

PULA IMVULA

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Utshintsho aluthinteleki – ukukhula kuyakhethwa

INGABA MHLAWUMBI IMBONAKALO-ZIMVO, ISENZO OKANYE UMKHWA OSEBOMINI BAKHO UFANELE UKUTSHINTSHA? UTHINI NGEZIQHELO ZAKHO ZOSHISHI-NO NEMISEBENZI YOKUFAMA – INGABA MHLAWUMBI NAZO ZIDINGA UHLAZIYO, INGUQUKO, UKWENZIWA NGOKUTSHA UKUZE UHLALE UDINGEKA FUTHI UFIKELELE KWIMIGQALISELO YAKHO?

Utata wam oneminyaka engama-86 ubudala wathi akuba ngumhlolo kwiminyaka emithathu edlulileyo, wazibhaqa ehlaselwa lusizi waze wasebumnyameni bokuphelelwa lithemba obabusuba ukumgubungela waze ngenxa yoko waziva ngathi ubomi bakhe abusenazinjongo. Ngenye imini



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ndathi, 'Uyazi Tata, uMama ebengakwazi kuzikhethela ukuphila, kodwa wena ... unakho ukuzikhethela ukuphila ngendlela ezukisa ubomi benu nobabini ngokubuphila kakuhle ubomi bakho' Utata wathi cwaka, kodwa ngemini elandelayo wenza idinga lokuba kuvavanywe isiva-mvo sokumamela



AMAZWI AVELA... kuJannie de Villiers

ELI XESHA LOKULIMA LIDLULILEYO BELINGUNYAKA OMHLE KWEZOLIMO EMZANTSI AFRIKA. IZITYALO BEZIZIHLA, NANGONA IMVULA IFIKE EMVA KWEXESHA. UQIKELELO LWELI XESHA LITSHA NALO LUSANIKA ITHEMBA KAKHULU. UMBA ABALIMI ABATSHA ABAWUBONA UYIMBALELA YENENE, YIMALI YOKULIMA. UMDLA WEEBHANKI ZORHWEBO KUMNGCIPHEKO WOKUBOLEKISA NGEMALI YEZITYALO ZETHU UYADANISA. UKUBA AZITSHINTSHI IZINTO, ASISAYI KUKUBONA UKUKHULA MALUNGA NALO MBA.

Mhlawumbi kufike ixesha lokuqwalasela uMthetho wokuNikwa kweTyala ukuze iqukwe ngakumbi imimiselo yokuveliswa kokutya. Kwakhona malunga neprojekthi zikarhulumente oko kuphinda kube yenye imbalela. Iinkxasomali zanele zona, kodwa kutheni zifumaneka emva kwexesha ngonyaka ngamnye, lowo ngumbuzo wempendulo esingade siyifumane. Iingxaki zemali zeLand Bank azinancedo nazo. Eli liziko likarhulumente elifanele ukuqhuba kakuhle ukuba uphuhliso lugunyaziso lwalo. Iqondeka nzima kum into yokuba urhulumente amane egrumba iSAA elusizini lwayo, kodwa abe engenzi njalo kwiLand Bank.

Phofu, nangaphandle kwale mibandela yokude abalimi bafumane uncedo lwemali yezityalo, iitoni zona ziyanda. Ukunyamezela okwenza ukuba abalimi baseMzantsi Afrika badume kukwafumaneka nakubalimi abatsha. Intetho ethi; *“n Boer maak ‘n plan’ (Umlimi uba necebo)*, ikwiDNA yomlimi ngamnye, nokuba ulima kangakanani na. Inkqubo yaseGrain SA yoPhuhliso lwabaLimi isayine iimvumelwano ezintsha nabanikeli ukuze kuncedwe abalimi bethu ngemali. Ezinye zezi zivumelwano ziya kuba khona kwithuba leminyaka engaphezu kwemine. Oku kuyakhuthaza kakhulu. Abalimi abakwezi nkqubo ezilawulwa yiGrain SA baqhube kakuhle kanti abanikeli bakhuthazwa nazezi ziphumo.

Okokugqibela, iGrain SA yenze utyalomali olutsha lokuphuhlisa umsebenzi wokufama. Sifumene iQumrhu elitsha: iPahama Grain Phakama. Eli qumrhu liza kujolisa kuphela kuphuhliso lwabalimi beenkosi kwaye liza kukhokelwa ziinkokheli zaseGrain SA futhi zilawulwe ngabasebenzi baseGrain SA.

Ndininqwenelela isivuno esihle ngo-2021. Yanga iNkosi yethu elungileyo ingasinika iimvula ezintle, njengoko yasipha uNyana wayo ekuphela kwakhe ukuze sifumane ithuba lokulima nokuvuna isiqhamo esihle ngomhla wokubuya kwaKhe ngenye imini. Nibe neKrisimesi emyoli nonyaka omtsha ophuphuma yimpumelelo nongenayo tu iCOVID. ■

Utshintsho aluthinteleki ...

kwakhe, waphinda wazenzela idinga lovavanyo lwempilo yakhe. Waphinda wenza isigqibo sokuba akazi kuphinda alinde ukuba abantu bamfowunele, kodwa uza kuba nomntu amfowunelayo amxabisileyo ancokole naye ngeendaba zabo ... waza wenza njalo!

Kwiveki elandelayo wathatha uhlobo lwefanishala endala ekhaya waze waqalisa ukuluchwela kanti emva kweeyure eziliqela uza kukhupha ifanishala entle nebukaka intsha – yaba ntle kangangokuba bonke abantwana babeyicela. Oku kwaba sisiqalo seziganeko ezalandelayo. Waqala ngokuya kwiindawo zeefandesi wathenga iintlobo ezithile zefanishala yeplanga awayezilunga-lungisa zibe ntle aze aphe abantu izipho. Ngephanyazo iintsuku zakhe waqala zaxakeka zaze zachuma lulonwabo. Bezingekho iifandesi ngethuba lomvalela-ndlwini, ubusigcina kwiindawo zethu singenabantu sincokola nabo, ngoko ke, wema umsebenzi wakhe wokusebenza ngeplanga, kodwa wazigcina ngokwenza izinto zokudlalisa abantwana ezintle. Kubudala beminyaka engama-86 usafunda izakhono zobuchule ezintsha yonke imihla. Mihla le kuphuhla ukuzithemba kwakhe. Utata wam utshintshile. Kumnandi ukuhlala naye kwaye usasaza umoya ongowakhe wothando nenkathalo. Usamkhumbula uMama ngalo lonke ixesha – kodwa ubuphila kakuhle ubomi kwaye unika inkuthazo, nabazukulwana bakhe bayakuthanda ukudlalisa ngeemoto nezigadla abenzela zona! Akukho nkqubo inokuba khona ngaphandle kotshintsho; futhi abo bangenakuzitshintsha iingqondo zabo abanakutshintsha nto!

Yonke imithombo yoncedo yequmrhu engabantu neyizinto ezisetyenziswayo mayisetyenziswe kakuhle ngendlela efanelekileyo nangexesha elifanelekileyo ukuze kuyilwe iimveliso zodidi oluphezulu ngezona ndleko ziphantsi’.

‘KODWA BESISOLOKO SISEBENZA NGOLU HLOBO!’

Eli lelinye lamabinzana amagama anobungozi kakhulu. Zikhona iindlela zakudala ezilungileyo kodwa kuyimfuneko ukuba umntu ahlale ixabiso lokwenza izinto ngendlela ebebesoloko bebenza ngayo aze azibuze ukuba ingaba zikhona na ezinye iindlela mhlawumbi ezintsha, ezahlukileyo okanye eziphucukileyo zokuyenza. Ukutshintsha isiqu sakho okanye izicwangciso zakho ngumceli-mngeni, kodwa ukuthakazelela ukuziqhelanisa nemeko uze utshintshe kuthetha ukuba uzimisele ukwenza okudingekayo ukuze udale izinto ezintsha ukwenzela ikamva eliqaqambileyo. Utshintsho luyimfuneko kanti ngelinye ixesha sifanele ukukhe sinqumame sihlale ubomi bethu, ishishini lethu, imigqaliselo yethu kunye neenjongo zethu. Kufuneka sizibuze ukuba sifanele ukucinga ntoni malunga nokutshintsha. UWinston Churchill wakhe wathi: ‘Ukuziphucula kukutshintsha; ukubalasele kukutshintsha kaninzi’

UMGANGATHO WOMSEBENZI OWENZIWEYO

Umgaqo-siseko ongundoqo kulawulo lweshishini uthi: ‘Yonke imithombo yoncedo yequmrhu engabantu neyizinto ezisetyenziswayo mayisetyenziswe kakuhle ngendlela efanelekileyo nangexesha elifanelekileyo ukuze kuyilwe iimveliso zodidi oluphezulu ngezona ndleko ziphantsi’.

Oku kuthetha uhlaziyo olusoloko luqhuba nokuqaliswa kweenguquko nangexesha, umzekelo sifanele ukwakha ibhanki yokutya ukuze kucukule.



thwe inkxalabo neendleko zokondla imfuyo yethu kwiinyanga zembalela ngoko ke sisingise ekulimeni namanye amadlelo engca kunye nezityalo zokutshintsha ezahluka-hlukeneyo.

Umgangatho womsebenzi owenziwayo walo naliphi ishishini unokuhlalutywa ngokubuza imibuzo enjengale:

- Umgangatho wempumezo – ndifikelela njani kwimigqaliselo yeshishini lam?
- Umgangatho wobuchule – zeziphi iindleko ezifunyenwe endleleni yokuphumeza imigqaliselo yam?

Umlawuli ngumntu owenza izicwangciso, ulungiselelo, owalatha indlela nolawula ulwabelwano lwemithombo yoncedo engabantu, izinto ezisetyenziswayo, imali nolwazi kwinzondelelo yemigqaliselo yeshishini kanti xa ungumlimi oku kubhekiselele KUWE! Uhlola uze uhlalutywe njani xa usenza isicwangciso semisebenzi yakho yokufama? Uyaziqokelela iinkcukacha, ubulandela ngoqwalaselo ubume obungqonge ezolimo, uyawulinganisa umgangatho wokusebenza kwabasebenzi, izithuthi zakho kunye noomatshini bokusebenza, kunye namasimi akho? Ingakanani ingqiqo yobuchule oyifaka emsebenzini wakho wokufama?

Ukuphazamiseka kwezimbo ezidala neziqhelekileyo kwicandelo lolimo

Ngamanye amaxesha utshintsho luyacenga kwaye lwenzeka ngokuthanda komntu, umzekelo, mhlawumbi sifuna ukufakela isityalo sesithathu kwinkqubo yethu yojikeleziso lwezityalo okanye sifanele ukuqesha enye intsimi ukuze siqhube ngojikeleziso oluphucukileyo; kodwa aba maninzi amaxesha anesidingo sootshintsho 'ojongene nalo' olubanzi kuze oko kungonwabisi futhi kube ngumngeni omkhulu. Akakho kuthi okhe wamemela ebomini bethu iimbalela okanye inguquko kwimozulu kodwa siqinisekile ukuba sifanele ukujongana nemibandela enzima futhi sihlenga-hlengise iinkqubo zethu zokufama ukuze zimelane phucukileyo nale mingeni.

Kulula ukufane uthi hayi kutshintsho kodwa mhlawumbi kube kungebobulumko oko

Qiniseka ukuba izizathu zakho azikokuzithethelela kuphela ngelinge lokuqhuba ngendlela endala eqhelekileyo apho wonwaba khona:

Andinaxesha laneleyo; imali ayilingenanga; ndimdala kakhulu andinako ukutshintsha; andazi ukuba ndifanele ukwenza njani; ndazi njani ukuba kuya kuba luncedo ... utshintsho lufuna inkuthazo.

Kukangaphi singanyanzeleki ukuba sijongane nezikolo ezitsha zengqiqo kwicandelo lolimo?

Kwiminyaka engama-40 yokufama kwethu kuye kwafuneka ukuba sinyamezele iinguquko ezininzi, iintlobo ezintsha zobuchwepheshe, iinguquko ezimalunga neemfuno zabathengi, iinkqubo eziphucukileyo, iimeko zoxinzelelo zomgangatho womsebenzi ezingqongwe kukwehla kwenzuzo; iinguquko kwizicwangciso zeinshorensi kunye namathuba oncedo lwemali. Emva koko siva oku:

- 'Isixa esithe chatha sibhetele' – ingaba oku kuthetha ukuba umsebenzi wam omncinane wokufama akunakusetyenzwa ngawo okanye awunazinzizo?
- 'Ukuhlakula kancinane kangangoko', 'ukungenziwa – kokuhlakula', 'ukuhlakula ngolondolozo' –igama elitsha eliphambili lithi 'ukufama ngokohlaziyo'; – kokuphi okulungele mna? Kokuphi endinokufikelela kuko ngokwemali?
- 'Ukufama ngokuqaphela imozulu' – Ndingumlimi olimela ukuziphilisa; ndiziqhelanisa njani nokufama ngokuqaphela imozulu? Ngubani okwaziyo okona kufanelekileyo kwingingqi yam? Ndimamela bani?

ISIPHETHO

Yiba nesibindi ukhumbule ukuba uxinzelelo lokutshintsha lusoloko lukhona. Asizizo zonke izinto ezifanele ukutshintsha. Nangona kunjalo, sidinga ukuthungelana, ukuzifundisa, ukuzidibanisa nezimvo zobungcali kwaye ukwamkele ukuthi ukuziqhelanisa ngeendlela ezininzi kubalulekile ebomini nasemsebenzini womlimi. Abalimi abanempumelelo nabakwaziyo ukutshintsha-tshintsha bayafuneka ekwakhiweni kwelizwe lethu. Uphuhliso lwabantu ngabanye nolomsebenzi wokufama komntu ngumsebenzi osoloko usenziwa noyimfuneko. Ukuba nothakazelelo lokuphulaphula, ukufunda nokutshintsha sisiqalo sempumelelo. Nalu uluvo lokugqibela: 'Izolo bendikrelekrele ngoko ke ndanqwenela ukutshintsha ihlabathi. Namhla ndilumkile ngoko ke, nditshintsha isiqu sam.' ■

Qwalasela izifo

ZAMAGQABI emboneni

NGELI XESHA LONYAKA IIMVELISO ZAMALUNGI-SELELO EZININZI ZOKULIMA UMBONA ZIFANELE UKUBA SEZITHENGIWE KWIINDAWO EZISEMPUMA ZELIZWE. UKUFAKWA KWESITSHABALALISI SOKHULA NOMALEKO ONGAPHEZULU ZISENOKWENZIWA KWIINDAWO EZISEMBINDINI EZILIMAYO EZIFANA NEFREE STATE NOMNTLA-NTSHONA. KUKWABALULEKILE UKUQWALASELA IMPEHLA YEZIKHONDO ZOMBONA.

Kukho izitshabalalisi zezityalo ezahluka-hlukileyo kolu luhlu ngoko ke zidibanise nommeli wakho ukuze uqinisekise ukuba iikhemikhali ezichanekileyo zifakwa ngokuchanekileyo.

Ukucela uncedo asilophawu lobuthathaka kodwa lolwamandla. Oku kukwasetyenziswa nakwizifo zamagqabi ombona. Ukufakwa kweekhemikhali ngendlela engachanekanga akusayi kuzitshabalalisa izifo, kuya kubakho iilahleko zezivuno kanti iikhemikhali kusafuneka zihlawulelwe. Ubetheka kabini.

Amachokoza angwevu amagqabi, imigca yeebhaktiriya kunye nomonakalo wokutshiswa lilanga maxa wambi zizifo ezibhidaniswa liliso elingaqeqeshwanga. Ulawulo lwezi ngxaki lwahluka-hluke kakhulu, maxa wambi alukwazi kwenzeka kwaphela. Inkqubo yasimahla kwiifowuni zohlobo lwanamhla yePannar Seeds, *iSprout* ingumthombo olungileyo weenkukacha. Ishwankathela kwaye inika inkcazo ngezifo ezizezona zibalulekileyo ezifumaneka emboneni eMzantsi Afrika. Oku kwenza ukuba umlimi akwazi ukulawula izifo eziphambili ngokuchanekileyo ngokusebenzisana nengcali yendawo yakhe yolimo okanye nommeli wakhe weekhemikhali.

Phambi kokuba zibe khona, izifo zamagqabi ombona ezibaluleke kakhulu kufuneka izidingo ezifana zodwa malunga neemeko ezingqonge indawo. Ngaphaya koko, ibanga lokukhula kwesityalo ngokwendalo lalatha ixesha eziya kuba khona ngazo izifo ezithile.

Ezona zifo zibalulekileyo zamagqabi ombona afanele ukuziqwalasela umlimi zihlanganiswe **kwiTheyibhile 1**.

UMTSHAZA WAMAGQABI OMBONA WASEMNTLA

Esona sifo samagqabi sixhaphake kakhulu kwezona ndawo ezilima umbona eMzantsi Afrika ngumtshaza wamagqabi ombona wasemntla (irusi emhlophe) **Ifoto 1**. limeko zokusingqongileyo ezikhuthaza isifo ngamaqondo obushushu aphakathi (18°C - 27°C), iimeko ezifumileyo namathuba amade ombethe. Umngundo okwintsalela yamagqabi



1 Umtshaza wamagqabi ombona wasemntla.



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ombona uyasinda, kuze kuphuhle iintlobo zosulelo ezininzi ezivela mva kulo lonke ithuba lokulima kwimisikeko ekhoyo.

Imisikeko ikholisa ukuqala ibonakale emagqabini asezantsi, ukuze xa kuphuma imbewu yezipora phantsi kweemeko ezifanelekileyo kule misikeko, amagqabi aphezulu anosuleleko futhi kubonakala ngathi isifo sinyebelezela phezulu kwesityalo.

IRUSI YESIQHELO

Irusi yesiqhelo (**Ifoto 2**) ikholisa ukubonakala okokuqala ngethuba lokulima kwizityalo zombona eziselula. limeko zokusingqongileyo ezikhuthaza isifo ngamaqondo obushushu aphakathi (16°C - 25°C) kunye neemeko ezifumileyo (>95% ukufuma). Usulelo lwerusi yesiqhelo lukhuthazwa ziimeko zombethe/inkungu – ngakumbi ebusuku xa izipora kumphezulu wamagqabi intshula futhi zingenelele emagqabini ngemingxuma yezitomata.

Iimpawu ezibonakala kwangoko zosulelo lwerusi zibonakala phantse kwiintsuku ezintlanu emva kosulelo lokuqala njengamabala amancinane emagqabini, namaqhuqhuva erusi afanelekileyo (kwiintsuku ezilishumi ukuya kwezili-14) (**Ifoto 2**) aze aphuhle akhuphe izipora. Zakuba ziphumile izipora zisasazeka kwimigama ebanzi ngenxa yomoya. Ezi zipora zingaphinda zisulele kwasona eso sityalo kwakhona kwakwixesha elinye lokulima.

AMACHOKOZA ANGWEVU EMAGQABINI

Esinye isifo esibalulekileyo samagqabi ombona ngamachokoza angwevu emagqabini (**Ifoto 3**). limeko zokusingqongileyo ezikhuthaza esi sifo zingamaqondo aphakathi obushushu ukuya kwaphezulu kunye nokufuma okuphezulu (>95%).

Iimpawu zesi sifo zibonakala ngakumbi malunga nethuba lokudubula kweentyatyambo – nangona zinokubonakala lingekafiki eli xesha phantsi kweemeko zoxinzelelo oluphezulu lwesityalo. Esi sisifo samagqabi esifumaneka ngakumbi KwaZulu-Natal nakwiHigveld esempuma, apho kuxhaphake khona inkungu kunye/okanye ukufuma okuphezulu namaqondo obushushu aphezulu.



2 Irusi yesiqhelo.

Isifo samagqabi/iimpawu	Uhlobo	Amabanga okukhula	Iimeko	Isitshabalalisi somngundo	Ulawulo
Irusi yesiqhelo (Ifoto 2)	Umngundo	Amabanga amva eV (V8+)	Amaqondo obushushu aphakathi (16°C - 25°C).	Ewe	likhemikhali zokutshabalalisa umngundo nokukhethwa kwemihlanganisela.
Umtshaza wamagqabi ombona waseMntla (Ifoto 1)	Umngundo	Amabanga eV6 ukuya kwi-R	Amaqondo obushushu aphakathi (18°C - 27°C); amathuba amade ombethe/ ukufuma okuphezulu.	Ewe	likhemikhali zokutshabalalisa umngundo, ukukhethwa kwemihlanganisela, ujikeleziso lwezityalo nokuhlakulela iintsalela zezityalo phakathi.
Amachokoza angwevu emagqabini (Ifoto 3)	Umngundo	Umngundo ovela ekudubuleni kweentyatyambo (VT - R1+)	Amaqondo obushushu aphakathi ukuya kwashushu (22°C - 30°C); amathuba amade ombethe/ukufuma okuphezulu (>95%).	Ewe	likhemikhali zokutshabalalisa umngundo, ukukhethwa kwemihlanganisela, ujikeleziso lwezityalo nokuhlakulela iintsalela zezityalo phakathi.
Isifo semigca emboneni (Ifoto 6)	Ivayirasi	Amabanga eV	Iindawo zeTropika apho abamkeli bafumaneka ebudeni bonyaka, kananjalo neemeko ezandisa izenzo zokuthutha isifo (ngakumbi iindawo zobushushu nonkcenkchesho).	Hayi	Tshabalalisa iintethe zamagqabi (unyango lwembewu jikelele nezitshizi) nokutshatyalaliswa kokhula.
Umgca weebhaktiriya (Ifoto 5)	Ibhaktiriya	Ukususela ekudubuleni kweentyatyambo (VT - R1+)	Iindawo ezifudumeleyo, zonkcnkchesho.	Hayi	Ujikeleziso lwezityalo, amasimi alifusi uze utshabalalise iintsalela zezityalo ezinosulelo.
Ukutshiswa lilanga (Ifoto 4)	Okusingqongileyo	Onke amabanga	Ukuthinteleka kobushushu/ilanga.	Hayi	Ukukhethwa kwemihlanganisela nolawulo lokufuma.
Amachokoza amagqabi ePhaeosphaeria	Umngundo nezinye iintlobo ezimbaxa zeebhaktiriya	R3+	Iindawo ezinokufuma okuphezulu namaqondo obushushu aphilileyo asebusuku.	Asisebenzi kakuhle	Akusoloko kuyimfuneko, kodwa ukukhethwa kwemihlanganisela kutshabalalisa iintsalela zezityalo ezinosulelo kanti ukutshintsha umhla wokutyalala unganceda.
Umngundo weDowny	Umngundo	Amabanga eV akwangoko	Iindawo ezifudumeleyo, ezifumileyo (iindawo zetropika ngakumbi emasimini apho isifo siqwalaselwe khona ngaphambili. Amaqondo obushushu omhlaba angaphezu kwe 20°C akhuthaza usulelo.	Ewe	Unyango lomhlaba ngemetalaxyl, umhla wokulima kwangoko emasimini asulelekileyo, imbewu yodidi oluphezulu uze uthintele ujikeleziso lomhlaba ngamazimba.
Umgca wamagqabi weDiplodia	Umngundo	Onke amabanga	Iindawo ezifudumeleyo, ezifumileyo nokuhlala okukokona kuncinane.	Ewe	Ujikeleziso lwezityalo, imigaqo elungileyo yokuhlakula nokulima kwiintsalela zezityalo.
Ichokoza eliluphawu	Umngundo	R3+	Iimeko eziphilileyo, ezifumileyo, ukuhlakula okukokona kuncinane, izinambuzane ezitshabalalisa izityalo ezifana neethrips kunye neentwala zingakukhuthaza ukuhlasela kwazo.	Ewe	Ujikeleziso lwezityalo, ukulimela iintsalela zezityalo phakathi nokutshabalalisa izinambuzane.
Irusi yePolysora	Umngundo	R3+	Iindawo zeTropika, imozulu efudumeleyo nefumileyo (24°C - 28°C).	Ewe	likhemikhali zokutshabalalisa umngundo nakwixesha elingaphambili.

Kukho imposiso yokucinga ukuba izipora zomngundo zifumaneka emoyeni kuphela zize zisasazwe ngumoya nayimvula. Ewe, zinako ukusasazwa ngumoya, kodwa ezi zezebanga elilandelayo kwaye zinokusasazwa ukusuka kwintsimi ethile ukuya kwelandelayo selihambile ixesha elo lokulima – oko kukholisa ukwenzeka kwimigama emifutshane.

Owona mthombo wesifo ziintsalela zezityalo zexesha elidlulileyo lokulima ngokuthi kusale umngundo, kuze kuthi kwakubakho iimeko ezivumayo kwixesha elitsha lokulima, kuphume izipora ezichaphazela amagqabi asezantsi ezityalo.

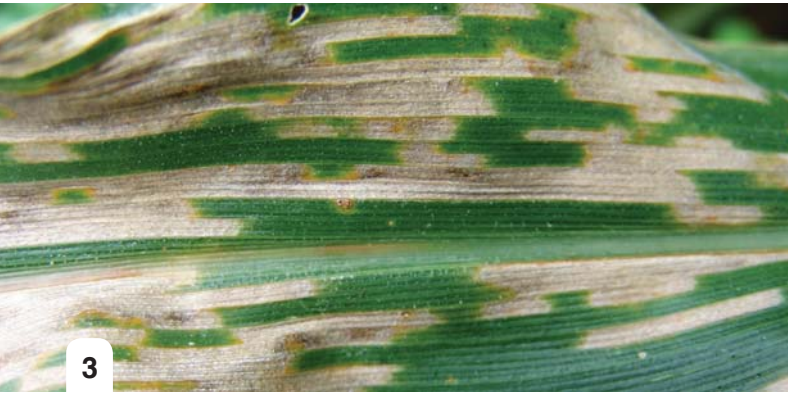
Le misikeko ikhupha izipora ezitsha, ezithi ngokuya liqhubela phambili ixesha lokukhula, ziphume zize zisasazwe ngamaqabaza emvula nangu-

moya zifike emagqabini amatsha phezulu kwisityalo. Amachokoza angwevu emagqabini akholisa ukubhidaniswa nawokutshiswa lilanga/isithintelo sembalela (**Ifoto 4**). Akukho mfuneko yokuthi, umonakalo obangelwa yimbalela awunakulawuleka kanti ukufakwa okungeyomfuneko kwemikhali etshabalalisa umngundo kumruqela emva ngokuphinda-phindwe kabini umlimi. Akukho naziphi izifo zomngundo wamagqabi ezikhakanayiweyo ezifumaneka kwimbewu.

IMIGCA YEEBHAKTIRIYA EMAGQABINI

Imigca yeebhaktiriya emagqabini (**Ifoto 5**) sisifo esixhaphake kwiindawo ezilima entshona kanti ezi mpawu zibhidaniswa nezo zamachokoza

Qwalasela izifo zamagqabi...



3

Amachokoza angwevu emagqabini.



5

Imigca yeebhaktiriya emagqabini.

angwevu emagqabini. Isifo esibangelwa ziibhaktiriya asinakutshatyalaliswa ngeekhemikhali zomngundo kanti ukuzitshiza kungayimpazamo eneendleko eziphezulu – kodwa ngaphandle kweziphumo.

ISIFO SEMIGCA EMBONENI

Isifo semigca emboneni (**ifoto 6**) sibangelwa yivayirasi yemigca emboneni. Sisifo esimbaxa, apho ivayirasi itshintsha ibe yintethe yamagqabi. Limeko zokusingqongileyo zinefute kule mo, impilo nokusasazwa kwentethe yamagqabi – eyalatha imeko nobunzulu besifo.

Ivayirasi yemigca emboneni ayinakutshatyalaliswa ngeekhemikhali yokubulala umngundo. Ukutshabalalisa ivayirasi yemigca emboneni kubandakanya umdibaniso wamanyathelo ukucutha okanye ukunciphisa umngcipheko wesifo. Nangona iikhemikhali zokubulala izinambuzane zisebenza kakuhle njengonyango lwembewu futhi zikwazi nokuthintela iintethe zamagqabi ukuba zingazondli ngezityalo eziselula kwaye zingathuthi ivayirasi, akukho siqiniseko okanye sisombululo sesifo sifumaneka ngesiqophe.

ISIPHETHO

Ziliqela ezinye izifo zamagqabi ezingakhankanywanga kweli nqaku kuba azixhaphakanga kangako okanye zibonakala manqapha. Nangona kunjalo, oku akuthethi ukuba azinakukhokelela kwiilahleko ezinkulu zezivuno phantsi kweemeko ezilungileyo. Ukuze kusetyenzwe kwangoko, bubulumko ukuqhuba ngokuzidibanisa nabanolwazi oluphangaleleyo okanye ingcaphephe xa kubonakala iimpawu ezikrokrekelayo. ■



4

Iimpawu zothintelo lokutshiswa lilanga/yimbalela emagqabini ombona.



6

Isifo semigca emboneni.

Ukwakha abasebenzi abazinikeleyo nabanentumekeko

ABALIMI BAPHANTSI KOXINZELELO OLUXHALA-BISAYO LWEENDLEKO OLUBANGELWA KUKUNYUKA OKUTHE CHU KWAMAXABISO EEMVELISO ZAMALUNGISELELO KUQUKA IMIVUZO EYIYONA IPHANTSI. INDLELA YOKUNQANDA OLU XINZELELO KUKWANDISA IMVELISO. KUMANQAKU ANGAPHAMBILI SIXOXE NGEZINYE IINDLELA MHLAWUMBI ZOKUNYUSA INGENISO KUNYE/OKANYE UKUNCIPHISA IINDLEKO UKUZE KUGCINWE INZUZO ENOZINZO.

Enyanisweni abalimi mabazame ukwandisa umsebenzi wabo wokufama kunye/okanye bagcine iinzuzo ezinozino. Ngoko ke, kuyimfuneko ukuzama ukugcina iinzuzo kwiinkalo ezahluka-hlukileyo.

Kweli nqaku siza kujolisa kubasebenzi beshishini kunye nobudlelwane babo nabaqeshi babo obaziwa ngokuthi bubudlelwane babasebenzi. Uxinzelelo lwemali lunyanzela abanini/abalawuli beshishini ukuba babajonge ngenye indlela abasebenzi babo. Iindleko zabasebenzi zinyuke kakhulu kanti kule mihla zezinye zeendleko eziphezulu zeshishini.

Ubukhulu bomsebenzi owenziwa kwifama uhambelana nenani labasebenzi abenza umsebenzi, ixesha elisetyenziselwe ukwenza umsebenzi kunye nesiphumo semizamo yomqeshwa. Xa abaqeshwa bebaninzi nomsebenzi wabo uyanda, balondoloza ixesha kunye/okanye basebenzise imithombo yoncedo ngendlela encomeka ngakumbi kuze kuphucuke neziphumo. Isiphumo siba neendleko eziphantsi kunye/okanye ingeniso ibe fphezulu.

NDINGABUPHUCULA NJANI UBUKHULU BOMSEBENZI OWENZIWEYO?

Ukuze kwenziwe umsebenzi kufuneka abantu abasebenzisa eminye imithombo yoncedo (izixhobo noomatshini) ngoko ke, **umsebenzi = abantu x imithombo yoncedo**. Abantu ke ngoko bayinxenye esisiseko sokwenziwa komsebenzi kwaye imbonakalo-zimvo yabo ibalulekile. Imithetho-siseko efanele ukuxoxwa isetyenziswa nokuba umqeshwa mnye kuphela okanye baliqela.

Mandulo abaqeshi babengakuqondi ukubaluleka kwembonakalo-zimvo yabaqeshwa malunga nobukhulu bomsebenzi owenziweyo. Uluvo jikelele yayikukuba abantu abafuni kusebenza, kufuneka banyanzelwe baze baxhatshazwe ukuze bade basebenze. Isiphumo soko sibe bubudlelwane babasebenzi obulambatha ngenene. Izinto ziye zaba mbi kakhulu kangokuba ekugqibeleni urhulumente wenze ilinge lokubulawula ngomthetho obu budlelwane. EMzantsi Afrika sinemithetho eliqela emalunga nabasebenzi iquka uMthetho wobudlelwane babaSebenzi. Ngokuthobela imimiselo yemithetho, abaqeshi basingise ekuphuculweni kobudlelwane. Nangona kunjalo, kusekuninzi okunokwenziwa ukuze kusekwe ubudlelwane obulungileyo kunemibandela eshukuxwe emithethweni.

Sekuxelwe ngokubanzi ukuba imbonakalo-zimvo yabaqeshwa inefuthe elikhulu kubukhulu bomsebenzi owenziweyo. Ubudlelwane babasebenzi ngumba ongundoqo kulonwabo lwabasebenzi nokuzibandakanya kwabo. Xa ulawulo lwabasebenzi lulambatha, isiphumo siba yimbonakalo-zimvo yabasebenzi engenamvisiswano, xa kungenjalo oku kuba yenye indlela. Abaqeshwa abanembonakalo-zimvo engenamvisiswano baya kusebenza ngokucothisisa, benza umsebenzi othile ngokungakhathali, bonakalisa izixhobo zokusebenza neminye imithombo yoncedo, benze umsebenzi ongekho mgangathweni, bafike emisebenzini emva kwex-



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sha, bathathe iintsuku ezingeyomfuneko zekhefu lokugula, njalo njalo. Onke la ngamanyathelo achasene nobukhulu bomsebenzi owenziweyo, kwaye akhokelela ekuncipheni komsebenzi owenziweyo.

Xa abaqeshwa benenkuthazo kwaye belawulwa kakuhle, baya kuba nembonakalo-zimvo yemvisiswano ngokunjalo baya kuzinikela ekusebenzeni ngenkuthalo futhi babe ngabaqeshwa abathembekileyo. Isiphumo – kukuphucuka komsebenzi owenziweyo. Umngeni wabaqeshi yindlela yokuphatha abasebenzi ngenkuthazo ukuze baphucule ukusebenza kwabo. Ukusebenza nabantu kusenokuba nzima ngenxa yokungafani kwendlela esidalwe ngayo, iimvakalelo, izakhono, ukuziphatha kwethu nangezenzo.

Ngokufutshane, ufanele ukuphatha abasebenzi bakho njengabantu ngokwendlela obunokuthanda ukuphathwa ngayo ngumphathi wakho. Phatha abasebenzi bakho ngesidima, ngentlonelo, baphathe ngokufanelekileyo phantsi kwazo zonke iimeko, wancome amalinge abo, banike uxanduva lomsebenzi, banike uqeqesho olufanelekileyo ngokunjalo bavuze ngokufanelekileyo. Nxibelelana rhoqo nabasebenzi bakho malunga nombono wakho, umnqophiso nangemigqaliselo yeshishini ngokunjalo nangendima yabo kwimpumezo yoku. Uze ungalibali ukunxibelelana nabasebenzi bakho ngomgangatho womsebenzi wabo uncome apho wenziwe khona kakuhle umsebenzi. Musa ukuthetha kakubi ngabasebenzi bakho. Kodwa kwakhona, qinisa isandla ungajiki kwinto oyilindele kubo. Ukuba umqeshwa waphule umthetho, thatha amanyathelo ayimfuneko ngokomgaqo nekhowudi yoluleko. Naxa kunjalo baphathe ngokufanelekileyo futhi ngqongqo.

Xa sikucebisa ukuba ufanele ukuphatha abaqeshwa bakho njengabantu, asithethi ukuba kufuneka ubaphathe 'njengabahlobo', ikude leyo into.

Ukuphumeza umsebenzi omkhulu owenziweyo qinisekisa ubalasele lweshishini jikelele, ufanele ukubabandakanya abaqeshwa bakho. Udinga abasebenzi abazinikeleyo nabanentumekeko. Ukuphumeza oku, kufuneka uyiqaphele indlela oqesha ngayo abantu. Qinisekisa ukuba uyazazi iimpawu ozifunayo. Ingaba unalo uhlahlatho lomsebenzi ofanele ukwenziwa? Ingaba unalo uqeqesho lwangaphakathi? Uyayazi imiba yamandla neyobuthathaka bomqeshwa ngamnye kwaye uyisebenzisa kakuhle? Okubalulekileyo koku, ungalawula njani abasebenzi bakho xa ungabazi ngabanye? Ukuze ube ngumntu onomsebenzi omkhulu owenziweyo kufuneka ube nenkuthazo, imbonakalo-zimvo yemvisiswano nezakhono kunye nobuchule obuyimfuneko.

Lawula abasebenzi bakho ngobulumko ukuze wandise umsebenzi owenziweyo ngokwenza njalo wandisa neenzuzo zakho. Umsebenzi owenziweyo omkhulu ungakhokelela ekuncipheni kweendleko kunye/okanye wandise ingeniso, isiphumo sibe kukuphucuka kweenzuzo eziya kuba luncedo kubo bonke ababandakanyeka kwishishini – umqeshi nabaqeshwa. ■

Okulindelwe ngentengiso yombona kwixesha elizayo

KWELI NQAKU SIZA KUNIKA IINKCUKACHA NGO-KUBANZI ZEXESHA LOKUTHENGISA LANGO-2020/2021, MALUNGA NENTENGISO NENTENGO NGOKUNJALO NAMAXABISO.



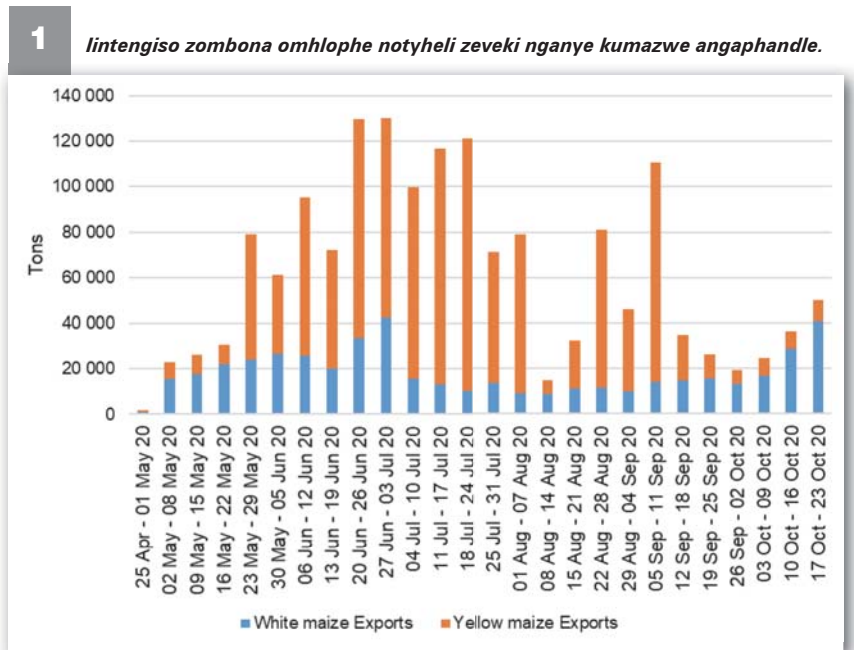
Ikageng Maluleke, Ingcali yezoQoqosho kuLimo, eGrain SA. Thumela i-imeyili apha Ikageng@grainsa.co.za

IZIQHELO ZENTENGISO EHLABATHINI

Okulindelwe ngombona ehlabathini kwixesha elitsha kubukeka kulungile, kanti imveliso ilindeleke ukuba idlu-le kweyexesha elidlulileyo nge 2,8%. Nangona kunjalo, iimeko zezozulu ezilungileyo ziyalambatha kwiindawo ezithile zelizwe ezinemveliso enkulu ukuze oko kubambezele umsebenzi wokuvuna ngokunjalo nokulima, kanti oku kuhambelana nemfuno enamandla yokuthenga, ngakumbi eChina. Ifuthe libonakala ngokunyusa amaxabiso malunga nabathengisi abakhulu njengeUSA, iiUkraine, iBrazil neArgentina; njengesiphumo soko, sibone ukunyuka kwamaxabiso naseMzantsi Afrika, ngenxa yefuthe leemeko zokulima neqondo lotshintshiselwano analo loo mazwe kummandla wentengiso weli lizwe.

IZIQHELO ZENTENGISO YELI LIZWE

Ngokwamanani akutshanje eSAGIS, iimveliso zombona ezinikelwe ngumthengisi ekupheleni kukaOkthobha beziziitoni ezizigidi ezili-13,8 ziphelele, isi-7,9 seetoni ezizigidi zombona omhlophe kunye neetoni ezizigidi ezi-5,9 zombona otyheli, engama-93,6% yemveliso eqikelelwe yiKomiti yeeNgqikelelo zeziTyalo (CEC) (Itheyibhile 1).



Umthombo weenkukacha: SAGIS

1 *Iintengiso nentengo yeli lizwe.*

	2019/2020	2020/2021
Intengiso	litoni	litoni
Impahla yokuvula	2 663 086	1 000 601
Imveliso ezinikelwe ngumthengisi	10 887 053	14 750 220
Ezithengwe ngaphandle	509 684	0
Ezinikelwe kwangoko	15 057	-1 241
Iintshiyekela	22 336	28 000
Intengiso iphelele	14 082 159	15 777 580
Intengo		
Intengo yeli lizwe	11 106 412	11 269 000
Ezithengiswa ngaphandle	1 745 000	2 560 000
• Imveliso	360 812	300 000
• Umbona ophelileyo	1 448 761	2 150 000
Intengo iphelele	13 081 558	13 890 500
Impahla ekugqityeliswe ngayo (30 Apreli)	1 00 601	1 887 080

Akumangalisi ukuba singenambona esiwuthenge kwamanye amazwe, xa sithathela ingqalelo isityalo ebe-sisikhulu kweli xesha lokulima. Umbona ekujongwe ukuba uya kugcinwa ekupheleni kwexesha lokulima (ngowama-30 kuApreli ngo-2021) uqikelelwa kwiitoni ezizigidi ezili-1,887. Ukuba uqhubela phambili malunga neetoni ezingama-939 083 ezingumyinge ngenyanga, oku kuthetha ukuba siya kuba namanqanaba empahla egciniweyo eyaneleyo nesiya kuba nayo kwiinyanga ezimbini okanye kwiintsuku ezingama-61 ekupheleni kwexesha lentengiso, phambi kokufika okutsha kweemveliso okanye siya kuthenga emazweni angaphandle.

Imfuno yentengo yombona yeli lizwe isentle. Malunga neetoni ezizigidi ezi-5,6 zombona, beziguqu-guqulwe ukwenzela ukusetyenziswa ngabantu, nesondlo sezilwanyana kunye nokutya okusiliweyo, esi sisandiso se 4,5% xa kuthelekiswa nelithuba kunyaka ophelileyo. Ngokubhekiselele **kwiTheyibhile 2**, ukuguqu-guqulwa kombona omhlophe kwande nge 25%, kanti isondlo sezilwanyana sisebenzisa umbona omhlophe ongowona mninzi. Sekukho ukwehla nge 14% ngombona otyheli xa kuthelekiswa

2 Umbona oququ-guqulelwe ukusetyenziswa kweli lizwe.

	2019*	2020*	unyaka/unyaka % yenguquko	2019*	2020*	unyaka/unyaka % yenguquko
Uguqu-guqulelwe intengiso yeli	Umbona omhlophe	Umbona omhlophe		Umbona otyheli	Umbona otyheli	
Okwabantu	2 322 589	2 655 545	14,34	312 310	311 126	-0,38
Okwezilwanyana	206 218	519 948	152,14	2 562 390	2 159 822	-15,71
Okusilwayo	5 325	5 664	6,37	5 539	3 224	-41,79
Kuphelele	2 534 132	3 181 157	25,53	2 880 239	2 474 172	-14,10

Umthombo weenkukacha: SAGIS
*Apreli - Septemba

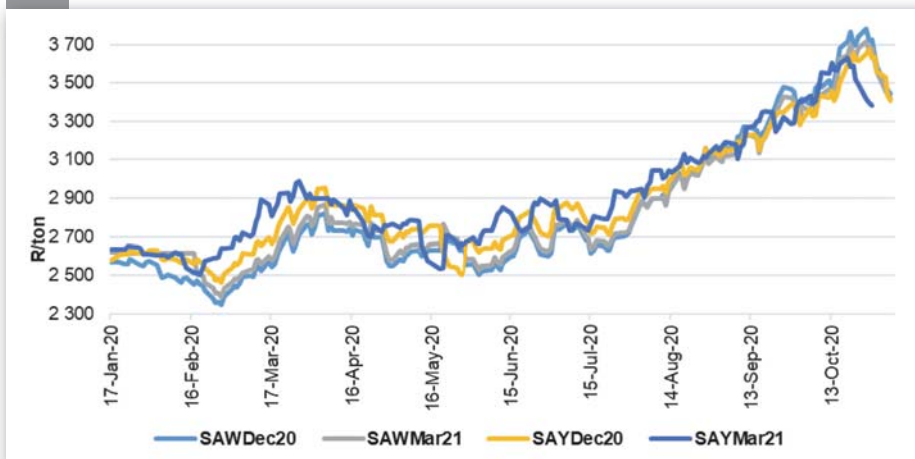
nexesha elifanayo kunyaka ophelileyo, kanti ukwehla okukhulu kunxulunyaniswa nokutya okusiliweyo.

Ngokweengqikelelo zentengiso nezentengo, isixa ekujoliswe kuso sokuthengiswa ngaphandle sombona ziitoni zezigidi ezingama- 2,150 kwixesha lango-2020/2021 size sibe ziitoni zezigidi ezili-1,613 esezithengiswe ngaphandle. Malunga neetoni ezingama-475 915 zombona omhlophe uthengiswe emazweni angqonge eli kanti kutshanje uthunyelwe eltaly. Umbona otyheli othengiswe ngaphandle, ubukhulu becala usiwe eVietnam, eTaiwan, eJapan, eKorea nasemazweni asingqongileyo (**Isazobe 1**). Kanti kukwakho iitoni ezingama-300 000 zeemveliso zombona eziguqu-guqulweyo ukwenzela ukuthengisa ngaphandle ngexesha lentengiso lango-2020/2021 zaze zamalunga nama-148 927 iitoni esezithengiswe ngaphandle.

IINGUQUKO ZAMAXABISO

Amaxabiso eli lizwe aqale ukunyuka kwiinyanga ezimbalwa ezidlulileyo, unobangela ongundoqo ube kukuba phezulu kwamaxabiso ehlabathi

2 Iinguquko zamaxabiso ekamva emboneni omhlophe notyheli.



Umthombo weenkukacha: Grain SA

neqondo lotshintshiselwano elibuthathaka. Ukususela kuJuni ngo-2020, amaxabiso angoDisemba ombona omhlophe ekamva anyuke ngama 37,8% aze amaxabiso angoDisemba ombona otyheli ekamva anyuka ngama 29,5% (**Isazobe 2**).

Uqikelelo lwexesha lokulima elitsha malunga nocwangciselelo lokulima lubonakala luhle, ngoko ke, kulindeleke ukuba umsebenzi wokulima weli lizwe ube mhle ngexesha lokulima lango-2020/2021. Ngokwengxelo yakutshanje yeCEC, iinjongo zokulima ngo-2021 zizigidi ezingama-2,746 zeehektare zombona kwaye zingaphezulu ngehektare ezingama-135 200 kunezixesha lokulima elidlulileyo. Ngexesha lokubhala eli nqaku, inkoliso yokutyalala ibisafanele ukwenziwa ngoko ke, usemkhulu umngcipheko wokulima, kananjalo iimeko zemozulu ziya kuba nendima ebalulekileyo kwiinyanga ezimbalwa ezizayo.

Ngokuqwalaselwa iinguquko zamaxabiso ezinokubakho, xa kufumaneka isityalo esihle, amaxabiso angakekelela kumanqanaba entlawulo yokuthengisa emazweni angaphandle, kodwa eminye imibandela eyalatha imeko iya kuba liqondo lotshintshiselwano kunye namaxabiso ehlabathi. Ukuba amaxabiso ehlabathi asephezulu kwaye iqondo lotshintshiselwano libe buthathaka njengamanqanaba angoku, singabona amaxabiso ephakathi kwama-R2 800 nama-R3 400 kwixesha lokulima lango-2020/2021.

Ukuba amaxabiso ehlabathi ayehla kodwa iqondo lotshintshiselwano libe namandla, amaxabiso eli lizwe anokuhla abe ngaphantsi kwi-R2 500. Elokushwankathela, amaxabiso angaba phakathi kwama- R2 500/ngetoni nama-R4 500/ngetoni. Imeko enokulindeleka kakhulu ngenxa yeziseko zentengiso zangoku kukuba amaxabiso afanele ukuba phakathi kwama-R2 800/ngetoni nama-R3 200/ngetoni. ■

IZIPHUMO zokungakaliki imihlaba yakho easidi

SIKHE SAQWALASELA UKUCHUMA KWEMIHLABA, ULAWULO LWEZITYALO ZAKHO KUNYE NOJIKELIZISO LWEZITYALO KWINKQUBO YOKWENZA IIMVELISO UKUZE KWAKHIWE ISICHUMISO ESIVUNDILEYO, IZONDLO ZEZITYALO EZINGUNDOQO NEZIBANJWE LUDONGWE OLUNESANTI NOMXUBE WOVUNDUVUNDU NOKOMELEZWA KWEZIDALWANANA ZOMHLABA EZIMBAXA NGOKUNJALO NOKUFAKWA KWEZICHUMISO KUMANQAKU ANGAPHAMBILI EPULA IMVULA. KHAWUPHINDE UWAQWALASELE UKUZE UHLAZIYE FUTHI UPHUCULE ISISEKO SAKHO SOLWAZI.

Umba obalulekileyo wokulima izityalo zorhwebo emhlabeni wakho kukwazi nokuqonda ukuba lithini iqondo le-pH okanye lobuasidi bemihlaba, kwiintlobo ngeentlobo zemihlaba, ezikwifama yakho, ngokulilinganisa xa usenza uvavanyo lwemihlaba okanye phambi kokwenza ucwangciselelo lwenkqubo yokukalika ehlanganiselweyo. Ukuba umhlaba uasidi okanye ualkaline ngokugqithiseleyo, 'usenokulungiswa' ngokufaka imidibaniso eyahluka-hlukileyo kuqukwa ikalika ecalcitic okanye edolomitic kwinkqubo yokulungisa yethuba elifutshane, eliphakathi nelide ecwangciselwe ngokuqaphela kwintsimi nganye.



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Ukuba imihlaba yakho enesakhono esiphezulu neyona inzulu iasidi kakhulu usenokukuphosa ukufumana izivuno ezizezona ziphezulu kwiminyaka yemvula eyiyona ifanelekileyo. Ukongeza itoni okanye ngaphezulu yesivuno sombona kwiminyaka emininzi kungakhokelela ekwandeni okukhulu kwenzeniso ukuze kubekho uzinzo kuqoqosho kwiminyaka ezayo. Kwixabiso elingange-R2 500 ngetoni kwiminyaka emihlanu kungafumaneka i-R12 500.

Ukubambezela uhlalutyo lwengxaki enokuba ikhona yeasidi egqithiseleyo nempumezo yenkqubo efanelekileyo necwangciselweyo yokukalika kusenokuba neendleko eziphezulu kakhulu ngakumbi xa isityalo esinenzuzo encomekayo sidinga izivuno eziphezulu. Iindleko ezingqalileyo zombona zixhomekeke kumgqaliselo wesivuno okanye kwisakhono semihlaba ephantsi kwengqalelo futhi zinokufikelela kuluhlu olususela

kuma-R7 000 ukuya kuma-R10 000 ngehektare malunga nokulima emhlabeni owomileyo. Oku kuthetha ukuba isivuno seetoni ezi-2,8 ngehektare nganye ukuya kwiitoni ezi-4 ngehektare esifunekayo ukuhlangabeza iindleko ezingqalileyo ngehektare nganye. Naziphi izivuno ezingaphezu koko ziya kuya kwiindleko zakho ezisisigxina ezifana nokubuyisa imali yesibophelelo sentlawulo yendlu, iintlawulo zokuqesha umhlaba, irenti, umbane njengoko kuchazwe ngokwemigaqo yakho yobalo-mali neenkqubo. Kubalulekile ukuhlola isakhono sesivuno sakho ngaphandle kweengxelo ezineenkukacha zafama. Abalimi abaninzi banoqikelelo abalubaxayo lwezivuno zabo zenene xa besenza uhlalutyo lwabo lomda wesivuno esipheleleyo.

1 Izivuno zesityalo ngokubhekiselele kwi-pH.

Isityalo	I-pH yomhlaba				
	4,7	5	5,7	6,8	7,5
	Isivuno ngokubhekiselele (i-100 sesona sifanelekileyo kanti i-0 sesona sisileleyo) kulwalamano olufanelekileyo				
Umbona	34	73	83	100	85
Ingqolowa	68	78	89	100	99
Iimbotyi zesoya	65	79	80	100	93
Ilowuthsi	77	93	99	98	100
Ilusini	2	9	42	100	100
Iintlobo zengca	31	47	66	100	95

UKUQONDA I-PH

I-pH ingalinganiswa kwijelo lamanzi okanye kwijelo lekhemikhali yesithintelo lamanzi necalcium chloride. Qiniseka ngokulazi olisebenzisayo. Uluhlu lwe-pH nokukhula kwesityalo okufanelekileyo kunye ne-pH (CaCl₂) ziboniswa kwiSazobe 1.

Itheyibhile 1 ikunika isalathiso sesivuno esinokufumaneka ukuya kwindlela efundeka ngayo i-pH yomhlaba efanelekileyo. Umzekelo, ukuba utyala umbona emhlabeni one-pH ye 4.7 xa kuthelekiswa none-pH ye 6,8 usenokufumanisa ukuba ngama- 34% kuphela esivuno esisesona siphezulu sinokufumaneka kuloo mhlaba. Kwimihlaba enzulu kodwa easidi kakhulu kwaZulu-Natal, izivuno zande ukususela kwiitoni ezi-2,5 ngehektare nganye ukuya ngaphezu kweetoni ezi-8 ngehektare ngokulungisa i-pH yemihlaba usebenzise ukukalika kwithuba elide. Oku kungafuna amaxesha aliqela okusebenza nokuphakathi kweetoni ezintlanu ukuya kwezisixhenxe zekalika yecalitic okanye idolomitic. Ikalika yedolomitic equlethe imagnesium iyacetyiswa xa ulwalamano lwecalcium nemagnesium emihlabeni yakho nalo ludinga ukulungiswa.

Ezi ziingqwalaselo jikelele ezalatha iziqhelo. Umlimi ngamnye ufanele ukuba nofifi lwemisebenzi efanelekileyo neziphumo zokukalika emihlabeni yakho kwiminyaka emininzi. Umthetho ongenakuphikiswa kukuba ukufakwa kwekalika okuthile kuzibonakalisa ngokuxhomekeke kumdibaniso womxube womhlaba kumaxesha mhlawumbi amathathu okulima kuze kuchaphazele isicwangciso esithi sitshintshwe ukuya kwi-pH enqwenelekayo. Iimvavanyo zamaxesha okulima emasimini akho ziya kubonisa inkqubela eyenziwa malunga ne-pH efanelekileyo ye 6,8. Izivumo zezityalo ezandileyo ezifunyanwayo ziya kuphinda zalathe uku-sebenza kwenkqubo yangoku yokufakwa kwekalika.

Kwingqalelo iphelele yesakhono sotshintshiselwano lweziqualelo eziquzelayo (CEC) uvavanyo lwakho lungabuya lubonisa ukuxinana kweasidi ephakathi kwama 30% nama 40% meko leyo yomhlaba easidi kakhulu. Ngamazwi alula oku kuthetha ukuba ama 30% ukuya kuma 40% ezithuba kwijelo lomdibaniso womhlaba, endaweni yokuba zigcine izondlo eziphambili ezifana nepotassium, isulphur, necalcium zisuka zithathwe ziziqualelo zehydrogen. Umhlaba ke ngoko awukwazi ukugcina izondlo ezifunekayo ukuze izityalo zikhule kufumaneke izivuno ezizezona ziphezulu. Ukukalika kuya kuphucula isakhono somhlaba sokugcina izondlo ezinokufumaneka kwizityalo kwibanga lokuziphinda-phinda nelokubumbeka kwembewu.

ISICWANGCISO OKANYE ISICWANGCISO-CEBO SOKULUNGISA UMHLBA

Isicwangciso-cebo sipelele sokulungisa umhlaba sinokubandakanya ukufakwa kwekalika yecalitic okanye idolomitic ukuze kuphuculwe i-pH,



Ukwenza icebo – ukusasaza ikalika ngesisasazi sezichumiso.
Ifoto: Jenny Mathews

1 I-pH yomhlaba ye-5,2 ukuya kweye-8,0 inika iimeko ezizezona zifanelekileyo kwezona zityalo zininzi zorhwebo kulimo.

Acidity	Increasingly acid from pH of 6 to 1						Neutral	Increasingly alkaline from pH 8 to 14						
pH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Soil	No plant growth possible below 3.7													
	ACID							ALKALINE						
	Slightly acid		Ideal pH range for plant growth				Slightly alkaline							

igypsum ukulungelelanisa isulphur, iMAP ukuphucula imo yephosphate neKCL ukulungisa imo yepotassium. Ukuba ifakwe yikhontraktha le resiphi inganeendleko eziphakathi kwe-R1 850 nama-R2 500 ngehektare. Le ingaba yiblorho ethe qelele kwabanye abalimi kanti umhlaba ofanelekileyo ungangafumaneka kwiminyaka eliqela.

Xa kuthathelwa ingqalelo yokukalika kuphela, iindleko zixhomekeka kumgama womlimi ukususela apho ikhoyo ikalika ukuya apho isiva khona iimveliso zingaba phakathi kwama-R600 nama-R700 ngetoni nganye kanti iindleko zokuyifaka ngama-R200 ngehektare malunga nabalimi abasebenzisa iikhontraktha. Abalimi baKwaZulu-Natal ubukhulu becala bafaka ikalika ngezixhobo zabo.

Bala iindleko zakho zenkqubo yokukalika, ube nengcali kwezemihlaba ukuba uyafuna uqwalasele ezi ndleko ngokuphathelele kwiinzuzo zemali ezifumaneka ngenxa yokwanda kwezivuno kumaxesha okulima aliqela. Qala ngemihlaba yakho eyiyona inesakhono esiphezulu uze wenze isicwangciso sokulungisa umhlaba ngamnye efama kwiminyaka eliqela ukuze udodolalise iindleko zemali nemingcipheko kwishishini lakho lokufama.

ISIPHELO

Abalimi abanamava, iingcali zemihlaba, iiarhente zezichumiso, abacebisi, nezinye iingcaphephe zentsimi bonke banoluvo lokuba 'ukukalika kuyasebenza'. Kodwa qaphela iziphumo zemali nemingcipheko phambi kokundulula inkqubo epeleleyo yokukalika. Kwenze ngobuchule oku ngentsimi nganye enesakhono esiphezulu kwifama yakho. Abo balimi banofikelelo kwiinxasomali zobonelelo mabalisebenzise elo thuba, ngokukhawuleza kangangoko kunokwenzeka, bafake ikalika njengesiqalo sokudala umhlaba ofanelekileyo oya kuqinisekisa izivuno eziphezulu ukuya kwikamva. ■



Ukusasazwa kwekalika. Ifoto: Jenny Mathews

I-CEC iyintoni KUHLALUTYO LOMHLABA wakho?

OLUNYE ULUHLU KWINGXELO YOHLALUTYO LOMHLABA WAKHO OLUNESIHLOKO ESIMALUNGA NESAKHONO SOTSHINTSHO LWEZIQALELO EZIQUQUZELAYO (*CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY – CEC*) LUKHOLISA UKUNGATHATHELWA NGQALELO OKANYE UKUNGAQONDWA. LO NGUMBA OBALULEKE KAKHULU MALUNGA NEMIHLABA UKUZE KULANDELWE UKUCHUMA KOMHLABA NGOQWALASELO, NGOKUNJALO NEFUTHE LOKUGALELWA KWEKALIKA KWIMINYAKA EMITHATHU OKANYE NGAPHEZULU, ULUNGELELWANO LWEETYUWA OLUSEMHLABENI KUNYE NOBUKHO BEZICHUMISO EZIGALELWEYO KANANJALO NAMANQANABA OKUCHUMA KOMHLABA NGOKUBANZI.

IMIHLABA

Imihlaba yakhiwe ngeenxalenye ezine ezisisiseko – iityuwa, umoya, amanzi kunye nezinto eziyindalo. Umhlaba oqhelekileyo ufanele ukwakhiwa ngama 45% eetyuwa, ama 25% amanzi, ama 25% omoya ukuze izinto eziyindalo zibe yi 2% ukuya kwi 5%. Inxalenye yeetyuwa ineentlobo ezintathu zobukhulu beengqakumbana ezihlelwa ngokwesanti, intlenga yomhlaba okanye udongwe. Inxalenye emele iintlobo ezikhankanyiweyo isetyenziselwa ukuchonga umhlaba njengesanti, isanti eluvunduvundu, uvunduvundu olunesanti, uvunduvundu olunesanti ecolokileyo, uvunduvundu, uvunduvundu olunentlenga, intlenga, uvunduvundu olunodongwe nentlenga, uvunduvundu olunodongwe, kunye nodongwe.

IZIDALWANANA ZEMIHLABA

Ngokubhekiselele kulwakhiwo olumbaxa oluboniswa ngasentla, umhlaba uyaphuphuma zizidalwanana ezininzi ezahluka-hlukileyo eziquka iintsholongwane zeebhaktiriya, iiactinomycetes, imingundo, ubulembu basemanzini, izidalwa ezineseli enye, imibungu ebhityileyo, izinambuzane, imibungu, kunye neengcambu zezityalo. Ubunzima bazo zonke ezi zidalwanana ezikumphezulu kangangeemilimitha ezili-175 zomhlaba ongaphezulu bunokuba malunga neekhilogram ezingama-7 000 ngehektare. Umhlaba ke ngoko, ububume obusingqongileyo obutshintsha-tshintshayo nobuphilayo apho silima khona izityalo zethu futhi sigalele nezichumiso eziziikhemikhali.

IZINTO EBEZIPHILA NESICHUMISO ESIVUNDILEYO

Izinto ebeziphila ziliqhezu lomhlaba owenziwe ngezidalwanana eziphilayo ezingasentla kunye neentsalela zezityalo ebeziphila ngaphambili nezivela kwisityalo sangaphambili okanye emhlabeni olidlelo lengca kumabanga ngamabanga okucumka kwazo. Isichumiso esivundileyo sisiqalelo esimbaxa setsheyini ende nesinokuhlolwa kuphela ngokusebenzisa isixhobo sokubona izinto ezincinanana, tsheyini leyo yakhiwa ngezinto ebeziphila nesezicumke ngokupheleleyo. Isichumiso esivundileyo singakhiwa ngeenxalenye ezintsundu okanye ezingwevu kwaye zinokubonwa zivela emhlabeni emva kokusetyenziswa kwemigaqo eyiyona mincinane yokuphethula umhlaba okanye yokuhlakula ngolondolozo.

Khawujonge umhlaba oxhatshazwe ngokuwuhlakula ngokuwukrazula kakhulu ude ungabinazo neentsalela zezityalo zibe ncinane kakhulu nezinto ebeziphila uze uwuthelekise, ukuba kuyenzeka, nowommelwane okanye owentsimi ekufutshane kuwe apho kusetyenziswa khona ukuhlakula ngolondolozo. Thelekisa le mihlaba mibini ngokwemba imingxu-



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ma engumzekelo. Iimaleko zesichumiso esivundileyo ziyabonakala. Khumbula ukuba kuthatha iminyaka eliqela yokuhlakula ngolondolozo ukuze kusoloko kufumaneka isichumiso esivundileyo. Umhlaba oqulethe i 4% yezinto ebeziphila kunye nesichumiso esivundileyo unokunika ininogen enokufikelela kuma-200 eekhilogram kwisityalo. Lulondolozo olukhulu olunokubakho kwiindleko zesichumiso senitrogen (N).

Ukuba ungenza uphando ngamaphepha abhalwe nguGq William Albrecht malunga nemihlaba oko kungakukhanyisela kakhulu futhi ube nento oyizuzayo kunye noncedo lolwazi lwakho ngendlela yokuphucula imihlaba yefama yakho. Umba wemihlaba nolawulo lwemihlaba ngumba ombaxa ngenene.



ZIYINTONI IZIQALELO EZIQUQUZELAYO?

Izondlo zezityalo zibambeka emhlabeni oyisanti, udongwe nakwintlenga embaxa okanye umxube ojyileyo. Emhlabeni olungelelene kakuhle umxube ojyileyo ombaxa unako ukubamba iziqalelo ezifumaneka ngezixa ezincinana ezingundoqo kunye nezinye. Izityalo zinokusebenzisa ezi zondlo xa kufuneka ngolo hlobo kumabakala ngamabakala okuziphinda-phinda nawokukhula ngokubumbeka.

Iziqalelo eziququzelayo zifumaneka ngemisebenzi esabukhemikhali kunye nezinye iziqalelo ezikwanjalo okanye kumxube ojyileyo womhlaba. Okufumaneka kwimixube kusoloko kunentshukumo, kuguquka ukusuka kumdibaniso othile ukuya komnye kulwakhiwo lomxube oququ-guqukayo nosisiseko somhlaba kananjalo nemijikelo yobomi yezidalwanana embaxa.

Imihlaba ivavanyelwa icalcium (Ca), imagnesium (Mg), ipotassium (K), isodium (Na), iammonium nitrogen, ezinye iziqalelo eziququzelayo kunye nezinye iityuwa eziliqela ezibalulekileyo ezifumaneka ngezixa ezincinana. Ezi zondlo ziququzelayo zaziwa ngokubanzi ngokuthi ziibheyisi. Zisenokuba nesiququzeli esinye okanye ezibini. Ezo zochasiso kuthiwa ziziqalelo zochasiso (*anions*).



Ukuba unokucinga ngeemagnethi ezimbini enye ibe kwinkalo engasentla ukuze enye ibe kwengasezantsi – xa udibanisa iinkalo ezingasentla okanye ezingasezantsi kunye la macala mabini akhabana ngenxa yamandla emagnethi. Kodwa xa kudityaniswa inkalo engasentla nengasezantsi kubakho umtsalane onamandla ukuze zigcinwe zikunye. Ngokunjalo, ngamazwi alula, izondlo zezityalo eziququzelayo ziya kuba nomtsalane onamandla kumphezulu weziqalelo zochasiso.

Imphezulu yeziqalelo zezichasiso ifumaneka kwimixube ejyileyo yomhlaba nangakumbi kumaqhezu esichumiso esivundileyo somhlaba. Iziqalelo eziququzelayo ziyahluka ngobukhulu nangokuququzela. Umxube okanye ipesenti yaso ngasinye isiqalelo phakathi kwazo zonke iziqalelo eziququzelayo ezinamathela kumxube ojyileyo nombaxa womhlaba waziwa ngokuba kukuphuphuma kwebheyisi. Okanye ngamanye amazwi, izityalo zidinga isondlo ngasinye esingakanani esifanele ukubanjwa emhlabeni othile.

Ulungelelwano olufanelekileyo olumiselwa nguGq Albrecht nabanye abaphandi lunjengendlela elandelayo:

Icalcium 60% ukuya kuma 70%, imagnesium 10% ukuya kuma 20%, ipotassium 2% ukuya kwi 5%, isodium 0,5% ukuya kwi 3%, ezinye iziqalelo eziququzelayo okanye iibheyisi 5%.

Amanqanaba obumuncu okanye e-pH yemihlaba kunye nenkqubo yokufakwa kwekalika aya kwalatha ukuba ingaba ulungelelwano olungasentla nolufanelekileyo luya kuphunyezwa na. Amanqanaba olungelelwano angasentla ngoku aboniswa ziilabhoratri ezininzi okanye asenokubalwa ukususela kwizixa ezahlukileyo eziboniswa kwingxelo yohlalutyo lwemihlaba. Thelekisa uhlalutyo lwemihlaba yakho neziphumo ezingasentla ezifanelekileyo. Izixa zikholisa ukuboniswa ngokweemiligram zesondlo ngasinye ngekhilogram yomhlaba.

Ngoko ke, iCEC ingumlinganiselo wendlela olunge ngayo umhlaba wakho ekubambeni izondlo zezityalo ezibalulekileyo. Ezinye iilabhoratri zikubonisa oku njengeSakhono esiPheleleyo soTshintshiselwano (*Total Exchange Capacity – TEC*). Umhlaba onesanti eninzi kodwa onezinto ebeziphila ezincinane kakhulu okanye ezingekhoyo kwaphela okanye isichumiso esivundileyo siya kubonisa iCEC encinane kakhulu kunye nomhlaba ochume kakhulu ngezinto ezaziphila ziya kuba neCEC okanye iTEC ephezulu.

ISIPHELO

Qwalasela iziphumo zohlalutyo lomhlaba wakho ukuze ubone ukuba ingaba imihlaba yakho iyahambelana na nale ifanelekileyo. Uze wandule ukwenza iinguquko ezidingeka kwizenzo zokulima nezokufaka isichumiso ukuze kuphucuke imihlaba yakho ukwenzela Ikamva elilozinzo. ■



JONGANA NEENKATHAZO ZEMALI zaseMzantsi Afrika

INKUTHAZO YOKUBHALA ELI NQAKU IVELE KWINQAKU LIKA-ANDRIES WIESE – ‘INGABA IINKATHAZO ZEMALI ZASEMZANTSI AFRIKA ZILICHAPHAZELA NJANI ISHISHINI LAKHO,’ ELALIPAPASHWE KWI-FARMER’S WEEKLY YOMHLA WAMA-29 KUNOVEMBA NGO-2019. IINKATHAZO EBEZISO-NJULULWA KUKWEHLA KWEXABISO LEMALI, UKUTHOTYWA KWESAKHONO SOKUHLAWULA AMATYALA ELIZWE, UKUNIKA ITHEMBA KUBATYALI-MALI KUNYE NOKUCHITHEKA KWEMALI YOSHISHINO. KANTI UMNTU ANGADIBANISA NEQONDO ELIPHANTSI LOKUKHULA OKANYE I-GDP NJENGENKATHAZO.

Sekuphantse kwaphela unyaka, kwaye obekucingeleke kwangaphambili kwelo nqaku kubonakele kuyinyaniso. Umgangatho wexabiso lerandi uthotywe oko kuthetha ukuba amandla exabiso lerandi ehlele ukuze isiphumo soko sibe ngamaxabiso anyukileyo eemveliso ezithengwa emazweni angaphandle, ezifana neemveliso zethu eziliqela zamalungiselelo okufama. Umgangatho woMzantsi Afrika uthotywelele kwimo kagqush’ enkunkumeni. Oku kuthetha ukuba abatyalimali ehlabathini jikelele babona uMzantsi Afrika njengomngcipheko ngokubhekiselele kutyalomali. Le meko ichaphazela ithemba labatyalimali, beli lizwe nabamazwe angaphandle, ngendlela eyenza ukuba uMzantsi Afrika ungathembeki kubatyalimali kuba bengekunqiniseka ukuba baya kufumana imbuyiselo entle kutyalomali lwabo kanti likhona nexhala lokuba ingaba iya kubuya na imali yabo.

Ekuqaleni konyaka kubhengezwe ukuba uMzantsi Afrika ukwimo yokubuya umva ngokoqoqosho ngenxa yentsilelo kwiMveliso yeLizwe iPhelile. Xa kuthelekiswa noshishino oku kuthetha ukuba eli lizwe alifaki nzuzo – ingeniso iphantsi kwiinkcitho. Ngoko ke, kufuneka kubolekwe imali eninzi ukuze kuhlawulwe zonke iinkcitho zikarhulumente ezifana nemivuzo. Malunga noshishino oku kwalatha ulawulo olusilelayo.

Ngaphaya koko, siphinde sathwaxwa ngubhubhane welizwe wentsholongwane yecorona nekhokelele kumvalela-ndlwini. Ngaphandle kwemingeni ebangelwe ngumvalela-ndlwini, njengoko kuxoxwe ngayo kwinqaku elingaphambili (*iPula Imvula* kuSeptemba ngo-2020) kunye neenkathazo ezikhankanywe kumhlathi ongasentla, zingumfanekiso otyhilekileyo onganiki themba kakhulu worhwaphilizo oloyikekayo olwenzeke malunga neengxowamali zobonelelo ngenxa yentsholongwane yecorona. Urhwaphilizo beselubangela imbonakalo engathandekiyo malunga notyalomali eMzantsi Afrika.

Ezi ziibhola ezothusayo ezinamagophe ezimbalwa eziphoselwa kubalimi bethu, ezinkulu okanye ezincinane. Ngokubhekiselele kulawulo lweshishini lokufama lwakho kungenzeka ujongane nezi bhola okanye uziphophe. Umngeni kukuba ezi bhola ezinamagophe zonke zingaphaya kwamandla akhe nawuphi umlimi, ziyimibandela evela ngaphandle.

Okwenzekayo kukuba, ngokufutshane iziphumo zezi nkathazo efama kukuthengwa kweemveliso zamalungiselelo emazweni angaphandle ezifana namafutha okubasela, iikhemikhali, izichumiso kunye noomatshini kwaye zisuke zaneendleko eziphezulu ngakumbi, iinkxasomali ezibolekiweyo nazo zineendleko ezinyukileyo, kanti zisuke zangqaba iinkxasomali. Kwelinye icala, yinyaniso ukuba ukwehla kwexabiso lerandi kunika ithuba lokuthengisa iimveliso emazweni angaphandle ukuba oko kuyenzeka.

Masihlale ethembeni silungiselele ukujongana nezi bhola zinamagophe ngokunjalo sihlale namathuba eza nazo. Xa kunjalo umntu noko unakho ukuzikhusela endaweni yokukhatyelwa ngaphandle. Asikwazi kuyijongela phantsi imingcipheko ebandakanyekayo xa sijongene nezi meko zemali, kodwa zingakwazi ukusiphaphamisa. Kubalulekile ukujongana nezi bhola zinamagophe ukuze uhlale ungumlimi onozinzo. Kaloku abantu kufuneka batye.



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QINISEKA UKUBA ZIKHONA IZICWANGCISO

Ukuze ujongane nezi bhola zinamagophe faka iiglavu zakho kunye nehelmethi kananjalo uthathe iphini lakho lokubetha ibhola:

- Qinisekisa ukuba **unenkqubo efanelekileyo yogcino-zingxelo** ukuze ukwazi ukuvavanya imiba yemali yefama yakho ngokufanelekileyo. Kuya kuba luncedo ukusebenzisa imithetho-siseko yokufama okuchanekileyo ukuqinisekisa iingxelo eziphucukileyo nokunikela ngeenkcukacha eziphuculweyo.
- Wulawule ngenkuthalo umququqelo wekheshi ngokusebenzisa **uhlahlo-mali lomququqelo wekheshi** ngakumbi malunga neentengo. Kulumkele ukufane uthenge izinto obungazicwangciselanga ngakumbi ngokuphathelele kwimpahla yexabiso eliphezulu (oomatshini, izixhobo zokusebenza). Amaxabiso anezaphulelo awasoloko engamaxabiso anezaphulelo. Ngaphandle **kwenkcazo yomququqelo wekheshi** ofanelekileyo akusayi kukwazi ukulawula umququqelo wakho wekheshi ngokufanelekileyo.
- Lawula iindleko zakho zabucala okanye zekhaya – kuluncedo kakhulu kwaye kucetyiswa ukuba ube nohlahlo-mali olwahlukanisiweyo malunga nezi ndleko. Musa ukuphila ngaphaya kwamandla akho emali.
- Lawula iindleko zakho zeemveliso zamalungiselelo ngokusebenzisa isicwangciso seshishini lokufama futhi wenze amanyathelo okunciphisa iindleko. Xa kukho **inkcazo yengeniso efanelekileyo**, oko kuyenzeka. Qiniseka ukuba usebenzisa isixa esichanekileyo seemveliso zamalungiselelo ngokweengcebiso kunye/okanye ngokwezicwangciso.
- Yihlale ngocoselelo imeko yemali yeshishini lakho lokufama. Sebenzisa **inkcazo yolungelelwano lwemali** uze uqwalasele amatyala akho kakuhle. Ityala alingomhlobo wakho futhi amatyala amakhulu abe sisiwo sabalimi abaninzi. Kwithuba langoku amaqondo enzala aphantsi ngenxa kabhubhane wehlabathi, kodwa uze ungakujongi oku njengethuba lokuboleka enye imali. Amaqondo aza kuphinda anyuke kwakhona. Xa kunokwenzeka ukuba kufuneka ukuboleke imali ngenene, qala uthethathethane ngenjongo yokufumana elona qondo liphantsi lenzala.
- Hlola imigaqo yakho yokwenza iimveliso. Yenza umsebenzi wokufama ngezinto eziyindalo uze uphucule impilo yemihlaba yakho. Sebenzisa imithetho-siseko yokufama ngolondolozo, oku kuya kunceda ekunciphiseni iindleko zakho zokwenza iimveliso.
- Okona kubalulekileyo – ingaba unaso **isicwangciso soshishino esifanelekileyo?**

ISIPHETHO

Amanye amanyathelo akhankanyiweyo bekuxoxiwe ngawo kumanqaku angaphambili ngokweenkalo ngeenkalo kodwa uphinda-phindo lugxininisa kuphela okona kubalulekileyo malunga nala manyathelo. Khumbula ukuba luyafumaneka uncedo lokuhlola ishishini lakho ngokutsha. Sebenzisa ubungcaphephe obufumaneka kumashishini namaziko ezolimo afana neGrainSA. ■

Yazi imida yokuqalisa ukutyala ebaluleke kumaxa akho okukhulisa

NGOKWESIQHELO UMDA WOKUQALISA NGUMGANGATHO KUMDA WOKUNGENA KWISAKHIWO OKANYE EGUMBINI – XA UMNTU ENGENA KWESO SITHUBA, UNQUMLA UMDA WOKUNGENA. KUSENOKUBHEKISELELA KWAKHONA KWITHUBA ELITHILE LEXESHA, UMZEKELO NGOBUSUKU BOKUQHAWUKA KONYAKA OMDALA NGENTSIMBI YE-12 ELINGUMDA WOKUNGENA KUNYAKA OMTSHA, NAXA UMTSHAKAZI ETSHATA SUKUBA EMI KUMDA WOKUQALISA UBOMI OBUTSHA NOMYENI WAKHE.

Kwangayo le ndlela singathi xa sijonge ikhalenda yomlimi siphawule ukuba kukho amathuba ambalwa ohlobo olulodwa kwixesha lokulima ayimida yokuqalisa okutsha. Umlimi onamava uya kuxelelwa ngumoya wakhe ukuba yeyiphi imida yokuqalisa okutsha, kodwa umlimi omtsha okanye osaphuhlayo ufanele ukufunda ngemida yokuqalisa okutsha ephathelele kwingingqi enza kuyo umsebenzi wokufama ngokubuzana indlela kubalimi abadala nakwiingcaphephe zolimo ezinamava. Ukuyazi imihla yemida yokuqalisa okutsha sisixhobo sokulwa esibalulekileyo ebhokisini yezixhobo zomlimi!

Ngoko ke, yeyiphi le mida yokuqalisa okutsha afanele ukuyazi umlimi? Kukho imida eyiyona ifanelekileyo yokuqalisa ukutyala, ukutshabalalisa ukhula, ukutshabalalisa izinambuzane ezonakalisayo neyokuvuna. Kweli nqaku siza kuqwalasela imida yokuqalisa ukutyala.

Kufuneka kubekho isicwangciso samanyathelo engqondweni engasemva yomlimi ngamnye malunga nendlela aya kuhlangebazana ngayo nemimiselo engenazinzo.

IMIHLA EFANELEKILEYO YOKUTYALA

Umngeni oqhelekileyo abajongene nawo abalimi abasaphuhlayo kukufumana uncedo lwemali yokuthenga iimveliso zamalungiselelo ezityalo zabo ixesha liselihle. Abalimi kufuneka baqalise kwangoko ukuhlanganisela isicwangciso seshishini esivakalayo baze basinike abo banokuba ngababoneleli babo bemali. Sesibone iziganeko eziliqela zokutyunjwa



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kwabalimi njengeendalifa zeprojekthi engummangaliso – kodwa okwezekayo mhlawumbi kukufumaneka kwemali yoncedo selidlule kakhulu ixesha, okanye iimveliso zamalungiselelo ziziswe selidlule kakhulu ixesha kuze oku kuthintele umlimi emsebenzi wakhe emasimini ixesha liselihle futhi angakwazi ukuqalisa ngemihla eyiyona ifanelekileyo yokutyala.

Oku kuduba umphefumlo kuba kuthetha ukuba isityalo sesikwimeko engathembeki kakuhle singekalinywa ngokunjalo nezivuno ngokuqinisekileyo azinakuba zihle kangako. Olunye uxanduva esiluthwala ngamandla njengeqela laseGrain SA loPhuhliso lwabaLimi kukuxhasa nokufundisa abanye abadlali-ndima ngendlela ebaluleke ngayo imida yokuqalisa okutsha okanye eyona mihla ifanelekileyo yokutyala ukuze sibe nempumelelo isityalo.

Iinyanga ezifudumeleyo

Ngakwicala lomsebenzi siyazi ukuba umbona sisityalo semozulu efudumeleyo. Umbona udinga inani elithile elimiselweyo leeyunithi zobushushu ukuze womelele futhi ukhule kakuhle. Amaqondo obushushu afanelekileyo aphakathi kwe 10°C ukuya kwi 15°C afanele ukuba ulinywe ngawo umbona. Ngoko ke, akuncedi nokutyala isityalo emhlabeni phambi kwexesha kakhulu.

Imfihlelo kukulinda ukuba ixesha lokulima lifikelele kumaqondo obushushu anozinzo ngakumbi njengoko oko kuqinisekisa ukuhluma kwezityalo eziselula okufanayo. Ukuba iimvula ezifike emva kwexesha zikunyanzele ukuba utyale emva kwexesha kunemfanelo, kubalulekile ke ngoko ukuba wazi ukuba ufanele uziqhelanise futhi ukuba kuyenzeka ungajonga ekutyaleni omnye wemihlanganisela wombona okhula ngokukhawuleza okukhulu okanye mhlawumbi ungawulimi kwaphela umbona kodwa ukhangele esinye isityalo esikhula kwixesha elifutshane. liveki zokuqala ezintathu emva kokutyala zibalulekile kwimpumelelo yesityalo kwaye iimeko ezigqubayo ziya kuba nefuthe kwisakhono sesityalo.

Qinisekisa ukuba uyazi kakuhle imida yokuqalisa okutsha efanelekileyo yokutyala kunye nalo mida yokuqala okutsha esithi 'selidlule kakhulu ixesha lokutyala'.



Success isn't always about greatness. It's about consistency. Consistent hard work leads to success. Greatness will come.

~ DWAYNE "THE ROCK" JOHNSON



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IPULA IMVULA IFUMANEKA

NGEELWIMI EZILANDELAYO:

isiXhosa, IsiNgesi, iSeTswana, iSesotho nesi IsiZulu.

Articles written by independent writers are the views of the writers and not that of Grain SA.

Yazi imida yokuqalisa ukutyala...

Iinyanga ezibandayo noko

Asinakulibala ukuba esinye isoyikiso malunga nesityalo sifika ekupheleni komjikelo wokukhula xa kuqalisa iinyanga ezibandayo. Isityalo sombona sidinga iintsuku eziphakathi kwe-120 ne-140 ezingenaqabaka kuxhomekeke kumhlanganisela. Ngenxa yesi sizathu umntu akanakuzifaka emngciphekweni wokutyala imbewu yombona selihambe kakhulu ixesha kuba iqabaka phezu kwezityalo zombona ezisakhulayo ingabangela ilahleko ezinkulu zesivuno.

Kukwakho umda wokuqalisa kwexesha elifanelekileyo lokuvuna – elo lixesha xa inkoliso yezityalo seyivuthwe ngokupheleleyo. Thina sazi abalimi abaninzi abasaphuhlayo abaphantsi koxinzelelo lwabanini bemfuyo ukuba basuse izityalo zabo emasimini ukuze iinkomo zitye emasimini ombona. Kaninzi oku kuneenkathazo zazo. Xa isikhwebu sombona sivunwe sisenesiqu-latho esiphezulu sokufuma siyabuna, silahle ubunzima baso kanti okona kukhathazayo, kukuba okunokwenzeka kukonakala okanye ukuba sesichengeni sezifo. Isivuno siya kuba sidlelelelwa ngokungeyomfuneko ukuba isithuba sokuvuna asithathelwa ngqalelo.

Imihla ethile yengingqi

Sithetha ngexesha lesithuba kodwa kukwabalulekile ukukhumbula ukuba imihla

yokutyala ihambelana nengingqi. Ixesha elilungileyo lokulima isityalo sombona eMpumalanga lahlukile kwixesha ekuthiwa lilungile lokutyala umbona eMntla Ntshona. Amanqanaba okufuma emihlabeni kunye nobushushu bemihlaba kuya kufuneka ukuba zibe kwimida efanelekileyo yokuqalisa kokubumbeka kwembe-wu ukuze siphumelele.

Ukuba uyayazi imida efanelekileyo yokuqalisa ukutyala kwaye unako ukubambelana kuloo mihla, izityalo ziya kuba nelona thuba lihle lokovelisa ezona zivuno ziphezulu kuba kukwelo xesha apho isityalo sinikwa khona lonke ithuba lokukhula kakuhle side sifikelele ekuvuthweni okupheleleyo phantsi kweemeko zemozulu ezifanelekileyo (ngethemba) leemvula ezilungileyo, ukukhanya kwelanga okwaneleyo neeyunithi zobushushu ngokunjalo namaqondo obushushu aphakathi entshonalanga.

KWAZI OKWAKHO ONOKUKHETHA KUKO

Abalimi bafanele ukuba nolwazi futhi baphaphame. Kufuneka kubekho isicwangciso samanyathelo engqondweni engasemva yomlimi ngamnye malunga nendlela aya kuhlangabezana ngayo nemimiselo engenazinzo. ■



Impumezo yokugqiba ngomaleko ongaphezulu.

Ifoto: Jenny Mathews