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Sabalala ngomqondo, cabanga nge-agritourism

Incwadi yeGrain SA
yabalimi abasakhulayo

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Ukusebenza kweqembu:
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Ezokuvakasha ngelinye lamabhezini akhula ngokushesha eNingizimu Afrika.

Ngeke usolwe ngokubuzo lo mbuzo: Kungani kufakwe i-athikhili yezokuvakasha kwezolimo? Ukugquguzela – ngesikhathi esifushane ngesomiso esisanda kwedlula, siphinde sagqizelela ukuthi izomiso ziyingxenyeyendawo yaseNingizimu Afrika futhi ubungozi okudingeka bulawulwe okungenani ukwenza ngcono umonakalo owenziwe yisomiso.

Ukwesibili izinselelo zezolimo eNingizimu Afrika ziza mawala. Abalimi bethu bahlangabezana nezinselelo kumabhezini abo ezokulima ngaso sonke isikhathi. Sihlangabezana nokungavikeleki kwezopolitiki, izinselelo zokumaketha kanye nobunzima bentengo ukusho nje izinselelo ezimbalwa. Ngaleyondlela, emhlabeni webhezini wanamuhla, ikakhu-

lukazi kwezolimo, indawo yezamabhezini ishitsha njalo futhi iyahlehla lokho kwenza kube nzima uku-phila.

Kuma athikhili angaphambili silugcizelele udaba lokuhlukanisa ibhezini lakho ukuze usombulule lezi zinselelo. Yenza ucwaningo ngokuhlukanisa ibhezini lakho libe ngamabhezini ambalwa ngenhloso yokulawula ubungozi. Amathuba ukuhlukanisa – ukwenza ngcono isimo se-cash-flow, ukusabalalisa ubungozi ukwenyusa inzuzo – kube ngaphezulu kwezibalo zokubi. Uma ungacabangi ngokuhlukanisa ibhezini lakho uzoba nobunzima bokuphila njengomlimi eNingizimu Afrika. Ukusungula umsebenzi we-agritourism epulazini lakho ngenye indlela ejwayelekile yokwahlukanisa.



03



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UGOGO JANE UTHI...

Ukulima kuyefana unyaka ngamunye kanti ukulima kuyehlukana njalo ngonyaka. Ngalesi sikhathi ngonyaka odlule sasibambene nesomiso esibi kakhulu esingasozwe sasilibala namanani okusanhluvu kwasehlobo abekhuphuka. Kulo nyaka sithole izimvula ezinhle nezilimo ziyethembisa kakhulu – manje amanani ayelehla.

Uma sibuzwa abalimi ukuthi 'ungathanda isilimo esingasihle senani eliphezulu, noma isilimo esihle esiyinani eliphansi', abalimi njalo bakhetha lokhu kwesibili. Okungenani ukhonyelisiwe ngokusebenza kwakho futhi unomtithlazo wamandla. Njalo ukuzethemba nekhono lakho njengomlimi kuvuselelekile. Yebo, inselelo kulonyaka ukumaketha okuzokubeka emathubeni amahle.

Iningi labalimi abayingxenywe yephrojekthi yeSiKhwama seMisebenzi phecelezi i-Jobs Fund nabo balindele isilimo esihle kakhulu – kubalimi abaningi abathola isivuno esihle esingenisa inzuzo yisiqu sabo. Ukuthola isivuno esihle ingcebo yemvelo ongasebenzisa isilinganiselo sempumelelo yethu.

Ngeke sikwazi ukuba nomthelela kasayizi wenhlabathi anayo umlimi ngamunye, kodwa ngokuqeqeshwa kahle nokwelulekwa, kanye nokuthola ama-input afanele, ngisho nabalimi abasebancane kakhulu bengasithola isivuno esihle. Lokhu kungaqinisa ukuvikeleka kokudla ekhaya kanti futhi kungaba nomthelela kubhaskidi wokudla ezweni. Nathi kufanele senze lokho esingakwenza kodwa isamba sesisonke sizoba sikhulu ezweni lethu.

Ukupha yithuba elihle kakhulu empilweni – ukukwazi ukuphana ngalokho onakho. Ngonyaka lapho kubekhona okusele, sonke sikwazile ukuthola ithuba lokupha labo abangenayo inhlankhla. Bangingi kakhulu abantu ezweni lethu abeswele – awukwazi ukubasiza ngendlela engaba lula kuwe kunangonyaka odlule.

Qalaza eduze kwakho futhi uqaphele abantu abadala nabancane mhlampe abathembale ebubeleni bakho ukuze baphile. Kuningi okunikwe abalimi bokusanhlamvu kulo nyaka futhi kuningi okuzolindeleka kithina – siyakwazi ukondla izwe lethu. Isibusiso esingaka!

Sabalala ngomqondo, cabanga nge-agritourism

Ngokuvamile ukwahlukanisa kusho ukuhlanganiswa kwamabhizinisi ezolimo angenabo ubungozi obufanayo. Ukwenza isibonelo, ukwehlukanisa izilimo ezikhula ngezikhathi ezahlukene futhi ezingekho engcupheni efanayo yokuhlaselwa yisomiso. Ukungeza ngebhizinisi lemfuyo kuzoba nomthelela omkhulu ekwehliseni ubungozi. Ukuba namabhizinisi amaningi ahlukene, kanye nomsebenzi we-agritourism kuzoba nomthelela omkhulu wokwehlisa ubungozi. Ukuba namabhizinisi amaningi ahlukene, kanye nomsebenzi we-agritourism ukuthi, ubungozi obuningi buzophambana.

Kamuva nje, imibiko ikhombisa ukuthi, abalimi abaphila ngaphansi kobunzima baleli bhizinisi, yilabo abacabanga basabalale ngokwengqondo. Bonke babonile ukuthi kudingeka benze okunye okuthile ukuqinisekisa ukuphila kwamabhizinisi abo okulima. Isibonakalo esisodwa esigqamamayo yi-agro-tourism. Kungani?

Izidingo zezivakashi, zakuleli noma ezivela emazweni angaphandle, ziyashintsha njengoba kukhombisa uphenyo. Izivakashi zifuna ukwenza ezinye izinto, zidinga ulwazi 'olwehlukile' olungaphandle kwendawo yenhlabo yasedolobheni. Izivakashi kaningi futhi zifuna ukuthenga ama-athikhili nempahla ekhiqizwa endaweni. Abathengi futhi nabo sebeyazi ukuthi ukudla kufanele kukhiqizwe ngendlela engahlukumezi imvelo kanye nangezindlela ezinhle zezolimo futhi bafuna ukukufunda lokho. Ngokwejoyalekile, isidingo sokuvakashela amapulazi futhi bazibonele bona kuyakuhlala. Ukusebenzisa amathuba e-agritourism kungabasiza abalimi ukungenisa imali eningi futhi kungaba umgudu wempilo kulabo abanobunzima ukugcina amabhizinisi abo ezolimo engenisa inzuzo.

Abalimi bavamise ukucabanga ukuthi abanawo amandla nezinsiza (imali, impahla, isitafu noma abangakwenza) ukuvulela izivakashi amapulazi abo. Kepha awudingi indawo yokuhlala eyi-five-star noma imisebenzi exakile ukuheha izivakashi ikakhulukazi isizukulwane esisesincane. Gxila ukudliva okungavamile nokunobungani futhi uqinisekise ukuthi konke okwenzayo ukwenzise ngezinga eliphezulu.

Abalimi abanganazo izimali ezidingekayo ukutshala ku-agritourism bangaqala kancane. Mhlambe ungaqala ngekamelo elinombhede owodwa kanye nendawo yebhulakufesi ne/noma i-resturanti encane edayisa ukudla kwesintu kwendawo ne/noma isitolo esincane ikakhulukazi

esidayisa ama-athikhili endawo nowo-kuzakhela. Uma ungangeza izinto ezinye ezenziwa ngaphandle – ama-circle trail, amahhashi okugibela, uhambo lokuzijabulisa nezinqola zezimbongolo, izinqola ezidonswa yizinkomo, uga-ndaganda onenqola noma ithuba lokudoba – uzobe usendleleni yokuqinisekisa ukuthi uzenzela enye imali ezongena njalo. Khumbula, izivakashi zizothanda ukufunda ukuzenzela ngokwazo lokho okwenziwayo kulelo pulazi – ukuthi uwutshale kanjani ummbila wakho, noma ezinye izilimo, uwukhiqiza kanjani uvolo, ukukhulisa amachwane, izingulube noma ngabe yini. Bakhombisa ukuthi yini oye-nzayo epulazini lakho futhi abavumele bazitholele ulwazi kulokho ngeminye imisebenzi. Ukhumbule ukuthi abantu abaningi namuhla, ikakhulukazi izingane, azikaze ziyibone inkomo, angisayiphathi ukuyithinta ngesandla noma zikleze embeleni wenkomo.

Yiqiniso, njengalo lonke ibhizinisi lakho, ibhizinisi le-agritourism kuzodingaka ukuba nalo liphathwe ngendlela efanele ngokuplana kahle, ukuhlela, uku-implimenta nokulawula nokulawulwa kwazo zonke izindawo. Eyodwa indawo yokulawulwa ezodinga ukunakwa okukhulu ukumaketha. Kepha nalapha futhi kwabasaqala ungasebenzisa izinkudla zokuxhumana ngezindleko eziphansi kakhulu.

Usizo nokuqeqeshwa kukhona kuma-NGO amaningi nakwa-South African Tourism Services Association (i-SATSA). Ikakhulukazi i-Association for Agritourism in South Africa (i-AASA) ikhona ukuzosiza kakhulu ngokumakethwa kwamathuba e-agritourism. Xhumana nalezi zinhlangano zikusize futhi ukhumbule ukuthi ezokuvakasha ngenye yamabhizinisi akhula ngesivini eNingizimu Afrika.

Isiphetho: Umlayezo ongumsuka wale athikhili ukuthi uma ufuna ukuba ibhizinisi lakho lezolimo liphile kuzodingeka ucabange ngendlela eyehlukile ngebhizinisi lakho. Ukufaka i-agrotourism ebhizinisini lakho ngesinye isibonelo sokucabanga ngokwehlukile.

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Ukubaluleka kwe-fungi ne-mycotoxins yayo kwezolimo

Lokhu okokuqala kuchungechunge lwama-athikhili akhuluma ngokubaluleka kwe-mycotoxins kwezolimo, nokuthi lokhu kunamuphi umthelela empilweni yomuntu nesilwane.

Okokuqala, siyazi ukuthi i-fungi (noma isikhutha) ngama-micro-organisms enzeka ngokwemvelo: Enhlabathini nasemanzini, emoyeni nasezitshalweni. I-fungi singayibona njengento esapawuda noma isikhutha esisavolo esivamisa ukusibona esikweni esesedlulelwe yisikhathi, kushizi nesithelo esibolile. Enye i-fungi yaziwa ngokudala izifo zezitshalo futhi ngalokho iyabaluleka kwezolimo ngenxa yokumataniswa nokulahlekelwa kwezomnotho.

Incazelo eqhubekayo, ama-mycotoxins ngamakhemikhali compounds anobuthi akhiqizwa ama-fungi athile ngaphansi kwezimo zemvelo. Umsebenzi walama-mycotoxins nezizathu sokukhiqizwa kwawo selokhu asicacile kahle njengoba zibukeka zidlala indima encane noma lingabikho iqhaza ekukhuleni okujwayelekile kwe-fungi. Maningi ama-compound anjalo, kodwa mancane kakhulu avamisa ukutholakala ekudleni asezingeni ezidliwayo ezifana nokusahlamvu, kwezinye izinhlamvu nama-nuts.

Uma lama-mycotoxins ekhona asemazingeni aphezulu kakhulu ekudleni kwethu, abese ebeka impilo engozini kubantu nasezilwaneni. Njengoba ekhiqizwa yi-fungi, ama-mycotoxins ngokuvamile amataniswa nezifo noma nezilimo ezikhuntile nemikhiqizo yokudla. Ama-mycotoxin angaba nomthelela ku-food commodities ngezikhathi ezandulela ukuvuna nezingemuva kokuvuna,

Ithebula 1: Isifingqo sama-mycotoxins ayisihlanu abalulekile.

I-Mycotoxin	Ama-species akhiqiza kakhulu i-fungal*	Izilimo eziphathelene nomkhinqizo wezolimo	Uhlobo lomthelela we-fungal
I-Aflatoxin (AFLA)	<i>Aspergillus flavus</i> , <i>Aspergillus parasiticus</i>	Amantongomane Umbila Ukolo Amabele Ama-nuts Irayisi Umdumbula Amakhiwane Izinhlamvu zikawoyela Ubisi, imikhiqizo yobisi	Ngambi nangemuva kokuvuna
I-Ochratoxin A (OTA)	<i>Aspergillus ochraceus</i> , <i>Aspergillus carbonarius</i> , <i>Penicillium verrucosum</i>	Ukolo Ubhali I-Oats I-Rye Umbila Ubhontshisi owomile Ubhotshisi wekhofi Amagilebhisi Inyama yengulube Ama-nuts uKhokho Ubisi	Ikakhulukazi emva kokuvuna
I-Deoxynivalenol (DON – “vomitoxin”)	<i>Fusarium graminearum</i> , <i>Fusarium culmorum</i>	Umbila Ukolo I-Rye Ubhali Amabele	Ngaphambi kokuvuna
I-Zearalenone (ZEA)	<i>Fusarium graminearum</i> , <i>Fusarium culmorum</i>	Umbila Ukolo Ubhali Irayisi	Ngaphambi kokuvuna
I-Fumonisin (FB)	<i>Fusarium verticillioides</i> , <i>Fusarium proliferatum</i>	Umbila Amabele	Ngaphambi kokuvuna

* I-fungal species yiqembu elithile le-fungi ecishe afane futhi angazala ngokwemvelo noma yabelane ngezici zofuzo namanye.

ukulondoloza noma ngesikhathi sokuphrosesa ukudla.

Ngenxa yokushisa nokusimama kwamakhemikhali ama-mycotoxins amaningi, ingasuswa kancane ngokwenqubo yokuphrosesa ne/noma inqubo yokususa ukunukubezeka kokudla. Ulwazi nge-food-borne mycotoxins lusekude nokuphuthula, kodwa kwanele uku-

lubona njengezinkinga ezinamandla ezingxenyeni eziningi zomhlaba.

I-mycotoxin ingonakalisa izilimo ngenxa yokuvimba kwesimo sezulu kanye nokungalandeli izindlela zezolimo ngokwanele. Umswakama ophezulu (u-> 85%), amazing aphezulu okushisa (u-> 25°C), umonakalo wezinambuzane namagundane, ukungomiswa kahle kwezilimo, kanye nomonakalo odalwa



Ukusebenzisa ama-heat units namarekhodi emvula ukuze uqagule isivuno sesilimo esingatholakal

Ama-athikhili aphambili ePula Imvula abhaliwe ebeveza amarekhodi emvula, amaphethini emvula, ukongiwa komswakama wenhlabathi ukuhlolisisa amandla, uzinzo kanye nezilimo ezingangenisa umnotho kunhlalo yezokulima.

Elinye ithuluzi elingasetsheziwa ukukhulisa amathuba esivuno sesilimo epulazini lakho ukucabanga ngama-heat units adingekayo ukukhiqiza izilimo zokusahlamvu kanye nemvula yesikhathi eside etholakalayo kanye nokucabanga ngodepha nokuvunda kwenhlabathi ethile.

Amazinga aphezulu kakhulu okushisa nezikhathi ezomise kakhulu ngesikhathi sokulima sasehlobo esibonakele ngesizini edlule isirekhodwe njengonyaka oshise ukuyedlula yonke eNingizimu Afrika. Izinga lokushisa okungu- 44,7°C okwenzeka eKapa ngenyanga kaJanuwari 2016. Njengomlimi ukukhetha ama-cultivar kabhekilanga, ummbila, isoya ubhontshisi owomile nezinye izilimo kubaluleke kakhulu.

Eyodwa yamafektha abalulekile anomthelela emandleni okukhiqizwa kwesilimo nakhona lapho ukukhiqizwa kuzoba ukuzwa ama-heat

units kwanoma iyiphi isizini eshisayo. Isivuno esatholakala kubhekilanga otshalwe phakathi komhla ka-15th no-20th kuJanuwari 2016, ngaseMpumalanga yeFreystata ephakathi kusukela ku-1 thani kuye ku-1,6 wamathani kanye nama-cultivar atshawe ngesizini yakamuva. Lezi zivuno bezingaphansi kwezimo zokulunguza kwama-heat units ngesikhathi sokukhiqiza esikhathini esisukela ku-Januwari kuye kuMeyi. Isilimo sikabhekilanga sahlenga abalimi ekulahlekeni okuphelele kwezilimo ezilinyiwe ngale sizini.

Ngabe yimaphi amazinga ezinsuku zokutshala noma ama-heat units?

Ososayensi abalimayo, osozingadi nabalimi bathole ukuthi kukhona ubudlelwano obuqinile phakathi kwezilinganiso zokushisa okuqongelelwe okutholakele kanye namazinga okushisa aphezulu naphansi ilinganiso wezintshalo zombili, izilwane kanye nezinambuzane nentuthuko yazo ngesizini yokutshala noma izinga lokutshala. Yi-fektha engalinganiseka kalula nengasetshenziswa ukubikezela ukuthi izimbali zizozhakaza nini, isikhathi okuzovela ngaso

isinambuzane ebasicashile noma amazinga ehlukene isilimo esizofika kusukela ekutshaleni kuye ukuvuthweni.

Amayunithi okushisa esilimo abaliwe, ukusebenzisa imazinga okushisa aphezulu naphansi angaphansi kwesisekelo yamazinga osuku ngalunye naqoqelwe ndawonye kusukela ekutshaleni kuye osukwini lokuvuna. Isisekelo samazinga okushisa ihlukile kusilimo ngasinye. Isisekelo samazinga okushisa ommbila ngu-10°C. Le fomula esetshenziswe ukubala ama-heat units ansukuzonke (amazinga okushisa (°C) plasi amazinga okushisa aphansi (°C). uhlukanise ngo-2 ususe isisekelo samazinga okushisa (°C). La manani ansukuzonke ayarekhodwa futhi ahlanganiswe ngokuqoqwa ngesizini yonke yokulima. Uma lokhu kwenziwa kungaguqulwa ngemazinga okushisa enzeka epulazini lakho ithagethi esethiwe yama-cultivar ahlukene ingamonithwa.

Ukwenza isibonelo, ngezinga eliphezulu lokushisa loka-28 (°C) kanye ne-minimum ka-15 (°C) nezibalo zamayunithi yokushisa abaliwe ngalolo suku ommbila azoba $u-(28 + 15)/2 - 10$ ikhwali 16,5 amazinga amalanga okukhula (i-GDDs) noma amayunithi okushisa osuku. Ubusuku obubandayo bungabambezela ukukhula ezinsukwini ezithagethiwe ngo-50% osukwini lokumila kwenkova. Izidingo ze-heat units umhlahlandlela omuhle kodwa onke ama-agronomic fekhazi ehambisana nokuvunguza kwezimo zendawo zizonquma ngama-benchmarks okufinyelelwe kuwo ngoqobo, uma ungakala imvula namazinga okushisa zonke izinsuku. Isiteshi sesimo sezulu esiseduze nawe singakunikeza amazinga okushisa aphezulu naphansi zonke izinsuku. Isiteshi sesimo sezulu esiseduze nawe singakunikeza amazinga esimo sezulu aphezulu naphansi endaweni yakho.

Ithebula lamazinga okushisa asePitoli akhunjiswa ku-**Thebula 1** isibonelo. Lokhu kungasetshenziswa abalimi bakuleyo ndawo ukubala ama-heat units futhi bakhethe ama-cultivar alungele ukutshala.

Ukukhetha i-Cultivar

Amakhiqizi bezitshalo bayabubheka lo budlelwano futhi bangakhalibhetha ama-cultivar ahlukene ommbila, amabele, esoya, ekhanola, kabhontshisi owomile kanti empeleni zonke izilimo ezikhulayo njengokuthi kungakanani ukushisa okuqoqekile okudingekayo ukuze kufinyelele ku-benchmark ethile noma iziteji zokukhula

Ithebula 1: Ithebula lamazinga okushisa ePitoli.

Incazelo yenyanga	I-Avareji yamazing aphezulu okushisa (°C)	I-Avareji yamazing aphansi okushisa (°C)	I-Avareji yamalinga emvula	I-Avareji yamalinga eqhwa
UJanuwari	29	17	6	0
UFebhuwari	29	17	6	0
UMashi	28	16	4	0
U-Ephreli	25	12	3	0
UMeyi	22	7	1	0
UJuni	21	3	0	0
Julayi	20	3	0	0
U-Agasti	23	7	0	0
USepthemba	27	11	2	0
U-Okthoba	28	14	4	0
UNovemba	28	15	7	0
UDisemba	28	16	4	0



ezikhalibhrethiwe. Umphumela wale zifundo kwimihlahlandlela yabalimi ekukhetheni ama-*cultivar* afanele aqondene ngqo nesimo esenzeka epulazini lakho kanye namanye ama-*temperature microclimates* atholakala emapulazini amakhulu.

Izinkampani ezisathuthuka nezikhetha ama-*cultivar* zikhombisa imininingwane eminingi efana nama-bhroshe embewu ngokwesibonelo. Banikeza uphawu ngesilimo ngasinye nokutshala nesifunda okungatshala kuso kakhulu ngokuhambisana ne-*heat units* nezinsuku ezidingekayo ukuba isilimo sithole u-50% wokuqhakaza izimbali kusukela osukwini lokutshala nasezinsukwini kuye ku-*physiology maturity*.

Isibonelo, izimpawu zale *cultivar* elandelayo noma i-*agronomic parameter* ekhonjiswa ngezansi yombila wesifunda saseNtshonalanga wenhlabathi eyomile ama-*cultivar* azokhombisa i-*heat units* edingekayo esigabeni sika-50% wenkova ye-Ultra Early ummbila otshaliwe ophakathi kuka-685 kuye ku-690; i-*Early* 710 – 720; i-*Medium Early* 725; ne-*Medium* 730-735. Ama-*cultivar* ommbila akhi-

we ngendlela yokuthi akhule ngokuphelele kwe-genetic potential phakathi kwe-*heat units* ewuchungechunge olukhonjisiwe. Thola ukuthi ngabe yimaphi amazanga aphezulu e-*heat units* akhona epulazini lakho.

Ulwazi lukabhekilanga lungakhombisa izinsuku ezingu-50% zezinsuku ezingu-75, izinsuku ze-*physiological maturity* njengo-130, nezinsuku zokuvuna njengezi-150 - 155. Akekho ongatshala izinhlobo zesikhathi eside kanye ne-*heat units* ephezulu isidingo sokuba kutshalwe kusenesikhathi ngoJanuwari.

Xhumana nesaplaya yakho yembewu ukuze ukwazi ukuthenga ama-*cultivar* alungele isimo sepulazi lakho. Ngelokho ungakugwema ukutshala i-*cultivar* ekhiqiza isivuno esiphezulu ebukeka iheha kodwa lokho kudinga ama-*heat units* amaningi kuya ku-*physiological maturity* kunaleyo ekhona kumasizini ajwayelekile endaweni olima kuyo utshale i-*cultivar* yamuva ngasekuqaleni kwesizini noma kutshalwa kwe-*cultivar* etshalwa ngasekugcineni kwesizini ekuqaleni kwayo.

Ulwazi lwe-*heat units* oludingekayo nemvula kanye namazinga emvula nesikhathi kungasetshenziswa nokuba sesimeni esihle sezinsuku zokutshala sama-*cultivar* akhethiwe. Isikhathi sokuhluma kwezimbali kufanele siqondane nesikhathi semvula eyanele ukuqinisekisa ithuba elihle lokukhuphula ukukhiqizwa kokusanhlamvu. Ungakhohlwa ubungozi bokuthi isithwathwa esisheshe siqale singabulala zonke izilimo ezitshaliwe.

Isiphetho

Hlela kusenesikhathi ukuze uthenge futhi ustoke ubeke kwi-*shed* yakho kusenesikhathi, ama-*cultivar* a-*medium* nama-*cultivar* ase-muva ommbila nakabhekilanga noma ezinye izilimo zingajwayela kule mvula ekhona nasezimweni zokutshala zesizini yamanje uma usucabange nge-*heat units* ehelezayo epulazini lakho.

I-athikhili ibhalwe umlimi osathatha umhlalaphansi.

Ukubaluleka kwe-fungi ne-mycotoxins yayo kwezolimo



Isithombe 1: Impilo 'enhle' yombila.
Isithombe 2: Ummbila ohlaselwe yi-*Fusarium verticillioides* (i-fungi).
Isithombe 3: Ama-kernels ommbila alinyazwe yi-fungal.

amanzi ezindaweni zokulonda kodwa zimbalwa kulezi zinto ezingandisa i-fungal kanye nokwakheka kwe-mycotoxin.

I-'Big Five' mycotoxins

Ama-mycotoxins amahlanu athathwa njengabaluleke kakhulu kuleli nakwamanye amazwe kwezolimo, empilweni yabantu nasezilwaneni yilawa: *Aflatoxin* (AFLA) ikhiqizwa yi-*Aspergillus species*, i-*ochratoxin A* (OTA) ekhiqizwa yi-*Aspergillus ne-penicillium species*, i-*deoxynivalenol* (DON), i-*zearalenone* (ZEA) ne-*fumonisin* (FB) ekhiqizwa yi-*Fusarium species* (bona i**Thebula** 1).

Umthelela we-mycotoxins kubalimi

Eminye imithelela isishiwo, kodwa ingashiwo ngamafuphi ifingqwe kanje:

- Umthelela wezomnotho – ukulahlekelwa yisivuno, izinga eliphansi lesilimo, ukulahlekelwa yimali engenayo ekhaya, kunomthelela omubi empilweni yemfuyo.

- Umthelela kubantu – izifo zesikhathi eside nesifushane kanye nezimo zempilo, ukushoda kokudla nendlala.

Isiphetho

I-fungi ne-mycotoxins ziyingxenywe yemvelo futhi ngeke ziqedwe ngokuphelele. Abalimi kufanele, kodwa baziqaphele lezi zinto futhi bahlele izilimo zabo abazilimayo namanani ngokolwazi lwakamuva olukhona baqinisekise ukuphepha nezilimo ezinempilo.

Oshicilelweni olulandelayo sizoxoxa kabanzi ngalesi sihloko ngokugxila kuma-mycotoxins afanele imboni yombila yaseNingizimu Afrika, phendula imibuzo efana nokuthi yimaphi amaleveli aphephile ama-mycotoxins emmbileni (ummbila ongenisa inzuzo uqhathaniswa nommbila olinyela ukondla imindeni emakhaya).

I-athikhili ibhalwe ngu-P Rheeder no-HM Burger abe-Institute of Biomedical and Microbial Biotechnology (IBMB), e-Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT). Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele, thumela i-imeyili ku-RheederJP@cput.ac.za noma ku-Burgerh@cput.ac.za.



Ama-silo e-SAB eCaledon.

Ukuhlanganiswa kwe-SAB ne-AB InBev

Njengoba iningi labalimi lezwa ngenyanga ka-Okthoba 2016, abaphisi abakhulu abakhulu i-SAB Miller ne-Anheuser-Busch InBev (AB InBev) ahlalnganiswa ngokusemthethweni.

Ngokuhlangana kwe-SAB Miller ne-AB InBev, inkampani ibona isikhathi soshintsho olujabulisayo futhi ithola ukwesekwa okugcwele kuHulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika ukuba itshale ngokuhlanganyela ekuthuthukisweni komkhakha wezolimo.

Ukukhula nentuthuko kudingeka kwenzeka ikakhulukazi ngokwemigomo yenhlabathi eyomile kanye nakumahektha aniselwayo kanye nakuyo yonke i-supply chain. I-AB InBev ihlale ukukuphumelelisa lokhu ngokutshala izigidi ezi-R610 ehlose uku-:

- Ukusungula isamba sika-800 wabalimi be-New Era kanye nabalimi abangenisa inzuzo abangama-20.

- Iningizimu Afrika yiyo ezothumela kwamanye amazwe ubhali ohlutshiwe nommbila ngonyaka ka-2021;
- Ukukhulisa ukukhiqizwa kukabhali kusuka ku-300 000 wamathani kuye ku-475 000 wamathani.
- Ukuthenga ummbila kwamanye amazwe ongamathani ayi-100 000 ngonyaka (kugxilwe kakhulu kubalimi be-New Era).
- Ukusungula amathuba omsebenzi amasha alinganiselwa ku-2 800 kwi-agri supply chain.

Imininingwane yalokho isibophezelwe embonini yokusanhlamvu ngokwemigomo yokutshala kungqalasizinda, ezindaweni zokutshala nokunye okuhlala nebhodi le-implimenteshini eliqukethe uMnyengo wezoLimo, ezamaHlathi nokuDoba; Unyango wezoHwebo neziMboni; umNyango wezoMnotho nezamaBhizinisi ne-AB InBev kuzoxoxwa ngakho uma isikhathi sesi-

fikile. Kuze kufike lesi sikhathi izinto zizohamba njengokweywayelekile kubakhiqizi bakabhali nabommbila eNingizimu Afrika.

Okufanele abakhiqizi bakuqaphela mayelana nenqubo yezikontileka ukuzimisela (bahlele ngalokho abazokutshala). Izinsuku okufanele uphendule ngazo zimi kanje:

- Isimemezelo sokuqala: Phakathi kukaDisemba 2016.
- Isimemezelo sesibili: Ekupheleni kukaJanuwari 2017.
- Isimemezelo sokugcina sezinkontileka: NgoJulayi 2017.

I-athikhili abhalwe ngu-Liana Stroebel, i-Provincial Co-ordinator, (eNtshonalanga neKapa) kwa-Grain SA Farmer Development Programme. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele, thumela i-imeyili ku-liana@grainsa.co.za.

Pula Invula's Quote of the Month

Success is the result of perfection, hard work, learning from failure, loyalty, and persistence.

~ Colin Powell

Incazelo yesizini ka-2016/2017 ngemakethe kakolo eNingizimu Afrika

Isizini edlule ibe nzima kakhulu emakethe kakolo. Isizini yokumaketha ka-2015/2016 beyaziwa ngokuba ngebe nesomiso esikhulu kakhulu ezingxenyeni ezinkulu ze-zwe kanye nasezindaweni ezikhiqiza ukolo.

Umkhiqo wesizini ka-2016/2017 ngokwemibiko yamathemu kakolo ibukela iyinhle nesivuno esihle. Nakuba u-2016 engahlangabezana ngemvula enhle kwezinye izingxenyi zezindawo ezikhiqiza okusanzlamvu, imvula efikile ifike ngesikhathi esifanele ngempela.

Uma sekuya ngasesiphethweni sika-2016 ngesizini yokuvuna, iNtshonalanga neKapa (i-WC) abalimi bavuna isivuno esithathwa ngokuthi esihle ukwedlula zonke eminyakeni eminingi futhi okwadala lokho kwaba yinhlanganisela yesikhathi esihle sesimo sezulu nezenzo ezifanele zomlimi. Umkhiqizo olindelekile eNtshonalanga neKapa ukhule ngo-10% ukuya kumathani ayi-1,066 zezigidi usuka kumathani angama-969 000 ngesizini edlule.

NgoDisemba 2016, iKomidi eliBikezela ngeZilimo phecelezi i-Crop Estimates Committee yezwe ikhulule umbiko wakamuva weCrop Estimates ekhombisa ukukhuphuka kule sizini ephambili. Ukubikezela kwesivuno esikhulu kungathathwa njengophawu lokukhu-

la kwendawo etshaliwe kanye nesimo sezulu esibe ngcono endaweni eseNtshonalanga neKapa. Umkhiqizo ohlinzekiwe ka-2016/2017 ngesizini yokukhiqiza ubuyekiwe waba u-1,876 wezigidi zamathani okungamaphe-senti ayi-6% ngaphezulu kunaleso silinganiso sika-1,766 wezigidi zamathani saphambili. Isilinganiso se-Supply and Demand sinikeza uphawu lwalokhu elisiphathele khona ikusasa ngesizini ka-2016/2017 ngemakethe kakolo eNingizimu Afrika.

I-Wheat Supply and Demand

Isizini edlule, ithathwa njengesizini yemakethe ka-2015/2016, okungena eNingizimu Afrika okuvela kwamanye amazwe bekuphezulu ngokwamarekhodi kungamathani ayi-2,067. Ukukhula kwenani elingena kuleli lenziwa ukungaqondakali kwentengo kakolo nokuthi iyiphi indlela ezoyithatha kanye nangenxa yalokho, imakethe yasala nesitoko esikhulu esasifinyelela ku-832 000 wamathani nagecina isiholela esitokweni sikakolo sika-144 000 amathani ngaphezulu kwalawo abeseza.

Akuzange kumangaze lokhu, ukuthi uhlangatho lwe sizini saplayi yamanje yokumaketha izohlangangabezana nesitoko esikhulu sokuvula, esingu-39% ngaphezulu kwesizini edlule.

Idimandi yakuleli ithe ukwehla kancane ngo-0,15% ephendulwe ukuncipha kokusanzlamvu okungena kuleli.

Ukuvela kwamanye amazwe okulindelekile kuyi-1,4 wezigidi zamathani nesitoko esigcine siku-682 000 wamathani. Ukulandela isivuno esihle ngasekupheleni konyaka odlule kuhambisana nezinga eliphezulu lesitoko, sibe nokuncipha kukakolo esiwuthumela emazweni angaphandle. Kuze kube manje izwe lamukele amathani angu-81 376 kakolo ongaphansi ngo-86% unyaka kuze kube namuhla futhi kwenza u-5% kuphela sekukonke izidingo zokungena kuleli okuvela kwamanye amazwe kuka-1,4 wezigidi zamathani.

Amathuba emakethe kakolo ipenda isithombe esihle uma kuqhathaniswa nesizini edlule, kanye nokwenyuka kwedimandi yokuthunyelwa kwamanye amazwe kanye nesivuno esiphelele, sika-2017 kuzoqala kahle! 🌾

I-athikhili ubhalwe ngu-Michelle Mokone, oyi-Agricultural Economist: kwa-Grain SA. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele, thumela i-imeyili ku-Michelle@grainsa.co.za.



Yini okufanele ngikwenze ngokwemigomo yokuvimbela umlilo epulazini lami

I-National Veld and Forest Fire Act 101 ka-1998 unqume nakhu okulandelayo okuphathelene nomthetho wezidingo zomnikazi womhlaba:

Imisebenzi yabantu abalawula umhlaba

Bonke abanikazi bomhlaba umlilo ongaqala kuwo noma kushe noma emhlabeni ongasabalala kuwo kufanele:

- Lungisa indawo ozoyibabela ngasohlangothini lomncele wabo. Abanikazi bomhlaba owakhelene bangavumelana ngokubeka indawo abazoyibabela/bayishise bavimbele umlilo ungashisi kude nomncele. Xoxa ngokuqubuka komlilo nomakhelwane futhi nihlele ngokuhlanganyela — kufanele kube sendaweni efanele, kufanele intengo futhi kwazeke uku-implimenteka. Bhala phansi isivumelwano ngezindawo enizoyibabela.

Ukuvimbela umlilo ngokubabela izindawo

- Kufanele ivuleke ngokwanele futhi ibe inde ngokwanele ukuba nethuba elibonakalayo lokuvimbela umlilo oya noma osuka emhlabeni ongumakhelwane;
- Okuyona imbangela yokuguguleka kwenhlabathi;
- Ngabe ayinazo izinto ezingaqubula umlilo ziwudlulisele ngaphesheya kwawo; ne
- Iyanakekelwa.

Izimo zeqele zemvelo (noma ezakhiwa abantu) isib. Iqele elisanda kusha (elingaphansi kweminyaka emine), I-vlei yemvelo, idamu noma umfula, amapulazi amadala nezindawo ezisosebeni lomfula ezivamisa ukuhlaselwa

“Ube nempahla edingekayo, izingubo zokuvikela, kanye nabantu abaqeqeshiwe bokucisha umlilo njengoba kunqunywe emthethweni.



Umlilo yequbula uhamba imimango ngesikhulu isivinini; ishabalalisa impahla; imisebenzi ephilisa abantu; izilwane nezitshalo ezahlukeni futhi kwesinye isikhathi lithatha nezimpilo.

izikhukhula zingathathwa njengendawo yokubabelwa ngokwemvelo.

Ububanzi bendawo ebabelwayo/eshiwayo kuya ngokuthi kufanele yenziwe kuphi:

- Indawo ebabelwayo ezimvithini zesilimo/emhlabeni ongalinyiwe – okungenani u-2,5 m ububanzi.
- Ifinibhosi/ithafa lemvelo emhlabeni wokulima – 2,5 m x ubude bezimila zemvelo (i-minimum ka- 5 m).
- Utshani osebeni lomgwaqo (imigwaqo yezi-fundazwe nezifunda) – u-3 m ezinhlangothini zonke kufanele zinakekelwe minyaka yonke.
- Izindlu zabasebenzi, izingqalasizinda zepulazi namakhaya asepulazini – u-10 m.
- I-Wildland interface – u-20 m, kuya ngokusondelana komhlaba njenge Zindawo eziVikelwe, amaHlathi aTshalwe ngokuHlelekile njall.

Buza kwamasipala wendawo noma kubacimi mlilo ukuze uqinisekise ngemithetho nemigomo yendawo yakho.

Ube nempahla edingekayo, izingubo zokuvikela, kanye nabantu abaqeqeshiwe bokucisha umlilo njengoba kunqunywe emthethweni. Uma kungaqubuka umlilo, thatha zonke izinyathelo eziphusile zokwazisa omakhelwane futhi wazise nabezicisha mlilo abafanele, ihhovisi elivimbela umlilo endaweni phecelezi i-Fire Protection Association (FPA), uma likhona. Yenza konke okusemandleni ukuvimba umlilo ngokuphepha ungabebhetheki. Uma umnikazi womhlaba engekho, kufanele aqoke umuntu uzoqapha umhlaba noma oseduzane nomhlaba ukuba athathe izinyathelo ezifanele uma kwenzeka kuqubuka umlilo, noma asize ngokwenze njalo.

Kepha ngeke ukwazi ukuvimba umlilo ngempumelelo njalo uwedwa. Ungacabanga ngokuba yilungu le-Fire Protection Association (FPA) yendawo. Ama-FPA asiza abasebenzisa umhlaba ukubikezela, ukuvimba, ukulawula nokucisha umlilo wamaqele. Umlilo wamaqele ugijima ngesivivini emafusini; wonakalise impahla/izakhiwo, izinto abaziphilisa ngazo abantu, abantu nezilwane nezitshalo kwesinye isikhathi uthathe nezimpilo.

I-FPA yendawo ingasiza abanikazo bomhlaba ukuba bahlangabezane nezidingo zomthetho, baqeqeshe abanikazi bomhlaba nesitafu sabo futhi babaluleke ngezinhlelo zokulawula umlilo futhi babasize nangamalungiselelo okubabela. Uzosiswa ukuba uthobele nomthetho, njengokomgomo wezwe. Amalungu ingqeqesho yokulayitha umlilo nangokuvimbela umlilo. Ukuba yilungu uyazikhethela ngokuthanda kwakho futhi kubhadalwa imali yokujoyina.

Akhona ama-FPA kulo lonke laseNingizimu Afrika. Uma kungekho i-FPA ekhona endaweni yakho, bonana nomasipala wakho wesifunda noma inyonyane yabalimi bakusize. Uma ufuna imininingwane nge-National Veld

Umlilo wamaqele ugijima ngesivivini emafusini; wonakalise impahla/izakhiwo, izinto abaziphilisa ngazo abantu, abantu nezilwane nezitshalo kwesinye isikhathi uthathe nezimpilo.

and Forest Act 101 ka-1998 ngicela uvakashele ku-<http://www.daff.gov.za>.

Ekhaya

- Qinisekisa ukuthi ikhala lakho nezakhiwe zenziwa zavikeleka emlilweni.
- Yenza uhlolo lwengozi yomlilo njalo ngonyaka. Hlonza ubungozi nongakwenza ukubunciphisa.

Uhla lwezinto okufanele uzenze

- Nciphisa umthamo wamafutha futhi ugweme izitshalo ezizimilelalyo emhlabeni wakho.
- Ngesikhathi sezinyanga ezipholile, ukushiswa ukulawulekile nokunqunyelwe kwesinye isikhathi kuyasetshenziswa futhi kunganciphisa ukuhlaselela komlilo osha ubuhanguhangu. Umlilo olawulwayo kufanele ubhekwe iziphathimandla ezilawula umlilo ukuze ulawuleke futhi kutholakale nezimvume. Xhumana nomasipala wendawo noma abezicisha-mlilo.
- Abelana ngohlelo lwakho nomakhelwane nabehhovisi labezicishamlilo, uma bekhona.
- Qinisekisa ukuthi okokubabela umlilo kumi ngomumo nokuthi abanzi futhi made ngokwanele ukunqanda umlilo.
- Xoxa ngomshwalense womlilo wakho nomdayisi womshwalensi.
- Qinisekisa ukuthi izinombolo zokuxhumana nabezoMlilo nokuTakula zitholakala kalula.
- Hlala uxhumene; gcina imigudu yokuxhumana ivulekile. I-WhatsApp, i-sms nemi-sakazo kungasetshenziswa.
- Hlela ukuthi ubani okufanele enze ini, uma kuqubuka umlilo asikho isikhathi sokwaba umsebenzi; wonke umuntu kufanele akwazi okufanele akwenze. Hlanganani njalo ukuze nivuselele inqubo yenu.

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I-Grain SA i-inthavywe... uThoko Mavimbela



wayenezimbuzi eziyi- ± 260 futhi kwakuyimina umelusi wazo. Futhi unezinkomo eziyi-140 nezimvu eziyi-300 futhi zazigundwa yimina. Ngakho-ke ngagqugquzeleka ukuba ngifuye amachwane ngitshale nommbila.

Chaza amandla nobuthakathaka bakho

Amandla: Ngithenga amachwane futhi ngiwakhulise ngiwondle ngommbila engiwuvuna emhlabathini wokulima. Ngithatha lo mmbila ngiwuxube nokunye okusanhlamvu ukondla lawo machwane. Nebhizinisi lami lokupheka ngivamise uku-oda phakathi kuka-200 no-300 amachwane anelilanga elilodwa ubudala, uwondle amaviki ayisishiyagalombili futhi bese ngiwadayisa ngo-R75 inkukhu iyinye. Ngaphinde ngipheke inyama yenkukhu futhi ngiyidayise ebhizinisini lami lokupheka – Ngenza imali ephakathi kuka-R200 no-R240 ngenkukhu iyinye. Ngaphinde ngishintshisane ngommbile engiwutshalile ngithathe impuphu yokupheka iphalishi, nengiphinde ngilidayise. Ngenza u- ± R9 000 wenzuzo emva kokukhokhela zonke izikweletu ngenyanga. Njengamanje nginezinkomo ezingama-28, izimbuzi ezingama-40 nezinkukhu ezingama-70.

Ubuthakathaka: Inhlabathi yethu yayinesimuncu esiningi phambilini nokwenza kwatholakala isivuno esiphansi akhulu.

Sasingakanani isivuno sakho ngenkathi uqala ukulima? Singakanani isivuno sakho manje?

Ngaphambi kokujoyina i-Grain SA sasivame ukuvuna phakathi kuka-20 no-30 wamasaka/ha. Emva kokujoyina i-Grain SA ngo-2007 kancane kancane senza ubungcono kanti manje sivuna ngaphezulu kuka-100 wamasaka/ha. Ubhotshisi besivuna phakathi kuka-10 no-15 wamasaka/ha kanti manje sivuna phakathi kuka-1,5t/ha no-2 t/ha.

Ngabe ucabanga ukuthi yini ebe nomthelela omkhulu kwinqubekela phambili yakho nasempumelelweni yakho?

Ngicabanga ukuthi okube nomthelela omkhulu kube ukuqeqeshwa engakuthola kwa-Grain SA ukulima ummbila nokunye okusanhlamvu ngendlela ephrofeshinali kakhulu nangendlela

enomvuzo. Ngaphinde ngethamela ezinye izifundo kwa-DRDLEA kanye nakwezinye izinhlangano.

Ngabe usuthole ngqeqesho yini kuze kube yinamuhla futhi ungathanda ukuqhubeka uthole yiphi ingqeqesho?

Ngiphothule izifundo ze-Introduction to Maize Production kwa-Grain SA; i-Farm Business Management Level 1 kwa-DARDLEA; i-Occupation Health and Safe Environment eyenziwa abakwa-Grain SA; i-Seedling Production eyenziwa yi-DARDLEA; kanye ne-Cultivation Training Course eyenziwa yi-DARDLEA.

Ngingathanda ukuqeqeshelwa i-Farm Management, i-Human Resource Management kanye ne-Maintenance of Farm Machinery.

Ngabe uzibona ukuphi eminyakeni emihlanu? Yini ongathanda ukuphumelela kuyo?

Eminyakeni emihlanu ngingathanda ukuba nelami ipulazi lapho engingaba nemfuyo khona ngaphinde ngilime okusanhlamvu. Ngingathanda futhi ukukhulisa ibhizinisi lami ngokuthola umhlabathi omningi ukuze ngizotshala okusanhlamvu endaweni enkulu. Ukuzakhela idele lami nakhokuyingxeny yohlelo lwami lweminyaka emihlanu – ngaleyo ndlela ngingasiza abanye abalimi abasebancane ukuze nabo bathuthuke futhi ngalokho ngingadala amathuba omsebenzi alabo abangasebenzi.

Yisiphi iseluleko ongasinikeza abalimi abancane?

Iseluleko sami engisibhekisa kubalimi abasebancane ukuthi inhlabathi yinkampani engavalwa. Inhlabathi iyohlala ikhona ukuze isetshenziswe ukukhiqiza izilimo kuphela nje uma usebenzisa ingqondo yakho nezandla zakho usebenze ngawo. Kuhle ukuba nebhizinisi lakho futhi uzisebenzele wena kunokuba usebenzele omunye umuntu ozokuxosha ngelinye ilanga. Ngaphambi kokuqala noma iyiphi ibhizinisi yokulima qinisekisa ukuthi ikhona imakethe yomkhiqizo wakho.

Ulima kuphi futhi ulima amahektha amangakhi? Ngabe yini oyilimayo?

Ngilima ummbila nobhotshini owomile emhlabeni wokulima ongu-6 ha e-Oshoek eSifundeni i-Gert Sibande eMpumalanga. Kulo nyaka ngilime i-1 ha bengeseba ukuthi singahle sihlaselwe isomiso njengonyaka odlule. Ngaphinde ngifuye izinkukhu, lapho ngithenga amachwane anosuku olulodwa ngiwakhulise bese ngizidayisa le zinkukhu emva kwamaviki ayisishiyagalombili. Ngaphinde ngidayise inyama yenkukhu ephekiwe. Nginebhizinisi le-catering e-Esangweli elisemnceleni waseSwazini e-Oshoek, lapho ngipheka ukudla bese ngikudayisela abantu abasebenza lapho kanye nalabo abanqamula umncele zonke izinsuku.

Ngabe yini ekugqugquzelayo/ekufakela ugqozi?

Ngakhulela epulazini ePaul Pietersburg lapho abazali bami belima khona ummbila, ubhotshisi, amazambane, nemifino. Ubaba wami

I-athikhili ibhalwe ngu-Jerry Mthombathi, i-Development Co-ordinator yakwa-Grain SA Farmer Development Programme, eMpumalanga. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele, thumela i-imeyili ku-jerry@grainsa.co.za.



UKUSEBENZA KWEQEMBU:

Ukuhlukanisa imisebezi, ukuphindaphinda impumelelo

Ukugcizelela ukubaluleka kokusebenza kweqembu, isihlabani sebhola lomqakiswano saseMelika, uMichael Jordan uthethe, 'Ithalente liwina imidlalo, kodwa ukusebenza kweqembu kuwina ubumpetha'. Ngokusebenza kweqembu phakathi kwe-Grain SA ne-Jobs Fund Project kunesiqiniseko esithi ubumpetha kwezolimo buzowinwa.

I-Grain SA kudala yazinikela ekuthuthukiseni abalimi nasekusizeni abalimi ababencishwe amathuba kwinqubo yezentengiso. Ulwazi ludluliswa ngamaphrogramu e-study group ibe nomthelela omuhle futhi yafaka isandla ngqo ekuvikeleni emakhaya abalimi abalima kancane.

Ukwelulekwa kwabalimi ngezikhathi ezibucayi zezinyanga zasehlobo kwenze omkhulu umehluko kumphumela wokugcina wabalimi.

Ukusiza abalimi ukuze bazisize bona

Njengoba i-Grain SA ikholwa ukuthi noma iyiphi iphrogramu yentuthuko impumelelo yayo ixhumene ngqo nokubandakanyeka nokuhlomulo kwabanikazi, abalimi bacelwa ukuba bafake. Ngokusho kwemeneja yeprogramu u-Jane McPherson: Ulwazi lweNtuthuka yabalimi, lukhombisile ukuthi abalimi kufanele basizwe isikhashana esincane futhi ukuzikhokhela kwabo kufanele kukhule unyaka ngonyaka baze bakwazi ukuzikhokhela bona izindleko zokutshala kwabo. 'Uma kungenjalo, abalimi bazibandakanya kuphela uma besathola isibonelelo futhi uma isibonelelo singasekho, wonke umfutho iyaphela. Asifuni ukuba lokhu kwenzeke, engeza.

Bonke abalimi babone impumela emangazayo kuzilimo zabo zombila. Impumelelo yabo ihehe isasasa elikhulu futhi abalimi abaningi baqala ukucela ukuba yingxenywe yale phrojekthi. Kwaba nenkulu unjabulo ngenkathi i-Jobs Fund iqhakambisa lo mkhakha wezolimo. Njengoba inhloso yabo ecacile ukudala amathuba omsebenzi, ukusungula izintuba zokungenisa imali nokuqeda ububha, kwafaka iphrophozali/isiphakamiso sokukhulisa iphrojekthi ebevele isiqalwe yi-Grain SA.

Okufakiwe kule phrophozali ngama-elementi ambalwa abalulekile njenge:

- Umlimi ngamunye uyingxenywe yephrojekthi iminyaka emine futhi emva kwalokho kufanele aziqhubekele ngokwakhe.

- Isibalo sabalimi sakhule ngo-850 ngonyaka saze safinyelela phezulu kubalimi abangu-3 400 (okusho ukuthi onyakeni wokugcina u-10 200 ha azobe ekhiqiza).
- Umlimi ngamunye uzoqala ngo-1 ha kanti iningi liyayikhulisa indawo ifinyelela ku-10 ha eyedwa.
- Ukwelulekwa kwabalimi kuzoncishiswa ngo-25% ngonyaka ukuze abalimi bafunde ukuzenzela wonke umsebenzi kanacane kancane, nokuthi baqondisise umthelela wezenzo zabo. Onke ama-Jobs Projects asebenza ngokwezisekelo ze-1:1 zoxhaso. Bazomesha kuphela nesibonelelo esibekwe ngabanye ophathini. Kulokhu ukheshe ofakwe ngabalimi kanye nezibonelelo ezisuka kwabanye ophathina bakwa-Grain SA, ukufaka phakathi izaphulelo ezenziwa ngamasaplaya ama-input izibonelelo ezinziwa abakwa-Grain SA okubese kuthi ngaleso sikhathi imeshe ne-Jobs Fund. I-Jobs Fund ifake izindleko zonke zokuqeqeshisa nokusiza lapho kusilela khona ezindlekweni zama-input okukhiqiza.

Ngenxa yesivuno esimangazayo abalimi abayingxenywe yale phrojekthi baphumelele, u-3 023 wabalimi abasha abasebenza u-4 317 ha abasayinele isizini ka-2016/2017. I-Grain SA ijabule ngempela ukubona abalimi sebebona ithemba lebhizinisini labo lokulima. Nakuba abalimi balindeleke ukuba bakhokhe izimali, basekelwa



UMzwayi noCeliwe Zuma bemi phambi kwesivande sabo esihle sesilimo sabo sommbila.

ngolwazi kanye nosizo lwezezimali, ukutshala kwangempela okwenziwa yile phrojekthi enjengale kwenzeka kumuntu ngamunye.

Abalimi abangaphezulu kwe-3 000 basebenza u-4 000 ha wenhlalathi bayingxenywe yale phrojekthi okwamanje. Asabalaliswe kule zindawo ezilandelayo:

- **E-Maclea** – 302 abalimi ku-216 ha
- **E-Nelspruit** – 394 abalimi ku-408 ha



U-Brothers Mngadi uthi bazizwa kwangathi 'balele phezulu kwegolide elimhlophe' – bejatshuliswe yizivuno zabo kule sizini!

Ithimba labahleli

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IsiZulu,
IsiBhunu, isiNgesi, IsiTswana, IsiSuthu,
IsiSuthu saseNyakatho, nesiXhosa.

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

Ukusebenza kweqembu: Ukuhlukanisa imisebezi, ukuphindaphinda impumelelo

- **E-Kokstad** – 549 abalimi ku-545 ha
 - **EMmtata** – 785 abalimi ku-711 ha
 - **E-Dundee** – 910 ababili ku-950 ha
 - **E-Louwsberg** – 732 ababili ku-1 457 ha
- Ekuqaleni abalimi babhadala u-25% wezindleko zokukhiqiza noxhaso lwemboni olungama-30% (ngekwesaphulelo) ngebhalansi yama- *input* akhokhelwa yi-Jobs Fund. Njengo kwephesenti imali abayifakayo izokwenyuka njalo ngonyaka, isigcino salokhu ukuthi ngonyaka wesihlanu umlimi uzokwazi ukutshala ngaphandle kokuthola olunye uxhaso ngenxa yalokho usezoba umlimi ozimele.

Ngale ndlela, i-Grain SA ifisa ukuba nokukhiqiza okuzinzile kuwo wonke amahle ktha uma isifinyelele maphethelweni le phrojekthi. Abalimi bazobe sebekwazi okufanele bakwenze futhi bazobe sebekweywayele ukubhekana nezindleko zama-*input*. Amandla okushintsa idemografi yezolimo eNingizimu Afrika ngale *network* yama-*partnership* inkulu futhi iyajabulisa.

Izindaba zokuphumelela

U-Mr Mzwayi no-Mrs Celiwe Zuma basuka esifundeni sakwaHlathikhulu banenhlabathi yokulinga engu-6 ha abathembele kuyo ukondla umndeni wabo. Bangena kuphrojekthi ye-Jobs Fund ngo-2015. Esikhathini esiphambili babethembele ekulandeleni izindlela zemvelo kodwa ngengqeqesho abayithola kwiphrojekthi yakwa-Grain SA i-Jobs Fund, baadophtha izindlela zesimanje ngoku-implimenta izindlela zokusebenzisa i-*no-till*. Esikhathini esiphambili babeneliseka ngesilimi esingu-1,5 t/ha kuya ku-2 t/ha. Ngesizini ka-2015/2016 batholamisilimo esingu-4.1 t/ha! Ngaphandle kokuhlomula ngqo ngokuvikeleka kokudla kwabakwaZuma njengomndeni, bavula umsebenzi wetoho wabantu abayi-15 kuyo yonke isizini. Lokhu kube isivikelo sokudla kanye nokusungulwa kwamathuba omsebenzi.

U-Mr Inhlanhla Mngadi nomfowabo, uThula bazimbandakanya ne-Grain SA nephrojekthi ye-Jobs Fund ngo-2015. Banomhlaba ogwini



I-CEO yakwa-Grain SA, U-Mr Jannie de Villiers uvakashela abanye abalimi abayingxenywe yale-phrojekthi.

lomfula iBushman endaweni eKwa-Dlamini, ibangeni elingu-30 km ukusuka e-Estcourt. Le zelamani zatshala u-2 ha wommbila omhlophe ngokwephrojekthi futhi bavuna u-11 t/ha ngokwamalengiso. Ngokusho kuka-Gavin Mathews (umqeqeshi) abakwaMngadi batshale yonke inzuzo yabo kwiphrojekthi i-Grain SA Jobs Fund yesizini entsha futhi bafuna ukutshala u-8 ha ngesizini ezayo.

I-CEO ivakashela abalimi

NgoDisemba 2016, u-Mr Jannie de Villiers (oyi CEO yeGrain SA) wanquma ukubona into yokuqala ukuthi yimuphi umehluko owenziwa yile phrojekthi. 'Sithole izincwadi eziningi ezibhalwe ngesandla zokubonga ngokuthi ukuzibandakanya kwethu kuyiguqule kanjani izimpilo, ngokuthi nginqume ukwenza isikhathi kushejuli yami ukuzovakashela la balimi abasebenza kanzima', kusho u-De Villiers.

Kuyena izimpawu zazibonakala ukuthi izimo abahlala ngaphansi kwazo abantu ziyathuthuka ziba ngcono. Ngokusho kuka-De Villiers le phrojekthi isizile ukuguqula ukungabaza kwabo ngamaphrojekthi afana nalawa. 'Njalo nje izithembiso ezenziwa kula balimi ziphenduke ize, kodwa manje babonile ukudilivwa kwama-*input* abathenjiswa wona kwaholela ekukhuphukeni komkhiqizo kanjalo nenzuzo.'

Inhlalo ye-Grain SA isamile ngokukhiqizela intengiso – abezami ukuguqula abalimi babe abalimi abangenisa inzuzo, kodwa ukwenza ngcono izimo zabo abaphila ngaphansi kwazo ngokubhala ngokuthuthukisa amakhono abo.

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- Monsanto
- Kynoch
- SA Lime and Gypsum
- Syngenta
- Sasol Trust
- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

I-athikhili ibhalwe u-Louise Kunz, umbhali we-Pula Imvula. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele, thumela i-imeyili ku-louise@infoworks.biz.