

PULA IMVUILA

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UOKTHOBA
2015

Ngokusizwa nokwesekwa singawo- ndla umhlaba olambile



Igceke elinobunono likaNkk Mdluli.

Enkabeni yeKwaZulu-Natali, ngaphansi kwezintaba zoKhahlamba/Drakensburg kuhlala iminden ieminingi yasemakhaya. Bahlala bodwa futhi bakude nezimaketh ezmisiwe zezolimo, laba bantu babhekene neziselelo eziningi; eyokuqala ukuthola ama-inputs ezilimo futhi okwesibili ukuhambisa umkhiqizo wabo emaketh.

Lemiphakathi inamahektha amanangi angasiza ngawo ukuvikela ukudla kanye nokuphucula izimpilo zayo kodwa ngeshwa, ngenxa yeziselelo zansuku zonke ebhekene nazo, iningi lala mahektha awasentshenziswa futhi awakhiqizi. Luncane futhi lufana nento engekho usizo

oluvela kuhulumeni olubekelwe ukusiza abantu. Abanawo amalungelo okuba nomhlaba, okwenza bengakwazi ukuthola imali mboleko yokukhiqiza futhi umhlaba omningi ulawulwa ngamakhosi akule miphakathi lokho futhi ku-letha enye inselelo kulabo abafisa ukungcolisa izandla zabo. Iqiniso elidabukisayo ukuthi bani ngi abantu abangakwazi nabanesifiso, kodwa bancane abaphumelelayo ukunqoba lezi zingqinamba.

Ngenhlanhla kukhona izinhlangano zangase nama-NGO enza umhlahlandlela ukusiza le minden futhi nempumelelo sebeyitholile ngenxa yama-facilitator azinikelayo ekwe-nzeni ngcono izimo zalaba balimi abancane.

*Incwadi yeGrain SA
yabalimi abasakhulayo*

Funda Ngaphakathi:

- 06 | Amafektha okuphatha okufanele acatshangwe kusukela ngo-Okthoba kuze kuyovunwa
- 10 | Gcina impahla yakho isesimeni esihle sokusebenza
- 12 | I-Grain SA i-inthavywa... uThembinkosi Jeffrey Nxiba





UGOGO JANE UTHI...

Wow – seliphinde lafika ihlolo futhi wonke umuntu usezobenza kanzima ngethemba elivuselelekile ngesizini enhle. Siyethemba ukuthi izimvula zizokuna ngesikhathi ziqhubeka futhi kuze wonke umuntu athole isivuno ukuze sikhazi ukondla iminden iethu kanye nabo bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika.

Ukuba umfama kulezi zinsuku akulula neze futhi kufanele siwasebenzise ngendlela onke ama-resources asinawo. Awamaningi amafama akwaziyo ukuphila ngokutshala izilimo kuphela – iningi labalimi kudingeka bahlanganise nengxene yemfuyo futhi basebenzise idlelo yemvelo kanye namahlanga emasimini. Nakuba kunjalo, ukufuya imfuyo nakho kunezinselelo – ukuzondla nokuzigcina zinempilo omkhulu umsebenzi. Khumbula ukugcina izilwane zakho zondleke kahle futhi ziphilile ukuze zizalane zande kanti ngokwenze njalo zikwenzela imali.

Kule-Pula Imvula kune-athikile ekhuluma Mdluli ongomunye wabake bawina ngokwedlule emncintswaneni wabalimi abancane i-subsistence farmer competition – kuhle ukubona indlela esikhula ngayo isivuno sakhe sommbila, lokhu sekuholele ekuthuthukeni kwebhizinisi lakhe elincane. Isisekelo sokukhiqiza noma yisiphi isilimo, amaveji noma imfuyo ukuxhumana kokuqala yeketango. Abantu kudingeka badle ngakho ke kufanele siwasebenzise umhlabu sikhiqize ukudla – uma ukhiqiza, ngaleso sikhathi amanye amathuba angezelela i-value ayafikeleka. Uma ungenawo umkhiqizo oyisisekelo kusho ukuthi akukho okungenzeka. Qhubeka nokukhiqiza endaweni yakho kodwa udamane uqalaza amanye amathuba atholakala phakathi emphakathini wakho – qala ibhizinisi elincane futhi kwazi bani ukuthi lingakhulu kanjani?

Siyajabula ngokwabelana nani nonke izindaba zokuthi sikhazile ukuthola i-Jobs Fund izoseseka kule phrokethi yethu – Kusukela ku-Subsistence to Abundance – iprokethi ezosiza amafama amancane ukuba athole imbewu enhle, nomamnyolo namakhemikhali. Sinethemba lokuthi le phrokethi izothinta izimpilo zabalimi abancane abayi - 1 700 kulo nyaka. Silangazelele ukwabelana nani le phrokethi kuma-athikhili ezayo. Siyabonga kakhulu ku-Jobs Fund ngokusinika leli thuba lokusiza amafama amancane. Siphinde sibonge ngokuhlanganyela nophathina abangama-input supply.

Ngokusizwa nokwesekwa singawondla umhlabu olambile



Umhlabu kaNkk Mdluli.

Impumelelo eyodwa ingatholakala esifundeni sase-Magangangozi eduze kwas'Emmaus esigodini i-Cathedral Peaks, ebange-ni elilinganiselwa ku-30 km ukusuka edolobheni i-Winterton. Lo mphakathi wakula makhaya ugcagcene, usabalele nezintaba ze-little berg kanye negudle ugwaqo onotiyela enge-muhle ocaca ezintabeni. Iningi lemindi-lilima ihektha elliodwa eduze kwezbaya, kodwa iningi lomhlabu okhona wokulima ugudle uMfula uMlambonja banemishini embalwa futhi akukho ukuvikela imfuyo ukuba ingamosi izilimo. Lapha sithole uNkk TO Mdluli, uneminyaka engama-52 ubudala ungumfelokazi uyazinqoba izingqinamba. Ngokwesekwa yiGrain SA's Farmer Development Programme ngokushesha usebe wusizo emphakathini wakhe kanye nesibonelo kwabanye abalimi abancane. U-Nkk Mdluli uhlala endlini yodaka efulelwe ngo-tshani. Igceke linobunono futhi linakekelwe ngokukhulu ukuziqhenya.

U-Nkk Mdluli waqala ukulima ngo-2001 emva kokushona komyen i-wakhe emshiya ukuba anakekele ikhaya athathe umsebenzi wokunakekela umndeni. Walibamba ngezandlazozimbili lelo thuba futhi wafunda eqhubeka. Ubethamela am-Grain SA study groups abanjelwa ehho-



Ummiba olindele ukugaywa.

Iweni lomphakathi eduzane kanti aku-funda lapho kwamsiza wenza ngcono kakhulu emkhiqizweni wakhe. UNkk Mdluli unomhlabu ongu-1,8 wamahektha, kodwa waliphakamisa kakhulu ikhono lokusebenza kulesi emhlabeni omncane wokulima. Usebenzisa uhlelo lokungathili/i-no tillage futhi wonke umsebenzi uwenza ngezandla lokho kwenza akwazi ukonga imali eningi yokuthenga ama-input. Emcimbini ka-2014, lapho uNkk Mdluli awina khona – i-Subsistence Category of the Farmer of the Year Competition, uMnu Kobus Steenekamp, i-South Africa Lead of Monsanto, wajabula kakhulu ngokuzikhandla kwakhe waze yamxhasa ngomshini wokugaya ummbila omncane i-Hippo ukusiza ibhizini lakhe liqhubekele phambili.

UKUTHUTHUKISWA KWAMAFAMA

Ithebula 1: Ukuqhathanisa i-value yommbila olinywa emakhaya.

Umkhiqizo wehektha eli-1	5 amathani
Inani lommbila u-R3 000 ithani	R15 000
Izindlelo zokukhiqiza okungenisa inzuzo	R6 000
Iprofithi epehele lutho	R9 000
Intengo yethani eli-1 yommbila okhiqizwa ekhaya	R1 200
Izindleko zokugaya u-50 kg wesaka elilodwa	R25
Izindleko zokugaya unyaka wonke	R500
Izindleko zokugaya wonke ummbila olinywe ekhaya	R1 700
Izindleko zika-50 kg wesaka lempuphu yommbila	R340
Izindleko zesithuthi somthengi emhambisa edolobheni	R30
Isithuthi somthengi nempuphu emhambisa ekhaya	R60
Izindleko ezipehele zika-50 kg wesaka lempuphu	R430
Ukusebenzisa u-20 * 50 kg	
Izindleko zethani eli-1 lempuphu yommbila	R8 600
Ukonga komndeni ngamunye ngempuphu ethengiwe	R6 900
Kanye namathani ama-4 ommbila	R12 000
Ukwehla kwezindleko zokukhiqiza amathani ama-4	R4 800
Inzuzo esele kungasekho okuzobhadala ye-1 halommbila	R14 100



Indlu umshini wokugaya/isigayo.



Lokhu kuyamsiza kakhulu kanye nophakathi wakhe njengoba kwenza ukuba bakwazi ukugaya ummbila wabo endaweni, futhi useze wasungula imakethe encane yommbila wabo osele endaweni. Ummbila omningi awukhiqizayo uwufaka emshinini awusebenzise yena kanti wonke omunye uwudayisela umphakathi wendawo. UMdluli usawudayisa ummbila eWinterton ukuze azitholele isamba semali, kodwa kuyabiza ukuhambisa ummbila wakhe emakethe. Ngokugaya kwakhe omakhelwane bakhe ubabiza imali encane u-R8 ibhakede lommbila elingu-20. Uthi yincane kodwa futhi ufuna ukusvisa umphakathi wakhe – lokhu kuyawahlenga amalungu ophakathi wakhe ekuthutheni ummbila wabo bewuhambise edolobheni uyogaywa nasekuthutheni impuphu bayiphindisele emakhaya.

Uma umakhelwane ehambisa isaka lommbila elingu-50 kg liyogaywa esigayweni sika Nkk Mdluli kuzobiza imali elinganiselwa ku-R25. Uma loyo makhelwane ekhkhela isithuthi esiya edolobheni aphinde athenge u-50 kg wesaka lempuphu angakhokha imali elinganiselwa ku-R340, u-R250 wempuphu kanye no-R90 wokugibela isithuthi. Amatekisi amanangi azobiza abiza inani elifanayo lemali yesaka lempuphu elingu-50 kg nomuntu ongumnni wesaka, ngakho ke umakhelwane uzokhokha u-R30 ukuya edolobheni no-R60 esebuyela nesaka lempuphu. Lena yisevisi enkulu ngempela eyenziwa ngu-Nkk Mdluli, kanye nokonga okwenziwa nguye nomakhelwane bakhe imali abangayisebenzisa kwezinye izidingo eziba-

lulekile njengasesikoleni, bathenge imithi nokuthenga ezingubo zabantwana.

Yebo usenazo izinselelo eziningi okufanele abhekane nazo. Ngenkathi sivakashele uNkk Mdluli isigayo sakhe sommbila sasephukile kancane enjinini kadizili eshayela isi-gayo ngakho sasingasebenzi. Kwakunzima ukuba athole i-Hippo a-ode ingxene entsha. Lesi ngesinye isibonelo esikhombisa izinselelo obhekana nazo ngokuhlala kwavo odwa la mafana nokuthi kuhlale kunzima kangakanani ukukuthola ukwesekwa.

Enye inselelo abhekana nayo ukuthi isi-gayo sakhe sigaya *special maize meal* kanti abantu bathanda kakhlulu i-super maize meal emhlophe necoyisakele kakhlulu. Kodwa ngokugcina inani lokugaya liphansi usabathola omakhelwane abanangi abafuna ukugayelwa nguye ummbila wabo ngoba kubiza kancane kakhlulu ukuguqula izilimo zabo zibe ukhiqizo ophelele eduze kangaka.

Ukuhlala endaweni eqhelile phakathi kwabantu kuyohlala kunezinselelo zako kodwa uma benganikezwa usizo nokwesekwa kubantu abafana noNkk Mdluli lapho singabona obukhulu ubungcono ezimpilweni zalaba bantu. Uhulumeni jufanele asukume aqale nokusiza osomabhizinisi abancane njengalonona ikeza isevisi enkulu emphakathini.

Asikho isidingo sezindleko ezinkulu nokulondoloza. Leli zwe lidinga ukufasilithetha osomabhizinisi abancane njengo-Nkk Mdluli uma ukuze sibone ukuncipha lobupa kanye nokukhula kwenani labantu abazibandaka-

U-Nkk Mdluli nomshini wakhe wokugaya ummbila iHippo.

nya nomkhakha wezolimo emakhaya. Muningi umhlaba okhona kulamafama amanangi ikakhulukazi eMpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natali naseNtshonalanga Kapa; ngosizo oluncane nokwesekwa, kungaba nezimo eziningi zabantu abafana no-Nkk Mdluli.

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Vuna izithelo zezithukuthuku zakho kule sizini

Kulabo bethu ababetshala ummbila iminyaka eminingi, iningi lalezi zinqumo sezejwalekile.

Sesikwenze kaningi asisadingi muntu ozositshela ukuthi senzeni – kanti zisekhona izinto esizithatha kancane noma esingazinaki ezifana neminingwane emincane engaba nomkhulu umthelela esivunweni. Futhi emhlabeni wethu wama-input abizayo nebhajethi enganele kahle ngisho ukukhula kwesivuno ngama-300 kg/ha kungasho umehluko phakathi kokuhukanisa ngokulinganayo nenzozo.

Inani lezitshalo

Ukubeka imbewu ngokuyikho enhlabathini ayikho indlela okungagcizelewa ngayo uku-baluleka kwako. Abalimi ababili bangaba nezibalo ezilinganayo zembewu ihektha ngalinye, isibonelo imbewu engama-16 000/ha – kepha

uMfama No.1 usebenzisa i-planter ebeka imbewu ngokuhamba inqamuka, enye isondelane ngokweqile enye isikhewu ezinkulu; Kanti uMfama No. 2, une-planter enakekeleke kahle, ne-planter esebeanza kahle ekhipha imbewu ngezikhathi ezifanele ngokwezikhawu ezifanele isibonelo, u-34 cm. Umlimi wesibili angalindela isivuno esiphakathi kwama-500 kg kuya ku-1 ton ngehektha kuneMfama No. 1 ngenxa ye-even placement yembewu esemhlabathini.

UKukhalebhretha

Indlela eqondile yama-planters odwa futhi akwanele ukuqinisekisa inani elihle lommbile i-planter engasevisive ngokuphelele futhi kuhlolwe onke emayunithi ingaba namahele amabili noma amathathu atshalwa ngokuqonde ngqo kodwa amanye amahele ashiye izikhala ngenxa yezimbangela eziningi. Lokhu okulandelayo yizinto ezinqala unkungabekwa ku-zona:

- Qinisekisa ukuthi ayikho imese ye-planter noma amadiski agugile, ngaphandle kwalokho imbewu yakho oyitshlayo ngeke idephe ngokufunele.
- Amaketango amadala nasenwebekile "agxumayo" ngaphezu kwama-cogs ashintshwe. Ubhadala izindleko ezincane zamaketango ukuze usthale imbewu yakho ngokuyikho.
- Bheka ama-cogs okungenzeka ukuba ase-gugile ngenxa yamaketango amadala noma asenwebekile futhi ufaka okusha lapho kunesidindo.
- Bheka onke ama-bearings. Ama-bearings ayaguga futhi kudinga ukushintswa njalo noma uma kungenjalo adinga ukugcotshwa amafutha njalo ukze asebenze ngendlela. I-bearing "enamathele" azodala ukuba ishafti ingaphenduki ngendlela iphazamise nokulandelana kokutshalwa kwembewu.
- Ama-fan belts asemadala kuma-vacuum planters kufanele akhishwe kufakwe amanye ngoba ukungaqini ngendlela kwi-blower ngeke kudale i-suction eyanele ukubamba imbewu kuma-plates.
- Qinisekisa ngosayizi bezimbobo zembewu kumapuleti e-planter yakho. Usayizi we-mbewu ungalungele amapuleti nawo uzo-khinyabeza inani lezitshalo.

Zonke lezi kungaba yizizathu ezidala ukuthi inali lezitshalo lingafinyeleleki.

Uma wenelisekile ukuthi i-planter yakho isebeanza ngendlela futhi wenze isinqumo nge-



Inani elihle leszitshalo elinganazo izikhewu.

nani lezitshalo ofisa ukuzitshala, lapho unga-gxila kwamanye amafekthazi nakho lokho kuba nomthelela wenani lezitshalo zommbila esingaba nesivuno esihle uma izimo zezulu zibe zinhle. Ungakweyi ukonga okungenziwa ukuphatha okuhle ngokunakisisa imini-ningwane emincane. Emva kokubheka amaphu-zu esizini edlule kanye nokuqagulwa kwesimo sezulu ngesizini elandelayo, qaphela lamaf-kthazi alandelayo uma uhlela isilimo sommbila sangonyaka olandelayo:

- Ukunakekelwa nokuseviswa kwempahlia yonke, kanye ne-planter, okuzosetshe-nziswa kwinqubo yokulungiselela nokutshala kubalulekile kunali lezitshalo elihle.
- Urukhalibhretha i-planter okuqonde ngqo kubaluleke kakhulu kulezi zinsuku njengoba imbewu esetshenziswayo ibiza kakhlulu futhi akufanele kumoswe.
- Khetha izinhlobonhlobo zembewu yakho ngokucophelela. Uma uztotshala inani elincane kulo nyaka, ungtashali inhlolo ezokunika isikhwebu esisodwa ngesitshalo, okungenani khetha inhlolo ezokhipha izikhwebu eziningi ezokukhkhela ngezikhwебу eziningi uma line kahle. Ngokuvamile yisinqumo sokuphatha esiwubuhlakani ukutshala inani eliphansi lezitshalo.
- Kubalulekile ukugcaba umhlabathi izi-nsku ezi-3 kuya kwezine 4 kula ndela ukuhlwanyela nge-“Duisendpoot” uqinisekise ukuthi yonke imbewu enhlabathini izokwazi ukuqhuma iphushe iphume enhlabathini. Lokhu kubaluleke kakhlulu lapho kuhona ohlwanyele ngaphansi kwesimo esimanzi



Ukukhanda i-planter uqinisekise ukuthi isebeanza kahle.



Ukufaka umanyolo nokukhalibhretha

Umanyolo yi-input yokukhiqiza ebiza ukwedlula konke ngakho ke kungumqondo omuhle ukuphatha ukusevisa nokukhalibhretha onke ama-fertiliser applicators ngesikhathi esifanayo lapho kuseviswa ama-planter. Lokhu kuzoqinisekisa ukuba umanyolo osabalalisa ngokulinganayo. Okunye futhi hlolisa kahle onke amaketango nama-cogs ubheke osekugugile nokudabukile futhi ukusevise, ukugcobe amafutha noma ufake okusha. Kubalulekile futhi ukuhlola onke ama- (izibungu) kumanyolo futhi ufake omusha uma kunesidingo ngoba yizo okufanele zithwale ukugeleza kukamanyolo uhambe ngokulinganayo nangokuqondile uyophuma ngemigudu efanele ukuqinisekisa ukusabalisa umanyolo ngokulinganayo.

I-placement kaManyolo

Ukugwema ukuba umanyolo engashisi izilimo ezisanda kumila ezintsha, kubalulekile ukuthe-la umanyolo ube yihele okungenani ebangeni elingu-5 cm ukusuka embewini yommbila kanye

nokusuka phakathi kuka-2 cm kuya ku5 cm ukuze udepeh kunembewu. Umanyolo osondele kakhulu noma othelwa ngaphezulu kwembewu yommbila ungaba nomthelela omubi ekuqhumeni kwembewu futhi lokho kungakhinyabeza inani lezitshalo.

Ukuhlwanyelwa kwwesilimo umsebenzi ebucayi ukwedlula konke futhi ufunu ukupanelwa ngokweqile futhi kunakekelwe kodwa futhi lokho yisiqalo sempilo namadla esilimo sommbila. Ukunakisisa imininingwane kubaluleke kakhulu kusukela ekuqaleni kwestilimo kuze kufinyelele ekuvuneni kanti futhi nokuphatha ngokuqaphela kuyadingeka zonke izinsuku. Umfama ohlakaniphile nozinikele ekuphatheni ogcina ngokuvuna uzithelo zezithukuthuku zakhe isizini yonke. 

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Ukubeka i-placement yembewu.

ngoba ilanga liyawubhaka umhlabathi obese wenza uqweqwe oluqinile futhi uvimbele ukumila kwembewu entsha esentekenteke eqhuma ngaphansi komhlaba.

- Qaphela futhi ulwe nokhula. Hlala ucuphe ngephrogramu yesifafazo esizoqinisekisa ukuthi kungabikhona okuncintisana nembewe esuke isamila. Uma engekho amakhemikhali okufafaza asetshenziswayo ngesikhathi sokuhlwanya noma uma usanda kuhlwanya, ukhula luzokhula ngamandla futhi lwenze ukuba ukuluhlakula kubaluleke KODWA lokhu kuyingozi kakhulu njengoba izitshalo ezisuke zisamila zisuke zisentekenteke futhi zingahlakuleka kanye nokhula, lokho kuzobeka engcupheni inani lezisthalo.



Pula Imvula's Quote of the Month

*"The time is always right
to do what is right".*

~ Martin Luther King, Jr.



Amafektha okuphatha okufanele acatshangwe kusukela **NGO-OKTHOBA** kuze kuyovunwa

khanola yisilimo esibaluleke kakhulu futhi maningi amafekthazi okuphatha okufanele acatshangwe ukuze ikhanola iphumelele. Izinambuzane ezifana ne-Cabbage aphid ne-Diamond Back moth zisengawudala umonakalo kwikhanola futhi lokho kuge nomthelela esivunweni.

Izinambuzane

I-Cabbage aphid (i-Brevicoryne brassicae)
I-cabbage aphid okwamanje wuhlobo lokuqala lwasinambuzane esidla ikhanola. Iuhanola izwela kakhulu ekugcwaleni ngokweqile kweaphid ezigabenzi zokuqala zokukhula. Ikwanda ngokweqile kwezinambuzane esigabenzi sokuhakaza kwezimbali nokuthela kwemidumba kungavimbela ukukhandeka kwezimbali futhi kukhinyabeze kabi ukwenzeza nokumila kwezindumba emidumbeni phecelezi (*filling of pods*). Lokhu kunomthelela omkhulu esivunweni. Uma kuba nengcindezi yomswakama kubalulekile ukuba uvikele ikhanola kuma-aphids.

Ama-Threshold values: U-20% wezitshalo ezinomthelela.

I-Diamond Back Moth (i-Plutella xylostella)

Lesi yisinambuzane esinganakekile kanti umonakalo osiwenzekayo ungaphezelu kualokho esikucabangayo.

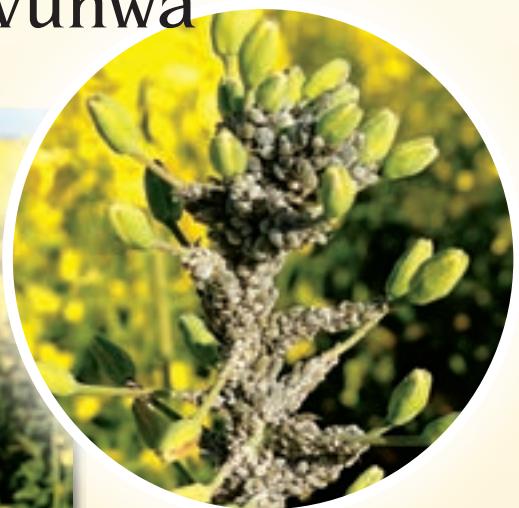
Kuya ngamazinga okushisa nokubanda kuleyo ndawo, isinambuzane esidalia (i-moth) ngokuvamile siqapheleka esigabenzi sobude besiqu. Isibungu esiluhlaza okukhanyayo sidle iqabunga libe nezimbobo. Imidumba nayo iyahlaselwa, kodwa ngokuvamile kuba umonakalo ungajulile/shampushampu futhi imidumba ayivamile ukubhobozwa, kodwa imidumba emoshakele ishabalala kalula. Zingaphezelu kwesizukulwane esisodwa isizini ngayinye.

Ama-Threshold values: Ukuqhakaza kwezimbali kwamaphakathi kuye kokwakamuva: 17 Kuya kwezingama-23 ezibungu ezitshalweni eziyi-10.

I-Pod filling: Zingama-43 kuya kwezingama-57 izibungu ezitshalweni eziyi-10.

Ukwenza amasapula kubaluleke kakhulu ekuze usheshe uzibone lezi zinambuzane futhi uzilawule. Uma amazinga okushisa ephezelu i-Diamond Back Moth ivama ukwanda masinyane ngokuphindwi.

Ukuhlola njalo kubaluleke kakhulu ukuzilawula lezi zinambuzane unciphise umthelela esivunweni.



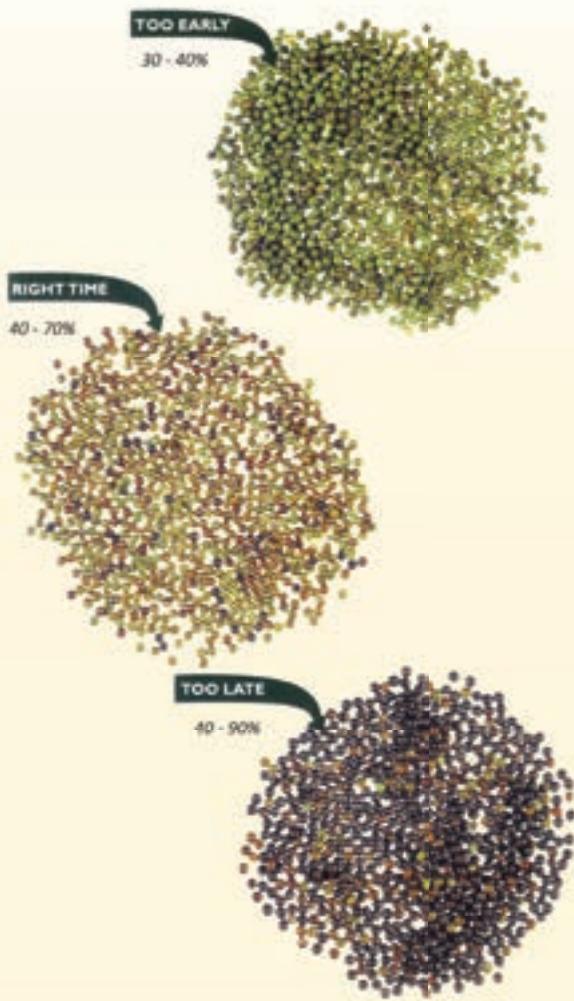
U-20% wezitshalo ezinomthelela.



I-Diamond Back Moth.



Ukonakala kwemidumba.



Yonke into kufanele yenziwe ngesikhathi esifanele uma kuvunwa ikhanola. (umthombo: Umnyango weZolimo, eNtshonalanga ye-Australia)

Ukuvunwa kwekhanolana

Uma kulinywa ikanola, kubalulekile ukuba yonke imbewu itshalwe emhlabathini onomswakama ukuze iqhumbe ngokufanayo. Uma lokhu kunge-nziwanga, imbewu izoqhuma ngokwehlukana, lokho kuzokwenza imvuthwe ngokwehlukana kanti lokho kuzodalala izinkinga qwinqubo yokuvuna.

Iningi lamafama liyabuza: "Ngingavuna ngqo noma ngisike?" Ukuba khona kwempahla nakho kuzoba nelikhulu iqhaza esinqumeni.

Pho ngisikelani kuqala? UKusika kungenza umkhiqizi avune masinyane izinsuku eziyi-8 kuya kweziyi-10, ngoba izinhlamvu zivuthwa ngokufana. UKusika kubalulekile lapho amasimu evuthwa ngokwehlukana.

Isikhathi esifanele sokusika yingalesikhathi izinhlamvu ezishintshe umbala ziphakathi kuka-40% kuya ku - 70% futhi ziukethe umswakama ongama-30% kuya ku- 40%. Kodwa kungcono ukuqala ukusika ikanola ngesikhathi izinhlamvu eseziqquqale umbala zingama-50% kunezingama-40%, ukuze uweme ubongozi bokuqala masinyane kakhulu. Ezindaweni ezishisayo nezomile, kungcono ukusika ikanolo ngesikhathi ukushintsha kwezhinhamvu kungama-50% kuya ku-60%, ngoba amazinga aphezelu okushisa enza ukuba ama-windrows ome masinyane. Ngakho ke izi-

nhlamvu azikhuli ngokuphelele zivuthwe, okudala ama-green kernels (i-high chlorophyll content).

Ukuze ubone ukuthi umbala wezinhlamvu usushinsthile, kufanele kukhiwe amasampula emidumba eyi-100 ensimini yonke. Izinhlamvu ziqala ukuvuthwa phansi esiqwini, kuye maphakathi kanye naphezelu esitshalweni.

Izinhlamvu eziguquka zisuke embalen ophuzi zibe luhlaza okotshani, zibe nsundu noma zibe mnyama kufanele zibalwe. Uguguquka kombala kuyashesha uma kushisa futhi komile, kanti akusheshi uma kubanda futhi kunomswakama.

Uma ikanola isikiwe, ubude bokusika kufanele bube ngaphezelu kwamagatsha eztishalo, ukuze kuthi izinhlanga ezmile zenze okusa-mfologo, lapho kungalala khona i-windrow. Ubude lapho usika bupaluleke kakhulu futhi kufanele kusikwe ubude obungama-35 cm kuya kwengama-45 cm. Ikanola ingavunwa izinsuku ezingacishe zilingniselwe kweziyi-10 kuya kwezi-14 emva kokuyisika.

Uma ikanola isivuniwe kufanele kulandele iphrakthizi ye-rapeseed. Isigubhu nesivini somoya ijbane libekelwe cishe isilinganiso esiyngxene yokubili kokuthathu wesivivini esidinge-kayo sikakolweni. Uma ikanolo isibhuli emva kokuba isisikiwe, iphikha kufanele ibekelwe kude



Ukuvuthwa kwekhanolana. (Ibhawo ngu: Jannie Bruwer)



I-Diamond Back Moth emdumbeni.

inqume ukuqinisekisa ukuthi kube kuncane kakhu-lu ukuphazamiseka kwe-windrow. Zama ukucina isivinini sephikha kanye ne-ground speed se-nhlanganisela ye-harvestersibe selevelini efanayo. Njengoba ikanola ibhuleka kalula emidumbeni, i-concave kufanele isethwe kahle kathathu noma kane ububanzi kunalokho kunokwama-cereals.

Uma ikanola ivunwa ngqo, ingxene eluhlaza okotshani yishiyele isikhathi esizayo. Ukuvuthiswa ngamakhemikhali ngenye indlela ongayenza kunokeyisika, kakhulukazi lapho isilimo siboshwe imithwadlana noma lapho ukhulu lumile kamuva. Kubalulekile ukufafaza ngesikhathi esifanele. Isikhathi esifanele ukushintsha kombala okunga-ma-80% kuya kwangama-90%. Ikanola izolunge-la ukuvunwa ezinsukwini ezine kuya kweziyishlu emva kokufafaza.

Njengoba kubonakala ngenkathi kuvunwa ikanola, yonke into kufanele yenziwe ngesikhathi esifanele futhi uphenyo lokuthola isikhathi esifanele lubaluleke kakhulu.

UKULAWULA IZNAMBUZANE kwiSoya

Isilimo sesoya esiphile saka.

Kuyo yonke imikhankaso yokulima iphogramu yokufafaza ibalulekile ukuze isilimo sakho sibe yimpumelelo. Uma ukhula, ama-fangi kanye nezinambuzane kuyekwa kungalawulwa lokho kungasilmaza isilimo sakho.

Isitshalo ngeke siphile kahle futhi namandla okukhula azocindezeleka, konke lokho kuzodala ukuba isitshalo singakwazi ukukhiqiza isivuno. Isimo sezulu saseNingizimu Afrika sivumela uku-zalana kwezinambuzana. Ngonyaka ngamunye uma kuqala isizini yemvula kuchamusela indathane yezinambuzane zezilimo, zonke zifuna ukudla ezipokudla ukuze zizalele isizukulwane esilandelayo sezinambuzane. Lona umjikelezo omubi ongadala inhekelele uma ungayekelwa ungalawulwa. Isoya kanye nezinye ezilimo ezingi ezithela imidumba ziyyashesa ukungenwa yi-fungus nezinye izinambuzane futhi idinga ukukhulisa okusipesheli ezigabenii zayo sokuhula.

Amaqabunga ezipokudla zesoya ayimboni enika amandla okuhluma kwemidumba kanye nezinhlamu ezigcwalisa imidumba. Uma amaqabunga emosekile noma ngayiphi indlela ukukhiqizeka kwamandla kuyakhnyabezeza no-kuyinto enomthelela omubi ezhinhlavni ezigcwalisa umdumba. Amaqabunga angalimala ngezindlela ezimbili eziyisisekelo, eyokuqala – umonakalo odalwa yi-fungus nebakhtheriya neyesibili umonakala odalwa – yizinambuzane.

Umonakalo odalwa yi-fungus nebakhtheriya

Lolu hlobo lomanakalo ngokuvamile we-nzeka ngaphansi kwezimo ezmanzi noma umswakama omkhulu. Ibhaktheriya iyalala icashe kuzinsalela zezilimo zangonyaka odlule futhi zilindele isimo esiyivumelayo bese ikhula ngokushesha. Ibhaktheriya isabalaliswa umoya nemvula. Ingingi lezifo zefungi zingalawuleka nge-foliar fungicides. Kodwa akhona amanye amabhaktheriya angeke abulawa yi-foliar fungicides njengoba edalwa yi-bacterial pathogens kodwa akuyona i-fungus. Kunjalo ke nge-Bacterial Blight ne-Brown Stem Rot.

Indlela engcono yokunciphisa ubungozi bo-monakalo odalwa yi-fungus nebakhtheriya ukwe-nza iprogramu enhle yomjikelezo wezilimo. Lokhu kuzonciphisa inani le-pathogen njengoba isoya yisisekelo saloluhlobo host species. Okunye

ongakwenza ukushintshanisa izinhlobonhlobo zikabkhontshisi eztishalwayo kanti futhi ngaphansi kwezimo ezibucayi ukutshala izinhlobonhlobo zezinhlamu okuqinisekisiwe ukuba ziyakwazi ukumelana nomonakalo odalwa yi-bhaktheriya. Ezimeni eziningi lapho kunomonakalo omkhudlwana ungaba ngcono ukuba ufafaze nge-folio feed leyo ingxube. Yamakhemikhali namanyunthriyenti ekhuthaza ukukhula kwaqabunga. Lokhu kungazisiza izitshalo ezinomthelela zivuke futhi ziqhubek zikhule kahle.

Omonakalo odalwa yizinambuzane

Izinambuzane zizibeka engcupheni izilimo zesoya njengoba zivame ukukhombisa ukuba nenkani ekulawulweni amakhemikhali. Ingingi lezindaba zamabhaktheriya okukhunye ngazo ngenhla kwestinye isikhathi ukukhula kwezitshalo ziyaphuma enkingeni nomfutho wazo wokukhula ubuyeles esimwesi kunciphe umonakalo odalwe yibhaktheriya. Izinambuzane ngakolunye uhlangothi zingazalana lande inani lazo futhi zikhule nangosayizi zidale omkhulu umonakalo ngokudla amaqabunga nemidumba. Lokhu kungabonakala kwi-Corn Earworm edume ngeBollworm nokuyisinambuzane esiggamile emhlabeni kabkhontshisi.

Ama-Bollworms angabonakala esitshalweni ngamabholha amancana amnyama azalelwa yizo, ngokuhamba kwasikhathi uzoqaphela okwaziwa ngokuthi umonakalo we-shotguncan. Lokhu yi-zombotshana ezincane eziningi eqabungeni lapho kade lidliwa khona yizibungu. Uma izibungu zingalawulwa zizodla amahlamvu, izimbali kanye nemidumba. Lezi zibungu zincane ngomzimba kodwa zingadala omkhulu umonakalo uma inani lazo liphezulu kakhulu. Indlela eyodwa yokubona lezi zibungu ukuthatha i-A4 yephepha elimhlophe, udonse isitshalo bese ithintithela amaqabunga phezu kwephepha. Uma ubhekisisa uzobona inqwaba yezibungu ezincane. Ukulawula ama-Bollworms kudingkeke ufake i-chemical pesticide enjenje-Karate noma i-Prevathon. Esikhathini esiningi ukufaka amakhemikhali kudinga ukuba kuphindaphindwa ukuze kutholakale imiphumela emihle.

Ukulawula izinambuzane nokulawula i-fungi konke kudingka kufakwe ngokuhlanganyelwa. Okokuqala njengomlimi, kudingka uthathe izi-nyathelo zohlelo lokuvikela. Buza omele eza-makhemikhali akusize ekwenzeni iprogramu



Usoya ohlaselwe yizinambuzane – qaphela izimbobo ezikumaqabunga.

yokufafaza ozekwezama ukuvikela ubungozi bama-fungi nezinambuzane ezingahlasela ngesikhathi sesizini yokulima.

Okwesibili, kufanele ube ne-action based approach. Lokhu kuzoncika emsebenzini wokuhlolwa nokubheka isilimo sakho. Uma ubona ubungozi kufanele uthathe isinyathelo sokwenza uhlelo lokususa lobo bungozi. Lendlela izothatha izinyathelo zokusebenzisa ikhemikhali aplikeshini.

Okokugcina, kudingka usebenzise kakhulu imvelo. Yonke into yemvelo enezitha zemvelo. Uma wenza uhlelo iprogramu yokufafaza kunesiphakamiso esithi yenza ucwaningo ngomkhiqizo uzowusebenzisa. Zama ukugwema imikhiqizo ezobulala izinambuzane eziwusizo ezifana nezinyosi namabhungane (i-ladybirds). Lezi zinambuzane zizokusiza ekulawuleni indawo emhlabeni wezitshalo zakho kukusize futhi nangempumelelo yesivuno esiphezulu.

Zonke izinyathelo zingathathwa kuzanywe futhi ukulima isilimo esiyimpumelelo nesivuno esihle kodwa imvelo ingasiphosela izingqinamba nezinselelo njalo. Ngakho ke kungumsebenzi wakho njengomfama ukuqhubeja njalo ubheke futhi uhlelo izilimo zakho ukuze ubone noma ibuphi ubungozi obungangena emhlabeni wezitshalo zakho.

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HLALA UQAPHILE UMA UTSHALA UBHEKILANGA WELANGA

Onyakeni odlule, ngesikhathi izifunda eziningi zalelizwe zihlaselwe yisomiso, ivelu kabhekilanga njengesilimo esizimelelayo uma kunesomiso sabonakala ngokucace bha.

Ngenkathi izitshalo zommbila kwezinye izindawo njengakhona lapha eNyakatho Ntshonala-nga ziveza isivuno esiphakathi kuka-200 kg – ithani eli-1 okuchaza u-R500,00/ha kuya ku-R2 500,00/ha, amanigi amasimu kabhekilanga aqhubeka nokudiliva izivuno ezimangazayo ezi-sukela phakathi kuka-0,5 t/h kuya ku - 1,2 t/ha noma u- R2 500/ha kuya ku- R6 000/ha. Lokhu yinto ebaluleke kakhulu futhi kungasho umehluko phakathi kokuhlengeka onyakeni omubi kanye nokuntula.

Ubhekilanga umunca ekujuleni phansi

Ingozi okufanele siyiqapheli kodwa ukuthi yini isizathu esenza ukuba ubhekilanga enze kangcono kwisizini enesomiso ukuthi une-system yezipande eziyilile nezikwaziyo ukumunca umswakama namanyuthriyenti ekujuleni komhlabathi.

Lokhu kusho ukuthi ukutshala ummbila kuleyo nsimu emva kjesilimo sikabhekilanga ebetsitshaliwe kunobungozi obukhulu, ikakhulu-kazi emva kwesizini yesomiso, futhi ubuhlakanibokuthatha isinqumo buyadingeka. Kanti futhi kunelambu elikhulu elibomvu lesexwayiso ngokutshala obhekilanga emhlabathini ebekulinyewe kuwo ubhekilanga ngesizini edlule. Uma kungenzeka okungenani tshala ubhekilanga wakho emhlabathini obekade utshale kuwo ummbila ngesizini edlule noma kungaze kube ngcono,

ukutshala ubhekilanga, emhlabathini obekade unghlwanyeliwe sidalo.

Ubhekilanga akufanele ube nezikhewu

Ungalingeki itshale izitshalo zikabhekilanga oyizikhewu njengoba siye senze kwenye inkathi emmbileni uma sinezinsolo zokuthi isizini engaphambil ingase ibe nesomiso. Isizathu esikhulu esenza kungatholakali isivuno esikhulu kubhekilanga yinani elincane lezitshalo. Gwema ukungabi nezitshalo ezingaphansi kwezi-24 000/ha. Kufanele zibe ngama - 30 000 izitshalo/ha zifake-lwe umanyolo ngokwephrogramu efane-lekile, ukulawulwa kahle kokhula nezimvula ezinhle kufanele kulethe isivuno esingu-2 t/ha yisilimo esisilangazelelayo sonke. Uma uhlwanyela izitshalo eziyinani elincane uzohlangabezana nobunzima bokuthola isivuno sika-1,5 t/ha futhi inzuzo yakho izoba nenselelo.

UKhula neqweqwe Iwenhlabathi kuyawukhinyabeza ubhekilanga

Esinye isizathu esiwukhiye ekutholeni isivuno esihle ukulawula ukhula ngokufanele ikakhulu-kazi ngamaviki okuqala ngesikhathi ubhekilanga usaqhuma. Zama futhi ugwele ukutshala ngemishini ngaphandle kokugcaba “i-duisend-poot” ngaphambi kwesimo esiphuthumayo. Ezinsukwini ezintathu kuya kwezine ngaphambi kokuhlwanyela kabalulekile ukuba ufake i-duisendpoot ngaphezu i-wesilimo sakho osanda kusitshala ngoba inhlabathi eqinile nayo iyisitha ekudaleni izintshalo ezinezikhewu – kanti ukuminyana kwezithalo buyikho konke!



Ubhekilanga umila emhlabeni ohlanzekile.

Imbewu kabhekilanga iyabhajwa odakeni

Enye ifektha ephazamisa izitshalo zikabhekilanga ukungaqhumi kahle ngenxa yokushisa ngokweqile ngesikhathi sokuhlwanyela. Ngenxa yokuthi ngesinye isikhathi kufanele sihlwanyele ubhekilanga wethu ngoJanuwari noma ngasekuqaleni kukaFebhuwari, amazinga okushisa ngelesikhathi asuke ako-32°C kuya ku - 35°C, kodwa la mazinga okushisa asuke engakulungele ukuqhuma kwembewu kabhekilanga. Ngesinye isikhathi imbewu uyaqhuma kodwa amazinga okushisa ephezelu ingabuna futhi ife. Obunye ubungozi ukuthi umhlabathi ophezelu uyashesha ukoma uma kushisa ngenxa yaldo-kho kuyaphoqa ukuba umfama atshale imbewu yakhe idephe emhlabathini othe ukuba manzi. Lokhu kungaba yisixazululo kodwa futhi nakho isenzo esinobungozi njengoba imvula eyodwa enku emva kokutshala yenza uqweqwe olu-wugqinsi kanti lokho kuvimba imbewu ingamili. Kubalulekile ukuba umfama abuqapheli lobu bungozi. Ngezinye isikhathi kuze kubo ngcono ukuphinda uytshale insimu yakho kunokuhlala nezitshalo eziyikhewu ezingasoze zikulethele inzuzo.

Ubhekilanga yisilimo esinomvuzo nezimakethe ezithembekile kodwa kubalulekile ukuqikelela ukuqoka isikhathi sokutshala futhi uqisekise ukuthi izitshalo zakho ziningi ngendlela efanele. Umlimi omuhle kabhekilanga uyawanakekela amasimu akhe emavikini okuqala ambalwa njengoba lesi yisikhathi esibucayi kakhulu esigarranta impumelelo.



Imiphumela yokwenza izinto ngokufanele.

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**Ukuvikela ngokunakekela kozokongela
isikhathi nemali.**

Ezinyangeni ezimbalwa ezedlule kube na-ma-athikhili akhuluma nge-*maintenance* yogandaganda kanye nama-*implements* kuPula Imvula. Okumele ukwenze nokuthi ukwenze kanjani kwaxoxwa futhi kwakhonjiswa namgemifanekiso.

Kule – athikili sizothanda ukuqinisa ngashlangothini lwezokuphatha kanye nomthelela wokunakekelwa kwempahla ezimalini noma ukungayinakekeli njalo impahla. Uma kukhulunya ngempahla kusuke kuqondiswe kulo lonke uhlobo lwempahla – ogandaganda, izimoto, ama-*implements*, izakhiwo, nokunye.

Kugcizelelwa ukunakekela okuvikelayo ugcine impahla yakho isesimeni esihle sokusebenza kunokuba uyikhande ngoba nakhu sekukhona okwephukile. Akukho okuvikela ukuguga nokwephuka okwedlula ukuyinakekela njalo impahla. Ukwephuka futhi kubiza kakhulu kudale ukubambezeleka ukutshala noma ukuvunwa kwesilimo ngesikhathi.

Pho kungenziwa kanjani ukunakekela njalo okuvikela impahla? Ukuphatha ngokufanele kwensiwe ngokuplana, ukuhlela, uku-implementa nokulawula inqubo. Ukuphatha inqubo kudingeka ulwazi.

Okokuqala yenza uhla lwempahla yakho yonke futhi izibekise ngezinombolo. Loluhla luvamise ukubizwa nge-Asset Registerfuthi kwaxoxwa ngayo kabanzi kwi-athikhili emeyelana

Gcina impahla yakho isesimeni esihle sokusebenza

nokuphathwa kwempahla kwiPula Imvula kaJulayi 2014.

Uma lokhu sekwensiwe cabanga futhi ure-khode isikhathi sokusevisa esidingekayo se-asethi ngayinye futhi ubonise uhlobo lwesevisi okufanele Iwenziwe – usevisi epehele, isevisi encane, i-check-up, nokunye.

Lapho dweba eyeviki neviki, eye-sethi ne-sethi iplane yangonyaka olandelayo futhi ukhumbule umsebenzi owenziwa ngamasizini wezingqola nezinto zokusebenza. Kulolu hlelo kufanele futhi ukhombise imininingwane yokunakekela edingekayo nokuthi yini ezodingeka – ama-spare parts, upende, izinto zokuhlanza, izinto zokwakha, nokunye.

Ngokwemvelo konke lokhu kufanele kwenziwe ngokubhala, ebhukwini ngesandla noma ngekhompyutha futhi lapho kwensiwe i-planning function kanye nengxeny ye-organising function yokumeneja. Ngaleso sikhathi kuzobe sekuya ngawe ukuthi uluqalise ukusebenza lolu hlelo ngokwamaviki njengoba kuhleliwe futhi usebenzise ukulawula okudingekayo. Konke lokhu kuzothatha isikhathi kodwa uma usuyi-hlanganisile le-pulane, izokusiza iminyaka eminingi ezayo. Khumbula ukuvuselela lolu hlelo lokunakekela uma kunesidingo kodwa okunge-nani kanye ngenyanga. Lokhu kuzoba yingxene ye yokuphatha ngokulawulekayo.

Usizo olukhulu lokwenza lokhu ukuthi uzobe unakekela ngokuvikelayo njalo nomsebenzi wakho ozohleleka. Uzobe wenza lokho okudingekayo ngesikhathi futhi ukupulana kuzokusiza ekutholeni konke lokho okudingekayo ngesikhathi ugwema ukuya edolobheni ngaphandle kwesizathu, futhi kukongele umali nesikhathi, nokunye. Okunye futhi ukunakekela okuvikelayo kuzokongela imali eningi isikhathi eside. Njengokwesisho, kungcono ukuhlakanipa kunokuba yisiwula esihlapphaza yonke imali.

Ngokujwayelekile ukuhlanganisa i-pulane yokunakekela izimoto, ogandaganda, imishini nama-*implements* akufanele kube yinto enzima. Kodwa, ukupulanela ukunakekela amanye ama-asethi epulazini afana nama-bhilidi, imipheme, izibaya, uthango, imikhombe wamanzi nokunye kuzoba yinselelo enkulu. Kodwa, nawo lama – asethi azokudinga ukunakekelwa okuwavikelayo njalo.

Izakhiwo zidinga ukupendwa njalo eminyakeni eyisihlanu kuya kweyishumi kanti amagatha wona kufanele ahlanzwe kanye noma kabilo ngonyaka. Imisele yamaphayiphi ahambisa amanzi asuka kobhavu bokuwasha, ezindlini ezincane, nasezindlini zokugezela kufanele ahlanzwe njalo, (kanye njalo ezinyangeni ezi-tathu kuya ngokusetshenzisa kwavo). Ungalindi aze ablokhe nokuyinto engaholela emsebenzini omkhulu nobizayo. Kulezi zi-nzuku asekhone amakhemikhali okuhlanza la maphayiphi ngemizuzu embalwa. Bheka ukuthi amabhwadi ophahleni nazikrufu ziqinile njalo. Ukuqinisa ibhawodi nje kungakongela eni-ngi imali. Ngamanye amagama, kuzodingeka ucabange ngokunakekela lawa amanye amasethi ngokucophelela, ngokombono kungcono ukuvikela kunokwelapha. Umgomo kufanele kube ukukhanda izinto masinyane (ngokushe-sha). Ukuqubekela isikhathi esizayo ukukhanda kungagcina sekukufake ezindlekwani ezinkulu.

Yini engashibha kakhulu: Ukusevisa ibhakhi yakho njalo njengoba kubhalwe phansi, okungafaka phakathi ukushitsha uwoyela njalo, noma ukungawushintshi uwoyela nokushayela imoto ize izimele yona injini bese udinge i-overhaul enkulu? Kuyamangaza ukubheka inqwaba yezimoto ezihamba emigwaqeni yethu zishunqisa intuthu ku-exhaust, lokho kunge-nziwa ukwephuza ukushintshwa noma ukungashintshwa kukawoyela.

Olunye usizo lokupulana ukunakekela kwama-asethi onke ukuthi kungahlanganisa nebajethi yonke noma uhlelo lonyaka olandelayo lwezimali. Nquma uma kwenzeka, bala isilanganiso samanani akho konke ukunakekela futhi ulufake kubhajethi yakho lolo Iwazi.

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I-TRICHOMONIASIS eyingozi



Uma ucabanga ukuthi leyo – trichomoniasis yenzeka kuhela kuma – emihlambini emikhulu, wenza elikhulu iphutha. Amasitadi phecelezi studs nayo awavalelwengaphandle, futhi onke amafama akhiqiza ubisi asehubeni lokuba atheleleke.

-*Tritrichomonas foetus* impela ngesinye sezifo eziyongozi emhlambini wokuzalani-sa izinkomo. Zingabambi kahle uma zemitha futhi zipunze njengamanje kuyenzeka iNingizimu Afrika futhi lokho akusuki ezindebeni zabakhqizi abaningi.

Ngicabanga ukuthi *i-trichomoniasis* ihlasela emihlambi emikhulu, cabangisa kahle: Amasitadi nayo awaphephile, namafama akhiqiza ubisi nayo angatheleka. Ngonyaka odlule kuphinde kwabikwa izigameko eziningi *ze-trichomoniasis* eNingizimu Afrika. Ngaphambi kokuba abakhqizi basiqede lesi sifo, kukhona amaqiniso ambalwa okufanele bawazi ngaso.

Iyini *i-trichomoniasis*?

I-Tritrichomonas foetus yisifo esithathelana ngokukhwelana kwezinkomo ipotolozowa ihlala esikhabeni senkunzi. Ipotolozowa icasha emvingqini wesikhaba futhi iphindaphindeke nge-binary fusion. Ipotolozowa inomzimba oyival enama-flagella amathathu kanye ne-axo-style ebonakalayo. *I-flagella* iyinikeza amandla okuhamba futhi lokhu kwenza ukuba isibeletho senkomo sitheleleka uma zikhwelana.

Umthelela wenzenka kanjani?

Uma inkunzi ikhwela inkomazi, ipotolozowa ingena enkomazini. Kungenzeka kanjalo futhi nakhona enkunzini: Uma inkunzi enganawo umthelela ikhwelana nekomazi esulesekile, nayo inkunzi uzosuleleka.

Emuva kokukhwelana ama-organism angena esibelethweni senkomazi, lapho afike yakhele khona futhi aphindaphindeke. Ukuza-liswa kusengenzeka, njengokunamathela

kombungu esibelethweni, kodwa ngenxa yokwanda kwepotolozowa kanye nezimo ezingezinhle ezidalekile, inkomo iyaphunza.

Uphawu oljwayelekile olungabonakala ukuba inkomazi iphinde ikhwelwe emva kokuba ukwemitha kuqinisekisiwe. Isizathu esenza lokhu ukuthi inkomazi iphunze isanda kwemitha – ezikhathini eziningi ezinyangeni ezintathu zokuqala, kodwa zikhona futhi nezimageko zokupunza nasemuva kwezinyanga ezinhlanu.

Ngangelashwa yini izilwane?

Ezinye izinkomazi ziyazilapha zona ngokwazo emva komijikelezo emithathu yokukhwelana. Kepha, ngaleso sikhathi inkomazi ingayesulela inkunzi engasulelekile nge-*trichomoniasis* uma iyikhwela. Kukhona futhi iphesenti elincane lezinkomazi eziba ngama-carrier futhi isibeletho sazo siba noketshezi olufana nobovu noluphinde lubizwe nge-pyometra.

Khumbula: Ziningi izizathu ze-pyometra yezinkomazi – *i-trichomoniasis* yinto eyodwa engenzeka.

Eyezinkunzi ngolunye udaba. Kudingke kuyiwe kubelaphi bezilwane bezozelapha nge-mpela. Izinkunzi evisencane zingelapheka, kodwa uwaningo lukhombisa ukuthi kwezindala mancane amathuba okuba zelapheke.

Ngingazigoma ukuze ngivikela *i-trichomoniasis*?

Umjovo we-*trichomoniasis* ukhona kanti izinkomanzi kufanele ziovwe emavikini ayi-8 ngaphambi kwesizini yeseyvisi, futhi kufanele zinikwe ama-booster emva kwamaviki amane emva kwalokho. Izinkomazi ngalesosikhathi

I-Tritrichomonas foetus yisifo esithathelana ngokukhwelana kwezinkomo ipotolozowa ihlala esikhabeni senkunzi.

“

kufanele ziovwe njalo ngonyaka ngaphambi kwesizini sokuseyvisa.

Ngingawuhlolola kanjani umhlambi wami ngibone ukuthi awukho-positive?

Umelaphi wezilwane oseduze angalandela izindlela ezahlukene, isibonelo ngokuthatha amanembe aphaliwe esikhaba futhi uwalungise ayohloliswa kabanzi e-laboratory eqinisekisiwe.

Izinkunzi kufanele zihlolwe emavikini amane kuya kwayisithupha ngaphambi kwesikhathi sokukhwela. Uyexwayiswa futhi ukuba uphinde uzihlole futhi emevikini ayisithupha emuva kukukhwela, njengoba lokhu kuzokuniikeza uphawu oluhle ubone ukuthi ngabe umhlambi wakho unawo umthelela noma cha. Izinkomazi nazo zingahlolwa uma kunesidingo, kodwa uma inkomazi ikhuelwe, amathuba mancane okuba kutholakale ukuthi ine-*trichomoniasis* ekuhlolweni kwayo.

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NANGALEZI ZILIMI EZLANDELAYO:**

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

**Uhlelo IweGrain SA
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Articles written by independent writers are
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I-Grain SA i-inthavywa... uThembinkosi Jeffrey Nxiba

Hlangana noThembinkosi Jeffrey Nxiba, umfama osathuthuka ongowuku-zalwa eHlankom Village, ebangeni elingama-25 km ukusuka eMaclear ngase-Mt Fletcher. UThembinkosi ubonga iGrain SA ngengqubekela phambili nempumelelo yakhe futhi lona osebenza ngokuzikhanda uzoba ngumlimi ongenisa inzupo eminyakeni emihlanu ezayo.

Ulima kuphi futhi mangakhi amahektha owalimayo? Ngabe yini oyilimayo?

Ngilima ummbila (u-5 ha), amazambane (u-0,25 ha) namathanga (u-0,25 ha) emhlabeni wormgawamanqa.

Yini ekugqugquzelayo/ ekufakela ugqoz?

Abazali bami babengamafama ngakho yibona abangifakela uthando lokulima. Ngifuye izinkomo futhi ngiyalima nalokhu kuyangikhuthaza. Ngakhulela endaweni lapho usetshenziswa khona ngengomsebenzi kodwa ungakhokhelwa ngomsebenzi owenzile. Esikolwena ngenza isifundo sezolimo futhi ngaba nepuloti lami engadini yesikoleni. Umkhqizo engangiwukhinqiza kuleli puloti ngangiwudayisa ngizenzele imali. Ukuntuleka kokudla nokwanda kwabantu nakho kuge neqhaza ekutheni ngifune ukukhqiye ukudla.

Chaza amandla nobuthakathaka bakho

Amandla: Ngisebenza ngokuzikhanda futhi ngiekhono elihle lokuxhumana nokuxoxisana futhi ngikuthole lokho engikuholise.

Ubuthakathaka: Akuwona owami lomhlaba konda ngowenkosi.

Sasingakanani isivuno sakho ngesikhatha uqala ukulima?

Sesingakanani manje isivuno sakho?

Ngaqala ukulima ngo-2006 ngaleso sikhathi isivuno sami saba amathani ama-2 tons/ha ummbila. Njengamanje isivuno sami singamathani ayi-7 tons/ha.

Ucabanga ukuthi yini ebe nomthelela omkhulu kunqubekela phambili yakho nempumelelo?

Inqubekela phambili nempumelelo yami yenziwa yingqequeso nokuvakashela kuma-study group okwenziwa yi-Grain SA. Ngifunde ngokwenza amasampula enhlabathi, ngokusebenzisa imbewu ehlanganisiwe (i-hybrid seed), ukukhalibretha i-planter yenani lezitshalo ezifanele nokusebenzisa inani elifanele likamanyolo. Sengifunde nokukha-



libretha i-boom sprayer yenani elifanele lama-herbicide dispensed.

Ngabe iyiphi ingqqesho osuyitholle njengamanje futhi iyiphi unqeqesho ungathanda ukuqhubeka iyithole?

Owkamanje ngiqeqeshelwe i-Tractor and Implement Maintenance course, i-Introduction to Maize Production course kanye ne-Skills Workshopcourse. Ngingathanda ukuqhubekangithole ingqequeso ye-Introduction to Soybeans, Amabele nobhontshisi kanye ne-Resource Assessment and Planning courses.

Uzibona ukuphi eminyakeni eyisihlanu ezayo? Ngabe yini ungathanda ukuyizuza?

Ngingathanda ukuba umlimi ongenisa inzupo, ngibe nomahktha ayi – +-100 endawo yokulima futhi ngikwazi nokukhqiqa okungenani amathani ayi-10 /ha.

Ngabe yisiphi eseluleko ongasinikeza amafama asafufusa?

Abalimi abasafufusa kufanele bajoyine i-Grain SA Study Groups futhi babe amalungu ukuze babelwe ngolwazi futhi bathole ukuqequeswa ukuze babone okwenziwa amafama angenisa inzupo. ↗

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