

# PULA IMVUILA

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UJANUWARI  
2018

## NGOKUSEBENZA KANZIMA, awukho umkhawulo

Incwadi yeGrain SA  
yabalimi abasakhulayo

Funda ngaphakathi:

06 | Ikhonola – yenza yonke imizamo iphumelele

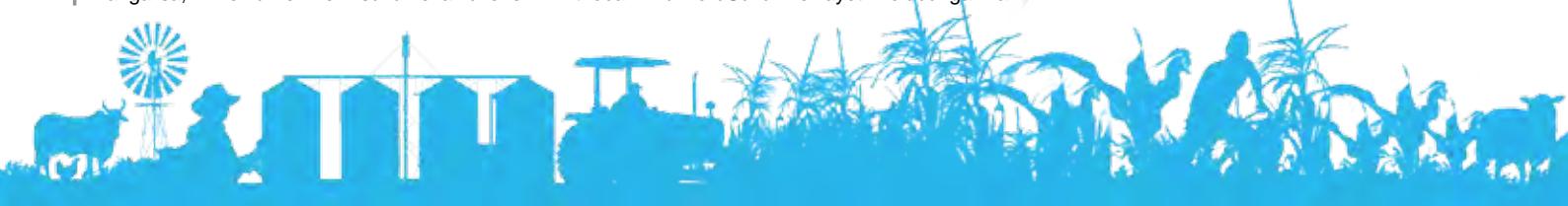
08 | Kuhamba kahle ngobhontshi isoya ngenxa yokukhuphuka kwesimo sawo

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Uma uthanda umgubho/umbungazo futhi ufuno into ozoyibungaza, nansi iwebhusayithi, <http://www.holidayinsights.com/moreholidays/>, iwasizo olukhulu. Lapha kuyamangala, kwehlukile nezinsuku ezaahlukene

ziklelisiwe ukuze zonke izinsuku zibunganzwe. Isibonelo, ngomhla ka-22 Febhuwari awuvumelekile ukukhuluma ngempumelelo yakho nomangokufezekile njengoba kunjalo 'Usuku lokuZithoba'. 'Alukho uSuku lweDayethi' olubungazwa





## UGOGO JANE UTHI...

**N**githanda ukuxolisa kinina nonke ngenxa yokuthi aniyitholanga iPula kaNovemba noDisemba. Njengoba samukela, ukuthi sithembele kakhulu ku-Maize Trust ukuze sithole iPula engamakhasi ayisishiya galombili njalo ngenyanya.

Ngeshwa ke, ukuvunywa kwesicelo kulo nyaka kwephaza nathi kwasiphoga ukuba siyimise iPula kuze kube uxhaso lwezimali luyatholakala. Kuyintokozo kithi njengoba nakhu sesiyaphinda futhi siyaqala futhi sinethemba lokuthi ku-zophela isikhathi eside singageji! Ngiyakholwa ukuthi silahkelwe kuloluxhumano njengoba nani nilahlekew – yindlela yethu le yokuhuluma nani nonke, noma ngabe nikuphi.

Vele sekuwuNyaka oMusha. Iminyaka emithathu, besikhungethe yisomiso futhi sabe sesithola isivuno esihle. Kodwa, intengo yehla. Lena ngenye yezinto ezinzima ekulimeni – intengo incike ku-saplayi nedimandi – uma umkhiqizo owo-dwa umningi kakhulu, intengo yawo yehla. Uma unganele, ngaleso sikhathi intengo iyakhuphuka. Ukwehla kwentengo kwabakhinyabeza abaningi, kodwa ngalokho babechaza ukuthi abathengi bakwazi ukuthenga impuphu yommiba ngentengo ephansi – ngalokho banganibonga nonke ngamunye – ngenxa yokuthi nikhiqize ummbila omningi, kusizile ukwehlisela abathengi intengo. Owodwa wemisebenzi yethu ukukhiqiza ukudla kwezwe lonke – sikwenze kahle kakhulu saze sahlupheka. Ngiyethemba ukuthi iningi lenu lakwazi futhi ukugcina engxenye yemfuyo yabo – nabo futhi kfanele ukuthi bazuzile kulokho okusele.

Izibikezelo zalesizini zihle kakhulu – sinethemba ukuthi umkhiqizo wezilimo zonke uzoba nakho ukubhalansa nokuthi nizothola isilimo esihle futhi nithole intengo enhle – lokhu kuzoba isibusiso esiphindiwe.

I-Jobs fund project yethu iphinde yanda futhi kulo nyaka – kulo nyaka sinabalimi abayi-3 804 kule phrogremu futhi ba-zolima okungapezulu kuka-5 300 ha. Le phrogremu ikhule kakhulu kusukela ekuqaleni kwayo eminyakeni eyi-3 edlule (abalimi babeyi-850 kuphrogremu yamahektha ayi-850). Sibe nazo izinselelo zoxhaso lwemali kulo nyaka futhi sinethemba lokuthi sizokwazi ukucela iminyango yezoLimo noKwabiwa kabusha koMhlaba ukuba ithembise ukuyeseka lephrogremu isikhathi eside. (ngokwamaphrogremu abo eHektha eliloDwa uMndeni owoDwa phecelezi One Hectare One Household). Ngaphandle kokusizwa yibo, asinaso isiqiniseko sokuthi le phrogremu ingakwazi ukuhubeka. Uma uthanda ukuthi le phrogremu iqhubeka, kuzosisiza kakhulu nathi uma nani ningakhuluma neziphathimandla zendawo futhi nizicele ukuba zibe yingxenye yale phrogremu ukuze sabelane ngezindleko.

Ngithanda ukunifisela uNyaka oMusha nonke – impilo enhle kinina nonke, imvula eyanele ukuzimelelisa izilimo nokuhle kodwa ezwensi lethu. Sihlala ezwensi elihle futhi sizibandakanya emisebenzini emikhulukazi emhlabeni – UKULIMA. Busisekani.

## Ngokusebenza kanzima, awukho umkhawulo

ngomhla ka-6 Meyi lapho abantu begquqquzelwa ukuba bemukele imizimba yabo, kanti Usuku IwaMahlaya eMhlabeni lunqunyelwe umhla ka-1 Julayi lapho ukwenza ihlaya kulungile usuku lonke akukhathalekile ukuthi ukuphi.

### Usuku okufanele lubungazwe

I-Grain SA's *Farmer Development Programme* yangeza usuku Iwayo olusipesheli ngo-2009 – uSuku loMgubho. Ngalolu suku impumelelo yabalimi abayingxene yale phrogremu iyabungazwa. Kulo mcimbi kuhalilisewa abalimi ngokusebenza kwabo kanzima abakwenzile unyaka wonke. Noma ngabe unyaka ube nezinselelo kwatholakala isivuno esiphansi noma kube yisizini enemvula enhle kwatholakala isivuno serekhodi eliphezulu, ubumnandi benziwa njengombungazo futhi bugubezela zonke izimo ezinzima abalimi abake babhekana nazo ngonyaka ukuze bafinyelele emaphethelweni esizini yokukhijiza. Lulosuku lumphinde lunikeze abalimi nethimba le-Grain SA – abaphathi, abeluleki kanye nabaxhumanisi besifunda – ithuba lokuphumula andaweni enhle futhi baqhathanise namanothi mayelana nesizini edlule.

Ngomhla ka-5 Okthoba 2017 izivakashi ezingaphezu kuka-300 okubalwa kuzo abamele uhulumeni, abaneqhaza kwezolimo, kanye nabalinganiselwa ku-150 abakhijizi bokusanhlamu abasafufusa, imibalabala

eminingi yezingubo zezemidlao nezamasiko, babeluhambеле lolu Suku loMgubho ka-2017. Kulo nyaka inqubekela phambili nokusebenza kanzima kunconyiwe eSandstone Sleeper Estate ngaphandle kweBloemfontein. Ngabalimi abayi-17 abasha abajoyine i- i-250 Ton Club futhi abangu-21 baba amalungu e-500 Ton Club, kwaba sobala ukuthi iseluleko esibalulekile esikhishwa yithimba nabeluleki bakwa-Grain SA kubalimi abasafufusa kunomthelela omuhle ezimpilweni zabalimi abasathuthuka.

Ubaxhasi abasemqoka balo mcimbi omuhle kangaka babemelelwé ngu-Dr Langa Simela (Imenjeni yokuThuthukiswa kwama-Bhizinisi: I-Absa AgriBusiness), U-Mr Ferdie Marx (i-Area Alliance Manager: we-John Deere Financial sub-Saharan Africa), uLinda van der Merwe (Inhloko: ye-Customer Marketing, i-Syngenta SA) noDudu Mashile (oyi-Sales Manager: ye-Emerging Markets, Monsanto).

Ngasekuphelelni kwakho konke obekuhleliwe u-Jane McPherson (imenjeni: yokuThuthukiswa kwabaLimi, kwa-Grain SA) wababonga abangani bale phrogremu – labo abantu abayisekelayo le phrogremu baqinisekise ukuthi iyahubeka nokuba khona. Kulabo kubalwa i-Maize Trust, i-Winter Cereal Trust, i-OPOT, i-Monsanto, i-Agri, i-Pioneer, i-Pannar ne-Sasol Base Chemicals. U-Jannie de Villiers (oyi-CEO ye-Grain SA) ubabonge kakhulu bonke abalimi bokusanhlamu abasathuthuka abasafisa ukwelulekwa nokufundiswa, ngalokho baqinisekisa ukukhula kwesivuno sabalimi bokusanhlamu unyaka ngamunye.

### Impumelelo enkulu yesivuno sabalimi bokusanhlamu

Njengoba iningi labawinile lazi, ayikho ire-sipi eyimfihi yempumelelo. Kungumphumela wokusebenza kanzima, ukuzinikela nokuphikelela njengalaba abane abafundile bawina emikhakheni emine ka-2017.

Eka-2017 Grain SA/Absa/John Deere Financial New Era Commercial Farmer



Impumelelo yabalimi abayingxene ye-Grain SA Farmer Development Programme babungazwa ngomhla ka- 5 Okthoba ngonyaka odlule.

## USUKU LOMGUBHO



## Ngokusebenza kanzima, awukho umkhawulo

of the Year yethulwa ku-Edwin Thulo Mahlatsi odabuka e-Bothaville eFreystata emcimbini osezingeni eliphezulu eThiyetha i-Track eMidrand nglwesihlanu, ngomhla ka-13 Okthoba ngo-nyaka odlule. Njengoba owinile, wanikezwa ugandaganda omusha ceke wohlobo Iwe-John Deere 5065 MFWD OOS ngokuxhaswa yi-John Deere Financial. U-Edwin ungumkhiqizi wokusanhlamu epulazini i-Swartlaagte alithola ngokwephrogramremu kahulumeni i-PLAS. Kulo nyaka uvune isivuno esingu-5 nohhafu wamatnha/ha. Abanye abafinyelele kowamanqamu kulomkhakha kube u-Remember Mthethwa waseDandee noLolwane Vuyani waseLichtenburg. (Funda kabanzi ngo-Edwin oshicilelweni lukaFebhuwari IwePula Imvula.)



Umkhakha omusha, **i-Grain SA/Monsanto Potential Commercial Farmer of the Year**, yethulwe kulo nyaka eyabalimi abane-eksesi yomhlaba wokulima ongama hektha angaphezulu kwe-100, kodwa okwamanje abawkazi ukuwusebenzisi wonke lo mhlaba abanawo kodwa bayakwazi ukuba abalimi be-250 Ton New Era Commercial. Owinile kulo mkhakha omusha, uPaul Malindi, wase-Edenville eFreystata, uthi ulimo lusegazini kuye. Wanikezwa imvume yokusebenzisa leli pulazi eliyi-144 ha ngokwephrogramremu kahulumeni i-PLAS ngo-2012 futhi wajoyina i-Grain SA's Farmer Development Programme ngawo lowo nyaka. U-Paul ungomunye wamalungu asungula i-Edenville Study Group. Ngenxa yokuthi wazisebenzisa zonke izeluleko abelokhu ezithola kuyo yonke leminyaka, kumkhokhele lokho kulo nyaka. Abanye abafinyelele kowamanqamu bobabili futhi abaseFreystata, uDaniel Tshidiso no-Ruben Mtshanbae.

UThembalihle Hopewell Tobo, uwine **i-Grain SA/Syngenta Smallholder Farmer yoNyaka ka-2017**, udabuka eNdunge eduze kwaseBizana eMpumalanga neKapa. Waqala ukulima ngo-1996, waba yilungu le-Grain SA ngo-2006 kanti okwamanje unguishlalo weNdunge Study Group. UTobu wa-vuna u-5 thani/ha kumahektha akhe ayi-15 ommiba. Ngaphandle kwezingxenye zommbila uphinde abe nebhizinisi le-soya milk value-adding enterprise ekhula kancane kancane. Ungumlumi ozinikele



noyisibonelo emphakathini wakhe. UMeluxolo Mfoxo waKwaZulu-Natal no-Samson Shuwisa waseMpumalanga yibo bobabili abafinyelele kowamanqamu kulo mkhakha.

**Koka-2017 Grain SA/Absa Subsistence Farmer of the Year**, u-Mavis Hlatshwayo (55) wajoyina i-Grain SA ngo-2005 futhi ululekwa uJerry Mthombothi (oyi-developing co-ordinator). Uphupha ngokuba nomhlaba omningi ukuze adale amathuba omsebenzi kulabo abangasebenzi emphakathini wakhe. U-Mavis uhiale efuna ukwabelana ngolwazi aluthola emihlanganweni yama-study group, kuma-workshop, nasezifundweni ezhlelwa yi-Grain SA nabalimi abanolwazi oluncane endaweni. Abanye abangena kowamanqamu kuwo lomkhakha u-Elliott Siphewe Gumbi ophuma KwaZulu-Natal no-Solomon Ghasa Dhlongolo oqhamuka eMpumalanga.

### Qala ukulungiselela uNyaka oyayo

Njalo ekuseni e-Afrika, insephe/inyamazane ivuka, iyazi ukuthi kufanele igijime ukwedlula ibhubesi eline-jubane ukuwedlula onke noma ke izobulawa. Njalo ekuseni, ibhubesi uma livuka, liyazi ukuthi kufanele ligijime ukwedlula inyamazane egijima kancane ukzedlula zonke, noma ke izolamba. Akukhathalekile ukuthi uyibhubesi noma uyinyamazane; uma ilanga lipuma, kugcono ukuthi uvele ugijime. Nakuba umsuka wale saga kuphikiswana ngawo, incazelio iyezwakala. Abalimi, abamane baphuphe ngokuthi bazonqoba ngokulandelayo, vuka ukusebenzele kanzima lokho. Kungenzeka nawe ubo ngomunye wezihlabani zoSuku loMgubho ka-2018.

**I-Athikhili ibhalwe ngu-Louise Kunz, umbali wePula Imvula. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwela, thumela i-imeyilli ku-louise@infoworks.biz.**

# Zifake ezicathulweni zabanye

Inhoniphlo ingesinye sezisekele zempilo yanoma yimuphi yomphakathi, kanti futhi inhoniphlo isenkabeni yesisombululo sale lizwe. Kodwa ukugondisia kwethu ngenhoniphlo akunakho okuqukatha.

Ngokusho kwesichazamazwi inhoniphlo umuzwa ojulile wokuncoma omunye umuntu noma into esungulwa amakhono, izimo noma impumelelo yabo. Kodwa bambalwa kakhulu abethu abayiqondisi-sayo lengxenyen yesibili, le ngxenyen ethi inhoniphlo inikezwa ngokwemizwa, izifiso noma ngamalu-ngelo abanye. Ngamanyen amagama, ungazifaka yini ezicathulweni zabanye? Kodwa nakhu siyahlu-leka. Uma sibahlonipha abanye, sizoqala ngokucabanga ngomthelela wamagama ethu nezenzo nomthelela okuzoba nawo kwabanye abantu ngaphambi kokuba sikhulume noma senze.

Ibhayibheli liyasisitshela kuMathewu 5 ngomvuzo wabantu abalifunde kahle leli thalente. Kodwa intshumayelo ye-*Beatitudes* nayo isilandisa kabanzi ngezinye izimpawu uNkulunkulu ayozivuzisa

kakhulu. Zonke izimpawu okufanele umKhrestu abe nazo.

Kodwa ezicathulweni zabanye omunye kufanele aphinde abheke emuva azibheke naye. Kombonayo nalokho okubonayo. Isikhathi sika-Khisimus yisikhathi sobumnandi nesomndeni, sokubheka izinto ezedlule nokubheka isikhathi esizayo. Lesi akube yisikhathi futhi sokuziholisisa. Ubani abambonayo abanye kuwe? Ngabe ujesu Khrestu? Yilokho iZwi elikulindlede kithi.

U-2018 omuhle nakhu uphambi kwethu uma sonke sithanda ukuba usizo kwabanye, ngokusiza nokuholwa uNkulunkulu omuhle, nanjengoba imiphakathi yethu kuyiyo esinqumela indlela eqonde esikhathini esizayo. Sinesibophezelo ngathi kanye nekusasa lezingane zethu ukuze siphume ebumnyameni obusizungezile, kukho konke ukungabaza, susuke ezintweni zakudala kodwa sigxile ezintweni ezinhle nezakhaya.

Babusisiwe abahamba emkhondweni weZwi likaNkulunkulu! Lonyaka awube isibusiso kuwe,

*U-Jaco Minnaar*



emndenini wakho nasemphakathi wakho, noMusa wakhe awube kini!

**I-athikhili ibhalwe ngu-Jaco Minnaar, Usihlalo we-Grain SA. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele, thumela i-imeyilli ku-jaco@compuking.co.za.**

## UMeyi 2017 akube ukuqala kwesizini yesilimo enhle

**U  
k**ulandela isizini yesomiso esinzima kakhulu sika-2016, wonke umlimi wa-mukela imvula enhle yasehlobo nezilimo ezinhle eNtshonalanga neKapa ngenhlizyo evulekile. Phezu kokuthi alini imali noma utshani, thina njengabalimi bokusanhlamvu sibonga siyanconcoza. Ngiyaphinda futhi uNkulunkulu usikhombisile ukuthi zonke izinto zinesiqalo nesiphetho. Ithemba lethu liku-2017 ukuba abe yisiqalo sesizini yesilimo enhle.

Ngesikhathi ngisasebenzela umkhakha ophrosesa okusanhlamu, omunye wezihlabi-wemboni yezinkukhu, wangifundisa ukuthi ngesikhathi senala, njengemenena wena kufanele ugxile ekunqamulen i-zindleko. Inala ayisho ukuthi kufanele umoshe imali. Isisekele esikhulu sezindleko senza unyaka onzima ube zima kakhulu esikhathini esizayo.

Kudinga uhlole bonke ubudelwano bakho nama-saplaya akho. Sibonile ama-saplaya amanangi efaka elikhulu igxalaba futhi enza nezivumelwano kubalimi ngesikhathi sesomiso. Laba ama-saplaya ama-*input* alapha ukuzohola isikhathini eside.

Futhi ngicebisa ukuthi uma izilimo zakho sezitshaliwe noma sezivuniwe, ufunda into entsha ezokwenza ngcono umkhiqizo wakho

epulazini lakho. Ngijabule kakhulu ngamathuba ezixazululo ezintsha zamaphrojekthi ophenyo i-Grain SA ezibandakanya kuwo njengamanje. Njengabalimi njalo kudingeka sibheke ukwenza kangoно okusha kanti i-Grain SA ukwenza kube umsebenzi wethu ukuba sikusize ngalokho. Ukusungula nokukhiqiza kusala kuwukhiye womkhiqizo wesikhathi eside.

Abalimi bakuthola kunzima ukuhlela ngo-kufanele ukuya eholidini ngoba banamathelene nemvelo namasizini. Kwakunjalo futhi nangalezo zikhathi zokuzalwa kukajesu, abelusi babengaphandle emasimini beluse izimu zabo ngaleso sikhathi iningi labantu lalithutheleka edolobheni labo ukuze beyobalwa ngezikathizi zobalo. Sibonga ukuzibophezelwa kwenu nisebenze inhlabathi futhi nikhiqize ukudla kwesi-zwe sethu, ngenkathi iningi lineholide.

I-Grain SA ithanda ukunifisa ukwelulama okuhle ngo-2017 kulandela unyaka obewunzima kakhulu ka-2016. Asenze konke okusemandleni ukusebenzisa la mathuba esiwanikwe uNkulunkulu oNyakeni oMusha. Futhi ngifuna ukunkhumbuza ukuba nitshale imbewu enhle ezhnliziyeni zabanthidiyego benu kulezi zinsuku. Hlalani phansi nabo futhi nibabuze ngamaphupho abo ekusasa futhi nibagququzele ukuba babambe-

*U-Jannie de Villiers*



lele ngezikathini ezinzima. Yikho lokhu esikufundile kule sizini edlule.

I-Grain SA inifisela isizini ka-2017 enomkhiqizo nempumelelo.

**I-athikhili ibhalwe ngu-Jannie de Villiers, i-CEO of Grain SA. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele, thumela i-imeyilli ku-jannie@grainsa.co.za.**

# Ikhanola - yenza yonke imizamo iphumelele

**U**solwazi u-Steven Powels wase Ntshonalanga ne-Australia unguchwepheshe emkhakheni wokuphathwa kwama-herbicide okhula olunenkani futhi uphakamisa ukuthi kufanele senze ukuthi 'wenze yonke imizamo iphumelele'.

Lokhu kusho ukuthi kufanele siqinisekise ukuthi uma silawula ama-herbicide, kwensiwa ngendlela efanele okungenziwa ngayo ukuze uthole umphumela omuhle kakhulu. Ngokwesimo sekhanola, ambalwa ama-herbicides angasetshenziswa. Ngakho ke kubaluleke nakakhulu ukulandela iseluleko sakhe. Ingcindezi yokukhetha iholela ekunqwabelaneni kokunenkani, futhi nalapho kunesidingo sokuva kuphindwe kufafazwe khona, ingcindezi yokukhetha ikhulu kakhulu.

Owoda wemikhiqizo ebalulekile ekhona yokulawula utshani ngonyaka kukhanola i-al trifluralin (trif). Kodwa, ukusebenza kwe-trifluralin kuncishiswa ukukhula kodumo lwe-conservation farming nokugcina izinsalela zesilimo kusafeysi yenhlabathi. Lo mkhqiqizo ubophela ngamandla kuzinsalela zesitshalo futhi ayigeki ngamanzi (imvula). Mncane kakhulu umkhiqizo ophethela enhlabathini.

I-trifluralin isebeza phakathi ezimpandenzi zotshani futhi ngakho ke kungenzeka zigcine

sezifinyelele okhulen i ngesikhathi lusasesi-gabeni sokuhluma, ngaphambi kokuba isitshalo sibonakale ngaphezulu komhlaba. Okunye futhi, iphinde inqanyulwe yimisebe yelanga – esinye futhi esokuthi kungani lo mkhqiqizo kubalulekile ukuba uxutshwe nomkhakha ongaphezulu lwe-nhlabathi ngqo ngemuva kokulawulwa.

## Ngabe yini okufanele uyenze manje?

I-Trifluralin iletha imiphumela emihle kakhulu uma ifafazwa ngobabanzi kisafeysi yenhlabathi futhi yaxutshwa kahle nethophu 5 cm kuya ku-10 cm wephrofayile yenhlabathi ngaphambi kokuba ikhanola itshalwe. Okwenziwa njengamanje, lapho lo mkhqiqiza ulawulwa khona kakhulu ngesikhathi senqubo yokutshala emkhakheni wezimvithini eziminyene zezilimo, izokwazi ukuqinisekisa ukuba u-70% wotshani buyalawulwa, futhi le phesenteji izokwehla ngokukhula kwezinsalela zesilimo ngaphezulu komhlabathi no/noma lapho kuhlanganiswe umkhiqizo omncane nenhlabathi, isibonelo lapho kusetshenziswe khona i-disc planter Ngakolunye uhlangothi, le ndlela echazwa ngenhla kufanele inikeze u-100% ukulawula uma ingxube ye-topsoil yenzive ngokuyikho.

Kodwa, lokhu kusho ukuthi ukulawulwa kwezimvithi kusistimu ye-conservation thileji kuzomele kushintshwe lapho ukhula lotshani

luyinkinga. Amasimu asophelwe ukulima ikhanola kuzodingeka alungiselelwe ngokwehlukile ukuze kusetshenziswe i-trifluralin ngokufanele. Ukunciphisa izimvithi zokusahlamvu ezcincane zangonyaka odlule, kungenziwa amabhelle noma zidliwe izinkomo.

Umkhuba osebenzayo e-Australia ukubeka zonke izinsalelo emzileni omncane bese ziyashiswa. Ngale ndlela, indawo encane yensimu eshiswayo. Lo mkhuba nawo uzobulala iphesenti enkulu yembewu yokhula. Kwesinye isikhathi abakhuqizi bahudula amathayi asindayo emasimini bephule izimvithi nokulevela inhlabathi. Ithileji eyodwa engajulile eyenziwa kanye emva kokufafaza i-trifluralin futhi ngaphambi kokuba itshalwe ikhanola, nayo ingacatshangwa. Ukusebenzisa i-cutter ne-spreader ku-combine harvester nakho kuyasi-za ukwenza i-straw esilula ukusebenza ngaso nokusendlala yonke indawo ngisho nasensi-mini yonke.

Abakhiqizi abanenkinga yokuqeda utshani bonyaka kufanele anqume ukuthi yini ebalule-ke kakhulu kubo – ukulawula utshani ukusebenzayo ngokwesigaba sekhanola engeke ukhulisa amasimu ekhanola kuphela ngoba kulula ukwenza ikhanola enezinhlamvu ezcincane ngempumelelo lapho kungekho khona izimvithi eziningi zesilimo ensimini, kodwa futhi



inciphisa ukhula lotshani oluyinkinga kuzilimo ezilandelayo zokusanhlamvu, noma ukulahlekelwa yikhava yaphansi (*i-mulch* eyodwa eminyakeni emine).

Amanye ama-*herbicide* amathathu ongakhetha kuwo engangeza ekulawulweni kwe-*rygrass* *yi-Kerb*, *Cysure ne-atrazine*. *I-Kerb* iphatthwa njenge-*postemergence* ye-khanola ne-*rygrass*. Ikhanola kufanele ibe sesigabeni sesibili kuya kwesithathu sehlamvu lekhanola nele-*rygrass*. Ikhanola kufanele ibe sesigabeni sehlamvu sesibili kuya kwesethathu. *I-Kerb* idinga *i-topsoil* eswakeme ukuze ingene esigabeni somhwamuko nenlabathi akufanele yome kakhulu, ngoba izokweseka ukuhluma kokhula okungeke kulawulwe ngempumelelo.

Nakuba *i-sulphonyl-urea* (*i-SU*) inenkaniku-*rygrass* kujwayelekile, basebaningi abakhiqizi abaphumelelayo ukulawula okwemukelekile nge-*Cysure*. *I-Clearfield* khanola cultivars engafafazwa nge-*Cysure*. Ikhanola kufaneleyedule isigaba sesihlanu sehlamvu ngaphambi kokuba silawulwe nge-*Cysure*.

*I-Atrazine* ingafafazwa ku-*triazine-tolerant* (*TT*) cultivars. Ingala wulwa ngokutshala noma *i-postemergence* yokhula. *I-atrazine* ungapaththa kahle ngaphambi kwemvula ukuze uthole imiphumela emihle kakhulu, njengoba lo mkhiqizo umuncwa kakhulu izimpande

zokhula nemvula izoyigeza ingene enhlabathini. *I-atrazine* ingaphinda ilawule ukhula olunamahlamvu abanzi afana ne-redishi yasendle ngempumelelo. Kubalulekile ukungakhuthaleli ukulawula ngaphezelu kwe-1 kg/ha nanoma nguyiphi *i-triazine*, njengoba kuzogcina kulumaza isilimo sokusanhlamvu njengoba lokhu ngeke kulimaze kuze kufinyelele ephuzwini lapho inzuvo yesivuno ukuthi ikhanola okufanele inikezwe ngeke iphumelele.

Ikhanola inamathuba amanangi njengemjikeleziso wesilimo sezinhlamvu ezincane. Manje seyi-*cash crop* ngokwelungelo laso, ngoba ngokuba khona kwe-*cultivars hybrid* kukhulise kakhulu amandla esivuno.

Ngenxa yokuthi amanye ama-*chemistry groups* angasetshenziswa kukhanola kugrain phase kusho ukuthi ukuphumelela kwasmasu anenkanu okhula ingabekwa indaweni. Ukulawula kahle kotshani kukhanola nakho kungahlenga *i-herbicide* yotshani ebizayo kugrain phase.

Intu eyodwa ebalulekile kukhanola amandla esilimo ukucindzela ukhula olumile emva kwesikhathi, osekube yinkinga enkulu, esiminyaminyeni, ekuncintisaneni okunamandla kwekhennophu yamahlamvu osekuphumelele ngesikhathi sesigaba sehlamvu lesine kuya kweseshlanu. Isimo esiminyene nesilinganayo

esibaluleke kakhlulu, ngenxa yokuthi ukhula luzokhula kakhlulu ezindaweni ezingenalutho. Lokhu kungatholakala ngokutshala uhele oluncane Iwekhanola. Ngale ndlela, umncintiswano wohele olungaphakathi phakathi kwezitshalo zekhanola, kudala izitshalo zekhanola evisencane ukuba zife, kuyancipha. Abakhiqizi kufanele baphokophelela ukugcina izitshalo ezingama-50 kuya kwezingama-70 per square metre zisabalaliswe ngokulanganayo insimu yonke ukuqinisekisa ukuthola isivuno esiphezelu kakhulu.

Nakuba izinhlobonhlobo eziningi zemikhiquzo yokulawula utshani kwikhanola zisebenza ngempumelelo ukulawula ukhula, kusabalulekile nalapho ukwenza yonke into ngemfanelo, nalapho kubaluleke kakhlulu ukwenza yonke into ngokuyikho. **Yenza yonke imizamo iphumelele!**

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# Kuhamba kahle ngobhontshi ISOYA ngenxa yokukhuphuka kwesimo sawo

**U**bhontshisi isoya useyintandokazi kubakhqizi. Ukukhula kwesimo sokukhi-qizwa kwesoya akubonakali kuphela kuleli kodwa kusabalele emhlabeni jikelele.

Ngaphambi kwasomiso sika-2016/2017, abakhqizi baseNingizimu Afrika bakhiqiza isivuno esiphezulu ukwedlula zonke zesoya engaphezulu kwamathani ayi-1 million. Ngaleso sikhathi lo mkhuba wawusuvele wenyuka kodwa kwaphazamisa ukuhlasela kwasomiso esibucayi, nokwaba nomphumela wokwehla ngo-30% komkhiqizo wonke ngo-2016/2017 unyaka wezimakethe. Kulo nyaka wokumaketha (2017/2018), umkhiqizo wesoya kuqagulwa ukuthi uzoba amathani ayi-1,3 million ezindaweni ezitsha-liwe ziphezulu ngo-13,4% kusukela kusizini edlule, futhi ngokubukeka kwezinto kwangathi umkhiqizo kungenze ka uqhubeke nokukhula.

Izinjongo zakamuva zokutshala, zikhishwe yi-Crop Estimates Committee, izindawo zokutshala isoya kulindele ukuba zikhule ngo-25% isuka ku-573 950 ha ngo-2016 iye ku-720 000 ha ngo-2017. Ingxene enku yalokhu kugudluka ikakhulukazi abalimi abasuka ekutshaleni ummbila sebegudlukela kwisoya. Inte eheha ukukhiqizwa kukabhontshisi isoya kusanda kusekelwa ukukhula kwedimandi kuleli nokuba nenzuzu yalesi silimo uma kuqhathaniswa nommbila.

Eminyakeni edlule, abathengi bakhombise idimandi enamandla yokudla okunepbrotheni. Ukuhula kwale dimandi sekuze kwasabalela embonini yemfuyo evele yaba nedimandi yokudla kwezilwane okufana ne-oilcake.

Njengamanje kule sizini yokumaketha, isoya egxotshelwa ukukhiqiza owoyela ne-oilcake

Igrafu 1: Ubhontshisi isoya yasekhaya igxoba amamajini.



ibalelwu ku-86% isamba sedimandi kasoya kuleli futhi ibilokuu ikhuphuka ngeminyaka. Igrafu 1, ikhombisa imajini yokugxoba kuleli kusukela ngo-1999 kuya ku-2017/2018 ngesizini yokumaketha.

Kube nokukhula okushesha kakhulu kwa-mamajini kasoya ogxotshwayo kusukela ngo-nyaka wokumaketha ka-2009/2010 kuze kube manje, kodwa lokhu kukhula okuzinzile kwaphinde kwahambisana ama-dips kumamajini okugxoba futhi lokho kubonakale eminyakeni eminingi nge-nkathi iNingizimu Afrika ishodelwa, njengase-minyakeni yokumaketha ka-2016/2017. Kodwa, ngo-2017/2018, amajini yokugxoba iyaphinda futhi iyakhuphuka futhi ilindeleke ukuba ifinyelele kumathani angama-900 000.

Lokhu kukhula okunempilo kungabukeka kukuhe kakhulu kule mboni, kodwa kubalulekile ukuba uqaphele ukuthi nakuba kukhula ukukhiqi-

zwa kukabhontshisi isoya kukhuphuka eNingizimu Afrika, abanye abalimi bathole ukuthi kunzima kakhulu ukusilima le silimo uma kuqhathaniswa nezinye izilimo futhi ibonakala ingazimeleli kakhulu kunommbila ikakhulukazi ezindaweni ezomile ezifana neFreystata, njengezinye izilimo, nayo inefektha yobungozi.

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## Pula Imvula's Quote of the Month

*Life is 10% what happens to me  
and 90% how I react to it.*

~ Charles Swindoll



# Ujikanelanga - ithuluzi elibalulekile kuperogramu yakho yezilimo

**U**jikanelanga yisilimo esiyisimangali-sayo esingatshalwa ezifundeni ezini-ngi kulo lonke elaseNingizimu Afrika. Izindawo eziyisisekelo ezikhqiza ujikanelanga eNingizimu Afrika yi-Nyakatho neFreystata, esifundazweni esiseMpumalanga neNyakatho-Ntshonalanga kanye nasezindaweni eziNingizimu yeMpumalanga.

Ujikanelanga inikeza abalimi ukukhetha kahle ekujikeleziseni izilimo. Ungaphinda futhi ube yinto ongakhetha kuyo uma izinsuku ezifanele zokutshala ezinye izilimo sezedlulile njengommibila, njengoba ujikanelnga engatshalwa kuze kuge sekupheleni kukaJanuvari.

Ujikanelanga udinga isimo sezulu esomile nesishisayo esinemvula elinganiselwa *ku-400 mm no-600 mm*. Isilimo esiqinile nesizimelelalo ngeminya yesomiso. Lapho kunenhlabathi enesimuncu noma eyibumba ujikanelanga wenza kangcono kunommbila, kuhela uma isimo sezulu sivuma. Kangangoba, eqinisweni ujikanelanga ngempela unika abalimi into abangaykhetha futhi ingaba yithuluzi elibalekile ku-cropping programme yomuntu.

Ujanuwari yisikhathi esifanele sokutshala ujikanelanga. Ngakho ke, izinto okufanele umuntu azigcine engqondweni yakhe ngale sikhathi yizo zonke izibonakalo ezimayelana nokutshala ujikanelanga.

Qinisekisa ukuthi ukhetha *i-cultivar elungile* ezokwenza kahle ngaphansi kwezimo zepulazi lako. Ngumkhuba omuhle ukubuza kubadayisi bembewu ngalokhu. Uzokwazi ukukweluleka ngenani lezitshalo okufanele uzitshale, lokho kuzokuvumela ubale inani lembewu ozoyidinga. Inani lesitshalo futhi lizoba nomthelela

wokuthi noma uzotshala ngaphansi kwezimo zokunisela noma emhlabathini owomile.

Qinisekisa ukuthi uyawuhla ziya umhlabathi ngokuthatha amasampula enhlabathi. Kufanele ukwenze kahle lokhu isikhathi sise-khona ukuze uzokwazi ukuhlaziya imiphumela futhi u-ode umanyolo odingekayo ngaphambi kokuba kuqale isikhathi sokutshala. Ngaphambi kokuba uthumele amasampula enhlabathi ukuba eyohlolwa, qinisekisa ukuthi uyazihlolwa izilimo ofisa ukuzitshala. Ukufaka kwakho umanyolo kufanele kuhambisane nomphumela wamasampula.

Lokhu okungenhla konke amaphuzu abalulekile ukuba uwacabange futhi uwaimplimente. Kodwa kuhona elilodwa iphuza lokuphatha elidinga ukunakwa okusipesheli ngesikhathi sokulima, futhi lelo ke **ukulawiwa kokhula**. Ujikanelanga uyazwela kakhulu ukuncintisana nokhula emavikini okuqala ayisithupha emva kokutshala. Ngesikhathi sokutshala umuntu kufanele azikhathaze ngokuthola umbede wembewu omuhle ohlanzekile, olingene. Imishini elawula ukhula iyona ndlela evamile ukusetshenziswa njengoba inikeza umlimi *i-sandy soil ethambile yomkhakha ongapezulu olungele ukutshala*. Emva kokutshala uzodinga ukulandelisa *nge-pre-emergency herbicide*. Lokhu kudingeka kwensiwe ngokushesha emva kokutshala njengoba imbewu kajikanelanga ngokuvamile imila futhi ivele emhlabathini ezinsukwini eziyi-7 kuya kweziyi-10 emva kokutshala nokho kuya nesimo sezulu. Uma izimo zimanzi futhi zifudumele, umlimi uzodinga ukuba aphinde futhi alandelise ngengxube *ye-post emergency herbicide*. Kubalulekile ukwenza lokhu ngaphambi

kokuba ujika nelanga abe mude kakhulu noma ngaphandle kwalokho ugandaganda ne-spary rig ngeke ukwazi ukungena ensimini.

Izithombo zikajikanelanga zizwela kakhulu ku-elementi futhi zidinga ukunakekelwa ngokusipesheli futhi nokunakwa kudingeka bakunikezwe ngalesi sikhathi esibucayi kangaka. Uyazwele ekushisweni yilanga nasekushisweni umoya okuzoba nomthelela omubi kunani lezitshalo nesivuno sakho. Uma isimo sezulu endaweni ohlala kuyo kushisa, kumanoya nothuli kule sigaba, kungaba umqondo omuhle ukuhwaya inhlabathi ephakathi kwemigqa yezitshalo, ukuze unciphise ukulahlekelwa kwakho. Amabhande enhlabathi ephazamisekile izonciphisa uthuli futhi unga-lwephula uqweqwae lwenhlabathi engaphezulu ukusiza ukumila kukabhekilanga.

Hlala unenjongo njalo. Yenza isivuno ophokophelele ukusithola futhi usebenzele ukusizusa. Qinisekisa ukuthi ukuhlela kwangaphambi kwesizini kwensiwe kahle, ukuze kuthi uma kuqala ukutshala uzokwazi ukuba uyenze kahle ukuze kuthi uma kuqala ukutshala uzokwazi ukwenza ingqubekela phambili nokubalwa okuphambili. Ekugcineni, qinisekisa ukuthi uyasiqondisa le silimo osilimayo. Kudingeka wenze uphenyo oludingekayo ngojikanelanga ngaphambi kokuba uqhubekele phambili futhi uwutshale okokuqala.

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# I-Conventional vs ne-minimum tillage nomthelela wakho enhlabathini



Ithileji eyisisekelo kulungiswa inhlabathi.

Uma uhamba uzungeza iNingizimu Afrika ubheka nemikhuba yokulima okusanhlamvu ehlukahlukene uyabona ukuthi kunemizamo eyahlukahlukene enhlabathini yethu elinywayo yokuqala noma yokuqhube ka ne-conventional tillage noma i-conservation tillage ngaphezu kwe-conventional tillage.

I-Conventional tillage ibandakanya ukusebenza ngemishini eminingi kusukela egejeni elingena lijule enhlabathini phecelezi i-deep ploughing, i-deep discing, ukuripha, ukusbenza nge-shallow tyne kanye nokulungiswa kwemibhede yembewu elolongekile, emuva kokuvunwa kwezilimo ezahlukene zokusanhlamu, kuwo omabili amasizini okukhiqiza ebusika nasehlobo. Emva kwalokho kuba khona isikhathi sokuhlwanyeli ukuze umswakama ubambeke ngaphambi kokuba kutshalwe isilimo esilandelayo. Le ndlela yenza ukuba inhl-

bathi engaphezulu isale obala igugulwe umoya namazi futhi uminyane kakhulu emva kwezimvula ezinkulu nokubese kudinga ukuxegiswa ukusiza ekulawuleni ukhula nokupromotha ukumunceka komswakama wezimvula ezizokuna kamuva.

I-conversation noma i-minimum tillage yethu-lwa yabalalisa kakhulu ngasekuphelelni ko-1970 kuzo zonke izindawo ezikhiqiza okusanhlamu e-USA futhi ya-adopthwa ngabanye abalimi emazweni amanangi okubalwa kubo nabalimi bokusanhlamu eNingizimu Afrika. Ngakho ke luningi uphenyo nolwazi olukhona olumayelana nempumelelo nokwehluleka kwamasistimu ahlukena a-implimentwa.

I-Conservation tillage ifaka imikhakha eminingi ahlukene phakathi kwemenu encishisiwe yokuthila. Amasu asentshenziswayo asukela kwelokugcina kwezinhlanga namahlamvu icebo lokugcina ezi-nye izinsalela ngaphezu kwenhlabathi ngokuse-

benzisa i-tyne kuphela. Ngalokho awuthili lapho ukuphazamiseka kwenhlabathi kwenzenka kuphela phakathi kwezilimo uma kutshalwa enhlabathini ikakhlukazi eguqliwi kwasetshenziswa i-planter discs noma ama-tynes. I-Conservation tillage ichazwa ngokushiya okungenani u-30% wezinsalela zezilimo zesikhathi esedlule kusafeysi yenhlabathi phakathi kwezilimo.

Ukulawulwa kokhula ku-conservation tillage kuncike ekusebenziseni ngokuphelele kwezinhlanganisela eziningi zamakhemikhali okufafaza kuma-aplikeshini amanangi.

Impumelelo yanoma iyiphi indlela noma isistimu e-adopthwe kakhulu kuncike emandleni enhlabathi nohlobo kuzingqinamba zemvula nesimo sezulu esigodini sakho olima kuso, i-micro environment kanye namandla omlimi okusebenzisa ama-ophareshini alungile ngesikhathi. Abanya abalimi babonakala benobunzima bokuguqukela kuzidingo naku-impli-



### Ithileji yesibili yenziva ngaphambi kokuba umlimi athole imvula engama-50 mm.

mentaion afanele ye-conservative tillage kanti abanye bayenza ngcono inhlabathi yabo futhi baphumelele ngezivuno ezingcono nenzudo ephezulu. Ngabe ume kuphi ngomsebenzini wakho wokulima?

Impumelelo kanoma iyiphi i-system eqokive kuncike kakhuIekuphumeleleni kwempahla ekhethiwe kanye nokuplana okwenziwa ngaphambi komsebenzi wokutshala kungathiliwe. Ezindaweni ezinamandla amaphakathi ezine-sandy loam soils nokuqhube ka nokusebenzia makhemikhali afanayo unyaka nonyaka omunye

angawabona amapulazi anemhlabathi ebukeka kwangathi 'ifile'.

Ukuhlelela ukushintshanisa izilimo ne-grass /leys kumjikelezo weminyaka eyi-5 kuya kwey-7 kufanele kwensiwe ukuze kuncishiswe ukuncika kunoma iyiphi ikhemikhali eyodwa. Abanye abalimi bazilahlekisele bona imali ngokulandela amasu a-implimenta kabi inothili iminyaka eminingi. Kufanele ukhethe ukuthi yini efanele isethi ekhona noma inhlanganisela yogandaganda nama-*implement* onawo epulazini lakho. Izindleko nobungozi bokudlulela kunothili noma ku-*minimum enempahla yokusebenza ebizayo kufanele kuca-tshangisiswe ngokucophelela.*

### Umthelela enhlabathini

Uma ufunu ukugqgquzeleka ukuze uguquke usuke ku-conventional tillage uye ku-conservative tillage siza uvakashele ipulazi lapho ku-implimentwe khona inothili noma i-*minimum till* iminyaka engaphezulu kweyisikhombisa enhlabathini eyomile, lapho kunemvula eningi khona (mhlawumbe engaphezulu kuka-650mm ngonyaka), noma endaweni enomhlaba oniselwa nge-pivot.

Gubha enhlabathini kodwa ngeke uluthola uqweqwe, i-earthworms abounding, izinhlayiwa

zenhlabathi ezisezingeni elingcono, equkethe imvunde aningi, akukho ukuminyana, i-soil till engcono, ukubambeka komswakama kanye nemvundo engcono kakhuIekuphumeleleni kakhulu equkethe ibhaktheriya yenhlabathi enhle enhlobonhlobo ne-myorrhiza. Le-soil system ekhandekile inganikeza isilimo esitshaliwe amanyuthriyenti isizini yonke futhi ikhiqize izilimo ezinenzozo ephezulu.

I-conventional system ephelele ikhiqiza umthelela ohlukile wayo yonke i-fektha ebalulwe ngenhla. Khumbula ukuthi kuthatha iminyaka eminingi ukukhanda inhlabathi edingekayo ngempumelelo ngokwenza.

### Isiphetho

Ngokuqaphela cabanga ngama-fektha abanda-kanyekayo, njengoba ebaluliwe ngenhla, ukuze ukwazi ukwenza uguquko, ukuze wenze ngcono inhlabathi yakho namandla okungena kwemali ukuze ukwazi ukuphila njengomlimi opumelelalo eminyakeni ezayo.

### I-Athikhili ibhalwe ngumfama osathatha umhlalaphansi.

**Ithubula 1: Okuhle nokubi ngethileji sistimu ekhethiwe jikelele.**

I-System	Usizo olukhulu	Okubi kakhulu
Igeja	Ilungele inhlabathi engawakhami kahle amanzi. Ihlanganisa kahle kakhulu izinsalela zesilimo. Umbhede wembewu othilwe kahle. Isisekelo somsebenzi wokuthila.	Amathuba aphezulu kakhulu okuguguleka kwenhlabathi. UMswakama ulahleka kakhulu enhlabathini. Inhlabathi kufanele ibe nomswakama ophezulu. Kudaleka amapani okulima angalimeki. Uphethiloli nezindleko eziphezulu zokusebenza.
Ishizolo	Itheleji yamahlamu ishiya inhlabathi ekusafeysi imagudlugudu. Kuyancipa ukugugulwa umoya nokuhwamuka komswakama kunokutshala. Iguquleka kahle enhlabathini engawamunci kahle amanzi. Ukuhlanganiswa okudingekayo kwezinsalela zesitshalo kungalawulwa ngokusetshenzi- swa kwama-tyne athile. Ukusebenzia 'i-rolmoer' ebiza imali ama-impliment emahlamvu ngaphambi kokuse be- nza ingase tshenziswa.	Ukulawuleka kakhulu kokuguguleka kwenhlabathi kunokulima. Izinga lokulahleka komswakama liphezulu. Ukuqoba izinsalela zesitshalo kuyadingeka ukuze izimvithi zihambe nge- <i>impliment</i> . Ukuvula izikhala nge-Tyne nohlobo kufanele kuqondane nesimo sepulazi lakho. Uphethiloli omaphakathi nezidingo zezabasebenzi.
I-Disk	Ukuguguleka kuyancipa ngezinsalela eziningi kunkutshala okuncike kusayizi nohlobo Iwe-disc kanye nesivinini sokuhlanganisa. Iguqulwe kahle ukumunca kahle ne-sandy soils. Ukuhlanganisa kahle kwezinsalela uma kudingeka.	Kuphansi kakhulu ukulawuleka kokuguguleka kwenhlabathi. UKulahleka komswakama kuphezulu kakhulu. Umonakalo ophezulu we-soil structure. UKuminyana kwenhlabathi emanzi. Uphethiloli omaphakathi nezindleko zezabasebenzi.
I-Conservation tillage – ku-minimum kuye kunothili	Ukulawula ukuguguleka okuhle kakhulu. Ukongwa okukhulu komswakama enhlabathini. Uphethiloli ophansi nezindleko zokusebenza. Ukwakha i-soil structure nempilo.	Akukho noma kuncane kakhulu ukuhlanganiswa kwezinsalela zesilimo. Ukuuncika kakhulu kwama-phrogramu ama-herbicide nolwazi kuyadingeka nokusebenza kwakho. Ukufulumala kancane kwenhlabathi enamanzi angamuncekile kahle. Kuyancipa ukuminyana uma kusetshenziwe impahla namathayi abanzi kogandaganda nakuma-combine. Ogandaganda abanama-kilowatt aphezulu bayadingeka bezo-hambelana nama-planter asezingeni eliphezulu. Kudingeka ama-rigs okufafaza izilimo asezingeni eliphezulu nabizayo azo-khalibhretha ngokuqonde ngqo. Kubalulekile ukulawulwa kokhulu okunganqunyelwe isikhathi. Khulisa ukusebenzia umanyolo eminyakeni embalwa yokuqala.

# Akulula, kodwa kuyasiza

**N**gomhla ka- 21 Septhemba 2017 ilungu le-Grain SA, u-Wilmar Adams, umlimi oneminyaka engu-37 udabuka e-Suurbraak eNingizimu neKapa, uthole indondo kowe-*SAB's Emerging Barley Producer of the Year*.

Le ndondo yethulwa kuye embungazweni we-Grower's Appriication Day owawubanje-we e-SAB Barley Farm e-Caledon. Lo mcimbi wawusingethwe yi-(SAB) ne-AB InBev izokombisa ukuzinikela ekukhuliseni nasekuthuthukiseni umkhakha wezolimo eNingizimu Afrika.

## Izindlela zokuwina nemikhuba

I-Suurbraak yidolobha elincane elikuMasipala i-Overberg District eNtshonalanga neKapa. Lesigodi sasungulwa ngo-1812, ngesikhathi i-London Missionary Society yakha isiteshi semishini lapho. Le ndawo isondele kakhulu enhliziyeni ka-Walmer njengoba kukuyo le ndawo lapho ubaba wakhe, u-Eddie, amethula khona kwezolimo. Wakhulela kuyo le ndawo kanti njengamanje ulima amahetha alinganiselwa ku-300 emhlabeni olinya ngokuhlanganyela awurenta kumasipala wendawo.

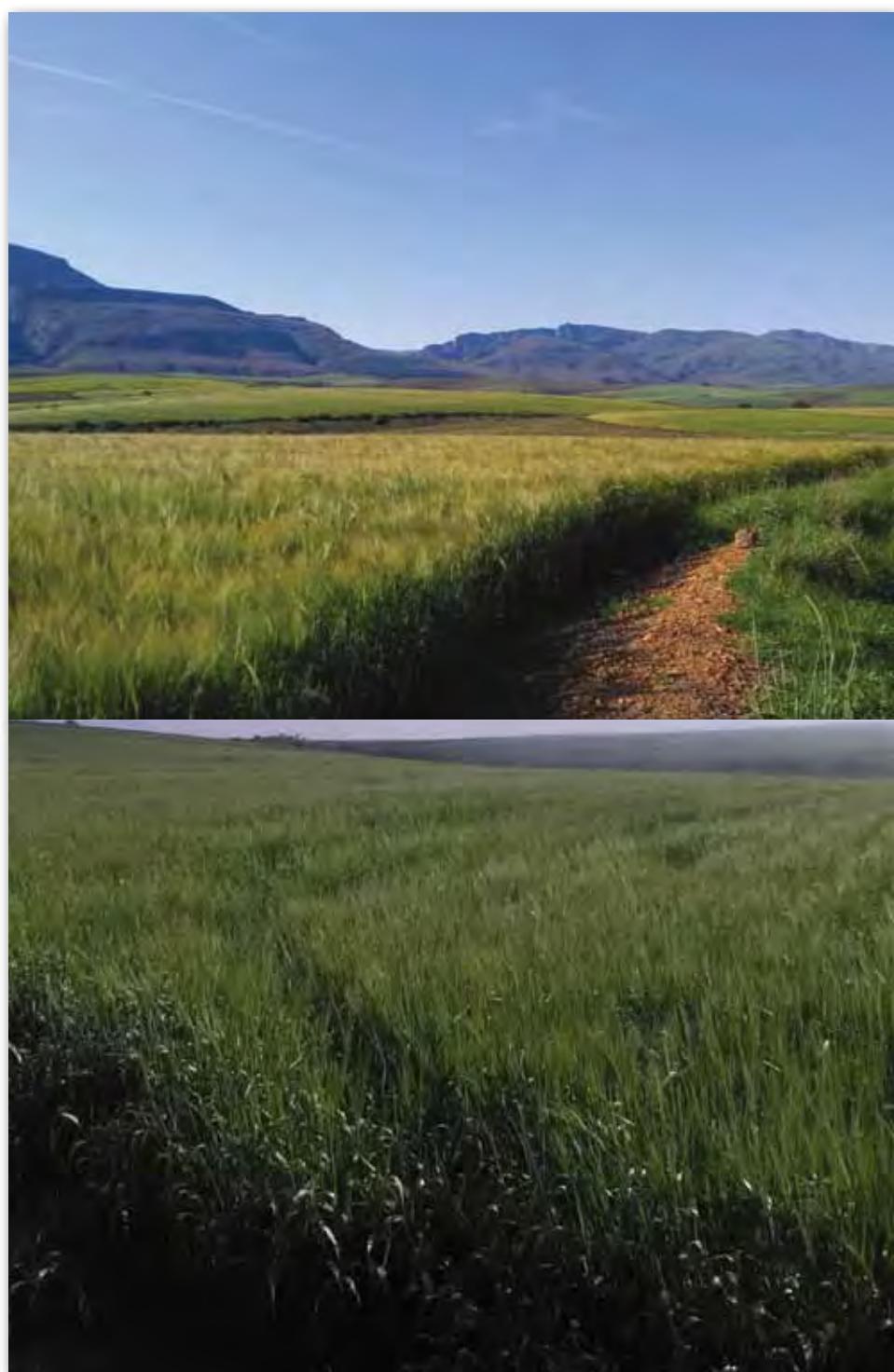
UMahatma Ghandi, umholi we-Indian independence movement, uthetse: 'Ikusasa linceke ku-lokho esikwenzayo esikhathini samanje'. Ulimo lokonga ubufakazi balokhu no-Wilmar ukholelwa kakhulu kuwo la mathuba. Alusizanga kuphela ukunciphisa ukuguguleka kwenhlabathi futhi kwakhulisa ukongeka kwamanzi, kodwa wenze umehluko obonakalayo esivunweni sakhe. Eminyakeni emine edlule i-avareji yesivuno sakhe sokusanhlamvu sikhulile sasuka ku-1,4 thani/ha saya ku-3,6 thani/ha.

Njengomphumela wokusebenzisa imikhuba engalungile kwezolimo emhlabeni olinya ngokuhlanganyela u-Wilmar kufanele aqale ngokulungisa okungabhalansi kwenhlabathi ukwenza ngcono ukuvunda emva kokuthatha umsebenzi wokulima kuyise, u-Eddie owedlula emhlabeni eminyakeni embalwa. Kwafakwa i-lime ukulungisa i-pH yenhlabathi kwensiwa nemizamo yokonga umswakama ngokwenza ngcono ngokwemboza ngezinhlanga.

**“U-Wilmar ngumuntu owayefuna kwenzeke, efisa ukuba kwenzeke futhi wagcina ngokukwenza kwenzeke. Ngokuzimesela kwakhe, iphopho lokuba nomhlaba ngolonye usuku ngelinye ilanga kuyofezeka kube yiqiniso.**

Namuhla ulima ubhali, ukolo, i-oats nekhanola ngokwe-system yokujikelezisa izilimo. Umjikeleziso uguqulwa ngokwesivuno namasizini avuma ngokwanele ukwamukela izinguquko nezinselelo ngokuvela kwazo. Ngesizini ka-2016 wakwazi ukhiqiza isivuno sikabhalu esingu-

3,6 thani/ha. Ngesizini yesomiso ka-2017 nge-mvula engu-102 mm kuphela ngesikhathi sesizini yokutshala nalapho wadiliwa isilimo esingu-3 thani/ha. Ikhanolu yase-Overberg idilivwa emshinini wekhanola, i-Soill eSwellendam, ngenkathi isivuno sokusanhlamvu sidilivwa



*Emuva koku-implimenta ukulima ngokonga nangokunamatela emikhubenye-agronomical u-u-Wilmar iqinisekise ngesilimo esinempilo nesivuno esiphezulu emhlabeni wakhe.*



**Ngesikhathi se-SAB Grower Appreciation Day u-Frikkie Lubbe, umlimisi wakwa-South African Barley Breeding Institute (i-SABB1), no-David Hauxwell, isekela likamongameli we-procurement and sustainability kwa-AB InBev we-thule indondo ka-2016 Emerging Barley Producer (umhlaba owomile) ku-Wilmar Adams (kude kwesokudla) ngeqhaza lakhe kule mboni kanye nokuvelela kwakhe ekukhiqizeni ubhali. Bathokoziswe yikhono lakhe lokumeneja izindleko zokukhiqiza, ibhajethi nemali engenayo ngehektha ngalinye.**

e-Sentraal-Suid Koöperasie (e-SSK) leyo ayilungu layo – i-agricultural cooperative yasungulwa abalimi ngo-1931 esigodini sase-Overberg eNingizimu Afrika. Ukumaketha kwensiwa ngokwenkampani enakekela ezokumaketha kokusanhlamvu.

Eminyakeni eyisithupha edlule u-Wilmar naye abesebenzisa i-nothileji emhlabathini, ukunciphisa ukuguguleka nokulahlekwa komswakama wenhabathi. Uthi lo mkhuba uba nomthelela omuhle kuma-microorganisms enhlabathini, abalulekile ukusekela isilimo esihle. Isizile ukunciphisa izindleko zenani likamanyolo odingekeyo iphindwe yehlise ukusetshenziswa kukaphethiloli.

Kusukela awuqala umsebenzi wakhe wokulima usebenzise 'Ukulima ngeNdlela kaNkulunkulu'. Le modeli yokukhiqiza nomhlahlandlela wasungulwa ngu-Boet Pretorius, ongomunye wabalimi abahwe-bayo abalahlekewa ngamapulazi abo eZimbabwe kowkophethucwa komhlaba. Wanquma ukusiza abalima abalima emihlabeni emincane ngempume-lelo besebenzisa le modeli 'yokulimela isikhathi esizayo'. Le modeli iqukethe imigomo emine:

- **Ngesikhathi:** Abalimi kudingkeke benze izinto ngesikhathi. Uma sikhona isidingo soku-aplaya i-pesticide, ungabe usalinda. Lokhu kwenza umehluko phakathi komlimi oku-avareji nomlimi omkhulu.
- **Ngokwesitandathi:** Imikhuba yokukhiqiza kufanele yenziwe ngokulungile kusaqala nje futhi akufanele kuthathwe izindlela ezi jubelayo.
- **Akungamoshwa:** Ukumosha amanzi, imbewu noma umkhiqizo ukuphonsa imali emfuleni.
- **Ngenjabulo:** Ithande into oyenzayo noma okungenani uyeke ungenzi.

Ngokusho kuka-Dirk van Papendorp owayengomunye wabeluleki bakhe eminyakeni embalwa, impumelelo ka-Wilmer' iyinhlanganisela yokusebenza kanzima nokwenza imikhuba emihle kakhulu ye-agronomical. Kwamjabulisa kakhulu u-Dirk lokhu kuzimisela nogqozi lomlimi waze wamqokela kwi-National LandCare Conference Best Conservation Agriculture: Indondo ye-Advance Smallholder.



*Lo mnendi ka-Adams uyaziqhenya ngeqhaza lawo ekuvikeleni ukudla ezweni. U-Wilmar nonkosikazi wakhe, i-Chrishenda nendodana yabo, u-Wade (5).*

## Akulula, kodwa kuyasiza

### Ithemba lakusasa

Unethemba ngekusasa lezolimo eNingizimu Afrika futhi uthi abalimi abasafufusa kufanele basebenze kanzima futhi bathembele kuNkulunkulu ukuze baphumelele. Kubalimi abasebancane nabasafufusa, ubanikeza nasi iseluleko esilandelayo: 'Uma ufuna ukulima, ungabe usalinda lima, ungazenyeyezi'. Kodwa uma ukwenza, kwenze ngentshisekelo.

Angakujabulela ukuthola umhlaba omkhulu, kodwa lokhu ngeke kwenzeke kule ndawo ahla la njengamanje. Umhlaba olinywayo endaweni yase-Suurbraak mncane futhi kufanele uhlukaniselwe izakhamuzi zakhona. Baningi abasalindele isiqeshana somhlaba, uyazi ukuthi amathuba okukhula mancane. Uphupha ngokulima inhlabathi yakhe, kodwa ngentengo ye-commercial agricultural land leli phupho libonakalalingekelifezeke. 'Ngaphandlekokutholausizo kuhumeni abalimi abasafufusa ngeke bawuthole umhlaba.

### Impumelelo iletha ukweneliseka

Uma kukhona isicashunwa u-Wilmar avumelana naso ngeqiniso yi-lesi: 'Impumelelo akuwona ukhiye wenjabulo. Injabulo ukhiye wempumelelo, ngoba uma ukuthanda okwenzayo, uzophumelela'. 'Kimina engikwenzayo, akuwona umsebenzi, futhi akuwona umsebenzi wokuzilibazisa, yintshisekelo yami,' esho. Uyazithanda izinhlobonhlobo zemboni yokulima lapho usuku olulodwa lungafani



*Esisodwa sezingumo ezedlula zonke ekulimeni esenziwa u-Wilmar, kwaba ukusebenzisa imali yakhe ekuthengeni impahla yakhe yokusebenza. Usebenzisa osonkontileka uma edinga into asengakabi nayo nom aqashe usizo lwabalimi abalimela ukudayisa endaweni.*

nololandelayo. 'Akwenziwa into eyodwa nefanayo epulazini,' esho. Uyakuthanda akwenzayo futhi uma umndeni ka-Adams unethuba u-Wilmar angathanda ukubathatha ayobavakashisa emapulazini beyofunda kwabanye abalimi nokuthi babone umthelela owenziwa imikhuba eyahlukene yezolimo kuzilimo.

Umdlali webhola lomqakiswano odumile eMelika, uMichael Jordan, nakhu akusho ngempumelelo: Abanye abantu bafuna kwenzeke, abanye bafisa ukuthi kwenzeke, abanye bakwenze kwenzeke.' U-Wilmar ngumuntu

owayefuna kwenzeke, efisa ukuba kwenzeke futhi wagcina ngokukwenza kwenzeke. Ngokuzimesela kwakhe, iphupho lokuba nomhlaba ngolunye usuku ngelinye ilanga kuyofezeka kube yiqiniso.

*I-Athikhili ibhalwe ngu-Louise Kunz, umbhalivePula Imvula. Uma ufuna iminingwane egcwele, thumela i-imeyili ku-louise@infoworks.biz.*



*Ikhanola nakuba iyisilimo esingenayo inzuso eningi, kodwa ukuyisebenzisela ukujikelezisa isilimo kuyasiza ekulawulen i-rye grass, obuncintisana nokolo, ubhali ne-oats nakho okulinywa kuwo lomhlaba.*

# ISOMISO ENTSHONALANGA NEKAPA sidale ukuba ukolo omningi uthengwe emazweni angaphandle

**A**masizini amathathu adlule okukhiqiza asinike isimo esihle mayelana nemithambo yokukhiqiza kukho konke okusahlamvu nezinhlamvu zikawoyela phecelezi oil/seeds eNiningizimu Afrika.

Ngokuqondisa kakhulu kukolo, izinguqoko zesimo sokukhiqiza ikakhulukazi sidalwe ukuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu, lapho ngonyaka wokukhiqiza ka-2014/2015 le mboni ihlaselwe ukusabalala kwesomiso, ukuya emvuleneni e-avareji ngesizini yokukhiqiza edlule kwaphinda futhi kwahlasela esinye isomiso kamuva, ikakhulukazi eNtshonalanga neKapa ngesizini yokukhiqiza ka-2016/2017.

Ngesizini yokumaketha ka- 2017/2018, okuyisizini yokumaketha njengamanje, umkhiqizo kakolo kulinganiselwa ukuthi ungafinyelela ku 1,655 million amathani. Izindawo ezitshale ukolo zinciphe ngo-3,3% kuphela kodwa, umkhiqizo kulindeleke ukuba unciphe ngo-13,4% kusuka kusizini yokukhiqiza edlule, ebe nesivuno esiphakathi kuka-1,9 million wamathani. Ukwekha kokukhiqiza kule sizini kubangelwe yimvula enganele eNtshonalanga neKapa. Ngenxa yemvula engaphansi kwe-avareji nomswakama ophansi kakhulu kwezinye izingxene zaseNtshonalanga neKapa, kube khona okukhulu ukushintshashintsha kwesomo sezilimo, okwenze kwaba no-mkhulu umthelela kuzo zonke izivuno.

Eminyakeni edlule, wehle kakhulu umkhiqizo kakolo, lokho kwenze izwe lancika kakhulu ekuthengeni kwamanye amazwe ukuze lihangabezani anamadimandi akuleli ka-3, 1 million amathani. Ngakho ke, akumangalisi, ukuthi kule sizini yamanje enomthamo omncane womkhiqizo, iNingizimu Afrika kungenzeka ikuhulise izidindo zayo zokuthenga kwamanye amazwe ukuze lihangabezane namadimandi asekhaya. **Ithebulu 1** ikhombisa izinguqoko ezahlukene ezilindelekile kule sizini yamanje, uma kuqhathaniswa namasizini amabili adlule kusukela ngo-2015/2016 wamathani 2017/2018.

Kungenzeka ukolo othengwa emazweni angaphandle ukhule ufinyelele ku 2 million

*Ithebulu 1: Isapplayi nedimandi kakolo eNingizimu Afrika.*

Ivuselelwemhla ka: 26 Okthoba 2017	Isilinganiso se-Grain SA	Isilinganiso se-Grain SA	Isilinganiso ze-Grain SA
Unyaka wokumaketha	2015/2016	2016/2017*	2017/2018**
Indawo etshaliwe (u-x 1 000 ha)	482	508	492
Isivuno (ithani/ha)	2,99	3,76	3,37
Isilinganiso sesilimo ngokwe-CEC ('000 thani)	1 440	1 910	1 655
Okungatholakala kwamakhomeshiyali dilivarizi	1 440	1 875	1 655
IKhomeshiyali sapayi	('000 ton)	('000 ton)	('000 ton)
Isitoko sokuvula (1 Okthoba)	597	827	343
Umkhiqizo weKhomeshiyali	1 407	1 870	1 655
Okuvela emazweni angaphandle	2 063	934	2 000
Isamba sekhomeshiyali sapayi	4 075	3 641	4 004
IKhomeshiyali dimandi			
Okuthengwa amaKhomeshiyali	3 144	3 163	3 140
Isamba sokuthengwa yi-RSA	3 179	3 194	3 165
Okuthunyelwa emazweni angaphandle	69	104	110
Isamba sedimandi	3 248	3 298	3 275
Isibophezelophecelezi Carry-out (30 Septhemba)	827	343	729
Izidindo ezisendleleni	689	693	684
Okusele ngaphezulu kokusendleleni	139	-350	46

amathani kuyo le sizini, uma kuqhathaniswa no-934 000 wamathani ngesizini edlule. Lokhu kuzoba yizinga lesibili eliphezulu kakhulu likakolo othengwa emazweni angaphandle kusukela kwahlasela isomiso ngo-2015/2016 ngonyaka wokumaketha.

Kusukela kule datha engenhla kusobala ukuthi imiphumela yesomiso esihlasele iNtshonalanga neKapa, ipose isimo esifanayo njengaleso sokusabala kwesomiso esahlasela ngesizini ka-2015/2016, asabizwa ngenhlekelele yesomiso esibucayi ukwedlula eminyakeni eyi-100. Kusobala futhi ukuthi abakhiqizi bakakolo eNtshonalanga neKapa bebelokhu bexinwe yizinseleni eziningi eminyakeni edlule ngenxa yokuguqu-

guquka kwesimo sezulu. Ukubheka phambili, kulindeleke ukuthi isimo sokuthenga emazweni angaphandle singaqhubeka nokukhula kuze kube abalimi bathola i-eksesi buchwepheshe bembewu engcono ezozimelela kakhulu esimweni sezulu esiguquguqukayo.

**I-Athikhilli ngubahlwe ngu-Michelle Mokone, i-Agricultural Economist:  
ye-Grain SA. Uma ufuna imininwane egcwale, thumela i-imeyili  
ku-Michelle@grainsa.co.za.**



# Abalimi abangaphezulu kuka 3 500 baqeqeshwa ngo-2017

**‘U**wazi lokufunda lufana nohambo. Uhambo luqala lapho ukufunda kwenzenka manje, futhi kuphele ngesikhathi umfundsi esephumelele. Usiphetho sohambo asikho mayelana nokwazi kakhulu, simayelana nokwenza kakhulu – ngu-Julie Dirksen, wesu lokufunda nokuklama izeluleko.

Uma sicabanga nge-*Grain SA Farmer Development Training* evela njalo ngonyaka, lesicashunwa sizwakala siyiqiniso elingephakiswe. Ulwazi alusho lutho uma lungasetshenziswanga. Ukuqequesha akukhona ukumane uqequeshe nje. Nina njengabalimi ninothiswa ngolwazi nama-khono aphethekayo ukulima nokuhubeka

nenze kangcono izilimo zenu, indlela yokugcina izilimo zakho, indlela yokudayisa izilimo zakho, indlela yokugcina impahla yakho yokusebenza, indlela yokulinganisa lokho onakho nokuhlelela phambili nendlela yokonga imali isikhathi eside kanye nokunye okuningi. Lolu Iwazi lusetshenziswa zonke izinsuku ukuzondla wena, umndeni wakho nokubamba iqhaza ekuvikeleni ukudla komndeni ezweni lethu elihle.

Siyaziqhenya ngokubika ukuthi abalimi abangu-3 510 bazethamela izifundo i-214 **Grain SA** ezethulwa ngo-2017! Wonke umlimi owathatha isinqumo sokuzithuthukisa yena ngokukhetha ukwethamela le zifundo kufanele aziqhene kakhulu.

## Uxhaso Iwezimali

Sithanda ukubonga abaxhasi bethu abahlukene amagama abo i-Maize Trust, i-Winter Cereal Trust, i-OPOT, i-Sorghum Trust, i-DST (Umnyango wezeseSayensi nobuChwepheshe), I-Jobs Fund, i-DRDAR EC (UMnyango wezokuThuthukisa kwezindawo eziSemakhaya ne-Agrarian Reform, eMpumalanga neKapa) ngokwenza lezi zifundo zokuqequesha zika-2017 zaba yimpumelelo.

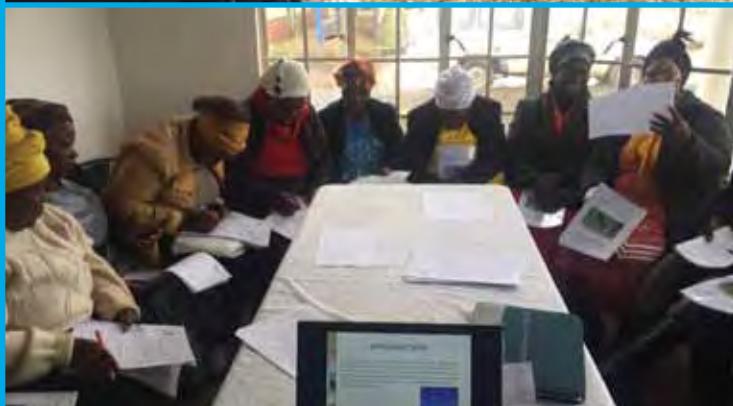
**I-Athikhili ibhalwe ngu-Liana Stroebel,**  
**i-Provincial Co-ordinator, (eNtshonalanga neKapa) ye-Grain SA Farmer Development Programme. Uma ufuna imininengwane egcwele, thumela i-imeyili ku-liana@grainsa.co.za.**

*Ithebula 1: Yizifundo ezethulwa kusukela ngomhla ka-1 Januwari 2017 kuya kumhla ka 22 Novemba 2017 (ngaphandle kwezifundo zangoDesemba).*

I-Advanced Maize Production and Marketing	I-Introduction to Maize Production under Irrigation	I-Resource Assessment and Farm Planning
I-Basic Engine Repair	I-Introduction to Soya Bean Production	I-Safe Handling of Tools and Farm Equipment
I-Business Ethics	I-Introduction to Sunflower Production	I-Tractor and Farm Implement Maintenance
I-Contractors Course	I-Introduction to Wheat Production	I-Tractor Maintenance Part 2
I-Farming for Profits	I-Life Skills	I-Tractor Maintenance Part 1
I-High Application Tractor Maintenance	I-Mechanisation Management	I-Workshop Skills (Ukushisela)
I-Introduction to Groundnut Production	I-Mycotoxins – Safe Storage of Maize	
I-Introduction to Maize Production	I-Practical Skills Course – Planter and Boom Sprayer Calibration	



*Kusukela mhla ka-1 Januwari 2017 kuya kumhla ka-22 Novemba 2017 inani labalimi abangu-3 510 bahambela ukwethulwa kwezifundo i-214 Grain SA.*



# Bona ITHUBA ngokwehla kwamandla omnotho novobe

**N** jengezakhamuzi ngokuvamile singabuza le mibuzo – Ngabe yini uvobe nokwehla kwamandla omnotho? Ngabe kunamuphi umthelela kimi nebhizinisi lami? Yini engingayenza ngakho?

Asiqale ngokuchaza la matemu amabili. I-recession yingenkathi amandla omnotho wezwe ehla kakhulu okungenani izinyanga eziyisithupa ngokulandelana noma ngamakota emabili ngokulandelana. I-gross domestic product (i-GDP) uphawu lokuqala olusetshenziswa ukulinganisa impilo yomnotho wezwe. Imele isamba se-Rand value sempahla yonke nemisebenzi ekhiquiza ezweningesikhathiesithile. Ngokuvamilengesikhathi kunokwehla kwamandla omnotho futhi nemali engenayo ezweni iyancipha, amathuba omsebenzi ayancipha ukukhiquiza nokuthengisa ezitolo.

Kucabange ke lokhu ngokwebhizinisi lakho. I-GDP yebhizinisi lakho yi-total value yomkhiquza okhiquiza epulazini lakho, ngamanye amagama yi-gross production value. Imali engenayo isetsenziswa ukukhava zonke izindleko zebhizinisi lakho kanye nokukhokhela zonke izikweletu onazo. Ku yilojiki, uma incipha imali engenayo ebbizinisini lakho, uzoba nobunzima bokuhava zonke izindleko zakho. Futhi uma kwenzeka uba nesikweleti, kuzoba nzima nakakhulu ukusikhokhela le sikweletu.

Kuyafana nasezweni. Izwe linezibophezel ezithile ezifana nokukhokha amaholo abasebenzi bakahulumeni, ukunikeza izingqalasizinda ezidingekeyo ezweni ukuze likhule okufana nemigwaqo, ukunikeza imfundo nemisebenzi yezempi-lo, njalo njalo. Imali engenayo iyadingeka ukukhava zonke izindleko zalezi zibopho. Imali engenayo ezweni iakkulukazi yintela eqqwayo futhi uma kushoda izwe liboleka imali yokukhokhela zonke izibopho. Uma izwe likhula kancane, intela ekhona iba ncane futhi iba iningi imali okufanele ibolekwe. Kodwa khumbula ukuthi imalimboleko kufanele ikhokhwe futhi ngaphandle kwemali edingekeyo engenayo evela ekukhuleni ezweni, lokho kuzokwenza ukuthi kube nzima ukukhokha isikweletu.

Ukuqhathanisa nebhizinisi lakho – uma ufisa ukuboleka imali esikhungweni esibolekisa ngemali bazo-'greyda' ukuthi ngabe ibhizinisi lakho lizokwazi yini ukuyikhokha le malimboleko ngokusebenzia izimo ezaahlukene zokunquma. Uma ibhizinisi lakho lesesimeni esihle sezimali isikhungo esibolekisa ngemali sizokwenza isinqumo sokuthi uzokwazi ukuyibhadala imalimboleko futhi izoku 'greyda' ngendlela ezokuvuna. Uma isikhungo esibolekisa ngemali sinquma ukuthi kukhona ubungozi ubukhulu bokuba uzokwehluleka uku-



*Izwe lethu namabhizinisi ethu amanangi eNingizimu Afrika asesimeni esinzima njengamanje kodwa izinto zizophinde zibe ngcono. Ngakho ke lungela iminyaka emihle ezolandela futhi. Ngakho ke, ukwehla kwamandla omnotho novobe kuthathe njengetuba.*

bhadala le malimboleko, bazokufaka 'kuvobe' ba-kuboleke noma bengakuboleki imali noma bakubizeze inzalo ephezelu kakhulu ngaleylo malimboleko.

Kuyafana nasezweni. Umehluko uwodwa, ukuthi ngaphansi kwamazwe kunento ebizwa ngama-credit rating agencies ecabanga ngobungozi bokubhadala imalimboleko kwezwe. Ngokwesimo saseNingizimu Afrika mathathu ama-credit rating agencies (i-Standard&Poor's, i-Moody's ne-Fitch) bayabandakanyeka. Ngokokuncipha kwesimo somnotho (uphansi/ukungakhuli kahle komnotho), izinga eliphezelu lokweswela umsebenzi, imithelela yezopolitiki, neminye imithelela, ama-rating agencies amabili afaka iNingizimu Afrika kuvobe. Ngamanye amagama, ngokwemibono yabo bahlu-

lele iNingizimu Afrika njengenephprofile enobungozi obuphezulu ukuba ikhokhe noma iyiphi imalimboleko. I-agency yesithathu kusafanele ikhiphe isinqumo sokugcina. Uma ama-agency omathathu eseyifake kuvobe iNingizimu Afrika, sizongena esimeni sika-vobe ngokuphelele. Ngakho ke kuzoba nzima ukuba izwe liboleke izimali elizidingayo ukulawula izwe kodwa lingayithola enenzalo epe-zulu kakhulu.

I-credit rating inganikezwu noma yisiphi isikhungo esifuna ukweboleka imali – eyodwa, i-corporation, izwe noma iziphathimandla zesifundazwe, noma i-sovereign government.

Ngabe konke lokhu kuzoba namthelela onjani ke kimi nasebhizinisi lami? Okokuqala, uma ufisa noma udinga ukweboleka imali lindela indlela ye-rating criteria ezosetshenziswa ukuthi izoba nzima futhi ibe nenzalo epehezulu okuzolindeleka ukuba uyikhokhe. Imali izoba skasi futhi ibize kakhulu. Okwesibili, i-value le-Randi ingehla nakakhulu lokho kuzovula indlela yokukhula kwentengo yama-input ethengwa kwamanye amazwe afana no-woyela. Konke lokhu kuzoba nomthelela omubi kunzuzo yebhizinisi.

Ngabe yini engingayenza ngalokhu? Njengomuntu oyedwa, ongomunye kuzigidi ezingama-56 000 000 zabantu abahlala eNingizimu Afrika. Akukuningi kakhulu.

Mhlawumbe uzowakhumbula amagama eculo lemnyaka eminingi eyadlu – elithi 'Don't worry, be happy'. Okuchaza ukuthi 'Ungakhathazeki, jabula'. Nayo ke indlela okufanele ubhekane naso ngayo le simo. Kwamukele njengenselelo futhi ulole ipensela yakho mayelana nazo zonke izibonakalo zokuphathwa kwebhizinisi lakho nezokwenza ngcono ibhizinisi lakho ukuze udilive inzuzu njalo njalo isikhathi eside.

Khumbula, umnotho womhlaba noma ngabe yiliphi izwe noma yiliphi ibhizinisi lidlula kuwo lo mijikelezo wezomnotho – kuyehla kuyenyuka noma iminyaka emihle neminyaka emibi. Izwe lethu namabhizinisi ethu amanangi eNingizimu Afrika asesimeni esinzima njengamanje kodwa izinto zizophinde zibe ngcono. Ngakho ke lungela iminyaka emihle ezolandela futhi. Ngakho ke, ukwehla kwamandla omnotho novobe kuthathe njengetuba. Yenza ngcono ibhizinisi lakho.

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# Phatha izibonakalo zempilo nokuphepha kwebhizinisi lakho

**S**onke siyalazi iqiniso ukuthi miningi imithetho ezweni lethu enomthelela ekuphathweni kwebhizinini lokulima. Umsebenzi wozokuphatha ukuphatha le mithetho.

Omunye wale mithetho yi-Occupational Health and Safety Act (No. 85 of 1993). Lo mthetho ulawula impilo nokuphepha endaweni yokusebenza, okupipulazi lakho.

Abalimi njengabaqashi kufanele banikeze futhi banakekele, ngayo yonke indlela abangakwazi ukwenza ngayo, indawo yokusebenza ephephile nengenabo ubungozi empilweni yabasebenzi. Kodwa, bonke ebaqashi nabasebenzi banesibophezelo sokuqinisekisa ukuthi imigomo yalo mthetho yenziva ngokufanele.

Kule athikhili, sizogxila kuzibophezelo zomqashi. Njengabaqashi, wena:

- Kufanele sinqinisekise ukuthi bonke abasebenzi bayawuqondisa uMthetho;
- Kufanele futhi uzbine izinto ezinobungozi mayelana nohlolo lomsebenzi owensiwayo;
- Sungula futhi uqinisekise izinyathelo zakuqapha uvikele abasebenzi ezintweno ezinobungozi futhi wenze izindlela zokuqalisa lokhu;
- Nikeza ulwazi, imiyalezo, ukuqeqesha nokusuphavayiza okudingwa abasebenzi ukuze baqdele umsebenzi wabo ngokuphephile;
- Qinisekisa ukuthi umsebenzi wensiwe nempahla esetshenzisive ingaphansi kwesuphavishini jikelele yomsebenzi oqeqeshelwe ukuqondisa okunamandla obungozi obuhambelana nalokhu;
- Qinisekise ukuthi akekho umsebenzi uzoqhube ka nomsebenzi ombeka engozini ngaphandle uma kuthathwe izinyathelo ezidingekeyo ngaphambi kokuthatha izinyathelo zokulawula.

Uma kwenzeka kuba khona ukulimala futhi kutholakale ukuthi umqashi ube nobudedengu, lokho kungaba nomphumela omubi kumqashi. Ungahlawuliswa inhlawulo enku noma ubhekane nokuboshwa futhi atshelwe ukuba asilungise leso simo. Ukubuyisela emuva ngokungaqeqesheki kungaba ukwehluleka ukukhizisa kanye nomthelela omubi ezingqondweni zabasebenzi bakho ngokwenzeka kwezingozi zokulimamala njalo.

Ngakho ke, kabalulekile ukulawula izibonelo zempilo nokuphepha ebhizinisisi lakho. Indlela yethu ikhuthazwa yisaga esithi ukuvikela ukwenzenka kwento kungcono kunokuhlenga'. Khumbula ukuthi ukuphatha kusho ukuthi kufanele upulane, uhlele, uqalise futhi ulawule. Kodwa ukuze ukwazi ukwenza lokho kudingeka ube nolwazi – ‘uma

ungakwazi ukwenza isilinganiso angeke uphathe’. Kwezempielo nakwezokuphepha ukwenza isibonelo awuyidingi ithephu yokukala kodwa kuzoba ukwenza uhlolo lwazo zonke izinsiza epulazini lakho nokuthola impendulo – yebo noma cha – emibuzweni ezobuzwa.

Izibonelo ezimbalwa zemibuzo okufanele uzi-beze yona kulokhu.

## Abasebenzi bakho

- Ngabe abasebenzi sakho baqeqeshwe ngokufanele mayelana nawo onke amathuluzi, imishini, impahla yokusebenza kanjalo kanjalo ngabakusebenzisayo?
- Ngabe uxhumana njalo nabasebenzi bakho mayelana nezindaba zezempielo nezokuphepha?
- Ngabe isitafu sakho uyazinika izingubo ezidingekeyo zokuzivikela futhi uyaqikelela ukuthi zitshenziswa ngendlela efanele?

## Ukuphathwa

- Ngabe unazo zonke izinombolo zocingo zesimo esiphuthumayo ezimy ngomumo?
- Ngabe unawo onke amaformu akhona?

## Izakhiwo

- Ngabe i-methiriyeli nama-saplayi agciniwe ukuze engaweli phezu kwabantu, avale iphaseji yakhe noma abhidlike uma kukhona umsebenzi ogibela phezukwayo?
- Ngabe iminyango namasango angina ezindaweni ezinobugozi obukhulu (izindawo zokugcina umanyolo, izindawo ezhilala izilwane, njnj.) zigcinwa zivaliwe futhi zivikelekile ukugcina izingane nabantu abangagunyaziwe ukuba zingangeni kuzo?

## Izindawo zezilwane

- Ngabe izibaya, amasango, uwolokohlo Iwamanzi uthango kwanele ukwenza umsebenzi, ziqinile futhi zikhandwe kale?

## Izakhiwo zokusanhlamu nezikhwazo zokudla kwezinkomo

- Ngabe imizila yokuhamba izingxenyenoke zokusebenza zokugcwalisa nemishini yokudiliza impahla ivikeleke kale?

## I-Workshop

- Ngabe amathuluzi abekiwe afana namagravinda, amasaha, njl, agadwe ngemfanelo?
- Ngabe impahla yokuzivikela efana nezibuko zamehlo zokuvimba umoya, ama-bump caps,

ama-filter respirators, amagilavu erabha noma epulastiki, ama-ear muffs amaphiniva okusebenza esitolo kanye nehelimethi yokushisela awagcinwe emi ngomumo esitolo?

- Isicishamlilo (yohlobo olufanele) esihlezi simi ngomumo?

## Isakhiwo sokulonda

- Ngabe isafesi yephansi iqinile futhi azikho iziphazamiso?

## Indawo yokugcina amakhemikhali

- Ngabe indawo yokubeka amakhemikhali ikhanyiswe kahle ukuze kube lula ukubona amakhemikhali kanye nokufunda amalebuli?

## Indawo yokugcina uphethiloli

- Ngabe izindawo zokugcina zibiyelwe futhi zivikelele?
- Ngabe abasebenzi bayatshelwa imithetho ephephile yokugcwalisa uphethiloli njengokuthi bacime injini futhi bayiyekele iphole kancane, bangabhem, baqaphele uma begcwalisa ithange ukuze bagweme ukuchitheka nokuchichima, babuyisele i-nozzle endaweni yayo?

## Imishini yasepulazini

- Ngabe iziviko nonogada kuhlale bekhona uma kusetshenzwa?

## Izitebhisi

- Ngabe isitebhisi sigcinwa sisesimeni esihle ukuze kuphephe ukusisebenzisa nokuthi siyakwazi ukuthwala noma esingakanani isisindo somsebenzi?

Miningi eminye imibuzo okufanele ibuzwe. Kuhle ukuba udwebe ithebule lemibuzo yonke okufanele ibuzwe. Uma ungakwazi ukwakha ithebula, thola usizo. Ukwenza isibonelo, ku-course material ye-Grain SA ye-course ‘i-Farm management for Profits’ kukhona ithebula elinembuzo eyi-125 ehambelana nawo onke ama-resources epulazini ongazisebenzisa.

Uma unalo lonke ulwazi ungapulana futhi uhlile nokuqalisa ukulungisa zonke izinkinga ukunciphisa nokwehlisa ukulimala.

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# Fundisa izingane zakho kahle...

**S**esadlula isikhathi lapho izingane zabe zazi kamhlophe lapho ukudla kuvela khona isib. ezingadini zazo ezisemvawendlu! Iningi lezingane zanamuyla zicabanga ukuthi ubisi lukhiqizwa embonini noma ngandela thile engumlingo luvela esitola segrosa!

abantu abasha sebaqhelelana kakhulu nezolimo futhi sebalahlekela umqondo wokuxhumanisa phakathi kokulima nokudla esikudlayo noma izingubo esizigqokayo. Ngaphezulu kwalokho, iningi lentsha lihlanganisa ezolimo nento embi futhi ikubona njengomsebenzi okhathalisa umuntu kakhulu, ngenxa yokusebenza kanzima amahora amade, elangeni elishisayo, esebezenza iholo elincane!

Kukhona umqonda okhula ngokushesha emhlabenji jikelele obona isidingo sokufundisa intsha ngezolimo. Ukufundisa intsha ngezolimo kubukeka kuyisu elibalulekile ebhokisini lamathuluzi lokulawulwa ubungozi obusongela amazinga okuvikeleka kokudla.

Lokhu kubaluleke kakhulu eNingizimu Afrika lapho izibalo zakamuva zirekhode ukuthi ngokwe-avareji abalimi baneminyaka engama-62 ubudala! e-Afrika, idemografikhi straksha ikakhulu kazi yintsha, njengamanje izibalo zabantu abangaphenzulu kwamaphesenti angama 60 bangaphansi kweminyaka engama 25 ubudala. Izinkumbi zabantu abasebasha bahlala futhi zisebenza emadolobheni asemakhaya.

Intu ebalulekile ukuthi amandla omkhakha wasedolobheni okunikeza la bantu abasha umsebenza ozobaholela aphansi kakhulu. Kusobala, ukuthi indima yezolimo njengomthombo wamathuba omsebenzi kanye namathuba okuphila izobaluleka kakhulu. Kodwa inselelo enkulu ukuthi iningi lentsha aliziboni ezolimo njengendlela womsebenzi oyimpumelelo. Baningi kakhulu ababalonile abadala babo behlupheka kulo mkhakha benza umkhiqizo omncane futhi bethola inzuko encane ukuba bengaheke kuwo. Yikhona ngempela okwenza iphrogramu yezikole ibaluleke kakhulu ekuthuthukiseni ulwazi, amakhono, kanye namathalente entsha. Ngephrogramu yezikole kufanele inhoso yethu kube ukukhombisa amandla amakhulu obanikeza wona lo mkhakha wezolimo.

Sinesibophezelo sekusasa sokuvula amehlo ezingane zethu zibone ukubaluleka impilo yomkhakha wezolimo njengamanje. Izingane ngabathengi bamanje, abathengi bekusasa, kanye nesizukulwane esizayo sabasebenzi nabaqashi, futhi uma sishesha ukubenza ba-



Ngo-2017 savakashela izikole ezingama-852 savula namehlo abafundi abayi-115 695.

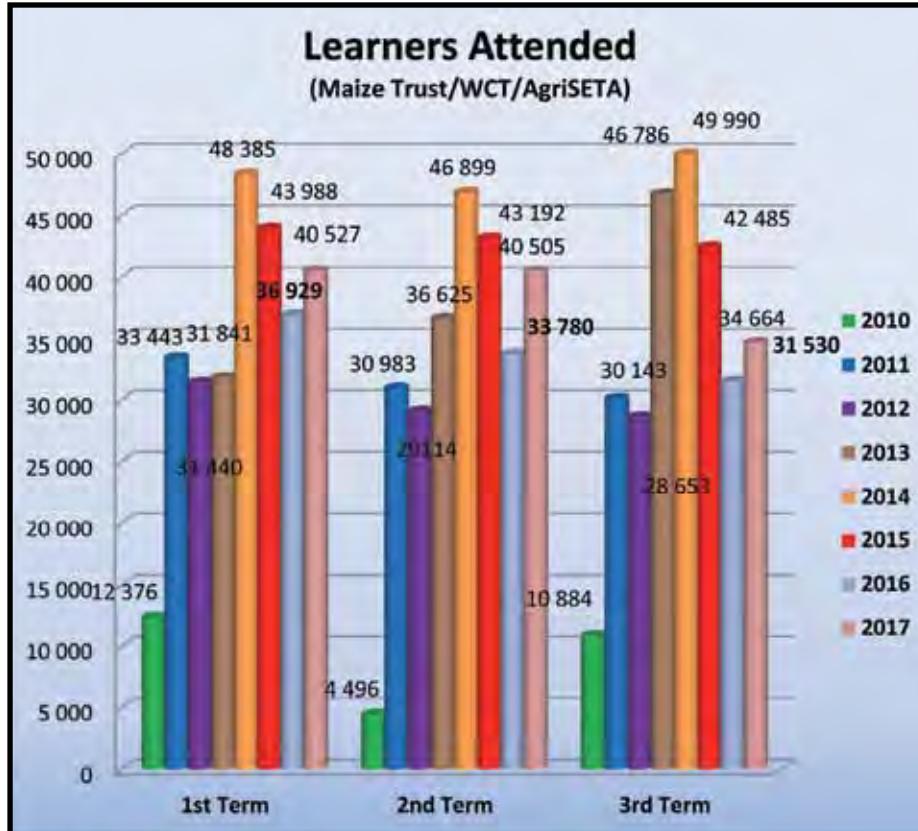
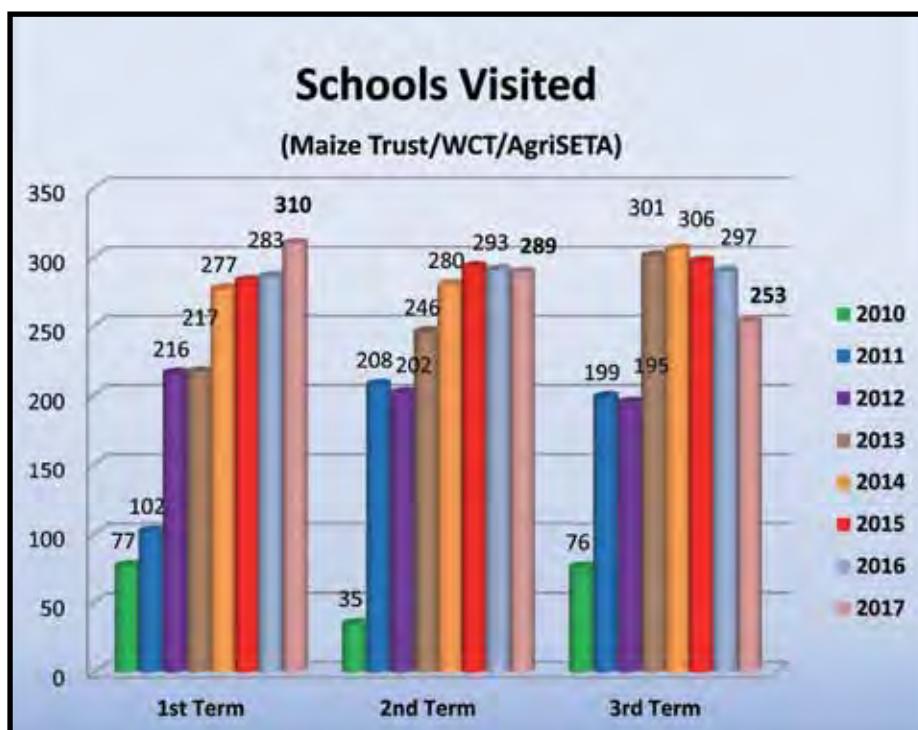
## I-GRAIN SA SCHOOLS PROGRAMME

bone ukabaluleka kwezolimo jikelele, kanye nemboni yommbila ikakhulukazi, singashesha ukwethemba ukuthi bazokuqondisisa lokhu kubaluleka okukhona.

NgoJuni ka-2016 u-Dr Akinwumi Adesina, uMongameli we-African Development Bank uthe i-Afrika inamandla amakhulu ezolimo futhi umememezela ukuthi kube nokuzinikela okukhulu ekuguquleni amapulazi abe 'amapulazi anobuhlakan' ngokuxhasa ezesayensi nakweteknoloji ukuze kukhuliswe ukusebenza nokuncintisana. I-Afrika inezimpawu zokulondozenza kancane okwaba nomthelela omubi futhi kwashiya abantu abantu behlaselwe yindlala ne-agri-sector isengozini kwezomnotho. Uthi i-Afrika emhlabenzi inomhlaba wokulima ongama-65% osele ukondla abantu abayi-9 billion ngo-2050 futhi ngakho ke, 'Okwenziwa yi-Afrika nezolimo akubalulekile e-Afrika kuphela: Kuzoletha isimo sekusasa sokudla emhlabenil!' Ezolimo kufanele zibonakale njengethuba lokudalwa komcebo hhayi kuphela njengethuluzi lomkhakha wezenhlalakahle nentuthuko yokulawula indlala emakhaya!



## Fundisa izingane zakho kahle...



Kusobala ukuthi umkhakha udinga iqhaza lentsha ukuletha ugqipzi olusha namandla. Esikhathini esingengakanani esizayo abafundi emaklasini ezweni lethu kuzobe sekuyibo abadala abenza izinqumo ezibalulekile ng-

masistimu okudla nangamapholisi omkhakha wezolimo! Kubalulekile ukukhuthaza abantu abasha u-:

- Ukuxhumana nokudla nokuthi bazi ngokubaluleka kwezolimo njengesisekelo

sokudla ne-fibre → Izindaba zezolimo kuye kungemuso lentuthuko;

- Bona ulimo njengendima egcwele imisebenzi eyahlukahlukene/amathuba omsebenzi → Uphenyo Iwezolimo ludinga amandla omqondo omusha;
- Yenza ukuxhumana nomhlabathi kube yindima ebalulekile kwezomnotho → Ezolimo zingaba umthombo wokungenisa imali kosomabhizinisi abasebasha.

*Kungani sicabange ukuthi iqhaza lentsha lingaletha uguquko emiphakathini yetu ngokulima? Inala ayisabalali...indlala iyasabalala!*

- Ukfaka abantu abasha emisebenzini yezolimo kungaba yindlela yoguquko yokupromotha imiphakathi enempilo nge → zingadi zokudla komndeni kanye ne-zingadi zomphakathi. Intsha ingalibamba iqhaza ekuvikelweni kokudla futhi uwashise nangesimo senhlalo endaweni.
- Amakhono angathuthukiswa lapho itsha ilima ukudla kwayo nokunye → bangaba osomabhizinisi abasebancane ngokudaya noma bahwebe ngomkhiqizo osele → bangaba osomabhizinisi abasebancane ngokuthengisa noma ngokuhweba ngomkhiqizo osele.
- Abantu abasebasha abakholelw ku-value yento abafuna ukuyenza ngamandla nogqozzi. Yindlela eyakhayo yokuchitha isikhathi futhi uthungatha amakhono esikhathi eside.
- Ubuholi bentsha bungaguqula imiphakathi, buqinisekise ukudla okunempilo emakhaya nasezindaweni ezsismadolobheni, buphinde buguqule ubudlelwano babo phakathi kwabo kanye nasemhlabeni obazungezile.

I-Grain SA Farmer Development Schools Programme ingumphumela wobambiswano phakathi kwe-Maize Trust, i-Winter Cereal Trust ne-AgriSETA, okuyibona abaxhasa lephrogramu ngezindlela ezahlukene nasezindaweni ezahlukene. Abasizi abanangi bangene esivumelwaneni sokwethula ezikoleni kuzo zonke izifundazwe eziyishiyagalolunye eNingizimu Afrika. Isikole ngasinye sivakashelwe kathathu ngonyaka wokufunda owodwa kwakhonjiswa nabafundi ama-DVD akhethiwe okubese kuxoxwa ngawo eklassini. Ngokuvamile abafundi beBanga 9 (izifundo ezikhethiwe) noma iBanga 12 (umsebenzi okhethiwe). Lama-DVD aveza imibiko efana no-:

- **Ukulila, i-Fiber i-Life:** Ngalokhu kuqondwe ukuba abafundi bazi ngohlobo Iwemikhiquzo etholakala kwezolimo. Kuyatholakala ku-inthanethi: <https://youtu.be/TPT4GXs-NVM>;



- **Gubha ushone phansi – i-Introduction to Farming:** Lokhu kufundisa abafundi ngezindawo zomkhiqizo wezolimo eNingizimu Afrika. Futhi kunikeza isithombe esibanzi somhlabathi, amafektha anomthelela kuwo kanye nezindlela zokongiwa kwenhlabathi. Itholakala ku-inthanethi: <https://youtu.be/yYRy3mSn1vA>;
- **Ezomnotho – Ngabe ngizothala ini mina lapho?** Le-DVD igcizelela kakhulu imiqondo eyahlukene yezomnotho efana nezidingo vs. nezimfuno iphethini yokudayisa njengoku-hweba vs. ukumaketha, ukukhiquiza ne-GDP, Yini imithombo isib. Umhlabha, nama-huma resources, imali yokuqala ibhizinisi ama-input ukukhiquiza njl. Iyatholakala ku-inthanethi: <https://youtu.be/GR4iOyc5Mvk>;
- **Zitshale wena esikhathi esizayo:** Le - DVD yethulwe ngethemu yesithathu futhi igxile kakhulu ekukhetheni imisebenzi nasekunikezeni isithombe sonke sezinhlobo zemisebenzi etholakala emkhakheni wezolimo. Iyatholakala ku-inthanethi: <https://youtu.be/hifh3SY2K1s>;

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

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Articles written by independent writers are  
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## Fundisa izingane zakho kahle...



- **Imisebenzi nezoLimo – Imfuyo:** Lokhu ke ngumqondo ojule kakhulu emisebenzini enhlobonhlobo esuka phakathi kwayo nomu ehambisana nezolimo. Iyatholakala kuinthanethi: <https://youtu.be/2WVVP1St3hM>. Ngo-2017 abasizi bethu bavakashele izikole ezingama-852 nalapho bevule khona amehlo ezingane eziyi-115 695 ngomthelela wezolimo ezimpilweni zabo. Sijabula njalo ngezimpendulo zabafundi abangahluleki, ukusioxela ukuthi bebengazi ngokubaluleka kwendima yezolimo ezimpilweni zabo zansukuzonke. Ingingi labafundi alazi ngamathuba emisebenzi

ahlukahlukene atholakala emkhakheni i-agri-sector. Abafundisi basimukela ngezandla ezimhlophe futhi bathi badinga libavakashele KAKHULU leli thimba. Njengethimba sizinikele ekusungulen ikuqwashisa kakhulu ngokubaluleka kwezolimo entsheni! ⚡

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