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Ukuxhoza kanye nokuhlela ummbila kungaphakamisa inzuzo



Ukuxhozwa kommbila kusho ukususwa kwembewu yommbila ekhobeni. Amafama amancane akwenza lokhu ngezandla uma sebesuse izikhwebu esitshalweni sommbila esesivuthiwe ngenkathi kuvunwa.

Amafama amakhulu enzuzo wona awenza lo msebenzi esebenzisa imishini yokuvuna yesimanjemanje. Lena yimishini emikhulu, ewubuxhakaxhaka edlula emasimini amakhulu kube ziyona encodulayo, ehlabayo, ehlanzayo futhi ibuye igcine okwesikhashana emgqonyeni wekhombayini, ngenkathi idlula emasimini ommbila.

Ukuvuna kwamafama amancane

Amafama akhiqiza kancane invama akhi-

qizela ukudla kwasemakhaya kanti bayakwazi nokudayisa okusalele uma isivuno sibe sihle ngalowo nyaka. Izifundiso eziphucukile kanye nokuqeqesheka ekusetshenzisweni kwezindlela zesimanjemanje zokukhiqiza kusetshenziswa izimila zommbila ezigenetically modified zisetshenziswa nendlela efanele yokulawula ukhula, sekukwazi ukukhuphula isivuno kusuka ku-0,5% wamathani ihektha ngalinye kuya ku-6 wamathani ihektha ngalinye. Lokhu wukwanda okukhulu okusho umsebenzi omningi kanye nokuhlelela ukuvuna isilimo ngesikhathi esifanele.

Le ntuthuko isiyenze kwaba lula ukuthi amafama amancane akhiqize okungaphezu kwezidingo zabo zangemihla, ngalokho-ke bakwazi ukwabela umhlaba olingeneyo kwezinye izilimo ezifana nobhontshisi noma imifino. Ikhaya selingakwazi-ke ukuhlelela

Incwadi yeGrain SA
yabalimi abasakhulayo

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UGOGO JANE UTHI...

Ubusika sebifikile, okusho okuthi amafama aseKapa wona asetshala izilimo zasebusika kanti akwezinye izindawo wona asevana izilimo zasehlobo. Ngenhlanhla lena kube isizini enhle kakhulu, futhi nginethemba lokuthi cishe wonke umfama uzoba nesivuno esihle. Kuhle kakhulu ukubona izilimo ezinhle ezingavunwa inqobo nje uma amafama elandela zonke izinyathelo zakuqala ngokufanelekile – ukulungiswa komhlaba, ukulawulwa kokhula, ubuningi bezitshalo kanye nokuchelela.

Ngesikhathi esizayo ohlelweni lwethu sizogxila ekuhloleni izimali zokukhiqiza ezibolekwa amafama. Eminyakeni embalwa eyedlule besinethemba lokuthi uMnyango wokuThuthukiswa kweZindawo zaseMakhaya nokuBuyiselwa kweMihlaba kanye noMnyango weZolimo izoqhubeka ngokuhlinzeka amafama ngezimali zesibonelelo. Ngeshwa-ke akubanga njalo kona okuholele ekutheni amanye amafama angakwazi ukuqhubekela phambili ngenkathi sisalinde usizo oluvela kuHulumeni. Uma sikhetha indlela yezimali zokubolekwa, amafama azoqala ukusebenza emihlabeni yawo ngesikhathi esifanele. Uma-ke engaba nenhlanhla yokuthola izibonelelo zezimali ezivela kuHulumeni, le mali yezibonelelo ingastshenziselwa ukukhokha izikweletu zemali ebolekiwe. Ngale ndlela sizokwazi ukusiza amafama ukuba akwazi ukuzimela uma kuza ekukhiqizweni kwezilimo zabo.

Siphuma embukisweni obe nempumelelo enkulu weviki leNAMPO lokuVuna. Bengithokoze ngokwedlulele ukubona amafama asathuthuka ekhona kulo mbukiso. Kuhle ngempela ukubona zonke izimpahla kanye nezinsiza ezibekelwe imboni yezolimo. Kubalulekile ukuthi umfama abe nokuxhumana nalabo abaphethe kule mboni. Zihaqe ngabantu abazimisele ukukusiza ngokukweseka kanye nangezuleko imbala.

Nginifisela inhlanhla yodwa kule sizini yokuvuna – sengathi isivuno singaba ngeseqile kunaloko ebenikulindle. 🍷

Ukuxhoza kanye nokuhlela ummbila kungaphakamisa inzuzo

ukukhiqiza ukudla okunqala okuyidayethi ezimelele. Ngale ndlela umndeni uzothokozela ukudla okumnandi, okunomsoco nokuzimelele kulo nyaka ophambili.

Umbila uvunwa ngesandla bese nezikhwebu nazo zincodulwa esitshalweni zifakwe ezikhwameni ngenkathi amafama ehamba emigqeni bese zibekwa ekupheleni komugqa lowo. Uma kukhona izinqola ezidonswa yizinkomo noma izimbongolo zisetshenziselwa ukuhlanganisa izikhwama zezikhwebu ezivuniwe bese zihambisa lo mthwalo lapho uyolondwa khona.

Inkambiso yokuvuna

Ukuvuna kumele kuqale ngenkathi amadlebe noma izikhwebu seziqala ukulenga kanti namahlamvu nawo eseqala ukoma. Ukuvuna kumele kuqhubele lapho iningi lama-hlamvu amakhoba ommbila liba phuzi kanti nesimo sezulu sesomile. Uma lina, izindawo ezithola imvula engatheni ngesikhathi soku-vuna, uma uthola ukuthi awukwazi ukuqoqa amakhoba phula isiqu ngaphansi kwesikhwebu bese usiyekela silengele phansi.

Kwezinye izindawo izitshalo zommbila ziyavunwa bese zinqwatshelwa ngesimo

sephiramidi esaziwa ngamastooks, bese ziyekwa lapho izinsuku ezingaba mbili ngaphambi kokuba kuvunwe izikhwebu. Izinsalela zezilimo zingasetshenziswa nje ngokudla kwemfuyo.

Kwezinye izindawo ikhakhulukazi ngokusetshenziswa kwezimila zesimanjemanje izikhwebu zizobe sezilungele ukuvunwa esikhathini nje esincane. Uma kunjalo-ke kuzokongiwa umsebenzi ngokuhlwitha izikhwebu ngqo ezitshalweni.

Ukomisa

Umbila ungonyiswa emasimini noma ngokunqwabelana izikhwebu kumapulati-fomu noma ubekwe endaweni yokulonda engena umoya owanele evalekayo ukuze izikhwebu ezivuniwe zivikeleke ekulinyazweni yimvula.

Umfama noma umphakathi wamafama ungathenga umshini omncane okala umswakama noma kumukiswe isampuli lommbila kumphathi wesilo uma ikhona ukuze kukalwe umswakama walelo sampuli.

Umbila akumele neze ube nomswakama oweqile ku-14% ukuze ukwazi ukulondwa noma udayiswe. Izinhlamvu zingavunwa

Ukuxhoza ummbila ngomshini.





Ukuxhoza ummbila ngesandla.

phakathi kuka-18% no-26% kanti zizodinga ukuba zomiswe masinya ngaphambi kokuba ziyogcinwa. Imbewu yommbila egcinwe kuleli zinga izobola masinya. Ummbila ungomiswa okokugcina kopulastiki abamnyama noma amashidi epholothini asindayo emva kokuxhozula uma kusakhizwa kancane. Ungandlali ummbila ekujuleni okudlula kwamaqakala kulelo shidi. Lokhu kuzosiza ukuba ummbila lo uthole ilanga kanye nomoya owanele. Izinhlamvu zingasuswa isikhathi nesikhathi ukuze kwebuleke lezi zinhlamvu ezingezansi nazo zome.

Ukuxhoza

Ummbila ungaxhozwa ngezindlela eziningana okubalwa kuzo ukushaywa kwezikhwebu ezifakwe ngaphalathi kwezikhwama, ukushaywa kwezikhwebu ezibekwe phezu kwepulatifomu yocwecwe lokhuni lapho izinhlamvu zommbila zizowela ocwecweni lokhuni noma emshinini wokuxhoza. Lapho izivuno seziqala ukweqa amathani ayi-3,5 amathani ihektha ngalinye, amafama amancane noma umphakathi kumele

uqale ucabange ngokuthenga umshini omncane wokuxhoza. Uma umkhiqizo ukhuphuka khona emphakathini kanti futhi kunokuphathwa okufanele kwesilimo umshini lona ungashintshwa kuthengwe lowo ohlukanisayo ubuye usefe izinhlamvu ukuya ngamazanga ngenkathi ususa izinhlamvu lezi enzincane eziqhekekile.

Ukudayisa okuseleyo

Izinhlamvu ezonyisiwe futhi zahlanzwa zingagcinwa zisetshenziselwe ukudliwa emakhaya noma amafama ahlangele adayisele omakhelwane noma amabhezini afana nabagayi basendaweni abathenga ummbila omhlophe. Amafama afuyile afuna ukudla kwemfuyo wona azothenga ummbila ophuzi ngenxa yezinga eliphezulu lekherothini elungele imfuyo.

Uma ummbila uthengiswa kumele uhambisane nemithetho yokulinganisa yezwe yokuhlela neyokupaka. Isampula lommbila wakho lizohlolwa kuya ngokuthi liphuma kusimila esiphuzi noma esimhlophe, impahla

yangaphandle noma ukungcola, izinhlamvu noma iminyombo ephukile, iminyombo elinyazwe yizambuzane, iminyombo ebolile noma enezifo, umswakama ongu-14% futhi yahlololwa amazanga e- *aflatoxin*.

Imininingwane egcwele ngezilinganiso zokuhlela ingadanlodwa ku-inthanethi kanti futhi ikhona nasemthethweni wezilinganiso zemikhiqizo yezolimo wango-1990 (Umthetho iNombolo 119 ka-1990).

Njengoba kunethuba lomkhiqizo owengeziwe ngokusetshenziswa kwezindlela zesimanjemanje zokukhiqiza, ukudayiswa kommbila owomisiwe, ohlukaniswe ngezinhlobo wahlolwa kahle ungakhuphula inzuzo yekhaya ngokwenzenjalo iphucule izimpilo zamafama amancane ngomuso. ●

I-athikhili ibhalwe ngumfama osethathe umhlalaphansi.

Vimbela ukuguguleka komhlabathi



1

Umhlabathi wangaphezulu uyi-asethi ebaluleke kakhulu kumfama. Yiyona emupha ipulatifomu yemisebenzi yakhe yonke yezolimo. Yisendlalelo sebhizinisi lakhe. Umhlabathi unika imbewu ithuba lokuhluma, ikhule futhi ibuye ikhiqize.

Ngeshwa-ke silahlekelwa umhlabathi wethu wangaphezulu ngesivini esikhulu. Unyaka nonyaka silahlekelwa yizigidi zamathani omhlabathi wangaphezulu, kakhulu ngenxa yokugugulwa umoya kanye nemvula. Njengomfama leli yiqiniso elithusayo ngoba phela izimpilo zethu zisencuphekweni. Kumele sihlale njalo sibheka izindlela zokunciphisa lokhu kulahlekelwa. Le-athikhili izobheka indlela yokusebenza ngokungathili nokuthi isiza kanjani ekulondeni umhlabathi wangaphezulu.

Ngabe kusho ukuthini ukungathili?

Ngamagama alula nje, ukungathili kusho ukuthi umfama utshala ngqo emhlabathini engazange athile futhi. Lokhu kusho ukuthi umhlaba awulungiswa ngamageja, amadiski, amarip-per noma ngamaphi amanye ama-implement angenelelayo emhlabathini ngaphambi kokutshala. Okubalulekile ngokungathili ukuba



3

Ikhombayni enhle endlala amakhasi ngokulingana ibaluleke kakhulu ukuze kungabikho isishumanqa sezinsalela esiqwabelene emhlabeni wonke lapho nalapho.

kungaphazanyiswa umhlabathi kanti futhi nokugcina izinsalela zesilimo zamasizini adlu-le. Ziningi-ke izenzelelo kulokhu. Esiqala kunazo zonke ukuthi kuncishiswa izinga lokuguguleka komhlabathi ngenxa yezinsalela kanye nezimo zeziqo eziyekwa ziphele ukuze zikwazi ukubopha umhlabathi wangaphezulu uhlangane ungabaleki.



4

Izinkambiso zokungathili eMthatha.

Ezinye izenzelelo zibandakanya:

- I-organic matter eyandile emhlabathini ibizwa ngamahlamvu abolayo; la mahlamvu agcine ayinhlabathi eyenziwe ngamahlamvu abolile yona enhle kakhulu emhlabathi.
- I-organic matter yona-ke igququzela izilokozana ezifana neminyundu zona ezibaluleke kakhulu.



ngokusebenzisa izindlela zokungathili



- Umhlabathi ukwazi ukugcina amanzi kanye namanyuthriyenti ngokwengeziwe, ngakho-ke kuba nethuba lokuba kungakhiqizwa ezinye izilimo.
- Kuba nokuncipha kwamagreen house gases, ikakhulukazi ikhaboni-dayoksayidi yona elimaza umoya.
- Kulawuleka ukhula kalula ngoba uma umhlabathi ungaphazanyiswa kunciphisa amathuba okumila kokhula.
- Ukungathili kudlala indima ekudliweni kwekhaboni, lokhu-ke kusho ukuthi umhlabathi ufanelwa ukugcina ikhaboni ebuya emoyeni.

Imfihlo ekusebenziseni indlela yokungathili ngenkulu impumelelo ukuyizwisisa uqala ngaphambi kokuba uyisebenzise epulazini lakho. Kuzoba khona ukufunda uma usuyiqalile uze ufinyelele lapho usuthole okufanele indawo yakho wena kanye nendlela yakho yokulima. Kubalulekile futhi ukuqala emhlabeni omncane uze wazi ngokuphelele ukuthi isebenza kanjani nokuthi uzisebenzisa kanjani izindlela zayo ngenkulu impumelelo. Kukhona okumbadlwana okumele ukwazi ukuze ube nohlelo oluyimpumelelo lokungathili.

1. Udinga *ino-till planter*. Lena ibalu-lekile ngoba yenzelwe ukusika izinsalela bese ivumela imbewu ukuba ingenelele emhlabathini ngaphandle kokuphazamisa umhlabathi.
2. Udinga iboom spray enhle. Lapho ubuzolawula ukhula njengenjwayelo ngaphambi kwesizini yokutshala usebenzisa izindlela zokuthila ezijwayelekile, usuzochelela i'burn down' herbicide ukubulala ukhula ngaphambi kokutshala. Umfafazo lona uzomela igeja, idiski kanye nesikafolo.
3. Udinga ikhombayni eyenzelwe ukwendlala amahlamvu kanye nezinsalela ngokulinganayo emhlabeni lo ozolinywa. Lokhu kusiza uma kutshala ngoba iplanter izokwazi ukungenelela emhlabathini wangaphezulu kalula nje kwenziwa ukuthi phela akunazishumanqa zezinsalela ezingwabelene.

Ukungathili ngenye nje yamathuluzi asetshe-nziswayo ukuvimbela inkinga yokuguguleka komhlabathi wangaphezulu. Ziningi ezinye izindlela okumele thina njengamafama sizisebenzise emapulazini ethu ukuze sivimbele ukulahleka komhlabathi. Lokhu kubandaka-

Photo 1: Kubalulekile ukusebenzisa ino-till planter yona ezongenelela izinsalela zangonyaka odlule, kuleli hlandla ukolweni.

Photo 2: Isibonelo sesembozo sezinsalela esihle esizosiza ukulonda amanzi futhi sibuye sinciphise ukuguguleka komhlabathi wangaphezulu.

nya kuko izindlela esizisebenzisayo zokulima emasimini ezilimo kuya ezinkambini zamadlelo zemfuyo yethu. Njengoba udaba lokuguguleka komhlabathi solwanda nje, kuyakhuthaza ukubona amafama amaningi edlala indima yokunakekela indalo ngezindlela abazisebenzisa kwezolimo emapulazini abo. 🌱

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UKUHAMBISANA NETHEKNOLOJI ENTSHA

– uma umculo ushintsha, kumele nomdanso nawo ushintshe

Ezinye zezinkulomo ezivelele ezethulwe eNhlanganweni yakwaGrain SA yalo nyaka ibiyethulwa nguRob Dunlop, ngokwendabuko ongowalapha eNingizimu Afrika kepha usezinze eMelika. Usebenzela iMonsanto njengesikhulu setheknoji yombila eYurophu, eMiddle East, e-Afrika kanye nase-Asia.

Unikeze isithombe esihle sentuthuko ethokozisayo uma kuza kwezokwandiswa kwezitshalo kanti-ke lena yintuthuko ethokozisayo esizukulwaneni setheknoji. Kungamele uhambe ufake izivikeli-zindlebe ukuze ungezwa yonke imibiko emibi ngezimbewu ezigenetically modified, ngakho-ke kubalulekile ukuthi thina mafama sithole lonke ulwazi ukuze sizwisise ngokuphelele ukuthi lesizukulwane esisha sebhayotheknoloji sisiphatheleni. Njengoba eseshilo uDunlop, akukhathalekile ukuthi imibiko emibi ithini ngoba bona abasebenzeli ukukhulisa “ukudla okunguFrankenstein” okungavamile, kepha bazimisele ukuthola izindlela ezintsha zokondla inani labantu elandayo lapha emhlabeni omncane futhi nangaphansi kwezimo ezingezinhle.

Okwenza kube nesidingo esikhulu sokusebenzisa itheknoji entsha yisibalo sabantu esikhula ngesivini (abantu abayi-200 000 bayengezeka esibalweni sezwe usuku nosuku), ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu, isidingo semboni yebiofuel, isidingo sokudla okuthengekayo, ingcindezi ekhula njalo ekutholakaleni kwamanzi kanye nokuvikeleka kokudla emhlabeni wonke jikelele. Noma ziziningi lezi zinqinamba kepha umphakathi okhulisa izitshalo weneme kakhulu ngalo lonke leli khono elilethwa yibhayotheknoloji. NoDunlop naye uthi kusekuningi okuthokozisayo okuseza okuzonikeza amafama ithuba lokuzikhethela amathuluzi azobasiza emisebenzini yabo yokulima.

Manj-ke ngabe igenetic engineering yesilimo iyini na?

Kumele siqale sizwisise la matemu abalulekile:

Ibhayotheknoloji – Izinqubo zebhayoloji

ezisebenzisa iDNA bese ziyihlanganisa ngezindlela ezintsha.

IBacillus thuringiensis (Bt) – Lena yibhakthiriya ephila emhlabathini, futhi ivela ngokwendalo emathunjini ezibungu ezinye, iminyundu kanye nezimvemvane kanye naphezulu emahlamvini nakwezinye izinambuzane kanye nezindawo zamanzi. Izinhlobo eziningi zaleBt zikhiqiza amaphrotheni ekhristali anezimilo zama-insecticide, ngakho-ke isetshenziswa njengebiological insecticide kanye nasezilimni ezigenetically modified.

UmbilaweBt–Lona ngumbila oshintshwe ngejini yeBt kanti-ke umelana ne-European stalk borer.

IDNA – Siyazi sonke ukuthi izindlovu zizala izindlovana, izindlulamithi zona zizala izindlulamithana, kuqhubeka njalo ngohlobo ngalunye lwesidalwa esiphilayo. Kepha yingani kunjalo na? Ipendulo ikumolekhuli ebizwa nge*deoxyribonucleic acid* (DNA), yona equkethe imiyalelo yebhayoloji eyenza uhlobo ngalunye lwesidalwa lwehluke. IDNA iqukethe imiyalelo edingekayo ukuze isidalwa esiphilayo sikhule, siphile futhi sikhiziqize.

Igenetic engineering – Lena yinkambiso yokufaka ijini yangaphandle phakathi kwejinomu yesidalwa esihlukile.

Ijinomu – Ijinomu iyimpahla yejinethikhi yesidalwa kumolecular biology kanye namajinethikhi esimanjemanje. Umzimba wakho wenziwe ngamaseli ayikhulu, ayizigidi nezigidi. Enye nanye yala maseli inemiyalelo ephelele ukuthi amaseli akho enziwe njani, ingxenye yalo kanye nezingxenye zezingxenye zawo. Leli qoqo lemiyalelo yijinomu yakho. Zonke izinto eziphilayo zanamajinomu. Amabhungane nawo anamajinomu amabhungane, wona okuyimiyalelo ephelele ehlose ukwenza ibhungane. Amaklabishi nawo anamajinomu amaklabishi kanjalo namabhakthiriya nawo anamajinomu amabhakthiriya.

IRoundup® – Iherbicide ekwazi ukulawula ngokungakhethi izinhlobo zokhula ezimbalwa



ezimila njalo ngonyaka nalezo eziphila iminyaka. IRoundup nayo izolimaza izilimo ezifana nommbila kanye nesoya zona eziRoundup Resistant. IGlyphosate yona iyisithako esinamandla.

IRoundup Ready® – Igama lasezimakethe elinikezwa izinhlobo ezithize zombila, isoya, ukotini noma icanola *egenetically engineered* ukuba imelane neherbicide Roundup.

IGenetic Engineering Yesilimo – inkambiso

Inkambiso yecrop engineering ifaka kuyo ukuthathwa kwejni eyodwa noma amabili angaphandle bese efakwa kwijinomu yesinye isidalwa. IDNA ithathwa esidalweni esithize, isibonelo ibhakthiriyane nejni ethize ziyahlukaniswa bese zifakwa ngaphakathi kwamaseleli esitshalo. Ijini bese yona iyasetshenzwa-ke ifakwe ngaphakathi kwesitshalo esithize noma isilimo kusetshenziswa isibhamu sejini (*gene gun*) futhi kusetshenzwa namamicroscopic fibres. Lesi sitshalo sesilimo sona-ke sibizwa ngegenetically modified organism (GMO).

Le genetic engineering iwuhlobo lwebhayotheknoloji njengoba isetshenziselwa ukukhulisa imbewu eyakhiwe ngendlela ethize. Izilimo zokuqala ezikhizwe kusetshenziswa ibhayotheknoloji bezikhizwa ngenhloso yokuba zivumelane namachemical herbicides noma zizikhizwele amapesticides azo. Izibonelo ezaziwa kakhulu zalezi zilimo yisoya eRoundup Ready noma ummbila weBt.

Izitshalo eziRoundup neziRoundup Ready

IRoundup yiherbicide enamandla ebulala izinhlobo eziningana zokhula kanti futhi yaziswa njengebroad spectrum herbicide. Isoya eRoundup Ready yisitshalo esigenetically modified esikhuliswa ukuba simelane neRoundup ukuze kufe ukhula kuphela oluzungezile hhayi isitshalo. Ngaphambi kwale bhayotheknoloji izindlela zokulawula ukhula ezazikhona zesoya kwakuwukuvuna phakathi nemigqa kona obekunobungozi bokubulala izilimo. Kuthe lapho isoya eRoundup Ready iba khona amafama athola ithuba lokutshala imbewu evumelanayo bese echelela insimu yonke ngeRoundup ukuze kufe ukhula kepha isilimo sona singathinteki.

Umbila weBt

Le bhaktheriyamu yendalo ikhizwa iphrotheni yekristalini enobungozi obukhulu kwezinye izinambuzane. Uma isinambuzane singadla iBt iphrotheni lena ikhubaza umgudu wokugaya ukudla bese kumele ziyeke ukudla kona okuholela ekubeni zife ezinsukwini eziyi-1 - 5. Kuthe uma ososayensi bethola lokhu emi-

“

Uthe ukuvikeleka kokudla kanye nezivuno ezandile zizotholwa ngokufakwa kwamajinethiki, ukukhulisa kanye nolwazi ukuze kusizwe amafama enze izinqumo eziphusile ngesizini yokulima kungakhathalekile ukuthi umsebenzi abhekene nawo mkhulu noma muncane kangakanani na.

nyakeni yawo-1950 bakhanda isifafazo se-insecticide, bese ngawo-1990 ososayensi besebekhiqize izitshalo zombila weBt wokuqala besebenzisa *igenetic engineering*. Bakhama amaphrotheni eBt awubuthi base bewafaka esitshalweni sommbila ukuze ummbila weGMO uzokwazi ukukhiqiza le phrotheni enobuthi. I-European stalk borer yisinambuzane esibi kakhulu esitshalweni sommbila, ngakho uma umnyundu waso udla isitshalo lesi ubuye udle lobu buthi obukhubaza umgudu wokugaya ukudla bese sifa lesi sinambuzane. Ngokusetshe- nziwa kwale genetic engineering inzuzo eningi ebingabe ilahlekile isiyongiwa manje.

Lezi zilimo zebhayotheknoloji zesizukulwane sokuqala ezinezibumbeko ezimelana nama-insecticide nama-herbicide zisetshenziswa kakhulu kulezi zinsuku kanti ama-GMO nawo adlala indima enkulu ohlelweni lokukhiqiza ukudla kwemfuyo kanye nokudla kwabantu. URob Dunlop ukholelwa ekutheni ngokuthuthuka kwesayensi kuzoba nendlela entsha nesebenzayo yokukhiqiza izimbewu zesizukulwane sesithathu nesesine. Ukushintha kwesimo sezulu nokwentuleka kwamanzi kuzokwenza izivuno zehle emhlabeni wonke jikelele. Yingakho nje iMonsanto isiqalile ukukhiqiza ihayibhridi entsha yombila ebizwa ngeDroughtGard eyonga amanzi ibuye imelane nesomiso. Uthe ukuvikeleka kokudla kanye nezivuno ezandile zizotholwa ngokufakwa kwamajinethiki, ukukhulisa kanye nolwazi ukuze kusizwe amafama enze izinqumo eziphusile ngesizini yokulima kungakhathalekile ukuthi umsebenzi abhekene nawo mkhulu noma muncane kangakanani na. Ngenyanga ezayo sizovakashela amafama asebenzisa ibhayotheknoloji ezinhlelweni zabo zokulima. 🌱

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Ubuhle bokuchelela ilime

Umhlabathi uyingcebo yendalo enhle. Eqinisweni uma ngabe besinganayo le ngecebo ngabe akunampilo nhlolo lapha emhlabeni. Umhlabathi uyasiphilisa! Umhlabathi uyaphila, uyaphefumula kanti futhi ushintsha njalo. Uma utho lukhula, lumunca kumanyuthriyenti kanye namaminali asemhlabathini, okwenza ushintshe.

Kubalulekile ukuthi siqonde ukuphica komhlabathi nalokho okudingayo ikakhulukazi kwezolimo lapho *imono-cropping* kanye nezinye izinhlelo ezinamandla zijwayelekile kanti nalapho umhlabathi unganikwa ithuba elanele lokuphumula. Angeke saqhubeka njalo simunca amanyuthriyenti emhlabathini bese singasawabuyiseli ngandlela thize.

Izinhlobo kanye nezibumbeko zomhlabathi ziyehluka kuya indawo nendawo. Kunezinhlobo ezinhlanu ezihlukene zomhlabathi ezitholakala lapha eNingizimu Afrika.

- **Imihlabathi eyisihlabathi** – ayibambi amanzi kahle, kepha ifudumele futhi kulula ukusebenza kuyo uma kunomswakama owanele.
- **Imihlabathi esabumba** – igcina amanzi kahle kanti futhi inothile ngamanyuthriyenti, noma-ke inokuba inhlabathi esindayo uma kumele usebenze noma noma uthile.
- **Imihlabathi ehambayo** – igcina amanzi kahle kepha ayimihle ekugcineni amanyuthriyenti.
- **Imihlabathi ensundu egcwele izitshalo ezifile** – inothile nge-*organic matter* enezinga eliphezulu lamanzi.
- **Imihlabathi enosawoti** – igcwele usawoti kanti izitshalo zikhula ngokucutha kuyona le mihlabathi.

Umhlabathi ophelisiwe yilowo oyinhlanganisela yale zinhlobo ezintathu zemihlabathi (imihlabathi ehambayo, imihlabathi eyisihlabathi kanye naleyo esabumba) ebizwa ngegadenzima. Igadenzima livamise ukuba nsundu ngokombala futhi lisakudla. Ligcina amanzi kanye namanyuthriyenti ngendlela enhle kakhulu. Akusho-ke ukuthi liyohlala njalo linothile ngamanyuthriyenti! Lapho kutshalwa khona izilimo, amanyuthriyenti ayasetshenziswa. Kumele abuyiselwe ngandlela thize.

Yingakho kubalulekile ukuthi ngaphambi kokuba utshale usampule imihlabathi isizini nesizini. Kumele sibuyisele lokhu esikuthathile emhlabathini ukuze siqhubeke njalo sithole isivuno esihle. Enye yezilungiso okumele zenziwe zikhathi zonke ukuchelelwa kwe*ilime*. Lokhu kuzolandela izinga lobumuncu emhlabathini noma *pH*. *Ilime* isetshenziselwa ukunyuthralayiza izinga lobumuncu emhlabathini. Uma umhlabathi uyekelwa umuncu ngeke wakwazi ukumunca amanyuthriyenti emhlabathini. Ngakho-ke uma sifaka umanyolo omningi kunesilinganiso esifanele, kepha izinga lobumuncu bomhlabathi lona libe liphezulu kusho ukuthi izitshalo ngeke zahlomula ngokwanele kulowo manyolo ocheleliwe.

Amanyuthriyenti anhlolobhlobo adinga amazinga ahlukene e-alkhaliniithi; kepha iningi liyakwazi ukuthatha amanyuthriyenti uma *pH* yomhlabathi iphakathi kuka-4,5 kanye no-6. Izilimo ezinhlobonhlobo nazo zivuma ngokungafani kubumuncu bomhlabathi nabo obuhlukile. Isoya kanye nobhekilanga zona ziyavumelana nemihlabathi emuncu uma ziqhathaniswa nezilimo ezifana nommbila. Lokhu kusho ukuthi zisen-gaba nesivuno esihle ngaphansi kwezimo zamazinga aphantsi epH. Ummbila wona udinga izinga eliphezulu leNayithrojini. Udinga imihlabathi enezinga eliphansi kakhulu lobumuncu. Ngakho-ke kudingeka *ilime* eningana uma kutsalwa ummbila ukuze yelekelele ngokumuncwa kweNayithrojini kanye namanye amanyuthriyenti abalulekile emhlabathini.

Ngabe ngiyitholaphi *ilime* futhi ngiyichelela kanjani?

Isinyathelo sokuqala esibalulekile okumele usithathe ngaphambi kokuba uthenge *ilime* ukuba uhlale amasampula omhlabathi wakho ngokucophelela. Lokhu kuzosho ukuthi udinga ukuchelela ngohlobo luphi lwe*ilime* kuya ngezidingo zomhlabathi wakho. Izinhlobo ezimbili ozozichelela kungaba yi*Calcitic* noma *Dolomitic ilime*. Uma imiphumela yamasampula omhlabathi wakho ikhombisa ukuthi kunokwentuleka kweMagneziyamu, kudingeka uchelele nge*Dolomitic ilime*. Kepha uma imiphumela yamasampula omhlabathi ikhombisa ukuthi umhlabathi useneMagneziyamu eyanele,



kepha untula ngakuKhalsiyamu kudingeka uchelele nge*Calcitic ilime*. Lokhu kubalulekile ngoba isikhona vele iMagneziyamu eyanele emhlabathini. Angeke kwasiza ngalutho ukuthi ubuye wengeze enye ngoba lokhu kuzomelana nokumuncwa kwamanyuthriyenti abalulekile emhlabathini.

Ngenhlanhla kulula ukuthola *ilime* kanti futhi ungathenga nakubadayisa abazimele ongabathola kumdayisi wakho kamanyolo. *Ilime* ishibhile; into nje engase ikhuphule intengo ye*ilime* yizindleko zezithuthi. *Ilime* imvama idingeka ngamanani amakhulu, ngakho-ke kuzodingeka inqola ethwala imithwalo emikhulu. Kuyinto enhle ukuxoxisana namafama enakhelene nawo ukuze nizame ukwabelana ngezindleko zezinqola ezithuthayo.

Kuamile ukuba kunganakwa ukuthi umhlabathi udinga *ilime* ikakhulukazi ngenxa yokuxakeka. Iningi lamafama likholelwa ekutheni lingasebenza ngaphandle kokuchelela *ilime*, kepha isilimo ngeke samila ngandlela efanele ngoba sidinga amanyuthriyenti afanele. Kuyinto enhle ukuthenga *ilime* bese iyachelelwa. Lokhu kungenziwa yilabo abawenza lomsebenzi ngenkontileka abanemishini efanele ukuze kongiwe nesikhathi phela. Kubalulekile ukukhumbula konke okutholakele ngenkathi kuhlolwa amasampula omhlabathi ngoba iningi lamanyuthriyenti lincike kwamanye ukuze asetshenziswe kahle yisitshalo.

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ICANOLA

– izinto ezibalulekile okumele uziqaphele ngalo Juni lona



Amasimu ecanola aseNtshonalanga neKapa.



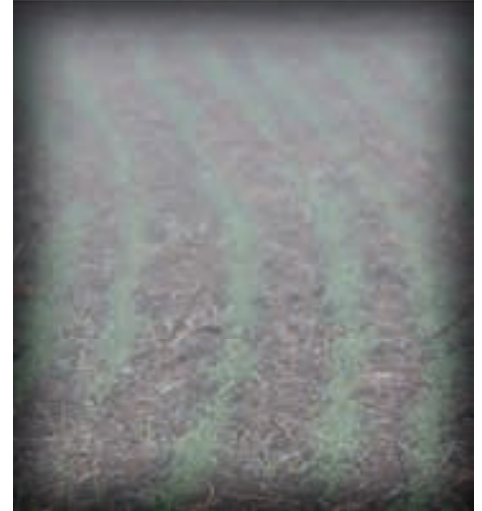
Amasimu ecanola aseNtshonalanga neKapa.

Icanola kumele ngabe isitshaliwe kusuke- la maphakathi nenyanga ka-Ephreli, kuya ekuqaleni kwenyanga kaMeyi. Khumbula uku- thi iviki neviki lokubambezeleka kokutshalwa kwe- canola kuya ngesikhathi esilindelekile sokuqala okuphakathi nenyanga ka-Ephreli, isilimo siba si- lahlekelwa amandla aso okukhiqiza isivuno esini- ngi. Kubalulekile ukuthi phakathi nenyanga kaJuni uchelele okokuqala ngaphezulu ngenayithrojini. Kungaba-ke nesidingo sokufaka amapost-emer- gence herbicide.

Itop dressing yokuqala ichelelwa ezinsukwini ezi- ngama-30 kuya kuma-40 zokuhluma. Isilinganiso sona sincike ekutheni ngengananani inayithrojini (N) eye yachelelwa ihambisana ne- top dressing. Kungachelelwa okwesibili ezinsukwini ezinga- ma-60 kuya kwezingama-70 emvakokuhluma kwesilimo. Kepha konke lokhu kuncike kakhulu

kusizini. Ngesizini eyome kakhulu ngeke kwaba nesidingo sokuba kuchelelwe futhi okwesibili. Khumbula ukufaka isulphur carrier ngaphakathi lwe- top dressing, ngoba nakhu phela isulphur iba- luleke kakhulu ukuze icanola ikhule futhi ikhiqize.

Ukulawuleka kokhula emvakokuthi luhlume, kuncike kakhulu ohlotsheni lwe- canola etshaliwe. Uma kutshalwe isimila se-CL ungasebenzisa iCysure ukuvimbela ukhula lwamahlamvu abanzi olumila njalo ngonyaka, noma okunye kwalokhu okulandelayo: iLontrel, iLomex, iGallant Super, i-Agill, iCo-Pilot, iPantera noma i-Aramo. Uma ngabe kuyisimila se-TT ungasebenzisa noma ngabe yi-Atrazine noma iSimazine ukulawula ukhula. Noma kunjalo-ke le mikhiqizo emibili ingasetshenziswa kuphela ezimileni ze-TT. Uma kuyizimila eziwayelekile, ungasebenzisa na- noma ngeyiphi iherbicide yotshani noma yama- hlamvu abanzi ebhaliswe kucanola.



Icanola esencane. Isithombe sivela kuDktl. Johann Strauss.

Kubalulekile ukukhumbula loku okulandelayo njalo uma usebenzisa ama-herbicides:

- Shintshanisa imikhiqizo ukuze ugweme uku- melelana kwesilimo ne-herbicide leyo oyise- benzisayo.
 - Uba nethuba elihle kakhulu lokulawula ukhu- la uma uqala ukuchelela isimila siselula.
 - Khumbula ukuhlanzisa isprayer emva- kokuchelela izilimo eziyizinhlamvu ezifana nokolweni, ngaphambi kokuba uchelele icanola, ikhakhulukazi uma ngabe ubuse- benzisa ama-SU herbicides.
 - Qinisekisa ukuthi isifafazi sikhali-brethwe ngokufanele.
 - Qaphela ukuba ungacheleli ngenkathi kuno- moya onamandla ngoba iherbicide ingagcine isibulale nezinye izilimo ezilapha eduze.
 - Khumbula ukuthi amandla emikhiqizo oku- bulala aba phansi uma ukhula lungaphansi kwengcindezi (amakhaza, isimiso noma uku- shisa) futhi lungakhuli ngamandla.
- Nginifisela inhlamba ngesizini yenu yokukhiqiza icanola futhi nikhumbule lokhu: Phatha isilimo sakho ngokufanele bese uzoqiniseka ngesilimo esihle kanye nenzuzo esiqinile. 🍀

I-athikhili ibhalwe nguDktl. Johann Strauss, uSosayensi: Izinhlelo Zokukhiqiza Eziqinisayo, UMnyango weZolimo waseNtshonalanga neKapa. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele thumela i-imeyili ku-JohannSt@elsenburg.com.

AbakwaGrain SA ba-inthavyuwa...uJafta Taso

UJafta Taso wasendaweni yaseSenekal esifundeni saseFreystata akasiye nje kuphela umfama osebenza ngokuzikhanda nangokuthembeka, kepha usephinde kabili isilimo sakhe eminyakeni emibili eyedlule. UJohan Kriel u-inthavyuwe uJafta enzela iPula/Imvula yakule nyanga.

Ngabe ulima kuphi futhi mangaki amahektha owalimayo? Ulima ini na?

Ngilima endaweni yaseSenekal esifundeni sase-Freystata. Uma sekuhlangene ngilima amahektha ayi-1 630 omhlaba. Ngitshala ummbila, ubhekilanga kanyenesoya, kanti futhingifuyenezinkomozenyama.

Ngabe yini ekugqugquze-layo/ekunika ugqozi?

Ngigqugquzelwa umsebenzi onzima futhi nonokuthembeka. Ngifuna ukuphumelela empilweni ngibe wutho olubalulekile. Ngifuna ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izingane zami zinekusasa kuleli lizwekazi lethu.

Chaza amandla kanye nobuthakathaka bakho

Ngithola amandla kulabo abangesekayo. NginabakwaGrain SA, umqeqeshi wami, umalume uFlip du Preez kanye namafama esisebenzisana nawo, abenzuzo kanye nalabo abasakhula, ukungisiza ngokungihola kanye nezeluleko ezinhle. Ngisebuthakathaka ngoba imishini yami midala kanti nemali yokuqala ukukhiqiza nayo kunzinyana ukuyithola. Nginenkinga futhi-ke yokusheshe ngithukuthela. Angizwani nje nhlobo nokusebenza ngokungazimiseli.

Ngenkathi uqala ukulima sasingkanani isivuno sesilimo sakho na? Ngabe isivuno sakho singakanani manje?

Engingakusho nje kuphela ukuthi isivuno sami siphindaphindwe kabili eminyakeni emibili eyedlule. Isivuno sikabhekilanga wami sikhule kusuka ku-1,5 wamathani ihektha ngalinye kuya ku-1,9 wamathani ihektha ngalinye, kanti isivuno sommbila wami sona sesanda safika ku-4 wamathani ihektha ngalinye.

Ucabanga ukuthi ngabe yini ebe nomthelela kunqubekelaphambili kanye nesasasa lakho?

Uma ukwazi ukulalela izeluleko ezinhle, uthola ukuqeqeshwa okufanele bese uthola ukuvakashelwa njalo epulazini lakho kanti futhi wesekeke nanga bantu abafanele uzokhula ube ngcono njalonyalo. Yilokhu uhlelo lokuThuthukiswa kwaMafama IwakwaGrain SA elikunika kona. Kepha kumele nawe usebenzise ulwazi lolu oluzuzile, uma ungenzi njalo ngeke lwakusebenzela.

Ngabe uthole ingqeqesho yiphi kuze kube namuhla? Ngqeqesho yini ongathanda ukuqhubeka uyithole?

Ngiphothule la makhosi alandelayo: *i-Introduction to Maize and Sunflower*, *i-Advanced Maize*, *iFarm Resource Management and Planning*, *i-On-farm Maintenance* kanye ne *Workshop Skills*. Ngidinga ukuqeqeshwa futhi naku *Financial Management* naku *Labour Relations*.

Ngabe uzibona ukuphi eminyakeni emihlanu ezayo? Ungathanda ukuzuzisa ini na?

Eminyakeni emihlanu ezayo ngingathanda ukuzimelela futhi ngingabi nasikweletu. Ngifisa ukuba ngumfama kanye nomuntu ongcono kunalokhu engiyikho khona manje. Uma kunjalo ngiyazi ngaphandle kokungabaza ukuthi impumelelo izolandela.

Ngabe ngesiphi iseluleko ongasinika amafama amancane asafufusa?

Ungalindi uHulumeni ukuthi azokusisa. Yenza into yakho. Thola abantu abazokweseka bese uyafunda kubona-ke. Buza imibuzo, lalala abanye abantu, hlobana namanye amafama bese usebenzisana nabo.

I-athikhili ibhalwe nguJohan Kriel, UMqondisi wezeNtuthuko woHlelo IwakwaGrain SA lokuThuthukiswa kwaMafama. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele thumela i-imeyili ku-johank@grainsa.co.za.



Ukunciphisa ubungozi emijikelwezeni yezilimo zenzuzo



Ukuncishiswa kobungozi kungabekwa njengokubonwa, ukubalwa kanye nokuhlwa kwalokho okungaqondakali kohlelo lokukhiqiza olungaba nomthelela omuhle noma omubi ezinhlosweni ezimisiwe. Uma sekutholiwe lokho okungahle kube wubungozi, kuzobe-ke sekwaziwa futhi kuncishiswe, kubhekwe futhi kulawulwe lokho obekungaqondakali okungahle kube nomthelela emkhqizweni noma enzuzweni.

Ukukhiqizwa kwesilimo

Ukukhiqizwa kwesilimo kuyibhizinisi elinzima kakhulu elibhekene nezinsalelo eziningi zokukhiqiza kanye nokungasimami komnotho okumele zibhekwe ikakhulukazi ngabalimi abakhiqiza izilimo ngaphansi kwezimo zalapha eNingizimu Afrika.

Umfama udinga amakhono amaningi emikhakheni eminingi yolwazi, efana nebhayoloji, i-agronomi, ulwazi lwezemishini, ukuphathwa kwabasebenzi, ukukhiqizwa kwesilimo, uku-

nakekelwa kwemfuyo, ukudayisa kanye nezomnotho, ukubala nje okumbadlwana, ukuze akwazi ukuba nebhizinisi lepulazi eliyisasasa. Wonke la makhono asetshenziswa emisebenzini eminingi nehlukene yokukhiqiza ebandakanyekayo ngesizini yokukhiqizwa kwesilimo unyaka wonke. Izinto ezibonwe njengalezi ezingahle zibe nobungozi kumele njalo zihlale ziqashiwe uma sekuhlelelwa isikhathi esizayo sokukhiqiza.

Uma uvuna izilimo zamanje kuyisikhathi esihle sokucabanga ngezifundo ezifundwe ngaphambilini ngesizini yokukhiqiza ukuze kuncishiswe ubungozi osebuboniwe noma obungahle buvele ohlelweni lwakho lokulima.

Eyona nto okumele kube yinhlosongqangi uma kuza ohlelweni olunempumelelo lokulima ukuhlelela ukuthola inzuzo epehuzulu kakhulu kepha kube nobungozi obuncane kakhulu ukuze kugwenywe ukuba kungakhiqizwa isivuno esilindelekile kubuye kungatholwa futhi nenzuzo enhle.

Izilimo okuyizona eziyimvama ekukhiqizweni kwezinhlamvu lapha eNingizimu Afrika

Umbekelolelo kanye nephesenteji kokuphelele yezilimo ezikhiqizwe lapha eNingizimu Afrika ibonakaliswa ku**Thebula 1**. Ulwazi lolu luqoqwe kuzilinganiswe zezilimo zokugcina zeSAG/IS.

Ithebula 1: Umbekelolelo kanye nephesenteji lezilimo ezinqala ezikhiqizwa lapha eNingizimu Afrika.

Ithebula 1: Umbekelolelo kanye nephesenteji lezilimo ezinqala ezikhiqizwa lapha eNingizimu Afrika.

Isilimo	Amanani omkhqizo ngamathani ngyaka ka-2013	
	Amathani	% Umbekelolelo
Isilimo sasehlobo		85,19%
Umbila	11,690,000	77,03%
Imbewu kabhekilanga	557,000	3,67%
Isoya	516,500	3,40%
Amakinati	46,900	0,31%
Amabele	62,620	0,41%
Ubhontshisi owomile	55,820	0,37%
Isilimo sasebusika		14,81%
Ukolweni	1,870,000	12,32%
Izinhlamvu ezibilswayo	298,000	1,96%
Imbewu kawoyela wecanola	79,000	0,52%
Isamba	15,175,840	100,00%

Ithimba labahleli

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IPULA IMVULA IYATHOLAKALA FUTHI NANGALEZI ZILIMI EZLANDELAYO:

IsiZulu,

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

Uhlelo lweGrain SA LokuThuthukisa amaFama

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Ukunciphisa ubungozi emijikelwezeni yezilimo zenzuzo

Njengoba kubonwa kuThebula 1, kuyabonakala ukuthi ukunciphisa kokukhiqizwa kukakolweni omila ezindaweni ezomile endaweni ekhiqiza isilimo sasehlobo sekuholele ekubeni izwe lethu likhiqize kakhulu izinhlamvu zasehlobo. Umkhiqizo wesilimo sasehlobo usuwenza kufikela ku-85% wezinhlamvu zonke ezikhiqiziwe uma kuqhathaniswa no-15% womkhiqizo wezinhlamvu zasebusika.

Kuyabonakala ukuthi ummbila nguwona ohamba phambili ku-77% uma uqhathaniswa nezinye izinhlamvu.

Ezinye zezinto ezingahle zilthe ubungozi okumele uziqaphele

Izinto ezibalulekile uma kuza ekukhiqizeni okumele uziqaphele uma uhlelela ukunciphisa ubungozi bokuhlela ukukhiqiza isilimo somhlaba owomile zingafingqwa ngokulandelayo:

- Isimo sezulu esivamile endaweni yakho.
- Imvula ena isikhathi eside kanye nephethini yemvula engase ine epulazini lakho noma ohlelweni lwesilimo olwengeziwe.
- Uhlobo lomhlabathi kanye nokujula kwezimpande okunamandla.
- Ukusetshenziswa kwengcebo yomhlaba kanye nepulazi okuphumelelayo nokuzimelele.
- Izindlela zokuthila okubalwa kuzo ukuthila okujwayelekile nokulondayo noma izindlela zokuthila ezisezingeni eliphansi.
- Izimila ezikhethwayo.
- Ubude besizini ukuze kutshalwe kahle.
- Izinga lemishini kanye nenhlanganisela efanele yamatraki kanye nama-implements ezovumela ukukhiqizwa kwesilimo okuza ngesikhathi futhi nokusebenzayo.
- Izinga lolwazi olunzulu ohlelweni oluhlanganyelwe lokulawula ukhula kanye nezinhambuzane.
- Ukusetshenziswa komshwalensi wezilimo ngenhloso yokuvimbela futhi nokugwema inhlekelele engalethwa wubungozi besichotho.
- Inhlanganisela yezinhlobo zezilimo zasebusika nezasehlobo ezitshalwa ngokujikeleziswa kwezilimo okuhleliwe ngenhloso yokwenaba ubungozi bomkhiqizo nobezimali.
- Ikhono lokuhlelela phambili ukuze ukwazi ukuhlola izivuno zomkhiqizo ngenhloso yokuqinisekisa ukudayiswa kwesilimo ukuze uthole amanani amahle kakhulu ezimakethe ngaleyo sizini.

Obunye ubungozi obungahlangani ngqo nomkhiqizo singabala kubo ikhono lokuphatha, izinga lolwazi lwezizimali ukuze kuhlolwe ama-

gross margin ahlukeno ahambelana nezinhlobo zezinhlamvu zakho ohlelweni lwakho kanye nekhono lokuphatha abasebenzi abadingekayo emsebenzini omkhulu wokulima.

Ikhono lokukwazi ukuhlola izidingo zengomuso kanye nezinkambiso zamanani esilimo ngasinye esingakhiqizwa epulazini lakho, kubhekwa isio sezulu kanye namandla omhlabathi, kuzoba ngala empumelelweni yangomuso yezezimali zakho.

Enye nenye yalobu bungozi obuphawulwe ngenhla kumele buhlukaniswe bese kubhekwa lapho kungaphuculwa khona uma kubhekwa insebenzo yangonyaka odlule. Umfama ngamunye uzokwazi izindawo lapho kumele aphucule kuzona indlela yakhe yokusebenza. Kungadingeka mhlawumbe ukuthi ubonane nochwepheshe kulowo mkhakha ukuze ukwazi ukucubungula indawo ngayinye ngokwemininingwane.

Ukuhlelela ukujikeleziswa kwesilimo

Amaphethini emvula ene ngesizini edlule akhombise ngokusobala ukubaluleka bokujikelezisa isilimo uma kuhlelelwa ukukhiqiza isilimo senzuzo isikhathi eside.

Njengoba sibona kuThebula 1, lawo mafama asezingaweni ezikhiqiza ngehlobo ezingafaki kuzo ukolweni emjikelezweni wokukhiqizwa kwesilimo wona angakhiqiza inhlanganisela yommbila, imbewu kabhekilanga, isoya noma amakinati. Uma izimboni zebiofuel sezingena ukukhiqizwa kwamabele kungabuyele kufakelwe izibuko.

Uma ukolweni ukhokhelwa ngasendaweni yangakini ungafakwa emjikelezisweni wesilimo nalowo wamadlelo ukuze kuncishiswe ubungozi bomkhiqizo ohlelelwe isikhathi eside.

Isiphetho

Ukucutshungulwa okuqaphile kobungozi endaweni ngayinye ebalulekile kanye nokutshalwa kwezilimo ezimbalwa emjikelezweni wasehlobo nowasebusika kuzokwenza kube lula kuwena njengomfama ukuba wenabe ubungozi obhekene nabo futhi uqinisekise ukuthi ngokwezimali uzophila isikhathi eside. 🍌

I-athikhili ibhalwe ngumfama osethathe umhlalaphansi.

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