

# PULA IMVULA

**GROWING** FOOD • PEOPLE • PROSPERITY

INCWADI YEGRAIN SA YABALIMI ABASAKHULAYO



## AMAZAMBANE OMMBILA kwakha ithimba elincomekayo

**A**BASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA BADLA OKUNGA-PHEZULU KUKA-1,8 WEZIGIDI ZAMATHANI AMAZAMBANE NGONYAKA KANYE NEMAKETHE YAMAZAMBANE ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA IYADLONDLOBALA. NGOKWE-POTATOES SA, ABASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA SEBEDLE AMAZAMBANE AMANINGI NGOKUPHINDWE KABILI EMINYAKENI EYISHUMI EDLULE UMA KUQHATHANISWA NOWEDLULE.

Ukuphathwa kahle kwezolimo kubalulekile ekukhiqizweni kwamazambane ngempumelelo. Njengoba ukukhiqizwa kwamazambane yinquo bo eqinile, kubalulekile ukuthi ube nokuqondisisa izidingo zezilimo kanye nezingqinamba eziphezulu kanye nezindleko eziyizidinngo zokukhiqiza.

Izindleko zama-input amazambane ziphezulu kunezilimo eziningi futhi ngakho ke kubalulekile ukuthi abalimi basebenzise 'izindlela ezi-nhle' ezifana nokuhlolola inhlabathi, ukutshala i-virus-free material, ukulawula izinambuzane nezifo nokufaka umanyolo owanele. Gwema ukutshala enhlabathini eyibumba njengoba amazambane adinga i-sandy, i-close – texture soil ukuze akhule.

### UKULIMA AMAZAMBANE

Esikhathini esedlule amazambane abelinywa kakhulu abalimi abancane eNingizimu Afrika. Lokhu kushintshile ngenxa yokwenyuka kwezindleko zokusebenza okwenze ukukhiqiza kwensiwa ngemishini. Namuhla, amazambane asekhiqizwa abalimi abakhulu. Kodwa, basekhona abalimi abancane phecelezi small-/scale abasebenzisa ama-implement alula nabalima amazambane bawadayise emiphakathini yabo.

## Amazambane nommbila kwakha...

Isikhathi esihle kakhulu sokutshala ikakhulukazi sincike esifundeni nasezimeni. Amazambane athanda ukulinywa ezindaweni ezibandayo nezinomswakama omuhle. Akhula kahle enhlabathini enokuhamba kwamanzi ngendlela.

- Ezindaweni ezinganaso isithwathwa, imbewu ingatshalwa kusukela ngo-Agasti kuze kube uJune olandelayo.
- Lapho kakhulu khona isithwathwa njengaseFreystata nase-Mpumalanga, abalimi banesikhathi esifushane sokulima, esiphela ngasekuqaleni kukaJanuwari.

Ukulungiswa kwenhlabathi nembewu nokukhethwa kwe-cultivar kubaluleke kakhulu. Amazambane ngokujwayelekile alinywa ngokuthala izingxenyenye ze-root structure ebizwa ngokuthi yi-seed potatoes noma ama-tubers. I-seed potatoes akuzona izinhlavu zangempela – ama-tubers ezingasetshenziswa ukutshala amazambane amasha. Imbewu yezambane yizambane elihlumile linesiqu esisesincane esibiza 'ngeso' phecelezi - 'eye'.

Ukusebenzisa amazambane asemakethe okutshala kunobungozi futhi kungafaka izifo enhlabathi. Izifo zamazambane kakhulu zidalwa yibhaktheriya ne-fungi futhi kudala amabatlana athambile abolile emazambaneni. Ikheriya yezifo zamabhaktheriya ngokuvamile kuba yi-tuber enomthelela. Ukuba namavariyasi kwama-tubers kuzoba nomphumela wokwehla kwasivuno. Isu elingcono kakhulu lokuvikela ukuthenga imbewu yamazambane enempilo kumdayisi owaziwayo. Njalo lima izinhlobo ezahlukene ezbikezelayo nembewu yamazambane ezihamba ngazimbili nokushintshisana ngezilimo.

Ilungu lesigulu kwa-Grain SA esifundeni 19, u-Jaco Breytenbach ulima amazambane njengengxenyenye yeminyaka emihlanu yokujikeleza izilimo lapho kutshala khona unyaka owo-1, kulandele ubhontshisi phecelezi sugar beans noma ubhontshisi isoya, nommbila futhi, emva kwalokho inhlabathi kufanele ilale ingalinywa unyaka ukugcina amanzi amazambane azotshala onyakeni wesihlanu. 'Futhi ukhumbule, ngeke utshale amazambane ensimini eyodwa iminyaka emibili ilandelana.'

### Ngabe kuthatha isikhathi esingakanani ukulima amazambane?

Izinhlangothi ezahlukene zibalulekile ezikhathini ezahlukene emjikelezweni wokuhula (**Fig 1**). Ekuqaleni kwe-tuber, yonke ingcindezi

yesomiso izonciphisa isivuno. Esigabeni se-tuber bulking, kubaluleke kakhulu ukugcina amahlamvu anempilo nokunakekela ngokwanele amazinga omswakama.

Amaklume asemancane aqala ukubonakala noma ngasiphi isikhathi evikini lokuqala kuye emavikini amathathu emuva kuktshala. Isamba sokuhula siphakathi kuka-110 kuye ku-150 wezinsuku kusukela ekutshaleni. Uma uvuna amazambane amasha, angabe eselungele ngosuku Iwama-60.

### KUNGENA IMALI ENINGI, UBUNGOZI OBUPHEZULU

U-Breytenbach uxwayisa ngokuthi ngenxa yesidingo esiphezulu sikamanyolo nezindleko zembewu yamazambane, yisilimo esibiza kakhulu ukusilima. 'Uma ungazilandeli izindlela ezinhle, uzongena ezindlekweni ezinkulu. Kufanele igxile kuphrogremu esizayo yesifutho futhi ukuphatha kahle kuwukhiye,' eluleka.

Ngaphandle kokuba kusentshenzwa ngamndlal, ukukhiquzwa kwamazambane kunamanye ama-fektha nasenza kuba yisilimo esinobungozi obuphezulu. Amanye amafektha anciphisa umkhiqizo nenzozo yizindleko eziphezulu zokukhiqiza, izinambuzane nezifo, ukunganiseleki ngokwanele, izimo zeklayimethi kanye nempahla yokusebenza ebizayo. 'Ngenxa yokuthi umkhiqizo obolayo okungakwazezi ukuthi kugcinwe isikhathi eside, ungalahlekela yimali uma imakethi igcweli,' kuchaza uJaco.

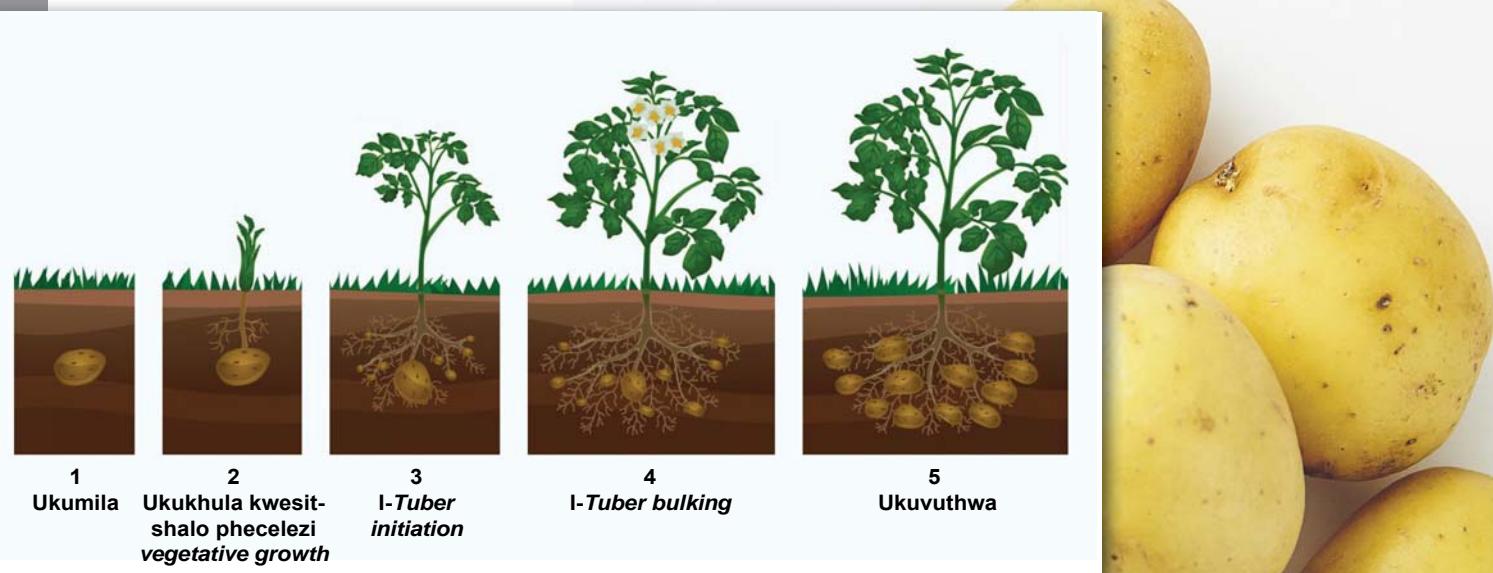
Ezinye zezinambuzane eziwayelekile ezi-afektha umkhiqizo wamazambane yi-aphids, wireworms ne-cutworms. I-Colorado potato beetle kungadla umthamo omkhulu wamacembe amazambane ngesikhathi ikhula iba yi-blobs ephinki enkulu. Uma lezi zinambuzane kungabhekwananga nazo, zingasiqothula sonke isilimo samazambane. Ukujikelezisa izilimo kungazivimbela lezi zinambuzane, ngakho ungawatshali amazambane ensimini owawutshale kuwo phambilini. Ukuhala amazambane ensimini eyodwa unyaka ngonyaka kuyayibulala impilo yenhlabathi futhi kungadala ukunqwabelana kwama-nematodes nezifo.

U-Breytenbach ukholelwa ekutheni amazambane ngesinye sezilimo ezihamba phambilini ekujikeleziseni izilimo futhi uthi ummbila



Jaco Breytenbach

1 Izigaba zokukhula kwamazambane.





# Rejistela i-VAT futhi wongeezindlekweni zama-input

**U**MKHAKHA WEZOLIMO UYAQHUBEKA NOKUBA UMKHAKHA OCWEBEZELAYO EMNOTHWENI WASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA. I-GDP DATA ESHICILELWE YI-STATS SA NGASEKUQALENI KU-KADISEMBA 2022, IKHOMBISE UKUKHULA CISHE OKULINGANISELWA KU-1,6% UMA KUQHATHANISWA NE-MARKET CONSENSUS ELINGANISELWA KU-0,4%.

Ukukhula okuphindwe kane ukukhuphuka kinalokho okulindelekile kakhlukazi ngenxa yokukhula kwama-output omnotho emkhakheni wezolimo nokulima, eyajabulela izilimo eziningi kakhulu futhi kwakhula kakhulu isivuno ngenxa yokwenyuka kwamanani ekhomodithi.

Ngakolunye uhlangothi lohlangmu ukukhula kwengcindezi okwethulwa ukukhuphuka kwezindleko zama – input okukhiqiza – kulinganiselwa cishe kukhuphuka ngo-50% unyaka ngonyaka phakathi kwamaphakathi ka-2021 no-2022. Abalimi baphoqelekile ukuba babheke kuzo zonke izinhlangothi zebhizinisi lokulima ukuqinisekisa ukusebenza nokuvikela amasevingi angaba maningi ekugcineni.

I-input noma i-value added tax (i-VAT), i-VAT ekhokhwa kuma-input omkhiqizo nesitandadi sika-15% ingafuneka ikhokhwe kwa-SARS ngesikhathi ama-input esetshenziswa ekukhiqizeni kumasaplayi akhokhelwa intela. Kwezinye izimo, umdayisi orejistele i-VAT ulungelwe yi-Zero-rated VAT input afana nomanyolo, imbewu nezilimo eziyimkhiqizo evikelekile. Ama-Zero-rated inputs yilawo assetshenziswa ngqo kwinqubo yokukhiqiza abizwa i-zero rated kubadayisi basemgwaqen abarejistile (abalimi) kodwa ngaphansi kwezimo eziwayelekile zebhizinisi ngokuvamile abizwa u-15% kubadayisi abangayibhaliselanga i-VAT. Kubalulekile kumlimi ukurejistela i-VAT uma:

- I-value yama saplai akhokhwa intela eyenziwe kunoma yiziphiinyanga eziyishumi nambili ezilandelanayo ezedlule noma noma okungenenza zidlule ku-R1 million; noma
- Lapho ngokwemigomo yesivumelwano esiyisibophezel, i-value yamasaplayi akhokhelwa intela eyenziwe esikhathini esiyizinyanga eziyishumi nambili kuzokwedlula u-R1 million.

Ukurejistela i-VAT ngokwetekhniki kusho ukuthi ibhizinisi lokulima liba umdayisi we-SARS elisebenza ukuqoqa nokubhadala i-VAT esikhundleni sika-SARS. Ngakho ke ama input afanele ebiza izindleko ezingaphansi kuka-15%, okusho ukwehlisa okukhulu kwezindleko zama-input uma kuqhathaniswa nabadayisi be-VAT abangabhalisile.

## IMIKHAKHA EREJISTA I-VAT

Imvume yesibili ihambelana nomkhakha wokurejista evumela amabhizinisi abalimi abangaphansi eMkhakheni D (kasithupha ngenyanga) isikhathi sentele sinikeza ukuthi ibhizinisi liquukethe kuphela ezolimo, imisebenzi yokwelusa noma yokulima kanye nesamba senzuso engadluli ku-R1,5 million ngesikhathi esiyizinyanga eziyishumi nambili ngo-kulandelana.

Lapho i-value yama-saplai edlula u-R1,5 million kodwa kungaphansi kuka-R30 million kunoma yisiphi isikhathi esiyizinyanga eziyishumi nambili, ukhomishani uzokunikeza uMkhakha A noma B isikhathi sentela kumdayisi (ukuyisikhathi esiyizinyanga ezimbili zokukhokhwa kwentela).

Lokhu kusho ukuthi i-VAT returns kufanele yenzive kabili ngonyaka eMkhakheni D emabhizinisini arejistiwe noma kabilu ngenyanga kuMkhakha A noma B emabhizinisini arejistiwe.

## OKUNINGI MAYELANA NE-VAT

### Ukubalwa kwe-VAT

Kubalwa kwe-VAT kusebenza ngendlela yokuthi kufanele unqume nge-VAT ekhokhiwe (intela yama-output) futhi ubale inani lentela yama-input umdayisi okufanele ayisuse. Bhadala umehluko phakathi kwentela ye-input noma afune ukubuyisela imali lapho intela ye-input idlula intela ye-intela ye-output isikhathiesithile.

Ama-return e-VAT kufanele enziwe ngosuku noma ngaphambi kosuku lokugcina lokusebenza lwenyanga ukulandela lapho siphela khona isikhathi sentela yebhizinisi. Ukubhadala i-VAT emva kwesikhathi kungakudalela izinhlawulo nenzalo.

### I-Zero rate

Onke amabhizinisi afuna ukuthola impahla nge-zero rate kufanele ihambisanale naley zidingo ezilandelayo:

- I-SARS kufanele iqinisekise ukuthi ngempela isikhungo siyibhizini si lezolimo.
- Ibhizinisi lokulima kufanele libe ne-Notice ye-Registration (VAT201) kanye nokunikezwu igunya.
- I-SARS kufanele ngabe ikhiphe igunya ku-VAT Notice ye-Registration (isigaba 7 sokulima, isigaba 9 sokubiselwa kwemali kadizili), ukukhombisa ukuthi impahla ingathinyelwa emabhizinisini ayi-zero rate.
- I-tax invoice esemthethweni kufanele ikhishwe abadayisi baleyo mpahla okubandakanya izinombolo ze-VAT anamakheli esaplaya nebhizini lokulima.

### I-Tax invoice

I-tax invoice iqukethe lokhu okulandelayo:

- Amagama 'Tax invoice', i-VAT invoice', noma 'i-Invoice'.
- Igama, ikheli ne-nombolo yokurejista ye-VAT ye-saplava.
- Igama, ikheli, lapho umemukeli erejistele khona i-VAT, inombolo ye-VAT kamemukeli.
- Isiriyali namba nosuku lwe-invoice.
- Incazelo eqondile yeimpahla ne/noma amasevisi (abonakalisayo lapho kufanele ukuthi izimpahla ziyyisekeni).

## Rejistela i-VAT futhi...

- Ikhwantithi noma umthamo wezimpahla noma amasevisi asaplayiwe.
- I-value yesaplayi, inani lentela ebhadelwe kanye nokucabanga kwesaplayi (i-value nentela).

### IZIBOPHEZELO ZOKUREJISTWA KWE-VAT YENKAMPANI

Ukurejistela i-VAT kubeka izibopho ezithile nemisebenzi yokugcinya kwamarekhodi ebhizini lezolimo eliqinisekisiwe. Lokho kubandakanya ukuqinisekisa ukuthi:

- I-VAT iqoqwa kumasaplayi abhadala intela.
- I-VAT ifakiwe kuwo onke amanani ezikhangisi noma akhottiwe.
- Ama-tax invoices esaplayi ayakhishwa, lapho kunesidindo.
- Ama-returns ayahanjiswa futhi kubhadalwa ngesikhathi.
- Amadokumenti ayatholakala futhi alondolozwe ubufakazi besikwelite se-VAT.

Amarekhodi aqondile e-akhawuntingi namadokumenti awuhlangothi olubalulekile lokuzibophezelu ngokusebenza kwsistimu ye-VAT yonke. La madokumenti akhanda ukulandeleta kwezibalo phecelezi audit trail esetshenziswa yi-SARS ukuqinisekisa ukuzibophezelu nomthetho. Ib-



hizini lokulima kudingeka liwagcine isikhathi esiyiminyaka emihlanu amarekhodi. Lokho kuwukhiye njengoba i-SARS inelungelo lokwesula igunya lebhizinisi elitholakele lephule umthetho.

Lokho kubandakanya izimo lapho ibhizinisi lezolimo lenze iputha ngesibopho sokuhambisa ama-return e-VAT noma okubhadala i-VAT, ukumisa imisebenzi yokulima njengokwesiqinisekiso ku-VAT Notice of Registration, noma esebezise i-Notice ye-Registration (nokugunyazekal) ngezinhliso ngaphandle kwalezo eziqinisekisiwe mayelana nebhizinisi lezolimo. ■



U-DR SANDILE NGCAMPHALALA, UMHOLI WOKUTHUTHUKISWA KWABABALIMI, KWAGRAN SA

## Amazambane nommbila kwakha...

namazambane ziyi- 'qembu' elincomekayo. Amazambane adinga ireyhi ephezulu yenayithrojini nama-input enayithrojini epulazini lakhe aphezulu ngokuphindwe kayishumi kwamazambane uma kuqhathaniswa nommbila, futhi ifosfethi nephotheziyamu cishe kuphezulu ngokungalinganiselwa kokuphindwe kane. Uchaza ukuthi ngenxa yokuthi amazambane anezimpande ezibuthaka, la manyuthriyanti kufanele abe khona ukuqinisekisa impilo yesitshalo. 'Ukuba ne-eksesi enkulu esilimeni sommbila ngesizini elandelayo okuholela esivunweni esikhulu.'

### UKUTSHALA AMAZAMBANE KWI-SMALLER SCALE

Abalimi abancane phecelezi small-scale farmers abatshala amazambane abazowadla bona noma bewadayisele imiphakathi yabo bangakwazi ukuvuna ngamathuluzi ezandla afana namatrofela. Ukutshala ngesandla kusho ukuphatha ama-tubers/sprouts ngezandla ngokukhulu ukunakekela ukuvikela ukuthi zingahudleki nokwephuka kwamahlumela. Ukusebenzisa ifosholo nehalavu kungadala ukunqamuka kwama-tubers, ngakho ke izimfologo noma izandla kuyancomeka.

Ukwenza ukutshala amazambane kube yinto ethandwayo kuma-smaller scale farmers, u-Breytenbach uphakamisa ukuthi amazambane avuniwe engagezwa. 'Amazambane ahlala isikhathi eside futhi kunezimakethe ezi-informal bafuna amazambane angageziwe. Amadayisi baseMozambique bathenga amazambane angageziwe ngobuningi.' Abalimi bangapakisha amazambane abo ezikhwameni zoplastiki noma isikhwama samaphepha, futhi udayise ku-informal sector.



### Nawa amathiphu asizayo okulima amazambane:

- Lungisa insimu yakho ngendlela efanele – lokhu kufaka phakathi ukwenza ngcono impilo yenhabathu nokwenza umvunde.
- Vula izikhala ezilinganayo zemisele, futhi uwafake umanyolo ngendlela.
- Qinisekisa ukuthi imbewu ivaleke ngokufanele emuva kokutshala.
- Bheka izinambuzane nezifo njalo.

### IMITHOMBO

- <https://regenz.co.za/resources/farming-potatoes-in-south-africa/>
- <https://www.adama.com/south-africa/en/potato-farming/potato-farming-in-south-africa>
- <https://www.farmersweekly.co.za/crops/vegetables/planting-and-harvesting-potatoes/>
- [https://www.kzndard.gov.za/images/Documents/researchandtechnologydevelopment/publications/Research\\_and\\_Technology\\_Bulletins/Potato-production-for-Kwazulu-natal.pdf](https://www.kzndard.gov.za/images/Documents/researchandtechnologydevelopment/publications/Research_and_Technology_Bulletins/Potato-production-for-Kwazulu-natal.pdf)
- <https://www.potatoes.co.za/> ■



LOUISE KUNZ,  
UMSIZI WOMHELI

# Ukwehla kwezinga lomkhiqizo wamantongomane

SIZINI KA-2021/2022 YOKUKHIQIZWA KWA-MANTONGOMANE AKUSHO UKUTHI YONA AYIZANGE IHLANGABEZANE NEZINSE-LELO. IZIMO EZIMANZI NGAPHANSI KWE-ZIMO EZIBUCAYI EZIKHATHINI ZOKULINYWA KWAMANTONGOMANE ZADALA UMONAKALO OMKHULU EMKHIQIZWENI FUTHI KWENZA UKUVUNWA KWAMANTONGOMANE KWABA NZIMA KAKHULU. LA MAFEKTHA ABA NOMTHELELA OMUBI ENZUZWENI YAMANTONGOMANE.

Kufanele kukhunjulwe futhi ukuthi isilimo esifana nobhontshisi isoya sivunwa kalula, nokuthi ukwenziwa kwenani lentengo kusobala kakhulu kunaleyo yamantongomane. Ngakho ke, ezinhlosweni zokuqala zeztshalo ekhululwe u-Crop Estimate Committee (CEC) ka- 2022/2023, kwaba u-20,5% ukwehla kumahektha ahlosiwe amantongomane.

**Ithebula 1** kukhombisa ukubukeka komkhiqizo wamantongomane ngesizini yokukhiqiza ka-2021/2022. Isimo lapho amahektha amantongomane encipha khona akusona isimo esiqalayo. INingizimu Afrika yake yaba umkhiqizi omkhulu wamantongomane futhi watshala ingqophamlando yenombolo yamahektha ayi-393 000 ngo-1969/1970 isizini yokukhiqiza. Kusukela kusizini ka-2002/2003, amahektha atshaliwe, ukukhiqizwa nesivuno kwehla izinga lomkhiqizo.

Ezingeni lamazwe (**Ithebula 2**), amantongomane ibhekene nokulahlekelwa amahektha atshaliwe ngenhilo-so yokwenza inzuso kanye nokuba lula komncintiswano wezilimo. I-*International parity prices* okwamanje esemazingeni aphezulu kakhulu ngenxa yokulindeleka kwenani elincane lomkhiqizo wamantongomane kanye nokwehla kokusaplaywa amazwe.

## IZIPHETHO

- Ukukhiqizwa kwamantongomane, kuleli nasemazweni kusezingeni elehlile.
- Ukwehla komkhiqizo wasekhaya kufanele kuholele abalimi kude ne-parity export. Ukwehla kwamanani

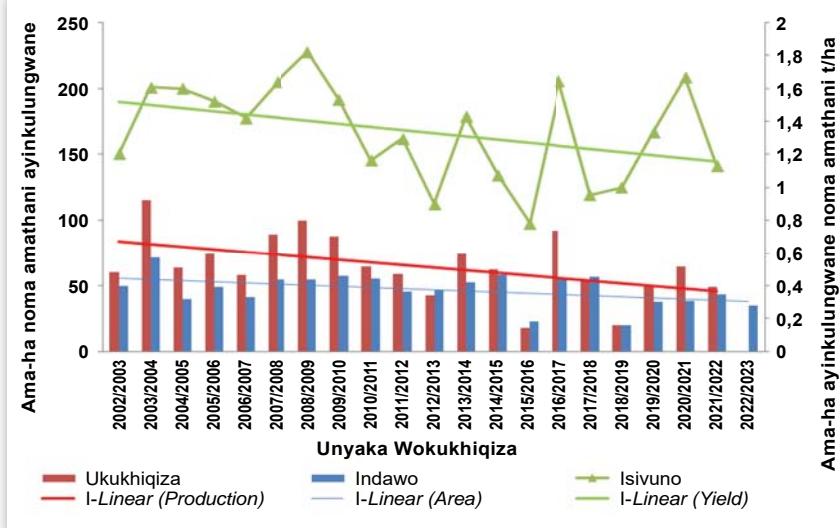
## 1 Umkhiqizo wamantongomane usuwonke, 2021/2022 isizini yokukhiqiza.

|                                | 2020/2021 | 2021/2022 | i-avareji yeminyaka eyi-5 | i-avareji yeminyaka eyi- 10 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Isamba sendawo etshaliwe (ha)  | 38 550    | 43 400    | 41 680                    | 43 348                      |
| Isamba sendawo yokukhiqiza (t) | 64 300    | 49 000    | 56 566                    | 54 450                      |
| I-avareji yesivuno (t/ha)      | 1,67      | 1,13      | 1,33                      | 1,22                        |

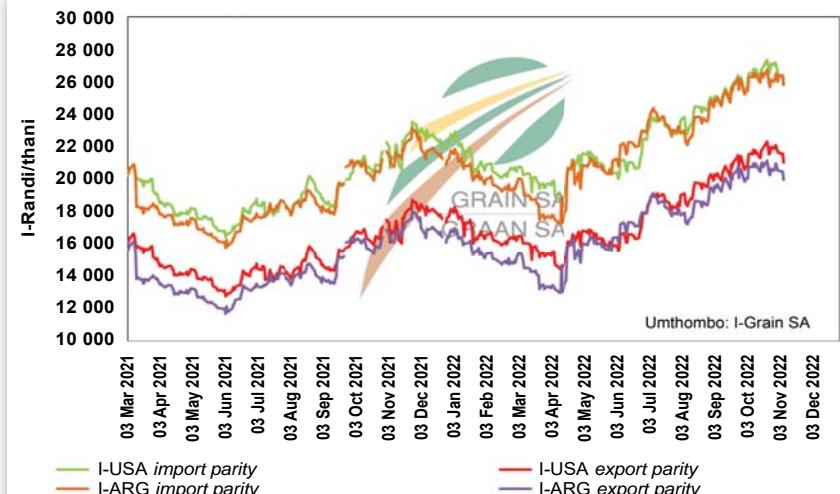
## 2 Umkhiqizo wamantongomane nesitoko emazweni.

| Isizini yokukhiqiza | 2018/2019 | 2019/2020 | 2020/2021 | 2021/2022 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Izitoko zokuqala    | 2,08      | 1,84      | 2,11      | 2,35      |
| Umkhiqizo           | 31,8      | 33,13     | 34,43     | 33,41     |
| Isitoko sokuvala    | 1,84      | 2,11      | 2,35      | 1,91      |

## 1 Amantongomane: indawo etshaliwe nomkhiqizo.



## 2 I-Producer parity prices ka-2021/2022 isizini yokukhiqiza (kuhlutshiwe futhi kwahlaziwaya).



\* I-ARG – Isikhungo sezoPheno IwezoLimo

entengo ezitoko okulindelekile futhi ngakho ke amanani emakethe yamazwe azosekelwa.

- INingizimu Afrika okwamanje ingumeseki omkhulu wamantongomane, ngenxa yokukhiqiza okunganele ukuhlangabezana nedimandi yakuleli ngoba ezinye izilimo ziyawedlula amantongomane. ■



U-CHRISTIAAN VERCUEL,  
OYI-JUNIOR AGRICUL-  
TURAL ECONOMIST  
KWAGRIN SA

# UBHONTSHISI ISOYA: Ukuvuna isi isikhathi SESIDLULILE KUNGADALA UKULAHLEKELWA

UMA ABALIMI BEFUNA UKUKHULISA INZUZO YABO FUTHI BANCIPHISE UBUNGOZI BABO, KUNGUMQONDO UMUHLE UKUCABANGA NGOKUVUNA UBHONTSHISI ISOYA MASINYANE UKUVIKELA UKUFAHLAKA. UKULAHLEKELWA NGENXA YOKUFAHLOKA OKUDALWA UKUVENDLEKA KWEMIDUMBA NJENGOBA AMAZINGA OMSWAKAMA WEMIDUMBA UNCIPHA NOKUSAHLAMVU KUYANCIPHA. NGAKHO KE GCINA ISIKHATHI UMA UVUNA UBHONTSHISI ISOYA.

Umsindo wokufohlozeka kukabhontshisi isoya kodwa *i-harvester* ibe ingekho ensimini kungadumaza umlimi. Abalimi bayaqondisisa ukuthi uma ubhontshisi isoya ufohloka, kulahleka ingxene enku lu yesivuno. Yebo izimvu zingazidla izinhlamvu kodwa ngeke itholakale imali eyofwaka ebbange.

Ukulahlekelwa akudalwa kuhphela ukufohlozeka kwemidumba kodwa ukukhula kwesthalo nakho kungaba nomthelela ekulahlekelweni. Ezinye izitshalo nama-*cultivar* aziwa ngokukhiqiza imidumba ephansi kakhulu esondela enhlabathini. Uma itafula lokuvuna lingafinyeleli ukuba livune phansi ngokwanele, ubhontshis isoya omningi uyasala emuva. Lokhu kwenza kubaluleke ukusebenzisa *i-harvester header* efanele nokutshala *i-cultivar* efanele.

Ukulinganisa ngokweqile umthamo *we-harvester* kuzokwenza ingxene enku lu yesitshalo ingavuneki. Kodwa ukuvuna okuphansi kakhulu akulula ukuba kwenzike. Amatshe amakhulu ensimini namasimu angaligene phansi kungadala umonakalo omkhulu ekuvuneni. Qinisekisa ukuthi *i-harvester* yakho inomshwalense womonakalo wamatshe.

## I-HEADERS

I-flex header noma *Flex Draper* iyadingeka ukuvuna ubhontshisi isoya okhulele ngaphansi nonemidumba ephansi. Le header izokwazi ukulandela ama-contour enhlabath. Le-headers iyantanta, inemikhakha eminingi eyahlukahlukene i-flexible header ne-split reel evumela uhlaka lonke lwe-

header i-cutter bar ne-ree/ ukulandela imibundu yenhabath nengeyunithi.

I-Flex Draper header isebezisa i-draper 'amabhande' athwala isilimo asihambise e-feeder house. I-fida bushelelezi kakhulu futhi ivumele abalimi ukuba bagcina ngemuva kwsikhathi ebusuku, ngenxa yokufida ngokulinganisa. Ukuzebenzisa ibhande kuphinde kwaziwe ngokunciphisa ukulahleka kukabhontshisi isoya njengoba isitshalo sikabhontshisi isoya kuphathwa ngobunono kanye nezimbewu ingalahleki ngaphambi kwe-harvester.

Ekupheleni konyaka inzudo kabhontshisi isoya izobonakala kubhalansi yomlimi ebbange. Abalimi kufanele babale isivuno ethangini uma benza isinqumo mayelana ne-header okufanele bayithenge. Ukuqhathanisa ukulahleka kwesilimo nge-header price kuzokusho lokhu.

## ISIKHATHI YIMALI

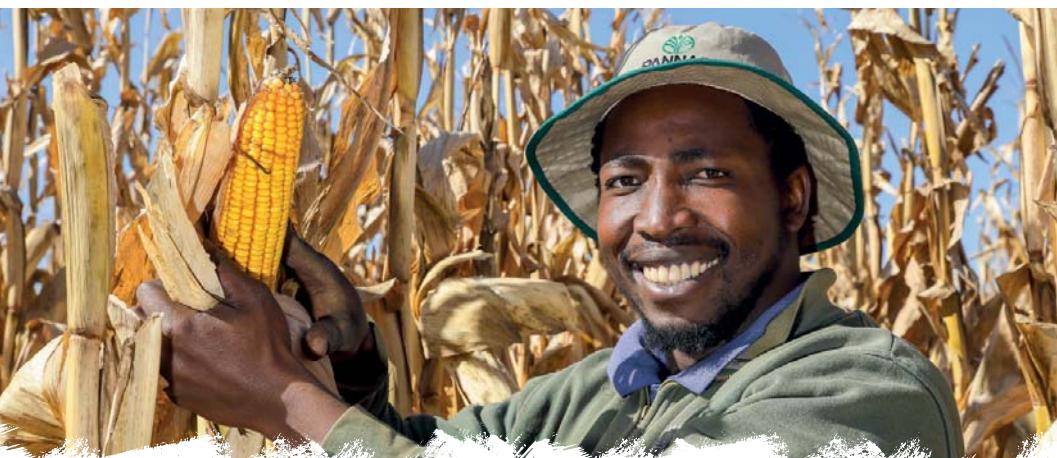
Isikhathi sosuku lapho umlimi eqala ukuvuna sibalulekile. Njengoba isitshalo sikabhontshisi isoya simunca umswakama wamazolo siyanamathela futhi singabe sisafohlozeka. Lokhu kwenza kube nzima ukuba *i-harvester* ivune. Ekuseni nasebusuku kungenzeka ukuba ama-harvester aphuke kwephuke i-cutter bare noma izitshalo zibhawe edramini lokubhula phecelezi threshing drum. Lokhu kuzoba nomphumela ngokuthi mangakhi amahektha angavunwa ngosuku.

Umhetho uthi *i-harvester* ewu- 9-meter header ngokuhamba kwesikhathi izovuna phakathi kuka-20 hektha namahektha angama-42 ngosuku – ungakulindeli okungaphezulu. Ukuze uvune ngesikhathi, umlimi udinga u-1,5 *we-harvester* engolayini abayisishiyagalombili ukuze uhambisane ne-planter engolayini abayisishiyagalombili. Kubalulekile ukujondisisa ukuthi kungono ukuba ne-surplus harvester enomthamo. Lokhu kuzosiza ukwenyusa inzudo.

## IZINDEKO

Ukuvuna isilimo isinyathelo esibizayo. **KuThebula 1** izindleko zommbila, ubhontshisi isoya nokuvunwa kukabhekilanga kubonisiwe.

Ngesivinini sika-6 km/h kumahektha angama-32 ommbila, u-40 wamahektha kakolo noma kabhontshisi isoya, futhi kungavunwa u-36



**WHEN YOU CELEBRATE GREAT MOMENTS, WE CELEBRATE TOO**



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| Izindleko ze-Harvester                                |                  |                  |                  |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Izindleko ze-Harvester ngehora                        | I-Harvester      | I-Harvester      | I-Harvester      |
| Isamba sezindleko ezinqunyiwe                         | R2 312,46        | R2 312,46        | R2 312,46        |
| Izindleko zokukhanda nokunakekela                     | R550             | R550             | R550             |
| Izindleko zamafutha @ R24,77 litha                    | R1 070,06        | R1 070,06        | R1 070,06        |
| Isamba sezindleko eziguquguqukayo                     | R1 620,06        | R1 620,06        | R1 620,06        |
| <b>Isamba sezindleko ze-harvester/ngehora</b>         | <b>R3 941,52</b> | <b>R3 941,52</b> | <b>R3 941,52</b> |
| Izindleko ze-Harvester header/ihora                   |                  |                  |                  |
| I-Header  | Ummbilä          | Ukolo/Isoya flex | Ubhekilanga      |
| I-Header esetshenzisiwe                               | 8 row 0,91 m     | 9 m              | 8,1 m            |
| I-avareji yenani le-header entsha                     | R1 205 715       | R870 543,45      | R793 380         |
| Isamba sezindleko ezinqunyiwe                         | R508,90          | R367,44          | R334,87          |
| Izindleko zokukhanda nokunakekela                     | R120,57          | R87,05           | R79,34           |
| <b>Isamba sezindleko ze-header/ngehora</b>            | <b>R629,47</b>   | <b>R454,49</b>   | <b>R414,21</b>   |
| <b>Isamba sezindleko ze-harvester ne-header/ihora</b> | <b>R4 570,99</b> | <b>R4 396,01</b> | <b>R4 355,73</b> |
| Isivinini sokusebenza (km/h)                          | 6                | 6                | 6                |
| Ububanzi bokusebenza (m)                              | 7,2              | 9                | 8,1              |
| Ukusebenza kwamasimu                                  | 0,75             | 0,75             | 0,75             |
| Ihektha elivuniwe/usuku (amahora ayi-10)              | 32,4             | 40,5             | 36,45            |
| Ihora/amahektha adingekayo                            | 0,309            | 0,247            | 0,274            |
| <b>ISAMBA SEZINDELEKO IHEKTHA</b>                     | <b>R1 410,80</b> | <b>R1 085,43</b> | <b>R1 194,98</b> |
| Udizili/ha (ilitha)                                   | 13,33            | 10,67            | 11,85            |
| Udizili/ha (R)  | 330,27           | 264,21           | 293,57           |
| Ukukhanda nokunakekela/ha (R)                         | 206,97           | 157,30           | 172,66           |

\* Inani le-harvester ka-240 kW ibiza u-R5 500 000 futhi ingavuna ummbila, ukolo, ubhontshisi isoya nobhekilanga.

wamahektha kabhekilanga. Ngokushesha uma amahora esencishisive ngosuku, amahektha avuniwe nawo ayancipha. Kubhontshisi isoya, ukuvuna amahora ayishumi ngosuku kuyinselelo. Ngakho ke yenza izibalo zakho ngokufanele.

Ukuze ukwazi ukuvuna amahora ayishumi ngosuku, ukukhanda nokunakekela kanye namasevisi kufanele enziwe ngokwezidingo zawo ezikhishwa umkhqiqizi. Funda amamanywali futhi unamathele kuwo. Uma kuhkona okwephukayo (futhi kungephuka) qinisekisa ukuthi izipele zingadingeka ukuba zibe khona. Ukvikela kungcomo kunokuchitha isikhathi – ikakhulukazi uma kuvunwa ubhontshisi, ngakho ukusevisa impahla yokusebenza ngaphambi kokuba kuqale ukuvuna. Kuzokonga isikhathi.

Khumbula, i-khombayini ngokuvamile isebezena nge-unloading wagon. Usayizi wenqola izonquanya yi-harvester. Kodwa, umlimi kumele akhumbule ukuthi i-unloading wagon idinga ugandaganda ongeziwe namafutha engeziwe. Ukuba ne-240 kW harvester udizili odingekayo udingekela i-unloading wagon ngokushesha ingafinyelela ku-10 litha ngehektha ngalinye. Khumbula ukungeza lezi zindleko ezibalweni zakho.

Futhi ungakhohlwa ukuthi la ma-unloading wagons ayasinda futhi adala ukuminyana. ■

U-PIETMAN BOTHÀ,  
UMELULEKI OZIMELE  
KWEZOLIMO



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IsiZulu, IsiNgisi, IsiTswana, IsiSuthu, nesiXhosa.

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# Iphrogrammu eguqula izimpilo



Farmer  
Development  
Programme

Umbiko

## Amathuba okunethiwекha ubuso nobuso

**IMIHLANGANO** ye-Study Group ibalulekile emathuben i okuxhumana ubuso nobuso phakathi kwabali mi nabeluleki kwa-Grain SA. Akuwona odwa amathuba okufundisa kodwa kuhinde kubne nezikathazi ze-nkathazi nokunethiwекha nabanye abalimi. Ngaphandle kwemisebenzi oseqlwini yokutshala kwasehlobo, le mihlango elandelayo isaqhube ka ngoNovemba noDisemba:

- **E-Dundee:** Imihlangano engama-37 lapho bekugxilwe khona ekudilivweni kwama-input. Ukufundisa kwakuflanganise izingxoxo ngokugcinwa kwamakhemikhali ngokuphile nokuwasebenzia ngokufanele. Usizo ngokukhalibhrethwa kwama-planter nezifutho nakho kwakwenziva.
- **E-Kokstad:** 21 Lapho kwabanja khona imihlangano yokukhula kweztishalo, ukukhethwa kwama-cultivar, ububanzi bolayini nenani leztishalo emkhiqizweni wommbila kwakukhona kumenya. Amathimba ahambela emasimini eyobheka inhlabathi nokuqhubeka yesilimo.
- **E-Louwsburg:** 25 Imihlangano lapho kwakudilivwa khona imbewu, i-Roundup namakhemikhali. Abalimi bazimisele ngokuqala ukulima. Bayabonga kakhu ngesizo lokuthola ama-input kanye nokusiza kwe-Grain SA ngelostiki njengoba kunge-lula kubo ukuthola izithuthi.
- **E-Maclear:** 29 wemihlangano lapho ithimba ladiliva khona amakhemikhali e-Ikamvaletu nase-Lower Tsitsana Study Groups. Kwaxoxwa ngokulondoloza ngokuphophile nangokusethenziswa kwamakhemikhali.
- **E-Mthatha:** 11 wemihlangano lapho kwakudingidwa khona isihloko sokutshala. Abalimi baseLujeweni basebesemaphethelweni okutshala amahektha angama-70. IDalibhunga Study Group nabo cishe basebeqedile ukutshala.
- **EMmbombela:** 36 imihlangano lapho abalimi belulekwa ngokutshala inani elifanele leztishalo nangokufaka amanani afanele kamanyolo. Leliqembu futhi lasiza ngokukhalibhretha ama-planter nezifutho.



Amalungu eLijahisu Study Group ase-Hereford West KwaZulu-Natal emukela umanyolo wawo.



Kwaxoxwa ngekhalireshini emhlanganweni we-Inkalane Study Group eduze kwase-Badplaas eMpumalanga.



E-Louwsburg 201 kwehliswa amasaka kamanyolo futhi ahlukaniselwa abalimi abangama-48 abayingxene ye-Beyond Abundance Project

## Ukuvakashela amapulazi KUPHAMBILI

**I-GRAIN SA** ibambisene nama-stakeholders amasingi kule sizini futhi iyabandakanyaeku kuvuleni imphrojekthi ne-AB InBev, umNyango wezokuThuthukiswa kwezindawo ezisemaKhaya nokuBiwa koMhlaba- (DRDLR) i-recapitalisation, i-Maize Trust, i-South African Cultivar ne-Technology Agency (SACTA), ne-Stand Bank. Kuze kuphelele lapha ukuvakashela amapulazi kaningi kwezelwa ukuthuthukisa abalimi abayingxene yePhrogemu yokuThuthukiswa kwabaLimi kwaGrain SA:

- Kuvakashelwe abalimi abayi-15 izikhathi ezingama-90 endaweni yase-Dundee.
- Kuvakashelwe abalimi abayi-11 izikhathi ezingama-36 esifundeni sase-Kokstad.
- Kuvakashelwe abalimi abangama-24 izikhathi ezingama-81 esifundeni sase-Ladybrand/Bloemfontein.
- Kuvakashelwe abalimi abayi-7 izikhathi eziyi-14 e-Lichtenburg vicinity.
- Kuvakashelwe abalimi abayi-15 izikhathi ezingama-54 endaweni yase-Louwsburg 54.



Amanye amazubela ngokuvakashela kwamapulazi namasimu ngo-2022. ■