



Imigaqo yoLawulo Iwamadlelo – e Overberg

Um'mandla we Overberg umi kwindawo egqame ngeentyatyambo ezininzi nezingafumanekiyo kwezinnye iindawo. yaye kuquka nongcipheko olukhulu kushinyano lwezityalo ezingamathyolo. Umthamo wokuna kwemvula wohluka phakathi kom'minge ongumlinganiselo ongama 300 – 700 mm zemvula ngonyaka. Zonke iintlobo zamadlelo zinobuthathaka kwizenzo zokubhuqwa kwamadlelo kungoko kubaluleke kakhulu ukulawulwa ngendlela eyiyo kwamadlelo ukuze kuqinisikiswe ulondolozo Iwamadlelo ngokuthi asetyenziswe ngendlela eyiyo.

Ulawulo Iwamadlelo lungohlulwa lube ndidi mbini, nezi zezi:

- amadlelo (amadlelo endalo, amadlelo al inyiweyo, njnl.); kunye
- ulawulo (kuveliso lwezityalo, uveliso lwembewu, ukutyalwa kwezithole).

Yintoni amadlelo yaye kutheni lento ebalulekile?

Amadlelo avelisa ukutya kwemfuyo.

Oku kuqondakala:

- ngokuchuma kwezityalo;
- ukuxutywa kweentlobo (iintlobo ezahlukeneyo zezityalo emadlelwani);
- imveliso (ukuvelisa ukutya okuzinkozo kunye nezi tyalo zasemasimini).



Oku kuphenjelelwa:

- nguMhlaba – umhlaba ungaphuculwa ngokuthi kufakwe umgquba emhlabeni, nokuye kuk hokelele ekutshoneni ngcono kwamanzi emhla beni nokuthi kuvelise izityalo ezichumileyo, ukutya okongezelekileyo kunye nokuhukuliseka okungephi (kancinci)komhlaba.
- Ubumme bezulu(imvula enayo, iqondo lobushushu, njl njl.)
- ULAWULO – kwesi sigaba kulapho abantu bangenela khona. Ukuba umfama akalikhathalei-anga idlelo lakhe namasimi akhuthukileyo, akasayi kuyizuzela kuya okwaneleyo imfuyo yakhe.

Imihlaba yamadlelo

Ubuninzi bezityalo okanye ukuchuma kwezityalo,

iintlobo zezityalo (ukuxubeka kweentlobo zezityalo) ezifumaneka emadlelwani, ubukhulu bezi-tyalo, incasa yazo kunye nendlela ezikhula kakuhle ngayo(ukuchuma) kuchaza ubungakanani bokutya obuzakubakho yaye ngokungaphandle kwem-velo, umfama unegalelo elikhulu kwezi zipumo. Kubalulekile ukwazi ukuba ingaba imfuyo yakho iyitya njani ingca esedlelwani, ze ube nolwazi lwezityalo ezikhula edlelwani ze kananjalo wazi imeko elikuyo idlelo lakho. Imeko yedlelo yimeko yezityalo ezikhula kulo ngokumalunga neempawu ezibonkala ngazo nezinje ngokuxubeka kweendidi zezityalo, ukushinyana, ukuchuma kwazo, incasa yazo kunye nesondlo esiphuma kuzo. Ukuthwala ngokuchuma kwedlelo kuyinto exhomekeke kwimeko yenkampi okanye kwimihlaba yamadlelo efama.



Ingaba imfuyo ilisebenzisa njani idlelo?

Ziqala zitye izityalo ezinen-casa ze zigqibele ngezo zingaginyekiyo. Kum'mandla we Overberg, ezona zityalo zinencasa ziquka ezi zilandelayo: Sandbietou (Chrysanthemoides monolifera), perennial veldt grass{ingca ehlala unyaka wonke} (Ehrharta calycina) kunye ne (Ehrharta capensis). Zontathu ezi ndidi ziphela ngokukhawuleza edlelwani nto leyo ifunisa ukuba zikhathalelwe kakhulu ngokumalunga nendlela ezisetyenziswa ngayo, ingakumbi ezo zinencasa. Ukuze kubekho ukutya okuseliginweni kwixesha lembalela, akufuneki kusetyenziswe ukutya okungaphezu kwe 40% ngonyaka omnye.

Ukuba unomhlambi omkhulu okanye umhlambi wakho ubesenkampini ixesha elide, umhlambi woqale udle zonke iindidi zezityalo ezinencasa ngelixesha ezo zingaginyekiyo zisala zikhula de ziphinda-phindeke, ke ngoko kufuneka umfama afuye umhlambi omncinane kulo nkampi kwixesha elilingana kwa nelo lomnyaka ophelileyo. Kananjalo kuhokelela

ekunyathelweni kwezityalo nto leyo ibangela ukuqina komhlaba ekutshona amanzi nzima kuwo nekuthi kubambezele ukuntshula kwembewu.

Kubalulekile ke ngoko ukuba umfama alazi idlelo lakhe, izeziphi iindidi zeziyaloyezifunekayo, iloluphi uhlobo athanda ukuba lube luninzi kanajalo azi ukuba zeziphi ezingena ncasa nezinethyefu azifuna zibekho kancinci okanye zingabikho tu edlelweni lakhe. Kufuneka azi kananjalo ukuba zeziphi iindidi zeziyaloyezingafunekiyo, nezinjenge Port Jackson, blue gum trees, rooikrans, black wattles, njl njl.

Ingaba ingca esedlelweni ikhula ngcono na okanye iya ngokonakala?

Ingaba ezi zityalo zinencasa ziyakhula futhi zikhula zichumile na, nokuthi zenze ukushinyana ze zithwale ukutya okuninzi nokukhukuliseka okungephi

komhlaba, okanye ingaba izityalo zityiwe kwaza kwashiyeka ezo zinamaqhukunya, zibhuqwé zaphela tu okanye zinqabe kakhu? Ukushinyana kwezityalo kum'mandla wase Overberg kubangelwa kukuna kwemvula ephakathi kom'minge we 60 -100%.

Ngenxa yoku, umele kuba mncinci kakhulu umhlaba okhuthukileyo nongathwaliyo. Into ebonakalisa ukuba idlelo libhuqekile kukubakho kwethyalo lo "Renosterbos"; xa idlelo libonakala linje ngomqwebedu, kuxa kufumaneka amathyolo amaninzi e renosterbos.

Enye into eyibonakalisa ngokucacileyo imeko yedlelo kukubonakala kwezithole nezityalo ezsakhulayo zohlobo lwezityalo ezinencasa ekupheleni kobusika obunemvula, okanye kusabonakala kuphela ukhula kwezithole zohlobo olungenanca.

Umhlaba:

Indlela ekuphathwa ngayo amadlelo kune na-masimi iyakuba nemiphumela eyobanefuthe ixesha elide emhlabeni. Ukuba amadlelo abhuqiwe aze anyathelwa yimfuyo ngenxa yokungaphathwa kakuhle, kungenzeka ukhukuliseko-mhlaba okanye umhlaba wome uqine ngaphezulu. Oku kuthetha ukuba izithole ezihlwayelweyo nezintshulayo azikwazi kungena emhlabeni ukuze kumile iingambu ze zipuhle, yaye namanzi ayaqengqeleva endaweni yokuba atshone emhlabeni. Oku kuyakuthibaza ukulunga kokuna kwemvula, umhlaba uyemka nto leyo inokukhokelela ekuqhekekeni komhlaba ubeyimifula.

Ekwenzeni isityalelo esinokuntshulisa ne-sikwaziyo ukuvelisa izityalo, ze sibenezi-phumo ezhile, ngokuse-benzisa ulawulo olululo nolondolozo lwemveli nolusengqiqweni, kufuneka umfama aqinisekise ukuba zikhona izichumisi ezingumgquba) (izihlahla, amagqa-bi, njl njl.) kumhlaba okwaziyo ukubola ze ujike ube



ngumhlaba onentsholongwane zokondla izityalo (organic carbon). Xa umhlaba sele uthwele, oko kuyakunceda ukulawuleni iqondo lobushushu bomhlaba yaye nemingxunya esemhlabeni izakunceda ekutshoniseni amanzi kakuhle kuba amanzi engasayi kugengqeleva lula engangenanga emhlabeni, kuyakunceda nasekumiliseni iingcambu nzulu kakuhle ze izithole zikhuseleke. Kufuneka kugcinwe ukushinyana kwezityalo kulondoloziwe ukuze kuthinteleke ukukhukuliseka komhlaba.

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); kune
2. nendlela ayilandelayo yolawulo.

Ukudla okufumaneka edlelweni kune 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 okungu (mhlaba, izityalo, njl njl.) Njengokuba sele kukhankanyiwe, oku kux-homekeke kwimeko yedlelo. Ukudla okufumaneka edlelweni kubalwa ngale ndlela ilandelayo ngokwee Hektare: ha/ihektare ngenkomo enye), okanye kubalwe ngeeHektare ezifunekayo ekondleni inkabi yenkomoenobunzima obuzi 450kg ngonyaka. Meissner and others (1983) bohlula-hlule zonke iinkomo nam(indawo yokudla imfuyo) njengendawo egcina imfuyo. umzekelo: imazi yegusha nevelisa uboya (eyomileyo) = 0,15 inkomo enye, ngelixesa imazi yegusha evelisa uboya ibe inetakane ilinganiswa no 0,20 inkomo enye.

LILONKE inani leenkomo akufuneki lidlule kwisindululo senani lomhlambi kumlinganiselo osikiweyo wedlelo

Umzekelo: idlelo elibukhulu buzi Hektare ezingama 20 ha/ inkomo enye lithetha ukuba umfama udinga ama 20 eeHektare anokuvelisa ukutya kwenkabi enye / inkomo kwixesha elingangonyaka, oko kuthetha into yokuba umfama udinga iiHektare zomhlaba ezingama 200 ukuze akwazi ukufuya iinkomo ezili 10 kwifama enedlelo eliziHektare ezinga ma 200. Ezigusheni, oku kuthetha ukuba kufuneka malunga neeHektare ezintathu zomhlaba zokondla igusha enye (isixhenxe seegusha ezivelisa uboya (iimazi zegusha) zilingana nenkomo enye). Ngoko ke, umfama angafuya malunga neegusha ezingama 70 kumhlaba wedlelo lakhe ongama 200 eeHektare, ngamanye amagama, zingayi 40 iigusha ezsazalayo kune namatakane, iinkabi zegusha kune neemazi ezitshintshisileyo.

Umhlambi weenkomo wenziwa linani lemfuyo umfama anokulifuya kangangexesha elithile kuhlobo lomhlaba othile wedlelo (inkampi/ifama). Oku kuquka yonke imfuyo esefama, iinkomo nempahlha emfutshane, iigusha, iinkomo, iibhokhwe, iidonki,

iinciniba, iinyamakazi ezizingelwayo njl njl. Khumbula ukuba imfuyo iyazala, ke ngoko, makukhunjulelw yonke imfuyo, encinci nenkulu ukuba iyawuzalisa umhlambi.

Makulungelelaniswe ukudla okufumaneka edlelwani kunye nobukhulu bomhlambi ukuze kuqinisekwe ngokuzinza kwendlela yokuvvelisa ukudla efama.

Ukudla okufumaneka edlelwani bubungakanani benani lomhlambi onokuwufuya efama.

Umhlambi weenkomo linani lomhlambi owufuyileyo efama.

Ukudla okufumaneka edlelwani 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 ibhuqeke ze anyanzeleke ukuba afuye umhlambi omncinci kwixesha elide.

Ukuba umfama ufuye imfuyo em'balwa kunokuba kuvumelekile ngokomlinganiselo osikwe ngokokudla okufumaneka edlelwani, oko kuyakulineda idlelo kunye nemfuyo ngoba idlelo loba nokutya okusallow (izityalo ezintsha, ukuhluma okutsha kwezityalo, iintyatyambo, ukumila kwembewu njl njl.) ze liphucuke ekuhambeni kwexesha. Kobalula kumfama ukumelana namaxesha embalela (kunokungabikho mfuneko yokuba aziphe ukudla – okuthengiweyo), yaye kwixesha elide, usengakwazi ukufuya umhlambi omkhulu.

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

Isindululo sokudla okufumaneka edlelwani kulixabiso lokunceda kwixesha elide kwanesiboniso sokudla okufumanekayo kwiimeko ezintle. Kum'mandla onamathyolo ashinyeneyo okwi Overberg, obukhulu buziHektare zomhlaba ezingama 36 ngenkomo enye ze ekusondeleni elunxwemeni kube ziiHektare zomhlaba nezingama 30 ngenkomo enye. Kubakho iminyaka yokuna kwemvula entle kwa nemvula enqongopheleyo kwixesha leminyaka eli 10 apho kunokufuywa umhlambi omkhulu okanye omncinci, kodwa ngokomlinganiselo ophakathi, akufuneki kugqithiselwe kumlinganiselo wenkab'enkomo enye ngokomhlaba oziHektare ezingama 30 okanye inkab'enkomo enye kumhlaba oziHektare ezingama 36 kwixesha leminyaka eli 10. Kwidiminyaka yembalela, kufuneka lithotywe inani lemfuyo ukuze imelane nomlinganiselo wokudla okusaseleko. Ngexesha leminyaka nemvula entle, lingongezwa kancinci inani lomhlambi kodwa kungadlulelw ngaphezu kwenani elimiselweyo.

Ukudla okufumaneka edlelwani kumasimi anezikhondo kubonwa ngohlobo lokhozo olaluhwayelwe kwakunye nesivuno yaye oku kungohluka minyaka yonke. Kubalulekile ukuba siqaphele into yokuba akufuneki intsaleda ekula masimi idliwe ibhuqwe iphele tu. Ukudliwa nokunyathelwa yimfuyo eninzi ixesha elide kungakhokelela ekuqineni komhlaba ngaphezulu nokunokubangela i "organic

carbon" Kunye nezinye izondlo eziyintsaleda esem-hlabeni, ukuba zibe phantsi kakhu. Oku kungakhokelela ekuhleni kakhu kwsivuno sokutya okuzinkozo kwiminyaka elandelayo.

Imihla yokuvulelw ka wedlelo

Makhe sikhangele kumzekelo wenani leentsuku zokuvulwa kwedlelo:

Imihla yokudliwa kwedlelo =

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ubukhulu befama} &\div \text{ngokudla okufumaneka edlelwani} \\ &\times 365 \text{ yemihla} = 200 \text{ yeeHektare} \div 30 \text{ yeHektare/LSU} \\ &\times 365 \text{ yemihla} = 2433 \text{ yemihla yokuvulwa kwedlelo/LSU.} \end{aligned}$$

Kukudla kwemihla emingaphi okukhoyo kwi 10 LSU?

(impahla emfutshane + nenyi imfuyo)

= totali yemihla yokuvulwa kwedlelo \div LSU

$$= 2433 \div 10 = 243 \text{ yemihla yokuvulwa kwedlelo}$$

Kungakanani ukudla okusaseleyo kwi 30 LSU? Inani

lemfuyo ekhoyo efama kulo mzekelo yi:

= totali yemihla yokuvulwa kwedlelo \div LSU

$$= 2433 \div 30 = 81 \text{ yemihla (3 yeenyanga)}$$

Le ndlela inye isekwasetyenziswa ekufumaniseni inani leentsuku zokuvulwa kwedlelo.

Umzekelo:

Umlabla wefama (idlelo): 200 ha

Isindululo sobukhulu bomhlaba wedlelo: ziiHektare ezingama 30 ha/ngenkomo enye/ngonyaka

Imfuyo enokwanelia kukondliwa kweli dlelo:

(Umlabla wefama \div ubukhulu bedlelo elitywa yimfuyo) 200 \div 30

$$= 6,7 \text{ ngenkomo enye ngonyaka}$$

Idlelo livulwa ixesha elizinyanga ezsibhizo enyakeni ngako oko ukutya kwemfuyo kwanele ixesha lonyaka wonke kungasetyenziswa kwiinyanga ezsibhizo.

Inani lemfuyo enokondliwa efama (kwlidlelo)xa kusetyenziswa iinyanga ezsibhizo kuphela (kwimihla engama 245) yomnyaka inga ngolu hlobo lulandeyalo:

Ubukhulu beFama \div (imihla eyi 245 \div ngemihla eyi 365 \times ubungakanani bokutya edlelwani)

$$200 \text{ yeeHektare} \div (245 \div 365 \times 30 \text{ yeHektare}) = \text{ngenkomo enye} 10 \text{ kwiinyanga ezsibhizo. ngenkomo enye}$$

Inani lomhlambi osefama (idlelo elinokutya) (lilonke inani lemfuyo esefama):

100 leemazi zegusha ezizalayo (iigusha zokuvvelisa ubuya) $\times 0,15$ ngenkomo enye

$$= 15 \text{ ngenkomo enye}$$

110 lamatakane egusha $\times 0,10$ ngenkomo enye

$$= 11 \text{ ngenkomo enye}$$

linkunzi ezimbini zegusha $\times 0,19$ ngenkomo enye

$$= 0,38 \text{ ngenkomo enye}$$

linkomo ezine

$$= 4 \text{ ngenkomo enye}$$

iTotali

$$30,38 \text{ ngenkomo enye}$$

Idlelo elithwala ngaphezu kwe 180 ngenkomo enye ngaphezu kokuba kucetyisiwe liyakubhuqeka ngokukhawuleza.

Lelingakanani inani elifanelekileyo?

2 yeenkomo = 2 ngenkomo enye

25 yeemazi zegusha ezizalayo $\times 0,15$ ngenkomo enye = 3,75 ngenkomo enye

4 yeemazi zegusha eztshintshiselwego x 0,15 ngenkomo enye = 0,6 ngenkomo enye
 33 yamatakane x 0,10 ngenkomo enye = 3,3 ngenkomo enye
 2 yeenkunzi zegusha x 0,19 = 0,38 ngenkomo enye
Lilonke inani leenkomo ezisefama:
 10,03 ngenkomo enye

Ukuba umfama ufunya ukufuya umhlambi owongez-elekileyo kunokuba kuvumelekile ngokomlinganiselo omiswe ngokokudla okufumaneka edlelwani le fama, kufuneka azondle ngokutya okongeziwego – esibayeni. Akufuneki imfuyo inikwe ukudla edlelwani ngoba oku kukhokelela ekunyathelwani nasekub-huqweni kwemeko yedlelo. Imfuyo iyalitya idlelo nokuba iphiwa ukudla edlelwani. Ukuba umfama ufunya ukufuya imfuyo eyongeziwego, loba lifutshane ixesha lokusetyenziswa kwedlelo (khangela ibhokisi enomzekelo wemihla yokuvulelwa kwedlelo). Ukutya okongeziwego kukhokelela kwiindleko eziphezulu. Ukuba umfama akasayi kuzondla, oku kuyakuk-hokelela ekubhuqweni kwedlelo kanye namanye namasimi okutya kuquka nokuhla kwamanani enzala yemfuyo (into etheth'ukuba i persenti yamat-takane angondlekanga, ukutyeba nokushinyana kwezityalo kanye nokuhula kwemfuyo ziyakwehla). Zonke ezi ngongoma zichaphazela kakubi izimali.

Ulawulo

Kuyeyona nto ilungileyo ukuba umfama awufuye umhlambi weenkomo zakhe ulingana okanye ube ngaphantsi kokudla okufumaneka edlelwani. Ukuba idlelo aliphathwanga kakuhle lisenokubhuqeka, ze xa imfuyo isitya kwelinye idlelo kwixesha elifanayo leminyaka elandelelanayo, umzekelo, inkampi yamatokane okanye inkampi yokuqhelisa ithokazi netakane njl njl. Xa inkampi isetyenziswa yonke iminyaka naxa kanye izityalo ezinencasa zidubula, ziveze imbewu, izityalo azisayi kukhula ngokuphinda-phin-deneyo. Akuphinde kuvele ezinye izityalo endaweni vezitvago ezinencasa nezithe zafa. Emva kweminyav-



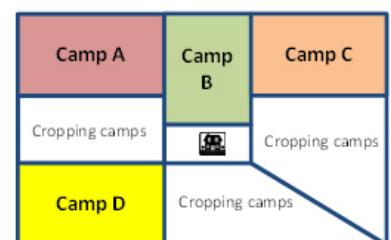
ka eliqela zonke izityalo ezi-nencasa nezingumthombo wokudla okunesondlo zobe ziphelile ze oko kukhokelele ekubeni kufuywe umhlambi omncinci. Imveliso yemfuyo nayo izakuncipha ngoba ukudla kwayo akukho mqangathweni.

Kubalulekile ke ngoko ukuba kulandelwe indlela yokulalisa amadlelo / kulandelwe indlela yokudlisa imfuyo edlelweni apha ifama iyakohlulwa-hlulwa ibe ziinkampi ze ezahlukeneyo ze inkampi nganye ifumane ithuba lokulaliswa ingadliwa kwixesha elithile lomnyaka. Olu hloba Iweddlelo libuthathaka ekubeni ludliwe ebusika de kube sekuqaleni kwe-hloba xa izityalo ziqala ukudubula, ziveze iimbewu ze kuntshule nezithole. Azikwazi kulaliswa ngalo lonke ixesha iiinkampi yaye kwisithili se Overberg, eli lixesha enyakeni apha idlelo lisetyenziswayo ngoba sele kutyaliwe yaye nemfuyo ithyalelwemmasimini ehlo-tyeni de kube sentla-kohlaza. ukuthintela ukudliwa kwedlelo ngokungenakhefu ngexesha lokukhula kwezithole, kufuneka ifama yahlula-hlulwe ibe

ziinkampi ze imfuyo ijikeleziswe ukuba idle kwiinkampi ezahlukileyo ebudeni bomnyaka. Kufuneka ezi nkampi zibe nomjelo osesazulwini nongowokunkcen- kceshela ukuze ingca ikhule kuzo zonke iinkampi

Umzekelo:

Ifama enimihlabo emine yeenkampi zamadlelo (inkampi ezikulingana kusondelelene kakhulu nezinokuthwala inani elilinganayo lemfuyo), kwakunye namasimi atyaliweyo. Intsalela esemasimini isetyenziswa ehlotyeni nasekuqaleni kwasentlakohlaza into etheth'ukuba ngoDisemba, Janawari, Febhuwari nango Matshi. Kufuneka kulawulwe ukudliwa kwamasimi anezikhondo ze atshintsha-tshintshwe phakathi kweenkampi ukuze kuqinisekiswe ukuba umhlaba awubhuqeckanga de wavuthuluka. Imlilaba yenkampi isetyenziswa phakathi kwenyanya kaTshazimpuzi neyeNkanga, oko kulixesha elizinyanga ezsibhozo. Ngako oko, inkampi inye ifumana ithuba lokulaliswa ixe-sha elingunyaka wonke ze kwixesha leminyaka emine inkampi nganye ifumane ithuba lokulalisa wa ingavulelwu ukuba idliwe ngelo xesha. Ngako oko, inkampi ifumana ithuba elaneleyo lokuba ide idubule, ivelise imbewu ze intshule nezithole ngokuthukucinwe ukudla okushiyekileyo xa iman'ukukhula.



Apha ngaphantsi kukho imizekelo yendlela yokutshintsha-tshintsha amadlelo nenokusetyenziswa kwiinyanga ezisibhozo zonyaka kwimihlaba emine veenkampi.

Umzekelo 1:

	April/May	June/July	Aug/Sept	Oct/Nov
Year 1	Camp A	Camp B	Camp C	Camp D
Year 2	Camp D	Camp A	Camp B	Camp C
Year 3	Camp C	Camp D	Camp A	Camp B
Year 4	Camp B	Camp C	Camp D	Camp A

Inkampi nganye ifumana ithuba lokuphumla elingangonyaka phambi kokuba iphindé ivulelwé uku-dliwa kwakhona (kathathu kwiminyaka emine) yaye ayiphindé isetyenziswe njengedlelo lokutya kwangeli xesha kwiminyaka emine.

Umzekelo 2:

	April/May	June/July	Aug/Sept	Oct/Nov	Rest
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 ezisetyenziswayo ngonyaka, ngeli xesha inkampi yesine ilele ukuba iphumle unyaka wonke zeiphinde ivulelwe ukuba idliwe kwisigaba sesithathu emnyakeni. Lilonke inkampi iyalala iphumle ixesha elizinyanga ezili 18 ze emva koko inikwe isiqabu sokuphunyuzwa iinyanga ezi 4-8 kwixesha eliviminyqqa emine. Ixesha lokuphumla iinkampi

yanga ezili 18 liza emva kokuba inkampi sele isetyenziselwe ukudliwa kabini kwixesha elingunyaka, iphumille iinyanga ezine kuphela phakathi kwamaxxesha okuvulelwya ukudliwa kwayo.

Ulawulo Iwembalela

Phambi kokuba um'mandla ufunyanwe yintlekele yembalela, kufuneka kuthotywe inani lemfuyo. Kufuneka imfuyo ifuduselwe esibayeni ukuze kulin-ganiswe inani elifunekayo ukuze kugcineke ingca esaseleyo eddelweni. Kufuneka lithotywe ngokuphele-leoyo inani lemfuyo de ibe linani elifunekayo ngokuthi kuqale kuthengiswe iinkabi kune neebhokhwe ezitheniweyo ze kulandeliswe ngempahla ese ikhulile ze kulandele ezizakuxhelwa, kuquka neemazi zegusha ezingazalanga konyaka 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 unga-bimkhulu ukuze namaxesha embalela / nentlekele akwazi ukulawuleka ngokulula. Lazi idlelo lemfuyo yakho ze ukuqaphela ukubakho nokungabikho kwezithole zezityalo ezinencasa. Kuhle uqinisekise ukuba zingabi ngaphezu kwesiqingatha sazo (50%) ezidliweyo yaye umgquba ufakiwe emhlaben (amasebe omthi kune namaggabi njl njl). Ekug-qibeleni, kufuneka ujunge imeko yemfuyo yakho kune nokuzala kwayo. Xa 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.

Qhakamselana ne-ofisi yakho yegosa lolwazi (ingcaphephe kumadlelo) kune negosa lokukhathalelwya kwemihlabu ngoncedo ngesicwangciso kulawulo lwamadlelo kwifama ethile.

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Ibhalwe ngu:

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**Khumbula ukuba, uqale
ube ngumfama wom-
hlaba wedlelo ze ulan-
delise ngemfuyo yakho.
Ukuba awuwukhathale-
anga umhlaba wefama
yakho, awuzu kubanalo
ifula lokondla imfuyo ze
ungabinayo ingeniso!**

info@elsenburg.com

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