

# PULA IMVULA

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INCWADI YEGRAIN SA YABALIMI ABASAKHULAYO

## Gwema ezezimali ezingalindelekile EZINGAHLELELWE

Isithombe: U-Tersia Drotsky.

**K**UBALULEKILE UKUQONDISISA IZINDLEKO ZEBHIZINISI EZAHLUKENE – KUNGAKHATHALEKILE UKUTHI NGABE IBHIZINISI LOMUNTU OYEDWA NOMA INKAMPANI - KUNOMA ILIPHI IBHIZINISI, NGISHO NEBHIZINISI LOKULIMA, ZIMBILI IZINHLOBO EZINKULU ZOKUSEBENZISA IMALI – IZINDLEKO EZINGAFANI NEZIXUTSHIWEYO.

Ezinye izindleko ziyaguquka uma umkhiqizo ukhula noma wehla. Kodwa ezinye izindleko, zihlala zinjalo kuze kufinyelele esigabeni esithile futhi azithelelwa okunye ukwenyuka noma ukwehla komkhiqizo. Ngakho ke, izindleko zahlukaniswa ngezabelwe ngqo ezingaqoqeka nezimisiwe noma izindleko ezixutshiwe ukwakha isamba sengxenye yebhizinisi.

### IZINDLELO EZINGAFANI NEZINGAGUQUKI

#### Izindleko eziguququkayo

Izindleko eziguququkayo zihlobene ngqo nekhwantithi ekhiqizwa ibhizinisi ngalinye. Uma kungekho omkhiqizo owenziwayo, ngeke kube khona ukuguququka kwezindleko zama-*input* nezidingekayo. Izindleko eziguququkayo zizokhula uma izinga lokukhiqiza likhula – isibonelo, imbewu, umanyolo, amafutha nezindleko zokusebenza ngesizini.

Uma ummbila ikhiqizwa, kulula ukubala ikhwantithi yembewu

edingekayo. Uma uqhubeka utshala, iningi imbewu ezodingeka. Ulwazi olujwayelekile ukuthi imbewu yokukhiqiza ummbila, omanyolo, *i-herbicide pesticides*, udizili, ukukhanda namanye ama-*input* ayadingeka. La ma-*input* kufanele ube khona ngsikhathi sokutshala.

#### Izindleko ezinqunyiwe

Ngakolune uhlangothi, ezinye izindleko kufanele zikhokhwe njalo ngenyanga, ezifana ne-akhawunti yeselula, amaholo abasebenzi basepulazini, amagrosa nezinye izindleko. Izindleko zenyanga ngokuvamile zibizwa ngezindleko ezingaguquki noma ezixutshiwe.

Izindleko ezingaguquki ziyingxenye yesamba sezindleko ezizohlala zingaguquki, ngaphandle kokuthi noma umkhiqizo uyenzeka noma cha. Ngokwejwayelekile akubi nawo umthelela wokwenyuka noma kwehla emkhiqizweni.

Ukuchaza lokhu, bheka izibonelo zezidingo zomndeni wakho. Uma kutshalwe amahektha amaningi ommbila, izidingo zomndeni ngokuvamile zihlezi zifana. Uma kutshalwe amahektha amancane ommbila, nako kuhlezi kufana. Kodwa ngokwesisekelo sama-hektha, izindleko zizoguquka ngamandla – uma amahektha amaningi etshaliwe, izindleko nge-hektha izokwehla; futhi amahektha engaphansi etshaliwe, izindleko zizokhula. Akukhathalekile ukuthi utshale kangakanani, izindleko ezingaguquki kufanele zibe ingxenye yesamba sezindleko zebhizinisi.

## Gwema ezezimali ezingalindelekile...

Ku**Thebula 1** (ekhasini 2) isibonelo *i-fixed cost sheet* ejwayelekile yebhizinisi lokulima ikhonjisiwe. Kubalulekile ukuqondisisa ukuthi onke amabhizinisi okulima cishe azoba nazo zonke le zindleko, kodwa kukhona okungenjalo. Isibonelo, uma ibhizinisi lenganawo ugandaganda wo kwenza wonke umsebenzi wokulima, ngalokho ngeke kube khona isikhathi sokuncipha kwezindleko zogandaganda.

Izindleko ezingaguquki ngokuvamile azinakeki ngokwenqubo yokubhajetha. Ngesinye isikhathi onyakeni imali esebhange izophela, kusasele izinyanga ezimbalwa ngaphambi kokuba izilimo zivunwe. Ngalesi sikhathi, abalimi bazoqala ukudayisa izinkomo ezingamaketeki ukuze bathole ukheshe wokuholela abasebenzi nama-*debit orders* ama-akhawunti.

### INTENGO YE-BREAKEVEN ITHANI NGALINYE ELIKHIQIZIWE

Esimeni sanamuhla sezimakethe zokusahlamvu, kubalulekile ukuthi wonke umlimi kufanele ayazi intengo ye-breakeven yakhe ngomkhiziqo wethani ngalinye ukuthi kufanele libe imalini. Khumbula amanani ezilimo atholakala njalo kwi-*Safex* nakubalimi bengadayisa izilimo zabo ngokwezinkontileka ezenziwa ngaphambili.

Kubalulekile ukuthi wazi ukuthi kuzokubiza malini ukukhiqiza ithani elilodwa lesilimo. Umlimi anganquma ukuthi kufanele adayise nini nokuthi yini okufanele ayitshale. Uma ungazifaki zonke izindleko zakho ezingaguquki, ngeke wenze izinqumo ezinhle ebhizinisini lakho.

### UKUHLUKANISA IZINDLEKO EZINGAGUQUKU

Abalimi kufanele baqinisekise ukuthi izindleko ezingaguquki zahlukaniswe ngokulinganayo phakathi kwamabhizinisi epulazi ahlukene. Okokuqala, izindleko ezingaguquki nezixutshiwe kufanele zibekwe endaweni ethile uma kwenzeka emabhizinisini ahlukene.

Izindleko ezingaguquki zingahlukaniswa phakathi kwamabhizinisi ezilimo nemfuyo, ngokwesibalo sabasebenzi abasebenza ngokugcwele ebhizinisini. Isibonelo, uma abasebenzi basepulazini beyishumi bese kuthi ababili babo belusa imfuyo, 20% wezindleko ezingaguquki unghlukanisela emfuyweni no-80% emkhizizweni wezilimo.

Uma utshala ummbila nobhekilanga, izindleko ezingaguquki ezabelwe izilimo zingahlukaniswa phakathi kommbila nobhekilanga ngokwelitha likadizili osetshenzisiwe ngehektha ngalinye. Ngokwenzwe njalo ngale ndlela, isilimo esisebenzisa udizili omningi bazo-thwala izindleko ezinkulu ezingaguquki.



*Akukhathalekile ukuthi utshale kangakanani, izindleko ezingaguquki kufanele zibe ingxenye yesamba sezindleko zebhizinisi.*



### 1 Isibonelo izindleko ezijwayelekile ezingaguquki phecelezi fixed cost sheet ebhizinisi lokulima.

Izihloko zezindleko ezingaguquki	Isamba ngonyaka	Izindleko zesilimo ezingaguquki	Izindleko zemfuyo ezingaguquki
Ezabasebenzi: Amaholo nenkokhelo			
Ugesi			
Ukukhandwa kwenziwe ngcono unomphela			
Ukuphatha, izimoto, amafutha nokukhanda			
I-Administration kanye nezindleko zasehhovisi			
Izinhlawulo zasebhange			
Intela			
Umcwaningi-mabhuku			
Izindleko ezinhlobonhlobo			
Irenti yomhlaba kanye ne- <i>share cropping</i>			
Amalayisense			
Iposi ncingo			
Izindleko zomthetho			
Umshwalense: Jikelele			
Izindleko zokuphila			
Ishwalense wokho			
Izindleko zamasimu ezikhokhwa kanye			
Ukudleka/ukululazeka			
Inzalo ye- <i>overdraft</i>			
Izitolimente ze- <i>long-term</i> ne- <i>medium-term</i>			
Ukwabiwa kwezindleko zomhlaba ohlwanyeliwe			





*Uma utshala kakhulu, kuyenyuka ukuguququka kwezindleko.*

## ISIPHETHO

Abalimi bengabuza ukuthi kungani izindleko zibalulekile nokuthi kungani ukuncipha kwamandla kufanele kubandakanywe (njengale sibonelo esimayelana nogandaganda). Isizathu esikhulu ukuthi ogandaganda bazolahlekelwa yi-value yabo ngokuhamba kwesikhathi kanye nemali eyengeziwe iyadingeka ukuvala isikhala sikagandaganda omdala ngomusha. Ngakho ke, ukwehla kwamandla ngendlela yokwenza ukusiza ukwenza umphako ngokuvala isikhala sempahla. Wonke umuntu uyazi ukuthi ugandaganda omdala kufanele uthengwe ngesikhathi esithile nangokungeza ukwehla kwamandla njengezindleko, kuzoqinisekisa ukuthi ikhona imali thenga kuvalwe isikhala sikagandaganda omdali.

Ungazilibali izindleko ezingaguquki, njengoba izindleko ezincane kuhlangu kube yinani elikhulu edinga ukubhadalwa. Isibonelo, ubhadala u-R500 ngenyanga yeselula yakho ngasekupheleni konyaka ihlangana ibe u-R6 000. Okwanamuhla intengo yombila kaJulayi u-R3 000 ku-akhawunti yomlimi ebhange, kusho ukuthi amathani awu-2 ommbila ahambile. Ngezindleko zokuphila ezingyi-R120 000 ngonyaka, ahambile amathani ommbila angama-40. Qala ukuhlanganisa izindleko futhi ekugcineni uzodinga ummbila omningi uku-khava izindleko ezixutshiwe nezingaguquki.

Ku-athikili elandelayo sizogxila ngqo ezindlekweni nakusamba sezindleko zokukhiqiza okusahlamvu naku-oilseeds. ■

**PIETMAN BOTHA,  
UMELULEKI OZIMELE  
KWEZOLIMO**



## IZWILIKA...

*Du Toit van  
der Westhuizen*



**U**KULIMA UBIZO KODWA AKUWONA UMSEBENZI, NJENGOBA ABALIMI BAYE BENGAZI UKUTHI ISIZINI ELANDELAYO IBAPHATHELENI. NGAKHO KE ABALIMI KUFANELE BAHAMBELANE NESIMO ESINGAPHEZU KWAMANDLA ABO.

Kulo nyaka bekuhamba kahle kwezinye izifunda lapho konke kuhambe kahle epulazini, kanti abanye abalimi kwezinye izifunda kwadingeka ukuba babhekane nezikhukhula ekuqaleni kwesizini, futhi bagcina ngokuhlaselwa yisomiso.

Ezindaweni eziningi zonke izinto bezibukeka zithembisa kwaze kwaba uJanuwari oweza nesomiso samaphakathi nehlobo, ngesikhathi ezinye zezilimo zifinyelela esigabeni esibucayi se-grain filling. Lesi yisithombe esikhombisa kahle kamhlophe ukuthi ukulima kunjani – ngeke wazi ukuthi yini engenzeka.

Kule sikhathi sonyaka, abanye babalimi baqedile ukuvuna kanti abanye basephakathi nomshikashika wokusebenza. Manje sekuyisikhathi sokwenza uhla lwakho konke okukwehlulile ngesizini edlule ukuze uqinisekise ukuthi kungaphindi kwenzeka ngesizini elandelayo.

Okukodwa okubalulekile emikhubeni yezolimo ukulawunla ngendlela ukhula lwasebusika ukuze wonge umswakama wenhlabathi. Indlela olima ngayo nomswakama, kuzonquma ngempumelelo yangesizini ezayo. Qinisekisa ukuthi uthola iseluleko esifanele kochwepheshe ukuze wonge umswakama – ngokulawula ukhula lwasebusika namakhemikhali noma ngemishini.

Ukhula lwasebusika ngesinye sezitha ezinkulu zesilimo somlimi. Uma ululawule ngokufanele, uzoba nethuba ngesizini elandelayo futhi uzobe usulungele ngesikhathi i-El Niño ebikezelwayo ifinyelela kithi.

Yiba ngumlimi ohlakaniphile futhi ube nobuhlakani ngamanzi. Qinisekisa ukuthi uyaqeda ngokhula lwasebusika, njengoba umswakama wenhlabathi umngani omkhulu womlimi.

**– U-Du Toit van der Westhuizen imenenja yezentuthuka esifundeni saseNyakatho Ntshonalanga. ■**

*Oshicilelweni IweSingisi Iwe-Pula yale nyannga, skena nansi i- QR khodi.*





# UKUGCINWA KWAMABHUKU

## ngokufanele kubalulekile kubalimi

**I**-AKHAWUNTINGI YEBHIZINISI UHLANGOTHI OLUBALULEKILE KUNOMA ILIPHI IBHIZINISI ELINCANE NELIPHAKATHI. ABANYE ABALIMI BAYAZILAWULELA IZIMALI ZABO, KANTI ABANYE BAQASHA ABAGCINI-MABHUKU FUTHI BAQASHE ABAZOBENZELA IMISEBENZI YE-AKHAWUNTINGI. UMSEBENZI WOMLIMI NJALO UKUQAPHA NGELO-KHOZI ISIMO NEMPILO YEZIMALI ZEBHIZINISI.

Kubandakanya umsebenzi ubalulekile wokulawula imisebenzi yezimali zansuku zonke zepulazi – ukwenziwa ama-invoyisi aqondile, ukurekhoda ama-invoyisi entela kanye nama-account statements ngokukhokha. Ukulandela umgudu wezimali, ukuhlaziya, ukugcinwa kwamarekhodi, ukubhajetha kanye neminye imisebenzi eminingi kudinga ukunakwa umlimi ngenxa yebhizinisi – nangokweNtela yaseNingizimu Afrika phecelezi i-South African Revenue Service (SARS), ozonaka onke amabhizinisi ngezinye izikhathi.

Abanikazi bebhizinisi abangabaphathi abakahle bazosebenzisa amasistimu e-akhawuntingi ukulandela umgudu wama-asethi ebhizinisi, barekhode nokuhlaziya iphrofithi, nezimo zokulahlekelwa, futhi ubheke ne-cashflow, okubandakanya lapho ukusebenzisa kakhulu izibalo eziphezulu noma izibalo zibukeka zingaqondile. Lokhu kusho ukuthi izinkinga ziyabonakala nezinguquko kungenziwa lapho kudingekile.

### HLALA USEZINCWADINI EZINHLE NOMNYANGO WEZEMPILO NEMENENJA YASEBHANGE

#### Rekhoqa onke ama-transaction

Uhulumeni unemithetho ebekiwe ubusa inkampani kufanele kurekhodwe ama-*transactions*. Ezinye izidingo ezibandakanya amadokhumenti asekelayo afana namarisidi, ama-invoyisi noma obunye ubufakazi bokuthenga. U-SARS idinga ukuba uhlele amadokhumenti ngokonyaka nohlobo lwe-*transaction*.

Yiba nesistimu ekusebenzelayo. Isistimu egcina kahle amarekhodi ama-*transaction* ebhizinisi kungafaka phakathi ibhizinisi efana ne:

- Irekhodi yenyanga (*i-journal*) ye-cashflow.
- Ukulandela umkhondo wezindleko: Irekhodi lokubhanga ngenyanga, okufaka phakathi ama-*debit order*, ama-*electronic transactions* kanye nama-*bank card charges*.
- Onke ama-invoyisi entela anikezwa ibhizinisi kufanele arekhodwe futhi agcinwe ngokuphephile, njengoba kudingeka uma i-SARS yenza icwaningo lwezimali phecelezi *audit*.
- Ukulandela umkhondo wemali engenayo: Rekroda ukuthi yimuphi umkhakha webhizinisi lokulima ongenise imali.
- Amarekhodi amaholo abasebenzi (abasebenza ngokugcwele nabetoho) kanye nemali esetshenziswa ngenyana emsebenzini webhizinisi.
- Isamari yama-kheshi risidi (nsukuzonke nanyangazonke).
- Uhla lwezinto zonke zebhizinisi.
- *I-depreciation worksheet*: Ukwehla kwamandla ithathwa njengezindleko zokwenza i-akhawuntingi, njengoba umphumela wakho uba nezindleko zebhizinisi. Uma ama-asethi afana nomshini nempahla iyasetshenziswa, ziyaguga futhi zidabuke ne-*value* yazo yehle nempilo yazo yokusebenza phecelezi *lifespan*. Ukwehla kwamandla kurekhodwa njengezindleko ze-*income statement*.

- Beka onke amadokhumenti ezimoto ngokucophelela namanye amakhawunti okuthenga ngesikweletu phecelezi *hire purchase accounts*. Umcwaningi mabhuku ayakudinga lokhu ukuhlenganisa umbiko zimali wokuphela konyaka.

#### Gcina amarisidi nama-invoyisi

Ukugcina kahle amadokhumenti e-*financial transactions* okufana nokuthengiwe ibalulekile ukulungisa ama-*financial statements* okufana ne-*balance sheets*, ukulungisa amaphepha entela phecelezi *tax returns* nokubheka impilo yezimali zenkampani. Uma ugcina amarisidi, yiba nesistimu yokuhlenganisa elandela i-VAT, i-*zero-rated* ne-*non-VAT transactions* nalapho kuthengwe.

#### Lawula i-cashflow

I-*Cashflow* ichaza isamba senani lika-*cash* ongenayo (izimali ezingenayo) nephumayo (izindleko) zenkampani. Kubalulekile ukugcina i-*cashflow* efanele nokuba nesistimu yokuyimenenja. Lokhu kusho ukuthi inkampani kufanele imenenje futhi ilandele umkhondo wemali ukuthi ukheshe esetshenziswa nini futhi kuphi ngazo zonke izikhathi. Inkampani ingangena esimeni esibi sikakeshe ngokuba nezikweletu eziningi noma imali eningi ingena kuma-akhawunti asedlulelwe yisikhathi sokuba akhokhelwe (izimali okweletwa zona).

Yiba nohlelo lwamasu okubhadala zonke izikweletu phecelezi *bills*. Ukukhokha zonke izikweletu ngesikhathi uhlangothi olubalulekile lokulawula impilo yakho yezimali. Ukwazi isikhathi sokukhokhela izikweletu zakho ngesikhathi futhi ukwenza umkhuba wokuzikhokha ngosuku olunqunyiwe kungakunciphisela ingcindezi, kukongele imali, kubhuste i-*credit score* yakho futhi kukwehlisele inzalo yesikweletu esikhathini esizayo.

#### Ngamela futhi ulandele i-payroll

I-*payroll* iqukethe konke okukhokhelwa abasebenzi ebhizinisini, okubandakanya imihlomulo, amaholo, izintela nokunye okukhokhwayo phecelezi *deductions*. Kubalulekile ukwazi ukuthi ukusebenza kulibiza malini ibhizinisi – lokhu kusebenza kubobonke abasebenzi abasebenza ngokugcwele ngokwamasizini noma abasebenzi abasebenza ngokwetoho.

- UMnyango wezaBasebenzi udinga noma yimuphi umqashi onomsebenzi oyedwa noma abasebenzi abangaphezulu ukuthi amrejistele i-*Workman's Compensation*.
- Konke lokhu kusemahlombe omqashi ukuqinisekisa ukuthi bonke abasebenzi babhalisiwe kwi-*Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)*, futhi kufanele baqinisekise ukuthi ingxenye ikhishwa umsebenzi ithathwa njalo ngenyanga emholweni wakhe.

#### Yenza izinto ezithe phoko

Ukufezekise izinhloso zesikhathi eside, amabhizinisi amancane enza izinhloso ukuze alungiselele ikusasa. I-Akhawuntingi yebhizinisi inika izinkampani ulwazi olujulile ngezezimali namarekhodi ukwenza amaqhinga nezinkomba ezinobuhlakani namabhajethi.

#### Qondisa intela

Intela ebhadalwa yinkampani, ihambelana nohlobo lwebhizinisi.

Kubalulekile ukuthi umnikazi we-*small business* akhe ubudlelwano obuhle nomcwaningi-mabhuku, ukuze ameluleke ngale simo senhlalo yebhizinisi eliyindida.

#### Hambisa ama-tax returns kanye nemibiko yezimali

Le yindawo ebucayi, futhi umcwaningi-mabhuku angakwazi ukongela umlimi imali enkulu. Uma lo mkhakha unganakiwe, i-SARS izokubamba futhi ngeke ingabaze ukukukhokhisa enkulu inhlawulo ngokuhambisa ama-returns noma ulwazi olungaqondile.

#### Menenja inzuzo nokulahlekelwa

Inzuzo umvuzo noma ukheshe ongenayo, nokulahlekelwa okubhekiswa kunoma yini inkampani kufanele ikhokhelwe noma imali ephumayo. Rekhoda inzuzo nokulahlekelwa ukuze kusungulwe impilo yemali kanye nokungenziwa ebhizinisini.

#### Hlukanisa i-akhawunti yakho

Hlukanisa ama-transaction akho aqondene nawe kanye nama-transaction epulazi ukuze ugweme ukudideka.

#### Hlukanisa olayini be-credit

Ukulandela umkhondo webhizinisi: Kubalulekile ukwazi ukuthi yimuphi umkhakha wolimo lwakho ongenisa imali nokuthi yimiphi imikhakha ekukhokhisa imali.

#### Bhalansisa masinyane futhi njalo

- Hlola ama-akhawunti akho njalo ukuze uqinisekise ukuthi ibhalansi yakho yasebhange ihambisana namarekhodi akho.
- Bhala phansi okukhokhelwe (izindleko) ngesikhathi uwenza nama-residi (emali engenayo) ngenkathi uwadiphozitha.

- Hlanganisa ama-akhawunti akho njalo ngenyanga ngesikhathi ibhange likhipha izitatimende. Yazi ukuthi yikuphi nokuthi isenti ngalinye lisentshensizwe kanjani noma litholakale kanjani.

#### Gwema izinqwaba zamaphepha

Hlala uhlelekile futhi uyingqobe impi yokunqwabelana kweposi nokukhokha emva kwesikhathi: Vula zonke izincwadi nama-imeyili ngesikhathi uwathola. Bhala phansi izimali okweletwa zona, futhi ubhadale ngokufanele. Futhi wazi ukuthi ubani okukweleta imali. Uku-ba nenzuzo kujikele ekugquleni umsebenzi wezandla ube yi-invoysi, okuguquka kube ukheshe. Thola ukheshe, ukhokhe izikweletu, yonga inzalo yezindleko bese uphefumula ngokukhululeka.

#### AGCINELWANI AMABHUKU?

Idatha yokungena ejwayelekile kanye nama-journal entries akhonela ukuthi akusize ekuqhubeni ibhizinisi lakho kangcono, ngenxa yokuthi unolwazi olungcono ngolwazi oluqonde ngqo. Wena njengomlimi kufanele uhlale uzibandakanya kule nqubo. Thola umbiko wezimali owudingayo ukuze uqinise noma uqondise kabusha izinqumo zokuphatha kwakho.

Okokugcina, gcina izethembiso zakho futhi uhloniphe izivumelwano zakho. Isithunzi sakho nethuba lokhula uma ufezekisa ukuzinikela. Ngale ndlela ungaziwa njengomuntu akungathenjela kuye, othembekile noyisethenjwa kanye nomuntu ongusomabhizinisi. ■



U-JENNY MATHEWS,  
UNGOTI WEZOKUPHATHA  
NENTUTHUKO NOKUFUNDISA

## QALA NGOKUPHEPHA

### Ingxenywe 10

# Magodi: Tlhokomela!

**B**ADIREDI BA BA DIRANG MO MAGODIMONG BA TSHWANETSE GO TLHOKOMELA EBILE BA ITSE DIKOTSI TSE DI TSAMAEANANG LE GO DIRA MOO MME JALO BA TSHWANETSWE GO RUTWA GO DIRA DITIRO MO MAGODIMONG.

- Mogala o tshwanetse go nna teng mo badiredi ba kgonang go ipofelela teng fa ba dira mo magodimong.
- Diaparo tsa go sireletsa tse di tlhokwang di tshwanetse go ba neiwa, tota fa go diriswa didiriswa fa dilo tse di kotsi jaaka asebese di le teng. Fa go dirwa jalo, mothapi o tshwanetse go netefatsa gore melawana ya molao wa go dirisa asebese e diriswe.
- Mothapi o tshwanetse go netefatsa gore badiredi ba a ba dirisang ba nne le boitekanelo ba go kgona tiro.

- Badiredi ga ba a tshwana go dira ba le nosi mo magodimong mme ba tshwanetse go tlhokomelwa ke baetedipele ka dinako tsotlhe.
- Mothusantlha ka tsa go thusa la ntlha o tshwanetse go nna teng.
- Go ruta ditiro tse go botlhokwa gagolo. 'Lenaneo-go-wa' – dintlha tsa ditiragalo go thusa le go supa dikotsi tse di ka nnang teng le go di thibela di tshwanetse go rulagangwa go fokotsa kotsi ya go wa – gape le go tiragalo ya go dira. Badiredi ba tshwanetse go itse lenaneo le.
- Fa maemo a bosa a sa siama tiro ya go dira mo legodimong ga e a tshwana go dirwa. ■

CHARL SAAYMAN, MOITSEANAPE WA BOITEKANELO  
LE POLOKEGO MO MEGA HEALTH AND SAFETY



# Imihlahlandlela yabalimi abaqalayo UKULIMA UBHONTSHISI ISOYA

**N**JENGOBA EMANINGI AMAFEKTHA OKUFANELE ABHEKWE FUTHI ASONJULULWE NGAPHAMBI KOKUBA KUQALWE UKUKHIQIZA, ISINQUMO SOKUTSHALA UBHONTSHISI KUFANELE SENZIWE OKUNGENANI KUSASELE IMINYAKA EMIBILI NGAPHAMBI KWESIZINI YOKUTSHALA (UKUQALA KOKUTSHALA NGQO) UKUBA KUQALE.

Ifektha ebaluleke kakhulu ukuthola amasampuli nenhlabathi alezo zindawo ezibekiwe, bese lawo masampuli uyacwaningwa futhi kwenziwe izilungiso zenhlabathi ezinconywe kula masampuli. I-pH nezidingo zomcako zibaluleke kakhulu, njengoba ukufakwa ukufakwa komcako kufanele kwenziwe esilimeni esitshalwe ngaphambi kuka-bhontshisi isoya. Uma kudingeka izilungiso ezinkulu ze-fosiforasi (P) nephotheziyamu (K) abadingekayo, ingxenye enkulu yayo ingaphinde yenziwe esilimeni sangonyaka odlulileyo.

Ifektha okufanele icatshangwe okungenzeka ukuqhubekisela phambili ama-herbicides kusukela kusizini eyodwa (isilimo) kuya kwenye isizini (isilimo) Isibonelo, ama-herbicides asetshenziswa emkhizweni wommbila nokolo ngeke asetshenziswe kubhontshisi isoya jikelele. Zikhona futhi izikhathi zokulinda ngaphambi kokuba kutshalwe ubhontshisi isoya enhlabathini efanayo lapho kuke kwasetshenziswa khona ama-herbicide athile esikhathini esiphambili. Kuhle ukuhlehlisa ama-herbicides aba nesikhathi sokulinda sezinyaka eziyishumi nambili okungenani iminyaka emibili ngaphambi kokuba utshale ubhontshisi isoya enhlabathini efanayo.

Okwesithathu, yonke imikhakha egqishelene kufanele yephulwe (irishwe). Kubalulekile futhi ukusebenzisa amasimu anganawo amatshe ne/noma ongalingene. Ubhontshisi isoya avunwa kancane kakhulu (30 mm kuya ku-60 mm), futhi nomese wokuvuna ungalimala uma amasimu engayona ileveli ne/noma enamatshe.

Uma umlini esebenzisa usonkontileka ekuvuneni, kufanele aqinisekise ukuthi usonkontileka ishiye isikhathi asibekele izinsuku zokuvuna. Izinsuku zamalanga aphakathi kokutshala nokuvuna ayashiyana kakhulukazi phakathi kwembewu yama-cultivars. Ngakho ke kubalulekile ukuthi lolu lwazi uluthole ezinkampanini zembewu.

Amasimu avamise ukugcwala amanzi ne-yellow nut sedge (uintjies) kufanele kugwenywe.

## INHLABATHI

Gwema inhlabathi enesakhiwo esonakele, okuvamise ukubonakala ngokuba khona kwamagade anosayizi abaphakathi kwebhola legalufu nethenisi (Isithombe 1). Imvula enkulu enhlabathini eyonakele kungaholela ekutheni ubhontshisi isoya ungamili kahle. Inhlabathi egqishelene ngenxa yenkinga ze-texture (iphesenteji yebumba), kufanele futhi kugwemeke.

Kodwa, uma umlini ekhethe ukulima le nhlabathi, izindlela zokulima kufanele ulungiswe ukwenza ngcono okuqokethwe nge-oganikhi. Ubhontshisi isoya kufanele ilinywe enhlabathini nge-spekthramu ebanzi eqokethwe ibumba eliwu- (10% kuya ku-45).

Nakuba ubhontshisi wenza kahle kakhulu enhlabathini lapho amelementi awekho phezulu, kubalulekile ukwazi ukuthi yisiphi isigaba sala ma-elementi esiyizinhlobo ezahlukene zenhlabathi (bona iThebula 2 ekhasini 9). I-pH value yenhlabathi lapho ubhontshisi isoya uzolinywa, kungahlukanisa phakathi kwamanzi – i-pH ka-5,8 no-6,5.

Uma sikhona isidingo sokufaka umcako, okuqokethwe yi-magneziyamu (okuqokethwe yi-Mg) ngokuvamise kusetshenziswa nje ngophawu ngokuthi yiluphi uhlobo lomcako ongalusebenzisa. Uma kungaphansi kuka-100 mg/kg, kufanele kusetshenziswe i-dolomitic lime. Uma kungaphezulu kuka-100 mg/kg noma 0,6 x soil khalsiyamu (Ca), i-calcitic kufanele isetshenziswe. Nakuba ubhontshisi isoya engazweli ku-brackish soil, kungcono ukuthi izinga le-sodium kufanele libe ngaphansi kuka-50 mg/kg, ngokuzimelela kwe- (R) phakathi kuka-2 000 na-3 500 ohm, kanye nokuphatheka (EC) ngaphansi kuka-75 mS/m.

## UKWENZIWA KWEZOLIMO

Kulezingenye ezilandelayo, inhlabathi neminye nokunye okwenziwa kwezolimo kuxoxwe ngakho njengoba ku-aplaywa isizini yonke.

## Ukufakwa kukamanyolo

Njengakuzo zonke ezinye izilimo, ukufakwa kukamanyolo kubhontshisi isoya kuncike ekuhlehleni kwama-elementi Njengakwezinye ezilimo eziningi, ukufakwa kukamanyolo kubhontshisi isoya kuncike

**1** Ama-value kokuhlaza nokusasibhakabhaka uphawu lobubanzi bemigqa nenani lezitshalo ngesikhathi sokuvuna.

### ISINQUMO NGENANI LEZITSHALO NOBUBANZI BEMIGQA

	150 000	200 000	300 000	400 000	500 000	600 000
<b>Imigqa</b>	<b>Inani lezitshalo ngemitha, ibanga phakathi kwezitshalo (cm)</b>					
38 cm	6 (16,6)	8 (12,5)	11 (9,1)	16 (6,25)	19 (5,3)	23 (4,38)
45 cm	7 (14,3)	9 (11,1)	14 (7,14)	18 (5,55)	23 (4,35)	27 (3,70)
52,5 cm	8 (12,5)	11 (9,1)	16 (6,25)	22 (4,55)	26 (3,85)	32 (3,13)
60 cm	9 (11,1)	12 (8,33)	18 (5,55)	24 (4,17)	30 (3,33)	36 (2,78)
76 cm	11 (9,1)	15 (6,67)	23 (4,35)	30 (3,33)	38 (2,63)	46 (2,17)
90 cm	14 (7,14)	18 (5,55)	27 (3,70)	36 (2,77)	45 (2,22)	54 (1,85)

Umthombo: Protein Research Foundation

ekuhlehleni kwama-elementi okwenziwa yizilimo ezithile. Uma umsoco wama-elementi usezingeni eliphezulu, kuvalwa kuphela isikhala sama-elementi akhishwa yizilimo esedlule nesikhala sawo savalwa. **Ithebula 3** (ekhasini 9) ikhombisa ireyithi yokuwasuswa ubhontshisi isoya enhlabathini.

Ubhontshisi isoya uyakwazi ukuzizuzisa ezidingweni zayo ze-nayithrojini ngokwe-*symbiosis* nge-*Rhizobium bacteria*.

Njengoba kungabonakala kuThebula 2, kukhona isidingo sesipesheli K ekulimeni ubhontshisi isoya. Imihlahlandlela kamanyolo ye-P ne-K kubhontshisi isoya kuveziwe **kuThebula 4 no-5** (ekhasini 9).

Abalimi abanengi bayawuphatha futhi bawuhlanganise nenhlabathi umanyolo – noma esimeni senothili, umanyolo ufakwa yimvula nama-*earthworms* enhlabathini.

Lapho khona kunenkinga yomoya nesihlabathi kuyinkinga (ikakhulukazi ngasentshonalanga), ukutshala kungenziwa ngengxube ephelele ye-NPK, ngenkinga engekho ngaphezulu kuka-15 kg kuya ku-20 kg N okubekwa emiseleni yesitshalo. Inhlanganisela nayo kufanele ingasondezwa embewini ukuze kuvikelwe ukusha. **Izithombe 2** no-3 sikhombisa izimpawu zokwentula u-P no-K.

### Ama-cultivar nokuvuthwa ngamaqembu

Onke ama-cultivar angahlonzwa ngokuvuthwa ngokwamaqembu, okukhombisa inombolo yezinsuku okuzithathayo kusukela ezinsukwini zokutshala ukufinyelela ekuvuthweni futhi ilungele ukuvuna. Ukuvuthwa ngokwamaqembu kuhlukaniswe ngamaqembu, phakathi kuka 000 no-10- iqembu elivuthiwe lika-000 kutshalwa ezindaweni ezipholile, ngesikhathi iqembu lezitshalo ezivuthiwe eziyi-10 zitshalwe ezindaweni ezifudumele.

Amaqembu avuthiwe aphinde ahlukaniswe ngeshumi emaqenjini, isibonelo 4,4 noma u-6,2. ENingizimu Afrika, amaqembu 4,5 no-6 kaningi ziyatshalwa futhi kwesinye isikhathi kube yiqembu 7. Iqembu 4 no-5 atshalwa ezindaweni ezibandayo, iqembu 5 no-6 ezindaweni ezineklayimethi emaphakathi, bese kuthi iqembu 6 no-7 ezindaweni ezifudumele.

Kungcono ukuthi kutshalwe iqembu elingaphezulu kwelilodwa elizovuthwa ukuze lizodambisa ubungozi besomiso, isichotho nezifo. Kuphinde kwelule isikhathi sokuvuna. Ama-cultivar kabhontshisi isoya kuneyodwa yezinhlobo zokukhula. Uhlobo lokukhula okunqunyiwe luqala ngokuqhakaza futhi luqede ukuqhakaza



**Ukonakala kwesakhiwo senhlabathi.**



**Izimpawu zokwentuleka kwe-P singabonakala emigqeni emibili ephakathi nendawo.**

esikhathini esingamaviki amane kuya kwayisithupha futhi kuphele nge-*rece-me* yemidumba.

Olunye uhlobo lwephethini yokukhula aluphikeleli. Izwela kakhulu elangeni futhi ukuqhakaza kuqala kuphela ngezikhathi zasebusukuba uwubude obuthile. Uma lolu hlobo lukabhontshisi isoya luthola izimo zesomiso, luzokuma lungabe lusakhula futhi bese luqala ukukhiqiza imidumba. Kodwa uma kuba khona umswakama futhi, luzoqhubeka nokukhula nokuqhakaza kuze kufinyelele esibalweni esithile sezinsuku emuva kokutshala.

Ezinye izimpawu okufanele uzicabange uma ukhetha i-cultivar, yisisindo sembewu nesakhiwo (izihlahla ezimfushane noma eziqondile) Isibonelo, isakhiwo sinamandla amakhulu ngenxa yeziqezisemaceleni. Futhi ungacabanga nangokumelana nokufohlozeka emva kwesikhathi sesizini nobude bokutshala – tshala ngobude buka-76 cm kuya ku-80 cm makhulu zisuke sezikhule ngokwanele futhi ngeke kube lula ukuthi ziwe kunezitshalo ezinde.

Njengamanje izinkampani ezi-40 ezahlukene zidayisa izinhlobo ezahlukene zama-cultivar. Kubalulekile ukuthi imbewu i-odwe ngaphambi kokuqala kwesizini (masinyane ngoMeyi), ukuqinisekisa ukuthi abalimi bathola leyo i-cultivar ethile abayifunayo.

### Ukunokotlwa kwembewu nge-Rhizobium baktheriya

Isitshalo sikabhontshisi isoya incike ngokuphelele kunayithrojini (N), etholakala kwi-Rhizobium *nodules* ezimpandeni. Izitshalo zinikeza i-carbohydrates noshukela kwi-Rhizobium asetshenziswa eNingizimu Afrika akuyona into evamileyo ezweni, kubalulekile ukuthi imbewu inokotlwa ngokufanele isizini ngayinye.

Kubalulekile ukuthi uma ubhontshisi isoya itshalwe okokuqala, imbewu inokotlwa emiseleni yesitshalo ngaphambi nangesikhathi sokutshala. Ungakhohlwa ukuthi ama-Rhizobium *organisms* ayaphila angabulawa ukuhlala ngqo elangeni nokungabi khona kwe-oksijini enhlabathini, ngenxa yokugwiliza.

Uma kwenzeke amaphutha ekunokotlweni, kuzombiza kakhulu umlimi ngento obekufanele itholakale ngo-R60/ha kuya ku-R90/ha. Njengamanje kunezinkampane zembewu ezizijovela zona ubhontshisi isoya besese futhi zizowudayisa kanjalo. Qinisekisa ukuthi le mbewu uyitshala ngaphambi kosuku lokuphelelwa yisikhathi somjovo.

### Ububanzi bemigqa nenani lezitshalo

Ubhontshisi isoya utshalwa emigqeni enobubanzi obungu-25 cm kuya ku-150 cm. Kodwa, ububanzi bemigqa obudumile buphakathi kuka-38 cm no-90 cm. Uma kusetshenziswa inani elifanele lezitshalo, ubhontshisi isoya ungatshalwa kunama yibuphi ububanzi obushiwo ngenhla – qinisekisa ukuthi izikhala phakathi kwezitshalo emgqeni azisondelene kakhulu ngokungaphezulu kuka-4 cm nakungaphezulu kuka 8 cm. Umqondo ngalesi senzo ukuthi abalimi bengasebenzisa isilimo esifanayo lapho etshala khona ummbila.

Kubalulekile ukuba ukhumbule inani lezitshalo kufanele zilingane nalokho okufanele ukuba semasimini ngesikhathi sokuvuna. Maningi amafektha angaba nomthelela kulokhu 'kunyamalala' kwezilimo isizini yonke, okufana noqhuma okungamaphesenti aphansi, izinambuzane izifo kanye nokucindezeleka kwezinye izitshalo zicindezelwa ngezinye. Ngakho ke u-15% kuya ku-20% okufanele itshalwe imbewu kunalelo nani lesitshalo esisophiwe ngesikhathi sokuvuna.

### Izinsuku zokutshala nenqubo yokutshala

Izinsuku zokutshala zinqunywa isifunda (ukubanda, ukuba maphakathi noma ukufudumala). Ezifundeni ezibandayo, ubhontshisi isoya ngesinye isikhathi utshalwa masinyane kusukela ngomhla ka 10 Okthoba, kodwa izinsuku ezinkulu zokutshala ziphakathi komhla ka 20 Okthoba nomhla ka-20 Novemba. Ezifundeni ezimaphakathi nendawo, ukutshala kuqala phakathi komhla ka 1 kuye kumhla ka 30 Novemba, kanti ezifundeni ezifudumele kuba phakathi komhla ka-15 Novemba nomhla ka 15 Disemba.





**3** Izimpawu zokwentuleka kwe-K kubonakala ngokusobala emigqeni ephakathi nendawo kule nhlabathi.



**4** Ukuvulwa kwemisele yesitshalo: Esinxeleni (coultter) nakwesokudla (tine).

Ubude besikhathi sokukhula kwe-cultivar nakho kuncike ezinsukwini zokutshala. Uma ukutshalwa kwama-cultivar esizini emfushane esheshile ukutshalwa, angabe eselungele ukuvunwa ngasekuqaleni kuka-Mashi, ngesikhathi imvula iseyiningi kakhulu kubambezeleke ukuvuna. Kodwa, ngawutshala isikhathi sesihambe kakhulu futhi, njengoba ungavuthwa kanye nowabalima isikhathi eside.

Okuhle kakhulu ukuqala ukutshala kwabalima omude kakhulu ukuze basebenzise ama-heat-units esizini kakhulu, bese kuza abalima isikhathi esifushane bese kuza abalima isikhathi esifushane kakhulu futhi emba kwama-cultivar amaphakathi ngokobude bokukhula. Qaphela ukuthi uma ireferensi yenziwa kokude kakhulu, kureferwa ezikhathini zokukhula.

Ngamanye amazwi, ezifundeni ezibandayo, iqembu elide kakhulu lizoba yinto efana no-5,8 noma u-6 kanti iqembu elifushane kakhulu lizoba lapha ko-4,2 noma u-4,4. Ngokunjalo, ezifundeni ezifudumele, i-cultivar yesikhathi esifushane izobonakala njengo-5,5 kuya ku-5,8 kanti kwabalima okude kakhulu njengo-6,8 kuya ku-7,0.

Uma kudingekile ukutshala ngenxa yokuba buthaka kokumila noma umonakalo odalwa yisichotho, masinyane kungatshalwa kabusha, indlela ehlukile ingalandelwa. Uma kwaba nobuthakathaka ekumileni noma kwehla isichotho ekuqaleni, kungatshalwa kabusha masinyane, kusetshenziswa iqembu lokuvuthwa elifanayo nalelo ebelitshalwe ekuqaleni. Uma kwehle isichotho emva kwesikhathi futhi ubhontshisi isoya usengatshalwa kabusha, sebenzisa i-cultivar emaphakathi ngobude, ephakathi kuka-5 no-6. Umqondo lapha ukuthi okukhula masinyane kuqala ukuqhakazi emavikini amabili emva kokumila – izitshalo zigcina zizincane kakhulu, nesivuno sibe sincane.

Ubhontshisi isoya kakhulukazi utshalwa ngama-planta ommbila, lapho kushintshwa kuphela ama-puleti ukwenzela ubuningi ngokwezinga eliphezulu lokutshala. Ukuvuleka kwemisele yezitshalo – mhlampe ngama-coulters noma ama-tines – kuyasetshenziswa ngaphansi kwezimo ezithile. Ezifundeni lapho umoya ungalala khona umonakalo kungenzeka emuva kokutshala, kungcono ukusebenzisa i-deeper plant furrow ukuvikela izithombo emoyeni. Ukusetshenziswa kwama-tines ngakho ke kungaba yindlela engcono ukukhethwa, futhi ngokuhamba kwesikhathi kungalinganiswa nge-roller yenhlabathi.

Ngama-coulters, kusikwa kanye enhlabathini, bese inhlabathi iyalingana ukuze kuzovunwa (Isithombe 4). Ubhontshisi isoya umunca u-50% wesisindo somswakama ngaphambi kokuthi kumile, futhi kufanele kunakekelwe kungatshalwa sekome kakhulu noma kuphezulu kakhulu. Ukujula kokutshala kuyashiyana kungaba ku-3 cm no-5 cm. Uma amathuba emahle ukuthi ayikho imvula engana phakathi kokutshala nokumila, ukutshala kungenziwa kuthi ukujula ngo-3,5 cm kuye ku-4,5 cm.

### Ukulawula ukhula

Kulezi zinsuku, ama-cultivar amaningi kabhontshisi isoya ayayibekezelela i-glyphosate. Lokhu kuholela ukutheni abalimi behluleke ukulwa nokhula ngokufanele ukuze lungamili, ngenxa yokuthi bangalulawula emva kwesikhathi. Kodwa, lo mkhuba mubi – kumasizini ambalwa adlule abalimi abaningi bathi bengazelele bahlaselwa yizimvula ezinkulu ngoDisemba, zabavimbela ukuthi bangene emasimini nezifutho zokulawula ukhula. Ubhontshisi isoya oqhuma kanye nokhula ulimala ekuqaleni, futhi ukulahlekelwa yisilimo yinto eyiqiniso.

Kamuva nje sekukhona ama-pre-emergency herbicides akahle kakhulu angasetshenziswa ukulawula utshani, ukhula olunamahlamvu abanzi notshani obumila ezindaweni ezimanzi. Abalimi abasebenzisa lama herbicides ngokuvamile ababi naso isidingo sokuthi baphindele emuva emuva kwe-glyphosate, nokuphinde kube umkhuba omuhle wokonga, nomkhuba omuhle.

Amanye ama-species okhula olunenkani kwi-glyphosate, njenge-horseweed (skraalhans), i-wondering Jew (wandelende Jood) futhi kanye ne-green amarat (marog). Ukulawula ngokusebenzisa amanye ama-herbicides ngakho ke kubaluleke kakhulu, kuze ukungalawuleki kungaphumi endleleni.

### Izinambuzane nezifo

Izinambuzane ezingadala umonakalo kubhontshisi isoya kufanele zilawulwe njalo. Izinambuzane ezingalawulwa yi-bollworm, ne-nobhontshisi isoya looper, onke ama-species ama-stink bugs, ama-redspider, ama-amphids, namaqhwagi phecelezi-locusts.

Ezifeni ezahlukene ezihlasela ubhontshisi isoya, zimbili ezibaluleke kakhulu ngokomqondo wezomnotho: Ukugqwala kukabontshisi isoya ne-Sclerotinia. Zozimbili lezi zifo ziyamosa, futhi nakuba ukugqwala kukabhontshisi isoya kungalawuleka ngempumelelo ngezifutho zokuvikela, ngokwamanje akuwona umkhiqizo ongakwazi ukulwisana ne-Sclerotinia.

Ikhona imizamo ezanyiwe yokuqeda i-Sclerotinia ngokusebenzisa ama-fast growers, njengoba izitshalo zithola ukusuleleka ngokwe-Jesions lapho izimbali ziwa khona. Kule sigaba, i-microclimate ukuze le sifo siqale i-lifecycle ayikho kakhulu nezitshalo ngakho ke azinawo umthelela. Ngaphansi kokuniselwa, i-charcoal rot ngokuvamile idala izinkinga.

### Isivuno

Ubhontshisi isoya ivunwa kanye nokolo kuthebuthe le-combine harvester. Maningi amafektha okufanele kucatshangwe ngawo.



## 2 Inkambiso yokuvunda kwenhlabathi.

Imisuka yomsoco/amandla		Inhlabathi ebovu mg/kg	Inhlabathi ephuzi mg/kg	Inhlabathi emnyama mg/kg
Ifosfo (P) I-Bray 1	Phansi	15	10	5
	Phakathi nendawo	15 - 40	10 - 30	5 - 30
	Phezulu	>40	>30	>30
Imisuka yomsoco		Isihlabathi mg/kg	I-loam mg/kg	Ibumba clay mg/kg
Iphothoziyamu (K)	Phansi	40	60	80
	Phakathi nendawo	40 - 120	60 - 180	80 - 200
	Phezulu	>120	>180	>200
Ikhalsiyamu Calcium (Ca)	Phansi	200	400	600
	Phakathi nendawo	200 - 600	400 - 1 100	600 - 1 800
	Phezulu	>600	>1 100	>1 800
Magniziyamu (Mg)	Phansi	35	60	100
	Phakathi nendawo	35 - 100	65 - 150	100 - 250
	Phezulu	>100	>150	>250

## 3 Amareyithi okususa athathwa ubhontshisi isoya enhlabathini.

	N	P	K
Okususwa isitshalo esinembewu eyithani eli-1/ha	60 kg	5 kg	18 kg
Okususwa ikhomponenti yembewu ngethani	42 kg	3,5 kg	9,9 kg
Okususwa ikhomponenti yesitshalo	15 kg	1,2 kg	7,2 kg

## 4 Umhlahandlela wefosferasi kabhontshisi isoya.

I- p yenhlabathi	Ukufakwa kwe-kg p yesivuno se-(t/ha)				
	1	2	3	4	5
I-bray 1 (mg/kg)					
5	10	20	30	40	50
10	9	18	27	36	45
15	8	16	24	32	40
20	7	14	21	28	35
25	6	12	18	24	30
30	5	10	15	20	20
50+	0	0	0	0	0

## 5 Imihlahandlela yephothoziyamu kabhontshisi isoya.

I-soil K	I-Kg K efakwayo yesivuno se- (t/ha)				
	1	2	3	4	5
I-(mg/kg)					
40	20	40	60	80	100
Isihlabathi- 40 - 120	15	30	40	50	60
>120	0	0	0	0	0
60	25	45	65	85	125
I-Loam 60 - 150	20	40	60	70	80
>150	0	0	0	0	0
80	60	80	100	120	140
Ibumba 80 - 180	30	50	70	90	110
>180	0	0	0	0	0

Kubalulekile ukusetha isivinini se-feeding wheel ukunciphisa ukufahlazeka kwezihlamvu. Iisivinini se-drum nese-concave nakho kufanele kulungiswe ukunciphisa ukuqhephuka kwezihlamvu, ngaleso sikhathi ube ulungisa umthamo womoya osetshenziswa ukuphephetha izinsalela zesilimo.

Uma uvuna, yima uhlaziye ubhontshisi ochithekile ngaphambi kokuthi uye ku-harvester kanye nokuchithekela emuva kwe-harvester. Yenza amalungiselelo adingekayo bese uyaqhubeka. Kwezinye izimo, ukuchitheka kungaze kufinyelele ku-150 kg/ha. Khumbula ukuthi ama-silo amukela ubhontshisi isoya ano-12,5% womswakama – ngakho ke zama ukuqedela ukuvuna ngokushesha, njengoba umswakama oqukethwe ungehla masinyane uye ku-8%. ■

U-WESSEL VAN WYK, UCHWEPHESHE KABONTSHISI ISOYA NOSONKONTILEKA, WE-PROTEIN RESEARCH FOUNDATION. YAQALA UKUSHICILELWA KU-SA GRAAN/GRAIN, NGOSEPTEMBER 2021.



# Amathuba okukhiqiza ubhontshisi isoya

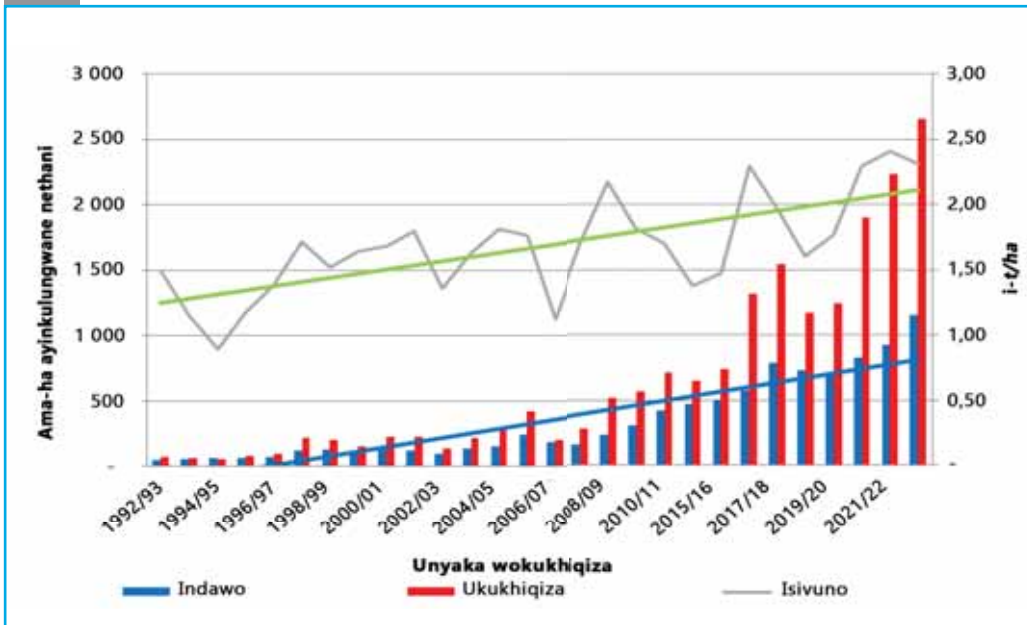
**U**BHONTSISI ISOYA, NJENGESILIMO, UNAMATHUBA AMANINGI. LOKHU KUBALWA KUKHO ISILIMO ONGASIKHETHA ESIKHUNDLENI SOKUKHIQIZA UMMBILA, NGOKUBA UMTHOMBO OMKHULU WAMAPHROTHENI OKONDLA IMFUYO NANGOKUBA YI-OILSEED ENGASESHENZISWA UKUKHIQIZA U-OYILI WAMAVEJETHEBULI.

Akuyona imfihlo ukuthi umkhiqizo kabhontshisi ukhule kakhulu eminyakeni emithathu. Uma ubheka **ugrafu 1**, kusobala ukuthi amahe-

ktha atshaliwe nomkhiqizo kabhontshisi isoya ukhule ngomthamo omkhulu kusakela ngesizini yokukhiqiza ka-2020/2021.

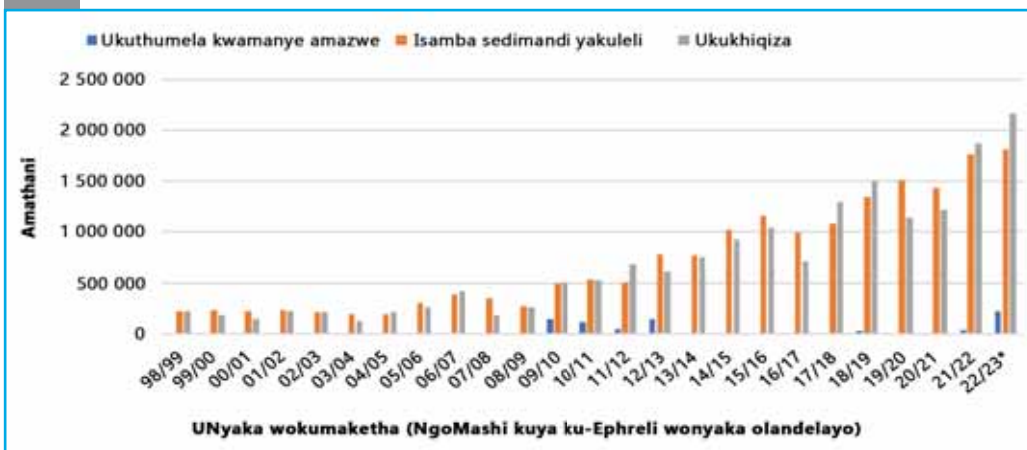
Ukukhula komkhiqizo kungadalwa amafektha amaningi, afana nobuchwepheshe obusha obenza izivuno kanye nomswakama kawoyela omningi ezifundeni ezisentshonalanga ezisiza ekutshaleni ubhontshisi isoya. Nakuba umkhiqizo ukhule kangaka, isamba sedimandi yakuleli asilandelanga isimo esifanayo – Njengoba kubonakala **kugrafu 2**. Ugrafu 2 uphinde achaze ukukhiqizwa, isamba sikabhontshisi isoya okuthengwa kuleli kanye nokuthumela kwamanye amazwe.

**1** Indawo etshale ubhontshisi isoya, ukukhiqiza nesivuno.



Umthombo: Grain SA

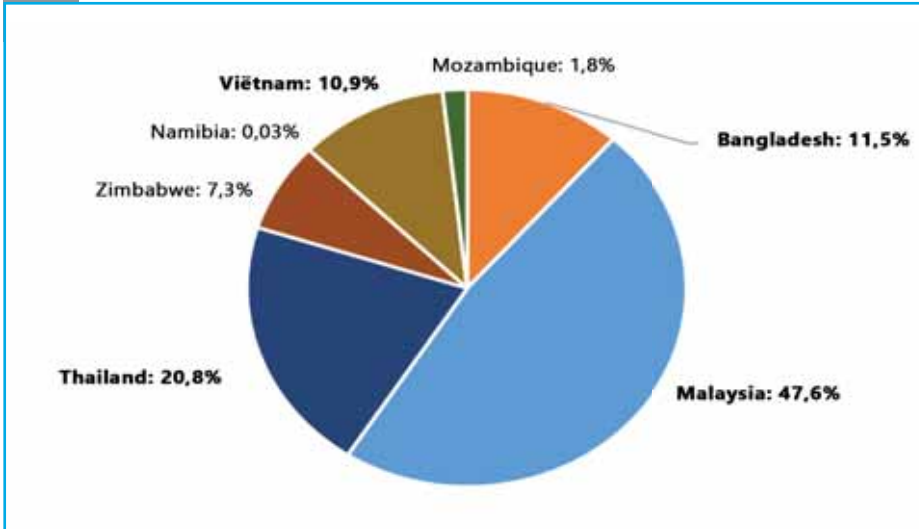
**2** Idimandi kasoya vs ukukhiqiza.



Umthombo: Grain SA







Umthombo: Grain SA

Izimo ezidlule zikhombisa ukuthi umkhuba wemakethe kabhontshisi isoya, ngaphambi kwesizini yokukhiqiza ka-2020/2021 ukuthi ukukhiqizwa kukabhontshisi isoya kwesizini yokumaketha ka-2020/2021, ukukhiqizo ube ngaphezu kwedimandi kuleli. Kodwa, emva kwesizini okumaketha ka-2020/2021, ukukhiqiza kwedlule isamba sedimandi kwaze kwafinyelela esidingweni sokuthunyelwa kwamanye amazwe. ENingizimu Afrika aninawo amandla okuthumela ubhontshisi isoya kwamanye amazwe, amanani akuleli abezothola ingcindezi.

**Igrafu 3** ichaza amazwe lapho ebekufanele ngabe ubhontshisi isoya uthunyelwe kuwo ngonyaka wokumaketha ka-2022/2023. Imakethe yokuthumela ubhontshisi isoya kwamanye amazwe iseyintsha, futhi izimakethe zokuthumela kwamanye amazwe zisasungulwa. Ngesizini edlule, ingxenye enkulu kakhulu, (91%) kasoya waseNingizimu Afrika wathunyelwa ezimaketha zaseMpumalanga ne-Asia. Kucishe kufinyelele ku-230 000 amathani kabhontshisi isoya athunyelwa kula mazwe, nokuwukukhula okumangalisayo kokuthunyelwa emazweni angaphandle uma kuqhathaniswa namasizini adlule.

Kubalulekile ukuthi kusungulwe izimakethe ezintsha, ukuze ukuthunyelwa kukabhontshisi kwamanye amazwe kuqhubekwe njalo nezitoko zangaphakathi ezweni zisale zizinzile. Uma kubheka isizini entsha, izimakethe ezintsha zingabandakanya iGibhithe, i-China, i-Turkey, nase-Indonesia. Ubhontshisi isoya osele ongathunyelwa kwamanye amazwe kulindeleke futhi ukuba kukhombise ukukhula kakhulu kule sizini, futhi njengoba kunjalo ukuthuthukiswa kwezimakethe zokuthumela kwamanye amazwe kubalulekile.

## ISIFINGQO

Imboni kabhontshisi isoya ikhula masinyane kunokuthengwa kulelizwe, lokhwa kwakha ukukhula kwesitoko sikabhontshisi isoya maphakathi nezwe. Ukugcina isaplayi yakuleli nedimandi ye-*balance sheet* izinzile, ukuthumela ubhontshisi isoya kwamanye amazwe kubaluleke kakhulu. Uma iNingizimu Afrika ingenawo amandla ukuthumela inani lesisindo sikabhontshisi isoya, amanani ezinkontileka zakuleli ngempela zizwa ingcindezi yokwehla ngamandla.

Uma kubhekwa isizini entsha, izimakethe zokuthumela kwamanye amazwe ziyaqhubeka nokukhula. Ngesizini yokumaketha ka-2023/2024, eyaqala ngoMashi, okusele okungathunyelwa kwamanye amazwe kucatshangwa ukuthi kulinganiselwa ku-600 000 wamathani. Okusele okuthunyelwa kwamanye amazwe izosiza ukugcina isivinini semboni ekhula masinyane kabhontshisi isoya. ■

**U-HELEEN VILJOEN,  
USOMNTHO WEZOLIMO  
KWA-GRAIN SA**



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IsiZulu, IsiNgesi, IsiTswana, IsiSuthu, nesiXhosa.

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## Ukugqugquzela abalimi ngolwazi

**AMA-FARMERS' DAYS** anikeza ithuba lokuhlenganisa abalimi ndawonye – kanye ne-nethiwekhi edayisa ama-*input*, abaletha izinsiza namaqembu asekelayo, okubandakanya abaholi abasuka eminyangweni kahulumeni eyahlukene. Ngokuvamile kuvakashelwa izindawo zombukiso, lapho ulwazi lungashintshaniswa nolwabanye abalimi, izinkampani ezisaplaya ama-*input*, abasebenzi bamahhovisi angeziwe phecelezi *extension* nomunye umkhakha wama-*stakeholders* abamenyelwe kulezi zinsuku ngeqhingha.

Ngo-Ephreli lezi zinsuku zabalimi ezilandelayo zabanjwa:

- E-Senekal *district*, abalimi abangama-62 bavakashela ipulazi i-Astoria eduze kwase-Senekal eMpumalanga neFreystata ngomhla ka-14 Ephrel. Lo mcimbi waxhaswa yi-Bayer ne-Farmsol. Abalimi babenogqozi olukhulu ngesifundo somgodi wenhlabathi, njengokukhula kwezimpande, imikhakha yenhlabathi egqishelene nangepilo yenhlabathi kubaluleke kakhulu namuhla.
- I-Bayer futhi yaxhasa usuku lwabalimi phecelezi *farmer's day* epulazini e-Gibsons Farm e-endaweni yaseNormandien KwaZulu-Natal. Lo mcimbi, wenziwa ngomhla ka 18 Ephreli, wawuxhunyaniswa yihhovisi lase-Dundee. Ulwazi mayelana nokulima ngokwenothili nokukhiqizwa kwezilimo kwamukelwa kahle abalimi abangama-42 ababehambele lo mcimbi.
- Ngomhla ka 19 Ephreli, abalimi abangama-53 bahambela i-*farmer's day* e-Milnedale eduze kwase-Dannhauser KwaZulu-Natal. I-Bayer yaba umxhasi yalo mcimbi kanye nezinhlelo zaxhunyaniswa nehhovisi lase-Dundee. Ngaphandle kwemisebenzi yezolimo, izifundo futhi zagxila ekubalulekeni kokuphatha ngendlela enhle kanye nokuqhuba ihhovi lepulazi ngendlela efanele.
- U-John Deere ne-Grain SA yahlanganyela ukuxhumanisa ama-*farmer's day* e-Stoneybrook endaweni yase-Kokstad KwaZulu-Natal ngomhla ka-20 Ephreli. Into ebalulekile yalo msebenzi yethulwa yi-John Deere *tractors* nempahla yokusebenza.
- I-*farmer's day* yesihlanu ngo-Ephreli yabanjwa ngomhla ka- 21 Ephreli e-Zaaiplaas eduze kwase-Sehlaokoane eLimpopo. Abamele i-Bayer, u-Kynoch, i-*Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute (FABI)* kanye nomNyango wezolimo babelana ngolwazi lwabo nababehambele lo mcimbi abangama-61.



Omele i-Bayer u-Shadrack Mabuza ukhuluma ngokukhethwa kwe-cultivar nabalimi base-Zaaiplaas.



Abalimi bayilalelisa igxoxo emayelana nogandaganda nempahla yokusebenza e-Stoneybrook.

## Iphrogramu eyeseka UKUKHULA

**I-PHROGREMU** eThuthukisa abalimi i-Grain SA, esebenza ngaphansi kwegama i-*Phahama Grain Phakama* (PGP), yi-ejensi yokuthuthukisa ulimo, ebeka phambili nesekele abantu abafisa ukwenza ngcono umsebenzi wokulima nabafisa ukwenyusa amakhono abo ukuze babe ngabalimi abangcono.

Ithimba lisebenzisa amaqhinga ahlukene okuhlengana nabalimi bokusahlamvu ezweni lonke futhi wathola izindlela ezicacile zokusiza ngokwedlulisa ulwazi kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono.

Isithako esihamba phambili kule phrogramu ukwakha amanethiwekhi nokubambisana namanye ama-*stakeholders*. I-*PGP* ihlose u-:

- Hlangana nabalimi futhi uthole ukuthenjwa yibo ngokukhombisa ukuthanda ukuze uhambe isigaba esengeziwe ekubasekeleni.
- Ukuqinisa ubudlelwano phakathi kwabalimi kanye namanethiwekhi e-*agribusiness* eseduze nabo.
- Hlala unolwazi ngentuthuko yezepolitiki namapholisi anomthelela wesimo senhlalo, ukuze kuthi abalimi basebenze ngempumelelo.
- Isebenza njengonogada ukuqinisekisa ukuthi abalimi baphathwa ngendlela enobulungiswa futhi kube nethuba lokuthola umsebenzi omuhle emithonjeni ekhona.



I-*PGP* isebenzisa izindlela ezahlukene zokuxhumana ukuze basize abalimi ukuze babe abalimi abangcono. ■