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USEPTEMBA
2018

NGABE NGIYA-YENZA INZUZO?



*Incwadi yeGrain SA
yabalimi abasakhulayo*

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iya kuphi



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Kunhlalo yethu yendawo yesimanje neqhube kayo ngokuguquguquka, ikakhu-lukazi kwezolimo, kubaluleke kakhulu kubalimi bethu besikhathi samanje, omkhulu nomncane, ukuba afunde ngezezimali. Ngakho ke, kuma-athikhili ambala alandelayo azogxila ekufundeni ngokwezezimali.

kaningi sisho kuma-athikhili ukuthi kubalulekile ukwenza ulimo olunenzozo ngendlela yokuzime-lela. Leyo yinhlosongangi yanoma yiliphi ibhizimi-si. Uma wenza inzuko, isimo sakho sezimali sisuke sihamba kahle. Indlela eyodwa eqonde ngqo noma uyenza inzuko ukwenza i-Statement of Financial Performance.

Kodwa khumbula, uma unemali ebbange, lokhoakushoukuthiwenza inzuzoezin zile. Okwesibili, unganciki kumgcinimabhuku phecelezi i-bookkeeper ukuze ihlanganisele le sitatimende.

Ukuqala le ngxoxo, sizoqala ngokugxila ku-Income Statement noma njengemanje eseyaziwa nge-Statement of Financial Performance. Seku-





UGOGO JANE UTHI...

Le inyanga yokugcina yonyaka zimali wethu – kuyamangaza ukuthi sesizoqala futhi ukutshala izilimo zasehlobo.

Kukaningi sisho ukuthi ukulima kumayelana nokukhiqiza ukudla kwakho nokwemakethe. Koda ukutshala isilimo kubiza imali – imbewu, umanyolo namakhemikhali kufanele athengwe njalo ngonyaka. Zikhona ezinye izindleko ezelhlukile ipulazi ngepulazi, kumlimi nomlimi. Uma ungumlimi omnacne kakhulu owenza wonke umsebenzi ngesandla, ungasho ukuthi azikho izindleko kulokho. Kodwa uma ungumlimi oli-ma indawo enku, kuzofanele uqashe abantu, uthenge udizili wogandaganda, noma ukhokhele usonkontileka. Kodwa, uyakwenza, kubalulekile ukuqinisekisa ukuthi lokho okutholayo okuza kuwe ekupheleni kwsizini kungaphezulu kwalokho okufakile.

Eminyakeni osanda kwedlule, intengo yommbila beyiphansi ngoba ummbila omningi ukhiqizwa eNingizimu Afrika – besisazama ukusiza abalimi eduze kwase-Welkon ukuhlela ukulima kwabo. Babezolahlekelwa ngokulima ummbila ngenxa yokuthi kufanele baqashe umhlaba bakhokhele nosonkontileka ukuba benze lo msebenzi. Lokhu bekungawenzi umqondo empele-ni. Kubalulekile ngempela ukubheka izindleko zokukhiqiza futhi uqinisekise ukuthi kuwafanele mandla akho. Kungadingeka ubheke isilimo ongasilima esine-value ephezulu ukuze uqinise-kise ukuthi amandla akho ungawakhaleli.

Ukulima kuyindida futhi bakhona abantu abacakanga ukuthi ungumlimi uma unomhlaba; noma ungumlimi uma ineziyu zezolimo. Ukulima kubandakanya izinto eziningi ezahlukene okufaka phakathi umhlaba, ulwazi namakhono, isipiliyon, ama-input, imishini nemali. Kubalulekile ukuba nazo zonke le zinsiza uma uzoba ulimi ozophume-lela. Ngisanda kuzwa ‘umlimi’ ethi akakudingi ukueqeshwa – uyaqala ukuba umlimi. Lo muntu uhlela ukwehluleka ngoba kuzoba sengathi akazi nokuthi kungakan okufanele akufunde. Ngicela uwasebenzise onke amathuba okufunda futhi uthole isipiliyon nolwazi – ukufunda akupheli futhi ngeke uyeke ukufunda uma ungumlimi umuhle. Zihlala zikhona mihla yonke izindlela ezintsha, ama-input amasha, izinsimbi zemishini, amathuba amasha emakethe – phenya futhi ufunde futhi uzolithola nethuba elihle lukuba umlimi wangempela.

Ngabe ngiyayenza inzuzo?

Abagcinimabhuku bahlanganisa isitatinende ngoba befuna ukuvumelana nezidingo zentela, lokho udaba olwehlukile. Okwesithathu, ukwenza i-statement esiqonde ngqo, udinga imininingwane eqonde ngqo. Okokugcina futhi, kufanele ugcine izindleko eziqondene nawe uezhlukanise nebhizinisi. Zibone nawe njengomqashi kubhizinisi futhi uziholele iholo kuleli bhizinisi. Uma kungenzeka, uyelekwa ukuba ube nama-akhawunti amabili ebhange.

Amanothi ambalwa

- Manje usuyakuqondiswa ukuhlanganisa isitatinende, imininingwane edingekayo – umthombo wamadokhumenti – afana nama-invoysi, izitatinende zasebhange, izitatinende zokumaketha irejista yesito, amarekhodi alokho okusetshe-nziswa nguwe, njll.
- Uzoqaphela futhi okumbalwa okungawona ukheshe (Ubungekho ukheshe uqobo) izinto ezifakiwe – okuthengwe ngesikweleti, izinombolo zokudayisiwe nokwehla kwamandla.
- Qaphela ukuthi i-value yezindleko zokukhiqiza kufanele kube yi-actual value isetshenzisiwe kodwa akukhona lokho okwathengwa. Isibonelo, uthenge izikhwama eziyi-100 zikamanyolo kodwa ube usebenzise izikhwama ezingama-90. Kuphela yi-actual cost yezikhwama ezi-ningama-90 ezisetshenzisiwe kufanele kubonakale esitatinendeni kodwa akuyo-na intengo yamasaka ayi-100.
- Izindleko ezibaluliwe ziyyisibonelo nje kuphela, ziningi kakhulu izindleko futhi kuzokwehluka ipulazi.
- Ulwazi oluqondile luzosiza ekwenzeni isitatinende esiqondile esizokunikeza imininingwane nokuphatha ibhizinisi lakho ngokufanelekile.
- Ungasebenzisa izindleko kuphela njengezindleko zokukhiqiza kwangathi uyawkazi ukwaba izindleko ngqo ebhizinisi-ni elithile, njengesibonelo esisetshenzisiswe. Noma iziphi izindleko ezingeke zabiwe ngqo ebhizinisini okungenani azithathwe njengezindleko ezingaphezulu. Ezifana nezindleko zocingo – uyawkazi ukuchaza ukuthi ucingo olushayele umdaiyi wama-input lwalqondene nommbila kuphela?
- Asigxile emibandeleni ebalulekile ubhalwe esitatinendeni. Okokuqala – i-Gross Production Value (A). Lelitemu likhombisa izinombolo eziqondile zakho konke okukhiqiziwe epulazini lakho ngoba kubalwa kukho i-value

yemikhiqizo yonke emakethiwe nesetshenzisi-we epulazini. Okwesibili i-Gross Margin (B) – yitemu elibaluleke kakhulu. Qaphela ukuthi isitatinende siklanywe ngendlela yokuthi i-gross margin yebhizinisi ngalinye epulazini siqunyiwe. Uma i-gross margin uma ngabe ujikanelanga e-inegethivu (yonke imikhiqizo nezindleko zokumaketha zingakhaviwe) unalo ulwazi lokuphatha isikhundla. Kufanele ucabange ukuthi kungani ku-negethivu (kwaba nesichotho esaba ngaphezu kwa-mandla akho) noma kwabe kuyindlela yakho yokukhiqiza eyayingekho ezingeni? Ngakho unganquma ngendlela eqondile ungaqhube ka nokukhiqiza ujikanelanga ngokwenza ngcono izindlela zakho zokukhiqiza noma ucabange ngesilimo esehlukile. Okunye futhi, uma kwenzeka i-gross margin yebhizinisi ibe negative kusho ukuthi isilimo sikajikanelanga asile-keleli ukukhava zonke ezinye izindleko. Lokhu kusho ukuthi emanye amabhizinisi axhasa isilimo sikajikanelanga. Ngabe lesi yisimo si-ngasebenza?

Itemu elibaluleke kakhulu u-C – i-Net Farm Income. Uma sebheda ku-athikhili yethu edlule ‘Usifaka kanja isicelo semalimboleko?’ – le inombolo yesikhungo sezimali futhi kuzobhekwa uma kucatshangwa ngokufaka isicelo semalimboleko. Uzobona ukuthi uma le nombolo ilungile bazosamukela isicelo sakho futhi kube yi vice versa, uma ingalungile isicelo sakho sizobhekwa ngokukhulu ukupaphela.

Uma ungakwazi ukukhoka zonke izindleko zangaphandle zefekhtha yezindleko, lapho kungashiwu ukuthi ibhizinisi lakho lokulima lenza inzuzo yangempela, noma imali yakho iseenza kahle. Lokhu ke kubonakala njengo-D Inzuzo yePulazi.

Isiphetho, umlimi wanamuha kufanele abe nolwazi ngezezimali. Uma kungenjalo, thola usizo noma ungenele izifundo. Kufanele ukwazi ukuhumusha lemininingwane engaphakathi kule sitati-mende sokusebenza kwemali ukuze we-nze izinqumo zokuphatha eziphusile uma ufisa ukuphubeka nokulima kulesikhathi sanamuha.

I-Athikhili ibhalwe ngu-Marius Greyling, umbhali wePula Imvula. Uma ufuna imini-niningwane egcwele, thumela i-imeyili ku-mariusg@megacc.co.za.

UKUPHATHA

Ithebula 1: I-outline emfushane ye-Statement of Finance Performance.

Inombolo	Incazelos	Ummbilas	Ujikanelangas	Inkomos	Enye imali yePulazi engenayos	Isambas
1		Ukheshe				
2	Ukudayisa	Ikhredithi				
3	Isamba sokudayisiwe = 1 + 2					
4		Umndeni				
5	Ukuthengwa	Abasebenzi				
6		Ngaphakathi				
7	Isamba sokuthengiwe = 4 + 5 + 6					
8		Isitoko ovale ngaso				
9		Kancane: Isitoko ovula ngaso				
10	Ukulungisa isitoko	Kancane: Okuthengiwe				
11		Uhlanganise: Okudayisiwe				
12	Ukulungiswa kwesamba sesitoko = 8 - 9 - 10 + 11					
13	A: I-TOTAL GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE = 3 + 7 + 12					
14	Kancane: Izindleko zokukhiqiza nokumaketha (Okuphinde kwaziwe ngokwabiwa ngqo kwezindleko)					
15	Imbewu					
16	Ukudla					
17	Okukhethwayo					
18	Umanyolo					
19	Amakhemikhali					
20	Imithi					
21	Imijovo					
22	Umshwalensi weSilimo					
23	Izindleko zokumaketha					
24	Isamba sezindleko zokukhiqiza nokumaketha					
25	B: I-GROSS MARGIN = 13 - 24					
26	Okuncane: Izindleko ezingabiwe noma izindleko ezingaphezulu					
27	Izindleko zabasebenzi					
28	Amaholo					
29	Imikhiqizo yepulazi edayisayo					
30	Ukwehla kwamandla					
31	I-Ubungcono obunqunyiwe					
32	Imishini nempahla yokusebenza					
33	Ukukhanda nokunakekela					
34	Ubungcono obunqunyiwe					
35	Imishini nempahla yokusebenza					
36	Ezinye izindleko					
37	Amalaisense nemishwalense					
38	Ugesi					
39	Amanzi					
40	Izindleko zocingo					
41	Isamba sezindleko zokukhiqiza nezinye izindleko: = Uhlanganisa no-27 - 40					
42	C: I-NET FARM INCOME 25 - 41					
43	Okuncane: Ifektha yezindleko zangaphandle					
44	Inzalo yemalimboleko					
45	Inzalo ye-akhawunti yasebhange					
46	Iholo lemenenja (noma wena uqobo)					
47	Isamba: Ifektha yezindleko zangaphandle					
48	D: INUZO YEPULAZI = 42 - 47 (Uma imali isebeenze kahle)					

OCHWEPHESHE KUNOMA YINI... **bake baba abafufusi**

I-Grain SA Internship Programme ngokubambisana ne-DRDAR

UMongameli waseMelika omdala, uBenjamin Franklin, owabhalwa, ‘*Ngitshelle futhi ngizokhohlwa. Ngifundise futhi ngizokhumbula. Ngibandakanye futhi ngizofunda.*’

Esemusha empilweni yakhe uFranklin wathola ukuthi ukulingisa abanye abantu kwakuyindlela eqinisekisiwe sokuzithuthukisa nokuphumelelo. Wayephuma ngenhloso yokuthola ochwepheshe abasensimini ayenentshisekelo kukho futhi afune ulwazi noma amakhono futhi ahlole umsebenzi wabo ewubhekisise. Wafunda kakhulu ngendlela ababephila ngayo, isimo, umkhuba namasu.

Intu ebalulekile ukuthi uFranklin wayevulelekile ekufundi futhi wayekholelwu ekuhlanganyeleni ekuze azithuthukise yena. Wayeqhubeka nokulingisa ochwepheshe aze akhule ngokuzethemba nekhono.

Iphrogemu yokuthuthukisa abaLimi
Siyithimba le-Grain SA’s Farmer Development siyazigqaja ngokuthi impumelelo yephogremu yethu ibonakala ebudelwaneni esibakhile nabalimi nasemkhakheni wezolimo ngokubanzi. Impumelelo nentuthuko esiyibonile kabalimi esisebenza nabo isikhuthaza zonke izinsuku ukuba sifinyelele kabantu abanangi ukuze babambe izandla zethu kuloluhambo lwentuthuko.

Iqiniso ngesimo sethu, sihlale sizimisele ukusebenziana namanye ama-stakeholder kumaphrogemu e-internship. Siyakhola ukuthi baningi abafundile abaneziq zasemakholishi abangaphinde banikezwe amanye amandla okwenza umehluko omkhulu kulo mkhakha uma benganikezwa ithuba ukuba bazibandakanye kuloluhlelo, ukuba bafunde kochwepheshe ngqo nasekutholeni ulwazi oluphathekayo kokubili kwakha ukuzithembu futhi kukhulisa ukujula nolwazi.

Inhloso akukhona ukuphumelela, kodwa; inhloso ukubaluleka. Uma ubalulekile, esikhundleni sokugijimisa impumelelo, izozizela kuwe.

NgoNovemba 2016, ithimba lamalungu e-Grain SA Farmer Development aqonda kuMnyango wezoLimo wesiFundazwe ngosizo Iwalo (amalungu) ngemishini yokweseka abalimi abaqeqeshwa yibo. Sijabulile ngenkathi yale ngxoxo umqondo wephogremu ye-internship wazalwa.

Inhloso yethu ukuthi abaneziq zemfundo ephakeme abayi-19 kwezolimo bazoqashwa futhi babe amalungu ethimba le-Grain SA Farmer Development njengama-intern. Le phrogemu nayo izoqhubeka ngokuhlanganyela ukusekwa okulekelela loluhlelo ngokomnyango. Inhloso yama-intern ukuthola ulwazi oluphathekayo ngokugxila okuyisisekelo ekukhiqizweni kokusanhlamu kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwabali.

Ukudalulwa kufaka phakathi ulwazi oluphathekayo, lapho ama-intern azohola ulwazi oluphathekayo ngokwenza lokhu okulandelayo bona uqobo futhi ngalokho afundise abanye abalimi futhi bafundise abanye abalimi ukuba bakwenze:

- I-Planter calibrations;
- I-Boom sprayer calibrations;
- Ukwenza imephu yenhlabathi, usebenzise i-GPS;
- Ukunakekelwa kwempahla yokusebenza; ne
- Silinganiso sesivuno sesilimo.

Ama-intern azophinda abambe iqhaza ekuqeqesheni nasekusizeni abalimi ngezifundo zokuqequesha ngokukhiqizwa kokusanhlamu kwa-Grain SA. Lezi yizifundo ezibalulekile ezinebhaliensi enhle phakathi kwethiyor kanye ne-aplikheshini ephathekayo.

Imisebenzi yokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono namanye amathuba okufunda kuzotholakala ngesikhathi semisebenzi yokusiza ngokuhalisana

Umholi ovelele akuyena lo owenza izinto ezinkulu. Yilo owenza abantu benze izinto ezinkulu.
— uRonald Reagan

kwa-*Grain SA*, okubalwa kukho imihlangano yama-study group, izinsuku zabalimi kanye noku-hlangana nabalimi asebesezingeni eliphezulu.

Wonke umsebenzi wokuthuthukisa abalimi kwa-*Grain SA* wenza ngokuzibophe-zela ngomqondo wokukhuthalela ukugcina-wa kwamarekhodi ngokuqondile, *i-log book* yoku-nakekelwa neminingwane yokuzibophe-zela ukuze sibabikele bonke ophathina bethu. Kulokhu ama-*intern* uzovunyelwa ukubamba iqhaza ekuphatheni nokubika ngemisebenzi futhi bazohlomula ngokuqeleshewa amakho-mpyutha nangokuthuthukisa kwamakhona.

Ukubhonga kwebhubesi akuyibulali inyamazane

Kudingeka siguque unqondo wokuthi abanez-inqu zasekholsi ‘ulwazi lwabo lusengqondweni’, kuphela kodwa abakwazi ukusiza ngezixazululo eziphathekayo emsebenzini. Kuyiqiniso ukuthi ezinye izinselelo ze-*Grain SA Farmer Development*, ukuthola abaqequeshi abanolwazi lwephrogremu ehlala ngokukhula njalo – ikakhulukazi labo abathanda ukusebenza emajukujukwini asemakhaya lapho kunesidingo esikhulu kakhulu.

Ngakho ke sizimisele ukucija abaqequeshi abasebancane abanongqozi lwezinguquko zomhlaba nokuthuthukisa kwabali mi okuzin-zile ngale phrogremu efana nale. Lo mhlon-ula siwubona unezinhlangothi ezimbili:

- Ama-*intern* athola ulwazi olufanele, olwakha ukuzethembra nolubanika amandla, ngakho ke bahlomile futhi sebesesigabeni sokufaka izicelo zemisebenzi emihle.
- I-*Grain SA Farmer Development* inikezwe ithuba lokuequesha ikhilibha labaqequeshi esibadingayo kulo mkhakha wokuthuthukisa abalimi esikhathini esizayo.
- Indima ebalulekile eddalwa umNyango wezoLimo kanye ne-*Agrarian Reform (DRDAR)* uku:
 - Isikhwama esisekela imishini ye-*Grain SA Farmer Development* yabalimi.

- Ukuikela kustayphendi esitholwa abane-ziqu abaqqwe njengama-*intern* e-*Grain SA*. Indima ebalulekile ye-*Grain SA Farmer Development* uku:
 - Ukwenza ukusuphavayiza konke nokubheka ama-*intern* okwenziwa abaphathi bentuthuko kwa-*Grain SA* esifundazweni.
 - Ukuwazi ukuthumela ama-*intern* ukuba aphelezeli abaqequeshi abanolwazi uma benza imisebenzi yabo yansuku zonke.
 - Ukuineza imisebenzi ethile ukubheka nokukhosa ama-*intern*.
 - Ukwenza abaqequeshi ukuba baqhubeke ne-misebenzi yabo banikezwe eyodwa noma ama-*intern* amabili.
 - Ukuhambisa imibiko kumxhumanisi esifundazweni ewahlole njalo ngolwesihanu.

Sisonke senza umehluko

Siyathokoza ukunethulela umbiko ngokuthi *i-DRDAR ne-Grain SA Farmer Development Programme* sesiyisayinile iMemorandum yokuQondisa yeminyaka eyishlanu (MOU) eqale ngesizini ka-2017/2018 – ngakho sesizo-qala unyaka wesibili walephrojekthi evusa ugqozi.

Ukubandakanya ka kwentsha kwezolimo

Sibe nombiko omuhle kumaphrojekthi kuze kuge manje ziyanelseka izingxenyenye zombili ngokuthi ngendlela yokubambisana singavula amathuba omsebenzi, senze abalimi basemakhaya badayise ngokushesha futhi bakuqinisekise ukubandakanya kwentsha emkhakheni wezolimo. Senelisekile ukuthi ukuze umkhakha wezolimo ukhule futhi usimame kudingeka sibandakanye intsha yale lizwe. Kanangi lokhu kulula ukukukhuluma kunokuthi kwensiwe.

Umlimi o-avareji eNingizimu Afrika uneminyaka engama-65+ ubudala. I-avareji yobudala babalimi ebabandakanyekayo kuPhrojekthi ye-Jobs Fund Project – ukubambisana phakathi kwethu ne-Jobs Fund, ukwenza omkhulu umthelela

I-INTERNSHIP – isimo sesitshuden i noma oeqeqeshwayo osebenza enhlanganweni, kwesinye isikhthi engakhokhelwa, ukuze athole ulwazi noma afekzise izidindo zeziq u zakho.

ekuthuthukisweni kwabali mi abancane – iminyaka engama-50+ yeminyaka.

Kwangathi luncane uthando entsheni. Siyakhola ukuthi ukwendula ulwazi namakhono apha-thekayo kwangathi kuyifiktha yomthelela. Kanangi itsha yethu eneqi zezolimo abanalo ulwazi olufanele nomlimi noma sokufaka isicelo somsebenzi phakathi imisebenzi eyengezevi. Baswele ulwazi lwezinto eziphathetekayo ukuze baqale ukulima futhi abanakho ukuzithembra ukulandela imisebenzi emihle kwezolimo.

Siyakhola ukuthi le phrogremu, nakuba ukwamanje, isasebenza endaweni encane kuphela, inamandla amakhulu okuqedo le zinkinga futhi ingaba ingxene ebalulekile yokuthuthukisa umlimi wangomuso uma ingasabalalisa inethi yayo ivuleke kakhulu kuzo zonke izifundazwe.

#SisonkeSenzaUmehluko. Asinamahloni ukusho ukuthi sithokoze kakhulu ukubamba iqhaza lokwandisa inombolo yentsha emkhakheni wezolimo.

I-Athikhili ibhalwe nguSinelizwi Fakade noLuke Collier, i-Farmer Development Co-ordinators, Grain SA. Uma ufuna iminingwane egcwele, thumela i-imeyili ku-sinelizwifakade@grainsa.co.za noma ku-goshenfarming@gmail.com.

U-ABC WEKHWALITHI KAKOLO

I khwalithi kakolo isho izinto ezaahlukene kubantu abehlukene, kuya ngokuthi idlula ezandleni zikabani kusukela ekuvuneni uze uyodliwa njengesinkwa.

Abalimi balindele isivuno esiphezulu, abagayi balindele ukugaya ikhwalithi nababhaki balindelele ufulawa ofanele umkhiqizo wokugcina abafisa ukuwukhiqiza. Abathengi bethembele ezinzweni zabo – zalokho abakubonayo, abakuzwayo, iphunga nokunambitheka. Ngakho ke, ikhwalithi emayelana nesinkwa isho izimpawu ezithile ezikukolo okwenza zifanele umkhiqizo wokugcina – wokukhiqizwa kwesinkwa.

Abakhiqizi bakakolo bangayimaniphuletha *i-genetic make-up ye-cultivar* futhi bahlose ukukhombayina zonke izimpawu eziku-cultivar njengoba kudingekile embonini, kodwa umthelela wesimonhlalo wenza ukuthi kube nzima. Izimpawu zekhwalithi kakolo ezibalulekile kubalimi yilezi:

- Isisindo seHekholitha (ukuhlolwa kwestisido);
- Ukwehla kwenombolo; ne
- Phrotheni equkethwe.

Yini isisindo sehektholitha futhi sibaleuke ngani?

Isisindo seHekholitha sikhombisa ukucinana kwama-kernels kakolo futhi ama-kernel aminyene aba nofulawa omningi, ngakho ke ama-kernel aminyene anikeza abagayi inzuso eningi.

Yini enomthelela esisindweni sehektholitha?

Ukuminyaana kwama-kernel kusho ama-kernel akhuluphele nagcwele kahle. Amafektha engcidezi enzeka ngenkathi isitshalo sikakolo sigcwele okusanhlamu size sibe nesisindo esiphansi sehektholitha. La mafektha kubalwa kuwo isomiso, umswakama wenhabathi omningi ngokweqile, ukushoda kwamanyuthriyenti, imisebe yelanga emincane, ukuncipha noma ukwenyuka kwamazinga ashisayo, umonakalo odalwa yizinambuzane nomonakalo odalwa yisimo sezulu njengesithwa-thwa nesichotho. Okuzokwenziwa ngama-kernel okuzoba khona ngenxa yale zimo zenhlalo yendwo nakuba zingaphansi kolawulo lwejinethikhki.

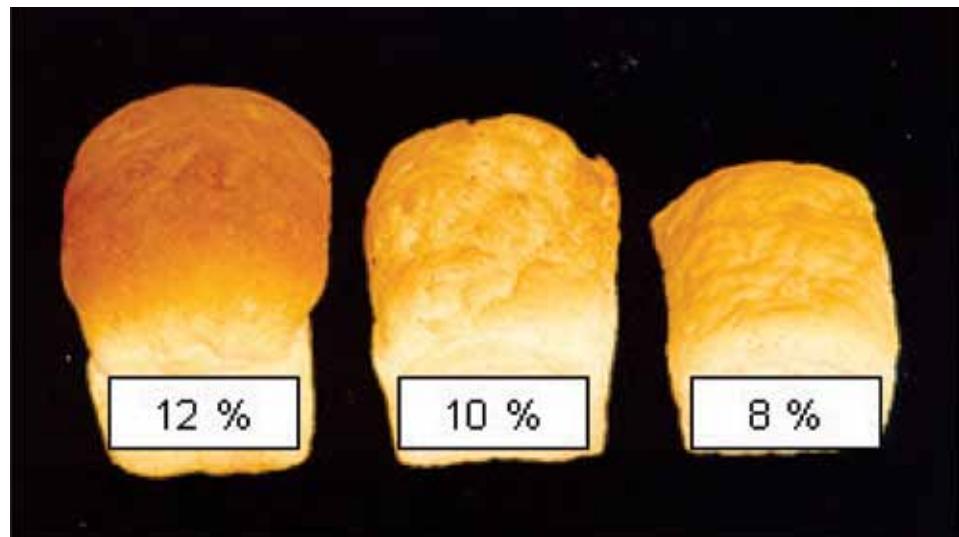
Isimo sama-kernel, esingamaniphulethwa yijinethikhki, kuphinde kube nomthelela esisindweni ihekholitha – ama-kernel ayindilinga nanamagroove amancane a-pciphe referable.

Yini i-falling number futhi ibaluleke ngani?

Ufula kakolo ikakhulukazi onamaphrotheni nesitashi. Isitashi sidlala indima enkulu ekwakheni



Isithombe 1: Ulofu wesinkwa esenziwe ngokolo ongaghumi (ngemuva), lapho isakhiwo, umbala woqweqwe nesimo kwamukelekile, uma kuqhathaniswa nolofu wesinkwa sikakolo oghumi (ngaphambili) lapho ungeke unqunywe ngemishini khona, ngenxa yesakhiwo esingakhekile kahle nesimo esidlakazekile. Qaphela futhi, ukuthi uqweqwe olunombala olumnyama kakhulu okudalwa ushukela omningi ngokweqile kukolo omilile (ngaphambili).



Isithombe 2: Ulofu unomthamo ophezulu utholakala kufulawa oqukethe iphrotheni eningi.

isimo sesinkwa futhi uma linetha ukolo ovuthiwe bese kulandela isimo sezulu esihle, ungaqala ukumila ngaphambi kokuvuna.

Uma lokhu kwenzeka, isitashi sephulwa yi-enzyme, *i-alpha-amylase*, noshukela omningi ngokweqile (kwenzeka *i-low falling numbers*). Oshukele abanangi ngokweqile benze kube no- ‘kunamatela’, inhlama ethambile kunzima ukuyibamba ngomshini. Isinkwa naso sizoba noqweqwe olumnyama, *i-texture* edlakazekile nesimo esingekho sihle futhi lokhu kwenza isinkwa esingeke sisikwe ngomshini.

Yini enomthelela kwi-falling number?

Amafektha esimo sendawo njengesimo sezulu esimanzi kanye namazinga okushisa osuku kumthelela omkhulu wokumila ngaphambi kokuvuna. Ukolohlo futhi uyathanda ukumila ngaphambi kokuvuna ngesikhathi ama-kerneleqina esigabeni sokukhula. Lolu uphawu ngokuvamile lunqunywa ngokwejinethikhki nemigqa yokukhulisa engakhombisi ukuba nenkan iekumeleni elahlwa esigabeni sokukala sokukhula.

Umthelela wenhlalo yendawo kulolu phawu yinkulu eNingizimu Afrika, ngoba ijinethikhki

UKUKHIQIZWA KUKAKOLO

encane kuphela enenkan i yokumila ngaphambi kokuvuna ekhona njengamanje ezimaketha zaseNingizimu Afrika.

Umthelela kakolo ojwalekile uqhathaniswa nokolo omilile ngaphambi kokuba uvunwe umkhino wokugcina ungabonakala **esiThombeni 1**.

Ingakanani iphrotheni equkethwe futhi kungani ibalulekile?

Iphrotheni equkethwe ichaza inani lephrotheni ekusampuli kakolo. Iphrotheni ehlukile kakolo, ebizwa nge-gluten, yenza kufaneleke ukuba isetshenziswe ukwenza isinkwa, i-pasta noma uma kukhiqiza amabhiskidi. Ubudlelwano obuqondile phakathi kohlobo oluthile (ikhompozishini) yamaphrotheni kanye nomkhiqizo wokugcina phecelezi i-end product kufanele ikwazi ukukhiqiza.

I-gluten ingahlukaniswa ku-glutenin kanye ne-gliadin fraction, lapho i-glutenin iqinisa inhlama kanti futhi i-gliadin yenza inhlama inwebeke. Ibhaliensi phakathi kwala mafra-kshini amabili ibalulekile, ngoba izokwenza ikhwalithi yomphumela womkhiqizo wokugcina. Inhlama kufanele ibe yi-lastiki ukuze inwebeke ngenkathi ibiliswa futhi kufanele iqine ngokwanele ukuze ingaklayeki ngenkathi inwebeke – ngakho ke kufanele ibambe umoya noma igesi futhi ivumele inhlama ukuba ikhukhumale futhi ibe nomphumela womkhiqizo omuhle/ohe-hayo ekugcineni.

Yini enomthelela kumaphrotheni aqukethwe?

Amafektha enhlalo yendawo afana nokuba khona kukamanyolo nomswakama, kanye nendawo esemuva yejineriki ye-cultivar, kungaba nomthelela phakathi kwamafrashini amaphrotheni ahlukene.

Kubalulekile ukwazi ukuthi ama-cultivar ahlukene azokhombisa umthamo kalofu wezigaba ezilinganayo namaphrotheni aqukethwe, ngenxa yendawo esemuva yejineriki.

Umanyolo weNayithrojini iholela ekuqukatheni iphrotheni eningi – ukuba khona kwenayithrojini eningi kuholola ekukhuleni kwefrakshini ephezelu ye-gliadin futhi lokhu kwenza inhlama ibe yilastiki ngokwedlulele. Ingcindezi yomswakama nayo iholela ekwandenki kwamaphrotheni aqukethwe, ngoba sincane isitashi esakhekayo. Ngokuvalime ukuqukathwa kwamaphrotheni aphezelu (phakathi kochungechunge olujwayelekile luka-10% - 14%), umphumela wakho kuzoba kumthamo ophezelu kalofu wesinkwa (**Isithombe 2**), ngakho ke ababhaki benza enkulu inzuko. Kubalulekile ukukhumbula ukuthi ikhwantithi yepthrotheni (equkethwe), kanye nekhwalithi yepthrotheni (ikhompozishini) isho impumelelo nomphumela wokugcina.

Kusobala ukuthi lezi zimpawu ezintathu zibalulekile kubakhiqizi bakakolo umthelela bawuthola esimeni senhlalo yendawo, kanye nakuyo imikhuba yokukhiqiza kanye nokuthi indlela abenza ngayo kumafektha abo amabili nakho kunomthelela owenziva yijineriki make-up Umthelela wejineriki nawo uyahlukana nesimo sekhwa-

lithi ngayinye kanye nengxenyeng amaniphulethwa ngokukhula nayo futhi izokwehluka.

Ukuhlaziwa kwekhwalithi kakolo kuyaqinisekisa ukuthi ama-cultivar ilandela amazinga avumelekile enziwe eNingizimu Afrika nokuthi futhi enza kahle ngaphansi kwezimo ezahlukene zemikhuba yokukhiqiza futhi ajwayela kahle ngaphansi kwezibo zendawo ezahlukene.

Lolu phenyo Iwenziwa ngezilokotho Zesigungu soPhenyo IweZolimo kanye ne-Winter Cereal Trust.

I-Athikhili ibhalwe ngu-Chrissie Mile, we-ARC-Small Grain, eBethlehem. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcweli, thumela i-imeyili ku-milesc@arc.agric.za.



Pula Imvula's Quote of the Month

We're gracious and we're humble, and we play the game a certain way, whether we win or lose.

~ Megan Rapinoe

UMBONO NGOKUKHIQIZWA kukabhalu wemvubelo

nani likabhalu lixumene nenani kumanani entengo ye-Safex ka yezinga likakolo u-B1 futhi libalwa ngo-97% waleli nani lentengo njengomhlahlandlela.

Ikusasa likakolo lilinganiselwa ku-R3,808/ithani lokho kuchaza intengo kabhalu elinganiselwa ku-R3, 694 kabhalu owenziwe imvubelo/umthombo.

Imigomo eminingi yezinga likabhalu iqinile ukuba uphumelele wamukeleke njengemvubelo eseizingeni elamukelekile. Kubalulekile ukuthi ukukhiqiza kwakho ubhali kufanele ucabange ngamafektha onke okupathwa kwsilimo okwenza le silimo sibe 'ngesilukhuni' ukusikhiqiza ukuze uthole uhlamu olusezingeni eliphezulu. Le silimo izinga laso lingehla kalula libe sezingeni 'lokondla'.

Ukukhiqizwa kukabhalu uma kuqhathaniswa nokolo kufanele kucatshangwe isivuno esihlosive esitholakala noma emhlabeni owomile noma emkhiqizweni oniselwayo kanye nobucayi noma ukwenza kube lula ukupathwa kobulili besilimo okudingwa yisilimo ngasinye.

Isivuno sikabhalu sihluka kusukela ku-3,2 t/ha kuya ku-4,0 t/ha womkhiqizo womhlaba owomile ukujikelezisa kwezilimo no-6,5 t/ha kuya ku-7,0 womkhiqizo ongaphansi kwsenta yokunisela i-pivotal Ukolo oniselwayo ungaba nesivuno esifinyelela ku-10,0 t/ha. Umanyolo ongezive, uhlamu nezinye izindleko kufanele zicatshangwe uma kunqunywa ukuthi yikuphi okusanhlamu okune-nzuzzo eningi kakhulu ukuba kukhiqizwe. Ngokulunganiswa kwsivuno, izindleko zomkhiqizo kabhalu zilinganiselwa ku-80% wezindleko zomkhiqizo kakolo. Uzokwazi isivuno ongasithola salezi zilimo endaweni okuyo ngaphansi kwezimo ezaahlukene zokukhiqiza.

Amafektha abucayi kanye nokucatshangwa ngomkhiqizo kabhalu oyimpumelelo

Ukupathwa komkhiqizo kabhalu ngaphansi komhlaba owomile noma izilimo eziniselwayo ziyafrana nezikakolo. Ukwehlukana namafektha okumele owaqaphele ekukhiqizweni kukabhalu wokwenza imvubelo kuqhakambisiwe ngezansi.

Izifo ze-Fungal ne-bhaktheriya

Ubhali awuhlaselwa yi-fusarium noma i-take-all (i-vrotpootjie) ngakho ke ingasetshenziswa njengesilimo esingafakwa esikhundleni sikakolo lapho lezi zimo ziba inkinga emhlabeni wakho. Ngakho ke ubhali ungasetshenziswa njengethuba elihle kakhulu ohlelweni oluhrleliwe lokujikelezisa izilimo.

I-aplikheshini yenayithrojini nenkinga yokubhajwa/ukubambeka

Uma ukukhula kweziqo kukhuthazwa ngama-aplikheshini amanangi enitrojini ngokwejwayele-kile yezihlahla ezinde zikabhalu ziyabhajwa noma

ziphephuke ngaphansi kwsimo esinomoya uma amakhanda ohlamvu esevuthiwe ayakhula. Ukufakwa kwenayithrojini eningi ngokwezigaba zokukhula kungaba nomphumela wokuba izinhlamvu ziukatthe inayithrojini eningi ngokweqile



Insimu kabhalu osemncane eGenadeshoop, eNtshonalanga neKapa.

UKUKHIQIZWA KUKABHALI

uma zihlolwa kunenani ibhalwe phansi futhi lokho kuzoba nomthelela emazingeni okugcina futhi nenanii elitholakalayo lesilimo.

Ama-*cultivar*kabhalu, engaphansi kokuniselwa, ayesetshenzwa esikhathini esedlule ayevundiswa ngo-30 kg/ha kuye ku-40 kg/ha wenayithrojini uma kuqhathaniswa no-250 kg/ha kakolo ofakwa ku-4 - 5 wemisele ngesikhathi usakukhula. Ama-*cultivar*amanangi esisikhathi samanje nolwazi lophatha Iwanamuha luhombisa ukuthi angama 130 kg/ha ukuya ku-140 kg/ha engadingeka.



Ithophu dresingi ngokuvamile yenza ikinsuku ezingama-65 emva kokumila ukuvikela ukuphakama kakulu kwenayithrojini equekethwe ekuhlolweni kohlamvu. Njengomlimi ulwazi lwakho kanye nolwazi lwendawo lokukhiqiza kuzokusiza ekuthatheni isinqumo sokuthi nguliphi izinga le-aplikheshini elikulungele ngaphansi kwesimo sakho. Abakhiqiza babasemhlabeni owomile banga-aplaya u-80 kg wenayithrojini njengetophu dresingi esebezisa i-eriyana njenge-ejenti ye-nyuthriyenti.

Ukubhajwa kunganciphisa isivuno sokucina enhlabathini mhlambé engasukela ku-7 t/ha nga-2 kuya kwa-3 amathani. Lokhu ukulahlekelewa imali iningi. Uku-aplaywa kwenayithrojini kufanele kuhlelwé ngokuqaphela futhi kwenzeke.

Ukfakwa kwamanzi emkhqizweni oniselwayo

Njengoba kwenziwa ekukhiqizweni kwe-phrafayile yenhlabathi kufanele kube kukhaphasithi yensimu uma kutshalwa futhi kuqhutshekwe nokulawulwa kwamanzi afakwayo. Ngeke ukwazi nokumelana nezinkinga zokumpontshwa kwamanzi, *i-pivot nozzles* noma ukuxhunywa kukagesi noma ukwehluleka ngesikhathi esifushane sokukhula.

Ezindaweni lapho umoya onamandla ungaziphephetha izitshalo ezinamakhanda amanzi kakhulu emva kokunisela ama-*pivots* kufanele avalwe emini noma ebusuku.

Ukvuna

Ikubalulekile ukulungisa impahla yakho yoku-vuna ime ngomumo ukuze isilimo sakho sivunwe kuqinisekiswe ikhwalithi yohlamvu. Isikhathi sokukhula kukabhalu kusukela ekutshaleni kuye ekuvuneni ngokuvamile kungashessa ngamaviki amabili kunokolo futhi kufanele kubhekwe.

Ekukhiqizeni emhlabeni owomile isilimo kufanele sibhandishwe ngaphambi kokuba sifinyelele ekuvuthweni kokugcina ukuvimbela ukulahleka kwezinhlamu nama-windrows akhombayiniwe ngokusezingeni eliphezulu lapho. Ukubhandisha kwenziwa ngenkathi amakhanda ezinhlamvu eselahlekelwe umbala nomswaka-ma oqukethwe usungaphansi kwama-30%.

Ukwehla kwezinga lesilimo libe yisigaba sokudla kufanele kugwemeke ngayo yonke indlela.

I-South African Barley Breeding Institute

Bonke abantu abakhiqiza ubhali bayacebiswa ukuba benze i-download noma bafunde yonke imithombo etheknikhali kanye nolwazi lwakamuva ngama-*cultivar* alungile angasetshenzwa ku-website i-SABB. Indlela inhe kakhulu yokusebenzia ikhwalithi enhle yohlamvu olungenza imvubelo futhi ichaza ngokuju-lile nokubanzi. Izivuno zingahlukana ngethani noma ngaphezulu ihektha. Ukukhetha i-*cultivar* kubaluleke kakhulu.

Yonke imigomo elawula ukuhlola kwe-khwalithi yohlamu ingatholakala ngokungena ku-website ye-SAB naku-South African breweries.

Umlimi ngamunye naye angajoyina ama-SAB 'i-Better Barley Better Beer' isinyathelo sokuqaphela yonke imikhiqizo engabhekwa futhi ilawulwe ukupinisekisa ukuthi indlela engcono kakhulu ukuba izinhlamvu zokwenza imvubelo zivunwe.

I-Athikhili ibhalwe ngumlimi osathatha umhlalaphansi.



Indlela esipesheli yokuphrosesa ubhali wemvubelo phecelezi malted.

IZIMO ZEMAKETHE KAKOLO ZIKA-2017/2018

Ngonyaka wokukhiqiza ka-2017/2018 (Okthoba 2017- Septhemba 2018) INI-nqizimu Afrika intshale u-497 600 ha kakolo. Lokhu kwehle kakhulu kunangeminyakeni edlule.

Ukwehla kwesimo ngamahektha kungenxa yokuncipha kwenzuzo yezilimo; njengoba, abakhiqizi beguqukela kuzilimo ezinenzuzo enku ezifana nekhanola, i-oats, ubhontshisi isola nommbila. Lokhu ke kudala igebe phakathi kokukhiqiza nedimandi, kuvula umnyango wokwandisa wokungena kokuvela emazweni angaphandle.

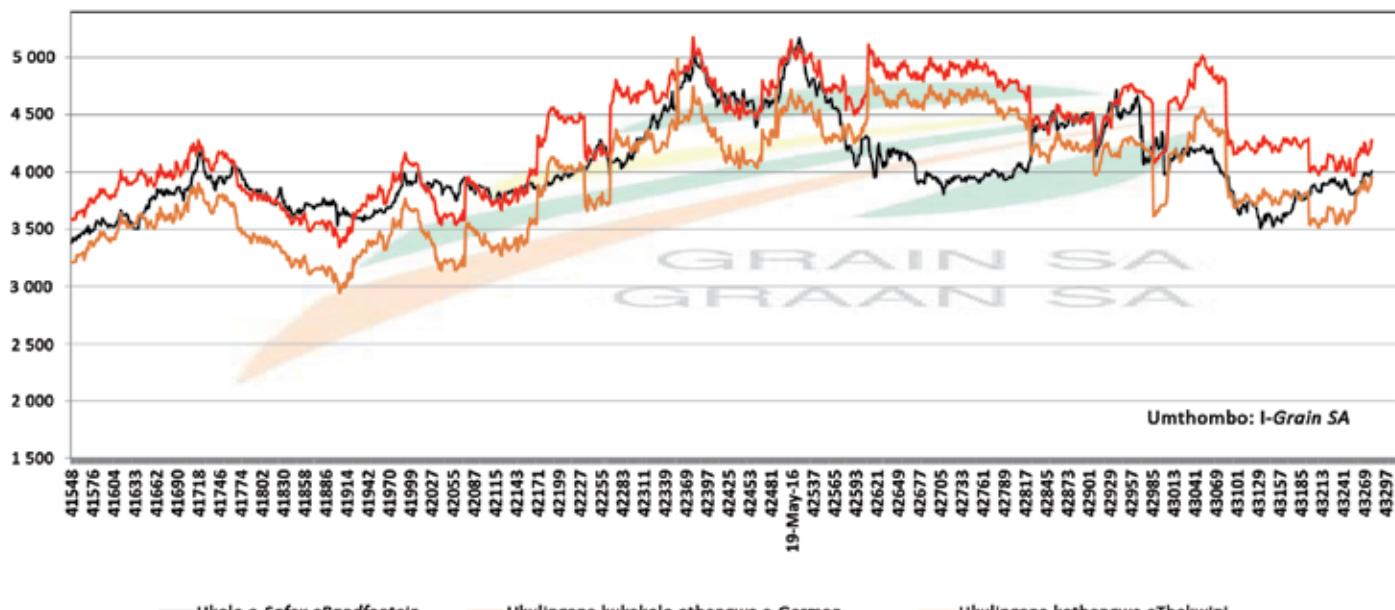
Amafekha angasiza ukuvuselela imboni kubalwa kuwo; ama-cultiver anesivuno esiphezulu, imigomo yezinguquko zokugreyda kanye nnesiphetho sephoyinti lamaroyalithi esistimu okuthola izinhlamvu ezigcinwe abalimi.

Isilinganiso sokugcina sikakolo esikhishwe yi-Crop Estimates Committee (i-CEC) ngomhla ka-27 Febhuwari 2018, sikhombisa ukuthi umkhiqizo uzoba u-1,5 wezigidi zamathani, nokwehle ngo-20% ukusuka ngonyaka odlule, ngenxa yezimo zezulu ezmibi kakhulu eNtshonalanga neKapa. Umkhiqizo eNtshonalanga neKapa wehla cishe ngo-50% usuka ku-1,1 wezigidi zamathani waya ku-586 800 wamathani kulo nyaka wezimakethe wamanje; kunciphise isivuno sasuka ku-3,4 t/ha saya ku-1,8 t/ha.



Igrafu 1: Amanani entengo kakolo e-RSA nase-German othulwe e-Randfontein.

AMANANI ENTENGO KAKOLO E-RSA NASE-GERMAN OTHULWE E-RANDFONTEIN



BUDGET PLANNING

IBHAJETHI NOKUPHUMELELA: Yazi imali yakho ukuthi iya kuphi

Akuyona imfihlo ukuthi *i-paperwork* umsebenzi onzima kubalimi abaningi; kodwa, ingumsuka obaluleke kakhulu kuphazili yokulima.

Ukugcinwa kwamarekhodi kusiza ukuba izinto zishibilike kalula futhi ekugcineni kongela umlimi isikhathi. Ngokwemigomo yebhajethi yepulazi, ifanele ukunkuma zonke izinyathelo zomlimi. Ukubhajetha kumayelana nokwenza isilinganiso sezindleko nemali engenayo kanye *ne-net profit* epulazini. Kumayekana nemithetho nokuphathwa kwama-input nama-output ahambelana nokukhiqiza. Ukulungisa izimali zokuhlinzeka kusenesikhathi ngaphambi kokuqalisa izinhlelo.

Amafekha angaba nomthelela kwibhajethi yizimo ezingalindelekile ezifana; nokubhedula kwezifo, izinguuko sezimo sezimakethe kanye nesimo sezulu esingajwayelekile.

Zimbili izinhloso zebhajethi yepulazi; isiza ngokwenza isisekelo sokuhlela nokuhlaziya futhi okwesibili isiza umlimi ukuthi a-adopthe izindlela angahlangabezana ngazo namadimandi ezimakethe, kumniikeze imbuyiselo ephakeme yotshalamali. Amabhajethi abalulekile ebhizinisini njengoba engaba umhlahlandela wenzozo yomnotho. Aysiza ekulungiseni izitatinende; uyakwazi ukudweba ezinye izinhlelo ukwenza ngcono ekhona. Isiza kakhulu futhi ukuhlaziya ibhizinisi.

Usizo ngokubhajetha

Kunamatihuba amanangi ukubhajetha:

- Umlimi unephuzu angaqla kulo ukucubungula i-plani endala, lokho kwenza ukuthi kube lula uku-adophtha entsha.
- Umlimi engaqaphela imali ephumayo noma ngabe yikuphi ukomosa okungenzeka epulazini.
- Umlimi inephuzu lokuqhathanisa kumarisidi akhe, izindleko kanye nemali ayithole epulazi ni esezikhiphile izindleko.

- Kwazisa umlimi ngezidingo zoxhasomali noma izidingo *ze-cash flow*.
- Ingumhlahlandela wokusebenza komnotho okwanele kwezinsiza anazo umlimi, okuzosiza kuLangabezane namathagethi amaphrojekthi.
- Isiza ukwenza isilinganiso sezinsiza zokukhiqiza ezinjengokusebenza, nemali yokuqhuba ibhizinisi.
- Iyisisekelo esihle sokwenza ngcono ikusasa lepulazi kanye nokucubungula ngezikhathi.
- Umlimi angaqagula inzozo futhi abheke nobukhona bebhizinisi.
- Umlimi angazibona kalula izinkinga futhi azixazulule ngezikhathi zonke.

Zintathu izinto ezidinekayo ukuze uhlanganise ibhajethi; kokuqala, isilinganiso sama-*input* nama-*output*, okwesibili, izindleko ezinqunyiwe nezisakunqunya futhi okwesithathu, ukushintshashintsha kwezizindleko zezinto. Lokhu kufaka phakathi izindleko zenyanga, izindleko eziphuthumayo, noma malini eyongiwe isib. izimali zaseniyusi, ukujjabulisa, iholo lako, amaholide kanye nezinye izindleko zangomuso.

Isamba sazo zonke izindleko, yonke into kudingeka ukuba ihole ngesilinganiso sonyaka esilingene ibhajethi yepulazi. Abantu ibhajethi bayidingela izizathu ezahlukene: Ukuqala ipulazi, ukuhlelela uNyaka Omusha, izinguuko ezincane eziphathekayo ezifana nokunwebeka kweyunithi noma ukufaka imishini emisha noma izinhlelo ezinqala kusistimu.

Umbuzo manje uthi angayihlanganisa kanjani ibhajethi umlimi. Indawo elungle yokuqala kungaba kumarekhodi adlule uma ekhona kanye nesikhathi esihle kungaba ukuhlelela isizini entsha. Qala ngokubheka ukuthi kuzochithwa malini ngo nyaka jikelele, thatha isikhathi ukucinisekisa ukuthi le nombolo iqonde ngempela. Uma engekho amarekhodi, kubalulekile ukuba isilinganiso sebhajethi esensiwe sibhalwe phansi, kodwa gcina

amarekhodi onyaka ozayo, ngakho ungalungisa ngokufanelekile. Izinhlobo ezahlukene zebhajethi zimi kanje:

Ibhajethi ye-cash flow

Ibhajethi ye-cash flow yisamari yemali elindelekile engenayo nephumayo ngesikhathi esithile. Inhlosu ukwenza isilinganiso kanye nezidingo zesikhathi esizayo sokweboleka nokubonisa amandla epulazi okubhadala izikweletu ngendlela yesikhathi. Ibhajethi ye-cash flow imele indlela yamadiphozithi nokukhiswa kwemali ngesikhathi esizayo ebhizinisini ukuhlola ne-savings account.

Ingxenyen yebhajethi phecelezi Partial budgets

I-*Partial budget* uhlaka lokuhlela nokwenza izinquo eziisetshenziswayo ukuphathanisa izindleko nomvuzo nezinye izindleko ezbhekene nebhizinisi lepulazi. Okugxilwe kukho izinguuko nemali engenayo nezindleko kuphela okuzoba nomphumela woku-implimenta enye indlela ethile. Ingxenyen yebhajethi iisetshenziselwa le zizatu ezelandelayo:

- Uku-adoptha ithekhnoloji entsha;
- Ukuqasha umsebenzi wasekhastomu;
- Ukkurenta esikhundleni sokuthenga umshini;
- Ukkubeza kangcono izindlela zokukhiqiza; ne
- Ukwensiwa kangcono kwemali engenayo.

Ibhajethi yepulazi lonke

Ibhajethi yepulazi eliphelele yisamari yeziinsiza kusebenza ezikhona kanye nohlobo olupulaniwe kanye nemithamo yomkhiqizo wepulazi ongaphansi kokuphathwa kwepulazi. Kwakhelwe ukubandakanaya izindleko ezilindelekile, intela nokuba renzozo kwebhizinisi ngalinye elenza ibhizinisi lonke lepulazi. Inhlosongangi yale bhajethi ukuhlaziya ushantsho olukhulu olunamandla okuba nomthelela kumbhizinisi amanangi. Ibhajethi yepulazi lonke ingahle iisetshenziswe ukuthatha ipulazi elisha, ungeze

Ithimba labahleli

GRAIN SA: BLOEMFONTEIN

46 Louw Wepener Street

1st Floor

Dan Pienaar

Bloemfontein

9301

► 08600 47246 ◀

► Fax: 051 430 7574 ◀ www.grainsa.co.za

UMHLELI OMKHULU

Jane McPherson

► 082 854 7171 ◀ jane@grainsa.co.za

UMHLELI

UKWABA

Liana Stroebel

► 084 264 1422 ◀ liana@grainsa.co.za

IMIDWEBO, ISAKHIWO KANYE

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Uhlelo IweGrain SA LokuThuthukisa amaFama

ABAQONDISI BENTUTHUKO

Johan Kriel

Free State (Ladybrand)

► 079 497 4294 ◀ johank@grainsa.co.za

► Office: 051 924 1099 ◀ Dimakatso Nyambose

Jerry Mthombothi

Mpumalanga (Nelspruit)

► 084 604 0549 ◀ jerry@grainsa.co.za

► Office: 013 755 4575 ◀ Emelda Mogane

Jurie Mentz

Mpumalanga/KwaZulu-Natal (Louwsburg)

► 082 354 5749 ◀ jurie@grainsa.co.za

► Office: 034 907 5040 ◀ Sydwell Nkosi

Graeme Engelbrecht

KwaZulu-Natal (Dundee)

► 082 650 93157 ◀ dundee@grainsa.co.za

► Office: 012 816 8069 ◀ Nkosinathi Mazibuko

Luke Collier

Eastern Cape (Kokstad)

► 083 730 9408 ◀ goshenfarming@gmail.com

► Office: 039 727 5749 ◀ Luthando Diko

Liana Stroebel

Western Cape (Paarl)

► 084 264 1422 ◀ liana@grainsa.co.za

► Office: 012 816 8057 ◀ Hailey Ehrenreich

Du Toit van der Westhuizen

North West (Lichtenburg)

► 082 877 6749 ◀ duitoit@grainsa.co.za

► Office: 012 816 8038 ◀ Lebo Mogatlanyane

Sinelizwi Fakade

Mthatha

► 071 519 4192 ◀ sinelizwifakade@grainsa.co.za

► Office: 012 816 8077 ◀ Cwayita Mpotyi

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Izimo zemakethe kakolo zika-2017/2018

Ngenhlanhla, umkhinqizo emasimini aniselwayo aseNyakatho neKapa akhule ngo-17% kuya ku-311 600 wamathani ezivunweni eziphezulu. Ngenxa yezimo ezinhle, umkhinqizo eFrey-stata ukhule ngokwemajinali waya ku-328 000 wamathani.

Ukuthenga nokuthengisa

Ukolo waseNingizimu Afrika ukhule nge-avareji ka-1% ngonyaka eminyakeni eyishumi edlule. Idimandi kakolo ngo-2017/2018 unyaka wokumaketha uli-nganiselwa ku-3, 27 wezigidi zamathani. Izibike-zelo zomkhqizo kakolo nokolo othengwa emazweni angaphandle ka-2017/2018 u-2,0 wezigidi zamathani, ngenxa yokuncipha komkhqizo eNyakatho neKapa. Kule sizini yamanje angaphezulu kuka-1,6 wezigidi zamathani athengwe emazweni angaphandle. Iningizimu Afrika njengomgudu wokusahlamu okuthengwa emazweni angaphandle futhi idayisele amazwe angomakhelwane eNingizimu ne-Afrika, ngakho ke ukolo nemkhqizo kakolo kulindeleke ukuba ubo ko-100 000 wamathani.

Amanani entengo kakolo akule

Amafektha amabili a-afektha amanani entengo kakolo kuleli, yi-value yerandi uma iqhathaniswa nedola kanye namanani entengo yakwamanye

IZIMAKETHE



amazwe. Irandi belishintshashintsha kule zinyanga ezimbawla ezedlule kanjalo namanani entengo amazwe angaphandle nawo athole ukwesekwa.

Igrifu 1 ikhombisa amanani entengo kakolo uma kuqhathaniswa nawasoqwini IweGerman kanye nalawo aphakathi nezwe amanani entengo alinganayo nokuthengwa emazweni angaphandle. Iningi lalokho okuthengwa ngaphandle kamuva nje kuthengwa emazweni ase-EU naku-Black Sea, okusho ukuthi amanani entengo akuleli ikakhulukazi ahambisana namanani entengo asuka lapha.

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

Ibhajethi nokuphumelela: Yazi imali yakho ukuthi iya kuphi

umhlaba omningi epulazini elikhona noma uthathe kuphathina wepulazi elikhona.

Ibhajethi lebhizinisi

Imele isilinganiso semali engenayo, izindleko nenzu othengwa nokukhqiqwza kwemikhiqizo ethile yezolimo. Le bhajethi yenzwi ngo-kwesisekele somkhqizo iyunithi ngayinye (isib, ummbila ihektha ngalinye). Ibhizinisi ngalinye epulazini lidinga ibhajethi. Ibhajethi yebhizinisi isetshenziselwa lezi zizathu ezilandelayo:

- Ukwabiwa kwemali engenayo yebhizinisi;
- Ukwenza uhla lwama-input nomkhuba wokukhqiqa odingwa yebhizinisi;
- Isiza ucubungule ukusebenza kwebhizinisi;
- Yenza isilinganiso semihlomulo nezindleko zezinguquko ezinkulu ngemisebenzi yokukhqiqa;
- Nikeza izisekelo zesamba sepulane lepulazi; ne
- Izisekelo zesicelo sokunkwa isikweleti.

Amabhajethi epulazi kufanele alungiswe minyaka yonke, njengoba kungenzeka izindleko ziguquke. Kungenzaka ukuthi ibhajethi inkulu kunesamba semali engenayo (sesamba semali engenayo ngaphambi kwezindleko). Akufanele ubo novalo uma lokhu kwenzenka, ngoba ibhajethi yinhloso yakho futhi kungathatha iminyaka eminingi ukuba ukufinyelele.

Ukuhlangabezana nebajethi yepulazi kungadinga wenze izinto ngendlela ehlukile, njengokuthatha enye indlela yokulima; ukwenza isibonelo, ukwehlukanisa imisebenzi yokulima. Ukulima kumayelana nokuzinza kwezezimali phakathi kwezinye izinto, kudingeka unqume ukuthi kusho ukuthini kubo ukuqinisekisa uhlala ebhizinisini isikhathi eside.

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**I-Athikhili ibhalwe u-Ikageng Maluleke,
i-Junior Economist, ye-Grain SA. Uma ufuna
imininingwane egcwele, thumela i-imeyili
ku-Ikageng@grainsa.co.za.**