

# PULA IMVUILA

Incwadi yeGrain SA  
yabalimi abasakhulayo

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## Abalimi Abadum- isekile Ngosuku Lombhidli

**EDILINI NGO23 AUGUST EMONTE BELLA ESTATE, INDAWO ENHLE KABI EDUZE NASEBLOEMFONTEIN, IGRAIN SA LIZITHOKOZISE NGOMVUNO WABO: ABALIMI ABASAKHULAYO, ABAMALUNGA KULEPHROGRAMU LEGRAIN SA LOKUTHUTHUKISA ABALIMI.**

IGrain SA licabange ukuthi kubalulekile ukuba nosuku lombhidli (umsindo) lapho abalimi abasakhulayo bazokwaziswa ngoba baletela izwe lethu ukudla. UJannie de Villiers (CEO: Grain SA) utha kubalimi abasakhulayo abebakhona kuleli dili: "Ngalolu suku iGrain SA libo-

nile ukuthi wonke umsebenzi ongene kuleli phrogramu kubalethela umvuno omuhle, abalimi sebahamba phambili. Yini enisivulele indlela enisikhombisile ukuthi singabathuthukisa kanjani abalimi ezwini lethu".

UDe Villiers ukhulume nabo abalimi futhi waxoxa ngokubaluleka komhlangano weGrain SA nesimo se-Grain SA emhlabeni. Lo mhlango ukhona ukusekela nokusiza abalimi ukuze bakhiqize ukudla okwanele. Waxoxa futhi okushiwe Uprof Mohammad Karaan (idini leFaculty leAgriSciences enyuvesithi yaseStellenbosch). Lophrofesa wathi ukukhiqiza ukudla okwanele



4



8

## Abalimi Abadum-isekile Ngosuku Lombhidli



### Unks Jane uthi...

Imvula yokuqala yasentwasahlobo ifike ezindaweni eziningi lapha eSouth Afrika. Lokhu kusho ukuthi abalimi sebakholwa ukuthi umvuno omusha uzobangcono. Sekuyisikhathi sokusebenzisa amasu akho owahlnganisile.

Khumbula, uma ufuna ukuthola umvuno omuhle, kufanele wenze umsebenzi ofanelekile – yenza lokhu okuyisekelo. Sesingabuza manje ukuthi izisekelo kuyini – futhi kuthini ukwenza umsebenzi ofanakeliyo?

- Ukulungisa umhlabathi – qinisa ukuthi amasimu alinywe ngokujula okufika ku-40 cm noma ngaphezu kwalokhu, qinisa ukuthi alukho ungqimba oluqinile oluzovimba ukumila kwezimpande.
- Faka umanyolo ngendlela ekhonjiswa ukhulwa kwamasampula omhlabathi wakho.
- Qinisa ukuthi ukhethe izitshalo ezifanelekile futhi ubobheka kahle ukuthi utshala inani lezitshalo – ungatshali eziningi kakhulu futhi ungatshali encinci kakhulu.
- Phatha kahle ukhula – ukhula luyisitha njalo ngoba lulwa nezitshalo zakho ukuthola umswakamo nokunye ukudla emhlabathini nokukhanya kwelanga.

Ngena emasimini akho njalo ngosuku – ukunaka kwakho ezitshalweni kubalulekile. Kufanele wazi njalo ukuthi kwenzekani ezitshalweni zakho ukuze uqinise wenze konke okusemandleni akho, ukuze wazi ungathola umphumelo omuhle. NguNkulunkulu yedwa oletha imvula, owenza ilanga likhanye – konke okunye kusezandleni zakho.

Ngifuna ukuthi umkhiqizo wakho ubusisiwe ngoba usiza iSouth Afrika ngokunikeza ukudla, ukudala imisebenzi, ukuthola inzuzo nokwandisa ubhasikidi lokudla ezweni lethu.



Umlimi Wonyaka Ozikhulisayo: UJoconia Mthethwa.



Idli elihle belilapha eMonte Bella Estate eBloemfontein.



Abalimi Abakhethele Kuhlolo Lwabalimi Bonyaka Abazikhulisayo ngokwabo. Ngokwesinxele kukhona: UAlbert Mazibuko (okhethele phambili), uJoconia Mthethwa (omunye ophumelele phambili), uWilson Tyelaphantsi (okhethele phambili), uBenedict Gxiva (omunye ophumelele phambili) noEmmanuel Hadebe (owinile). Okhethele wesithupha, uTiki Pitso, wayengakwazi ukuza kuleli dili.



Indawo enhle lapho emaphandleni eMonte Bella Estate.

kuzokwenza ukuthi izwe likhule lime lihlangene ngokuqina. Kodwa uthe futhi ngokwaleka ukuthi intengo yokudla ekhuphukayo yenza ukuthi abasebenza ngepolitiki bangezwani, nezwi nalo alisaqini. Ngakho-ke abalimi banesibopho esikhulu ukuqhubeka nangezikhathi ezinzima ukuqinisa ukuthi kukhiqizwa ukudla okwanele ezweni lethu.

Umhlangano lo futhi ukhulumela abalimi, ngakho-ke ungumholi oyinhloko yabalimi. “Mina ngikhulwa ukuthi loyo onesibonakalo esikhulu ulayishwa ngesibopho esikhulu”, kwasho uDe Villiers futhi iGrain SA lizilungiselele ukuthwala leso sibopho. Wagcina wathi “Singabona isibonakalo seSouth esingcono uma siphumelela ukuqhubeka ngalo msebenzi wethu”.

ICEO yeAgriSeta, uJerry Madiba, waxoxa ngokuqeqesha abalimi abasakhulayo. Wathi

lapho imihlangano isebenzisana, ukuqeqesha okunomphumelelo kuzokwenzeka. Wagcizelela wathi ukuqeqesha kushintsha isimo sabantu bese bagcine bathole imigomo engaphezulu. Wabonga iGrain SA ngokunikeza ukuqeqesha emsebenzini (*on-the-job*) ngoba kuthuthukisa amakhono abalimi abasakhulayo.

UKarabo Peele (Usihlalo: Maize Trust) wakhuluma ngomsebenzi wabalimi lapho kukhona umguquko womhlaba. Kuyamvusa ukubona ukuthi iGrain SA likhombisa ezinye izihlangano ukubona ukuthi isiguqulo senziwa njani. Waduda abalimi ukuthi bafanele bajwayele izinto ezishintshayo ekulimeni njalo ngosuku, bangalaleli njalo umlayezo wabanye, bafanele baphume bakwenzelwe lokho abakufundile. “Ngiyayisekela le nhlangano ngoba iGrain SA lisifundisile ukuba abalimi abaqinile”.



Abalimi abakhethiweyo ukuba Umlimi Wonyaka Kuhlobo Kwabalimi Abalima Ezindaweni Ezincane yilaba, ngokwesinxele kukhona: UVincent Mdluli (okhethiweyo), uBongani Sibanyoni (ophumelele phambili), uElliot Tshabu (ophumelele phambili) noPieter Chabalala (owinile).



Umlimi Wonyaka Olima Endaweni Encane nguPieter Chabalala.



Amalunga abasha abangene ku250 Ton Club (bronz), ngokwesonxele kukhona: uJack Kokoma, uThulane Mbhele noPieter Chabalala. UButi Coka, uRykie Raphoto noThemani Moyo bebangeko kuleli dili ukuthola ingomela yabo.



UIsrael Mothabane wayeyilunga lokuqala le250 Ton Club kuleveli lokuziphilisayo, wayekhiqiza umvuno ongaphezu kwamathani angu-1 500. Indoda enaye lapha nguJohan Kriel.



Abakhuthazi lephrogramu Ngosuku Lombhidi yilaba: Ngokwesinxele: uEtienne Claassen (FNB), uHarry Matebese (Pannar) noHanlie Kroese (Santam Agri).



ULouw Steytler (Sihlalo seGrain SA) noJannie de Villiers (CEO: Grain SA) bayzigqaja (bathokozile) ukuba amalunga alo mhlango osekela abalimi abasakhulayo.

ULouw Steytler (Usihlalo: Grain SA) waxoxa ngokuhlangana ekulimeni, washo futhi ukuthi ukusebenzisana kuyisikhiye sokuphumelela kulo msebenzi wokulima. "Ukuhlangana kuzoqinisa ukuthi kube khona ukudla nakusasa ezweni lethu", wathi futhi iGrain SA lifisa ukuhamba phambili ukuqhubekisa nokuthuthukisa izindaba zokulima lapha eSouth Africa.

Umphathi waleli phrogramu leGrain SA Lokuthuthukisa Abakhiqizi, uJane McPherson, leli dili kuyinto enhle ekhanyayo ekhandeleni leGrain SA. Washo futhi ukuthi lokhu kuthuthukisa abalimi abasakhulayo kuyinto evuthayo lapha eGrain SA. Ucabanga futhi ukuthi kubalulekile ukukhumbula labo balimi abangenayo indawo enkulu yokulima. Wathi futhi, "Ungakhiqiza ukudla endaweni encane uma usebenza ngendlela efanelekile". Ngoba abalimi abancane abakwazi ukuncintisana nabalimi abakhulu bezomnotho kulo mncintiswano ukuba Umalimi Wonyaka, kwase kubaluleke ukwakha ezinye izinhlobo lapho laba balimi bazokwaziswa ngoba nabo basebenza kahle nakakhulu. UJane uhalalisele bonke abalimi abakhethiweyo ngakonke okuhle abakwenzile.

Abalimi abawinili kulolu hlobo lomncintiswano loLomlimi Wonyaka yilaba abalandelayo:

- Umlimi Wonyaka olima endaweni encane (kusuka kumahektheli angu-10 abafika ukukhiqiza amathani angu-250): uPieter Chabalala;
- Umlimi Wonyaka Oziphilisayo (abalimi abakhiqiza ngaphansi kwamahektheli angu-10): uJoconia Mthethwa.

Ngokusuka kwalo nyaka, i250 Ton Club belinamaleveli amathathu – ibhronzi, isilvira, negolide – kodwa lo nyaka sekukhona ileveli lesine, ipu-latinumu, lapho uIsrael Mothabane (oyilunga lekomidi) wafika ukukhiqiza amathani angu-1 500 ngonyaka odlule. Bekukhona umlimi omusha kuleveli legolide okhiqize ngaphezu kwamathani angu-1 000, kuleveli lesiliva bekukhona amalunga amasha abathathu (abakhiqize ngaphezu kwamathani angu-500 ton). Uhlobo lwebhronzi lunikezwe kubalimi abayisithupha abasha amasetifiketi namabheji (bakhiqize amathani angu-250). Leli kilabhu lihlahalisa ukuthuthuka nomsebenzi onzima walaba balimi, futhi kukhombisa ukubaluleka kwephrogramu Lokuthuthisa Abalimi.

**ULOUISE KUNZ, ONIKEZA IZIBHALO KUPULA/IMVULA**

# Ukusiza kwamaphrofayili omhlabathi

Indawo yesiFreyistata Empumalanga iyazilungisela ukutshala ukudla kohlobo ngesikhathi esizayo.

**ABALIMI SEBALUNGISA AMASIMU ABO KUZE KUFIKE ISIKHATHI SOKUTSHALA NGOBA UHLOBO USUSONDELE. UMHLABA OKNJISWAYO USEFREYISTA NGASEMPUMALANGA. KUTSHALWE USOYA NONYAKA OLDULE LAPHO BEKUNGEKHO IMVULA EJWAYELEKILE FUTHI AYIZANGE INE KUZONKE IZINDAWO. OKUSELE KOSOYA KUDLIWE KANCANE IZIMFUYO EKUCAKENI KOBUSIKA, BESE KUHLAKULWE NGEMISHINI NGOKUSHONA KU250 MM, UKUZE KUSALE INDAWO EYODWA ENEZINHLANGA.**

Inhlobo yemishini nokujula okujwayelekile, imishini esetshenziswayo nezinhlobo zezikhali, lapho zifakwe ngokucina noma lapho zingagobheka, kuhambisana nalokho kwemvelo epulazini lakho noma kumakhelwane. Ukuqhubeka ukulima ngendlela ekhongayo, ukuphatha ukhula noma ukuphula amaphani emhlabathini angabakhona. Umlimi ngamunye ukholwa le ndlela ifanelekile.

**Singabona kalula ukuthi isimo somhlabathi nesomoya sihamba kanjani. Kodwa kwenzekani ngaphakathi emhlabathini nakuzo zonke izimo zomhlabathi?**

Isimo somgodi oyisikwele esi-1 mitha sizifikela lapho izimpande zimila kahle, lokhu kungakhuphuka kufike ku-1,2 m noma ku-1,5 ezindaweni lapho umhlabathi ungabanamandla (omponyayo) lapho kungekho ngqimbi okukhawulisasyo. Lokhu kunasetshenziswa ngezindlela ezahlukene ukusiza indlela ufuna ukuya khona ngonyaka ozayo esikhathi ufisa ukuqala ukutshala. Lapho ungazange uhlolise iphrofayili lomhlabathi, sithi sekufike isikhathi sokwenza lo nyaka.

**Ukusebenzisa amasu epulazini lonke**

Umpumelo wokuhlola ipulazi lonke kuzokukhombisa izinhlobo zomhlabathi ezinamandla aphakeme, ezingaphakathi nalezo ezingaphansi uma ufuna ukukhiqiza ukudla okuzinhlamvu. Lokhu kuhambelana nokujula komhlabathi, ukuvunda komhlabathi nokuqina kwawo futhi imvula ejwayelekile efika ngesikhathi esithile endaweni lapho ulima khona. Umhlabathi ofanayo uzokhiqiza umvuno ongaphezulu lapho sikhulinganisa nendawo lapho imvula ingani kakhulu.

Le mininingwane ingakusiza lapho uhlanganisa amasu aya phambili nakusasa, izokutshela futhi ukuthi ungazisebenzisa njalo epulazini lakho. Izindleko ezibizwayo ukukhiqiza ummbila, ubhekilanga, usoya, ukolo nezinye izinhlobo zezitshalo kuzoletha kuphela inzuzo emhlabathini enamandla aphakeme, isitshalo esifana nobhekilanga ungatshalwa futhi emhlabathini onamandla angaphakathi. Emhlabathini onamandla aphansi kufanele utshale amadlelo futhi ungawusebenzisa futhi ifolishi elizonikeza izimfuyo ukudla.

**Sebenzisa amaphrofayili athile emasimini**

Kungasiza ukubheka iphrofayili yensimu ngaphambi kokuqala ukulima, bese ungaphinda futhi emva kokulima. Ukugubha imigodi yokuhlola amaphrofayili emasimini kungakutshela ukuthi kukhona izinhlobo zomhlabathi ezinjani kulelo pulazi. Emva lokhu kwenzekile, sebenzisa i-'auger' noma i-'penetrometer' elinobubanzi obu-6 mm ukubheka ukuqina komhlabathi emasimini – lokhu akunzima futhi akuthathi isikhathi.

Ukubheka umhlabathi ngalesi sikhathi sonyaka kungenzeka lapho uhlole umhlabathi njalo ngonyaka noma ngeminyaka emibili, lokhu kuzokutshela ukuthi kudingeka amanyolo onjani. Futhi lokhu kuzokhombisa kahle ukubaluleka kokusebenzisa amanyolo ofanelekile emhlabathini onamandla amakhulu, futhi ukungafaki amanyolo omningi kakhulu kulowo umhlabathi engenamandla kakhulu ngoba awungeke uthole umvuno omuhle lapho.

Amasampula omhlabathi angathathwa emhlabathini ongaphezulu ngokujula okufika ku-150 mm okuya ku-165 mm nalapho okungaphansi kwalokhu okungaphezulu emhlabathini. Kukhona imininingwane eletha izindaba ezimnandi lapho kulinganiswa amathesti athola inani lezinto ezihlukene ezingumsuka nokuvunda. Kakhulukazi amaleveli efosfathi.

Lapho uhlole okungaphezulu emhlabathini ngaphambi kwephrofayili ekuqaleni kokulima, kuzokukhombisa inani lezinhlango ezisele, isimo somhlabathi nalokho kwezemvelo, ubumanzi obungaphezulu nokukhula kokhula ngesikhathi sasebusika. Ungahamba nje emhlabathini uzobona ukuthi kusekhona ukuqina noma qha. Umhlabathi onesimo esihle uzoba nezinhlanga ezindala futhi kuzobonakala ngoba umhlabathi uzothamba uxege lapho uqala ukulima.

Lapho usuwugubhile umgodi bese ubheke ukuthi umhlabathi unjani ngaphezulu ngokujula okuya ku-30 cm - 40 cm, lapho uzobona ukuthi umhlabathi uqine kuphi. Ummese ungasethenziswa ukusika emhlabathini obanakalayo ephrofayilini lomgodi. Uzokuzwa kalula ukuthi zikuphi izindawo eziqinile. Ungqimba oluqinile emasimini lapho kusetshenziswe idiski ngeminyaka eminingi kuzobonakala masinya. Ungathatha ifoto ukubeka kumarekodi akho. Kuzobangcono ukwenze lokhu lapho imbotshana emhlabathini zinomoya ofika ku-60% nomswakamo ofika ku-50%. Inani lomswakamo onke okhona emhlabathini kuzokhombisa lonke iphrofayili lomhlanathi elizobakhona ukumilisa isitshalo.

Lapho kukhona iphrofayili elome kakhulu, Ungqimba oqine kakhulu kungenza ukuthi ukubaluleka kwalokhu kungaphezulu kakhulu, ngakhoke ubholola kahle ukuthi ushaye ngendlela efanelekile.

Masiqale phansi: kule phrofayili ekhonjisiwe ngaphezulu, umhlabathi ongaphezulu oyisihlabathi ungaqongelela amanzi angafika ku-25 mm endaweni

lapho umhlabathi ujula ngo-150 mm. Ungqimba othambile ungaqongalela amanzi angu-35 mm emhlabathini ojula njalo ngo-150 mm. Ukujula komhlabathi obizwa ngokuthi 'Westleigh' ungaqongela amanzi mhlawumbe kufike ku-150 mm, kodwa loku kuhambelana nenani lemvula ekugcineni kohlobo nasebusika futhi indlela yokulima kulezozindawo. Ezindaweni lapho kuvama ukuna imvula ngonyaka ifika ku-600 mm, lokhu kuthi ikhotha lamanzi emvula ngonyaka aqongeleliwe.

Kula maphrofayili omhlabathi ungqimba oluthambile lutholakala ekujuleni okufika ku-50 cm, kodwa alungeke luvimbe ukumila kwezimpande. Uma lokhu kuhlangukiswa nesihlabathi esiphezulu kusho ukuthi lo mhlabathi unamandla angaphakathi. Lapho imvula ina ngaphezu kwa-650 mm, kungatholakala umvuno omuhle kuzo zonke izindawo kuleyo nsimi.

Zonke izitshalo ezitshalwe ensimini elinywe ngokufanele zizokwazi ukudonsa amanzi aqongelelwe lapho, kakhulukazi ngonyaka ozayo lapho imvula ingani ngokujwayelekile. Lapho uhlangukiswa amasu okutshala ekuqaleni

konyaka, umswakamo osele lapha kulephrofayili ufana nemali ebekwe ebhange.

Lapho kubonakala izindawo eziqinile, ukujula komshini olimayo kungashintshwa ukuze igeja lifike ekujuleni okujwayelekile. Ungasebenzisa ipenethrowumitha (*penetrometer*) ukubona kahle ukuthi umshini ungene ngokujula okungakanani emva kokulima.

Impokophelo yokushiya izinhlanga ngaphezu komhlabathi – kufanele kwembeswe ngaphezu kwa-15% - kuzosiza ukongwa komhlabathi lapho kulinywa, kuzosiza futhi ukungenisa umoya ngaphezulu ngokujula okufika ku-250 mm. Kubalulekile futhi ukuqinisa ukuthi yonke le misebenzi iqedwe lapho kusekhona isikhathi, ukuze wonke umswakamo osekhona lapho kugcina ubusika nemvula eshesheshe ifika lapho sekuqala uhlobo kuzokwazi ukungena ephrofayilini lomhlabathi bese amanzi azoqongelelwa asebenze ngonyaka ozayo lapho kuqalwa ukukhiqiza.

Kungasetshenziswa amaphrofayili omhlabathi amaningi ukukhombisa ukuthi ungqimba oluqinile lufehlekile luphuliwe. Lo mgodi ungasiza umlimi ukubona ukuthi umsebenzi wenziwe kahle nokukhombisa abashayeli nalabo abaphatha imishini ukuthi kudingekani ukuze umsebenzi wenziwe ngendlela efanelekile.

Ukutshala kwezitshalo zohlobo ozayo sekungenzeka ngoba umlimi uyazi ukuthi alukho ungqimba oluqinile lapho izitshalo zizomila khona bese zizokhiqiza kahle ngonyaka ozayo.

**LOKHU KUBHALWE NGUMLIMI OTHATHE UMHLALAPHANSI**



Iphrofayili egcwele ngesimo sendawo lapho uzotshala khona.

# Bheka eceleni lapho uthola ukuthi kukhona okunyakeme okuletha ukwahluleka

**UKUCWANINGA KUKHOMBISILE UKUTHI LAPHO UKUBHEKA KAHE IMISHINI YAKHO, NOKUBA NESU LOBHEKA KONKE LOKHU NOKUYISEBENZISA NOKUYIPHATHA KAHE JNALO. LOKHU KUNGALETHELA UMLIMI ISIKHALA SOKUBEKA IMALI ENGAZOSETSHENZISWA KUSASA. LOKHU KUFANELE KWENZEKE NGAPHAMBI KOKULIMA NOMA NGAPHAMBI KOKUTSHALA.**

UOkthoba kuyinyanga enhle lapho abalimi bangabheka imishini yabo ngoba ngesikhathi esizayo ngonyaka omusha kuzobakhona ukusheshisa nokunye okuzima, bafanele bavike ukuthi ukuphuka kwemishini ngaleso sikhathi kungaba donsi phansi (*breakdown blues*). Ngokusebenzisa isikhathi ngaphakathi kokuvuna nokuqala ukutshala ubolungisa ubheke imishini yakho esebenza epulazini, bese akungeke kulahleke isikhathi lapho kufika isikhathi sokutshala.

## Ogandaganda

Ugandaganda wakho kuyinto esebenza kakhulu, kufanele uyisevise njalo. Okulandelayo kufanele kubhekwe kahle:

### Okushisiwayo

- Hlola onke amaswitshi ahambisa okushisiwayo (*ignition*), i-altenetho nemotolo ukusthatha ugandaganda.
- Hlola onke amawayeli (amadiradi) ukubona ukuthi aseguqile noma awasaphili kahle. Faka amasha lapho ubona ukuthi amanye ahlephukile noma azodabuka masinya.

### Uhlelo lwedizili

- Sevisa amafilitha avimba ukungcola kwedizili elingenayo.
- Ama-injektha adinga ukuseviswa? Ngokwejoyekekile lokhu kwenziwa ngumuntu onolwaz. Yena uzobona ukuthi kukufanele lezozinto zifanele ziye egalaji.
- Khumbula ukuthi idizili elihlanzejile elikhanyayo lizosiza ama-injekthakha asebenze kahle.
- Hlanza ithangi ledizili, kakhulukazi lapho usebenzise amakhani angcolile.

### Izinhlolo zokuhlaza amafilitheli

- Ukuhambisa komoya ohlanzekile kuyadingeka, ngoba kuvimba ukudleka kwenxenywe yezinto enjini ezisebenzayo.
- Lapho ifilitheli yakho ineskirini ngaphambili (*pre-cleaner screen*) ngaphezu kwalapho umoya ungena khona, hlanza naleso skirini futhi.
- Hlanza onke amafilitheli.
- Hlola onke amathumbu ukubona ukuthi awazange adabuke.

### Ithanga lekhranki (Crankcase)

- Khapha uwoyela omdala ufake uwoyela omusha. Kuzobancono ukuhipha uwoyela uma injini ifudumele (njengathi ugandaganda usebenza), bese

konke okungcolile kuzongena kuwoyela kuphume nowoyela.

- Faka ifilitheli elisha ngaphambi kokuthela uwoyela omusha.

### Amageri

- Hlola ukuthi kukhona uwoyela okwanele. Thela uwoyela kufike endaweni lapho kufanelekile.

### Uhlelo lwamahayidroliki

- Lokhu kufanele kukhishwe kufakwe okusha kabili ngonyaka ukuze okungcolile namanzi aphume.
- Thela lokhu okufanekeliyo ngaphambi kokudumisa injini, lokhu kuzovimba ukuthi iphampu lamahayidroliki lingalimali.

### Uhlelo olupholisayo

- Ukushisa okuvelayo lapho injini iduma, kufanele kupholiswe ngomoya ophuma kurayidiyeta.
- Susa igrili, okungcolile nokunye okungemuva kwerayidiyeta.
- Sebenzisa iphampu elifutha umayo, iphayipi lamanzi noma phampu elifutha amasondo.
- Faka amangilasi lapho wenza lokhu.
- Hlola ukuthi akuvuzi amanzi ngaphezulu nangaphansi lapho injini ishisa.
- Hlola ukuthi akuvuzi amanzi lapho iphampu lamanzi lisebenza khona (amasili).
- Kungalinga futhi ukukhipha njalo onke amanzi uhlanze irayidiyeta nangaphakathi, noma kungekho okuvuzayo noma okuphukile. Gcwalisa ngamanzi afanelekile.
- Hlola njalo ibhande lefeni lisaphila futhi licine kahle. Ibhande elixhekethile lizovimba uhlelo lokupholisa lusebenze kahle.

### Uhlelo lukagesi

- Hlola ukuthi amanzi ebhetri akwanele. Lapho kungaphansi, thela amanzi ahlanzekile.
- Hlanza amatherminali ebhetri uqinise ukuthi akukho ukugevuzeka. Ungakwenza lokhu ngesoda, kodwa qinisa ukuthi kungangeni phakathi kwebhetri.
- Qinisa ukuthi ebhetri ligcwele ngelektrisithi. Qinisa ukuthi amakhlampu aqinile, angafaka futhi kancane igrasi.
- Hlola ukuthi amakhlampu abamba ebhetri endaweni yalo aqinile ngoba uma uhamba lapho endaweni enamagudlugudlu angakhumuka bese ebhetri lizolimala.
- Hlola ukuthi izincingo zelektrisithi zinjane, kakhulu lapho ziboshwe khona ngoba lapho zigudluka kalula. La matheminali ungawakhumula njalo uwahlanze uqinise ukuthi asasebenza kahle. Lapho uwakhumula, khumula amanekethivu kuqala ukuze ungaphambukisi ilektrisithi noma ungashisi amatherminali lapho uhlanza izincingo.
- Hlola izincingo nalapho izibane ziboshwe khona.
- Hlola onke amabhande ukubona ukuthi asaphila, hlola futhi ukuthi aqinile.



**Ikilashi namabhiliki**

- Uma dingeka, qinisa amabhiliki uhlole ukuthi abamba ngokufana zonke izindawo.
- Ikilashi lonyawo lingacindizelwa kalula. Ikilashi lesandla lingaxeki kakhulu.

**Uhlelo lokushayela**

- Hlola lokhu okugcobisayo ugcwalise uma kudingeka. Ngokuvamekile akudingeki ukukhipha okugcobisayo okusele.
- Hlola isimo samasondo angaphambili namabheringi, faka amasha lapho adlekile. Lapho asalungile, wagcobise ngowoyela.
- Hlola ama-ekseli kuthi awadlekanga.
- Hlola ibhokisi lesteringi – akufanele sixege, gcobisa noma faka elisha.

**Amathayela nesifutho sokusinda (ukuqina nokucinzeleka)**

Amathayeli afanele afuthwe ngamandla omfutho afanelekile. Amathayeli agcwalise kakhulu ngomoya alahlekelwa amandla lapho ahamba khona. Adala ukuthomba emhlabathini othambili bese amaceleni amathayela ayadleka aguge masinya. Qaphela ukuthi ungalayishi okusinda kakhulu, ngoba nalokhu kungadala ukudleka kwamathayela masinya, kwenza ukuthi umhlabathi ucindezeke bese indleko yedizili iyakhuphuka ngoba amathayela nalokhu akuwavimabayo. Izifundo eziningi zikhombise amathayela afuthwe ngesicindiselo esifanekele kuzokwehlisa ukudliwa kwedizili uma kulinganiswa namathayeli afuthwe kakhulu nalawo afuthwe kancane.

- Hlola njalo ukuthi akukho ukudabuka noma izindawo ezisiqiwe kumathayeli akho. Walungise manje ngoba kungavela ingozi ngesikhathi adabuka ngaphakathi. Kuzobangcono uwalungise manje ngoba ungathola ukuthi lapho lezo zinto zizodingeka ngesikhathi kusetshenzwa kakhulu epulazini.
- Hlola amarimu ngokuthi awalimalangala lapho uhamba ezindaweni ezimegodi nangaphezu kwezinto eicijile. Amarimu agobekile angalungiswa ngesando.
- Hlola isimo somfutho wamathayeli.

- Hlola ibhalasti lamathayeli kakhulu ngaphambi kokulima nalopho kudonswa izinto ezisindayo. Lokhu kuzovimba amasondo angahleleli futhi akungeke kudle idizili edingekayo kakhulu.

**Imishini**

- Hlola yonke imishi yakho ukuthi akukukho okuphukile noma izinto ezingekho ezilahlekile.
- Hlola ukuthi akukho ingenxe yezinto ezisebenze kakhulu ezidlekile ngoba kufanele kufakwe ezisha. Lokhu kungaba izinto ezisikayo lepuhuho, amadiski edisi, amabheringi, njll.
- Hlola onke amabhande erabha nezinto zamapulastiki njengafeni ukubona ukuthi akukho okudabukile noma okugazukile.
- Sebenzisa into egcobisayo ezindaweni lapho izinto zisebenza khona njengabheringi nemiphini (izinto ezijikezelayo).
- Hlola amathayeli emishini uwalungise uwafuthe lapho kudingeka khona.
- Hlola imishini yakho ngamehlo avulekile; bopha onke amanati, amaskrufu namabholithi axegayo ngokuhamba kwesikhathi. Ukuqala ukwenza lokhu kuzovimb ukuthi imishini ingalimali futhi akungeke kubekhona izindleko eziningi.
- Namanje sekuyisikhathi sokucabanga ngezinto ezilondekayo ezizovimba ingozi lapho kusetshenzwa ngemishini. Futhi kufanele uthenge lezo zinto njengamagilavu nezivuvu (masks) namagogolo (izibuko ezivimba ingozi emehlweni) ezizokusiza ukuvimba ukubona kwezingozi nokulondeka kwabasebenzi bakho sonke isikhathi.

**Amathiphu alondekayo**

Kubalulekile njalo ukuba umlimi, umnini noma isisebenzi abanesibopho uku-khumbula lawa mathiphu:

- Sevisa imishini yakho esebenza epulazini endaweni enosemende noma endaweni ehlanzekile, noma beka iseyili phezu komhlabathi. Beka amathulusi akho eduze lapho uzokwazi ukufikela kuwo kalula, kufanele

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#### IsiZulu,

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

**Sizimisele ukukhipa incwadi enhle  
kakhulu. Uma ufi sa ukuxoxa ngokuphakathi  
noma ngendlela kubhaliwe ungathintana  
noJane McPherson.**

## Bheka eceleni lapho uthola ukuthi kukhona okunyakeme okuletha ukwahluleka



izinhlobo zilandelane. Qaphela ukuthi uthathe kuphi ithulusi bese ulibuyisele kuleyo ndawo, wabeke kahle kule bhentshi lapho usebenza khona noma kule seyili.

- Cisha njalo injini ngaphambi kokufaka idizili, lapho usevisa noma lapho ugcobisa igrisi.
  - Nanini ungasebenzi ngaphansi komshini ongemi ngokuqina – qinisa kahle ukuthi umshini uboshwe ngokuqina.
  - Nanini ungasusi amabhande nama ungafaki amanye ngesikhathi amaphuli asasebenza.
  - Qinisa ukuthi izindawo lapho usebenza khona azinegrisi noma uwoyela, kuzokusheliswa bese uzokuwa.
  - Khumbula ukuthi amahayidroliki angacindezelwa kakhulu. Qaphela amehlo akho.
  - Ungabohlola izindawo lapho kuvuza khona ngezandla ezingembeswe.
  - Sebenzisa izinto ezilondaka amehlo nezinye izinto ezizovimba ingozi lapho usebenza ngemishini.
- Lokhu kungathi ajusizo izinto ezibalulekile, ungazihleka, kodwa labo ababala lokhu kuyakhombisa ukuthi izingozi eziningi zivela lapho kuphathwa imishini ezisindayo epulazini.

### Imishini yasepulazini zingadala ingozi – kuvimbe ulondolozo

Lapho ufuna ukuvimba ingozi engalimaza laba abasebenza eduze nemishini, kufanele wenze lokhu okulandelayo:

- Qinisa ukuthi labo abasenza ngemishini banekhono futhi bagqoke izinto ezizobalondolozo lapho basebenza ngemishini. Qinisa futhi banolwazi, bazi kahle ukuze balondoleke.
- Fundisa abashayeli ukuma masiny ngendla engenangozi. Ibhiliki lesandla lifanele lidonswe,

konke okuhambayo kufanele kubeku'newutrali', futhi injini ifanele icishwe.

- Qinisa ukuthi zonke izinto ezivimba ingozi zisendaweni efanelekile. Zonke izinto ezisebenzayo ezingadala ingozi zifanele zimbeswe zingakwazi ukubamba isandla noma into egqokiwe idonse lezo zinto ngaphakathi kwezinto ezisebezayo.
- Fundisa abasebenzi ukuthi kukhona ingozi kulezo zinto ezihambayo ezisasebenza, batshele ukuthi bazolimala kakhulu lapho babanjwa amaphuli. Akufenele nanini bagqoke izinto ezixegayo ngoba lokhu kuzobanjwa amaphuli nabo badonswe bangene phakathi.
- Fundisa abasebenzi ukubaluleka kwezindawo lapho kugcwele ukhula notshani noma ifolishi. Batshele baqaphele ngoba lokhu kungasha masinya, umlilo ungadala ingozi enkulu. Banikeze into ecisha umlilo (*fire extinguisher*).
- Qaphela lokhu: kufanele anashayeli babheke kahle lapho baya emuva, hlola konke ngaphambili kokuhamba. Kubalulekile ukuqeqeshisa abasebenzi nabashayeli ukuze banendlela ukuxoxana nabanye ukuze bazi ukuthi kuzokwenziwa umsebenzi onjani. Sesiya ukuthi kukhona okuningi kakhulu okwenzekile lapho abasebenzi baboshwe emishini ngaphakathi kogandaganda nemishini abafuna ukuyibopha noma abkhumulayo.
- Abasebenzi emapulazini bafanele baqaphele, balandele indlela yokulondokayo, bafanele bavuke njalo! Kangingi abasebenzi bacelwa ukukhwela izikwelo (*ladders*), abanye basebenza kumaphalathufomu aphakeme. Lapho bajahekile bafanele bangagqoki izicathulo ezingafanelanga noma bangeke baphile kahle.

**UJENNY MATHEWS, ONIKEZA  
IZIBHALO KUPULA/IMVULA**