

PULA IMVULA

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INCWADI YEGRAIN SA YABALIMI ABASAKHULAYO



*Uma ama-input ediliwwa endaweni eyodwa,
bonke abalimi bayasiza.*

Ukuthenga ngamaqembu kungabasiza abalimi behlise izindleko

KUBALULEKILE UKWENZA IZINHLELO ZOKWEHLISA IZINDLEKO, NJENGOBA AMANANI KAPHE-THILOLI EKHUPHUKA MAWALA NEZINDLEKO ZAMA-/INPUT ZIPHEZULU. UKUTHENGA NGO-BUNINGI IYONA NDLELA YOKONGA, KODWA UMUNTU OWEJWAYELEKILE AKANAYO IMALI EYENGEZI-WE YOKUTHENGA IMIKHIQIZO EYANELE EZOMQHUBA IZINYANGA EZIMBALWA. UKWAKHA 'IQEMBU LO-KUTHENGA' AMA-/INPUT ADINGEKAYO KUNGABA YISIXAZULULO ESIPHATHEKAYO KUBALIMI ABASEZINDAWENI EZISEMAKHAYA.

Ukuthenga ngeqembu, ngobuningi noma ngokuhlanganyela kuchaza iqembu elithenga imbewu, amakhemikhali nomanyolo walo ngo-buningi bese lehlukaniselana izindleko (ama-input) babelane bona

-lokho kwenza ukuthi iyunithi yezindleko yomkhiziso ngamunye ibephansi. Kuwahlomulisa kakhulu ama-*subsistence* nama-*smallholder farmers*, ikakhulukazi labo abasezindaweni ezisemakhaya, njengoba bengeke bekwazi ukuyithola le mihlomulo kubadayisi uma betheenga ngamunye.

Ucwanningo olumayelana namaqembu abalimi nokusetshenziswa kukamanyolo emakhaya eNingizimu Afrika, olwashicilelwa ku-South African Journal of Science in 2018 (<https://www.sajs.co.za/article/view/5171>), lwathola ukuthi *i-smallholder farmers* eNingizimu Afrika isebeenzisa umanyolo omncane kunalowo okufanele bawusebenzise, ngenxa yokuswela izimali zokuwuthenga. Enye inkinga kwaba ukuthi umhlaba wabo ngokuvamile ukude kakhulu namasenta amakhulu nemigwaqa yakhona ayihambeki.

Umphumela wesifundo uphakamisa ukuthi amaqembu abalimi adlala indima ebalulekile ekusebenziseni ama-input angcono kwezo-

Ukuthenga ngamaqembu kungabasiza...

Ilimo eNingizimu Afrika, njengoba lokho kuyabasiza ukunqoba izinselelo ezahlukene.

UKUSEBENZA NGEQEMBU KUBALULEKILE

Ukuhlela, ukusebenza ngeqembu nokukokha njalo kubalulekile ekuthengeni ngobuningi. Uma umuntu ebhadala emuva kwsikhathi noma engakhokhi isamba sonke ngesikhathi, lokho kuba nomthelela *kwi-transaction* futhi kube nomthelela omubi egenjini lonke njengoba kudilivwa kuphela uma isikhokhwe yonke imali. Ukudilivwa emva kwsikhathi kungasiphazamisa esikhathini sokutshala.

U-Luke Collier, iminenja yezentuthuko ehhovisi lesifunda kwa-Grain SA eKokstad, ukholelwa ekutheni ukuhlela nokumenenja yizinto eziwukhiye ekuthengeni ngamaqembu. Endaweni yakhe u-Collier wenza umsebenzi oyisidina nongabalulekile, kodwa abalimi kufanele bawuqedele wonde. Okuyisiqiniseko sempumelelo ukuthenga ngamaqembu e-Kokstad, ukuthi iqembu ngalinye likhetha ikomiti nosihlalo, unobhala nomgcinisikhwama obaphatha umsebenzi. ‘Labo abathanda ukuba yingxene yeqembu nabo kudingeka ukuba babe nama-akhawunti abo,’ engeza.

Uma sekwenziwe izibalo, umuntu ngamunye kufanele akhokhe imali ayikweletayo ku-akhawunti yeqembu ngosuku oluthile. Lapho ke ikomiti lihambela ehhovisi le-Grain SA, lapho u-Collier eqinisekisa khona ukuthi kukhokhiwe ngaphambi kokuba kokhokhelwe i-saplaya.

Ukusebenza ngempumelelo, ubudlelwano obunempilo phakathi kwamalungu eqembu kubalulekile. Ngeshwa ukuthenga ngamaqembu akuhambi kahle kuzo zonke izifunda. Ukulwa kwangaphakathi na/noma ukungathembani phakathi kwamalungu kudala ukungsabenzi kwamaqembu. Kodwa abalimi abangakhululekile ukusebenza nabanye ngokushesha bazobona ukuthi usiza kangakanani umqondo weqembu.

‘Isibonelo, kungasiza futhi nalapho iqembu labalimi linikela kuhulumeni ngokuhlanganyela liyocela usizo lwemishini. Uma lokho be-kwenza bendawonye, uhulumeni engabasiza njengeqembu njengoba benenhoso efanayo,’ kusho uJerry Mthombothi, oyimenenja yezentuthuko esifundeni ehhovisi leGrain SA eMbombela.



Uma besiza ngokuhlanganyela, ukwethula kwenzeka masinyane.

BUNINGI UBUHLE KUNOKUBI

Okuhle kakhulu okusobala ekuthengeni ngeqembu ukonga, njengoba kuvumela iqembu ukuba lithenge impahla ngobuningi ngentengo engcono, okuchaza ukuthi onke amalungu eqembu ayakwazi ukuhlomula kulo konga. ‘uma uthenga ngawedwa, abalimi bazothenga umkhiziso ongabizi ukonga imali. Kodwa, uma uthenga ngokuhlanganyela ngamaqembu, bangakwazi ukuthenga ama-input ayikhawithi ephezulu ngenxa yesaphulelo esinikezwa uma kuthengwa ngobuningi,’ kusho uMthombothi.

Ngaphandle kwasaphulelo sentengo, ukusebenza ngabalimi abahlangene kwenza kube lula ukuthi amasaplaya abaseke ngemishini. Kuphinde kunciphise izindleko zelostistikhi yokufinyelela kubo bonke abalimi ukuyodiliva ama-input, njengoba kungadilivwa ezindaweni esesenta lapho abalimi bengasiza khona ukwehlisa okuthengiwe. Lokhu nakho kuphromotha ukusebenza ngeqembu, kusho uMthombothi, osebonile ukuthi abalimi basizana kanjani uma kudilivwa.

Kuphinde kuphromotha umoya womphakathi. Uma abalimi behlangana ndawonye bezolanda ama-input abo, bathola nesikhathi sokuxoxa izindaba zokulima ngokuhlanganyela futhi bengasekeleni ngokunikezana izauleko. Ngenxa yalokhu kuxhumana kwabo, ubudlelwano buyaqina.

Ku-Johan Kriel, oyimenenja yezentutho esifundeni saseFreystata, nendodana yakhe, uHannes, eyimenenja yenkompani yembewu endaweni, amathuba abalulekile okuthenga ngamaqembu ilawa:

- **Ukuthenga ngomthamo:** Izinkompani eziningi zinesikali esisilayidayo lapho zenikeza khona izaphulelo ezithile yemithamo ethile. Uma ama-subsistence noma ama-smallholder farmers ambalwa athenga ama-input ngokweqembu, bayafaneleka ukuba bathole isaphulelo sokuthenga ngomthamo omkhulu. Ngenxa yokuthi manje sebethenga umthamo omkhulu, bangasisebenzia isimo sabo ukuthi baxoxisane nezinkompani ezahlukene ezahlukene ukuze bathole idili engcono.
- **Ukuxhumana:** Abalimi bangabelana ngemininingwane yokuxhumana, okungenza kube lula ukuthi bathole amakhothi phecelezi quotes amanangi, imininingwane namadili angcono – ngisho nakanantu ungayona isaplaya yendawo. Iqembu elithengayo lingangenela izingxoxo ukuze lithole isaphulelo esingcono.
- **Isevisi engcono:** I-oda elikhulu lithola ukudilivwa kuqala.
- **Uxhaso-mali:** Amaqembu angangena ezingxoxweni zokuthola





IZWI LIKA... Luke Collier

NYAKENI ODLULE, NAKUYO LE NYANGA NGANGIBHALELA LONA LOLU SHICILELO. LAPHO NGATHINTA ODABENI LOBHU-BHANE LWE-COVID-19 KANYE NOBUN-ZIMA IMIPHAKATHI NEMINDENI EMININGI EDLULE KUYO. NAKUBA LOLU BHUBHANE SELWEDLU-LA NEMITHETHO IYAXEGISWA, KODWA UMONAKALO ODALWE YI-COVID-19 USAKHONA NGOKUPHELELE.

Ngale sikhathi sonyaka, imiyalezo eminingi ikhulumwa ngokulungela kwalimi – okufanele kwensiwe noma ngokusadinga ukwenziwe. Kulolu shicilelo, ngizothanda ukugxila ezindlekweni ezinkulu abalimi abacwile kuzo manje okufanele bazibhadale ngenxa yomonakalo odalwe yi-COVID-19.

Uma sigxila kuma-input ngqo, umanyolo ukhuphuke cishe wafinyelela ezigabenzi zika-150% kuya ku-180%, amakhemikhali amanagi wona afinyelela ku-30% kuya 50%, imbewu yona ilinganiselwa ku-10% futhi ekadilizi – asingayiphathi ke leyo. Ngabe kusho ukuthini lokhu, ngabe kusho ukuthi abalimi kuyo yonke imikhakha kuzodingeka ukuba bacabange ngokuthi isilimo sekhiqize ngamandla aso onke. Abalimi abakhulu bangawazi ukukhkhela izindleko zabo ezengeziwe bafinyele ezingeni elithile, kodwa abalimi abancane bona sezibame ethumeni.

Nakuba isimo sinjalo kodwa kufanele aqhubeke ngaphezu kwezimo ezinzima, akhona amathuba amahle nathokozisayo. Ziningi izingxoxo engibe nazo kwa-NAMPO nabadayisi abaningi bakama-nyolo, abangikhombe ukuthi indlela okufanele kuhanjwe ngayo eka-manyolo wermvelo.

Izinkampani eziningi empeleni ziayibhekisisa le ndlela – kungekhone ukuthi kuzovalwa izikhala zama-blend ajwayelekile ukuthola okuningi enhlabathini, kodwa kungangezwa okuningi futhi kulekelele ama-blend ajwayelekile ukuze kutholakale okuningi enhlabathini. Le zimvundisa zemvelo zishibhe kakhulu futhi zikhona ziningi. Ngicabanga ukuthi le kungaba yiyona'ndlela engakhethwa eya phambili, njengoba umanyolo iyona edalela abalimi izindleko ezinkulu.

Manje sekubaluleke kakhulu kunakuqala ukuba nisebenzise ulwazi lwenu njengabalimi ukuze niqhubekele phambili eminyakeni elandelayo. Uma niphumelele ukusebenzisa lo mqondo omusha ngendlela efanele ngakho ke kungaguqqua indlela abalimi abalima ngayo yesizuklwane esizayo. Uma ukwazi, uzobe utshala ngendlela efanele futhi nangezindleko eziphansi uma ungaxuba nenhlanganisela yamanje ngomanyolo bemvelo, okungaguqula kakhulu izindleko ngehektha ngalinye.

Ngiyacabanga ukuthi isikhathi sesifikile sokuba wonke umuntu asabalisce umqondo nokuthi asebenzise ikhono lakhe ukuze aqhubekele phambili nomsebenzi wokulima. Iqiniso ukuthi, izindleko zama-input azibukeki zizokwehla masinyane.

Qinani futhi nihlalele ethembeni. Ukulima kumayelana nokubekezelza nokuba uvuke ekuseni futhi ubhekane nalezi zinselelo. ■

LOUISE KUNZ, ITHIMBA LABAHLELI BEPULA IMVULA

Ithimba elibeka abalimi bokusahlamvu kuqala

-GRAIN SA YINHLANGANO EMELE ABALIMI BOKUSAHLAMVU ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA. IPHINDE ISEBENZE NJENGONOGADA, OBHEKE IZINHLANGOTHI EZININGI EZAHLUKENE EMKHAKHENI WEZOLIMO – KUSUKELA KWIKHWALITHI YAMA-INPUT NENQUBOMGOMO EKHANDWA UHULUMENI, KUSUKELA EKUHLESHULWENI KWEMALI KADIZILI KUYE KUMANANI OKUTHENGA EMAZWE NI ANGAPHANDLE. ZONKE IZINHLANGOTHI ZEMBONI EZI-AFEKTHA IPHAKETHE LOMLIMI NGAPHANSI KWENGLASI YOKUBUKA INTO ENCANE IBE YINKULU YAELI THIMBA ELINEKHONO NAMANDLA AMAKHEULU.

IQHAZA LAMALUNGU ESIGUNGU

Amalungu esitatu kwa-Grain SA aqashwe abalimi bokusahlamvu abangamalungu eGrain SA. Lokhu kusho ukuthi abalimi bakhetha amalungu kumanxusa awo asenhlanganweni, nawo akhuthele ukuzibandakanya nemisebenzi yansukuzonke yenhlangano. Amalungu esigungu ayizwi labalimi futhi indlela eyodwa yokusombulula izinkinga ezikhungethe umlimi, ukukhuluma nabo.

Ngenxa yokuthi nabo bangabalimi, bayaziqondisa izinselelo abalimi ababhekana nazo zonke izinsuku. Bayasebenza kuwo onke amakomiti khona enhlanganweni futhi uqinisekise ukuthi abantu banolvazi kahle mayelana nezinselelo zabalimi. Amalungu esigungu aphinde asebenze kumakomiti amanangi angaphandle emkhakheni obanzi wezolimo futhi asebenza njengezwi lomlimi wokusahlamvu kula maplatifomu.

Kule Nhlangano yakulo nyaka abantu ababili abakhethelwe ukusebenza njengo-sekela sihlalo eBhodini lesigungwini u-Richard Krige, olima eduze kwase-Caledon eNtshonalanga neKapa, noJeremia Mathebula, olima ngase-Amersfoort eMpumalanga. Ngokuhlanganyela noDerek Mathews, basebenza ekomitini lokuphatha futhi basebenza ngokusondelana ne-chief executive officer ye-Grain SA, u-Dr Pieter Taljaard, kanye nabanye abantu ababalulekile kwezokuphatha.

Baphinde basekelwe u-Jaco Breytenbach, u-Ramoso Pholo, u-Danie Minnaar, u-Sarel Haasbroek no- Ramodisa Monaisa, osebenza ekomitini lokuphatha bebbeka ukusebenza kwansuku zonke kwebhizinisi kwa-Grain SA, okufaka phakathi izinkinga nokwenza amaphoyinti nabantu.

HLANGANA NOJEREMIA MATHEBULA

Emuva kokusebenza kwsokumela abalimi esigungwini se-Grain SA, izimpawu zobuholi nobuchwepheshe bokulima u-Jeremia Mathebula bamholela ekutheni amanxusa amkhethethe kowe-2022 Congress ukuba asebenze ekomitini lezokuphatha njengomunye wosekela sihlalo ababili bakwa-Grain SA.



URamodisa Monaisa no-Jeremiah Mathebula kwi-2022 Grain SA Congress.

KuJeremia ukulima yinto esegazini kuye futhi wakhulela emndenini wonke onothando lokulima. Uyise wayengumlimi olima kancane phecelezi-small-scale farmer futhi enhliziyweni yakhe uJeremia wayezazi ukuthu ufuna ukulandela ezinyathelweni zikayise. Nakuba afunda ngempumelelo iziqu zakhe ze- Bachelor of Commerce: i-Administration degree, ubizo lwakhe lwezolimo lwalunamandla.

Masinyane wabona ukuthi udinga indawo yakhe, ngakho ke waqonda eMnyangweni wezoLimo, ukwaBiwa koMlaba nokuThuthukiswa kweziNdawo zaseMakhaya eyofuna usizo. Waqala ukulima ngokufuya izinkomo eziyshumi ngo-2009. Manje ulima e-Klipplaatdrift, epulazini eliyi-1 300 ha eduze kwase-Amersfoort eMpumalanga UJeremia utsala ummbila nobhontshisi isoya, futhi unemikhakha eqinile yomhlambi wemfuyo yezinkomo ezingama-600.

Ukholelwa ekuqhubekeki nemfundu futhi nangemuva kokuphothula iziqu zakhe waqhubeke nezfundo kwezolimo ukuze azihlomise kangcono. Nakuba eqhubeka nokujabulela ukwelulekwa abanye abalimi, ikakhulukazi abalimi abalimela ukuhweba abaseduze naye, naye ngokunjalo ulwazi lwakhe uludlulisela kwabanye ngokubuleka nangokubasiza ukuze bathathe izinqumo eziqotho ebhizinisisi labo lokulima.

U-Jeremia ukholelwa ekutheni udinga ukufunda ngezindlela zokulima kwesimanje kanye nangobuchwepheshe besimanje. Kuyena ukuhambisana nezikathhi kusho indlela engcono yokulima, ukwenza kangcono imisebenzi ngesikhathi, ukusebenzia umanyolo ofanele nokutshala ngesikhathi inani elifanele lemmbewu ihektha ngalinye. Usebenzia ukushintshanisa izilimo ngokutshala u-60% wombila no-40% kabhontshisi isoya, kusukela afunda ukuthi le yindlela yokwenza ngcono impilo yenhlabathi nokuqinisa ukumelana nezifo.

Emsebenzini wakhe njengomele umkhakha wokulima okusahlamvu, uJeremia usebenze emakomitini amanangi kwa-Grain SA, afana ne-Maize and Farmer Development Working Groups kanye nesanda kusungulwa iPhahama Grain Phakama NCP.

Ukubheka ngale kwe-Grain SA, uphinde wasebenza nakwa-Agri SA Centre of Excellence: Ekomitini le-Natural Resources, naku-Oilseeds Trust ne-Oilseeds Advisory Committee. Usephinde wamela umphakathi wolimo njengenxusa kwa-Agri SA naseMpumalanga Agri congresses.

Iphupho likaJeremia ukubona abalimi abasafufusa bephumelela bejabulela izithelo zokusebenza kwabo. Ukholwa ukuthi lokhu kuyokwenzeka kuphela uma abalimi bethola okuningi kuzinsiza zemvelo abanazo. Futhi uyakholwa ukuthi bonke abalimi kudingeka banikwe amatayitela amapulazi abo ukute basizakale ekutholeni uxhaso-mali kalula oludingekayo lena wonke umlimi olimela ukungenisa inzuzo athembele kulo. ■

Sibonga kakhulu kuRamodisa Monaisa ngesikhathi sakhe engusekela-sihlalo. URamodisa manje useylungu elengezive elimele ukuThuthukiswa kwabalimi phecelezi Farmer Development.



U-JENNY MATHEWS,
UNGOTI WEZOKUPHATHA
NENTUTHUKO NOKUFUNDISA

Zazi izinambuzane zakho: I-bollworm kakotin

-AFRICAN NOMA I-COTTON BOLLWORM IDLA CISHE ZONKE IZILIMO EZILINYYWAYO FUTHI ITHATHWA NJENGASO SODWA ISINAMBUZANE ESIKHULU SIKA-KOTINI ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA. KUBALULEKILE UKUTHI ABALIMI BANGAKWAZI UKUZIHLONZA LEZI ZIFO UKUZE BAZILAWULE ZISAQALA NGAMATHULUSI AFANELE.

Impilo ye-bollworm kakotini (*Helicoverpa armigera*) iphakathi kwe-zinsuku ezingu-25 kuya ku-35 futhi incike emazingeni okushisa nokubanda. I-moths ikhuthala kakhulu ebusuku nasentathakusa, kune-moths yesilisa inophawu lombala ohlaza okuphaphathekile bese kuthi eyesifazane yona ibe nombala onsundu. I-moths yesifazane izalela amaqanda ngama-batches amakhulu (1 000 to 3 000), aqala ukuchamusela emva kwezinsuku ezimbili kuya kwezintathu. Amaqanda aqale ngokuthi abe khrimu noma abe mhlophe nge-longitudinal ribs kodwa abe mnyama ngaphambi kokuba achamusele.

Izibungu ziyahlukana ngombala isikela kosaphinki uye koluhlaza satshani nakophuzi, kodwa umbala ojwayeleke kakhulu onsundu. Isibungu esencane sinamachashaza amnyama futhi singabukeka sifana nesibungu se-fall armyworm esisencane, sinamakhanda amnyama. Izibungu ezindala zinamakhanda aphuzi noma ansundu, emzimbeni zinemigqa engamabhabde amade phecelezi longitudinal ekhanyayo eshwilene neminya eshintshanayo emnyamana nepha-phathekile. Kune-larval instars eyisithupha ejwayelekile njengoba



I-bollworm esencane ensunjwana.



Ukushintshashintsha kwemibala yama-bollworms ihlukana kusuka konsundu kuya koluhlaza okotshani.

ukudla kuqhubeka amaviki amabili kuya kwamathathu ngaphambi kokuba isibungu sikhule enhlabathini.

I-pupae inombala onsundu obushelelezi ocwebezelayo, inemigodla emibili eceleni ngasekugcineni, futhi ayivamile ukubonakala. Ukukhula phecelezi pupation kuthatha izinsuku eziyishumi kuya kwezingama-20, kulandele i-moths yokuqala eqala ukuvumbuka, iqala ukufuna umata ezohlangana nayo ngokocansi iphinde umjikelezo wayo futhi.

Isibungu esisencane sidla izihlokwana ezsakhula namadletshana asaqhuma. Kusukela ku-second instar kuqhubeke, izikwele, izimbali nasemabholeni futhi ngokuvamile kuba nezimbobo. Uma ama-bollworm ahlasela izimbali zikakotini, angavuleka esengakavuthwa futhi asale engathelile. Amabhola onakele ayawa, angakwazi ukukhiqiza i-lint noma akhiqize i-lint eyikhwalithi ephansi. Izimpawu zomonakalo zibonakala ngezimbotshana eziyindingilizi ezibholeke esithelweni esiphenduka umnyango wokungena kwezifo ezilandelayo ezifakwa yi-fungi ne-baktheriya futhi zingaholela ekuboleni kwezithelo.

Ukutshala ama-cultivar kakotini enziwe ngobuchwepheshe bo-kumelana nezinambuzane (*Bt cotton*) inekeza ukulawula okuhle, kodwa kubalulekile ukuthi le ndawo futhi ibandakanya ukutshala kokukhosela. Ukuhlakula, ukulima phakathi kolayini, ukususa izinsalela zezilimo, ukulima okujulile ngaphambi kokutshala kanye nokusetshenziswa kwezinambuzane ezirejistiwe ze-bollworm ngenye yezindlela ezengeziwe ezingasetshenziswa.

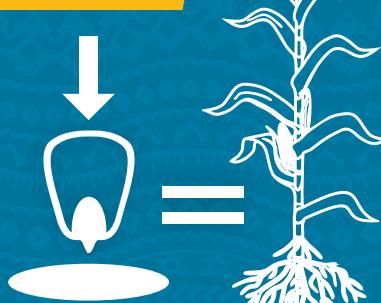
Ukubheka njalo emasimini kakotini nokubheka ukundiza kwe-moths eningi ne-pheromone traps kubalulekile ekuze kubonakale kusaqala, ukuze ukuhlasela kwe-bollworm kuncishiswe ngaphambi kokuba idale umonakalo omkhulu ezilimeni.

Uma ufuna imininingwane, vakashela ku-https://croplife.co.za/KnowYourPest_CottonBollworm. ■

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Asibe nenkulumo-mpikiswano ngokuhleshulwa kwemali KADIZILI

NGENYANGA KAMEYI 2022, INTENGO KA-OYILI NGOKWE-AVAREJI U-\$111,35/UMPHONGOLO. LOKHU KWAHOLELA EKUKHUPHUKENI KWE-NTENGO KADIZILI NGENYANGA KAJUNI-2022. INTENGO KADIZILI NGOKWESISEKELO INYUKE YAFINYELELA KU-R16,08/ILITHA ISUKA KU-R14,98/ILITHA NGOMEYI 2022. LE YINTENGO YANGEMPELA KADIZILI.

Ukwenyuka kwentengo kadizili kuza emuva kwemibiko yentengo eyirekhodi ka-2021, nesimo sasesivele sesibhebhethekile ngo-2022. NgoJuni 2022, intengo kadizili ephezulu kakhulu u-R23,09/ilitha.

Idatha yangempela yesizini ka-2019/2020 ikhombise ukuthi izindleko zikadizili zibalelwu ku-10% wesamba sezindleko zama-*input* omli-mi. Intengo kadizili yakuphuka ngo-40% ngo-2921, futhi ngaphezu kwaloko yenyuka ngo-28% ngo-2022 (kwaze kwaba uMeyi), kusalindeleke ukwenyuka okuningi okuzayo. Isamba sezindleko zama-*input* (okubalwa kukho imbewu, umanyolo ama-agro-chemicals nophethiloli) kwenyuka ngo-50% ngonyaka.

INQUNYWA KANJANI INTENGO KADIZILI?

Ukunqunywa kwentengo kaphethiloli umqondo abambalwa kakhulu eNingizimu Afrika ukuwuqonda. Ukuthengwa kwemikhiqizo kaphethiloli emakethe yamazwe ngokwentengo yokuthenga emazweni angaphandle phecelezi *import* parity kanye nezokuthutha ngakho ke

amathekha ebalulekile ayisisekelo somthelela wentengo kadizili.

Lapha amathekha amabili angumthelela omkhulu odalwa yintengo ka-oyili emazweni namazinga erandi/idola uma kuqhathaniswa. Kusukela kuntengo eyisisekelo kaphethiloli, imali engeziwe kaphethiloli nentela engezwa uhulumeni. Kusukela ohlaziyweni lentengokadizili ephezulu ku- 0,05% i-salfa (S) kuqhathaniswa no-R23,09/litha (kusukela ngomhla ka-1Juni 2022), lokhu okulandelayo kusobala:

- Intengo kaphethiloli eyisisekelo: R16,08/litha (70%).
- Izintel nemali engeziwe phecelezi levies: u-R5,05/litha (22%).
- Enye: u-R1,97/litha (9%) – le-segment iqukethe i-wholesale margin, ukugcinwa nokusabalalisa, i-transport margin ne-retail margin.

INTELAL NEZIMALI EZENGEZIWE

Izimali ezinkulu ezingeziwe zimbili intela kaphethiloli jikelele kanye nentela yeSikhwama seZingozi zoMgwaqo (RAF).

- Intela kaphethiloli jikelele yintela yelitha ngalinye likaphethiloli, okulinganisewa ku-R80 billion ngo-2019/2020 unyaka wentela futhi cishe kuba u-6% wesamba sentela engenayo ezweni. Lezi zimali zingena esikhwameni semiholo yezwe, zigqondiswe kakhulu komasipala bamadolobha amakhulu abayishiyagalombili eNingizimu Afrika. Ngonyaka wentela ka-2019/2020, u-R13,2 billion wakholhelwa labomasipala.
- Intela ye-RAF okwamanje u-R2,18/litha futhi seyenze u-R41,2 billion ngonyaka wentela ka-2019/2020.

UKUHLESHULWA KWEMALI KADIZILI

Imali kadizili ehleshulwayo yisistimu yokubuyisela imali lapho abantu abakhokha intela nabasebenza ekulimeni, emkhakheni wezimayini nezamahlathi bangakwazi ukufaka isicelo sokubuyiselwa imali kadizili osetshenziswe kulemisesebeni.

Izinyathelo zokuthi ubuyiselwe imali kadizili

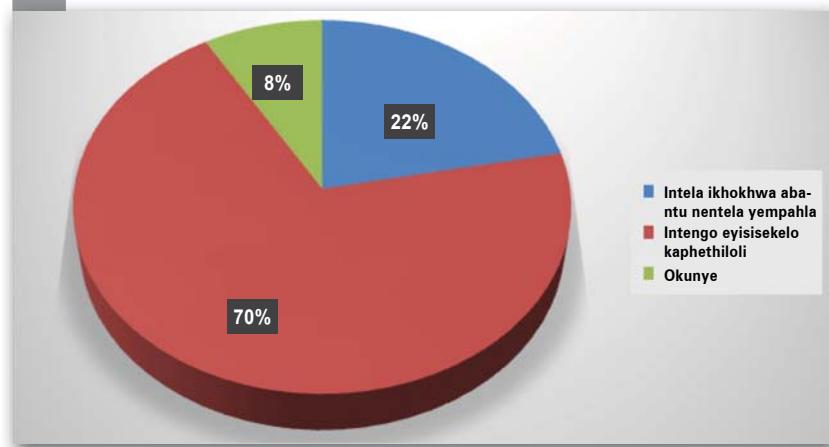
abantu ababhalisele i-VAT bangafaka isicelo sokurejistwa kwa-SARS ukuze babambe iqhaza ekubuyiselweni imali kadizili ngokuthi baicalins ifomu le-VAT101D.

Kusukela ngo-Ephreli 2021, imali kadizili ebuyiswayo isifinylelele ku-R3,66/litha. Ngokuncishiwa kwentela ka-phethiloli ngo-R1,50 ukunciphisa ukukhula kwamanani entengo, umgcinimafa ezweni wanquma ukuthi imali kadizili ebuyiswayo nayo izoncishiswa ngo-60 sente ngo-Ephreli nangoJuni. NgoJulai u-75 sente wentela encishisiwe uzo-kwengezwa, okusho ukuthi imali ebuyiswayo izokhu-

1 Imali engahleshulwa okwamanje.

INTENGO KADIZILI		IMALI KADIZILI EBUYISWAYO				
USUKU	I-RAF c/ℓ	Intelac/ℓ	I-RAF c/ℓ	Intelac/ℓ	Isambac/ℓ	Intelap%
Ephreli 2021	218	370	218	148	366	40
Ephreli 2022: Uku-	218	220	218	88	306	40
cishiswa kwasikhashana						
kwentela kaphethiloli						
Julai 2022	218	295	218	118	336	40
Agasti 2022	218	370	218	148	366	40

1 Ukuhlaziya kwentengo yokudayisa udizili ephezul.



Umhombo: (UMnyango weZimbiwa-phansi naMandla, 2021, 2021)

Skene i-QR code ukuze u-dawnload ifom:



phuka iye ku-R3,36 okokugcina futhi ngo-Agasti 2022 u-R1,50 izobuyiswa okusho ukuthi imali kadizili izobuyiselwa izophindela ku-R3,66.

ISIPHETHO

INingizimu Afrika okwamanje inomlando ophezulu kakhulu wentengo kaphethiloli. Akusho ukuthi lokhu kuqondene kuphela nabalimi kodwa okwe-value chain yonkana. Wonke umkhiqizo kufanele uhambe ngokwe-value chain ukuze uphroseswe ufinyelele kufayineli fomu. Lokhu kusho ukuthi intengo ephezulu kadizili idala ukuthi kukhuphuke amanani entengo yomikhqizo, nokuphinde kuholele ukwenyuka kokwehla kwamandla emali. Lo umjikelezo ongajabulisi, kanjalo ne-value chain yonke kugcina uzwela kulokhu. ■

**U-CHRISTIAAN VERCUEIL,
OYI-INTERN ECONOMIST
KWAGRINA SA**



QALA NGOKUPHEPHA

INGXENYE 1



Phatha *amatuluzi* kagesi ngokuphephile

UKUPATHWA NGOKUPHEPHILE KWAMATHULUZI KAGESI UMSEBENZI WOMQASHI NOMUNTU OWASEBENZISAYO. KODWA, UMQASHI KUFANELE AQINISEKISE UKUTHI ONKE AMATHULUZI KAGESI ASESIMENI ESIHLE SOKUSEBENZA NGASO SONKE ISIKHATHI FUTHI KUPHEPHILE UKUSETSHENZIWE ABASEBENZI.

Ngaphambi kokuba ulisebenzise ithuluzi likagesi, umsebenzi kufanele alihlole ngokulibheka ukuze aqinisekise ukuthi kuphephile ukulisebenzisa. Olisebenzisayo naye kufanele aqinisekise ukuthi onke amaphathi alo anyakazayo avikelekile. Konke ukuxhunywa kwe-elektriki okungaphophile kufanele kubikelwe isuphavayiza noma umqashi ngokushesha.

Uma ithuluzi elisebenza ngogesi lishisa phecelezi *overheats* ngesikhathi lisetshenziswa, kufanele liswishwe masinyane futhi libhonxulwe kugesi. Umsebenzi/olisebenzisayo kufanele abike masinyane ngenkinga yethuluzi.

Kufanele futhi ahlolwe ama-electrical cords ngaphambi kokuba asetshenziswe. Amajoyinti angaphophile asezintanjeni noma amaplaki angaphophile akufanele abekezelelw. I-electrical cord kufanele yelulwe ngaphambi kokuba usetshenziswe ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuthi ingashisi uma isetshenziswa.

Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi abasebenzi bayazazi izinhlobo zezingubo zokuvikela okufanele zigqokwe uma kusetshenzwa ngamathuluzi kagesi, izimpawu zokuphepha kufanele zifakwe endaweni yokusebenza. Ukuvikela izandla, amehlo, izindlebe, izicathulo eziphephile, amagilavu okushisela nephinifa lokushisela kufanele kugqokwe uma kusetshenzwa ngamathuluzi kagesi. Abasebenzi kufanele banikezwe izingubo zokuvikela mahhala.

Umqashi kufanele anikeze abasebenzi uhla lokuhlolola kuze baqinisekise ukuthi onke amathuluzi aphathwayo ayahlolwa njalongenya. Onke amathulusi amancane asetshenziswayo nawokufanele afakwe ohlaziyweni lobungozi. Inqubo ephephile yokusebenza kufanele isayinwe abasebenzi abasebenzia amathuluzi kagesi. ■

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IPULA IMVULA IYATHOLAKALA FUTHI NANGALEZI ZILIMI EZLANDELAYO:

IsiZulu, IsiNqisi, IsiTswana, IsiSuthu, nesiXhosa.

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

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Iphrogramu eguqula izimpilo



Farmer
Development
Programme

Umbiko

Ukulungiselela ikusasa

KUKHONA isaga sase-Afrika esithi ikusasa elabantu abalungiselela namuhla. NgoJuni, ithimba leGrain SA lalikuqinisekisa ukuthi abalimi balungi-selela ikusasa ngokuvakashela emapulazini, imihlangano yama-study group nezifundo zokuqequesha:

- 89 ukuvakashela emapulazi ukuyo-kweluleka nokuyonikeza umhlahlalandlela umuntu ngamunye.
- 59 Imihlangano yokuyovakasha yabanjewa abalimi abasafufusa.
- 26 kwavakashelwa izikole ukuyokhuluma ngemisebenzi yezolimo nokukhombisa amavidyo axoxa ngamathuba emisebenzi ngezitshalo nemfuyo emkhakheni wezolimo.
- Izifundo ezintathu zokuthuthukisa amakhono okuqequesha zamalanga amahlanu ukusiza abalimi ukuba bazilungiselela kangcono.



Ukuvakashela ensimini ka-Alfred Manqoba Gondo kuk-hombisa umhlomulo wesilimo sommbila isivuno sibukeka siku-8 t/ha.



UThaele Mampho Adeline ensimini yakhe kabhekilanga. NgoJuni, isilimo sakhe sikabekilanga sasibukeka sesilungela ukuvunwa futhi sibukeka kahle.



Kufundwa kabanzi ngokushintsha kwesitshalo sommbila ngesikhathi sesifundo sokugequesha e-environmental centre e-Amsterdam.

Abalimi bethu BAYAZIKHULUMELA

NAKHU ke okushiwo abalimi emuva kokuthamela isi-fundo, '*i-Introduction to maize production*:

- 'Ukuqequesha kwethu kwaba kuhle futhi kwasisiza ukuthi ihunyushelwe esiZulwini esizwakalayo. Sijabule kakhulu ukuthola uqequesho Iwabalimi.' – *UMlamleli Mbatha*
- 'Sithole ulwazi oluningi neminingwane ngokukhiqizwa kommbila. Manje senginolwazi ngokuthi ngingabhekana kanjani nezinkinga, ukubaluleka komsele wokuhanjiswa kwamanzi emasimini ethu nendlela yokusebenzisa inayithrojini nomanyolo.' – *Nkosi Fikile*
- 'Safunda izinto eziningi esasingazazi ngokukhiqizwa kommbila. Sasingakwazi ukuthatha amasampuli omhlabathi. Salulekwa ngokubaluleka kokugcina inhlabathi yethu ihlanzekile inganalo ukhula – kungaba bucayi kakhulu kwedlule umonakalo wesichothono. Siyajabula kakhulu futhi ukuthi sakwazi ukuthola lokhu kuqequesha. Safunda futhi nokuthi ixitshalo ziyadla uma sifuna ukuthola isivuno esihle kufanele sidle, kufanele siqale ngokondla ummbila wethu.' – *Khabonina Kunene*



Ukuvakashela emasimini ommbila uyobheka izinkinga nokuxoxa ngezisombululo kusiza abalimi bathuthuke babe abalimi abangcono.