



Imigaqo yoLawulo Iwamadlelo – e Little Karoo

i Little Karoo ngum'mandla ofumana iimvula ezinkulu ngexesha lasebusika nonezityalo ezinencindi zohlobo lwase Karoo. Umlinganiselo wemvula uyoohluka-hluka phakathi kwe 200 – 400 yee mm ngonyaka ukusuka entshona ukuya empuma, le ngingqi ingachazwa njengomhlaba oyinkqantosi. Zonke iintlobo zamadlelo zinobuthathaka ekubhuqwani yaye kungoko kubalulekile ukuba kumiselwe ulawulo olululo Iwamadlelo ukuze kuqinisekiswe ngolondolozo Iwamadlelo ngokuthi avulelwae imfuyo ngexesha nangendlela efanelekileyo.

Ulawulo Iwamadlelo lungohlulwa lube ntlu mbini nezizezi:

- amadlelo (amadlelo emvelo, amadlelo aliny wayo, njl njl.); kunye no
- lawulo (lwemveliso yezityalo, imveliso yembewu, ukutyalwa kwezithole).

Ayintoni amadlelo yaye kutheni lento abalulekileyo?

Amadlelo avelisa ukuya kwempahla efuyiweyo. Oku kuqinisekiswa:

- ngokushinya kwesityalo;
- ingqokelela yezityalo (iintlobo ezahluke neyo zezityalo edlel weni); kunye ne
- mveliso (isivuno sezityalo).



Oku kuphenjelelwaa:

- Ngumhlaba – ungaphuculwa ngokuyeka umgquba emhlabeni, nokunceda ekubeni amanzi atshone ngokungcono nto leyo ikhokelela ekuchumeni kwezityalo ezhishinyeneyo, ukuya 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 nokushinya kwezityalo, uhlobo lwezityalo (ingqokelela yezityalo) ezifumaneka emadlelwani, ukuchuma kwezityalo, incasa yazo nendlela entle ezikhula ngayo (imveliso) zibonakalisa ubungakanani bokutyza ezizakubu-velisa ngokungaphandle kwemvelo esinqqongileyo, umnini fama unegalelo elikhulu amele alenze ukuzalisekisa oku. Kubalulekile ke ngoko uyazi ukuba imfuyo yakho ilidla njani idlelo eliyivulelwego, ukuze ubenlwazi lwezityalo ezikhoyo edlelwani ze wazi ubunjani bemeko yedlelo elo livuliwego.

Imeko yedlelo liyimeko yezityalo ngokumalunga nengqokelela yeempawu zezityalo ezahlukileyo, ukushinya kwazo, imveliso, incasa nesondlo esiphuma kuzo. Ukuchuma kwedlelo kuxhomekeke kwimeko yenkampi okanye kwimihlaba yamadlelo omfama.

Ingaba imfuyo ilisebenzisa njani idlelo?

Iqala itye izityalo namggabi aginyeka kalula ze ekugqibelni zibuyele ukuya eziseleyo nezingenancasa. Izityalo eziginyeka kalula ziureka ezi zilandelayo: iKaroo bietou (*Tripterys sinuata*), umRharinate obugolide natheli (*Rhigozum obovatum*), hairy trident grass (*Ehrharta calycina*) kunye ne Gha grass (*Chaetobromus dregeanus*). nangona ezi zityalo zixhomekeke kum linganiselo othile wokuya ukuze zikhule, ukubhuqwa kwedlelo liphele kungabangela ukuqhawalela ekukhuleni kwazo yaye kufuneka kuthathelwe ingqalelo ezinzileyo ngendlela nomlinganiselo osetyenziswayo xa kusetyenziswa idlelo, ingakumbi kwizityalo ezinencasa. Ukuze kusale ukuya okunokusetyenziswa ngamaxeshwa embalela, akufuneki kusetyenziswe ukuya kwezityalo ezingaphezu kwama 40% ezityalo kunya ka omnye.



Ukuba umhlambi umkhulu okanye sele lilide ixesha imfuyo ihleli edlelwani, iyakuzitya izibhuqe zonke

izityalo eziginyeka kalula ngoxa zishiyeka zisemi zona izityalo ezingenancasa yaye zibe zisanda, lonto ibangela ukuba umfama afuye umhlambi omncinci ngexesha enkampini. Oku kusekwakhokelela ekunyathelweni kwezityalo nto leyo inokubangela umhlabu ugangantheke ze waqina de amanzi angakwazi ukutshona emhlabeni nto leyo inokubangela ukuba ukuntshula kwezithole kube nzima.

Kubalulekile ke ngoko ukuba umfama alazi idlelo lakhe, azazi izityalo ezingwenel-ekayo, izeziphi athanda ukuba zingazinizi 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, snake



bush, bankrupt bush njl njl. Kunye nokhula oluqinise-kisiweyo olunje nge burweed, cocklebur kunye ne devil bush (satansbos), njl njl.

Ingaba idlelo liya lisibangcono na okanye liya ngokonakala ekuhambeni kwexesha?

Ingaba izityalo eziginyeka kalula ziyanda ze zikhule zizikhulu na, ze ke ngoko zibangele ukushinyana nokuya okongezelekileyo ze oko kubangele ukhukuliseko olungephi lo mhlaba, okanye ingaba izityalo ezidliweyo nezinamaqhombonqa na, zibhuqwe zaphela na okanye zinqabile? Ukushinyana kwezityalo kwi Little Karoo kuyohluka nge 15% ukuya ku 40% ukusuka entshona ukuya empuma ngenxa yokwanda okungephi kwemvula. Into ebonisa ukuba idlelo libhuqiwe kukwanda kokubonakala kwe kraalbos, scholtzbos, ne bitterbos, njl njl.

Enye into ebonakalisa kakuhle ubunjani, imeko yedlelo kukubona kakhula izithole kunye nezityalo ezitsha kwizityalo eziginyeka kalula emadlelweni, okanye kubonakale kakhula kuphela izityalo ezingenancasa sele ziphindaphindeka.

Umhlabu

Indlela ekuphathwa ngayo amadlelo kunye namasimi iyakuba nemiphumela eyobanefuthe ixesa elide emhlabeni. Ukuba ngaba amasimi abhuqiwe aze anyathelwa yimfuyo ngenxa yokungaphathwa kakuhle, kungenzeka ukhukuliseko-mhlaba okanye umhlabu wome uqine ngaphezulu. Oku kuthetha ukuba izithole ezihlwayelweyo nezintshulayo azukwazi kuntshula emhlabeni ukuze kumile iingcambu ze zipuhle, yaye namanzi ayaqengqeleka endaweni yokuba atshone emhlabeni. Oku kuyakuthibaza ukulunga kokuna kwemvula, umhlabu uyemka nto leyo inokuhokelela ekuqhekekeni komhlabu uze ube ziindonga.

Ekwenzeni isityalelo esinokuntshulisa nesikwaziyo ukuvelisa izityalo, ze sibenezipumo ezhle, ngokuse-

benzisa ulawulo olululo nolondolozo lwemveli no-lusengqiqweni, kufuneka umfama aqjinisekise ukuba zikhona izichumisi zemveli (izihlahla, amaqabi, njl njl.) kumhlabu okwaziyo ukubola ze uijke ube ngumhlabu owondla izityalo (organic carbon). Xa umhlabu sele uthwele, oko kuyakunceda ukulawuleni iqondo lobushushu bomhlabu yaye nemingxunya esemhlabeni izakunceda ekutshoniseni amanzi kakuhle kuba amanzi engasayi kugengqeleka lula engangenanga emhlabeni, kuyakunceda nasekumiiseni iingcambu nzulu kakuhle ze izithole zikhuse-leke.

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

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

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

Ukudla okufumaneka edlelweni kunye nenani lomhlambi

Ukudla okufumaneka edlelweni ngamandla efula elithile ekuveliseni ukudla edlelweni, ngako oko, linani lemfuyo umfama anokuligcina enkampini okanye efama, ngaphandle kokubhuqisa umthombo wemveliso yokutya ongu (mhlaba, izityalo, njl njl.). njengokuba sele kuhankanyiwe, oku kuxhomekeke kwimeko yedlelo. Ukudla okufumaneka edlelweni kubalwa ngale ndlela ilandelayo ngokwee Hektare: ha/LSU (ihektare ngenkomo enye), okanye kubalwe ngeeHektare ezifunekayo ekondleni inkabi yenkomu enobunzima obuzi 450kg ngonyaka. Meissner and others (1983) bohlula-hlule zonke iinkomo nefula kunye nethanga (indawo yokudla imfuyo) njen-gendawo egcina imfuyo. umzekelo: imazi yegusha nevelisa uboya (eyomileyo) = 0,15 LSU, ngelikesha imazi yegusha evelisa uboya ibe inetakane ilinganiswa no 0,20 LSU.

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



Umzekelo: idlelo elibukhulu buzi Hektare ezingama 54 ha/LSU lithetha ukuba umfama udinga ama 54 eeHektare anokuvelisa ukutya inkabi enye / inkomo kwixesha elingangonyaka, oko kuthetha into yokuba umhlambi weenkomu ezingama 55 ungoluswa kumhlabu wefama oziiHektare ezingama 300 ha. Ezigusheni, oku kuthetha ukuba kufuneka malunga neeHektare ezsibhozo zomhlabu ukondla igusha enye (isixhenxe seegusha ezelisa uboya (iimazi zegusha) zilingana nenkomo enye). Ngoko ke, umfama angafuya malunga neegusha ezingama 300 kumhlabu wedlelo lakhe ongama 3 000 eeHektare, ngamanye amagama, zingama 200 iigusha ezsazalayo kunye namatakane, iinkabi zegusha kunye neemazi ezitshintshisileyo.

Kum'mandla we Little Karoo ukudla okudliwa yimfuyo kususela ku 54 yeeHektare zomhlabu eNtshona ha/LSU ze kwiindawo ezimthebelele kube ziiHektare ezi 72 ha/LSU ze kwi Renosterveld kube ziihektare ezi 140 ha/LSU kwi fynbosveld ukunyuka ukuya ezinta-

beni. kwiMpuma ye Rooiberge kususela kwiiHek-tare zomhlaba ezingama 42 ha/LSU kwimimandla esemazantsi ze kufikelel kwiiHektare ezingama 72 ha/LSU zomhlaba kwi Renosterveld ze ibe yi 108-140 yeeHektare zomhlaba ha/LSU kwi fynbosveld kwimi-hlava eseintabeni.

Umhlambi weenkomo wenziwa linani lemfuyo umfama anokulifuya kangangexesha elithile ku-hlubo 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, may-ikhunjulelwе yonke imfuyo, encinci nenkulu ukuba iyawuzalisa umhlambi.

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

Ukudla okufumaneka edlelweni lefama kubonisa inani lemfuyo elinokufuywa kulo fama, noxa inani leenkomо lona libonisa inani leenkomо ezifuyiweyo. Ukuba umfama ufuye iinkomo ezingaphezu kokud-la okufumaneka kwifama yakhe, imeko yedlelo yokhawuleza ibhuqeke ze anyanzeleke ukuba afuye umhlambi omncinci kwixesha elide elisezayo.

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 okusalayo (izityalo ezitsha, ukuhluma okutsha kwezityalo, iintyatyambo, ukuntshula kwembewu njl njl.) ze liphucuke ekuhambeni kwexesha. Kobalula kumfama ukumelana namaxesha embalela (kunokungafuneki ukuba aziphe ukudla – okuthengiweyo), yaye kwixesha elide, usengakwazi ukufuya umhlambi omkhulu ngokuzinzileyo.

Imihla yokuvulelwа kwedlelo

Makhe sikhangele kumzekelo wenani leentsuku zokuvulwa kwedlelo:

Imihla yokudliwa kwedlelo =

Ubukhulu befama ÷ ngokudla okufumaneka edlelweni x 365 yemihla = 3 000 yeeHektare ÷ 54 yeHektare/LSU
x 365 yemihla = 20 278 yemihla yokuvulwa kwedlelo/
LSU.

Kukudla kwemihla emingaphi okukhoyo kwi 54 LSU?
(impahla emfutshane + nenyе imfuyo)
= totali yemihla yokuvulwa kwedlelo ÷ LSU
= 20 278 ÷ 54 = 375 yemihla yokuvulwa kwedlelo

Kungakanani ukudla okusaseleyo kwi 155 LSU? Inani lemfuyo ekhoyo efama kulo mzekelo yi:
= totali yemihla yokuvulwa kwedlelo ÷ LSU
= 20 278 ÷ 155 = 131 yemihla (4.4 yeenyanga)

Le ndlela inye isekwasetyenziswa ekufumaniseni inani leentsuku zokuvulwa kwedlelo

Isindululo esaziwayo sesokuba ufuye umhlambi omncinane kunalowo umele ukuwugcina ngokwes-indululo esingokokudla okufumaneka edlelweni.

Isindululo sokudla okufumaneka edlelweni lixabiso kwixesha elide kwanesiboniso seemeko ezintle zokudla okufumaneka edlelweni yaye kwimimandla emikhulu ye Little Karoo oku kulinganiswa nee-Hektare zomhlaba ezingama 54 ha/LSU. Kubakho iminyaka yokuna kwemvula entle kwa nemvula enqongopheleyo kwixesha leminyaka eli 10 apho kunokufuywa umhlambi omkhulu okanye omncinci, kodwa ngokomlinganiselo ophakathi, akufuneki kugqithiselwe kumlinganiselo wenkabi yenkomо enye ngokomhlaba oziHektare ezingama 54 kwixesha leminyaka eli 10. Kwidinyaka yembalela, kufune ka lithotywe inani lemfuyo ukuze imelane nomlinganiselo wokudla okusaseleyo. Ngexesha leminyaka enemvula entle, lingongezwa kancinci inani lomhlambi kodwa kungadlulelwа ngaphezu kwenani elimiselwego.

Umzekelo:

Ubukhulu befama (umlinganiso wedlelo):

3 000 yeeHektare

(ubukhulu befama iphelele – (amasimi+amabala aleleyo+indlela, njl njl.)

Isindululo sokudla onokufumana edlelweni:

54 yeHektare/LSU/ngonyaka

Imfuyo enokuthwalwa (idlelo) lefama:

Ubukhulu befama ÷ ngokudla okufumaneka edlelweni

3 000 ÷ 54

= 55 LSU ngonyaka

Inani leenkomо ezisefama (idlelo) (lilonke inani leenkomо ezifuywe efama):

500 yeemazi zegusha ezizalayo (iigusha ezivelisa uboya) x 0,15 LSU = 75 LSU

= 60 LSU

600 yamatakane x 0,10 LSU = 3 LSU

= 4 LSU

15 yeenkunzi zegusha x 0,19 LSU = 9 LSU

= 2 LSU

linkomo ezi 4 = 2.1 LSU

= 155.1 LSU

Totali

Idlelo lithwala i LSU engaphezulu nge 100 kunokuba kumiselwe nto leyo inokubangela ukuba libhuqeke ngokuhawuleza.

Xa bekunokubakho ikhaya lezilwanyana, iinkomo, amahashe, iidonki, njl njl, ze zidityaniselwe kushishino lwefama leyo, nezinje ngempahla emfutshane, makuqale kuthatyathwe kumlinganiselo wenani lobukhulu bedlelo elo phambi kokufumanisa inani lempahla emfutshane enokufuywa.

Imfuyo eyongezelwego efama = 17.1LSU (springbok, iinkomo, amahashe).

Ke ngoko 55 – 44.5 = 17.1 = 37.9 LSU nelingana nempahla emfutshane enokufuywa.

Lingakanani inani leenkomо ezifunekayo?

120 yeemazi ezisazalayo x 0,15 LSU = 18 LSU

= 3.6 LSU

24 yeemazi ekutshintshiselwene ngazo x 0,15 LSU

= 14.4 LSU

144 amatakane x 0,10 LSU

4 yeenkunzi x 0.19

Totali yempahla emfutshane esefama:

= 0.8 LSU

36.8 LSU

Ukuze ukwazi ukufuya inani elongezelwego lempahla emfutshane kule fama, kufuneka kuthotywe inani lemfuyo eyongezelwego.

Ukuba umfama ufuna ukufuya umhlambi owongez-elekileyo kunokuba kuvumelekile ngokomlingan-iselo omiswe ngokokudla okufumaneka eddelweni le fama, kufuneka azondle ngokutya okongezileyo

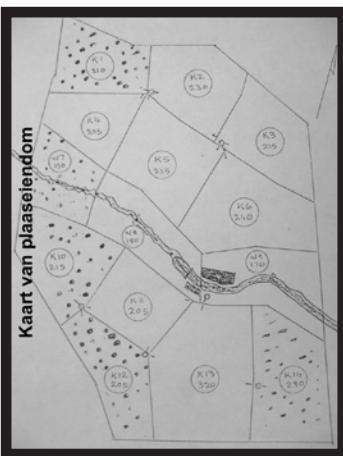


– esibayeni. Nokuba imfuyo ingondliwa ngokutya okongezileyo emadelweni, iyo-qhubeka isidla kwidlelo elo. Yilonto kungafuneki imfuyo inikwe ukudla eddelweni ngoba oku kuhokelela ekunyatheleni nasekubhuqweni

kwemeko yedlelo. Ukuba umfama ufuna ukufuya imfuyo eyongezileyo, loba lifutshane ixesa lokusetyenziswa kwedlelo (khangela ibhokisi enomzekelo wemihla yokuvulelwa kwedlelo). Ukutya okongezileyo kuhokelela kwiindleko eziphezulu. Ukuba umfama akasayi kuzondla, oku kuyakuk-hokelela ekubhuqweni kwedlelo kune amanye amath'anga kuquka nokuhla kwamanani enzala yemfuyo (into etheth'ukuba i persenti yamatakan angondlekanga, ukutyeba nokushinyana kwezityalo kune nokuhula kwemfuyo ziyakwehla). Zonke ezi ngongoma nazo zichaphazela kakubi ezezimali.

Ulawulo

Kuyeyona nto ilungileyo ukuba umfama awufuye umhlambi weenomo zakhe ulingana okanye ungaphantsi kokudla okufumaneka eddelweni kodwa noko kunjalo, ukuba idlelo aliphathwanga kakuhle lisenoqubhuqeka. Oku kwenzeka xa iinkomo zisidla kwinkampi enye kwixesha lemnyaka elandeelanayo, njenge nkampi yamatane okanye inkampi yokuqhelanisa ithokazi nethole lalo, njl njl. Ukuba inkampi ivulelwa ukudliwa yimfuyo yonke iminyaka xa kanye izityalo ezinenca-sa ziqala ukudubula zisiba yimbewu, izityalo azisayi kukwazi ukukhula ngokuphinda-phindeneyo. Izityalo ezinencasa nezibhuqiweyo aziphinde zikhule ze emva kweminyaka eliqela zonke izityalo ezinenca-nezingumthombo wokudla okunesondlo zobe ziphefile ze oko kuhokelele 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 eddelweni aphi ifama iyakohlulwa-hlulwa ibe ziinkampi, ze inkampi nganye ifumane ithuba lokulalisa ingadliwa kwixesha elithile lomnyaka. ukuthin-

tela ukudliwa okungenakhefu kwedlelo, kufuneka ifama yahlula-hlulwe ibe ziinkampi ezahlukeneyo ze imfuyo itshintsha-tshintshwa ukutyiswa kuzo ebudeni bomnyaka. Kufuneka ezi nkampi zibe nomjelo wamanzi osesazulwini nongowokunkcenkceshela ukuze ingca ikhule kuzo zonke iinkalo zenkampi.

Umzekelo:

Ifama ineenkampi ezine nezibulingana iinkampi zayo, ze ibe nokondla inani elilinganayo lemfuyo. Inkampi nganye ifumana ithuba lokuphumla unyaka wonke. Kufuneka kwa loo nkampi ivaliweyo, ingavulelwa ukuba idliwe yimfuyo kwixesha elithile nelimisiweyo lomnyaka kwiminyaka emine. Inkampi ifumana ithuba elaneleyo lokuphumla ze ikwazi ukudubula, liveze imbewu ze nezithole zifumane ithuba lokumila ze kubekho ukudla okushiyekayo xa imana ikhula.

Indlela yokusebenzisa iinkampi ezine:

	Dis/Jan/ Feb	Matsh/Apr/ May	Jun/Jul/ Agast	Sep/Oct/ Nov	Phumia
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	CKamp B	CKamp D	Camp C

Zintathu kuphela iinkampi zohlobo lokuya eziphezulu ngonyaka, ngeli xesha uhlolo lwsine lwenkampi lulele unyaka wonke ze luhphinde luvulelwe imfuyo kumnyaka wesithathu. Inkampi ilaliswa ixesa elizinyanga ezili 18 zisonke ze emva koko ifumane ikhefu lesiqabu leenyanga ezi 6-9 kumnyaka wesine. linyanga ezili 18 zekhefu lesiqabu zilandela emva kokuvulelwa kohlobo lwengca ukuba idliwe kade kakabini kwixesha lomnyaka ophelileyo nalapho lufumene iinyanga ezintandathu kuphela zokulalisa phakathi kwamaxhesa okuvulwa kwamadlelo.

Izilwanyana ezivalelwyo

Akululanga ukutshintsha-tshintshwa kwamadlelo omyeo wokugcinwa kwezilwanyana njenga kwiinkampi zemfuyo. Izilwanyana ezihlala eluvalelweni zidla emathafen ngalo lonke ixesa nto leyo ifunisa ukuba kufuywe i 60% yempahla okanye ngaphantsi kwenani elivumelekileyo lokufuya iinkomo. Oku kuyakuqinisekisa ukuba imihlaba yamadlelo yofumana ithuba elingcono lokubuyisa ekukhulen i kwengca emva kweemvula. Ngokuvulelwa kokudliwa kwedlelo ngalo lonke ixesa, imfuyo ithanda ukudla kakhulu kwiindawo ezinezityalo eziginyeka lula, ngamanye amagama ithanda ukudla iintyatyambo yaye ezi iba zizityalo zomnyaka olandelayo.



Ulawulo Iwembalela

Phambi kokuba um'mandla ufunyanwe yintlekele yembalela, kufuneka kuthotywe inani leenkomo. Kufuneka imfuyo ifuduselwe esibayeni ukuze kulinganiswe inani elifunekayo ukuze kugcineke ingca esaseleyo eddelweni. Kufuneka lithotywe ngokupheleleyo inani leenkomo de ibe linani elifunekayo ngokuthi kuqale kuthengiswe iinkabi kunye neebhokhwe ezitheniweyo ze kulandeliswe

ngempahla esele ikuhulile ze kulandeliswe ezizakux-helwa, kuquka neemazi zegusha ezingazalanga kunyaaka ophelileyo. Kufuneka kulandelwe indlela / umgaqo ocacileyo xa kukhethwa impahla eza-kuthengiswa.

Nokokuba unayo akanye awunayo indlela yoku-phathwa kwedlelo lemfuyo, ligcine liphantsi inani lemfuyo yakho ukuze umonakalo wedlelo unga-bimkhulu ukuze namaxesha embalela / nentlekele akwazi ukulawuleka ngokulula. Lazi idlelo lemfuyo yakho ze ukuqqaphele ukubakho nokungabikho kwezithole zeziyalo eziginyeka lula. Kuhle uqinisekise ukuba zingabi ngaphezu kwesiqingatha sazo (50%) ezidliweyo yaye sikhona isichumisi semvelo esikhoyo emhlabeni (amasebe omthi kune namaggabi njl njl).ekuggibeleni, kufuneka uyijonge imeko yem-fuyo yakho kune nokuzala kwayo. Ukuba imeko yemfuyo yakho iqala ukuba mandundu (ukuhla emgangathweni), uyakubona ukuba ingca esase-leyo iyabuna. Eyona nto ibalulekileyo ekufuneka uyikhumbule yeokuba ungumfama womhlaba wedlelo yaye awunguye umfama weenkom.

Qhakamselana ne-ofisi yakho yegosa lolwazi (ing-caphephe kumadlelo) kune negosa lokulondolo-zwa kwemihlaba ngoncedo lwasicwangciso kulawu-lo lwamadlelo kwifama ethile.

Kukhangelwe / References:

Snyman H. 2012. Gids tot die volhoubare produksie van weiding. Landbouweekblad en Landbou.com, Kaapstad.

Esler KJ, Milton SJ & Dean WRJ. 2006. Karooveld: Ekologie en bestuur. Briza publikasies, Arcadia.

Meissner HH, Hofmeyr HS, van Rensburg WJJ & Pie-naar JP. 1983. Klassifikasie van vee vir sinvolle beraming van vervangingswaardes in terme van 'n biologies-gedefinieerde Grootvee-eenheid. Technical communication no 175, Department of Agriculture, South Africa.

Mucina L & Rutherford MC (eds). 2006. The vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia 19. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

Ibhalwe ngu:

Nelmarie Saayman,
kwiSebe loBunzulu-lwazi kwiZityalo,
kwiSebe leZolimo eNtshona Koloni;
kune nabanye.

**Khumbula ukuba, uqale ube
ngumfama womhlaba wedle-
lo ze ulandelise ngemfuyo
yakho.** Ukuba awuwukhath-
alelanga umhlaba wefama
yakho, awuzu kubanalo ifula
lokondla imfuyo ze
ungabinayo ingeniso!

info@elsenburg.com

www.elsenburg.com / www.westerncape.gov.za



**Western Cape
Government**

Agriculture