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UHAMBO LWAKUSASA Iulungiselelwa namuhla

UMDLALI UIVALELE ENETHINI EMUVA KUKANOZINTI ELIHLE IBHOLA KWADUMA INKUNDLA YEBHOLA LEZINYAWO ABALANDEL BEBHOLA BESUKUMA BONKE BEHALALISELA UMDLALI FUTHI BEJABULELA NOKUWINA!

Sonke siyawazi lowo muzwa. Kufana nokubheka umdwebi ependa kokugcina ngebhulashi umsebenzi wakhe omuhle, noma umculi ebhidis i-okhestra emcimbini ocokeme noma ubukela umcimbi wokwethweswa iziqu beklonyeliswa ngokwemisebenzi behamba ngokunqoba esiteji sokwethweswa iziqu. Siyazi futhi ukuthi leso yisikhathi esisipesheli esifana nalezo azingamane zenzeke ... kwenziwa amalungiselelo amanangi

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futhi kuhlelw ukuze kufinyelwelwe ecophelweni eliphezulu lempumelelo kunanoma yimuphi umdlalo, kunoma yimuphi umsebenzi – futhi awukho umehluko nasekulimeni. Kufanele ukukhumbule lokho nakuba isikhathi sibaluleke kakhulu, yilezo ezinzima, ezingekho emehliveni



IZWI LIKA...

Graeme Engelbrecht

LEZI YIZIKHATHI EZINGAQINISEKILE. UKUHLELELA ISIZINI EZAYO BEKUNZIMA NGEMPELA. UKWAZILE UKUTHOLA USIZO KWEZEZIMALI, NGABE AKHONA AMA-SAPLAYI EDINGEKAYO FUTHI NGABE UYILUNGELE ISIZINI ENTSHA?

Seneme akusekho esikunakile kulo mhlabi, sithembele ekwenzeni izinto ngendlela eyodwa njalo, sesinethezekile ezintweni eziwayelekile, asithandi uma kwenzeka ushintsho, siyenqaba, size silwisan nalo ushintsho ... kuze kufike ekutheni lokho okushintshile kube yinkambiso entsha, uphinde uqale phansi futhi umjikelezo, sikwenze ngendlela efanayo indlela 'entsha' sikuphindaphinde futhi.

Kamuva nje njengoba kuhlasele lolu khuvethi emhlabeni wonke sesiwezwe kaningi la magama, 'inkambiso entsha'. Lokho kwenziwa ukuhi kube khona ushintsho olubabazekayo ngendlela umhlabi obekade usebenza ngayo, futhi awusoze wabuyela endleleni owawuyiyo. Abantu abasindayo kunoma yiluphi ushintsho emhlabeni yilabo abakwaziyo ukugukuka masinyane futhi bahambisane kahle nalezo zinguquko. Kubonakale kwangathi abanye bebekulindele, bajwayela masinyane!

Wena uguquka kanjani nebhizinisi lakho? Yini esingayenza ukuze siguquke kakhulu? Ngabe yisimo nje kuphela, kuhambelana neminyaka yokukhula (kujwayeleke ukuzwakala kanjalo?), ngabe yisimo somnotho, ngabe yilapho ulima khona noma yilokho okulimayo okwenza ube undingasithebeni?

Konke okubalulwe ngenhla namanye amafektha amanangi analo iqhaza ekutheni ungashintsha kanjani. Ukulima yibhizinisi elithanda into engaguuki futhi sithanda ukubufaka lapho bonke ubuntu bethu ekungagukini. Izinsuku zokutshala, ukukhethwa kwesilimo, *i-agronomical practices*, umthombo wezimali futhi ngakho ke uhu lungaqhubeka njalo.

Kudingeka uhlole ukuthi ngabe yini lokhu **OKUKWENZE** undingasithebeni nokuthi yini **ONGAYENZA** ngesimo sakho ukuze uqinisekise ukusinda kwakho. Kudingeka usebenzise isimo esenzekile ukubheka emuva ubone ngempela ukuthi yiziphi izinguquko ongazenza ekulimeni kwakho ukuze ushintsho Iwangomuso lungasidali isibhicongo.

Umhlabi wanamuhla unolwazi Iwezinto zomhlabi ngokuvamile ubonakala sengathi yilovo oncike kakhulu ekuxhumaneni phecelezi *networking* nokwethembela ebudlelwaneni obuphindaphindekile ukuze ufinyelele kuhlo obekungeke kwenzeke, kuze kugcine sekwenzeke ubekungacabangeki. Abalimi baziwa ngokukuzimela kwabo okuqinile, manje kungaba yisikhathi sokufunda ukuzethemba thina uqobo.

Ngezikhathi ezingaqinisekile, empeleni ngokwasempilweni, kuhona ukuqiniseka okungagukui okukodwa, UGUQUKO. Thina njengabalimi ikakhulukazi singondingasithebeni uma kuza ekusunguleni amabhizinisi ethu ngaleyelo ndlela futhi singakunaki ukukubheka lokhu **KUQINISEKA**. Lokhu kudingeka kushintshe, kudingeka sishintshe, kudingeka sibe ushintsho thina uqobo. ■

Uhambo Iwakusasa lulungiselelo...

abantu, izinsuku, izinyanga mhlambu neminyaka yokulungiselelo okwenza kuge khona impumelelo.

Yiqiniso, ukulima kumayela nesikhathi. Ukuguquka kwamasizini. Amapethini esimo sezulu esingaqondakali. Ukutshala kwembewu. Ukubona isilokazana noma isifo esingamukelekile sihlasela. Bese kuba ukususa isilimo ensimini ngesikhathi esifanele ngqo. Ukubamba isikhathi senqubo yokumaketha kuya ngokubaluleka kakhulu. Kodwa ukuze uthole isikhathi sezinqubo zonke ngendlela, kufanele ulungiselele. Singaxxa ngezinquoqo eziningi ezibandakanyekayo ekwenzeni umsebenzi wokulima ngendlela esiyithandayo kodwa uma singahleli futhi silungiselele isinyathelo ngasinye endleleni ngeke sikuwazi ukuwidlala lo mdlalo – angisayiphathi ke eyokushaya igoli lokuwina!

Nginike amahora ayisithupha ukuba ngigence isihlahla mina ngizochina amahora okuqala amane ngilola imbazo.

– **U-Abraham Lincoln**

'INYONI EBANGA UMSINDO AYISAKHI ISIDLEKE (YISAGA ESIDALA SASE-AFRIKA)

Kukangaki uzwa abantu bekhuluma futhi bekhuluma ngakho konke abazokwenza nakho konke abazokuza bese uzicabangela 'ingabe akuyenja nje omunye ogcina ngokukhuluma qede angezi lutho'?

Intu yokugcina ukuthi ngenkathi abantu abanangi bekhuluma ngezinto abazozenza, bancane kakhulu abantu abakwenzayo lokho. Empilweni kugcwele abakhulumayo nabenzayo. Kudingeka siyeku ukukhuluma ngezinto esifuna ukuzenza ... kodwa siqale sizenze. Ngikhuluma ngami futhi. Ngangihlezi nginengadi enhle yokudla engondla ngayo ikhaya nomndeni wami, kodwa kimina kwakuhlezi kunomcimbi noma kube nendlala. Ngenye inyanga ngangingazi ukuthi ngizowayisa kuphi onke amatamatisi angenayo futhi ngenye inyanga, ngizicasukele ngoba ngangingakwazi ukugcina izintshalo isizini yonke. Kulo nyaka ngizenzela isithembiso sokuthi ngizoyeka ukukhuluma ngokutshala imbewu njalo emavikini ama-2 - 3 futhi ngeke ngiguquke ekutshaleni imbewu njalo. Nakhu u-2020 ube nemifino emihle yasehlobo egciniwe isizini yonke! Ngendlela efanayo, umlimi kufanele azilungiselele kahle ukutshala isilimo esilandelayo noma alungiselele izithokazi ukwamukela izinkunzi ezifanele ezizozialisa amankonyane okuqala.

Bonke abaphathi bephprojekthi, umholi wethimba nomuntu ophumelelo uyakwazi ukubaluleka kokuhlela. Angeke uyene iprojekhi uyiqede ngaphandle kweplan – akusho ukuthi asikho isikhathi sokwenza ngenye indlela – kusho ukutho wazi kahle kamhlophe ngokufanele kwensiwe ukuze ufezekise inhoso yakho.

Njengoba singena kwenye isizini yasehlobo lapha echopheni lasemzansi ne-Afrika, iningi labalimi babukeka bemagange belindele ukutshala izilimo zesizini elandelayo. Futhi kulandela isizini enhle ka-2019/2020 yokusahlamvu kwasehlobo okube nemvula engaphezulu kokwejwaye-lekile – into besekuphele iminyaka embalwa ingenzeki. Ekhoneni lami laseNyakatho neNtshonalanga, asibanga khona isikhathi esithule epulazini emva kokuthuthwa kwsivuno emasimini ngoba umswakama wezinhlanga

wawuchaza ukuthi amasimu aselungele ukulungiselelwa masinyane. Ngakho ke ama-*combine* abengapakiwe ngesikhathi ogandaganda sebephumi beduma emasimini benquma izinhlanga futhi beripha nenhlabathi. Abanye abalimi nabo bebefutha ukhula phecelezi *weedicide* lwasebusika.

Zonke lezi zengo zibalulekile ukuqinisekisa ukulawula ukhula lwasebusika kanye nama-*seed bank* asabisa ngokusebenzisa umswakama oyigugu. Futhi izenzo zizinze kuwo:

- **Ulwazi** – kukhona umswakama wezinsalela enhlabathini.
- **Ulwazi** – kufanele ulawule ukhula wonge nomswakama ngayo yonke indlala.
- **Amalungiselelo** – ukwenza into elungile ngesikhathi esifanele ulungise ogandaganda nama-*implement* aseviswe alungele, kanye nebhajethi kadizili namakhemikhali uma kunesidingo.

LUNGISELELA U-2020/2021

Inyanga ka-Okthoba ilungele futhi ilindele izimvula zokuqala. Abalimi bafanele ukuba sebezithathile izinqumo zezinholo zabo zesizini entsha, mayelana nezilimo ezizotshalwa nokuthi zizotshalwa kuphi. Leyo mihlaba kufanele ukube isilungiselelwe ukulawula izilimo zasebusika futhi bonge nomswakama wangesizini ephelile. Okunye futhi ifasiliti yomkhiqizo wakho uzobe usuhleliwe nembewu usuyitholile, umanyolo nophethiloli. Khumbula singenza lokho esikukhonayo ngalokho esinakho. Yiba neqiniso. Zithibe. Gxila kwibhajethi yakho. Ungazinwebi ngokweqile.

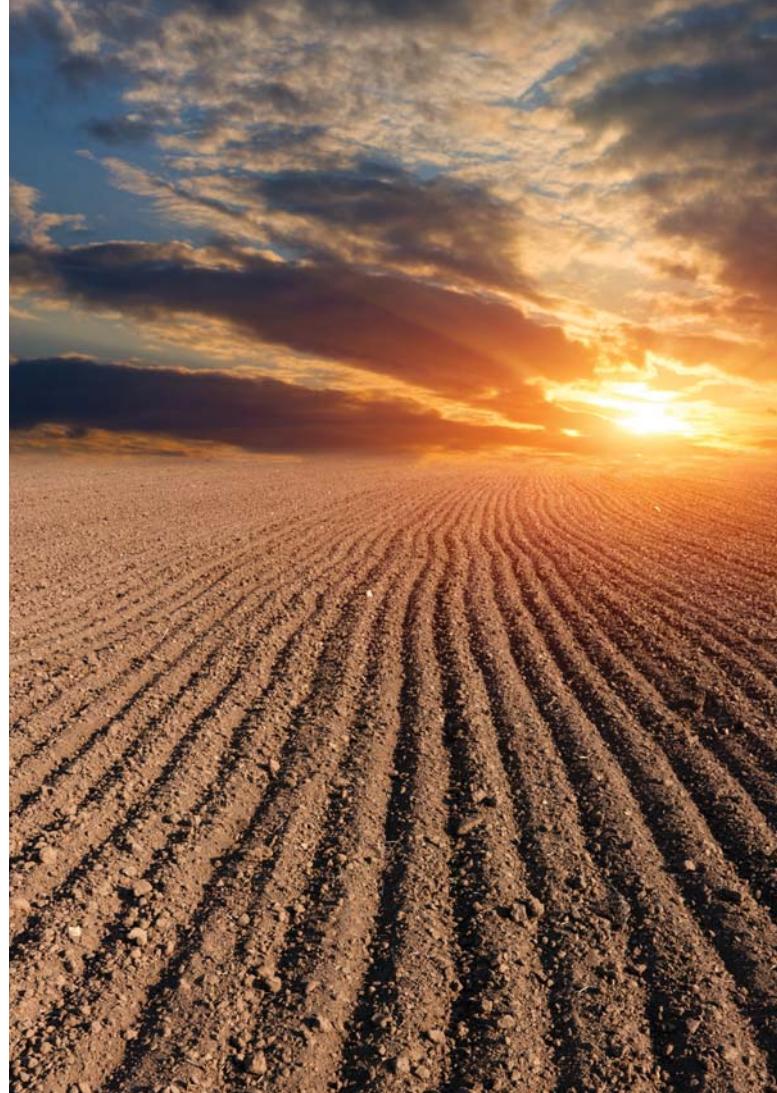
INTUTHWANE IMI NGEZINYAWO INGENZA OKUNGAPHEZULU KWENDLOVU ILELE PHANSI!

Amasampuli enhlabathi okufanele ukuba athathwe ngoJulayi noma ngo-Agasti kanye nemisebenzi efanele yokufaka i-*lime* kufanele kube sekuruqedwi. Amaphrogremu kamanyolo kufanele kube yinto yokuqala kaSepthemba no-Okthoba uma ulandela i-*pre-plant programme*, ngaphandle kwalokho abalimi kufanele ba-ode futhi bawugcine umanyolo abazowufaka ngesikhathi betshala.

Ukukhetha imbewu kubalulekile manje kanye namanye amafektha anomthelela kufanele kuxoxwe ngakho nabadayisi bembewu – khatha ubuchopho bayo, benze abeluleki bakho! Ibhajethi yakho ibalulekile ukuba ikutshele ukuthi iyiphi imbewu okufanele uyikhethi, ngoba izinhlobo ezi-*genetically modified (GM)* zibiza kakhulu. Umdayisi wembewu yakho kufanele axoxe ngesizini futhi bakuniikeze iseluleko ngokulima (izinhlobo zembewu) yesikhathi esifushane esiphakathi nendawo nangokwesikhathi eside. Uma izibikezelo zizinhle zemvula ejwayelekile noma enhle ngesizini entsha, isikhathi esiphakathi kuya esikhathini eside ngokujwayelekile kuzoba namandla esivuno esingcono kunokuvuthwa okusheshayo okunhllobonhlobo. Futhi khumbula, uma ungakhethi i-GM ne-*Roundup Ready* ama-*cultivar* embewu, kudingeka ube ne-*weedicide programme* ehlelwelwe ngokwelulekwa abadayisi bamakhemikhali.

Ake sibheke ogandaganda bakho nama-*implement* abazokwenza umsebenzi onzima befaka isilimo sakho enhlabathini. Angazi singakucizelela kangakanani ukubaluleka kokunakekela ngaphambi kwsizini. Uku-chitha kubiza abalimi imali eningi benganakile. Ukulahlekelwa yisikhathi esibalulekile sokutshala, ngesikhathi umswakama uhwamuka ngenkathi ugandaganda noma i-*implement* isayokhandwa kungenza umehluko phakathi kwe-1 t/ha kuya ku-3 t/ha ukulahlekelwa yisivuno futhi ugcine wenza noma unqamula isilimo.

Ukulungisa umbhede wembewu kubaluleke kakhulu kungakhatheleku ukuthi ngabe ungumlimi olimela ukungenisa inzuso noma utshala insimu yommbila wokondla umndeni wakho. Umbhede



wembewu olingene yonke indawo kufanele ulungiswe. Imbewu ngayinye yommbila idinga:

- Imbewu enhle ezothintana nenhlabathi ukuze iqhumbe.
- Ukudepha okufanayo embhedeni wembewu.
- Isikhala esingenamkhawulo ukuze izimpande zikhule zibe nempilo.
- Umoya omuhle, inhlabathi, amandla okunyakaza kwamanyuthriyenti.
- Amandla okumila kwezithombo ezingabekelwe umkhawulo.
- Amazinga okushisa enhlabathi efudumele.

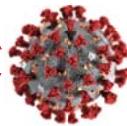
Imbewu iyabiza kakhulu ngakho sidinga yonke imbewu etshaliwe ukuba imile futhi ikhiquze. Kudingeka wazi ukuthi yisiphi isitshalo esifanele isifunda sakho. Umthelela kuzowuthola emvulen yesifunda sakho nangenhlobo yenhlabathi ngakho nethiwekha ubuze nakochwepheshe bendawo.

UKUSEBENZA KWE-PLANTER YOMMBILA

Ikhwaliithi yamathuluzi owasebenzisayo abaluleke njengomsebenzi uqobo. Kumlimi wommbila, i-*planter* noma kanjani kufanele ibe yithuluzi elibaluleke ukwedlula konke. Asidingi i-*planter* enkulu kakhulu noma entsha kakhulu kodwa kudingeka ukuba siqinisekise ukuthi ama-*planter* ethu asevisive futhi asebenza ngokufanelekile. I-*planter* ukhiye wokutshala imbewu ekujuleni okufanele ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuthi iyamila. Kufanele kuqaphelwe kakhulu ama-*planter bins*, amaketango namanye amaphathi asebenzayo, kubhekwe ukuthi imbewu iphuma njalo nangokufanele.

Ithimba lakwa-Grain SA IokuThuthukisa abalimi lifisela bonke abalimi isizini entsha enempumelelo. Ukuzilungiselela kwethu akwenze ukuba kwenzeke ukuthi senze izinto ezifanele ngesikhathi esifanele. U-2020/2021 akalethe izimvula ezinhle nezinezithelo emasimini ethu. Sibone imivozo yokusebenza kwethu nabalimi sibabone beyisibuso emindenini yethu, omakhelwane bethu nesizwe sethu njengoba sigcwalisza izindlu zethu zezitoko ngokuhle okuvela emasimini ethu. ■

Iso lakho libeke kulezi zimpawu ngesikhathi se-COVID-19



NJENGOBA SIHLASELWE WUKHUVETHE LWE-COVID-19, UMHLABA UBHEKENE NENGOZI KWEZEMPILO, INGXENYE YOBUBI UKUZIKA KOMNOTHO, KANYE NOMTHELELA WEZENHLA-LAKAHLE EZWAKALA EMHLABENI JIKELELE. ININGIZIMU AFRIKA NGOKUHLANGANYELA NAMANYE AMAZWE EMHLABENI JIKELELE BANQUMA UKUVALA IZWE PHECELEZI *LOCKDOWN* UKUZE BAVIMBELE UKUSABALALA KWEGCIWANE.

Ezolimo, zithathwa njengesevisi ebaluleke kakhulu, ingxene engcono yalo msebenzi selokhu iyaqhube, nakuba zikhona izingqinamba ezimbalwa. Izinyathelo ze-*lockdown* ezathathwa ziukhinyabeze kakhulu umnotho obuvele untenga. Ngenxa yezinselelo ezbhekene nezomnotho, abalimi kudingeka baqondisise ukuthi sonke le simo sezomnotho zinamthelela muni emabhzinisini abo, noma ngqo noma ngokungaqondile ngqo.

UKUSHINTSHANISA IDOLA NERANDI

Ukushintshanisa amareyhi lapho kushintshaniswa kwemali yezwe nelinye izwe. INingizimu Afrika isebeanza ngoshintshiswano oluambisana nesimo phecelezi i-*exchange rate regime* lapho kusho ukuthi izimo zedimandi ne-saplayi zinquma i-value umakuqhathaniswa namandla emali. I-value yemali inqunywa yidimandi yezimpahla namasevisi ezwe. Selokhu kwaqala i-*lockdown*, amandla erandi ehla ngo-22,9%. Irandi elibuthaka liyaseka ekudayiseni ummbila amazwe angaphandle, kodwa kwenzenka okuphambene uma sekuthengwa kwamanye amazwe ama-*input* afana no-oyili ohlaza.

I-CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

Ilingenisa ukushintshisana kwamanani entengo yezimpahla ezietshe-nziswa endlini namasevisi njalo ngenyanga. Uguquka kumarekhodi e-CPI izinga lokwehla kwamandla emali noma ukwenyaka kwamanani entengo nokuncipha noma ukwehla kwemanani entengo. Ukwehla kwamandla emali konyaka eNingizimu Afrika kuge u-3% ngo-Ephreli 2020 isuka ku-4,1 ngoMashi kodwa igcine imi kuthagethi yeBhange Ngodla ka-3% ukuya ku-6%. Ukwenyuka kwamanani entengo yokudla, okuyingxene ye-CPI, kumele umnyakazo ekudleni, okukhombisa ukwenyuka kwe-*wholesale price index* yokudla okubalekile ngokuhlobene ne-CPI. Ukwenyuka kwamanani yokudla kukhuphuke ngo-4,6% ngo-Ephreli uma kuqhathaniswa no-2,9% wangonyaka odlule ngenyanga efanayo.

I-REPO RATE

Ngabe yireyhi iBhangengodla laseNingizimu Afrika elebolekisa ngayo imali kumabhange enza inzuso uma kwenzenka kuba nokuntuleka kwezimali. I-monetary committee isebeanza i-repo rate ukulawula amandla emali. IBhangengodla laseNingizimu Afrika inciphise i-repo rate ngo-250 basis points kulo nyaka, layehlisa ngeminya engama-50 yehla yafinylela ku-3,75%. Lesi sinyathelo kufanele sisenze sibe ngcono isimo sezimali futhi sikwenze ngcono ukubekezela kwamalungu omndeni namafemu emnothweni ododobaliswe ukubheduka kwe-COVID-19.

ITHEMBA KWEZAMABHZINISI

Ilingenisa ubungako bethemba obuchaza ukubheka phambili okulidelekile kwebhizinisi. Ukuthanda kwabatshali zimali ukuzibanda-kanya namathuba okutshala imali ngokwemicabango yabo yobungozi nokubuyela endaweni yezomnotho. Amabhzinisi anikeza ithembu lezi-

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nyanga eziyi-6 kuya kweziyi-12 ezizayo. Ngokwe-SACCI, kwe-business confidence index kuzike ku-77,8 ngo-Ephreli kusuka ku-89,9 ngoMashi.

ITHEMBA LABATHENGI

Izilinganiso mayelana nokuthi abathengi bazizwa kanjani ngaso sonke le simo sezomnotho kanye nesimo sabo sezimali. Uma ithembu labathengi liphezulu phecelezi, i-consumer confidence, abathengi bathenga kakhulu. Uma ithembu liphansi, abathengi bonga kakhulu bathenge kancane.

I-GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Yisamba se-value (i-monetary noma i-market value) yazo zonke izimpahlia ezenwi kuleli nemisebenzi ekhqiqizwa ezweni ngesikhathi esithile. Njengoba i-GDP ilinganisa umkhqiqizo okhqiqizwa kuleli, isebeanza njengophawu lwempilo yomnotho wezwe; isetshenziswa ukwenza isilinganiso sikasayizi womnotho kanye nezinga lokukhula phecelezi growth rate. Bekubikezelwe ukuthi umnotho ungancipha ngo-7% ngo-2020, ubuyekezwe kusuka ku-6,1% ukwehla okwakulindelekile ekuqaleni kuka-Ephreli. Ngisho noma izimo ze-*lockdown* ingaxegiswa nemisebenzi yezomnotho iqale, i-GDP ayilindelekile ukuba ikhule ngaphezulu kuka-4% eminyakeni emibili ezayo.

IZINGA LOKUNGASEBENZI

Kuqondiswe kwiphesenteji labasebenzi abangasebenzi kodwa abafunayo nabangasebenza nabafuna umsebenzi. Izinga labangasebenzi yisilinganiso esiwisizo sokungasebenzi abasebenzi ngokuphelele bonke. Ukbheka ukwehluleka komnotho ukudala umsebenzi walabo bantu abafuna ukusebenza. Izinga labantu abangasebenzi likhuphuke lafinyelela ku-30,1% ngekota yokuqala ka-2020 isuka ku-29,1% esikhathi esedlule. Yinani eliphezulu kakhulu kusukela ngo-2008. Leli inani elabikwa ngaphambi kokuba kuqale ukusebenza kwemigomo ye-*lockdown*. Uma kucatshangwa ngesimo se-*lockdown* umgcimimafa ulinganisela ukuthi izinga lokungasebenzi lizoba ngaphezulu kuka-50%.

ISIPHETHO

Kuningi kakhulu ukungaqondisisi emnothweni okudalwa ukhuvethi Iwe-COVID-19. Njengoba kulindeleke ukuba i-*lockdown* kulindeleke ukuba ixegiswe ezinyangeni ezizayo, unyaka wonke ngisho nasesigabeni sokuqala sonyaka ozayo, ukutshala imali, ukuthenga kwamanye amazwe, nokuthengisela amazwe angaphandle kulindeleke ukuba kwehle kakhulu, nokulahleka kwemisebenzi kulindeleke ukuba kwande kakhulu. Nakuba i-monetary policy isetshenziswe ukuzama ukukhusela umnotho, lokho kukodwa ngeke kusize ekwenzeni ngcono izinga lokukhula noma kunciphise ubungozi kwezezimali emnothweni. INingizimu Afrika idinga inqubomgommo enamandla ezokwehlisa izindleko jikelele futhi ikhuluse amathuba okutshala izimali, anamandla okukhula nokudala amathuba omsebenzi. ■

Kungani kufanele ucabange

NGOKUSHINTSHANISA IZILIMO

UKUSHINTSHANISA IZILIMO NGELINYE ITHULUZI ELIBALULEKILE LOKUMENENJA I-ASETHI YAKHO EBALULEKE KAKHULU EKUKHIQIZWENI KWEZILIMO LOWO NGUMHLABA. NJENGOMLIMI INTO EBALULEKE KAKHULU UKUSUNGULA UHLELO LOKUNAKEKELA UHLELO LOKUKHIQIZA IZILIMO OLUNENZUZO OLUZOQINISEKISA UKUPHILA ISIKHATHI ESIDE UNGUMLINI WEPULAZI ELINCANE LOMNDENI NOMA ELIKHULU ELINGENISA INZUO IBHIZINISI LOKUKHIQIZA OKUSANHLAMVU.

Ukushintshanisa izilimo kuyahambisana nokwakha ukuvunda kwenhlabathi yakho nesivuno sezilimo zonke namadlelo ohlwini olukhethiwe lwezilimo ezifanele ibhizinisi lokulima kwakho. Ama-*legumes* afana nobhontshisi isoya noma amadlelo alungisa inayithrojini afani nelusini kufakwe phakathi ezindlekweni zokujikelezisa izindleko zikamanyolo wenayithrojini kokusanhlavu okulandelayo kungancishiswa. Enye yezinhluso ukunciphisa izindleko zama-input kanye nobungozi bezezimali ebhizinisini lokulima isikhathi eside.

Uma bewulima isilimo esisodwa unyaka nonyaka phecelezi *monocropping* (ukutshala isilimo esifanayo unyaka nonyaka) iminyaka eminingi epulazini noma emhlabathini othile epulazini, ingaqala ngesisodwa noma ukhethe ezimbili uzushintshanise ngesizini yokukhiqiza. Kuthatha iminyaka eminingi ukukhiqiza izilimo ngokushintshisana ukuze uthole ulwazi lokuzikhqiqa ngendlela enhle. Loluguquko lungahambisana nokwethula nesistimu yokuthila eminimamu kanye nokushintshanisa izilimo emapulazini lawo abe-lima isilimo esisodwa kuphela. Hlela ukwethula mhlabame noma zozimbili ngokucophelela ukuze ukwazi ukusebenzisa impahla yakho onayo kakhulu.

INZUO YESISTIMU YOKUSHINTSHANISA IZILIMO

I-minimum till systems isekelwe ukuphazamiseka kwenhlabathi kancane, ukugcina izinsalela zezilimo kusafesi yenhlabathi kuyasiza ekwenzeni ngcono ukumunceka kwamanzi yinhlabathi, isakhiwo senhlabathi pheceleni soil structure noma *till* ukugcina umswakama, kukhulisa i-organic matter, kunciphisa ukuguguleka kwenhlabathi futhi kukhulisa ukukhiqizeka kwezilimo. Ukutshala izilimo ezahlukene kwi-minimum till system kungaba yinselelo ekuqaleni.

Okunye okuhle ngesistimu yokushintshanisa izilimo kuhamba kanje. Ukushintshani sizilimo ezinezimpande ezimfushane nezijulile kuyaqinseksa ukuthi amareshiyo ahlukene amanyuthriyenti ayakhishwa emkhakheni eyahlukene yenhlabathi. Izilimo ezinezimpande ezijulile zisebenzisa amanyuthriyenti asemkhakheni ojulile bese kuthi izilimo ezinezimpande ezimfushane zisebenzise amanyuthriyenti abekelwe zona, ngesikhathi izinsalela zezitshalo egcine elungiselwa isilimo esilandelayo. Imithelela ye-soilborne pest ne-fungi ngeke ikwazi ukungena njengaloku kwenzeka kokusanhlamvu okuiyi-monocropped. Isibonelo ukulawula ukhula emmbileni kwezilimo ezi-namakhasi amakhulu kungashintshaniswa notshani obulawula ukhula oluwutshani kubhekilanga noma ubhontshisi isoya.



*Ibhawwe umlimi
osathatha umhlapahansi*



Lokhu kunciphisa ukunqwabelana kwamakhemikhali anenkanu amakhemikhali alawula ukhula nokulawula ngokuhubeka nokukhiqiza ummbila. Lolu khula luzogcina ngokungabulawa ngamakhemikhali njengoba ulwasinda okubulaweni ngamakhemikhali aphambilini ezikulwaneni eziningi zezeitshalo. Indlela eyodwa yokulawula ukhula olunenkanu kulesi simo ukuba utshale isilimo esehlukile bese ushintsha ikhemikhali yokulawula ngokunjalo.

Izivuno zokusahlamvu ziba ngcono ngesilimo ngasinye uma umanyolo efakwa ngokufanelekile ukuvunda nakho kuba ngcono. Uhlelo olufanele lokufaka inani likamanyolo ofanele esilimeni ngasinya kusabaluleke kakhulu ekunakekeleni nasekwenzani ngcono isivuno kumjikelezo wokushintshanisa izilimo.

UKHLELELA UKUSHINTSHANISA IZILIMO

Ukucabanga ngohlelo lwakho ungazibuba ukuthi ngabe isilimo osikhetayo siyasiza yini ekuvundiseni inhlabathi phecelezi *soil organic matter*, siyasiza ekulawuleni izinambuzane, ekulawuleni ukwakheka kwamanyuthriyenti afana nenayithrojini yesilimo esilandelayo noma ukususwa kwamanyuthriyenti athile, kuneqhaza ekulawuleni ukuguleka kwenhlabathi, kunciphisa ukunqwabelana kokhula oluthile noma ama-pathogens anga-afektha isilimo esilandelayo, kanye nomthelela ongenzeka wamakhemikhali okulawula isilimo noma izilimo ezilandelayo emhlabeni ongumakhelwane.

Uma uqala noma uhlela ukushintshanisa sebenzisa izilimo okwaziwayo ukuthi zinesivuno endaweni yakho.

Uma unga faka ubhontshisi isoya noma esinye isilimo esiyi-legume okunesiqiniseko sokuthi siyaphumelela endaweni yakho kungaba yinto enhle. Ubhontshisi isoya iqoqa inayithrojini emoyeni iyisebenzise ukuze ibe nobudlelwano obuwusizo *ne-rhizobium bacterial nodules* eyakheka ezimpandeni zayo. Isaplaya isivuno samanje ngenayithrojini futhi njengoba ama-nodules ebhidiika, afaka inayithrojini enhlabathini ukuze isetshenziswe ngezinye yisilimo ezilandelayo. Isibonelo, isistimu elula ukutshala izilimo ezintathu ubhontshisi isoya emva kwesilimo sommbila ebefakelwe umanyolo ngokufanele ulandelise ngobhekilanga. I-organic nitrogen esenhlabathini izokwenza ngcono inayithrojini edingwa yisilimo ubhekilanga eyenza kahle kumanyuthriyenti anqwabelene enhlabathini kanye nomnyolo ofakiwe ngesikhathi kutshalwa.

Kwezinye izindawo ukushintshanisa ummbila nobhontshisi isoya noma ubhontshisi owomile kuqaliswe ukusebenza ngempumelelo. Emuva kokwenza iphethini elula yokushintshanisa izilimo, idlelo lama-legumes, ukolo nobhali, i-medics, i-teff, noma iminimamu yeminyaka emithathu yamadlelo i-eragrostis yemfuyo yakho ingethulwa. Lokhu kwehlukahlukana kuyabunciphisa ubungozi. Uma utshala kuphela uhlobo olulodwa lwestilimo futhi uma lifeyila lelo bhizinisi, lingalibulala ibhizinisi lakho lokulima.

Izilimo namadlelo assetshenzisiwe kuzoya ngokuthi injani iklayimethi eqhubekayo yepulazi endawini ulima kuyo.

ISIPHETHO

Cabanga ngamathuba amaningi okwethula uhlelo lokushintshanisa izilimo phecelezi crop rotation system Uma okwamanje utshala uhlobo olulodwa lwestilimo, kubalulekile ukuba uqale ukuhlukanisa uye emkhiqizweni ophansi nozokwehlisa ubungozi kwezezimali futhi uphromothe ukulima kwsikhathi eside uye kungemuso lakho. ■



Umanyolo owanele uyaseseka isivuno sikabhekilanga

UHELEO LUKAMANYOLO WANOMA YISIPHI ISILIMO OKUNGABALWA KUSO UBHEKILANGA, OKUYINTO EGXILE KUYO LE ATHIKHILI, EMPELENI KUFANELE KUQALE NGOKUHLOLWA KWESIMO SENHLABATHI YAKHO, AMAZINGA AMANYUTHRIYENTI ANGALESO SIKHATHI, UKUFAKWA KUKAMANYOLO ESIKHATHINI ESEDLULE, UHLELO LWAKHO LOKUSHINTSHANISA IZILIMO KANYE NEMIPHUMELA YESIVUNO EMVA KWAMASIZINI AMBALWA.

Uma sekuphele iminyaka embalwa ungawuhloli umhlabathi manje seyisikhathi sokuba ukwenze lokho. Zinike isikhathi futhi uzikhathaze ngokuthatha amasampuli enhlabathi ngokucophelela njengoba kuchaziwe kwamanye ama-athikhili. Kuhle ukusebenzisa ilebhu eyodwa amasizini amanangi ukuze imiphumela ilandelete kahe kanjalo nezincomo zinga-'khaliibrethka' ngomphumela wesivuno esitholakele.

U-Calibration yitemu elisetshenziswa ukulinganisa umsebenzi owenziwe umanyolo ofakwe ngokuqhathaniswa nezincomo. Kungaphinde futhi kuhlobane nesivuno esitholakele ngokwempela. Zenzele ungalinanisa ngayo isivuno sakho enhlabathini efanayo noma eziinhlotsheni ezahlukene zesivuno, epulazini lakho, isibonelo isivuno sikabhekilanga bese uhlelela umanyolo uma ufunu ukukhulisa i-avareji yesivuno sakho.

INHLABATHI

Kufanele kukhumbuleke ukuthi uma usebenzisa omanyolo nje owenziwe ngokufananisa phecelezi *artificial* ukuthi wondla ingxube engaqondakali yebhakthiriya yenhlabathi, i-fungi, nokunye okuphilayo phecelezi *organisms* okutholakala ekuqaleni enhlabathi enempilo. Lokhu kubese kuguqula onke lawo manyuthriyenti angene kumanyuthriyenti azostshenziswa yisitshalo angamuncwa yizimpande azokwenza isitshalo

Umlimi osathatha umhlabaphansi



sighume sikhule, ukukhula kwezimila, ukuqhakaza kwezimbalu bese kuthi ekugcineni kukhiqizeka izinhlavu.

Funda iphrofayile yenhlabathi yakho, ukudepha kwezimpande ngokufanele nesimo njalo njengoba ulima. Labo abangene kuthili sistimu eminimamu nasekujikeleziseni izilimo bazobubona ubungcono bestraksha senhlabathi, *i-ti/th* nokuvunda. Uma ungenza inhlabathi ngamahlamvu abolile inhlabathi yakho izokwazi ukubamba amanyuthriyenti ezitshalo amanangi ukuze kuzosizakala izinhlavu ekhanda kubabhekilanga wakho nasezigabenai zokuqhakaza kukabhekilanga. Siza wenze uphenyo ngokwakha imvundisa yamahlamvu abolile uma leli temu noma lomqondo umusha kuwe.



Hlola isimo senhlabathi yakho, yenza uhlolo iwenhlabathi oluqondile futhi unikeze umanyolo owanele ukuze uphumelelise isivuno osathagethile ukuze ugirisekise ukuthi uvuna isilimo sikabhekilanga esinenzozo.



UMTHELELA WOKUSHINTSHANISA IZILIGO

Isibonelo, ukushintshanisa, ummbila-ubhontshisi isoya-ubhekilanga, ubhontshisi isoya (*ujovwe nge-rhizobium bacteria*), uma seyakhe izigaxana phecelezi *nodules* ezimpanden, izobe isiyigxilisile i-nayithrojini emoyeni yiyo esetshenziswa yisilimo sikabhontshisi isoya ukuze sikhule.

Umphumela wokubhidlika kwezigaxana emva kokuvunwa kwesoya izokwakha inayithrojini ephilayo yesilimo esilandelayo.

Isilinganiso senani lenayithrojini yezilimo ezilandelayo lisukela ku-10 kg kuya ku-40 kg ihektha ngalinye nokho kuya ngohlobo lwenhlabathi, iklayimethi isivuno sesilimo esedlule, kanye nendlela yokuthila. Lokhu kuphenywe kabanzi ngokuqhube kayo kusukela kumjikeleziso kabhontshisi isoya kuya emmbileni. Ithileji sistimu eminimamu izobophela amanyuthriyenti kuzinsalela zesitshalo eshiywye kusafesi. Emicabangweni yakho yokufakela ubhekilanga wakho umanyolo ungavumela amanyuthriyenti abopheleke kuzinsalela kanye nakunayithrojini esenhlabathini.

Isilinganiso esifanele singalinganisela ku-25 kg wenayithrojini (N) ingakwazi ukusetshenzisa wubhekilanga otshalwe emva kuka bhontshisi isoya. Uhlolo lwasimo senhlabathi yakho kanye nerefarensi yohlolo lwenhlabathi yakho kuzokwenza ukuthi uthathe isinqume ngokuthi ngabe yikuphi okufanele ukhethe kukho ngokwesimo sakho.

IZIPHAKAMISO ZOKUFAKELA UBHEKILANGA UMANYOLO

Ngokujwayelekile kwamukelekile ukuthi ubhekilanga usebenze kahle ekwakhekeni kokuvunda kwenhlabathi uma kuqhaniswa nomanyolo ufa kwa kngesikhathi kutshalwa. **Ithebula 1** kungasetshenzisa njengomhlahlandela wezidingo zesilimo zamanje.

Izhnholo ezintsha ezinezindlela ezintsha ezifanele zikhombisa isivuno samathani ama-2 nangaphezulu ngehektha. Kwangathi kuyafaneleka ukuthagetha u-2 t/ha kuye ku-2,5 t/ha wezivuno ekuhleleni kwakho.

Uma uthagetha ukufakela umanyolo u-2 t/ha emva kukabhtshisi isoya kuzovumela u-25 kg/ha wenayithrojini egcinelwe ukuthi qiqiza u-2,5 wamathani ngesizini enhle.

Bheka imiphumela yokuhlolwa kwenhlabathi yakho. Ake sithi u-ifosfethi (P) ikhawunti ka-25 wengxene yesigidi (ppm) nephethiyamu K ikhawunti ka-80 ppm kanye yethagethi yesivuno sika-2 t/ha le nyuthriyenti elandelayo izodingeka.

I-Kg N/ha edingekayo kuzoba u-52 kg; i-kg P/ha edingekayo kuzoba u-10 kg no-kg K/h, odingekayo kuzoba u-11kg. (kg = amakhilogramu).

Kucatshangwa ukuthi bonke omanyolo bazobekwa bonke okungenani ku-50 mm kude nezinhlavu ngesikhathi kutshalwa. Abanye abalimi bangangezelela ngesifafazo samakhasi esigabeni sokuhluma emva kokuhlaziyelwa ukwentuleka kwe nyuthriyenti yehlamvu.

Futhi kuyithuba elihle ukusebenza i-zinc equukethe umanyolo kanye nalena equukethe i-salfa khomponethi ususelwa ku-amoniayamu salfethi. I-amoniayamu salfethi inozwela olukhulu kuma-makhrorsi futhi ingakwazi ukuphisa amandla esivuno. Ima inhlabathi yakho inepethiyamu ephezulu ingaphewu kuka-120 ppm ungakwazi ukuphila ngaphandle kwephethiyamu kamanyolo o-aplaysiwe. Enye inhlabathi

ingakhombisa uhlolo oluphezulu kakhulu kodwa engasetshenzisa yisitshalo?

Isibonelo esingezi sica banga ukuthi uzo tshala ngephethiyamu usebenzisa u-4.1.1 (27) umanyolo ore yithwe ngo-0,2% Zn + 16% K + 9,0%, S.

U-100 kg wale nhlanganisela engenhla izoqukatha u-18 kg ka-N, 4,5 kg ka-P no-4,5 ka-K.

Ukusebenzisa izidingo ezibalulwe ngenhla sidinga u-52/18 = 2,88 x 100 kg of N, 10/4,5 = 2,22 x 100 kg ka-P, u-11/4,5 = 2,44 x 100 kg ka-K/ha ka-2 t/ha wesivuno.

I-aplikheshini ka-300 kg ka-4.1.1 izosaplaya u-54 kg ka-N, 13,5kg ka-P no-13,5 kg ka K/ha ezokwakha ikhontenti yethu ka-P futhi enenayithrojini eyanele izofinyelela kuthagethi yethu ka-2 wamathani nezodedelwa igo-bhoze namanzu inayithrojini encane ngonyaka onemvula eningi.

Intengo/ha yalokhu okunconywe ngenhla izobalwa isuselwa ezindle-kweni zokudiliva ezilinganisela ku-R6, 100/thani njengo-R6, 100/1 000 kg/thani = R6,10/kg x 300 kg/ha kwen samba sezindleko i-ha lika-R1,830 ihektha liliye. U-(A 4,1,0 wengxube ingalinganisela ku-R410 ngaphansi uma isimo se-K singaphezulu kakhulu kuka-120 ppm).

Izinhlayiya eziningi noma ingxube ewuketshezi ikhona kubadayisi abanigi bakamanyolo kodwa inhlanganisela okufanelwe i-aplaysiwe kufanele kube nesivumelwano phakathi kwazo zonke izidingo zamnyuthriyenti ahlelelwe i-aplikheshini nezindleko. Ngokunjalo.

ISIPHETHO

Hlola isimo senhlabathi yakho, yenza uhlolo lwenhlabathi oluqondile futhi unikeze umanyolo owanele ukute uphumelelise isivuno osithagethile ukute uqinisekise ukuthi uvuna isilimo sikabhekilanga esinenzuko. ■

1

Imihlahlandela yokufakela ubhekilanga umanyolo.

Compiled by Agrimetricx						
Sunflower fertilisation guidelines (based on FSSA guidelines)						
NPK – removal by sunflowers per 1 ton of marketable product – replacement maintenance						
	N	P	K	S	Seed mass to total above ground ratio is about 1:7	
Seed only	25,8	1,9	8,5	4,5		
Stalks and leaves	41,2	5,2	87,6	5,2		
Total	67,0	7,1	96,1	9,7		
Sunflower fertilisation guidelines						
Yield target	1,0	1,5	2,0	2,5	3,0	3,5
Recommended kg N/ha	22	38	54	71	87	102
Phosphate (P)						
Bray 1 mg/kg	Isfei	Recommended kg P/ha				
5		14	23	32	41	50
10		11	16	22	28	35
15		9	12	10	21	26
20		7	10	13	16	20
25		6	8	10	13	16
30		5	7	9	11	13
Potassium (K)						
NH₄OAc	Isfei	Recommended kg K/ha				
20		16	21	27	33	39
40		10	15	20	25	30
60		7	10	14	18	22
80		0	8	11	14	17
100		0	0	9	11	14
120		0	0	0	0	0

Ukubola kwesiqu sikabhontshisi ISOYA NAMASU OKUKULAWULA LOKHO

I-SCLEROTINIA SCLEROTIORUM YI-FUNGAL ENCIPHI-SA ISIVUNO I-PLANT PATHOGEN, IKHONA KUWONA SONKE ISILIMO ESIKHIQIZWA EZWENIKAZI LONKE EZITSHALWENI EZIYIKHAYA EZIZWELAYO, OKUBA-LWA KUZO NOKHULA. ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA, IKHAYA KUBALWA KULO (KODWA AKUKHONA LOKHO KUPHELA), IKLABISHI, IKHANOLA, IKHOLIFLAWA, UBHONTSHISI OWO-MILE, I-HUBBARD SQUASH, UBHONTSHISI ISOYA, UBHE-KILANGA, UPHIZI NAMAZAMBANE.

Izifo ezidalwa yi-*S. sclerotiorum* zinezimpawu ezihlukile ezibizwa, nge-wa-terry soft rot (**Isithombe 4A**; izimpawu), ilandelwe i-white cottony mycelia (**Isithombe 4B no-4D**), Ubukukeka kokuqotshiwe (**Isithombe 4B**) futhi kugcine kube yi-melanised mycelium, ebizwa nge-sclerotia (**Isithombe 1A, 1B no-6**; izimpawu).

I-sclerotia ibalulekile ku-life-cycle yale-pathogen, iyizakhiwo eziphiphilo futhi ngamandla ukuphila kuze kufinylele eminyakeni eyisishi-yagalombili enhlabathini. (**Isithombe 1**). Ubucayi bala ma-pathogen bubucayi ngenxa ye-sclerotia, enikeza amandla le pathogen ithuba lokwakha izinhlobo ezimbili ze-inoculum, i-mycelia (umkhiqizo wokuqhuma kwe-myceliogenic; **Isithombe 2A**) ne-ascospores (umkhiqizo wokuqhuma kwe-carpogenic; **Isithombe 2B**). Lezi zindlela kuqhuma kususelwa ngaphansi kwezimo eziphikisanayo zendawo.

Ukuqhuma kwe-Carpogenic ngokuvamile kwenzeka ngaphansi kwamazinga okushisa asukakulawo okuqhuma kwe-myceliogenic, kodwa zozimbili le zindlela ezechlukene bakhetha umswakama ophezulu, umswakama noma ukuba manzi behlamvu. Ukuqalisu kwe-stipes se-sclerotia kuholela ekwahkekeni kwe-apothecia (**Isithombe 3A**), isakhiwo esimise kwekhewe, okubukeka njengesosi lekomishi yetiye (**Isithombe 3B**). I-ascospores, umthelela i-propagules, ayaphoqeleta ukuba aphume kwa-apothecia uma umoya ushintsha ubukukeka kukhenophi, ibe nama-spores asabalele abanzi. I-apothecia ngokuvamile ayibonakali kahle njengama-fungus ezidleke senyonu (**Isithombe 3B**), umndeni we-Nidulariaceae. Ukwahlukana, i-mycelium we-*S. sclerotiorum* eyokwenza umqhele nemithelela yesiqu eduze kwenhlabathi ekusafesi (**Isithombe 4D**).

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Ubucayi bukuphatha izifo ze-*Sclerotinia* bukhombisa ukuthi kungani bufanele behlulelwu njenge-no conventional resistance ekhona phakathi kwanoma yisiphi isilimo esiyikhaya. Amasu okuphatha ngakho ke athe-mbele ekunciphiseni ithuba lokuqhuma kwe-sclerotia futhi lokho kugcina unani le-sclerotia linciphile, kanye nokuqinisekisa ukugcina ubungozi bukuqala kwezifo buphansi. Nakuba, akhona amakhemikhali okulawula, eNingizmu Afrika, zincane izithako ezirejistive ezisebenzayo zokulawula izifo ezidalwa yi-*S. sclerotiorum*.

U-Benomyl irejistwe njengento yokwelapha izinhlavu zikabhekila-nja. Izithako ezikleliswi ziphakamiselwe ukufakwa ukuqhakaza kusaqala, kusukela ku-~1% kuya ku- 20% wokuqhakaza kwezimbali nokho kuya ngesilimo. I-Procymidone irejistelwe ukufakwa kubhontshisi owo-mile, ku-green bean kubhontshisi isoya nakuphizi. Kungalawuleka ukubola kwesiqu sekhanola i-Sclerotinia noma ngenhlanganisela ye-azoxystrobin noma i-prothioconazole + tebuconazole. Ngaleso sikhathi amaveji angamakhasi, afana nelethisi, angalawuleka ngenhlanganisela ye-cyprodinil + fludioxonil (AVCASA, 2018).

Imikhiqizo erejistive ifakwa ngama-aplikheshini nangokuphindaphinda okwahlukene emasimini ngenxa yohlobo lokwehlukana kwezifo phakathi kwezfundazwe, ngenxa yamandla obubi nokuveleka kwe-pathogen, ukusheshe kuzwele kwekhaya kanye nokusizwa yinhlalo yendawo. Ngenxa yomphumela yokuklela okukhulu kwesizinda, i-pathogen biology, nokunci-ka enhlabuleni yendawo ukulawulwa kwezifo ze-*Sclerotinia* kudinga indlela eyinhlanganisela. Izinsuku zokutshala, ukukhetha ama-cultivar uwela ka-nancane kwi-*S. sclerotiorum*, ukujikeleziswa kwezilimo, ukulawulwa kokhula, ukukhula kwenani, ukusebenzisa ithileji kanye nokulawula oku-biological okuyihlanganisela ukuze kulawuleke lolu bhubhane lwe-Sclerotinia.

UKUBOLA KWESIQU SIKABHONTSHISI ISOYA KUDALWA YI-SCLEROTINIA SCLEROTIORUM

1 i-Sclerotia ingatholakala ezinhlavini ezivuniwe nomah labathini nasezimvithini emva kokuvuna. Zinendlela yokuphila cishe iminyaka eyisishiyagalo-mibili enhlabathini.

i-Sclerotia yakheka emidumbeni naseziqwini zesitshalo sikabhontshisi isoya.



A



B

i-Fungus ye-Common Bird's Nest ngokuvamile iphanjaniswa ne-apothecia.

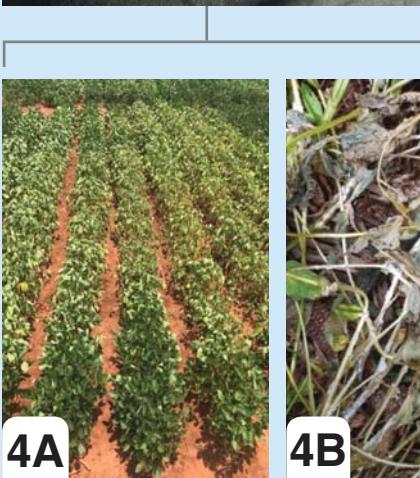
3B



i-Apothecia ngenxa yokuqhuma kwe-carpogenic.



6



4A



4B



4C



4D



2A

i-Myceliogenic
(i-white mycelium).

2B

i-Carpogenic
(i-stipe formation).

3A

i-Ascospores ziphuma ngokupoqeleka ku-apothecia.



Ukuqhakaza kwezimbalia zokuqala kuye ku-senescing flowers.

Izimpawu zokubola kwesiqu zibonakala emazingeni ahlukene ensimini.

Ihlanganiswe ngu-Lisa Rothman; Izithombe ngu-Lisa Rothman no-Marlese Meiring

ABALIMIBAWUKUSHAYA KWENHLIZIYO YESIZWE SETHU

UKUBA UMLIMI ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA NGUMSEBE-NZI OLUKHUNI KAKHULU UKUBA KUWO. IZINSE-LELO ABEDLULA KUZO ABALIMI ZIYASHAQISA, UKUSHO NJE OKUMBALWA. ISIZINDA SEZINKI-NGA KUBALWA UKUPHEPHA KWAMAPULAZI, INQALASIZINDA, UKUVULELEKA EZIMAKETHE, IZINGQI-NAMBA ZEZIMALI EZIBANGELWA IZIMO ZESOMISO, UKUNGAQONDISISI NGEZINDLELA ZENQUBOMGOMO KANYE NOKUNTENGA KOMNOTHO UKUSHO NJE OKUMBALWA.

Njengoba isikhathi sokuvuna sesifikile, izinto zibahambele kahle cishe bonke abakhizizi bokusahlamvu basehlobo, ngesivuno se-avareji engaphezulu kwe-avareji ezindaweni eziningi. *I-Oilseeds* ivuniwe kanti ummbila usavunwa eNtshonalanga naseMpumalanga neFreystata.

Ngisanda kuthola ithuba lokuhambela izwe futhi ngavakashela abalimi bokusanhlamvu abamnyama abangama-20 kuzifundazwe ezi-nhlanu; okuyi-Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, eMpumalanga neKapa, Nyakatho Ntshonalanga naseFreystata. Ngokomlando wami wokuba usomnotho wezolimo emkhakheni wokusanhlavu, ngisebenza nabalimi zonke izinsuku, kodwa ngizinze edolobheni ehhovisi. Sixhumana ngocingo noma nge-imeyili. Ngokuvamile sivakashela izifunda kodwa empeleni sihlangana endaweni ephakathi nendawo, ngokuvamile kuba yisedolobheni laleso sifunda. Ulwazi lwami ngempilo yasepulazini luncane futhi amapulazi engake ngawavakashela esikhathini esedlule yilawo angenisa inzudo nathuthuke kakhulu. Savakashela osayizi abehlukene lapho kwensiwa khona imisebenzi yokulima kusukela kuma-*smallholder* ukuya ku-new era commercial.

Okokuqala, ngamangazwa yizinqalasizinda yomdwaqo, uma ukhona ongafinyelela kwabanye balabo balimi. Lokhu kuvusa umbuzo othi kazi bafika kanjani ezimakethe noma kazi ama-input afinyelela kanjani emapulazini abo, kodwa ngandlela thile, bayakwenza. Ingingi lalezi zindawo alinawo amanzi kampompi noma ugesi. Phezu kwazozonke izinselelo uma ufika epulazini, njalo wemukelwa ngemfudumalo nangokumamatheka okukhulu.

Kule miphakathi, kuba yi-fabric yenhlahakahle kanye nomqondo wemfudumalo engingakaze ngiwubone kwenye indawo kwsengike

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ngazihambela. Nakuba umphakathi ngamunye unezinkinga zokuhliliana kwavo, ukuba khona komlimi njalo kwenza umehluko, kusukela ekusunguleni amathuba omsebenzi kuye ekunakekeleni izingane ezingenabazali kuye nasekondleni izintandane noma abantu asebebadala abakhelene nabo. Kubo bonke abalimi esihlangene nabo, kufanele ngikuvume ukabaluleka kokuba umeleluleki nokubambisana nabadayisi bama-input. Ukudluliselwa kolwazi, ubungani, ukuthembeka nokuzinikela kuyabonakala ekuthuthukeni komsebenzi wokulima ngamunye.

Ngingasho ukuthi, abalimi abangama-*subsistence* nama-*smallholder* bayithathile inhliziyi yami. Balima amahektha asukela ku-1 kuye kwai-15 omhlaba. Ngosizo Iwe-Grain SA, la balimi bangakhiziza isivuno esingenisa inzudo emhlabeni wabo omncane, okubavumela ukuba bondle iminden'i yabo, imfuyo baphinde badayisele omakhelwane noma ezigayweni abasondelene nazo okusele. Ukuzigqaja emehlwani abo uma bekhuluma ngemisebenzi yabo yokulima nangesikhathi bebukisa ngamasimu abo noma ngesivuno sabo esihle esigcinwe ezinqolobaneni zabo singaphezu kokumangalisa. Ingingi labo lisebenza inhlabathi lisebenzisa amathuluzi ezandla baphinde babhule ngemishini yokubhula yamaqembu abo okufunda phecelezi study groups. Ngempela lo ngumsebenzi wothando. Ngizibonele ngawami ubunzima uqobo ababhekene nabo la balimi. Kusukela kumlimi onamehlo akhathazekile ngenxa yokuthi inkomo yakhe inobunzima bokuzala inkonyane, kuye kumlimi okufanele ayokukha amanzi ebangeni eliyikhilomitha ukusuka ekhaya lakhe, kodwa aphinde anakekele ingadi yakhe yemifino. Into emangalisayo ukuthi basala bezinile futhi benethumba ngale kwesimo sabo.

Sengingeni kubalimi abanamandla okungenisa inzudo nenzozo. Nginegama eliodwa lokuchaza lomkhakha: kuyancomeka. Ingingi lala mapulazi selithathwe yisizukulwane esisha kubazali babo. Kuyamangalisa ukubona abantu abasebancane banonqozi ngezolimo nangokwenza kahle. Ukuseshenziswa kobuchwepheshe, izinga lokusungula namaqhingga amasha okwenza izinto kuyashaqisa. Nakuba ziziningi izinselelo, la bantu abasebasha bazinikele ekwenzeni umsebenzi isikhathi eside.

Uma kwenzeka uthola ithuba lokuvakasha nomlimi, ingxoxo yenu ishibilika kalula uma umbuza ngesimo sezulu, imfuyo yabo, umshini noma iminden'i yabo. Ekuvakasheni kwethu sonke, ngahlangana nabantu abazithobe ngendlela emangalisayo. Into efanayo abanayo bonke kwaba uthando abanalo lomhlaba, abanye bethu baze bakubize ngokungcola, kodwa kubona amandla. Akukhathalekile ukuthi badala kangakanani, kodwa inhliziyi yomlima ihlezi ifana. Inhliziyweni yabo kugcwele isifiso sokuletha impilo enhlabathini nokuvuna leyo mpilo banike abanye. Baqinile, baneqiniso, futhi bazimisele.

Ukubukeza ngale ndlela, ngiyawasalutha lamaqhawe afaka isandla eku-vikelekeni kokudla ezweni lethu ngaphezu kwezinkinga. Ngifunde kakhulu ngokukhizwa kwezinhlamvu nezinselelo. Lokhu kunginikeza umqondo omusha ngendlela engingalungiselela ngayo izidingo zabalimi. ■



Danie Reichel, Ramoso Pholo, Mapidiyana Manoto, Ikageng Maluleke, Du Toit van der Westhuizen.

Ukulima ngokucophelela = ukuphatha okungcono

ASIKE SIKHUMBUZANE, IGAMA UKUCOPHELELA LITHATHELWE EGAMENI ELITHI COPHELELA/QONDA NGQO ELICHAZA INTO EQONDE NGQO NOKUTHI OKUSHIWO KUCHAZWE KABANZI. EMKHAKHENI WETHU WEZOKULIMA OMUNYE LOKHU ANGAKUFANISA NALOKHO ESIKWENZA-YO EPULAZINI, UKUKWENZA KAHLEHLE FUTHI NANGOKUBANZI UPHINDE KUQONDE NGQO.

Gcina le sitatimende engqondweni – ukuze ulawule kufanele ulinganise. Ukuze uphathe kahle kudingeka ube nolwazi lokugcina amarekhodi. Ukuba nolwazi oluqonde ngqo, yisinqumo esingcono ongasenza, futhi uzophatha kangcono.

Ubuchwepeshe obuthuthukile sebzithathele impilo yabo, kukhulisa umqondo wokulima ngokucophelela. Kulima ngokucophelela kubandakanya ukusebenzisa impahla ethuthukile, efakwe i-GPS, *i-variable-rate technology (VRT)*, ama-aplikheshini ekhompyutha nangaphezulu ukukhulisa isivuno sesilimo kusetshenziswa izinsiza eziminimamu kanye nokukunika ulwazi oluqonde ngqo.

Ukutkhiqiza okusesigabeni esiphezulu kuholela ekungeneni kwemali eningi ngaleyko nkathi ukuphatha okungcono mayelana nokusetshenziswa kwama-input kuasiza ekunciphiseni izindleko. Umphumela waloloku sekuhlangene yinzuzu engcono.

USIZO

Usizo lokulima ngokucophelela lungafinwa lube imikhakha emikhulu emithathu ebizwa:

1. Ukkhqiqa kakhulu;
2. Insizakalo kwevezimali; ne
3. Nqubekela phambili yesikhathi eside kanye nokuvikeleka kwendawo. Yonke imikhakha yendawo – inhlabathi, isimo sezulu, izimila, amanzi – kuyahlukana indawo ngendawo. Onke la mafektha asho ukukhula

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kwesilimo kanye nempumelelo yokulima. Abalimi sonke isikhathi bebekwazi lokhu, kodwa beswele amathuluzi okulinganisa, imephu kanye nokumeneja lo kushintshashintsha ngqo. Kulima ngokucophelela kwenza ukwazi ukuthola umkhiqizo ophezulu nokunciphisa amandla obungozi benhlalo endaweni, ngokumonitha nokumeneja onke amafektha okukhula ukuze uqinisekise ukuthi izimo eziphezulu zokukhula kwezitshalo kuyaphumelela.

Ngaso lesi sikhathi, uzonikezwa ulwazi oluneminingwane, olufanele, olushaya emhlolweni, nolwazi olusheshayo ngesikhathi sonke ezithombeni ku-satellite, kanye nobuchwepeshe be-elektroniki (ngisho neselula yakho) ngokwejwayelekile kunasemarekhodini emanyuwali. Lokhu kuzokwenza umeneje isibonelo umanyolo, iphogramu yempilo yesilimo, ukudingeka kwamanzi, nokuvunwa kwezillimo zakho ngokusezingeni elithuthuke kakhulu. Umphumela kuba yisivuno esikhulu ngokweyuniti yokutkhiqiza na/noma ukwenza ngcono ikhwalithi yomkhiqizo usebenzisa izinsiza ezimbalwa futhi unciphise izindleko zokukhqiqa.

Imihlomulo ezimalini nayo iyatholakala. Kulima ngokucophelela ngenhlosi yokunciphisa imali esentshenziswa umlimi ngokunciphisa isidindo sama-*input* afana nomanyolo, *i-pesticide*, *ne-herbicide*. Ngesizini yokulima, abalimi bahlangabezane nokunciphisa okubalulekile ngenani lemali abayisebenzisa kuma-*input*. Ubuchwepeshe obusiza ukusetsheziswa ngokonga kuhela lapho kudingeka khona nangesikhathi okudingeka ngaso. Ututkhiqiza okusesigabeni esiphezulu kuholela ekungeneni kwemali eningi ngaleyko nkathi ukuphatha okungcono mayelana nokusetshenziswa kwama-*input* kuasiza ekunciphiseni izindleko. Umphumela waloloku sekuhlangene yinzuzu engcono.

Ukuchaza – amanyuthriyenti asabalaliswa umhlabathi angahlukana kakhulu phakathi kwenhlabathi ethile. Sijwayele ukufaka umanyolo



Inaction breeds doubt and fear.

Action breeds confidence and courage.

If you want to conquer fear, do not sit home and think about it. Go out and get busy.

~ DALE CARNEGIE,
AMERICAN BUSINESS ICON



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**IPULA IMVULA IYATHOLAKALA FUTHI
NANGALEZI ZILIMI EZLANDELAYO:**
IsiZulu, IsiNgi, IsiTswana, IsiSuthu, nesiXhosa.

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

Ukulima ngokucophelela = ukupaththa...

ngokulinganayo emhlabeni othile isibonelo u-200 kg ka-Superphosphate ihektha ngalinye. Ngezinto zokusebenza eseziqhubekele phambili nangokusebenzia ulwazi Iwe-GPS manje usungakwazi ukufaka amazinga ahlukene kamanyolo ezindaweni ezahlukene emhlabathini othile. Lapho okudingeka khona kakhulu kufakwa kakhulu. Kungaba khona ukongiwa kwemali na/noma ngenxa yokuthi izitshalo zisaplaywa ngokwezidingo zazo nangokukhiqiza kwazo kakhulu. Abanye abalimi baphumelele ukuthola umkhiqizo okhule ngo-10% ngokusebenzia ubuchwepheshe obuthuthukile.

Mayelana nokugcineka isikhathi eside, abalimi eNingizimu-Afrika babhekene nekinga enku - ukugcina inzuso yesikhathi eside engagcineka isikhathi eside. Lokhu kwenzenka ngenxa, okokuqala, lokhu okubizwa ngokunswinyeka kwamanani entengo.

Abalimi kufanele badilive umkhiqizo omningi nekhwalithi engcono yama-output ngokuhubekayo ngenkathi ama-input, ngaphandle kokodala umonakalo enhlalweni yendawo. Ukuze kukuphumelilise kakhulu lokhu, kusebenzia ubuchwepheshe obuthuthukile kufanele bucatshangisiswe kahle hle - kungaba yithuba kodwa ungakohlwa ukuthi kungakufakela ingcendezi ezimalini nasekulawuleni.

Izwi lokwexwayisa - kufanele okokuqala umeneje ukugcina kwamare-

khodi neminye imikhuba yokulima futhi kahlele ngaphambi kokuba ugale ukulima ngokucophelela usebenzia ubuchwepheshe obuthuthukile. Okuhle ngalokho ukuthi ngokulima ngokucophelela izindlela zakho yokulima kulima zingensiwa ngokuqonde kahlele kangangokuba idatha eqondile nolwazi luniikezwa ngezikathu zonke ukuba lusetshenziwe ngesikhathi kuthathwa izinqumo.

Ngenkathi kwethulwa ubuchwepheshe obuthuthukile qaphela ungenzi ngo-kwedlulele. Kungaba nomthelela omubi wezezimali, futhi lungakwekhama lo lwazi olungaka. Ukusebenzia ukulima ngokucophelela ngamasistimu akho amanywali nokugcinwa kwamarekhodi bese wethula into yangempela isinyathelo nesinyathelo ngokwesekwa abeluleki bakho abathembekile ngokwezidingo zakho.

Ukugcizelela - uma ufisa ukuhubekela phambili njengomlimi, omkhulu noma omncane, futhi ngaphandle kwezinhlakelele ezifana nesomiso sakamuva namanje seyiololu khuvethe Iwe-COVID-19 kuzodingeka ube umlimi okhaliphile. Lezi zikhathi ezi-nzima zigcizelela lokho kulungela, kanye no-lwazi oludingekayo ludingeka njengamanje kakhulu ukuze ukwazi ukulawula ibhizinisi lakho ngokwesikhathi eside. Ukulima ngokucophelela yithuluzi elizosiza wena lapha. ■

