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Klik på luppen øverst til venstre i søgefeltet. Vælg Google. Android-browser Åbn din browserapp, som muligvis hedder Internet eller Browser. Tryk på knappen Menu på din telefon, eller tryk øverst til højre i browseren. Tryk på Indstillinger Avanceret Angiv søgemaskine. Tryk på Google. Søgevidget Vigtigt! Denne funktion er tilgængelig på nye enheder, der distribueres i Det Europæiske Økonomiske Samarbejdsområde (EØS), tidligst den 1. marts 2020. Åbn Google-appen på din Android-telefon eller -tablet. Øverst til højre skal du trykke på dit profilbillede eller forbigstæv Indstillinger. Tryk på Søgevidget Skift til Google. Tip! Se, hvordan du angiver Google som din startside. Hvordan kan vi forbedre siden? Øpret et opslag i hjælpegruppen Få svar fra medlemmer af hjælpegruppen The transformation of agriculture entails developing a robust sector that has mainstreamed mechanisms of reducing vulnerability of, and maintaining and increasing the resilience of farmers and farming systems to negative climate change impacts. By The Standard Jan. 23, 2022 Page 2 The mining activities, carried out by a local firm, Toronto Mining Company in partnership with a Chinese firm, have drawn fierce resistance from residents who fear the mountain will collapse onto their homes. Mutare residents living on the foothills of the Christmas Pass escarpment in Toronto and Penhalonga just outside the eastern city, say they are "living on time" as huge boulders and loose rocks crash down the slopes each time miners blast and excavate for gold at the mountain's peak. The mining activities, carried out by a local firm, Toronto Mining Company in partnership with a Chinese firm, have drawn fierce resistance from residents who fear the mountain will collapse onto their homes. However, despite the dangers, desperate villagers still gather at the base of the hill, dodging falling stones as they scramble to collect freshly dug ore they believe contains traces of gold, investigations by Truth Diggers revealed. Across the country, locals are increasingly at loggerheads with foreign investors in mining, accused of destroying protected landscapes and pushing communities into danger. In Shrugwi mining activities, mainly by Chinese firms, have also taken a toll on the flora and fauna in the Boterekwa escarpment. Once an emblematic landmark for the Midlands province, Boterekwa is experiencing significant environmental degradation and physical destruction due to extensive gold mining activities. The same can be said of a range of mountains in Makaha, Mudzi district that have also suffered at the hands of Chinese miners. Christmas Pass, a natural mountain range that rises above Mutare, has turned out to be the latest casualty. The range of mountains holds monumental cultural and historical value to both government and locals. For decades, Christmas Pass has stood intact, as a symbolic entry point into the eastern border city and one of Zimbabwe's most distinctive natural features. At the foothill of one of the mountains, sits the Toronto residential area, a posh suburb under Mutasa Rural District Council. However, residents say the mining activities have altered the landscape. Truth Diggers observed widespread tree cutting, the digging of deep trenches along the slopes and the removal of large sections of the mountain's side, leaving it visibly disfigured. Massive heaps of loose soil and rock have formed mine dumps below the excavation site, and residents fear these could turn into dangerous mudslides once it starts raining. Residents' biggest concern is that continued excavation could destabilise the mountain's foundation. With the rains approaching, villagers say loose soil and debris could be washed into homesteads or trigger a landslide capable of wiping out homes. Many in the community say they are living in fear, uncertain whether the mountain will hold. One villager, Edna Tambara (60), said economic hardships have forced many villagers, mainly women, to risk their lives as illegal gold panners at the foot of the mountain. She said they wait for the moment miners extract out ore from the mountain summit, waiting for the rocks and ore to tumble down. Even though they are aware of the dangers, they scramble to catch the falling rocks and ore, hoping they contain some gold to earn them some money. "We know we can die any day, but we have no choice," Tambara said. "When they dig at the top, and the excavator brings out the ore, the stones start falling. "We stand there dodging them, waiting for the pieces of ore and as soon as they hit the ground, we grab them and run. "After that, we take them for processing and that is how we survive. "If we don't do it, our children will sleep hungry." Another villager Tatenda Tinesi (29) said the mining has cut communities off from natural resources in the mountain, which they relied on for generations. She said locals were no longer allowed to walk into the mountain, which they used to gather firewood, pick wild fruits or mushrooms. "We have always survived from that mountain," Tinesi said. "We used to get firewood, fruits and mushrooms there, but now we are chased away. "Women are the ones who carry the burden of finding firewood and feeding families, and this mining has made our lives harder. "The miners release dogs on us if we try to go up. "Sometimes our children sneak in to look for fruits, but there are deep trenches everywhere. "We fear one day a child will fall in and die." Another villager Daniel Mukungrwe said even livestock are now at risk as cattle and goats used to graze freely on the mountain slopes. He said the deep pits and open trenches left by miners have become death traps. "Our livestock used to go up the mountain for pasture," he said. "Now there are holes and trenches everywhere. If a cow falls in, it is gone. "We have already lost goats. The miners don't fence the pits; they just dig and leave them open. "We are losing our livestock and no one cares." Truth Diggers gathered that the Toronto Mining Company recently ceased operations temporarily after residents voiced its failure to produce an environmental impact assessment (EIA) certificate from the Environmental Management Agency (EMA). Community members argued that consultations for the EIA were deliberately flawed, alleging that a meeting was abruptly announced on October 22, 2025 without clear information on who had called it and why. They believe the move was intended to exclude most residents from participating or raising objections. Hellen Gutu (36), a resident in the area, questioned why authorities allowed the mining to commence despite the dangers. Gutu said residents initially believed the extraction would last only a few days, but the operations continued and the risks increased. "We thought it was just a short project, but it kept going," she said. "Every day we saw rocks falling from the digging. There are huge piles of soil dumped on the slopes. "When heavy rains come, all that soil will be washed into our neighbourhood and our homes. "We don't understand why the government allowed this when it is clear people are in danger." Among the most affected institutions is Hillcrest Group of Schools, which sits directly below the mountain. The school authorities have raised fears over possible contamination of water bodies used by learners, as well as the threat of mudslides during the rainy season. Officials say the loose soil and waste from mining activities could easily be swept down into the school grounds, endangering pupils and staff. "We are concerned about what is going to happen to the quality of our water if the mining persists," Hillcrest principal Sarah Shoemith told Truth Diggers. "Hillcrest schools have been in consultation with stakeholders to try and understand what is going on there. "We have our concern with regards to the environmental impact. "We want to understand why it has not been controlled." EMA's environmental, education and publicity manager Amkela Sidange requested questions in writing, but had not yet responded by the time of going to print Farai Maguwu, director of the Centre for Natural Resources and Governance (CNRG), warned that the mining operations at Christmas Pass pose serious threats to both residents and the environment. He further warned that the mountain range is ecologically sensitive, intersecting two municipalities and surrounding multiple residential areas, including Murambi, Fairbridge, and Florida. "Clearing forests for mining in the age of climate change exposes people to flash floods and other environmental hazards," Maguwu said. "When we say we need to protect the environment, we are not being sympathetic to rocks and trees. "Human lives are not recoverable once they are lost. "Opening Christmas Pass to Chinese mining companies risks lives and destroys the mountain. "Residents of Toronto must speak out about their fears and concerns before it's too late." Maguwu also criticised political support for the project, describing it as "the highest form of irresponsibility" and called on government authorities to intervene. The Centre for Research and Development (CRD) also condemned what it described as the illegal mining activities carried out by foreign investors at Christmas Pass in Mutare. "The decision to allow any form of mining in such a sensitive ecological and cultural area shows a complete disregard for environmental protection and public interest," CRD director James Mupfumi said. "CRD questions how government authorities could approve or tolerate a mining project at Christmas Pass. "This area should have been declared a no-go zone for extractive activities due to its environmental, cultural, and residential importance. "CRD further demands that the company responsible expediently rehabilitate the damaged site and bear all costs of environmental restoration, as required under Zimbabwe's environmental laws." Manicaland Provincial Affairs and Devolution minister Misheck Mugadza said as the government, they don't want the excavation that is happening on the mountains. "Those who were excavating were ordered to rehabilitate the mountain. If they don't do that, we are on them," Mugadza said. "The authorised mining on that mountain is shaft mining. It doesn't damage the environment. But then they changed and started excavating. That is the problem, and we stopped them through EMA. "They can continue mining after rehabilitation, but as long as they are doing shaft mining, no one would stop them. You won't even see the shaft. "Over the years, there has been shaft mining, but no one was noticing. They must simply rehabilitate and put the mountain back to its former state." *This article was produced by Truth Diggers, an investigative journalism unit under Alpha Media Holdings (AMH), publishers of NewsDay, Zim Independent, The Standard and Southern Eye. AMH also operates an online broadcasting channel, H&Stv. Related Topics Misheck Mugadza EMA. It is essential for growth, differentiation and maintenance of soft tissues and for bone growth and the development of the child during pregnancy. By Patience Matambo Jan. 17, 2025 Showing quality Hermes tubers. 1.0 Importance of post-harvest care The Irish potato is a vital cash crop, central to both food security and farmer livelihoods. While producing a good crop requires skill and dedication, true profits are determined after harvest. Without proper care, farmers can lose up to 30% or more of their yield through poor handling, storage, and transport. However, most of these losses can be prevented with simple and effective post-harvest practices. 2.0 Choosing the right potato variety The journey to preserving tuber quality and maximising your profit begins long before the storage shed, it starts with choosing the right variety for your market and knowing how to handle it. 2.1 Fresh produce Selecting the correct variety is the first critical step in post-harvest success. For farmers targeting the early fresh produce market, an early-maturing variety like Diamond is ideal. Known for its excellent tuber distribution and high percentage of marketable tubers, Diamond performs reliably under various conditions, yielding 40-60 tonnes per hectare. Its off-white skin and flesh, oval shape, and shallow eyes make it a consistent favourite for the fresh produce market (Fig 1). 2.2 Processing variety For those looking at processing varieties, supplying the booming crisps and chips industry or requiring a The Irish potato is a vital cash crop, central to both food security and farmer livelihoods, with a longer shelf life for extended sales windows, the Hermes variety is superior. This medium-maturity potato boasts a robust yield of 40-60 t/ha, with yellow skin, pale yellow flesh, and a round-oval shape that stands up well to storage and transport (Fig 2). 3.0 Timing of harvest Once the ideal variety is in the ground, timing the harvest is paramount. Harvest must only commence once the crop is fully mature, signified by yellowing, brittle leaves and tubers that detach easily from the plant. 3.1 Harvesting guidelines For table/commercial potatoes, harvesting must be carried out 15-20 days after the vines are completely dry, allowing skins to thicken. For seed potatoes, harvesting should be done earlier, with foliage removed to harden skins and reduce disease transmission. Digging must be done during warmer hours (soil temperature above 10°C), while avoiding excessive heat. Cold soils make tubers brittle, whereas high heat increases the risk of storage rot. 3.2 Harvesting techniques Gentle handling makes the difference between premium produce and waste: Harvesting equipment must be well-maintained and operated by trained workers. Farmers should use wide hoes, forks, or spades to minimize bruising and cuts. Field sorting should be done immediately after harvesting to separate healthy tubers from damaged or diseased ones. Slightly damaged potatoes should be sold or consumed quickly, while diseased ones must be buried far away from the field to protect the next crop. 4.0 Storage recommendations The final, and perhaps most crucial, step is storage. For seed potatoes, this means treatment with an approved pesticide and storage in complete darkness between 4-10°C, always in new sacks to prevent disease. For table potatoes, do not wash them if you plan to store them. Instead, brush off the soil gently. They must be kept in complete darkness at 4-5°C with high humidity (90-95%) to preserve firmness, taste, and appearance. 4.1 Low-cost storage options (without cold rooms) For farmers without access to cold rooms, low-tech solutions like well-ventilated sheds insulated with straw, or improved pits lined with straw and covered with vented lids can be highly effective. The difference between a farmer who just grows potatoes and one who runs a profitable enterprise is often what happens after harvest. By investing in knowledge and careful handling, farmers can protect their hard work, get their full yield to market, and see a direct positive impact on their profits. *For more information on seed potato varieties and agronomy please contact SAP at Kutsaga on 086 88002604 Related Topics Irish Potato Seed Potatoes

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