

Kungiyar Kasar Japon
mai kula de hulɗa da
Kasashen Duniya
(JICA)

Jamhuriya Nijar
Minitan Gidan Gona

Purojen kula da bunƙasa ayukkan noma a cikin fadammu
da ke cikin yankin Sahel a Jamahuriyar Nijar



LITTAHIN HORO DANGANCE DA YADDA AKE SARRAFAWA
DA KUMA AJIYAR ALBARKATUN GONA

**Ma'aikatar Kasar Japon mai aiki a cikin duniya don bincike-bincike
a fuskar husa'o'in noma (JIRCAS)**

Wallafawa kungiyar DAD Gomni dangance da yarjejeniya da suka yi da puroje EDOS

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GABATARWA

An wallafa wannan littahi a cikin tsarin ayukkan purojen kula da bincike-bincike don bunƙasa ayukkan noma a cikin fadammun da ke cikin yankin Sahel a cikin Jamhuriyar Nijar, kuma a cikin shekara ta 4 da puroje yake nan ga aiki saboda kawai ya taimaka ma manoma wajen ajiyar albarkatun noma don a rage masu hasara mai yawa da suke yi bayan sun hiddo amfanin da suka samu.

Wannan littahi yana bada bayanai dangance da sarrafawa/ajiya kayan noman rani kamar su tumatir da kabewa da kuma yadda ake yin beruwa da dambu na shinkafa.

I. DALILIN DA YA SA AKA WALLAFA WANNAN LITTAHI

Gurin purojen kula da bunƙasa ayukkan noma a cikin fadammu da ke cikin Sahel a jamhuriyar Nijar, shine yaƙi da talauci da yaƙi da hamada ta hanyar bunƙasa cigaban karkara a kusa-kusa da ayukkan da aka yi a cikin tsari na musamman na shigaban ƙasa kamar su baraji da ɗarmun gyabbu.

Horo dangance da yadda ake sarrafawa da ajiyar albarkatun gona hanya ce ta taimaka ma manoma don su ƙara cin moriyar wahalarsu saboda amfani noma shine babban arzikinsu.

Wannan littahi na bayani yadda ake sarrafa albarkatun gona da kuma yadda ake ajiyarsu kamar tumatir, kabewa, wake da shinkafa.

II. GURIN WANNAN LITTAHI

Babban gurin wannan littahi shine bada bayanin husa'o'in ajiyar albarkatun gona ga manoma don su ƙara cin amfani wahalarsu.

III. ABUBUWAN DA AKE SON CIMMA

Abubuwan da ake son cimma sune :

- Manoma sun mallaki husa'o'i don su iya sarrafawa da ajiyar albarkatun gona;
- Manoma sun gano yadda ake yi don a cin amfani mai yawa ga wasu irin albarkatun gona;
- Manoma sun mallaki dubaru na kiyaye babbar hasara bayan an hiddo wasu irin albarkatun gona;

IV. SARRAFAWA DA AJIYAR WASU ALBARKATUN GONA

4.1. Shanyar kodon tumatir

Tumatir marmandi ko irin tamu ta galgajiya, iri ne mai saurin kai kuma ya hi diya masu yawa. Diyan suna da madaidaicin girma kuma suna sa dan fadi, nauyi dan tumatir na kai garam 160 zuwa garam 200. naman jikinta na da kabri kuma shina da kamshi.

Wannan irin tumatir an hi shibka shi a Nijar, yana saurin lalacewa saboda ruwan jikinshi ke da yawa (kashi 90 cikin 100). Girman diyan shi yana da amfani wajen yin kodonshi da za a shanya.



Tumatir marmandi mai ruwan jiki mai yawa kuma diyan manya ne

4.1.1. Kayayyakin shanyar kodon tumatir

Idan za a sarrafawa ko ajiyar tumatir ga ire-iren kayayyakin da za a amfani da su:

- Nunannun diyan tumatir;
- yuƙaye;
- Tabarmi ko moyinsu (tol, dal na suminti, bash, gidan sabro da sauransu);

4.1.2. Yadda aka shanyar kodon tumatir

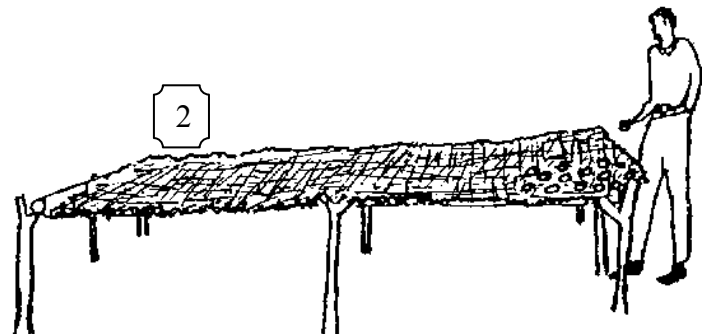
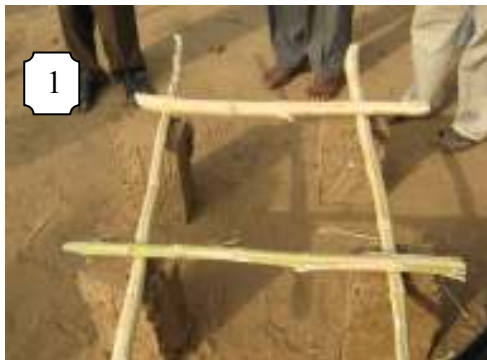
Dubara ta galgajiya ita ce a yi kodo na tumatir a shanya bisa tabarmi a rana.

Kyau na shanyar kodon tumatir yana dangance da irin yankan da aka shinfida don shanya shi. Idan rana ta yi sanyi a kwashe kodon a sanya shi cikin buhu saboda raba, gobe sai a sake shanya shi. (ga hoto nan kasa).

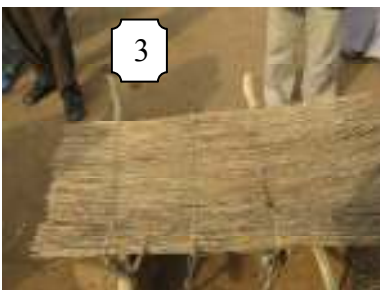
A riƙa yin haka har sai kodon ya bushe kamus amma a hidda duka kodon da ba ya da kyau.



Ana iya ƙera abubuwan shanyar kodon tumatir kamar a haka gado wanda za a shinfida gidan sabro amma gadon sai an yi masshi ƙafafuwa na suminti ko itatuwa saboda iska ya riƙa ratsa kodon ta ko'ina. Ana iya kogo a shinfida tabarmi sai a shanya tumatir. Ana yayyanka tumatir a yi kodo da za a shanyawa bisa tabarmi a rana. Haka nan ma iska na iya ratsawa ƙasa da saman kodon, kodon yana saurin bushewa ba tare da an sami hasara mai yawa dangance da yawan zahin rana ba.



1. A yi gado mai ƙafa 4 da birgi. Sai a shinfida kara (hoto 2 ko na 3) kahin a shinfida ciyawa;



2. Ana yanka d'anyan tumatir a shanya saman ciyawar nan;

3. Ana juya kodon sai a maida baki ƙasa saboda ya bushe da kyau. (hoto na 6 zuwa na 7) ;



4. Ana sanya kodon tumatir a cikin buhuhuwa ko a cikin wasu kayan galgajiya. (hoto na 8).

4.1.3. Yadda ake amfani da kodon tumatir busashe

Ana amfani da kodon tumatir a cikin miya tamkar tumatir ɗanye. Sai an dake shi sosai kahin a sanya shi a cikin miya. Mafi yawan kodon tumatir ana shanya shi ne haka nan ga ƙasa. Don haka nan sai an jifika shi cikin wani kwano ya ɗauki yan mintoci, don ya jifika kuma ya rabu da ƙasar da ke cikin shi. Wasu mata na kwaba tumatir bayan an dake shi. Kasar sai ta kwanta a ƙasan kwano sai su zuba ruwan tumatir su bar ƙasa. Idan ana ganin ƙasa saman tumatir wasu mata sun hi son sai sun kakkabe ƙasa sa'annan su jifika kodon.

4.1.4. Ka'idodin cin nasarar shanyar kodo

Ana ajiyar kodon tumatir a cikin buhuhuwa a wuri inda iska ke shiga amma ba ga rana ba ko kuma a wuri mai dambaɗa.

- A bari sai kodon ya bushe kamus-kamus lokacin nan baya ɓaci wajen ajiyarshi ;
- Kar a bari ƙura ta hau kodo lokacin shanyarshi ;
- A sanya magani saboda a kare kodon daga ƙwari maɓannata ;
- A ba ɗabin tumatir ƙarhi lokacin da ɗiya suka nuna sosai saboda a hidda ɗiyan da suka kamu da rishin lahiya ;
- A rage yawan dauko tumatir ɗanye saboda tana saurin lalacewa.

4.1.5. Amfanin shanya kodon tumatir

Shanyar kodon tumatir, ana soma ta lokacin da tumatir ruwa ba ta sayuwa a cikin fadammu da ake yin ta da dama. Rishin sayuwar tumatir ruwa na karya darajarta idan kg 1 ba ya huɗe dala 4 ba (20) kuma har ila yau ga hasara mai yawa saboda tana zabgewa nan da nan.

Amma kodo ana saida shi da daraja har ma tsohuwar ajiya. Buhu mai kg 100 ana saida shi har jifika 18 (18 000 F) na sabon kodo, na tsohon kodo ana saida shi har jifika 28 (28 000F).

Ana yin kodon albarkatun gona saboda a magance matsaloli biyu ne :

- Ajiyar albarkatun gona saboda a same su ko da yausha a tsawon shekara ba sai ga kakarsu ba ;

- Rage wahalai kudɪn suhuri don zuwa kasuwowi da ke nesa ga wuraren da aka noma su.

4.1.6. Matsalolin da ke cikin wannan aiki

Tsawon lokacin da shanyar tumatir zai ɗauka mai yawa ne idan babu zahin rana sosai. Bayan haka yin kodon albarkatun gona na sa cimakar ta rage bitamin, ta canza launinta kuma ta rage bada shawa. A taƙaice shanyar kodo a galgajiyance na da matsaloli kamar haka :

- Idan damana ta sabka, ko kuma canje-canje a cikin yanayi , shanyar kodo a filin rana yana da wuya kuma yana jan hasarar kodo maiyawa ;
- Rishin amfani mai yawa ga jikin ɗan adam saboda rishin amfani ɗanɗano kuma canza kamannu da yin wari ma ;
- Rishin cikakkar kariya daga ƙwari maɓannata. Shanyar kodo a filin rana ba tare da an ɗauki wasu matakkai na bada damar kowane ƙwari ya hau kodo ya yi ɓanna.
- Akwai ɗauka lokaci mai yawa kahin kodon ya bushe. Mutane masu shanya kodo suna ɓata lokacin su sosai wajen gyara, juya kodo da kuma kare shi da ga miyagun ƙwari.

4.2. Shanyar kodon kabewa

Kabewa/kabushe ana noma shi da yawa. Kalarshi na da yawa ƙwarai, launinshi dabamdabam ne haka ma girmanshi dabam-dabam ne. Ana iya ado da su kuma ana iya cinshi ma.



4.2.1. Kayayyakin shanyar kodon kabushe/kabewa

Wajen sarrafawa da ajiyar kabewa ana amfani da kayayyaki kamar haka :

- Kabewa wadda ta nuna ;
- yukaye ;
- tabarmi ko moyinsu (tol, dal na suminti, bash, gidan sabro dasauransu).

4.2.2. Yadda ake shanya kodon kabewa

Yadda ake yi ma tumatir haka nan ake yi ma kabewa wajen shanya kodo. Husa'o'i ba ta da wuyar ganewa, ga yadda ake yi :

- ☞ A heke kabewa da yuƙa mai kaihi kamar yadda mata ke yi idan za a miya (hoto na 1 da na 2) ;
- ☞ A yayyanka ƙwarya-ƙwarya sai a shanya a filin rana. Ana iya shanya a bisa gado irin na zana ko kuma bisa duk wani abun shinfida mai barin iska ya zan buga kodon (hoto na 3 zuwa na 5) ;
- ☞ Lokacin shanyar kodon kabewa yana iya ɗaukar har kwanakki 10 zuwa 15. Cin nasarar kodon kabewa na dangance da irin girman da aka yi ma ƙwaryayyen da aka yayyanka da kuma irin abinda aka shanya kodon a saman shi.
- ☞ Dan kodon ya yi saurin bushewa, a riƙa juya kodon ko da yaushe (hoto na 6)



4.2.3. Yadda ake amfani da kodon kabewa busashe

Kodon kabewa na iya dadewa aje kuma ba ya ɓaci. Ana iya dake shi ya zama gari a sa shi a miya ko kuma a zuba mashi ruwan zahi sai shi falko ya koma kamar ɗanye. Bayan haka bitamin suna nan ba su ɓaci ba kawai a sanya kodon a ruwan zahi sai su dawo.

A lokacin ƙaramcin abinci, ana iya dafa kodon kabewa don mutane su ci shi. Sai a sa shi cikin tukunya a tafasa shi. Wannan yana sawa duka wata ƙazamta ta hita. Idan ya tafasa sai a sanya babbar koshiya a hiddo kodon a sanya cikin wata tukunya da ke saman wuta, in an jima kaɗan sai a sanya kayan miya. In da hali ana iya sanya ɗiyan wake a ciki.

4.2.4. Ka'idodin cin nasarar shanyar kodo

Aikin shanyar kodon kabewa aiki ne mai kyau wanda idan za a yin shi sai an :

- Sa kodon kabewa ya bushe kamus-kamus ;
- Kiyaye ƙura lokacin shanya da kuma lokacin ajiyarshi ;

- Sanya magani da hana banna kwari mabannata ;
- Shanya diya nununnu da waɗanda ba su nuna ba ko waɗanda ke da lahani.

4.2.5. Amfanin yin kodon kabewa

Yin kodon kabewa da na tumatir yana somawa ne lokacin da ɗanya ta fi sayuwa a cikin fadammun da ake noma su da yawa. Kodon kabewa yana da mahimmanci saboda kabewa ba ta badda ɗanɗanonta da kamshinta da aka sami. Bayan ta bushe ana amfani da ita a lokacin karamcin abinci.

4.2.6. Matsalolin kodon kabewa

Matsalolin da aka hi samu wajen kodon tumatir sune anka hi samu wajen kodon kabewa ma. Ba a babbar hasara saboda a ɗanya ta ana iya aje ta har lokaci mai tsawo.

4.3Kukus/dambu na wake ko beruwa da hausa

4.3.1 Kayayyakin aiki

Idan za a yi beruwa ga irin kayan da za a amfani da su :

- Wake ;
- Madambaci ;
- Kwaryaye ;
- Kananan kwanoni ko robobi ;
- Luddai ;
- Babbar koshiya ;
- Itacen dahuwa da ashana ;
- Turmi idan ba za a kai mashin ba ;
- Tukunya ;
- Tabarmar shanya ko moyinta ;
- Kanwa ;
- Dussa da toka ;
- Kunnuwan yodo ;
- Ruwa tsabbatacci ;
- Faifai in da hali.

4.3.2 Yadda ake sarrafawa

A warwara ma waken da ke cikin kwarya ruwa sai a bari ya jima don ya kumburo (hoto na 1). Sai a murza wake don kwalfa ta hita (hoto na 2). Sa'annan sai an shanya waken a bisa tabarma yan mintoci (hoto na 4) kahin a sheke waken don a raba shi da kwalhuna (hoto na 5 da na 6). A tsintse dauda (hoto na 7). Sai a dake a maida shi gari (amashi ko a cikin turmi hoto na 8). waɗanan hotuna suna nunawa dalla-dalla yadda muka riga muka zana.



A cikin wani kwano a jika kanwa da yodo da karan hatsi (hoto na 9).

Wajen yin beruwa ga yadda za a yi dalla-dalla :

1. A tankande garin wake don a hidda tsaki (hoto na 1), tsakin ya na da mahimmanci kwarai wajen yin beruwar farko ;
2. A debo tsakin wake a cikin kwarya, a kara ruwan kanwa na haɗe da yodo tare da yin amfani da mataci mai kankanan hudodi. (hoto na 2) ;
3. A murza kwan gaske da hannu har tsakin ya koma kwanan dunkullai (hoto 3) ;
4. A Kara zuba ruwan nan sa'anan a cigaba da muraza (hoto na 4) ;
5. A riƙa zuba garin wake kaɗan-kaɗan (hoto na 5). Kuma ana yi ana kara ruwan nan da ke haɗe da kanwa da yodo.
6. A sake murzawa da hannu sai dunkullan su ɗauki garin ;
7. A sa murzawa ana sanya gari wake da kuma sanya ruwan nan masu haɗe da kanwa da yodo har sai dunkullan sun ɗauki dukan garin waken, a karshe sai a sami beruwa.

8. Sai a sake debo tsaki a riƙa sanya garin wake da ruwan kanwa haɗe da yodo, ana yi ana murzawa kamar yadda aka yi farko. Haka za ariƙa yi sai in garin da tsakin wake sun ƙare.

Ana sanya beruwa cikin manyan korai ko kuma wani babban kwano kahin a dafa ta.



Wannan beruwa zubi na farko sai an sanya ta cikin madambaci don a ida gyaranta da kyau. Ga yadda ake yi :

1. A aza tukunya da ke da ruwan a cikinta a saman wuta ;
2. A dame dussa da toka a cikin ɗan ƙaramin kwano (hoto na 2) ;
3. A aza madambaci saman tukunya sai a ɗauko dussan nan da tokan nan da aka kwaba a shafe magamar tukunya da madambaci tamkar sumunti (hoto na 3) ;
4. A sanyan beruwa ta farko a cikin madambaci (hoto na 4) ;
5. A rufe sosai kuma a fura wuta, a bari ya ɗauki kamar mintoci 30 yana dahuwa tare da bin ka'idodi (hoto na 5) ;
6. Idan beruwa ta dahu sai a zube ta a cikin wani babban kwano (hoto na 6) ;
7. A riƙa murza har dunnƙullan su yi guda-guda ;
8. A shanya a bisa tabarma tsawon yan awowi, haka an sarrafa wake kuma beruwa ta ƙare.



4.3.3 Ka'idodin cin nasarar wannan aiki

Idan ana son a sauƙaƙa wannan aiki sai an :

- Kafa mashin (tahuna) ta surhe da ta niƙa a kusa ;
- A ba noman wake ƙarhi ;
- A taimaki matan karkara da bashi ;
- A tsara matan karkara a cikin ƙungiyoyin yin beruwa da kuma saida ta.

Idan ana son a sami amfani mai yawa a yi tanadin wake ga kaka misali watanni oktoba da nobamba. A aje wake da kyau saboda aikin dama.

4.3.4 Amfanin wannan aiki

- Hanya ce ta ajiyar wake. Wake yana wuyar ajiya ;
- Sarrafa wake a beruwa, dubara ce ta matan Arewa da suka gada daga uwaye da kakanni ;
- Dahuwa beruwa ba ta ɗaukar lokaci kuma ba sai an sanya kayan miya masu yawa ba.

Ana cinikin beruwa sosai. Misali rabin tiya ana saida ta dala ɗari da ashirin zuwa dala ɗari da hamsin (600 à 750F).

4.3.5 Matsalolin wannan aiki

Yin beruwa aiki ne da ake yi da hannu kenan yana ɗaukar lokaci mai yawa kuma sa'annan ba za a iya beruwa mai yawa ba.

4.3.6 Dahuwar beruwa

Ana iya ajiyar beruwa ko kuma a dafa ta a rika saida ta. Wajen dahuwa babu wata wuya :

1. A kunna wuta a aza tukunya da ke da ruwa waɗanda suka kai biyun yawan beruwar da za a dafawa ;
2. In ruwa ya tafasa sai a zuba beruwa ;
3. A sanya yar kanwa da ɗan gishiri, a jiraya ta dahu kamar awa 1 ta isa (hoto na 3) ;
4. A hidda ruwa (hoto na 4) ;
5. Sai a sanya kayan miyar da a akwai (hoto na 5) ;



4.4. Dambun shinkafa

4.4.1 Kayayyakin aiki

Idan za a yi dambun shinkafa sai an mallaki kaya kamar haka :

- Shinkafa ;
- Madambaci ;
- Kwanoni ;
- Luddai ;
- Babbar koshiya ;
- Itatuwan dahuwa da ashana ;
- Tukunya ;

- Turmi ;
- Mashin (tahuna) ;
- Matankadi ;
- Dussa da toka (habdi) ;
- Ruwa masu yawa ;
- Mai da kayan miya.

4.4.2 Yadda ake yin dambun shinkafa

Ga yadda ake yin dambun shinkafa :

1. A yo tsakin shinkafa a mashin ko a daka da turmi ;
2. A tankade da matankadi war-war don rabat saki manya da garin shinkafa. (hoto na 1)

Da tsakin ake iya yin dambun shinkafa. Idan ana son kuskus ya yi yawa ana iya amfani da garin shinkafa.

4.4.3 Ka'idodin cin nasarar wannan aiki

Idan ana son cin nasarar wannan aiki sai :

- An kafa mashin ta niƙo ko surhe a kusa ;
- An ba noman shinkafa ƙarhi ;
- An ba mata bashi ;
- An tsara mata a cikin ƙungiyoyi na yin dabun shinkafa da gaida shi.

Tanadin kaya yana da mahimmanci in da hali a cikin harakar sana'a. Saida dambun shinkafa ana yin kowane lokaci amma ayi lissahin kashe-kashe kuma a yi aiki da yawan masu bukata

4.4.4 Amfanin yin dambun shinkafa

Amfanin yin dambun shinkafa yana a cikin :

- Yawanta hanyoyin samu kuɗi da ake iya ajiya don gobe ;
- Yawan abinci kala-kala da shinkafa ;
- Kuskus ko dambu shinkafa yana da dandano sosai kuma yana da amfani a cikin jikin dan adam fiye da shinkafa ma ;
- Lokacin dahuwa ba mai yawa ne ba kuma ba sai an sanya mashi kayan miya ba.

4.4.5 Matsalolin wannan aiki

Dambu aiki ne mai son a bi ka'idodin yinshi daidai. In anka zo wurin mashi to a yo tsaki mai kyau na yin dambu.

4.4.6 Dahuwar dambun shinkafa

1. A zuba manyan tsaki cikin kwano sa'annan a zuba ruwa, a motsa kuma a sanya ruwa kuma a yi ta yin haka sai an sami abu mai kyau (hoto na 2 da na 3) ;
2. A garwaya gari da tsakin (hoto na 4 da na 5) ;

3. A aza tukunya mai ruwa a saman wuta ;
4. A sanya garin da aka hada da tsaki a cikin madambaci ;
5. A sanya kwababbar dussa da toka don a sumance madambaci da tukunya da kyau (hoto na 7) ;
6. A rufe madambaci da kyau ;
7. A hura wuta a bari ya dauki dan lokaci yana dahuwa (hoto na 8) ;

Mataki na farko na yin dambun shinkafa ya fara.



Idan suraci ya dafa dambun za a ci gaba da haka :

1. A buƙe marihi, a zube dambu cikin wani kwano (hoto na 1) ;
2. A motsa shi ana yi ana watsa yan ruwa (hoto na 2) ;
3. A sake maida dambun a cikin madambaci saboda suraci ya buge shi kuma ya fara dahuwa (hoto na 3) ;
4. A buƙe kuma a sauye dambun ;
5. A motsa kuma ana yi ana watsa ruwa masu gishiri ;
6. A sake maida dambun a cikin madambaci don suraci ya sake sauye dambun cikin wani kwano ;
7. A buƙe kuma a sake sauye dambu cikin wani kwano ;

8. A motsa kuma ana yi ana warwara mai ;
9. A sake maida dambu a cikin madambaci don suraci ya sake buga shi.

Wannan shine ƙarshen yin dambu, da an hiddo shi daga cikin madambaci, ana iya cin shi. Idan akwai kunuwan tamaka a cikin tukunya sai a hidda su a haɗa da dambun (hoto na 4 da 5).

Idan wake aka dafa can dabam (hoto na 6) sai a sanya mashi kayan miya (hoto na 7 da na 8).



Dambu ko kuskus na shinkafa ana yin shi tare da haɗa shi da kunnuwan tamaka ko kuma tare da haɗa shi da ɗiyan wake. Ana dafa su daban ne sai in dambu ya dahu sa'annan sai a haɗa su har da kayan miya.

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