

6. kashkash Men will take a tool called a baraaza and rake the stems and pods away from the seeds. Essentially, the baraaza and the shi9ba perform the same function. The pods (joojoo) which are separated out from the stems are fed to camels.
7. suwaal or garwaal Sometimes women will use an old wash tub with holes in it called a suwaal or garwaal to separate pods, leaves and small branches from the seeds. This tool is more common to the north and east of El-Obeid.
8. mudraa Women will winnow the seeds with a tabag or a reeka to separate them from the dust.
9. ghurbaal An additional cleaning method used to separate the sand and dirt from the seed is to use a screen sifter. After the seed has been subjected to the screen it is ready to sack.
10. keel Often the men who were raking the sesame with the baraaza and the shi9ba put the sesame in sacks. It is hauled back to the village the same way as groundnuts.

Sorghum
(zunaari or mareeg)

1. gati9 First the sorghum heads are cut. Both men and women participate in this activity. They usually will cut five to seven heads, then lay these on the ground and go on.
2. kunjaala After cutting, the small piles of five to seven heads are piled into slightly larger piles called kunjaala. The number of sorghum heads in a kunjaala is about one reeka full. The sorghum is left in these piles for about three days.
3. jurun After three days, all of the kunjaala piles are placed into one large pile called a jurun. There is usually only one jurun per field unless the field is quite large. Once the sorghum is piled into a jurun it is left to dry for up to forty-five days. Should the farmer go back into his field and collect secondary heads of sorghum (called kusheeb) this sorghum is piled into another separate jurun.
4. dagg The sorghum heads are then smashed with a mudgaaga to separate out the seeds.
5. kararu After smashing, the men will use a baraaza to separate the stems from the seeds. A tool called a kadankoora may be used to push the pure seeds to one side.