

PULA IMVULA

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INCWADI YEGRAIN SA YABALIMI ABASAKHULAYO

I-Maize streak disease, njengoba kukhonjiswa lapha kuvamile ikakhulukazi ezindaweni ezishisayo eziniselwayo.

Izifo zamaqabunga ommbila: NGABE IPHETHENI LE SIZINI?

IZIFO ZINGAHLASELA KUPHELA UMA IZITSHALO EZIHLALA KUZO, I-PATHOGEN NEZIMO ZENHLALO YENDAWO EFANELE EYEQELAYO. NGENXA YESIBIKEZELO ESISHA SOBUDE BESIMO SEZULU ABALIMI BANGALINDELA IZIFO FUTHI KUFANELE BAZIQAPHELE IZIFO.

ISIZINI ENGAPHAMBILI

Iklayimethi yisibonakalo esingaphezulu esibikezela ngezindambuzane nezifo. Ingozi yezindambuzane nezifo incike kakhulu ezimeni zenhlalo yendawo ngesikhathi ezibucayi sezigaba zokukhula kwesilimo. Ngokombiko womhla ka-30 Septhemba 2021 isibikezelo sesikhathi eside sezulu sabezeSimo seZulu eNingizimu Afrika, i-*El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)* kungenzeka ukuthi sihlale sisesimani sokunqindeka amandla entwasahlobo, futhi kungenzeka kushintshe isimo se-La Niña ngasekuqaleni nesimaphakathi nehlobo. Njengoba sisondelela maphakathi nesizini yasehlobo, i-ENSO iqala ukubamba iqhaza ebalulekile emvuleni yethu yasehlobo. Njengoba kunjalo, kuyakhula ukungaba buthaka kwe-La Niña ngasekuqaleni namaphakathi

kwehlobo kulindeleke ukuba kube kuhle ngemvula enhle engaphezulu kokwejwayelekile ngalesosikhathi.

I-*multi-model* yesibikezelo semvula ikhombisa ikakhulukazi imvula engaphezulu kweywaywayelekile engxenyeni esenyakatho-mpumalanga yezwe kuye kumasizini angasekuqaleni kwehlobo (u-Okthoba kuye kuDisemba nangoNovemba kuye kuJanuwari) namaphakathi nehlobo (uDisemba uJanuwari noFebhuwari). Amazinga okushisa angaphezulu kwamancane ngokwejwayelekile naphezulu kakhulu alindelekile ngasekuqaleni namaphakathi kwamasizini asehlobo ngaphandle kwezixenye ezisenyakatho-nempumalanga yeNingizimu Afrika okulindeleke ukuba zibe ngaphansi kwamazinga okushisa ajwayelekile naphezulu ngesikhathi esimaphakathi nehlobo.

IKLAYIMETHI NEZIFO ZAMAQABUNGA OMMBILA

Izifo zommbila ziyavela ngokuhamba kwesikhathi. Iklayimethi izonquma ukuthi umthelela uqala nini, sishesha kangakanani ukuzinza, nokuthi umonakalo uzoba yini ekugcineni. Azikho izifo ezintsha zamaqabunga eNingizimu Afrika ezingamangaza umkhqizi. Ngokuvamile zingumthelela oqonde

Izifo zamaqabunga ommbila...



1 -Northern corn leaf blight.



2 -Common rust.



3 -Grey leaf spot.

1 Ezinye izifo zamaqabunga ommbila ezejwayelekile eNingizimu Afrika.

Izimpawu/ze sifo samaqa- bunga	Uhlobo	Izigaba zokukhula	Izimo	I-Fungicide	Ukulawula
<i>I-Common rust (Isithombe 2)</i>	<i>I-Fungus</i>	Izigaba zakamuva i- V stages (V8+)	Amazinga okushisa amaphakathi (16°C - 25°C).	Yebo	<i>I-Fungicides</i> nokukhethwa kwe- <i>hybrid</i> .
<i>I-Northern corn leaf blight (Isithombe 1)</i>	<i>I-Fungus</i>	Izigaba i-V6 kuya ku-R	Amazinga okushisa amaphakathi (18°C - 27°C); izikhathi ezinde zamazolo/ umswakama omningi.	Yebo	Ama- <i>Fungicides</i> , ukukhethwa kwe- <i>hybrid</i> , ukujikeleziswa kwesilimo nokutshala ezimvithini zesitshalo.
<i>I-Grey leaf spot (Isithombe 3)</i>	<i>I-Fungus</i>	<i>I-Fungus</i> kuskela ekuqhakazeni kwezimbali (i-VT - R1+)	Amazinga okushisa amaphakathi kuya kwashisayo (22°C - 30°C); izikhathi zamazolo ezinde/ umswakama omningi (>95%).	Yebo	<i>I-Fungicides</i> , ukukhethwa kwe- <i>hybrid</i> , ukujikeleziswa kwesilimo nokutshala ezimvithini zesitshalo.
Isifo semikhwazi yombila i-i-Maize streak (Isithombe sekhava)	Ivayirasi	Izigaba i-V stages	Izindawo eziku- <i>Tropical</i> lapho ukhona khona zihlala khona unyaka wonke, kanye nezimo ezikhulisa i-vector (ikakhulukazi ezindawo ezishisayo ezinise-lwayo).	Cha	Lawula i- <i>leaf hoppers</i> (isistimu yokwelashwa kwembewu nokufuthwa) kanye nokulawulwa kokhula.
<i>I-Bacterial streak (Isithombe 5)</i>	<i>I-Bacterium</i>	Kusukela ekuqhakazeni kwezimbali (VT - R1+)	Izindawo ezifudumele ezinise-lwayo.	Cha	Ukujikeleziswa kwezilimo, amasimu angahlwanyelwe futhi kubulawe izinsalela ezigcwele izilwanyazana.
<i>I-Sunburn (Isithombe 4)</i>	Inhlalo yendawo	Izigaba zonke	Okuvimbela ukushisa/ ukuvimbela ilanga.	Cha	Ukukhethwa kwe- <i>hybrid</i> nokuphathwa komswakama.
<i>I-Phaeosphaeria leaf spot</i>	<i>I-Fungus ne-bacterium</i> ebucayi engaba khona	U-R3+	Izindawo ezinomswakama omningi nokwehla kwamazinga okushisa ebusuku.	Akusebenzi kakhulu	Ngokuvamile akunaso isidingo, kodwa ukukhethwa kwe- <i>hybrid</i> kubulala izinsalela zesitshalo esigcwele izilwanyazana nokushenxisa usuku lokutshala kungasiza.
Isikhunta esintofontofo phecelezi i-Downy mildew	<i>I-Fungus</i>	Izigaba zokuqala i-V stages	Izindawo ezifudumele, eziswakeme (i-tropical areas), ikakhulukazi emasimini lapho isifo sake sabonakala khona phambilini. Amazinga okushisa kwenhlabathi angaphezulu kuka-20°C kuphromotha umthelela.	Yebo	Ukwelashwa kwenhlabathi nge- <i>metalaxyl</i> , usuku lokutshala kusaqala emasimini ahlaselwe yizinzambuzane, imbewu eyikhwalithi enhle nokugwema ukushintsanisa isilimo namabele.
<i>I-Diplodia leaf streak</i>	<i>I-Fungus</i>	Izigaba zonke	Izindawo ezifudumele, ezinomswakama nezithilwa ngokuncane.	Yebo	Ukujikelezisa izilimo, ukusebezisa izindlela ezikahle zezolimo ukutshala phezu kwezimvithi zezitshalo.
<i>I-Eyespot</i>	<i>I-Fungus</i>	U-R3+	Izimo ezipholile neziswakeme, ukuthila ngokuncane, izibulala zinambuzane ezifana ne- <i>thrips</i> ne- <i>aphids</i> kungaphromotha ukugcwala kwezilwanyazane.	Yebo	Ukujikeleziswa kwezilimo, ukutshala phezu kwezimvithi zezitshalo kulawulwe nezinambuzane.
<i>I-Polysora rust</i>	<i>I-Fungus</i>	U-R3+	Izindawo eziku- <i>Tropical</i> , ezifudumele (24°C - 28°C), isimo sezulu esinomswakama.	Yebo	Ama- <i>fungicides</i> nangaphambili.



4

I-Sunburn/drought ivimbela izimpawu emaqabungeni ombbila.



5

I-Bacterial leaf streak.

ngqo wezimo zokuguquka kweklayimethi. Ngakho ke kubalulekile kubakhiqizi ukusazi isifo esidumile samaqabunga ombbila, kanti futhi nokwazi ukuthi zingalindelwa ukubonakala nini.

Ukuhlonzwa kwesifo ngokuyikho kungasho uma isu lokusilawula lizoba yimpumelelo. Elinye lamaphutha ajwayelekile enziwa abakhiqizi nabasawenza ukulawula ama-*fungicides* esifo adalwa amavariyasi, amabhaktheriya noma ukonakala emzimbeni (ukushiswa yilanga noma ukulinyazwa umoya).

Kokunye i-*grey leaf spot*, imikhwazi phecelezi i-*bacterial streak* kanye nomonakalo odalwa ukushiswa yilanga kuyadida. Lezi zinkinga zilawulwa ngokwahlukana, futhi kwezinye izimo akwenzeki. Ireferensi yezinsiza ezinhle zakuleli izosiza umkhqizi ukuze akwazi ukuzibona izifo futhe bese ethatha izinqumo ezifanele zokuphatha.

Ngaphambi kokuthi ziqale, isifo esibalulekile samaqabunga ombbila sinezidingo ezahlukile ngokwemigomo yezimo zenhlalo endaweni. Okunye futhi, isigaba sokukhula kwesitshalo ngokomzimba kunqunywa ngesikhathi kubonakala izifo ezithile.

Izifo zamaqabunga ombbila ezibalulekile okufanele umkhqizi aziqaphele zihlanganiswe **kuThebula 1**.

Kukhona ezifo ezinhlobonhlobo zamaqabunga ezingadalulwanga kule athikhile ngenxa yokuthi azivamile noma kuthukela zivela. Kodwa ke, lokho akusho ukuthi neke zidale ukulahleka kwesivuno esikhulu ngaphansi kwezimo ezifanele. Ukuze uthathe isinyathelo njalo, kuhle ukuxhumana nomthombo okahle noma uchwepheshe uma ubona izimpawu ezisolisayo. ■



**U-PIETMAN BOTHA,
UMELULEKI OZIMELE
KWEZOLIMO**



IZWI LIKA... Dr Pieter Taljaard

NGEZINHLIZIYO EZIBONGAYO, SINGABHEKA EMUVA KUMASIZINI AMABILI ABUSISEKILE ADLULE ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA. EMPELENI NJENGOBA IMIJIKELEZO IQHUBEKA, SIYABONGA KAKHULU NGENXA YESIKHATHI SESOMISO ESINZIMA ESEDLULE KUSO PHAMBILINI. NGUBANI OSAKHUMBULA ILANGA ELALESABEKA KAKHULU I-DAY ZERO ELISONDELA E-MOTHER CITY? OKUBALULEKILE UKUTHI UKWAZI FUTHI UKUKHUMBULE UKUTHI LE MIJIKELEZO IZOBA KHONA.

Ama-*Climatologists* nochwepheshe besimosezulu bayexwayisa ngokuthi singahle sibone isimo esibucayi nakakhulu, okungenza ubungozi obukhulu kwezolimo zakuleli futhi ikakhulukazi ukukhiqizweni kokusanhlavu. Siyazi ukuthi sinabalimi abazimisele nababekazela kakhulu emhlabeni. Amandla ethu okuba sisungule ngekhone, ukufuna imiqondo emisha, kanye noku-adoptha ubuchwepheshe obusha ngesikhathi esifushane, kusenxa siphile futhi sihlale sikhusele ukudla kule-*semi-arid climate*.

Njengoba izinga loshintsho likhula njalo, ubungozi yomhlaba wonke, empeleni, ukuncika e-*China* ngenxa 'yezindleko zabo ezehlisiwe zokukhiqiza', kuya ngokuba sobala kakhulu. Ukulima ukudla kwasekhaya nokuqiniseka izinga lenzuzo yepulazi kubaluleke kakhulu ukuqinisekisa ukuthi kuqhubeka isikhathi eside. Iqiniso elimsulwa ukuthi abaqhubi benzuzo baphazamisa zonke izinhlobo zabakhiqizi ngendlela efanayo, kungakhathalekile isimo sabo sentuthuko, umehuko uwodwa kuphela amandla abo okubekazela omunye unyaka (mhlawumbe).

Ngifuna ukwephetha ngokugquzela wonke umuntu ukuba agxile odabeni lwangempela, aqinisekise ukuthi izinsiza zisetshenziswa kakhulu nongokuthi sicabangele isikhathi eside. I-Afrika yizwekazi lamathuba lapho kuzoba khona ukukhula kwesikhathini esizayo. Yithina ke esizonquma ukuthi obani abazohlomula kulokho, yizingane zase-Afrika noma sizovumela amanye amazwekazi ukuba ezokwengamele umhlaba wethu? Kunamathuba anele futhi abalimi bangempela nabanogqozi bambalwa. Inselelo yangempela ukweseka la balimi okuzosiza ekuvikeleni ukudla futhi baqhubeke nokulima isikhathi eside.

Sisonke sizowenza umehluko! Nginifisela isizini yokusanhlavu ebusisekile nonke, nibe namaholide amahle noKhisimusi Omuhle! ■

Ubuchwepheshe buqinisa amakhono omlimi okuphatha

NJENGOKUBALULEKA OKUNJENGOKOSHINTSHO OLUSUKA EMANDLENI ESILWANE LUYA EMANDLENI OMSHINI EMAPULAZINI NJENGENTO EYAKE YENZEKA, USHINTSHO OLWENZEKE EMASHUMINI AMBALWA EMINYAKA EDLULE NGAPHAKATHI EHHOVISI LEPULAZI BEKULOKHU KUYISI-MO SOGUQUKO. U-JIM CARROLL (UMBHALI WASEMELIKA) WATHI ABANYE ABANTU BABHEKA ISIMO ESITHILE NJENGENSELELO; KODWA ABANTU ABAQHUBEKELA PHAMBILI, ABACABANGELA INGOMUSO NABASUNGULAYO ISIMO ESIFANAYO BASIBHEKA NJENGETHUBA.

Ake sikhulume ngehovisi lasepulazini. Ngabe uyalibalekela noma ugijimela kulona? Ngabe uyagwiliza noma uhlezi phezu komsebenzi wamaphepha into edinga ukuthi uyenze zonke izinsuku?

USHINTSHO ALUNAKUVINJELWA

Sengibone izinguquko eziningi ehovisi lepulazi eminyakeni engama-40 edlule:

- Akusekho ukulandwa kweposi njalo ngeviki amabhokisi amaposi agcwele enyinyitheka.
- Awasekho amaphepha ahlezi egcwele imigqoma okulahlwa kuyo amaphephe ehovisi.
- Ukulinda emigqeni emide emabhange uyofaka noma uyokhipha imali engukheshe sekuyinto yakudala.
- Imihlangano ebanjwa kubhekwe ubuso nobuso nabakwa-SARS, kwa-Eskom nabanye ayisekho.
- Ukufika kwezilwane zamakhompyutha kwaletsa izinguquka eziningi, njengokufunda ukuba nama-*email address* ethu futhi bese sifunda ukuxhumana nge-inthanethi phecelezi *online*.
- Ukungena emkhakheni wokufunda njengoba sithola uwazi oluningi lusilindele uma sitoboza ngeminweni yethu ku-*Google*.

Lo mhlaba ogijima ngesivinini esikhulu nonobuchwepheshe bokusungula obushintsha masinyane umhlaba wamasethelathi, *antennas, laptops, tablets* nama-*smart phones* – lokho nje kwanele ukushiya ukhexe umlomo uma ungakaze uwubone umhlaba wokufunda ikhompyutha kanye nolwazi lobuchwepheshe njengomuntu osemusha.

Manje akukho esingakwenza ngaphandle kwalo mhlaba wamakhompyutha, *i-World Wide Web, i-power points, i-spread sheet, i-word processing, i-digital photos*, ama-*hard drives* nama-*flash drives*. Kufanele sishintshe futhi sisebenzise ubuchwepheshe ngokufanele thina.

UBUCHWEPHESHE UBABANTU BONKE

Ukufunda ikhompyutha akuseyona into egcinelwe abambalwa 'abantu abahlakaniphile' – yikhona okudingeka silifunde sonke. Uma umlimi efuna ukuqhuba umsebenzi wakhe wokulima ngempumelelo namuhla, kudingeka awazi amakhono ayisisekelo sokwazi amakhono ekhompyutha. Ukufunda ikhompyutha kuyingxenye yokukwazi kwethu ukusebenza emhlabeni wesimanje nangemvelo ye-*3Rs* – ukufunda, ukubhala nokubala phecelezi *arithmetic* – kwakungokwe'zinsuku zakudala!

I-Inthanethi isiza abalimi ukuthi bathole ithuba lokuthola ulwazi kangcono nokuthi basizakale kakhulu. Kulula ukufunda kabanzi ngezilimo ozilimayo nokubheka amanani emakethe yasekhaya noma nokuthola abathengi abazothenga umkhiqizo wakho. Maningi amaphrogremu akhona angaba amathuluzi okuqinisa amakhono omlimi okuphatha.

Ihhovisi lethu lasepulazini manje selimenejwa ngamaphepha amancane, kunciphe kakhulu ukuhamba nokuma emigqeni emide okusidlela isikhathi nemali. Sithenge amaphrogremu asebenzayo e-akhawuntingi asinika lonke uhlobo lolwazi ngokutoboza nje inkinobho. Yebo kusa-sidimanda isikhathi sethu nokunakwa kodwa imfihlo ilele ekwazini ikhompyutha ukuze kukusebenzele.

Lezi ngezinye izindawo ezenza ubuchwepheshe benze ihhovisi lepulazi busebenze kangcono:

- **Ukuba khona kolwazi:** Ukuphathwa kwehhovisi kungenzeka kahle uma ulwazi luthayiphiwe futhi lugcinwe ekhompyutheni noma 'ku-*cloud*'. Kulula ukugcina ulwazi nokuphenya amadokhumenti nemiyalezo ekhompyutheni. Ukufayela ngendlela efanele kubalulekile.
- **Uzokuxhumana ebhizinisini:** Ukwethulwa kwamafeksi kanye nama-elektroniki meyli sistimu kuyiguqulele indlela okuxhunywana ngayo ebhizinisini. Ukonga, isikhathi nemali kuhle kakhulu kanti futhi ulwazi ludiliva masinyane.
- **Ukugcinwa kwamabhuku:** Amasistimu amakhompyutha asetshenzi-selwa imisebenzi eminingi ye-akhawuntingi nangokucwaninga *i-cash flow*, ukulandela ama-invoysi nokukhokha nezikweletu. Iyasisiza kakhulu ekuphatheni ngokufanelekile *i-VAT* futhi uma sekufanele kuyokhokhwa intela. Abanikazi bamabhizinisi amancane basebenzisa amakhompyutha ukugcina amabhuku ukwedlula noma iyiphi enye inhloso.
- **Ukubhanga:** Ukubhanga nge-inthanethi nangefoni kuyasiza kakhulu. Kodwa kubalulekile ukufunda izinyathelo zokuphepha futhi uhlakaniphe. Ungawavezi ama-*password* noma iminininingwane yakho kanye nebhalansi esebhanga neminininingwane efonini noma nge-inthanethi. Bhekisisa ama-akhawunti owakhokhelayo ngaphambi kokuba ifake imali. Qondisisa uthi uhlakaniphe.
- **Ukufayela:** Awasekho amafayela noma amakhabethe amakhulu okufaka amafayela. Okungenani yonga futhi ugcine amadijithali fayile ezikhungweni zebhizinisi lakho njengasemabhange nakwa-*agribusinesses* ongabelana ngawo nabagcini-mabhuku bakho nabacwaningi-mabhuku ukwenza inqubo yokugcinwa-kwamabhuku isebenze kahle.
- **I-Administration:** Ukufinelela kalula ehovisi kuphrintingi nasekufothokhopheni ngekhompyutha nangeprinta.
- **Amarekhodi abasebenzi:** Kulula ukugcina iminininingwane yesisebenzi ngasinye nosuku lwakhe aqala ngalo, amazisi, namarekhodi e-*PAYE* ne-*UIF*.
- **Hlala ngokuxhumana:** Funda ukusesha ezinkundleni zezokuxhumana njengokuthi uthole ukuthi ama-okshini azobe ekuphi. Ungalandela *i-Grain SA* ku-*facebook*, ku-*Twitter* naku-*Instagram*.
- **Hlala unolwazi:** Thola ama-*websites* awusizo afana ne-*www.grainsa.co.za*. Kukhona umcebo wolwazi o-aphlodwa zonke izinsuku. Bheka Imibiko yaka-Muva Nokuqapha iziMakethe phecelezi *Latest Reports and Market Watch*. Ungakwazi nokufunda *iPula Imvula* ku-inthanethi kuyo le-*website*.



U-JENNY MATHEWS,
UNGOTI WEZOKUPHATHA
NENTUTHUKO NOKUFUNDISA

Ibalulekile enhlalo yendawo ENHLE YOKUSEBENZA



UKUPHILA KAHLE KUCHARA UKUBA SESIMENI SOKUTHOKOMALA, UKUJABULA, UKUGCULISEKA, IMPILO. NGAKHO KE UMA UMQASHI ENAKEKELA ABASEBENZI, BAZONETHEZEKA, BAGCULISEKE, BAZIZWE BEPHEPHILE FUTHI BEVIKELEKILE ENHLALWENI YENDAWO ABASEBENZELA KUYO, FUTHI BAZIZWE BEKUJABULELA UKUSEBENZELA LOYO MQASHI. UMPHUMELA WALOKHO UKWENZA NGCONO UKUKHQIZA, UKUZIBOPHEZELELA IZINSIZA, NOBUQOTHO EBHIZINISINI.

‘Nakekela abasebenzi bakho bese bona benakekela ibhizinisi lakho. Kulula kanjalo nje – isicashunwa sika-Richard Branson i-billionaire odumile. Ngabe ukhona ongakufunda kulesi sicashunwa? Impilo enhle yezisebenzi/isitafu yisihloko esixoxwe kahle okuzokhulunywa ngakho kule-athikhile. Kuzogxilwa kakhulu ezintweni eziphathekayo.

ISIMO SIYAWENZA UMEHLUKO

Ngabe wena njengomqashi ungasibona kanjani isimo esihle noma ekuphila kahle kwabasebenzi bakho ngokwenhlalo yendawo abasebenza kuyo? Uzobona ngezenzo ezifana nokuthi abasebenzi bakho babe nobungani futhi babe nothando nokuzinikela emsebenzini wabo futhi bazibophezele, banakekele amathuluzi nezimpahla zokusebenza, futhi bagcine isikhathi. Bazokwenza ngamakhono bazinikele ekuba baphumelele futhi bawenze ngokuseqophelweni umsebenzi wabo.

Okuphikisana nalokho, ukungaphili kahle kuzobonakala ngabasebenzi befika emva kwesikhathi njalo emsebenzini ngaphandle kwesizathu esizwakalayo futhi balove noma babe nomhlabakhefu wokugula isidingo singekho. Ngeke bewanakekele amathuluzi noma elimala noma elahleka. Ungabona kuba khona ukwebiwa kwamathuluzi amancane nama-*input* afana nembewu, nokudla kwemfuyo nesitafu naso singazilimaza izilimo. Isitafu sizocasuka, babe nenhliziyo encane, banyukubale, futhi babe nolaka olukhulu. Ukuphuza utshwala kungaba yinkinga. Ungabona futhi ukulahlekela ukugxila kanye nokuphelelwa amandla. Ukuguquka kwabasebenzi uphawu oluyiqiniso lwesimo esibi. Konke lokhu kulidicilela phansi ibhizinisi lakho.

Njenganoma yimuphi umqashi kufanele ukhumbule ukuthi uyimenenja nomholi futhi uixazulule noma yisiphi isimo esibi.

UKUHOLA NGENDLELA EQONDILE

Ukuba yimenenja kudinga ukwazi ukuphatha ngendlela eyiyo ezindabeni zonke eziphathelele nabasebenzi ngokwemithetho yezabasebenzi. Isibonelo:

THATHA IHHOVI LAKHO UHAMBE NALO

Kuyanda ukuthi abalimi ababuzondisayo ubuchwepheshe bahamba nalo ihhovisi labo ema-bakini abo nakogandaganda babo.

- Manje sesinayo inkululeko yokumonitha ukushintshisana kwezohwebo kwangomuso umzuzu nomzuzu kungakhathalekile ukuthi sikuphi, futhi sithenge noma sidayise isilimo sethu uma intengo ifanele.
- Ukuthatha ubuchwepheshe ubufake kugandaganda kungajabulisa kakhulu njengoba umuntu engakwazi ukufaka imininingwane yokufaka ulwazi lokwenza i-*precision farming*. I-*lime spreader* efunda kahle imephu yensimu futhi ihlwanyele umanyolo endaweni ethize, i-khobayini *harvester* emonitha izivuno imitha ngemitha ngakho ke umlimi

- Qinisekisa ukuthi ikhokhela isitafu sakho ngendlela efanele futhi ngaleso sikhathi/ngosuku njengokwesivumelwano.
- Ungazidebeseli izindaba zezabasebenzi nokuphepha. Yenza ngcono ukuphepha endaweni yokusebenzi ngokuqeqesha, impahla yokusebenza nezingubo zokuvikela, nemikhuba yokuphepha.
- Ungalindeli ukuba umsebenzi wenziwe ngaphandle kwamathuluzi afanele, impahla nezinye izinsiza.

Njengomholi kufanele usikhuthaze isitafu sakho: Isibonelo:

- Ubuqotho bakho bufanele ukuthi bungangabazeki – uma uthi chakufanele kube u-cha, uyebo wakho, kufanele kube uyebo, futhi ungenzi izithembiso ongeke uzifezekise.
- Yiba neqiniso eliqotho, qiniseka futhi ube yisibonelo esitafini sakho. Kufanele bakwethembe.
- Phatha isitafu sakho ngendlela esinika isithunzi nenhlonipho – baphathe ngendlela ongathanda nawe ukuphathwa ngayo.
- Gwema ukwenzelela – baphathe ngokufanayo bonke.
- Khuluma ngokufanele, ucacise futhi uhloniphe yesitafu sakho ikakhulukazi emisebenzini yabo nangalokho okulindele kubo. Banikeze ithuba lokukusho imibono yabo futhi ngaphezu kwakho konke ubalalele. Uku-thetha ngeke kukuyise ndawo. Ungalusebenzisi ulimi olunenhamba.
- Dlulisa ukubonga kwakho uma futhi isidingo sikhona kodwa ube neqiniso. Izinsiza ze-*digital* yanamuhla zingasebenza – i-SMS noma umyalezo ka-*WhatsApp* ungenza izimanga. Umyalezo othi ‘Ngibonga kakhulu ngokuzikhandla kwenu namuhla ikakhulukazi emsebenzini eniwenzile. Siyakubonga lokho’ ungawuphakamisa umoya welungu lesitafu.

Asisho ukuthi kufanele ube umngani wabo bonke. Ukwehlukile kulokho, kufanele uqine, ungenzeleli kubo bonke futhi uzithibe njalo. Qinisa isandla futhi wamukele.

Kufanele ukuthi usuke wabezwa abanye abaqashi bechaza abasebenzi babo ngokuthi bayi-asethi elibalulekile lebhizinisi labo. Ngabe kunjalo? Ngabe kuyakhombisa indlela isitafu esiphathwa ngayo? Usebhizinisi lokulima lokwenza imali, ngakho ke kulungise ukuphila kahle kwesitafu sakho.

Ngakho ke kwangathi isitatimende sika-Richard Branson kuthela izithelo. Ibhizinisi lakho lingahlomula kuphela amabhenefithi kubasebenzi bakho umoya ovumayo. ■



**U-MARIUS GREYLING,
UMELULEKI OZIMELE WEZO-
KUPHATHA KWEZOLIMO**

engakwazi ukukhomba isivuno esiphansi nesiphezulu kakhulu sihlezi ensimini eyodwa futhi abone ukuthi kungani kwenzeka lokhu.

- Singathatha izithombe ze-dijithali zesilimo esigulayo futhi bazithumela kochwepheshe ukuze bahlonze isizathu futhi beluleke mayelana nokuthi le nkinga ingasombululwa kanjani. Lokhu konga isikhathi futhi kwenzeka.

Yiba ngumholi umuhle nonempokophelo yokufunda. Hlomisa ithimba lakho ukuze lisebenze ngobuchwepheshe besimanje. Hlale unolwazi. Ungesabi ukucela izeluleko kochwepheshe osondelene nabo. Uma udinga izifundo ngakho tshela i-*Grain SA* – njalo siyokwezama ukwenza iqhinga. ■

Ukwehla kommbila emhlabeni i-STU *iseka amanani entengo*

RESHYO YESITOKO ESIZOSETSHENZISWA I-(STU) INIKEZA UMQONDO OJULILE PHAKATHI KWESAPLAYI NEDIMANDI. KUWUPHAWU OLUBALULEKILE OLUSETSHENZISIWE UKUNIKEZA UMQONDO OJULILE EBUDLELWANENI PHAKATHI KWESAPLAYI NEDIMANDI. UMA IRESHYO IPHEZULU, KUBA NGCONO UKUSAPLAYA UMHLABA NOME IZWE. NGAKHO KE, LOKHU KUNGABA NOMTHELELA ESINQUMENI SOKUTHENGA KWAMANYE AMAZWE, IZINHLOSO ZOKUTSHALA NGE-SIZINI ELANDELAYO KANYE NAMANANI ENTENGO YEKHOMODITHI.

IZIMAKETHE ZAKWAMANYE AMAZWE

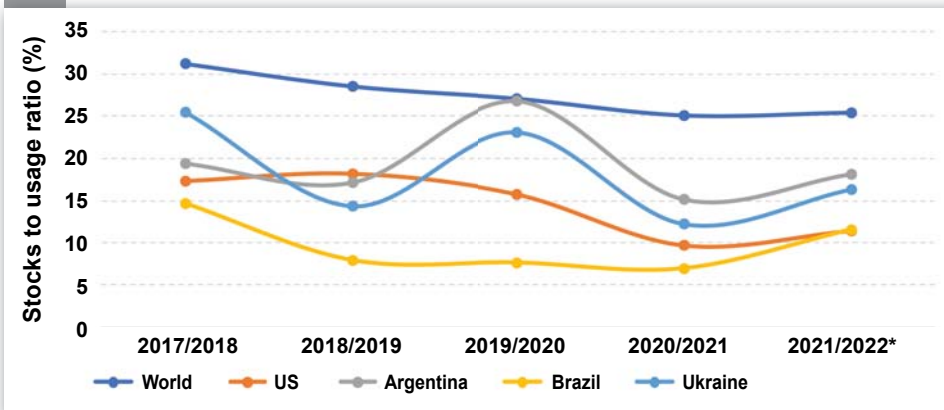
Isibikezelo sokukhiqizwa kommbila emhlabeni sizokwedlula irekhodi laphambilini, eyasethwa eminyakeni ayisihlanu edlule, ngezilimo ezinkulu kune-avareji yezilimo ezilindelekile kubalimi abakhulu, kubandakanya nabadayisela amazwe angaphandle abakhulu u-1,209 wezigidi zamathani u-(+7%). Idimandi ilindelekile ukuthi ikhule ngaphezulu kwe-avareji ngo-4%, ngemihlomo elindeleke kuzo zonke izinhlaka ezidimandayo, okubandakanya ukudla, ukudla kwemfuyo, kanye nokusetshenziswa yizimbonini.

Ngokwe-*International Grains Council (IGC)*, isitoko sokuvala sezizini ka-2021/2022 izoba u-282 wezigidi zamathani, okungu-2,9% ngaphezulu kwenesitoko sokuvala sangesizini yaphambilini, kodwa nokho kusengaphansi kunokwamasizini amathathu angaphambili.

Emhlabeni, kubonakale isithombe sommbila sithrenda ngokwehlayo uma kuza ekusetshenzisweni kwesitoko. Nakuba *i-biotechnology* isungule ubungcono obunempilo ezivweni, ukusetshenziswa nakho kukhuphuke kakhulu kusukela ezinhlosweni zamandla kuya ezimboni. Ukwehla komkhiqizo kwenze isithombe sesaplayi nedimandi saqina emakethe kumasizini asanda kwedlula.

Okwamanje, i-STU yommbila womhlaba iku-25,4% (**kugrafu 1**). Ngokwethiyori, lokhu kusho ukuthi umhlaba inezitolo ezanele zommbila ezizohlangabezana nedimandi engu-25% yonyaka. Isivuno esikhulu sokuvala ngokwamaphe-

1 Umhlaba vs ukusebenzisa isitoko sabathumela kakhulu emazweni angaphandle kuye kwesisetshenziswayo.



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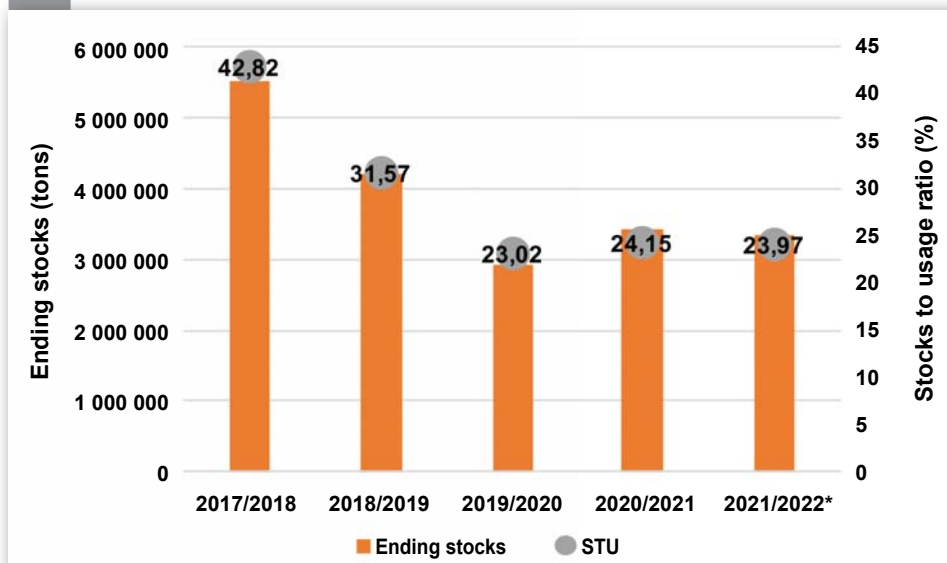
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**IPULA IMVULA IYATHOLAKALA FUTHI
NANGALEZI ZILIMI EZLANDELAYO:**
IsiZulu, IsiNgesi, IsiTswana, IsiSuthu, nesiXhosa.

Articles written by independent writers are the views of the writers and not that of Grain SA.

2

Ireshyo yesitoko sokuvula nesokuvala sommbila esisetshenziswa eNingizimu Afrika.



Umthombo: i-Sagis

senti kokuzodliwa siphakathi kuka-12% no-15%. Isitoko sokugcina esizodliwa singaphansi kuka-12% okusho ukuthi kufanele kuthengwe emazweni angaphandle.

Igrafu 1 nayo ikhombisa abadayisi abakhulu bommbila emazweni angaphandle. I-Ukraine ne-Arjentina zisesilinganisweni esingaphezulu kuka-15% ngakho ke futhi kuthathe njengento ethokomele, kodwa i-Melika ne-Brazil bangaphansi kwesilinganisweni sika-12% futhi ngakho ke kuwuphawu olubucayi lwamazinga esitoko esiphansi. Lokhu kuyinkinga ngoba yiboya abathumela kakhulu ummbila emazweni angaphandle. Ukuncipha kwamazinga esitoko kuseka amanani entengo, futhi lokhu bekunjalo emazweni angaphandle ngesizini edlule.

IMAKETHE YAKULELI

Kuleli, njengoba kuqhubeka ukutshala ezweni lonke, isimo sezulu esilindelekile sibukeka sisihle. Idimandi yakuleli kulindeleke ukuba ikukhule ibe phakathi nendawo ngo-1,65% uma kuqhathaniswa nesizini edlule. Izinga lesitoko sokuvula esilindelekile ngomhla ka- 30 Ephreli 2022 silinganiselwa ku-3,3 wezigidi zamathani, nesi-

toko sershoyo esizosetshenziswa ku-23,97% (Kugrafu 2).

Njengoba kushiwo phambilini, iphesenteji yokuthengwayo kuleli kuyisilinganisweni esihle sokuchaza usayizi wesitoko esikhona. Isitoko sokuvula esikhulu ngokwamaphesenti okuthengwa kuleli silinganiselwa phakathi kuka-12% no-15%. Isitoko sokuvula esizothengwa kuleli esingaphansi kuka-12% lokho kusho ukuthi isitoko sakuleli siphansi futhi kuzodingeka ukuba kuthengwe emazweni angaphandle. Uma ubheka ukwenyuka kwamazinga okukhiqiza ka-2021/2022, iNingizimu Afrika ihlezi isezingeni elamukelekile ngokwemigomo yezitoko. Nakuba amazinga esitoko esesimeni esihle, amanani entengo yommbila selokhu aphezulu ngenxa yokwesekwa okuvula ezisekelweni zakwamanye amazwe. ■

**U-IKAGENG MALULEKE,
USOMNOTHO WEZOLIMO
KWA-GRAIN SA**



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Ukunakekela ipulazi kubalulekile

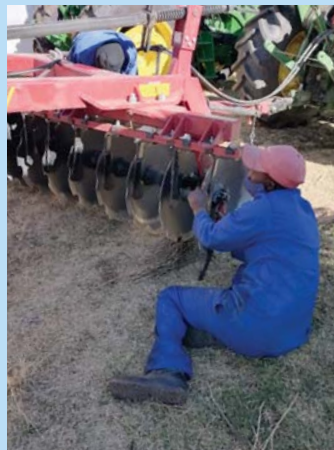
NGESIKHATHI kuvakashelwa emapulazini nama-study group session kuxoxwe ngokubaluleka kokunakekelwa kwamapulazi. Okunye kwalokhu kube ukubaluleka kokuqoqaa emva kokuvuna, kodwa futhi kubalulekile ukusevisa ogandaganda nemishini kulungiselwe isizini entsha. Omunye wabeluleki oneso eliqeqeshekile usanda kuqaphela ukuthi amabhawodi awabophekile aqina ediskini esezoqala amalungiselelo. Abasebenzi basemapulazini bawabopha masinyane futhi kwagwemeka ukuma obekungadala izindleko. Uthango nezindawo zamanzi okunisela kudingeka zibhekwe futhizinakekelle njengamanje.



Njengomuntu obandakanyekayo kuphakheji yephrojekthi eehayo ye-DRDLR, uNtombizethu Dorcas Shongwe ePulazini i-Smutsoog eMpumalanga, wathola ogandaganda abasha nempahla yokusebenza. Amalungu ethimba le-Grain SA azobonisa abasebenzi basepulazini ikhalibhreshini ye-planter kanye nama-boom sprayers.



U-John Mabasa wayenakekela futhi esevisa ogandaganda nama-impliment ngaphambi kokutshala ngesikhathi evakashelwa yithimba.



Ngesikhathi kuvakashelwa ePulazini i-Smutsoog, kwaxoxwa futhi nango-kubaluleka kokunakekela. Abalimi nabasebenzi bafundiswa ukuthi bangazinakekela kanjani izimpahla zokusebenza. Lapha abasebenzi basepulazini bahlola ukuthi awekhlo amanathi namabhawodi axegayo.

Ukulimela igolide

UMNCINTISWANO wesivuno kwaGrain SA i-Grow for Gold National Yield Competition iyiplatofomu lapho abakhiqizi bokusanhlavu bencintisana khona ukuze babone ukuthi ubani ozothola isivuno esiphezulu. Umncintiswano owabakhiqizi bommbila, ukolo, ubhekilanga nobhontshisi isoya.

U-Jurie Mentz, oyiminenja yezentuthuko ehhovisi lesifunda sase-Louwsburg, ngokuziqhenya ubungaza impumelelo yomlimi we-new era commercial nelungu le-Donkerhoek study group, **uBheki Mabuza** olima eduze kwase-Amersfoort eMpumalanga. UBheki uthole isivuno esiphezulu sika-14,7167 t/ha nokumenze wangena kuthophu 3 fayinalisti esifundeni sase-Eastern Highveld.

AbakwaMabuza baneminyaka eyishumi bebambe iqhaza kuphrogramu yakwaGrain SA. Owayengumnikazi wetekisi, uBheki wanquma ukuyishiya phansi leyo mboni wazoba umlimi ngokuphelele. Umsebenzi wabo wokulima ukhule ngokubazekayo ngenxa yokusebenza kanzima noku-investa ngobuhlakani. Uye wakhuthala kakhulu ekufundeni ngomhlabathi nangezilimo ezilinywayo. AbakwaMabuza bakhule besuka emahlektheni amabili beya kumahektha angama-30 baya ku-110 wamahektha – futhi ziningi ezinye izinhlelo zesikhathi esizayo.

U-Jurie uthi isinongo esiwukhiye empumelelweni yakwabakwaMabuza ukuthi bomele ulwazi okubenza bafunde kakhulu futhi babuze imibuzo ngaso sonke isikhathi. UBheki ugxile ekwenzeni inhlabathi yakhe ibhalansi ngokufaka ngokufanele i-lime nokufaka umanyolo. Amasampuli enhlabathi enziwa njalo nezinkinga ziyabonwa futhi zilungiswe. U-Jurie uphinde wathi amasimu ahlezi elungiswa njalo ngesikhathi esifanele.



UBheki Mabuza uphume isithathu emkhakheni wakhe womncintiswano i-Grow for Gold – ecintisana nabalimi abalimela ukungenisa inzuzo – ngenkulu impumelelo!