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UFEBRUWARI
2015

Sithi ukubheka amanani asekhaya ommbila

Incwadi yeGrain SA
yabalimi abasakhulayo

Funda Ngaphakathi:

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Ezolimo ziyibhizinisa elingenasiqiniseko/elinobungozi. AMafama abhekana nezinsalelo eziningi. Kungaba ama-*input*, isimo sezulu, isivuno sesilimo, Ukuvuna nokudayisa isilimo ngenani elamukelekile. INingizimu Afrika ikhiqiza impahla eningana, kepha le-athikhili izogxila emmbileni, ikakhulukazi okumele kwaziwe ngokushintsha kwamanani ommbila. Lesi sihloko sithandwe kakhulu emvakokuthi amanani ommbila afinyelele izinga eliphezulu ngoNovemba 2013 noFebhruwari 2014.

Kunezinto ezimbalwa eziba nomthelela ekushitsheni kwamanani ommbila. Kepha ezihamba phambili isimo sezulu sasekhaya, izidingo nokubonelela, ireyithi yokuhwebelana (inani leRandi laseNingizimu Afrika uma-liqhathaniswa neDola laseMelika), amanani e*Chicago Board of Trade* (CBOT). Lezi yizinto ezinomthelela kumanani ommbila nsuku zonke. Kepha-ke lo mthelela awufani njalo. Isibonelo; phakathi kuka-Okthoba noFebhruwari minyaka yonke, amanani ommbila lapha ekhaya ancika ezimeni sezulu salapha ekhaya.





UGOGO JANE UTHI...

“Sonke kumele sisebenzele ukuzithuthukisa futhi sizibophezele ukunakekela abantu bonke.” UMarie Curie.

Lana ngamazwi esiwacaphunele lePula lmvula – ngabe loku akumangazi yini ikakhulu uma sibheka ezokulima kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwamafama? Khumbula ukuthi njengoba ngamunye esebenzela ukuzithuthukisa (ngokwezinkambiso zokukhiqiza), sisenesibophezelo sokunakekela ‘abantu bonke’ ngoba njengamafama sonda ‘abantu bonke’. Sibusiseke kangakanani singamafama ngokuphiwa amandla nethuba lokwenza umehluko ezimpilweni zabantu emhlabeni wonke jikelele. Masingakhohlwa ukuthi amafama yiwona ondra futhi embesa ‘bonke abantu’.

Inyanga kaFebhruwari kuvame ukuba yinyanga ethulile emapulazini akhiqiza izinhlamvu kanye nembewu kawoyela ngoba akukuningi ongakwenza kusilimo ngaphandle kokuba ulinde imbewu ukuba ikhule futhi ivuthwe. Kepha lokhu kwehlukile emapulazini esilimo samasiriyeli asebusika ngoba amafama wona alungiselela isilimo esizayo. Kulabo abasaphumulile ngenkathi balinde ukuvuthwa kwesilimo, lesi yiiskhathi esihle sokubheka imihlaba yakho ubone loku okwenze kahle naloko osading aukuthi uthi ukukuphucula ngokuzayo. Ziningi kangakanani na izitshalo? Ngabe kukhona ukuswelakala kwamanyuthriyenti okubonakalayo? Khula luni olukhona? Uzolulawula kanjani na?

Inani olithola uma ubhayisa izilimo zakho zasebusika lincike kakhulu ekutholakaleni kanye nesidingo – uma isilimo siningi kakhulu inani liyehla. Kuhle-ke ukuthi uthole izeluleko ezinhlakulowo omethembayo ngokumaketha izinhlamvu zakho – kuhle ukuba udayise imbewu yakho ngenkontileka wenzela isikhathi lapho amanani ehla khona kakhulu uzithole ungekho sesimeni sokugcina izinhlamvu zakho. Khumbula njalo ukuthola umuntu ongamethemba – akusiye wonke umuntu ongumngani wakho!

AbakwaGrain SA bazobe banemihlangano yezifunda kule nyanga – uma ungakwazi uyacelwa ukuba ube khona kule mihlangano ukuze uthole ulwazi olubalulekile. Futhi ungaqokwa ukuba uyomela isifunda sakho kuKhongolose kaGrain SA obanjelwa eBothaville ngeviki lokuqala likaMashi minyaka yonke.

Ngiyethemba ukuthi nibe nezimvula ezinhle nokuthi nilungiselela isivuno esihle. 🍷

Sithi ukubheka amanani asekhaya ommbila

Ekuqaleni konyaka ka-2014, amanani ommbila lapha eNingizimu Afrika abephezulu kakhulu ngenxa yokuthengwa emazweni afana neMexico, iZimbabwe, iTaiwan kanye neJapan. Ummbila odayiselwe iZimbabwe ungamathani ayi-240 000. Kubalulekile ukwazi ukuthi izimo zezulu bekuphekwe ukuthi yisona esizosho amanani ommbila, kepha isidingo sabathengi yisona esaba nomthelela omkhulu emananini ommbila.

Kepha kuthe ngoMeyi ka-2014 amanani ommbila ehla kakhulu ngenxa yengcindezelo yokuvuna. Kusenjalo, unyaka wokudayisa ka-2014.15 ube nesivuno esiningi, esibalelwa kumathani ayi-14, 3 izigidi amathani, okuphinde kwacindezela amanani ommbila, Ngaohezu kwalokho, abahlali baseNingizimu Afrika abathengi abavamile abathenganga njengenjwayelo okwenze amanani ehle. Ngiyethemba ukuthi kucaca kancane ukuthi yini enomthelela ekudayisweni kombila.

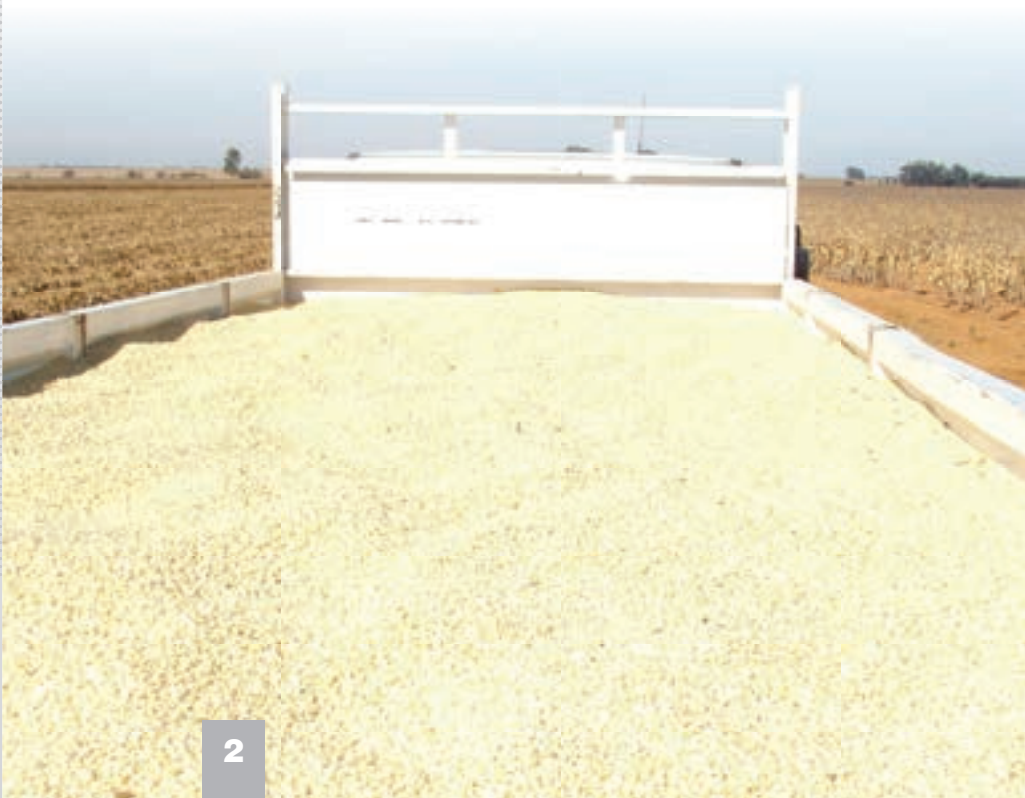
Silindele ukubona unyaka ka-2015. Ikomiti leCrop Estimates licabanga ukuthi ukutshalwa kombila lapha eNingizimu Afrika kwehle ngok-3, 3% unyaka nonyaka, kufike kumahlektha ayi-2,6 izigidi. Ngaphezu kwalokho, inyanga kaNovemba ngo-2014 ibe nesimo sezulu esihle ezweni. Uma lesimo sezulu siqhubeka, singaba nesilimo esihle. Noma kunjalo-ke kubalulekile sazi ukuthi isifunda

“Abakhiqizi bakhuthazwa ukuxoxisana njalo nabakwaGrain SA ukuze bathole izeluleko zokuthi bangadayisa kanjani imikhiqizo yabo kule sizini.

saseMpumalanga sona ummbila waso uzo-salela emuva ngenxa yesomiso ngenyanga Ka-Okthoba 2014. Uma isimo siqhubeka njalo sisihle amanani aseNingizimu Afrika kulindeleke ukuba ahlale aphantsi. Kanti-ke negcindezi ephuma kuCBOT namanani ayo aphantsi kumarekhodi esilimo saseMelika.

Emvakwalokhu, abakhiqizi bakhuthazwa ukuxoxisana njalo nabakwaGrain SA ukuze bathole izeluleko zokuthi bangadayisa kanjani imikhiqizo yabo kule sizini. IGrain SA industry service ithumela ama-sms nsuku kubakhiqizi akhombisa ushintsho lwamanani ezinhlamvu kanye nembewu kawoyela, kanye neziphawulo zasekuseni, emini nantambama. 🍷

I-athikhili ibhalwe nguWandile Sihlobo, Usomnotho weGrain SA. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele thumela i-imeyli ku-wandile.sihlobo@grainsa.co.za.





Amapost-emergence herbicides ommbila

Kule athikhili edlule sixoxisane ngezindlela zokulaula izinambuzane ngendlela ehlanganyele kusetshe-nziswa ukuthila okuphelele noma kusetshe-nziswa indlela yokuthila okongayo.

Ukulawula ukhula emvakokumila kwenzeka uma isilimo sesihlumile embhedeni womhlabathi. Uhlelo lokulawula emvakokumila kumele luhlelelwe kusenesikhathi ngaphambi kwesizini yokutshala futhi kube yingxeny epehelele yokulawula ukhula. Izindlela ezisetshenziswayo zingafaka kuzo ukuhlakula ngemishini phakathi nemigqa kanye nokuchelela ngamakhemikhali phakathi nemigqa noma ifull swath spray emboza izitshalo nemigqa yonke.

Insqumo sendlela efanele ukusetshenziswa senziwa nzima futhi ukutshala izimila zombila ezimelana nezinambuzane kanye nokhula (*herbicide and insect resistant hybrid trans genetic maize cultivars*) noma amahayibhridi akhethiwe emvelo. Ukudalwa kwamacultivar amelana nokhula olumelana namakhemikhali kuwumphumlela wokwesuleleka kamagene ezitshalo ezihlukile ukuze kudalwe lokhu okudingekayo ezitshalweni zombila.

Amacultivar ommbila asedaliwe amelana namaherbicide athize wumbila we-IMI wona ozwana namaherbicide e- *imidazolinone* ne-*sulphonamide*. Umbila we-GR ukhandwa ukuze uvumele ukuchelelwa ngaphezulu nge-*glufosinate* bese umbila we-RR wona uvumela ukuchelelwa ngezinhlobo zeglyphosate phezu kombila lapho usumilile.

“ Ukusebenza kahle kohlelo lwakho lokuchelela kuzoncika kakhulu ezimweni zenhlalo, amareyathi asetshenziswayo, Izindlela zokuchelela kanye nobukhulu bomonakalo ovezwa ukhula okumele lulawulwe. ”

Kumele njengomfama ucabangisise kahle ngohlelo olufanele elakho ipulazi uma kuza ekulawulweni kokhula. Qhathanisa bese wenza isinqumo ngokongiwa kwezindleko zembewu, amakhemikhali, udizili kanye namapasses enziwayo ngomjikelezo wokukhiqizwa kombila epulazini lakho.

Amafama amancane angakuthola kubiza kakhulu ukushintshela ohlelweni lokuthila okuncane ngoba kumele bathenge amaplanters afanele kanye namaspray rigs esimanjemanje.

Amapost-emergence herbicides ommbila atholakalayo

Khumbula ukuthi akunahlelo olulodwa vo olufanele zonke izixazululo zokulima. Ukuncika minyaka yonke ohlelweni olulodwa kungahola ezinkingeni ezinkulu uma ukhula selumelana namaherbicide. Kwezinye izindawo ukhula selumelana namaherbicide eqembu le-*triazine*.

Ukusebenza kahle kohlelo lwakho lokuchelela kuzoncika kakhulu ezimweni zenhlalo, amareyathi asetshenziswayo, Izindlela zokuchelela kanye nobukhulu bomonakalo ovezwa ukhula okumele lulawulwe.

“ Ukulawula ukhula emvakokumila kwenzeka uma isilimo sesihlumile embhedeni womhlabathi. Uhlelo lokulawula emvakokumila kumele luhlelelwe kusenesikhathi ngaphambi kwesizini yokutshala futhi kube yingxeny epehelele yokulawula ukhula. ”

Kunezinhlalo ezingaphezu kuka-110 zengxubo amaherbicide ekhemikhali ezisebenzisa ikhombineshini eyodwa noma ikhombineshini ye-2,4-D amine, i-*nicosulfuron*, i-*atrazine*, i-*iodosulfuron*, i-*isoxaflutole*, i-*metolachlor*, i-*bromoxynil*, i-*acetochlor* kane nezinye. Loluhlelo olufushane lukhombisa ukuthi umfama kumele azi unkinga abhekene nayo ukuze kuzokwenziwa uhlelo olufanele isimo sakhe kusetshe-nziswana abadayisi bamaherbicide kanye nabembewu nabanye ochwepheshe. Kunezinkulungwane zengxube, izingxube ezidayiswayo onagzisebenzisa ukuthila ngendlela ejwayelekile noma uthile ngenjongo yokulonda.

Ama-“burn down” nama-post-emergence herbicides asetshenziswa ukubulala ukhula ngokushisa amaqabanga, kuvinjwe ukumila kokhula, ukugoqa ifoleji, ukugqala kwamathishu esitshalo kanye nokulawulwa kwamaqabanga andlalekile kanye notshani.



Qaphela ukuthi ikhemikhali ngalinye noma ingxube ngayinye kumele ichelelwe ngendlela efanele ekukhuleni kwesitshalo kuhambisana nokukhula kokhula. Uhlobo lomhlabathi kanye nobumba emhlabathini nalo luzoba nomthelela kumanda amakhemikhali asetshenziswayo.

Ohlelweni lokuthila okulondayo inani lezinsalela zesilimo sangaphambili elisekhona emhlabathini nalo luzoba nomthelela ohlelweni lokuchelela emvakokumila.

Okumele kucatshangwe ngemfuyo

Uma uhlelo lwakho lokulima luhlanganisa amadlelo kanye namasimu asondelene, qaphela ukugijima kwamakhemikhali ngoba kungaba nobungozi emfuyweni yakho. Uma usebenzisa *glyphosate* ithatha izinsuku ezingama-50 phambi kokuthi iphume emhlabathini, bese *ipost-emergent gramoxone* yona inelebula elithi “ungadlisi imfuyo” bese isileji lona lithi “ungadlisi imfuyo”.

Isiphetho

Njengomfama kumele wazi amakhemikhali afanele uhlelo lwakho lokukhiqiza bese usebenzisa isilinganiso esifanele ukuze umelane nenkinga le, ubuye ukhumbuke-ke ukuthi kumele sivikele indawo yenhlalo singasebenzisi amakhemikhali ngokweqile silungiselela amafama angomuso.

I-athikhili ibhalwe ngumfama osethatho umhlalaphansi.

IZIMAKETHE ZOMMBILA - indima efaka inselele kosolwazi kanye namafama



Bheka lezi zihloko zezindaba ezibhalwe kwezokusakaza ngonyaka ka-2014:

- INingizimu Afrika ilindeleke ukuba ikhiqize isilimo sommbila esikhulukazi kunazo zonke ezminyakeni engama-33!
- Isivuno esikhulukazi sehlice amanani okudla kwesizwe kwansukuzonke kakhulu ezinyangeni ezintathu ezedlule...
- Amanani aphantsi awasizo izindaba ezimnandi kunanoma ngubani, ikakhulukazi kumafama angenzanga izinkontileka zona ezivikela amanani abo!
- Amafama aseNingizimu Afrika kuye kwadingeka ukuba bathathe isikhathi balungise amanani abawathole ngesilimo sabo ngokuba babiyele umkhiqizo wabo.

Ukukhiqizwa kommbila lapha eNingizimu Afrika kukhuphuke kakhulu eminyakeni elishumi edlulile, kanti ne-Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP) ithi lethrendi kubukeka ngathi isazoqhubeka njalo eminyakeni ezayo.

Lokhu kusho ukuthi umkhiqizi wommbila unengcindezi yokuba kumele agxile ekutheni kukanjani, kungani futhi kukuphi lapho ummbila

uzodayiswa khona – iqiniso elimsulwa nje ukuthi lena impendulo ayikho lula! Amanani ommbila ashintsha njalo kanti angehla kakhulu esikhathi nje samaviki ambalwa – kwezinye izikhathi ushintsho luthatha nje izinsukwana. Ukudayisa ummbila kuyinselelo, kepha amafama kumele aqaphe amathrendi amanani bafunde nokwenza izinqumo ngesikhathi abazodayisa ngaso – noma ngabe amanani asezokhuphuka uma usudayisile, kubalulekile ukuba ukbe nokuthula ngesinqumo osithathile sokudayisa ngesikhathi odayise ngaso.

Imfihlo yokuphumelela ukuba ube nolwazi nsuku zonke nokuthi ufunde ukufuna ulwazi kosolwazi abasebenza ezimakethe nsukuzonke. Umfama ngamunye uding aukuxoxisana nomdayisi wakhe ngokukhululeka. Kepha akusilo ilungelo amafama analo leli, kepha enye imfihlo yokudayisa ngempumelelo ukuba nenkululeko yokudayisa ngesikhathi obona sifanele – hhayi uma omunye umuntu (isib. umuntu okuboleka imali) enquma ukuthi kumele udayise!!!

Izindawo lapho ummbila esiwukhiqizayo udayiswa khona kungaba: 1) ukudliwa abantu; 2) ukudla kwemfuyo; 3) ukukhiqiza amafutha emvelo; kanye 4) nokwenza isitashi sona esiguqulwa sibe yimikhiqizo eminingi yasendlini efana nobhiya,

Ukukhiqizwa kommbila lapha eNingizimu Afrika kukhuphuke kakhulu eminyakeni elishumi edlulile, kanti ne-Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP) ithi lethrendi kubukeka ngathi isazoqhubeka njalo eminyakeni ezayo.

isiraphu, ipholishi, *iglu*e, i-inki, upende, izinto zokugcobisa kanye namaphilisi ezinhlungu.

Iqiniso esibhekene nalo ukuthi kube nokwehla okukhulu esibalweni sommbila ogaywayo ukuze udliwe ngabantu. Iningi labagayi abancane ezindaweni zasemaphandleni bathola kunzima ukwenza imali ngoba iningi lamafama linquma ukudayisa ummbila wabo besebenzisa amaco-operative amakhulu ukuze benze imali kunokuthi balonde ummbila njengenhlayenza. Okunye futhi ukuthi uHulumeni umis eku-setshenziswa kommbila ukukhiqiza amafutha e*bio-ethanol*. Lezo zimakethe zivaliwe okwa-

Uhlelo lwemali lokutheliswa kwempahla engena ezweni ngomthetho kaHulumeni

Kafushane nje uhlelo lwemali yokutheliswa kwempahla ngomthetho kaHulumeni lungatheliswa kunanoma ngeyiphi impahla engena ezweni. Kungumsebenzi wokungenisa impahla noma intela ekhokhwa yilowo ongenisa impahla yangaphandle lapha ezweni. Inhlawulo lena iyehluka kulandela umkhqiqizo nokuthi uhulumeni wosuku ufuna ukuvikela kangakanani umkhqiqizo walapha ekhaya ofana ncamashi nalowo ongeniswa ezweni. Kuhlala njalo kunokudonsisana nokuphikisana uma kuza ekuhlelweni kwalemali yokutheliswa kwempahla ngomthetho kaHulumeni. Isibonelo, amafama asekhaya angafuni ukuba kungeniswe ummbila wangaphandle ngesizathu sokuthi uzokwehlisa amanani ommbila wabo wona angafuna ukuba imali etheliswa impahla engena ezweni ibe phezulu ukuze kungabi nammbila ongenayo ezweni. Kepha noma kunjalo, amafama ezinkukhu nemikhizo yazo afuna ukuthenga ummbila oshibhile azohlangoza ukuba kwehliswe imali yokutheliswa kwempahla engena ezweni ukuze bakwazi ukuthenga ummbila oshibhile. Uhlelo lwemali lokutheliswa kwempahla engena ezweni lwalapha ekhaya seloku lwakuhluleka kusukela ngonyaka ka-2006.

manje. Ngenhlanhla-ke abakhqiqizi bommbila babona amathuba evuleka embonini yemfuyo yon aesasebenzisa ummbila kanti nesidingo sokudla kwemfuyo naso siyakhuphuka.

Abalimi bombila balapha eNingizimu Afrika baziwa njengabakhqiqizi abasezingeni eliphezulu ezweni lonke. Noma ngabe sibhekana nezinsalelo ezikhulayo, sisaqhubeka njalo ukukhizisa ummbila omningi kunalowo esingawudla. Ummbila esiwusebenzisayo ngonyaka ubalelwa kumathani ayizigidi eziyi-9 kanti thina sikhizisa phakathi kuka-12 - 14 wezigidi amathani ngesizini enhle.

Ngaleyo ndlela iNingizimu Afrika izithola njalo kumele ithole izimakethe zokudayisa umkhqiqizo lona wommbila. Uma kuhlala njalo kunommbila osalelayo, umthetho wokupha-nesidingo uyasebenza lapha okusho ukuthi uma umkhqiqizo umningi kunezimakethe amanani ommbila odayiswa lapha ekhaya azokwehla kakhulu. Kungaleso sizathu futhi lapho amafama kuzomele aqaphe ukungena kommbila wangaphandle lapha ezweni (wona imvama osezingeni eliphansi ngekhwaliithi). Bangacela ukuba amanani okungenisa impahla yangaphandle akhushulwe ukuze sivikele umkhqiqizo wethu emanani awayo lapho ezinye izizwe zona zikwazi ukudayisa lapha eNingizimu Afrika loku okuyinsalela emazweni abo. (Lesi yisizathu esenza amafama akhokhele iizinhlangano ezifana noGrain SA ukuqapha bese bemelana nalezinkambiso bemela amafama asezwani.)

Isizathu sikaHulumeni sokufuna ukutholela abantu ukudla okushibhile kumelana nesidingo sokuqinisekisa ukuvikeleka kokudla uma amafama engeke akwazi ukugcina amabhizinesi abo ngenxa yezimakethe ezishintsha njalo nezingenakuvikeleka. Iqiniso ukuthi uma kuba nokwentuleka kokudla lawa mazwe amanye angeke bakudayisa ukudla abanako, bazokugcinela awabo amazwe. Thina-ke sizoba nenkinga ngoba sizolamba uma amafama angeke

axhaswa ngendlela efanele ukuze bakwazi ukukhizizela izimakethe zalapha ekhaya ukudla!

Ingingi labakhqiqizi bommbila bahambisa ummbila kumasilo asendaweni kanye namacoperatives. Amasilo azokwemukela ummbila uma wome ngokufanele kanti nesampula nalo lihlanzekile. Isivuno sizogredwa bese sigcinwa kumasilo aphephile. Kusuka lapho umkhqiqizo uzodayiselwa izimakethe zalapha ekhaya noma zangaphandle. Umfama kumele aqinisekise ukuthi isilimo sakhe somile uma esimukisa kumasilo ngoba umnini wesilo angeke eyn aathatha umkhqiqizo ingekho sezingeni elifanele. Uma ummbila umanzi ungakhunta bese kwanda izifo lapho kugcinwa khona ukudla.

Kunjalo nangamasampula ahlanzekile. Amafama kumele bazi ihwalithi yezinhlamvu abayimukisa kumasilo kungenjalo bazokhokha futhi ukuze umkhqiqizo wabo uhlanzwe kahle.

Siqhubela njalo sincika ekutholeni izimakethe zangaphandle ukuze sidayise ummbila wethu, ngakho-ke kumele siqaphe ukuba sikhizisa ummbila osezingeni eliphezulu ozothandwa yizimakethe. Amafama kumele azi loku okufunwa yizimakethe, isibonelo, kunesidingo esikhulu sommbila *non-GM* kanti ulwazi lwalesidingo lungasiza umfama ukudayisa ngaphandle owakhe ummbila kulezo zimakethe. Abadayisi bezinhlamvu abasebenza kakhulu ngokudayisa izinhlamvu eziphathekayo kumaFutures Exchange (JSE) adlala indima enkulu ekudayiseni imikhizizo ngempulelo. Le ndlela yokudayisa inika amathuba amahle yingakho nje sizothi ukuyibhekisisa kahle ku-athikhili ezayo. 🍌

I-athikhili ibhalwe nguJenny Mathews, umbhali wePula Imvula. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele thumela imeyli ku-jenjonmat@gmail.com.

Pula Imvula's Quote of the Month

“Each of us must work for his own improvement and at the same time share a general responsibility for all humanity”:

~ Marie Curie

ISIMO SEZULU

– phucula ukusebenza kwakho ngokugcina amarekhodi

Sikubona kumabonakude futhi sifunda nasemaphandabeni, isimo sezulu siyashintsha. Iqiniso ukuthi siphila ezikhathini aokushintsha kwesimo sezulu okungekuhle. Ngisho njengoba ngibhala manje, yihlobo kepha ngembethe ingubo efudumele ngazuthi kusebusika. Ushintsho lolu lunomthelela omkhulu kumafama onke.

“*Ngokugcina amarekhodi ethu siwavakashela njalo siyakwazi ukuhlelela izinhlelo zokulima.*”

Sekushiwo ukutho amafama kuzomele alungise izinsuku azihlelele zokutshala ukuze akwazi ukuhlambisana noshintsho lwesimo sezulu. Noma kunjalo, iqiniso lona ukuthi kumele umsebenzi wethu wokulima uhambisane nesimo sezulu. Isimo sezulu siyashintsha njalo, yingakho kumele sazi ukuthio sishintsha kanjani sibuye sazi nesizathu. Kuhle umfama abe nerekhodi lakhe lapho eqopha khona ushintsho unyaka nonyaka. Ngokweza lo mzamo omncane, singakwazi ukuthola imiphumela emihle emapulazini ethu.

Ukugcina amarekhodi amahle

Amarekhodi ezulu akumele abhalwe emuva kwebhokisi likagwayi. Kumele enziwe

“*Inhloso uyokubhala amarekhodu ukuba ukwazi uku-buyela kuwona ukuze ucubungule amathrendi namaphethini.*”

ngobunono ekhompuytheni noma encwadi yokubhala amarekhodi efanele. Inhloso uyokubhala amarekhodu ukuba ukwazi uku-buyela kuwona ukuze ucubungule amathrendi namaphethini.

Ukuze ukale imvula, kungakuhle ukuthi ube nezinto zokukala imvula uzisabalalise epulazini ukuze uthole i-avareji yemvula oyitholayo. Uzo-mangala ukuthi izikalo zakho zihluke kangakanani na endawen nje encane. Qinisekisa ukuthi into yakho yokukala ayithikamezwa yizihlahla, amabhilidi nokuthi futhi ziboshelwe phezu epalini hhayi phansi. Qopha njalo imvula ngosuku ena ngalo ungaze ukhohlwe ukuyiqopha. Imvula ena zinyanga zonke ingashintshelwa kumagrafu ukuze ubone amathrendi namaphethini. Kuwumqondo omuhle futhi nokuqopha izimo ezingavamile ezifana nesichotho noma iqhwa noma nje izimo ezinye ezingavamile.

Isimo sezulu epulazini lakho singahluka kuleso sikamakhelwane wakho noma ngabe nisendaweni eyodwa. Umakhelwane wami yena kweyakhe indawo kuna imvula ethe ukuba ngaphansi kuneyami. Ngikholwa ukuthi isizathu esenza lokho ukuphakama kwendawo kanye negquma elikhulu epulazini lami lona engi-

Location	JANUARY			FEBRUARY		
	Date	Temperature Min	Max	Rain	Temperature Min	Max
1						
2						
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10						

kholelwa ekutheni liletha imvula eningana kwelami ipulazi. Ngiyazicabangela nje. Ngokugcina amarekhodi amahle ngikwazile ukucubungula idatha bese ngifikelela esiphethweni.

Ngokugcina amarekhodi ethu siwavakashela njalo siyakwazi ukuhlelela izinhlelo zokulima. Singakwazi ukuhlelela izinsuku zokulima ezifanele lapho umswakama uzobe wanele emhlabathini. Siyazi-ke ukuthi isimo sezulu angeke wasiqinisekisa. Kepha noma kunjalo sisengakwazi ukuba nje nolwazi lwaloko okumele kwenzeke. Lolwazi kumele sibe nalo singamafama – ngakho-ke qala eyakho iilogbook manje!

I-athikhili ibhalwe nguGavin Mathews, i-Bachelor in Environmental Management. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele thumela i-imeyli kugavmat@gmail.com.

Amazwi okubonga kuGrain SA



U-Anna Mutloane ube yingxenywe yo-Suku lokuGubha lapho bekuklonyeliswa abahlomulile ngo-Okthoba ka-2014. Yilapho athole khona isitifiketi sakhe sokuba yilunga le-1 000 Ton club.

Ngingowesimame ongumfama endaweni yaseLichtenburg esifundeni saseNyakatho neNtshonalanga. Ngigale ukulima ngesizini ka-2011 - 2012. Ngigale ngezinkomo ngisizwa yizibulo lami umorapedi. Igama lenkampani yami yiPinnacle Agricultural Holdings. Ibhizinisi liye lakhula sisebenza ngokudla kwemfuyo evalleifontein lapho siye sathola imali esiyisebenzise ukuqala ukulima okutshalwayo.

Ngesizini ka-2012 - 2013 siye saqasha umhlaba ohlanganyelwe naseDriehoek. Le sizini ibikhu-ongamahektha angama-340 endaweni yasemaphandleni eKaalpan naseDriehoek. Le sizini ibikhu- ngathwe yisomiso ngakho-ke umkhiqizo ubungemuhle. Silahlekelwe kakhulu.

Ngo-2013 - 2014 asibanga nokudangala, kepha siye saqasha amanye amahlektha ayi-100 omhlaba ohlanganyelwe sase sitshala amahlektha ayi-700 kabhekilanga kanye namahektha ayi-400 omhlaba. Le sizini ibe yinhle. Umkhiqizo ubumuhle yingakho sithole le-Awadi yeGolden 1 000 Tons. Indodana yami umorapedi uhlala ekhona ukwenza konke kwenzeke. Wenze kahle ndodana yami! Sisizwa futhi nangumfowabo umotsami.

Inhloso enkulu lapha ukuhalalisela abakwaGrain SA ngokubandakanyeka kwabo kula masizini amabili, besihola ngemihlambaqembu okufunda, lapho uDu Toit (owaziwa ngelikaThabo lapha endaweni) edlale indima enkulu ngokwabelana ngolwazi analo. Ngiyabonga abakwaGrain SA ngokusipha uThabo ngoba uyisibusiso esikhulu. Uyimele kahle iGrain SA. Sithanda ukuhalalisela uThabo kanye nosekhrithari wakhe uLebo ngokuzimisela, uthando kanye nokuzibophezela ngale sizini. Nenze kahle bantu bakithi, npha iGrain SA igama elihle.

Ngomhla ka-31 Disemba 2013, ngafowunela uThabo ekuseni ngoba nganginenkinga neplanter yami, uyazi yini? UThabo (Du Toit) weza egijima emihlabeni yami ukuzongisiza. Cabanga nje ezongisiza kuwusuku ngaphambi kukaNcibijane! Ngithanda ukudlulisa imibongo kuyena ngosizo angiphe lona, khayi kimina kuphela kepha nakwabanye esilima nabo. Wenze kahle Thabo! Siyaziqhenya ngawe.

Mama Jane, emvakwenhlangano lena enesasasa kukhona imbokodo okuthiwa nguMama Jane. Ngithanda ukudlulisa imibongo nakuye. Qhubeka njalo Mama! Masingacimi isibani.

Kubo bonke abasebenzi bakwaGrain SA ngiyabonga kakhulu ngemizamo eniyifaka kwezolimo. Nenza umehluko omkhulu kakhulu ezimpilweni zabantu kanye nakulelizwekazi lethi elihle.

Kusihlalo kanye nakubaphathi abakhulu kanye nehlangano yonke yakwaGrain SA, ngibonga kakhulu ngokuhlela lomcimbi okhuthaza ngale ndlela. Kuyakhombisa ngempela ukuthi niwakhathelele ngempela amafama aseNingizimu Afrika, wona awumhlane nabakhiqizi bokudla emhlabeni wonke jikelele. Konke bekukuhle, kudla ubhedu!

Nginethulela isigqoko! Busisekani. Ngiyaziqhenya ngani Grain SA. Qhubekani njalo singacimi isibani.

Nanikis

Le ncwadi yokubonga ibhalwe nguMetsiatsile Anna Mutloane, (yena owaziwa kakhulu ngelikaNanikis). U-Anna uhlala eLichtenburg, esifundeni saseNyakatho neNtshonalanga.

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IsiZulu,

IsiBhunu, isiNgisi, IsiTswana, IsiSuthu, IsiSuthu saseNyakatho, nesiXhosa.

Uhlelo lweGrain SA LokuThuthukisa amaFama

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Ukulawula ubungozi epulazini lakho

Okokuqala nje, yini ubungozi? Ubungozi ukwenzeka kwento engalindelwe, engahlelelwanga, engasiyo yendalo, engavamile bese idala umonakalo othize.

Ukubuyekeza – khumbula njengomfama umatasatasa ukhiziza futh udayisa imikhizizo yezolimo ngenhloso yeokwenza inzuzo ube nesasasa.

Ngabe-ke ukulima nobungozi zihlangana njani? Ngenkathi uqala ukukhiziza nanoma ngomuphi umkhizizo wezolimo ubhekana nobungozi. Ngesikhathi sokukhiziza kungavela izinto eziningi ezifana nezimo ezingajwayele-kile zezulu (isomiso, isichotho, izikhukhula, isithwathwa esiningi), izingozi ezinye ezifana nemililo yamahlathi kanye nokuqubuka kwezifo nezinzambuzane ezihlasela izitshalo. Ngisho nangesikhathi sokudayisa, kungenzeka kube khon aukuthikamezeka kwamanani kakhulu. Kungenzeka futhi ubhekane nokungaziphathi ngendlela kwabasebenzi bakho ngisho neziteleka imbala.

Lezi zimo ziletha zehlisa inzuzo futhi/noma zinike inkinga ungakwazi ukungenisa imali kona okuba nomthelela omubi ebhizinisini lakho ngokwezimali. Ngakho-ke kubalulekile ukuthi uhambise ibhizinisi lakho lezolimo ngendlela eyenza izinkinga zobungozi noma zikhona zibe ncane. Zama ukucabanga ukuthi ungenzenjani uma kuba khona izikhukhula, umlilo wequbula uhlasela, kuhlasela izinambuzane noma kuba khona isomiso bese uhlelela lezi zimo kusenesikhathi. Hlela bese uyenza ukuze unciphise imiphumela yobungozi.

Kule athikhili sizobhekana nokukhizizwa kwezilimo. Ngingenza ini ukunciphisa imithelela yobungozi noma ngingeke ngabugwema?

Okokuqala, siyazazi sonke lesi sisho esithi: “Yenza okokuqala kahle”. Uma wenza, lokho olima ngakho kwenze kahle kangakho ungakhona. Lungisa imihlaba yakho kahle, tshala ekujuleni obufanele kanye nesilinganiso sezitshalo esifanele, lawula ukhula kanye nezinzambuzane ngendlela efanele. Uma wenza okokuqala kahle kungasiza ukumelana

nobungozi bokuqubuka kwezifo, izinambuzane ngisho nemithelela yesomiso. Izitshalo ezinamandla futhi eziphile kahle zingamelana nemithelela leyo kangcono.

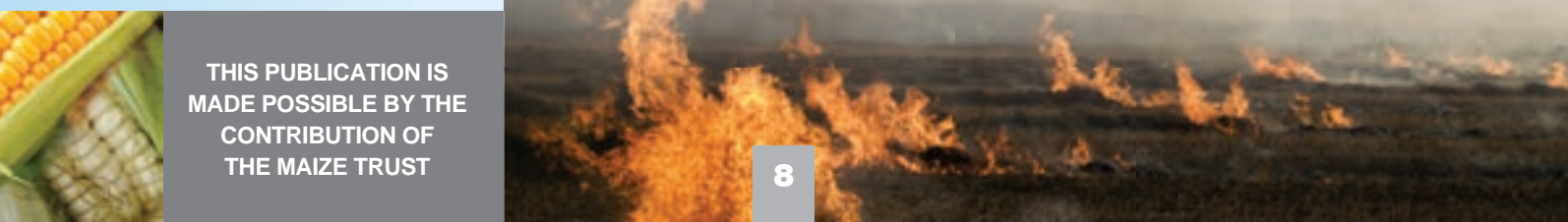
Yenza noma yini ongakwazi ukuyenza ukunciphisa ubungozi. Yenza imigojana yomlilo ukuzinika ithuba lokulwisana nemililo yasemahlathini esabalalayo. Bhokana nezindlela zokugeleza kwamanzi ukuze kungabi nabungozi obukhulu ngesikhathi sesomiso, vala amadonga futhi ushintshe indlela yamanzi agelezayo angapheleli emasimini akho.

Okubalulekile uma kwenzeka – hlukanisa ibhizinisi lakho lezolimo lingabi yi-enthaphayizi eyodwa. Cabanga kuqala ngamakhono onawo okuphatha. Ukuhlukanisa kusho ezolimo ezingenaungozi obufanayo. Tshala izilimo ezingakhuli ngesikhathi esisodwa futhi zingabulawa isomiso. Tshala eminye imikhizizo echelelwayo naleyo/noma emila ngaphansi kwesembozo. Faka nemfuyo kona okunceda ukwehlisa amathuba obungozi kakhulu. Uma wehlukana kakhulu yilapho unciphisa khona amathuba okulimala.

Buye uhlukane enendlela odayisa ngayo ukuze umelane nobungozi bamanani nawo anokungathembeki ngezinye izikhathi. Umthetho onqala ukuba uzame ukudayisa imikhizizo/izilimo zakho ngenzindlela ezinathathu – lokhu kwenzeka uma ungakwazi ukufaka inzuzo emkhizizweni wakho. Yeneliseka yinani elilingene kunokuba ugijimele inani eliphezulu kunawo woke bese ugcina uthole elincane kunawo wonke.

Ngakho-ke ngokwenza loku ngendlela efanele – zinkambiso zokukhiziza, imigudu yamanzi, imigodi, ukuqubuka kwemililo – nangokwehlukana i-enthaphayizi kanye nokudayiswa kwemikhizizo yakho ungakwazi ukunciphisa imiphumela emibi yobungozi.

I-athikhili ibhalwe nguMarius Greyling, umbhali wPula Imvula. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele thumela i-imeyili ku-mariusg@mcgacc.co.za.



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