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## Imigaqo yoLawulo lwamadlelo – e Central Karoo

i Central Karoo ngum' mandla ofumana iimvula ezinkulu ngexesha lasebusika novelisa izityalo zohlobo lwe Nama Karoo. Um'minge wemvula wohluka phakathi kwe 100 – 300 yee mm yaye nale ngingqi ingachazwa njengomhlaba oyinkqantosi okanye obharhileyo. Izityalo eziku mazantsi e West Coast ziyinxalenye yokwahluka-hlukana kwezityalo ze Fynbos, ingakumbi ezi ntlobo zikumadlelo akumhlaba osesantini. Zombini ezi ngingqi zezi zityalo zineentlobo-ntlobo ezininzi zezityalo ezingafumanekiyo kwezinye iindawo nekufuneka zikhuselwe. Zonke iintlobo zotyani zinobuthathaka ekubhulweni kwamadlelo yaye kungoko kubalulekile kakhulu ukuba kumiselwe ulawulo olululo lwamadlelo ukuze kuqinisekiswa ngolondolozo lwamadlelo ngokuthi avulelwe imfuyo ngexesha nangendlela efanelekileyo.

Ulawulo lwamadlelo lungohlulwa lube ntlu mbini nezizezi:

- amadlelo (idlelo (emadlelweni, amadlelo asesi-lungwini, njl njl.); kunye no
- awulo (lwemveliso **yezityalo**, imveliso **yembewu**, ukutyalwa **kwezithole**).

### Ayintoni amadlelo yaye kutheni lento abalulekileyo?

Amadlelo avelisa ukutya kwempahla efuyiweyo.

Oku kuqinisekiswa nge:

- ngokushinyana kwesihlahla sesityalo;
- ingqokelela yezityalo (iintlobo ezahlukeneyo zezi-tyalo edlelweni);
- mveliso (isivuno sezityalo), kunye ne

### Oku kuphenjelelwa:

- Ngumhlaba – ungaphuculwa ngokufaka umgquba emhlabeni, nokunceda ekubeni amanzi atshone ngokungcono nto leyo ikhokelela eku-chumeni kwezityalo ezishinyeneyo, ukutya okongezelekileyo nokukhukuliseka okungephi komhlaba.
- Isimo sezulu (ukuna kwemvula, neqondo lobushushu, njl njl.)
- ULAWULO – le yindima esetyenzwa ngabantu.



Ukuba umfama akaliniki sihoyo ze alikhathalele idlelo lakhe, akasayi kuba nakutya kwemfuyo yakhe.

### Imihlaba yamadlelo

Isixa sezityalo okanye ukuchuma nokushinyana kwezityalo, uhlobo lwezityalo (ingqokelela yezityalo) ezifumaneka emadlelweni, ubukhulu bezityalo, ukuginyeka kalula nendlela entle ezikhula ngayo (imveliso) zibonakalisa ubungakanani bokutya ezizakubvelisa ngokungaphandle kwemvelo esingqongileyo, umnini fama unegalelo elikhulu amele kulenza ukuzalisekisa oku. Kubalulekile ke ngoko uyazi ukuba imfuyo yakho ilidla njani idlelo eliyivulelweyo, ukuze ubenolwazi lwezityalo ezikhoyo edlelweni ze waz ubunjani bemeko yedlelo elo livuliweyo.

Imeko yedlelo liyimeko yezityalo ngokumalunga neempawu ezinje ngengqokelela yezityalo ezahlukeneyo, ukushinyana kwazo, imveliso, ukuginyeka kalula nesondlo esiphuma kuzo. Ukuchuma kwedlelo kuxhomekeke kwimeko yenkampi okanye kumhlaba wamadlelo lefama.

### Ingaba imfuyo ilisebenzisa njani idlelo?

Iqala itye izityalo namqabi aginyeka kalula ze ekugqibeleni zibuyele ukutya umququ oshiyekileyo. Izityalo eziginyeka kalula ziquka ezi zilandelayo: vaalbietou (Chrysanthemoides incana), rusty sage/ sandsalie (Salvia lanceolata), perdebos (Didelta spinosa), Hartbees grass (Chaetobromos dregeanus), ingca ehla unyaka wonke/ roosaadgras ne (Ehrharta calycina). Nangona ezi zityalo zixhomekeke kumlinganiselo othile noqingqiweyo wokutya ukuze zikhule, ukubhuqwa kwedlelo liphele kungabangela ukuqhwalela ekukhuleni kwazo yaye kufuneka kuthathelwe ingqalelo ezinzileyo ngendlela nomlinganiselo osetyenziswayo xa kusetyenziswa izityalo ezisedlelweni, in-



gakumbi kwizityalo ezinencasa. Ukuze kusale ukutya okunokusetyenziswa ngamaxasha embalela, akufuneki kusetyenziswe ukutya kwezityalo ezingaphezu kwama 40% ezityalo kunyaka omnye.

Ukuba umhlambi umkhulu okanye kudala imfuyo ihleli edlelweni, iyakuzitya izibhuqe zonke izityalo ezinencasa ngoxa zishiyeka zisemi zona izityalo ezinencasa yaye zibe zisanda, lonto ibangela ukuba



umfama agcine umhlambi omncinci ngexesha enkampini. Oku kusekwakhokelela ekunyathelweni kwezityalo nto leyo inokubangela umhlaba ogangatheke waza waqina de amanzi angakwazi ukutshona emhlabeni nto leyo inokubangela ukuba ukuntshula kwezithole kube nzima.

Kubalulekile ke ngoko ukuba umfama alazi idlelo lakhe, azazi izityalo ezinqwenelekayo, izeziphi athanda ukuba zingazininzi yaye izeziphi ezingenancasa nezinethyefu nakuzo ezo afuna kubekho zibem'balwa okanye zingabikho edlelweni lakhe. Kufuneka azi kananjalo ukuba zeziphi izityalo ezingafunekiyo, nezinjenge Prosopis spp. (mesquite tree), cactuses, slangbos/bankruptbush, njl njl, kunye nokhula oluqinisekisiweyo olunje nge burweed, cocklebur njl njl.

### **Ingaba idlelo liya lisibangcono na okanye liya ngokonakala ekuhambeni kwexesha?**

Ingaba izityalo ezinencasa ziyanda ze zikhule zizikhulu na, ze ke ngoko zibangele ukushinyana nokutya okongezelekileyo ze oko kubangele ukhukuliseko olungephi lomhlaba, okanye ingaba izityala ezidlileweyo nezinamaqhombonqa na, zibhuqwe zaphela na okanye zinqabile? Ukushinyana kwezityalo ezikwi West Coast kuyanda nge 15% ukusukela emantla nge 40% ukuya emazantsi ngenxa yokongezeleka kom'minge wemvula enayo. Into ebonisa ukuba idlelo libhuqiwe kukwanda kokubonakala kwe kraalbos, katdoring, kriedoring (Lycium arenicolum), blasiebrak kunye ne resin bush/ harpuibos njl njl.

Enye into ebonakalisa imeko nobunjani bedlelo kukubona kukhula izithole kunye nezityalo ezitsha kwizityalo ezinencasa zikhula edlelweni, okanye kubonakale kukhula kuphela izityalo ezingenancasa.

### **Umhlaba**

Indlela ekuphathwa ngayo amadlelo kunye namasimi iyakuba nemiphumela eyoba nefuthe ixesha elide emhlabeni. Ukuba ngaba amasimi abhuqiwe aze anyathelwa yimfuyo ngenxa yokungaphathwa kakuhle, kungenzeka ukhukuliseko-mhlaba okanye umhlaba wome uqine ngaphezulu. Oku kuthetha ukuba izithole ezihlwayelweyo nezintshulayo azikwazi kunge na emhlabeni ukuze kumile iingcambu ze ziphuhle,



yaye namanzi ayaqengqeleka endaweni yokuba atshone emhlabeni. Oku kuyakuthibaza ukulunga kokunetha kwemvula, umhlaba uyemka nto leyo inokukhokelela ekuqhekekeni komhlaba ube nemi-fula.

Ekwenzeni isityalelo esinokuntshulisa nesikwaziyo ukuvelisa izityalo, ze sibeneziphumo ezihle, ngokusebenzisa ulawulo olululo nolondolozo lwemveli nolusengqiqweni, kufuneka umfama aqinisekise ukuba zikhona izichumisi zemveli (umgquba) (izihlahla, amagqabi, njl njl.) emhlabeni okwaziyo ukubola ze ujike ube zintsholongwane kumhlaba owondla izityalo (organic carbon). Xa umhlaba sele uthwele, oko kuyakunceda ekulawuleni iqondo lobushushu bomhlaba yaye nemingxunya esemhlabeni izakunceda ekutshoniseni amanzi kakuhle kuba amanzi engasayi kuqengqeleka lula engangenanga emhlabeni, kuyakunceda nasekumiliseni iingcambu nzulu kakuhle ze izithole zikhuseleke.

### **Ingaba umfama uya kuqiniseka njani ukuba idlelo lakhe liyokwazi ukuyondla ngokwanelisayo imfuyo?**

Oku angakwenza ngokusebenzisa **ulawulo** olululo. Ngezantsi ziingongoma ekufuneka siziqaphele:

1. inani lemfuyo umfama anokwazi ukuyondla (edlelweni); kunye
2. nendlela ayilandelayo yolawulo.

### **Ukudla okufumaneka edlelweni kunye nenani lomhlambi**

**Ukudla okufumaneka** edlelweni ngamandla efula elithile ekuveliseni ukudla edlelweni, ngako oko, lina-ni lemfuyo umfama anokuligcina enkampini okanye efama, ngaphandle kokubhuqisa umthombo wemveliso yokutya nengu (mhlaba, izityalo, njl njl.). Njengokuba sele kukhankanyiwe, oku kuxhomekeke kwimeko yedlelo. Ukudla okufumaneka edlelweni kubalwa ngale ndlela ilandelayo ngokwee Hektare: ha/ngenkomo enye, okanye kubalwe ngeeHektare ezifunekayo ekondleni inkabi yenkomo enobunzima obuzi 450kg ngonyaka. Meissner and others (1983) bohlula-hlule yonke imfuyo kunye nezilwanyana zasendle njenge nkomo enye. Umzekelo: imazi yegusha nevelisa uboya (eyomileyo) = 0,15 ngenkomo enye, ngelixesha imazi yegusha evelisa uboya ibe inetakane ilinganiswa no 0,20 ngenkomo enye .

**LILONKE inani leenkomo akufuneki lidlule kwisindululo senani lomhlambi kumlinganiselo osikiweyo wedlelo**

IKum'mandla we Karoo noyingingqi efuya iigusha kakhulu, oku kuthetha ukuba kukutya okufumaneka edlelweni nokuyi 30 ha/ ngenkomo enye kufuneka kangange 4,5 yee Hektare zomhlaba ukondla igusha enye (isixhenxe seemazi zegusha kwezivelisa uboya zilinganiswa nenkomo enye. Umfama angakwazi ukufuya kangange 700 yeegusha kumhlaba wakhe oziiHektare ezingama 3 000, ngamanye amagama 400 yeemazi ezizalayo kunye namatakane, iinkunzi zegusha kunye neemazi zotshintshelwano. Kum'mandla we Central Karoo ukudla okufumaneka edlelweni kuyohluka ngeeHektare ezi 80 ha/ ngenkomo enye ukuya ku 16 ha/ ngenkomo

enye ukusuka eNtshona ukuya eMpuma.  
Amava:  $LSU \times 4,1 =$  iimazi ezizalayo zegusha zomhlambi omncinci ozii (Angora, Merino, Dorper, njl. njl.).

**Umhlambi weenkomo** wenziwa linani lemfuyo umfama anokulifuya kangangexesha elithile kuhlobo lomhlaba othile wedlelo (inkampu/ifama). Oku kuquka yonke imfuyo esefama, iinkomo nempahla emfutshane, iigusha iinkomo, iinkunzi zenyamakazi, iidonki, iinciniba, iinyamakazi ezizingelwayo njl njl. Khumbula ukuba imfuyo iyazala, ke ngoko, makuhunjulelwe yonke imfuyo, iinkomo kunye nempahla emfutshane ukuba iyawuzalisa umhlambi.

Makulungelelaniswe ukudla okufumaneka edlelweni kunye nobukhulu bomhlambi ukuze kuqinisekwe ngokuzinza kwendlela yokuvelisa inzala efama.

Ukudla okufumaneka edlelweni lefama kubonisa inani lemfuyo elinokufuywa kulo fama, noxa inani leenkomo lona libonisa inani leenkomo ezinokufuywa. Ukuba umfama ufuye iinkomo ezingaphezu kokudla okufumaneka kwifama yakhe, imeko yedlelo yokhawuleza ibhukeke ze anyanzeleke ukuba afuye umhlambi omncinci kwixesha elide.

**Ukudla okufumaneka edlelweni** bubungakanani benani lomhlambi onokuwufuya efama.

**Umhlambi weenkomo** linani lomhlambi owufuyileyo efama.

Ukuba umfama ufuye imfuyo em'balwa kunokuba kuvumelekile ngokomlinganiselo osikwe ngokokudla okufumaneka edlelweni, oko kuyakulinceda idlelo kunye nemfuyo ngoba idlelo loba nokutya okusazalayo (izityalo ezitsha, ukuhluma okutsha kwezityalo, iintyatyambo, ukumila kwembewu njl njl.) ze liphucuke ekuhambeni kwexesha. Kobalula kumfama ukumelana namaxesha embalela (akusayi kufuneka ukuba aziphe ukudla okongeziweyo – oku kongeza iindleko), yaye kwixesha elide, usengakwazi ukufuya umhlambi omkhulu.

Isindululo esiqhelekileyo sesokuba ufuye umhlambi omncinane kunalowo umele ukuwugcina ngokwesindululo esingokokudla okufumaneka edlelweni. Isindululo sokudla okufumaneka edlelweni kulixabiso kwixesha elide kwanesiboniso seemeko ezintle zokudla okufumaneka edlelweni. Oku kulunge kwimimandla emikhulu ye Central Karoo neyi 36 yeeHektare ha/LSU zomhlaba. Kobakho iminyaka yokuna kwemvula engentla nangaphantsi kom'minge oqhelekileyo kwixesha leminyaka eli 10 apho kunokufuywa umhlambi omkhulu okanye omncinci, kodwa ngokomlinganiselo ophakathi, akufuneki kugqithiselwe kumlinganiselo wenkab'enkomo enye ngokomhlaba oziHektare ezingama 36 kwixesha leminyaka eli 10. Kwiminyaka yembalela, kufuneka lithotywe inani lemfuyo ukuze imelane nomlinganiselo wokudla okusaseleyo. Ngexesha leminyaka enemvula entle, lingongezwa kancinci inani lomhlambi kodwa kungadlulelwa ngaphezu kwenani elimiselweyo.

### Imihla yokuvulelwa kwedlelo

Makhe sikhangele kumzekelo wenani leentsuku zokuvulwa kwedlelo:

Imihla yokudliwa kwedlelo =

Ubukhulu befama ÷ ngokudla okufumaneka edlelweni  
 $\times 365$  yemihla = 4 000 yeeHektare ÷ 36 yeeHektare/LSU  
 $\times 365$  yemihla = 40 555 yemihla yokuvulwa kwedlelo/LSU.

Kukudla kwemihla emingaphi okukhoyo kwi 110.5 LSU?  
(impahla emfutshane+ nenye imfuyo)  
= totali yemihla yokuvulwa kwedlelo ÷ LSU  
=  $40\,555 \div 110.5 = 367$  yemihla yokuvulwa kwedlelo

Kungakanani ukudla okusaseleyo kwi 259 LSU? Inani lemfuyo ekhoyo efama kulo mzekelo yi:  
= totali yemihla yokuvulwa kwedlelo ÷ LSU  
=  $40\,555 \div 259 = 157$  yemihla (5.2 yeenyanga)

Le ndlela inye isekwasetyenziswa ekufumaniseni inani leentsuku zokuvulwa kwedlelo

### Umzekelo:

Ubukhulu befama (idlelo elikhoyo): 4 000 yeeHektare (ubukhulu befama iphelele – (amasimi+amabala aleleyo+iindlela, njl njl.))

Isindululo sokudla onokufumana edlelweni:

36 yeeHektare/LSU/ngonyaka

Imfuyo enokuthwalwa (idlelo) lefama:

Ubukhulu befama ÷ ngokudla okufumaneka edlelweni  
 $4\,000 \div 36 = 111$  LSU ngonyaka

Inani leenkomo efama (idlelo) (lilonke inani leenkomo ezifuywe efama):

800 yeemazi zegusha ezizalayo (iigusha ezivelisa uboya)  $\times 0,15$  LSU = 120 LSU

900 yamatakane  $\times 0,10$  LSU = 90 LSU

25 yeenkunzi zegusha  $\times 0,19$  LSU = 4,75 LSU

linkomo ezi 4 = 4 LSU

300 yeemazi ze springbok  $\times 0,09$  LSU = 27 LSU

100 yeenkunzi ze springbok  $\times 0,10$  LSU = 10 LSU

3 samathokazi ehashe  $\times 0,15$  LSU = 3,15 LSU

**Totali** 258,9 LSU

Idlelo lithwala i LSU engaphezulu nge 148 kunokuba kumiselwe nto leyo inokubangela ukuba libhukeke ngokukhawuleza.

Xa izilwanyana zasendle, iinkomo, amahashe, iidonki, njl njl, bezinokudityaniselwe kushishino lwefama epheleleyo enje ngeye mpahla emfutshane, makuqale kuthatyathwe kumlinganiselo wenani lobukhulu bedlelo elo phambi kokufumanisa inani lempahla emfutshane enokufuywa.

Imfuyo eyongezelweyo efama = 44,15 LSU (springbok, iinkomo, amahashe).

Ke ngoko  $111 - 44,5 = 66,5$  LSU nelingana nempahla emfutshane enokufuywa.

### Lingakanani inani lomhlambi (wempahla emfutshane) elifunekayo?

220 yeemazi ezisazalayo  $\times 0,15$  LSU = 33,0 LSU

40 yeemazi ekutshintshiselwene ngazo  $\times 0,15$  LSU = 6,0 LSU

260 amatakane  $\times 0,10$  LSU = 26,0 LSU

7 yeenkunzi x 0,19 = 1,33 LSU  
**Totali yempahla emfutshane esefama:** 66,33 LSU

Ukuze ukwazi ukufuya inani elongezelweyo lempahla emfutshane kule fama, kofuneka kuthotywe inani lemfuyo eyongezelweyo.

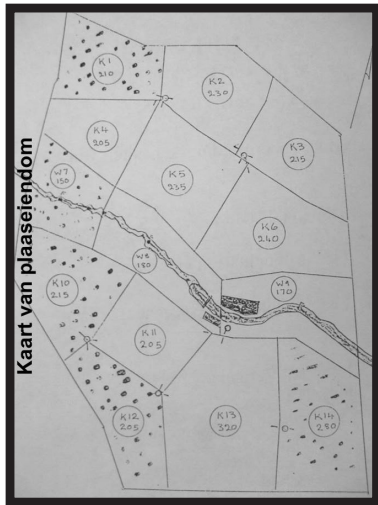


Ukuba umfama ufuna ukufuya umhlambi owongezelekileyo kunokuba kuvumelekile ngokomlinganiselo omiswe ngokokudla okufumaneka edlelweni le fama, kufuneka azondle ngokutya okongiyweyo – esibayeni. Akufuneki imfuyo inikwe ukudla edlelweni ngoba oku kukhokelela eku-

nyathelweni nasekubhuqweni kwemeko yedlelo. Nokuba imfuyo ingathunyelwa ukudla edlelweni, iyoqhubeka isidla kwidlelo elo. Ukuba umfama ufuna ukufuya imfuyo eyongeziweyo, loba lifutshane ixesha lokusetyenziswa kwedlelo (khangela ibhokisi enomzekelo wemihla yokuvulelwa kwedlelo). Ukutya okongeziweyo kukhokelela kwiindleko eziphezulu. Ukuba umfama akasayi kuzondla, oku kuyakukhokelela ekubhuqweni kwedlelo kunye namanye amath'anga kuquka nokuhla kwamanani enzala yemfuyo ( into etheth'ukuba i persenti yamatakane angondlekanga, ukutyeba nokushinyana kwezityalo kunye nokukhula kwemfuyo ziyakwehla). Zonke ezi ngongoma nazo zichaphazela kakubi ezezimali.

**Ulawulo**

Kuyeyona nto ilungileyo ukuba umfama awufuye umhlambi weenkomo zakhe ulingana okanye ungaphantsi kokudla okufumaneka edlelweni kodwa noko kunjalo, ukuba idlelo ali-phathwanga kakuhle lisenokubhuqeka. Oku kwenzeka xa iinkomo zisidla kwinkampi enye kwixesha elithile lomnyaka, umzekelo, inkampu yamatakanane okanye inkampi yokuqhelanisa ithokazi nethole lalo, njl njl. Ukuba inkampi ivulelwa ukudliwa yimfuyo yonke iminyaka xa kanye izityalo eziginyekayo kalula ziqala ukudubula zisiba yimbewu, izityalo azisayi kukwazi ukukhula ngokuphinda-phindeneyo. Izityalo ezinencasa nezibhuqiweyo aziphinde zikhule ze emva kweminyaka eliqela zonke izityalo eziginyekayo kalula nezingumthombo wokudla okunesondlo zobe ziphelile ze oko kukhokelele ekubeni kufuywe umhlambi omncinci. Imveliso yemfuyo nayo izakuncipha ngoba ukudla kwayo akukho mgangathweni.



Kubalulekile ke ngoko ukuba kwenziwe ithuba lokulalisa amadlelo / kulandelwe indlela yokudlisa imfuyo edlelweni apho ifama iyakohlulwa-hlulwa ibe ziinkampi ze inkampi nganye ifumane ithuba lokula-

liswa ingadliwa kwixesha elithile lomnyaka. Indlela yokuthintela ukudliwa okungenakhefu kwedlelo, kufuneka ifama yahlula-hlulwe ibe ziinkampi ze imfuyo ijikeleziswe ukuze idlel'iinkampi ezahlukileyo ebudeni bomnyaka. Kufuneka ezi nkampi zibe nomjelo wamanzi osesazulwini nongowokuncenkeshela ukuze ingca ikhule kakuhle kuzo zonke iinkalo zenkampi.

**Umzekelo:**

Ifama eneenkampi ezininzi ingazohlula-hlula zibe ziinkampi zeentlobo ezine, nalapho inkampi yehlobo oluthile imele uhlobo olwahlukileyo lokudla kule fama, umzekelo wokudla okusezintabeni, emaqethukeni, emathanga naphezu kwemilambo. Kufuneka umphezulu womhlaba kunye nokudla okufumaneka edlelweni kuhlobo ngalunye lokudla zibe bulingana ngobukhulu ze zikwazi ukondla inani elilinganayo lemfuyo.

Hlobo ngalunye lokudla lufumana ithuba lokuphumla ixesha lonyaka wonke . Olo hlobo luphunyuziweyo aluze luvulelwe ukuba ludliwe kwixesha elithile lomnyaka kwiminyaka emine. Iintlobo zokudla kwiinkampi zifumana ithuba elaneleyo lokudubula, liveze imbewu ze nezithole zifumane ithuba lokumila ze kubekho ukudla okushiyekayo xa imana ikhula.

Indlela yokusebenzisa iinkampi ezine:

	Disc/Jan/ Feb	Mats/Apr/ Mey	Jun/Jul/ Agast	Sep/Okt/ Nov	Phumla
Year 1	Camp A	Camp B	Camp C	Camp A	Camp D
Year 2	Camp B	Camp C	Camp D	Camp B	Camp A
Year 3	Camp C	Camp D	Camp A	Camp C	Camp B
Year 4	Camp D	Camp A	Camp B	Camp D	Camp C

Zintathu kuphela iinkampi zohlobo lokutya ezivulwayo ngonyaka, ngeli xesha uhlobo lwesine lweenkampi lulele unyaka wonke ze luphinde luvulelwe imfuyo kumnyaka wesithathu. Inkampi ilaliswa ixesha elizinyanga ezili 18 zizonke ze emva koko ifumane ikhefu lesiqabu leenyanga ezi 6-9 kumnyaka wesine. Iinyanga ezili 18 zekhefu lesiqabu zilandela emva kokuvulelwa kohlobo lwengca ukuba idliwe kade kakabini kwixesha lomnyaka ophelileyo nalapho lufumene iinyanga ezintandathu kuphela zokulaliswa phakathi kwamaxesha okuvulwa kwamadlelo.

Ifama eneenkampi ezim'balwa ingalandela ukusetyenziswa kwenkampi ezine kwangendlela enye esetyenziswa ngamafama aneenkampi zeentlobo ezine zokudla.

**Izilwanyana zasendle:**

Akulula ukutshintsha-tshintshwa kwamadlelo omyezo wokugcinwa kwezilwanyana zasendle njenga kwiinkampi zemfuyo. Izilwanyana zasendle zidla emadlelweni ngalo lonke ixesha nto leyo ifunisa ukuba kufuywe i 60% yempahla okanye ngaphantsi kwenani elivumelekileyo lokufuya iinkomo. Oku kuyakuqinisekisa ukuba imihlaba yamadlelo yofumana ithuba elingcono lokubuyisa ekukhuleni kwengca emva kweemvula. Ngokuvulelwa kokudliwa kwedlelo ngalo lonke ixesha, imfuyo ithanda ukudla kakhulu kwiindawo ezinezityalo eziginyekalula, ngamanye amagama ithanda ukudla iintyatyambo yaye ezi iba zizityalo zomnyaka olandelayo.

### Ulawulo lwembalela:

Phambi kokuba um' mandla ufunyanwe yintlekele yembalela, kufuneka kuthotywe inani lemfuyo. Kufuneka imfuyo ifuduselwe esibayeni ukuze kulinganise inani elifunekayo ukuze kugcineke ingca esaseleyo edlelweni. Kufuneka lithotywe ngokupheleleyo inani leenkomo de ibe linani elifunekayo ngokuthi kuqale kuthengiswe iinkabi kunye neebhokhwe ezitheniweyo ze kulandeliswe ngempahla ese ikhulile ze kulandele ezizakuxhelwa, kuquka neemazi zegusha ezingazalanga kunyaka ophelileyo. Kufuneka kulandelwe indlela / umgaqo ocacileyo xa kukhethwa impahla ezakuthengiswa.



Nokokuba unayo akanye awunayo indlela yokuphathwa kwedlelo lemfuyo, ligcine liphantsi inani lemfuyo yakho ukuze umonakalo wedlelo ungabimkhulu ukuze namaxesha embalela / nentlekele akwazi ukulawuleka ngokulu-

la. Lazi idlelo lemfuyo yakho ze ukuqaphele ukubakho nokungabikho kwezithole zezityalo eziginyekayo. Kuhle uqinisekise ukuba zingabi ngaphezu kwesiqingatha sazo (50%) ezidlweyo yaye sikhona isichumisi semvelo esikhoyo emhlabeni (amasebe omthi kunye namagqabi nji nji). ekugqibeleni, kufuneka uyijonge imeko yemfuyo yakho kunye nokuzala kwayo. Ukuuba imeko yemfuyo yakho iqala ukuba mandundu (ukuhla emgangathweni), uyakubona ukuba ingca esaseleyo iyabuna. Eyona nto ibalulekileyo ekufuneka uyikhumbule yeyokuba ungumfama womhlaba wedlelo yaye awunguye umfama weenkomo.

Qhagamshelana ne-ofisi yakho yegosa lolwazi (ingcaphephe kumadlelo) kunye negosa lokulondolozwa kwemihlaba ngoncedo lwesicwangciso kulawulo lwamadlelo kwifama ethile.

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**Khumbula ukuba, uqale ube ngumfama womhlaba wedlelo ze ulandelise ngemfuyo yakho. Ukuba awu wukhathalelanga umhlaba wefama yakho, awuzu kubanalo ifula lokondla imfuyo ze unga-binayo ingeniso!**

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