

PULA IMVUILA

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UJANUWARI
2016

Qaphela lezi izifo emmbileni

Incwadi yeGrain SA
yabalimi abasakhulayo

Funda Ngaphakathi:



Hlola isitshalo sakho njalo.

Umbila uyashesha ukungenwa yizifo eziningi. Sikuqaphela lokho kani-nji kaningi njengoba ama-cultivars ethu nezinhlobonhlobo ziya ngokuthuthuka. Esikhathi esedlule ama-cultivars ommbila abenzelwe ukuba azimelele kanti manje sekugxilwe kakhulu esivunweni nasemkhiqi-zweni ukuze siqinisekise ukuvikelela kokudla.

Kukhona ama-cultivars athile akhiwe ngendlela yokuthi amelane nezifo ezithile; loku kodwa akuseyona into okugxilwe kuyo kulezikathathi zamanje zama-genetics. Lena akuyona into embi; kuyasho kodwa ukuthi sidinga ukuba siqaphele ngezinhlobo ezahlukahlukene zezifo zommbila kanti futhi kuchaza ukuthi kufanele sihlale siqaphele ukuthi zizihlasela

kangani izilimo zethu. Ihlale ikhona into esingayenza ukunciphisa umonakalo ezingawudala. Ngendlela efanayo okwenziwa ngayo ama-cultivar ethu ommbila enzelwa ukukhiqi-za; amakhemikhali ethu nawo asethuthukisiwe ukuze azilawule ngempumelelo izifo nezimbuzane kuzilimo zethu.

Izifo zeztishalo zidalwa yi-fungi, i-bacteria nama-viruses. Zingasabalala masinyanye futhi zingadala umonakalo omubi uma ungathathi izinyathelo ezifanele zokuzilawula. I-fungi, i-bacteria nama-viruses zinga-afektha zonke izingxenye ezahlukene zesitshalo okufaka phakathi izimpande, isiqu, amahlamvu kanye nezikhweli. Lokhu kungaba nomthelela omkhulu esivunweni ngenkathi sekuvunwa isilimo, izinga lommbila nalo lizoba nomthelela omubi.

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UGOGO JANE UTHI...

Abantu abanangi bazothatha umhlabakhefu ngalesi sikhathi samaholide kodwa nina mafama, nizosebenza kanzima ukuze niqinisekise ukuthi isizwe siba nakho ukudla. Sibusiseke kakhulu ukuba namafama azimisele ukuzinikela kangaka ngenxa yethu – sinethulela isigqoko ngokusebenza kwenu kanzima!

Siyezwa kwabezindaba kukhulunya kakhulu ‘ngoshintsho’ – kazi iyini lento ebizwa ‘ushintsho’? isichazamazi siyichaza kanje ‘ushintsho olungcono’. Wonke umsebenzi esivenza kule programu iqonde oguqukweni – sifuna ukwenza izinguquko ezizokwenza ngcono izimpilo zamalungu ethu, ukuvikeleka kokudla eNingizimu Afrika, ukusetshenziswa komhlaba, kuzokwenza amafama amnyama akwazi ukusebenzisa umhlabu anawo, athole isivuno esiphezulu, kunciphe izindleko zokukhiqiza, abantu bahlonyiswe ngamakhono okuqhube amabhizinisi abo ezolimo, kusabalalismi ulwazi futhi kuvehwe nezingane mayelana nawo wonke umkhakha wezolimo – konke ngehnoso yokwenza ushintsho olungcono.

Ngokwejwayelekile abantu bayesaba ukushintsha ngakho ke bayalwenqaba – bathanda ukuqhubeuka nalokho abahlale bekwenza njalo ngoba bazizwe bephophile. Ushintsho luletha ingcindezi futhi lokhu akukho ntfontofoto. Lokhu kuyiqiniso nakuwona amafama osekukaningi elwenqaba ushintsho kanye nezindlela ezintsha zokukhiqiza futhi baqoka ukwenza lokho okwakwensiwa woyise. Kuprogramu yethu sezama ukukhombisa wonke umuntu izindlela ezintsha, ezizoqhubeka isikhathi eside nezindleko ezingambi eqolo neziphephile zokukhiqiza ukudla kwasizwe sethu. Kuyo yonke le misebenzi ehlukahlukene eyenziwayo, abalimi bakhonjwa izindlela ezintsha ezingalwenza ngempela ushintsho olungcono.

Ngesikhathi ngibhala lombiko, ibingekho imvula ezindaweni ezikhqiqa izilimo zasehlobo – wonke umuntu ukhathazekile ngesizini engaphambili. Manje sesizokwazi ukuba ukwazile noma cha ukutshala izilimo zakho. Isizwe sinenhlanhla, ngoba abalimi bayazicupha izikhala futhi bangabantu abanganikezelii abazimisele ukuzinikela kakhulu ukuze balime izitshalo. Siyethemba ukuthi lo nyaka uzonilethela izithelo ezizonenza ukuba nitshale futhi nangonyaka ozayo. Masingakhohlwa ukuthi amafama ayondla – abantu nezilwane bathembele kubona ngokudla.

NguJanuvari nezinambuzane zizozinika amandla ezitshalweni zakho – kucelwa uziqaphe ngelokhozi izinkinya – ukunaka kwakho izilimo kungazonga izilimo zakho.

Nibusiseke.

Asingene ku-2016 ngokholo

Ngithanda ukufisela bonke abafundi bethu bePula Imvula unyaka omuhle nonengqubekela phambili ka-2016. Kubukeka kwangathi lonyaka uzoqala ngezinselelo ezinkulu.

Le sizini iqale emva kthesikhathi imvula ingekho ukuze amafama ezokwazi ukuqala ukutshala eNyakatho. Okokuqala nje isomisa sika-2015 sisishiyi sinomswakama omncane kakhulu enhlabathini. Isivuno esicane sibe nomthelela omubi ezimalini zethu futhi ambalwa kakhulu amafama enze inzuko ngesizini edlule. Ngisho ‘ne-Swartland’ eyethenjiwe eNtshonalanga neKapa yahlaselwa yisomiso esikhulu.

Kwangathi isimo sezulu sinobungozi obukhulu kubalimi bokusanhlamvu. Nakuma ungazama ukukuhlelela lokho, ngeke ubugweme ubungozi. Ngisho umshwaleensi wesomiso awufikeleki kubalimi abanangi, lokho akwensiwa yizindleko eziphezulu, kodwa yingenxa yobungozi obukhulu bezinkampani zomshwaleensi kanye nanma-quota abawasebenzisayo ukunciphisa ubungozi bazo.

Ama-cultivars amasha akwazi ukumelana nesomiso angasisiza esikhathini esizayo kanye nezindlela zokonga zingasisiza, kodwa sisazoyidinga imvula ukuze sikhiqize izilimo. Yini le esegazini lethu njengamafama okusanhlamvu ukwenza ukuba simelane nezimo

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ezibucayi ngale ndlela? Uma ungangibusa, ngizothi wukhola! Ukhola lokuthi uNkulunkulu wethu omuhle uzosilethela imvula nokuthi Uzosinikeza. Ngakho-ke ngnifisela ukholo oluchichimayo ngo-2016. Sebenzisani onke amakhono enu nioxosane nabeluleki benu, kodwa kholwani kuNkulunkulu wethu ukuthi Uzonipha enikudingayo ukuba nibe nezitshalo ezinhle ukuze sondle isizwe.

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Pula Imvula's Quote of the Month

If you don't like something change it; if you can't change it, change the way you think about it.

~ Mary Engelbreit

Qaphela lezi izifo emmbileni

Izifo emmbileni izidinga izimo ezithile zendawo ukuze zakheke. Uma izimo zikhale nesifo sikhona kuleso sitshalo esisiqukethe ngaleso sikhathi sizoqala ukukhula sihlasele isitshalo. Sizokudla amandla okufanele aye kumahlamvu nokukhiqizeka kwezinhamvu futhi sizogcina sisicinanisa isitshalo. Uma isifo sesikhona esitshalweni esisodwa singasabalalela nakwezinye izitshalo eziseduzane nogomoya ophephula ama-*bacterial* spores ezohlala emahlamvini naseziqwini bese iqala ukwenza umonakalo esitshalweni esilandelayo.

i-bacteria, *i-fungi* nama-*viruses* adala izifo azohlala ekhona emhlabeni weminyaka eminingi, kodwa uma isimo uma singavumelani nazo ngeke zakheke. Isifo esivela endaweni ethile ngesizini ethile asibi khona kuleyo ndawo ngesizini elandelayo uma izimo zingavumelani nazo.

Ngaphambi kokuqala kwesizini yokutshala sidinga ukuba nohlelo lwezinyathelo zokulawula izifo. Izindleko zalezo zinyathelo zihlala zingenkulu ifektha. Uhlelo olubiza ukuzedlula zonke lokulawula izifo ukuvikela.

- Qondiswa isilimo ositshalayo nezifo ezikhona endaweni yakho.
- Uma kune-*cultivar* ekhona emakethe ezimelelayo esifeni esihlaselayo endaweni yakho ngakho kungaba kuhle ukutshala leyo *cultivar*.
- Faka okuzobulala *i-bacterial* ne-*fungal* ohlelweli iwasifafazo samakhemikhali oku-



ngasiza ukunyutralayza *i-fungi* ekhona ne-*bacteria* ehlala kuzinsalela emhlabathini.

- Uma usebenzisa i-no-tillage futhi ubona ukwanda kwezifo ezithile kungaba umqondo umuhle ukwenza ukusale ususebenza inhlabathi. Ezinye izifo zicasa kulezo zimvithi noma izinsalela ezisemhlabathini kanti ukuthila inhlabathi kungenza lezo ziphelelw amandla.
- Ukujikelezisa izilimo nakho kungasiza ngoba ezinye izifo ziphila ngezitshalo ezithile. Ngukujikelezisa izilimo zakho ungasandisa isikhathi esidengwa yisifo ukuze siphile ngaphambi kutshala isilimo esilungele leso sifo.

• Tshala isilimo sakho ngesikhathi esifanele. Njengokushintsha kwesizini isimo se-zulu naso siyashintsha. Uma unga tshala ngesikhathi esilungele lapho isimo sendawo singavumelani nokwakheka kwesifo kungaba yisikhathi esihle samapulane akho.

“*Ngaphambi kokuqala kwe sizini yokutshala sidinga ukuba nohlelo lwezinyathelo zokulawula izifo.*



Isithombe 1 - 8: Izifo zezitshalo zingasabalala ngokushesha futhi zidale ukulahleka kwesivuno sakho.

Yini ongayilindela kumhloli...



Isiboneolo sezingubo eziphephile okufanele zigqokwe.

Kuma-athikili adlule mayelana nezoku-phathwa kwabasebenzi sixoxile nge-zokuphatha nokucinwa kwamare khodi ngaloludaba. Uma unomsebenzi, ngisho noma ngabe umuntu oyedwa, ngokusemthethweni kudingekile ukuba ulandele izidingo zomthetho ezifanele. Okwenza isimo sibe bucayi, udaba Iwezabasebenzi eNingizimu Afrika lulawulwa yimithetho eyishumi.

Eminye yayo, ebaluleke kakhulu zonke izinsku, engxoxweni yethu yilena:

- Yi-Basic Conditions of Employment Act (i-BCEA), 75 ka-1997 ngokuxhumana ne-Sectoral Determination 13 yezoLimo;
- I-Compensation for Occupational Injury and Disease Act, 130 ka-1993;
- I-Occupational Health and Safety Act, 85 ka-1993; ne-
- Unemployment Insurance Act, 30 ka- 1996. Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi lemitetho okukhulunye ngayo iyalandelwa uMnyango wezaBasebenzi uqashe abahloli abazohlola izindawo zokusebenza. Futhi beluleke abaqashi nabasebenzi ngamalungelo abo nezibopho futhi kufanele

bahlole indawo yokusebenza uma kwenzenka kuba nezikhalazo noma izingozi.

Ngesikhathi kuhlolwa umhloli uzobheka ukuthi uyalandelwa yini umthetho wezokusebenza. Bangacela izikotileka zokuqashwa, ama-payslips, ama-attendance registers, kanye namafayela omsebenzi ngamunye. Bangadinga nesiqiniseko sokubhalisela i-Workman's Compensation Fund kanye ne-Unemployment Insurance Fund kanye nesiqiniseko soku-khokhelwa kwabo sakamuva. Bangabheka nokuthi sikhona yini isifingqo semithetho ngamunye kulena elandelayo ekhonjiswayo: iBCEA; i-Employment Equity Act; i-Occupational Health and safety Act; nokuthi ikhophi ye-Sectoral Determination 13 ikhona yini yabasebenzi. Bangabheka nokuthi inqubo yokuqondiswa kwezigwegwe nekhodi kukhona yini.

Umhloli wezabasebenzi angaqinisekisa futhi ukulandelwa kwe-Occupational Health and Safety Act: njengokuthi amaketango ahanjiswayo namabhande kuvikeleke ngokwanele; ukuthi izintuba zokuphuma uma kunesimo esiphuthumayo zimakwe ngokucacile; ukuthi izicishamlilo ziyanfinyeleka nokuthi zisebenza ngokufanelekile;

Ukuthi imethiriyeli esheshe ishe ibekwe futhi ase-tshenziswa ngemfanelo; ukuthi zonke izintambo zikagesi namaplaki zi-insulethwe ngendlela; ukuthi onke amakhemikhali abekwe futhi ase-tshenziswa ngokufanele; ukuthi ibhokisi losizo lokuqala linakho konke okudingekayo likhona ebihilidini; ukuthi zikhona izindlu zangasese ezi-hlanzekile zabesilisa nabesifazane nokuthi ukulimala okwenzenka emsebenzini nezifo uyakubika umqashi kuMnyango wezabaSebenzi.

Khumbula ukuthi ngalesikhathi kwenziwa uhlolo uma kuke kwatholakala ukuthi kukhona okungalandelwe ngendlela lokho kuzodala ukuba kwensiwe uhlolo olonzulu-ke manje okunge-nza umhloli egcine ese-inthavywe nabasebenzi. Kukuwena-ke njengomqashi ukugcina umthetho ngoba ukuwephula kungakuholela ekutheni

“ *Ukulandela umthetho weza-basebenzi njengoba kudingekile usiza abaqashi ngoba unciphisa ubungozi bamacala.*

ugcina usuhlawuliswa phakathi kuka-R300 kuya ku-R1 500 umqashi ngamunye noma uvalelw ejele isikhathi esisukela onyakeni owodwa kuye eminyakeni eyisithupa.

Esikhatheni esiphambili, abaqashi ababengawugcini umthetho babenikezwu isikhathi somusa, esasivamise ukuba yizinyanga ezintathu, ukulungisa izindaba zabo zezabasebenzi ngaphambi kokuba bajezelwe ukwephula umthetho uma kutholakala ukuthi isidindo sisekhona. Ngenxa yalokhu kuchibiyelwa kwe-*Basic Conditions of Employment Act* isikhathi somusa asisekho. Abahloli bezabasebenzi sebengasi-khipha ngokushesha isinqumo uma ungayilandeli imithetho ebekiwe. Lolu ushintosh olubalulekile kumthethweni oluza nemiphumela engamuke-leki kumqashi. Uhulumeni akaguquki kwelokuthi abaqashi kumele bawugcine umthetho.

Abahloli bezabasebenzi bangatheleka ezindaweni okusetshenzelwa kuzo ezifana namapulazi noma ngasiphi isikhathi ngaphandle kwesaziso noma iwaranti, bezobheka futhi baqinise ukulandelwa komthetho wezabasebenzi. Kodwa abangeni emagcekeni okuhlalwa

kuwo ngaphandle kwemvume yomnikazi noma yoqashile.

Kepha, ilungelo lomphakathi wabalimi yilungelo elibaluleke kakhulu. Okufike kuxake-ke ukuthi kukhona amanye ama-ofishiyali ame izikhungo/iminyango anelungelo elisemthethweni lokungena benze imisebenzi yabo. Ngakho-ke ngokwezokuphepha emapulazini iprothokholo yokungena nokuboniswa-na ngakho phakathi kwe-Agri SA noHulumeni nemihlahlandlela yokungena emapulazini nje-ngendawo yomsebenzi. Ngokwale phrothokholi kungcono ukuba abahloli bezabasebenzi benze i-apoyintimenti nomnikazi/imenjenia. Ngenxa yaleli lungelo elisemthethweni, abahloli bezabasebenzi basengawazi ukungena emapulazini bengabikezelanga. Kumele wazi ukuthi amalungu akwa-Agri SA abonisa ibhodi lesa-iso esidingekayo emsangweni asemafamu awo angasebenzia ilungelo ngokweprothokholi.

Kuze kube manje siwabhekile amalungelo abahloli bezabasebenzi. Kuthiwan ke ngomwash? Unalo ilungelo lokuqinisekisa ukuthi lo muntu ozi-biza ngomhloli wezabasebenzi ngempela uyena

yini, ngaphambi kokumdedela angene endaweni yomsebenzi. Umhloli wezabansebenzi kufanele aveze isitifiketi esiqinisekisa isikhundla sakhe njengomhloli wezabasebenzi osebenz kuMnyango wezabasebenzi, achazi futhi ukuthi yiziphi izinto azozenza. Yize esezechaze ngale ndlela KANQATSHELWE engangeni. Okunye futhi, umhloli wezabasebenzi akabizi imali ngokuhola kwakhe ngisho nangesinjani iseluleko noma usizo. Futhi umhloli wezabasebenzi uhlola kuphela lokho okushiw. Abaqashi futhi banalo ilungelo lokufaka isimangalo sokwedulisela isinqumo sokugcinwa komthetho.

Ukulandela umthetho wezabasebenzi njengoba kudingekile usiza abaqashi ngoba unciphasa ubungozi bamacala. Futhi akekho ongazi nongaondisisi ukuthi kwenzekani ezindaweni zokusebenza kanye nokuxhumana ngendlela eyiyo kuyaqiniswa.

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Qaphela lezi izifo emmbileni



Qaphela ukugqwala kwezilimo zakho.

Ezinye izifo ezijwayelekile ongaziqaphela lapho

Yi-Gray leaf spot

Lesi sifo sivame ukutholakala ezindaweni ezinomswakama ngenkathi amahlamvu ehlala emanzi isikhathi eside. Lesifo sibonakala ngezibazi ezincane ezihambisana namabala ansundu nokumpunga a-pharaleli nemitha-

mbo. Kunemibiko yokwanda kwamachashaza kumahlamvu kuma thileji systems aminimamu.

I-Leaf blight

Kunenqwaba yama-blight ahlukahlukene. I-blight ngokuvamile ivela emahlamvini angaphansi futhi ayakhula ngokwenani njengoba kukhuka isitshalo. I-blight ingaholela ekusheni kwama-

hlamu aphele I-Blight ivela ezindaweni ezinomswakama omningi kanye namazinga okushisa a-moderate itholakala ngesizini yokulima. Unga-dala omkhulu umonakalo emnothweni.

I-Ear rot ne-stalk rot

Kunezinhloba ezahlukahlukene zokubola ezidalu ukubola kwesiqu ngaphansi nasezikha-len ieziphakathi kwama-kernel ommbila. Lokhu kuholela ekuweni nasekuncipheni kwsivuno. Iningi lezifo ezibolisayo zivela ngaphansi kwezimo ezinomswakama. Lezi zifo zikhiqiza ubuthi obuyingozi ebantwini nasezilwaneni.

Isiphetho

Lezi yizifo ezibalwa kweziningi okufanele ziqareshwe. Ngeke wazi ukuthi sizovela nini isifo njengoba izimo zezulu ziguquka njalo. Ukiye ukuthi kufanele uhlale uphishanekile ubheka izilimo zakho ukuze uthathe izinya-thelo ezisheshayo uma kukhona okwenzekayo. Ungakkohlwa njalo ukuthi indlela ezedlula zonke yokulawula izifo ukutha izinyathelo zoku-vikela ngaphambi kokuqala kwsizini.

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Ubhekilanga – indlela ethembekile

Sesiphakathi ezinyangeni zasehlobo na manje futhi iningi lezifunda ezikhqiqiza izilimo eNingizimu Afrika zisathole imvula encane kwezinye eyikaze ine nhlobo. Lokhu kuyakhathaza. Kusobala ukuthi sibhekene nesimo sesomiso esinzima. Lesi yisimo esilukhuni kumlimi njengoba sibhekene nale nkinga.

Sizotshalani, sizoke sikhwazi khona ukutshala, isimo sesomiso sizoqhube, ibhizinisi lami lizosinda kanjani uma singezutshala lutho enhlabathini? Yiqiniso izikhathi ezinzima ziyeza, kodwa yizo izimo ezinzima ezisifundisa ukuzimelela futhi siqine.

Isizini yokutshala esiphezukwethu kuzoba yisizini lapho thina njengamafama kuzodingeka sicabange ngokushesa futhi sihambisane nesimo nendawo esesikuyona, kuzodingeka siguqule izihlelo futhi sakhe amasu amasha ehlukile okuze sibhekane nalesi somiso. Kule-athikili ngizothanda ukuxoxa ngamathuba okutshala ubhekilanga onyakeni ifuze lona esiwubonayo.

Hleze iplani lakho bekuwukutshala ummbila emhlabeni wakho wonke, kodwa manje isikhathi siyahamba. Ezifundeni ezifudumele ezikhqiqiza ummbila eNingizimu Afrika njengaseFrestata naseNyakatho neNtshonalanga, Inging labantu lisebenzisa usuku lukaKhismusi njengebhentshimaki yokunqamula usuka lokutshala ummbila. Uma isimo sezulu sisivimbha ekutheni sifake phansi imbewu yethu ngaphambi kwalolu suku ngenhla-



Imiphumela yokwenza izinto ngokuyikho.

nhla sinayo enye indlela. Singatshala ubhekilanga. Ubhekilanga uayazimelela ezimweni zesomiso kanye nasesimweni esibandayo. Yingakho sikhwazi ukutshala emvakwesikhathi kwisizini, njengoba ukubanda kuqala ukungena ekwindla ngeke kuphazamisa isikhathi sokuvuthwa. Singalima ubhekilanga kusukela ngoNovemba kuze kufike uFebruary okusivuelat ifasitel elikhulu lethuba okufanele silisebenzise. Uma kufika izimvula zamuva sithatha ithuba lomswakama. Kuya ngezinhlolo, ubhekilanga uzovuthwa futhi ube nezinhlamu phakathi kwezinsuka ezingama-80 kuya kwayi-120.

Okunye okuhle ngokutshala ubhekilanga ukuthi ama-*input* kabhekilanga awabi njengawommbila. Lokhu kubaluleke kakhulu onyakeni lapho ubhekilanga kuyisilimo ongathembela kuso okwenza ukuthenga imbewu yesibili kuge lula.

Izidingo zikamanyolo azibizi kakhulu uma uqhatanisa nezommbila. Lokhu akusho ukuthi akufanele sifake umanyolo. Ubhekilanga uphilla ngenayithrojini, kodwa njengoba unezimpande eziJulile kubalulekile ukuwufaka masinyane emva kokutshala. Iphrogramu yakho yeminyaka eyadlu nayo izosebenza ngengoba ubhekilanga yilapho ewathola khona amanyutriyenti esizini edlule enhlabathini. Lokhu wuphawu olukhombisayo ukuthi zijuje kangakanani izimpande phansi.

Nakuba emaningi amathuba ahambisana nokutshala ubhekilanga, ikakhulukazi ngezinyaka zesomiso, kakhona amafektha athile okumele uwaqaphele. Kufanele uqaphele ungatshali ubhekilanga njalo, unyaka nonyaka. Lokhu kuzowaqedya nya amanyuthriyenti enhlabathini nenhlabathi uzoba nesimuncu eniningi kakhulu. Okungcono ungamaneyi-fake njengesilimo osijikelezisayo. Kusobala eminyakeni yesomiso zimbalwa kakhulu izinto esingazenza. Okokuqala futhi ukuthi kufanele isitshalo kuzoba nzima ukuba simile futhi lokho kuzodinga usizo lwemishini kuyobhidlizwa loluqwewqe olungaphezulu ukusiza izithombo ezincane. Kufanele ukugweme futhi ukutshala ngesikhathi amazinga okushisa ephewzulu kakhulu ngoba lokho kuzophazamisa inqubo yokuqhuma kwembewu.

Unyaka nonyaka unezinselelo zaho, futhi eminyaka ngeke ibe nempumelelo ngenxa yamafektha angaphezulu kwamandla ethu. Kodwa uma singabamba ithuba lezilimo ezahlukene esinazo singazama ukwenza okuhle ngale simo esinzima. ☽



Ubhekilanga ukhombisa ukupeteka kwakhe.

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Amafektha ongawacabanga uma unquma ngezinkambu zekhanola

Umkhiqizo wezilimo eNtshonalanga neKapa isingathe umjikeleziso wezilimo ngenxa yobungozi obusabalele emafamu, ukukhulisa izivuno zesitshalo futhi ukhulise ukulawula ukhula ngempumelelo. Ikhano lo iyingxene yenhlanganisela yezilimo ezijikeleziswayo kumafama amanangi eSwartland naseningizimu neKapa.

Kubaluleke kakhulu ukuba amafama awazi umlando wenkambu ngayinye epulazini labo nokuthi yiziphi izilimo ezisetshenziswayo enkambini ngayinye. Awukho umthetho ophoqa umfama ukuba aqalise umjikeleziso wesilimo esisodwa epulazini lakhe lonke. Ezinye izitshalo ezifana ne-*lupin* zithanda umhlaba oyisihlabathi nohambisa kahle amanzi, kanti ikhanola ayisoze yenza kahle emhlabathini oyisihlabathi.

Ukuwazi umlando wenkambu ngayinye kanye nohlobo lwenhlabathi, isimo semvundo yenhlabathi kanye nezinkinga zokhula kuzonquma ngezilimo okufanele zitshalelw ukujikeleziswa. Lokhu kwenza kube lula kumfama ukwazi ukuthi yiziphi izinkambu okuzotshalwa nokuthi yiziphi izitshalo. Lokhu kwenza kube lula ukuba umfama azi ukuthi yiziphi izinkambu ezizotshalwa ziphi izilimo ngonyaka ngamunye. Ngako-ke uma uhlelo lomjikeleziso wezilimo zakho lumi kahle, uzokwazi ukuthi ekupheleni kwesizini okuyo mangaki amahektha esilimo ngasinye azotshalwa ngonyaka olandelayo futhi lokho kusiza eku-odenimbe-wu ngesikhathi. Lokhu kuyiqiniso kukhanola. Izinkampani zembewu ezidayisa imbewu yekhanola kufanele zifake ama-oda ekuphele-ni kwesizini yamanje, ngenxa yokuthi imbewu kufanele ikhiquizwe e-Australia bese uthunye-lwa lapha ngomkhumbi kusenesikhathi sesizini elandelayo yokutshala. Ngakho-ke ukwazi kusenesikhathi ukuthi mangakhi amahektha ekhanola, ngakho-ke amakhilogramu ezinhlobo azoba mangaki, owadingayo nokufaka i-oda kusenesikhathi kungaholela ekutheni ungathola ama-cultivar alungele ifamu lakho.

Ukunquma ukuthi iyiphi i-canola cultivar ozoyitshala kuncike esimweni sefamu nalokho umfama afuna ukukuzuza. Isinyathelo sokuqala ekunqumeni ngezidingo zembewu yakho yekhanola, ukwazi isimo sokhula lwenkambu. Zintathu izinhlobo zekhanola, yi-Conventional, i-Clearfield (CL) kanye neTriazine tolerant (TT), ngayinye ihluke ngokusetshenziswa kwayo. Umehluko phakathi kwezinhlolo kuzinze emandleni ayo ukuphathe ama-herbicides athile. Inkambini etshalwe nge-conventional cultivar, ama- ACCase inhibitors



Uma kunezinselelo ezinkulu zokhula enkambini, into engcono yi-TT cultivar esiza umfama alawule izinkinga zokhula kangcono.



Ukwazi umlando wenkambu ngayinye kanye nohlobo lomhlabathi, isimo semvundo yomhlabathi nezinkinga zokhula kuzonquma ukuthi yisiphi isilimo esingatshalelw ukujikelezisa.

(i-Fops and Dims) kuphela ama-herbicides otshani angasetshenziswa. Kwi-CL cultivar ukhula lotshani, (Fops and Dims) naku-Cysure (i-broadleaf ne-grass herbicide) zingasetshenziswa. Egenjini lama-TT cultivars umlimi angasebenzisa i-herbicide yokhula lotshani (i-Fops and Dims) neSimazine noma i-Atrazine (i-broadleaf and grass herbicides). I- CL and TT cultivars zakhandelwa ukumelana nama-herbicides athile futhi ukusebenzisa noma iyiphi enye kungabulala isitshalo. Ama-broadleaf

herbicides amabili angasetshenziswa kuzo zonke iznhlobo zekhanola yiLontril ne-Lomex.

Uma ungenzao izinkinga ngokhula enkambini, umfama akaqoka ukutshala i-conventional noma i-CL cultivar (ilawile i-CL i-cultivar njengoba injalo yayi-conventional) ngenxa yokuthi zinesivuno esiphezulu kune-TT cultivars. Uma inkanmbu izoba yinkambu yedlelo ngonyaka olandelikhanola futhi i-under-sown nge-lucerne noma umadlelo elaphayo nokuba nezinkinga nokhula



Ukutshalwa kwesoya nokufakwa kukamanyolo

Ama-athikili ePula Imvula athinte izinhlangothi ezahlukene zesoya ngokujulile nokufanele zifundwe uma kudingeka ulwazi olubanzi. Le athikhili izoggamisa izinhlangothi ezibalulekile zokukhiqiza nokungenziwa mayelana nokutshala, nokuplana nokufakela isoya umanyolo.

Ukutshala

Ukukhetha i-cultivar

Ama-cultivar esoya ahlukana ngokuzwela kwawo ngokobude belanga nangamayunithi okushisa adingekayo ukuze akhiqize isivuno esiphezulu ezindaweni ezithile zomkhiqizo. Kubalulekile ukukwazi ukukhetha ama-cultivar kulawo alungele ifamu noma umhlabu wakho ophakeme ngokungafani ngaphezu kwezinga lolwandle ezindaweni ezinkulu zokulima. Izivuno ezi-avareji zemihlabu eyomile kahulumeni ama-cultivar okuhlolu ngawo akhombisa ukuthi i-avareji ephezulu ukuzedlula zonke yayi- 2,17 t/ha ngo-2010. Qiniseka ukuthi i-cultivar oyikhethile inesivuno esiqinisekisiwe okungenani esingama-2 t/ha futhi iveza imidumba okungenani angaba u-10 cm ngaphezulu komsele wokutshala ukuzinikeza ithuba lokuthola isivuno esiphezulu uma kunemvula enhle.

Zonke izimpawu ezifana nezinsuku eziyako-50% wokuqhakaza kwezimbali, izinsuku ze-physiological maturity, izinsuku zokuvuna, ubude bemidumba iphesenteji yobulihlaza kwesiqu, ubude besitshalo iphesenteji yokuwa kwesitshalo

lapho sesivuthiwe, iphesenteji ka-oyili oqukethwe, iphesenteji yamaphrotheni alihlaza, ikhwalithi yembewu, ukwephuka kwemidumba emva kwe-phesenteji yokuvuthwa nezivuno kufanele zihlaziwe ukuze kubonakale ongakukhethe okulungele ifamu lakho.

Zama ukuvakashela amafamu amanangi nalapho kakhona khona ama-cultivar okuhlolu ukuze ukhethe kahle. Khumbula ukuthi i-cultivar engenza kahle kwesinye isifunda nasemhlabeni owehlukile ngeke yenze kahle efamu lakho. Gxila ezinhlobeni eziqinisekisiwe zendawo kodwa ama-cultivar amasha uwatshale ezindaweni ezincane ukuze kuthi i-cultivar eqinisekisiwe eyenza kahle efamu lakho ikhethwe ngokuzayo.

Uma uzigcinele eyakho imbewu yisefe futhi igreyidwe ukuqiniseka ukuba ukutshala kwakho kuyafana kanye nokulawula ukudepha. Uma uqhuba i-conservation farming futhi ukhethe i-glyphosate resistance cultivars qinisekisa ukuba i-planter yakho, uhlelo lokulawula ukhula, amayunithi okufafaza kanye nezinga lokufafazi limi kahle.

Njengoba ibhalwa le-athikhili iningi lezindawo ezikhqiqa emhlabeni owomile azinawo umswakauma owanele ukuze kutshalwe izilimo. Kuwubuhlakanu njalo ukuhlala unohide Iwesitoko sama-cultivars asukela kusizini emidiyamu kuye kwemfushane owagcine ku-shed yakho ukuze kuthi uma kufanele kutshalwe emva kwsikhathi wena ubu unayo i-cultivar olinde ngayo.

Inani lezitshalo

Imbewu yesoya ihlukana ngokwezisindo isukela esisindweni sika-0,12 grams i-kernel kuya ku-0,18 grams i-kernel imbewu kwabalinela ikungenisa inuzo. Imbewu yakho uyikale noma ikalwe ibe yi-100 per batch futhi ubale i-avareji yesisindo nge-kernel eyodwa. Isivumelwano somhlabu jikele sokukhiqiza emhlabeni owomile ukuba uben nhlosu yokuthi ugcine ukengene kowamafaneli wezitshalo eziyi- 250,000 ihektha ngalinye. Leli nani lizokubeka ezingeni eliphezulu emihlabathi eminingi nokuthi likunikeze ikhava eyanele yokucindezelu uku-khula kokhula phakathi kolayini. I avareji yembewu ka-30kg u- 0,12 grams per kernel noma u-45 kilograms wembewu ekuiy-avareji ka- 0,18 grams per kernel kuzodingeka uthole inani elisekugcineni lezitshalo lika-250,000 plants per hectare uma iqhuma ngayodwa. Okungenani ungavumela u-10% phesenti wokulahlekela ngaphansi kwesimo esiphuthumayo futhi uajaste amasethingi e-planter afike ku-34 kg/ha ku-0,12 gram kernels kanye nokungaba ngama-50 kg/ha ku-0,18 gram kernels kuma-planter angeke asethelwe i-placement yenhlavu ngayinye. Kungenzeka ukuthi unosayizi we-kernel phakathi kwalokhu futhi kufanele kwensiwe izilungiso eziyizo.

Bala ukuthi izikhala zembewu kulayini zingakhni, kuya ngezikhala ze-planter yakho, ngakho ke lokho kutshalwa kwembewu kungaqshehla ngokubheka ngesikhathi kutshalwa. Ungazimonitha izikhala zokuqhelelana kwembewu

Amafektha ongawacabanga uma unquma ngezinkambu zekhanola

Iwamahalmvu amakhulu, umfama angaqoka uhlobo Iwe-CL.

Uma kunezinselelo zangempela zokhula enkambini, into engcono yi-TT cultivar ezosiza umfama ukuba ayilulawule ngempela inking yokhulu. Uqaphelie ukuthi ngenxa ye-genetic make-up yayo, i-TT cultivars ikhqiqa kancane ngo- (10% - 30%) kune-conventional noma i-CL cultivars.

Uma umfane esesithathile ngekhanola edingeckayo, isinyathelo esilandelayo ukunquma ngesikhathi sokhula salolo hlobo. Kunamacultivars esizini emfushane ephakathi nende ongakhetha kuwo. Isizini incike ukusabalala kwezimvula ngesizini yokulima. Uma imvula ya-

kho isheses yaphela kanti indawo okukhiqizwa kuyo ikhanola iyindawo eyomileyo, uyobe wenze kahle uma ukhethe i-cultivar yesizini emfushane. Isizini ehlala ipholile isikhathi eside futhi inomswakama ukukhetha izothatha isikhathi eside kungaba yindlela engcono. Isinyathelo sokugcina ukuqoka indlela elungele ifamu lakho nge-cultivar ethile futhi lokho kuzoya ngokuthi uyi-oda kuyiphi inkpani imbewu yakho.

Ukuqoka i-cultivar ehamba phambili kulula, ngoba ama-cultivar okuhlolu alinywa kuzo zonke izindawo ezikhqiqa ikhanola futhi imiphumela yalokho kuhlolu izokukhombisa ukuthi iyiphi i-cultivar eyenza kahle endaweni yakho ngokuhamba

kwesikhathi. Imiphumela yalokho kuhlolu, eyenziwa nguMnyango wezolimo eNtshonalanga neKapa noxhaswa yi- PRF, uhlala umi ngomuma ekupheleni kwesizini yokukhiza ngayinye. Lokhu kwenza ukwazi uku-oda imbewu yakho kuse-nesikhathi esanele ukuqinisekisa ukuthi uthola lokho okufunayo ngempela, esikhundleni sokuthatha lokho okukhona.

I-athikili ibhalwe ngu-Dkt Johann Strauss noMnu Piet Lombard, ama-Directorate Plant Sciences, eMnyango wezoLimo eNtshonalanga neKapa. Uma ufuna imininingwane, thumela i-imeyili ku- johannst@elsenburg.com noma ku-pietl@elsenburg.com.



Photo: Peet van der Walt

kokumbaphakathi kolayininangokuvezaimnhlamvu nangokukala i-avareji yebanga phakathi kwama-kernels atshaliwe. Ukuqala phansi futhi utshale kuyabiza ngakho-ke qinisekisa ukuthi imbewu yakho intshalwa kumswakama futhi ingadephi ukwedlula u-25 mm. Tshala kuphela ngaphansi kwezimo zomswakama ofanele.

Ukuvundisa

Impikswano yokuthi isoya ayivumi noma iyavuma ku-aplikheshini ye-nayithrojini ngaphambi noma ngenkathi isilimo sikhula igcwele emhlabeni wonke. Isoya idinga inayithrojini elinganiselwa ku-85 kg ithani ngalinye wezinhlamvu ezikhqiziwe. Ngakho u-170 kg wenayithrojini kufanele uvele enhlabathini yesilimo esiwu- 2 t/ha isilimo. Ngakho-ke kubalulekile ukuqiniseka ukuthi imbwe yakho ijobvywe ngendlela ngosiko oluhle *Iwe-Rhizobium bacteria* ukuqiniseka ukuthi okungenani kwakheka ama-*rhizobium colony nodules* asukela ku-8 kuya ku-20 ngobukhulu ayakheda esitshalweni ngasinye ukuze kulungiseke inayithrojini emoyeni izokhqiiza amathanzi ama-2 esivuno sezinhlamvu ihektha ngalinye.

Isoya futhi imunca iFosfeythi (P) elinganiselwa ku-8 kg kuya ku-9 kg, u-25 kg kuya ku- 40 kg we-Photheziyamu (K) no- 8 kg weSulfa (S) ithani lezhnlamvu ihektha ngalinye.

Ayithestwe inhlabathi yenu ukuze kutholakale umanyolo ongenziwa uzosiza lapho iphotheziyamu noma ifosfeythi iphansi. Iminimamu kamanyolo ovala isikhala sika- 9 kg wefosifeythi ithani elilodwa oqondene nesivuno unga-sentshenziswa njengomhlahlandlela obanzi wennhlanganisela ezosetshenziswa. Njengoba kubonakala isoya isebeenzisa iphotheziyamu nesalfa eningi. Ukwenza isibonelo kuphanyisiwe ukuthi inhlanganisela ebalansile efana no-150 kg kuya ku- 200 kg ka-2:3:4 (u-30) we-nhlanganisela iqukethe inayithrojini, ifosfeythi, iphotheziyamu, i-zinc nesifa kufanele ifakwe yonke ngenkathi kutshalwa. Kubalulekile ukuthi umanyolo kufanele ubekwe ebangeni elingi-50 mm kuya ecaleni kanye no-50 mm kuya ngaphansi kwe-mbewu ukuze ungabikho umthelela we-adverse osuka ku- 13,4 kg/ha wenayithrojini ezobonakala. Qiniseka ukuthi imbewu yakho ijobvywe nge-boron ne-molybdenum njengokweswela lama- micro elements kuzozinciphisa kakhulu izivuno.

Isiphetho

Khetha soya cultivar efanele ifamu lakho futhi ufake umanyolo ngokwenele kuzovunda umhlaba wakho ukuze uzipheke ethubeni elihle lokuthola lokuthola isivuno esiphezulu sesilimo.

I-athikile ibhalwe umfama os-ewathatha umhlalaphansi.

Amaphuzu abalulekile okulawula izinambuzane

I-African maize stalk borer larva noma ngo-lwesi Latin i-binomial classification system yaziwa nge-Busseola fusca kanti futhi ingeyomdabu wase-Sub-Saharan Africa.

I-larva noma isiteji sesibungu empilweni idala omkhulu umonakalo kuzilimo zommbila nezamabele kuso sonke isifunda ikakhulukazi eNingizimu Afrika. Isuka ku-sea level iye ezindaweni ezikhqizayo eziku- 2 000 mithazi ngephezulu kwe-sea level.

Uma singalawuliwe ngendlela abalimi abangenisa inzuko nabalimi abancame bala-hlekela kakhulu yizilimo zabo ukulahlekela kuba phakathi kuka- 5% no-30%, noma ngape-zulu kwesivuno sabo. I-larva ilimaza ama-kernels ezindlebeni zombila ivumela futhi isize umthelela wama-fungi ahlukahlukene. Uma usuvuna inga-

holela ekutheni ikhwalithi yezinhlamu ibe yimbi lokho kwenza sonke isilimo sakho sehliselwe izinga. Kwintengo yommbila ka-R2 800 per ton kanye ne-avareji yesivuno sika- 4,5 tons per hectare umonakalo odaleke emnothweni ungaba phakathi kuka-R630 kuye ku-R3 780 per hectare.

I-Description and life cycle

Bheka i-life cycle ekhonjiswe **ku-Figa 1**, ukuze uzazi iziteji ezahlukene ze-African stalk borer ukuze uzibone iziteji zezinambuzane emmbileni womhlaba wakho.

Isibungu esisesincane noma isibungu esingakabi noboya noma omaka, zinombala o-creamy white nombadlana ompunga kwesinye isikhathi zivila zinombadlana ophinki. Ikhanda elisakhephsuli limnyamana nomzimba isaphuzi nobunsujwana umbobo yaso yokuphefumula

inemibadlana emnyamana emaceleni. sinezi-nyawo ezingamasethi ahamba ngamane, zonke zisondelene esiswini saso.

Isibungu esidala siyacasha njengesibungu phansi nesiqu sisala enhlabathini njengezinhlanga ebusika. Lokhu kuzophuma emuva kobusika futhi kube yisizukulwane sokuqala ukuzalela amaqanda phakathi kwemigodlo yamaqabunga ommbila osemcane onezinyanga ezimbili nohhafu ubudala. Amaqanda azochamusela emvakwezinsku eziyi-7 kuya kweziyi-10 uqhubeka futhi umjikelezo. Izibungu uma zivila zidla amasonto ayisithupa, bese ziguquka i-pupae okuthi emva kwamanye amaviki amathathu ziphuma ziyozala isizukulwane sesibili samabhu. Ngenxa yesomiso esihlasele njengamanje umjikelezo wesizukulwano sokuqala nesesibili samabhu andizayo kungahle kubambe-zeleke ngamaviki amanangi.



Uhlelo oluyinhlanganisa lokulawuma izinambuzane lubalulekile.

UKULAWULWA KWEZINAMBUZANE

“Ukulawula nokumeneja i-stalk bore infestations kufanele kube yingxeny ye-Integrated Pest Management noma i-IPM system ehlelelw nezoqalisa ukusebenza efamu lakho.

Ibhu elidala linesipani sezimpaphe ezinga-25 mm kuya ku-35 mm, inezimpaphe ezinsundu nezisekuqaleni nezinye ezimnyamana ezinomaka. Ezinye izimpaphe zimhoshana okuthi akube mpunga kuyela konsundu.

Ibhu elidala lizalela amaqanda a-reamy white aba mnyamana ngaphambi kokuphuma. Amaqanda alinganisewa ku-0,8 mm kuya ku-1 mm idayametha, awubohozi athi akabe yisicaba kancane. Uma ubheka amaqanda azochamsela ungawathola eyizingwatsana aphakathi kwama-30 no-100 amaqanda angabonakala ngaphansi kwamahlamvu asavela. Kuhle ukwahlolola njalo amahlamvu ombila wakho ongaphansi kwezinya-nga ezimbili ubudala ukuze izimpawu zokugcwala kwezinambuzane uzosheshe uzibone uzinqobe. Ibhu lindiza ebusuku lindizela ezela phansi cisha kulingana nedolo futhi lingahlala noma kusiphi isitshalo sommbila eside kunalokhu bese lizalela amaqanda emigodlweni wamakhasi ombila osaphuma.

Izimpawu zokuqala

Izimpawu zokuqala zomonakala ezivamise ukubonakala yizimbotshana ezincane noma isigaba sokuqala esenziwa yizibungu ezincane emahlamvini ombila. Lezi zimbotshna zithi azifane nalezo ezingadalwa yisifutho se-shot gun pellets uma sudubula into. Uma ukubona lokho kungenzeka ukuthi izinga lomthelela wezilimo osunawo lingedlula ku-10%.

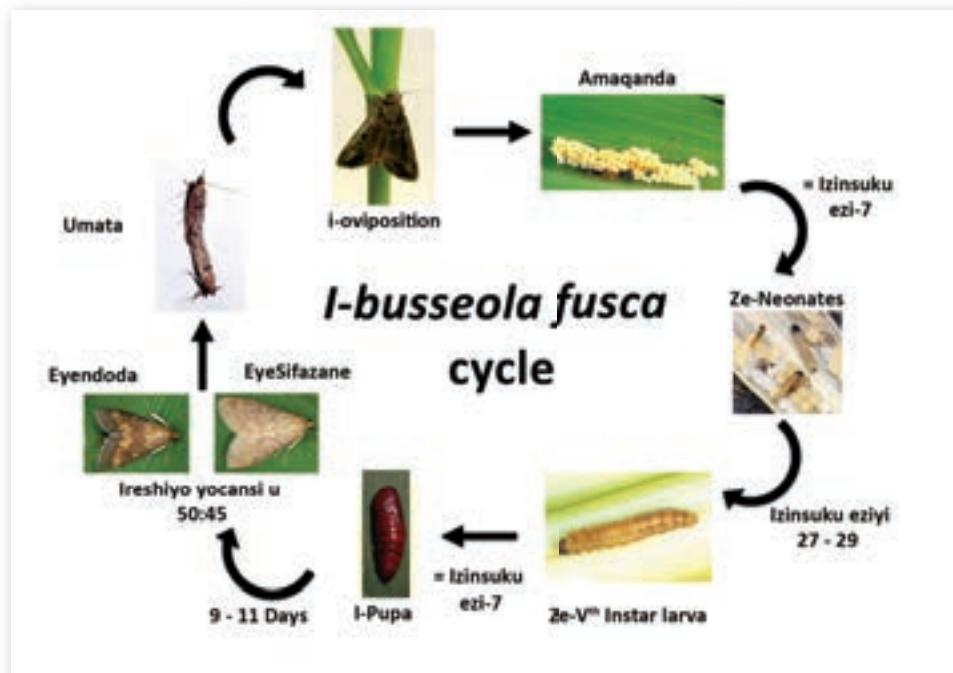
Ukufa kwenhlizyo nakho ngokunye kwezimpawu zokuqala ukubonwa ngamafama njengoba amahlamvu aphakathi nendawo ngaphezulu esitshalweni oma futhi ebuna futhi angawela ngaphakathi kwestishalo esikhulayo sommbila.

Kufanele ukulawula kuqale ngokushesa uma sezibonakala lezi zimpawu ezingenhla. Kubalulekile ukuba ukufafaza kwe-contact noma i-systemic chemical isetshenziswe ngaphambi kokuba izitshalo zommbila zibe zinde kakhulu ukuba ziseshenziswe ngogandaganda udansa isifutho.

i-Integrated Pest Management

Izinyathelo zokulawula

Ukulawula nokumeneja i-stalk bore infestations kufanele kube yingxeny ye-Integrated Pest Management noma i-IPM system ehlelelw nezoqalisa ukusebenza efamu lakho. Inhoso enkulu ye-IPM ukukhulisa inzunzo ngokwehlisa izindleko zokuhiqiza ngaso leso sikhathi kugcinvie umonakalo udalwa yizinamduzane uphansi. Kucelwa wenze uphenyo ngokuseshenziswe kwendlela yobusayensi nokuhlela



U-figa 1: Impilo ye-African stalk borer.

emsebenzi wefamu lakho kanye nazo zonke izilimo ezitshaliwe.

Amaphuzu amathathu ngempumelelo yohlelo lwakho lwe-IPM ukuqapha kokujala, noma ukuphubeoka nokuhlolola kanye nokucubungula izilimo zakho ngokwesistimu empilweni yazo yonke yokukhula njalo, ukuze ukwazi ukubona izinambuzane. Kubalulekile ukuba nolwazi uzokwazi ukubona izinambuzane kusukela kuyi-larval, isindala noma sekukhandeka amaqanda kwezindlela ezahlukene kubalulekile emnothweni.

Okwesibili, ukuthatha izinyathelo zokulawula uma usubone izinambuzane eziningi, noma sekuhlasele ukhula, izindlela ezifuna ukuba yingozi kwinzuko noma wemnothweni. Ezibalweni ezingenhla ukutheleleka ngezinambuzane okubalelwa kumaphesenti ayi-10%, lokho kungumthetho ukuze uqalise ihlelo lokulawula, lokho kusho ukuthi ingabe usulahlekewel u-R1 260 p/ha. Sekukonke izindleko zokufafaza zingaphansi kwale mali ihektha ngalinye, uyelulekwa ukuba ukulawula inkinga nakho kungaba nezindleko kule siteji. Okwesithathu uma kudingeka ukulawula aplaya inani elizosebenza lesibulali zinambuzane usebenzise amathuluzi a-calibrated ngendlela.

Izindlela zokulawula ezibalulekile kubalwa kuzo amakhemikali e-contact, nangofafa zizinambuzane ngqo ngoshev noma nge-systemic products efakwa esitshalweni futhi ibulale i-larva ekujuleni emahlamvini noma esiqwini, ukukhetha i-cultivar, ukulandela izindlela zamasiko zokubulala i-wintering of larvae ezinhlangeni ezindala noma i-biological control.

Izindleko ze-chemical ye-contact noma ama-systemic chemicals zilinganisewa ku-150 p/ha kumakhemikali okufanele abandakanye i-fixer mix. Ngisho nokungeza

ngo-R500 ihektha ngoku aplaya amakhemikali nalokhu kuseyithuba kwezomnotho lokuqualisa ukulawula ngo-5% threshold infestation rate.

I-Bt – Maize

Ukungeniswa kwe-transgenic noma amacultivars ommbila a-genetically modified akugujulile ukulawula kwe-stalk borer infestations ngo-72% wama-cultivars ommbila atshalwe ngohlolo lwe-Bt. Qinisekisa ukuba uyaqondisisa izidingo ze-plant refuge noma ama-buffer zones e-non Bt maize ngamablokhi noma ngolayini ngezandla ukuze i-resistance ye-Bt maize ingashesa yakheke. Okwamanje uphenyo luveze ukuthi isivele iqalile i-resistance yezinambuzane ngokulawula yizinhlobonhlobo ze-Bt. Ifama yilo okufanele lizame uhlelo lokujikelezisa izitshalo lokho kuvumela ushantsho ekusebenziseni i-genetically modified maize kanye namahlamvu amakhulu njalo njalo. Umjikelezo wezitshalo ubalulekile nawo ekwenzeni ngcono inhlabathi futhi inciphisa ne-resistance yokulawula ukhula ngamakhemikali.

Isiphetho

Ukuqapha kahle njalo isilimo sakho esisha osanda kusitshala sommbila, ezigabeni zaso zokuqala zokuhula kuzoqinisekisa ukulawula ngezikhathi zonke kwanoma yiziphi izinambuzane i-stalk borer infestation kanye nomphumela wesivuno sangomuso ngesikhathi sokuvuna.

I-athikhili ibhalwe ngumfama usewathatha umhlalaphansi.

Ithimba labahleli

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IsiSuthu saseNyakatho, nesiXhosa.

Uhlelo IweGrain SA LokuThuthukisa amaFama

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Articles written by independent writers are
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AbakwaGrain SA bainthavywe... uDavid Mongoato

Isivuno sesilimo sakho sasingakanani ngenkhathi uqala ukulima? Isivuno sakho sesingakanani njengamanje?

Ngesikhathi ngisaqala ukulima isilimo sami sa-siphakathi kuka-3,4 t/ha kuya ku- 4 t/ha. Isivuno sami manje siphakathi kuka-6 t/ha kuya ku-7 t/ha emhlabethi owomile.

Ucabanga ukuthi yini eyaba nomthelela omkhulu kwinqubekela phambili nempumelelo yakho?

Umthelela omkhulu empumelelweni yami ukuzinikela nokusebenza kanzima njengoba ngisazibona njengomunye wabasebenzi basefamu laseHanover kodwa hhayi njengomqashi.

Yiluphi uqequesho olutholile kuze kube yimanje futhi yiluphi uqequesho asathanda ukuluthola?

Luningi uqequesho engiluthole ezifundweni eza-hlkene kwaGrain SA futhi ngafunda lezi zifundo ezilandelayo:

- I-Introduction to Maize Production;
 - I-Advanced course in Maize Production;
 - I-Farming for Profit;
 - I-Maintenance course; ne-
 - Business Ethics kanye nezinye izifundo eziningi.
- Nami futhi ngiyazithuthukisa ngokwenza izifundo zesikhathi esifushane okwamanje eCedara College. Ngingathanda ukwenza izifundo zokuNisela njengoba okwamanje nginamahektha angama-60 angaphansi kwe-pivot irrigation. Ngingathanda futhi ukuthola uqequesho lwekhompyutha.

Uzibona ukuphi eminyakeni emihlanu? Yini ofisa ukuyithola?

Eminyakeni emihlanu ngingathanda ukuzibo ngingumlimi ongenisa inzuko ngokugcwale, ngili-ma imikhiqizo ehlukahlukene. Ngigxile ekuhabeni futhi ngikhiqize inyama yengulube epulazini ngi-nagcini ngokuzithumela ezimakethie.

Yisiphi iseluleko ongasinikeza abalimi abasafufusa?

Iseluleko sami kwabanye abalimi ukubakhuthaza ukuba baqhubeke nokuhlala emapulazini futhi bangasuki. Kufanele ukulima bakuthathe njemento ebalulekile futhi beyibone njengebhizinisi kodwa hhayi umsebenzi wokuzilibazisa.

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