

# PULA IMVULA

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UMASHI  
2014

Incwadi yeGrain SA  
yabalimi abasakhulayo

Funda Ngaphakathi:

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## Isilinganiso sesivuno sesilimo sommbila – hlelela inala

**W**onke amafama anenhloso eyodwa okungukuthola isivuno esihle ezilimeni zabo abazitshaliwe. Lokhu kuzoveza inzuzo kulokhu obekutshaliwe.

Ukuthola isivuno esihle kumele kuhlelwe ngaphambi kwesizini. Lokhu kubandakanya:

- Isikhundla esifanele sesilimo;
- Ububanzi bemigqa yokutshala obufanele;
- Ukulawulwa okuhle kokhula;
- Ukulawulwa okuhle kwezimbuzane kanye nezifo;
- Izindlela ezinhle zokuvuna; kanye
- Nokuchelela okuhle kulandela amasampula omhlabathi.

Isikhundla sesilimo sakho sizolandela imvula enayo endaweni yangakini. Amafama asezindaweni ezomile avame ukutshala izikhundla ezingaphansana (izitshalo eziyizi-15 000 - 20 000 ihektha ngalinye). Lawa mafama abuye atshale izilimo zawo emigqeni ethe ukuba banzana. Amafama asezindaweni ezimanzi wona-ke atshala okungaphezudlwana (izitshalo eziyi-40 000 - 60 000 ihektha ngalinye). Lawa mafama wona-ke avame ukutshala izilimo emigqeni ethe ukuminyana. Umdayisi wakho wembewu uzokusiza ngesikalo esifanele sembewu yakho esihambisana nendawo ohlala kuyona kanye nohlobo lommbila abakudayisela wona. Ukuze uthole isikhundla esilindelekile kumele *iplanter* yakho ikhalibhrethwe ngokufanele.





## UGOGO JANE UTHI...

**N**jalo uma sinoKhongolose weGrain SA ngivuleka amehlo ngibone ingcebo edalwe ukwehlukahlukana kwesizwe sethu njengamafama. Kukhona labo abayisizukulwane sesine samafama abanothando kanye nokuzwisa okujulile komhlaba, bese kuba khona labo abayisizukulwane sokuqala samafama bona ngeshwa abasabhekane namaqiniso okulima wona anezinselelo zazo. Sonke sinjalo nje sondla isizwe sethu esihle.

Lena kuphinde kwaba yisizini enzima kakhulu yesilimo sasehlobo. Izimvula zifikele abanye masinya kungekabi yisikhathi kanti abanye bona zibafikele emvakwesikhathi; abanye banelwe ngeningi kanti abanye bona banelwe ngencane kakhulu. Ngenkathi ziza izimvula bezihambisana nesichotho kanye nezikhukhula; ukuguguleka komhlabathi kwanda njengoba nakhu phela amanzi emvula ebefikele phezu komhlaba ongenalutho – umhlaba obungenalutho ngenxa yesidingo hhayi ngokuzikhethela. Ngicabanga ngokubonga kwemvelo – njalo uma imvula ina, umhlabathi uyamukela kahle, kanti nezitshalo nazo ziyabonga. Thina-ke sihlala singenakubonga – sikhala njalo ngokuthi incane kakhulu, ifike emvakwesikhathi, kubanda kakhulu, kushisa kakhulu singaphezi. Imvelo yamukela ekunikwe kona bese iqhubekela phambili nempilo kungenakukhononda.

Lokhu kungiletha ekuziphatheni nasekwenzeni kwethu singabantu – kuyadabukisa ngempela ukucabanga ukuthi sihlala njalo sibheke ukukhomba abanye ngomunwe sibabeke icala ngezinto ezenzekayo. Uma amanani ezinhlamvu ekhuphuka emvakokuba sengidayisile, kukhona nje okumele ngimthukuthela – iphutha akusilo lami nje nhlobo. “Bekungamelanga kwenzeke kanjena” uzozwa abantu besho. Ngeke nje sazapha Ubuntu sizame ukuba nokubonga – sibonge izimvula, amakhaza, ukushisa, amanani amahle, abasebenzi abahle, umkhqizo ongenisa inzuzo kanye nemishini esebenza njalo ngisho noma isigugile futhi isebenze kakhulu? Sibonge impilo nje yona kanye nentokozi esinayo. Siyazikhethela ukubheka ingilazi siyibone igcwele ingxenyane noma ingagcwele ingxenyane. Lokhu akushintshi amaqiniso – kushintsha nje kuphela indlela esizizwa ngayo ngalawo maqiniso.

Ngikhulelekela ukuthi masibusiseke ngomoya wokubonga kanye nomcabango nendlela yokwenzisa enhle – kwenza impilo yethu kanye nalabo esiphila nabo ibe ngenenjabulo!

## Isilinganiso sesivuno sesilimo sommbila – hlelela inala

Njengamafama kumele senze ngakho konke okusemandleni ukuzama ukuthola isivuno esihle kangangoba sinakho. Ngakho-ke kumele sibe nohlelo olushaya entshweni lokulawula ukhula lapho onke amakhemikhali adingekayo achelelelwa khona ngesikhathi esifanele. Kubalulekile futhi ukulawula zonke izinambuzane ezijwayelekile kanye nezifo ezivamile endaweni yangakini. Uma isitshalo sesulelwe yileso sifo noma isinambuzane indawo yecembe izolimala. Indawo yecembe yesitshalo ingathathwa njengemboni yesitshalo. Yilapho kwenzeka khona ifothosynthesis okuyiyona enika amandla adingekayo esitshalweni futhi isiza nokukhiqiza imbewu. Ngakho-ke uma silahlekelwa yindawo yecembe siyehla isivuno esilindelekile.

Umanyolo ofanele uyadingeka ukuze kutholakale isivuno esihle. Lokhu kwenzeka kulandela amasampula omhlabathi athathiwe ngaphambi kwesizini yokutshala. Kuyiphutha elikhulu ukuchelela umanyolo kancane ngoba uthi uyonga, okwenzayo nje ngempela ukuthi unciphisa isivuno esilindelekile sesilimo sakho.

Ngesikhathi sesivuno kubalulekile ukunqinisekisa ukuthi imishini yethu yokuhlanguanisa isesimeni esihle sokusebenza. Iningi lamafama lilahlekelwa inani eliphezulu lamaphesenti esivuno sabo (phakathi kuka-2% no-5%) ngenxa yokumosa ngesikhathi sokuvuna. Kungaba nembobo encane ku-*grain hopper yecombine* noma imbobo esisefweni, konke lokhu kuvuza nokulahlekelwa kwezinhlamvu kuyanqwabelana njalo ngenkathi kuhlanguaniswa.

### Ukubala isivuno esilindelekile

Uma ummbila wakho usuqalile ukoma, usungakwazi-ke ukwenza isilinganiso sesivuno sakho. Lokhu ukwenza kahle ngoba kukusiza ukukwazi ukuhlelela umsebenzi okumele wenziwe, indawo zokulonda kanye nezidingo zezithuthi ngesikhathi sokuvuna.

Ukuze senze izibalo kumele sazi kuqala isikhundla sethu. Ukwenza lokhu sibheka kuqala ububanzi bemigqa yethu bese sibheka ukuthi ngabe amamitha amangaki enza ihektha elilodwa. Ububanzi bemigqa obuvamile ama-76 cm, 90 cm kanye no-2,3 m. Emhlabeni onemigqa eqhelelaniswe ngo-76 cm, u-13 000 wamamitha emigqa wenza ihektha elilodwa lommbila. Emhlabeni onemigqa eqhelelaniswe ngo-90 cm, u-11 000 wamamitha emigqa wenza ihektha elilodwa lommbila. Emhlabeni onemigqa eqhelelaniswe ngo-2,3 m, u-4 300 wamamitha emigqa wenza ihektha elilodwa lommbila.

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*Njengamafama kumele senze konke okusemandleni ukuzama futhi sithole isivuno esihle kakhulu.*

Ukubala isikhundla emigqeni engama-76 cm sikala amamitha ayi-13 emugqeni bese sibala zonke izitshalo ezikuleyo ndawo siziphindaphinde ngo-1 000 ukwenza ihektha, okusho ukuthi izitshalo ezingama-35 kumamitha ayi-35, ngakho-ke isikhundla sami siyizitshalo eziyinkulungwane eziyi-35 ihektha ngalinye. Kuzonembeka kakhulu uma uthatha amasampula ambalwa emhlabeni wonke. Emhlabeni onemigqa eqhelelaniswe ngo-90 cm sizobala izitshalo ezikumamitha ayi-11 nasemhlabeni onemigqa eqhelelaniswe ngo-2,3 m phakathi kuka-4,3 wamamitha.

Uma sesisibaliile isikhundla esiphakathi, kumele-ke sithathe amasampula amakhoba ezitshalweni. Uma isitshalo sinamakhoba amabili, kumele uthathe amasampula kuwona womabili lawo makhoba. Manje sekumele sisuse izinhlamvu emakhobeni, sizikale isisindo bese sisiphindaphinda ngesikhundla sethu ihektha ngalinye. Isibonelo, emigqeni eqhelelaniswe ngo-90 cm onesikhundla esibaliwe sezitshalo esi-30 000, sithola amasampula amakhoba amabili esitshalweni ngasinye. Elinye linesisindo esingamagremu angama-200 bese elinye linesisindo esingamagremu ayi-100, ngakho-ke amagremu angama-300 isitshalo ngasinye. Amagremu angama-300 = 0,03 (amakhoba) x 30 000 (isikhundla = isivuno esilindelekile esingamathani ayi-9 ihektha ngalinye. Lezi zibalo kumele zenziwe ezindaweni ezimblawa emhlabeni lowo ukuze kutholakale isilinganiso esiyiqiniso. Kubalulekile ukuhlale njalo ucabanga ngamazanga omswakama ngesikhathi wenza lezi zibalo bese ususa nanoma ngeliphi iphesenti lomswakama elingaphezu ku-14% ngoba lesi yisilinganiso esiphansi somswakama esivumelekile edepho ehlanganyelwe.

Khumbula ukuhlelela izitshalo zakho ngendlela ezokwenza ube nesivuno esikhulu, ukuze ibhizinisi lakho lizuze nokuthi wandise isibalo sabantu ozobondla.

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# Nciphisa ukubola kwendlebe yefureziyamu kanye nokwesuleleka kwefuminisini ngamahayibhridi ommbila weBt

**A** mahayibhridi ommbila aveza ijini ye-MON810 (ummbila we-Bt) atshalwa kakhulu lapha eNingizimu Afrika ukuze kulawule izilokazana eziqopha izinkuni. Izinambuzane ezithagethwe kakhulu ngamaphrotheni anobuthi emmbileni we-Bt afaka kuwo isilokozana esiqopha ukhuni sase-Afrika (*African stalk borer*), *iBusseola fusca* (**Izithombe 1**), sona okuyisilokozana esiyingozi kakhulu emmbileni lapha eNingizimu Afrika.

Ukubola kwendlebe yefureziyamu (**Izithombe 2 no-3**) kudalwa ikakhulukazi wukukhunta okuyi-*Fusarium verticillioides*, noma nje i-*F. subglutinans* kanye ne-*F. proliferatum* nazo zibalulekile. Ukubola kwendlebe yefureziyamu kuvela kuzo zonke izinginqi ezikhiqiza ummbila lapha eNingizima Afrika, kanti kubi kakhulu ezindaweni ezinamazinga aphezulu okushisa kanye nesimo sezulu esomile esiba khona emvakokuqhuma kwezimbali. I-*Fusarium verticillioides* ingaphila ngaphakathi kommbila ngaphandle kokuveza izimpawu ezibonakalayo kanti futhi ikhiqiza amamytoxins efumonizini wona aziwa ngokuletha izifo ebantwini kanye nasemfuyweni. Amafumonizini anamandla okudala umdlavuza womminzo ebantwini ezindaweni zasemaphandleni eziningi lapha eNingizimu Afrika kanye nezinkinga zokuzala ebantwini le ezweni laseMexico naseMelika. Ukuhlangana namafumonizini ekudleni kwezilwane kona kudala isifo samaphaphu ezingulubeni kanye ne-immuno-suppression ezinkukhwini kanti kunobuthi emachwaneni ohlobo lwenkukhu eyoswayo.

Kuye kwenziwa ucwaningo lweminyaka emithathu e-ARC-GCI endaweni yasePotchefstroom ukuthola umthelela wommbila weBt omelana nezinambuzane ekuboleni kwendlebe yefusariyamu kanye nokukhiqizwa kwefumonisini. Imiphumela ikhombise ukuthi amahayibhridi eBt amelana nezinambuzane alawula iB. fusca ngakho-ke akulungele ukusetshenziswa ukulawula kokubola kwendlebe yefusariyamu kanye nokukhiqizwa kwefumonisini, ngoba phela izibungu ze-B. fusca zinesandla ekwesulelekeni kwe-F verticillioides ngokuthwala izinhlamvu ezincanyana zokukhunta emizimbeni yazo.

## Izindlela zokulawula

Ezinye izindlela ezingasetshenziswa ukulawula izilokozane eziqopha ukhuni futhi zilawule ukubola kwendlebe yommbila zifaka kuzo:

## Uhlelo lokusunduza-udonse

Lolu hlelo lokusunduza-udonse yindlela esetshe-nziswayo ukulawula lapho izitshalo ezingonoxhaka ezifana notshani beNapier, obukwaziyo ukumelana nesomiso, zitshalwa phakathi emasimini ommbila. Lezi zitshalo zikhiqiza amakhompawundi adonsa izimvevane esezikhulile eziqopha izinkuni ukuba zingahlali phezu kwezitshalo. Lo noxhaka uphumelelisa lo hlelo lokusunduza nokudonsa kanti futhi usebenza njengenqaba yesiphephelo yezilwane ezidla lezi zimvevane nezilokozana.

Ukusunduza lokhu kulethwa yizitshalo ezikhiqiza amakhemikhali axoshayo afana ne-*Desmodium uncinatum* (*isilverleaf desmodium*) exosha izilokozane eziqopha izinkuni ku-intercropping system. Ngaphezu kwalokho i-*Desmodium uncinatum* iyisilimo esiwukudla kwezilwane kanti futhi isimamisa amanyuthriyenti ngokujijisa inayithrojini. Noma i-*Desmodium uncinatum* ingeyokudabuka lapha eNingizimu Afrika futhi ingakhiqizi ngamasizini omileyo, ingaphila kahle nje izinyanga ezintathu ngesizini eyomileyo. Futhi-ke isiyingxeny yendalo ezindaweni ezimanzi nezinomswakama zalapha eNingizimu Afrika.

## Izindlela zesintu

Izinsalela zesilimo zinikeza izilokozane eziqopha izinkuni indawo yokuhlala ukuze ziphile phakathi namasizini. Ukucinana kwalezi zilokozane kungancishiswa ngokulawula izinsalela zezilimo njengokususa isitova bese kutshalwa izindwani. Ukushintsha izinsuku zokutshala ummbila wakho ngesizini yokutshala ngenhloso yokugwema lezi zimvevane ngokutshala ummbila omila isikhathi esifushane kungasiza kakhulu ukunqanda ukulahlekelwa yisivuno.

## Amapesticides

Izibungu zezilokozane eziqopha izinkuni zidla ezinsongezini zezitshalo, ngakho-ke, ukuchelelwa kwamapesticides ensongezini kunamandla kafushane nje ngaphambi kokumila kokushoba. Kumele kuchelelwe nezinye izingxeny zezitshalo.

**I-athikhili ibhalwe ngu-Edson Ncube, we-ARC-Grain Crops Institute, ePotchefstroom. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele thumela i-imeyili ku-NcubeE@arc.agric.za noma uxhumane naye kule nombolo: 018 299 6100.**



**1**  
**B. fusca izibungu ezindlebeni zommbila. (Ngu-A. Erasmus)**



**2**  
**Ukubola kwendlebe yefureziyamu emmbileni omhlophe. (Ngu-E. Ncube)**



**3**  
**Ukubola kwendlebe yefureziyamu emmbileni ophuzi. (Ngu-E. Ncube)**



**4**  
**Izibungu zeBusseola fusca zivame ukwesulela amadlebe ommbila ngezinhlamvu ezincane zokukhunta.**

# Amafama angabagcini bepharadesi

**K**ucatshangwa ukuthi kunamapulazi emindeni abalelwa ku-500 wezigidi emhlabeni jikelele, kanti lapha e-Afrika u-80% wamapulazi amabhezini omndeni bese kuthi amafama amancane wona alima kufikela ku-8% wokudla kwalelizwekazi lethu.



Amafama angabagcini bomhlaba olimekayo ongu-80% no-70% wemithombo yamanzi. Ngakho-ke abadlali nje kuphela indima ebalulekile ekukhiqizweni kokudla kepha futhi bangabagcini bendawo yethu, ngakho-ke banesibophezelo sokuqinisekisa ukuthi basebenzisa imithombo yemvelo ngendlela elondayo.

## Umgani noma isitha

Ngonyaka ka-2010 umasipala waseMbabane, eMpumalanga wakhapha izwi lokuthi makubulawe ilobolwane lezinyosi eziyi-900. UDKtl Gerhard Verdoon, uMqondisi we *The Griffon Poison Information Centre* yena wathi bekungenasidingo sokuba zibulawe lezi zinyosi ngoba nje bezingasuswa kuphela bese zimukiswa kwenye indawo. Ubuye waveza izinkinga ezivela ngenxa yokuchelelwa kwamapesticide ngendlela ekungasiyo efanele ngoba kubhekwe ukubulala izinyosi zoju zibulawa ngokungenasidingo kusetshenziswa amapesti-

cide. Lesi sinyathelo sidala inkinga enkulu ngoba naku phela izinyosi zithuthela isikhuphashe futhi zivumela ukuvundiswa nokuzalisa ukuba kwenzekwe.

Iseluleko sakhe ukuthi uma izinyosi zisendaweni lapho zingenabungozi khona ebantwini noma ezilwaneni zendawo kumele ziyekwe njalo ngoba ziyingxeny ebalulekile yezolimo kanye nezimila zendalo. Kepha-ke uma kutholakala ukuthi zinobungozi kungcono ukuba kubizwe ongcweti bokususa izinyosi ukuba bazisuse kunokuba zibulawe ngoshevu. Izinyosi zoju zibhekana nezinyingqinamba eziningi njengoba izindawo zazo zemvelo zicekelwa phansi kancane kancane. Nokusiswa kwezihlahla ze*blue gum* wuhlelo *Iwe-Working for Water* nakho kunobungozi ezinyosini zoju okwenza ukuthi zifudukele ezindaweni zase-madolobheni.

## Kufana nomdonsiswano

**Yebo sebenzisa ushevu** – Iona ngumthwalo wamafama abhekene nobunzima bokuphumelela emncintiswaneni wezwe lamanani akhuphukayo, izimakethe ezincintiswanayo kanye namaphethini esimo sezulu esingenasiqinisekiso. Amafama kumele alawule ubungozi bokulahlekela yizimali ngazo zonke izikhathi. Kumele benze konke okusemandleni abo ukuqinisekisa ukuthi isivuno esiningi futhi esisezingeni eliphezulu siyatholakala njalo, futhi bakhuphule nomkhinqo ukuze bondle imilomo engu-9 wamabhiliyoni ngonyaka ka-2050.

Le ngcindezi isiholele ekutheni amafama akhulise indawo abayilimayo, bakhuphule isibalo samanzi abawasebenzisayo kanti futhi sekunzima elikhuphukayo lokuncika kakhulu ekusetshenzisweni kukamanyolo, ama*herbicide* kanye nama*pesticide* ukuze kuqedwe ukhula kanye nezinambuzane ezinobungozi esivunweni. Ngeshwa-ke ukusetshenziswa okungenakuhlakanipha kweminye yale mikhiqizo sekuholele ekunyamalaleni kwezinye izilwane zasendle kanye nokungazimeleli endalweni. Uma lokhu kuqhubeka ukungalawulwa kuzokwanda ukuguguleka komhlabathi, isimo somhlabathi esehlayo, ukweseweleka kwamanzi kanye namanzi amaningi asulelekile angalungele ukuphuzwa.

**Cha, ungasebenzisi ushevu** – lapha eNingizimu Afrika sibusisekile ngoba sizungezwe wumcebo omningi wendalo. Noma ngabe iNingizimu Afrika yemboza u-2% kuphela wengaphezulu lomhlaba wonke, uyikhaya lezitshalo ezingu-10% zomhlaba kanye nezilwanekazi eziyi-10% zomhlaba lezi ezihamba ngezine, ezihuqa ngesisu kanye nezinyoni. Noma kukhona izindawo ezivikelekile lapha eNingizimu Afrika kubalulekile nokho ukuthi sonke sibe yingxeny yalabo abalonda indalo.

“*Uma izindlovu zilwa, utshani obuhlukumezekayo*”. (Isaga *Esidala sase-Afrika*). Ngenkathi silwisana nesitha esisodwa singabuye futhi silimaze abahlobo bethu—kumele sicabange kanzulu ngezenzo zethu!

Ngempela kukhona izinhlobo ezingaphezu kuka-400 zezitshalo ezitholakala lapha ekhaya, kepha ezingaphezu kuka-100 izinhlobo zona zitholakala ngaphandle kwezindawo ezivikelekile. Lokhu-ke kusho ukuthi kumele siqaphele uma sisebenzisa ushevu ukulawula ukhula kanye nezinambuzane.

INingizimu Afrika yisizwe esihlukahlukene kakhulu kanti-ke imikhiqizo yezolimo inomthelela omkhulu ebungozini obubhekene nendalo. Umdonsiswano lona nowesidingo esikhulayo sokuvikela ukudla kanye nendalo okumele nayo ibe khona ukuze indawo esiphila kuyona kube ngephilile futhi nezimelele okusebenzisana ngokuthula. Ososayensi bakholelwa ukuthi phakathi kwezinhlobo eziyi-10 000 kuya ku-10 wezigidi ezifaka kuzo izitshalo, izinyoni, izilwanekazi kanye nalezo eziphila emanzini nasemhlabeni ziya ngokushabalala yonke iminyaka eyishumi.

## Kungani kumele sikhathale?

Iningi labantu, ikakhulukazi lalabo abahlala ezindaweni zasemaphandleni lincike kakhulu endaweni yendalo ephile kahle, esebenza ngokushela ngoba bathembele kuyona ezintweni ezifana nokuthola imithi yesintu, izinkuni abazisebenzisela ukubasa umlilo kanye nokwakha izindlu zokuhlala, ukudla kanye nefaybha. Ukuhlukahlukena kwendalo kubalulekile kakhulu ukuqinisekisa ukuzimelela phakathi kwazo zonke izinhlelo ezigcina umhlaba wethu usebenza kahle kufana:

- Nokukhiqiza i-oksijini;
- Nokulawula isimo sezulu;
- Nokunikezela ngamanzi ahlanzekile nkathi zonke;
- Nokunikezela ukuthi ukuthuthelwa kwesikhuphashe kwenzeka ngaphansi kwezimo ezifanelekile;
- Nokuvikela imihlabathi yangaphezulu;
- Nokunikeza imihlabathi wonke amanyuthriyenti adingekayo; futhi
- Nokulawula ukuqubuka okuza nezinambuzane kanye nezifo.

Inselelo kuwukukhulisa uhlelo lwezolimo olubhekelela ukuvikeleka kokudla bese futhi luqinisekisa ukugcinwa kwemithombo yendalo. Ziningi



## UKULAWULWA KWEZINAMBUZANE

“

*Ngosuku lwesi-8 uNkukunkulu wabheka phansi kulepharadesi lakhe wathi: “Ngidinga umgcini!” UNkulunkulu wase edala umfama...*

izindlela zokuphatha esezibekwe njengezifanele ukumelana nendalo esengozini. Kubalwa kuzo ukulawulwa kwezinzambuzane okuphelelisiwe, ukuphathwa kwamanzi kanye nomhlabathi okuphucukile, ezolimo ezilondayo kanye nokulima oku-*organic*. Lezi zinkambiso zihlose ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izinkambiso zemvelo zenzeka ngaphansi kwezimo zendalo ezifana nokujikeleza kwamanyuthriyenti kanye nokukhiqizwa komanyolo, ukulawulwa kwezinzambuzane kwemvelo kanye nokuthuthelwa kwesikhuphashe okusebenza ngendlela. Umfama udlala indima enkulu kulokhu. Kuyisibophezelo somfama ukuba athole lonke ulwazi oludingekayo ngamakhemikhali awasebenzisayo.

### I-Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Uhlelo lwe-IPM yilona hlelo oseluthe ukuba ngoluthandwayo uma kuza ekulawulweni kwezinzambuzane uma kuqhatahniswa nokusebenzisa indlela eyodwa yama-*pesticide* kuphela. I-Griffon Poison Information Center iyayeseke le ndlela yokusebenza. “Izindlela zokulawula zendalo, izindlela zokulawula kusetshenziswa imishini, izindlela zokulawula kuchelelwa amakhemikhali, ukujikeleziswa kwesilimo, ukubandlulwa kwezinzambuzane kanye namaferomoni -konke lokhu kuyingxenyane ye-IPM.”

### Amagundane – lezicefe lezi ezincane!

Iningi lamafama selike lazithola libhekane nokuhlaselwa amagundane emasimini ezilimo ngonyaka ka-2013 wokuhlaselwa kwamasimu ommbila ngamagundane okwafinyelela emazingeni aphezulu ngokwesabekayo. Abakwa-Grain SA bakholelwa ukuthi amahlektha angaba ngu-55 000 ommbila aye acekelwa phansi yilezi zilwanyana ezihlala emigodini. La magundane amancane adla imbewu esanda kuhlwanyelwa, imbewu ehlumayo, isilimo esivuthwayo kanye nezinsalela zesivuno.

Ngikhumbula eminyakeni eyedlule ngigibele ihhashi ngiqhuba izinkomo epulazini lethu laseKalahari ukuthi ngabona indawo enkulu nje lapho utshani babudliwe kungasele lutho, futhi kunemigodi eminingi kuyo yonke leyo ndawo. Ngokwethuka ngabuza umyeni wami ukuthi ngabe sasizokwenzenjani ukuvimbela lokhu kuhlaselwa nokushatshalaliswa kotshani bethu. Wangimangaza kakhulu ngoba empendulweni yakhe wathi masiyekele indalo yenze umsebenzi wayo, okuwukusho ukuthi ezinye izilwane zazizodla lamagundane! Ngaya kumfama wepulazi esakhelene nalo ukuze ngiqinisekise ukuthi isu lakhe yilona ngempela, yena-ke wavumelana nomyeni wami esho nokuthi la magundane ngeke aphila isikhathi

eside ngoba naku nazo izinyoka, izikhova kanye nezinyoni ezidla inyama nazo zizokuba sezinukele inyama – ngempela kwenzeka njengoba ebeshilo, bafika ogalatshane beyibutho!

UDktl Verdoon uthi umthetho oyisisekelo we-IPM ukulonda kanye nokweseka i-ekholoji ezimelele epulazini lakho futhi usebenzise abahlobo bakho ukukusiza ukubhekana nenkinga leyo.

- Izinyoni ezifana nenhloyile, ukhozi oluncane, intinginono kanye nomathebeni zonke zizingela amagundane.
- Izikhova zona zingabalawuli abahle kabi bamagundane kanti-ke amafama kumele nje akhe izindawo lapho izikhova zizokwazi ukucoshiza khona ukuze zidonseke.
- Izilwane ezincane ezifana nojakalase kanye nempungushe enamadlebe elulwane, insele edla uju kanye nochakide zonke ziyazifela ngamagundane.
- Izinyoka kanye noxamu nabo badla amagundane.

Ukulawulwa kwendalo kugqoguzela zonke izinhlobo zezilwane ezidla ezinye ukuba ziphile kanti futhi lokhu kugwema ukuzingelwa nokuhlukunyezwa kwalezi zilwane.

Izindlela zokulawula zokuzenzela zona kumele kube nje ngezokugcina ezicatshangwayo. Sebenzisa ushevu nje kuphela uma kunesidingo, ucabangisise ngomthelela walowo shevu ku-ecosystem. Ngeshwa-ke, kuvamile ukuthi noma amagundane lawa kuyiwona okubhekwe ukuthi abulawe wushevu bese nalezi zilwane eziwadlayo nazo zife ngoba zidle ushevu. Lokhu kuthikameza ukuzimelela kwe-ecosystem.

### Umjikelezo wempilo noma wokufa

Omunye umthetho obalulekile we-IPM ukusebenzisa ama-*pesticide* lawo azoba namandla ngaphandle kokufaka ebungozini ezinye izilwane kanye nendawo okuyiso sizathu esiholela ekutheni kubonwe kuyinto esemqoka kakhulu ukusebenzisa ama-*pesticide* ulandela ngqo isilinganiso esibekiwe. Ama-*pesticide* kumele asetshenziswe ngendlela eyenza kugwemeke i-*knock-off effect*. Isibonelo, uma kunesidingo sokusebenzisa amarodenticide kuhle amafama awise zonke izinti zokuhlala zezilwane ezidla ezinye ukuze zingasondeli kuleyo ndawo. Zizophakanyiswa futhi uma wonke amagundane afile esesusiwe endaweni. Lokhu kungabonakala kungumsebenzi omningi kepha umfama oqotho ozothatha lesi sinyathelo!

Ngosuku lwesi-8 uNkukunkulu wabheka phansi kulepharadesi lakhe wathi: “Ngidinga umgcini!” UNkulunkulu wase edala umfama...



**I-athikhili ibhalwe nguGavin Mathews, Iziqu ze-Environmental Management kanye noJenny Mathews, umbhali wePula/Imvula. Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele thumela i-imeyili ku-gavmat@gmail.com noma u-jejonmat@gmail.com.**

# Ukutshala ukolweni ukuze uthole inzuzo

**K**uwumcabango omuhle kakhulu ukuthi umfama noma ngumuphi atshale ukolweni ngenhloso yokuthola inzuzo. Umfama uzomele ukuthi enze izinqumo ezithize ezizoba nomthelela enzuzweni yesilimo sakhe.

## Izinto ezinomthelela esivunweni

Isivuno esivuniwe siwumphumela walokhu okulandelayo:

- Inani lezitshalo ihektha ngalinye;
- Inani lezinhlalo esitshalweni ngasinye;
- Inani lezinhlamvu enhlokweni ngayinye; kanye
- Nesisindo sohlamvu ngalunye.

## Izinsuku zokutshala

Ukolweni utshalwa ekwindla nasekuqaleni kobusika, kusukela ku-Aphreli kufikela kuJuni. Isimo somhlabathi sidlala indima enkulu uma kuza



eziindleleni zokugcina umswakama okumele usetshenziswe kanti futhi nokuqinisekisa ukuthi kugcineka umswakama omningi ngokwanele.

Izimo ezifanele zokutshala nokuhlwaneyela, ukufeca kanye nokukhula kwesitshalo sikakolweni zitshengiswa izindlela zokuhlakula ezingaqinisekisi kuphela umbhede ofanele wembewu kepha ne *subsoil* efanele ukukhula okusezingeni eliphezulu lokukhula kweziqu. Izimila, isikhathi sokutshala, ubude bomugqa kanye nokuguguleka komoya, ikakhulukazi emhlabathini osasihlabathi ohlakuliwe yizinto ezinomthelela endleleni ekhethiwe yokuhlakula.

## *Amazinga akhulayo ezinsuku kanye nokukhula kwezitshalo zikakolweni/namayunithi okushisa*

Ukuze kube nokuhleleka okunesasasa kukako-

Isici Esibangayo	Ingxenye Ehlangele Yesivuno
Ukufeca kwenhlamvu	Inani lezitshalo ezimisiwe kuhektha ngayinye
Irethi yokutshala	
Isisindo esiyinkulungwane somnyombo	
Amandla ohlamvu	
Usuku lokutshala	
Isakhiwo somhlabathi	
Isimo sombhede womhlabathi	
Indlela/ubunzulu bokutshala	
Ukuchelelwa kukamanyolo	
Ukuphathwa kohlamvu	
Izifo/izinambuzane	Inani lamatiller/izinhloko ihektha ngayinye
Izilimo	
Usuku lokutshala	
Inayithrojini	
Isimo somhlabathi	
Ukutholakala kwamanzi	
Izinambuzane/ukhula/izifo	
Ukukhiqizwa kwesitshalo	Izinhlamvu enhlokweni ngayinye kanye nesisindo sohlamvu
Isilimo	
Inayithrojini	
Ukutholakala kwamanzi	
Isimo sezulu	
Izifo/izinambuzane	



## UKUKHIQIZWA KUKAKOLWENI

Lweni womhlaba owomileyo umfama kumele azi okuthile ngemofoloji eyisisekelo kanye nokunye okunomthelela ekukhuleni kwesivuno sokugcina esitholiwe. Ukukhula okune-oda kwesitshalo sikakolweni kanye namaqabunga aso, isiqu esikhulu, *amatiller*, *namatiller* angaphansi kulawulwa amayunithi okushisa aqoqene noma amaZinga aKhulayo eZinsuku (ZKZ).

Ukolweni wasebusika (ukolweni otshalwa imvama ekwindla noma ekuqaleni kwamakhaza asebusika lapho izimila zibonakala kakhulu ebusika) uthatha isikhathi eside ukumila uma uqhathaniswa nokolweni wasentwasahlobo (utshalwa entwasahlobo bese ukhula ezikhathini ezifudumele zasehlobo) kanti futhi unesivuno esikhulu esitholakalayo.

Uma ukolweni wasebusika utshalwe emvakwesikhathi, isikhathi esifanelekile esitholakalayo sefothosynthesisi kanye nokuqoqana kwempahla

ewomile, inkomponi yokukhiqiza yesivuno esiza emvakwesikhathi sezinhlamvu sincishiswa ngokufanele. Kungalesi sizathu izinhlobo ezikhula ngaphambi kwesikhathi kanye nezinsuku ezisemvakwesikhathi zokutshala zivame ukukhiqiza izitshalo ezinamaqabunga nezinhloko ezincane okuholela esivunweni esiphansi kakhulu.

Kuthatha inani elifanayo lamayunithi okushisa njengasesiqwini esikhulu ukuze kubumbeke iqabunga futhi likhule *kutiller*. Ukukhula nokuvuthwa kwamatiller kungasalela emuva ngezinsuku ezingeqile kwezi-2-3 uma kuqhathaniswa naloko kwesiqu esikhulu. Isitshalo sikakolweni sinekhono lokukhiqiza zonke iziqu zaso esikhathini esicishe sifane kungakhathalekile ukuthi iziqu ezihlukene ziqale ngezikhathi ezihlukene ukumila.

Ukolweni wasebusika udinga isikhathi sevenalazezishini, sona esaziwa njengesikhathi sokubanda esigabeni sokuhluma noma sokukhu-

la esihlukanisa isimila noma uhlobo ngalunye olutshaliwe. Izimila zikakolweni wasebusika zidinga lesi sikhathi ukuqinisekisa ukuthi isitshalo singena esigabeni sokukhiqiza emvakwesikhakathi somjikelezo wokukhula kwaso.

Ukwengezeleka kwesiqu kwenzeka ngenkathi isitshalo silandela amayunithi okushisa okusezingeni eliphezulu noma ubude bezinsuku. Kuqala ngenkathi izinkomba zamahomoni esitshalo etholakala entwasahlobo. Isikhathi esengeziwe sokushisa sona sisiza ukumila kwezilimo eziningana uma kutshalwe kunesikhathi okusho ukuthi kuzoba *namatiller* amaningi, okubuye kusho izinhloko eziningi zona ezisho isivuno esiningi inqobo nje uma amanzi, inayithrojini kanye nezinye izidingo zezitshalo zingantuleki.

Lolu lwazi olungenhla lungasetshenziselwa ukulawula izilimo ukuqinisekisa ukuthi uthola isivuno esiningi kuncike nje ezintweni ezimbalwa. Engxoxweni edlule, kuyacaca ukuthi kubalulekile ukutshala isimila okuyisona, ukhetho lwaso luncike ezinsukwini ezihleliwe zokutshala, ukukhula kanye nokuvuna singakhohlwa phela isimo sezulu esivame endaweni yangakini. Izimila ezihlukene zinozwela kakhulu kumayunithi okushisa adingekayo ukuze isilimo sikhule ngokugculisayo.

Izinkampani zezinhlamvu ezikhqiza izinhlobo zezimila ezinamaphethini angafani afanele izimo zezulu kanye nezindawo ezihlukene zingavakashelwa ukuze kutholwe ulwazi ngezimila ezifanele indawo olima kuyona. Kuhle ukuhlala njalo uvakashela imicimbi yezinsuku Zamafama ukuze uhlale unolwazi lwezimila ezintsha ezikhqizwayo. Noma kunjalo, kuwukuhlakanipha ukuhlala ezimileni ezaziwayo endaweni yokulima yangakini. Lezi eziqinisekisiwe eminyakeni yemvula enhle noma embi ukuthi zinamandla okumelana nezimo zendawo yangakini.

Amathrayali okutshala isimila esisha esisezimakethe angasetshenziswa njengendlela yokuhlola ukufaneleka kwaso ezimeni zezulu zepulazi langakini. Uma unganazo izinsiza noma umhlaba wokuzenzela olwako uhlolo, kuhle usebenzise izimila ezaziwayo endaweni yangakini. Ukukhetha isimila okungesona esimeni sezulu sangaleso sikhathi endaweni leyo kungaba nomthelela omubi kakhulukazi uma isivuno sakho kwenzeka sehla.

### Ukujula kokutshala kanye nendlela yokutshala

Uhlobo lokulungiselelwa kombhede wohlamvu, noma ngabe kusemvakokuhlakula ngendlela ejwayelekile noma indlela yokuthila ejwayelekile yilona oluzosho uhlobo lweplanter ezosetshezeniswa. Imithetho enqala ukuthi:

- Izinhlamvu kumele zifakwe ziqine emlabathini (noma ngabe umanzi noma womile kuya ngesizini), kepha zingajuli ukudlula icala elide lebhokisi lomentshisi. Zingafakwa



*Gcina umkhiqizo wakho wokugcina engqondweni.*



*Ukutshala ukolweni e-Overberg.*

## Ukutshala ukolweni ukuze uthole inzuzo

futhi zingajuli ukudlula icala elifishane lebhokisi lomentshisi.

- Umanyolo kumele ube ngaphansi nasecaleni lembewu.
  - ENtshonalanga neKapa amafama asebenzisa amaplanter ambalwa. Amanye asebenzisa amaspreaders kanye namatine implements anamarola emuva ukuze agqishele uhlamvu luqine.
- Into ebalulekile okumele ibhekwe ngaphambi kokutshala yisivuno esilindelekile. Zimbadlwana izinto ezinomthelela esivunweni esibhekwiwe:
- Ukujula komhlabathi;
  - Umswakama olondiwe;
  - Umumo wokuvunda komhlabathi;
  - Ukukhethwa okuyimpumelelo kwesimila;
  - Usuku oluhlosiwe lokutshala;
  - Izindlela zokuhlakula kanye nokusebenza kwazo;
  - Ukuthiltha komhlabathi kanye nokulungiselelwa kombhede womhlabathi; kanye
  - Namaphethini emvula kanye nomhlahlo wesimo sezulu.

Uma isivuno esihle esilindelwe sesiboniwe, kungakwazeka-ke manje ukuthi kwaziwe ireyathi yokuzala. Uma sekukhethiwe uhlobo lwezihlamvu ezizosetshenziswa, kumele kulandelwe ize-luleko zenkampani edayise izinhlamvu lezo.

### Iziqondiso zomsebenzi wokulima

Ukolweni unekhono elimangazayo lokunana amakhomponenti esivuno kulandela izimo zokukhula kanye nokuthuthuka. Izitshalo zikhiqiza amatiller amaningi amiselwe ukwenana isibalo esincane sezitshalo noma amatiller abe mancane ukuze kunciphe inani eliphezulu lezitshalo. Lokhu kuvumela ukukhuleleka okukhulu ereyithini yokuzala.

Ukuminyana kwezitshalo eNtshonalanga neKapa kuncike esikhathini sokutshala, indlela yokutshala, umswakama emhlabathini kanye nesimo somhlabathi okusetshenzwa kuwona. Izinhlobo zezimila, ubukhulu kanye nesisindo sohlamvu zidlala indima enkulu ekuminyaneni kwesitshalo.

Umhlaba ongahlwanyeliwe umhlaba wezolimmo osaphumule emvakwesilimo esisanda kuvunwa esifana neCanola/amaluphini, ukuze kube lula ukushintsha izilimo ngokujikelezisa, ukwakha umswakama, ukulawula ukhula nezinambuzane kanye nokulungisa ithilthi yomhlabathi.

Ukuminyana okufanele ekutshaleni kanye namandla okukhula ezimila ezimbalwa ezihaybhridi ezitshalwe ngezikhathi ezihlukele kusukela ekwindla kuze kube sekuqaleni kwasebusika okufanele indawo yangakini yokulima kungatholakala ezinkampanini ezikhiqiza imbewu, kanye naseSmall Grain Centre, yona edayisa izinhlamvu ezihloliwe zavunywa ezimakethe. Kuyalulekwa futhi ukuthi uthole ulwazi kumafama kakolweni asemnkantsh'ubomvu,

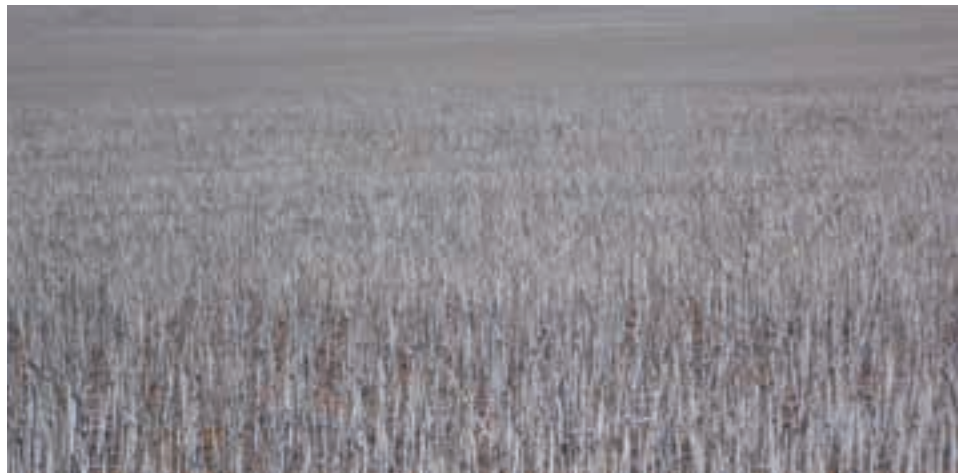
osolwazi bokulima kanye nophiko lwe-agribusiness ukuze wazi izimila ezifanele kanye namareyathi okumila okumele uwasebenzise endaweni yokulima yangakini.

Khumbula-ke ukuthi amareyathi okumila kanye nezinsuku zokutshala kumele zilungiswe zihambisane nomswakama okhona emhlabathini, isimo sokuvunda komhlabathi, ukuceluleka komanyolo, amandla omhlabathi kanye namaphethini emvula epulazini lakho. Ireyathi ephansi yokumila izonciphisa isivuno esilindelekile bese ivulela ukhula isikhala sokuba lumile ngamandla. Ezinye zezimila ezintsha ziba namandla amancane okukhipha uthuvi noma ukutiller ngakho-ke imvamisa zitshalwa amakhilogremu ama-30 ihektha ngalinye. Ireyathi ephakeme kakhulu yona ikhiqiza izitshalo ezibuthakathaka zonke ezilwela umswakama olondwe emhlabathini, amanyuthriyenti kanye nendawo yokukhula okuholela ezimpandeni ezivela kamuva ezingakhulanga ngokwanele. Kubalulekile futhi-ke ukusetha iplanter yakho ka-

kolweni ukuze ihambisane nokubekwa okufanele kwembewu kanye nokuminyana kwayo.

Hlola amasethingi eplanter yakho eshabhu lakho usebenzisa ilekhrisithi elimisayo nelivimbayo bese ukala izinhlamvu kanye nomanyolo osetshenzisiwe kuhektha elikaliwe noma ngaphezudlwana. Uma ubukhulu bendawo phakathi kwezintatshana kanye nomhlaba baziwa, kwenziwa uhlolo olunembayo lwamareyathi okutshala ngaphansi kwesivunini esijwayelekile sokusebenza kwetraki noma iplanter. Imvamisa amasethingi elekhrisithi elimisayo nelivimbayo awafani nalawo asetshenziswa uma sekusemasimini kusetshenzwa. Ukutshala indawo enkulu ereyithini ephansi kakhulu noma ephezulu kakhulu yokumila noma ukuceluleka umanyolo kungaba nezindleko eziphezulu kakhulu. 🌱

**I-athikhili ithathwe kumanyuwali yakwaGrain SA yeSingeniso Ekukhiqizweni kukaKolweni (Grain SA Introduction to Wheat Production). Uma ufuna imininingwane egcwele thumela i-imeyili ku-liana@grainsa.co.za.**



**Imihlaba evikelwe yizinhlanga inqanda ukuguguleka komhlabathi.**



**Imihlaba eshisiwe.**





# Anginasikhathi soku-...

Isaga esidala saseShayina sithi: “Iyintshi legolide angeke lalithenga iyintshi lesikhathi”. Isikhathi sibaluleke kakhulu noma-ke njengoba abanye besho bethi “isikhathi yimali”, ikakhlukazi uma kuza kwezamabhinisi. Isikhathi ngeshwa siyaphela. Usuku nosuku lunamahora angama-24. Uma isikhathi simosiwe, ngeke siphinde sibuyiswe. Izolo selidlulile unomphelo.

Umuntu uvame ukuzwa abantu bethi: “Anginaso isikhathi soku-...” Sonke sinasikhathi esilinganayo, kepha abanye bethu bakwazi ukwenza okuningi ngosuku olulodwa ukudlula abanye. Kungani na? Ukuphatha isikhathi ngokuhlakanipha? Kucishe kube njalo.

Njengoba siyigugu, isikhathi kumele siphathwe ngendlela efanele. Ukuphathwa kwesikhathi kubandakanya kuko ukuhlela, ukwenza nokulawula isikhathi okudinga ukuba kugcinwe emarekhodini abhalwe phansi. Noma kubukeka kungumsebenzi omningi, qiniseka ukuthi lokhu kuzoba wusizo olukhulu. Lokhu okulandelayo yisibonelo sokuhlela isikhathi sakho, usuku nosuku ngeviki – cabanga ngalokho okumele ukwenze evikini elizayo, kubhale phansi (ukuhlela), bhala ukuthi ngubani ozokwenza umsebenzi lowo (ukuhlela), yenza lowo msebenzi ngosuku olunqunyelwe wona (ukwenza) bese uyamaka ukuthi wenziwe (ukulawula). Uma ulandela lesi sibonelo uzothola ukuthi uzoba nokugculiseka okukhulu ikakhlukazi uma ubona umsebenzi obuwuhlelele usuphathuliwe futhi wenziwe ngempumelelo nangesikhathi esinqunyiwe. Uzobona ukuthi isikhathi sengeziwe. Uma usujwayela ukusebenzisa lolu hlelo kanti nokuhlela kwakho nakho kuphucuka ungafaka isikhathi esinembayo.

## Ukuhlelela iviki elizayo (2014/03/17 - 2014/03/21)

(Usuku olulodwa kuphela olukhonjiswe njengesibonelo).

“*Uma umosa isikhathi umosa imali – phatha isikhathi sakho ngokuhlakanipha – ngeke nje wazisola.*”

### Isikhathi siyimali

Kungani lesi sisho esithi “Isikhathi yimali” sibalulekile? Asibheke loku okuhloswe ukuba kwenziwe ngoMsombuluko. Kungenzeka ntoni na uma umanyolo ungathengwanga futhi ungachelelwanga ngesikhathi? Isinambuzane asibonwanga ngesikhathi emmbileni ngenkathi sidala umonakalo esilimeni? Isilwane esigulayo asibowanga ngesikhathi? Ucingo alulungiswanga okuholele ekutheni izilwane zilahlekela emgwaqweni? Uma lokho okuhloswe ukuba kwenziwe kungenziwa ngesikhathi esinqunyiwe kuzoba nomthelela ongemuhle enzuzweni yakho.

Uyakwazi ukubabona abantu abangakwazi ukuphatha isikhathi sabo kalula nje – basebenza isikhathi eside futhi nangokuzikhandla, bahlala njalo bematasatasa, noma-ke bazokutshela ngendlela abamatasatasa ngayo. Imisebenzi ayenziwa kanti babonakala bengahlelekanga nhlobo.

Okokuqala, ukukwazi ukuphatha isikhathi sakho kusho ukukwazi ukwaba umsebenzi. Abantu bavame ukujatshuliswa ukwaziwa ngokuthi benza wonke umsebenzi ngokwabo kunokuthi badlulisele omunye umsebenzi kwabanye, okusho ukuthi bazibophezela ngomsebenzi obungenziwa ngabanye abantu.

Okwesibili, zinqumele isikhathi. Ungasebenza kangcono uma uzinqumela isikhathi ozokwenza ngaso umsebenzi ngamunye uqinisekise ukuthi wenza wona kuphela.

Okwesithathu, funda ukuthi “Cha”. Ngesinye isikhathi kumele wenqabe uma ucelwa. Ukusiza abanye ngazo zonke izikhathi kungabanika ithuba lokuba bakusebenzise ngendlela engafanele, bathembele kuwena ngakho konke, bangasakwazi ukwenza lutho ngaphandle kosizo lwakho.

Okwesine, enye yezindlela ezisebenzayo zokuqala ukuphucula indlela ophatha ngayo isikhathi ukubheka ukuthi isikhathi sakho esiningi usichitha kuphi na. Yiba nelogi yezinsuku ezinthathu. Uzo-mangala usubona ukuthi isikhathi sakho usichitha kanjani ezintweni ezingabalulekile.

Isikhathi simosekile uma ubona ukuthi ngabe usisebenzise kangcono noma ngabe weze okudlula lokhu osukwenzile. Izinto ezivame ukumosa isikhathi imenenja engakwazi ukwaba umsebenzi – yekela – nika omunye enze lowo msebenzi. Ngabe ushintsha ingqondo yakho ngaso sonke isikhathi? Ngabe umosa isikhathi sakho nesa-banye abantu ngenxa yokuthi awulungele ukwenza umsebenzi? Imihlangano ngenye yezinto ezichitha isikhathi esiningi uma ingahlelwanga kahle. Ukwenza umsebenzi wephapha nakho kungachitha isikhathi esiningi. Umqondo wokusebenza ngephepha ukuthi iphepha ngalinye kumele lisetshenzwe kanye qha – yenza utho, fayila noma ulahle. Futhi-ke, uma ufuna umsebenzi wenziwe ngesikhathi, kumele usebenzise imishini efanele. Amathuluzi/izinto ezisebenza kahle kumele zitholakale. Amathuluzi angalingananga noma angekho sesimeni esihle achitha isikhathi esiningi.

### Ezinye izeluleko zokuphatha isikhathi ngempumelelo

Gcina indawo yokusebenzela ihlanzekile kanti futhi zonke izinto zokusebenzela nazo zibe sendaweni yazo. Nika ithuba kwabanye ukuthi banike izixazululo ezinkingeni. Ungathathi izinkinga zabo uzenze ezakho. Yenza konke ngesikhathi! Hlala isikhathi esifushane ocingweni. Hlela uhambo ngokuyimpumelelo. Xoxisana kahle, uma omunye engazwisisi, kungachitha isikhathi esiningi uzama ukumchazela ukuze naye azwisiswe.

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### UMsombuluko umhlaka-17 Mashi gowe-2014

Isikhathi	Okumele kwenziwe	Umuntu onesibophezelo
Kufikela ezikhathini zamadina	Hlola umhlaba wommbila 5	Mina (umnini/imenenja)
Emini	Thenga umanyolo	Mina
Ngaphambi kwebhulakifesi	Hlola izinkomo	uJan (umalusi)
Kufikela ezikhathini zamadina	Lungisa ucingo eBossiecamp	uJan
Emini	Hlanza imikhombe emibili yamanzi	uJan

# I Grain SA i-inthavyuwa... Leonard Nondonga



**Y**azana noLeonard Nondonga, umfama waseNjezweni endaweni yaseNgqeleni, esifundeni saseMpumalanga neKapa. ULeonard ungumfama onothando, ozimisele kanti futhi nonogqozi lokufunda. Ufuye izimvu, izinkomo futhi ulime ummbila emhlabeni onga-mahektha ayi-7.

## Ulima kuphi kanti futhi mangaki amahektha owalimayo? Ulima ngani na?

Ngikhiqiza ummbila kumahektha ayi-7 omhlaba eNjezweni endaweni yaseNgqeleni, emkhandlini kamasipala waseNyandeni. Ngifuye izimvu, izinkomo futhi ngilime nommbila. Ngiqashe futhi nesikhala epulazini lapho ngibeka khona imfuyo yami le eBarkley East.

## Ngabe yini ekugququzelayo/ ekunika ugqozi?

Amasimu amafama aMhlophe yiwona anginika ugqozi ngoba uma uzimele uyakwazi ukudala amathuba emisebenzi uqashe labo abangasebenzi ubuye ube nebhizinisi langempela lokulima.

## Chaza amandla kanye nobuthakathaka bakho

**Amandla ami:** Ngingumuntu ozimisele futhi no- nentshisakalelo yokufunda. Nginothando lokulima. Ngifuna kakhulu nokwenza inzuzo ngalo msebenzi.

**Ubuthakathaka bami:** Anginanzo izindlela zokuthola imali. Anginalo nolwazi oludingekayo ukuze ngilime ngendlela efanele. Kanti futhi-ke ngilima emhlabeni womphakathi.

## Ngabe isivuno sakho ngenkathi uqala ukulima sasingakanani? Singakanani isivuno sakho manje?

Isivuno sami kwakungu-2,5 wamathani ihektha ngalinye ngenkathi ngisaqala, kepha manje sengikhiqiza amathani ama-4 ihektha ngalinye.

## Ucabanga ukuthi ngabe yini ebe nomthelela kakhulu enqubekeleniphambili kanye nesasasa lakho?

Izifundo zakwaGrain SA okuqeqesha engiwaham-

bile kuze kube yinamuhla yiwona angiphe amakhono lawo engiwadingayo.

## Ngabe ngqeqesho yiphi osuyitholile kuze kube namuhla? Ucabanga ukuthi usadinga yiphi ingqeqesho futhi?

Ngiphothule lezi zifundo ezilandelayo: i*Contractors Course*, i*Setting of Implements Course*, i*Tractor Maintenance Course* kanye ne-*Introduction to Maize Production Course*. Ngokuzayo ngingathanda ukwenza izifundo ze*Farming for Profits*.

## Ngabe uzibona ukuphi eminyakeni emihlanu ezayo? Ungathanda ukuzibona usukuphi na?

Ngizimisele ukufinyelela ku-250 *Ton Club*.

## Ngabe ngesiphi iseluleko ongasinika amafama amancane asafufusa?

Ukulima yibhizinisi elinezuzo, ongakwazi ukuziphilisa ngalo.

**I-athikhili ibhalwe nguLawrence Luthango, UMqondisi weZentuthuko woHlelo lweGrain SA lokuThuthukiswa kwaMafama. Uma udinga imininingwane egcwele thumela i-imeyili ku-lawrence@grainsa.co.za.**







# Ukuvunwa kanye nokulondwa kommbila



I-sazi sefilosofi u-Aristotle wathi: “Ukuqala kahle ukwenza ingxenye yomsebenzi” kanti uma sibhekisa kumafama ezinhlamvu leli yiqiniso elingephikiswe. Izinga nezinga lokhukhula kommbila kumele lihlelwe ngokukhulu ukucophelela futhi konke okuhleliwe kwenziwe ngendlela efanele, lokhu kumele kwenziwe ngisho naseziganeni zokuvuna, zokudayisa noma ukulondwa kwesilimo.

Akulingene nje kuphela ukuba nesilimo esihle sommbila uma ungenalo isu lezigaba zokugcina zokukhiqiza lapho kubhekwe ukuba ummbila lowo uvunwe futhi ulondwe noma udayiswe ukuze kungene inzuzo.

Umbila ungakhiwa noma ngesandla noma ngomshini *wecombine harvester* okuyiwona ovame ukusetshenziswa kulezi zinsuku. Lapha eNingizimu Afrika kuyimvamisa ukuthi ummbila uyekwe umile emasimini uze wome ngokuphelele. Lena yindlela eyonga imali esetshenziswa ngamafama. Amazinga omswakama aphakathi kuka-12,5% kuya ku-14% yiwona amahle kanti isampula elincane lingahlolwa amafama kumasilo aseduzane. Kubalulekile futhi-ke ukuthi izinhlamvu zingayekwa isikhathi eside ngoba kungaba nobungozi obuholela ekulahlekeni kwesivuno emvakwalokho.

## Ukulawulwa kokhula

Iningi lamafama licabanga ukuthi uma isilimo

sesivuthiwe asisekho isidingo sokuzikhathaza ngokulawulwa kokhula, kepha lokho kuyiphutha elikhulu ngoba ukhulaa alunamthelela kuphela esivunweni ngesikhathi sokuvuna, kepha nekhwalithi yesivuno nayo iyathinteka. Uma ukhula luluningi alugcini kuphela ngokuchithela umshini *wecombine* isikhathi, kepha lwesulela izinhlamvu futhi luzinike iphunga elibi lona elingaholela ekwehleni kwezinga ngenkathi zilondwe esilo, noma izindleko ezengeziwe zokuhlaza izinhlamvu bese kususwa nembewu. Abaphathi bamasilo banolaka uma kuza ezinhlamvini ezifana ne-“*olieboom*” ejwayalekile yona enobuthi ezilwaneni nasebantwini.

## Izinkinga ezijwayelekile

Ezinye izinkinga ezehlisa inani lakho emnyango wamasilo yilezi:

- Izinhlamvu eziphukile;
- Iminyombo engenamandla eshwabene, engavuthwanga, elinyazwe isithwathwa, elinyazwe amazinga aphezulu okushisa, esihlumile noma enezimbobo eminyombeni yezinhlamvu ezidalwe izinambuzane noma amagundane;
- Iminyombo egqunqile esishintshe umbala ngenxa yokushiswa yilanga kakhulu kanye nokumoshaka. Iminyombo izobukeka insundu, ishwabene, ikhukhumele noma isaboya kanti futhi inezintshabusuku; futhi
- Imetheriyali yangaphandle kusampula okungabana noma yini ngaphandle kommbila, okufana

“

*Iningi lamafama licabanga ukuthi uma isilimo sesivuthiwe asisekho isidingo sokuzikhathaza ngokulawulwa kokhula, kepha lokho kuyiphutha elikhulu ngoba ukhula lunamthelela kuphela esivunweni ngesikhathi sokuvuna, kepha nekhwalithi yesivuno nayo iyathinteka.*

nengilazi, amatshe, ubulongwe noma izicucu zensimbi.

## Umswakama

Umbila kumele ulondwe ngaphansi kwezimo ezomile, ezishaya umoya kanti futhi nezihlanzekile. Izinhlamvu ezifakwa emgqonyeni ngenkathi umswakama wazo usengaphezu kuka-14% unethuba elikhulu lokulahlekelwa yisimo kanti futhi wonakale ube muncu noma “ukhunte” bese izinhlamvu ziphelelwa yimpilo. Ama-*afatoxins* anobuthi nawo azokhula embileni olondwe usesenomswakama omningi. Lokhu kulethwa kakhulu ukukhunta.

Phezu kwalokho, ukukhunta okuphilayo nokwandayo okungaphakathi kwezinhlamvu,

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**IsiZulu,**  
IsiBhunu, isiNgesi, IsiTswana, IsiSuthu,  
IsiSuthu saseNyakatho, nesiXhosa.

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## Ukuvunwa kanye nokulondwa kombila

kanye nezinambuzane eziphila futhi ziphefumule ngaphakathi kwezinhlamvu, zonke zinesandla emazingeni aphezulu kanye nomswakama kona okuholela ekonakaleni kombila olondiwe kungakhathalekile ukuthi ungaphakathi kwamasilo enzuzo, izikhwama zamasilu noma kwenye indawo yokulonda epulazini. Kubalulekile ukuthi amafama alonda ummbila wawo ngenhloso yokuba udliwe ekhaya noma awugcinela ukondla imfuyo yawo aqwashe ngalobu bungozi bese elawula le nkinga. Okubaluleke kakhulu okumele kukhunjulwe ukuthi ama-*aflotoxins* akhona angeke ashatshalaliswa ngezindlela zokugaya ukudla. Lokhu kuyachazake ukuthi uma kubhekwe ukudayisa ngaphe-sheya, imithetho yama-*mycotoxins* ekudlelni kanye nasekudleni kwemfuyo iqine kangaka.

### Izeluleko ezisheshayo zamafama amancane zokuvunwa kombila

- Nika ummbila isikhathi esanele sokuba wome emasimini;
- Ungawuyekeli isikhathi eside ngoba ungahle ulahlekelwe yisilimo sakho;
- Gcina izinhlamvu zihlanzekile;
- Amafama amancane kumele omise ummbila ngaphansi kwezimo ezinciphisa ubungozi bokwesuleleka okufana nakumataphawulini noma phansi kusimende; futhi
- Khumbula ukuthi inkinga enkulu kunazo zonke ekulondweni kombila umswakama omningi ngokwedlulele ngoba phela izinhlamvu ezimanzi zidonsa izinambuzane kanye nokukhunta.

### Ukuvuna kanye nabavuni benkontileka

Inselelo yamafama akhiqizela ukudayisa ukuthola *icombe harvesters* njengoba ukuthola lo mshini

kudinga ukuba kufakwe imali eningi entweni ezosebenza nje amavikana ambalwa ngenkathi kuvunwa epulazini. Kuvamile-ke ukuba amafama aqashe umuntu ozovuna eqashwe ngenkontileka. Kepha-ke noma kunjalo, kubalulekile ukuthi uma umuntu ekhetha ukulandela le ndlela ukuthi aqinisekise ukuthi imishini isebenza kahle nokuthi izoqokelela isivuno ngendlela efanele.

Kubalulekile futhi ukuthola ukuthi umvuni lona wenkontileka uzokwazi ukuza nini epulazini lakho. Bavame ukuba matasatasa ngesizini yokuvuna kanti ngesinye isikhathi banokuthatha nomsebenzi omningi okusho-ke ukuthi uzolinda isikhathi eside kuze kugcine konakele ikhwalithi yombila wakho, neminyombo nayo ibe lula okwenza isisindo sakho esikalini sibe phansi kakhulu. Ngesinye isikhathi ngoba bejehlele ukwedlulela emhlabeni olandelayo ngokushesha, bangasebenza ngesivinini esikhulu kakhulu bese beshiya izinhlamvu eziningi emuva okusho ukuthi kuba nokumoseka kwesivuno okuningi singekho nje isidingo.

Khumbula njalo ukuthi njengomfama unemvume yokuba uhlale inkambiso yomsebenzi kanti futhi kumele nakanjani uhlale amasampula avunwayo. Umfama ngamunye kumele akwazi ukuhlola amasethingi ecombine harvester noma ngabe engenayo ethi yena qobo lwakhe. Uma ungathokozanga ngokuthize buza imibuzo futhi uxoxisane ngalokhu ongenelisekanga ngakho nalowo omqashile ukuthi akuvunele emasimini akho.

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