

PULA IMVUILA

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Abantu, ukubambisana nenqubekelaphambili



Abanye abantu bacabanga ukuthi abalimi baphila impilo ethule beshalushala luza emapulazini abo futhi basebenza ngesigqi esithobile esihambisana nanamasizini – kodwa konke lokho kuyiqiniso!

Ukulima kuguqukile. Ukulima kwanamuhla yisistimu eyenziwe ngesimanje ngobuchwephe she nangolwazi lwalo mzuzu. Lokhu kudala enkulu ingcindezi endaweni yomuntu uma ingaphethwe ngokufanele.

Abalimi kufanele bagqoke iziggoko eziningi

Cishe zonke izinsuku umlimi ugqoka iziggoko eziningi njengoba engusosayensi wenhlabathi, udokotela wezilwane, engumakhenikhi, isangoma sezulu nosomabhzinisi. Uphinde abe yisazi sezempilo nokuphepha nemenjenya yezabasebenzi, nomcwaningi-mabhuku...ngisho nochwephe she wokudayisa nemenjenya yezimakethe. Umlimi uyi-CEO ne-CFO yebhizinisi elinhlobonhlubo esimeni senhlaho egquukayo. Intuthuko entsha,

*Incwadi yeGrain SA
yabalimi abasakhulayo*

Funda ngaphakathi:

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03



Ake sibheke

IZIBUSISO ZETHU

UGOGO JANE UTHI...

Uma ungumlimi osezindaweni ezithola imvula ebusika (eNtshonalanga neKapa) siyethemba ukuthi ukwazile ukuvuna isilimo sakho umoya nemvula ungadali le umonakalo omkhulu. Uma usezindaweni ezithola imvula ehlobo, lapho siyethemba ukuthi nikwazile ukutshala isilimo senu ngempumelelo futhi yilapho amandla esivuno esihle ekhona.

Eyodwa yezinselelo ezinkulu esibhekene nazo njengabalimi yinzozo yokulima okusanhlamvu – intengo yama-*input* ikuhla njalo kodwa intengo yokusanhlamvu esikukhiqizayo ayikhuphuki ngokwanele okuzokwenza ukuthi sithole inzuko ngokusebenza kwethu kanzima. Lohku kuyinselelo kubo bonke abalimi, ama-*subsistence* nama-*smallholder*, abalimi abasathuthuka kanye nabangenisa inzuko. Ukuze siphile, kufanele sibe nekhono lokusebenza – kudingeka sizigcine ziphansi kakhulu izindleko zethu, ngaleso sikhathi futhi, kudingeka sikhulise isivuno sethu futhi siqinisekise ukuthi sithola intengo enhle ngesikukhiqizile. Akulula.

Njengabalimi sibusisekile ngoba noma ngabe yini eyenzekayo emhlabeni, abantu bayakudinga ukudla ubazokudla nezingubo abazoziggoka kanti lezo zinto zikhqizwa yithina – akukho abangakwenza ngaphandle kwethu. Ukuabanga ngesingakwenza kuyadingeka – yini esingayilima abantu abazimisele ukuyithenga ngentengo engasenza sikhwazi ukuqhube ka nokulima? Ngabe zikhona ezinye izilimo mhlambé esicabanga ukuzilima ezingenza sibe nobungozi obunhlobonhlob? Kududuza kakhulu ukuqhube ka nokwenza lokho esikwenza njalo – kodwa uma senze njalo, sizothola imphumela efanayo.

Kudingeka sibheka ezindaweni esihlala kuzo sibone ukuthi ngabe amalungu emiphakathi esihlala kuyo yini ayidingayo, izimakethe ezweni lethu yini eziyidingsayo, sibheke futhi nokuthi izimakethe zakwamany amazwe zona zidingani. Uma sesazi ukuthi yini esingayidayisa, lapho kudingeka sigxile ekufundeni indlela yokulima lokho nokuthi senze inzuko. Inhloso yokwenza inzuko ibalulekile ngoba ngaphandle kokwenza inzuko, ngeke sikhwazi ukuqhube ka nokulima.

Eningizimu Afrika, amaholidi ethu kaKhisimusi ingqubzana nesikhathi esimatasa sonyaka kubalimi abalima isilimo sasehlobo (ummibila, uijkanelanga, amantongomane nobhontshisi isoya) – ngeke siyeke ukujabulela isizini yamaholidi. Le sikhathi sonyaka, sifuna ukuthi sisinake kakhulu – sibekisise ukhula nezinambuzane, ukufutha ukhula uku-aplaywa kwedresingi, ukutshala kabusha kwezilimo (uma kudingeka). Uma singasisebenzisi kahle le sikhathi, ngeke siphinde silithole leli thuba unyaka wonke.

Kulabo benu abayihlele kahle imisebenzi yabo, kungezeke uthathe isikhathi esincane uphumule ujabulele nesikhathi somndeni. Njengethimbala lakwa-Grain SA lokuThuthukisa abaLimi – sinifisela isizini kaKhisimusi enibusiso neziLokotho eZinhle ngo-2019. Nibusiseke.

Empilweni yanamuhla izinto zenze-ka ngokushesha kangangokuba kunzima ukumelana nazo. Si-yakubona lokho njengabalimi ikakhulukazi ngesikhathi sokutshala nesokuvuna.

IUKumenenja into eyodwa ebalulekile ulandelise ngenye, amahora amade, ukusebenza kanzima. Nakhona kwa-Grain SA kufana nse, kodwa kwangathi akusekhona okwesizini ethile, kodwa okonyaka wonke uphelele.

Yonke inkulumo-mpikiswano yokuthathwa komhlaba ngaphandle kwesinxphelo nayo yayinje. Sasigijima yonke indawo, sizama ukuthola amaqiniso nomqondo. Kodwa, kuyoyonke le nkulumo-mpikiswano sithole abantu abanomqondo ofana nowethu kukho konke, abantu esingakwazi ukubonisana nabo, abantu abanombono ofanayo weNingizimu Afrika.

Nakuba sivela ezindaweni ezahlukene futhi sinomlando owahlukene, sonke sisibonile isidingo sokusheshisa udaba lokwabiwa kabusha komhlaba, sonke siyazibona izinkinya ezikhona njengamanje, kodwa sonke siyakubona ukubaluleka kokunikeza bonke abantu ithuba lokuba nomhlaba ongowabo, bese kuvikelwa ilungelo labo lokwenzenjalo.

i-Land Deliberation yakamuva eBela-Bela ukuvuma kwabali kanye nezinhlelo zokusungula abeze nazo zingimangazile mina kanye nabanye abebekhona. Ibanga abantu abalihabile ukusiza ezinye izakhamizi lamanalisa. Kanye nomehluko okuwenzile emiphakathini.

Ubunzima obuvamile kule nkomfa yonke kodwa kwaba yindlela uNkulunkulu abahole ngayo ukuze bafinyelela ezinquameni zabo, indlela uNkulunkulu ababonise ngayo ukuze bathole ophathina abaqotho, noma indlela Abakhombise ngayo lokho okwakudingeka. Isandla saKhe besicace bha kukho konke lokhu.

Uma sekubekwa, inkulumo-mpikiswano yonke nendlela izinto ezaqala ukushintsha ngayo kusukela maphakathi noJuni, ukuthi yinje vo incazel. Unkulunkulu uyalaawula. Futhi indlela umuntu abheka ngayo, yilapha sibona khona kakhulu okwenzekayo nokuthi

U-Jaco Minnaar



Ubbasebenzisa kanjani abantu nezikhungo ukubanika umbono nokwakha lonke ikusasa leNingizimu Afrika.

1 KwabaThesalonika 5 vesi 16 - 18 uNkulunkulu usitshela ukuthi sithokoze njalo, sikhuleke singaphezi, futhi sibonge kukho konke. Uma siphila impilo yethu yokuphi-shaneka, siyakhohlwa ukuthokoza Kuye. Siyakhohlwa ukuMbonga, siyakhohlwa futhi ukukubheka kukho konke Asenze khona, zonke izibusiso esizithola ngokukhulu ukuzithoba.

Kuso sonke le sikhathi sikaKhismusi, asisisebenzise le sikhathi ukubheka unyaka wonke lapho asiphe khona izibusiso ngezindlela eziningi, kokubi nakokuhle, futhi asiqhubeki ne-asayimenti Asinike yona ngenceku yakhe uPaul!

Ube nesikhathi esibusisekile nabangani nomndeni, kwangathi ungabukeza uphinde uthokoze, kwangathi Angakuvuselelela unyaka ozayo, futhi kwangathi ukukhanya kwaKhe kungakhanya phezukwakho!

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01 Abantu, ukubambisana nenqubekelaphambili

amasistimu amasha nemithetho emisha kuqondana naye ngqo zonke izinsuku. Yingakho kubalulekile ukuba abalimi behlale bePULAKILE kumanethiwekhi angaphendukela kuwo uma efuna ukwesekwa. Ukuthuthukiswa kwamakhono nokuqeqeshwa. Lokhu kuyiqiniso kubalimi BONKE kukhona okwabali abasafufusa kuphela!

Ukuhlanganyela kuyohlala kuyingxene edingekayo yebhizini lakho lokulima. Ngisho naye u-Bill Gates uyakuvuma ukubaluleka kokwakha ibhizini ngokukqoka ophathina abawusizo. Ukholelwu ekutheni impumelelo yakhe yadalwa ukuthi yena **wazizungeza ngabantu abalungile** abenza ukuba yena akhe isisekelo esiqinile futhi athuthuke masinyane. Ukuhlanganyela nabanye abantu kuyacicja ingqondo yakho. U-Gates uphinde wathi ufuna **abantu abazopheleisa amandla akhe baphinde bamsekele emaphutheni akhe**.

Akulona iqiniso ukulindela ukuthi ube namakhono ONKE adingekayo ukuze ulime. Qoka umphakathi wakho ozokwese ka ngokucophelela. Sondeza eduze nawe abantu abazokuhlonipha futhi bakwethembe. Futhi ubagcine bezubophezele.

Ngabe akiwelani amanethiwekhi?

Amanethiwekhi ayindlela ebalulekile yabalimi yokukucobelelana ngolwazi, ubudlelwano, ukufunda nokuxhumana nabanye abalimi. Kodwa amanethiwekhi futhi afinyelela ebudlelwaneni nezipathimandla: Umlimi ukhanda 'ubumbiswano' nezikhungo zezezimali ezinjengamabhangane ne-agribusinesses, abadayisi bama-input umanyolo, imbewu namakhemikhali nabanye abalimi. Uma ufuna useluleko usifuna kubani? Ngabe ubani omvumelayo ukuba akweluleke? Ngabe ubani odnga ukuba nobudlelwano bokusebenzisana kahle naye? Laba 'ongahlanganyela nabo'.

Ukuhlanganyela kusho = ukusebenza ngokuhlanganyela niphokophele enhlosweni eyodwa

I-Grain SA Farmer Development Programme nayo inguphathina nabalimi abanigi abasathuthuka. Inhoso eyodwa ukusiza abalimi ukuba balime ngempumelelo futhi bakhiqize izivuno eziphezulu besebenzisa izindlela ezinhle kakhulu. Le phogremu iklanywe ngokucophelela ukwakha isimo senhlalo yabalimi ukuba bafunde kakhlulu futhi bafunde ngokushesha.

Sinikeza abalimi amathuba okunethiwekha nokufunda kakhlulu:

- I-Study Group yinhliyo yephrogremu yentuthuko. Yilapho sihangana khona nabalimi abasha nalapho abalimi befunda khona ukuthi ngeimpela sizimisele ukubasiza ngendlela esimeni sendawo engabethusi.
- I-Advanced Farmer Support Programme iklanyewi abalimi asebesondela ekulimeni okungenisa inzuzo. Abeluleki abangochwepheshe kufanele bahambe eduze kwabo futhi babanike iseluleko.



Ukwabelana ngolwazi, ubudlelano, ukufunda nokuxhumana nabanye abalimi.

- Iphephabhuku lePula Imvula yithuluzi elibalulekile okuhloswe ngalo okusabalala inethi ebanzi yowlazi. Ulwazi olubalulekile Iwedluliselwa ukuthi abalimi bazi kangcono. Siyethembu ukuthi imibiko yephephabhuku ifinyelele ezindlebeni eziningi futhi yenzelwe ukukhuthaza abalimi bangomuso.
- Izifundo zokuqeqesha ziklanyelwe ukuhlomisa abalimi ngamakhono njengoba kubonakala amagebe olwazi. Izifundo zinethiyori namase-shini okuzivivinya ukuzinisekisa ukuthi ukufunda kuba nencazelo futhi kuyasebenza. Sihlose ukunikeza ilungu ngalinye ukwesekelwa kwesimo sendawo kanye nethuba lokuzihlomisa kangcono ekulimeni kwabo.

Umuntu angayakha kanjani inethiwekhi ephusile yokusebenza ngokuhlanganyela?

Ukusebenza ngokuhlanganyela yinqubo enezindlela ezimbili. Kufanele kube nokuhloniphana – yize ningavumelani njalo ngakho konke. Ukusho ukuthi ubambiswano luhlala unomphela – abanye bahlanganelo isizathu esithile sesizini ethile. Kubalulekile futhi ukubona ukuthi bonke ababambisene bayasebenza. Kufanele ukhululeke ukulushiya phansi ubambiswano olungakusizi.

Ngabe yiziphi izimpawu zokubambisana okuh?

- Ubuqotho** – ngeke bubekhona ukubambisana okusebenzayo lapho omunye edlala ngomunye. Kudingeka sitshele abanye ukuthi kunganisifisa ukuhlanganyela nabo futhi nalabo abanye kudingeka basazi kahle isizathu sabo soku-hlanganyela nave. Umlimi kufanele aqinisekise ukuthi ukhetha ochwepheshe okufundele osebenza ngokusezingeni eliphezulu lobuqotho. Indlela engcongo yokwazi ukuthi ngabe umuntu angaba qotho yini ukuxoxa nabanye abantu asebenza nabo ebhizinisini.
- Olkwesekela** – kudingeka kube nokwesekelwa okuqinile komunye nomunye futhi kusetshe-nzelwe inhoso eyodwa. Ukuhlanganyela ngeke kube impumelelo uma ukuziphatha kukhona uku-

shushisa, kukhona ukumaniphuletha noma amaphutha ngandlela thile. Ukuzinikela enhlosweni kufanele kuvele kubo bonke ababandakanye-kayo kungakhathalekile usayizi noma amandla.

- Ulwazi** – kubalulekile ukuthi kube khona izinga lobuchwepheshe ngaphakathi kokubambisana. Le akuyona indawo yokuholana kwezimpumpupthe. Khetha ubambiswano olungeza umbono, ulwazi noma oluzokunika amandla.
- Ukuxhumana okusobala** – ngeke kube khona ukudideka ngokuthi yini ofuna ukuyizuza. Bonke abantu kufanele bawuqondisise umsebenzi wabo. Qinisekisa ukuthi uyakuqondisisa konke okuxoxwe ngakho nakho konke okusayinayo. Yilapho uhlomula khona **ekwakheni ulwembu lokuxhumana** kulo mkhakha. Akuyona into enhle ukwethembela kumuntu oyedwa vo ukuba akunike umhlahlandlela.
- Ungawasusi amehlo akho enhlosweni** – cace-lwa ngalokho ophokophele kukho nebhizini lakho. Zibuze ukuthi yini ofisa ukuyizuza. Uma inhoso usifezekile ungaluqedo lolo bambiswano noma ugxile egolini elisha.
- Ukuphatha** – ubambiswano oluyimpumelelo lusekelwe ukuphatha kahle, akukhona ukuncishana. Ukuphatha kahle akwenziwa umuntu oyedwa, futhi akekho umuntu oyedwa ozifunela ukuggama edlule abanye. Ayikho i-ajenda efihiwe.

Khuluma ngezinsolo onazo, khuluma ngezinto ezi-kujabulisayo futhi wabelane ngamatembu akho. Ungavumi ukuthi inethiwekhi yakho ikukhohlwe. Vela uphinde wethembeko. Uma uphathina ongu-somaqhinga enobudlelwano ubukhululekile nave kuzoba lula ukuthi bafune isixazululo sezinselalo nokuthi ubeseke. Khumbula: Uma ufuna ukuhamba usheshe, hamba wedwa kodwa...uma ufuna ukuhamba ibanga elide, hambari nonke! ☺

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Yiba yimenenja EYINGCWETI YEPULAZI

KuPula Imvula kaNovemba sikhulume ngomthelela wobuholi njengomsebenzi kobalulekile wemenenja ebhizinisi. Le athikhili izogxila kwanye kwamanye amakhono athile abanzi okufanele imeneja iwasebenzise ukuze ibhizinisi layo liphumelele.

Sizobheka ukuphatha ngoqondo obanzi ngoba imenenja yenza okungaphezulu kokupulana, ukuhlela, uku-implimenta nokulawula. Le athikhili igxilwe kumakhono athile kodwa hhayi emisebenzini yokuphatha.

Uma umuntu eqala ibhizinisi, elifana nebhizinisi lokulima, uthatha umsebenzi we-Chief Executive Officer i-(CEO) bese eqala ukuphatha ibhizinisi ngokupulana, ukuhlela, uku-implimenta nokulawula – umsebenzi wokuphatha. Ngenkathi isabhekene nemisebenzi yokuphatha i-CEO kufanele futhi icabange ngemisebenzi yokuphatha ukwenza izinqumo, ukuxhumana, ukukhuthaza, ukulinganisa, ukuthuma, ukugcina ukuzithiba nokuhola.

Uma umnikazi/imenenja noma i-CEO mathupha mhlampe ingayinakile yonke le misebenzi yokuphatha yonke imisebenzi yokuphatha. Kodwa, ibhizinisi kufanele likhule, nabasebenzi beqashive, kufanele kunakwe kakhulu le misebenzi.

Njengoba kuqashwa abasebenzi abanigi, i-CEO ibona isidingo esikhulu sokuqasha abasebenzi abazoba izimenenja, ngokwenza izimennenja zilandelane ngokwezigaba ezahlukene.

Ukusho ngokubanzi kuzoba neziga ebhizinisi. Njengoba ibhizinisi likhula, isigaba sokuqala sezimenenja ezizoqashwa kuzo-yilezi ezbibiza ngama-first-line managers. Bayisigaba esiphansi kakhulu sokuphatha futhi ngokuvamile babizwa ngamasuphavayiza noma imfolomane noma abaholi bamathimu. Baqashelwe ukubhekana nomthwalo wansukuzonke amapulane oku-implimenta nokulawula abantu kanye nezinye

izinsizakusebenza ukusiza ibhizinisi lisebenze ngempumelelo.

Ekugcineni, njengoba ibhizinisi likhula kakhulu isigaba sesibili sabaphathi/izimenenja bangaqashwa, ilaba ababizwa ngabaphathi abaphakathi phecelezi *middle managers* abazosuphavayiza eyodwa noma abangaphezulu abaphathi abaphansi phecelezi i-*first-line managers*. Bazogxila kakhulu ekuhleleni nasekulawuleni izinsiza. Abaphathi abaphakathi phecelezi *middle managers* banezikhundla ezifana neNhloko yomNyango, Umphathi wePulazi, Umphathi yeMboni, futhi njalonjalo.

Futhi ke ekugcineni laba ababizwa ngabaphathi abaphezulu bangaqokelwa izikhundla ezifana ne-Managing Director noma i-Divisional Manager. Abaphathi abaphezulu phecelezi *top managers* ziyaqashwa futhi ngokubambisana ne-CEO bangaqondana nokupulana, ukukhomba nokukhetha izinhloso ezifanele neziyathelo ezizothathwa.

Ngaphandle kwavo onke amakhono atholakele, bonke abasebenzi abasesigabeni esisodwa salezi zokuphatha zidinga ezintathu kwezengeziwe namakhono ahlukile ukuba bphumelela ukuba baphumelele njengezimennenja, noma kusiphi isigaba. La makhono amakhono awengqondo, amakhono abantu, kanye namakhono obuchwepheshe.

Amakhono engqondo abonakala emandleni okuhlaziya nokuhlonza nokuxhazulula isimo ngendlela ezokuba nomuthelela omuhle isikhathi eside ebhizinisi. Izimenenja eziphezulu zidinga amakhono amakhulu omqondo, ngoba isisekelo somsebenzi wabo ukupulana nokuhlela. Kanye ne-CEO, izimennenja eziphezulu kufanele zicabange ngekusasa lebhizinisi – bafuna ukuthi iye kuphi ibhizinisi. Kufanele bacabange ngendlela eya phambil yebhizinisi futhi bapulane ngokufanele.

Amakhono abantu afaka phakathi amandla okuqondisa, ukushintsha ukuhola nokulawula ukuziphatha kwabanye abantu nemaqembu. Kuphinde kufake phakathi amandla ukuxhumana, ukuqondanisa, ukunikeza amandla/ukuthuma ukukhuthaza abantu nokugcina ukuzithiba. Amakhono abantu ayadingeka kuzo zonke izigaba zabaphathi.

Kusobala ngenxa yokukhula kwesibalo sabantu futhi lokho kudale ukukhula kwedimandi yokudla kanye nokushintsha kokuthandwayo, Iningizimu Afrika izodinga abaphathi bamapulazi abaphrofeshinali ukuze ba-aplye idemandi ekhulayo.

Amakhono obuchwepheshe olwazi lomsebenzi othile namasu adingekayo okwenza ukuhlela, uku-implimenta nomsebenzi wokulawula ngo-kwesikhathi esifushane, usuku nosuku. Izibonelo zifaka phakathi ikhono elithile lokukhiqiza, amakhono okumaketha nawe-akhawuntingi, amakhono adingwa kakhulu ngama-*first-line managers*.

Bonke abaphathi bayawadinga la mamkhono amathathu kodwa isikhathi abasichithayo besebenzisa ikhono athile kunhlalo yendawo abasebenza kuyo iyahlukana njengoba kukhonjisive kuThebula 1.

Mayelana nemisebenzi emine yokuphatha kubaphathi abaphezulu kufanele bachithe isikhathi sabo bepulana futhi belawula, abaphathi abaphakathi ekuhleleni nokulawula kanti

Ithebula 1: Amakhono adingwa abaphathi.

**Abaphathi
abaphezulu**

**Abaphathi
abaphakathi**

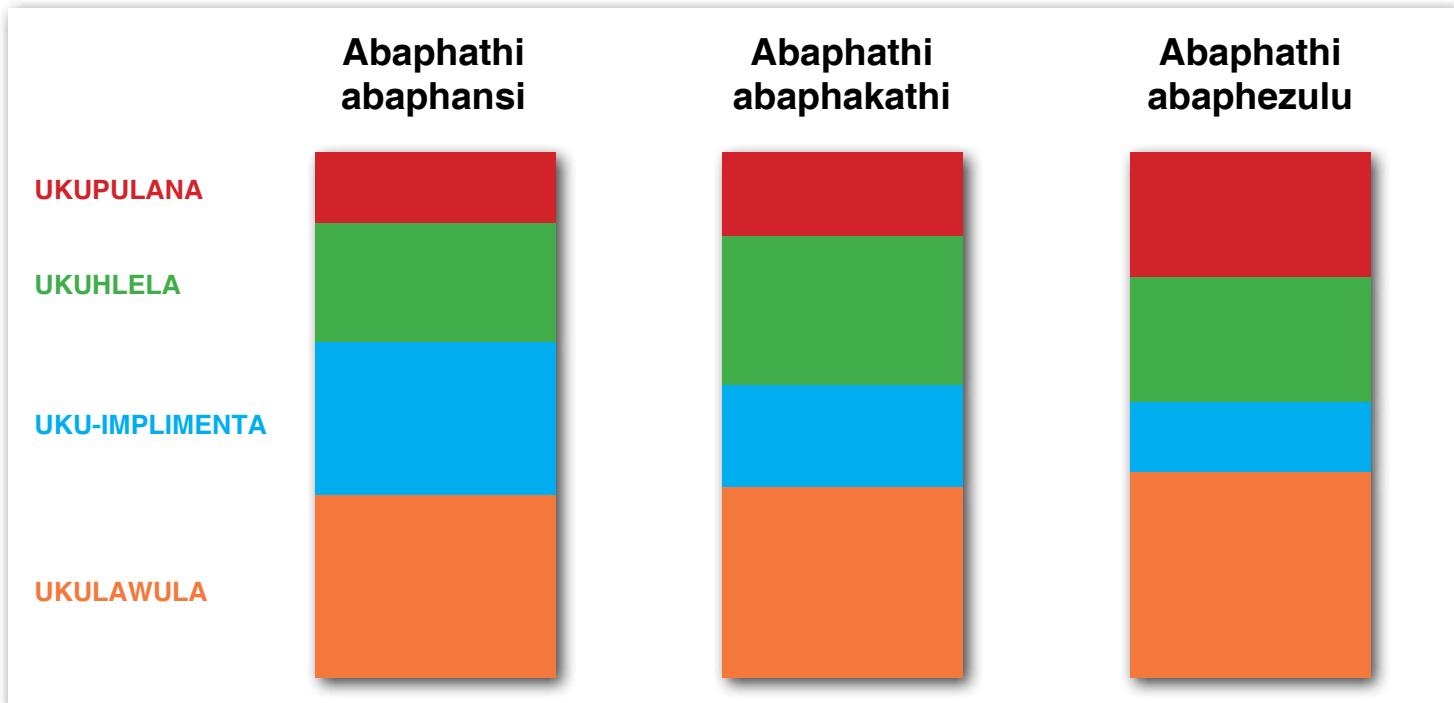
**Abaphasi
abaphansi**

**Amakhono
omqondo**

**Amakhono
abantu**

**Amakhono
obuchwepheshe**

Ithebula 2: Isikhathi okufanele sichithwe abaphathi emisebenzini yokuphatha.



abaphathi abaphansi i-first-line management beya-implimenta futhi balawule (**Ithebula 2**).

Uma noma uwedwa kudingeka ukuba usebenzise amakhono omgqondo, abantu nobuchwepheshe ngokwakho ukwenza ibhizini lakho liphumelele. Umsebenzi onzima ngeempela. Njengoba ibhizini lakho likhula futhi uqasha abantu abaningi lokhu kuzoshintsha ngoba uzogcina uqasha abaphathi abazokusiza.

Uma uhlaziya abaphathi, kuyabonakala ukuthi umsebenzi wabaphathi (ukupulana,

ukuhlela, uku-implimenta nokulawula) kanti imisebenzi yokubapha ingafundwa futhi uthuthukiswe ngokuqeleshwa nakuyisebenzisa ngokuphathekayo. Lokhu kungensiwe kufunyelele esigabeni sokuba ukuphatha kube yiphrofeshini.

Kungani ke sixoxa ngokuphatha? Ku-sobala ngenxa yokukhula kwesibalo sabantu futhi lokho kudale ukukhula kwedimandi yokudla kanye nokushintsha kokuthandwayo, Iningizimu Afrika izodinga abaphathi bama-pulazi abaphrofeshinali ukuze ba-apluye

idemandi ekhulayo. Lokhu kuzokwenzeka noma uzilimela wena, ungumlimi omncane noma ngabe ungumlimi omkhulu kakhulu. Ngakho ke, ngabe usendleleni yokuba yimenenja yepulazi?

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Pula Imvula's Quote of the Month

Great things in business are never done by one person; they're done by a team of people.

~ Steve Jobs

Isilimo saseBusika esiniselwayo

– khetha isistimu ekufanele

-Centre pivot irrigation yindlela ebalulekile yokukhiqiza izilimo eziniselwayo kanye neminye imikhiqizo yezolimo ezingxenjeni ezi-ningi zaseNingizimu Afrika. Lokhu ukwehlukana okukhulu kwezilimo, okufaka phakakathi izilimo zamasiyeli asebusika, zitholakala ezindaweni ezinkulu eziniselayo phecelezi i-irrigation schemes eNingizimu Afrika.

Lezi zinezimo zamanzi agciniwa emadamini amakhlu okuhambisana nokudiliva amanzi alawulwa yi-canal systems epulazini ngalinye elakhelene nalo. Ukwenza isibonelo, izindawo eziniselwayo osebeni lwe-Orange River ikhava u-222 000 wama-hektha usebenzisa u-2,365 wezigidi zamahektha ikhubhikhi yamitha amanzi ngonyaka.

Amanzi agelezayo agcinwe emadamini amancane angasese kanye namanzi asemifuleni enza ibhalansi namasistimu okunisela ahlukene ahlukana ngokuhamba ngamaphayiph i nezifafazi, ngaphansi kwegridi ephansi, ulayini odonsiwe, isondo elihambayo kanye nokusetshenziswa kwa-ma-centre pivots amancane.

Izilimo eziniselwayo

Izilimo ezahlukene ezitholakala ezindaweni eziniselwayo, ngaphansi kwalezi zikimu ezingenhla, kubalwa kuzo ummbila, 'iphopkhoni' ummbila, ukolo, ubhali, ubontshisi owomile, amazambane, ujikanelanga wezinhlamu eziyi-hybrid, ujikanelanga odiliva ngobuningi udaiswe, ubhontshisi isoya amantongomane, amadlelo ehlukene, ulusene, amaklabishi, ama-table grapes, amahhabhula nezinye izithelo amagilebhisi ewayini, amagilebhisi okwenza amareyzini, izithelo ezingamadisjwasi nezinye.

Imali engeniswa ummbila epulazini emva kokuba sekukhokhwe izikweleti, ukolo, ubhali, ubhontshisi owomile nelusene iphansi ngase-kugcineni kwe-spectrum uma kuqhathaniswa namantongomane, amaklabishi, amazambane namagilebhisi. Ngakho ke umlimi kuningi angakhetha kukho ukuze enze isinqumo ngesilimo azosijikelezisa ngamasiriyeli asebusika.

Izilimo ezijkeleziswayo

I-gross margins yesilimo ngasinye ohlelweni oluthile lokujikelezisa kufanele luqhathaniswe ukuze kubonakale ukuthi ngabe izindleko zama-input emijkelezweni eminingi kwenza umqondo kwezomnotho. ENingizimu neFreystata naseNyahatho neKapa izindawo ezinezinhlelo zokunisela ukuqhubeka komijkeleziso wommbila, 'aphopkhoni' ummbila nokolo noma ubhali, njengoba kwenziwa endaweni yaseTaung bekulokhu kulandelwa



Umjikeleziso kabhontshisi.



Umjikeleziso kabhontshisi owuhlobo lwe-kidney.

amasizini amanangi. Uukhqiqizwa kukabhalijengesilimo sasebusika esingenisa imali phecelezi *winter cash crop* kunqunywa kakhulu umthamo omcane wezinkontileka ezenziwayo zokusaplaya abenzi botshwala eNingizimu Afrika.

Izinsalela zejitshalo phakathi kwesilimo ngasinye, noma ngabe ummbila noma ukolo eshisiwe emuva kokuvuna masinyane kulandeliswe ngokulima, ukufafaza ukhula bese kuyatshalwa. Lenqubo idalwa ukususa enhlabathini u-100 kg wephotothezi-yamu ngonyaka.

Ukuhlolwa kwenhlabathi kwakhombisa ukuthi kunokukhula kwezinga lephotheziyamu, ngakho ngesilimo esilandelayo kwadingeka ukunxephezelu ukulahlekelwa yisikhathi esihalekile ngokuhamba kjesikhathi. Ukuhula kwephototheziyamu, nakuba umanyolo obizayo, owenza kunciphe umkhuba we 'iphopkhoni' ukuqhephuka kommbila noma ukuhlala ngaphambi kokuvuno. Umphumela wanikeza ukukhula kuka-1,5 t/ha kuya ku-2 t/ha ukukhula kwesivuno sommbila uhammbisana ngenani elilungele nohlobo lwenayithrojini e-fakiwe.

Isivuno sommbila sika-14,5 t/ha nesivuno sikakolo sika-8 t/ha kuya ku-10 t/ha kubonakele ngomkhiqizo wonyaka owodwa endaweni efanayo ye-pivot.

Abalimi abasesikhungweni sabalimi abaniselayo baqala ukwethula *i-minimum tillage* emjikelezisweni eyahlukene emuva kweminyaka engama-20 edlule. Abanye abalimi basanda kuyekela ukushisa izimvithi zikakolo wabo e-*Orange River*. Umjikeleziso kabhontshi isoya nommbila kujwayelekile kwaZulu-Natal

endaweni ephethwe kahle *eyi-minimum tillage environment*. Ukuwalula kwezimvithi zejitshalo kuyahlukana kuya ngesimo sezulu nokudepha nekhwalithi *ye-tilth* nemvundo okwenzeka ngokuhamba kwsikhathi enhlabathini ephethwe kahle.

Ukunqwabelana kwezimvithi zejitshalo emjikelezisweni kabhontshisi isoya nokolo noma kumjikeleziso wommbila nokolo kungaba ngenkulinkinga lapho kungaba amaplanta anamandla kakhulu naqinile angakwzi ukusebenza ezimvithini eziningi ezingephuliwe kumjikeleziso noma ummbila nokolo womjikeleziso phakathi kwezilimo eziqhubekeyo ekutshaleni cabili ngonyaka. Ukuhathwa kwale simo kwenze ukuba abalimi babuye emuva kusistimu yokushisa okungaba usizo olusheshayo kodwa okungeke kuqhubeke isikhathi eside.

Isixazululo senkinga yezimvithi eziningi ukuba kwensiwe amabhele ngezimvithi zommbila, ukolo, noma ubhali phakathi kokushintsha kwezilimo. Ngenxa yesikhathi esifushane sokutshala ohle-lweni yokutshala cabili ngonyaka kufanele kube nomthamo owanele wokwenza amabhele ukulelo msesbenzi wenziwe ngesikhathi. Kuma hektha angama-60 aniselwayo lokhu kusho ukususwa kwamathani angama-300 kuya ku-480 wamathani kakolo. Ngokuhamba kjesikhathi lokhu nakho kuzophenduka cube ukulahlekelwa okukhulu ngamandla amanyuthriyenti esitshalo. Abalimi abavundisa le zinsalela futhi azisabalalise ziye emuva enhlabathini oniselwayo bangathola okungaphetu kuka-16,5 t/ha isivuno esi-avareji sesivuno sommbila ne-10 t/ha somkhiqizo kakolo.

Amapulazi amanangi noma umsebenzi wokulima ine-pivot engaphezelu kweyodwa. Uma kunamapivots anele isistimu yomjikeleziso yethula isizini ykungalimi kungaba kusebusika noma ehlolo kungaba umvuzo wengcindezi yomkhiqizo okhona ngokukamanyolo nokuthuthukiswa kwe-phrofayile yenhabathi ne-tilth. Nakho futhi kuni-keza ukuphathwa kjesikhala okuzokwenziwa kuso uhlelo lokwenza umsebenzi ongcono futhi unciphise izidingo zotshalomali okukhula njalo kogandaganda abakhulu nama-implimenti.

Okunye okufanele ukucabange

Uhlelo oludingekayo lomkhiqizo wesilimo sasebusika nakulo kufanele kucatshangwe ngeshejuli yokunisela okudingekayo kwesilimo ngasinye kusetshenziswa i-SAPWAT noma amanye amaphrogremu asiza abalimi ukuhlela ngokunisela okudingekayo ngosuku noma umjikeleziso wobuningi bamanzi esilimo anele ahambelana ne-evapotranspiration reythi eye-nzekayo endaweni okhiqiza kuyo.

Ukuhlela kufanele kuhlanganise iphethini yezindleko ezipanshi eziisetshenzisiwe, emini noma ngesikhathi sasebusuku ngokwamareyithi ka-Escam, ukonga izindleko zikagesi. Uhlelo olufanele lokulawula ukhula olunganqwabela-na luhambisana nezilimo ezitshaliwe phakathi kwestistimu yokujikelezisa nayo kufanele ictashangwe futhi isetshenziswe.

Isiphetho

Kusobala ukuthi ukuhlela kwephrogremu yomjikeleziso wokulima phecelezi *i-rotational cropping programme* nge-pivotal eyodwa kulula kakhulu kunokuhlela ukuba umlimi osebenza ngama-pivot amahlau noma ngaphezelu ngokuhlu kwezindawo zokukhiqiza phecelezi *i-micro production areas*. Kulokhu ukwethulwa kwelusene namanye amadlelo, ikakhulukazi lapho kuhlanganiswe khona imfuyo encane nenengi ngokomjikeleziso wohlelo lwenayikhathi eside kungaba yithuba elihle kakhulu. Ilusene noma amanye amadlelo ayingxenyi yomjikeleziso azosiza ekwenzeni ukuthi inhlabathi ivunde nohla nokususa ingcindezi elethwa ukuphatha okudalwa umjikeleziso oqhubekayo wokulima izilimo.

Kuningi okungakhethwa kukho, umuntu kufanele akhethe indlela elungele ukuphathwa kwepulazi ngalinye nendawo eyisipesheli yokukhiqiza, isimo sezulu nokuba khona kwezimaketho zamaklayenti, ukuhlanganyela noma ukubambisana, ukweseka nokuthenga imikhiqizo ohlela ukuwukhiqiza eduze nawe.



I-gross margins isilimo ngasinye ngomjikeleziso othile ohleliwe kufanele kuqhathaniswe ukubona uma intengo yezindleko zama-input kuzindingilizi eziningi kwenza umqondo kwezomnontho.

I-athikhili ebhalwe umlimi osathatha umhlapaphansi.

UBUNHLOBONHLOBO: Ungayi-thola kanjani ibhalansi eguquguquka njalo

Ubunhlobonhlobo bungachazwa njenge-su eliguquguqukayo lokungenisa imikhikhiqizo eminingi ebhizinisini lokulima elikhona ukuze kuncishiswe ubungozi bokufadabala komnotho webhizinisi lamakhono eliolowa noma kwambalwa.

Izinhlobo esigabeni zomlimi omncane, lapho ukuveleka kokudla kuyisisekelo esibalulekile, kungasho ukulima inhlanganisela yezilimo zokudla, ama-cash crops, kanye nezigaba ezahlukene zemfuyo noma izinkukhu. Umkhqizo uzosekela umndeni ngezinhlolo eziningi zamanyuthriyenti ezingakhetwa nokusungula ibhalansi eyanele yezi-nhlolo ezahlukene zamakhhabhoyidrethi kanye namaphrotheni emkhikizweni eyahlukene yokudla ozikhizela khona. Noma yimphi imkhikiziso eseles ungadayiswa ukuze kutholakale imali futhi kusungulwe isigaba sokungena kubhizinisi lamakhono okulima okufaka inzuko.

E-Afrika, njengezwekazi, amathuba amakhulu obunhlobonhlobo azinze ezindaweni zokulima ngo-500 mm kuya ku-1 000 mm kwemvula eguquguqukayo ngonyaka ephakathi kuka-17% kuya ku-22%.

Abalimi abasukela kwabaphakathi kuya kwa-bakhulu abanempumelelo eqinisekisiwe kwezemali bazobhekana nezinselelo ezechlukile ngokuzayo. Ubunhlobonhlobo buzoqhutshwa ezindaweni ezinkulu mhlawumbe kubhalansiswe umkhikiziso nobungozi bezezemali ngebhizinisi lamakhono elikhona nelisunguliwe.

Ukuholwa kwezinsiza kusebenza

Ukwahlukana noma ubunhlobonhlobo abufanele ukuthi bumane benzwiye nje kodwa kuqalwa ngokwensiwa kohlololo olujulile lwezinsiza kusebenza epulazini lakho kanye namandla okukhiquza eminye imikhikiziso. Ukutshala okukhulu ebhizinisini lamakhono elisha mhlawumbe kungabeka ibhizini-si eselisunguliwe engozini.

Ukunisela enhlabathi enamndla amakhulu eseduze kwezindawo ezihlalaabantu noma emadolbheni kunamathuba amanangi asukele ekudleni okwenziwe ngobisi, umkhikiziso kashizi, ingadi yemakethi, umkhikiziso wenyama ebomvu emadelweni, izilimo ezahlukene kanye namabhini amakhono okulima amanangi.

Abalimi asebezinzile bayonquma ngenhlanganisela yamabhizinisi amakhono afanele indawo yamapulazi abo, kanye nobude bebanga ukusuka ezimakethi, ukuvunda kwenhlabathi kanye namandla esimo sezulu sesikhathi eside abaphila ngaphansi kwaso. Uma kukhona ingxube yezilimo zasehlolo nezasebusika, imfuyo kanye namabhizinisi amakhono ne-added value iphrongremu yobunhlobonhlobo mhlambe isiphelele.

Abalimi abanangi abagxile kakhuu ekukhiquzeni ummbila nge-conventional tillage sebeguqukele ekujikeleziseni izilimo ngobhontshisi isoya, ujikanelanga, amabele, amazambane, amantongomane nokolo noma ubhali ezindaweni ezifanele ezisebenzisa i-conservation tillage. Umhlaba ungayekelwa ungalinywa kulesistimu usebenzise izilimo eziyisembozo kanye nezindlela eziqisekisayo ukuthi lezo zingxenyen yomhlaba wepulazi zinomswakama owanele ogciniwe ukuze lezi zingxenyen zitshalwe ngesikhathi noma ngasekuqaleni ezindaweni ezomile. Ifektha yenama ebomvu ngokuvamile kuyahambisana namapulazi amakhulu ommbila.

Ukuphathwa kwamanani entengo yempahlal ezelimo ahlukene yiwo azonquma ukuthi yisiphi isilimo esingangeniswa.

Ukuguquqlwa kwezindlela zokukhiquzwa kwezilimo ezifanayo yindlela yokwahlukana ukuze kunciphiswe ubungozi banoma yisiphi isilimo esisodwa esilimaza ibhizini unomphela. Iminyaka yesomiso esikhulu ilimaze abalimi abanangi abalima ummbila wodwa eminyakeni eyishumi edlule. Kodwa ezindaweni zokukhiquza eziSeNtshonala-nga abalimi bavame ukusilela emuva ikakhulukazi emkhikizweni wommbila besebenzisa izindlela ze-conversation tillage futhi okungenane bangamane bagxile ukwenzeni isilimo esisodwa ngokufanele. Ama-cultivar asenziwe ngcono aphinde akuvumele ukutshala kommbila isikhathi eside sokutshala. Kulo nyaka ummbila utshalwe sekwedlule isikhathi endaweni yokulima eKroonstad enesivuno esiphezulu sika-7,8 amathani ngehektha eliolowa. Lokhu nakho yindlela yobunhlobonhlobo kubhizini-si lokulima kakhulu ummbila wodwa.

Ukuphathwa kwamanani entengo yezilimo ezahlukene izonquma ukuthi yisiphi isilimo esingangeniswa ohlelweli lomjikeleziso wezilimo ofanele. Ukujikelezisa kwezilimo manje sekubukeka nje-ngenye yamafektha abalulekile okuphila kwezemali kanye nokwakha ukuvunda kwenhlabathi, ukusabalalisa ukusebenza kwempahlal yokukhiquza, nokuvumela ibhalansi yephrogremu yekhemikhali yokulawula ukhula ngokushintshanisa kwezilimo.

Amanani entengo yekhomodithi yiwo aphethe

Ikusasa lommbila oku-Safex ngoJulayi ka-2019 alinganiselwa ku-R2 640/ithani ummbila omhlophe noma ummbila ophuzi. Lawa namanani entengo kajikanlangaaku-R5 210 kanti ubhontshisi isoya u-R4 880 angamaphesenti alinganiselwa ku-10% ngapezulu kwamanani entengo yekhomodithi eminyakeni eyishumi edlule.

Kusobala ukuthi umhlaba onamandla aphelzulu kakhulu nephethwe ngokuyikho izokhiquza i-gross margin efanele futhi mhlampe ne-net margin emayelana cishe nezilimo zonke ngamasizini ambalwa ezayo. Noma yiziphi izinguquko ezi-hlukile kufanele zibize intengo ngokucophelela



Nciphisa ubungozi bokufadalala komnotho ngokwenza kube nhlobonhlobo.

kusetshenziswe izimo zamanani entengo ye-Safex. Kubalimi abatshale izizumbulu zemali kogandaganda abakhulu nemishini mhlambe bavalelele kumaphethini amanje okukhiquza isikhathi esiyimnyaka embalwa ezayo.

Amabhizinisi amakhono a-added value

Ummila ungasetshenziswa ukungeza i-value ngokondla imfuyo eyekiswe ukuncela, (engasanceli) imfuyo izacile nendala yenama, amabhizinisi ezimvu noma ezinkukhu afana nezinkukhu zama-qanda noma ama-broiler akhiquzayo angaba ngezinye vezinto ezingakhethwa. Ukungeza i-value emmbileni ngobunhlobonhlobo bala mabhizinisi bufunale buhlaziwe ngokucophelela njengoba izindleko ezinkulu zokusungula nokungena kulezimakethenokwe-commercial scale kuyasabisa. Amakhono adingekayo okuwaqhuba ukuze kutholakale inzuzzo nawo kufanele afundwe iminyaka eminingi.

Isipheho

Cabanga ngokwahlukana/ubunhlobonhlobo kodwa uqaphele kakhulu ekunqumeni ukuthi iyiphi ibhizini-si yamakhono okufanele untshale kuyo.

i-athikhili ibhalwe ngumlimi osathatha umhlaphansi.

OKUSEDUZE NGAMASIRIYELI ASEBUSIKA...

Le athikhili ikunikeza incazelo efushane ngokubukeka kwezimakethe zonyaka ka-2018/2019 njengokolo nobhali, ngokomkhiqizo, isaplayi nedimandi.

Umkh iqizo kakolo wakuleli

Eminyakeni edlule, indawo etshala ukolo inciphile ngenxa yokwehla kwenzuzzo yawo. Ngaphandle kwakho konke lokho, isilinganiso sesilimo sikhombisa ukuthi indawo okutshalwa kuyo ukolo izokwanda isukele ku-491 600 ha ngo- 2017/2018, iye ku-508 350 ngo-2018/2019 (**i-Grafu 1**).

Umkh iqizo kakolo odayiswayo olindelikile ulinganiselwa ku-1,808 wezigidi zamathani, kule

sizini entsha, ngesivuno esingama-3,363 t/ha. Umkh iqizo olindelikile eNtshonalanga neKapa u-890 400 wamathani, lokho ukukhula ngo-51,7% kusukela ngonyaka odlule wezimakethe kanye nokwehla kwe-marginal komkh iqizo endaweni kusukela ku-326 000 ha kuya ku-318 000 ha. IFrey-stata ikhombisa ukukhula ngamahektha angu-31% kusuka ku-80 000 ha kuya ku-105 000 ha, kanye nomkh iqizo okulindeleleka ka-367 500 wamathani.

Isamba se-saplayi kakolo kubhekeke ukuba sifinyelele ku-3 951 724 wamathani ngesizini yezimakethe ka-2018/2019, okufaka phakathi izinga lesitoko sokuvula esingu-731 624 amathanu kumhla ka 1 Okthoba 2018, kanye nokudiliva

kodayiswayo walapha ekhaya ongu-1, 81 wezigidi zamathani, i-whole wheat ethengwa kwamanye amazwe ingalinganiselwa ku-1,4 wezigidi zamathani.

Idimandi kakolo kulindeleke ukuthi ingaguuki kusizini edlule 3, 3 wezigidi zamathani. Lokhu kufaka phakathi u-3,180 wezigidi zamathani olungiselwe ukudliwa abantu ne-3 000 wamathani olungele ukondla izilwane. Kulindeleke ukuthengwa emazweni angaphandle ikwantithi engama-35 000 wamathani umkh iqizo ophrosesiwe kanye ne-80 000 wamathani i-whole wheat yesizini entsha.

Isigaba sesitoko sokuvala esilindeleleki ngomhlaka 30 Septhemba 2019 kulindeleke sibe u-626 624 wamathani; ne-avareji yekhwantithi ephrosesiwe ka-265 250 wamathani ngenyanga, lokhu kumele izinga lesitoko esikhona sezinsuku ezingama-72.

Umkh iqizo kabhali kuleli

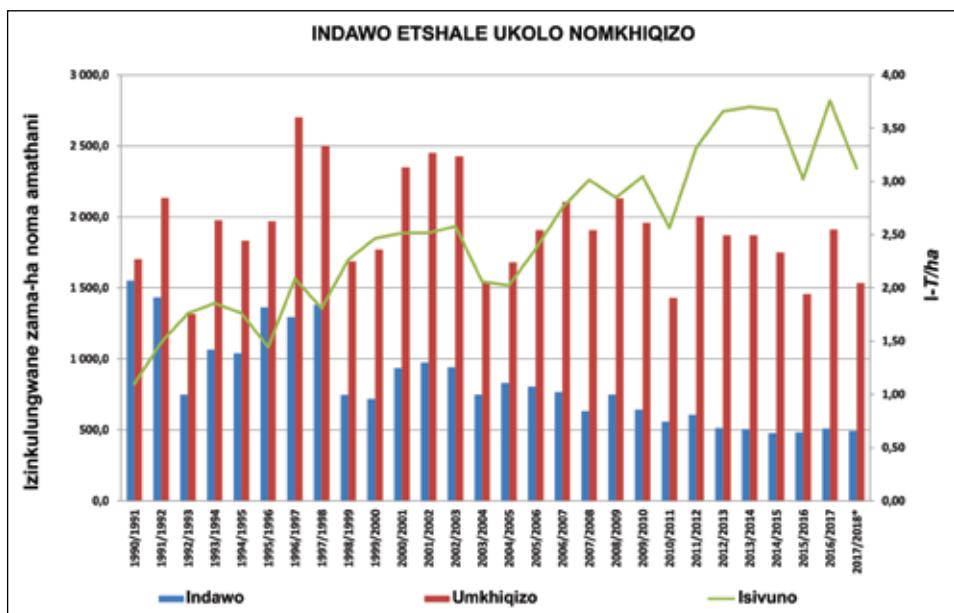
Uma kuqhathaniswa nonyaka odlule wezimakethe, indawo evuniwe kulinganiselwe ukuthi ikhuphuke isuka ku-91 380 ha ngo-2017/2018 kuya ku-119 000 ha ngo-2018/2019 (**iGrafu 2**). Umkh iqizo futhi kulindeleke ukuba ukhule kakhulu usuke ku-307 000 wamathani uye ku-390 840 wamathani ngesizini entsha, nesivuno sika-3,28 t/ha.

Isitoko sokuvula kusukela ngomhla ka-1 Okthoba 2018 kwaba u-199 000 wamathani, silindele esizokwehla ngo-19 000 wamathani ngomhla ka-1 Okthoba. Okuzothengwa emazweni angaphandle ngonyaka wokumaketha ka-2018/2019 kulindeleke ukuba kwehle kuye kuziro uma kuqhathaniswa no- 13 000 wamathani ngesizini edlule.

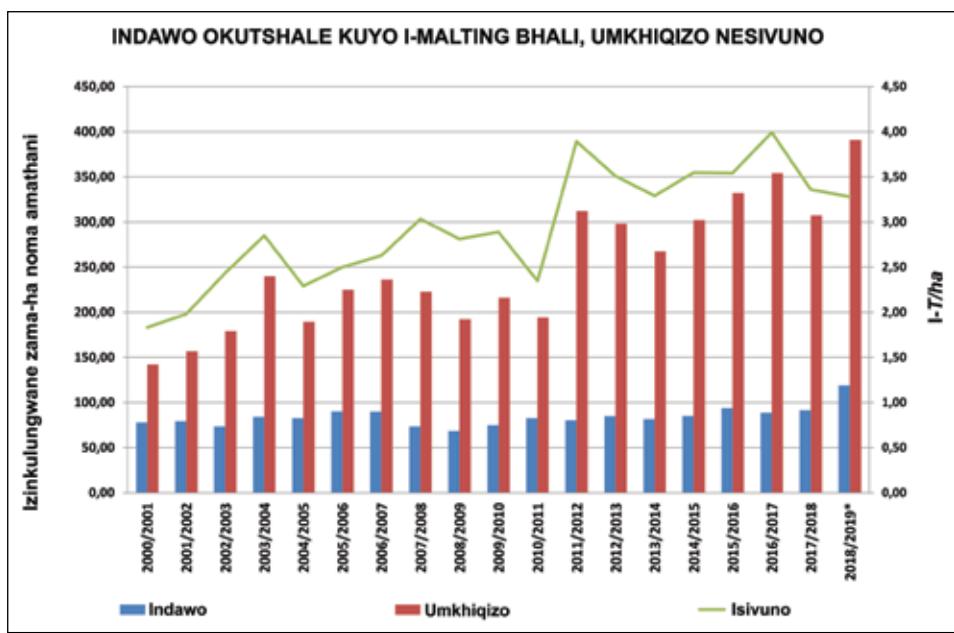
Mayelana **nedimandi**, iningi le-malting bhali useshenziselwa ukudla eNingizimu Afrika nenan elincane elisetshenziselwa ukudla. Ubhali wokudliwa kulindeleke ukuba ukhule ngonyaka wezimakethe ka-2018/2019, usuke ku-300 000 wamathani uye ku-333 000 wamathani, nobhali wokodla ofinyelela ku-7 000 wamathani kuye ku-11 000 wamathani.

Ubhali othengwa amazweni angaphandle selokhu uhlezi eqandeni nomkh iqizo kabhali othengwa emazweni angaphandle kulindeleke ukhule usukele ku-18 000 kuya ku-20 000 wamathani. **Isitoko sokuvala** kulindeleke sinciphe sisuke ku-179 900 wamathani siye ku-128 wamathani ngomhla ka-30 Septhemba 2019, okuzokuba u-86% ngapezulu kwezidingo ezihlongozwayo, okugathatha izinsuku ezingama-42.

Igrafu 1: Umkh iqizo kakolo nendawo otshalwa kuyo eNingizimu Afrika.



Igrafu 2: Umkh iqizo kabhali nendawo otshalwa kuyo eNingizimu Afrika.



Umthombo: yi-Grain SA (2018)

I-Athekhili ibhalwe ngu-Ikageng Maluleke, i-Junior Economist, kwa-Grain SA. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele, thumela i-imeyili ku-Ikageng@grainsa.co.za.



Siqhelizele kude ISITHA ESIWUKHULA

Abalimi bezilimo banesitha esiveza ubuso baso isizini yonke yokulima. Le sitha ukhula. Si-adophthe izindlela ezimbili eziyisisekelo sokwezama ukunqoba le sitha kuyoyonke le minyaka ezibizwa ngemishini namakhemikhali okusilawula.

Kule khemikhali sizobheka amakhemikhali okulawula futhi ikakhulukazi ukusetshenziswa kwe-post *emergence herbicides* kuzilimo zethu.

I-post *emergence herbicide* iqonde ukusetshenziswa kwamakhemikhali azothathela ukhula izinyathelo emva kokumila enhlabathini. Kule sigaba luzobe selumunca ilanga bese luluvisela amandla oluwamuncile ekukhuleni ngamandla kwezimila. Lokhu kuzoba nomthelela omubi kuzilimo zethu njengoba lolu khula luzobe luphanga wona futhi lama-nyuthriyenti; yingakho kubalulekile ukulushisa ngendlela yokufafaza ngamakhemikhali ngaphambi koku ba lubhebhethike/lungalawuleki.

Ukufafaza ekuqaleni kungcono. ama-post *emergence herbicides* asebenza ngokuthintana nokhula. Lokhu kusho ukuthi sidinga ukuthintana okuhle kwamaconsi esifafazo okwenzeka emahlamvini okhula. Ngamanye amagama, sifuna amakhemikhali anamathele emahlamvini okhula kakhulu ukuze amunceke kusimila ukuze asibulale.

Okufanele ukuqaphela

Izinto ezibalulekile okufanele uziqaphele uma ufafaza ngamakhemikhali e-post *emergent* yilezi ezilandeleyo:

Umoya

Kubaluleke kakhulu ukuthi ngosuku ofafaza ngalo umoya ube mncane noma ungabikhona sanhlobo. Umoya omkhulu ungaba nomthelela omubi ekuthintaneni kwamakhemikhali nokhula. Lokhu kwensiwa ukuntanta okuzokwenzeka.

Uma kwenzeka amakhemikhali entanta ungaba nenkinga yokudaleka komonakalo

ensimini yezilimo ezingumakhelwane onga-qondile ukuyifafaza.

Ngasohlangothini Iwezempiro, futhi kuyingozi kakhulu ukufafaza uma kunomoya njengoba amakhemikhali amanangi aphephulwa umoya, okuthi uma kwenzeka uwahogela ungaba sengozini empilweni. Qinisekisa ukuthi usebenzisa okokugqoka okufanele koku-vikela njalo uma usebenza ngamakhemikhali, kungakhathalekile ukuthi umoya ukhona noma awukho. Lokhu kubalwa kukho isimfonyo sokuphefumula, amagilavu kanye nokugqoka izinto ezivikela amehlo.

Isimo sezulu

Udinga usuku lapho izulu licwebile uma ufafaza amakhemikhali e-post *emergent*. Kubalulekile ukukukhumbula lokhu njengoba kuphikisana ne-pre-emergent *herbicides* uma kusiza ukuna kwemvula ezodonsa amakhemikhali angene enhlabathini. Ngosuku lapho





NOT CONTROLLED

Ukhula olungalawulwa luntshontsha amanyuthriyenti ezilimo ezincane.



ilanga libalele ukhula nalo lumunca amandla atholakala elangeni namanyuthreni, ngakho ke uma amakhemikhali ethintana namahlamvu azomunceka ngamandla.

Ireshiyo yamanzi nosayizi wamaconsi

Lokhu kuzokuya ngohlobo lwamakhemikhali owasebenzisayo yingako kubalulekile ukuxhuma nomdayisi wakho wamakhemikhali futhi uthole izincomo zabo ngamanzi ne reshiyo. Ngokwejwayelekile, uvamisa ukufuna ukufaka amanzi alinganiselwa ku-150 wamalitha/ha nesifutho senkungu ebushelelezi. Ngokwenza lokhu uzophumelela ngamaconsi amancane andisa amakhemikhali azokhava isitshalo.

“*Qinisekisa njalo ukuthi uyabuza kubadayisi bamakhemikhali njalo ukuze uqinisekise ukuthi u-aplaya amakhemikhali afanele ukuze uthole imiphumela oyifisayo.*

Isivinini sikagandaganda

Umuntu udinga ukugcina isivinini esingaguuki. Uma wenza ikhalibhreshini yesifutho sakho ngesivinini esithile esizonqunywa yithophografu yensimu yakho. Zama ukuba ungazilinganisi izivinini njengoba lokho kungaguqula yonke ireyhi ye-aplikheshini

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Siqhelisele kude isitha esiwukhula



Udinga izulu elicwebile elingani uma ufafaza i-amakhemikhali akho e-post emergent.



*Ireshiyo yamanzi nosayizi bamaconsi
kufanele bahambisane nezincomo
zabadaya islamikhalu.*



*Kubaluleke kakhulu ukuthi kube nomoya
omncane noma ungabikhona umoya ngosuku
ofafaza ngalo.*

yakho. U-10 km/ngehora yisivinini esilula akusona isivinini esikhulu kakhulu noma esincane kakhulu futhi siyasiza ekubaleni kalula.

Okwengeziwe

Uyaxawayiswa ukuba usebenzise izitikha uma u-aplaya i-post emergent herbicides. Lokhu yi-additive oyihlanganisa nengxube yamakhemikhali. Le additive isiza amakhemikhali ukuba 'inamathele' kumahlamvu okhula okhula ukuze uthole imiphumela engcono. Omunye futhi kufanele ubuze abamele ezamakhemikhali ukuze uthole ukukhetha isitikha esingcono esiphelelisa amakhemikhali ozowafaka. Le stikha naso sizowasiza nawo amakhemikhali ukuze anamathele emahlamvini ngisho lingakhemezelza emva kokufafaza.

Yimaphi amakhemikhali

ofanele uwasebenzise

Njengoba kubaluliwe kafushane phambilini, njalo qinisekisa ukuthi usebenzisa amakhemikhali alungile esilimo esifanele. Amakhemikhali athile akasebenzi kwezinye izilimo futhi kwezinye izimo angazibilele ziphele izilimo zakho. Qinisekisa njalo ukuthi uyabuza kubadayisi bamakhemikhali njalo ukute uqinisekisa ukuthi u-aplaya amakhemikhali afanele ukuze uthole imiphumela oyifisayo.

Isiphetho

Qaphela njalo ukuthi kwenzekani ensimini yakho. Ukhula lungakhula masinyane futhi lungaba nomphumela omubi emandleni esivuna uma lushiwa lunganakiwe. Qinisekisa ukuthi uhlola njalo isizini yonke ukuze uqinisekisa ukuthi uyasiqhela isitha sihlale sikude.

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