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INCWADI YEGRAIN SA YABALIMI ABASAKHULAYO



IIPHROJEKTHI KABHONTSHISI OMHLOPHE

phecelezi inikeza amandla abalimi abasathuthuka

UBHONTSHISI OMHLOPHE UYINDLU YAMANDLA OMSOCO PHECELEZI NUTRITIONAL POWER-HOUSE, UGCWELE I-FIBRE NAMAPHROTHENI. ANGUMTHOMBO OMUHLE WE-MICRONUTRIENTS EFANA NEKHOPHA, I-IRON, I-FOLATE, I-MAGNESIUM NOVITHAMINI B6. LA MABHONTSHISI ANE-ANTIOXIDANTS FUTHI ANEMIHLOMULO EMININGI YEZEMPILO. ABATHENGI SEBEQALA UKUQAPHELA KAKHULU NGALE MIHLOMULO YEZEMPILO, NGAKHO KE YISIKHATHI ESIHLE SOKUBA ABALIMI BAFUNDE UKUTHI ALINYWA KANJANI FUTHI AKUMAKETHE LOKHU KUDLA NGE-MPUMELELO.

i-Grain SA iyaziggaja ngokusekela i-Schoeman Group initiative, esiza neqequesha abalimi abasafufusa abahlanganyela ku-small white bean projekthi eyaziwa kakhulu njenge-Zamukele, okushi ukuthi 'adopt' ngesiZulu.

IZAMUKELE PHROJEKTHI

U-Kallie Schoeman, isikhulu sehhovisi lesigungu se-Schoeman Group, umlimi ongenisa inzuko ohamba phambili nelungu eliziqhenyayo le-Grain SA, uthi iZamukele phrokethi ihloze ukunikeza amandla abalimi abasafufusa bakabhontshisi owomile mayelana nokuba umlimi ongenisa inzuko.

Yasungulwa ngo-2017, iprojekthi ikhombisa futhi isaphotha abalimi bakabhontshisi omncane omhlophe ngokubanikeza ukuvule-leka kubeluleki, useluleko esithekhnikali, izinhlamvu eziqinisekisiwe, umanyolo izimakethe zasekhaya nezamazwe. Abalimi banikezwa imbewu nomanyolo ngasekuqaleni kwesizini yokulima bese bona beyawakhkhela ama-input emva kokuba isilimo sesivuniwe. Abahlanganyele kule phrokethi babosonkontileka zabalimi, njengoba bazi ukuthi noma yini abayivunayo kuzomaketha ku-Schoeman Group.

U-Kallie ukholelwa ukuthi baningi abantu abanothando lwe-nhlabathi nabanothando lweqiniso lokulima. Kodwa, lokho kukodwa akwanele kufanele uthole umuntu ozokweluleka – umuntu onolwazi.

Iphrojekthi kabhontshisi omhlophe...

Uma wenze njalo, umuntu ufunda ngolwazi, ukugwema ukwenza amaphutha abizayo futhi nebhizinisi lepulazi liyasimama.

Ngokwabaphathi bentuthuko yezfunda kwa-Grain SA lolu hlelo lusebenza kahle futhi lunikeza abalimi abancane isiqalo esihle. Lona leli thimba lephrojekthi i-Schoeman Group iZamukele lithumela izikhulu zamahhovisi, abavakashela abalimi njalo ngesizini yokulima nabanolwazi olwanele ukubeluleka.

Ithimba labaphathi lakwaGrain SA nabeluleki bayaqhubeka nokweseka abalima abazibandakanya nale phrojekthi ngabaqeqeshi emasimini, abahambela ezifundeni beyokwethula izifundo eziklanywe yi-Grain SA, 'i-Introduction to dry bean production'. Abalimi abethame-la lezi zifundo babika ukuthi babathole besebenza kahle kakhulu no-kuthi futhi ulwazi olusha lubanikeze ukuzithemba okukhulu.

Iphrogremu iZamukele nayo yaba nabanye ophathina abangosomaqhinga abasiza abalimi ngolwazi lokubaseka lwama-input olufana:

- I-TriFert, abadayisa umanyolo ekuqaleni futhi bathathe imali abayikweletwayo ngesikhathi abalimi bediliva isilimo sabo sikhontshisi.
- I-Agrochem isungule i-spray phrogremu yokukhiqiza ubhontshisi ngokusezingeni eliphezulu, ukuqinisekisa ukuthi abalimi basebenzia isikali esifanele.
- I-Agri Technovation inikeza izincomo zomsoco wamaqabunga phecelezi leaf nutrition, izincomo zamasampula enhlabathi nomanyolo.
- I-Pannar inikeza isaphulelo sembewu nosizo.

Kubeluleki bephrojekthi, owabavakashela ngezikhathi ezibucayi umli-mi ngamunye uvakashelwa izikhathi ezyisihlanu ababavakashela ngezikhathi ezibucayi zesikhathi sokukhiqiza. Ngasekupheleni kwe-sizini, abalimi badiliva ubhomtshisi wabo omhlophe emshinini kabhontshisi eDelmas. Lapha ubhontshisi uyahlanza futhi uhlelw-e bese uthunyelwa embonini ephrosesa ukudla.

IDIMANDI YEMAKETHE

Kubaluleke kakhulu kubalimi ukuba bazijwayeze amadimandi esili-mo abafisa ukusilima. Asikho isizathu sokukhiqiza into uma ingekho idimandi, yaleyo khomodithi. Kubalulekile uthola ukuthi ubani ozothenga umkhiqizo ngaphambi kokuba utshale imbewu.

Idimandi yesizini kabhontshisi omhlophe owomile ukhule ngo-kumangazayo eNingizimu Afrika naphesheya. INingizimu Afrika idla u-45 000 wamathani kabhontshisi ngonyaka, bese kuthi amazwe afana ne-United Kingdom idla u-359 000 wamathani kabhontshisi ngonyaka.

I-Schoeman Group ikubone lokhu njengethuba, ngakho ngenxa yokucabangela ukukhula kwedimandi indawo yokuwahlanza, ediliba ngqo ezimbonini zokuwafaka emathinini, yakhiwa eDelmas. Umshini wokuwahlanza unobuchwepheshe ubusha bokuhlela okusahlamvu futhi ingakhiqiza amathani ayi-18 e-canning grade kabhotshisi ngehora.

Ngokusungula umshini, bahlose ukujinisekisa ukusaplaya ubhontshisi ngokuzinzile omhlophe owomile. Lokhu kusheshise iphrojekthi nabalimi abanenkontileka ezweni lonke, nabalimi abakhulu nabasafufusa.

Ubhontshisi omhlophe yisilimo okungelula ukusilima, inqubo yayo yokuwuuhlela ilukhuni futhi nobungozi bukhulu. Kodwa ke, i-Schoeman Group Phrojekthi yeseka abalimi bakabhontshisi omhlophe ngokubanikeza intengo engaguquki ngaphambi kokuba batshale ukugwemea ukuguquguquka kwamanani entengo.

UKUBONGWA NGOKUSBENZA KANZIMA

I-Schoeman Group yaba nosuku lokubungaza ngoLwesithathu, Mhla ka-7 Septhemba 2022, ukuhlonipha abalimi abasafufusa abaphume-lele ngamalengiso ngokulandelana ku-Zamukele phrogremu kulo nyaka. Yilaba:

- Ilungu lebhodi kwa-Grain SA, u-Ramoso Pholo eLichtenburg eNyakathi neNtshonalanga, othole isivuno esikhula, se-avareji ka-1,6t/ha.
- Omunye umlimi wase-Lichtenburg eNtshonalanga neNyakatho, u-Athalia Lolwene – unkosakazi kaThando Lolwane ongasekho, owake waba yi-Grain SA Developing Farmer yoNyaka – manje uzilimela ngokwelungelo lakhe futhi wakhiqiza okusahlamvu okuhlanzeke kakhulu okunganawo amakhoba.
- U-Ramodisa Monaisa, owayengusekela sihlalo we-Grain SA nelungu leSigungu, eGelukspan eNyalatho neNtshonalanga, wabonaka-la njengomlimi omkhiqizo wakhe uthuthuke kakhulu eminyakeni emithathu edlule.
- Umlimi u-Petrus Tsotetsi waseKestell eFreystata wabongwa



U-Elna no-Kallie Schoeman, u-Rhamosa Polo, u-Athalia Lolwene, u-Ramodisa Monaisa, u-Petrus Tsotetsi no-Success Mduli, imenena yephrojekthi yeZamukele.

ngokunakekela kahle amasimu, ngokuwagcina enganalo ukhula isizini yonke.

Imiphumela efana nale iyakhuthaza futhi ikhombisa ukuthi makhulu amandla kubalimi i-new era farmers – balindele kuphela ukuthi kuvulwe futhi baqgugquzelwe. I-Grain SA ugqugquzelwa ngababambe iqhaza abafana ne-Schoeman Group, owenza umthelela ekukhuleni okuhle komkhakha. ■



U-JENNY MATHEWS,
UNGOTI WEZOKUPHATHA
NENTUTHUKO NOKUFUNDISA

Phatha abasebenzi ukuze UNCIPHISE UBUNGOZI



ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA UKUPHATHWA KWABASEBENZI KULAWULWA IMITHETHO EMININGI YEZA-BASEBENZI. IYASEBENZA KUNGAKHATHALEKILE UKUTHI BANINGI KANGAKANANI ABASEBENZI NOMA BAQASHWE NGOKUGCWELE NOMA BEYITOHO.

Ukuphathwa kwabasebenzi kubaluleke kakbululu ukunakekeleni ukhanda kwenzuko nokuqhubeka kwebhizini lakho isikhathi eside. Ukulandela imithetho yabasebenzi kuyimpoqo, njengoba ukungenzeki kahle komsebenzi kudala ubungozi bebhizini kubasebenzi.

IZIKHINSI ZENKONTILEKA YOMSEBENZI

Isikhinsi sokuqala ukungabi nenkontileka yomsebenzi efanele ozoyisebenzia uma uqasha isitafu. Le nkontileka yomsebenzi yincwadi ebaluleke ebudlelwaneni bokuqashwa futhi yicwadi okufanele ube nayo.

Uma lisetshenziswe ngendlela efanele, inkontileka yomsebenzi iyasebenza kakbulule ekunikeni umhlahlandela omuhle ngobudlelwano obuphakathi komqashi nomsebenzi. Kodwa ukungayisebenzisi kahle inkontileka yokusenza izodala izikhinsi ebudlelwaneni bomqashi nomsebenzi. Ngaphandle kwenkontileka efanele kunzima ukuxazulula ingxabano nokubhekana nengxabano.

Isebenzise inkontileka, ngisho noma ngabe umuntu ngokwetoho ngokwetoho usuku olulodwa. Lokhu kungabukeka kwangathi akungadingekile, kodwa lokhu kungakusiza kungakusiza uma kwenzeka kubhedula ingxabano.

Uma abahloli bezabasebenzi bevakashela epulazini lakho, ngokuvamile bazohlolola inkontileka. Uma kwenzeka kutholakala ukuthi awu-nayo inkontileka yokusebenza ebekiye noma futhi uma ingahlangabezani nezidingo zeomthetho, kuzokwenziwa uphenyo olujulile, uphenyo olujinile futhi uma ingahlangabezani nophenyo lwawo onke amanyama-dokumenti adingekayo – afana nerejista okubhalwa kuyo abakhona,

isistimu yakho yokubala, iziliphu zamaholo, kanye nerejista yomhlakhefu phecelezi *leave register*-kungalandela.

Isikhinsi sesibili ukuthi uma zonke izimo zezabasebenzi zingahambisani nemithetho yezabasebenzi, okwenza izimo *ezi-minimum* zeza-basebenzi. Isibonelo, *i-Basic condition of employment Act (BCAE)* yenza umphako *o-minimum* yezinsuku eziyi-15 zokusebenza umhlabakhefu wonyaka, okusho ukuthi umqashi akavumelekile ukunikeza kuphela izisuku eziyishumi.

Qaphela futhi ezinye izinkinga ezimbili ezinkulu ezilandeleyo ezingakhandeka futhi ziphazamise ubudlelwano:

- Umqashi angeke aguqule noma ashintshe isivumelwano sokuqashwa ngaphandle kwemvume yomsebenzi. Ushintsho lvesivumelwano esidalwa yizimo ezhambelana nebhizini kufanele kuvunyelwane ngaso futhi sibhalwe phansi. Lokhu kungensiwa mhlampe ngokubuyekeza isivumelwano sokuqala noma ngokwengeza *i-addendum* esivumelwaneni.
- Izinkinga zingavela uma isivumelwano somsebenzi singahlelekile ngendlela. Ukuguquka *kwe-minimum wage* kuguquka njalo ngonyaka. Njengamanje ukuhlongozwa kokukhuphuka *kwe-minimum wage* yon-yaka ka-2023 kusezithebeni. Uma *i-minimum wage* ebuyekeziwe isishi-cilelw, kuzodingeka ukuba uvusezele izinkontileka zakho zabasebenzi. Ukunakekela ubudlelwano bomqashi nomsebenzi lokho kuzosiza kakhulu ekusimameni nasekwrenzeni inzozo kwepulazi lakho futhi kuqinisekisa isimo sendawo yokusebenza enezinxushunxushu nezingxabano ezincane. ■



U-MARIUS GREYLING,
UMELULEKI OZIMELE WEZO-
KUPHATHA KWEZOLIMO



WHEN YOU CELEBRATE GREAT MOMENTS, WE CELEBRATE TOO



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Ukuhlola izilimo kuholela esivunweni esingcono

UKHLOLA YINQUBO YOKUQAPHA UKUKHULI KWESILIMO ENSIMINI YAKHO NGAYINYE. LOKHU KWENZELWA UKUHLAZIYA IZINKINGA ZESILIMO NOBUNGOZI BOMNOTHO – KUSUKELA EZINKINGENI ZOKUQHUMA NAKWEZOKUMILA KUYE EKUHLONZENI IZINAMBUZANE NEZIFO EZIYINGOZI. YINDLELA YOKUHLOLA ZONKE IZIBONAKALO ZOKUKHQIZWA KWEZILIMO UTHOLE ISIVUNO ESIKHULU.

Empeleni, abalimi kufanele bahlole amasimu abo ukuze babone kusaqala ukuthi izilimo zabo ziqhuba kanjani, kunokuba bayekelele kubasebenzi basepulazini abavakashela amasimu njalo. Ezinsukwini zanamuuhla futhi abalimi baphinde bathembele kochwepheshe bezinsiza ezengeziwe nasezinkampanini zama-*input* ukuba zibasize ukuhlola amasimu nokuhlonza izinkinga masinyane. Akulula ukuphenya insimu yonke, ngakho bahlonza amasampula ezingxenye ezanele ensimini ezibhekwa njalo isizini yonke. Uma uhamba ensimini, kubalekile futhi ukuthi ube nohlelo lokuhlola jikelele futhi uhambe wenze iphethini ka-'Z' noma u-'W'.

Kungani kudingekile?

- Imininingwane yokuhlolola isimo sesilimo sakho kanye nenani lezinambuzane kuyadingeka njalo ngeviki ngesizini yokulima.
- Inhliso yakho ukuba nesithombe esiqondile sesilimo sakho njalo ngeviki.
- Ukuhlola insimu ngokuqondile nakho kuzoqinisekisa ukuthi amakhemikhali asetshenziswa kuphela ngesikhathi amafektha ezomnotho nawenhlo yendawo elungle.
- Qinisekisa ukuthi ochwepheshe othembele kubo awenzeleli. I-Grain SA inikeza umhlahlandela ongenzeleli alizuzi lutho nasekudayiseni noma ekuphefomeni – kuphela ithimba lifuna ukuba umlimi athole isivuno esihle.

UMLANDO WESIKHATHI ESIPHAMBILI NGENSIMU

Kufanele ugcine umlando wamarekhodi ensimu ngayinye amayelana nalokhu okulandelayo: Indawo okuyo umhlabab; igama lensimu; umlando wezilimo zesikhathi esedlule ezazilinywe lapho; izinkinga zokuvunda kwenhlabathi noma ukwentuleka kwamanyuthriyanti; noma iyiphi inkinga yenhlabathi; izinkinga ezedlule zezinambuzane, izinhlobo zokhula lvesikhathi esesdlule nenani lazo, ama-*herbicides* amelana nokhuleni; izinkinga zezifo zesikhathi esiphambili; amaqembu ama-herbicides nama-*herbicides* asetshenziswa nesivuno sezilimo.

Umlando wesikhathi esedlule ubalulekile kakhulu uma kucutshungulwa izinkinga zesilimo.

Kulo nyaka okuwo wesilimo, gcina irekhodi yalo lwazi olulandelayo:

- Yenza uhla lwezinhlobo ezithile zesilimo.
- Izinsuku zokutshala nereythi yokutshala.
- Umanyolo osetshenzisiwe (okubandakanya izinhlobo, amareythi nama-placementi).
- Imisebenzi ye-tileji.

UKULUNGISELELA UKUQALA

Ukuhlola amasimu. **kuqala ngaphambi kukuba utshale.** Bheka umswakama wenhlabathi futhi ubheke izimpawu zenani lokhula oluvamile ukuze unqume, ukuthi inini nokuthi yimaphi ama-*hericide* onafutha ngawo ukhula ngaphambi kokuba utshala.

Ngemuva kokutshala, hlola ukugquma nokumila kwesilimo. Ngabe ukuqhuma kwesilimo kwenze amapheshi – ngabe yiziphi izimo ezidala izimo zokuhuma ezingamapheshi? Ngabe umbhede wembewu umswakama owanele ukuba kumile noma ngabe i-topsoil iqinile futhi iwuqweqe ngendlela ephazamisa ukuqhuma kwesilimo?

Ngesikhathi sokuqhuma nokumila kwesilimo, qaphela izifo zezithombo kanye nezinambuzane ezidla izimpande namahlamvu asahluma.

Emuva kokumila kwesilimo ngokuphelele, bala izitshalo ezimile ngokwenombolo encane yezindawo ozibhekile. Zibuze wena ukurhi ngabe inani lezitshalo ezithagethiwe lifezekile? Ngabe idalwa yini inkinga? Funda ngokubheka kwakho.

UKUHLOLA ISILIMO

Ukuhlola ukhula

Ukuhlola ukhula kufanele kuqale masinyane uma luqala ukubonakala ukhula ensimini futhi uqhubeke. Ukuhlola amasimu ngaphambi kokuba kutshalwe kuyasiza ekutheni umuntu akwazi ukuhlelela ukulawula ukhula. Uma ukumila kwesilimo sekuhlaziyiwe, nquma ngamazinga okuhlasela kokhula. Ngolwazi oluhle lokuhlola, ungakwazi ukukhetha i-*herbicide* esebezayo ekulawuleni.

Ukuhlola izifo

Ukuhlola izifo kanye nomanakalo odalwa yizinambuzane ngokuvamile



kungenziwa ngesikhathi esisodwa futhi kubandakanywe ukuqaphelisa izimpande, iziqu, amaqabunga kanye nemidumba yezinhlamvu/amakhanda.

- Izimpande: Cwaninga izimpande nesisekelo sesiqu ukuthi asikho sansundu nempilo yaso jikelele.
- Amasampula esiqu: Hlolisia isiqu ubheke izimpawu zematheriyali yezifo noma ukulimala. Hlukanisa iziqu ukuze uhlole ukuphaphatheka kombala okudalwa ama-*pathogens*.
- Ukwenza amasampuli amaqabunga: Izifo zamaqabunga zivamise ukudala umonakalo ezigabenzi zezithombo noma seziqhakaza ekukhuleni kwestishalo.
- Amasampuli ekhanda/umdumba: Njengoba amakhanda noma imidumba ikhula, yiqaphelese ubheke izimpawu ze-*pathogen* matheriyali noma ukulimala.

Uma ungaqinisekile ngesifo sesilimo, thatha izithombe futhi uzi-thumele kumeluleki wakho ukuze ahlonze isifo.

Ukuhlola izinambuzane

Ukuhlolwa kwezinambuzane kudingeka kuqalwe ukuhlolwa ngesikhathi kuqhuma isilimo. Ngesikhathi izinga lenani lezina-mbzane lisondela esigabenzi se-threshold kubhekwe nomonakalo, kudingeka isinqumo esisheshayo kuze zilawuleke kakhulu.

- Umonakalo wezimpande: Hlanza inhlabathi ezimpandenzi zesitshalo ubheke nezinambuzane ezifana ne-wireworms, i-cutworm nezimpethu.
- Umonakalo we-Foliage: Hola amahlamvu ngamanye futhi uqaphelise amaqabunga aphezulu, ubheke izinambuzane ubheke nomonakalo obonakalayo.
- Ikhanda lohlamvu nomonakalo womdumba: Hlolisia isafesi yekhanda lohlamvu noma umdumba ubheke izimpawu zokudliwa noma ukubhotshozwa yizinambuzane. Vula imidumba yezinhlamvu ukuze ubheke ingaphakathi lemidumba uhlole nezinhlamvu ubone ukuthi azishwabene.

Ukuhlola kahle izilimo kuthatha isikhathi nomzamo, kodwa ubungcono bomnotho ekukhiqizeni izilimo ngesizini enhle nokwenza izinqumo nezinqubo ezingcono ngesikhathi esizayo kwenza ukuthi isikhathi nokuzinikela kube yinto esetshenziswe ngokufanele. Kudinga ulwazi lwe-mpilo yesilimo, ukhula izinambuzane nezifo. Khumbula amakhono akho okuhlola insimu azothuthuka njengoba uthola ulwazi oluningi. Funa usizo uma ubona izinkinga futhi udinga izixazululo. ■

**U-JENNY MATHEWS,
UNGOTI WEZOKUPHATHA
NENTUTHUKO NOKUFUNDISA**



IZWI LIKA...

André Brink

ZILOKOTHO EZINHLE KUBONA BONKE ABA-LIMI UKUVUNYWA IMBONI, FUTHI NGEMPELA SIYABONGA KAKHULU UKUBA SIKHETHWE NJENGE-2022 GRAIN SA/NGENTA GRAIN PRODUCER YONYAKA.

Kungenze ngavelela kakhulu embonini yezolimo. Abantu aban-ningi bangishayele ucingo bengibongela futhi abanye bangithintile becela iseluleko. Lokhu kunginikeze ithuba elihle lokuthi ngibuyisele emuva embonini. Ngakho ke, ngingathanda ukwabelana ngezaluleko nabafundi *bePula Imvula* – izinto ezingisizile empumelelweni yami njengomlimi.

- Hlelela phambili – ukwehluleka ukuhlela, ukuhlela ukwehluleka!
- Yazi ukuthi kwenzekani ngezimali zakho zokulima. Izincwadi zakho kufanele ziqonde ngqo ukugcina ipulazi lakho linenzozo.
- Bazise abantu abayingxenye yethimba lakho. Babalulekile, ngakho ke banakekele kahle. ‘amasosha ahamba ngezinyawo’ anomthelela wempumelelo yakho.
- Bheka impilo yenhabathi yakho. Uma inhlabathi inempilo, noma yisiphi isimo iyosimela kangcono – noma ngabe imvula eningi ngokweqile noma incane kakhulu, kanjalo nokuguguleka.
- Ngena kusistimu yokushintshanisa izilimo. Kuyinzudo enhlabathini yakho kanye nasemathubenzi omsebenzi wakho wokulima.
- Ulwazi Iwami ngokulungiswa kwamakhemikhali luncane, kodwa ngiyakholwa ukuthi ngeke ukwenze kanye nje kuphela ngonyaka. Epulazini lethu, sekwenza kancane kancane ukuze umhlaba ujwayele.
- Uma kukhona ofuna ukukushintsha epulazini, zama ukuthola isixakululo lapho ungenza khona umthelela omkhulu ngoshintsho oluncane.
- Shiya izinto zingcono kunalokho ozithole ziyikho. Qinisekisa ukuthi uma ungasekho, imisebenzi yakho yokulima isesimeni esingcono kunangesikhathi usaqala.

– *U-André Brink uyi-2022 Grain SA/Syngenta Grain Producer yoNyaka.* ■



UKULINYWA KUKA BHONTSHISI ISOYA:

Ukulinganisa ukwazi

UMKHIQIZO KABHONTSHISI ISOYA WANGESIZINI EDLULE WAWULINGANISELWA KU-2,2 WEZIGIDI ZAMATHANI. LOKHU KUNGALI NGANISELWA NGAPHEZULU KUKA-R20 *BILLION* NGOKWENANI LASEPUKAZINI LIKA-R9 200/T. NGOKWE-AVAREJI YESIVUNO EZWENI KWABA U-2,37 T/HA KUSUKELA KUSAMBA SIIKA-925 300 SAMAHEKTHA ATSHALIWE. ISIVUNO SOMHLABATHI OWOMILE EZINDAWENI ZONKE NGOKWE-AVAREJI KA-2,25 T/HA NE-AVAREJI YEZINDAWO EZINISELWAYO U-3,4 T/HA. LOKHU KUQHATHANISE NGESIVUNO ESITHOLIWE NESIVUNO ESEDLULE.

Ukulahlekelwa yizinhlavu zomkhiqizo ezikhankile esigabeni sokuthela kuya ekuvuneni silinganiselwa phakathi kuka – 5% no-10% emhlabeni jikelele; futhi singemyukela ku-15% kuya ku-20% ngenxa yokukhombayina emva kwsikhathi namanye ama-fektha. Ngokwamazinga asezweni, lokhu kusho ukulahlekelwa yizimali ezipakathi kuka-*R1 billion* kuye ku-*R2 billion* ngesizini eyodwa. Ngokwe-avareji yesivuno esikhonjiswe ngenhla, ipulazi lingalahlekelwa yimali ephakathi kuka-R1 000/ha kuya ku-R2 000/ha emkhiqizweni womhlaba owomile no-R1 500/ha kuya ku-R3 000/ha emkhiqizweni oniselwayo.

Abalimi abalima u-100 wamahektha emhlabeni owomile kabhontshisi isoya ngakho ke bengenza ngcono imali yabo engenayo ngo-R200 000. Njengamanje Izindleko zokukhiqiza ziphezulu, nokwenyuka kobungozi bezimali ukuqinisekisa *i-profit margin* engcono. Empeleni kungasiza ukubheka izindlela zokukhiqiza zangesizini edlule nezokuvuna ukuze uhlaziye ukuthi yikuphi okungenziwa ngcono ngonyaka wokukhiqiza ka-2022/2023.

UKUNCIPHISA UKUKHIQIZA NOKULAHLEKELWA UMA UVUNA Umshwalense wesilimo

Izilimo zikabhontshisi isoya kufanele zibe nomshwalense, njengoba ngisho isichotho esincane emva kokuvuthwa singadala ukulahleka yizinhlamvu okukhulu. Leli yicebo lokunciphisa ukulahleka kwemali yesilimo engenayo. Kubalulekile ukuthi ube nobudlelwano obuhle nokudayisele umshwalense ukuze isilimo sibekwe eqhulwini sihlaziywe masinyane uma sishaywe yisichotho. Unqume iphesenteji yomonakalo ngokugwema ukubambezeleka ukuvuna ngekhombayini isikhathi eside kunokudingekile.

Ukukhombayina ngesikhathi

Ukukhetha *i-cultivar* kubalulekile ekulawuleni izinkinga zesikhathi esilandelayo ezingavela ngesikhathi sokuvuna. Ukuhlela ukunciphisa ukulahlekelwa kuqala ekutshaleni. Izhinhlobo zikabhontshisi isoya zi-yatholakala ngokwezigaba ezahlukene zokuvuthwa, okuchaza ukuthi uma izigaba ezahlukene zama-*cultivar* atshaliwe ngosuku olulodwa lwasizini yokulima ngayinye izoba nomehluko omkhulu. Amanye

ayashesha ukuvuthwa amanye avuthwa kamuva. Iztshalo zikabhontshisi isoya ziqhakaza esikhathini esifushane esingangobude bosuku.

Ukvuna ngesikhathi esifanele kungehluka ngamaviki amathathu noma ngaphezulu phakathi kwama-*cultivar* atshaliwe. Uma iphethini yemvula isheshile nezimo zokutshala ngo-Oktoba nasekuqaleni kukaNovemba zivuma, tshala izinhlobo eziningi ezahlukene. Khetha lezo owaziyo ukuthi zifanele neziqinisekisiwe ukuthi zinesivuno esifundeni sakho olima kuso, kanye nenhlabathi nezimo zeklayimethi yepulazi lakho. Njalo rekhoda imininingwane yokutshala nezinsuku zokuvuna, kanye nesivuno sokugcina se-*cultivar* ngayinye oyitshalile epulazini lakho. Yenze njalo kule sizini uma bekade ungakaze uwagcine amarekhodi afuze lawa.

Intu eyodwa ebaluleke kakhulu okufanele uyicabange ekuambisana nokukhetha ama-*cultivar* ukwazi umthamo wakho wokhombayina. Qinisekisa ukuthi unekhombayini eyakhelwe nesethelwe ubhontshisi isoya ngokufanele. Ukuba nekhombayini okungeyakho ngesinye sezinto ezibalulekile. Uma kungenjalo, sebenzisa inkontileka yekhombayini ethembekile. Mazise ngephrogremu yakho yokutshala kanye nezinsuku ongahle uvune ngazo nezindawo ezizokhombayinwa.

Kanigi, izivuno zikabhontshisi isoya zincishiswa ukukhombayina emva kwsikhathi. Ezinye izinhlobo zingakhipha izivuno ezinhle kodwa zifohloka kalula emva kokuvuthwa kwemidumba. Ngisho imvula incane ingadala ukuba imidumba ihlubeke bese ivuleka. Imidumba ingezwakala ichachamba emasimini ngesikhathi umshayeli wekhombayini esalinde ukwehla komswakama oqukethwe ukuba unciphe ngokwanele abese eqala ukusebenza.

UKUBHEKA ISILIMO SAKHO SESIZOVUTHWA

Qala ukubhekisa imidumba yakho yezinhlavu uma isisesigabeni sesihlanu sokuthela isigaba (R5), lapha imidumba isikhandeke ngokuphelele futhi iluhlaza. Uma uyivila uzozibona izinhlamvana ezsencane. Ngokuvamile, ungabala izinhlamvu ezmibili kuya kwezintathu nagaphansi kwezimo ezinhle ezipholinethwe ngokufanele, kuze kufinyelele ezinhlavini ezine ungazithola emdumbeni. Unga-kwenza lokhu njengesisekelo sokwenza isinqumo ususondela eduze noma usuvuthiwe. Qapha imidumba kuze kube ngesikhathi ikhombayini ukuze ukwazi ukuvuna isilimo iphesenteji yomswakama oqukethwe iseizingeni eliphezulu. Inhoso ukuthi yonke imidumba ize ivuthwe, lapho ukuhlolwa kwezinhlamu kulinganiselwa cishe ku-13% kuya ku-15%.

UKUSETHWA NOKUPHATHWA KWEMISHINI

Ikhono lenqubo yokukhombayina lincike esimeni sesilimo ngesikhathi ikhombayini isingena ensimini. Qaphela izimbangela ezilandelayo noma imikhakha yokulahleka kwezinhlavu:

- Ukulahleka ngaphambi kokuvuna kukabhontshisi okhululekile noma ubhontshisi osuvele uqephukile/usukile esitshalweni.



Isithombe: Martin Budgen

- Ubhontshisi onamathele esitshalweni ngesikhathi uvunwa, kodwa ungangeni kukhombayini.
- Ukulahlekelwa ngenxa yokufohloze ka kukabhontshisi okhululekile nemidumba esihlezi yodwa, kwenza ukuthi isivinini salapho kunqu-nywa khona sibe phezulu kakhulu.
- Ukulahleka kwezimvithi ezinobhontshisi osele emidumbeni esa-namathele ezitshalweni ngenxa ye-cutter bar esethwe yaba phe-zulu kakhulu.
- Ukulahleka kohlanga olubhajiwe lukabhontshisi owile nosale emidumbeni enganqunyiwe sanhlobo.
- Ukulahleka kohlanga olukhululiwe lukabhontshisis osalela emidumbeni esanamathele ezinhlangeni, ezinqunyiwe kodwa ezingadili-ve emshinini wokubhula kwikhombayini.
- Ukulahleka kwesilinda kukabhontshisi odlula kukhombayini kodwa usale emdumbeni, njengoba izikhala zesilinda ne-bar zivuleke kakhulu.
- Ukulahlekelwa kokugcina kwenze ka kubhontshisi obhuliwe uphu-ma namabibi kukhombayini.

Kubaluleke kakhulu ukuba uyimonithe isethingi yekhombayini kanye nekhono lomshayeli ukulungisa onke ama-elementi omshini uku-gwema zonke lezi zinkinga ezikhoniswe ngenhla. Kungcono ukuthi ungakhombayini ebusuku ngaphandle uma kukhona abantu abani-ngi abaqaphe ukwephuka komshini nomthelela wokuvuna ngendlela efanele. Ukulahlekelwa okukhula ngokungakaze kubonwe kungenzeka ngokuphuthuma uvune ebusuku.

Njalo bheka imanywali yekhombayini sethingi ukuze unciphise amaphutha okulahlekelwa ngenxa yomshini. Njalo hlola indlela enge-muva komshini futhi uvumelane njalo nomshayeli womshini ukuze uthole ukuthi uqhuba kanjani.

INQUBO YOKUHLOLA UKULAHLEKELWA

Ukuhlola ukusebenza ngendlela kwekhombayini, iphethini yoku-

nquma nokubhula kufanele kuhlolwe ngokuhlaziya i-cut strip kahle ensimini esimeni lapho kuhona khona isilimo kuleyo nsimu. Ikhombayini uyahlehliswa emva kokunquma indawo okuvivinywa kuyo. Isivuno esingatholakala nesimo sesilimo silinganiswa ngaphambi ketafula lokunquma, ngaphansi kwetafula lokunquma, nangemuva kwe-spreaders.

Inombolo yemidumba ebaliwe esimeni ngasinye kuqhathaniswa nesilimo esimile. Njengomhlahlandlela, imidumba engama-43 neskwe mitha phansi ngemuva kwekhombayini ukulahlekelwa kulinganisela ku-120 kg/ha.

Zenzela i-skwe mitha nge-round rod futhi uyibeki ezimeni ezahlukene ukunze wenze ukubala nokuqhathanisa kube lula futhi kusheshe. I-skwe mitha tool ingasetshenziswa ukwenza ucwaningo lwesivuno olusheshayo lwensimu ezindaweni ezahlukene ezizimele. Ukulahlekelwa usebenzisa i-modern combines kungafinyelela ku-3%.

ISIPHETHO

Monitha futhi ulinganise umphumela wokukhombayina njalo ngaphambi nangemuva komshini emva kokuba umshini usuphumile ensimini. Khumbula ukulinganisa, ukwazi. ■



U-RICHARD MCPHERSON,
UMELULEKI KWEZEBHIZINISI
LEZOLIMO NOKUPHATHWA
KWEPHROJEKTHI

Ungakunciphisa kanjani UKHIQIZEKA KWE-AFLATOXIN

AMANTONGOMANE, NJENGAWO ONKE AMA-LEGUMES ABALULEKILE EKULUNGISENI I-ATMOSPHERIC NITROGEN ENHLABATHINI, EBUUCAYI FUTHI NGOKUVAMILE AMANYUTHRI-YANTI ANOMKAWULO KWEZINYE IZILIMO EZ-INGAMA NON-LEGUMINOUS EZIS ENHLABATHINI EGUGILE NOMA ENTULA AMANYUTHRIYANTI. LOKHU KUWUKUSHI-NTSHANISA IZILIMO OKUAHLE KAKHULU NOMA UKUXUBA IZILIMO NOMMBILA ENHLABATHINI ENTULA INYUTHRI-YANTI KWI-POOR SANDY SOILS.

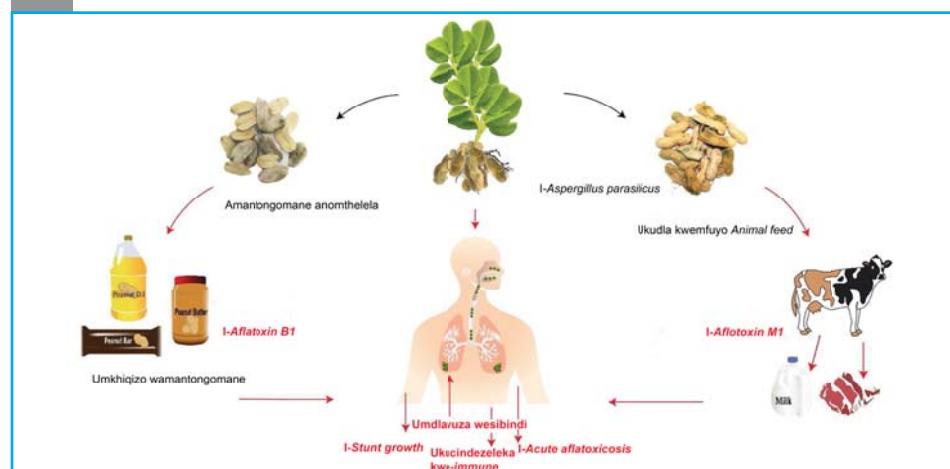
Amantongomane isilimo esiwukudla okubalulekile nokudla kwezi-lwane phecelezi *fodder* kusistimu yokulima emazweni asathuthuka naseuthuthukile. *I-Arachis hypogaea L.* izinhlavu ezino-oyela omningi (olanganiselwa ku-50% ezinhlotsheni eziningi) namaphrotheni (~26%) futhi umthombo obalulekile wamavithamini ne-fibre yedayethi.

ENingizimu Afrika, amantongomane akhiqizwa kakhulu abakhiqizi abangabalimi abakhulu phecelezi *large scale commercial producers* kanye nama-subsistence farmers ezingxenyen iezithize zezwe. Amantongomane akhiqizwa abakhiqizi abalima kakhulu abangenisa inzuko, cishe u-80% usetshenziswa njengokudla, bese kuthi amanye eyagawa.

Amantongomane adliwa njengebhota lamantongomane, aga-ywe futhi asetshenziswe njengo -oyela, nomu adliwe njenge-snekhi (agazingwe, afakwe usawoti nomu afakwe kuswidi) Abalimi abanezisiza ezimbalwa, ikakhulukazi ezingxenyen ezingasenyakatho ne-zingasempumalanga ne-Ningizimu Afrika, amantongomane bawalimela ukuzidlela bona. Amantongomane angumthombo obalulekile womsoco phecelezi *nutrition* ezindaweni ezingasenyakatho neKwazulu-Natal naseMpumalanga.

Isilimo singangezelela kakhulu kusistimu yokuqinisa ukulima isikhathi eside kwezinye izingxenyen zezwe. Kamuva, abacwaningi kwa-ARC-GRAIN Crops bathole imibiko evela kubaphrosesi mayelana namazinga aphakeme okunukubeze ka namazinga aphezulu e-aflatoxin emantongomaneni okwenza imboni yakuleli yalahlekelwa yimali eningi.

1 *Imithombo yokwenzeneka kwe-aflatoxin nokuhamba kwayo ohlwini lokudla phecelezi food chain iyo-afektha abantu.*



Umthombo: Alam et al., 2020

UKUKHIQIZWA KWE-AFLATOXINS

Impahla eningi yezolimo isengcupheni yokungenwa yizifo eziningi ezidalwa yi-fungi, amariyasi kanye nezinambuzane. I-fungi iphilu kuhnhalo yendawo (inhlabathi, umoya namanzi) futhi kulula ukuba ingene emkhiqizweni wezilimo, ikakhulukazi uma isimo sezulu sizilungele ukuba zenze umthelela.

Amanye ama-fungi angazinukubeza izilimo ezithile ngobuthi abukhiqizayo obubizwa nge-mycotoxins (*myco = fungus; toxin = poison*). I-fungi *i-Aspergillus flavus* ne-*Aspergillus parasiticus* yimithombo ejwaleyele kakhu enukubezayo nokukhiqizwa kwe-mycotoxin (aflatoxin) emantongomaneni emhlabenji jikelele (**sithombe 1**).

Uma i-aflatoxins idliwe emkhiqizweni/ezilimeni ezinukubezekile, ingaba nemithelela eminingi emibi empilweni yabantu nasemfuyweni. Ngaphandle kwezimali eziningi ezifakwe kumaphrokethi ocwaningo lokulawula lesi sifo nasekukhiqizekeni kwe-aflatoxins, ziphezulu ize-hlakalo ezidala izifo kabantu nasezilwaneni isekhona imibiko ebikwayo emhlabenji wonke.

Emantongomaneni, amazinga aphezulu e-aflatoxins abeka impilo yabantu engozini enku kanti futhi ayisivimbalo sokukhula kohwebo nasekusetshenzisweni kwamantongomane ukungenisa inzudo kuleli nakwamanyi amazwe. Ukudla ukudla okunukubezeke nge-aflatoxins kungaholela ku-aflatoxin poisoning ebizwa nge-aflatoxicosis. Ukuyidla njalo kancane kancane isikhathi eside (usengozini yokusifo esingamahla-lakhona) kungaholela ekulimaleni kwsibindi, ukucindezeleka kwa-masosha omzimba, indlala, nokungakhuli kwezingane, kanti ukuyidla masinyane ngobuningi kungaholela ekufeni (**Ufiga 1**).

I-Aspergillus spp. Ukonukubezeke komthelela ne-aflatoxin kugqame kakhu lapho amazinga okushisa ephezulu kakhu, umswakama ophezulu, incindezi yomswakama, isivuno esiphansi kanye nokulawulwa kwe-post - harvest kanye nezinhlaka ezingaphelele zokulondoloza (**Isithombe 2**).

Nakuba kuhona izilinganiso ezahlukene zokulawula ze-aflatoxins, lokhu, ngeshwa, akuvamile ukuba yinto esebezayo. Izilinganiso zokulawula okufanele zicatshangwe zibandakanya ukulungiselela okwahlukena kodwa ukuhlanganisa lokhu nezifo kulungile isistimu yokupatha ibalulekile ekunciphiseni umthelela nokukhiqizwa kwe-aflatoxin.

AMAQHINGA OKUNCIPHISA I-AFLATOXIN NGAPHAMBI KOKUVUNA

Ukusebenzisa izinhlobo zokubekezelwa:

Indlela esebeza ngokubabazekayo ukulawula ukunukubezeke nge-aflatoxin ukusebenzisa ukubekezelwa okunhlobonhlobo. Okwamanje, alukho uhlubo lwamantongomane olukwazi ukubekezelwa ngokuphelele nomu *i-immune* ku-*Aspergillus species*, kodwa izinhlobo eziphakathi zokubekezelwa zikhona ezokukhiqiza. Nakuba kunjalo, lokhu kudinga ukuba kuqhutshewa nocwaningo lwezinhlobo ezintsha zamantongomane ezingena emakethi. Amanye ama-cultivar angakhombisa umthelela we-*Aspergillus* onchisisiwe, kodwa ayazwela ngokunqwabelana kwe-aflatoxin.

Ukunisela ngesikhathi: ENingizimu Afrika amantongomane ikakhulukazi akhiqizwa emasimini omile. Lapho izimo zeklayimethi amazinga okushisa ahlezi ephezulu

ngesikhathi sesizini yokulima amantongomane, imithelela inganda. Amazinga aphezulu okushisa nesomiso akhanda izimo ezivuna uku-khiqizeka kwemithelela eyi-*A. flavus* ne-*A. parasiticus* ne-*aflatoxin*. Ngakho ke, kunconya ukuthi ukunisela ngesikhathi kwestilomo ukulawula i-pathogen kungenziwa lapho kudingeka khona. Ukunisela akukhululi ingcindezi yesomiso, kodwa kuhinde kwehlisa amazinga okushisa enhlabathini.

I-Commercial bio-control products: Ukusetshenziswa komkhi-qizo we-bio-control ejenti ingakwazi ukulawula ngempumelelo uku-hlasela kwe-*A. flavus* ne-*A. parasiticus* nokukhiqizeka kwe-aflatoxin. Ilapho kukhiqizwa khona ama-non-aflatoxin ekhiqiza ingcindezi esetshenziswa khona njenge-bio-control system. Nakuba lokhu kucindezeleka kunomthelela emantongomaneni, ekuvimbela ukukhula kwe-aflatoxin-ekhiqiza ama-pathogens emantongomaneni uma kusetshenziswe isivimbelo.

Ikhalisiyamu: Ukusetshenziswa kwekhalsiyamu kukhonjiswe ukuthi ingakwazi ukunciphisa amazinga okunukubezeka nge-aflatoxin emantongomaneni.

Ukulawulwa kwezinambuzane: Ngesikhathi sesizini yokulima isilimo, izinambuzane ezalhukene zingahambisa i-*A. flavus* ne-*A. parasiticus* propagules (spores) esuka ezikhonkwani zokhuni phecelezi ama-pegs anomthelela nasezimalini kuya eztishalweni ezinempilo. Futhi, ama-kernels amantongomane anomthelela wezinambuzane kungenzeka ahlangabezane nokunukubezwa umthelela i-pre-*Aspergillus* ne-aflatoxin. Ngakho ke, ukubheka nesikhathi sokulawula izinambuzane ezihsela amantongomane yiqhinga elibalekile lokulawula. Izinambuzane nazo zingawufaka umthelela emkhiqizweni ovuniwe ngesikhathi usabekiwe, izinambuzane ezinomthelela zingalawulwa ngokusebenzia amakhemikhala abulala izinambuzane.

Ukuvuna masinyane: Ukuvuna ngesikhathi kunganciphisa izinga lokunukubezeka nge-aflatoxin. Ukuna kwemvula emva kwsikhathi ngesizini yokuvuna ngokuvamile kuholela ekwandeni kokunukubezeka nge-fungal growth ne-aflatoxin. Ukuvuna masinyane kuhlu ka ngezindawo, kuya ngezimo zezulu endaweni ngayinye. Ukuvuna masinyane akwenzeki kwezinye izindawo futhi ngeke kube yisinqumo sezomnotho, kuya ngezimo zokukhiqiza. Abakhiqizi kudingeka bacabange ngomthelela wezinqumo zonke zokuvuna, kuya ngezimo zokukhiqiza. Abakhiqizi badinga ukuba kucatshangwe ngomthelela wazo zonke izinqumo zokuvuna ngomphumela we-value yesilimo emnothweni.

Ukushintshanisa: Ukushintshanisa amantongomane nesilimo esingalona ikhaya yilo icebo elihle lokunqamula umjikelezo womthelela wokunciphisa i-*Aspergillus* inoculum ensimini. Uma ukhetha isilimo esifanele sokushintshanisa, ikakhulukazi isilimo akufanele sibe yikhaya lezinambuzane noma i-fungal pests esinomthelela ezilimeni zombili. Izilimo ezi-*Graminaceous*, ngaphandle kommbila oyikhaya



I-Aspergillus spp.-yaba nomthelela emidumbeni yamantongomane okhombisa umbala usaphuzi/luhlaza ukumila kwe-fungus entongomaneni nasemdumbeni.

Isithombe: u-Dr Ranajit Bandyopadhyay, i- IITA, e-Ibadan, eNigeria.



Amantongomane avunwa e-Vaalharts akhombisa umthelela we-Aspergillus spp.

Isithombe: U-Maria van der Merwe, we-ARC-Grain Crops, ePotchefstroom

elaziwayo, kungaba yisilimo esifanele kakhulu ukushintshanisa namantongomane.

Isiko elenziwayo: Cultural practices: Ukusetshenziswa kukamnyolo wasegecekeni lepulazi nomcako phecelezi i-lime lokhu kuyawunciphisa umthelela we-pathogen nokunqwabelana kwe-aflatoxin emantongomaneni.

Ukulawulwa kohkula: Ukhula oluthile kanye nezilimo ezizimileyo, ezifana ne-cowpea nommbila, zisebenza njengelinje ikhaya le-*Aspergillus species*. Ngakho ke, indlela efanele yokulawula ukhula iqhinga elibaluleke kakhulu lokulawula izifo.

AMAQHINGA OKUNCIPHISA I-AFLATOXIN EMVA KOKUVUNA

I-sikhathi sangemuva kokuvuna phecelezi i-post-harvest ne-pre-processing sibalulekile emantongomaneni ngokunciphisa ukukhula kwe-pathogen nokukhiqizeka kwe-aflatoxin. Amaqhinga alandelayo okulawula isikhungo sokulondoloza kuzogxila ekunciphiseni i-fungal inoculum ngokukhanda inhlalo yendawo engayisekeli imithelela phecelezi non-conducive.

Izimo zokulondoloza: Okuvamile, i-aflatoxins igcwele kakhulu embewini yamantongomane. I-aflatoxin-ekhiqiza i-pathogens ithelela kakhulu izinhlamvu ezigciniwe futhi ikhiqize ubuthi phecelezi toxins uma izinga lomswakama womdumba lingaphezelu kuka 8% nama-zinga okushisa engaphezelu kuka-25°C. Imidumba eyomila equukethe u-7% womswakama ukulawula ukukhula kwe-aflatoxin-ekhiqiza amopathogens. Emuva kokoma, imidumba ingacginya ngokuphophile ku-70% womswakama ophakathi kuka- 25°C kuya ku-27°C wamazinga okushisa cishe isikhathi esingango nyaka owodwa. Izinambuzane nezilokazana zingasulela amantongomane ngemithelela ngesikhathi esagciniwe futhi ingalawulwa ngokufakwa kwamakhemikhala abulala izinambuzane.

Ikusanithayizwa kwempahla: Ama-pathogens angaphila enhlabathini noma odakeni olunamathele empahleni yokuvuna. Susa inhlabathi empahleni yokuvuna ngaphambi kokuba zisuke ensimini ukunciphisa ukusabalala kwama-pathogens asuka ensimini eya kwenye insimu. Impahla yokuvuna neyokomisa, okubandakanya imiqomo yokubeka, kufanele kusanithayizwe kahle ngaphambi koku-yisebenzisa ngayinye.

Ukuphakheja: Imatheriyali yokuphakheja nokuphrosesa inomthelela omkhulu wokukhiqizeka kwe-aflatoxin emantongomaneni. Ukwehla kwekhwalithi nokukhiqizeka kwe-aflatoxin emantongomaneni kungalawulwa ngokusetshenziswa kwephekhangi ye-hermetic zero oxygen.

Ukwahlukaniswa kwemidumba enomthelela nephilayo: Imidumba yamantongomane noma ama-kernels emoshwe yizinambuzane noma elinyazwe yimishini ngesikhathi kumbiwa noma kubhulwa

Isimo samanani entengo kabhontshisi isoya e-SA sikhombisa ukwenyuka



NGESIZINI EDLULE, SIBONE UMKHIQIZO KABHONTSHISI ISOYA ONGAPHANSI KOKUBA PHOZITHIVU EMHLABENI WONKE JIKELELE. ININGIZIMU YEMELIKA ITHOLE ISOMISO ESI-SODWA SEZIBUCAYI UJWEDLULA ZONKE ESIKHATHINI ESIDE KAKHULU, EZITHANDENI KULANDELA I-UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) – NGESOMISO ESI-NGEKHO BUCAYI KANGAKO, KODWA ESENZE KWANCIPHA UMKHIQIZO KABHONTSHISI ISOYA.

Kuze kwafinyeleta kusizini ka-2018/2019, ukukhiquzwa kukabhontshisi isoya ibe iningi ngokungaphezulu kwedliwayo – lokho kuholele ekutheni isitoko esiqhutshwa phambili sikhule njalo ngonyaka. Uku-thengwa beselokhu kwenyuka njalo ngonyaka kusukela ku-2019/2020 kuya ku-2021/2022, ukudayisa bekulingene noma kwakungaphezulu kunomkhiqizo, okusho ukuthi kwayenelisa idimandi, isitokwe okuquhtshekwe naso kwadingeka sisetshenziswe. Ngokuhlanganyela nesomiso esibonakele ngesizini yokukhiquzwa ka-2021/2022, lokhu kushiye esitoko obekuquhtshekwe naso sisezingeni eliphansi kakulu.

ISIZINI EZAYO

Umhlaba wawubheke i-USA ukuba wandisa ukwehla kwesitoko eqhubeka naso sesivuno sayo esedlule, kodwa akuhamanga kanjalo.

- E-Argentina, umkhiqizo kakabhontshisi isoya awubukeki kahle ngenxa yokugqubeka kusabalala kwesomiso esidodobalisa isivuno. Abalimi base-Argentina nabo abalimi abayigodlile imikhiqizo yabo bangayidayisa, njengoba becabanga ukuthi kungenzeka kube ne-exchange rate engcono noma ‘i-soybean dollar’. Abantu

abaningi bacabanga ukuthi *i-preferential exchange* izoba ingxene yepholisi yezolimo ye-Argentinian ngo-2023 wonke.

• Abalimi base-Brazil nabo bebekugodlile ukudayisa kwabo kamuva. Lokhu kubonakala ngokuthi kumakethwe u-41% kuphela kabhontshisi isoya e-Motto Grosso kwaze kwaba maphakathi no-Januvari, uma kuqhathaniswa ne-avareji ka-54%.

Isomiso e-Argentina naseNingizimu neBrazil, ukwenyuka kwezindleko zokukhiquzwa kanye nokubuyekeza kokwehlisa isilimo kuka-2022 e-USA kube nomthelela emfuthwena wokudayisa. I-Brazil ilindele idimandi enkulu kuma-prosesa endawo.

IMAKETHE YASEKHAYA

Igrafi 1 iqhathanisa i-Safex price kabhontshisi isoya nethengwa yi-Argentina kanye ne-parity prices. Onyakeni wonke odlule, amanani e-Safex yendawo abelingana noma engaphansi kancane nawokudaisela amazwe angaphandle e-Argentine phecelezi export parity.

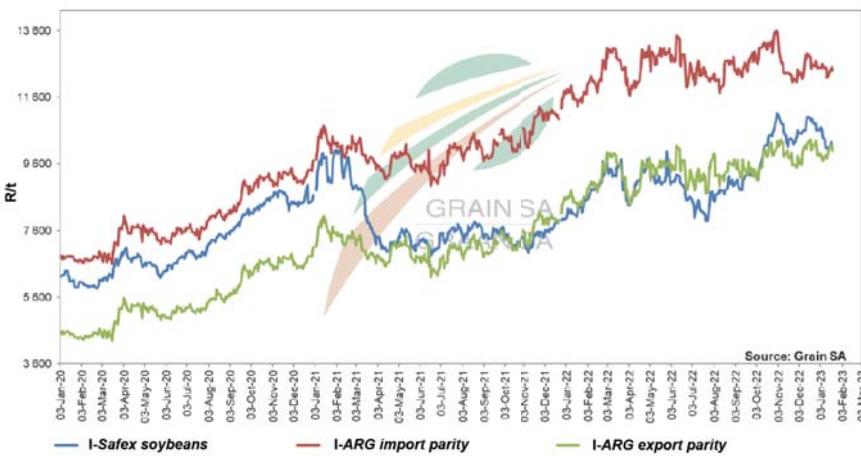
I-Argentina yayisesimeni lapho abalimi bebesawugodlile ubontshisi wabo isoya, izwe futhi belingakwazi ukuthola imatheriyali ehlaza yokukhiquzwa ekhaya futhi kwadingeka ukuba iqale ukuthenga ubhontshisi emazweni angaphandle ukuze ihangabezane nedimandi yasekhaya neyamazwe. Le saplayi ephansi yaholela ekwenyusweni kwentengo kabhontshisi isoya, nokwaphinda kwahlomulisa imakethe yethu yasekhaya futhi kwaholela ekutheni kwenyuke amanani okudayisela amazwe angaphandle yakhuphuka intengo yokuthumela emazweni angaphandle phecelezi export parity.

Ngesikhathi ‘i-soybean dollar’ skimu yayethulwa, abalimi bawudayisa umkhiqizo wabo nesaplayi yazinza, lokho kwafakela ingcindezi amanani entengo. Isimo samanani eNingizimu sagcina siphezulu koda amanani entengo e-Argentine ehla, futhi engxenyeni yokugcina yonyaka odlule kuze kuge manje. Amanani kabhontshisi isoya aseNingizimu Afrika angaphetzulwana uma eqhathaniswa namanani kabhontshisi isoya ase-Argentine.

Njengoba amanani entengo kabhontshisi isoya e-Safex ephezulu kualawo uma kuqhathaniswa nakabhontshisi isoya ase-Argentine na/noma eBrazil, ukuthumela emazweni angaphandle ngeke kuhambe kahle njengoba ushibhile ngakhona. ■

1

Amanani entengo yezinhlamu zikabhontshisi isoya wase-Argentina edilivwe e-Randfontein.



CU-CHRISTIAAN VERCUEIL,
OYI-JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMIST KWAGRIN SA



Igcine ihlanzekile futhi iqoqekile



KUBALULEKE KAKHULU UKUHLANZKA ENDAWENI OKUSE-TSHENZWA KUYO UKUZE KUGWEMEKE UKUBEKA ABASEBENZI ENGCUPHENI YOKULIMALA ISIDINGO SINGEKHO NGENXA YENHLALO YENDAWO ENGCOLILE NEHLIKIZEKILE.

Bonke abasebenzi basepulazini kungumsebenzi wabo ukugcina indawo abasebenzela kuyo ihlanzekile. Umqashi kufanele aqinisekise ukuthi izindawo zokulondoloza amathuluzi nempahla yokusebenza zikhona. Ukubeka isitaki nokulondoloza kufanele kuLangabezane nazozonke isidindo ezidinengekayo. Kuphinde kube umsebenzi wabantu bonke abasebenzisa amathuluzi ukuthi baphinde bewahlante ngaphambi kokuthi bewabeke endaweni agcinwa kuyo. Uma indlu inakekelwa kahle, ngeke sibe khona isidindo sokuthi abasebenzi bethungathane nezinto zokusebenza.

Izintambo zikagesi akufanele zishiywe phansi, njengoba lokhu kubeka impilo engozini. Ukuvuza okufana namanzi, uphethiloli noma u-oyili kufanele kuLangazwe masinyane ukuze kugwemeke ukushibilika kwesafesi endaweni okusetshenzwa kuyo.

Izikhwama ezinkulu, kanye nezikhwama ezingo-50 kg, kufanele kupakishwe futhi kubekwe ngokoMthetho wezoKuphepha 8. Lokhu kuzoqinisekisa ukuthi indawo okusetshenzwa kuyo ihlanzekile ngakho konke. U-oyela ongenalutho neziqkathi yamakhemikhali ngeke kushiswe noma agqitshwe, ngakho ke umqashi kufanele abhale ipholisi yokuphatha iziqukathi ezingaphethe lutho.

Imiqomo yezibi kufanele ibe khona ukuzofaka udoti. Lokho kufanele kuchithwe futhi kuLangazwe njalo ukugwema ukuheha izinambuzane namagundane. ■

**U-CHARL SAAYMAN, UMELULEKI WEZEMPIOLO NOKUPHEPHA
KWAMEGA HEALTH AND SAFETY**

Ungakunciphisa kanjani ukhiqizeka...

kusengozini yokungenwa umthelela *we-fungal* ngesikhathi esagciniwe. Hlonza ubulale imidumba nezinhlamvu ezimosekile, efahlakile, etshekile noma nokunukubezeka.

Ukukhiqiza amantongomane angenayo *i-aflatoxin* kuqinisekisa ukupheda kokudla. Uku-phila nempilo yezomnotho komkhiqizi nabathengi bomkhiqizo wamantongomane kuwukutshala okubalulekile emkhakheni wezolimo. Ukusebenzisa izindlela zokukhiqiza isilimo ezinhle kanye nobunyoningo bokuziphatha emva kokuvuna phecelezi *pro-harvest handling* kanye *non-toxicogenic strains* ingakwazi ukunciphisa ukusebenza kokunukubezwa nge-*aflatoxin* futhi kuqinisekise ikhwalithi yomkhiqizo. Umfutho onjalo izobese ivulela abakhiqizi amathuba okufinyelela emakethe enomvuzo okwamanje enezinkinga eziqinile zamazinga ekhwalithi.

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IsiZulu, IsiNqisi, IsiTswana, IsiSuthu, nesiXhosa.

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Iphrogrammu eguqula izimpilo



Ithimba le-Grain SA lanakekela ukukhathazeka kukaJanuwari phecelezi u-Janu-worry

UJANUWARI – noma njengokubizwa kwakhe ngokwejwayelekile, 'Janu-worry' – ngempela isikhathi sokuba abalimi babheke futhi bakhathazeka ngokuthi imbewu yabo imila kanjani, noma inani lezitshalo yilo elifanele, ngabe inani imvula lina ngokujwayelekile okwanele, uma ukhula lulawuleke ngokwanele nokuthi futhi ngabe zikhona yini izinambuzane ezikhathaza izitshalo – phakathi kwezinye izinto.

Abaphathi bezentuthuko nabeluleki bakaw-Grain SA babephumile bese masimini – bebhaka, bekhathazeka futhi bexazulula izinkinga kanye nabalimi. Ulwazi lwabo olubanzi lokuhlanganyela luyasiza ekuthuthukiseni abalimi abasafufusa. Ithimba lakwa-Grain SA futhi linokuxhumana nenethiwekhi enkulu yochwepheshe lapho kungethulwa khona abalimi.

Ngenyanga kaJanuwari, ithimba lakwa-Grain SA lavakashela **amapulazi izikhathi eziyi-119** emasimini amalungu abalimi asebethuthukile. Imisebenzi yabo yayibandakanya ukwenza imephu yamasimu nge-GPS, ukuqedela amoda ama-input nokuhlela umshwalese wezilimo. Ukuhlolwa kwamasimu izikhathi eziningi kwensiwa ukumonitha ukumila kwezilimo, ukulawulwa kokhula ne-topdressing.

Inhloso enkulu yalokhu kuvakasha ngezikhathi zonke ukuqapha zonke izinkinga, bese beqwashisa abalimi ngezinkinga bese bexoxisana ngamandla ezinyathelo zokunciphisa. Lapho kukhona khona Isidingo, i-Grain SA uthanda ukunethiwekha nabanikeza izinsiza ezifundeni ezaahlukene, naye owasiza abalimi ukumonitha inqubekela phambili yezilimo zabo futhi babanikeze iseluleko esiphusile, ukumonitha ukuqinisekisa ukuthi akukho ukwenzelela. Okukodwa kwemisebenzi eyisisekelo we-Grain SA ukusebenza njengomqaphi obhekela abalimi.

Ngesikhathi sokuvakashe-la amapulazi esifundeni sase-Amersfoort, um-phathi wezentuthuthuko ezifundeni, u-Jurie Mentz, waluleka umlimi ngo-kuthi ummbila wakhe wawubukeka umuhle ko-dwa uphusi kakhulu futhi udinga i-topdressing.



Ubuningi benani lomlimi u-Godfrey Mbhele lidinga ukwehliswa kancane.



Umeluleki u-Chris de Jager wavakashela umlimi u-Tracylee Green Thompson esifundeni sase-Dundee. Ngeshwa ukusha kokutshalwe ihlandia lesibili kwasha akusebenzanga kahle. Umatasa ufutha nge-Roundup nama-herbicide.

Okufanele ukwenze ensimini

ITHIMBA lakwa-Grain SA labamba **imihlangano yama-study group angama-37**. Lokhu kubalulekile ukukhumbuza abalimi obancane ukuze bakhunjuzwe ngokufanele bakwenze, bangakwenza nini futhi bengakwenza kanjani. Lokhu kubandakanya ukuhlolwa emaplotini amasimu amancane amalungu ama-study group. Abeluleki bakhomba izinkinga futhi baxoxe ngendlela kusiza lapho kungenzeka khona, ikakhulukazi mayelana nokulawula ukhula nokufaka umanyolo.

Ukuvakasha kwangoJanuwari ikakhulukazi kugqamise isomiso samaphakathi nesizini esihlasele abalimi abanangi esifundeni saseMpumalanga. Abanye abalimi babika ukuthi kuphele amaviki amane kuya kwamahlau izulu lingani. Lokhu kubonakala ngomthelela ezilimeni esifundeni.



Umlimi uDavid Thamae wathola imvula eningi ngoJanuwari. Amasimu abemanzi kakhulu futhi nakuba izilimo sakhe zikabkhontshi isoya zibukeka kahle umphathi wezentuthuthuko esifundeni, u-Jacques Roux, wameluleka ukuba afuthe izilimo zakhe masinyane.



Umeluleki u-Paul Wiggill evakashela umlimi esifundeni sase-Dundee eyobheka ukutshalwa kukabkhontshi isoya. Inani lezitshalo laliphezudlwana ngakho ke lehliswa. Ukutshala kuhamba kahle futhi i-urea izofakwa njenge-topdressing. ■