

PUILA IMVUILA



Ukukwenza kwenzeke ngezibonelelo zezimali

Iqembu lamafama athola izibonelelo kanye nabaqeqlihi babo endaweni yaseDelareyville.

IZINHLELO ZEZIBONELELO ZEZIMALI ZOMNYANGO WEZOKUTHUTHUKISWA KWASEZINDAWENI ZASEMAKHAYA NOKUBUYISWA KOMHLABA KANYENO MNYANGO WEZO LIMO NOKUTHUTHUKISWA KWEZINDAWO ZASEMAKHAYA ZENZA KUBE LULA UKUFINYELELA EMIGOMENI YETHU, YONA OKUBALWA KUYO: "UKUTHUTHUKISA AMAFAMA ASEBENZA NGEZINHLAMVU UKUZE ENZE INUZO FUTHI NOKUDLALA INDIMA EMAKHAYENI NASEKUQINISEKISENI UKUPHEPHA KOKUDLA EMHLABENI JIKELELE." SIYAKWAZI UKWESEKA AMAFAMA UKUBA ENZE OKUFANELE – KUMELE BAZI UKUTHI BENZENI FUTHI BABE SESIMENI ESIHLE SEZIMALI UKUZE BAKWAZI UKWENZA LOKHO OKULINDELEKILE KUBONA.

Sibe nenhlanhla enkulu yokwenza isivumelwano noMnyango wezokuThuthukiswa kwezindawo zaseMakhaya nowokuBuyiswa koMhlaba ezingeni

lesizwe kanye noMnyango wezoLimo nokuBuyiswa koMhlaba wasesifundi seNyakatho neNtshona. Okwamanje sibandakanyeke nezibonelelo ngale ndlela:

- **UMnyango wezokuThuthukiswa kwezindawo zaseMakhaya nokuBuyiswa koMhlaba**
 - IFreyistata 16 (kanti ama-4 asabuyekezwu);
 - IMpumalanga 2; bese
 - INyakatho neNtshona 14.
- **UMnyango wasNyakatho neNtshona wezoLimo nokuThuthukiswa kwezindawo zaseMakhaya**
 - Amafama angama-26 (impahlia okungeyabo abazoyisebenzisa); kanye
 - Namafama angama-83 (impahlia ye-DARD).

Uhlelo Iweminyango kahulumeni lokubonelelo ngezimali luthatha isikhathi eside nempela, kanti lufuna isibindi nokuzimisela ukuze luphotulwe. Lunezinselelo eziningi, kepha imiphumela emihle yiyona ethokozisayo.

Incwadi yeGrain SA
yabalimi abasakhulayo

FUNDA NGAPHAKATHI:

- 6 > Ukuphatha ngenhlosu okuphumelela – ukuqinisekisa isilimo esinenzuso
- 9 > Ukuvikeleka eshabhu kubalulekile
- 11 > Yazana...noRalph Swart



10



12



Ugogo Jane uthi...

Sibusiseke kakhulu kusukela ngeCongress 2012. Onyakeni odlule besibika ngamafama ayi-16 eFreyistata athole izibonelelo –manje sibika ngamafama ayi-142 kumaphrovinsi amathathu athole izibonelelo zezimali. Siyaziqhenya ngempela ngokubambisana nohulumeni kulo mkhankaso osube nomthelela omuhle kakhulu kabantu basezindaweni zasemaphandleni.

Ukulima kuyaphica kakhulu, kepha noma kunjalo amafama aqhubelele njalo ngokondla umhlaba wonke – okuyinto abeyenza kusukela mandulo. Isimo sezuлу siyaguquguquka okusho ukuthi thina kumele simelane nesimo esibucayi kunakuqala. Ukhula luqhubekile njalo luba namandla, kanti-ke nezindleko nazo ziyakhuphuka. Kuyabongeka nokubona ukuthi amanani ezilimo nawo asekhpukile okusho ukuthi amafama nawo athola inzuzu kulandela umsebenzi omuhle awenzayo.

Enye yezingqinamba ezinkulu esibhekene nazo ukuthatha isinqumo sokuthi ngabe sithenga kuphela imishini emisha noma songa imali ethe xaxa ngokuthenga imishini ebisisetshenzisiwe. Okusha kuyabiza, kepha kuthembekile, kanti-ke uma kongiwa imali ngokuthenga imishini esisebenzile kungaba nezinkinga zokuphuka kwemishini ngesikhathi lapho kumatasatasa khona kakhulu.

Kuphrogremu yethu sikholelwa ekutheni kumele sisebenzise imali ngokuhlanipha, singayisaphazi nje ngoba uhulumeni esipha yona. Izinqumo esizenzayo kumele kube ngezfana nalezo ebisizozenza uma ngabe besisebenzisa imali okungeyethu.

Asikho isidingo sokuba ifama elisathuthusa lithenge imishini emisha yonke – akuniki ngqondo uma sekusa kwezezimali. Amafama asathuthusa angahlanganya imishini emisha (amelane nezinkinga zokuhlanganya), noma bangathenga imishini esetshenzisiwe umuntu kube ngokwakhe yedwa. Noma ngabe yisiphi isinqumo esithathwayo, sinezinkinga zaso. Ngijacela ukuba ucabange ngalokhu kakhulu ikakhulukazi ngoba sisebenzisa imali yomphakathi.

Asethembe ukuthi izilimo ezizovunwa kulo nyaka zizoba nomvuzo omuhle njengoba esebeenze kanzima amafama ukondla umndeni, umphakathi kanye nesizwe. Njengamafama kumele nikhumbole ukuthi nibamba iqhaza elikhulu kule lizwe lethu. Siyabonga ngokudla esikudlay!

Ukukwenza kwenzeke ngezibonelelo zezimali



Amatraki nama-implements athengiwe ayabonwa lapha eSikhungwini sokuQeqesha saseKgoro.

Inqubo yokubonelela ngezimali

Isivumelwano neminyango

Kusemqoka kakhulu ukuba nesivumelwano nabezeminyango kahulumeni ngaphambi kokusungula lolu hlelo. Kumele sonke sibe nesithombe esicacile salokho esihlose ukukufeza. Sidrafe saphinde sadrafa futhi izivumelwano nabezeminyango kahulumeni ezikubeka kucace okumele kwensiwe, nokuthi kwensiwa obani – iminyango kahulumeni kanye noGrain SA. Kubalulekile ukuqinisekisa ukuthi wonke umuntu uyayiqondisa inkontileka, nokuthi onke amaclauses angakwazi ukuba apjothulwe. Wonke obandakenyayo kumele avikelwe, kanti kunjalo wonke umuntu kumele awazi umsebenzi wakhe kulolu hlelo.

Ukukhethwa kwamafama

Ukukhethwa kwamafama yikona okunzima kakhulu kulolu hlelo lonkana. Ubani okumele ahlonmule? Uma kuza okhethweni kuba namajenda amanangi ahlukile. UMnyango wezokuThuthukiswa kwezindawo zaseMakhaya nokuBuyiswa kweMihlabu ungathanda ukubona bonke abahlomule ohlelweli lokwabiwa kabusha kwemihlabu (nakho konke okungamapermutations) bethola lesi sibonelelo. UMnyango wezoLimo nokuThuthukiswa kwezindawo zaseMakhaya ungathanda ukubona ukwanda komkhiqizo nokuvuleka kwamathuba emisebenzi. IGrain SA yona ingathanda ukubona amafama azimisele futhi aqeqeshekile ehlomula kulolu hlelo. Kanti-ke kuhona labo abazana nosopolitiki abasebenzisa lobu budlelwano ukuze bangene ohlwini lwalabo okumele bathole izibonelelo. Kukhona ngisho nabantu abadla izambane likapondo, abame kahle emphakathini abathola lesi sibonelelo. Lokhu akukuhle neze.

Ngenhlanhla-ke, njengabakwa-SA, sikwazile ukukhetha amany amafama asehlale

kulo hlelo iminyaka embadlwana – kanti-ke bayimpumelelo enkulu. La mafama ahanganyela nathi kumathimba okufunda, asebona amademonstration trials, athole ukuxhaswa ngamafamu abo, asehambe izinqequeso eziningi kanti futhi nyanga zonke athola ikhophi yePula/Imvula – bayakwazi okumele kwensiwe kanti futhi bafuna ukwenza okufanelekile.

Ukulungiswa kwamaplani ebhizinisi (business plans)

Lapho amafama aseqokiwe, kumele silungiseiplani lebhizinisi elikholekayo – sisebenza ngebhajethi engatheri. Sizama ngazo zonke izindlela ukubonelela ibhizinisi lokulima ngokuphelele futhi sisize namafama ukusebenzisa amanatural resources anawo. Kwezinhye izikhathi okuqkethwe yiplani lebhizinisi kuncike kuloko okufunwa umnyango noma ibhajethi ekhona.

Amanye amafama anamahektha ayi-100 omhlaba. Lokhu kuba nomthelela kuplani lebhizinisi. Akulindelekile ukuba umfama onomhlaba ongamahektha ayi-100 athenge impahla entsha yodwa, kuyabiza. Kumele athenge impahla esesimeni esihle esisetshenzisiwe. Lokhu kuletha izinselelo – impahla esisestshenzisiwe kunzima ngesinye isikkhathi ukuyithola kanti futhi idinga ukulungiswa njalo zisasuka nje. Kepha-ke kuba yithuba elihle lokufunda. Okubi-ke ukuthi amany amafama awazimisele neze ukufunda, afuna nje ukuthenga okukhulu nokuhamba phambili kodwa.

Ukuqokwa kwabaqeqeshi

Ababqeqeshi badlala indima enkulu kulolu hlelo lokunelela ngezimali. Kusemqoka kakhulu ukuqoka nokusondelana nabantu abafanele – labo abanolwazi ngokulima. Labo abanolwazi



lokulima, "inhliziyo" yokufuna ukusiza amafama asafufusa, abathembekayo futhi nabazimisele ukusebenza ohlelweni lolu oselumile. Kumele baqeqeshwe ukuze baqonde inkambiso yokuqequesha kanye nokuthengwa kwempahla.

Ubudlelwano nama-extension officers

Eminyakeni embalwa eyedlule, *ama-extension officers* oMnyango wezoLimo nokuThuthukiswa kwezindawo zaseMakhaya agxekwe kabi ngokugalethi izinsiza ezifanele, kanti lokhu sokubenze baphelelwa ukuzethemba okukhulu. AbakwaGrain SA babone lokhu kubambisana nabezeminyango kahulumeni njengendlela yokwakha ubuhlobo nama-extension officers nokubasiza babuye bathole inhlonipho efanele emiphakathini. Sesisebenze kanzima ukwakha lobu buhlobo, kanti ngasikhathi sihlangabezane nezinselelo ngoba amanye *ama-extension officers* abona lolu hlelo njengomzamo wokubasusa ezikhundleni zabo.

Thebula 1: Amasthistiksi ohlelo lokubonelelwa ngezezimali

		ISAMBA	NW 83	NW 26	NW 14	FS 16	MP 2
		DARD	DARD	DRDLR	DRDLR	DRDLR	
ABASEBENZI/AMATHUBA EMISEBENZI	IMISEBENZI EPHEMANENTI	369	181	65	48	65	10
	IMISEBENZI YESIKHASHANA	260	111	27	64	58	
IMINGWANE YAMA-ASETHI	UMHLABA OTSHALEKAYO NAMAFAMA ATHOLAKALAYO	20 744	10 453	4 195	2 874	2 752	470
	AMADLELO A-AVAILABLE KUFAMA	16 958	9 046	1 390	2 780	2 942	800
AMA-ASETHI (UKUFINGQA)	IMFUYO ENINGI	3 358	1 923	761	461	854	213
	IMFUYO ENCANE	2 689	1 281	360	119	784	75
	AMATRAKI (INANI)	1 049	139	77	44	56	5
	EZINYE IZITHUTHI (INANI)	194	86	36	14	44	2
	AMAIMPLEMENTS NEMISHINI (INANI)	931	459	299	115	244	14
UMKHIQIZO WOMMBILA	AMAHEKTHA OKUMELE AHLWANYELWE KULESIZINI	7 562	3 395	1 300	1 592	1 035	240
UMKHIQIZO KABHEKILANGA	AMAHEKTHA OKUMELE AHLWANYELWE KULESIZINI	9 999	5 863	1 805	1 043	1 258	30
UMKHIQIZO KABHONTSHISI OWOMISIWE	AMAHEKTHA OKUMELE AHLWANYELWE KULESIZINI	60					60
UKOLWENI	AMAHEKTHA OKUMELE AHLWANYELWE KULESIZINI	128				128	
	ISAMBA SAMAHEKTHA	17 749					

Ukukwenza kwenzeke ngezibonelelo zezimali

Ukuthenga

Ingxene yohlelo Iwentuthuko ukuqinisekisa ukuthi kuyofika isikhathi lapho amafama azozithola esekwazi ukuzimela besebenzela inzozo. Yingakho-ke kubalulekile ukufundisa umfama izindlala zokuthola amanani amanangi ehlukene azokwazi ukuwaqhathanisa ngenhloso yokuthola elihle, nokukwazi ukuthenga kubakhqizi balapha ekhaya. Umfama kumele azi ukuthi angaluthola kuphi usizo nezeluleko lapho uhlelo lwezibonelelo soluphelile. Sizame ngazo zonke izindlala ukuthola amanani amathathu esingawaqhathanisa uma sifuna ukuthenga, kepha umfama ngamunye uzonquma ukuthi ufuna ukuyithenga kuphi impahla yakhe. Akukhokhelwa lutho uma umfama engasayindanga ukusho ukukhombisa ukuthi uyavumelana nempahla ethengiwe, futhi uyayazi.

Ukubika

Imibiko yezezimali nawamastathistiksi adingwa yiminyango kahulumeni kanye nabakwa-Grain SA. Kubaluleke kakhulu ukuba imibiko ephelele neyiqiniso itholakale ngazo zonke izikhathi.

Ukuxazulula izinkinga

Ukulima kunzima kanti futhi izinkinga ngeke zahlala zingekho, kepha siyama ukuzixazulula njalo uma zivela. Kungekudala siye sahlaselwa ngama-army worms emmbileni endaweni yaseNyakatho neNtshona. Kuye kwadingeka ukuba kusheshwe kuthathwe izinyathelo zokubhekana nalesi simo ngaphambi kokudaleka komonakalo omkhulu emmbileni.

Ubukhulu nomthelela wohlelo kulo nyaka

Okwamanje sisebenza namaqembu amahlanu amafama - ukubonelelw ngezimali okwehlukile kuvela eminyangweni kahulumeni ezifundeni ezihlukile. Okubalulekile kulolu hlelo ukwenza inzozo, ukusetshenziswa komhlaba, ukuthi qizwa kokudla kanye nokuncishiswa kokwentula. Amastathistiksi

kuThebula 1 ayachaza.

Izinselelo

Okulindelekile

Njengoba sisebenza nabantu kuba nenkinga

yokuthi lolu lolu hlelo lwenkambiso luletha amathemba ebantwini. Lapho bezwa ngesethembiso sezibonelelo zezimali, bayifuna manje, kanti sesifundile akusiko konke okwenzeke njengoba bekuhlosiwe. Ngesinye isikhathi iminyango ithatha isikhathi ukukhokha izimali okuholela ekukhathazekeni kwalabo okumele bahlomule kulelo hlelo.

Isikhathi sokukhishwa kwezimali

Iminyango isebezena nemali ebekelwe isikhathi, aknti kaningi kunokwenzeka ukuthi imali ifike emvakkwesikhathi ebelsingelekile. Uma kuhona okumele kuthengwe, kuthengwa lapho imali isingenile, kanti-ke nempahla leyo ethengiwe ingatholakali masinya. Kungenzeka kulindwe izinyanga uma kumele kuthengwe itraki nama-implements – uma imali ithatha isikhathi kusho ukuthi isikhathi sokuhlwanyela singadlula kungenziwanga lutho.

Kudingekile ukuthi kuthengwe amatraki nama-implements ngaphambi kokuba kuqale isikhathi sokuhlkula – ukuhlakula nakho kuncike kakhulu emvulen. Ngezinye izikhathi kuyenzeka ukuthi lapho sekuthengiwe imishini leyo edingekayo kutholakale ukuthi umhlabathi sewomile, angeke usasebenzeka. Kumele sikhumbule futhi ukuthi kungenzeka iningi lamafama abathola isibonelelo baneminyaka bengawusebenzisi umhlabathi ngenxa yezinselelo ezithize, bazothola ukuthi manje le mihlaba isidinga ukulungiswa ngokufanele ukuze ifike ezingeni elifanele lokuthwala isilimo.

Ngezinye izikhathi, isivumelwano nomnyango sithi iphesenti ethize izokhkhwa ngosuku oluthize – imali ifike emvakwesikhathi noma kukhkhwe nje ingxenya yaleyo mali ebilindelwe. Lokhu kuletha ezinye izinselelo ngoba kumele kuvunyelwane ukuthi email esiphumile izosetshenziswa njani – futhi kuhlelelw ethembeni lokuthi lena esele izofakwa maduzane nje.

Ukuqokwa nokupathwa kwabaeqeveshi

Kwamanye amaphrovinci kulula ukuqoka nokuqasha abaeqeveshi abazi umsebenzi. EFreyistata amafama asafufusa atholakala phakathi kwamafama asebenzela inzozo, kanti kuhona ubudlelwane obuhle phakathi komakhwelwane. Kwezinye zezindawo ezsimephandleni aphansi, ayingcosana amafama asebenzela inzozo, kanti abaeqeveshi kumele bahambe amabanga amade ukuze bafinyelele amafama asafufusa. Lokhu akukhuthazi nakancane.



UTIhepule Isaac Shashape noTshotetsi Jeremiah Mogapi, bobibili amafama asendaweni yaseDelareyville, nomqeveshi wabo uGert van Rensburg.

Njengoba sekushiwo, kubaluleke kakhulu ukuqasha abaqeqeshi "abahle" abazinikele oshintshweni.

Inkambiso yokukhethwa kwamafama

Lona umbuzo ongemnandi – sibe nezinkinga ngabantu abangasiwona amafama aphelele. Uma beba yingxene yezeibonelelo, njengoba oyedwa wabaqequeshi ayibeka "bacabanga ukuthi banikwe ama-*inputs* nemfolomane yefamu". Ohlelweni lwethu lwenthuthuko sizimisele kakhulu ukukhiquiza amafama azimele, akwazi ukuma. Asizimisela ngelelo ukuhambisa ifamu senzela abantu abangekho ngisho kwasefamu.

Sihlangane futhi nezinkinga zamafama abangazimisela ngelelo hlelo – abanandaba nempahla kanti bacabanga ukuthi bangacekela phansi impahla kahulumeni kungabi ndaba zalutho. Abalubuki lolu hlelo Iwezibonelelo njengethuba elikhulu lokubabeka esimeni sokuhlomula ebhizinisini elinenzudo kanti futhi elizimele.

Abasebenzi bamafamu abangaqequeshekanga ngokwanele

Sesiqaphele ukuthi ngenxa yokweswela imali, iningi lamafama asafufusa aswela imali yokukhkhela abasebenzi babo imali enhle yenyanga. Abanye bakhokha imali encane benze isethembiso sokuthi bazokhokha kahle lapho isilimo sesithelile. Ngebhardi-ke lokhu kusho ukuthi izinga lokuqequeshekala-basebenzi liba ngelingagcwlisi – abaqeqeshekanga kanti futhi abakhuthalan-ga. Lapho oyedwa eqeqeshka futhi eba nekhono, uyalishiya lefamu elincane aye emadlelwani aluhlaza.

Isikhathi samaholidi kaKhisimusi

Isikhathi sikaKhisimusi siza ngesikhathi esibi ekukhiquzweni kwezilimo zehlolo – iningi labantu eNingizimu Afrika bafuna ukuya emaholdini kusukela mhlaka-16 kuDisemba kuze kube yizi-10 kuJanuvari – kanti-ke lesi yisikhathi esibucayi kabi ekutshalweni kwezilimo zasehlobo, ukuhlwanyela, ukuchelela kanye nokwembesa ngapezulu. Kuvame ukuba nzinyana ukwenza abasebenzi bathokozele ukusebenza ikakhulukazi ngoba abanye abantu basuke bethokozele amaholide.

Izimvula eziza kade neziyingcosana

Ukutshalwa kwezinhlamu kwensiwa ngaphandle lapho kuvuleke khona kanti umfama yena usemuseni wesimo sezulu. Kulo nyaka kuhle konyaka odlule, izimvula zifike emvakwesikhathi, kanti futhi ziyingcosana – amanye amafama athola imvula enhle bese kuthi amanye wona angatholi ngisho kwanecensi leli. Kanti-ke nokushisa naki kuziphe amandla okwenza ukuhluma kwezilimo, ikakhulukazi obhekilanga kube nzima (bayasha bafe uma beqhuma). Sikholelwana ukuthi zonke lezi zehlakalo zesimo sezulu ziwum-phumela *weglobal warming*. Kepha-ke kuhle singakkohlwa isichotho nemvula eningi – ikakhulukazi ngesikhathi sokuhlwanyela.

Usizo oluvela kuma input suppliers

Ngebhardi akusivo wonke amabhizini abheke ukunika izinsiza zomphakathi – iningi lenza izithembiso elingezeifeze.

Umsebenzi wephepha

Ukwanda kwamafama kusho ukwanda kokuthenga, ukubika kanye nomsebenzi wephepha. Lena yingxene ebalulekile kakhulu kuyo yonke inkambiso, kepha inani lomsebenzi wephepha akumele ubhekkelwe phansi.

Ikusasa

Siyathokoza kakhulu wushintsho olulethwa wuhlelo Iwezibonelelo zezimali – lunomthelela omuhle nomkhulu uma lenziwa ngendlela efanele. Sethemba ukuthi lobu budlelwano obuhle obukhona phakathi kwaGrain SA neminyango buzoqhubeka njalo budlondlobale ukuze sikhazi ukufinyelela egolini lethu sonke, lokho "isektha yezolimo ebambene futhi enempumelelo".



Bitshalo zasebusika eziyizinhlamvi

Ukuphatha ngenhoso yokuphumelela – ukuqinisekisa isilimo esinenzuzo

INHLOSO-NGQANGI YOKUPHATHWA KWESILIMO SIKAKOLWENI EMVA-KOKUTSHALA UKUKWAZI UKUHLOLA UKUKHULA KWESILIMO UKUZE KUMELANE NOBUNGOZI BANOMA ULUPHI UHLOBO OBUNGAHLE BU-HOLELE EKUNCIPHENI KWESIVUNO SOKUGCINA KANYE NENZUZO.

Umkhiqizo kakolweni wehle ngamaphesenti ayi-14 kulo nyaka njengoba amafama asenqume ukutshala ezinye isilimo. Inani likakolweni lehle kakhulu uma liqhataniswa nezindleko zokukhiqiza kumasizini adlule lapho amafama azithole elahlekela kakhulu kuleli bhizini likakolweni.

Iningi lamafama likhulise indawo yezilimo zasehlobo ezizotshalwa emafamu abo. Lesi sinqumo singaba nemithelela eyehlukene ebbizinisini lokulima ngezindlela ezihlukene, okubalwa kuko ukuncipha kwebhaskidi lezinhlamvu ezikhiqizwe efamu elithize, nokusinga kokutshalwa kwezilimo zasehlobo okuholela ekukhuliseni ubungozi kwezezimali uma kuba nesomiso. Amandla etraki adingekayo ukutshala isilimo sasehlobo esimeni esihle sezulu angelin-gane njengoba ifamu lifanelwe ukutshala ebusika nezilimo zasehlobo kanye nje onyakeni.

Amanye amafama asenqume ukutshala izinhlamvu zokudla kwezilwane esikhundleni sikakolweni owomile. Okubalulekile ukuba kube nokulingana phakathi kwezilimo zasehlobo nezasebusika. Indawo yokudla kwezilwane

izobe isekhona ukuze kutshalwe ukolweni ngokuzayo inqobo nje uma amanani ehlala ephakeme ukunika inzuzo enhle.

Amafama akhetha ukutshala ukolweni kulo nyaka emhlabathini ohlwanyel-we ngokufanele futhi onomswakama owanele angazithola esesimweni soku-ba nesivuno esihle sikakolweni.

Ngenkathi kubhalwa amanani angomuso eSafex kakolweni, abese-qinile ngo-Agasti, Septhemba, Disemba noMashi kusukela ku-R2 763 kuya ku-R2 811 ithani ngalinye. Uma kungasuswa umahluko wezithuthi esilingan-isweni sama-R200 ithani ngalinye enanini lokugcina likakolweni osezingeni lika-B1 lingaletha izi-R2 565 esikhwameni sefama.

Umhlabo ohlakulwe kahle owethembisayo, futhi utshalwe kahle ngembewu ekhethwe kahle, ungakhijiza isilimo esiletha inzuzo enhle kulo nyaka. Kukhona ke izinqumo ezinqala okumele zithathwe ezizoba nomthelela esivunweni njengoba kushiwo negezansi.

Ukukhula nokuthuthuka – ukuhlola izinga lamanje, intuthuko kanye nesivuno

Ukolweni wasebusika yisilimo sezikhathi ezibandayo kanti ukhula kahle ngaphansi kwamazinga okushisa aphansi, kepha-ke uyakwazi ukumelana nesimo sezulu esibandayo noma esishisayo. Lokhu kuqina kwenza ukolweni



Ukuthila okusheshile ebusika kukakolweni eTweespruit eMpumalanga neFreyistata.



Isithombe esibonisa ngokusobala ukuthila okuhle olayinini okwenzeke kusenesikhathi. Izinhlamvu zikakolweni ziye zatshalwa ebudepheni obufanele ukuze kuge nokukhula kwezimpande eziphakeme ngaphansi kwethila ngalinye.



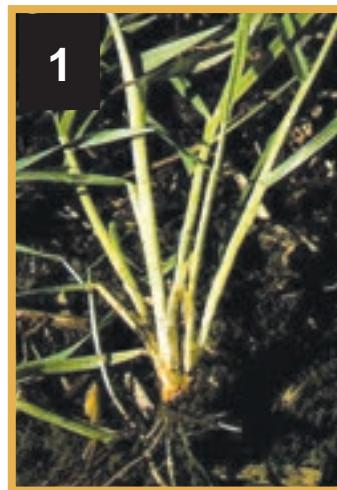
Olayini abatshaliwe abakhombisa ukuthila okuhle okungenakhula, nokulawula okusebenzayo kokhula ngesikhathi sokulima nangesikhathi sokutshala.

ukwazi ukumelana namakhaza asebusika, isichotho sasentwasahlobo, uku-shissa okwedlulele kwehlobo kanye nesomiso sezinya zika-Okhoba, uNo-vemba noDisemba. Ukolweni uyawadinga amakhaza ukuze wakhe amathila ejoyintini nasebalini ukuze ibe nembewu entwasahlobo. Ukukhula kukakolweni kuyamisa ezingeni lika-0 C.

Ngenkathi uhlola amazinga esilimo sakho sikakolweni kumele ngabe ubone lamazinga alandelayo okukhula esilimeni sakho. Ukuhluma okuholela ekukhiqizeni imbewu, izinga lokuqala lokukhula, lilandelwa ukuthila, iphostethi ezingeni lokubanda, *ijointing*, *ibooting*, *iheading* kanye nesigaba sokukhiqiza izimbali. Ngesikhathi sokukhula uhlamu luyathuthuka ludlule ezigabeni zobisi, zenhlama ethambile nenhlama eqinile, bese luhlu ngokwesi. Kulesi sigaba esilimo singahlanganiswa uma sekulahleke umswakama olingene ukuze esilimo sibe nomswakama ongamaphesenti ayi-13,5. Uma unendawo yokomisa, esilimo singavunwa lapho sinomswakama ongamaphesenti ayi-15 ukuze kuncishiswe izinkinga ezingalethwa yizimvula eziningi noma isichotho esikhulu.

Akukho semuva kwsikhathi ukugubha umgodi wephrafayili ukuze ukukhula kukakolweni kungabi nasidingo sokubekwa iso ngaphansi kwezimo zokulima emhlabeni wakho. Kuwumcabango omuhle ukubheka ukukhula kwezimpande ngenyanga kaJuni, uJulayi no-Agasti. Ubudepho bezimpande eziJulile nabo bungabonakala ngalesin sikhathi. Unaqaphelisisa uma kunoqweqwae olubonakalayo phezulu komhlabathi ukuze kuhlakulwe ngendlela efanele ngenhloso yokuphula lolu qweqwae.

Ukuhlolwa komswakama emhlabathini ongaphezulu kanye nokubalwa kwamathila iskwe mitha kuzonika umfama ulwazi Iwesivuno esingalinde-



1. Isitshalo sikakolweni lapho amathila okuqala ekhulile aqhubeleka ezingeni lesibili lokwakheka kwamanodi ekuqaleni kwestem elongation.



2. Isitshalo sikakolweni sesithuthuke kakhulu ukudlula esithombeni saphambilini. Istem elongation isiqhubeke yakha amanye amanodi, kanti sibona nokuqina kwesi. Isitshalo sikhombisa ukwakheka kwezimpande eziqinile ezidingekeyo ukuze ithila ngalinye likhiqize isibalo esikhulu sembewu endlebeni ngayinye.

Ieka. Yisona esizosho noma ukulawula ukhula nezinambuzane kuletha inzuso na, ukuze kwaziwe isilimo sesivuno esithize. Isivuno esilindelekile sizosiza ukwenza isinqumo ngenani lesilimo okumele sidayiswe. Uma isimo somswakama nokukhula kwesilimo kukuhle kakhulu, umfama angabheka ekungeneneni enkontilakeni yangomuso ngengxenyenye yesilimo sakhe.

Ukuqashwa kokukhula kwezimpande nokuhlolwa kwesivuno esilindelekile

Isitshalo sikakolweni sakhwi kakhulu yizimpande eziphakeme ezikhula kumanodi angaphansi komhlaba esiqwini esiqavile nakuwo wonke amathila. Umsebenzi walezi zimpande ukuqinisa isitshalo, zimunce amanzi namanuthriyenti abalulekile. Ingingi lezimpande ziku-15 wamasentimitha ongaphezulu, kepha ezinye zingena zigxile ngaphansi kuya ku-1,5 wamamitha. Uma izitshalo zakho zikhombisa izimpande eziphakeme ezikhule zaqina kwithila ngalinye, futhi kungenapani ithila ngalinye lingakhiqiza indlebe enhe kakolweni uma kunokukhula okuhle nesimo esihle sezulu.

Ingxene ebaluleke kakhulu yesitshalo ivame ukuvikelwa ukuthi ibe ngaphansi komhlaba ngo-25 wamamilimitha. Ithila ngalinye lizoba nenhloko engahlolwa ngokukha isitshalo bese kuhlukaniswa amathila ukuze kutholwe inhloko yokukhula (*growing point*).

Isivuno esilindelekile saziwa emavikini ambalwa emvakokutshala, kulandela ubudepho bokutshala, umswakama womhlabathi nokuvunda komhlabathi. Ukukhula kwenhlamvu kakolweni yokuqala kungabonwa uma kusetshenzisa

Ukuphatha ngenhoso yokuphumelela – ukuqinisekisa isilimo esinenzuzo

Thebula 1: Isibonelo sesivuno esilindelekile ihektha ngayinye

Isibalo sethila esikweleni esibekwe dayagonalni olayinini, kusuka ekhoneni kuya kwelinye	200
Isibalo esilindelekile somnyombo endlebeni ngayinye esilungele ukuvunwa	32
Iminyombo iskwe mitha = 200×32	6 400 yeminyombo iskwe mitha
Isinciphiso ngamaphesenti ayi-10 njengemargin error = $6\,400 \times 0,90$	5 760 yeminyombo iskwe mitha
Hlukanisa lomphumela ngefektha eyi-3 500 = $5\,760 \div 3\,500$	165 yamathani ihektha ngayinye

ingilazi yokubuka ekhulisayo ekuyiyona enganika isithombe sobukhulu bezindlebe uma zivela emvakwesigaba sokukhahlela (*booting stage*).

Amathila abeqala ukukhula emavikini ambalwa emvakotushalwa ayendlaleka uma kufika amakhaza asebusika, kanti-ke izimpande zona ziyaqhubeke ziyakhula. Lapho kuqala ukufudumala ngezinyanga zawo-Agasti noSeptemba, amathila abendlalekile aseqala ukuphakama akhule ebheke phezulu. Kanti amashiva lawa avala isiqu aba made kanti nesiqu naso siba side phakathi kwamanodi ecembe.

Inani lamathila lizonqunyuwa yisilinganiso sezinhlamvu isikwele semitha ngasinye kanye nezinga lokukhula kwethila esitshalweni ngasinye. Kungenze ka kube namathila ayi-10 esitshalweni ngasinye esinokolweni omude ngoJuni.

Ukuholwa kwasivuno

Okuyiyona ndlela elula yokuhola isivuno sikakolweni esigabeni nanoma ngesiphi ukwenza imitha lesikwele esisodwa kumamilimitha ayi-8 ensimbini enezibambo ezimbili ezinhlangothini ezahlukene. Isikwele leso singagoqwa ukuze sithuthwe kalula. Singabekwa ngendlela yokuthi olayini ababili bakakolweni bawele ngaphansi nangaphezulu kwaso. Lapho-ke amathila asengabalwa aphindaphhindwe ngenani elilindelekile leminyombo ezokhiqizwa yindlebe ngayinye. Ungawabali amathila aphuzi noma agobekile ngoba ngeke akhiqize indlebe ephelele kakolweni. Lapho amathila aqhubeke aqonda, inhoko enendlebe ekuholayo ingatholwa ukuze kwaziwe inani leminyombo elindeleke ukuba ikhiqizwe. Umphumela ungancishiswa ngamaphesenti ayi-10 ukuze kongiwe, bese wehlulwa ngekhonstenti ye-3 500. Impendulo izokunika ulwazi Iwesivuno esilindelekile ihektha ngayinye. Buka isibonelo esingezi.

Thebula 1: Isibonelo sesivuno esilindelekile ihektha ngayinye

Isilinganiso sesibalo seminyombo esingama-40 singaletha isivuno esibalelwu ku-2,05 wamathani ihektha ngayinye. Ngakho-ke kuyacaca ukuthi isibalo sezindlebe singaba nomthelela omkhulu esivunweni sokugcina.

Isikwele singabekwa ezindaweni eziningi emhlabeni lapho ukukhula kuyisibonakaliso okukhula ensimini yonke. Imiphumela ingalin-

ganiselwa ukuze kutholakale isilinganiso sesivuno sokugcina sensimi ethize. Lapho imihlabu yonke isihlolive umfama uzoba nolwazi olunzwana ngesivuno angasilindela, kanye nenzuko angayenza.

Khumbula ukuthi lapho isibalo samathila sanda sifika kuma-300 iskwe mitha nangaphezulu, isitshalo sikakolweni, ngaphansi kwezimo zomhlaba owomile, siyaye sinxephezele ngokunciphisa isibalo sezindlebe ezingalindeleka. Uhla lungaba yiminyombo engama-55 kuya kwama-24 indlebe ngayinye, kanti incike ezimweni eziningi okubalwa kuzo umswakama kanye nesimo sezindawo ezishisayo futhi zomile, ikakhulukazi ngo-Okthoba ngaphambi kwasikhathi sokuvuthwa. Isibalo sizocaca kahle lapho isilimo sisuka esigabeni sokuthila, siya kujointing,

Lo mbhalo okhethekile ubo khona ngenxa yomnikelo kwi-Winter Cereals Trust.

booting bese ekugcineni siba sesigabeni secembe elendlalekile (*flag leaf*) kugcine ngesigaba sesihloko (*heading stage*).

Ngokwenza lokhu njalo lapho kuzingelwa ukhula nezinambuzane okuningi kungafundwa ngesimo sesilimo. “Izigi” zamafama zingasiza ukunquma isivuno samanqamu.

I-ATHIKHILI IBHALWE YIFAMA ESELATHATHA UMHLALAPHANSI



Ukuvikeleka eshabhu kubalulekile

IFAMU NGALINYE NOMA UMUZI NGAMUNYE UNESHABHU. KULINDELEKE UKUBA WONKE UMQASHI AHAMBISANE NALO MTHETHO, KUNGAKHATHELEKILE USAYIZI WESHABHU.

Kunemigomo yokuphepha ebekiwe ngokomthetho umqashi amelwe ukuba ayilandele. Eminye yale migomo yokuphepha ibandakanya lokhu okulandelayo:

- Amathulusi kagesi athwalekayo;
- Izitebhisi;
- Amathulusi angasebenzisi ugesi;
- Izinhlelo zikagesi; kanye
- Nezinkambiso zokuqikelela umlilo, njil.

Le migomo yokuphepha ebalulwe ngenhla kumele ngokomthetho ihambisane nokuhlolwa kwanyanga zonke. Kuyenzeka-ke kokunye kube ne-sidingo sokuhlolwa kwansuku zonke.

Kukhona impahla ethize eshabhu engasetshenziswa umuntu oqe-qeshiwe kuphela. Lowo muntu oqe-qeshiwe kumele abe nesitifiketi esimgunyaza ukusebenza ngalowo mshini. Uma kwenzeka ukuthi ishabhu yenzela amaklayenti umsebenzi ngaphansi kwenkontileka, okubandakanya ukusebenza ezindaweni eziphakeme, lowo ongumqashi unesibophezelo sokuqinisekisa ukuthi laba basebenzi banesitifiketi sezempilo esikhishwe ngudokotela ofanelwe ukwenza lezi zinhlobo zohlobo kulandela izimiso ze-Occupational Health and Safety.

Ishabhu kumele futhi libe nesisebenzi esiqashwe ngokomthetho kanye nohla lokuhola olumiselwe ukusetshenziswa kwekhompresa. Kubalulekile ukwazi ukuthi ikhompresa idinga ukuthatha i-pressure test njalo ezinyangeni ezingama-36.

Eshabhu enkululapho kukhona khona izindawo ezimbadlwana zokushisela kulindeleke ukuba indawo nendawo ivaleleke futhi ivikeleke ngohlolo oluthize lwempahla yokwakha olumiselwe ukwenza lezi zindawo zivikeleke. Futhi-ke kubalulekile ukuthi lezi zindawo zokushisela zibe nebholdele lokucisha umlilo elisesimeni esihle sokusebenza.

Ngokomthetho amashabhu emafamu kumele abe nezindawo zokuhamba ukuze abasebenzi bangahambi eworkshop lapho bangahlangabezana nobungozi uma bedlula bengazelele.

Uma kusetshenziswa amashalovu okuzenzela, kumele kubekwe isisindo esiphephile sokuthwala impahla ukuze ishalovu lingasindwa yimpahla nokunye okuningi okungaba nobungozi kubasebenzi.

Kubalulekile futhi ukuthi kutholwe indawo ephephile khona phakathi eshabhu lapho kungagcinwa khona okusamanzi okunobungozi bokuthungela umlilo (*flammable liquids*). Lezi zindawo nazo kumele zibe nezimpawu zokuxwayisa ezifanele kanye namabholdele okucima umlilo. Kanti-ke bonke abasebenzi kumele baqeqeshwe futhi bakwazi ukusebenzisa ib-hollela lokucima umlilo uma kuphuthuma.

Kubalulekile futhi ukugqoka izimpahla ezifanele ezivikelekile eshabhu. Umniniyo noma umqondisi kumele cube nguyena oqinisekisa ukutholakala kwalezi zimpahla. Futhi-ke umsebenzi womniniyo noma umqondisi ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izivikeli zezindlebe ezifanele ngeziphi ukuze kwehliswe izinga lomsindo libe ngaphansi kuka-85db. Kunezinhlobo ezahlukene zezivikeli zezindlebe ezimakethe – kepha noma kunjalo kumele kukhethwe ekuyizona ezifanele.

Izimpawuzokuphephakumelezbekwezibonakale,kantifuthikuqinisekiswe nokuthi akunazinto ezibekwe ngaphambi kulezo zimpawu. Laba abamele ezokuphepha eshabhu kumele baqinisekile ukuthi lezi zimpawu zisobala nkathi zonke. Kanti futhi kumele laba abamele ezokuphepha baqinisekise ukuthi bonke abasebenzi bayayilandela yonke imithetho yokuphepha emisiwe. Abasebenzi abayishaya indiva le mithetho kumele bajeziswe. Uma kukhona imishini ehambayo kumele labo abaqinisekisa ezokuphepha baqinisekise ukuthi imithetho yokuphepha yonke iyalandelwa. Izingxenyi ezihambayo zingaba nobungozi kubasebenzi uma zingavikelekanga njengokulindelele. Izingozi zalolu hlobo kumele zibikwe masinya, kungapholiswa maseko.

Izimpahla ezivikelekile (PPE) kumele zihlolwe nyanga zonke, kanti uma kutholwa ukuthi azenelisi kumele umqashi akhiphe ezintsha smahla kubasebenzi. Umqashi noma lowo ophethe kumele aqinisekise ukuthi abasebenzi abaqqoki izimpahla ezinkulu noma ezilengayo uma besebenza ngemishini.

Kubaluleke kakhulu-ke ukuthi iworkshop ibe nebhokisi losizo lokuqala (*first aid kit*), kanti-ke oyedwa noma ababili kubasebenzi kumele baqeqeshelwe ukunika usizo lokuqala. Leli bhokisi losizo lokuqala kumele nalo lihlolwe nyanga zonke kuthi lapho kukhona okushodayo kuthengwe. Uma kuba nengozi eyenzekayo, kumele kwenziwe uphenyo olunzulu ukuze kutholakale isisusa saleyo ngozi bese kuthathwa izinyathelo ezifanele ukugwema leyo ngozi ezikhathini ezizayo. Uma kwenzeka isisebenzi silahlekelwa isitho somzimba noma sishona ngengozi, kubalulekile kakhulu ukuthi lesi sehlakalo sibikwe eMnyango weZemisebenzi ngokuphazima kweso.

UCHARL SAAYMAN, UMBHALI WEPULA/IMVULA



Amabhajethi – ithuluzi eliwadlula onke lokuqondisa

UMA ISETSHENZISWA NGENDLELA EFANELE IBHAJETHI INGABA YITHULUZI ELI-HLE KAKHULU ELISIZA IBHIZININSI, FUTHI IFUNDISA NOKUPHATHWA KWEZIMALI NGENDLELA EFANELE. IBHAJETHI INGABA YITHULUZI ELIKUSIZA UFINYELELE AMAPHUPHO AKHO.

Kulama-athikhili adlule siye sakulumu ngokuthi ibhajethi iyini, nokuthi yenziwa njani. Kuye kwashiwo ukuthi ibhajethi yiplani lebhizinisi esikhasha-na elilungiselwa unyaka owodwa qha, kepha linezigatshana zesikhathi senyanga eyodwa. Ibhajethi yethulwa ngokwezezimali nangokwenyama (*physical*) kusetsenzelwa emigomeni yebhizinisi. Kuvame ukuba nebhajethi eyodwa ebhekene nendawo ebalulekile ngayinje. Leyo bhajethi iyafingqua ukuze ikhombise inzuzu yezezimali elindelekile njengoba ikhonjisiwe *kuBalance Sheet, Income Statement neCash-flow Statement*.

Uma usuwenzile umzamo wokwenza ibhajethi, kulindeleke ukuba uyisebenzise ngendlela efanele njengethulizi lokuqondisa. Uma usebenzisa ibhajethi ngokuphelele kuletha ukuzithiba nokuthembeka ekuqondiseni ibhizinisi lakho. Njengomnini noma umqondisi webhizinisi lakho, kuba nzinyana ngasikhathi ukuphinde uzongamele wena qobo lwakho. Ikakhulukazi ngoba yibhizinisi lakho, kanti futhi nemali neyakho ungayisebenzisa ngendlela othanda ngayo, kanti uthenge nalokho okugculisa inhlizyo yakho. Ukusebenza ngale ndlela yiyona ndlela eqinisekile yokulimaza ibhizinisi. Ibhajethi yiyona engasebenza ngengomongameli wakho ukuze ibhizinisi lakho libe nesasasa. Uma isetshenxiswa ngendlela efanele isiza ukuba wonke umsebenzi omisiwe uphothulwe kusetshenziswa imali ebekelwe lowo msebenzi. Ibhajethi izo-qinisekisa ukuthi ibhizinisi lakho liqutshwa ngokuhlakanipha. Asibheke nazi izibonelo ezimbawana.

Ibhajethi yinhle-ke kakhulu uma ngabe kunesidingo sokuthenga impahla yebhizinisi. Uma usebenzisa ibhajethi uyakwazi ukuthenga ngesilinganiso esimisiwe ngokuhlakanipha – ufunda ukuthi ngaphambili kokusebenzisa imali ubheke ibhajethi kuqala. Ngisho noma usuthenga okuthizeni okuvele esikhaleni nje kepha kuyisidingo, usuyakwazi ukubuyela ubheke ibhajethi. Ngokwenzenjalo uthatha isinqumo usuhlolise kahle umthelela walokhu ozokuthenga esasaseni lebhizinisi lakho ngokuqondene nezezimali.

Uma kuthengwa impahla enkulu (itraki, ama-implements, ibhaki) kubalulekile ukuthenga usucabangisisile, ungamane uthathwe yinhliyo. Uma ubhajethi izi-R200 000 ukuthenga ibhaki, uvumelekile ukuba uyithenge ngoba wenze amalungiselelo kusenesikhathi, kanti uthathe isinqumo esiholisisiwe uma kuza kwezezimali.

Uma kwenzeka uthatha isinqumo sokuthenga ibhaki ungahlelile ungabeka ibhizinisi lakho esimeni esibucayi ngoba ungazange ucabange umthelela lesi sinyathelo esingawuletha uma kubhekwe ezezimali. Uma uqhubeka uthenga ngale ndlela kusho ukuthi kuzodingeka uboleke imali ebhange. Uma uboleka imali engango-R200 000 onenzozo yamaphesenti ayi-10 ezokhokhwa eminyakeni emihlanu kancane nyanga zonke ngo-R4 249. Inzuzu ozoyikhokha izoba yi-R54 965, okusho ukuthi inzuzu ozobe uyenzile ebbhizinisini lakho eminyakeni emihlanu izonciphia ngo-R54 965. Ngaphezu kwalokho ufaka ibhizinisi lakho ngaphansi kwengcindezi ngokwezimali ngoba nyanga zonke kumele kube no-R4 249 wokukhokha imali leyo ebolekiwe. Uma kwenzeka ngephutha wehluleka ukukhokha ngisho noma inyanga eyodwa nje, usuzimoshele igama kulabo ababolekisa ngezimali. Ngisho neBalance Sheet yakho ingatheleni kabi ingenxa yezinga eliphakeme lamalayabhilithi. Ngakho-ke njengoba sekushiwo, ukuthenga kungahlelwanga kungaba nomthelela omubi kwisasasa lebhizinisi lakho. Zithibe – hlela futhi wenze ibhajethi, uyisebenzise ngendlela efanele. Uma uthenga landela ibhajethi yakho. Lokho kubizwa ngeproper financial management. Mhlawumbe kumele sicabange ngalesi sisho esithi: "Ungasebenzisi imali yakusasa namuhla".

Okwesibili, ibhajethi iqinisekisa ukugcinwa kwamarekhodi afanele omkhiqizo nezezimali, zebhizinisi lakho. Ukuze usebenzise ibhajethi yakho ngendlela efanele kumele uqathanise konke okulindeleke kwensiwe nebhajethi ukuze ukwazi ukuphatha futhi ulungise amaphutha. Lokhu kudinga amarekhodi afanele akho konke okumele kwensiwe, noma okwenziwayo enkambisweni yebhizinisi.

Inqinamba enkulu-ke ukugcina amarekhodi alokho okuthengwa noma kuthengiswa kusetshenziswa ukheshi (*cash sales*). Esikhathini esiringi la marekhodi ayazitshwa ngenhloso yokuthi kungabikwa inzuzu ukuze kwehliswe intela ekhokhwayo. Ngakho-ke uma uthengisa impahla ngokheshi uvesane uthathe imali uyifake esikhwameni ungazihluphi ngokuyirekhoda emabhukwini njengenzozo. Uma kwensiwa njalo kuholela ekutheni amarekhodi akho angaqondi kanti akusanalawulo olukahle. Ngokwenzenjalo angeke wathola isithombe seqiniso ngenzozo noma ukulahlekelwa kwebhizinisi lakho. Ngakho-ke ungathatha kanjani izinqumo ezifanele ngezezimali uma amarekhodi akho anamaphutha? Uzohlelela unyaka ozayo kanjani usebenzisa amarekhodi anamaphutha? Uma usebenzisa ubuqili ngale ndlela uziqhatha wena qobo lwakho kanti futhi ufaka ibhizinisi lakho enkingeni. Ungathatha izinqumo ekungezona ingenxa yamarekhodi angasilo iqiniso. Isisho esithi "Ukuze ulawule, kumele ukale noma ugcine amarekhodi" saziwa kakhulu, kepha sisho amarekhodi aliqiniso. Ungaphatha kanjani ngempumelelo uma amarekhodi akho angasilo iqiniso?

Enye indaba eye ithande ukuba yinkinga ubudlelwano bakho nama-bhange kanye noSARS. Abantu bayathanda ukungena ebudlewaneni bebhizinisi nabantu abathembekayo futhi abakholekayo. Uma kungenzeka waziwe njengeklayenti elingathembeki lokho kungaba nomthelela omubi ebbhizinisini lakho.

Uma ungawazi umngcele oya kuwona, akukho moyo ozokufikisa lapho. Ibhajethi efanele yiyona ezosho ukuthi ibhizinisi lakho liya kuphina, kanti uma isetshenxiswa ngobuqotho izoba yiwona moyo ozokusiza ukufinyelela lapho uphokophele khona. Ibhajethi ikusiza ukongamela ibhizinisi lakho ngendlela efanele.



**Ungasebenzisi imali
yakusasa namhlanje.**

UMARIUS GREYLING, UMBHALI WEPULA/IMVULA

Yazana... noRalph Swart



KULE NYANGA SIZOKWAZANA KABANZI NORALPH SWART OLIMA UKOLWENI, AMABELE KANYE NEKOROGI. URALPH UDABUKA E-ELIM ENTHONALANGA NEKAPA.

Ngabe mangaki amahektha owalimayo kanti futhi akuphi? Ulima ngani na?

Owkamanje ngiqashe amahektha ayi-1 059 omhlaba kanti ngino-89 wamahektha angawami. Ngilima cishe amahektha angama-200 kakolweni, ama-200 yamahektha amabele namahektha angama-200 ekorogi.

Ngabe yini ekugqugquzelayo?

Ngiyaziqhenya ukuba yisizukulwana sesithathu samafama. Ngiqale ukulima nobaba wami kanti-ke akukho okunye ebengingakwenza nqoba bengizifunela nje ukuba yifama. Ngineminyaka engama-33 ngilima.

Chaza obona kungamandla noma ubuthakathaka bakho

Ngicabanga ukuthi amandla ami asekutheni ngisebenza kakhulu kanti futhi angesabi ukuthatha izinqumo ezinzima. Ubuthakathaka bami ukuthi angisiyena umuntu wabantu kangako.

Ngenkathi uqala ukulima ngabe isilimo sakho sasithela kangakanani na? Ngabemanje isilimo sakho sakho sasithela kangakanani na?

Ngiqale ngilima amahektha amane ngikhiqiza amathani ayi-0,8. Kulo nyaka izilimo zami zikhqize amathani aphakathi kuka-2,5 no-3 ihektha ngalinye. Kanti-ke kulo nyaka sibe nemvula nomoya ezdale umonakalo okuholele ekuncipheni kwesivuno.

Ucabanga ukuthi ngabe yini ebe nomthelela kungqubekela phambili kanye nempumelelo yakho?

UMnyango wezoLimo waseNtshonalanga neKapa ungisize kakhulu. Kanti-ke neGrain SA nayo ingifundise okuningana, futhi ukubandakanyeka kwa-bo kusho lukhulu kimina.

Ngabe kuze kube yimanje nqequesho yiphi oyitholile na, kanti-ke ungathanda ukuqhube ka uqequeshelwe ini na?

Ngiphothule izifundo zeFarm Resource Assessment neze Tractor Maintenance. Ngingathanda ukuqhube ka ngenze iFinancial Management nePersonnel Management. Ngingathanda futhi nokufunda ukukwazi ukuthatha amasampuli omhlabathi.

Ngabe uzibona ukuphi eminyakeni emihlanu ezayo?

Ngingathanda ukusungula ibhizinisi lesustainable commercial farming, engingakwazi ukulidluliselwa kumadodana ami amabili kanye neminden yabo.

Yisiphi iseluleko ongasinika amafama asafufusa?

SEBENZA! Amahora angama-24 osukwini! Faka konke ezinsukwini zonke!

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

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

Uma uhluleka ukuyondla, ungayigcini!

**IZIWANE ZIFUYELWA INJONGO ETHIZE. EZINYE
ZIFUYWA NJENGEZIWANE ZASEKHAYA/ABA-
LINGANI NJENGEZINJA NOMA AMAKATI; EZINYE
ZISEBENZA EMAFAMU NJENGEZINJA NEZINKOMO;
KANTI-KE EZINYE ZILETHA IMALI NGEMIKHIQIZO
EFANA NENYAMA, UBISI NOMA AMAQANDA.**

Ukuze zisabenze futhi zikhiqize, kudingeka amanuthriyenti asemqoka ngokwe-eneji, amaphrotheni, amaminerali, amavithamini namanzi (ngaphandle kwalezi ezidingeka ukugcina umzimba usebenza kahle).

I-Animal Welfare Act ka-2006 yenza abaninizilwane nabagcinizilwane bazibophezele ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izidingo zezilwane ziyabonelelwa. Kubalwa kuzo:

- Inkululeko ekomeni, indlala kanye nokungondleki;
- Inkululeko ekunganethezekini;

- Inkululeko ebuhlungwini, ukulimala kanye nezifo;
- Inkululeko ukuze zikwazi ukuphila ngendlela yazo ejwayelekile; kanye
- Nenkululeko ekwesabeni nokukhathazeka emoyeni.

Kubalulekile ukwazi ukuthi akumele ufuye izilwane uma ngabe ungeke wakwazi ukuzondla. Kubalulekile futhi ukwazi ukuthi kungcono ukuba nezilwane ezimbawwa eziphilile kunezingi ingi ezizacile futhi zingaphilile. Kubalulekile ukukhumbula lokhu:

- Inkomo eyodwa kumele idle isilinganiso esingamakhilogram ayi-10 somquba ngosuku (ingxene yesaka lomquba); futhi
- Inkomo eyodwa idinga isilinganiso esingamalitha angama-40 amanzi ngosuku, kanti-ke uma ingcelisa leso silinganiso siphindwapindwa kabilo.

ULIANA STROEBEL, UMBHALI WEPULA/IMVULA

**Kunesikhundla
esikhulu empilweni
kunasezinombolweni...**



Lo mhlabo awukhiqizi umquba owanele ukuze kondleke izilwane.