



Alsilimo esinempilo sikabhontshisi isoya endaweni yase-Louwsburg.

Ngeza UBHONTSHISI ISOYA EMKHIQIZWENO wakho

UKUKHIQIZWA KUKABHONTSHISI ISOYA SEKUDUME KAKHULU ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA – KUPHAKEME KUSUKA NGAPHEZUDLWANA KANCANE KUKA-500 000 WAMATHANI NGONYAKA NGO-2012 KWAYA NGAPHEZULU KUKA-2,7 WEZIGIDI ZAMATHANI NGO-2023. LESILIMO SINAMANDLA OKUSABALALISA UBUNGOZI BOKUNGAPHUMELELI KWESILIMO. IKHANDA AMATHUBA E-AGRONOMIC FUTHI INGANIKEZA UMLIMI IHOLO ELINHLE.

Nakuba isilimo esikhiqizwa eNingizimu Afrika emhlabeni owomile ngesikhathi sezimvula zasehlobo singanyelwe umkhiqizo wommbila, ukukhiqizwa kukabhontshisi isoya kudinga ukuthathwa njengesinye esingatshalwa esikhundleni sommbila kwenye ingxenye yepulazi. Ukungeza kulokhu 'ukuphakamisa' isivuno sommbila otshalwe emuva kukabhontshisi isoya kusistimu yokujikelezisa isilimo. Kaningi, isivuno sommbila sizokhula ngo-10% noma ngaphezulu uma sitshalwe emva kukabhontshisi isoya.

Ukwehluka kwamanani entengo ahambelana nokutshalwa kukabhontshisi isoya. Uphinde ucabange ngephuzu lokuthi cishe ayikho inayithrojini (N) kamanyolo edingekayo. Imihlabathi neklayimethi ehambelana nommbila, kaningi iyafana nekabhontshisi isoya.

AMAFEKTHA OKUFANELE UWABHEKE

Amafektha alandelayo okufanele uwabheke ngaphambi kokuba utshale ubhontshisi isoya:

Izidingo zenhlabathi

- Qala ngenhlabathi yakho. Ubhontshisi isoya ingaphila ekujuleni kwenhlabathi ene-pH engaba yisithupha. Ngenhlanhla izobekezelela ama-*pH values* aphantsi, ngisho kangcono kunommbila.
- Ifosiforasi (P) nephotheziyamu (K) amazinga ezigaba zika-20 wezingxenye ngemiliyoni (ppm) no-100 ppm (kuya ngenhlabathi enhlabathini nendlela yokukhipha) kuyafuneka, kodwa futhi ubhontshisi isoya iyahambelana nokukhula ngaphansi kwamazinga aphantsi.
- Lonke ukhula olusensimini luthathe njengesitha sakho uluhlakule. Qinisekisa ukuthi isibulala khula esisetshenziswe esilimeni esedlule ngeke siwudale umonakalo kubhontshisi isoya.
- Qinisekisa ukuthi insimu yesilimo ileveleke ngokufanele, njengoba ubhontshisi isoya akufanele itshalwe ekujuleni okushona phansi ukwedlula u-5 cm, ngezitshalo eziyi-250 000 kuya ku-300 000 i-hektha ngalinye.
- Ukuvulwa kolayini kuhambelana nama-implimenti asetshenzisiwe, kodwa olayini abancane (abangaphansi kuka-90 cm) isivuno esijwayelekile siyakhula eminyakeni ejwayelekile.



IZWI LIKA...

Pieter de Jager



KWABA NGENKULU INJABULO UKUTHOLA UKUNCONYWA YIMBONI YAKWA-*GRAIN* NGENTO ENGIYITHANDA KAKHULU. IZINCOMO EZIPHUMA EMBONINI ZIKHOMBISA UKUTHI WENZA KAHLE FUTHI NABANTU BAYAKUBONA LOKHO.

Kimina i-value enkulu kangaka ye-*Grain Producer* woNyaka inqubo yokucubungula kwaba yilokhu engikufundile ngami kanye nomsebenzi wokulima. Akukho mayelana nokuwina, kodwa kumayelana nokuzithuthukisa futhi ngiyakholwa ukuthi futhi yikho lokhu i-*Grain SA* efuna ukuphumelela ngalo mncintiswano.

Umntcintiswano wale-*questionnaire* inginikeze umqondo ojulile webhizinisi lami nangezindlela zokulima. Ngithole ukwazi nanga-mandla ami, nokuthi yiziphi izindawo ezisadinga ukupholishwa. Ngakho ke, ngingathanda ukwabelana ngeseluleko esingisizile empumelelweni yami njengomlimi nabafundi be*Pula Imvula*.

- Buza imibuzo ngoba yiyona ndlela yokufunda leyo, kodwa ingamane ukopele indlela yomunye umuntu – qinisekisa ukuthi le seluleko singakusebenzela esimeni sakho esehlukile.
- Zinikele ngoba ukulima umsebenzi onzima. Akuwona umsebenzi oqala ngehora lesishiyagalombili ushayise ngehora lesihlanu. Uma ucabanga ukuthi usuqedile, kuhlezi kunokunye futhi okufanele ukwenze.
- Setha amagoli – amagoli esikhathi esiphakathi nesikhathi eside, ngoba le indlela ibhizinisi elizokhula ngayo.
- Phulekithiza ukuphathwa kwezimali ngendlela efanele nangokusebenza. Akuwenzi umqondo ukusebenzisa imali eningi empilweni yomhlaba, bese uthola ukuthi ayisekho imali esele kadizili uma sewufuna ukutshala.
- Uma ufuna ukuphumelela, kufanele uzibophezele ngebhizinisi lakho. Ngeke usole omunye umuntu uma izinto ziphuma endleleni. Abanye abantu bangakusiza, kodwa ekugcineni kosuke ukuzibophezela kungokwakho.

– **U-Pieter de Jager uyi-2023 Grain SA/Syngenta I-Grain Producer yoNyaka kanye nabalimi abasesigodini i-Albertinia eNtshonalanga neKapa.** ■



Ngeza ubhontshisi isoya...

Ukukhethwa kwe-Cultivar

- Ububanzi obukhulu bama-*cultivar* kabhontshisi isoya akhona. Ukukhetha ofanele indawo yakho, sebenzisa ulwazi kwa-*Agricultural Research Council's (ARC's)* neziNcomo zezinkampani nabeluleka ngama-*Cultivar* kaBhontshisi isoya.
- Qinisekisa ukuthi ukuvuthwa kwegruphu ye-*cultivar* oyicabangayo iyangena kuleyo ndayo otshala kuyo izilimo.
- Uma kwenzeka, tshala i-*cultivar* engaphezulu ngezikhathi ezahlukene zokukhula – lokhu kuzoselula isikhathi sokuvuna. Ungalokothi uxube imbewu – tshala ama-*cultivar* ahlukene emasimini ahlukene.
- Usuku lokutshala futhi luzoba nomthelela ekukhetheni i-*cultivar*. Bheka le mihlahlandlela yezinsuku zokutshala:
 - Izindawo ezibandayo: Ekupheleni kuka-Okthoba kuye ekupheleni kukaNovemba.
 - Izindawo eziphakathi nendawo: UNovemba kuze kube kusekuqaleni kukaDisembe.
 - Izindawo ezishisayo: Phakathi noNovemba kuze kube sekupheleni kukaDisemba, lapho isithwathwa singalindelekile ngasekuqaleni kwekwindla.

Ukujova imbewu

Lo ngumsebenzi obaluleke kakhulu empumelelweni yokulinywa kabhontshisi isoya. Qaphela ukuthi umlimi angonga ngaphezulu kuka-60 kg we-N ngethani ngalinye likabhontshisi isoya okhiquziwe uma ukujova kwenziwe ngokufanele.

I-*Biological nitrogen fixation* (BNF) ingenzeka kuphela ngokujova nge-mpumelelo nge-*Rhizobium* baktheriya. Le phrosesi iqala ngokuhlanganiswa kwe-*strain Rhizobium* efanele ngembewu kabhontshisi isoya futhi uma kungenzeka, nengxube ye-*Rhizobium strain*, ne-*Rhizobium* elenga emseleni wokutshala. Imbewu kufanele imathiswe nge-ejenti ezoyimanzisa.

Uphathe kahle umnokoloto, ubeke endaweni ebandayo futhi uyisuse elangeni ngesikhathi kuhlanganiswa. I-BNF eyimpumelelo izoqinisekisa i-N eyanele yesilimo esihle.

*Isilimo sikabhontshisi isoya esi-
bukeka siphilile sathwentshulwa
esifundeni saseDundee, ngo-2023.*



Usuku lokutshala

Ngaphandle kweminye imicabango, ungalokothi utshale enhlabathini eyo-
mle. Ubhontshisi isoya ithatha cishe u-50% wesisindo sembewu yawo
ngaphambi kokuba imile, kodwa emmbileni kuba yinani eliwuhhafu.

Isimo sezulu yisona esizoba amandla aphushayo, kodwa uma kwe-
nzeka, ukutshala kusaqala nge-*cultivar* efanele kuzoletha isivuno esihle.
I-*Sclerotinia stalk rot* ivamise kakhulu ekutshaleni emva kwesikhathi, ikakhu-
lukazi uma kubanda futhi kumanzi ngesikhathi sokuqhakaza kwezimbali.



Uma kwenzeka, tshala i-*cultivar* engaphezulu
ngezikhathi ezahlukeni zokukhula – lokhu
kuzoselula isikhathi sokuvuna.



Gwema ukwakheka koqweqwe ngeviki lokuqala emva kokutshala.
Amasimu esilimo wacine enganalo ukhula, izinambuzane nezifo.

Njengombila, ubhontshisi isoya nakho kuyezwela ngaphansi kwe-
zimo ezivimbayo esigabeni sokukhiqiza. Ngenhlalaha ubhontshisi isoya
ihlala isikhathi eside kule sigaba, ngakho ke ungakwazi ukumelana ne-
zimo ezinjalo isikhathi esidanyana kunombila. Isilimo futhi singahlala
kangcono esimeni samanzi amile kunombila.

Ukuvuna

Ingxenywe yokucina yenqubo yokukhiqiza ubhontshisi isoya ukuvu-
na. Uma amasimu emakhulu kakhulu ukuba engatshalwa ngesandla,
kudingeka i-*combine*. Qinisekisa ukuthi unayo i-akhesi emshinini onjalo
ngesikhathi sokuvuna. Ubhontshisi isoya uzofohlaka emva kwesigaba
R8, ngesikhathi u-95% wemidumba uguquka uba nsundu. ■

Ukutshalwa kukabhontshisi isoya kufanele kwenziwe masinyane
uma imbewu isihlanganisiwe. Ungayishiyeli imbewu ejoviwe ilanga eli-
landelayo, ngaphandle lapho umjovo ulashwe kuqala ukuze kuvumeleke
ukuthi igcineke isikhathi eside. Qinisekisa ukuthi ulandela imiyalelo.

Amanye manyuthriyanti kufanele a-aplaywe njengoba kudingeka.
U-*Molybdenum* ibalulekile ekusebenzeni kwe-*N-fixation*. Ngakho ke, ku-
fanele i-aplaywe njenge-*micronutrient*.

Ungakhohlwa ukuthi ubhontshisi isoya idinga u-6 kg kuya ku-9 kg u-P
nangaphezulu kuka-20 kg ka-K ngethani lokusahlamvu. Kungenzeka futhi
ukuthi isaplayi ye-Salfa (S) ishode. Okungenani u-2 kg we-S uyasuswa
kuthani ngalinye lomkhiqizo wokusahlamvu. Ukuhlaziywa kwenhlabathi
kuzonikeza umhlahlandlela omuhle kamanyolo onconyiwe.



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IMVULA, NGOJANAWARI 2023**

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Indlela YOKONDLA isilimo sakho, hhayi UKHULA

UMANYOLO NGEZINYE ZEZINDLELA EZISETSHE-NZISWAYO UKUKHUTHAZA UKUKHIQIZA KANYE NOKUNCINTISANA KWEZILIMO NOKHULA NAMANYE AMA-ELEMENTI ENHLALO YENDAWO. UKUFAKA UMANYOLO NGENDLELA EFANELE KUDLALA INDIMA EBALULEKILE NESEBENZAYO EKUPHATHWENI KWESILIMO. NGOKUBALULEKILE IKHULISA UKUMUNCEKA KWAMANYUTHRIYANTI YISITSHALO, NGOKUTHUTHUKISA ISIVUNO EZILIMENI ZE-*AGRONOMIC*.

KUNGANI KUBE UMANYOLO?

Umanyolo udlala indima abalulekile ekugcwaliseni amanyuthriyanti athathwe yizilimo enhlabathini. Ngaphandle kokufaka umanyolo umkhinqizo wezolimo nesivuno sesilimo singancipha kakhulu. Yingakho omanyolo besetshenziswa ukugcwalisa amanyuthriyanti enhlabathini asele ngamaminerali angamuncea masinyane futhi asetshenziswe yizilimo.

La makhampawundi amakhemikhali aqukethe amanyuthriyanti abalulekile ekukhuliseni isitshalo, afana ne-nayithrojini, iphotheziyama nefosforasi.

Omanyolo bangabaluleka ezitshalweni ngale zindlela ezilandelayo:

- Wandisa ukubekezela kwezitshalo ezinambuzaneni.
- Wenza ngcono ukusetshenziswa kwamanzi yizitshalo ngokufanele futhi kukhulisa ukujula kwezimpande.

- Baqinisa imihlanga nezinti zesitshalo.
- Bakhulisa ukukhula masinyane kwesistimu yezimpande nokwakheka kwezinhlamvu zesitshalo.
- Kuqinisa ukukhula kwezitshalo, okuxubene nombala oluhlaza wesitshalo.

UMANYOLO OFANELE

Inhloso yokufaka umanyolo ofanele ukukhulisa uxhumana phakathi kwezimpande namanyuthriyanti, ikakhulukazi ngesikhathi sezigaba zokuqala zesilimo kanye nokukhula kwezimpande, ngaleso sikhathi ugwema izingqinamba zokumila noma ukwakheka kwazo. Kubalulekile ukufaka umanyolo lapho kuhlangene khona izimpande ezincane noma lapho zizodlulela khona ezindaweni ezizokhulisela kuzo isivuno.

Indawo yamanyuthriyanti yesigaba esibalulekile sokulawula amanyuthriyanti, njengoba kunomthelala obalulekile olandela ukuba khona kwamanyuthriyanti. Ukungafaki ngokufanele kungabulala isivuno esikhulu futhi kuholele ekulahlekelweni yizimali. Uma ulungisa isimo sokufakwa kwamanyuthriyanti, amafektha okufanele uwacabange, abandakanya:

- Inhlobo lukamanyolo ofakwayo.
- Ithileji nezindlela zokujikelezisa izilimo.
- Isilimo osikhethayo.
- I-aksesi yezimpahla zokusebenza ezidingekayo.
- Ukuhamba kwamanyuthriyanti enhlabathini.
- Isimo senhlabathi.

1 Imisebenzi yama element esitshalo ahlukene aqukethwe umanyolo.

INayithrojini (N)	Iphotheziyamu (K)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phromotha ukukhula kwezitshalo masinyane (amaqabunga neziq). • I-elementi yempilo ngokwakheka nokusebenza kwe-<i>chlorophyll</i>, izithako ezibalulekile zokuhlukanisa amaqabunga aluhlaza ngokujiyile. • Ukuhlela ama-amino asidi, okudala amaphrotheni. • Ukulungisa ukumuncwa kwamanye amanyuthriyanti. • Izithako eziyisisekelo zamakhompawundi abalulekile – <i>i-nucleic acid</i> nama-<i>enzymes</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iyasiza ekukhuliseni iziqu namaqabunga. • Ikhulisa ukubekezelela ezifo. • Ukuqinisa izindonga zamaseli futhi inciphise ukubajwa/ukubambeka. • I-afektha ukumuncea kwamanzi kumaseli ezitshalo. Izitshalo ezinephotheziyamu enganele zingabuna uma kunomswakama omningi. • Ibalulekile ekwakhekeni nasekuhambiseni amanzi ezindaweni ezithize nasekuhambiseni amaphrotheni, isitashi, ushukela kanye no-oyela, ukwenzisa ngcono usayizi nangekhwalthi yezithelo, okusahlamvu nezigaxa.
Ifosforasi (P)	Ama-elementi esitshalo sokudla aseiyisekhondali
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vuselela ukuhluma kwezimpande masinyane nokukhula-futhi izitshaloe ziqale kahle ukukhula – futhi zikhande <i>i-root filter system</i> enhlabathini ukuze zithathe kahle amanyuthriyanti ezitshalo namanzi akhona. • Khuthaza ukuvuthwa kwezilimo. • Khuthaza ukuqhakaza kwezimbali nokwakheka kwezinhlamvu. • Kudala ukwedluliseka kwamandla nenqubo yokuguqula lapho ushukela eguquka abe ama-<i>hormone</i>, nempilo amaphrotheni yokuhlumisa amaqabunga amasha nezithelo. • Impilo ye-<i>photosynthesis</i> (ukuba luhlaza kwezitshalo). • Ibaluleka ukuhlukanisa amaseli. 	<p>Asetshenziswa ngamakhwantithi amancane kunama-elementi ayisisekelo, kodwa abalulekile ekukhuliseni izitshalo nekhwalithi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ikhalsiyamu (Ca) <p>Ikhalsiyamu ingxenye ebalulekile yesakhiwo se-cell wall futhi kufanele sibe khona ukuze kwakheke amaseli amasha. Ukuntuleka kwekhalsiyamu kudala ubuthakathaka beziq nokuwa kwezimbali namabhudi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMagniziyamu (Mg) <p>Ibalulekile ekwenzeni i-fotosintesis. Ukuvuselela izitshalo eziningi enqubeni yokukhula.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Usalfa (S) <p>Inhlanganisela yama-amino asidi futhi ngakho ke abalulekile ekwakhweni kwamaphrotheni. Ukusiza ukungcina umabala oluhlaza ezitshalweni. Kuyasiza ukungcina imibala oluhlaza ezitshalweni.</p>

Izindlela ezijwayelekile zokufaka umanyolo

1. Ukuwusakaza

Ufaka umanyolo ngendlela yokuwusakaza isho indlela efanayo yokusabalalisa imethiriyali phezu kwenhlabathi. Uma ufakwa emva kokutshala, ukuwufaka ngokuwusakaza ngokuvamile kusuke kusho ukwenza i-*top-dress application*. Uma ukuwufaka ngokuwusakaza kuxutshwe nenhlabathi, kusuke kusho i-*broadcast incorporated*.

Amathuba

- Kulula ukuwufaka.
- Kunciphisa izindleko zokusebenza.
- Kwenza ukusabalalisa umanyolo ngendlela efanayo.
- Kudinga izimpahla zokusebenza ezingabizi.
- Kunciphisa ubungozi bukungalangani kwamanyuthriyanti.
- Isikhathi sakhona asinquniwe.

Ububi

- Kunikeza ukhula umanyolo omningi.
- Kwandisa ukulahlekelwa yi-N ngomhnamuko, ukuwususa enhlabathini kanye nokuyigugula kuqhathaniswa nokuyifaka enhlabathini.
- Ukususa i-N esitshalweni iye esizindeneni sezimpande zaso kudinga imvula noma ukuchelelwa.
- Ishiya ama-*non-mobile* nyuthriyanti (P, K namanye ama-*micronutrients*) cishe isamba sonke enhlabathini engaphezulu phecelezi i-*surface*, kwenza izimpande zezitshalo phecelezi *root system* zingawatholi.

2. Umushwe

Umushwe usho ukufaka amanyuthriyanti ngaphansi, ngaphezulu, emacelelni noma nhlangothi zombili zembewu noma ezithonjeni ngesikhathi kutshalwa. Inhlalo yalolu hlobo lokufakela ukuqiniseka ukufakwa kukamanyolo othile eduze kwembewu noma ezimpandeni zezitshalo ukuqinisekisa ukuba khona kwamanyuthriyanti amaningi. Imishwe kamanyolo kufanele afakwe okungenani ebangeni elingu-4 cm ukusuka embewini naku-4 cm a ngaphansi kwembewu ukuvikela umonakalo ongadalwa usawoti ne-*ammonia toxicity*.

Okuzuzisayo/Usizo

- Ibeka umanyolo kusistimu yezimpande zesithombo lapho izithombo zingakwazi khona ukuwasebenzisa kalula amanyuthriyanti.
- Kwenza ngcono ukusetshenziswa kwamanyuthriyanti ngokwekhono.
- Kubeka umanyolo ngendlela yokuthi usondele kakhulu ezilimeni kunasokhuleni.
- Ukugcina amanyuthriyanti ngesikhathi inhlabathi iguguleka.
- Iphromotha ukukhula masinyane kwesitshalo ngokwandisa ukuba khona kwe-P.
- Ukunciphisa i-P ne-K *fixation* ngokuvimbela indawo engaphezulu ukuze ingathintani nenhlabathi.

Okubi

- Ikhulusa ukulahlekelwa yi-N ne S ihambe namanzi uma kuqhathaniswa nesafesi yokufakelwa.
- Inciphisa ukutshala uma ifakwa ne-*drill*.
- Idinga izikhali zokusebenza noma okuguqula isikhali sokusebenza.
- Usawoti ushela ezitshalweni uma kungenzivanga ngendlela efanele.
- Iyabiza futhi ihamba kancane/iyawabuluka.
- Ukusebenza ngamandla.
- Ukhavareji encane.



Ibhande likamanyolo elibekwe kude kakhulu nomugqa wesilimo. Ngenxa yentengo ephezulu kamanyolo, abalimi akufanele bawulahle noma banciphise ukusebenza kwawo.

UMTHELELA WOKUFAKA UMANYOLO

Ukukhula kwezimpande

Izimpande zokuqala zikhula kuqala, ilandelwa yi-*seminal* yokuqala ayeyi. Umanyolo ongancibiliki kalula, ofana ne-P, uma ufakwe ngaphansi ohlangothini lwehlabathi i-akseseke ngasekuqaleni kwesizini yokukhula uma kuqhathaniswa nomanyolo ofakwe ohlangothini lombewu ekujuleni okulinganayo. (Ufiga 1 ekhasini 6).

Okulandelayo, ipheya leseminal kanye ne-*crown roots* iyakhula futhi ungakwazi ukufinyelela kumanyolo ofakwe ngasohlangothini lwembewu (Ufiga 2 ekhasini 6). Ibhande eliyilona kufanele libe u-4 cm kuya ngasohlangothini no-4 cm ngaphansi kwembewu lwezimpande ezikhulayo ziyoshaya emshweni kamanyolo masinyane emva kokukhula.

Ngokuvamile i-*root systems* ikhula ishone phansi kakhulu kunokushona ukwedlula ukujula kukamanyolo ufakiwe, nakuba ukudepha kugcina khambelana nesilimo nomswakama wenhlabathi. Izimpande ezishona phansi kakhulu zifinyelela kumanyuthriyanti ahambayo, afana nenayithrethi, akumanyolo ofakwe noma osondela ngakusafesi uma kunomswakama owanele.

Umanyolo nokuncintisana nokhula

Ukusakazwa kukamanyolo kwenza ukuthi nokhulu liwuthole umanyolo ngokubanzi. Ngakolunye uhlangothi, ukufaka umanyolo enhlabathini eduze nembewu noma izike ngaku-*root zone* ngokwesimo sendawo isekela izilimo futhi kuyancipha ukusaplaya ukhula. Ukhula olusondele kakhulu nomushwe kamanyolo kufanele lulawulwe ngoba umncintiswano uqine kakhulu uma amanyuthriyanti emaningi.

Kubaluleke kakhulu ukuthi amaplanta akhalibhethwe futhi aqashele njalo ngesikhathi kutshalwa ukuqinisekisa ukuthi umanyolo ufakwa ngokudepha okudingekayo futhi nangokwebanga lembewu. Umushwe kamanyolo ongakafakiwe ngokufanele ungalala ukungakhuli ngokuyikho kwesilimo futhi lokho kunikeza ukhula oluwamukelayo usizo (Isithombe 1).

Ukhula olungawutholi umanyolo luyaqhubeka nokukhula kancane uma kuqhathaniswa nezitshalo ezisemushweni likamanyolo. Uma ukufaka umanyolo esilimeni sakho kuphela, lokhu kuzosinika ukuncintisana okufanele uma kuqhathaniswa nokhula. Ukungawufaki ngendlela umanyolo kuzoholela ekutheni sehle isivuno sesilimo futhi kungakhulisa izindleko zokulawula ukhula, lokho kunciphisa imali engenayo kumlimi.

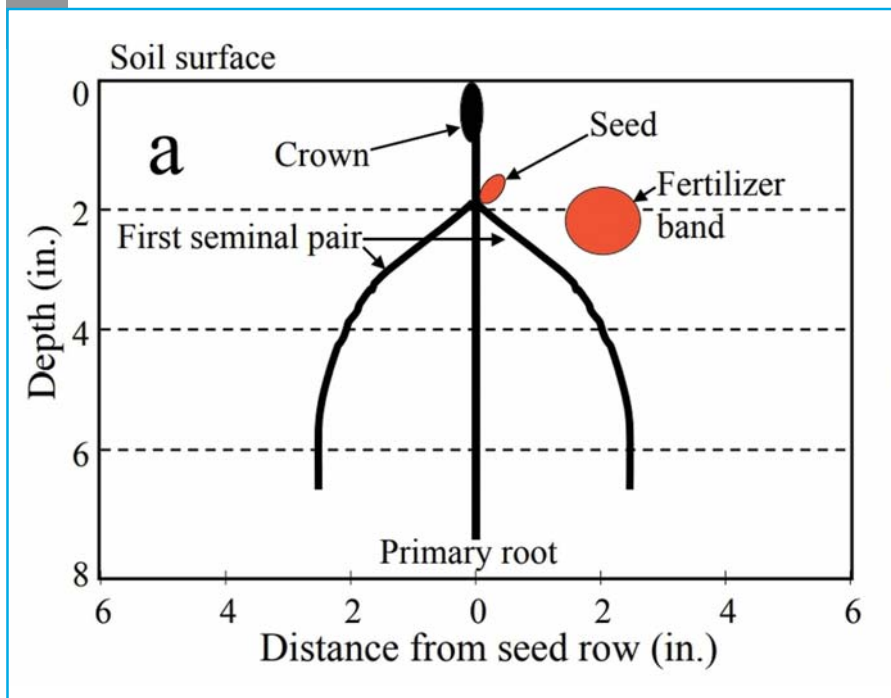
Ukubakhona kwe- P

Ukukhetha indlela yokufaka umanyolo isinqumo esibalulekile sokulawula kubakhiqizi, kukho kukubili ekutheni usebenze ngendlela nasohlangothini lwenhlalo yendawo. Ngenxa yokungahambi kwe-P kuphrofayile yenhlabathi, ibanga lokuwu-aplaya libalulekile ekukhuliseni ekumuncaka kwe-P.

Ukufakwa kwe-P ngokuyisakaza ngokuvamile kuyindlela elula futhi kufanele amareyithi aphezulu okufaka umanyolo. Lokhu kwandisa

Indlela yokondla isilimo...

1 Umanyolo obekwe endaweni engashonile ungawela enhlabathini eyomile futhi ungafiki nasezimpendeni.



Unga-aplaya kangakanani

Amandla esivuno sendawo kunomthelala wamafektha afana nemvula, amandla enhlabathi kanye nesimo senhlabathi, okungashintshwa ngezindlela ezehlukene zokulima. Isidingo sikamanyolo sokuthola imiphumelela yesivuno esithile kuncike kakhulu kumiphumelo yohlolo lwenhlabathi, isimo senhlabathi, amandla enhlabathi kanye nephethini yemvula endaweni.

Ukusondelana kakhulu nabadayisi bakamanyolo kubalulekile kubalimi ukuze bathole uhlaziyo nezincomo ezifanele isimo senhlalo nezimo zezezimali. Kulabo abadinga izincomo ezivamile, ibhukwana likamanyolo phecelezi *fertilizer handbook* elahlanganiswa yi-Fertiliser Association of South Africa (FERTASA) nikeza imihlahlandlela yezidingo zikamanyolo wezilimo ezahlukene.

ISIPHETHO

Ukunganaki ukuhlola njalo ukusebenza kweplanta yakho akuxoleleki. Ukutshala ngomanyolo ngokungabhekisisi uwela kusafesi ngenxa yesikhali sokusebenza esingakhalibhrethiwe noma ngamashubhu avalekile/aphukile kunganciphisa kakhulu izivuno, kuguqule yonke into ingabi yinzuzo kodwa ibe yizindleko. Kufanele kusetshenziswe amandla onke ukuqinisekisa ukondleka kwesitshalo okufanele, ukunikeze isimo esiphezulu sokufinyelela esivunweni esithagethiwe.

Njengoba umanyolo uwodwa ukhombisa ukuthi ubiza kakhulu, ukuwufaka, ikakhulukazi ukuwufaka, kufanele kwenziwe ngokucophelela okukhulu okusebenzayo. Isu lokufaka nesikhathi sikamanyolo kunamandla amakhulu ekukhuliseni isivuno nokusetshenziswa kwamanyuthriyanti ngempumelelo, lokhu kuthuthukisa i-net profit yabakhiqizi.

AMA-REFERENSE

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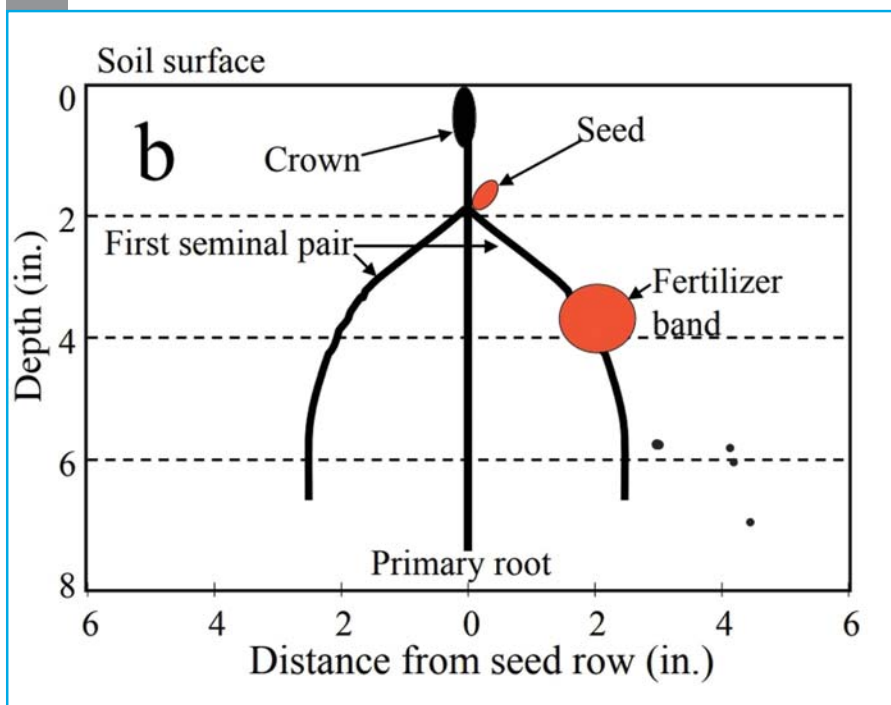
https://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/mauisoil/c_placement.aspx

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2 Umanyolo ubekwa ngokufanele ukuze izimpande zixhumane kahle namanyuthriyanti.



ukuxhumana kukamanyolo nezinhlaka zenhlabathi ngokomthamo wenhlabathi, lokho kukhulisa amandla e-P fixation. Ngenxa yokumuncwa ngamandla kwe-P kuzinhlaiya zenhlabathi, ukuwufaka ngokuwusakaza kukhulisa ubungozi bokugelezela emifuleni nasemihosheni eseduze.

Ukufaka umushwe le-P kunganikeza amathuba amaningi ngokuwufaka ngokuwusakaza emazingeni aphantsi okuvivinya inhlabathi. Ngokufaka umanyolo ngokomthamo omncane enhlabathini, ukuthintana kwenhlabathi nomanyolo kuyancipha, okwenza kunciphe i-P fixation futhi kukhulise ukumuncwa yisitshalalo.



**U-LEONARD THAPHATHI,
IMENENJA: YOKUTHUTHU-
KISA EZOLIMO E-NWK**

Ezolimo zibungazwe E-NAMPO HARVEST DAY

-GRAIN SA 56 NAMPO HARVEST DAY YASINGATHWA KUSUKELA NGOMHLA KA-14 KUYE KUMHLA KA-17 MEYI 2024 KWA-NAMPO PARK, NGAPHANDLE KWASE-BOTHAVILLE. INANI ELIQOSHIWE LEZIVAKASHI AMA-86 474 IZIVAKASHI EZANGENA ESANGWENI EZINSUKWINI EZINE.

Ukugqama kombukiso wokudayiswayo phakathi kwabalimi, ababukisi, ababeka imibono, futhi wonke umuntu onenhliziyi yezolimo emphakathini.

'Kwakuqapheleka isimo esipholile sasiheleza kwa-NAMPO Park iviki lonke futhi yonke into yahamba njengoba kwakuhleliwe, ngaphandle kwe-*park*. Sabusiswa nge-NAMPO enhle,' kusho U-Dr Dirk Strydom kwa-Grain SA kanye nomhleli we-NAMPO. 'Ilanga lalibalele kalihle, kwaba kuyi-NAMPO eyayifudumele ukwedlula yonke iminyaka, nakho kwaba nomthelele omuhle ekutheni kube nezethameli eziningi,' engeza.

'Yithuba elihle lokuba i-Grain SA isingathe i-NAMPO. Impumelelo ya-ngempela e-NAMPO imayelana nobudlelwano nobambiswano oluqinile esilwakhayo embonini – njengabalimi abanobudlelwano obuqinile

Ungqongqoshe wezolimo, ukubuyiselwa komhlaba nokuthuthukiswa kwezindawo ezisemakhaya, uThoko Didiza, uvakashele i-NAMPO masinyane ngoLwesithathu, mhla ka 15 Meyi. Lapha unoDerek Mathews, usihlalo wakwa-Grain SA, ujabulela uku-phathwa kahle nomoya we-NAMPO Harvest Day.



Amalungu akwa-Grain SA ejabulela ilawunji yamalungu.



Ezinye izivakashi ezahambela i-NAMPO 2024.



namasaplaya namakhasimende, futhi nabangenza amaplane angcono okwenza ngcono kakhulu nangonyaka ozayo,' kusho u-DR Tobias Doyer emva kwe-NAMPO yakhe yokuqala esigungwini eyi-(CEO) kwa-Grain SA.

'I-NAMPO iyi-asethi yezwe lapho wonke umkhakha wezolimo ebamba khona iqhaza. Yithuba elihle kakhulu lapho abalimi babehlezi nabaholi futhi bakhe ubudlelwano obuzosithwala ekuthatheni izinqumo kanye nokusebenza ndawonye ukwenza ezolimo zibe yimpumelelo yonke,' kuqhubeka u-Doyer.

'Abalimi kufanele bagxile ngesikhathi sonke ngoba banethuba elincane lokugileka. Emva kwesizini yokukhiqiza enezinselelo kanye nokhetho lwezwe selusondele, i-NAMPO yasiza ekukhandeni umoya wethemba, kodwa nezinhlelo zangempela abazoqhubeka nazo.'

Izinsuku ze-NAMPO zangonyaka ozayo zihlelwe umhla ka-13 kuya kumhla ka-16 Meyi 2025 e-NAMPO Park ngaphandle kwase-Bothaville. ■

Abantu abadumile ababili abavakashele i-NAMPO kube u-Wandile Sihlobo, usomnotho omkhulu ne-Agbiz, noMoeletsi Mbeki, oyi-political and economic commentator, bobabili ababa yingxenye ye-Nation in Conversation isigungu sezingxoxo zokhetho luka-2024.



ITHIMBA LABAHLELI BEPULA IMVULA

Hlanganisa IPLANE LEBHIZINISI lepulazi lakho

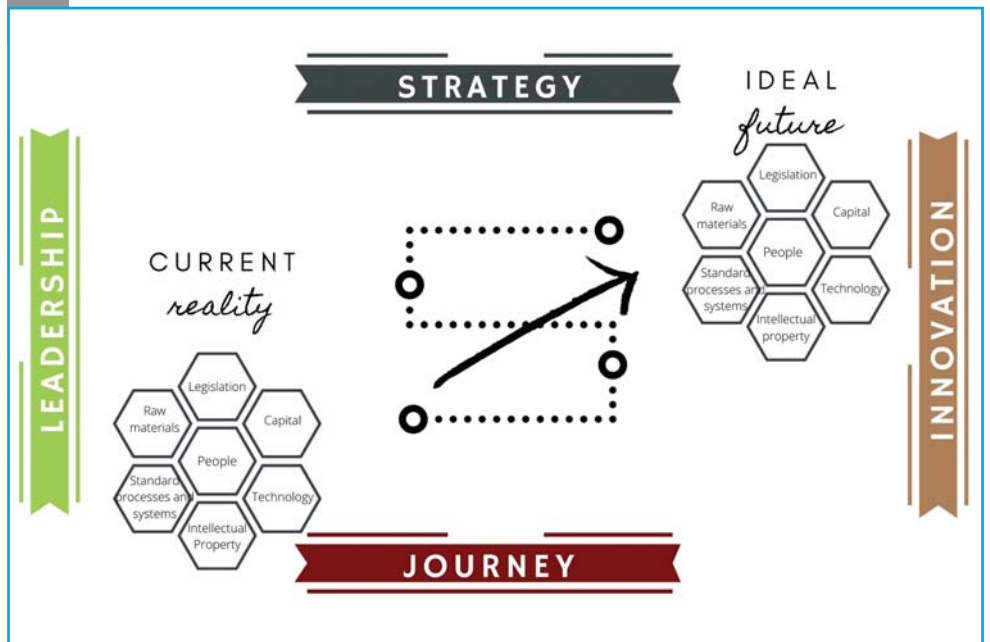
UKUBA UMLIMI OPHUMELELAYO KUDINGA UKUHLELELWA OKUFANELE. IPLANE LEBHIZINISI INGAKUSIZA UKUSUNGULA LOKHO OFUNA UKUKWENZA. UZOKWENZA KANJANI LOKHO NOKUTHI IMBUYISELO ONGAYILINDELA, NGAPHAMBI KOKUBA UCITHE IMALI EKULIMENI.

Iplane lebhizinisi limele indlela ehamba ngalo ibhizinisi ngekusasa lentuthuko noma ukukhula kwebhizinisi lokulima. Licacisa ukuthi ipulazi libhekephi futhi lichaze ngokuthi lizimisele ukufika kanjani lapho liphokophelele khona.

Lonke ibhizinisi linemuva lalo, isikhathi samanje kanye nekusasa. Uma usaluqala uhambo lwakho lokulima, isikhathi esedlule sizoba sifushane kakhulu – kodwa uma ubukade uzibandakanya nokulima isikhashana, isikhathi esidlule sizobandakanya iminxa enjenge:

- Uhambo njengomlimi.
- Wawusebenza kuphi ngaphambi kokuba uqale ukulima.
- Yiluphi uhlobo lolwazi onalo.
- Yini owake wayenza yasebenza kahle futhi yini engahambanga kahle.

1 Incazelo yemephu yebhizinisi lekusasa.



Nakuba ikusasa lingaziwa, wonke umuntu kudingeka abe nesithombe sokuthi ufuna ukuya kuphi nokuthi kuzobukeka kanjani.

Isimo sanamuhla esiyiqiniso sizochaza ibhizinisi lokulima sethule izimpawu, okubalwa kuzo izimo ezifana ne:

- Ngabe unayo i-akresi yenhlabathi futhi uma kunjalo, ingamahektha amangaki?
- Ngabe kukhona yini okukhiqizayo namuhla?
- Ngabe bangaki abantu abasebenza epulazini?
- Ngabe yini amandla akho, ubuthakathaka, amathuba nezinsalelo?

Kwabanye abalimi, iqiniso lizoba kahle, kanti kwabanye kungaba yisimo esibi. Kodwa, akukhathalekile noma kuhle noma kubi – kubalulekile ukunqondisa ukuthi isimo sakho esiyiqiniso sanamuhla sibukeka kanjani ukuze wazi ukuthi ngabe ufuna ukwenza okuthile ngalokho noma cha. Uma isimo sakho seqiniso sanamuhla sesivele silungile, ungathola ukuthi awufuni ukuququka, kodwa ufuna ukuthola izindlela zokuqhubekela phambili.

Uma uchaza ikusasa lepulazi lakho, uzophendula le mibuzo efanayo ekleliswe ngenhla, kodwa izimpendulo zizobandakanya amaphupho akho okuthi ufuna ukuba futhi ipulazi lakho libukeke kanjani esikhathini esizayo.

Nakuba ikusasa lingaziwa, wonke umuntu kudingeka abe nesithombe sokuthi ufuna ukuya kuphi nokuthi kuzobukeka kanjani. Abanye osomabhizinisi bayibiza njengemibono yabo nezinhloso zabo, noma isizathu sokuthi kungani benza lokho abakwenzayo.

Iplane lebhizinisi lepulazi lakho yipulane elibhalwe phansi elikhuluma ngemuva lakho, imanje kanye nezinqumo ezifanele, izinyathelo nezinyathelo ozozithatha ukuthuthukisa ibhizinisi kusuka lapha likhona manje liye lapho uzothanda ukulibona likhona esikhathini esizayo.

Iplane lebhizinisi lingahlanganiswa libe:

- Sekela imalimboleko isicelo sokucela soxhaso lwemali.
- Nquma ngempumelelo yephrojekthi engenzeka.
- Chaza ngamagoli amasha ebhizinisi kanye nezinyathelo zokuwaphumelelisa.
- Hlaziya ubumqoka bebhizinisi kanye namasu okumaketha.
- Heha abatshali bemali abangaphandle.
- Hlela imihlahlandlela yebhizinisi yeminyaka emihlanu kuya kweyishumi ezayo.
- Nikeza iplane yokukhula nokuthuthuka kwebhizinisi elizinzile.
- Lungela ukuthola uxhaso nokwesekwa ngamaphrogremu kahulumeni. I-athikhili elandelayo kuloluchungechunge izogxila ekutheni ibhalwa kanjani iplane lebhizinisi. ■



UYOLANDI KRUGER, UMELELEKI WEZOLIMO EDUNAMUS

HLELELA PHAMBILI INZALO

UQINISEKISE UKUTHOLA

UKWENZA IPHROFITHI KUQALA NGOKUHLELELA EZEZIMALI. UHLELO LWEZEZIMALI LUZOSIZA NGE-SINQUMO NGALOKHO OKUFANELE KUTSHALWE NOKUTHI KUTSHALWE KANJANI – FUTHI OKUBALULEKE KAKHULU, NOKUTHI ILAWULWA KANJANI INTENGO. LE ATHIKILE IZOCHAZA KABANZI NGEMINININGWANE YEBHAJETHI YOMKHIQIZO WOKUPHATHWA KWENTENGO YESILIMO.

IBHAJETHI YOKUKHIQIZA

Ithebula 1 (ekhasini 10) chaza ngebhajethi yomkhiqizo wesizini ka-2024/2025, 'kugxilwa eNyakatho neNtshonalanga ngombila omhlophe i-BT, ubhekilanga, nobhontshisi isoya. Ikholomu yokuqala isebenza nje-ngerereferensi yokuchaza ebhajethi.

Imali engenayo noma *i-gross production value* ichazwa kuqala, kulandele *i-direct allocated cost* ukubala *i-gross margin*, okubandakanya *i-fixed cost*, bese kugcinwa nge-*crop nett margin*. Imali engenayo yisivuno esilindelekile kuphindaphindwe ngentengo yesilimo esilindelekile.

Ct Ulayini 1 ubonisa intengo ye-*farmgate* yethani ngalinye umlimi azoyithola ngokusahlamvu kwakhe ne-*oilseeds*, ibalwa njengentengo ye-*Safex market* kususwe izindleko zokumaketha, njenge-*differential* yezithuthi, izindleko zokulondolozwa i-silo nezithuthi ukusuka epulazini kuye kesilo eseduze (ulayini-23).

Ulayini 2 uhlelemba isivuno esingatholakala i-hektha ngalinye, ngesibonelo esilinganiselwa ku-4,5 amathani ombila no-1,5 amathani kabhekilanga nobhontshisi isoya. Isivuno kufanele isekele ku-*long-term production* noma amandla enhlabathi. Ulayini 3 umele *i-gross production value*, itholakala ngokuphindaphinda *i-value* yethani ngalinye (ulayini 1) ngesivuno esilindelekile (ulayini 2) ukunquma ngemali engenayo yesivuno esiqondiwe ihektha ngalinye.

Izindleko ze-*direct variable* ngama-*input* abalulekile okukhiqiza isilimo. La ma-*input* azokhuliswa noma ancishiswe ngokwesivuno esilindelekile. Kusakela kulayini 4 kuya kulayini 16, onke ama-*input* abalulekile *a-itemised* futhi isamba se-*direct allocated variable cost* (R/ha) (TDAVC) sibalwe kulayini 17 (isamba zikalayini 4 kuya kulayini 16).

I-gross margin (R/ha) iselayinini ikulayini 18, ibalwa ngokususa isamba se-*direct allocated variable cost* ku-*gross production value*. Uma *i-gross margin* *i-negative*, lokho akuwenzi umqondo wokukhiqiza le silimo neze.

Ngeshwa, abalimi basenazo ezinye izindleko okufanele bazikhokhe ezifana namaholo, ugesi kanye nezindleko zomkhaya. Lezi zindleko zaziwa ngokuthi zi-*fixed* noma – *i-overhead costs*. Ulayini 19 uhlanganisa isamba se-*overhead cost* isilimo ngasinye.

Uma isamba se-*overhead cost* (R/ha) sisuswa ku-*gross margin* (R/ha), *i-nett margin* (R/ha) ibaliwe. Le figa iyamtshela umlimi, ngokucatshangwayo-nje, inzuzo ilindelekile noma cha. Uma ifiga *i-negative*, zama ukuthola inkinga futhi uyilungise. Lokhu kungenziwa ngokwehlisa izindleko noma ngukhulisa imali engenayo. Yi-*farmgate price* kuphela noma isivuno okungenza umehluko okungakhulisa imali engenayo. Abalimi abaningi bayalahlekelwa ngenxa yokulawula kabi intengo.

Ukulawulwa kwentengo yokusahlamvu ne-*oilseed* kuqala ngolwazi lokuthi kubiza malini ukukhiqiza ithani lokusahlamvu noma izinhlamvu. Lo mkhiqizo ubiza ngokwethani ubalwa ngokuhlanganisa *i-direct allocated variable cost* (R/ha) kusamba se-*overhead cost* (R/ha), bese kuhlukaniswa ngesivuno esilindelekile i-hektha ngalinye. Le *yi-input* yokuqala yokubalwa *i-breakeven price* yethani ngalinye elidingekayo. Ngokuhlanganisa isamba se-*cost* yethani ngalinye kwi-*marketing cost* ithani ngalinye, *i-breakeven price* isuke isibaliwe, okungaqhathaniswa ne-*Safex price*.

Kuleli thebuli, isamba sezindleko ithani ngalinye, izindleko zokumaketha ithani ngalinye kanye ne-*breakeven prices* iyabalwa kulayini 22 ukuya ku-24. Ngokuhlanganisa *i-breakeven prices* ngentengo yenyanga yamanje yokudiliva ku-*Safex*, umlimi angathatha isinqumo ngalokho afuna ukukutshala.

Ulayini 25 ukhombisa *iSafex market price* ngomhlaka 8 Meyi 2024 yombila omhlophe kaJulayi 2025, kanye nentengo kabhekilanga nekabhontshisi isoya kaMeyi 2025. Abalimi kufanele bakhumbule ukuthi amanani entengo azoguquka zonke izinsuku futhi ngakho ke lesi sibonakalo sidinga ukunakwa njalo.

ISU LOKULAWULA INTENGO

Inhloso yokulawulwa kwentengo ukuqalisa ukusebenza isu lokunquma ngentengo eyisilinganiso, kanye nethuba lokuthola intengo engcono uma intengo ikhuphuka. Nakuba lokhu kuzwakala njengesinyathelo esilukhuni kakhulu, kulula kakhulu uma onke amathulusi okuvikela amanani entengo eqondisiseka futhi aqaliswe ukusebenza.

ENingizimu Afrika, i-*Safex* inquma ngedimandi yansukuzonke ne-saplayi yentengo yesivumelwano sesikhathi esizayo phecelezi *future contract prices* yansukuzonke. I-*Safex* ayisebenzi kuphela nge-*future market*, kodwa isebenza nange *yi-option market*. I-*put* ne-*call options* zidayiswa ku-*option market*. Namuhla i-*Safex future market* zidayisa intengo yomkhiqizo othile yokudiliva ngosuku oluthile lwesikhathi esizayo. Lokhu kusho ukuthi ungasidayisa umkhiqizo wakho namuhla ngentengo ethile ezokwethulwa ngomuso.

I-*option market* yimakethe lapho kudayiswa khona amalungelo okudayisa nokuthenga ngentengo ethile. Uma umlimi ethenga *i-put option*, wathola ilungelo lokudayisa umkhiqizo ngentengo ethile. Uma umlimi ithenga *i-call option*, uthola ilungelo lokuthenga umkhiqizo ngentengo ethile.

Umbuzo ukuthi ngabe yini engenziwa ngumlimi ukulawula intengo yomkhiqizo, okubizwa ngokuthi yiqhinga lokuvikela intengo. Akhona amaqhinga amaningi anomphumela othile. Iqhinga



Hlela phambili uqinisekise...

1 Ibhajethi yomkhqizo wesizini ka-2024/2025 we-BT ummbila omhlophe, ubhekilanga, nobhontshisi isoya eNyakatho neNtshonalanga.

Ulayini wereferensi		I-BT ummbila omhlophe	Ubhekilanga	Isoya
1	Intengo yomkhqizo we-Farmgate i-grade enhle (R/ithani) (Safex kususwe intengo yokumaketha)	R4 987/thani	R8 894/thani	R8 835/thani
2	Isilinganiso sesivuno i-(t/ha)	4,5	1,5	1,5
3	I-Gross production value i-(R/ha)(GPV)	R20 673	R12 677	R12 786
4	Intengo ye-Direct allocated variable i-(R/ha)			
5	Imbewu	R1 734,95	R832,00	R1 106,66
6	Umanyolo	R3 784,73	R1 706,00	R1 984,25
7	Umcako/Lime	R203,13	R203,13	R203,13
8	Uphethilomu	R1 662,69	R1 342,66	R1 150,21
9	Okokubuyisela	R715,07	R618,04	R620,19
10	Isibulalakhula	R1 400,46	R553,63	R1 421,27
11	Okulawula izinambuzane	R747,87	R110,20	R220,51
12	Umshwalense wama-Input	R673,92	R234,20	R232,33
13	Ukuvikela okusahlamvu	R1 360,04	R196,93	R391,42
14	Isivumelwano sokuvuna	R -	R -	R -
15	Umshwalense wokuvuna	R392,73	R240,21	R834,02
16	Inzalo yokukhiqiza i-R/ha	R744,69	R354,67	R479,63
17	Isamba i-direct allocated variable cost (R/ha) (TDAVC)	R13 420,27	R6 391,67	R8 643,62
18	I-Gross margin (R/ha)(GPV-TDAVC)	R7 252,73	R6 284,83	R4 142,38
19	Isamba se-overhead cost R/ha	R3 600,00	R3 500,00	R3 500,00
20	I-Nett margin (R/ha)(i-gross margin u-suse isamba i-overhead cost)	R3 652,73	R2 784,83	R642,38
21	Isamba sentengo ihektha ngalinye (R/ha)	R17 020,27	R9 891,67	R12 143,62
22	Isamba sentengo nentengo yethani (R/t)	R3 782,28	R6 594,45	R8 095,75
23	Intengo emakethe (R/t)	R393,00	R393,00	R393,00
24	I-breakeven price	R4 175,28	R6 987,45	R8 488,75
25	I-Current Safex price	R4 987,00	R8 894,00	R8 835,00
26	I-Gross margin (R/ha)	R7 253	R6 285	R4 142
27	I-Nett margin (R/ha)	R3 653	R2 785	R642

I-Disclaimer: Ulwazi olulapha lutholakale emithonjeni eyahlukene, ukucophelela no/noma ukuphelela i-Grain SA ayinaso isiqiniseko sakho futhi i-Grain SA iyaziqhelelanisa namaphutha. Onke amanani entengo namazinga aqukethwe lapha awokulungisela nezinkomba kuphela futhi akamele ukubhida noma ukuthengisa. Lezi zimpawu zenzelwe ukuba nibe nolwazi futhi nokucabanga.

Siyayibonga i-Maize Trust ngoxhaso oluncane elwenzile kulephrojekthi.



MAIZE TRUST

lokuqala ukungenzi lutho. Ukhqiza isilimo, usihambisa kusilo bese usidayisa ngentengo yangalelo langa noma i-spot price.

Iqhinga lesibili ukuthi okusahlamvu kwakho ukudayise ngentengo enqunyiwe phecelezi phambi kokuba ukudilive. Iqhinga lesithathu uku-sebenzisa i-future market ngokusebenzisa i-future noma i-option market. Iqhinga ngalinye linentengo yalo, amathuba nobubi.

Kodwa, ngaphambi kokuba ujule kabanzi emaqhingeni, kubalulekile ukubamba umqondo oyisisekelo. I-breakeven price budget line 24 yehli-sa i-threshold price lapho ukudayiswa kokusahlamvu ngaphezu kwakho

kuqinisekisa inzuzo. Ngaphandle kweqhinga noma indlela yokudayisa okusahlamvu, inzuzo itholakele uma intengo yokudayisa ithani idlula i-breakeven price ithani ngalinye.

I-SPOT STRATEGY

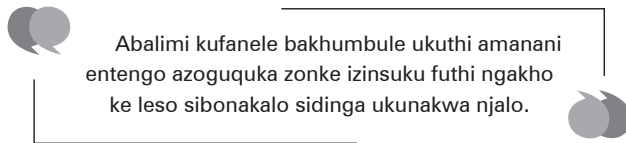
I-spot strategy ibandakanya umlimi ukuba apheze ekudayiseni noma yikuphi okusahlamvu isizini yonke. Esikhundleni, udayise isivuno sakhe sonke intengo yemakethe yamanje ngosuku lokudiliva kusilo. Uku-chaza lokhu, cabanga ubhontshisi isoya njengesibonelo. Kukholomu

yesine, ulayini 24, kwebhajethi, kuyabonakala ukuthi *i-breakeven price* kabhontshisi u-R8 488, 75 ithani ngalinye.

Uma umlimi ediliva ubhontshisi isoya ngomhla ka 8 Meyi 2025, njengokusho kwentengo yemakethe kukholomu efanayo (kulayini 25). Uzodayisa okusahlamvu ngo-R8 835 ithani ngalinye. Ngakho ke, engathola u-R346, 25 ithani ngalinye (R8 835 – R8 488, 75). Kodwa, uma intengo ngosuku lokudiliva yayiku- R6 890, uzolahlekelwa u-R1 598,75 ithani (R6 890-R8 488,75).

IQHINGA LENTENGO ENGAGUQUKI (FIXED PRICE STRATEGY)

Abalimi nabo bengasidayisa isilimo sabo ngokwesivumelwane sentengo engaguquki phecelezi *fixed price contract*. Lokho kusho ukuthi umlimi usayina isivumelwano azosidiliva nge-*grade* ethile ngentengo ethile, kungakhathalekile ukuthi kwenzekani ngentengo. Uma intengo yehla noma ukhulisa, abalimi bazothola intengo okuvunyelwene ngayo. Abalimi kufanele bakhumbule ukuthi le zivumelwano kufanele zamukelwe ukuze bagwema ukuhlawuliswa.



Kwenza umqondo ukusebenzisa isivumelwano esingaphezulu kwesidoda sesivumelwano esingaguquki phecelezi *fixed contract* ukuvikela intengo yokusahlamvu e-avareji. Iqhinga lokuphinda kathathu lisho ukuthi umlimi edayise okusahlamvu kwakhe ngezivumelwano ezintathu ngokosuku lokudiliva, kodwa ngezikhathi ezintathu ezahlukene. Lokhu kungachazwa ngommbila, okune-*breakeven price* ka-R4 175,28 (njengoba kukhonjisiwe kukholamu yesibili, kulayini 24). Isivumelwano sokuqala siyasekelwa emva kokutshala (uDisemba), eyesibili ngesikhathi sesigaba sokupholinetha (Febhuwari), bese kuthi eyesithathu neyokugcina emva kokuvuna (Julayi). Ngenxa yalokho, umlimi udayisa okungenani okukodwa kwesilimo esikhathini ngasinye kulezi.

Isibonelo, kungacatshangwa ukuthi mhlampe isivumelwano sokuqala intengo yaso u-R4 700 ithani, eyesibili u-R4 100 ithani bese kuthi eyesithathu kube u-R3 800 ithani. Nakuba intengo yesivumelwano sokugcina iphansi kune-*breakeven price*, i-avareji yentengo yezivumelwano zontathu u-R4 200, esingaphezulu kwe-*breakeven price*. Ngakho ke, umlimi uthola inzuzo ka-R25 ngethani. Kodwa uma i-avareji yezintengo ezintathu yayingaphansi kune-*breakeven price*, umlimi engalahlekelwa.

IQHINGA LE-PUT NOMA LE-OPTION

Iso le-*put* lisebenzisa *i-put option derivative instrument* njengendlela yokudayisa okusahlamvu. I-*put option* inikeza umnikazi wayo (umlimi) ilungelo, kodwa hhayi isibophezelo, sokudayisa leyo nto yokusebenza engaphansi. Kalula nje, umlimi angakwazi ukwenza intengo, eyaziwa ngokuthi yi-*strike price*, lapho afisa ukudayisa ngayo okusahlamvu kwakhe.

Uma intengo eqhubekayo emakethe ngosuku lokuphelelwa yisikhathi ingaphansi kwe-*strike price*, umlimi udayisa okusahlamvu kwakhe nge-*strike price*. Kodwa, uma intengo yemakethe idlula i-*strike price*, umlimi unakho ukukhetha okungenani ukudayisa ngentengo ephezulu emakethe, nakuba lokhu kushintshashintsha kudinga ukuthi kubhadalwe amaphrimyamu.

Isibonelo, cabanga ngobhekilanga. Kukholamu yesithathu, kulayini 24 webhajethi, kuyabonakala ukuthi *i-breakeven price* kabhekilanga u-R6 987,45 ithani lilinye. Iqhinga le-*put*, umlimi uthenga *i-put option* ekhave umkhqizo wakhe wonke emva kokutshala, nosuku lokuphelelwa yisikhathi ngoJuni 2024.

Ngesikhathi sokuthenga *i-put option*, intengo yeSafex u-R8 894 (ulayini omeshayo u-25), okwenzwa kube nmpfumela ka-R1 906,55 ithani ngalinye (R8 894 –R6 987,45). Kubalulekile ukuba uqaphele ukuthi inzuzo ka-R1 906,55 ithani R8 894 – R6 987,45). Kubalulekile ukuzwa ukuthi uma nje i-*strike price* edlula i-*breakeven price*, umlimi uzozuza, ngaphandle kokunyakaza kwentengo. ■

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**IPULA IMVULA IYATHOLAKALA FUTHI
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Iphrogramu eguqula izimpilo



PGP
PHAHAMA GRAIN PHAKAMA

Farmer
Development
Programme

Umbiko

Ukulungiselela ukuvuna

BEKUYISIKHATHI esimatasa ethimbeni lePhahama Grain Phakama (PGP), elivakashele amapulazi ayi-101 kusukela ngomhla ka-15 Ephreli kuya ku-13 Meyi: e-Dundee – 26, e-Kokstad – 5, eMpumalanga yeFreystata – 26, INtshonalanga yeFreystata – 4, e-Louwsburg – 22 nase-Mbombela – 18. Ngaphandle kokubheka umswakama oqukethwe kanye nokuvuthwa kwesilimo ukuze kulungele ukuvunwa, kwaxoxwa ngokumakethwa komkhiqizo.



Umlimi uLaswell Mthethwa useqalile ukuvuna isilimo sakhe sikabhontshisi isoya. Amahektha okuqala ambalwa ayevunwa u-1,6 t/ha, okwaba yinto engcono kunalokho okwakulindlekile.



Kufanele kuvunwe ngezandla epulazini lika-Alfred Gondo esifundeni saseMbombela, njengoba kwakumanzi kakhulu i-combine ingakwazi ukuvuna. Ngesikhathi sokuvakashela amapulazi, u-Alfred ubesevune u-8 ha. Umbila avutshala kusaqala abe sewoma kahle futhi usulungele ukuvunwa.



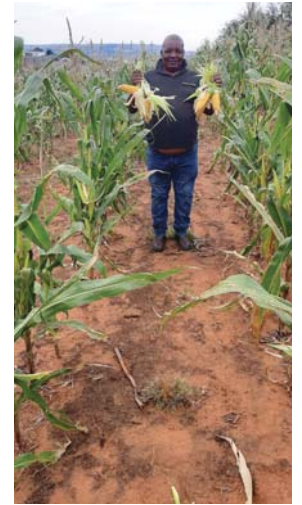
Ngaphambi kokuba athathe umhlalaphansi, u-Jerry Mthombothi (esinxeleni), owabe eyimenanjan yezentuthuko ehhovisi lesifunda saseMbombela wavakashela epulazi eliseduze kwaseBadplaas. UXolani Gumede wayetshale u-180 ha kabhontshisi isoya namahektha angama-40 ommbila, kanye no-100 ha kabhontshisi isoya no-65 ha ommbila eduze kwase-Piet Retief.



Ngesikhathi kuvakashelwa amapulazi ku-Amos Vilikazi esifundeni saseLouwsburg, kwaba sobala ukuthi isivuno sasizoba sincane kakhulu kunalokho okulindlekile. Izingxenywe zesilimo zisenawo amahlamvu, kanti iningi lezitshalo zazomile. Ukulindela amahlamvu ukuba awe bekuzokuba nomthelela omkhulu omubi, ngoba imidumba isivele iqalile ukuvela.

Iphrojekthi ikhombisa IMIPHUMELA EMIHLE

UKUHLAZIYWA kwesivuno se-Beyond Abundance Project kwenziwa ekupheleni kuka-Ephreli kwabalimi abangama-*subsistence farmers* abatshala phakathi kuka-0,5 ha kuya ku-3 ha. Nayi eminye imiphumela yama-*study groups'* angama-49 esivuno ahlolwa aphothulwa:



Endaweni yabaTaung, izilimo zazibukeka kahle futhi kwakusobala ukuthi imizamo yenziwe yokulawula ukhula. Abalimi baseMatatiele bonakalelwa ngenxa yesomiso. Naboke abalimi ababili base-thisarea.



Abalimi basEmangweni Study Group bangalindela isivuno esi-avareji ngenxa yezimo zezulu nezinye izinselelo.



Abalimi ababili basElukwatini Study Group besebevunile ngesikhathi sokuvakasha kwamathimba. Umbila ovuniwe wasetshenziswa ukulinganisa isivuno.