

PULA INVULI

Ukuphatha umsebenzi wakho ngendlela efanelekile kuzokusiza ukuphumelela phambili

Incwadi yeGrain SA
yabalimi abasakhulayo

FUNDA NGAPHAKATHI:

- 5 > Ubhekilanga – ukuvuna, ukuphatha nokuqogela (beka)
- 9 > Ukubaluleka kwesilinganiso (ukuqagela inani) somvuno
- 12 > Indlela yokuphatha izimbewu zokhula esingazifuni emmbileni

UZIPHATHA KAHLE IZIMFUYO ZAKHO? NOMA AMADLELO EPULAZINI LAKHO AKHOMBISA UKUTHI UWADLISA KAKHULU? UZWA OKUMNANDI LAPHO UBHEKA UMVUNO WAKHO OMUHLE? UPHINDE WAWABHEKA FUTHI AMASIMU AKHO EMVA KOKUVUNA?

Kuyini okwenza ukuthi omunye umlimi aphumele phambili kodwa omunye ahluleke? Singaxoxa ngalendaba isikhathi eside. Kodwa konke lokhu kukhombisa ukuthi izizathu zalokhu kuhambelana nendlela ibhizinisi lokulima kuphathwa kanjani – indlela yokuphatha ipulazi nokulima.

Ukuchaza ukuphathwa kwepulazi

Kukhona eziningi izincazelo zokuphatha ipulazi, kodwa uma sizihlanganisa zonke, zisho into ecishe ifane, zithi ukuphatha ipulazi “ngokusebenzisa nokuhlanganisa zonke izingcebo ngendlela egunyile ezolethe umphumela omuhle ebhizinisini lokulima”.

Abanye bazokuthi leyonto ingahle yenzeke, kungukucabanga nje, kodwa masibheke incazelo esiqale ngayo: inhloso nomgomo webhizinisi lokulima. Singasho ukuthi inhloso enkulu emi ngaphezu kwazo zonke ezinye ngokuthola inzuzo, hhayi inzuzo nje yamanje kodwa inzuzo ezotholakala nakusasa. Yebo,

kuzobakhona nezinye izinhloso njengokuthuthukisa isimo sempilo yakho, ukukhiqiza into ezodingwa ngabathengi nezinye izinhloso futhi. Kodwa onke magomo azotholakala kuphela uma kukhona inzuzo. Nokho akusiyo inhloso ngempela, abanengi abakhiqizi bakhetha ukuhlala epulazini baphathe ibhizinisi labo lokulima ngoba kuyimpilo enhle emnandi. Kodwa lapho kungasatholakali inzuzo, naleyo mpilo emnandi ayisemnandi kakhulu. Uma sikhuluma ngezindaba zezomnotho inhloso izoba lokhu: imali oyifakile ifanele ikubuyisele futhi enye imali, ngamanye amazwi, sifuna ukuthola inzuzo. Ngokuchaza kalula singathi inani lenzuzo (P) lizotholakala lapho sithatha imali engenayo (I) bese sidonsa imali epumayo (izindleko) (E): $(P = I - E \text{ noma } I - E = P)$.

Incazelo ngaphezulu ikhuluma ngezingcebo njengabantu nezinto zezomhlaba, lokhu singasho ukuthi ziyizinto eziphathelele nokukhiqiza: njengokuphatha ibhizinisi, okwezomsebenzi, umhlaba nemali ekhona. Okwezomsebenzi kuphathelele nabasebenzi abakusebenzelayo. Okwezomhlaba kuphathelele nomhlaba (umhlabathi (amasimu), okumilayo (amadlelo), amanzi). Imali ekhona isho leyo mali ekhona esandleni nezinye izinto ezingakwazi ukususwa zibekwe kwenye indawo njengezinto ezakhiweyo, uthango,



7



9



UNkz Jane uthi...

Lo nyaka sizame ngamandla ukuphatha ukhula, kodwa sithole ukuthi abalimi abanengi bahlulekile ukuphatha ukhula ngendlela efanelekile ngoba izulu belina kahulu. Lo nyaka bekuyisibonelo esihle esikhombisa ukuthi ukuphatha ukhula ngamakhemikeli kuyindlela yokuya phambili! Ezindaweni eziningi bekumanzi kakhulu, abalimi bebangakwazi ukuhlakula ngaphakathi kwemisele, futhi abanengi bhlulekile ekugcineni ukulwa nokhula.

Manje kuyisikhathi esifanelekile sokubheka amasimu akho ngoba kanjalo uzobona ukuthi ungavelwa izinkinga ezinjani ngonyaka ozayo. Ukhula alufanele lukwethuse – kungaba kngaba khona ukhula omila iminyaka neminyaka, uzobona nje ukuthi seluyamila, noma ukhula ozomila ngonyaka ozayo uzomila ngezimbewu eziwe emhlabathini ngesikhathi usebenza emsimini lo nyaka. Kusenesikhathi sokushintsha indlela osebenza ngayo emasimini akho. Khumbula okulandelayo:

- Ungaziyeke izindawana ezincane lapho kumila khona ukhula, phatha leyo ndawana ingandi kakhulu.
- Bheka ukuthi nguhlobo luni lokhu – kufanele usazi isitha esifuna ukudala ingozi, sibulale masinya.
- Ungayeki isitshalo sokhula sibe nezimbewu, eziningi izitshalo zokhula ezimila iminyaka neminyaka ziyakwazi ukumila ngezimbewu nangezintanga.
- Phatha ukhula ngendlela ejwayelekile lapho utshala. Khumbula ukufuna njalo amakhemikeli amasha abulala izinhlobonhlobo zokhula.
- Ubovimba ukuthi ukhula ungamili emaceleni kwamasimu (*wenakker*). Ukwanda kokhula lapha kungasuka kungene emsimini yonke.
- Qinisa ukuthi uyilungise kahle insimu ngaphambi kokutshala, akufuneki kubekhona ukhula emsimini ngaphambi utshala. Lokhu kuzosiza isitshalo sakho ithuba lokumila ngaphandle kokuncintisana nokhula ukuthola ukudla.
- Uma kukhona izithombo ezimila iminyakana, cabanga ukusebenzisa indlela ebizwa ngokuthi “*no-till*” yokutshala. Kanjalo uzokwazi ukubulala ukhula ngamakhemikeli.
- Lima amasimu lapho kukhona izithombo zokhula ezimila iminyakana. Ukulima kulimaza lolukhulu kakhulu (Bheka 7 ngaphezulu, ngesinye isikhathi kungaba ngcono ukusebenzisa amakhemikeli ukuzibulala).
- Qaphela ukuthi awusakazi ukhula ngemishini lapho uya kwenye insimu – izimpande nezigaxa zokhula zingasala emishinini. Uma ujahile ukuqala ukulima insimu ensha, ungakhohlwa ukuhlanza imishini yakho.
- Yenza imaphu lepulazi lakho bese ukhombisa lapho ukuthi lezizinhlobo zokhula zimila kuphi, kanjalo uzokhumbula ukuziphatha kulezo zindawo ngonyaka ozayo.

Sinenhlanhla ngoba kungathi intengiso yokudla okuzinhlamvana iyakhuphuka – ngikholwa ukuthi lokhu kusazoqhubeka ukuze wena ongumkhqizi uzokwazi ukuthola inzuzo emva kokuvuna nokuthengisa umvuno wakho. Khumbula ukulima akusiye nje indlela yokuphila – kuyibhizinisi, ngakho-ke kufanele uqonde usebenze ukuthola inzuzo ukuze ube umkhqizi osekela leli bhizinisi manje nakusasa.

Ngenza njani ukba ilunga leGrain SA?

BONKE ABANTU ABAKHQIZA UKUDLA OKUZINHLAMVANA BANGABA AMALUNGA eGrain South Africa. KUKHONA IZINHLOBO ZAMALUNGA, KODWA NGOKWEJWAYELEKILE KUKHONA KAKHULU AMALUNGA ANGABALIMI BEZOMNOTHO NALABO ABANGAMALUNGA EQUMBI LOKUFUNDA.

Ukuba ilunga lezomnotho ngokugcwele kubiza R2 ngethani lokudla okukhiqizwayo, kodwa hhayi ngaphansi kweR570 (iVAT ihlanganisiwe lapha).

Kukhona amaqumbi okufunda abiza R10 ngonyaka kuphela. Uma kukhona abantu abafuna ukwakha iqumbi lokufunda futhi ukuba amalunga eGrain SA, thintana noMphathi wokuThuthukisa endaweni eduze nawe – ikheli nezindlela zokuthintana naye uzokuthola ekugcineni kwale ncwadi yethu. Umgomo wamaqumbi okufunda ngokuhlangana njalo ukuxoxana ngazo zonke izinto ezihambelana nokukhiqiza ukudla okuzinhlamvana. Uma uyilunga lequmbi kusho futhi ukuthi uzokwazi ukuya kuzo zonke (ziningi) izifundo zokuqeqesha ezinikezwa iGrain SA njalo ngonyaka.

Sithemba ukuthi abanengi abalimi abasathuthukayo abasakulayo bazoba amalunga ezomnotho ngokugcwele eGrain SA ngenkokhelo yabo yeR2 ngethani abalivunayo. IGrain SA lidinga ubulunga bakho ukuze sizokwazi ukukhulumele nokulwela bonke abalimi abakhqiza ukudla okuzinhlamvana lapha eSouth Africa.

KUBHALWE NGUJANE MCPHERSON, UMPHATHI WEPHROGRAMU LE GRAIN SA LOKUTHUTHUKISA ABALIMI



1 Ukuphatha umsebenzi wakho ngendlela efanelekile kuzokusiza ukuphumelela phambili

izibaya, namashede njll., nezinto ezikwazi ukuhamba nokubekwa kwenye indawo njengogandaganda, imishini, izimoto, izimfuyo nemali engenayo ukuze kukhiqizwe futhi, njll.

Imisebenzi emine ephathelene nokuphatha umsebenzi

Umsebenzi wokuphatha uhambelana nemisebenzi emine: ukwakha amasu, ukuhlanganisa lawo masu, ukusebenzisa lawo masu nokuphatha lowo msebenzi. Lokhu kusho okulandelayo:

- **Ukwakha amasu** kusho ukuthi kuzokwenzekani, kuzokwenzeka kanjani, kuzokwenzeka nini.
- **Ukuhlanganisa amasu** kusho ukuthi ngubani ozokwenza okuthile, uzokwenza nini, kuzokwenzeka kuphi (izingcebo zizoya kuphi).
- **Ukusebenzisa amasu** kusho lokho vele: ukwenza nokuhlanganisa lowo msebenzi osemaswini.
- **Ukuphatha kusho** ukulinganisa lokho okwenzekile – mhlawumbe bekuhle, mhlawumbe bekubi – nalokho okubekhona ngesikhathi kwakhiwa nokuhlanganiswa amasu, bese ukufuna izizathu ezizochaza izinto ezingalingani kahle ukuze kungaphindi kwenzeke amaphutha ngakusasa, kufanele konke khambe kangcono.

Ngesikhathi lapho umphathi/umenja esebenzisa imisebenzi ethile ehambelana nemisebenzi emine, kufanele ahambe phambili abambe izintambo, nguye ozokhombisa indlela eya phambili, nguye ofanele axoxane nabasebenzi bakhe phakathi ekulimeni nabanye abangaphandle, nguye ozonikeza umuntu othile umsebenzi othile, nguye ozohlanganisa izigaba zebhizinisi lakhe, nguye ozobanga abasebenzi bakhe ukuze basebenze kahle, futhi nguye ozobaphatha ngendlela efanelekile ngoba bafanele balandele yena balalele ukuthi uthini.

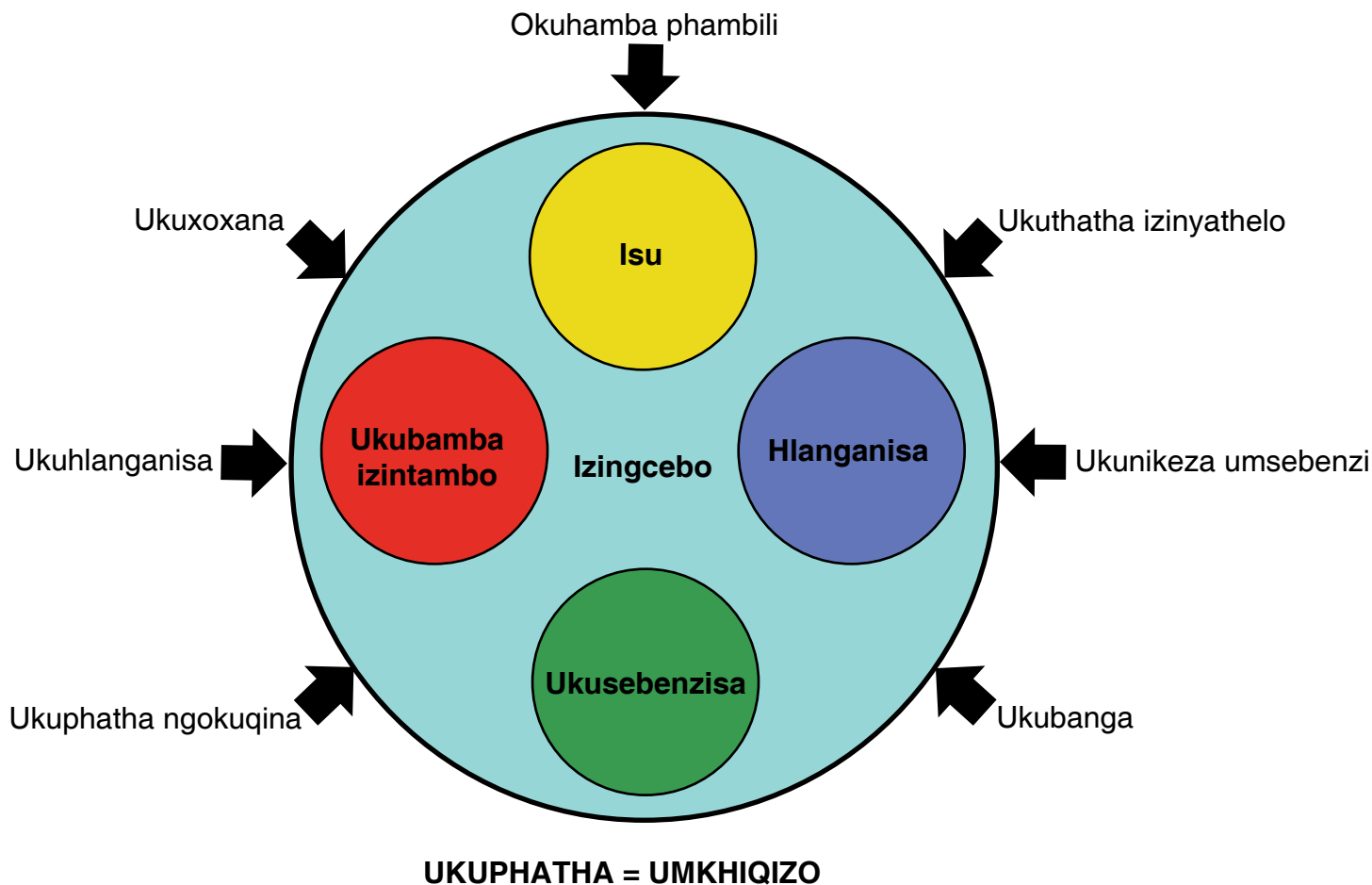
Ngaphezu kwalokhu, uma ibhizinisi lokulima lifisa ukuthola inzuzo njalunjalo nokufikela kuzo zonke izinhloso ezibekiweyo, kufanele lelo bhizinisi likwazi uku-

khiqiza nokuthengisa lowo mkhiqizo – kanjalo-ke umkhiqizo ufanele ubeyinto ezodingwa ngabathengi. Lapho sikhuluma ngomkhiqizo owayelekile singasho kabanzi ukuthi ungaba ukudla, isitaluka (uzi/umuca), ithimba (amapulangwe) noma inyama nokunye kwezinyamazane. Uma sikhuluma “ngezidingo” zabathengi, bese sikhuluma futhi ngezinto njengalezi ezilandelayo: ikhwalithi nenani lomkhiqizo, isikhathi uzothokala noma uzotholakala njalo, indawo lapho uzotholakala khona futhi utholakala ngephakishi elinjani.

Masibuyele futhi ekubaleni kwenzuzo: inzuzo - izindleko = isandiso/okulahlekile ($I - E = P/L$). Kubalulekile ukukhumbula njalo ukuthi konke esikwenzayo noma esingakwenzi lapho siphatha ibhizinisi lethu kuzokonjiswa kulokhu kubala kwenzuzo. Inzuzo ingakhuphuka futhi ingehla, kanjalo izindleko zingakhuphuka futhi zingehla. Sicabanga ngalokhu njalo lapho sisebenzisa ucingo sonke isikhathi, kuyadingeka ngempela noma cha? Sicabanga ngalokhu lapho siya kaningi edolobheni? Siyazinikeza izimfuyo zethu ukudla okuyisilekelelo lapho zikudinga? Ugandaganda nemishini kuyahlolwa njalo, kuyalungiswa lapho kusekhona isikhathi?

Kanjalo-ke ukuphatha ipulazi kungachazwa kanje: ukwakha amasu, ukuwahlanganisa, ukuwasebenzisa, ukuphatha abasebenzi bakho, umhlaba wakho nazo zonke izinto ezingakwazi ukubekwa kwenye indawo, nokuphatha zonke izinto ezikwazi ukubekwa kwenye indawo nemali engenayo ukukhiqiza. Lokhu kungenzeka kuphela uma umlimi ehamba phambili, ethatha izinyathelo ezidingekayo, exoxana ebanga abasebenzi ukuze balalele, bese uzokwazi ukukhiqiza umkhiqizo odingwa ngabathengi futhi uzothola inzuzo. Isifanekiso esichaza lokhu.

Imibuzo eziyibuze ekuqaleni kwalo mbhalo ingaphinde ibuzwe futhi: uyawakha amasu, uyawahlanganisa, uyawasebenzisa futhi uyawaphatha ngendlela efanelekile ukubheka izimfuyo zakho? Uyawakha amasu, uyawahlanganisa, uyawasebenzisa futhi uyawaphatha ngendlela efanelekile ukubheka



Ukuphatha umsebenzi wakho ngendlela efanelekile kuzokusiza ukuphumelela phambili

amadlelo akho? Uyawakha amasu, uyawahlanganisa, uyawasebenzisa futhi uyawaphatha ngendlela efanelekile lapho uqala ukukhiqiza ukudla – uwathathile amasampula omhlathi ukuwahlolisisa?

Imisebenzi emine ingalinganiswa namasondo emoto noma ugandagan-da. Isondo ngalinye linomsebenzi walo, kufanele lifuthwe ngokufanele ukuze imoto izokwazi ukuya phambili ngendlela efanelekile. Uma isondo elilodwa alingafuthwanga ngokwanele noma alinomoya neze, imoto isazokwazi ukuya phambili kodwa kanzima, ekugcineni kuzokwenzeka ingozi bese imoto izokuma, ngeka isazokwazi ukuya phambili. Nasemabizinisini kuyafana. Uma umsebenzi owodwa wokuphatha ungaphathwa kahle, ibhizinisi lakho lisazokwazi ukuthola inzuzo, kodwa ngokuhamba kwesikhathi, mhlawumbe ngeminyaka emihlanu, mhlawumbe ngeminyaka eyishumi, ekugcineni ibhizinisi lakho lizoshona phansi, lizokuma njengaleyo moto. Lokhu kuyinselele (ubovuka!) yakusasa: uma indlela yakho yokuphatha ibhizinisi lakho ingathuthuki ibe ngcono njalo ngonyaka, ekugcineni ibhizinisi lakho lizokuma, alingeke liye ndawo, ngoba awungeke usathola inzuzo. Awukwazi ukuphatha umsebenzi wakho ngokufana njalo ngonyaka, kufanele uthuthuke ngokwandisa inzuzo engenayo nokunciphisa izindleko zakho.

Inzuzo ingakhuphukiswa ngentengiso engcono noma ngokukhuphukisa inani lomkhiqizo ehektheleni (ummbila – amathani/ehhektheleni) noma ukulima ngenye indlela, njengokuhlakanisa amanye amasu okukhiqiza noma ungashintsha izitshalo ovame ukuzitshala noma ungazihlanganisa nalezo ozijwayele.

Izindleko zingehliswa ngokuzama ukuthola imvumelwano ngentengo encgono lapho ufuna imali yokuqala ukutshala, noma ukusebenzisa amasu athuthukileyo okukhiqiza (ukulima kahle hle) noma ukwehlisa izindleko ngokungaqashi abasebenzi abaningi kakhulu noma ukuhambisa abanye noma ukuphatha izindleko ngokuhlanganisa ibhajeti nokukhuphukisa umkhiqizo endaweni ethile (encane).

Ebhizinisini lokulima kufanele umnini/umlimi/umenija/umphathi aphahe lokhu okulandelayo:

- Ukuphatha ukukhiqiza (ukutshala umkhiqizo);
- Ukuphatha ukuthenga okuthile (ukuthenga noma ukuthola imali yokuqala ukukhiqiza nezinye izinto njengemishini);
- Ukuphatha ukumaketha (ukuhengisa umkhiqizo);
- Ukuphatha okwezomnotho (ukuphatha izinto ezihambelana nezezimali

njengentelo, ifa, i-inshuwalense nokuvikela izingozi ezingavela ezingaphandle kwezandla zakhe);

- Ukuphatha i-administhreyisheni (ehhovisini lakhe namarekhodi);
- Ukuphatha izingcebo njengabasebenzi (abasebenzi abasebenza kuleyo ndawo);
- Ukuphatha ukuhlalana kwabantu bonke (ukuhlangana nabantu nokuxoxana nabo);
- Ukuphatha yonke impahla (ukuyiphatha, ukuyibheka nokuyilungisa nokuthengisa impahla) nokuphatha ukudla/izinto okukhona (ukuphatha okudingekayo ukuqala ukutshala);
- Ukuphatha okuvamileyo (izinto njengempilo yabasebenzi emsebenzini basebenze ngokulondekile nokulondeka kwepulazi).

Nokho zonke lezi zinto zibhalwe ngokwahlukene, eziningi ziyahlangana ziyahambelana ngoba kungenzeka ukuthi ngesikhathi uphatha into inye (wakha amasu, uhlanganisa imisebenzi noma usebenzisa noma ubheka leyo nto) kungavela into enye ezodinga isikhathi sakho. Isibonelo: ngesikhathi uphatha ukukhiqiza kungenzeka ukuthi kudingekile uphathe izinto zezomnotho, zokuthenga izinto zokuqala ukutshala nezinkinga zabasebenzi bakho. Lokhu kwenza ukuthi ukuphatha ipulazi kungabanzima ngezinye izikhathi.

Kodwa kuyiqiniso futhi ukusho ukuthi awukwazi ukuphatha konke lokhu ngaphandle kwemininingwane yolwazi evela ngaphandle nangaphakathi. Lolu lwazi lufanele lubuthwe lutholwe ngokufunda amaphepha, ukulalela ukuthi abanye abalimi bathini, ukubheka ukuthi abanye basebenza kanjani nokubhala phansi konke lokhu. Sonke siyamazi umusho othi “uma ungalinganisi, awungeke ukwazi ukuphatha”. Uma ungazi ukuthi ukuzala kwezinkomazi zakho kufika ku-60% kuphela, uzokwazi kanjani ukukhuphukisa lelo nani? Lapho-ke uqala ngokubhala phansi (rikhoda) yonke imininingwane ekhona ukuze uthole isizathu sale nani elingaphansi kangaka. Emva kwalokhu uzokwazi ukuzama ukulungisa lokho okudala inkinga lapho izinkomazi zizala. Kanjalo-ke uzobheka inani lomvuno wezitshalo zakho, umkhiqizo wobisi, umkhiqizo woboya, isikhathi sokukhula kwamatshwele ezinkukhu, njll.

Ekugcineni kufanele thina esingabalimi kufanele sikhumbule njalo ukonga izwi (umhlaba) nezinto zezemvelo lapho siphatha umsebenzi wethu ngokulima ngendlela enhle efanelekile.

IMINININGWANE ITHATHWE KUMENYUWALI ELIBIZWA NGOKUTHI UKUPHATHA IPULAZI UKUZE KUTHOLAKALE INZUZO ELIBHALWE NGUMARIUS GREYLING



Izimbewu zikawoyela nezamaphrotheni

Ubhekilanga – ukuvuna, ukuphatha nokuqogela (beka)

UMKHIQIZI KUFANELE AQINISE UKUTHI UKUPHATHA IKHWALITI KUQALA LAPHO KWAKHIWA AMASU NANGAPHAMBI KOKUTSHALA, LOKHU KUZOQINISA UKUTHI KUZOBAXHONA UMVUNO OGCWELE NGOBA KUHAMBELANA NAYO YONKE IMISEBENZI EYENZIWA NGUMPHATHI.

Okulandelayo kuyizinto ezingashintsha ikhwaliti lezimbewu (izinhlamvu) ezivunwayo: ukulungisa umhlabathi, ukujula komhlabathi, ipH, ibhalansi lemiminereli, umswakamo olondoloziwe emhlabathini, inhlobo yesitshalo, umanyolo ofanelekile, ukuphatha ukhula nezifo, ukuvuna ngesikhathi esifanelekile nokuphatha, ukuhlana izinhlamvu, ukomisa izinhlamvu nezindlela zokuqogela (beka) izinhlamvu.

Ukuvuna

Ukuvuna kungumsebenzi obalulekile kakhulu lapho kutshalwa khona ubhekilanga. Siqala ngokuvuna ngaphambi kokwenza eminye imisebenzi ehambelana nokuphatha izinhlamvu njengoku'prosesa', ukuqogela nokulondoloza umvuno. Lapha eNingizimu Afrika kukhona izindawo lapho imisebenzi yokuvuna, ukuqogela nokulondoloza ihlukene. Kukhona izindlela zokusebenza ezahlukene njengokuvuna ngezandla bese sonke isihloko siyabekwa ukuze izinhlamvu zikhishwe emva kwesikhathi lapho sezomile emapulazini amancane. Bese kuyaqhubeka kuya emapulazini ezomnotho lapho kusetshenziswa imishini kuphela ukuvuna izinhlamvu.

Ukuvuna ngemishini

Isikhathi

Ngokuvamekile ubhekilanga uhlanganiswa nommbila bese uvunwa ekugcineni kwaFebhruwari lapho kutshalwe khona masinya, omunye uvunwa ngoMeyi lapho kutshalwe khona emva kwesikhashane. Lokhu kuvuna kuvama kuphele ngaphambi kuqalwa ukuvuna ummbila. Lokhu kubalulekile emapulazini amancane lapho kusetshenziswa amakhombayini akwazi ukuvuna ubhekilanga nommbila. Umkhiqizi noma ngubani uzomthola umkontilaki onemishini ekwazi ukuvuna ubhekilanga nommbila. Isikhathi esisuka ekuvuthweni kwezinhlamvu esiya kusikhathi sokuvuna sifanele sibemfushane – lokhu kuzovimba ingozi engadalwa izinyoni nokubola kwezihloko nezinye izifo.

Izitshalo zikabhekilanga zivuthiwe lapho umbala ngemuva kwesihloko ushintsha, ekuqaleni umbala uhlaza bese uba luphuzi. Lokhu kushintsha kuvama ukwenzeka ngaphambi kokoma kwesihloko ukuze sivunwe. Ubhekilanga otshalwe emva kwesikhathi uzolunga kuphela emva kokufika kwesithathwa ebusika. Ngaphambi kokuqala ukuvuna, sebenzisa imitha ehlola inani lomswakamo ezimbeweni lapho seziqala ukuvuthwa ukuqinisa ukuthi uzovuna ngesikhathi esifanelekile. Uma ungenayo imitha ehlola inani lomswakamo,



thatha amasampula ezimbewu kumphathi wesayilo eduze nawe noma qela umkontilaki akusize ukuthola isikhathi esifanelekile sokuvuna.

Ukwehlisa ukulahleka kwezimbewu ngenxa ukuvithizwa ngesikhathi sokuvuna nengozi yezinyoni, ubhekilanga ungavunwa ngenani lomswakamo ofika ku-20% oya ku-25% bese ungomiswa emshinini owomisayo kuze ufike ku-9.5%. Leli nani lilungile ukubeka (ukuqakela) ubhekilanga ebhinini. Kodwa eNingizimu Afrika kungcono ukuyeka ubhekilanga ensimini wome kahle ngambi kokuvuna. Khumbula njalo ukuthi uma inani lomswakamo elingaphezulu kwa-10% kuzongena kalula ukhunta.

Ukusebenzisa ikhombayini (umshini wokuvuna)

Isipidi sekhombayini sifanele sibe ngaphakathi kwamakhilomitha angu-5 na-8 ngehora. Isipidi esiya phambili esikhulu sizohambelana nenani lomswakamo lezinhlamvu zikabhekilanga nobukhulu bomvuno. Isipidi sifanele sehle uma inani lomswakamo liphansi ukuvimba ukuthi izinhlamvu zivithizeke lapho izihloko zingena emshinini. Ungagijimisa uma inani lomswakamo lisuka ku-12% liya ku-15%.

Ukugijimisa kungagcwalisi isilinda namasefo kakhulu, ngaphandle uma kukhona umvuno omkhulu impela. Izinhlamvu ezinomswakamo osuka ku-12% oya ku-15 % zizovuneka kalula lapho zingena kusilinda.

Ukulinganisela Ikhombayini

Izinkinga ezingavela ekulinganiseleni kwekhombayini nesisuko salokhu kukhonjiswa ngaphansi.

Ubhekilanga – ukuvuna, ukuphatha nokuqogela (beka)

Inkinga	Isisuko/Ukuvimba lokhu
Izihloko ezingavithizeki ngokugcwele ezisala phansi emhlabathini.	I'Concave' ivuleke kakhulu.
Okusalayo okuningi kakhulu.	Ukuhamba komoya okuphansi kakhulu, ukuvithizeka kusilinda kwenzeka masinya kakhulu. Ukuvuleka kwama'chaffer' okuncane kakhulu.
Okulahlwayo okuningi kakhulu ebhinqi le'waste'.	Ukuvithizeka okukhulu kakhulu, isilinda eligijima kakhulu, i'concave' eliqine kakhulu, ifeni eligijima kancane, amasefu avuleke kakhulu.
Izihloko eziphukile ezifihikile.	Isilinda eligijima kakhulu, ukuvuleka kwe'concave' okuncane kakhulu.
Izinhlamvu ezifihikile kodwa uphepha (ngaphandle) usaphilile.	Ukuvuleka kwe'concave' kuncane kakhulu.
Izinhlamvu eziphukile nophepha olusukile.	Isipidi sesilinda/serotari esikhulu kakhulu noma okungenayo okuningi kakhulu.
Izihloko ezingavithizeki ezihlala emhlabathini.	Amapani nenhloko akubuthi kahle.
Izimbewu ziphuma ngemuva kwekhombayini.	Isipidi/ukuhamba komoya, hambisa kancane umshini nesipidi somoya.

Ukulahleka komvuno kungaba 3% - 5% kodwa kungakhuphuka kuye kuye ku-10% - 15% ngezinye izikhathi. Kufanele imishini evunayo ihlolwe kahle ukuthi isebenza kahle sonke isikhathi ngakho-ke kubalulekile uyitheste ngaphambi kwesikhathi sokuvuna ukubona ukuthi kungakani okulahlekayo.

Amamitha omswakamo (into yokuthesta umswakamo)

Ukuqinisa ukuthi umkhqizi engaqala ukuphatha ukuvuna nenani lomswakamo ngendlela efanelekile, kubalulekile ukuba ndlela yokuthesta izinhlamvu zakho. Uma umvuno wakho muhle, zithengele imitha yakho ukuvimba ukulupheka kusasa.

- Amathesti aqondile abalulekile lapho ukhqiiza futhi umaketha ukudla okuzinhlamvana.
- Lapho amathesti angashayi khona noma lapho uqagela nje kungadala izingozi ezilandelayo:
 - Ukonakala kwezinhlamvu uma zimanzi kakhulu bese zibekwa amabhini lapho kubanda kakhulu noma emabhini asebenzisa umoya okhona kuphela.
 - Izindleko ezingavela lapho izinhlamvu zivunwa uma zimanzi kakhulu.
 - Ukushwabana kwezinhlamvu nezindleko zokomisa lezo zinhlamvu.
 - Ukulahlekelwa inani lomvuno.

Ukwenza ithesti eliqondile kufanele uthole isampula elihle kuqala elizokhom-bisa inani lawo wonke umvuno.

Ukuthatha amasampula

- Lapha sithatha isampula ezitshalweni ezingakavunwa (ezisemasinini) singathola ukuthi izinhlamvu zisemanzini kakhulu, lokhu kungasidukisa, bese sivama ukuvuna emva kwesikhathi, hhayi ngesikhathi esifanelekile.
- Vuna indawana bese uyathesta.
- Hlanganisa izihloko zezitshalo ozikhe ngezandla kuyo yonke insimi, zishikize kuze kuphume izinhlamvu. Thatha amathesti amathathu kule zinhlamvu bese uthole okungaphakathi.
- Yisa leli sampula kumphathi wesayilo enze ithesti eliqondile.
- Yenza lokhu njalonzalo lapho izihloko zishintsha zibe luphuzi ukuze izinhlamvu zivunwe ngesikhathi inani lomswakamo lilunge kahle ukuletha umvuno omuhle.

Ukubeka/Ukuqogela epulazini

Amasaliyo ensimbi

Lokhu kungaba into enhle kumlimi osufikile kulaba ababizwa ngokuthi abalimi bezomnotho. Kukhona amabhini akhiwe nge'galvanised steel' asuka kumankulungwane angu-10 aya kumankulungwane angu-30 (lapha sikhuluma ngamathani).

Lapho kungekho imali eningi kungasebenziswa amabhini amancane (amankulungwane angu-10) ngokuqala, bese lokhu kungandiswa njalo kwakhiwe ihlelo lamabhini azosenbenziswa lapho umsebenzi wokulima uqhubekela phambili.

Izinto ezihambelana nokuvuna nangokubeka izinhlamvu ngulokhu: umlimi akanazo izindawo zokubeka umvuno wakhe, noma unendawo yokubeka inxa yomvuno kuphela noma wonke umvuno okhqiizwayo. Abakhqiizi abakhulu nabo bangeke bazokwazi ukuphatha wonke umvuno wabo. Amapulazi abo avama ukuba ezindaweni eziningi, ngakho-ke kuzobangcono ukudiliva kusayilo somnotho lapho umvuno usuka ensimini, akungeke kubize imali yokuthenga amabhini. Bese umvuno uzosuka ensimini uye endaweni yokubekwa epulazini, ubhekwe sonke isikhathi, bese uzosuka lapho uye kumasayilo ezomnotho.

Lapho umkhqiizi unayo indawo yokebeka/yokuqogela umvuno

Lapho unazo zonke izinto zokuphatha umvuno, njengokuhlana, ukomisa, ukuqogela emabhini, bese ungavuna lapho izinhlamvu zingavithizeka zizuswe ezihlokwani, bese ungazihlana, ungazomisa, ungazibeka kuze kufike izikhathi esihle sokumaketha nokuthengisa. Uma ukwazi ukuvuna masinya, ezinye izingozi azingeke zikuvelele nokulahleka kwemvuno akungeke kwenzeke.

Lapho umkhqiizi engenayo indawo yokubeka umvuno

Ngokujwayelekile ubhekilanga okhqiizwa emapulazini lapho kungekho khona izindawo zokubeka uzovunwa bese uzohanjiswa kumasayilo aduze. Umkhqiizi uzofanele alinde kuze umvuno wome kahle ngaphambi kokuwuhambisa kumasayilo. Ukoma kwezinhlamvu kufanele kube ngaphansi kwa-10% ukulingana nalokhu okubhalwe emthethweni.



Thintana njalo nomphathi wesayilo ukuzwa ukuthi umvuno ungangeniswa ngenani lomswakamo elingakanani. Ngonyaka omuhle lapho kukhona umvuno omkhulu, umphathi wesayilo angeke akwazi ukuthatha ubhekilanga omningi onenani lomswakamo elingaphezu kwalokho okuvamekile. Kufanele umkhqizi aqale ukuvuna ngesikhathi inani lomswakamo liphansi, bese uzokwazi ukudiliva umvuno masinya ukuze ubekwe.

Kungaba into enhle ukuba nezinto zakho zokubeka umvuno wakho, kodwa kuzoba khona izingozi nezindleko nomsebenzi omningi: izindleko zokuthenga amabhini, amafeni, umuthi, njll. Ukuphatha konke lokhu kudinga izinto zokuhlanya, zokomisa, zokufutha umuthi obulala izilokazane nokuqinisa ukuthi inani lomswakamo lilingene nalokhu okufanelekile sonke isikhathi umvuno usemabhinini.

Indlela eqondile yokubeka izinhlamvu zikabhekilanga

Umkhizi onenhlanya yokuba nazo izinto zokubeka izinhlamvu njengamashedi noma amasayilo, okulandelayo kuzomsiza ukubeka umvuno wakhe ngendlela efanelekile ngaphambi kokuthengisa lowo mvuno.

- Ihlanya indawo lapho uzobeka khona izinhlamvu. Hlanya kahle ishedhi noma isayilo, izindawo lapho izinhlamvu zingena khona, ama' *auger* namabhande ahambisa izinhlamvu, amafeni, izimbobo lapho umoya uphuma khona. Susa konke okungcolile, izinhlamvu ezindala nokunye lapho izilokazane nokunye okungadala ukhunta kungaphila khona. Sicilela (namathelisa) izimbobo nemifantu lapho izilokazane, ukhunta nomswakamo kungangena khona.
- Cabanga ukusebenzisa umuthi obizwa ngokuthi *approved bin* ukubulala izilokazane. Thela lowo muthi ngaphakathi kwebhini nangaphansi kwalo ukubulala izilokazane. Qinisa ukuthi lowo muthi urejistiwe ukusebenza nobhekilanga. Landela umlayezo kulebula kahle.
- Qinisa ukuthi umvuno ongenayo uhlanzekile, izinto ezingasizo ubhekilanga (imbunga/uboya) azifuneki lapho. Izinhlamvu zikabhekilanga ezibekwayo ezineziningi ezinto ezingekwakhona, izinhlamvu ezifihlelekile nezimbewu zokhula kuzokwenza ukuthi izilokazane nokhunta kudale inkinga. Zonke lezi zinto zivama ukuba nenani lomswakamo eliphakeme bese kungadaleka ukufudumala. Kungasiza ukufaka into emunyayo ebhini emva kwe' *auger* elingenisa izinhlamvu ngaphambi ufaka umvuno ebhini.
- Umvuno ubekwa kangcono uma upholile, womile, uhlanzekile.
- Beka enanini lomswakamo oluzophepha umvuno. Izinhlamvu zikabhekilanga zifanele zibekwe enanini elingaphansi kwa-10% uma ucabanga ukumaketha umvuno emva kwezinyanga eziyisithupha ezilandela ukuvuna kwazo.
- ISilo *aeration system* iibalulekile. Ifeni libosetshenziswa ukupholisa ubhekilanga. Cisha amafeni lapho kukhona izulu noma kukhona umswakamo ophezulu emoyeni.
- Hlola izinhlamvu. Izinhlamvu zikabhekilanga zifanele zihlolwe njalo ngeviki kuze ukuphola kwazo kulingana nokuphola kwasebusika. Thatha amasampula njalo ngamaviki amane ebusika kodwa ehlobo ubowathatha kanye ngeviki.
- Hlola ubhekilanga, hhayi ibhini. Lapho uthatha isampula, hlohla ngaphakathi kwezinhlamvu, qaphela ukuthi okulandelayo kunjani futhi kulinganise nalokho okuthole esampuleni leviki elidlule: ukushisa noma ukuphola, umswakamo, izilokazane, ukhunta nokunuka. Uma isampula lishisa sebenza masinya, bonda lonke ibhini kuze izinhlamvu ziphole. Thinta, nuka, hlohla zonke izindawo, emaceleni nangaphezulu kwamabhini ukuze uzobona ukuthi sinjani isimo sezinhlamvu ebhini lonke.
- Sebenza Masinya Ukuqinisa Inkinga. Uma kuvela inkinga, kufanele ufake umoya masinya, khipha izinhlamvu kulelo bhini uzifake kwelinye ibhini noma phansi eshedini noma zilayishe masinya emalolini uzidilive kusayilo lezomnotho noma endaweni lapho kuthengwa khona ubhekilanga.



Ubhekilanga – ukuvuna, ukuphatha nokuqogela (beka)

Izinhlamvu zikabhekilanga ezingabekwanga kahle zingabiza umlimi imali eningi. Izilokazane ezidla lezo nhlamvu zivama ukuba khona vele endaweni lapho uzibeka izinhlamvu khona noma zingangena emva kwesikhathi. Okulandelayo kuzokusiza ukuvimba le nkinga ye zilokazane ezinhlamveni ezibekiweyo:

- Hlanza indawo lapho uzobeka khona izinhlamvu kahle ngaphambi kuzifaka.
- Emva koku hlanza zonke izinto ezindala ezisale ngonyaka odlule nokulungisa izimbobo, fafaza umuthi ngaphakathi kwebhini ngomuthi amaviki amabili ngaphambi kokufaka izinhlamvu ezinsha (Landela umlayezo womenzi walo muthi kahle ukuvimba ukugulisa izimfuyo noma abantu).
- Qaphela ungahlanganisi izinhlamvu ezinsha nezinhlamvu ezindala.
- Hlanza uhlole ihlelo lokuhambisa umoya. Izinto ezingafuneki zingangena zande lapho kukhona uthuli bese izilokazane zizothola indawo yokuphila futhi zizovimba umoya ukuhamba kahle.

Ukuhlelela emuva kwempilo yezinhlamvu

Isimo sezinhlanga ezibekiwe sihambelana nokuhlangana kwezinto ezihlukene kodwa ezididene. Kukhona ukuhlangana ngaphakathi kwenhlalo ebizwa ngokuthi “micro” (encane) nenhlalo ebizwa ngokuthi “macro” (enku), okuphilayo okuncane (micro) njengokhunta, izibungu, amagundane nezinyoni ezingazona izinhlamvu. Izinhlamvu zinikeza ukudla okuningi manje zonke lezi zinto zidla khona zonisa izinhlanga – impilo yezinhlamvu ihlelela emuva.

Ubulembu

Ukugula okudalwa ubulembu kuhambelana nokubanda nokushisa (ngaphansi kwa-0 kuya ku-50 deg C) nangokukhona kwamanzi ne-oksijeni. Ubulembu busebenzisa umusi wamanzi ongaphakathi kwezinhlamvu okuhambelana nenani lomswakamo ngaphathi kwenhlangu nomusi wamanzi ongaphandle kwenhlamvu.

Izilokazane nezibungu (arthropods)

- Zidala ukulimala kwezitshalo nokulahleka kokudla.
- Ukuphila nokusebenza kwalezi zifo kwandisa inani lomswakamo nokhushisa kwezinhlamvu.
- Zithwala uhlamvu oluncinyane lobulembu.



Lo mbhalo okhethekile ubekhona ngenxa yomnikelo ovela ku-Oil and Protein Seeds Development Trust.



- Amasimba ezilokazane nezibungu akha indawo lapho kuzomila khona ubulembu.
- Uma kukhona izimbewu ezifihliziwe awukwazi ukubeka izinhlamvu isikhathi eside.

Okudliwayo okungakhi umzimba (secondary metabolites)

Lokhu kuyizinhlanganiso zezinto ezakhiwa yizinto ezinjengobulembu eziphilayo, azidingeki ukumilisa izitshalo noma izinhlamvu kodwa ziphathelele nesihlungu (poison/toxic) esikhulu uma zidliwa izimfuyo, abantu nezitshalo.

Lezi zi“mycotoxins” zihlolisiwe kahle ngokusuka kwa-1961, kwasekwatholwa iqumbi lama-*Aspergillus flavus* anesihlungu esikhulu futhi kwahlukaniswa ama-“aflatoxins” anesihlungu futhi. Konke okwenzekayo okuhlupha isimo esiqinile semvelo kuzokwandisa izinto ezingakhi umzimba nama-mycotoxin. Yonke le misebenzi yenze ukuthi kusetshenziswe umanyolo namakhemkeli abulala izifo.

Sekuyakhany ukuthi ama-mycotoxin ahambisana nezifo (ukugula) eziningi ezitholakala kubantu nezimfuyweni nezifo zezimfuyo futhi zikhona ezitshalweni eziyizinhlobonhlobo. Ukudla lama-mycotoxin kungadala ukugula isikhathi esimfushane noma isikhathi eside (ukugulela kwafuthi). Lezi zihlungu zingena futhi zilimaza zivimba ukusebenza kwezinto ezilandelayo futhi zingadala ukufa nokugula isikhathi eside: ihlelo lezimiza esemzimbeni (nervous system), ihlelo eliphuthumisa igazi emzimbeni, ihlelo lokuphefumula nehlelo lokuhambisa ukudla emzimbeni. Ezinye izinhlobo zama-mycotoxin zidala ikhensa (carcinogenic), ezinye zidala izimilela emzimbeni (mutagenic) nezinye zenza ukuthi umzimba ungakwazi ukulwa nezifo ezikhona (immunosuppressive). I-Aflatoxin B (hepatocarcinogen) kuyinto enamandla kakhulu edala ikhensa.

IMININGWANE ITHATHWE KUMENYUWALI YESIFUNDO ESIPHAKEME SOKUKHIQIZA UBHEKILANGA

Ukubaluleka kwesilinganiso (ukuqagela inani) **somvuno**

IKOMITI ELIBIZWA NGOKUTHI I" NATIONAL CROP ESTIMATES COMMITTEE" (iNCEC) LIQAGELA UKUTHI INANI LOMVUNO LIZOBANGAKANANI NGE-SIKHATHI ESITHILE, NGAMANYE AMAZWI, LITSHELA ABALIMI UKUTHI KUKHONA UMVUNO ONGAKANANI EMASIMINI NGESIKHATHI ESITHILE. LOKHU KUBALULEKILE NGOBA LEZI ZILINGANISO ZIHAMBELANA KAKHULU NENANI LENTENGISO ELIZOTHOLWA NGABALIMI LAPHO BATHENGISA ISITSHALO ESITHILE NGESIKHATHI ESITHILE.

Ukuqagela inani lomvuno (isilinganiso) kuyini?

IGrain SA liyaqonda ukuthi lokhu kuyinto ephikisanayo kakhulu. Sifanele sicabange kahle ngokusobala ngomsebenzi wale komiti ngaphambi kokubeka noma kokuphakamisa izinto ezifanele zishintshe ezingadalela abalimi ingozi ekugcineni.

Khumbulani ukuthi iNCEC iqagela inani lawo wonke umvuno, hhayi lokhu okuthengiswayo emakethe lezomnotho. Ngaphandle kwalokho, abakwazi nakanjani ukusho ukuthi amasimu ahlanyeliwe angakanani, futhi abakwazi ukusho ukuthi umvuno uzoba ngakanani – konke lokhu ngukuqakela nje. Ikhwalithi lalesi silinganiso singalinganiswa nekhwalithi salabo abanikeza imininingwane. Ekugcineni isisuko esikhulu seminingwane sisezandleni sabakhiqizi.

Obani abakule komiti leCEC?

Amalunga eCEC ayalandela:

- Kukhona abakhiqizi abacishe bafike ku-3 000 abasebenzisana abathumela imininingwane yabo kule komiti njalo ngenyanga.
- Izinhlangano ezinjengeSpatial Intel neGeoterra Image ezithola izindawo lapho kutshalwe khona isitshalo esithile ngama"satellite".
- IARC institute lezitshalo ezinhlamvana neSmall Grains Institute abasebenzana nabalimi ukubala ama"statistic".
- Abameli bakaGavumente kuMnyango Wezokulima emaPhrovinsi abanikeza imininingwane mayelana nesimo sokukhiqiza ezindaweni ezithile.

- Ama-Agri Bhizinisi abenza isilinganiso somvuno ezindaweni lapho basebenza khona. Le mininingwane bayinikeza iCEC kodwa isilinganiso sabo samasimu atshaliweyo ayisetshenziswa iCEC ukuthola isilinganiso salo.
- IDirectorate loMnyango Wezokulima osebenza ngama"Statistic" lithatha yonke imininingwane bese lihlanganisa inani lakho konke bese likhokha isilinganiso ngamandla esikhundla.

Okulandelayo kuyimibuzo ebalulekile:

- Uma iCEC likhawula ukwenza isilinganiso, ngeke kubekhona isilinganiso sezwe jikelele? Impendulo ithi: cha, ngoba kuzobakhona ezinye izinhlangano ezizokwenza izilinganiso zabo bese akungeke kukhanye ukuthi yisiphi isilinganiso esishaya khona, esiqondile.
- ICEC lizimele noma lisezandleni zabanye abakhona kule bhizinisi abalindezela ukwenza lokhu abakuthandayo? Asikwazi ukuthi kungaba khona umuntu oyedwa ozokwenza noma yini akuthandayo noma ukushintsha indlela iCEC lisebenza ngayo, kuzobanzima kakhulu ngoba kukhona abanye ababheka njalo ukuthi imininingwane ephumayo iqondile iyiqinso.

IGrain SA lithini?

IGrain SA likholwa ukuthi:

- Kufanele kudingeka isilinganiso samasimu ahlanyeliwe nenani lomvuno esikhishwa ngamandla esikhundla, esiqondile, esifika masinya ukuze imakethe lokudla okuzinhlamvana lisebenze ngokufanelekile.
- Abakhiqizi, iCEC nabanye abakule bhizinisi bafanele basebenzisane ukuze bazokwazi ukwenza lokhu.
- Amalunga eGrain SA nabo bonke abanye abakhiqizi nalabo abakulo msebenzi bafanele bacindezelwe ukunikeza njalo imininingwane eqondile manje nakusasa.

UJANE MCPHERSON, UMPHATHI WEPHROGRAMU LEGRain SA LOKUTHUTHUKISA ABALIMI



Sibheka Isiqumbi Sokufunda sasePhuzane

Igama lequmbi lokufunda

Iqumbi libizwa ngokuthi Uphuzane.

Likuphuphi leli qumbi?

Indawo yasePhuzane uzoyithola eNyakatho KwaZulu-Natal uma uhamba amakhilomitha angu-25 usuka ePaulpietersburg, eceleni komfula obizwa ngokuthi Bivane River. Lapha kusemaphandleni impela futhi akukho lokhu okubizwa ngesiNgisi i-infrastruture (izinto zokulima nokutshala nokuhamba, nokuthenga nokuthengisa noma ini). Abalimi futhi abanawo amakhono nolwazi ukulima njalonzalo ngokwabo bodwa.

Ukuba ilunga laleli qembu

Kuleli qembu lokufunda kukhona abakhqizi abesifazane nabesilisa abafisa kakhulu ukufunda nokwandisa inzuzo yabo, okuzokwenza ukuthi impilo yabo ibe ngcono, nokusebenzisa kangcono izingcebo zazemvelo ezikhona.

Amasimu akhona akwazi ukulinywa

Ngokwamanje abakhqizi basebenzisa amahlektheli angu-70 akwazi ukulinywa, kodwa kusekhona izindawo eziningi ezingahlanyeliwe ezikwazi ukukhiqiza.

Kungani kubekhona amasimu angalinywa?

Izizathu zokungalimi kulezo zindawo kakhulukazi zisemalini, ngoba amaningi amasimu angamasimu omhlaba wonke, bese amabhange nabanye ababolekisa imali abathandi ukukhokha leyo mali ngoba abanalo iqiniso ukuthi elithi bazophinde bayithole leyo mali ekugcineni. Enye inking isemishinini, abalimi abanabo ogandaganda neminye imishini.

Amalunga equmbi ahlalanga nini?

Iqumbi lihlangana kanye ngenyanga ukuxoxa ngezinkinga zamalunga nangezindlela zokusebenzisa izingcebo zabo ezincane.

Ziyini izinsizo ezihambelana nokuba ilunga lale qumbi lokufunda?

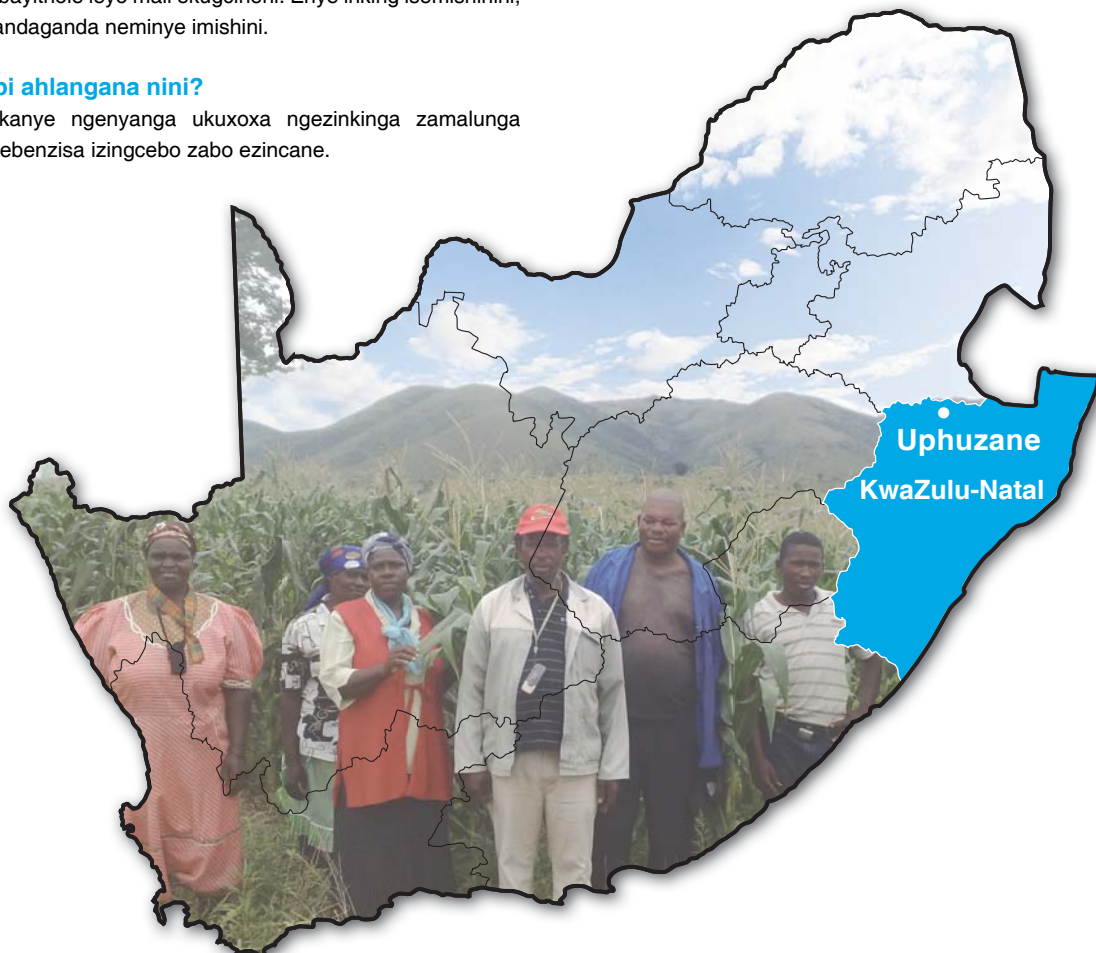
Ngithole isimangaliso esikhulu lapho bengiyohlola ukuthi benzani, ngithole ukuthi basebenzisa izindlela zokulima ezinsha ezizakwamanje ukukhiqiza (ukungalimi ngegeja – “no-till”) ngo-2009/2010 ngomphumelelo omuhle. Ngalo nyaka bandies ukutshala ngaphandle kokulima ngegeja batshala ummbila ngendlela ye-“no-till” bathola umvuno ongaphezu kwalowo wonyaka odlule. Ukuvuma nokufuna kwabo ukushintsha, ukuyeka izindlela zakudala zokutshala, ukuzama ukusebeza ngezindlela ezinsha kuyakhombisa ukuthi ababalekeli ukushintsha futhi bayabona ukuthi ukufunda kwabo nokuqhubekela phambili kubalethela imphumelelo enhle. Bayazi ukuthi abadala bathini: ‘Walala wasala’ – abaqhubekela phambili bazokushiya.

Abakhqizi bathola ukuthi bathola ulwazi oluningi lapho bangamalunga equmbi lokufunda nokuya ezinsukwini zabalimi lapho kukhona izifundo. Enye indlela ukuthola ulwazi ngokusebenzisa amaphloti okuhlola, lokhu kukhombisa abalimi indlela ensha eqondile yokutshala ummbila.

Kukhona ukuhlangana kwaleli qembu nabanye abalimi bezomnotho?

Kukhona ukuthintana kwamalunga eqembu nabanye abalimi bezomnotho abaseduze, kodwa abanye bahlala kude abakwazi ukuhlangana nabo kalula – lokhu kuyinkinga. Iqembu lizwana kahle noMnyango Wezokulima kaGavumente nabanye abalimi bezomnotho kuleyo ndawo.

UJURIE MENTZ, UMPHATHI WEPHROVINI WEPHROGRAMU LEGRAIN SA LOKUTHUTHUKISA ABALIMI





Ukumazi... uVictor Mahlinza

USIBONGILE VICTOR MICHAEL MAHLINZA WAZALWA eESTCOURT NGO-14 JULY 1961 FUTHI WAKHULELA ENDAWENI YASENTABAMHLOPHE (WHITE MOUNTAIN). WAQALA UKUYA ESIKOLENI SABANCANE NGO-1968 eCORNFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL. NGO-1976 WAQALA UKUYA KU-MTSHEZI HIGH SCHOOL WAZE WAQEDA UGRAYIDI 11 NGO-1982.

Ngo-1983 wasuka waya eGoli wasebenzela umkontilaki owakhayo waye ngusekethari. Wasebenza lapho unyaka owodwa. Emva kwalokhu uVictor wasebenzela inkampani eyenza amakhemikeli eGoli, waye ngumphathisito. Wahamba lapho ng-1986. Ngokusuka kwa-1987 ukuya ku-1988 uVictor waye ngmshayeli weloli ku-M & L Distributors. Ngesikhathi esisuka ku-1989 esiya ku-1995 wayediliva izimpahla zeAMCA Construction. Ngo-1996 uVictor wafisa ukuba umkhqizi wabuyela ekhaya. Waqala ukulima walima watshala ngezinkabi. Wathenga ugandaganda ngo-2003.

Umndeni wakhe

UVictor ushade noLinah, banezingane ezinhlanu: amantombazane abathathu nabafana ababili. Ufikile (26) unezingane ezimbili. USizwe (19) uqede grade 12 ePietmaritzburg kuZakhe Agricultural College, uqede futhi isifundo sokutshala amaveji kuBuhle College eDelmas, ngokwamanje usebenza noVictor epulazini labo. Zandile (15) uku-grade 9 kuAbantungwa High School noMpumelelo (11) uku-grade 4 kuMathamo Primary School.

UVictor ungejiwe futhi noNorah, banezingane ezintathu: umfana oyedwa namantombazane amabili. UAYanda (24) uqede grade 12 kuMtshezi High School wathola futhi iN3 sithefikethi ngeCivil Engineering kuBerea Technical College eThekwini. UAYanda naye usebenza noyise epulazini. Amantombazane, uThakasele (20) ngokwamanje uku-grade 11 kuAbantungwa High School noBongeka (12) uku-grade 6 kuMathamo Primary School.

UVictor unabogandaganda ababili: iMassey Ferguson 440 4 x 4 neMassey Ferguson 5465, futhi unemoto, iColt 2.8. Uzoqhubekela phambili ngokulima ngoba wakhulela emapulazini. Unesibonakalo sokuzayo futhi unesibindi sokubhekana nezinkinga ezingavelela umuntu ofuna ukuba umkhqizi wokudla.

Uyithola kanjani imali yokutshala izitshalo zakhe?

UVictor akaboleki imali kumunye umuntu noma kwenye indawo, usebenzisa imali yakhe. Lokhu kuyinkinga ngokwamanje ngoba kakhulukazi usebenzisa amasimu omuzi wonke futhi uqasha amahektheli angu-15 kumunye umlimi wezomnotho.

Uzitholaphi izinto zokuqala ukutshala?

Uthenga zonke izinto ezidingekayo ukutshala kuTWK eWinterton futhi uthenga amakhemikheli kuFarmers Agri-Care eWinterton. Izimbewu uVictor uzithenga kuPannar noma kuMonsanto futhi bayamjabulisa ngendlela bamphatha ngayo.

UGavumente banomsebenzi onjani ekulimeni futhi bawenza kanjani lowo msebenzi?

UVictor ubona ukuthi uMnyango Wezokulima endaweni lapho elima khona bayawenza umsebenzi wabo futhi bayamsekela ngezindlela eziningi. UMnyango Wezokulima waleyo ndawo usize abalimi ukutshalela iSAB ummbila obomvu. Ukuphumelela kwakhe ekulimeni kusuka ekwakheni kwasu alungileyo nangokusebenza ngokukhuthala.

Kuyini okungaba usongelo oluzovimba ukuthuthuka nokuphumelela kwakhe?

Ubona ukuthi nkinga enkulu evimba ukuthuthuka kwakhe ngokuthola imali ekwanele yokuphatha umvuno wakhe kahle uze ufike emakethe. Izindleko zabasebenzi zimhlupha kakhulu futhi.

Yiziphi izinto ekulimeni kwakhe efuna ukuzenza zibengcono zithuthuke?

UVictor uzothanda ukuthuthukisa ukufuya kwakhe kwezinkomo nezimbuzi ngoba ubona ukuthi kuzosekela ukutshala kwakhe. Amasu akhe okuphumelela lo nyaka ngokulima ngezinto ezinhlobonhlobo, ukuhlukanisa; ngokwamanje unenkontilaki kuNestle ukutshala ummbila, ubhontshisi owomile, amaveji ishikoli (*chickory*). 

UJURIE MENTZ, UMAQONDANISI WEPHROVINI OSEBENZELA IPHROGRAMU LEGRIN SA LOKUTHUTHUKISA ABALIMI



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IPULA IMVULA ITHOLAKALA NGALEZI ZILIMI EZILANDELAYO:

IsiZulu,
IsiNgisi, IsiBhunu, IsiTswana, IsiSuthu,
IsiSuthu saseNyakatho, IsiXhosa.

Indlela yokuphatha izimbewu zokhula esingazifuni emmbileni

**ISIKHATHI SOKUVUNA SIYASONDELA FUTHI
KUSEKHONA AMASIMU AMANINGI AGCWELE
NGOKHULA. UKUXOXA KWETHU NJALO KUYABUYE-
LA LOKHU: UKHULA LUYISITHA ESIKHULU SOMKHI-
QIZI WOKUDLA.**

Into eyodwa ebalulekile kakhulu uma sikhqiza ukudla okuzinhlamvana, ngokuphatha nokubulala ukhula. Uma kukhona ukhula umvuno uzovelelwa izinkinga ngezindlela eziningi, kakhulukazi kuzolahleka umvuno omningi nezinhlamvu zizokona-akala. Ezweni jikelele kukhona ukuntula kokudla okuzinhlamvu okudliwayo, kanjalo-ke asikwazi ukuvuma ukuthi izinhlamvu zijeziswe ngoba zonakaliswe izimbewu zokhula. Izimbewu zikakhaki azivunyelwa zibekhona emmbileni ngoba ziyanu-ka bese ummbila awudliwa ngabantu noma izmfuyo. Mayelana nomthetho ophatha ukuthuthukisa izitshalo nokuhlazeka kwezimbewu, kukhona izinhlobo zokhula ezingavunyelwa neze emmbileni. Isibonelo, maqondana naleyi mithetho akufane- langa kube khona imbewu eyodwa ka-olieboom (*datura*). *UDatura* unophoyizini ongagulisisa umuntu kakhulu.

Izinto esizifundayo ezibalulekile lapho sibheka ukuphatha ukhula ngokususa isiqaliso esonaka- lisa izinhlavu. Ummbila ongenakhula ongakona- akali ngumphumelo wokuphatha izitshalo zakho njalonjalo, sonke isikhathi, hhayi ukuzama lapha nalapha ukubulala ukhula.

Izindlela ezinhle zokuphatha ukulima kwakho ziyalandela:

- Yandisa ukuvunda komhlabathi wakho (ezinye izinhlobo zokhula zithanda ukumila emhlabathini ongavundile);
- Sebenzisa izimbewu ezinhle ezihlanzekile ngesikhathi uhlanyenala;
- Qinisa ukuthi alukho ukhula ezindaweni ezisondele nensimu yakho;
- Izindlela ezinhle zokuphatha ukhula lapho kunesikhathi (ngesikhathi sokuhlanyela, masinya emva kwaloku, kuzosiza ukuthi ukhula lungancintisani nezitshalo zakho ukuthola amanzi nokudla emhlabathini, futhi kuzovimba ukonakala kwezimbewu ekugcineni lapho uvuna;
- Uma ukubulala kokhula ngokusheshisa ngesikhathi utshala akuzange kusebenze kahle, ukhula ufanele uhlakulwe ususwe ensimini ngaphambi kokuvuna. Lokhu kuzovimba izimbewu zokhula zihlangane nezimbewu zommbila;
- Uma ukhula olukhulu lususwa ensimini emva kokuba nezimbewu, kuzoba ngcono ukushisa lolu khula ukuluvimba ukumila futhi ngonyaka ozayo.

Khumbula, umvuno omuhle usho ukuthi kukhona izinhlamvu zommbila eziningi – eziningi izinhlamvu ezihlanzekile!



**DR JEANETTA SAAWMAN-DU TOIT (ARC-GCI,
POTCHEFSTROOM)**



Sizimisele ukukhipa incwadi enhle kakhulu. Uma ufisa ukuxoxa ngokuphakathi noma ngendlela kubhaliwe ungathintana noJane McPherson.