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Ubhekilanga nobhontshisi isoya: Kubalulekile ukuyihlelela phambili isizini elandelayo

AKUCAPE KUSHESHE KAKHULU UKUQALA UKUHLELELA ISIZINI YESILIMO ELANDELAYO. KUBALULEKILE UKUBALA UKUTHI INGAKANANI IMALI EDINGEKAYO NOKUTHI IZODINGEKA NINI LE MALI. ISISTIMU YOKUKHIQIZA UBHEKILANGA NOMA ISOYA ELANDELWAYO IZONQUNYWA UKUTHI ANGAKANANI AMA-/INPUT ADINGEKAYO.

Ukuhlelela isizini elandelayo kufanele kuqale emasimini anamandla okufaka phakathi indlela yokukhiqiza yonyaka ophezulu ukusebenze kahle nokungasebenzanga kahle. Insimu ngayinye kufanele ihlelelwelwe ngokwe-

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silimo nangokwamandla kanye nobekutshaliwe kuleyo nsimu. Faka phakathi imithelela yama-herbicide ohlelweni lwakho. Khumbula ukubandakanya ama-ifekthi okujikelezisa izilimo isibonelo isivuno esikhulu sommbila silandela ubhontshisi isoya.



IZWI LIKA...

Johan Kriel

NGOMAHLA KA 26 MASHI 2020 KWENZEKA OLUKHULU USHINTSHO EZIMPILWENI ZABANTU BONKE ENINGIZIMU AFRIKANGESIKHATHISIHLASELWA YI-COVID-19. MASINYENA SANGENA KU-LOCKDOWN – KWAPHELA UKUNYAKAZA NGOKUKHULULEKA, UKUXHUMANA NOMA UKUSEBENZA EMAHOVISI. IZIKOLE ZA-VALWA FUTHI KWAKHALA IBHUNGEZI EZIKHUNGWENI ZEZE-MFUNDU EPHAKEME ABAFUNDI BENGASABONWA.

Kwadingeka sifunde ukuggoka ama-maskhi, sigeze futhi si-sanithayze izandla njalo. Kwakhanselwa izindiza. Kwahlukanisa iminden. Abantu babekubheka ngaso linye uma bekubona uya esitolo uyothenga igrosa yezinto ezibalulekile. Uma uke wathimela noma wakhwehlela abantu bebe-qhela kuwe bahambele kude nave.

Ngalesi sikhathi, nabalimi badonsa kanzima. Umsebenzi wasepulazini kufanele uqhubeka, ngoba umsebenzi awumi. Ngenhlanha, ezolimo zatthathwa njengeminye yemisebenzi ebalulekile, ngoba ukulima ngelinje lamabhizinisi abalulekile ezweni. Ngaphandle kwalo, singabhekana nalokhu okulandelayo: Ukuphela kokudla emashalufini ezitolo – izithelo ezi-fresh ngeke zibe khona namaveji. Akekho ozothenga inyama yemvu, ingulube noma inyama yenkuhu. Imenyu yebhulakufesi izodliwa ingenawo ubhekeni namaqanda noma i-kummelpap. Futhi ngokwemvelo ikomishi letiye noma lekhofi elinobisi nalo ngeke libe khona ethileyini.

Ngeke uphile ngaphandle kokudla, futhi abantu abalambile abantu nabathukuthele. Ezolimo zibaluleke kakhulu ekuphileni kwezwe. ENingizimu Afrika, abakhiqizi bokudla babekwa phambili. Kwangathi iphethini yokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu ayanele, abakhiqizi bayesatshiswa futhi bayabulawa emapulazini (izimboni zokudla) zonke izinsuku. Abantshontsha imfuyo baphoqa abalimi ukuba baguqe ngamadolo zonke izinsuku. Ukwabiwa komhlaba sekwaba yinto yokudlala kwezopolitiki – ngaphandle kokucabanga ukuthi ngabe kwenzekani ukuba kwakungahleliwe ngokucophelela futhi kwwenziwa lokho.

Khumbuza abantu osondelene nabo ukuthi livelaphi ipuleti labo lokudla nalokho okusemashalufini ezitolo. Thandazani ndawonye endlini nithandazele bonke abalimi nabasebenzi basemapulazini – abangajivazwa yizinselelo – baqhubeqa njalo nokuqinisekisa ukuthi ukudla kukhona etafuleni.

Ukuze uqinisekise ukuvikeleka kokudla eNingizimu Afrika, abalimi kufanele babambe izandla ngokuhlanganyela badonse wonke umuntu. ■

Ubhekilanga nobhontshisi isoya...

Izimali zokukhiqiza zonyaka olandelayo wokukhiqiza kufanele zibe sezikhona ngoJulayi walo nyaka. Kufanele kube khona izimali zokwenza amasampuli enhlabathi, ukulungiswa kwenhlabathi, ukulawula ukhula ebusika kanye nawo onke amanye ama-*input* adingekayo. Kubalulekile ukuqondisisa ukulungiswa kwenhlabathi kuzoba nomthelela emkhiquzweni wesilimo esilandelayo. Qinisekisa ukuthi uma u-aplaya i-*lime* phecelezi umcako, ngeke kube nomthelela omubi esilimeni esilandelayo.

IZINDLEKO ZAMA-*INPUT*

Kukhona izinkambiso zokubala izindleko zama-*input* adingekayo.

Imbewu: Intendo yembewu kabhekilanga nobhontshisi isoya kulula ukuyinquma. Ubhekilanga engatshalwa nenani lezitshalo eziphakathi kuka-30 000 no-45 000 wezitshalo ihektha, kodwa xhumana nomdayisi wakho wembewu. Ngosizo lwabo i-cultivar etshaliwe inani lezitshalo ihektha nezindleko kunganqunywa. Ngokwesimo sesoya, phokopehelela ukutshala inani lezitshalo eziyi-250 000 ukuya ku-500 000 izitshalo ihektha ngalinye nesivuno esilinganiselwa ku-400 000 ezitshalweni ezondliwa yimvula ngo-kwanele.

Umanyolo: Intengo kamanyolo intengo inzima kakhulu ukuyibala kodwa kungenzeka. Inhangano kaManyolo eNingizimu ne-Afrika ishicilela njalo izinombolo zomanyolo abakhishiwe besilimo ngasinye. Bona **Ithebula 2** (ekhasini 5) ukususwa komanyolo bezilimo ezahlukene. Amanyuthriyenti adingwa yisitshalo (kg/ha) sikabhekilanga ohlotsheni *Iwesandy loam soil* ngo-15% kuya ku-20% iphesenteji yobumba kukhonjiswe **kuThebula 3** (ekhasini 5). Ngale mininingwane buza umdayisi wakho kamanyolo bese ubala umanyolo odingekayo kanye nezindleko. Idatha yamasampuli akamuva enhlabathi nawo azokusiza kakhulu nasekubaleni kahle ngokuqondile kungenziwa.

I-herbicide ne-pesticide: iprogramu yakho ye-herbicide ne-pesticide izohlukana ngokohlobo lukabhekilanga noma ubhontshisi isoya owutshalile. Uma kutshalwe i-cultivar i-Clearfield Plus iprogramu izokwehluka kweye-standard cultivar. Uma i-cultivar ezotshalwa isikhethiwe, cela umdayisi we-herbicide avakashele insimu yakho futhi ngolwazi analo uzonquma ngephrogremu ye-herbicide ne-pesticide. Ngosizo lwabo uzokwazi ukubona kahle ukuthi lephrogramu izobiza malini. Noma ngabe yisiphi isilimo, iprogramu ye-herbicide kufanele inqande ukumila kokhula njengoba ukhula luzoba nomthelela omubi esivunweni sakho.

Udzili nomsebenzi wokukhanda: Udzili nomsebenzi wokukhanda nakho kungabaleka kahle ngokuqondile. Njengomthetho ongephikiswe wendlela yokukhiqiza ngokwemvelo phecelezi conventional production practice u-75 wamalitha kadizili azosetshenziswa. Sebenzisa intengo kadizili yamanje futhi uzoba seduze kakhulu nentengo yangempela. Kuhlale kunokuxhumana njalo phakathi kwezindleko zikadizili nezokukhanda noku-nakekela. Uma ungeza ngaphezelu u-10% ezindlekweni zakho zikadizili kufanele isondelane kakhulu nezindleko ezidingekayo zokukhanda noku-nakekela. Ezinye izindleko ezifana nokuvikela ukuguquguquka kwamanani nomshwalensi wenkontileka yomsebenzi kufanele nayo ifakwa phakathi.

Umhluko phakathi kwemali engenayo kanye nezindleko eziqondile ezaziwayo yi-crop gross margin. **Ithebula 1** ikhomba i-gross margin yibhajethi yesilimo sikabhekilanga nommbila ngezivuno ezahlukene zezifunda zokukhiqiza ezintshonalanga nasemppumalanga. Kukunika isamari yezindleko eziqondile ezaziwayo. Abalimi bengakusebenzia lokhu njengesibonelo sokubala ummbila wabo, ubhontshisi isoya nobhekilanga kanye ne-gross margin yezilimo. Khumbula uma i-gross margin ingamile kahle, ukungaba yesilimo esinenzozo, kungenziwa. Buyekeza izindleko bese ulungisa.

1 Imininingwane ye-gross margin planning yezilimo ubhekilanga nommbila wesizini yokukhiqiza ka-2021/2022.

Isifunda saseNtshonalanga						
Uhlaka lomkhiqizi lwamanani entengo omhlaba ovomile	Bt Ummbia			Ubhekilanga		
I-avareji yamanani e-Safex (R/t), uJulayi 2021 (Ummbia)/uMashi 2021 (Ubhekilanga)	R3 200			R8 000		
Amanani anamuhla asepulazini e-grade enhle (R/t), Izindleko zeSafex zokumaketha	R2 946			R7 746		
Isifunda esiseMpumalanga	3,0	4,0	4,5	1,25	1,50	1,75
Isivuno esilindelekile (t/ha)	R8 838,06	R11 784,08	R13 257,09	R9 682,53	R11 619,03	R13 555,54
Izindleko ezibekwe nqo eziguquguqukayo (R/ha)	R980,44	R980,44	R1 089,38	R502,71	R502,71	R502,71
Imbewu	R1 586,60	R2 115,47	R2 379,91	R987,00	R1 153,11	R1 243,58
Umanyolo	R176,49	R176,49	R176,49	R176,49	R176,49	R176,49
I-lime/umcako	R1 066,65	R1 106,42	R1 126,31	R892,36	R906,06	R919,75
Uphethiloli/idizili	R727,83	R735,71	R739,64	R625,82	R627,79	R629,76
Amalungiselelo	R935,51	R935,51	R935,51	R197,60	R197,60	R197,60
I-herbicide	R405,47	R405,47	R405,47	R48,83	R48,83	R48,83
Ukulawula izinambuzane	R346,30	R461,74	R519,45	R142,75	R171,30	R199,85
Umshwälense wama-input	R634,11	R706,06	R753,18	R229,45	R244,17	R254,28
Ukunciphisa ubongozi kokusahlamvu	R570,00	R570,00	R570,00	R470,00	R470,00	R470,00
Inkontileka yokuvuna	R79,93	R106,58	R119,90	R145,03	R174,04	R203,04
Umshwälense wesilimo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukufafaza isilimo nge-eriyeli/Aerial crop spraying	R369,09	R410,97	R438,40	R209,90	R223,37	R232,62
Abasebenzi betoho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inzalo ekukhiqizeni (R/ha)	R7 878,42	R8 710,85	R9 253,63	R4 627,94	R4 895,47	R5 078,51
Isamba sezindleko eziguquguqukayo eziqonde ngqo (R/ha)	R959,64	R3 073,23	R4 003,46	R5 054,59	R6 723,56	R8 477,02
Isifunda esiseMpumalanga						
Uhlaka lomkhiqizi lwamanani entengo omhlaba ovomile	Bt Ummbia			Ubhontshisi isoya		
I-avareji yamanani e-Safex (R/t), uJulayi 2021 (Ummbia)/uMashi 2021 (Ubhekilanga)	R3 200			R7 800		
Amanani anamuhla asepulazini e-grade enhle (R/t), Izindleko zeSafex zokumaketha	R2 904			R7 740		
Isifunda esiseMpumalanga	4,5	6,0	7,0	1,75	2,00	2,50
Isivuno esilindelekile (t/ha)	R13 068,90	R17 425,20	R20 329,40	R13 544,69	R15 479,64	R19 349,55
Izindleko ezibekwe nqo eziguquguqukayo (R/ha)	R1 828,57	R2 351,01	R2 873,46	R1 155,96	R1 155,96	R1 155,96
Imbewu	R2 550,03	R3 361,89	R3 903,13	R2 100,98	R2 364,21	R2 364,21
Umanyolo	R233,50	R233,50	R233,50	-	-	-
I-lime/umcako	R935,69	R995,35	R1 027,62	R836,60	R850,30	R870,18
Uphethiloli/idizili	R743,37	R755,77	R764,03	R559,50	R561,57	R565,70
Amalungiselelo	R1 457,49	R1 457,49	R1 457,49	R1 323,87	R1 323,87	R1 323,87
I-herbicide	R889,64	R889,64	R889,64	R372,72	R372,72	R372,72
Ukulawula izinambuzane	R227,42	R303,23	R353,77	R223,94	R255,94	R319,92
Umshwälense wama-input	R741,94	R872,03	R972,27	R275,36	R289,99	R298,47
Ukunciphisa ubongozi kokusahlamvu	R570,00	R570,00	R570,00	R680,00	R680,00	R680,00
Inkontileka yokuvuna	R438,01	R584,02	R681,35	R432,29	R494,04	R617,55
Umshwälense wesilimo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukufafaza isilimo nge-eriyeli/Aerial crop spraying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abasebenzi betoho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inzalo ekukhiqizeni (R/ha)	R534,76	R628,52	R700,78	R386,64	R407,18	R419,10
Isamba sezindleko eziguquguqukayo eziqonde ngqo (R/ha)	R11 150,42	R13 002,44	R14 427,04	R8 347,86	R8 755,77	R8 987,68
Ama-MARGINS/ha ngaphambi kokumaketha nezindleko zokuqhuba ibhizinisi (R/ha)	R1 918,48	R4 422,76	R5 902,36	R5 196,82	R6 723,87	R10 361,87

Ibhizinisi lakho lidinga IZINQUMO EZIPHUSILE

ZINQUMO ZIYINGXENYE YEMPIOLO YETHU YAZINSUKU ZONKE. ABALIMI NJALO BABHEKANA NEZINSELELO EZIDINGA UKUBA KUTHATHWE IZINQUMO. UKUTHATHWA KWEZINQUMO KUSHO EKUKHETHA PHAKATHI KWEZINYATHELO EZINGATHATHWA, NOKUNGABANDAKANYA UKUNGENZI LUTHU.

Ngokwebhizinisi Ukuthatha izinqumo umsebenzi wabaphathi okuphqeleta ukusebenza kohlelo lwabaphathi, ukuhlela uku-implimenta nokulawula. Wonke umuntu ufuna ukwenza inzuso yesikhathi eside futhi izenzo zethu zinomthelela empumelelweni yebhizinisi lethu. Ngakho ke, zonke izinqumo ekugcineni zizoba nomthelela enzuzweni yebhizinisi lethu.

ISITEBU NESITEBU

Ukusebenzisa indlela yesitebu nesitebu kungakusiza enqubeni yakho yokwenza izinqumo. Le ndlela ingasetshenziswa kalula noma ngezinqumo ezihangene. Ikhulisa amathuba ozowadala ngezinqumo ezakhya.

1. Khomba inkinga/inselelo nethuba futhi usungulu noma uyichaze ngokufanele. Inkinga echazwe ngokusobala, kusuke kuyinkinga engxene ye yayo isisombululiwe. Thola onke amaqiniso ahambelana nenkinga ukuze ixazululwe ngokufanelekile. Kubalulekile ukuhlukanisa phakathi kwezinkinga 'ezincane' ne-'zinkulu'. Kanangi, isikhathi esiningi kakhulu namandla alahleka kuzanywa ukuxazulula izinginga ezincane ezingena-wo umthelela omkhulu emagolini ebhizinisi lokulima.



Umehluko phakathi kwezinqumo ezimbi nezinhle ngesikhathi senqubo yokuhiqiza kungabonakala kahle kulesi sibonelo.

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2. Qoqa ulwazi. Qoqa idatha eningi efanele, ulwazi, imibono futhi ubheke, kakhulu ukuze ukwazi ukuyisombulula inkinga. Ukuba nolwazi oluningi, kuchaza ukuthi ukuhlomele ukuthatha izinqumo eziqondile.

3. Sungula ezixazululo ezingenziwa endaweni yezinye. Sebenzisa ulwazi oluqondene nokusungula izixazululo ezahlukene zenkinga. Yiba nengqondo evulekile futhi ungazibekeli umkhawulo othile wokwenza izinto. Yiba nomgqondo ekhululekile ngisho noma ngabe loyo mqondo ubukeka ungeke wenzeke, noma kokunye ungamuukelekile kuwe. Ungawulaxazi umbono ungawuphenyisisanga kahle. Ingingi lezimenenza liqhamuke nezixazululo eziphusile ezinkingeni ngoba azikaze zimiswe yilokho okubukeka njengezinto ezingeke zenzeke ngezinye izikhathi. Elinye iphuza elibalulekile ukuxoxa ngezinyathelo ezingenziwa nabanye abantu ukuze uthole imibono yabo. Ithiphu ephathekayo: Okungenani zama njalo ukwenza izixazululo ezintathu.

4. Kala okungrenziwa endaweni yokunye. Cabanga ngobuhle nobubi bokungrenziwa endaweni yokunye ngokucophelela – futhi njalo ungayi-kohlwa ibhajethi yakho.

5. Thatha isinqumo. Lesi yisinqumo osenza ngokuqonda phakathi ko-kwenziwa endaweni yokunye. Kanangi kunzima kakhulu ukuthatha lesi sinyathelo enqubeni yokwenza izinqumo ngenxa yokuthi ukukhetha isinyathelo esihle okufanele sithathwe akuyona into elula njalo ukubona. Okunye futhi, izinqumo eziningi zinomthelela esikhathi esizayo, lokho kusho ukuthi lokho kuhamba nobungozi.

6. Implimenta noma usebenzise isinqumo osithathile. Ukukhetha okungeno kakhulu ongakwenza endaweni yokunye ngeke kube nomphumela odingekayo uma okukhethile unaqaqalis ukuusebenzisa ngokuba kuse-tshenziswe yilabo bantu abafanele nezinye izinsiza ezikhona. Usebenzise isikhathi namandla wenza isinqumo, pho kungani ungakwenzi?

7. Hlola i-implimenteshini. Ngabe kuphumelele? Ngabe kwenzeke ngo-kwehlukile? I-Implimenteshini kufanele ihlaziywe ngesikhathi sesigaba soku-implimenta nangemuva kokupothulwa kwesenzo sakho. Abaphathi bavamise ukunganaki ngokuphelele kulesi sitebhu sokugcina esibalulekile. Kwenze futhi uhlole i-implimenteshini yesinqumo sakho – iyona kuphela indlela yokuthola ulwazi. Hlola isenzo sakho ukuze wazi ukuthi ngabe wenze isinqumo esihle noma esibi. Uma lokhu kungenzwanga, amathuba akho abalulekile alahleke ngesikhathi wenza izilungiso zesikhathi noma ufunde empumelelweni nasemaphutheni esikhathi esedlule.

Ukuthatha izinqumo kunomthelela olwazini lwakho, kumakhono akho, kuziqu zakho/ekuqeleshweni kwakho, umqondo wakho ngobungozi, izimali zakho nangebhajethi, isikhathi sokusombulula inkinga, ukuba khona kwezinsiza, nokuba khona nesatha ehlezi ikhona. La mafektha angakupoqa ukuba usebenzise umqondo wakho uphume nesinqumo.

Lezi zinyathelo zisabenza kunoma yisiphi isinqumo ngaphandle kwe-skophu noma nobunzima benkinga /inselelo ngisho nasesimeni esiphuthumayo. Qinisekisa ukuthi isinqumo ngasinye nazo zonke izinqumo ozenzayo ngaphandle kosayizi wazo kuzoba nomthelela ebhizinisini lako, ikakhulukazi ezimalini zakho.

Khumbula: Ibhizinisi eliphumelele lidinga kuthathwe izinqumo eziphusile kaningi. ■

BHEKA EMUVA ukuze uhlelele kahle ikusasa

U-EPHRELI YISIKHATHI ESIHLE SOKUHLOLA IMPUMELELO YAMAFEKTHA NOMA IZINGQINAMBA ZOKUPHATHA NOMA AMAFEKTHA OKUKHIQIZA OKUHAMBISSANA NOKUTSHALA KWAKHO UMMBILA NGO-2020/2021. IZILIMO ZAKHO MHLAMBE SEZIVUNIWE NOMA ZIYAVUNWA, NGAKHO UKUHLAZIYA OKUFANAYO UKUZE WENZE KANGCONO ISIGABA SANGAPHAMBI KOKUTSHALA, UKUTSHALA ISIGABA SOKUKHULA, UKUSETHWA KWEMBEWU NEZIGABA ZOKUVUNA NAZO ZINGAPHOTHULWA.

NAWA AMAFEKTHA ABALULEKILE OKUFANELE UWACABANGE

Amandla emali engangenayo yesivuno lentengo

I-Maize futures kaJulayi 2021 kwi-Safex iwheba cishe ku-R3 400 ithani. Kususwa i-avareji yokuthutha uhlukaniswe i-'spot price' noma 'kwi-pocket price' ekhishwa yi-co-op yakho kuzohambela ku-R2 900/t ukuya ku-R3 000/t. Lokhu kungaba imali enhle kakhulu.

Kufanele uhlaziye isivuno ngokugcweli. Imininingwane yendlela ichaziwe oshicilelweni IwePula Imvula yangoSepthemba 2020. Buza kumthengi wommbila wakho ukuthi ungabiza intengo engakanani. Ukusebenzisa isilinganiso sesivuno kanye nenani lemali engenziwa ingasetshenziswa ukuhlela ama-input nezindleko zonyaka wokukhiqiza ka-2021/2022.

Uhlelo lokukhiqiza – ukubuyela ekuqaleni

Hlaziya ikhono lakho lokulungisa inhlabathi, noma kungekwenziwa ngokwmvelo pheceleli *conventional* noma ngokwe-*minimum tillage system*. Zibuze ukuthi ngabe utshale ngesikhathi nge-cultivar efanele nokuthi uphumelelisile ukwenzeni uhleli lokutshala inani. Inani elifanele le-cultivar ngalinye libalulekile ukuze i-minimum yesikhwebu esitshaliwe esithage-thiwe esisodwa esifanele nesidowa esiphakathi nendawo singavunwa. Njengokwesilinganiso, inani lezitshalo ezingama-20 000 ihektha ngalinye elinezhikwebu ezingu-180 g nezingu-120 g isitshalo singakhipha isivuno esingu-6 t/ha. Singaqhathaniswa kanjani isilimo sakho?

Ukufaka umanyolo

Uma wenza isilinganiso sesilimo sakho ngo-Ephreli noma emva kwesikhathi

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usihlole ukudepha kwesilimo sakho obuluhlaza baso nanoma yiziphi izimpawu zenaythrojini encane, i-salfa, iphotheziyamu noma ofosfethi. Yenza isinqumo ngokuthi ngabe iphrogrammu yakho kamanyolo ingenziwa ngcono. Iminimamu ka-15 kg ukuya ku-20 kg wenaythrojini (N), 3 kg ukuya ku-5 kg wefosfethi (P) ithani ngalinye lommbila kufanele li-aplaywe. Nge-phethini yemvula, abanye abalimi abakwazanga uku-aplaya emaceleni inayithrojini engeziwe edingekayo. Bheka ukuthi ngabe uwufake ngokwe-qile noma ungaphansi umanyolo esilimeni osikhiqizile.

Ukulawulwa kokhula nezinambuzane

Hlola ukusebenza kwephrogrammu yakho yemishini noma namakhemikhali okulawula.

- Ngabe umkhiqizo usebenze kahle ukunciphisa noma ukuqedu ukhula?
- Ngabe umthamo we-spray rig sami sikhulu ngokwanele ukuze simelane nesilimo sami ngonyaka onemvula?
- Ngabe izinambuzane ezidla izitshalo ezsencane nalezo ezifaka umthelela ezikhwebini zilawulwa ngesikhathi?

ISIPHETHO

Ukwengeza kumafektha angenhla bheka zonke ezinye izinto eziku-gross margin planning yakho yokukhiqiza neyezimali ezifana nomshwälense wezilimo, ukuvuna, ukumaketha, ukukhanda nokunakekelwa kwempahlala yakho yokusebenza neqashiwe ngeso elibukhali. Lokhu kuzokusiza ekwenzeni ngcono izinhloso zokuhlela nokupathwa kwesilimo esilandelayo. Uma ufuna emininingwane engeziwe bheka ama-athekhili ePula esikhathi esiphambili, akhishwa abaxhasi abaningi, kunoma yisiphi isibonakalo esibucayi sokukhiqiza uma isidingo sikhona. ■

Ubhekilanga nobhontshisi isoya...

2

Isibalo samanyuthriyenti ezitshalo akhishwayo ommiba, ubhekilanga nobhontshisi isoya.

Isilimo	Ukuhanjiswa kwamanyuthriyenti ngethani lesivuno (kg)					
	Okusahlamvu			Isitshalo esigcweli (iheyi/isileji)		
	N	P	K	N	P	K
Ummiba	15	3	4	27	4,5	20
Ubhekilanga	25,8	1,9	8,5	67	7,1	96,1
Isoya	60	7	19	90	8	25

3

Izidingo zamanyuthriyenti esitshalo (kg/ha) uhlobo Iwenhlabathi i-sandy loam soil no-15% ukuya ku-20% wephesenteji yobumba ukukhiqiza ubhekilanga ngezivuno ezahlukene zoku-plana.

Amanyuthriyenti esitshalo	I-1 t	U- 1,5 t	U- 2,5 t
INayithrojini (N)	10 kg	20 kg	60 kg
Ifosforasi (P) 15 mg/kg - 20 mg/kg (Bray)	7 kg - 9 kg	10 kg - 12 kg	16 kg - 21 kg
Iphotheziyamu (K) 60 mg/kg	7 kg	10 kg	18 kg ■



Ukuphatha kubalulekile

UKUZE I-FEEDLOT IBE NENENZUZO

NHLOSO YOKONDLA IZINKOMO UKWENZA INZUZO ISIKHATHI ESIDE NEMALI. AMANKONYANE OZIKHI-QIZELE WONA NOMA AMANKONYANE OWATHENGI-LE ANGAKHULUPHALISWA NGE-FEEDLOT. ABALIMI ABANCANE NABASAFUFUSA BANGAZIKHULUPHALISA IZINKOMO KUMA-PEN NOMA EZINKANJINI EZINKULU BEZONDLE NGOKUDLA OKUTHENGWAYO NOMA UKUDLA OKULINYWA EMAKHAYA OKUFANA NOMMBILA, UBHONTSHISI ISOYA NEHEYI.

Amafektha amane ahlukile angaba nomthelela enzuzweni ye-feedlot yilawa:

- Intengo yokuthenga amankonyane alunyuliwe noma endalini yezinkomo;
- Izindlelo zokudla;
- Intengo yokudayisa izinkomo esezikhulile; ne
- Ndlela izinkomo ezenza ngayo kunomthelela wokuphatha.

Ithabela 1 Likhombisa uhlaka Iwezindleko embonini. Ukuphatha kwe-feedlot kunomthelela wenzozo nokwenza kwezinkomo ngomthelela ngokudla ezikudlano, ukuze zikhuluphale nangokwempilo yonke. Ngokwejwayelekile ithagethi yokukhiqizwa kwe-feedlot kuzoba nomthelela enzuzweni ye-feedlot kwethulwe **kuThebula 2**.

ISISEKELO SEZOMNOTHO WE-FEEDLOT

Ukubalwa kwenzozo yomsebenzi we-feedlot kusekelwe yi-price margin, i-feed margin nezinye izindleko. I-price margin ifaka phakathi umehluko ophakathi kwentengo yokuthenga kanye nentengo yokudayisa izinkomo umthelela walokho yintengo ukuguquguquka kwentengo yenya ebou, kanye nobungcono bekhwalithi yesidumbu sesilwane esihlatshive okudalwa ukondliwa. I-feed margin ichazwa njengenzozo noma ukulahlekelwa ukudalwa yi-feedlot ngenxa yomphumela wesisindo sokukhuluphala esizuziwe okuhambelana nentengo yokudla okudliwe. Ikhwathi enhle kakulu yokudla okubiza kahle kakulu, ukuphatha kahle, nokusetshenziswa kwezikhuthazi zokukhula kungenza ngcono i-feed margin ngokuthola amareythi aphezelu okukhula. Ezinye izindleko zizohlanganisa izindleko zasemadeleni nokulahlekelwa, izithuthi, inzalo yekhephithali, umsebenzi kanye nezindleko zokusebenza, izindleko zokuphrosesa, exemplilo nafile.

Abakhiqizi bommbila namankonyane alunyuliwe kufanele benze isinqumo ngokuwadayisa amankonyane alunyuliwe nommbila noma ummbila bondle ngawo amankonyane. Ngokuvamile ukudla okudingekayo kokondla inkonyane kuqukethe u-73% wommbila, u-12% wokudlakazekile, no-15% wengxube yokukhuluphalisa inyama ebou, isibonelo amafutha eNyama ebou 33 kusuka eMolatek noma SB 100 kwi-Voermol. Ngokuvamile inkonyane enesisindo esingu-230 kg ukukhula kwayo ifinylelele ku-460 kg idla ukudla okungaba u-1 380 kg ezinsukwini eziyi-150.

ISIBONELO SOKUBALWA KWAMANANI ENTENG

Umkhiqizi onenkonyane elilunyuliwe elina-230 kg ngentengo ka-R38/kg. Uma kutholakala i-dresingi phesenteji ka-58%, lokho kuzokusho ukuthi umkhiqizi empeleni angasidayisa esidumbu sesilwane ngo-R65,52/

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1 Uhlaka Iwezindleko ze-Feedlot.

Ifektha enomthelela wezindleko ze-feedlot	Iphesenteji yesamba sezindleko
Intengo yezinkomo	61%
Intengo yokudla	28,6%
Izindleko eziyingxube	8,9%
Izithuthi	0,7%
Ubuningi bokufile	0,8%

Umthombo: i-SAFA, 2019

2 Ngokuvamila uhlaka Iwesilinganiso se-feedlot.

Ifektha	Range
Isisindo sokuqala	220 - 240 kg
I-avareji yokudla okudliwa zonke izinsuku	10 - 12 kg/usuku
I-avareji yokukhuluphala ngosuku (ADG,kg/day)	1,5 - 2 kg/usuku
*Ukuguquka kwereshiyo yokudla	5:1 to 6:1
Izinsuku zokondliwa i-feedlot	90 - 150 izinsuku
Ithagethi yokugcina yesisindo	460 kg
**I-Dressing percentage (lean)	49%
**I-Dressing percentage (ukuqedela)	56% - 60% (I-avareji: 58%)
Okufile	<1%

*Ukuguquka kwereshiyo yokudla yinani lokudla (kg) ekudlano ukuze ikhuluphale ngo-1 kg

**I-dressing percentage ichaza isisindo sesidumbu sesilwane uma sesihlatshive

kg ngeleso sikhathi intengo yemakethe ka-A2/A3 yesidumbu sesilwane u-R50,50/kg. Lokhu kuzoba nomphumela omubi ku-price margin.

I-feed margin ibalwa njengemali engenayo esidunjini sesilwane esinensisindo esingeziwe ngaphezulu kwezindleko ezingeziwe zokukhiqiza isisindo sesidumbu sesilwane esingeziwe. Ngesisindo esisekugcineni sika-451kg, isisindo sesidumbu sesilwane esengeziwe ezinsukwini eziyi-130 ze-feedlot kuzoba u-128,20kg. Ukusebenzisa u-A2/A3 wentengo yesidumbu sesilwane sika-R50,50 imali ezongena ngesidumbu sesilwane kuzoba u-R6 474,10.

Izindleko zokukhiqiza isisindo esengeziwe sesidumbu sesilwane sibalwa ngokusebenzisa isisindo esengeziwe ngesikhathi ikhula, ireshiyo



3

Ukuqhathaniswa kwenzuzo ye-feedlot.

	ISIMO-A I-Ekuqaleni	ISIMO B Intengo yamankonyane alunyuliwe ukuya phezulu	ISIMO C Umthelela wentengo yokudla kwi-gross margin	ISIMO D Umthelela we-ntengo ephe-zulu kwi gross margin
Isisindo esisekuqaleni (kg)	230	230	230	230
Ukukhuluphala ngosuku (kg)	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7
Izinsuku zokondliwa	135	135	135	135
I-dressing %	58	58	58	58
Ukuguquka kwereshiyo yokudla (FCR)	6:1	6:1	6:1	6:1
Ukudla okusetshenzisiwe (kg)	1 380	1 380	1 380	1 380
Intengo yokudla (R/t)	R3 800	R3 800	R5 000	R3 800
Ubuningi bokufile (%)	1	1	1	1
Isisindo sokugcina (kg)	460	460	460	460
Isisindo sesidumbu sesilwane (kg)	267	267	267	267
A2/A3 intengo yesidumbu sesilwane	R48	R48	R48	R55
Intengo yenkonyane elilunyuliwe	R25	R38	R25	R25
Izindleko zokuphrosesa u-(R/inkonyane)	R95	R95	R95	R95
Intengo yenkonyane elilunyuliwe	R5 750	R8 740	R5 750	R5 750
Intengo yokudla (R/inkonyane)	R5 244	R5 244	R6 900	R5 244
Imali engenayo (i-R/inkonyane, yehle ngokungaphansi kwe 1% afile	R12 678,84	R12 678,84	R12 678,84	R14 538,15
I-gross margin	R1 598,84	-R1 391,16	-R57,16	R3 449,15

yokuguquka kwesisindo kanye nentango yokudla. Kulesi simo intengo yokudla izobalwa kanje 221 kg (isisindo esengeziwe) x 6 (FCR of 6:1) x R3,80 (intengo yokudla/kg) = R5 038,80. Umphumela walokhu kuzoba i-feed margin ka-R1 435,30.

Isamba se-gross margin singabalwa kusetshenziswa le-equation elandelayo: (i-price margin + feed margin) x i-loss factor less ezinye izindleko ezifana ne-dipping and dosing cishe okulinganiselwa ku-R100 inkonyane ngalinye. I-loss factor ibalwa isuselwa kuphesenteji yokufile (Uma kufe u-1% i-loss factor kuzoba u-0,99).

Esimeni esingenhla, i-gross margin kuzoba ukulahlekelwa u-R562,72 inkonyane ngalinye. Ukubala i-net margin, ezinye izindleko sekuhlanganiswe nemali engenayo kusukela ekoten i yesihlanu (isikhumba namathumbu) kufanele afakwe kulesi sibalo. **Ithebulu 3** kunikeza izibone-lo ezine ngamanani ahlukene amankonyane alunyuliwe, intengo yokudla nentengo yezidumbu zezilwane.

Lezi zimo zingumfanekiso wobucayi benzuzo ye-feedlot. Ngokweminingwane ekuthebulu 3 i-gross margin yezimo ezaahlukene ingaguquguquka. Kubalulekile ukuba ungawakhkheli imali enkulu amankonyane alunyuliwe. Abakhiqizi kufanele baqinisekise ukuthi intengo yokudla ingabi phezulu kakhulu. Abakhiqizi kufanele bagxile kubathengi ukuze bathole

intengo engcono. Lokhu kuzokuba nomthelela omkhulu kwi-gross margin.

Bangakwenza lokhu ngokulandela okusencwadini, kodwa uma ukudla kwamankonyane kungenawo amandla okukhulisa, inzuko izoba ngaphansi nenselelo. Ikhwalithi yenkonyane ibalulekile futhi ithatha elikhulu igxathu enzuzweni ye-feedlot – masinyane, ukukhulisa okuhle kwezinkomo kuzodinga ukudla okuncane futhi kuzochitha izikhathi ezimbalwa ku-feedlot ukuze ifinyelele esisindweni esidingekayo ekugcineni.

Iminye imithetho engephikiswe

- Intengo yenkonyane elilunyuliwe kufanele ibe ngaphansi kuka-65% ngenxa yentengo yesidumbu sesilwane, nentengo yenkonyane: ireshiyo yentengo yenyma ebovu lika- <0,55.
- Inzuko yenkonyane ephelele kwi-feedlot, u-1 kg wesidumbu sesilwane kufanele okungenani kube yi-value ka-14 kg yommbila. Ummbil: elesheni lenyama ebovu lika-14:1 nangaphezulu kuyithuba.
- I-feed margin kufanele ivume.
- I-price margin enhle yinto efunekayo kodwa ithukela itholakele embonini.
- Ukufa okuningi kufanele kugcinwe kusezingeni eliphansi. <0,8%.



INGXENYE 2

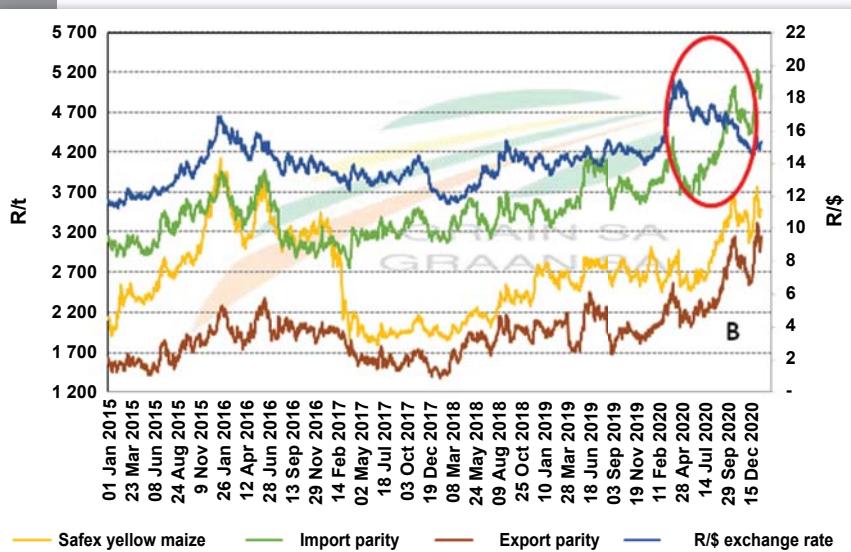
Isebenza kanjani imakethe yommbila

LE ATHIKHILI EYESIBILI YOCHUNGECHUNGE LWE-ZINGXENYE EZINE EZIZAMA UKUCUBUNGULA AMAFEKTHA AYISISEKELO ANOMTHELELA EMA-KETHE YOMMBILA. SIZOBHEKA IZINGUQUKO ZAMANANI ENTENGKO KUMA FEKTHA AYISESEKELO AFANA NE-EXCHANGE RATE KANYE NAMANANI ENTENGKO AKWAMANYE AMANZWE.

Intengo yommbila eNingizimu Afrika ngokuvamile ithola umthelela we-ntengo yommbila emhlabeni, *i-exchange rate*, amazinga esitoko kanye nosayizi ofanayo wesilimo sommbila wakuleli. Ngenxa yomehluko *we-value* yommbila waseMelika uma uqhathaniswa nommbila wethu wakuleli, umehluka wentengo kufanele ilungiswe ukuze ihambisane nokwehlukana kwezinto ezifana ne-exchange rate kanye nezindleko zokuthutha. Ngakho ke kudedela ukuqhathaniswa kwamanani entengo. Intengo elungisiwe ibizwa ngerefensi *price* futhi ibalwa ngokwe-referensi *point*, okuyi-

1

Amanani entengo ase-USA ommbila ophuzi owadilivwa eRandfontein.



Umthombo: Grain SA

U-Ikageng Maluleke, uSomnonto wezoLimo, kwa-Grain SA. Thumela i-imeyili ku-Ikageng@grainsa.co.za



Randfontein uma ehweba kwi-Safex.

Intengo yokusanhlamu iyaguquguquka phakathi kokubili “*i-extreme*” *points*, amazinga *e-parity* okuthunyelwa kuleli nokuthunyelwa emazweni angaphandle. Umfanekiso okuFig 1 yintengo yokuthengwa emazweni angaphandle phecelezi *import parity price*, okuthathwa njengentengo esesiqongweni. Lokhu kungesikhathi intengo yommbila othunyelwa kuleli ushibile kunommbila ukhiqizwa kuleli, ngalokho abagaya ummbila bengawuthenga ngemali ephansi ummbila ngaphandle kwaseNingizimu Afrika. Imali yokuthenga emazweni angaphandle phecelezi *export parity price*, nethathwa njengenani eliphansi yilapho ummbila wakuleli ungancintisana nowamazwe. Ngamanye amagama, abakhizi bengawudayisa ummbila emazweni angaphandle kweNingizimu Afrika ngentengo ephezulu kunaleylo izigayo ezilungiselele ukuyibhadala kuleli.

Uma izimo zesaplayi emazweni nedimandi/noma ukwehla kwamandla erandi uma liqhathaniswa nedola, ngakho ke *i-import parity prices* izokhuphukela phezulu-njengoba kubaluliwe kuphoyinti A. Izinga langempela lentengo yakuleli phecelezi *i-domestic Safex price* phakathi kwamazinga namanani aphansi naphezulu phecelezi *floor ne-ceiling price levels* kuya ngesaplayi nedimandi yakuleli esanzinzile ngokwesikhathi esifushane nesiphakathi nendawo. Uma kunamazinga aphezulu esitoko sakuleli, ngakho ke intengo yakuleli izothrenda iyele kuntengo ephansi (uphoyinti B). Imiphumela ye-*net* yokuhula kwamanani entengo emhlabeni kuzoba ukukhula kwe-*export parity price*. Lokhu kungaba nomphumela wokukhula kwamanani entengo yommbila wakuleli uma amazinga esitoko sakuleli amanje na/noma abelindelekile aphansi. ■

Ukukhulisa izinkukhu

zamaqanda kungalisiza ibhizinisi lakho

INGXENYE 1

UMLIMI OLIMA KAKHULU IZILIMO EZINGENISA INUZO PHECELEZI *CASH CROPS* OKUBALWA KUZO UMMBILA, UBHONTSHISI ISOYA, UBHEKILANA, AMABELE, AMANTONGOMANE NOKOLO BANGAKUCABANGA UKUSABALELA KWAMANYE AMABHIZINISI. OKUNYE KWALOKHU UKUFUYA IZINKUKHU ZENYAMA KUSUKELA KWEZINOSUKU OLULODWA UBUDALA UKUQALA IBHIZINISI ELISHA, UKHIQIZE NYAMA YENKUKHU NOMA AKHULISE IZINGA LOMMBILA WAKHE NAKOKUNYE OKUSANHLAMVU OKULINYWAYO.

Nakuba ibhizinisi lezinkukhu lizokhulisa izinga emmbileni wakho kufanele ugaywe noma uggakazwe. Ubhontshisi isoya noma ukudla *i-groundnut oil cake* nawo onke amakhalsiyamu afanele, ifosfeythi namavithamini kufanele angezwe ukuze kwensiwe ulesheni lama-*broiler* elifanele. Kulula ukuthenga ukudla okuthengisayo okubhalanse kahle noma uhlele ukudiliva ummbila wakho embonini ekhiqiza ukudla kwezinkukhu ukuze unciphise izindleko zamalesheni ayingxube.

ONGACABANGA UKUKUFUYA

Imfuyo ebalulekile engenisa inuzo eNingizimu Afrika ikhethelwe ukukhula kwayo masinyane nokudla kwayo okuguquguquka kahle *yi-Ross Cob ne-Arbor Acres*.

Uma une-aksesi ku-inthanethi imanywali yokukhiqiza enemininingwane kanye namazinga okukhiqiza alokhu kufuya ungaku-dawunloda futhi kuphrintwe ukuze kube yirefarensi. Kuqondiswe kumkhiqizi omkhulu onendlu yesimanje futhi inempahlia yokusebenza kodwa imigomo yokukhiqiza ihelezi injalo ngisho nangeqoqwana elincane lamachwane anezinsuku eziyi-100 ubudala.

AMASAPLAYA

Buza kwisaplaya esaplaya amachwane anosuku olulodwa ukuthi yiluphi uhlolo alufuyile alusaplayayo ukuze wazi ukuthi amazinga abo awamrate okukhula nokuguquguquka kokudla. Imininingwane yamarekhodi okukhiqiza kwakho kufanele agcinwe ukuze uqhathanise imiphumela yakho emazingeni ukuze uhlole ukuthi ngabe ukukhulisa amaqoqwana ezinkukhu zenyama kuya-bhadala yini ngokwesimo sakho.

Abanye abasaqala benza iputha okuthenga amachwane anosuku olulodwa azozalela amaqanda noma '*i-layer' chickens* futhi ngaleso sikhathi emangale ukuthi kungani amachwane engakhuli masinyane njengoba kudingeka ngokwesondlo esisaplaywayo.

Sesa ama-saplaya kwi-inthanethi angadiliva amachwane epulazini eliseduze nawe asebenzisa *i-circuit* ehlekile njalo ngenani elingambi eqolo ngokuthutha ichwane ngalinye. Abakhiqizi bangadiliva amachwane asukela ezinsukwini eziyi-100 ubudala ngebhokisi noma ngamaqoqwana noma angapezulu kuka-10 000 ngenani lentengo elishibile uma uthenga ngobuningi.

Ngokuvamile amanani entengo atonyuliwe ahambelana nebokisi elisezingeni elimumatha

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amachwane ayi-100, okungabiza u-R8,45 (sekufakwe ne-VAT) ichwane bese kuthi ukuthutha nokudiliva kube u- R75 (sekufakwe ne-VAT) amachwane ayi-100 sekukonke kubiza isamba sika-R920. Ngokwe-avareji ichwane ngalinye libiza u-R9,20. Iqoqwana lika-500 kuzoba u-R900 ngamachwane ayi-100 ngesamba sika-R4 500 ngenani lika-R9 ichwane ngalinye.

Ake ubheke ku-www.alfachicks.co.za imininingwane uhlulwabo Iwananani, kodwa yenza uphenyo kwamanye amasaplaya endaweni yakho ngaphambi kokuthatha isinqumo. Kubaluleke kakhulu ukuba uqale ngekhwalithi enhle kakhulu. *I-Alfa Chicks* nayo ikhomisa impahla yokusebenza enhlobonhlobo efanele abakhiqizi abancane nabakhulu.

IZINDLU

Izindlu zihambisana ngosayizi neskophu osihlelele umsebenzi wakho. Isidingo sakho samaqoqwana amachwane ayi-100 ahluka kakhulu emisebenzini ebekiwe u-1 000 kuya ku-5 000 wamachwane ngesikhathi.

UKUDLA

Amachwane enyama kufanele adle ukudla okufanele lokho kunomphumela wokuguquguquka kwereshiyo yokudla ka-1,85 kg wokudla okuyingxube ukuya ku-1 kg wezinkukhu ezikhqiiziwe eziphilayo. Ukudla okusethenziswayo kubandakanya *i-starter mix*, bese kuba *yi-grower* bese kugcina elesheni phecelezi *finisher ration*.

Imibiko ye-South African Poultry Association (SAPA) ikhombisa i-avareji yentengo yokudla kwenkukhu yenyama elinganiselwa ku-6/kg. Isisondo esingenisa inuzo noma isisindo senkukhu ephilayo singalinganiselwa ku-1,90 kg kuye ku-2 kg ingahlathwa iba u-1,22kg inkukhu epelele ezinsukwini ezingama-42. Lokhu kungasebenzisa cishe isilinganiso esingaba u-3,5 kg wokudla inkukhu ngayinye okubiza u-R21. *I-value* yenukhu elinganiselwa ku-1,22 kg ibiza u-R25/kg noma u-R30,50 ngokwezinga lomkhiqizi.

Ngokwasezingeni lo mdayisi ka-R55/kg inkukhu ifanele isilinganiso esingekho ngaphansi kuka-R67. Ukudaya inkukhu ephilayo cishe ngo-R65 noma inkukhu ozihlabele yona yindlela ongenza ngayo. Lokhu kungalenyusa ngempela izinga lommbila wakho noma ekusunguleni ibhizinisi elibhadalayo.

Khumbula ke ukuthi amachwane kufanele agonye-iwe izifo eziningi futhi adliswe amavithamini ngomjikelezo oqinile.

ISIPHETHO

Njengoba kubonakala ama-*margins* abakhiqizi abangenisa inuzo mancane. Kubalulekile ukuba ucabange ngesondlo sezinkukhu esingalinganiselwa ku-2,5 kg isisindo kweophilayo futhi uzidayise ziphila noma zihlatshiwe ngobuningi kuye ngemakethe oyithagethile endaweni okuyo. Kuyanda ukuthandwa kwezinkukhu ezinkulu emindenini eminingi. ■



INTENGO YE-OILSEED *iyaghabe ka nokwenyuka*

EMHLABENI JIKELELE NGO-2020/2021 UMKHIQIZO WE-OILSEED KUBIKEZELWA UKUTHI IZOKWEHLA KUNALOKHO OBEKULINDELEKILE, IKAKHULUKAZI UMKHIQIZO KABHONTSHISI ISOYA NAMANTONGOMANE. UMKHIQIZO KABHONTSHISI ISOYA OBEKADE ULINDELEKILE UNCIPHILE EMELIKA (US), E-ARGENTINA NASE-URUGUAY, IQALE NGENZUZO OKUFANAYO NGESILIMO SIKABHONTSHISI ISOYA I-CHINA.

OKULINDELEKILE EMHLABENI NGE-OILSEED

Umkhqiziso wamantongomane obekade ulinndeletele wahhafulwa ngo-430 000 thani ngokuncipha komkhiqizo e-US, kanti umkhqiziso wezihlamvu zikabhekilanga e-Russia kulindeleke ukuba ukhule.

I-oilseed ezothunyelwa kwamanye amazwe emhlabeni kulindeleke ukuba ilinganiselwe ku-193 wezigidi zamathani, emva kokukhuphuka cishe nge-1 sigidi samathani ngokukhuphuka kukabhontshisi isoya e-US nezihlamvu zikabhekilanga e-Russia ezithunyelwa kwamanye amazwe. I-crush ye-oilseed nayo kulindeleke ukuba ikhuphuke kube nokwenyuka kancane kukabhontshisi isoya kanye ne-seed crush kabhekilanga. Izitoko zokuvala ze-oilseed emhlabeni jikelele zivale zinesitoko esiphansi, ngenxa yeztoko eziphansi zikabhontshisi e-US nase-Argentina.

Intengo kabhontshisi isoya othunyelwa kwamanye amazwe e-US nase – Argentina iquinile izinyanga eziyisikhombisa zilandelana ngo-Januvari, kuze kufinyelela emazingeni aphezulu kusukela ngoJulayi 2014. Intengo kabhontshisi isoya e-Brazil nayo ihamba ezinyatheiweni kusukela ngoNovemba 2020. Intengo iyakhuphuka ngenxa yedimandi ephezulu, isitoko siphansi okuqhutshewa naso kusukela ku-2019/2020, kanye nokoma kwesimo sezulu eNingizimu yeMelika.

Intengo ye-soymeal nayo iyaqhabe ka nokuqina kakhulu ngoDisemba wonke ka-2020 ikhombisa ukuguquguquka intengo kabhontshisi isoya. Ukwenyuka kwentengo kubelesele ngoDisemba ngenxa yedimandi eqhubekayo yo-oyela yize kunama-lockdown

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ne-crush kabhontshisi isoya ephansi eNingizimu yeMelika. Intengo ye-soy oil yedlula eyase-US neyase-Brazil, ikakhulukazi ngenxa yemizabalazo eqhubeke isikhathi eside, kwaholela kusaphulelo esikhulu se-soy oil yase-US uma kuqhathaniswa nase-Argentina kusukela ngoJuni 2015.

OKULINDELEKILE NGE-OILSEED YAKULELI

Ngempikiswano yokwenyuka kwentengo ye-oilseed emhlabeni ezi-nyangeni ezimbawla eziidlule, I-oilseed yase Ningizimu Afrika nayo ithole ukwesekwa, ngentengo eyayilokhu iphezulu njalo ngo-2016. Lokhu kwenzeke nakuba isimo sesaplayi sihamba kahle kukho kubibili kubhekilanga nakuwo ubhontshisi isoya. Phakathi kukaJanuvari 2020 nangoJanuvari 2021, intengo kabhekilanga ikhuphuke ngo-62% kanye nentengo kabhontshisi isoya ngo-53%. Ngokusho kwe-Crop Estimates Committee (CEC), indawo esalungiselelwaa isilinganiso sezihamvu zikabhekilanga ka-2021 ezingama-473 300 ha, okungu-5,4 ngaphansi kuka-500 300 ha etshalwe ngesizini edlule, lokhu kungasiza ukweseka intengo ukuya phambili. Kulinganiselwa ukuthi u-806 000 ha kutshalwe kuyo ubhontshisi isoya, omele ukukhuphuka ngo-14,33% uma kuqhathaniswa no-705 000 ha otshalwe ngesizini edlule. Lokhu kwenza ukuthi kube indawo enkulu kakhulu kwestekwake kwtshalwa kuyo ubhontshisi isoya emlandweni eNingizimu Afrika. Ngokubalulekile, lokhu kungaholela ekugcobhozeni intengo, kodwa kulindeleke ukuthi intengo yamazwe izosekela esikhathini esifushane kuya kwesimaphakathi, nokho kuye ngesimo sesaplayi emhlabeni.

HELPING FARMERS STAND AS TALL AND PROUD AS THEIR CROPS



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Iphrogramu eguqula izimpilo

Ake sibheke imisebenzi esesifundeni
sase-Lichtenburg (eseNyakatho
neNtshonalanga)



UMnu R. Pholo uylungu elinesikhathi eside kwa-Grain SA futhi umele abalimi eKomidini leSigungu se-Grain SA. Ulima udezane nase-Mooifontein eNyakatho neNtshonalanga futhi welulekwa yilungu lethimba lakwa-Grain SA elizinze e-Lichtenburg, u-Du Toit van der Westhuizen. Lapha bamatasa bakhaliqhretha i-planter bayilungiselela ukutshala.



Le nsimu iyisibonelo esihle senhabathi elungisiwe. Ummbila uvele usutshaliwe emhabathini kaMnu. Pholo.



U-Organ Serema unguahlalo we-Itsoseng Study Group. Lapha umatasa ubala imbewu yesoya.



Uyaqala u-Organ ukutshala isoya ngosizo lwe-SACTA futhi kubukeka sengathi imiphumela izohamba kahle!



GRAIN SA
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Farmer
Development
Programme

Umbiko

Ukubaluleka kokuhlangana

INKAMPANI yembewu, i-Pioneer, kudala yazinikela ekuthuthukiseni abalimi futhi eminyakeni eminingi yayihlanganyela ne-Grain SA kumaphrojekthi amanangi ahlukene. Enye yezindlela abasekele ngazo abalimi ngesizini ka-2020/2021 kube ukunikela ngembewu kabhekilanga kubalimi abasafufusa. Lokho kwajatshuelwa kakhulu ngabantu bonke abanikezwa.



Umlimi u-Salphanus Motswenyane yilungu elidala le-phrogramu eThuthukisa abaLimi kwaGrain SA nelungu le-Putfontein Study Group. Imisebenzi yakhe yokulima iwela emkhakheni we-Potential Commercial Farmer. U-Salphanus wanikwa yi-Pioneer amasaka ayishumi embewu kabhekilanga.



Elinye ilungu le-Putfontein Study Group, umlimi uMothibedi Monkwe, inikwe yi-Pioneer isibonelelo sembewu kabhekilanga.

PULA IMVULA

Ithimba labahleli

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IPULA IMVULA IYATHOLAKALA FUTHI NANGALEZI ZILIMI EZLANDELAYO:

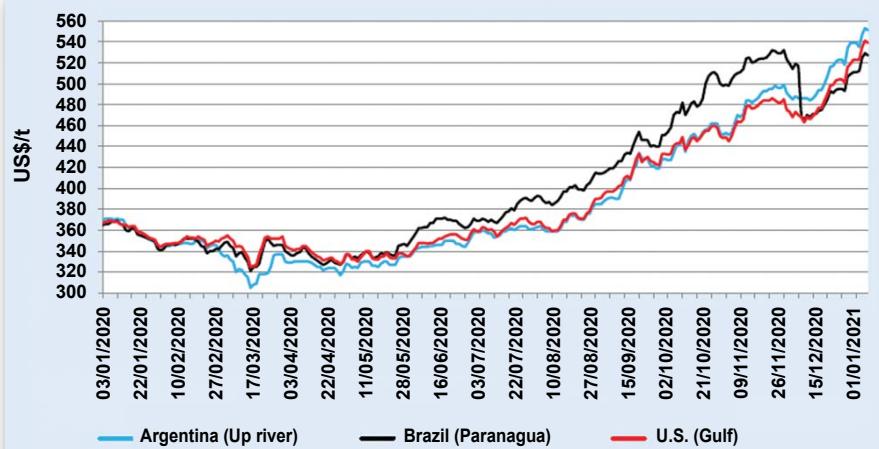
IsiZulu, IsiNgi, IsiTswana, IsiSuthu, nesiXhosa.

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

Intengo ye-oilseed...

1

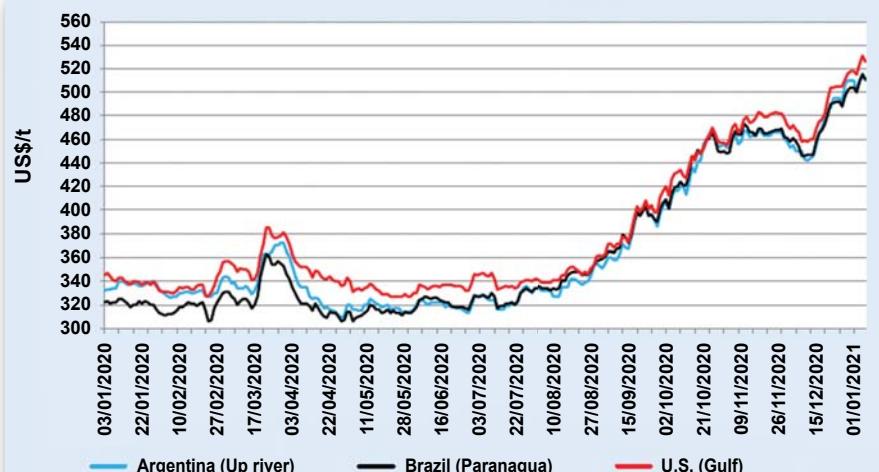
Intengo kabhotshisi isoya othunyelwa emazweni angaphandle.



Umthombo: USDA

2

Intengo yokudla okuwubhontshisi isoya emazweni angaphandle.



Umthombo: USDA

3

Intengo ye-oilseed ngokomlando weSafex.

