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THE ANALYSIS OF MAREYANGI AS FUNGICIDE

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Introduction

The research project is about the analysis of mareyangi as fungicide for treatment of plant fungus, a simple medicine used to treat diseases in plants that is caused by fungus. If this medicine is introduced in our society it will help to reduce the problem of low crop production especially in hot culture caused by fungal destruction causes by plant fungus. The areas affected mostly are those found in wetlands and home gardens and even in forest. There are different forms of fungal disease infection but the major infection that are treated by this medicine apart from many fungal disease mareyangi fungicides treat mostly powdery mildew and plant rust disease all causes by fungus.

The disease affects the plant leaves and the stem that cause instant growth to plants and led to the low yield of crops or death of the plant and for vegetable create bad appearance and attract pest that destruct the fruits and the vegetables that make the agricultural crops to have bad appearance and led to poor price in the market that is why the researcher have intended to introduce this medicine to the society, since the medicine is cheap and easy to make it, and the materials used for preparing this medicine are available which can be affordable by all levels of people in the society especially peasants.

The remedies (components) used for preparing this medicine are bitter brinjal (ndulele) fruits, mareyangi leaves, aloe Vera leaves, water and backing powder. These components are cheap, available, and affordable to most people in the society which are found at sumbawanga and all Conner of Tanzania. The medicine is easy to prepare and it does not need high skills and knowledge. Moreover the medicine has no any harmful effects to the users due to the components used in making this medicine not been poisonous to human being.

Method

The method that were used in data collection are experimental and observation methods where seven garden field where involved in data collection including food crops, flowers and tree and were labeled as plot one, plot two, plot tree and plot seven. A total of six hundred and twenty five (625) plant species where involved in collecting data. The plant species that were affected by fungal diseases where treated and then there trend where been observed and data were been collected according to the plants progress. The field that was selected contained both plants that were not affected, highly affected and least affected plants.

In each among the seven field where the data were collected at least not less than eighty five (85) plant from each field where examined and data were collected from and this make a total number of 625 plant species that was involved in this research project.

The data that was been collected from the seven fields was displayed in tabular form and graphically showing plant involved in each field, there response and progress and the percentage of the crops that were cured with the medicine as shown below:

No	GARGEDN FIELDS	NUMBER OF PLANT INVOLVED	NUMBER OF CURED PLANTS	PERCNTAGE (%) OF CURED PLANTS	NUMBER OF UNCURED PLANTS	PERCNTAGE (%) OF UNCURED PLANTS
1	PLOT ONE	89	80	89.88	09	10.12
2	PLOT TWO	86	79	91.86	07	8.14
3	PLOT THREE	88	64	72.72	24	27.28
4	PLOT FOUR	90	67	74.44	23	25.56
5	PLOT FIVE	92	81	88.04	11	11.96
6	PLOT SIX	89	60	67.42	29	32.58
7	PLOT SEVEN	91	69	75.82	22	24.18

THE GRAPH THAT SHOWS THE PERCENTAGE OF CURED AND UNCURED PLANTS

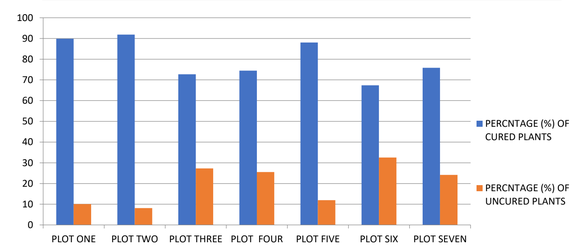

Table 1: data collection from all seven garden fields that show the number of plants that were involved in the project, the number of cured and uncured plants and the percentage of cured and uncured plants as follows:

Results

From the table above it shows the seven garden field that was involved in the data collection in our research project where a total number of 625 plant species were involved from different garden fields that comprised of crop plants, trees and flowers of different age and number varying from one garden field to the other. the data shows that the total number of about 430 plant species that was attacked by the fungal disease where cured by the mareyangi fungicide making the total percent of 80% of all cured plants in all seven garden fields and about 195 plant species from all field was not cured means that the plants dried out and die which make 20% of all plant species that were not cured by this medicine in all seven garden fields, this is because the plants where highly affected by the disease to the point that the medicine could not cure the infections.

From the research project findings showed that when the medicine was applied effectively to all seven garden field that contained 625 plant species, 430 plant species which is equal to 80% of all plants species they were all cured by this medicine and 195 plant species were not cured with this medicine which make 20% of all plants in the garden fields and this is because the disease was in chronic situation and the plants died or dried out.

Conclusion

The project was highly successfully in one way or the other and showed to have at least solved the challenges that faced peasants in low production of vegetables and crops that have low quality as the result of low price in the market. the introduction of this medicine of mareyangi as the fungicide have been a relief to peasant and if introduced to the societies across the country it will help to fight against the fungal diseases that farmers face in their crop cultivation and increase the value of their crops in the market as the result of increase in the profit of their agricultural products.

This medicine of mareyangi fungicide has a great importance compared to other medicine that is made in industries that contain a lot of chemicals that are harmful to the soil and plants users. Mareyangi have great advantages to peasants because have no any chemical impact tp the plant and the soil and it can be prepared under domestic level by any one since its remedies a are easily available and involve simple skills in making it.

References

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Acknowledgments

We use this opportunity chance to thank almighty God for protecting our life and guide us during the whole research project. Also special thanks should go to Sir. Shafii Hassani Mushi our project mentor for his guidance, advice and criticism in writing this project report.

Furthermore our sincere thanks should go to our friends and other science students who are science takers for giving us assistance in terms of ideas and other helps in data collection. Moreover we would like to thank our parents and other teachers who give us campaign in accomplishment of our research project.