

**Nursery based Enterprise**  
**Seedling nursery**

The species established are: *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Mkilua fragrans*, *Encerphallatos hilderbrandtii*, *Cananga odorata*, *Annona squamosa*, *Delonix ragia*, *Landolphia kirkii*, *Saba comorensis*, *Dialium holtzii*, *Afzelia quanzensis*, and *Adansonia digitata*, *Capsicum spp.*, *Passiflora edulis* (yellow passion) and *Carica papaya*.



**Tapping into existing Opportunities**

Indigenous plant diversity exists for ornamental purposes and other uses. All the commodities on the homestead farms and nursery therefore have access to markets from farm gates, vendor and retail.

**Floral Diversity**



Types of Market of market channels showing *Ladolphia kirkii*, *Capsicum sp.*, *Annona squamosa*, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, at Market in Mombasa and nursery seedlings of *Ylang Ylang*, *Gigasiphon macrosiphon*, *Majideia* and *Pawpaw* on sale

SUPPORTS FAUNAL DIVERSITY THAT ENTIRELY DEPENDS ON THE FOREST. IMPORTANT SOURCE OF MEDICINAL PLANTS FOR THE COMMUNITY.

After the collapse of the East African Community in 1977, EA was managed under Agricultural Research Department (now the Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization) until 1982 when it was adopted by NMK to be a department of botanical sciences. Currently, the EA has the largest herbarium collection in tropical Africa.

**INFORMATION AND CONTACTS**

**Joyce Mnyazi Jefwa**

**National Museums of Kenya**

**Botany Department,**

**P.O.BOX 45166—00100**

**Nairobi, Kenya**

**Email: joycejefwa@gmail.com**

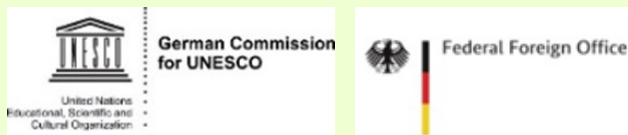
**Tel: 254-20-3842131-4,**

**Ext:2274/ 2205/ 2239/ 2286**

With Support of:



NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA  
 WHERE HERITAGE LIVES ON



**THE SACRED MIJIKENDA KAYA FORESTS**  
**PLANT BASED ENTERPRISES**

**BUILDING RESILIENCE OF HRITAGE SITES**

**BY**

**HARNESSING FLORAL DIVERSITY TO TRANFORM LIVELIHOODS**



*Approaches towards conservation of Heritage Sites*

**HOMESTEAD FARMS**

**AND**

**PLANT NURSERIES**

**ENTERPRISES**



## Who are our clients for Botany department?

Users of the Heritage sites: The heritage site is an attraction to local and foreign visitors of all walks of life often visiting the forest site and the sacred village. The types of visitors include researchers, education (schools, colleges and universities), politicians who go for endorsement for leadership and blessings, conservationists, cultural and nature enthusiasts, other kaya groups and donors.

## THE SACRED KAYA FORESTS

### KAYA KAUMA

The Sacred Kaya Kauma heritage site is a cultural forest and semi-deciduous remnant of the larger Zanzibar-Inhambane phytochoria. The evidence being the Jaribuni landscape characterised by scattered patches of the *Brachystegia spiciformis* (Mrihi) growing on white sandy soil (Sosoni) occasionally intercepted by very few *Afzelia quanzensis* (Mbamba Kofi) and sacred forest site is on red ferrasols with characteristics *Cynometra webberi*, *Cynometra suaheliensis*.



(6) food (fruits and vegetables) (12), construction (4), making Beads (4), known ornamental (34 species) and plants associated with butterflies (10) and bees (17). A total of 12 species are endangered (1), vulnerable(8), near threatened (3) and endemic (1).The forest is situated on a hill top sloping to the river Nzovuni on the western side of the forest. The water tanks indicate a once important water catchment area supplying water to the Kilifi town. The once expansive forest is now reduced to 100 acres. A total of (64) plant species were recorded with 13 species restricted in distribution and *Buxus obtusifolia*, *Vitellariopsis*

*kirikii*, *Aloe kilifensis* and *Colar minor* are endemic. Out of these species, 54 have been commonly used for medicines

## LAND USE FEATURES ON THE LANDSCAPE



River Nzovuni is the reason the site was selected by the Kauma community for the historical traditional settlement and spiritual purposes. The river is a major resource for the community and a habitat for variety of edible fish, crabs and prawns as well as irrigation.



Remnants of large *Brachystegia spiciformis* trees intercepting settlements and farmlands are still visible on the landscape. Farming is Subsistence and the most important crops are maize, cassava and coconut trees and few cashewnut trees and vegetables.



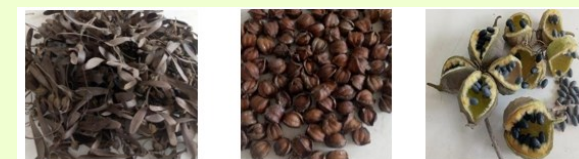
Farming is Subsistence and the most important crops are maize, cassava and coconut trees and few cashewnut trees and vegetables.

## Plant Resources for enterprise

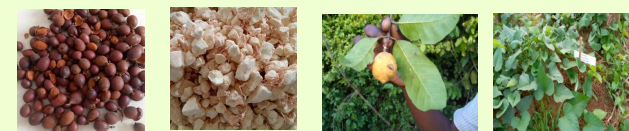
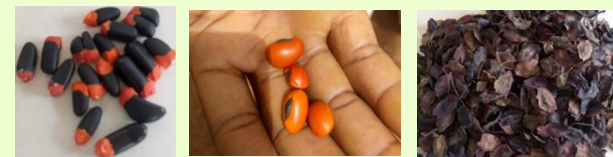
There is an increase in demand for plants for food, medicine, construction materials, furniture, firewood and charcoal, ornamental and decoration, restoration and rehabilitation, water capture and purification, soil conservation, habitats for other biodiversity, moderate climate, pollinators and forage and fodder plants. The existing forests can no longer support these functions. The introduction of plant based enterprises such as plant nurseries and homestead farms are important initiatives for sustenance of livelihoods concurrently enhancing resilience of the heritage sites.

### Sources of forest germplasm for enterprises

*Gyrocarpus americanus*      *Combretum illarii*      *Sterculia africana*



### Sources of Homestead farm germplasm



### Homestead Farm based Enterprise

Sweet potato (*Ipomea batatas*) multiplication and demonstration on ground nuts (*Arachis hypogaea*), Bambara ground nuts (*Vigna subterranean*), pigeon peas *Cajanus cajan*, pumpkins and gourds (*Cucurbita* spp.).

