chini ya sentimetra 23 hadi 25, sawa na gramu 300.

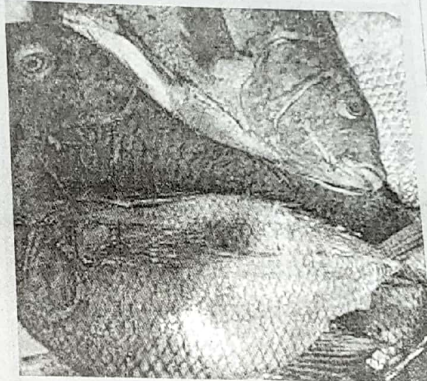
Sababu nyingine anasema ni ongezeko la vyombo vya uvuvi ziwani.

Malima anasema hata kwenye maji mrefu ambayo boti ya uvuvi ya chuo hicho imekuwa ikiwapeleka wanafunzi kufanya mazoezi ya kuvua kisasa, sangara wanazidi kupungua kutokana na uvuvi haramu.

"Lakini jitihada za kuwarejesha samaki wanaosadikika kupotea na walio hatarini kupotea zinafanyika kwaru mbegu zao zimetunzwa," anasema Malima.

Anasema tayari ulinzi umeimarishwa katika maeneo tengefu ziwani kwa ajili ya mazalia ya samaki, baadhi yake ni Kayenze na Kisiwa cha Jumaa mkoani Mwanza pamoja na Lubondo mkoani Geita.

Malima anashauri ili kuongeza uzalishaji wa mazao ya ziwa, lipo pendekezo la kuongeza maeneo tengefu ambayo ni Rubafu mkoani Kagera na Rubya wilayani Ukerewe mkoa wa Mwanza.



Samaki aina ya Sato

anawameza watoto wake na kukaa nao kinywani siku kadhaa, kisha kuwatema tena hali inapokuwa shwari.

Kumlama anasimulia kuwa endapo ataona bado kuna dalili za uwezo wa adui, atahamia sehemu nyingine, hasa pangoni na

uhaba wa mazao ya ziwa uliopo sasa.

Akichangia hoja ya kupotea kwa baadhi ya samaki, Mazigo anasema kwa kumbukumbu zake, Ziwa Victoria lilikuwa na si chini ya aina 30 za samaki lakini sasa baadhi



Wavuvi Ziwa Victoria



Ziwa Victoria

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Kijana Peter Mollel akiipa chakula mifugo yake baada ya kujengewa uwezo na SOS na kuanza kujishughulisha na mifugo, ambapo sasa ana ng'ombe wanne.