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THUTHUKISA OKUSANHLAMVU KWAKHO

NGABE KWENZEKANI EMVA KOKUDAYISA OKUSANHLAMVU OKUVUNILE? YEBO, SIYAZI UKUTHI KUNGENA OCHUNGECHUNGENI LOKUPHROSESWA KOKUDLA. KODWA WAKE WACABANGA UKUTHI MHLAMBE IZINYATHELEO EZITHILE KULOLUCHUNGECHUNGE ZINGENZIWA UWENA EPULAZINI LAKHO?

Kusukela uvuna okusanhlamvu kwakho kunezigaba eziningi ezalhukene okwedlula kuzo kuya ngemakethe yomkhiqizo wokudla okuzoba yikho noma okuzokuba yingxene yakho. Indlela elula nento eponde ngqo zalokhu kube impuphu yommbila ngokommbila osanhlamvu kanye nofulawa kukolo.

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Kwabaningi eNingizimu Afrika le mikhiqizo iyingxene ye dayethi yansuku zonke futhi ibalulekile ekuqinisekiseni ukuvikela kokudla ezweni lethu. Uma sizikhiqizela ngokwethu okusanhlamvu; pho kungani singazikhqizeli thina impuphu yommbila sehlise izindleko ezengenzwa yizitolo futhi senze



IZWI LIKA...

Jane McPherson

MPUMELELO AKULONA IPHUTHA. UKUSEBENZA KANZIMA, UKUBEKEZELA, UKUFUNDA, UKUZI-NIKELA NGAPHEZU KWAKHO KONKE, UKUKUTHANDA LOKHO OKWENZAYO NOMA OFUNDA UKUKWENZA. – UPELE.

Le sicashunwa sale nyanga bekufanele sibhalwe ngumlimi – kufanele ukuthande lokho okwenzayo, bese usebenza kanzima, lapho usebenzi kakhulu, futhi ngaleso sikhathi mhlawumbe uzophumelela. Konke buyela ekuthandeni into oyenzayo futhi uyenze kahle. Ukulima yindlela yokuphila futhi akuyona indlela yokwenza imali kuphela.

Ezinyangeni ezimbalwa ezedlule, ngathola ithuba lokuvakashela abanye babalimi abancane abayingxenye yeprojekthi i-Jobs Fund eMpumalanga neKapa. Umla ubheka ukuthi bahlala kude kangakanani namadolobha la balimi, isistimu yezokuthutha engahlelekile, isimo semigwaqo emibi, ukuntuleka kwezingqalasizinda ubude bebanga abalihambayo uma beya ezikoleni nasemitholampilo – uyazibuba ukuthi kungani baqoka ukuhlala lapho? Babajule lapho futhi abafuni ukusuka ‘befuna impilo engcono’. Abakholwa ukuthi ikhona impilo engcono edolobheni. Bakhulumu ngokuhlala ekhaya lomndeni unomphela, umuzwa womphakathi nokuba owakhona, ukuphepha, ubuhle bemvelo, ukuthula nethuba lokujabulela empilo yomndeni. Ifektha ebaluleke ukwedlula zonke abayishilo ukuba ne-eksesi emhlabathini abangakhiqiza kuwo ukudla komndeni.

Amasizini edlule abenezinselelo – ezinye izindawo bezishisa kakhulu futhi zomile, ezinye zithole imvula eningi ngokweqile, ezinye zihlaselwe kakhulu yisichotho, zimbalwa ezhlaselwe amakhaza ashubisa umnkantsha ebusika. Akekho onolwazi kithi ukuthi ngabe lokhu kwenzeka ngenxa yesimo sokuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu emhlabeni, noma yisiqalekiso sesomiso? Asazi futhi asikwazi nokulungiselela amaphethini okuguquguquka kwesimo sezulu. Ngabe singalindela imvula enkulu kakhulu noma encane kakhulu? Iqhwa elizoshesha? noma elizofika emva kwsikhathi? Asazi nokuthi ngabe kwenzeka njani lokhu kunzima ukukulungiselela.

Ngalezi zikhathi zobunzima, kudingeka siqinisekise ukuthi senza izibalo zethu ngokucophelela ukuze sikhazi ukwenza iphrofithi. Niyasazi isivuno eningasilindela ezindaweni zenu (ngonyaka oewjwayelekile) – uma ungeke wenze inzuko enhle, okungenani cabanga ngokutshala isilimo esihlukile esingaba nobungozi ubuncane. Uma usuqinisekile ukuthi utshala isilimo esilungle, usungaqala ukuqinisekisa ukuthi uwenza wonke umsebenzi wenhabathi olungile – ukuthi lapho kunomswakama owanele enhlabathini, ukuthi umhlabathini owulungisile ujule ngokufanelekile, ukuthi usebenzia i-cultivar yembewu efanele, umanyolo ofanele wenani elifanele; nokuthi uzokwazi ukulawula ukhula lwakho.

Njengoba uvuna isivuno sakho, nginethemba lokuthi uzowuthola umvuso wokuhlela kahle nokusebenza kanzima. Khumbula ukuthanda into oyenzayo nokuthi wenze into oyithandayo – uzophumelela ekulimeni uma lokhu kuyinto oyithandayo! ■

Thuthukisa okusanhlamvu...



Gcina okusanhlamvu ukudayise emva kwesikhathi.

nomezamo wokuthwala u-50 kg wesaka ukusuka edolobheni sibuyele ekhaya emva kohambo lwethu lokuyothenga? Asithathe okusanhlamvu sikuthuthukise, asithathe okusanhlamvu sikususe ensimini kuyofika emfologweni.

Uma sibheka emuva emlandweni womuntu, siyabona ukuthi ubuciko bokugaya okusanhlamvu kube ukudla kwedlulisela kuzizukulwane futhi nakuba sithuthukile sisuka ekugayeni ngetshe sagaya ngemishinini yesimanje, umqondo usafana.

Kudingeka siqale ukuhlakanipa mayelana nendlela esisebenzisa ngayo okusanhlamvu kwethu. Qala ngokucabanga nokuhlela ngokwehlukanaka okuzimelele.

Kungani siwedlulisela kwabanye abantu lo msebenzi wokuphrosesa bese thini sikuthenga futhi? Nokho ke kulula; sikhethi ukweneliseka ngokheshe esiwuthola ngokusanhlamvu ethangeni. Kodwa ngabe lokhu ngempela kusibeka esimweni esingcono? Ngicabangi kanjalo. Ngicabanga ukuthi kudingeka sibheke ibhalansi yokwehlukanisa. Kungani singasebenzisi omunye ummbila esigabenil soluhlaza siwudayise nasekudleni siphinde sivune osele sewusebenzise thina futhi siwudayise. Lokhu kuzwakala kulukhuni ngiyazi, kodwa kudinga kuphela ukuhlela kahle.

NGINGAKUHLELELA KANJI UKWEHLUKANISA OKUZINZILE ESIVUNWENI SAMI SOKUSANHLAMVU?

Intu yokuqala ukwedlula konke, kudingeka ucabange ngezidingo zakho ne-zomndeni wakho. Ngabe zinjani izidingo zakho zezimali kanye nezidingo zakho zokudla? Manje sekudingeka uhlele ukuthi isilimo sakho sokusanhlamvu singazisekela kanjani izidingo zakho. Ummbila ine-life cycle esivumela ukuba siwudle esigabenil ezhimbili ezaahlukene; isigaba sommbila oluahlaza kanye nesigaba sommbila owomile. Njengomlimi ungakusebenzisa lokhu ukuzisiza wena ukuwudayisa esigabenil sommbila oluahlaza, mhlambe u-10%. Ungawavuna amahlamvu ommbila ovuthiwe bese uwaydayise endaweni yakho ngenani elithile. Lo ukhesi ongena ephaketheni lakho ngqo nomndeni wakho.

Ummbila oluahlaza unganganisa malini?

Lokhu kubaleka kalula. Ukwenza isibonelo asithi utshale i-hektha eliodwa lommbila waphinda watshala izitshalo ezingama-40 000 ihektha



Uma uzithengele i-graynda usuke uyisebenzise kahle imali.

eliodwa. U-10% wezitshalo ezingama-40 000 yizitshalo eziyi-4 000. Asithi isitshalo ngasinye sinesikhwebu esisodwa sommbila oluahlaza wokudayisa. Inani lentengo yommbila oluahlaza emakethe lingalinganiselwa ku-R5 kuye ngosayizi. Lokhu kusho ukuthi ungenza imali cishe elinganiselwa ku-20 000 ngokudayisa ummbila oluahlaza. Umndeni wakho nawo uzohlomula ngamanyuthriyenti okudla ummbila oluahlazi etafuleni lendlu yokudlela. Lokhu kuhle, ummbila wakho usuke ungavuthiwe ngokugcwele nave usuqale ukuvuna umhlomulo wokutshala isilimo.

Uma wena nomndeni wakho udle omunye u-5% ngaphezulu kuka-10% owdayise njengommbila oluahlaza lokho kuzochaza ukuthi cishe usalelwé u-85% ozovuthwa futhi wome uzowusebenzisa kamuva. Umbuzo uthi ngabe uzokwenzani ngokusanhlamu lapho usuvunile? Uma uqhubecka nokuhlelela ukwehlukana okuzinile, singanquma ukudayisa u-40% wokusanhlamu ukuze uzitholele imali esheshayo. Inani le mali elizolethwa yilokhu lincike kumafektha amanangi okubalwa kuwo isimo sezulu salowo nyaka, ngabe abaphathi bakho basebenza kahle kangakanani ngalowo nyaka, ngabe basebenza kahle kangakanani abaphathi bakho nokuthi athini amanani entengo yommbila. Kodwa ake sitathethi ngokuthi bekuwunyaka omuhle futhi ukwazile ukuvuna amathani amane okusanhlamu kulawo asele angama-85% eztshalo zakho. Uma udaiyisa u-40% wamathani amane, lokhu kuzochaza ukuthi ungahle udaiyise amathani alinganiselwa ku-1,6 wokusanhlamu okomile. Ngokwamanani anamuuhla ommbila ngokuguquka lokhu kungaba u-R4 000 (u-R2 500/thani). Lesi isimo esihla ongaba kuso ikakhulukazi uma ucabanga ukuthi useno-45% ozogcinwa.

Ngabe yini ongayenza ngokusanhlamu kwakho okugciniwe?

Ungahlela ukugcina okusanhlamu kwakho futhi uwudayise kancane kancane ngesikhathi ukuze usabalalise imali yakho engenayo esikhathini eside noma ungacabanga ngokuthi uwuphrosese uqhubekele phambili nokungeza i-value emkhiqizweni wakho njengoba kubaluliwe esingenisweni sale athikhili.

NGABE UNGAWUPHROSESA KANJI UWUQHUBEKISELE PHAMBILI

Manigi ama-modern small-scale diesel noma imishini esebeanza ngogesi emakethe kulezi zinsuku enikeza abalimi abasebancane ukukhetha okusha ukuze baqhubele phambili esigabeni esilandlayo – impuphu yommbila sokuphrosesa.

Imishini emisha iyakwazi ukugaya ummbila ube sezingeni elifanayo nalaleyo ethengwa esuphamakethi. Iphinde ikunike ongakukhetha ukugaya ukudla kwemfuyo. Umaresheni okusanhlamu akudayethi yemfuyo yakho ngokuhlanganiswa nephrogremu yesilinganiso esihle kuzokwenza ukuba imfuyo ibe nempiro futhi zikulethele imila eningi emndeni wakho. Kuyabonakala ukuthi kubiza imali ukuthenga umshini ofuze lona kodwa uma loko ukubheka njengokutshala imali entweni eyengeza i-value nengangenisa imali eningi ngokudayisa umpuphu yommbila noma kongene imali ngokukhiqiza impuphu yommbila ezodliwa uwena, ngakho kungaba yinto ongayikhetha okufanele uycabange noma okufanele uyongele imali. Uma izindleko zalo mshini ungeke ufinyelele kuzo mhlampem uangacabanga ngokuba uwuthenge neqembu labanye abalimi bese niwusebenzisa ngokuhlanganyaela.

Kudingeka siqale ukuhlakanipha mayelana nendlela esisebenzisa ngayo okusanhlamu kwethu. Qala ngokucabanga nokuhlela ngokwehlukana okuzimelele. Sebenzisa ithuba lo mmbila oluahlaza – bheka ongakukhetha ukugaya ummbila wakho wenze impuphu nokungeza i-value emkhiqizweni wakho. Qinisekisa ukuthi umndeni wakho wondlekile futhi uphokopelele ekwenzeni isisekelo semali enge-nayo yesilimo sakho sommbila. Ngokutshala kancane njengokutshala ihektha elilodwa, ungenza umehluko omkhulu empilweni yomndeni wakho nomphakathi wakho.

Uma ufuna iminininingwane ngokulima ummbila endaweni encane ungakhathazeki xhumana nomeluleki wakho noma nehhovisi lakwa-Grain SA oseduze nalo. Barungi abalimi asebesebenzisa le mishini nokungeza i-value kokusanhlamu kwabo. I-Grain SA Small Scale Farmer yoNyaka ka-2018 ue lo mlimi, u-Mnu. Sicelo Nhlanhla Mngadi, uwawina owodwa wale mishini njengomklomelo wakheemhlanganweni wonyaka wokuGubha uSuku IwaBalimi i-Grain SA Farmer Development Day of Celebration eBothaville. Uthi lo shini uyisimanga futhi usumni-keze okuningi angakhetha kukho amakethe ummbila wakhe. ■



Qala ukucabanga nokuhlelela ukwehlukana okuzimelele.

I-GRAIN SA:

Inhlango yabalimi esungulwe abalimi

NJENGELUNGU LE-GRAIN SA USEKELA INHLANGANO EYASUNGULELWA UKUSEKA NOKUSIZA IKAKHULUKAZI ABALIMI BASENINGIGIZIMU AFRIKA ABAKHIQIZA OKUSANHLAMVU UKUZE BABE NETHUBA ELINGCONO LOKUSEBENZA NGOKUSEZINGENI ELIPHEZULU FUTHI BAZIMELELE ISIKHATHI ESIDE EMBONINI ENEZINSELELO NENOMTHELELA WAMAFETHA AMANINGI.

Ukukusiza ukhulise ibhizinisi lakho futhi uhlale ungu limi ophumele-layo yiso isizathu esenza kuba khona iGrain SA.

I-Grain SA yinhlangano yezidingo. Abaphathi nethimba baqoqa ulwazi olubalulekile bese beluhambisa kubalimi ngamafektha ahlukahlu kene anomthelela emkhqizweni wezilimo nezimakethet.

Zinini izinto ezi-afektha amanani ethu entengo. Ukwenza isibonelo, ake ucabange nje ukube ubengekho obheke izimpahla ezithengwa kwamanye amazwe esikulimayo nokusanhlamvu noma izinhlamvu zika woyela ku-zolethwa ngokukhululeka ezikhumulweni zethu zemikhumbi ngentengo ephansi kakhulu kunaleyso esilima ngayo izilimo zethu? Abahwebi abandaba ukuthi okusanhlamvu kuvela kuphi, abathembekile kubalimi bakuleli, bona bafuna idili enhle ezobenza bazimele kahle emakethet.

Sidinga ukuvikeleka emingceleni yethu yingakho kumentela ebhada-lwayo yempahlha engena kuleli phecelezi **import tariff**. I-import tariff yintela ekhokhelwa impahlha ethengwa emazweni nezidingo. Amareyhi ahlukene omsebenzi ayasebenza ezimpahleni ezaahlukene Akubona bonke abalimi abanamakhono okwazi ukuthi iyiphi i-import tariff efanele ngakho ke siding ochwepheshe abazosimela ngokukhuluma nohulumeni nabaphethe ababeka amareyhi futhi sibenze baqaphele ukuthi lawo mareyhi anamthelela muni kubalimi bakuleli. Leli thimba lisebenza isikhathi eside futhi lizikhanda ukuze lithole ukuthi kwamukelwe ukumplimentwa kwe-tariff kakolo efanele. Kwadingeka ukuba benze izibalo eziningi nezethulo kuhulumeni ukuze ukulinywa kukakolo kuba nenzuso eningi futhi kuqhubeke isikhathi eside.

*I-Grain SA Farmer Development Programme
ibaqaphe kakhulu futhi iyabavikela abalimi
abasathuthuka njengoba izama ukuqinisekisa
ukuthi banikezwu amathuba alinganayo
okuthola ama-input ayikhwalithi ephezulu
neseluleko esiqonde ngqo.*

I-Grain SA futhi ibheka **amanani entengo kaphethiloli** futhi isebezenze ukunika abalimi izixwayiso masinyane uma kuzokhuphuka intengo kaphethiloli ukuze bazilungiselele isikhathi sisekhona.

Leli thimba futhi **luqqa ulwazi mayelana nezilimo ezahlukene** ezime-lwe yi-Grain SA. Isibonelo esimayelana nommbila, bazohlaziya lokhu okulandelayo: Mangaki amahektha atshale ummbila omhlopho nommbila ophu; ungakanani ummbila owathengwa emazweni angaphandle nokuthi ungakanai owathunyelwa kwamanye amazwe; nokuthi amanani entengo abehamba kanjani unyaka wonke. Le mininingwane ibalulekile kubalimi futhi iyabasize ekwenzeni izinqumo ngokuthi bangawutshala ummbila

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IZIMPAWU ZE-GRAIN SA

Izimpawu ezine ezibalulekile ze-Grain SA ilezi:

- 1** Yinhlangano eyivolontiya yabalimi bokusanhlamvu futhi imele intando yamalungu ayo.
- 2** Yinhlangano ezimele ayinawo umzimba oyilawulayo negxile kuzo zonke izindaba ezinomthelela embonini yokusanhlamvu.
- 3** AKUYONA inhlango yezopolitiki futhi ayithambekeli kweze-politiki futhi iholwa yimigomo nemikhuba emihle yebhizinisi KUPHELA.
- 4** Ilawulwa abalimi eyabalimi futhi leNhlango iyigunya eliphezulu kakhulu kulabo abakhethelwe ezikhundleni zokuphatha.

noma cha noma, uma bebona ukuthi kunomkhqizo omningi, benganquma ukutshala esinye isilimo esishodayo.

Abalimi baphinde bacela ithimba le-Grain SA ukuba lenze ucwaningo ngezimaketha zakwamanye amazwe ukuze betshale ummbila bazi ukuthi ikhona imaketha kwamanye amazwe abazothumela kuyo okusanhlamvu phecelezi **i-export market for the grain**. Abaphathi babe nezingxoxo eziningi namanxusa amazwe okubalwa kuwo iJapan, iTaiwan neChina, ebazisa ngamazinga aphezulu okusanhlamvu okukhqiqwza kuleli. Abalimi ngokwabo abanabo ubungcweti nesikhathi sokuzibandakanya kulolu hlangothi lwebhizinisi.

INHLANGANO EQAPHILE

I-Grain SA iphinde ibe yinhlangano eqaphile. Lokhu kusho ukuthi abaphathi nethimba lihlala ngokubhekele abalimi isimo sebhizinisi njalo. Izhnlangano eziqaphayo umsebnzi wazo ziuthathu njengobaluleke kakhulu yokubheka imisebenzi kahulumeni, yemboni, noma yezinye izinhlangano nokwazisa abalimi kanye nomkhakha wezolimo ngobubanzi uma kuhona isinyathelo ezingahambisan nokuthandwa ama-stakeholders. I-Grain SA idlale indima yobuholi ezingoxweni nohulumeni mayelana namapholisi emkhakheni wezolimo phecelezi **agricultural policy environment** nemizamo yokuhlanganyela nohulumeni ekufuneni izixazululo sezinkinga ezi-bhekne nomkhakha.

Ngabe abaqaphi phecelezi i-watchdog Grain SA ibenzelani abalimi bayo? Ibheka **ikhwalithi yama-input** futhi izophenya iphinde ikhulumele abalimi uma kubonakala ukuthi kunenkinga enzima khona. I-Grain SA Farmer Development Programme ibaqaphe kakhulu futhi iyabavikela abalimi

La malungu alandelayo akhethelwa ukungena eSigungwini seGrain SA eMhlanganweni ka-2019:



abasathuthuka njengoba izama ukuqinisekisa ukuthi banikezwa amathuba alinganayo okuthola ama-*input* ayikhwalithi ephezulu neseluleko esiqonde ngqo. Okunye futhi i-*Grain SA Farmer Development Programme* iwumpetha wabo BONKE abalimi abasathuthuka. Leli thimba likholwa ukuthi wonke umuntu one-aksesi emhlabeni nofisa ukulima, akukhathalekile ukuthi inkulu noma incane, kufanele basizwe ukuze bathole umphumela omuhle ngezinsiza abanzo ezingezabulo zemvelo. Lokhu yimpumelelo ebalulekile enhlanganweni phambilini eyayigxile ebhizi-nisini labalimi abenza inzuko.

Ngabe uyazi yini ukuthi abaphathi beGrain SA kudala balibamba iqhaza ezingxoxweni zokunciphisa **imali kadizili phecelezi diesel rebate** ne-SARS ngemisebenzini yokulima? Namanje le sihloko sisashisa no-SARS ufunu iminininingwane yencazelo mayelana nokusetshenziswa kukadizili ngaphambi kokuba ikuvume abakushoyo. Umthetho ufunu kube ne-logbook ezoba nobufakazi bakho konke okusetshenziselwa udizili.

UKUBHEKA PHAMBILI

- Emhlanganweni ka-2019 abaphathi batshela izithunywa ukuthi bagxile ekuqhakambiseni isidingo esiphuthumayo somshwälense wokuxhasa isilimo phecelezi **i-subsidised crop insurance** yabalimi. Ubungozi besicho tho, isomiso, izikhukhula kanye nokubhedula kwezifo kuyingozi nge-mpela ekuphileni kwabali. Le nhlangano ifaka phakathi abalimi abancane ama-*smallholder farmers* bayabacelela nabo ngoba basengcupheni yokwehlelwa yilezi zingozi.
- Njengoba kushiwo iqiniso ukuthi **uphenyo Iwezolimo** alunakiwe nokusebenzisa imali kulolu hlangothi bekuyinto enganakiwe, ngakho i-*Grain SA* izinikele ekutheni icele uhulumeni ukuba akukhulisa ukutshala imali kwezophe-nyo nentuthuko ukuqinisekisa ukuthi sihlale siphambili emsebenzini wokulima nokwenza inzuko okunomthelela esivunweni nokuvikela ukudla. Uma uhulumeni engeke ayikhuphule imali ayitshala ekwenzeni uphenyo nokuthuthuka sizongena engozini yokusilela emuva futhi sihluleke nokuncintisana emakethe kanjalo nokuhlala ebhizinisini.
- Okunye ukuzinikele okwenziwe eNhlanganweni ukuthi i-*Grain SA* izocela ukusekwa kangcono ngoahlolo Iwe-zimali phecelezi **i-financial support systems** yabalimi abasebasha okudingeka kugxilwe kubo ngokukhetekile abanobunzima bokuthola usizo kula masistimu akhona okwesekwa ngezimali.

Le incazelo efinqiwe, kodwa isengakaphothulwa, nokho abaphathi bebhizini leGrain SA basaludingida lolu daba. Mhlambe lo lwazi luzokwakha ukuzithembu ngokuthi isifiso sakho ekulimni sigadiwe futhi sihlola ochwepheshe abazinikele. Ngabe uyini umsebenzi womlimi kukho konke lokhu? Wonke umlimi uno-msebenzi wokuthola ulwazi nokuxhumana nethimba labaphathi benhlangano. Uma sebazi ngezinselelo zethu zokulima okusa-nhlamu, ukukhathazeka nokudideka futhi bazinake, lokho kusho ukuthi inhlangano isezenza kahle. Sebenzisa imigudu yokuxhumana uqale ngebhodi lakho elikumele nezithunywa zenhlangano ukuqinisekisa ukuthi uyezwakela. ■

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UFAKWE NJENGELUNGUPHECELZI CO-OPTED

UKUKHIQIZWA KWEKHANOLA

Yini okufanele uyibheke kusukela ngoJulayi kuye ku-Okthoba

L APHA KUNETHEMBA LOKUTHI ABALIMI BAKWAZILE UKUPHUMELELA KAHLE, NGOKUFANAYO KANYE NESIMO SEKHANOLA KULONYAKA. UKUFANANISA KUBALULEKE KAKHULU KUYASISIZA EKWENZENI IZINQUMO ZOKUZIKALELA ISIKHATHI, NJENGOKUTHI UYENZA NINI I-TOP DRESS NGENAYITHROJINI (N), UNGAYI FAKA NINI I-BORON (B), ISIGABA SOKUHULA SOKUFUTHA I-SCLEROTINIA KANYE NESIKHATHI ESIFANELE SOKUSIKA.

Uma zonke izitshalo ziwsayizi olinganayo nesigaba sokuhula kuba lula ukwenza lezi zinqumo. Kanti ukuma ngokulingana kusho

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INAYITHROJINI (N)

Isigaba esinconyiwe mayelana nesikhathi se-N topdressing izinsuku ezingama-30 kuya kwezingama-40 emuva kokumila ukwenza i-aplikheshimi yokuqala, kulandele okwesibili ezinsukwini ezingama-60 ukuya ku-70 ku-post-emergence. Inani le-N okufanele ifakwe kuncike kumafektha amanigi, okubaluleke kakhlulu kufaka phakathi:

- I-V eselete ngesikhathi sokutshala (isimo senhlabathi ngaphambi kokutshala).
- Isivuno esithagethiwe (okunqunywa ngokucabanga nge-avareji yemvula yonyaka, isivuno esithile sinamnadla sesikhathi eside, isikhathi sokutshala ne-cultivar enamandla sivuno).
- Imvula kusukela ekuqaleni kwesizini yokulima kanye nokungalindeleka ukuba kusale ngesizini (isibikezelo esethembekile).

I-SULPHUR (S)

I-Sulphur (S) yi-elementi ebalulekile ekukhiqizweni kwekhanolat kanti ne-S yekhanola idingekayo iphindwe kane kuleyo kakolo. Isikhathi sokwenza amasampula enhlabathi kuhlolwe isidingo se-S kufanele sibe masinyane ngaphambi kokutshala njengoba i-S equikethwe yinhlabathi ingahlukana ngesikhathi sesizini. Uma izinga le-S lingaphansi kuka-6 mg/kg enhlabathini, ngakho u-15 kg/ha kuya ku-20 kg/ha we-S kufanele ufakwe. Phakathi kuka-7 mg/kg no-12 mg/kg wenhlabathi isigaba sokuwunakekela kunconywa u-15 kg/ha ka-S. Ngokukhiqiza okuhle, kungcono uku-aplaya u-S kuhaniganiswe no-N njenge-topdressing ngesikhathi sesizini yokutshala ka-N:S ireshyo ka-7:1.

I-BORON

I-Boron nayo yi-elelementi ebaluleke kakhlulu ekukhiqizweni kwe-khanola, ikakhulukazi ekuvundeni imbalii. Ukwentuleka kwe-boron kudala ukuthela kwemidumba embalwa nezinhlamvu ezimbalwa umdumba ngamunye. Uku-aplaywa kwe-boron kufanele kwensiwe njenge-foliar spray ngesikhathi sokweluleka kwasiqu (u-70 kuya ku-80 wezinsuku emuva kokumila). Uku-aplaywa kuka-1 kg/ha ukuya ku-1,5 kg/ha kunconya i-Solubar.

AMA-TRACE ELEMENT

Kufanele kucatshangwe ngamanye amakhemikhali atholakala kancane umakwenzeka ukuthi uwawingo lukhombisa ukuthi kuhona okushodayo enhlabathini noma kuhlaziwe ihmamu elintulayo. Kwesinye isikhathi kuyenzeka kutholakale izindawo ezithile ezinokwentula ngenxa yezinhlubo zenhlabathi isib. Inhlabathi equukethe amazinga aphezulu ekalsiyamu. Uma kufakwa amakhemikhali amancane njengesifutho se-foliar le mihlahlandlela elandelayo kufanele isetshenziswe:

- Ungawahlanganisi amakhemikhali amancane nama-herbicides ethangeni lokufutha.
- Izitshalo kufanele zikhule masinyane zisheshe.
- Ungazifuthi izitshako ezimanzi (ezinamazolo kakhulu) noma uma kulindeleke imvula mahorenai ama-2 kuya kwama-3.
- Funda ilebula ulandele nemiyalelo.

OKUBALULEKE KAKHULU

I-Post-emergence grass herbicides isuka ku-herbicide group A (i-fops ne-dims) akufanele i-APLAYWE KUKHANOLA EMVA KWESIGABA SOKUHUMA. Kwenzeka umonakalo omkhulu ekumileni kwezimbali kukhanola uma kufafazwa emuva kwasikhathi ikakhulukazi nge-Clethodim.

Hlola njalo ubheke ukuhlasela kwezinambuzane, ikakhulukazi i-aphids, i-bollworms kanye ne-diamond back moth, kubaluleke kakhlulu kule sikhathi.



Isimo esihle esifanayo.



I-Aphids ingadala omkhulu umonakalo.



Impahla enhle enhlabathini.

I-APHIDS

I-Aphids ingadala umonakalo omkhulu esigabeni se-rosette yekhanola nesibalo samanani singakhula ngamandla ngaphansi kwezimo ezishisayo nezomile. Uqaphele kakhulu ubukhona be-aphids phakathi kwamahlamu asemancane kanye nesesihlokweni esikhulayo kanjalo nama-aphids amba-lwa anele ukuphazamisa ukukhula kwesthalo sekhanola kulesi sigaba.

Uma fufanele kuthathwe isinqumo sokuba kufafazwe noma kungafafazwa, kungcono ukunquma ngenombolo yeziitshalo ezhilaselekile kunokuba kubhekwe inani le-aphids esihlahleni ngasinye. Izinga le-threshold lokufafazwa kwe-aphids kungeskathhi u-20% wezitshalo zisuleleke nge-aphids. Nciphisa isikhathi sokuqapha uma sekubonakele ukuhlaseleka futhi ufuthe kuphela uma inani lezibalo likhula. Ziningi izinambuzane eizizuyayo eizidla i-aphids (i-ladybirds, nezibungu zayo, i-wasps, i-lacewings) futhi ngokuvamile ingacina inani le-aphids lingaphansi kwe-threshold yokufafaza, ikakhulukazi ezindaweni zesimo sezulu esipholile.

I-BOLLWORM

I-Bollworm moths (Ama-moths) amakhulu anokubomvana nokunsundu kuya emaphikweni angaphambili ansundu okuhanyayo ngaphambili na-creamy white emaphikweni angemuva) ngokuvamile ziqala ukubonakala

esigabeni sokuqala sokuqhakaza kwezimbali zekhanola. I-moth endiza ebusuku izalela amaqanda amhlophe ngalinye kusafesi ngaphezelu kwe-hlamvu futhi ingazalela kuze kufike ku-1 000 wamaqanda empilweni yayo yonke yezinsuku ezi-5 kuya kweziyi-8.

Uma ubheka ngilokuqaphela amaqanda ungawabona kalula uma usuyibonile imisebenzi ye-moth. Mancane (angaphansi kwe-1 mm ubude) i-larva izalela emva kwezinsuku ezi- ± 6 futhi iqale ukudla ithishu yehlamvu. I-larvae moult izikhathi eziyisithupha ezinsukwini eziyi-14 kuya kweziyi-18 futhi ifikelele ku-3 cm ubude uma isivuthiwe. I-larvae (isibungu) inemithenda eyhla ngobude bomzimba. Isibungu esikhulu (singaphezu-lu kwe-1 cm ubude) esingadla imidumba) I-threshold value ye-bollworm kungenkathi isibalo sezibungu sifinyelela ku-5 kuya ku-10 m². Nyakazisela isitshalo esiqukathini noma phansi eshidini ukuze ubale izibungu.

Mayelana nokuqapha i-aphid, ufutha kuphela uma isibalo sikhula. Uku-qapha kakhulu kufanele kwensiwe uma isibungu sesibonakele. Ngaphansi kwezimo ezishisayo nezomile nokuhsela okukhulu kwe-aphid (i-bollworm moths ihehekela ku-aphid honeydew) futhi ngokungabikhona kokunye zidla izilimo, inani le bollworm lingakhula ngamandla. Umonakalo omkhulu wemidumba ungenze ka ngesikhathi esifushane uma lokhu kwenzeke.

I-DIAMOND BACK MOTHS

I-Diamond back moths (DBM) ithathwa njenesinambuzane esi-sporadic kodwa yisinambuzane esinamandla. I-moth encane enombala ompunga nokunsundu (ingu-10 mm ubude) inephethini esayidayimane eyhlayo phansi ngemuva phakathi nendawo lapho kusongeke khona izimpiko. I-moth ihamba kakhulu kusihlwa nasebusuku bonke. Indiza amabanga amafushane phakathi kwezitshalo urma iphazamisekile.

I-moths eyinsikazi izalela amaqanda angaphezelu kwe-100 aphizi okuphaphathekile, amaqala ayimbulunga phecelezi oval empilweni yayo. Amaqanda azalelwya ngalinye noma abe yinqwaba ndawonye emithanjeni yehlamvu ezinhlangothini zombili zehlamvu. Amaqanda aqhamusela nge-muva kwezinsuku ezi-4 kuya kweziyi-6 futhi i-larva burrow yokuqala ina-mathela kuthishu yehlamvu. Izigaba ezi-3 ze-larva zidla ngaphansi kusafesi yehlamvu. Isibungu esiluhlaza okuphaphathekile siyakhula sibe u-12 mm ubude. Uma siphazamisekile, isibungu siwela phansi noma silenge ezintanjeni zolwembu izisasilika esitshalweni.

Izinga lokukhula kwe-DBM incike emazingeni okushisa, ithatha isikhashana esiyizinsuku ezi-14 ukuqedu i-lifecycle yayo ngo-28°C noma ngaphezelu kwezinsuku eziyi-100 ngo-12°C. Ngaphansi kwezimo ezishisayo zesimo sezulu kungaba khona ukwedlulela kwasizuku-lwane. Isimo esipholile, esimanzi nesinomoya kungasinciphisa isibalo se-DBM kanti ngaphansi kwasimo esishisayo, esomile isibalo singabhebhethuka kakhulu. Umphumela walokho kungaba ukulahlekelwa yisivuno esingaphezelu kuka-80% urma kubhudeku i-DBM.

I-threshold yokufutha i-DBM ihamba kanje:

- Isigaba esiphakathi kuya kwesokuqhakaza kwezimbali – u-17 kuya ku- 23 larva ezitshalweni eziyishumi.
- Isigaba se-pod filling – u-43 kuya ku-57 wezibungu ezitshalweni eziyishumi.
- Qaphela: Ubala kuphela izibungu ezinkulu ezingaphezelu kwezi-3 mm kuya kwezi-4 mm ubude.
- Bheka ngokuhamba ensimini futhi ubale ngazozonke izikhathi ezi-nigma-20 kuya kwezingama-25 amamitha. Isitshalo usinyakazisele esiqukathini bese ubala izibungu.

AMAPHUZU ABALULEKILE AFANELE AKUKHUNJULWA

- Bheka izinambuzane njalo. Nciphisa izikhathi uma izinambuzane sezibonakele.
- Futha ngamakhemikhali kuphela uma isibalo sezinambuzane sikhu-la futhi ne-threshold yokufutha isifikile.
- Yazi izilwane eizidla nezimunca isinambuzane ngasinye futhi ubavikele kakhulu abasebenzi bakho abangakhokhelwa.
- Bheka isimo sezulu ngaphambi kokuba ufuthe futhi ucabange ngokuzokwenzeka (ikakhulukazi ngaphansi kwasimo esibandayo, esimanzi) esibalweni sezinambuzane.
- Funda ilebuli yomkhiqizo ulandele nemiyalelo. ■

Iseyinde indlela esazohanjwa ngesu lokuthenga ubhontshisi isoya emazweni

LE ATHEKHILI IBHEKA INQUBEKELA PHAMBILI EYENZIWE NGOKWEMIGOMO YASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA NGESU LOKUVALA ISIKHALA SOKUTHENGA ISOYA EMAZWENI OKWENZIWE YI-DT!

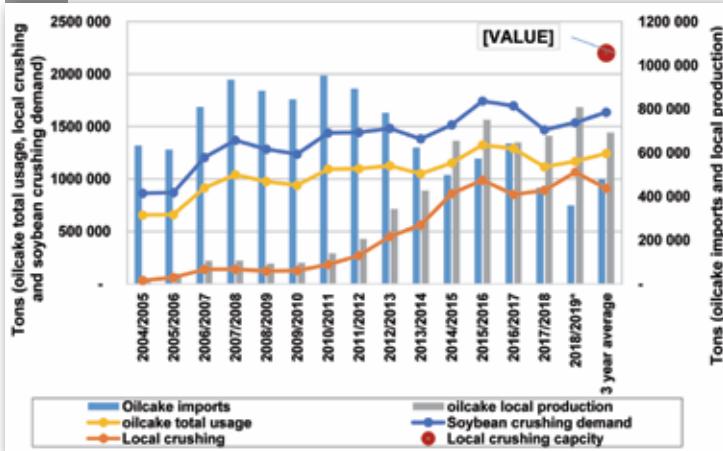
Eminyakeni embalwa edlule i-DT yaqhamuka nenqubomgomo yokuvala isikhala sokuthengwa kwenya emazweni ukuze kusungulwe imboni kasoya eNingizimu Afrika. Kwafakwa imali ebonakalayo yokwakha umshini wokugaya izinhlamvu zesoya nezikajikanlanga, onomthamo ongu-2,5 wezigidi zamathani.

Kusukela kwasungulwa imishini yakuleli yokugaya, kwaba nemiphumela emihle, eNingizimu Afrika yabona ukuthuthuka okukhula emishinini yakuleli yokugaya, kwaba nemiphumela emihle, eNingizimu Afrika ibone okukhulu ekukhiqizweni kwenya kanye nendawo etshalwe kuyo (iGrafu 1). Umphumela walokhu futhi kwaba ukukhula komkhiqizo we-oil/cake nomikhiqizo kawoyela. Ngesizini yokumaketha ka-2019/2020, ngokwesilinganiso kuthiwa Ningizimu Afrika ikhiqiza cishe u-1,27 wezigidi zesoya, nento engaphezulu kokuphindwe kibili kwalokho esasikhiqiza eminyakeni eyishumi edlule.

Ukuzinikela kwethu ukukhiqiza isoya egayiwe kulinganiselwa kumthamo ka-1,75 wezigidi zamathani. Kodwa, uma sekuhlanganiswa nomthamo wezitshalo ezimbili lokhu kungaba isoya nojikanelanga, umthamo omkhulu ongawaywa ulinganiselwa ku-2,5 wezigidi zamathani. eNingizimu Afrika isebeenzisa kuphela cishe u-64% womthamo wokuphrosesa okusho ukuthi amandla okukhula kuye phambili asemaningi kakhulu.

Eminyakeni edlule, isoya nemikhqizo ethengwa emazweni inciphe kakhulu, kodwa akwanele emakethe yakuleli ukufinyelela emandleni

2 I-oilcake yesoya ezothengwa emazweni izovala isikhala eNingizimu Afrika.



Umthombo: I-SARS ne-SAGIS (2019)

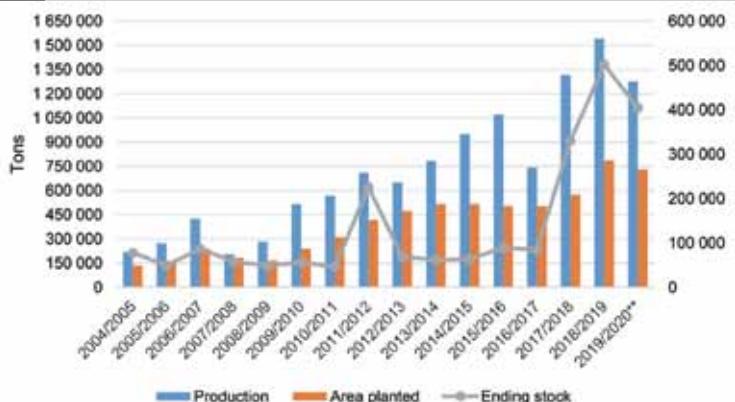
I-Oilcake ethengwa emazweni	Inani lama-oilcake o lethwa kulelizwe
I-Oilcake ekhiqizwa kuleli	Inani le-oilcake ekhiqizwa kuleli
Isamba se-Oilcake osetschenzisive	Inani le-oilcake esetshenzisiva kuleli
Egaywa kuleli	Inani lesoya egaywa kuleli
Idimandi yokugaya isoya	Inani lesoya edingwa abagayi
Umthamo wokugaya kuleli	Isamba senani likasoya abakwaziyo ukulphrosesa abagayi

U-Ikageng Maluleke, i-Junior Economist, yakwa-Grain SA. Thumela i-imeyili ku-Ikageng@grainsa.co.za



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Ukukhiqizwa kwenya eNingizimu Afrika, indawo otshalwe kuyo nesitoko sokuvala.



Umthombo: i-Grain SA (2019)

ngokugcweli. **iGrafu 2** ikhombisa ukuthi eminyakeni ukukhiqizwa kwe-oil/cake yesoya kwandile kanti okuthengwa emazweni kuya ngokuncipha. Ukuvala isikhala ngokuthenga emazweni kukhule ngamandla kusukela ngo-2014, inani lokasoya odinga ukugaya ukuze kugcwaliswe ukusetshenziswa kwe-oil/cake kusephezulu kakhulu; kodwa eNingizimu Afrika kancane kancane iyalivala igebe ngomkhiqizo osele kasoya ukukhiqizwa nokwanda kokuphroseswa kuleli. Umthamo wokugaya kuleli ngempela wanele ukuselisa idimandi yamanje neyengeziwe.



Ngokwesilinganiso kuthiwa Ningizimu Afrika ikhiqiza cishe u-1,27 wezigidi zesoya, nento engaphezulu kokuphindwe kibili kwalokho esasikhiqiza eminyakeni eyishumi edlule.



ISIPHETHO

Uma ubheka isitoko sokuvala esikhona samanje (iGrafu 1) kanye nomthamo wokugaya ongasetshenziswa kasoya wenziwa i-oilcake (iGrafu 2), ngizothi eNingizimu Afrika isenendlela ende okufanele iyihambe izama ukugcwaliswa umsebenzi wenqubomgomo yokuvala isikhala sokuthenga kwamanye amazwe okwenziwe u-Dti. Kodwa abalimi bakhombise ukuzinikela okukhulu mayelana nokuzinikela ekwandiseni umkhiqizo ngaphandle kwamafektha afana nesomiso eminyakeni eminingi, okufaka phakathi le sizini yamanje. Le mboni idinga ukuzinikela ngasohlangothini lwabathenga emazweni ukuba baqale ukuthengwa i-oilcake kuleli ukuze basize ekukhuphuleni umthamo wokugayela imakethe yakuleli negxathu lokunciphisa ukuthengwa kwe-oilcake emazweni. ■

UKUMAKETHWA KUKABHONTSHISI ISOYA

– yini e-afektha ikhwalithi nentengo

SBIKEZELO SE-NATIONAL CROP ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
SOMHLA KA-26 KUMASHI KA-2018/2019 ISILIMO SIKA-
BHONTSHISI ISOYA UMKHQIZO KA- 1 276 035 WAMATHA-
NI U-(1,27 WEZIGIDI ZAMATHANI) KUSUKELA ENDAWENI
OKUTSHALWE KUYO KA-730 500 HA.

I-avareji yesivuno ihektha kubikezelwa ukuthi u-1,75 wamathani ihektha ngalinye. I-value yesilimo kuzwelonek esebenzisa i-avareji yenani le-Safex ka-R4 750 ngo-Ephreli kuya kuJulayi 2019 ngakho ke kuphakathi kuka-R6 061 000 000 noma kafushane u-6 bhiliyonu randi.

Isilimo samanje sizoba ngaphansi kuka-1,5 wezigisi zamathani ngesizini ka-2017/2018 no-1,3 wezigidi zamathani kanye no-1,3 wezigi zamathani ngesizini ka-2016/2017.

Inging labalimi lizodiliva isilimo salo ku-silo yokusanhlamu erejistiwe esondelele nepulazi labo futhi bamukele 'i-spot' price eshiwo yi-co-op noma amanyama co-op asebenza esifundeni sabo sokuhiqiza.

Idimandi enkulu kabhontshisi isoya iqhamuka ekugayweni phecelezi *crushing* noma ezimbonini eziphrosesayo ezivamise ukuthenga ubhontshisi isoya edilivwa kuma-co-ops ahlukene anamasilo arejistiwe. Ubhontshisi isoya iyaphroseswa ibe ubhontshisi isoya ewukudla kwezinkomo embonini nowoyela odliwa abantu.

AMAZINGA EKHWALITHI – NGABE YINI EBHEKWA ABALIMI?

Ubhontshisi wakho isoya noma isilimo sikabhontshisi isoya kufanele sihlangabezane namazinga aminimamu ekhwalithi yezinhlamu njenokusho koMthetho wamaZinga oKukhiqiza ezoLimo ka-1990 (Umthetho No 119 ka-1990) Kanye nokuhambisana nokuchibiyelwa kuze kuge umhla ka-21 Ephreli 2017. La mazinga asemthethweni asetshenziswa kuyo yonke i-value yokumaketha kabhontshisi isoya ewuchungechunge ukupinisekisa ukuthi umkhiqizo ungathengwa futhi udaiyiswe ngokuzithemba yizo zonke izingxenye nezinkampani ezibandakanyekayo. Idokumenti iyatholakala kule webhusayithi elandelayo: sagis.org.za futhi kufanele ifundwe yibo bonke abalimi abakhiqiza ubhontshisi isoya.

Isisindo sezinhlamvu zikabhontshisi ngazinye noma ama-kernel zingahlukana kusukela ku-11 wamagremu izinhlamvu eziyi-100 ezikhqi-zwe ngaphansi kwezimo zesomiso kuye ku-18 wamagremu izinhlamvu eziyi-100 ezilinywe ngaphansi kokumenenjwa okuhle nasenhlabathini esezenegeni eliphezulu lokuvunda. Amasampuli ezinhlamvu ezamukelele kakhlulu zizoquketha uchungechunge losayizi bezinhlamvu ezsukela ku-15 kuye ku-18 wamagremu izinhlamvu eziyi-100.

Kafushane, izinhlamvu zikabhontshisi isoya ezihlangabezana namazinga abalulwe ngenhla ayagreyidwa futhi adaiyiswe njengoklassi SB1 kabhontshisi isoya.

UKUPHAMBUKA OKUVUMELEKILE

Uhla olungaphansi yizinga eliphezulu lokwehluka okuvumelekile kumasampula ahlangabezana namazinga adingekayo.

- Imidumba emanzi – 0,2%.
- Izinto ezingayona isoya okubandakanya amatshe, okunye okusahlamu nezinhlamvu zikajikanelanga – 5%.
- Okunye okusahlamu akungafanele kwedlule ku-0,5%.
- Izinhlamvu zikajikanelanga – 0,1%.
- Amatshe – 1%.
- Izinhlamvu ezine-*Sclerotinia* noma izigaxa ze-*sclerotia* – 4%.
- Izinhlamvu zikabhontshisi isoya izingxenye zikabhontshisi isoya

Ibhaliwe umfama osathatha umhlapahansi



ezingaphezulu kuka-1,8 mm eskrini esihlukanisiwe nezedlula ku-4,75 mm eskrini sembobo eyindingilizi – 10%.

- Izinhlamvu zikabontshisi isoya ezinezici ku-4,75 mm embotsheni yokuhlunga eyindingilizi.
- Izinhlamvu zikabontshisi isoya ezingcolile – 10%.
- Okungafanele kungene okune-*Sclerotinia* akudluli ku- 7%.
- Umswakama okuqukethwe awudluli ku-13%.

Bonke abathengi nabasebenzisa ubhontshisi isoya bengaba nalo ithemba lokuthi isivumelwano sokuwheba noma sokuthenga esenziwe embonini siyikhwalithi nezinga elilindelele elaziwayo.

Lesamari engenhla ikhombisa ukuthi zimbalwa izinqubo ezibalule-kile okufanele uzigcine engqondweni ngaphambi kokudiliva isampuli engaphansi kwezinga ngaphambi kokuba udilive isilimo sakho kusilo erejistiwe yokusanhlamu. Kule sigaba uma udilive isampuli yezi-nhlamu ezingaphansi kwezinga futhi i-co-op isiyithathile, kuzoba nzima kakhulu ukwenyusa izinga lokusanhlamu futhi loyo mthwala kungadala uukulahlekelwa okukhulu.

IZINTO EZIPHATHEKAYO ONGAZICABANGA

Umjikelezo wokukhiqiza izinhlamvu eziyikhwalithi uqala ngaphambi kuktala ngokukhetha ama-cultivar afanele, ngokutshala nokupathwa kwe-silimo esigabeni sokuhula kuye ekuvuthweni ngqo nokucina ngokuvuna. Kungabonakala emazingeni okuhlunga ukuthi ukugewala kwe-*Sclerotinia* kufanele kugwenywe ngezindlela zonke. Lokhu kungensiwa ngokuqapha umhlabu wakho ngokucophelela kunoma yizihi izilimo zakho zamanje nezesikhathi esizayo.

Intu ebaluleke kakhulu eyenza izinga elihle kubalimi abaningu ukwenza umsebenzi omuhle kakhulu ekuvuneni. Amasethingi alungile ekhombayini yesivinini esikahle sedilamu nezisefo ezifanele ezikwazi ukuhlunga izinhlamvu ezincane kakhulu nokuphephetha onke amakhoba kule ngqubo nokungena kwamatshe kukhombayni kubaluleke kakhlulu. Ukwakheka kwekhombayni nesistimu yokubhula esetshe-nziswayo nesimo sesilimo ngesikhathi sivunwa kuzokuba nomthelela kumasethingi afanele azosetshenziswa. Kubaluleke kakhlulu ukuba umlimi abe khona ensimini ngesikhathi sokuvuna mhlambe uma esebenzisa imishini yakhe noma umshini kasonkontileka.

Khumbula ukuthi uma uphoqeletekile ukuba udilive ngqo ku-co-op usuka emnsimini kudingeka ukhiphe isampula enhle kakhulu. Ubothatha isampula usaqala njalo kukhombayini yokuqala uyhambise ku-co-op ukuze ihlolwe ukuze uzo-kwazi ukuthi leyo khwalithi izo-kwamukeleka.

ISIPHETHO

Lazi izinga elidingeka lenhla-mvu eyi-SB1 futhi uzame ukuphumelela kulokhu ngokuphatha okuhle ezigabenii zonke zokuhiqiza kuze kuyofika ekuvuneni. ■



Yenza OKUNHLOBONHLOBO futhi UPHUMELELE

LE ATHIKHILI IGOAMISA UKUBALULEKA KOKWENZA OKUNGAFANI EBHZINISINI LAKHO LOKULIMA UKUZE USABALALISE UBUNGOZI UNGENISE NEMALI UNYAKA WONKE.

NGABE YINI UKWENZA OKUNHLOBONHLOBO?

Emhlabeni jikelele, abalimi bahlangabezana nezinselelo eziningi nokuncipha kwemali engenayo epulazini bekuyinto enku ukugqugquzelu imindeneli mayo ukuba yenze uphenyo ngokwenza onhlobonhlobo. Isibonelo bheka nje abalimi bokusanhlamvu, uma wenza ibhizini elilodwa vo (njengoktshala ummbila) bese kwenzeke isilimo sakho singaphumeleli, kuba buhlungu kakhulu kwedlule kunokuba uma ubulime ezinye izilimo.

Inging lethu like lalizwe leli temu '**musa ukufaka onke amaqanda akho kubhasikidi owodwa**' Enye incazelio ithi loyo bhasikidi ozosinda kakhulu uma uwuphakamisa kanti enye ithi uma uwa, kuzokwephuka amaqanda amanangi, uma ekubhasikidi owodwa onke. Ngokwenhlosoyezolimo nebhizinisi, ngingathi incazelio yesibili ishaya emhlolweni.

Okunhlobonhlobo epulazini yingenkathi ipulazi liba namagatsha aphuma emisebenzini yalo yemvelo ngokungeza omunye umsebenzi okungenisa imali. Lokhu kungenziwa esikhundleni noma kungezwe emisebenzini ebekade yensiwi. Izinhlobo ezaahlukene kubandakanya noma yini, kusukela ekungezeni izinhlobonhlobo zezinkukhu nomkhinqizo wezinkomo kuye ekuqaleni indawo yokulala neyeblakfesi phecelezi *bed and breakfast* ezindlini ezingaphandle noma uvuse okuzoheha izivakashi. Konke lokhu kuncike kusayizi wepulazi lakho.

Ngokwejwayelekile, ubunhlobonhlobo busho ukwandisa amabhizinisi owenzayo epulazini. Ngokuphathekayo, lokhu kungenziwa ngezindlela eziningi ezaahlukene, kodwa akusho ukuthi yilawa abhalwe ngezansi kuphela:

- Ungalima izilimo ezingaphezulu kwesisodwa ensimini ukuze usabalalise umsebenzi ngesizini ende yokutshala nokuvuna. (kokunye ungakhiqiza izilimo ezimbili emhlabeni owodwa esikhathini esiyinyanga eziyishumi nambili).
- Ungabusabalalisa ubungozi ngokuba namabhizinisi angaphezulu kwelilodwa (njengokuba nemfuyo ezongenisa imali izinyanga eziningi ngenkathi usamile ukudayisa okusanhlamvu, ngaleyo ndlela ungenisa imali engcono yebhizinisi).
- Ungangeza *i-value* yesilimo osikhqizayo, isib. uvale kungenzeki lutho phecelezi *-niximalization*.
- Ungasebenza kulona lelo bhizini lepulazi ezindaweni ezaahlukene.
- Ungangenisa imali ngeminye emisebenzini engaphandle kwepulazi, isib. uqashise ngebakhi yakho.

IZWI LOKWEXWAYISA!

Akuwona umqondo omuhle ukuqala into entsha uma unenkinga ngedimandi yemali. Amabhizinisi amasha amanangi awenzi inzuko ngonyaka wokuqala futhi ukufunda izilimo ezintsha nezindlela zokuhiqiza zingakwadiselu umsebenzi wokumenenja. Uzodinga ukufunda zonke izinto nezindlela ngenkathi uzama ukwenza inzuko. Qala kancane, isib. ihekhtha elilodwa noma okungaphansi ngonyaka wokuqala ukhulise nebhizinisi lakho njengoba uthuthukisa amakhono akho amasha. Khumbula ukuthuthukisa i-pulani lakho lokumaketha ngenkathi uqala ibhizini elincane.

ISIPHETHO

Emhlabeni wonke, amazwe athuthukile abheka ukwenza izinto ezinhlobonhlobo epulazini njengeqhingga elibaluleke kakhulu lokubhekana

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nezinye izinkinga ezibhekene nezolimo, kanye nesifiso sokucina umhlabu wabo nokucina bengenisa imali ngokungaguquki, lokhu kuyingxenyenye yezizathu zokwenza izinguquko esikweni lemisebenzi yabo.

Ukuguquka/ukwenza okunhlobonhlobo kungabonakala njengokuthola inzuko yemali neyesimonhla yoimli. Uma ubheka isimo seklayimethi nesomnotho emazweni asathuthuka afana neNingizimu Afrika abhekene naso, minake ngithi ukulima izinto ezinhlobonhlo akuseyona indlela yokukhetha ukwengeza, kodwa sekuyingxenyenye ebaulekile yekusasa labalimi emhlabeni jikelele.

UMVUZO WOKWENZA IZINTO EZINHLOBONHLOBO

KUKHULISA IMALI ENGENAYO

Ukukhula kwemali engenayo evela emisebenzini emisha kungakungenisela imali eningi epulazini uphile nempilo engcono.

UKUJWAYELA

Ukuqhezuka kukufakela ugqozi lokubheka amathuba amasha nokusheshe uziwayele izinselelo.

UKUVIKELA NOKUSABALALISA UBUNGOZI

Imisebenzi emisha ingakunkika uzinzo olukhulu kwandise nemithombo engenisa imali qinisekisa ukuthi awungeni enkingeni yokudicilelwu phansi umthombo owodwa okungenisela imali.

FUNDA AMAKHONO AMASHA

Ukusebenza ngento entsha kuzokunkika ithuba lokukhulisa amakhono akho futhi ufunda nokuthi akuphi amandla akho.

UKUJIKELEZISA ISILIMO

Lokhu kuzofaka amanyuthriyenti enhlabathini ikakhulukazi uma ungeza isilimo esithela imidumba kulomjikeleziso, sizosiza ukwenyusa amazinga enayithrojini enhlabathini sikhulise nokuvunda *kwe-structure* senhlabathi.

ISIKO

Ukwehlukanisa kunganikeza wena nomndeni wakho izindlela zokuqhubeka nesiko lokulima. ■

IWEKSHOPHU yenzelwa ukuphakamisa ubumbano olubambisana nokucwaninga

UKUVIKELWA KWESILIMO YISIBONAKALO ESIBA-LULEKILE KUZO ZONKE IZINDAWO EZIKHIQIZA IZILIMO NOKUSANHLAMVU KWASEHLOBO NAZO AZISALI NGAPHANDLE. UCWANINGO LUHAMBE INDLELA ENDE NGOKUSEKELA UKUKHIQIZWA KWESILIMO ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA. KODWA, UKUCWANINGA INHLALO YENDAWO KUBALULEKILE UKUQINISEKISA UKUTHI AMAPHROJEKTHI OCWANINGO AYAHAMBELANA NEMI-PHUMELA IPHENDULE IZIDINGO ZOMKHIQIZI.

IWEKSHOPHU YENQUBEKELA PHAMBILI

Iwekshophu yoKuvikela iSilimo yabanjwa ngomhla ka-4 Ephrel 2019 ePitoli futhi yayihanjewa ngabamele imboni, uhulumeni (umlungisi) nezikhungo zocwaningo zikhahulumeni/zangasese. Inhoso yale wekshophu abe kuwukuxxa ngezinhlaka zezinhlango ezidinga uku-implimentwa ukuze kuzofasilitheythwa ukuhambelana, umphumela namaphrojekthi ocwaningo olugxile kumkhqizi ezizoxazulula izidingo zokuvikelwa kwezilimo zokusahlamu kwasehlobo esifundeni.

Ukwengeza, kulokho le wekshophu isebenze njengesinyathelo sokuqala soqinisekisa kokuhlangana okusondelene phakathi kukahulumeni, imboni kanye nezikhungo zocwaningo.

UKWETHEMBA UKHIYE

U-Dr Ronald Heath (wezamaHlathi eNingizimu Afrika) noSolwazi Bernard Slippers (we-Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute, i-FABI, eNyvesi yasePitoli) amasu okwabelana a-implimentwe imboni yezamaHlathi ukuqinisekisa uphenyo oluzinzie lwenhlalo yendawo yocwaningo oludiliva lubuye ekutshalen. Ukubaluleka kokwakha ubudlelwano obuthembekile phakathi kwama-stakeholders – ikakhulukazi nohulumeni



U-Dr Ida Wilson (Ida Wilson Consulting), u-Dr Ronald Heath (Forestry SA), u-Prof Bernard Slippers (FABI) no-Dr Marinda Visser (Grain SA).

I-athikhili ibhalwe yi-Grain Research and Policy Centre. Thumela i-imyili ku-Miekie Human, Research and Policy Officer at miekie@grainsa.co.za



– ibonakala njengenye yezindawo ezibalulkile okuholela ekuqaleni kweimpumelelo nokuthuthukiswa kwezinhlaka zophenyo lwemboni yamahlathi.

U-Dr Julian Jaftha (Umnyango wezoLimo, ezamaHlathi nokuDoba, i-DAFF) inikeze umqondo ojulile kuloluhlaka olubekiwe okwamanje ukuvikela nokumenerja ukungena kwezindawo ezihenqelwe izinambuzane, *i-pathogens* nokhula eNingizimu Afrika. Ngaphandle kwezinselelo zebhajethi, uhulumeni uyakwemukela ukubambisana nemboni ukuqinisa *i-biosecurity* yaseNingizimu Afrika.

*Umnotho wolwazi nolwazi
oluhiangene nomdlandla wobusha kanye
nokusungula okuholela emhlanganweni
oyimpumelelo ikusasa elihle.*

U-Dr Maneshree Jugmohan-Naidu (*I-Department of Science and Technology*, i-DST) iphakamise isidindo sokuchaza ngokwamakhono, umthamo, nengqalasizinda zokubeka kahle ama-aplikheshini emali ekhona.

HLUKANISA UMQONDO WESILO

Impumelelo yokuhambisana kokuningi sezithatha indawo ezikhungweni zonke kanye naphakathi kwezikhungo zocwaningo lukahulumeni/lwangasese, imboni nohulumeni kanye nama-stakeholders ahloniphekile onke. Kodwa, inombolo namanethiwekhi ocwaningo oluyikhwalithi kudingeka kukhuliswe ukuze kuqinisekiswe isimo senhlalo yocwaningo oluzinzie.

Ukuba,bisana kuyo yonke imikhakha nasezikhungweni kungayinqamula imingcele yomqondo we-silo ngenxa yomncintiswano wemali encane yoxhaso.

UBUCHWEPHESHE OBUHLE KAKHULU BENZIWA ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA

Iwekshophu yenze iplatifomu labachwaningi abanye abaziwayo bokusanhlamvu ezweni lethu, kanye nabanye abacwaniengi abasebancane abakhaliphile baxoxisane nabanye kanye nohambisa ngokomthetho. Umnotho wolwazi nolwazi oluhiangene nomdlandla wobusha kanye nokusungula okuholela emhlanganweni oyimpumelelo ikusasa elihle. Okunye futhi, ukubandakanya kwa-bafundi okuqhube kayo nabacwaningi

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IsiZulu,
IsiBhunu, isiNgisi, IsiTswana, IsiSuthu,
IsiSuthu saseNyakatho, nesiXhosa.

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

Iwekshophu yenzelwa...



U-Dr Julian Jaftha (DAFF), u-Dr Marinda Visser (Grain SA)
no- Dr Maneshree Jugmohan-Naidu (DST).

uhlelo Iwesu lohlelo lokuqinisa ukubambisana phakathi kwama-stakeholders futhi ludilive uhlaka lwamaqhingga ocwaningo esifundeni sokusanhlamu kwasehlobo. I-Grain SA izo-qhubeka nokwetshisa nophathina ukuqinise-kisa ukuthi iqhingga elibandakanyayo liyeniwa labo bonke ababambe iqhaza abaqondene, okuvikela ukuphindaphinda, ukuqinisa iphrogremu ekhona futhi okubaluleke kakhulu – ku-zoba usizo kubakhiqizi. ■

IZINDLELA ZANGOMUSO

Umsebenzi omningi uhlelo esikhathini esizayo sokwabiwa kabusha kocwaningo lokuvikela izilimo ezifundeni zikhqizisa okusanhlamu ehlolo. Kodwa, le wekshophu ibe yisinya-thelo sakuqala esiya phambili ekusunguleni

WORDS OF
WISDOM



Success is no accident. It is hard work, perseverance, learning, studying, sacrifice and most of all, love of what you are doing or learning to do.

~ PELE



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