

# UBOYA

EMZANTSI AFRIKA





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# UBOYA

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" MOLWENI MANENE,  
NDINGU MNU MALUSI,  
ZIBANDAKANYENI NAM  
NGENDLELA YELIZWE  
ELIMANGALISAYO LOBOYA...  
C'MON, UKUBA UYALALA  
UZOSALAI! "





Umchebi uvuna uboya egusheni

Uboya **lusinga** lwendalo kuba bukhula egusheni Inkqubo yokufumana uboya egusheni ibizwa ngokuba **kukucheba**. Abantu abenza oku babizwa ngokuba **ngabachebi**.

Emva kokuba uboya buchetyiwe bungenziwa ukuba bube ziimveliso ezininzi ezahlukeneyo. Emva kokuba buchetyiwe bungakhula kwakhona.

**Uboya obuchetyiweyo** begusha bubizwa ngokuba buboya begusha. Izichazi-magama ezifanelekileyo zizakukuxelela ukuba igama elithi uboya begusha lithetha "isikhumba soboya begusha".

## Ngokumangalisayo uboya....

- **Buyagquma** (bukugcina ufudumele engqeleni kwaye upholile ebushushwini)
- **buyawulibazisa umlilo** (abutshi/abuvuthi lula)
- **buxotha amanzi** (buqhubela amanzi kunye nokufuma kude ngaphambi kokuwafunxa.)
- **bukhaphukhaphu**
- **bomelele**
- **buthambile**



Uboya busigcina sifudumele engqeleni

Ngoku uyaqonda ukuba kutheni abantu bebebusebenzisa kangangamawaka eminyaka ezimpahleni, kwiimpahla ezilukiweyo, kwii fanitshala naseku gqumeni.

Xa iimeko zigabadela kwaye isibhakabhaka sinomda uboya lusinga olugqibeleleyo empahleni. Kungenxa yoko bunxintywa ngoosomajukujuku esibhakabhakeni, oomatiloshe abaqhuba iinqanawa kumalwandle, iinzululwazi zencam yomhlaba kunye nabantu ababhaqa i-oli kumaqondo angaphantsi ko ziro e-Alaska. Bonke bathembele kwiimveliso zoboya ekufudumaleni nasekukhuselekeni.

Nangona iyeyamandulo njengo singa, ikwagqibelele kutyelelelo lwasesibhakabhakeni, i-bundu-bashing, ukunyuka i-Mount Everest okanye ukunxiba nje endlini.

(Inxenye yesicatshulwa ilungiswe ukusuka ku Mbuti we Hlabathi we Mphahla Elukwe ngo Boya, i-IWTO)



Uboya begusha bukhangeleka ngoluhlobo xa bukhula egusheni

UBOYA YINTO ENTLE!



## WOW UBOYA

Iinsinga zoboya zingagobeka kangangamaxeshangama-30 000 ngaphandle kokuphuka okanye zonakale. Ingatsaleka ukuya kutsho kwisinye esithathwini sobude bayo kwaye emva koko ibuyele endaweni yayo. Ingafunxa kananjalo umthamo omninzi wokufuma ngaphandle kokuba ibemanzu, into eyenza ukuba ifaneleke kwizinxibo zemidlalo.





## YINTONI UBOYA?

Uboya lusinga olukhula egusheni ukwenza uboya begusha obukhuselayo obugquma ubuninzi bomzimba bazo. Uboya begusha bufutshane kufuphi nobuso, imilenze nasesuswini, kodwa bude kwaye buthambile ngokunqamleza umqolo nasemacaleni omzimba.

Obuboya begusha bukhusele igusha kwimozulu. Buzigcina zifudumele kwixesha lasebusika kwaye zipholile kwixesha lasehlotyeni. Uboya bukwakhusela isikhumba segusha ekutshisweni lilanga.

Iintsinga zoboya zenziwe yi **protini**, enobuninzi obuncinane bamafutha, **ikhalsyam** kunye ne **sodium**.

Njengokuba uboya bukhula buphuma kwisikhumba segusha, buyakheka ngokwendalo ukuba bubengamaqela eentsinga ezibizwa ngokuba ziintsinga. **Iintsinga** zoboya azolulekanga: zikhula zinemifingo yendalo (ifongqofongqo), into enika uboya ukutwabaluka kwazo (ukubasispringi).

## BUKHULA NJANI UBOYA?

Ngokuqhubekayo, okuthetha ukungayeki. Usinga loboya ngalunye lukhulela ngaphandle kwisikhumba segusha.

Uboya begusha bungachetywa kunyaka ngamnye. Emva koko buzakuphinda bukhule de ibekukuchetywa okulandelayo.

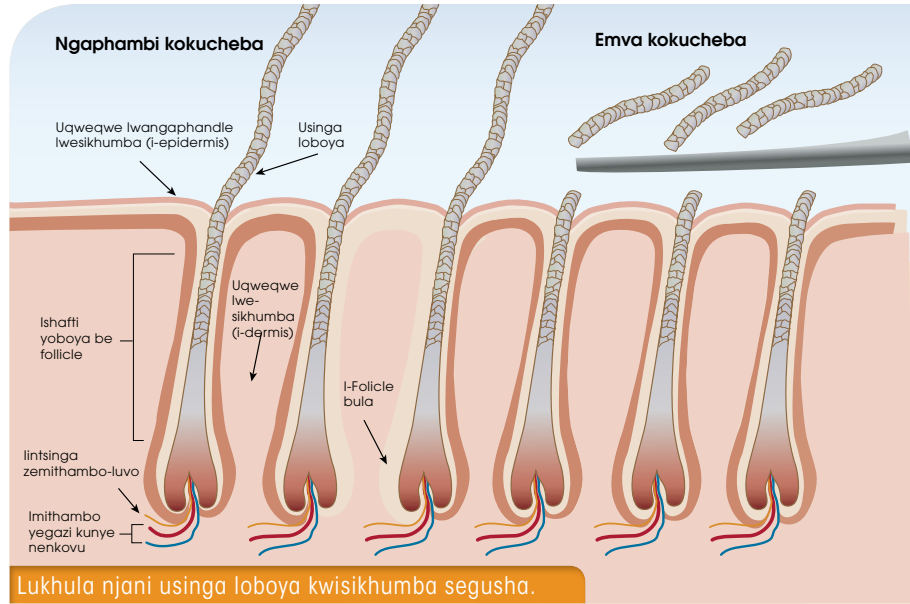
Uboya bukhula phakathi kwe 6mm kunye ne 10mm ngenyanga, kodwa oku kuyohlukana ngokuxhomekeke kwinzala, isondlo kunye nommandla.

## BUVAKALA NJANI UBOYA?

Buvakala buthambile kwaye bunamafutha kancinane ngaphambi kokuvaswa okanye bulungiswe.

Amafutha endalo eboyeni (amafutha oboya begusha) aleka usinga ngalunye kwaye anceda ukugquma uboya begusha. Ngamafutha oboya begusha enza ukuba uboya bubenoxhathiso emanzini.

Oku kunceda ukugcina igusha ifudumele kwixesha lemozulu ebandayo kwaye yomile xa kumanzi.



Iintsinga zoboya zinemifingo yendalo (ifongqofongqo)



## WOW UBOYA

Uboya bukhula malunga ne 6mm enyangueni. Ubudala beminyaka, impilo kunye nemozulu zingacothisa ukukhula, okanye zikhawulezise ukuqheleka kokukhula kwesihlwitha.

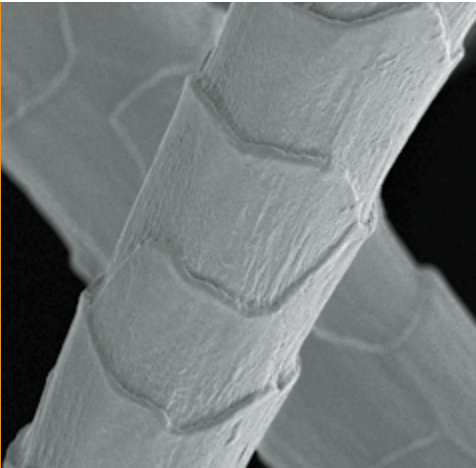
# BUKHANGELEKA NJANI UBOYA?

Uboya obuveliswa kwiindawo ezininzi zoMzantsi Afrika ngumbala obukhrimu-mhlophe.

Njengokuba uboya bukhula, iziphelo zangaphandle zeentsinga ngokucacileyo zibamdaka. Ngethamsanqa uboya obukufuphi esikhumbeni buhlala buqaqambile kwaye bumhlophe, okanye bubukhrimu.

Xa **uboya begusha** obude bohlukani swa ngocoselelo ukuveza amaqela eentsinga (abizwa ngokuba ziintsinga) imifingo (ifongqofongqo) yeentsinga ibonakala ngokucacileyo.

Ezinye iigusha zikhula uboya ngokushiyana kwemibala emdaka kunye nomnyama.



Ngaphantsi kwesibonakhulu uboya bukhangeleka buneenkwanane



Iintsinga zoboya zenza amaqela abizwa ngokuba ziintsinga



Ezinye iigusha zikhula uboya obumabalabala



Uboya obususwe egusheni bubizwa ngokuba buboya begusha

## WOW UBOYA



Ubuphakathi i-Merino wether ingavelisa ukuya kutsho kwi 4,5 kg yoboya ngonyaka ngamnye.



Uboya buyakhula kwakhona emva kokuchetywa





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SEBENZISA LETSHATHI  
IQUKUQELAYO UKUFUMANA  
INDLELA YAKHO ENCWADINI



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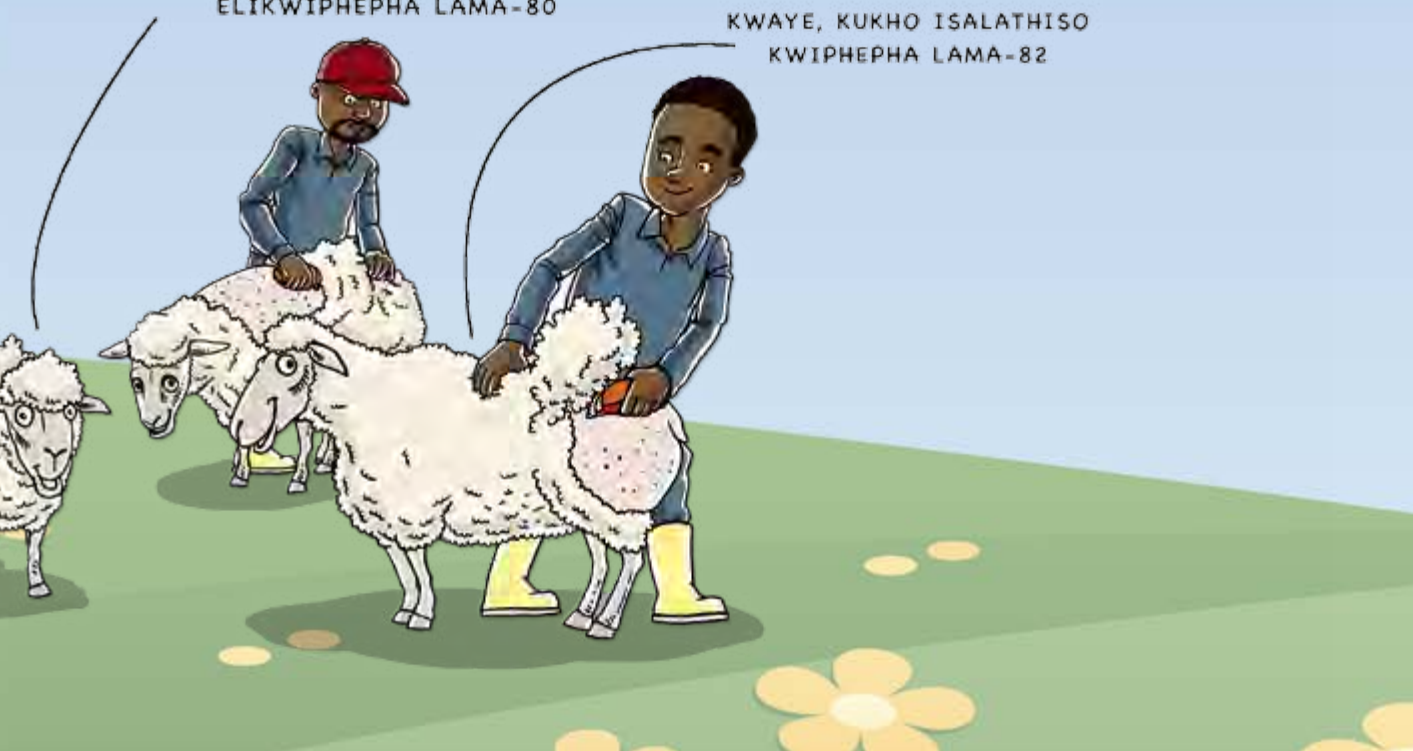
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KWAYE UKUBA AWULIQONDI IGAMA  
 LIKHANGELE KULUHLU LWEENKCAZELO  
 ELIKWIPHEPHA LAMA-80

KWAYE, KUKHO ISALATHISO  
 KWIPHEPHA LAMA-82





# BUVELA PHI UBOYA?

Uboya bukhula egusheni, esinye sezilwanyana zokuqala ukuba **zizihelaniswe nomsebenzi wasekhaya**. Abantu eNtshona Asia bagcina iigusha njengakude kwiminyaka engama-12 000 eyadlulayo, kodwa okuphambili ikokwe nyama kunye nobisi. Ezizilwanyana zazikhangeleka kakhulu njengee bhokhwe kuneegusha. Zazibonakala zinesihlwitha esikhulu kwaye zinoboya obuncinane kuneenzala zegusha esizaziyo namhlanje. Kwisithuba samaxesha abantu bakhetha ezona gusha zifanelekileyo ukuba bazifuye. Lomkhethe wakhokelela kwikhwalthi yoboya eninzi kunye nebhetele. Njengonobangela, imfuyo efana ne Merino yalamaxesha ivelisa ubuninzi obukhulu boboya bekhwalithi ephezulu.

Namphina umntu angaba ngumfama weegusha. E-Mzantsi Afrika amafama oboya ayohlukana ukusuka kumafama amancinane ukuya kutsho kumafama amakhulu **orhwebo**. Uninzi lweefama zorhwebo zeentsapho ziqhuba **imihlambi** yesinye ukuya kwisibini samawaka eegusha, kodwa kukwakho abavelisi abakhulu kakhulu abaneegusha ezininzi kakhulu.

Abavelisi boboya benza ingeniso esuka ekuthengisweni kwazo zombini uboya

kunye nenyama. Kumanye amazwe iigusha ziyasengwa ukwenza itshizi, kodwa oku kunqabile eMzantsi Afrika.

Uninzi loboya obuveliswa eMzantsi Afrika buveliswa zigusha zoludwe olukhululekileyo ekutyiseni emadlelweni kwendalo nokuba lithafa lengca (grassveld), ithafa lase Karoo (Karoo veld) okanye ukudibana kwazo zombini. lifama zoboya zikwindawo esuka kwi Karoo eyinqantosi engagqibelelanga ukuya kwithafa lengca leendawo zobuninzi bemvula ngexesha lasehlotyeni. Kwindawo yobuninzi bemvula ngexesha lasebusika (ummandla wonxweme we Ntshona Koloni) iigusha zifuywa kumadlelo okulima nakwii ntsalela zesilimo.



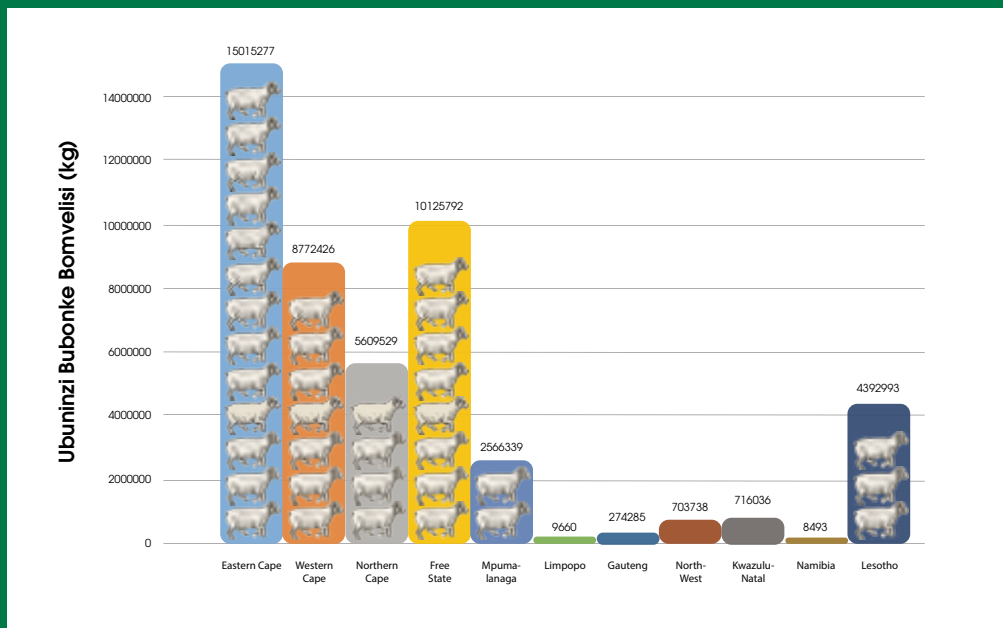
## INGQOKELELO YAMANANI EEGUSHA

U-Mzantsi Afrika unamalunga nama-22 ezigidi zeegusha, apho malunga ne 70% ziiigusha ezinoboya. Ukungephi uninzi lwezi zii Merinos.

I-Merino yinzala yeegusha. Ezinye iimfuyo zoMantsi Afrika ziquka i-Merino eyi Nyama yegusha yoMantsi Afrika, i-Dohne Merino, i-Afrino kunye ne Dormer.

# KUPHI EMZANTSI AFRIKA APHO SIFUMANA KHONA IIGUSHA?

Iigusha zifunyanwa kwilizwe lonke. Intshona Koloni inelona nani liphakamileyo leegusha, ilandelwe yi Free State, Intshona Koloni kunye nomNtla Koloni. Ubuninzi obufanelekileyo beegusha bukwafunyanwa e-Mpumalanga. Igrafu engezantsi ibonisa ukuveliswa koboya kwiphondo ngalinye.



Ukuveliswa koboya (kg) ngokwe phondo (2012/2013)



linkunzi zeequsha Ezindala

## I-ABC YOMHLAMBI WEE GUSHA

Amagama ahlukeneyo achaza iigusha zezini ezahlukeneyo kunye nobudala beminyaka. Ukuveliswa koboya kuthembele kakhulu kwiigusha ezindala, kodwa iigusha ezincinane kunye nempahla efuyiweyo zenza inxenye ebaluleke ngokulinganayo yo mhlambi kwiindawo ezininzi zokuvelisa uboya.

**Amatakane** – ligusha ezincinane (inkunzi kunye nemazi) ezingaphantsi kweenyanga ezi-6 zobudala beminyaka. Amatakane asaxhomekeke koomama bazo ngokutya.

**Imikhumlwa** – ligusha ezincinane (inkunzi kunye nemazi) ezisanduluku suswa koomama bazo ukuze zitye emadlelweni. Xa ubisi lukamama lungekho intsusa ekukuphela kwayo yokutya kukutya emadlelweni.

**I-Hoggets** – limazi kunye neenkunzi zeequsha ezingekabindala. Zindala kunemikhumlwa kodwa ayizogusha ezindala ezikhule ngokugqibeleleyo..

**limazi zeequsha** – limazi ezindala ezingafuywa kwaye zivelise uboya.

**linkunzi zeequsha** – linkunzi ezindala ezingathenwanga kwaye zisetyenziselwa ukufuywa.

**linkabi zeequsha** – linkunzi ezindala ezitheniweyo ukuze zingabinako ukufuywa. Zisetyenziselwa ukuveliswa koboya.



U-Lucky

## IIGUSHA ZIKA SCHUCKS!



U-Lucky wayeyeyona gusha indala ehlabathini. U-Lucky wanikezela kwiziphumo zexesha elide lobushushu obugqithileyo e-Australia kwaye wabhubha ngoxolo emva kokugula okufutshane ngo Novemba 2009. Wayeneminyaka engama-29, ngokuphindwe kabini kulindeleko lobomi begusha. Irekhodi yangaphambili yobomi obude yayibanjwe ngu George, inkabi yequsha ye Merino, ekwasuka e-Australia. U-George wabhubha elele ngo 2006. Wayeneminyaka engama-21. Bobabini u-Lucky kunye no George babegcinwe njengezilo-qabane yi Guinness World Records ngokuba zezona zigusha ezindala eziphilayo.



## UKUFUYWA KWEE GUSHA

Ukufuywa kwee gusha eMzantsi Afrika kulungele imimandla yokuelisa kwaye ezimfuyo zahlukeneyo zizalisekisa iimfuno ezahlukeneyo zabantu. Iimfuyo ezahlukeneyo zinikezela nokuba lusinga okanye inyama.

Zonke iimfuyo zoboya ezizodwa zikwavelisa ingeniso evela ekuthengisweni kwenyama.

Masithathe njengo mzekelo iimfuyo ezimbini, njenge Merino eyi Nyama yegusha yoMzantsi Afrika kunye ne Suffolk. Iimfuyo ye Nyama yegusha yoMzantsi Afrika ivelisa uboya bodidi oluphakathi, obusetyenziselwa ukwenza iimpahla kunye neempahla ezilukiweyo. I-Suffolk inikezela ngoboya oburhabaxa, obukwabizwa ngokuba buboya bekhaphethi.

Iimfuyo yeegusha zokuqala eMzantsi Afrika yayizigusha zemveli ezinomsila otyebileyo efana ne Namaqua. Kwi 16 yenkulungwane yeminyaka iigusha zase Namaqua zachazwa ngumhambi ngenqanawa ukuya eKoloni njenge "nkulu kakhulu enenyama efaneleke kakhulu. Azinawo uboya kwimiqolo yazo kwaye zinemisila emikhulu".

Ezinye zezigusha zemveli zathunyelwa ngenqanawa e-Australia ngo 1788 ukubonelela ngenyama abemmi bokuqala belizwe lase Australia.

## I-MERINO

E-Mzantsi Afrika malunga nesithathu sezahlulo zezine zabemmi beegusha ziigusha zoboya kwaye uninzi olukhulukazi lwezi zii Merino, okanye iinzala ezifunyanwe kwi Merino.

Ibali lendlela ii-Merino zokuqala ezahlala ngazo eMzantsi Afrika (ilizwe lokuqala ngaphandle kwe Yurophu ukufumana ii-Merino) livusa umxhelo kakhulu.



*Yintoni i-species kwaye yintoni inzala?*

**II-SPECIES:** Iqela lezilwanyana (okanye iintyatyambo) ezinee mpawu ezifanayo. Ziyazeka (ziyandisa, kwisimo seentyatyambo) ukuelisa inzala etyebileyo. Iigusha zii species.

**INZALA:** Iqela phakathi kwii species elinomlibo ofanayo. Zinghlulwa ukusuka kwamanye amaqela phakathi kwezo species. Ngomzekelo, i-Merino kunye ne Border Leicester ziinzala zee-gusha ezimbini ezahlukeneyo.



Iimazi zee-gusha ze Merino





## INZOLO YEEGUSHA

Kumakhulu eminyaka eyadlulayo i-Spain yabamba ukuxhamla yodwa kobona boya bucolekileyo ehlabathini. Abazange bavumele naziphina ii-Merino zabo zase Spain ukuba zishiye i-Spain de kubesemva koo 1700!

## Umalusi ongu Sassy

Inkwenkwa engumalusi yase Griqua yachola idayimani enkulu kakhulu (enomlinganiselo wobunzima obuyi-46,69) kwisithili sase Kimberley ngo 1869. Yayithengisa kumfama wasekuhlaleni ngeegusha ezingama-500, iinkomo ezili-10, kunye nehashi eli-1. Ngeloxesha yayiyeyona dayimani inkulu eyakhe yafunyanwa eMzantsi Afrika kwaye yaye yaziwa ngokuba yi Nkwenkwezi yoMzantsi Afrika. Yatshintsha izandla amaxesha amaninzi ukusukela ngoko. Ngo 1974 yathengiswa kwi fandesi e-Switzerland nge 1.6 yezigidi ze Swiss Francs (ngaphezulu kwe 17 yezigidi zeeranti).



## UBUNZIMA BOBOYA

Ii-Merino zokuqala zavelisa malunga ne 1.5 kg yoboya ngoboya begusha ngabunye. **Ukufuya okukhethayo** kwavelisa iigusha ezingakhulisa uboya begusha obungaphezulu kwe 8 kg.



## EZINYE IINZALA ZOBOYA

Ubuninzi beenzala ezintsha – apho i-Dohne Merino iyeyona ibalulekileyo – baveliswa eMzantsi Afrika. Ingaba yayikhona into engalunganga ngeenzala ezikhoyo? Hayi, azizange ziwufanele nje ummandla wethu wokuvelisa.

I-Dohne Merino yadalwa ngokuzekisa iinkunzi zegusha ze Merino eyi Nyama yegusha yoMzantsi Afrika kunye neemazi zegusha ze Merino. Isiphumo yabayinzala eneenjongo ezimbini eyabanako ukuvelisa zombini uboya kunye nenyama. Yaveliswa okokuqala kwi Fama Yophando ka Dohne kufuphi ne Cumakala eMpuma Koloni, ngokukodwa ngethafa lengca lalo mmandla. Lommandla unomyinge ophezulu wokuthwala kunezityalo ze Karoo. Namhlanje i-Dohne Merino inwenwe ngokubanzi eMzantsi Afrika kwaye ikwathunyelwa e-Australia.

I-Afrino yaveliswa kwi Fama Yokulinga ka Carnarvon e-Karoo. Injongo yayikukovelisa uboya kunye nenyama kwimimandla eyinkqantosi engagqibelelanga. Idibanisa imveliso yoboya esuka kwii Merino kunye nemveliso yenyama yegusha esuka kwii Merino eyi Nyama yegusha yoMzantsi Afrika kunye nokuqina kwe Ronderib Afrikaner. I-Ronderib Afrikaner isuka kwiigusha zemveli

ezazigcinwe ngabelusi bama Khoi.

I-Merino eyi Nyama yegusha yoMzantsi Afrika yangeniswa elizweni okokuqala ukusuka eJamani njenge Merino eyi Nyama yegusha yase Jamani. E-Mzantsi Afrika yavelisa ukwazisa okwahlukileyo njenge nzala yenyama ekwavelisa uboya bekhwalithi entle. Ngenxa yoko yaphindwa yaqanjwa ukuba yi Merino eyi Nyama yegusha yoMzantsi Afrika.

I-Dormer yaveliswa kwi Kholeji Yezolimo e-Elsenburg ngaphandle kwase Stellenbosch eNtshona Koloni ngokwenza ibhastile lenzala ye British Dorset Horn kunye ne Merino eyi Nyama yegusha yoMzantsi Afrika. (Ingaba uyayibona indlela amagama eenzala ezimbini adityanise ngawo ukwenza igama elitsha?) Iyinzala edumileyo kumadlelo asebusika kwindawo yobuninzi bemvula ngexesha lasebusika.



### INZULULWAZI YOBUGUSHA!

Ukudala inzala entsha, isibini okanye isithathu seenzala ezikhoyo zenziwa ibhastile. Umkhethe weempawu ezinqwenelekayo wenziwa kwinzala nangasemva kwezizukulwana ezimbalwa zomkhethe kunye nokuzeka, unenzala entsha. Inzala entsha iyahluka ukusuka kwiinzala zokuqala. Ivelisa iimpawu zayo kwinzala yayo.



I-Merino eyi Nyama yegusha yoMzantsi Afrika



I-Dohne Merino



I-Dormer





## UBUDE KUNYE NOBUFUTSHANE BAYO

Iigusha zikhetha ukutya ingca emfutshane, kunengca ende (umlinganiselo). Ziphumelela kwidlelo elifutshane kune 80 – 100 mm.

Iigusha zitya iintyatyambo ezifana nengca, izityalo ezinemedumba, isikhotha, ifula yesisele kunye neenkozo

## ZITYA NTONI IIGUSHA?

Iigusha zizitya-tyani. Oku kuthetha ukuba zitya kuphela iintyatyambo. Isondlo sazo siqulathe iingca, imithana, izityalo **ezinemedumba, isikhotha, ifula yesisele** kunye neenkozo. Ziyathanda **ukutya emadlelweni** iintyatyambo ezincinane kunye nezi ethe-ethe, kodwa zikwatya ingca eyomileyo kunye nesikhotha.

Njengazo zonke izilwanyana iigusha zisebenzisa ukutya kwazo njenge ntsusa yezondlo ukuzinceda ekukhuleni nasekuhlaleni zisempilweni. Zichitha malunga neeyure ezisixhenxe ngosuku zisitya emadlelweni. Oku zikwenza kakhulu ngaphambi kwexesha lasekuseni nangaphambi kwexesha langokuhlwa xa kupholile naxa kusekho ukukhanya.

Ukuba ikhwalithi yokutya okufumanekayo ayikho phezulu kakhulu, zingachitha ukuya kutsho kwiiyure ezilishumi elinambini ngosuku zisitya emadlelweni kwaye zihamba iikilomitha ezininzi.

Xa ukutya okuninzi kungekho enkampini, amafama agalela ukutya okongezekileyo. Oku kungaba sisikhotha, iinkozo okanye imixube yokutya okulungisiweyo elungiselelwe ngokukodwa ukuhlangabezana nezinto ezifunekayo zesondlo seegusha.

## AMANZI

Njengabantu iigusha zifuna ukutya kwakunye namanzi ukuze ziphile. Zingasela ukuya kutsho kwiilitha ezi-6 ngosuku. Udidi lwedlelo kunye nokutya ezikutyayo, ubukhulu bazo, ixesha lonyaka (ihlobo okanye ubusika) kunye neemeko zemozulu ziphembelela ukuselwa kwamanzi azo.



Iigusha zifuna amanzi amaninzi ukuze ziphile



Iigusha zingahamba iiyure ezininzi zisitya ukutya emadlelweni



Ngamanye amaxesha iigusha zifuna ukunikwa ukutya okongezekileyo



## UKWETYISA

Igusha zizetyisi. Oku kuthetha ukuba zinezisu ezine kunye nometyiso wokuhlafuna. Isisu ngasinye sinomsebenzi owahlukeneyo ngexesha lokwetyiswa kokutya.

Xa igusha zisemadlelweni zitya ngokukhawuleza. Zihlafuna ukutya kwazo kancinane, zikuxube namathe, emva koko zikuginyele kulusu lwazo (isisu sokuqala). Ulusu lufana nebhegi yokugcina. Luqulathe iincindi zokwetyisa kunye nezigidi zee **microbes** eziqalisa ukucola ukutya.

Lenkqubo ivelisa igesi eninzi. Iigusha ziyabhodla ukuyisusa. Ukubhodla (ukukhulula iigesi ezingafunekiyo) kuyithintela ukuba **idumbe**, kunye nokuba ife mhlawumbi. (Xa umama wakho ekuxelela ukuba ungabhodli etafileni, ukufundisa nje ukuziphatha kakuhle. Awuyiyo igusha kwaye soze wonzakale!)

Malunga neyure emva kokutya, izihlunu kulusu zityhala ukutya ukuba kubuyele emlonyeni ukuba kuhlafunwe kwakhona njengometyiso. Iigusha soloko zihlafuna **umetyiso** wazo xa ziphumlile kwaye zingatyi emadlelweni.

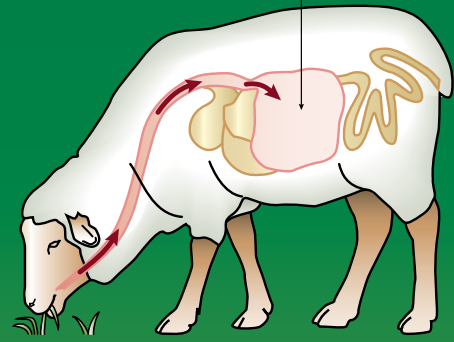
Zihlafuna umetyiso wazo ukucola ukutya kwakhona, emva koko zikuginye okwesibini. Ukutya okunyukayo ukusuka ezantsi kugqithela kwi nxili (isisu sesibini), egcina ulwelo, emva koko ukuya kutsho kwi omasum (isisu sesithathu) apho imigobo yezihlunu ibamba ukutya kwaye ikucudise ukuze isuse ulwelo.

Emva koko ukutya kuhambela kwi abomasum (isisu sesine). Apha iyaxutywa kwaye izanyazanyiswe kunye neencindi zokwetyisa.

Emva koko igqithiselwa **kwithumbu** apho izondlo zifunxelwa kuqukuqelo lwegazi. Inkunkuma ikhutshelwa ngendlela yethumbu.

### UKUTYA EMADLELWENI

I-Rumen (isisu sokuqala)



### UMETYISO WOKUHlafuna

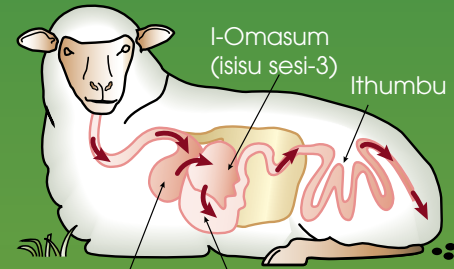
Ukutya kuhlafunwa njengo metyiso



### UKWETYISA KOKUGQIBELA

I-Omasum (isisu sesi-3)

Ithumbu



I-Reticulum (isisu sesibini)

I-Abomasum (isisu sesi-4)

LATHINI ITAKANE KUMAMA WALO EMVA KWEDINALA?

### INTO EYINYANISO ENOMNTSALANE

Iigusha ayizizo kuphela izetyisi. Iinkomo, iibhokhwe, iindulamthi, ibhadi, iqudu, i-steenbok kunye nempofu zikwa zizetyisi.

Izetyisi zitya **iintsholongwane** eziguqula imathiriyeli yentyatyambo ephezulu ngoko singa, ezingena kwetyiswa ngabantu, ukuba zibeziimveliso ezisebenzisekayo ezinjenge nyama kunye noboya. Ngaphandle kwee gusha kunye neenkomo malunga nethoba seshumi loMzantsi Afrika luzakusebenziseka kuphela ukuzonwabisa okanye imfuyo yeenyamakazi.

Ungangabiyiyo igusha kodwa usenako "ukwetyisa" kananjalo... xa "usetyisa" u "hlafuna" into engqondweni yakho kwaye ucinga nzulu ngayo, mhlawumbi kangange xesha lesibini, elesithathu okanye elesine. Kwixesha elilandelayo xa umntu ekububuzisa umbuzo oliqhinga ungadlala okwexeshana ngokuphendula uthi, "Okokuqala kuzakufuneka ndetyise kulo nto..."



## UKUZALA

Ukuzala yinkubo apho izilwanyana zivelisa inzala. Iinkunzi zegusha zidityaniswa (zizekiswa kunye nee) mazi zegusha ukuvelisa amatakane.

**Amadlozi** enkunzi yegusha agqithiselwa kummandla wokuzala kwemazi yegusha kwaye kuchumise iqanda ukusuka **kwisiyilelo-maqanda** semazi yegusha. Ngenxa yoko **into engekazalwa** iyenzeka kwisibeleko semazi yegusha kwaye ikhule de itakane elidaleke ngokupheleleyo lizalwe.

Njengazo zonke **izidalwa ezanyisayo** amatakane asanduluku zalwa asela



ubisi olusuka koomama bazo. Amatakane aqalisa ukutya edlelweni phakathi kwiiveki ezimbalwa emva kokuzalwa. Ziya **khumlwa** phakathi kweenyanga ezintathu kunye nezintlanu.



### UBUKHO BE NKUZI YEGUSHA

Iinkunzi zeequsha zidityaniswa kunye neemazi zeequsha malunga neeveki ezi 5 - 8 zonyaka. Uninzi lwamaxesho zigcinwa kwiinkampu ezahlukeneyo.



Iimazi zeequsha zikunye namatakane



Iimazi zegusha ze Merino zikhulelwa kangangee nyanga ezintlanu

Iimazi zegusha kunye nenkunzi yegusha

## ZIQALISA NINI IIGUSHA UKUZALA?

Ubudala beminyaka bokuzala buxhomekeke kwinzala. Imazi yegusha ye Merino ingakhulelwa xa imalunga neenyanga ezisixhenxe ubudala, nangona abavelisi abaninzi bakhetha ukulinda de iimazi zeequsha zibenee nyanga ezilishumi elinesibhozo ubudala ngaphambi kokuzidibanisa kunye neenkunzi zeequsha.

Iinkunzi zeequsha aziqhelekanga ukuba zihlaliswe kunye neemazi zeequsha de zibamalunga neenyanga ezilishumi nantlanu okanye ngaphezulu. Ngokwesiqhelo inkunzi yegusha encinane ihlaliswa kunye neemazi zeequsha ezindala kwaye inkunzi yegusha endala ihlaliswa kunye neemazi zeequsha ezincinane.

Iimazi zeequsha kufuneka zibesempilweni kwaye zibe nesondlo esaneleyo ngexesha lokukhulelwa kwazo ukuze zivelise amatakane asempilweni.





# LINGAKANANI IXESHA LOKUKHULELWA KWEMAZI YEGUSHA?

Ixesha lokumitha (ixesha elisuka ekuzekeni de itakane lizalwe) kwiimazi zeequsha ziinyanga ezintlanu, okanye malunga ne-150 yeentsuku.

Iimazi zeequsha zinetakane elinye kunyaka ngamnye kwaye zingaqhubeka ukubanamatakane de zibenesihlanu okanye isithandathu seminyaka ubudala.



Iimazi zeequsha zingawazi amatakane azo



# INDLELA YOKUXELA UBUDALA BEMINYAKA BEGUSHA

Amazinyoanceda ukugqiba ngobudala beminyaka begusha. Iiqusha zinamazinyo angaphambili kuphela kumhlathi wazo ongezantsi.

Itakane lineziluma ezisibhozo ezincinane (ukusika) amazinyo abizwa ngokuba "ngamazinyo obisi". Ezi zithathelwa indawo ngamazinyo amakhulu nasisigxina njengokuba itakane libalidala.

Okokuqala amabini phakathi ayavela kwaye emva kwexesha amazinyo kwicala ngalinye. Lenkqubo iyaqhubeka de iqusha ibemalunga neminyaka emithathu ubudala. Ukuza kutsho ngoku ineziluma ezisibhozo ezinkulu.

Ngaphambi kokuba umlomo ugcwale (zibendala), iiqusha zisoloko zibhekiselelwa kwinani lamazinyo asisigxina ezinawo. Umzekelo, amazinyo amabini, amazinyo amane okanye amazinyo amathandathu.

Iiqusha endala ikwanamazinyo omhlathi angama-24. Amazinyo omhlathianceda ekuhlafuneni. La asemva komhlathi enesithandathu kwicala ngalinye kuzo zombini umphezulu kunye nomzantsi.



Itakane linamazinyo obisi kuphela

Iiqusha endala inomlomo ogcweleyo



Amazinyo obisi (itakane)



Amazinyo amabini



Amazinyo amane



Amazinyo amathandathu



Umlomo ogcweleyo (endala)





## KWENZEKA NTONI XA ITAKANE LIZELWE? .....

Imazi zeegusha ziyazi xa zizakuba netakane kwaye zisoloko zifuna indawo yokuhlala enkampini ekude kwezinye iimazi zeegusha ezikhulelweyo ukuze zizale.

Amatakane angema kwaye ahambe msinyane emva kokuzalwa. Ngoko nangoko xa itakane lingakwazi ukuma lizakufuna imibele kamama walo kwaye lincane okokuqala.

Ubisi lokuqala eliveliswa yimazi yegusha kwitakane lalo libizwa ngokuba yi colostrum. Kubalulekile ukuba itakane lifumane oku kuba iqulathe **izilwa-buhlungu ezisegazini** ezinceda ekukhuseleni itakane kwisifo. Imazi yegusha iyivelisa kangangee ntsuku ezintathu zokuqala emva kokuzala.

Kwimizuzu embalwa yokuqala emva kokuzala imazi yegusha incamathelana netakane layo (okanye amatakane ukuba inangaphezulu kwetakane elinye). Oku kuqinisekisa ukuba itakane lihlala kufuphi nemazi yegusha ukuze lifumane ukutya kunye nokhuseleko. Imazi yegusha kunqabile ukuba yamkele itakane lenye imazi yegusha.

Imazi yegusha nganye ifunda ivumba ngalinye kunye nesandi se takane lalo. Kumhlambi omkhulu, amatakane angabhadulela kude koomama bazo kwaye adlale kodwa imazi yegusha nganye izakulifumana itakane layo ngokuqaphela ivumba lalo elithile kunye nesandi. Amatakane ahlala noomama bawo de ayeke ukuncanca kuye kwaye afumane zonke **izondlo** zawo ekutyeni ingca nokuya edlelweni. Oku kuqheleke ukuba phakathi kwesithathu kunye nesihlanu seenyanga ubudala.



Amatakane ayema kwaye ahambe kwimizuzu yokuzalwa kwawo



# INGABA IIGUSHA ZIYAKUFUMANA UKUGULA KANANJALO?

Iigusha azinako ukuvelisa ubuninzi boboya bekhwalithi entle kunye nenyama ukuba azikho mpilweni kwaye azityiswa ngokufanelekileyo – amazinyo azo ngenxa yoko abalulekile kakhulu. Iigusha, njengezinye izilwanyana, iintaka kunye nabantu zithambekele kwiintlobontlobo zezifo ezixhalabisayo nakwiimeko zesifo.

Ezi zibangelwa:

- zii **pathogens** ezinjengee **ntsholongwane**, ibhaktheriya, i-protozoa kunye nomngundo
- iintyatyambo ezinyehfu
- **izidleleleli** zangaphakathi kunye nangaphandle ezifana neentshulube, intwala kunye namakhalane.

Amafama alandela **ukugonywa** okungqongqo, iinkqubo zokunika ithamo leyeza kunye nezediphu kunyaka wonke ukuthintela isifo kunye neemeko ezingenampilo. Ukuba bagcina impilo entle ezigusheni zabo bayaqinisekiswa ngokona kulunga kwemveliso kunye nokuzala.

Amafama akwaqinisekisa ukuba iigusha azivezeki kwiintyatyambo ezithile ngamaxasha athile onyaka.

Ezintyatyambo ziquka ezo zinyehfu ezigusheni, njenge ntyatyambo yokugula kokugabha (*Geigeria filifolia*). Ibangela ukugula kokugabha, nje okubizwa ngokuba yi "vermeersiekte". Iimpawu zokuqala zokugula zibonakala iintsuku ezimbalwa emva kokutya i-Geigeria emadleweni. Iigusha ezichaphazelekileyo zisalela emva kumhlambi, zidinwa lula, zihamba nzima kwaye zilala phantsi rhoqo. Ekugqibeleni zibabu thathaka kakhulu ukuba

zizixhase. Ukushwabana (ukoma kwelungu lomzimba) kuyaqalisa.

Enye intyatyambo abavelisi boboya abayithatha njenge sitshabalalisi yi burweed. (i-*Xanthium spinosum*). Iimbewu ze Burweed zincamathela eboyeni begusha. Iimbewu ziqine kakhulu zibangela umonakalo koomatshini abalungisayo kwaye ngenxa yoko kufuneka ukuba zisuswe ngesandla. Abathengi abanamdla kuboya begusha obungcoliswe ziimbewu ze burweed.

Amafama asebenza kufuphi kakhulu nezinye iincutshe kunye nemibutho ngokunxulumene nolawulo kunye nentlalo-ntle yeegusha zabo. Aba baquka abalondolozindalo, oogqirha bezilwanyana kunye neencutshe zezondlo



I-Bruzellosis



I-Bluetongue

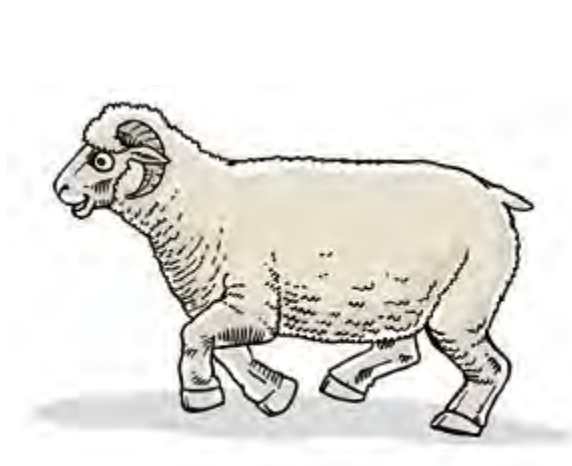




"i-Jaagsiekte"



Izidleleleli zangaphakathi



## IZIFO EZISULELAYO

Izifo ezisulelayo zibangelwa ziintsholongwane kunye ne bhaktheriya ethi inwenwe ukusuka kwesinye isilwanyana ukuya kwesinye. Izifo ezisulelayo ezifana nesifo seempuphu ezigusheni kunye ne brucellosis zingabangela ilahleko kumfama ngamnye. Isifo esinjenge cesina yentlango yokuqhaqheka komhlaba sisenokukhokelela ekuvalweni korhwebo **lokuthumela uboya kwamanye amazwe**. Amafama alwa izifo ezisulelayo ngeenkqubo zokugonya ezingqongqo ezichasene nogrogriso kwimimandla yabo ethile.

## IZIFO EZINGASULELIYO

Izifo ezingasuleliyo zingabangelwa sisonldo esikumgangatho ophantsi, **iimpazamiso zemvelo**, iityhefu, **iimpazamiso zenguqulo yokutya emzimbeni** okanye ulawulo lomgangatho ophantsi. Ezi ndidi zezifo azinako ukunwenweleka phakathi kwezilwanyana.



Isifo seempuphu ezigusheni





## IZIDLELELELI ZANGAPHAKATHI

Eyona ngxaki yezempilo exhaphakileyo ezigusheni ngokukodwa kumatakane amancinane, zidleleleli zangaphakathi (iintshulube kunye neentshulubana ezifunyanwa esibindini segusha). Zizalela kumxokomezelo wometyiso wegusha. Ukuba iyekwa inganyangwanga ingakhokelela kwisigulo kunye nokufa.

## IZIDLELELELI ZANGAPHANDLE

Izidleleleli zangaphandle eziphambili ezingachaphazela iigusha ziintwala kunye neempukane eziluhlaza. Iintwala zizinambuzane ezincinane ezimfimfithayo eziphila eboyeni nezitya isikhumba segusha.

Impukane eluhlaza sisidleleleli segusha esixhaphakileyo, ngokukodwa ngexesha leenyanga zobusika. Iimpukane eziluhlaza



## INTO EYINYANISO ENOMNTSALANE

Ngo 1908 u-Sir Arnold Theiler ongasekhoyo, owayesakuba ngugqirha wezilwanyana wase Switzerland, wabanancedo ekuqalisweni kwe Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute enodumo kwihlabathi ekufuphi ne Pitoli. I-Onderstepoort iqeqesha oogqirha bezilwanyana, abaphandi bezifo zezilwanyana kwaye ivelisa izitofu zoshishino lwemfuyo. Inceda ilizwekazi lonke le Afrika.

Igama elithi "vet" luhlobo olushunqulelweyo lo "ugqirha wezilwanyana". (Kumgaqo-ntetho wesi Ngesi okukushunqulelwa kwegama kubizwa ngokuba "sisifinyezo".)

ezingamathokazi zizala ukuya kutsho kumaqanda angamakhulu amabini ngexesha eboyeni, kudla ngokuba yindawo engqonge amazantsi egusha. Imibungu eqanduselayo (iimpethu) zitya kwisikhumba segusha kwaye zibangele amanxeba avulekileyo. Oku kungakhokelela ekubhubheni kwegusha esulelekileyo.



# EZINYE IZILWANYANA EZIVELISA USINGA

Iligusha ayikukuphela kwezilwanyana ezifuyelwa usinga lwazo.

I-alpacas (i-species sase Mazantsi eMelika esiqhelaniswa nomsebenzi wasekhaya esinxulumene nenkamela), iibhokhwe, imivundla kunye imibungu yesilika ikwavelisa usinga.

I-alpacas ivelisa usinga olufana noboya. Ithambile, yomelele kwaye ifudumele. Isetyenziselwa ukwenza izinto ezinithiweyo nezilukiweyo kuquka iingubo, iiglavu, izikhafu kunye nezambatho.

I-mohair isuka kwiibhokhwe ze Angora. Iguga nzima, yomelele kwaye inokusetyenziswa kwizinto ezininzi. I-mohair inosetyenziso lwezinto ezininzi kuquka impahla kunye namalaphu eefanitshala.

Uboya obuthambileyo bebhokhwe obuvela eAsiya. Ithambile kune mohair kwaye inobuncwane kakhulu. Isetyenziswa kakhulu kwisinxibo esinithiweyo nasempahleni.

Usinga lwe Angora lusuka kwimivundla ye angora, kwaye ingezizo iibhokhwe ze angora njengokuba ungalindela. Ithambile, kodwa ingatwabuluki. Isetyenziselwa ukwenza impahla kunye nokwenza ilaphu loboya obucinezalweyo.

Isilika isuka kumaqombolokosha emibungu yesilika Imibungu yesilika ayiyomibungu kodwa ngokwenyani yimibungu yevivingane lesilika (*i-Bombyx mori*). Imibungu yesilika ayisafumaneki endle kodwa iqhelaniswa nomsebenzi wasekhaya kwaye ifuyelwa usinga lwayo.

Iinkomo zaseTibet ezinoboya obude, iinkamela, izilwanyana ezifana nentini



Usinga lwesilwanyana esifana nempuku esihlala emithini

ezakha izindlu emanzini kunye nezilwanyana ezifana nempuku ezihlala emithini zikwavelisa usinga olungasetyenziswa ngabantu. Uboya benkomo yaseTibet enoboya obude benza iimethi ezihlala ixesha elide kunye neengxowa. Usinga lwe silwanyana esifana nentini esakha indlu emanzini lungenziwa ukuba ibelilaphu loboya obucinezalweyo ukwenza umnqwazi kwaye usinga lwesilwanyana esifana nempuku esihlala emithini lungadityaniswa noboya ukwenza impahla efudumeleyo enjengee kawusi.



## INTO EYINYANISO YOSINGA

Iintyatyambo ezithile zikwavelisa usinga, njenge mthaphu kunye nelineni. Zibizwa ngokuba ziintsinga zendalo. Ezinye iintsinga zenziwa ngabantu kwiilebhu. Zibizwa ngokuba iintsinga ezidityanisiweyo, okanye iintsinga ezingezizo ezendalo. Usinga olusuka kwiintyatyambo kunye nezilwanyana ezinokuboliswa ziintsholongwane. Usinga oludityanisiweyo alunakuboliswa ziintsholongwane.



I-alpaca



Iligusha (uboya obuthambileyo bebhokhwe obuvela eAsiya)



Iibhokhwe ze Angora (i-mohair)



Imivundla yase Angora (i-angora)



Imibungu yesilika (isilika)



Uboya benkomo yaseTibet enoboya obude (imbuphu)





linkunzi zeegusha ze Merino

## Ibali lobugusha . . .

- Ilizwe lase Spain lalisaziwa ngoboya balo obucolekileyo be Merino kuMaxesha aPhakathi. Ngaphambi kwe 18 yenkulungwane yeminyaka ukuthunyelwa kwee Merino ukusuka e-Spain yayilwaphulo-mthetho olwaluhlwayeka ngokufa. Indlu Yobukhosi yase Spain kunye nezinye izidwangube zagada ngekhwela imihlambi yazo.
- Ngexesha loo 1780 u-Kumkani u-Charles IV wase Spain ngesisa wanikezela ngee Merino nezimbalwa ezisuka kumhlambi wakhe njengesipho ku Kumkani u-William wase Netherlands (okwaziwa ngokuba yi Nkosana u-Orange-Nassau).
- Ngokudakumbisayo, imozulu efumileyo yaseHolani ayizange izifanele iigusha. Kodwa ukuzibuyisela kwi Kumkani yase Spain – ndiyabulela, kodwa kungekho ukubulela – yayingenguwo umkhethe. Omnye umntu weza nombono wokuzithumela eKoloni, njengomfuniselo (ilinga). Ngo 1789 iinkunzi zeegusha ezimbini kunye neemazi zeegusha ezine zakhweliswa enqanaweni ukuya eKoloni, ngelo xesha yayilawulwa yi Netherlands.



I-Colonel Robert Gordon

- Iigusha zagcinwa kwifama karhulumente, i-Groene Kloof (kufuphi ne Darling yanamhlanje eNtshona Koloni). Apha zaba nempumelelo... de imiyalelo yomsindo yafika ukuba zibuyiselwe e-Netherlands. Zazingafanelekanga ukuba zishiye i-Netherlands kwasekuqaleni!
- U-Colonel Robert Gordon, ezazigcinwe phantsi konakekelo lwakhe iigusha eKoloni, wabuyisela inani elifanayo leegusha ezathunyelwa kuye ekuqaleni, kodwa wagcina inzala (amatakane) yazo.

Ushishino loboya loMzantsi Afrika lwaqalisa ngale nzala (amatakane) yee Merino eyathunyelwa ukusuka e-Spain esemZantsi we Yurophu ngendlela edlula e-Netherlands eseNtla we Yurophu ukuya kwincachoyi esemZantsi we Afrika.



# IMBALI YOMZANTSI AFRIKA YEMFUYO YOBOYA

Ngo 1795, i-Britani yahlasela iKoloni kwaye yathathela kuyo i-Cape Garrison. Ubunkokheli buka Colonel Robert Gordon bagxekwa ngokugqithisileyo kwaye watyholwa ngokuba ngumngcatshi. Ngokungabi nathemba, wazibulala. Umhlolokazi wakhe owayequmbile, u-Susanna, wagqiba ukuba alishiye ilizwe kwaye athathe yonke into eyayiyomyeni wakhe. Wathengisa ii-Merino ezingama 26 kwiinqanawa ezimbini zase Britani ezazigqitha eKoloni zinezibonelelo zase Australia. Eziseleyo ezimbalwa wahamba nazo ukuya eNgilani ekhwele i-Britannia.

Ii-Merino awazithengisayo yayizezokuqala ezakhe zabakho e-Australia kwaye zazi sisiseko soshishino loboya olwaphumelelayo lwase Australia.

Ngethamsanqa kuMzantsi Afrika, u-Colonel Gordon wathengisa ii-Merino ezimbalwa kubahlobo bakhe oobhuti bakwa Van Reenen,

u-Sebastiaan Valentyn kunye no Jan Gysbert ngaphambi kokufa kwakhe. Oobhuti bakwa Van Reenen bazizekisa iinkunzi zeegusha ze Merino kwiimazi zeegusha zemveli ezazingamakhulu amathathu ezazikhethwe ngesandla. Inzala yamabhastile wabo, kunye nee Merino ezimbalwa ezazigcinwe ngokuthe qelele njengo mhlambi owahlukanisiweyo, yayiziigusha zokuqala ukuvelisa uboya ngokomlinganiselo omkhulu eMzantsi Afrika.

Isidwangube u-Charles Somerset, owayeyirhuluneli yase Koloni ukusuka ngo 1814 ukuya kutsho ngo 1826, wayenomdla kakhulu ekufuyeni iigusha. Xa ukuvalwa komlomo kokuthunyelwa kwee Merino kwathi kwasuswa wathenga ii-Merino ezazifuywe ngokumsulwa e-England.



Isidwangube u-Charles Somerset

Ngo 1830 imfuyo yoboya yaqaliswa kakuhle noko eNtshona kunye nase Mazantsi eNtshona Koloni. Ukwandiswa okulandelayo kwakuse mpumalanga.

I-Voortrekkers, Abemmi kwilizwe elitsha bee 1820 kunye nama Khoi badlala iindima ezibalulekileyo kuphuhliso lwasekuqaleni loshishino loboya. Abemmi kwilizwe elitsha bathenga kwamanye amazwe kwaye baphuhlisa ukuya phambili ii-Merino, ii-Voortrekkers ezisuka eMpuma Koloni zahamba ngeenqwelo ukuya ngaseNtla nemihlambi yabo kwaye phakathi kwishumi leminyaka i-Merino yanwenweleka kuzo zonke iindawo zelizwe. Iigusha zemveli zama Khoi (oobhuti bakwa Van Reenen bazekisa iinkunzi zeegusha zabo kwiimazi zeegusha zama Khoi) benza kanaanjalo igalelo kushishino loboya.



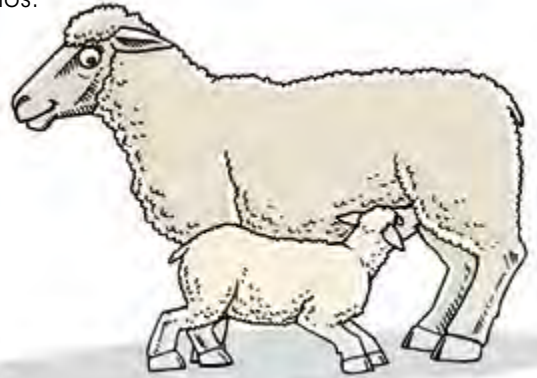




U-Michiel van Breda

## ABAVELISI BOBOYA BALAMAXESHA

U-Michiel van Breda, umkhwenyana womnye woobhuti bakwa Van Reenen abakhankanywe ku p 25 waqalisa **imfuyo** yoboya kwi Soetendalsvlei kufuphi ne Bredasdorp ngo 1817. Le fama iseyifama yosapho luka Van Breda. Umfama okhoyo kwi Zoetendalsvallei ngu Michael van Breda onefama kunye no Dohne Merinos. Dohne Merinos.



## IIFAMA ZOSAPHO

E-Mzantsi Afrika uboya buveliswa kakhulu kwiifama zosapho pho umfama engumnikazi womhlaba. Kwiimeko ezininzi ezifama zigqithiselwa ukusuka kubazali ukuya kubantwana babo. Ngalendlela ezinye iindawo zigqithiselwe ngendlela yezizukulwana ezininzi zosapho olufanayo.

Abavelisi boboya kwiifama zeentsapho abafumani imivuzo yarhoqo okanye **umvuzo** ofana nomnye umntu osebenzela umqeshi (ofana notitshala wakho, ngomzekelo). Imivuzo yabo isuka kuphela ukusuka ekuthengisweni koboya okanye amatakane. Kufuneka ukuba balungiselele

## IMANYANO YESIZWE YABAVELISI BOBOYA

Imanyano Yesizwe Yabavelisi Boboya (NWGA) yaqaliswa ngo 1929 ukumela amafama oboya kwilizwe kunye nokuphucula yonke imiba yoshishino. Ngendlela ye NWGA, enamasebe kulo lonke ilizwe, amafama oboya angaqalisa kwaye agcine amakhonkco kunye:

- namaziko athenga nalungisa uboya bawo
- neenkqubo zikarhulumente kunye neenkqubo ezichaphazela ushishino lwabo
- nee yunivesithi namaziko ezophando
- nabanye abavelisi boboya nemibutho kwihlabathi jikelele.

I-NWGA imele abemmi bemfuyo yoboya. Inobulungu bokuzithandela obuphantse ne 10 000 yamafama, kuquka amafama asakhulayo kumhlaba wasekuhlaleni.





Amafama asekuhlaleni afumana ugeqesho

## AMAFAMA ASEKUHLALENI

Amafama asekuhlaleni kwiindawo zasekuhlaleni abangabo abanikazi bendawo apho balima khona, kodwa babelana ngesiqingatha somhlaba esifanayo. Uninzi lwamafama oboya begusha abangama 17 000 kwelalisaziwe ngokuba yi Transkei kunye ne Ciskei ngamafama asakhulayo. Imihlambi yayo ine avareji ephakathi kweegusha ezingamashumi amabini kunye namakhulu amabini. Urhulumente unikezela ngeeshedi zokucheba kubahlali abohlukeneyo kwaye uboya babo kurhwetywa ngabo kurhwebo lwehlabathi ngendlela yeetshaneli ezifanayo ezisetyenziswa ziifama zeentsapho.



## BAA ... BYLONIA

Asiwazi umhla ochanekileyo owokuqaliswa kwemfuyo yeegusha. Kanti, siyazi ukuba kubuyela emva kwiminyaka engamawaka emininzi, ixesha elide ngaphambi kwembali eshicilelweyo. Imiqhaphu yoboya yayilukwa kwisixeko-kumbuso we Babylonia weminyaka engama 4 000 ngaphambi koKrestu. Igama elithi "Babylonia" ngokwenyani lithetha "Umhlaba woBoya". I-Babylonia yayikwindawo ngoku ekuthiwa yi Iraq.

- [www.localharvest.org](http://www.localharvest.org)

## ABAFUYI BOMLIBO OFUYIWEYO

Umfuyi womlibo ofuyiweyo uneendima ezimbini. Uyincutshe ngokunikezela ngeenkunzi zeegusha kumafama oboya (abaqhele ukubangamafama eemazi zeegusha kuphela kunye neenkabi zeegusha ukwenzela ukuveliswa koboya) ukuba zizekise nemihlambi yeemazi zeegusha. Umfuyi ukwanoxanduva lokuphucula **imvelo** yemfuyo.

Ukukhethwa kweenkunzi zeegusha yindlela

ephambili yokuphucula imvelo. Inkunzi yegusha enye inangaphezulu kwekhulu lenzala kwixesha lobomi bayo, xa kuthelekiswa kwisihlanu ukuya kwisixhenxe samatakane se avareji yemazi yegusha.

Abafuyi bomlibo ofuyiweyo bakhulisa iinkunzi zeegusha ezininzi. Ulawulo lwabo lwefama lwahlukile kobo bomfama womhlambi.

## IIMANYANO ZABAFUYI

Abantu abaneemfuno ezifanayo basoloko besebenzisana kunye ukwenza imanyano. Ngendlela efanayo abafuyi bomlibo ofuyiweyo beemfuyo zoboya obahlukeneyo baqalisa ngemibutho yemfuyo ukunceda iimfuno amalungu abo. Imisebenzi ephambili yemfuyo kuku:

- vumelana ngemigangatho yemfuyo
  - nceda amalungu ukuba asebenzise
  - papasha ijembali yokufuya
  - nyusela imfuyo.
- ukuqhelanisa kokufuya okufaneleke kakhulu



## BUVELISWA NJANI UBOYA?

Ukuveliswa koboya kubandakanya imisebenzi eyahlukeneyo. Abavelisi basebenza unyaka wonke ukugcina iigusha zabo zisempilweni, kwaye baqinisekise ukuba banokutya okwaneleyo, amanzi kunye nendawo yokuhlala. Iigusha zifuna ukukhathalelwa ukuzigcina zingenazo izitshabalalisi kunye nezifo ukwenzela ukuba zibenako ukuvelisa uboya bekhwalithi obuninzi.

Njengazo zonke iindidi zolimo, amaxesha onyaka achaphazela imveliso. Imisebenzi eyahlukeneyo kufuneka ukuba yenziwe ngamaxesha ahlukeneyo onyaka.

Abavelisi boboya balungiselela kwaye balawule iinkqubo zabo zokufuya iigusha, kunye nemisebenzi efana nokucheba, ukuze zifanele kakuhle imozulu kunye nobuninzi bemvula apho indawo yabo ikhoyo.

Uninzi lwabavelisi boboya basebenza kushishino lwemfuyo exubileyo. Oku kuthetha ukuba baqhele ukuvelisa ngaphezulu nje koboya. Abavelisi boboya baninzi bakwavelisa izilimo ezinjenge ngqolowa, ihabile kunye/okanye i-canola kwaye bangaqhuba ezinye iimfuyo ezinjengee nkomo.

Imisebenzi eyenziwayo ukuvelisa uboya kufuneka yenziwe ukuba ifane twatse kunye neminye imisebenzi efunekayo ezakwenziwa kwamanye amashishini okufuya, anjengo kukhulisa izilimo. Ukuvelisa iimveliso ezininzi ezahlukeneyo kuthetha ukuba abavelisi boboya baxakekile unyaka wonke.

### Ngexesha lonyaka amafama oboya kufuneka ukuba:

- Akhangele izibonelelo zamanzi kunye nemikhombe
- Ahlole ikhwalithi kunye nobuninzi bedlelo
- Atyise izondlo ezongezayo kunye/okanye ukutya ukuba idlelo linqongophele
- Ahambise iigusha phakathi kwamadlelo amancinane
- Ahlalise iinkunzi zeegusha kunye neemazi zeegusha (kangangee vek ezi-5 ukuya kwezisi-8)
- Achebe
- Akhangele ukuba iimazi zeegusha zinento eninzi yokuba zitye
- Amanzise, aphelise iintwala kwaye agonye iigusha
- Akhangele iimazi zeegusha ngexesha lokunakekela amatakane
- Anikezele ngokutya okongezekileyo kunye nendawo yokulala kwiimazi zeegusha nakumatakane okanye iigusha ezisanduluku chetywa ukuba imozulu iyabanda
- Alawule amarhamncwa
- Aphawule kwaye agonye amatakane
- Asekele kwaye angxolise iigusha ezindala
- Akhangele ukuhlasela kweempukane ngexesha lemozulu efudumeleyo
- Akhumle amatakane ukusuka kwiimazi zeegusha
- Ukubhala phantsi iigusha ezakuthengiswa
- Ukuthenga iinkunzi zeegusha ezintsha
- Athenge istokhwe seenkozo kwakhona kunye nezibonelelo zokutya
- Athengise uboya



## UKUTSHINTSHATSHINTSHA IMISEBENZI

Igusha ifuna ukukhathalelwa unyaka wonke. Kungabanzima kumafama oboya ukuba bafumane ixesha leholide kude nendawo yabo. Abavelisi bazama ukulungiselela ukuphumla phakathi kwemiseteyzana ephambili enjengo kuchebe kunye nokunakekela amatakane.



Kwiindawo zobuninzi bemvula epehuzulu idlelo elongezekileyo lingavelisa isikhotha okanye ifula yesisele ukwenzela ukutya



Iindawo zobuninzi bemvula ephantsi ivelisa idlelo elincinane

## ULAWULO LOKUTYA EMADLELWENI

Abavelisi boboya balawula iindawo zabo ngocoselelo ukuqinisekisa ukuba iigusha, amadlelo kunye nomhlaba zihlala zisempilweni.

Ubungakanani beegusha ezitya kwidlelo elincinane kunye nobungakanani bexesha ezilihlalayo apho kuxhomekeke ukuba bungakanani ukutya (idlelo) okufumanekayo.

## IMILINGANISELO YOKUFUYA

Ubuninzi beegusha ezitya endaweni bubizwa ngokuba ngumlinganiselo wokufuya. Kwiindawo zobuninzi bemvula epehuzulu imilinganiselo yokustokha iphezulu kuneendawo zobuninzi bemvula ephantsi. Oku kuthetha ukuba iigusha ezininzi zingagcinwa kwindawo efanayo yomhlaba.

Umzekelo, ihekthare enye yomhlaba kwindawo yobuninzi bemvula epehuzulu ingavelisa idlelo elikhulu kune hekthare enye yomhlaba ekwi ndawo yobuninzi bemvula

ephantsi. Apho kukho khona imvula eninzi ngalondlela idlelo elikhulu, ngalondlela kungabakho iigusha ezininzi nge hekthare nganye. Kwiindawo zobuninzi bemvula ephantsi amadlelo amancinane kunye nee ndawo ziqhele ukuba nkulu ukuba zibonelele ngobuninzi bedlelo nge hekthare nganye.

Abavelisi boboya baziqhelanisa nobuninzi beegusha abanazo kuxhomekeke kubuninzi bokutya obufumanekayo. Bathengisa iigusha xa kukho ukutya okuncinane, ngomzekelo



kumaxesha ebalela.

Xa ukutya kukuninzi, abavelisi boboya bathenga iigusha kwabanye abavelisi okanye bagcina amatakane amaninzi ukunyusa ubukhulu bomhlambi wabo.

Kumaxesha nyaka obuninzi abavelisi kwiindawo zobuninzi bemvula ephazulu bangenza isikhotha okanye ifula yesisele ukusuka kwidlelo elongezekileyo. Bangatyisa oku kwiigusha zabo ngexesha lasehlotyeni, kumaxesha onyaka omileyo okanye ngamaxesha embalela.

## UKUTYA EMADLELWENI OKUBOLEKISANAYO

Abavelisi boboya basebenzisa ukutya emadlelweni okubolekisanayo kumadlelo amancinane abo ukulawula amadlelo. Oku kuthetha ukuba idlelo kwidlelo elincinane kutyiwa kulo kangange xesha elithile kwaye emva koko iigusha zishenxiselwa kwelinye idlelo elincinane ukuvumela idlelo kwidlelo elincinane lokuqala ukuba likhule kwakhona.

Abavelisi kwiindawo zobuninzi bemvula ephazulu zithambekele ukubanamadlelo amancinane kancinane njengokuba idlelo likhula ngokukhawuleza kakhulu kwaye iigusha zifuna ukususwa phakathi kwamamadlelo amancinane rhoqo kuneendawo zobuninzi bemvula ephantsi.

Amadlelo amancinane kwiindawo ezinemvula encinane angaba makhulu kakhulu kwaye iigusha zingahlala kwidlelo elincinane kangange xesha elide.

Wonke amadlelo amancinane afuna

## UKUSHENXISA IIGUSHA

Abavelisi boboya bahlanganisa iigusha zabo ukuze bazishenxise phakathi kwamadlelo amancinane okanye ukuzifaka kwizibaya ukuze zimanziswe, ziphawulwe, zingqezulwe okanye zichetywe.

Ukuhlanganiswa kuqhele ukwenziwa ngeenyawo okanye ngokuhamba ngamahashe. Ngamanye amaxesha izinja ezincedisa ukwalusa iigusha ziyasetyenziswa. Kuxhomekeke kubukhulu beenkampu zokutyisa emadlelweni nokuba umhlaba uneentaba okanye ngokuthelakiswayo uthe tyaba, ukuhlanganiswa kungathatha isinye okanye iiyure ezimbini ukuya kwisiqingatha ngosuku. E-Australia iindawo zinkulu kakhulu kangangokuba iinqwelo-moya kunye neehelikopta zinganceda ekuhlanganisweni).

Abavelisi kwiindawo zobuninzi bemvula ephazulu bakhetha, kwakunye neentyatyambo, zaqalisa nge species zamadlelo ezikhula kakuhle kwiindawo yazo neziqulathe izondlo ezininzi kakhulu ezifunwa ziigusha.

Abavelisi abaninzi kwiindawo zobuninzi bemvula ephantsi kufuneka balawule amadlelo endalo okanye ii-species zentyatyambo emelana nembalela ukutyisa iigusha zabo.



### IIGUSHA EZIGULAYO

Iigusha zingagula kwaye zinokufa ukuba zitya iintyatyambo ezinetyhefu. Abavelisi boboya bahlola ngokungatshintshiyo iintyatyambo ezinetyhefu kumadlelo amancinane abo.

amanzi ukuze iigusha zisele nokuba **kusemikhombeni** okanye emadamini. Kwiindawo zobuninzi bemvula ephantsi abavelisi basoloko basebenzisa iindawo zonkcenkceshelo ukuhlanganisa (ukuqokelela) iigusha. Amadlelo amancinane kakhulu kunzima ukuwahlanganisa kwaye ngenxa yokuba iigusha ziqokelelana ngokungqonge iindawo zonkcenkceshelo rhoqo, abavelisi bangasebenzisa oku ngendlela enceda bona.



## UKUFUYWA KWEEGUSHA

Ukufuywa yindlela ebalulekileyo abavelisi boboya abanganyusa ikhwalithi kunye nobuninzi boboya obungaveliswa ziigusha.

Abavelisi boboya bakhetha imfuyo yabo efuyiweyo ukusuka kwizilwanyana zabo ezifanelekileyo.

Ukukhetha iinkunzi zeegusha kubalulekile ngokukodwa ngenxa yokuba inkunzi yegusha izalisa (iyamithisa) kanganga mashumi amahlanu okanye ngaphezulu kwamatakane ngexesha lonyaka elinye. Thelekisa oku kwimazi yegusha evelisa kuphela isinye okanye isibini samatakane ngexesha lonyaka. Imazi yegusha iqhele ukugcinelwa ukufuya okungekho ngaphezulu kwesihlanu okanye isithandathu seminyaka. Abavelisi bakhetha iimazi zeegusha ezivelisa uboya bekhwalithi ephezulu kakhulu nobusempilweni, amatakane akhula ngokukhawuleza.

## UKUKHETHWA KWE GUSHA

Abavelisi bangasebenzisa abacebisi abaziincutshe ukunceda iinkqubo zabo zokufuya. Aba bacebisi bahlola iigusha zomvelisi kunye nekhwalithi yobuninzi boboya obuchetyiweyo emva kokucheba.

Ngoncedo lwabacebisi babo abavelisi boboya bakhetha ezona mazi zeegusha zifanelekileyo ukuzidibanisa (ukuzizekisa) kunye neenkunzi zeegusha zabo ukuvelisa inzala evelisa uboya bekhwalithi ebhetele. Iigusha ezinoboya bekhwalithi yomgangatho ophantsi okanye ezingavelisi nawaphina amatakane zisoloko zikhethwa (ziyasuswa) ukusuka kumhlambi kwaye zithengiselwe inyama.

Abavelisi boboya bangathenga iinkunzi zeegusha ukusuka kwii ndawo zeencutshe ezibizwa ngokuba yimilibo efuyiweyo. Iinkunzi zeegusha zemilibo efuyiweyo ifuyelwa ukuvelisa uboya bekhwalithi ephezulu kwaye zingathengisa ngamaxabiso aphezulu.

Imilibo efuyiweyo eyahlukeneyo kwiimpawu ezahlukeneyo ezibonakalayo kwiinkunzi zeegusha abazifuyayo kwaye zibekwisibonelelo sokuthengiswa. Abavelisi bathenga ukusuka kwimilibo efuyiweyo efuya iinkunzi zeegusha ukuze zifanele umhlambi wabo kunye nommandla. Abavelisi boboya bafuna iinkunzi zeegusha ezingazalisa amatakane amaninzi asemphilweni azakukhula uboya bekhwalithi ephezulu.



Abavelisi boboya babonisa ngemfuyo yabo







Abavelisi bakhangela rhoqo iimazi zeegusha ngexesha lokunakekela amatakane



**Ukuphawula** indlebe kunceda abavelisi ukuba bazazi iigusha zabo

## UKUNAKEKELA AMATAKANE

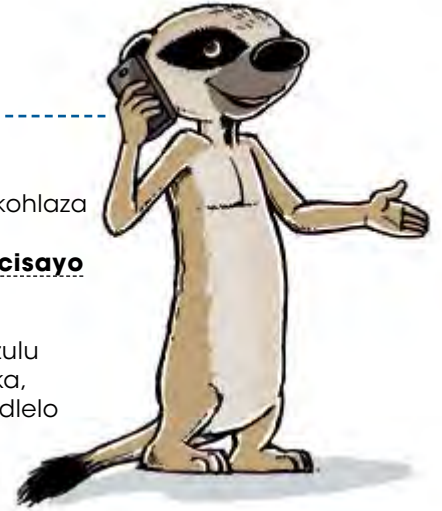
Abavelisi boboya baqhele ukulungiselela ukunakekela amatakane azakuzalwa ngexesha lasekwindla ngendlela eya ekuqaleni kwentlakohlaza xa kukho idlelo elininzi.

Ngalendlela kukho ukutya okwaneleyo kweemazi zeegusha **ezincancisayo** kunye namatakane amancinane xa ebalisa ukutya ingca.

Ukunakekela amatakane ngexesha lasekwindla kuthetha ukuba amatakane kufuneka ukuba omelele ngaphambi kokuba kufike imozulu erhabaxa yasehlotyeni. Apho amatakane azalwa ngexesha lasebusika, abavelisi bayaqinisekisa ukuba kukho indawo yokuhlala eninzi kumadlelo amancinane ukukhusela amatakane kunye neemazi zeegusha kwimozulu.

Ukunakekela amatakane eemazi zeegusha kuqhele ukunikwa amadlelo amancinane aqulathe okona kutya kufanelekileyo ukuxhasa iimfuno zawo zesondlo esiphezulu.

Ngexesha lokunakekela amatakane, abavelisi bakhangela imihlambi yabo rhoqo ukuqinisekisa ukuba iimazi zeegusha azinazo naziphina iingxaki. Ngamanye amaxesha iimazi zeegusha zingaba nobunzima kwaye abavelisi bangafuna ukuzinika uncedo.



## UBUSAZI UKUBA

Abanye abavelisi boboya basebenzisa iithegi zeendlebe zombane. Ezi ziduru kakhulu kodwa zinokugcina iinkcukacha ezininzi malunga neegusha. Zonke iinkcukacha kwithegi zingaskenelwa kwi khompyutha.

## UKUPHAWULWA KWAMATAKANE

Ukuphawulwa kwamatakane kwenziwa xa amatakane emalunga nesibhozo seeveki ubudala. Ukuphawulwa kwamatakane kubandakanya ukuphawulwa kweendlebe, ukugonywa kunye ukunqanda (ukususwa) imisila ematakaneni. Iinkunzi zamatakane **ziyathenwa**, ngaphandle kokuba kufuneka ukuba zigcinelwe ukufuywa.

Abanye abavelisi banika iigusha zabo iithegi yesazisi ezindlebeni zazo. Ezi thegi zithetha ukuba iimveliso zeegusha zingalandelelwa ukubuyela emva kwindawo ezisuka kuzo.

Abanye abavelisi basebenzisa iithegi zemibalabala eyahlukeneyo ukubonisa unyaka igusha eyazalwa ngawo. Ngalendlela

kulula ukuxela iminyaka yayo. Abavelisi bangasebenzisa kananjalo isixhobo sokuphawula iindlebe ukusika isikhewu okanye uphawu kwindlebe nganye yegusha.

Indawo yoboya nganye ingabane thegi olubhalisiweyo kunye nophawu, ukwenza ukwaziwa kubelula.

Igusha ephawulwe ngokucacileyo ingabuyiselwa kubanikazi bayo ukuba ziphumela emacingweni, ziyalahleka okanye zibhadulela kwifama engummelwane kwaye ixubeka neegusha zommelwane.

Ukuphawula kulula njengokugqobhoza iindlebe zakho.



## UKUTHENGISWA KWEE GUSHA

Abavelisi boboya abasoloko begcina wonke amatakane abawavelisayo. Bayakhetha ukuba ngawaphi amatakane amawagcinelwe umhlambi wokufuywa kunye nemveliso yoboya

kwaye ashiyekileyo ayathengiswa ngokubanzi. Oku kugcina inani elinqwenelekayo lilonke leegusha kwindawo ngonyaka ngamnye.

## UKULAWULA IMPILO YEE GUSHA

Abavelisi boboya baqhuba uludwe lwemisebenzi ukugcina iigusha zabo zisempilweni. Oku kuyasebenza ngakumbi kakhulu kunokuzama uku "lungisa" iigusha xa sele zigula - njengokuba iqhalo lisitsho, ukuthintela kubhetele kunokunyanga.

Ukuqinisekisa ukuba iigusha zinokutya kwekhwalthi okuninzi kunye namanzi acocekileyo yinxenye ebalulekileyo yolawulo lwemfuyo.

Iigusha zifuna umthunzi osuka emithini nasematyhlotweni ngexesha lasehlotyeni ukuzinceda ukuba ziphole kunye nokuzikhusela ngexesha lemozulu emanzi kunye nenezaqhwithi.

Abavelisi bakwafuna ukulawula izifo kunye

nezitshabalalisi kwimihlambi yabo. Benza oku ngokugonya, **ukumanzisa**, ukulawula iintwala kunye neempukane, imfuyo kunye nokubolekisa ngamadlelo amancinane, kunye nokukhetha imfuyo yokufuywa eyomeleleyo kunye nesempilweni.

Ngamanye amaxesha abavelisi boboya bafuna ugqirha wezilwanyana ukunceda ukunyanga iigusha ezigulayo kunye nezixhwalekileyo.

Abavelisi boboya benza imizamo emininzi kananjalo ukuqinisekisa ukuba iigusha zabo azonzakali okanye zibulawe ngamarhamncwa. Amarhamncwa aphambili abulala iigusha eMzantsi Afrika ngoo dyakalasho kunye neengqawa.



## UKUGONYWA

Iigusha ziyagonywa ngokuchasene nezifo ezithile ezixhaphakileyo xa zisengamatakane.

E-Mzantsi Afrika iintlobontlobo ezibanzi kakhulu zamayeza okugonya ziyafumaneka ngokuchasene nezifo zeegusha njengo dila, isisu segazi setakane, ubutsumtsum bentso, uminxano-mihlathi, umlenze omnyama, ukukrala kwemiphunga, ukukhutshwa kwesisu okusulelayo (i-brucellosis) kunye namathumba. Amayeza okugonya eza ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo, kwaye amanye adityaniswa kunye neevithamini.

## UKUMANZISA

Iintshulube zamathumbu, okanye izidleleleli, ngokuxhaphakileyo zichaphazela iigusha. Abavelisi bangamanzisa iigusha zabo ngeekhemikhali zeentshulube, ezifana nepilisi engamanzi yeentshulube, ukulawula iintshulube. Ubolekiswano lwamadlelo amancinane (amadlelo amancinane apho



iigusha zihlaliswa khona kangangexesha elifutshane) kunganceda ukuthintela uninzi lweentshulube emathunjini ukuba lunyuke. Ungakhathazeki - inyama esulelekileyo ayinako ukuthengiswa.

## UKUHLASELA KWEE MPUKANE

Ukuhlaselela kwee mpukane sisimo esixhaphakileyo esichaphazela iigusha kwihlabathi jikelele, kuquka uMzantsi Afrika. Iimpukane eziluhlaza zizala amaqanda azo kuboya obufumileyo okanye obungcolileyo, kudla ngokuba yindawo engqonge amazantsi egusha. Iimpethu ziqandusela kulamaqanda kwaye zimbe phakathi kwinyama yegusha. Isiphumo ziintlungu kunye nokugula. Ukuba ishiywa inganyangwanga, isilwanyana singabhubha.

Ukungqezulwa kwarhoqo kwakunye **nokutsaza** ngeekhemikhali ezinqanda iimpukane eziluhlaza ukuba zizalele amaqanda azo kuboya obumdaka ngamanyathelo okulumkela amahle. Kwisithuba seminyaka i-Merino yoMzantsi Afrika iye yafuyelwa imigobo ecoceke kancinane, ngamanye amazwi, ukwenzela umzimba ogudileyo. Isiphumo kukukhula okuncinane koboya ngokungqonge iimpundu. Kule indawo kufume kancinane kwaye kunoboya, ukwenzeka kwempukane eluhlaza kuyancitshiswa. Xa kukho ubungqina bokuhlaselela kweempukane kumhlambi, **iyeza lokubulala izifshabalalisi** liyasetyenziswa ngoko nangoko **kwindawo yangasemva** (iimpundu) ukubulala iimpukane eluhlaza. Esi sisenzo esisemgangathweni.

Isahlulo esikhulu sobuninzi boboya obuchetyiweyo boMzantsi Afrika sisuka kwiindawo ezirhabaxa, zobuninzi bemvula ephantsi ezifana ne karoo. Ngethamsanqa impukane eluhlaza ayiqhelekanga apha njenga kwiindawo zobuninzi bemvula ephezulu ezinjengo mmandla wonxweme kunye nethafa elinengca eliphezulu (ngokungqonge i-Dullstroom kunye ne Belfast).

Ukuhlaselelwa ziintwala kunye neempukane



**ITHANGA ELIQHWANYZAYO!**



Imazi yempukane eluhlaza ingazala kangangama-200 amaqanda ngaxesha linye.

# UKUCHEBA

**Ukucheba** yinkqubo yokuvuna uboya obusuka kwigusha ephilayo. Ukucheba akubangeli umonzakalo okanye ukufa, kwaye igusha ingachetywa rhoqo.

Umntu angaqeqeshwa yi Nwga ukuze aचेbe. Xa uthe waqeqeshwa ungaqeshwa yinkampani okanye ziikontraktha ezizodwa ezichebayo. Ukucheba ngalondlela kuba yinkqubela-phambili yobomi bakho. Ukucheba kukokwamaxasha athile onyaka kwaye ngexesha lonyaka abachebi batyelela kulo lonke ilizwe phakathi kweefama, becheba iigusha ukuze baphile. Iqela ngalinye likhatshwa ngumhleli woboya kunye nomphathi woboya.

Malunga nesibini esithathwini kumaqela okucheba sisebenzisa ukucheba ngesandla. Umntu ocheba ngesandla uzakucheba ngokukodwa malunga neegusha

ezingamashumi amahlanu ngosuku, kodwa kukho abachebi abakwaziyo ukwenza ngaphezulu.

Abacheba ngomatshini basebenzisa iiklipa zombane ezifanayo kwezo zisetyenziswa ngabalungisi-zinwele, kodwa zinkulu kwaye ziqinile. Isixhobo sesandla ngasinye siqhutywa yi motho yombane kwindawo "yokuma" apho umchebi ngamnye asebenza khona. Umntu onobuchule ocheba ngomatshini angacheba, ngaxesha linye, malunga nobuninzi beegusha eziphindwe kabini kunomntu ocheba ngesandla.

Amaqela aचेbayo aqhele ukuchitha iveki okanye ngaphezulu efameni, kuxhomekeke kwinani leegusha. Abavelisi boboya kufuneka balungiselele kakuhle kwangaphambili ukuze balungelelanise amaqela.



## ABACHEBI BODIDI OLUPHEZULU

Ukukuphiswano lokucheba iigusha ludume kakhulu eMzantsi Afrika, e-Australia nase New Zealand. Irekhodi lomhlaba lokucheba ngomatshini iimazi zeegusha ze Merino zimazi zeegusha ezingama-466 kwishifu yeeyure ezisi-8.



Abantu abacheba ngomatshini emsebenzini



Abachebi abaziintshatsheli zehlabathi basoloko bevela eMzantsi Afrika



## UKUCHEBA IIGUSHA

Abachebi bazisa igusha ukusuka **kubuhlanti bazo bokuvalelwa** ukuya kutsho kwindawo yokuma esemgangathweni. Banocoselelo kakhulu ngendlela ababamba ngayo igusha kuba bafuna ukuyigcina izolile. Abachebi bakwanenkathalo eyodwa ukubalekela amanxeba esikhumba egusheni.

Emva kokuba uboya buchetyiwe kwaye

buqokelelwe, uboya begusha buphathwa njenge siqwenga esinye. Bucholwacholwa ngumntu ophathayo (okwabizwa ngokuba ngumphosi woboya) buphoswe kwitafile yokucombulula.

## UBUGCISA BOKUCHEBA

Inkqubo yokucheba ayitshintshanga kangako ekuhambeni kwexesha, Abavelisi, abachebi kunye nabaphandi bayaqhubeka ukuphicotha iimbono ezintsha kunye nobugcisa.

Iimbono ezintsha ziquka ukucheba okuthe nkqo kwakunye nokucheba kwe bhayoloji. Kanti, kusesisigaba sokulinga kuphela kwaye akukasetyenziswa.

Ukucheba okuthe nkqo kuzakwenza lula ubomi bomchebi. Ngokucacileyo kulula kwe kusempilweni ukusebenza usuku lonke lokusebenza ume nkqo endaweni yokugobela phantsi. Kuyacingwa kananjalo ukuba kwixesha elizayo umatshini ungasetyenziswa ukubeka endaweni ngocoselelo kwaye ubambe igusha.

Enye indlela kukucheba kwe bhayoloji. Oku kubandakanya ukubeka umnatha ngokungqongwe igusha kwaye emva koko itofwe nge protini. Ikhemikhali etofwiweyo kumele ukuba iphule usinga loboya kwaye igusha emva koko kufuneka ivuthulule uboya begusha bayo ngesiqwenga esinye ngaphakathi emnatheni.



## UKULUNGISELELA ISHEDI

Ngaphambi kokuba iqela lokucheba lifike umfama uzakucoca ngocoselelo ishedi yokucheba ukuthintela usuleleko lobuninzi boboya obuchetyiweyo. Ezinye izinto ezincinci zosonga olwahlukeneyo, zingasuka kwizinja, kwiigusha ezimabalabala, kwiziqwenga zemitya okanye kwiplastiki. Kusoloko kubonwa kuphela xa ilaphu lithe lenziwa ukusuka eboyeni, kubangele iilahleko ezinkulu kumvelisi. Yonakalisa kananjalo udumo lwelizwe evela kulo.

Igusha kufuneka zome nko ukuze zichetywe. Ukuba imvula iyalindeleka igusha izakugcinwa eshedini ubusuku ngaphambi kokuchetywa.

Ngaphakathi kwishedi elungiselelwe kakuhle umchebi ngamnye unobuhlanti bakhe obuncinane bokuvalela. Izandla ezahlukeneyo eshedini zishenxisa iigusha ukusuka kubuhlanti obukhulu ukuya kutsho kobo buncinane. Ngalendlela umchebi akunyanzelekanga ukuba aleqeke emva kwegusha kubuhlanti obukhulu, kwaye umfama angahlola ikhwalithi yomsebenzi owenzwe ngumchebi ngamnye.

Umchebi ngesandla emsebenzini



# UKULUNGISELELA UBOYA BEGUSHA

Emva kokuba uboya begusha buphoselwe kwitafile yokucombulula umhleli woboya uyabugugutha (uyabukhangela) ukususa uboya bekhwalithi ephantsi obungqonge imiphetho. Oku kuquka uboya obungqonge intloko kunye nobuso, ukusikwa kwesibini kunye neziqwenga ezingcolileyo ezingqonge imilenze. Emva koko umhleli woboya ususa uboya entameni. Uboya obusentameni buyatshintshatshintsha kakhulu ngenxa yee pliti kumphambili wegusha. Uboya obusemqolo buqulathe **iziqwenga** ezininzi zemathiriyeli yentyatyambo kunye nothuli kunoboya obusemacaleni omzimba wegusha.

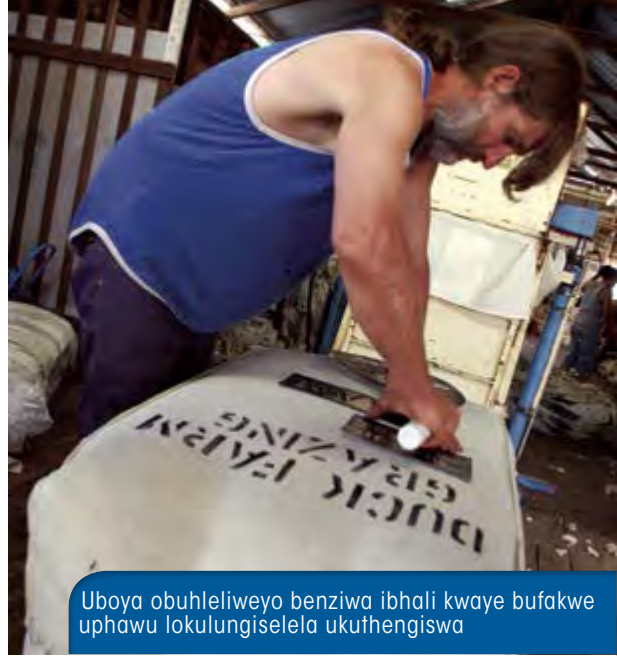
Umzimba ophambili woboya begusha emva koko uyasongwa kwaye umiselwe umgangatho owodwa ngokubhekiselele kucoleko losinga kunye nobude bosinga.

Uboya buconjululwa bubeziindidi ezintlanu:

- uboya begusha
- **ii-necks**
- umqolo
- izisu
- ziqwenga

Uboya obuhleliweyo bubekwa ngokwee **pakethi zoboya** be nayiloni kwaye bucinezelwe ukuba bube ziibhali eziphawulwe ngekhawudi eyodwa yodidi loboya kunye neenkukacha zomvelisi woboya.

Bonke uboya boMzantsi Afrika buhlelwa ngokunxulumene nemigangatho yokuhlela ye NWGA. I-NWGA ikwagqiba ngenkqubo yekhowudi kuzo zonke iibhali.

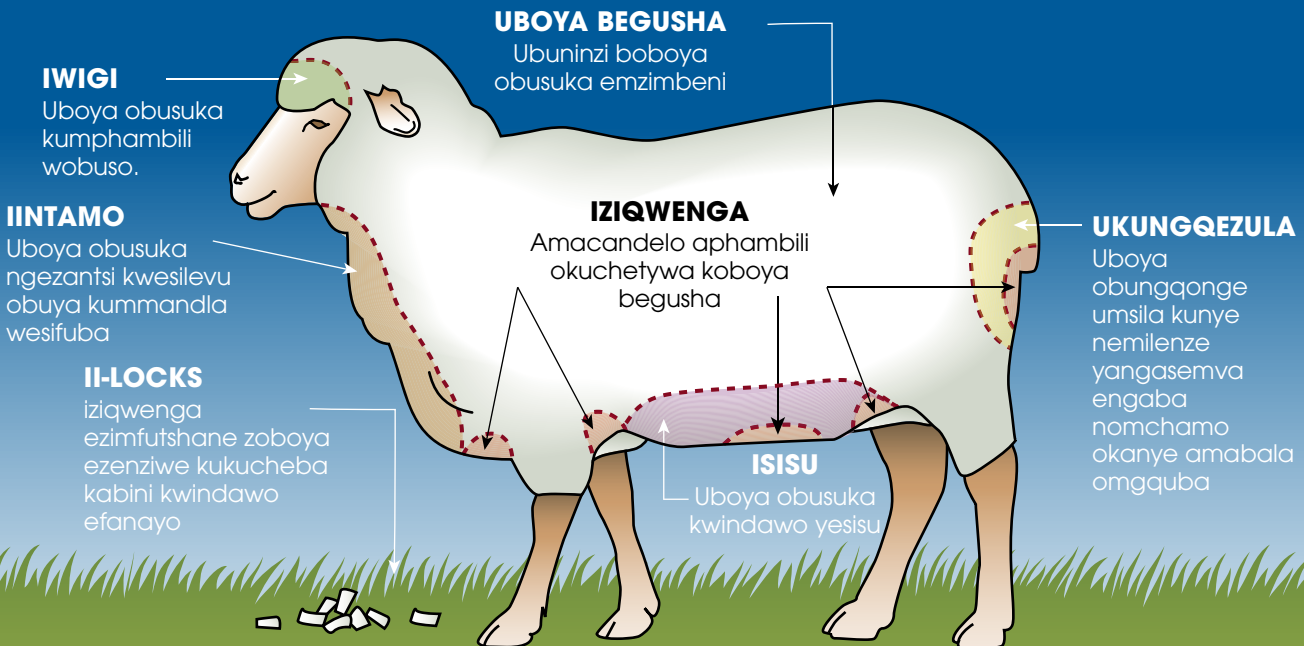


Uboya obuhleliweyo benziwa ibhali kwaye bufakwe uphawu lokulungiselela ukuthengiswa



Ukuguguthwa (ukukhangelwa) koboya begusha

Amacandelo aphambili okuchetywa koboya begusha







## UKUNGQEZULA

**Ukungqezula** ludidi oluthile lokucheba kwaye alusoloko lusenziwa ngaxesha linye lonyaka njengokucheba okuqhelekileyo.

Ngexesha lokungqezula buboya obungqonge amazantsi egusha kuphela obususwayo. Ukususa obuboya kunceda ukuthintela ukuhlasela kweempukane kuba buboya obumdaka obutsala iimpukane ezizala amaqanda.

## UKWENZA IBHALI

Abavelisi boMzantsi Afrika basebenzisa izicinezeli ezisebenza ngoxinzelelo lolwelo ukucinezela uboya ukuba bube ziipakethi ze nayiloni. Ezi zicinezeli ziquathe isikhongozelo esisebhokisini esibubukhulu obufanayo njengee pakethi ze nayiloni. Iipakethi engenanto ifakwa ngaphakathi kwisicinezeli, sigcwaliswe ngoboya obucinezelelwa phantsi sisidyumpuzisi. Kuthatha malunga namashumi amathandathu oboya begusha obuguguthiweyo ukugcwalisa ibhali loboya. Ibhali linobunzima obumalunga ne 180 kg.

## UKUNGABONI KWE GUSHA ...



Ngamanye amaxesha igusha ayinako ukubona ngenxa yoboya obukhula phezulu kwamehlo ayo. Oku kubizwa ngokuba kukubayimfama koboya, kwaye yimvelaphi yesaci (intetho) "ukutsala uboya ngaphezulu kwamehlo omnye umntu". Xa utsala uboya ngaphezulu kwamehlo omnye umntu awuthembeki kuba uyabakhohlisa







Uboya begusha buconjululwa



Iitraki ezinkulu zithutha uboya

## UKUTHUTHA UBOYA

Ibhayi ngumbindi woshishino loboya eMzantsi Afrika. Uninzi, ukuba ayingabo bonke, abadlali bendima ababalulekileyo kushishino bahlala apha.

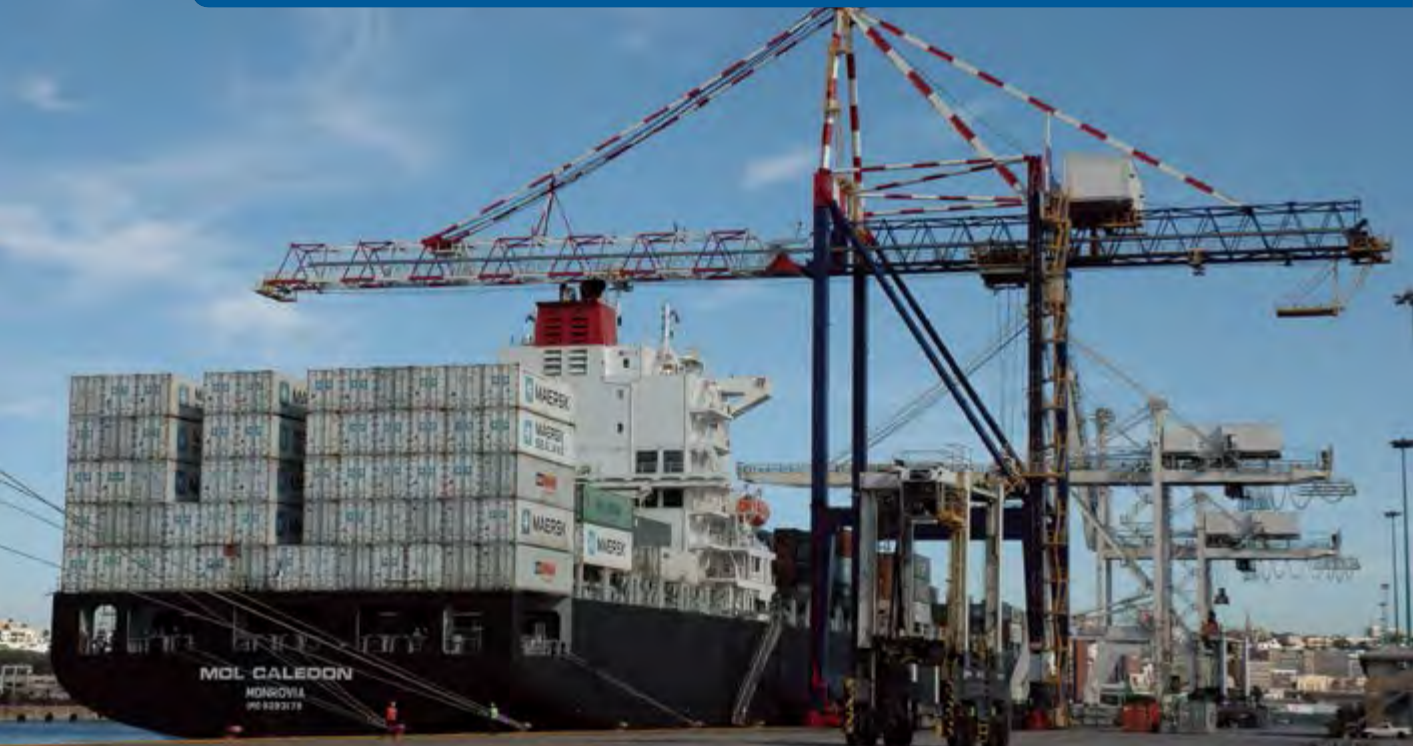
Emva kokucheba, ukuhlela kunye nokwenza ibhali, abavelisi bahambisa uboya obuchetyiweyo babo kwinkampani yokurhweba ngoboya yomkhethe. Apha bugcinwa okwexeshana kwizitora ezinkulu.

Uninzi loboya obuchetyiweyo boMzantsi Afrika buthengiselwa abathengi baphesheya kweelwandle. Izicinezeli zobunzimakhamo obuphezulu zisetyenziselwa ukucinezela amabhali oboya ukuba abesisithathu sobukhulu bokuqala bazo. Kungeloxesha kuphela apha uboya bufakwa kwisikhongozelo ukuba buthuthwe ngenqanawa.



Izitora zoboya zingagcina amawaka amabhali

Uninzi loboya obuchetyiweyo boMzantsi Afrika buthengiselwa kwaye buthenyelwa abathengi baphesheya kweelwandle





## INTLALO-NTLE YEZILWANYANA .....

Abavelisi boboya boMzantsi Afrika basoloko bexhalabe kakhulu malunga nentlalo-ntle bezilwanyana zabo kunye nommandla. Ulondolozo olubhekiselele kubutyebi lilungelo eliphambili eliphezulu kwaye indlela ye “clean green” yinqobo esesikweni yendalo yeshishini. Amayeza emfuyo angaphakathi (ngokomlomo okanye isitofu) nawangaphandle (asetyenziswa esikhumbeni) asetyenziswa ngoqoqosho kuphela xa kungekho umkhethe.

Isiphumo sesisempilweni, umhlambi wesizwe oziqhelanise kakuhle othi ubenempumelelo kummandla wethu wendalo.



## IMITHETHO YOKUSEBENZA KAKUHLE .....

*Imanywali Yobhekiselelo Lokusebenza Kakuhle Yemfuyo Yoboya Begusha eMzantsi Afrika (BPRM) ikhuthaza ukusebenza kokufuya ukuba:*

- yongeza intlalo-ntle yezilwanyana
- ihlonipha kwaye ikhathalelela ummandla
- ibandakanya uxanduva lwasekuhlaleni.

Igusha kufuneka iphathwe ngokwasemzimbeni ngezizathu ezahlukeneyo. Oku kuquka inkathalelo yezempilo, ukushunqulwa kweempondo, ukunqundwa (ukususwa) imisila, ukucheba, ukuhambahambisa iigusha, ukukhathalela amatakne aziinkedama okanye iimazi zeegusha ezikhulelweyo.

Ukuba oku akwenziwa ngokuchanekileyo izilwanyana zingabase zintlungwini nakwinkxwaleko. Kubalulekile ukuba yonke lemigaqo-nkqubo yenziwa ngobuchule obufunekayo kunye nolwazi.

I-BPRM ichaza ngokucacileyo ngendlela yokusebenzisana kakuhle ngemisebenzi emininzi yamafama oboya. Yenza izincomo kananjalo ngazo zonke iindawo ezifunekayo efama ukuqinisekisa ukuba izilwanyana zikhathalelwe kakuhle.







## EMINYE IMISEBENZI YABAVELISI BOBOYA

Abavelisi boboya benza okuninzi kunokugada iigusha kuphela. Xa siqalisa, kufuneka baqinisekise ngamacingo, izakhiwo kunye nomatshini ukuba zigcinwe zikwisimo esihle esisebenzayo. Ngaphandle koku kufuneka bakhangele rhoqo kwaye bagcine izibonelelo zamanzi emikhombeni nasemadamini.

Imfuyo yoboya, njengalo naliphina ishishini, ikwaquka umsebenzi wase ofisini. Kufuneka ukuba bagcine iingxelo zezimali (imali echithiweyo kunye nengenisiweyo), iingxelo zemfuyo kunye neengxelo zolungiselelo lwefama.

Uninzi lwabavelisi boboya baqhuba iifama ezixubileyo Oku kuthetha ukuba bakhulisa izilimo kwaye bagcine imfuyo enjengee gusha kunye neenkomo. Kwiifama ezixubileyo kukho imisebenzi efuna ukwenziwa kwezinye iindawo zemveliso, njengokuvuna izilimo okanye umsebenzi weenkomo.

Imfuyo lushishino olunzima kwaye amafama kufuneka ukuba alawule imisetyenzana emininzi yemihla ngemihla ukuze babenokuphumeza iinjongo zabo zexesha elide.

Njengabo bonke abanye abantu abasebenza nzima, kubalulekile kubavelisi boboya ukufumana nokulungiselela ixesha leeholide. Ukuthatha ikhefu kunika abavelisi ithuba lokuphumla, lokuyekelela, ukuchitha



ixesha elilelakho kunye nothandana nabo kwaye ubuyele efama unamandla avuselelekileyo kunye nenzondelelo.



## IZINJA EZINCEDISA UKWALUSA IIGUSHA

Izinja ezincedisa ukwalusa iigusha zidlala indima ebalulekileyo kwiifama zokuvelisa uboya. Zigcinwa ngokuphambili njenge zinja zokusebenza kwaye ingezizo izilo-qabane. Amanye amafama athiinja encedisa ukwalusa iigusha inexabiso labantu abane xa isolusa iigusha.

Umalusi ngumntu ogada iigusha, nokuba unenja encedisa ukwalusa iigusha okanye akanayo ukuba imncede. Oku ingaba ngumfama kwakunye/okanye umsebenzi wase fama.

Izinja ezincedisa ukwalusa iigusha zinethuku lemvelo lokwalusa lendalo ukugcina umhlambi weegusha ukunye. Ngoqeqesho olufanelekileyo intshontsho elinethuku lemvelo elihle liba yi asethi exabiseke kakhulu efama.

Izinja ezincedisa ukwalusa iigusha zikrelekrele ngokugqithisileyo, zinamandla kwaye zomelele. Zingabaleka ngokukhawuleza nokuya kude, nakwiindawo ezivelisa uboya ezishushu zoMzantsi Afrika. Ngosuku olunye lokusebenza zingagqiba kangangobukhulu obuzii khilomitha ezingamashumi amabini.

Amafama oboya amaninzi oMzantsi Afrika aqhuba ngokugqibeleleyo kakuhle ngaphandle kwezinja ezincedisa ukwalusa iigusha, kodwa kwiifama apho zisetyenziswa khona zixatyiswe njengabasebenzi abathembekileyo, amaqabane, abalingani kunye nabahlobo. I-Border Collies kunye ne Australian Kelpies zezona mfuyo zixhaphakileyo kwiifama zoboya boMzantsi Afrika.

Izinja ezincedisa ukwalusa iigusha nje ziyathanda ukusebenza neegusha. Ukuyoliswa kwazo okukhulu kukumenywa kumva webhaki, ukuqhutyelwa kumhlambi weegusha, nokuthobela imiyalelo ngokukhawuleza nangokuchanekileyo. Okungakumbi, ziyakonwabela ukusebenza nangoluphina usuku lweveki – ngenxa yokuwonwabela, isitya sokutya kunye nofikelelo oluyi 24/7 kumanzi acocekileyo kunye nendawo yokuhlala.

Izinja ezincedisa ukwalusa iigusha azifuyelwa (okanye zithengwe) inkangeleko yazo, kodwa ngenxa yobuchule bazo bokusebenza neegusha. Zonke izinja zivela kwiingcuka kwaye zazinga marhamncwa ekuqaleni. Kwinkqubo yokukhetha, ithuku lemvelo lokubulala lenja encedisa ukwalusa iigusha lakhutshwa ngokuveliswa kwakhona kwaye ithuku lemvelo lokwalusa lamiliselwa. Ukufuya kunye nokuqeqesha kongeza ithuku lemvelo lokuqhuba ngokwendalo nelokwalusa.

Izinja ezincedisa ukwalusa iigusha zisebenza kwizibaya, kwiinkampu nakwiishedi zokucheba. Zinemisebenzi eyahlukeneyo:

- ziqokelela iigusha



U-Jill,inja yonyaka ka 2013



U-Don, Intshatsheli ye Sizwe ka 2013

I-Border Collies zazifuywa emdeni (kungenxa yoko igama elithi Border Collie) ophakathi kwe Ngilani kunye ne Scotland kwii 1800. I-Kelpies yokuqala yaveliswa e-Australia. Umlibo wayo yayingu Collie ebizwa ngokuba ngu Kelp.

### UKUXHAPHA KWEZINJA EZINCEDISA UKWALUSA IIGUSHA!



Ukhuphiswano lwezinja ezincedisa ukwalusa iigusha kunye nabaphathi bazo lubanjwa kuMzantsi Afrika wonke ukusuka ngo Matshi ukuya ku Septemba. Zilungiselelwa yi Manyano yeZinja ezincedisa ukwalusa iigusha zoMzantsi Afrika (SASDA). Injongo ephambili kukunyusela izinja ezincedisa ukwalusa iigusha njengomsebenzi olondolozayo. Oku kwenziwa ngendlela yemiboniso, izifundo kunye nokhuphiswano. Izifundo ziyilelwe ukuvavanya ukubanako kokusebenza kwezinja.

- zihambisa iigusha ngokujikelezayo ukusuka kwinkampu ukuya kwenye inkampu
- ziqhuba iigusha, ngomzekelo, ukuya kwisibaya okanye kwishedi yokucheba
- zincipha ukuzihambisa ukuba zingene kumasango okanye kwiitraki..

Izinja ezincipha ukwalusa iigusha zibala iigusha ngokugcina umhlambi kunye nokulawula ubuninzi beegusha obuhamba bugqitha kumntu obalayo.

Ezinye izinja ezincipha ukwalusa iigusha zibaleka ngokunqamleza imiva yeegusha xa zisesibayeni kwaye zincipha ukuzityhalela kumdyarho wokuba zimanziswe kwaye zigonywe. Ezinye zihamba ecaleni komhlambi ukwenza njalo.

Izinja ezincipha ukwalusa iigusha azihlali nomhlambi kuba azizalelwanga ukuba zigade imfuyo.

Izinja ezincipha ukwalusa iigusha

zidibana ngqo ngamehlo kunye neegusha xa ziqokelela zona. Zizigada ngocoselelo ukuze zibenokuqonda indlela iigusha ezizakuhamba ngayo. Inja eaqeqeshwe kakuhle igada iigusha kodwa ikwamamela isandi okanye imiyalelo yempempe esuka kumalusi wazo. Ikwathatha imiqondiso esuka kulwimi lomzimba womalusi.

Umsebenzi wokuqeqeshela iigusha uqalisa xa intshontsho liphakathi kwesithandathu kunye neshumi elinambini leeveki ubudala. Injongo kukuthobela, intembeko kunye nobuchule obahlukeneyo bokuhambisa nokwalusa iigusha. Umalusi usebenzisa izandi zemilozi ezahlukeneyo kwimiyalelo eyahlukeneyo. Usebenzisa ulwimi lomzimba (apho inja ithi iqonde ngokwethuku lemvelo) ukufundisa inja impempe kunye nemiyalelo yesandi. Ngemiyalelo yempempe umalusi usebenzisa umnwe wakhe phakathi kwemilebe yakhe, okanye umlozi owodwa kamalusi.

## UKUTHIYA IGAMA INJA ENCEDISA UKWALUSA IGUSHA YAKHO

Igama kufuneka ukuba libelifutshane kwaye libelula ukulibiza, ukulikhwaza nokulimemeza. Umzekelo: Don, Flint, Jill, Trig, Tip, Tiggy, Quin, Sheep, Spot.

Cingela ukuba ubungumnikazi wezinja ezikweliphepha. Cinga ngegama elifutshane nelitsolileyo.

## IIMPEMPE ZIKAMALUSI

Iimpempe zikamalusi ziyilwe kwaye zisetyenziselwa kuphela izinja ezisebenzayo

Kwiinkampu ezinkulu kusoloko kuyimfuneko ukuthethathethana nenja, okanye nezinja ezininzi, kumgama. Kungabanzima kananjalo ukwenza isandi sakho ukuba sivakale ngaphezulu kokunxakama komhlambi wamatakane kunye neemazi zeegusha, kumoya ovuthuzayo okanye kwimozulu yesaqhwithi. Kungesosizathu iimpempe (isandi esiya kude kunelizwi) izizixhobo ezibalulekileyo zothethathethwano. Iyindlela yoku "thetha" nezinja. Izinja eziqeqeshwe kakuhle zazi zombini impempe kunye nemiyalelo yesandi.

Iimpempe zikamalusi zingenziwa ukusuka kwizinyithi ezahlukeneyo okanye iiplastiki. Uninzi lwazo zenziwe ngomatshini, kodwa ezinye zenziwe ngesandla kwaye zikrolwe kakuhle.



### AMAGAMA OBOYA!

Igama elithi umalusi lisuka kwigama lamandulo lesiNgesi u "scēaphirde". Akukho nzima ukubona "igusha" kunye "nomhlambi" kwigama, ingaba kunjalo?



Iimpempe kaMalusi

Ukuyilwa kunceda umalusi ukuba avuthele iinowuthi ezahlukeneyo ibenye nje ngempempe enye. Izinja ziyasabela kwizandi ezahlukeneyo zempempe. Oku kuyafana nokubetha umlozi ngamazinyo okanye ngemilebe yakho.





## UKHUSELEKO LWASEFAMA

Abavelisi banenkathalo yokuthintela iingozi kwiindawo.

Igusha ngokubanzi azinabo ubungozi. Ukuphathwa okuchanekileyo ngamafama, iintsapho zabo kunye nabasebenzi kubalulekile ngokukodwa kwizibaya nakwii shedi zokucheba apho abantu, izinja kunye neegusha zibakunye kwisithuba esincinane ngokuthelekisekayo.

Iinkunzi zeegusha azithembakali kwaye zinohlaselo, ngokukodwa xa zivalelwe esibayeni. Iigusha kananjalo zingoyika kwaye zibaleke – abantu abazingqongileyo kufuneka bakuqaphele oku.

Iindawo zoboya zinee bhaki, iitrekta, izithuthuthu, iitraki kunye nezixhobo zokucheba zeshedi. Abanikazi kunye nabasebenzi kufuneka baqinisekise ukuba iintsana ezikhasayo, abantwana abancinane abasabhadazayo kunye nabantwana abancinane bayasuswa ngokukhuselekileyo endleleni xa iimoto zihambahamba.

Abavelisi balungisa umatshini wasefama ukuwugcina ukuba ubekwisimo esikhuselekileyo kunye nakwisimo esihle

## IIKHEMIKHALI

Iikhemikhali zasefama kufanele ukuba zigcinwe kwiindawo ezitshixiweyo zezitoto zekhemikhali. Ezinye iikhemikhali zoogqirha bezilwanyana, njengamayeza okugonya, kufuneka ukuba agcinwe epholile kwaye esoloko agcinwe kwisibandisi esitshixiweyo.



esisebenzayo. Abasebenzi kufuneka bazi indlela yokuwusebenzisa (kwaye bawugcine) ngokukhuselekileyo nangoxanduva. Izithuthuthu zasefama akufunekanga ukuba ziqhutywe ngaphandle kwezigcina-ntloko ezikhuselekileyo kunye nezihlangu ezifanelekileyo.

Ishedi zokucheba zikhanyiswe kakuhle kwaye zonke izixhobo zilungiswe kakuhle ukuzigcina zikhuselekile kunye nakwisimo esihle esisebenzayo.

Abavelisi banocoselelo ekusebenziseni iikhemikhali kuphela xa beyalelwe. Zonke iinaliti ezisetyenziselwe ukugonya zilahlwa ngokufanelekileyo emva kokusetyenziswa.

## UKUTYHILEKA ELANGENI

Amafama oboya asoloko engaphandle. Anciphisa ubungozi bokutyileka elangeni kunye nokudinwa bubushsushu ngokunxiba iminqwazi, iihempe ezinemikhono emide kunye nezikhuseli-linga. Bakwasela amanzi amaninzi

ukubalekela ukoma.

Ngexesha lasehlotyeni, abavelisi boboya basoloko bengaphandle ngaphambi kwexesha lasekuseni okanye emva kwexesha langokuhlwa xa kupholile.

## ABANTWANA KWIINDAWO ZOBOYA

Ifama yoboya inezithuba ezininzi, kwaye abantwana bangaba nolonwabo olukhulu. Bangagcina izilwanyana ezinkulu, njenga mahashe, kwaye babenezithuthuthu njalo. Kusoloko kukho into eninzi yokwenza efama kwaye bangenza imisetyenzana eyahlukeneyo ngaphantsi kokugadwa ngumntu omdala.

## UKUNCEDISA NGEMISEBENZI

Abantwana bangathatha inxaxheba ekuhlanganiseni okanye ekuhambiseni iigusha ukusuka kwinkampu enye ukuya kwenye. Ngexesha lokunakekela amatakane, bangakhangela iimazi zeequsha ukujonga ukuba akhona nawaphina asengxakini.

Ngamanye amaxesha kukho amatakane aziinkedama ("hanslammers") afuna ukuncanciswa ngebhotile kangamaxesha amaninzi ngosuku xa esemancinane. Ubisi lwawo lwenziwe nge fomula, eyenzelwe amatakane ngokukodwa.

Ngexesha lesigaba sexesha lokucheba ishedi ifuna ukucocwa kwaye uboya buconjululwe. Apha kunnjalo, njengokutyisa amatakane, abantwana banganikezela ngesandla - kwaye bakonwabele oko.

## UKUYA ESIKOLWENI

Iindawo zoboya ezininzi zikude kakhulu ezidolophini okanye ezixekweni. Oku kuthetha ukuba abantwana basoloko benyanzelekile ukuba baye esikolweni kwi hostele (kumzi

wabafundi nabaqeshwa). Emva koko babesekhaya kuphela ngeempelaveki (ukuba ifama kunye nesikolo azikho qelele) nasemva koko ngexesha leeholide.



Abantwana bachaza uboya

Banganceda kananjalo ukuhambahambisa iigusha kwizibaya nasebuhlanti.

Eminye imisetyenzana abangayifumana inomdla iquka **ukuphawula** amatakane, ukumanzisa nokunakekela izinja ezincedisa ukwalusa iigusha.



## ABAVELISI BABUTHENGISA NJANI UBOYA BABO? .....

Kwezintsoke isambuku soboya obuchetyiweyo kurhwetywa ngabo ngendlela yeenkampani ezinkulu zokurhweba ngoboya. Eyona persenti inkulu yoboya obuchetyiweyo ithengiswa ngendlela **yenkqubo yefandesi**. Kanti, abanye abachebi bakhetha ukuthengisa bucala.

lifandesi zibekwe embindini ose Bhayi kwaye zenzeka kanye ngeveki ngexesha lexesha lonyaka boboya, oluqhuba ukusuka ku Agasti ukuya ku Juni.

Kwisithuba seminyaka uboya boMzantsi Afrika bakha udumo oluhle obuhlelwe kakuhle ngokugqithisileyo nobulungiselelwe urhwebo.

## UKUVAVANYWA KOSINGA .....

Ikhwalithi yoboya ixhomekeke ngokuphambili kucoleko losinga, ukuveliswa kococeko, amaqondo esimo semifino kunye nokungcoliswa luthuli.

Ngaphambi kwendali nganye isampulu engakhethiyo yoboya iyathathwa kwibhali ngalinye kwaye ilinganiswe ukugqiba ngesiqumla-sangqa sosinga oluphakathi, isiqulatho sesimo semifino kunye nokungcoliswa luthuli. Ezi nkukacha zibonakala kwi khathalogu yesambuku ngasinye esibekelwe ukuthengiswa.

## NGUBANI OTHENGA UBOYA BOMZANTSI AFRIKA? .....

Malunga ne 80% yoboya obuchetyiweyo bethu buthonyelwa kwamanye amazwe njengo boya obumpunyumpunyu (obungavaswanga). Iinkampani ezithenga uboya kwiindali ngamalungu abhalisiweyo oBoya boMzantsi Afrika kunye neManyano Yabathengi be Mohair (SAWAMBA).

Ezi nkampani zizinzile kakhulu kwaye zinodumo, kwaye zithenga kwaye zixhasa ngezimali eziyi-100% yoboya obuthengwa endalini.



Uboya begusha buboniswe abathengi

## AMAGAMA OBOYA



Ngexesha lamaxesha amathanga iKoloni yayiyeyona ne-ibabulekileyo evelisa uboya eMzantsi Afrika. Ushishino lwegusha lwanwenwa ngokukhawuleza kwilizwe lonke, kodwa "Uboya base Koloni" yabasisibizo sorhwebo lwehlabathi lohlobo oluthile sabo bonke uboya obuveliswe kwilizwekazi elingezantsi.

Ngenxa yokuthamba kwabo, Uboya base Koloni bufanele ilaphu lalamaxesha okanye impahla enithiweyo ukuze zivakale zithambile kwisikhumba. I-palette egcweleyo ngokushiya kwemibala yefashoni efunwa lushishino inokwenzeka ngenxa yombala oqaqambileyo, omhlophe woBoya beGusha.

Zithenga uboya ukwenzela iimfuno zabo zokulungisa okanye egameni lezinye iinkampani zoboya zaphesheya kweelwandle.

Ezona ndawo zibalulekileyo zokuthumela kwamanye amazwe zezi: i-China (ukungephi oyena mthengi umkhulu kakhulu), i-Czech Republic, i-India, iJamani, i-United Kingdom, i-Egypt, i-France kunye ne Mauritius.



Iisampulu zoboya zivavanyelwa ikhwalithi



Iisampulu zeziqumla-sangqa zosinga ezahlukeneyo

## Jonga ngokusondeleyo kusinga loboya

### Umxokelelwano omde wee amino asidi ze Helix

Usinga loboya olunye luqulathe iindidi ezingama-20 ezahlukeneyo zee amino asidi ezidityanisiwe entloko ukuya emsileni ukwenza isakheko somxokelelwano eside se helix samasuntswana eprotini esimalunga ne 400-600 yee amino asidi ngomxokelelwano ngamnye. I-Keratin kokona kwenzeka kuxhaphakileyo kwe protini okufumaneka eboyni.



### I-Protolibrils

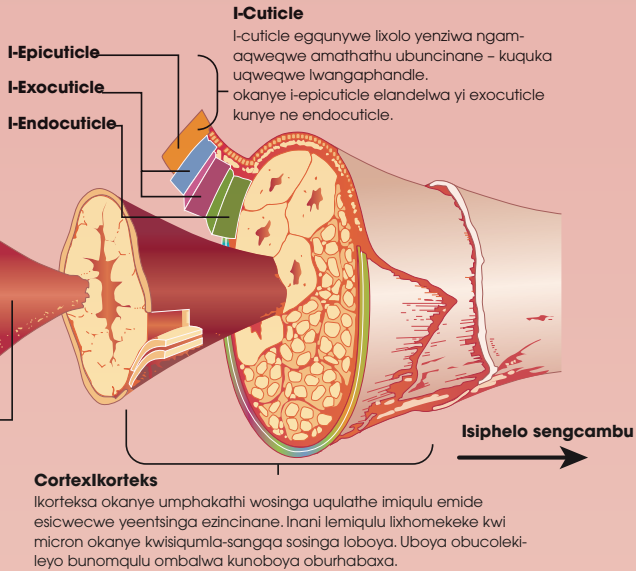
Umxokelelwano omde woboya wamasuntswana eprotini uphathene ngokujikelezanayo ukwenza iintambo ezibhijeneyo ze protolibrils ebhijeneyo.

### I-Microlibril

Amaqela ee-protolibrils asongeleka ngokujikelezanayo ukwenza i-microlibril efana nentonga.

### I-Macrolibril

Ii-Microlibrils ziphathene ngokujikelezanayo ngokwe phatheni ye helix ukwenza i-macrolibril.



## UKWAKHIWA KOBOYA KUNYE NEKHWALITHI

Abavelisi boboya kunye nabenzi banezibizo ezininzi ezahlukeneyo zokuchaza uboya kuba bohlukana ngokombala, ikhwalithi kunye nobude. Oku kwahlukana kuchaphazela ixabiso loboya.

Iisampulu zosinga ukusuka kwiibhali zoboya zingavanywa ukunika abavelisi boboya kunye nemilinganiselo yabathengi echanekileyo.

enjenge siqumla-sangqa sosinga.

Ezi nkcukacha zimalunga nekhwalithi yoboya zinganceda abavelisi ukuba balawule imihlambi yabo kwiminyaka yexesha elizayo. Kukwaluncedo kubathengi boboya abangafuna udidi oluthile lokulungiswa.

## II-MICRONS

Ii-Microns yimivo esetyenziselwa ukulinganisa isiqumla-sangqa (umgca othe tse owenzeka kwicala elinye ukuya kwelinye) sosinga loboya. I-micron enye yi micrometre enye - isinye sesigidi semeta. Xa kungona kubaphantsi ukubalwa kwe micron yoboya, kungona bucoleka uboya.

I-avareji ye micron yoboya boMzantsi Afrika ihlile kuba kwisithuba seminyaka ukufuywa kwe Merino ziye zafuyelwa ukuya kumvelisi wocoleko kunye noboya obucolekileyo. Isiqumla-sangqa sigqiba ngokucoleka komsondo ongajikeleziswa ukusuka eboyni.

Uninzi loboya olusetyenziselwa ukwenza iimpahla luphakathi kwe 18 kunye ne 21 yee microns.

Ngokubhekiselele kwimilinganiselo ye micron, uboya bunendlela ezahlukeneyo zokuhlelwa ngokweendidi ukucoleka gqitha, **ukucoleka ngokubaleseleyo**, ukucoleka, ukubaphakathi kunye nokomelela.

### Ukuhlelwa ngokweendidi kwee micron zoboya

I-Micron	Ukuhlelwa ngokodidi
<15.6	Ukucoleka gqitha
15.6 – 18.5	Ukucoleka ngokubaleseleyo
18.6 – 19.5	Ukucoleka
19.6 – 22.5	Ukubaphakathi
>22.5	Ukomelela

## WOW UBOYA!

Iinwele zomntu zinesiqumla-sangqa esimalunga ne 65 yee microns.

Thelekisa oku kunye nesiqumla-sangqa se avareji esinocoleko noko loboya ocoleke ngokubaleseleyo, oluyi 15.6 – 18.5 yee microns.





## UBUDE BOSINGA

Ubude bosinga bubhekiselele kubude beentsinga zoboya. Bulinganiswa ngokwee milimitha. Buggitywa bubude bexesha boboya obukhuliswe buboya kwakunye nendlela enemveliso ngayo igusha ekuveliseni uboya.

Uboya betakane bunobude bosinga obufutshane kunoboya obusuka kwigusha endala.

Ubude bosinga obude buthandelwa iimpahla ezilukiweyo ezilungisiweyo kusetyenziswa inkqubo yokusebenza ngomsondo woboya obujijiweyo. Inkqubo yokulungisa ngomsondo woboya obujijiweyo ichaziwe ku p 50.



## AMANDLA OSINGA

Amandla osinga abhekiselele kubuninzi bamandla afunekayo ukuqhawula usinga. Amandla achaphazela indlela apho uboya buthi bulungiswe, kwanangendlela obungasetyenziselwa yona.

## UMBALA

Uboya bendalo obuvasiweyo buyohlukana ngokombala ukusuka komhlophe ukuya kokhrimu. Omhlophe kunye nokhrimu ungasetyenziswa ngokwephina umbala.

Uboya obumnyama awunako ukuthatha umbala. Ngalondlela abusetyenziswa kulungiso olukhulu loboya.



Ubude bosinga bubude beentsinga zoboya

Iintsinga ezomeleleyo zibhetele ekulungisweni koboya



E-Mzantsi Afrika igusha ye karakul ivelisa uboya obumnyama, obungwevu okanye obumdaka. Lusinga olungumkhethe kakhulu, kwaye lusetyenziswa kakhulu kwii methi.

# Imizekelo yezinto ezingangcolisa uboya

Uboya obumibalabala



Iintsinga zeenwele ezivela kwezinye ezingezizo iimfuyo zeequsha ezivelisa uboya okanye izilwanyana



Imathiriyeli yentyatyambo enjenga meva, izinti kunye namagqabi



Ubumdaka kunye namabala asuka kwisichumisi kunye nomchamo



Izinto ezingafunekiyo ezicinezeleka ngokuzenzelekayo ezinjenge mpahla, iinqaba kunye nezikhonkwane nakunye namahaki amabhali



## WOW UBOYA!



Ikilogramu yebhali eyi 170 yoboya obumhlophe ingangcoliseka ubuncinane sisinye seshumi legramu loboya obunemibalabala.

## UKUNGCOLISEKA

Ixabiso loboya lingachaphazelwa kanaanjalo lungcoliseko loboya begusha. Abavelisi boboya basebenza nzima ukunciphisa ubuninzi bokungcoliseka zizinto ezingaqhelekanga ezinjengama khakakhaka kunye nemidumba (izinto ezincinci zentyatyambo yetolofiya encamathela eboyeni), okanye amabala obumdaka asuka kwisichumisi okanye emchameni.

Inkathalelo eyodwa iyenziwa ngexesha lokucheba ukuqinisekisa ukuba akukho izinto ezingafunekiyo ezingena ngokuzenzelekayo kumabhali njengokuba uboya bucinzelwa.

## UKULUNGISWA

Uboya obususwe egusheni emva kokucheba bubizwa ngokuba buboya obumpunyumpunyu.

Ukulungiswa kucoca uboya obumpunyumpunyu kwaye kubulungiselele ukuze bubenokwenziwa ukuba bubeziintlobo ezibanzi zeemveliso.

Kukho iindlela ezahlukeneyo zokulungisa uboya. Oku kuxhomekeke kwinto imveliso yokugqibela ezakubayiyo.

Zombini uboya kunye neenwele ziintsinga zendalo, kodwa ukwakheka koboya kuyenza ukuba isebenziseke nangakumbi kunee nwele.

Iintsinga zoboya zingenziwa ngobuchule ukuba zilale ngokunxuseneyo kakhulu okanye kancinane ukuya kwenye.



Ezintsinga zinxuseneyo emvakoko zingatsalelwa ngaphandle ukuya kubusdudla obufunekayo. Ngaxesha linye ziyajijwa ngokurhangqelana ukwenza umsonto oqinileyo. Lemisonto ingalukwa okanye inithwe ukuba ibengamashiti emathiriyeli engasetyenziselwa ukwenza izinto ezininzi: iimpahla, iikhethini, ilineni, iikhaphethi, impahla esetyenziswa kwifeni-tshala njl

Iintsinga zoboya zingabhijelaniswa kananjalo kwaye zicinezelwe ukwenza imathiriyeli efana nelaphu ebizwa ngokuba yi filt. I-Filt isetyenziswa ukwenza iminqwazi, imisebenzi yobugcisa eyahlukeneyo (efana nee brotshi kunye neenstimbi zomqala) iimathiriyeli zokudambisa isani ziyasetyenziswa, ngomzekelo, ngaphantsi kwee bhonethi zeemoto okanye kwii piyano.



**Imisonto ejijiweyo** – inikwa ukukanywa okongezekileyo ukususa iintsinga ezimfutshane kwaye yenziwe ukuba igude.



**Iquka iintsinga** – ezimfutshane kwaye isisambuku kakhulu ukuba usibambe

## A Ukudibanisa

Ukudibanisa kuxuba uboya obahlukeneyo kunye. Izilungisi zingadibanisa uboya obahlukeneyo ukuqinisekisa ukuba zinosinga olwaneleyo oluneempawu ezilungileyo ukufanela iimveliso zokugqibela ezizenzayo. Uboya bungadityaniswa kuzo zombini ngaphambi okanye ngasemva kokukhulwa..

## B Ukukuhla kunye nokwenziwa ukuba ibe sisilahle ngokutshisa

Ukukuhla kunye nokwenziwa ukuba ibe sisilahle ngokutshisa zizigaba zokuqala zokulungiswa koboya. Phantse konke ukulungiswa koboya kuqala ngesinye, okanye ngazo zombini zalamanyathelo.

Ukukuhla kuvasa **uboya obuncangathi** ukususa uthuli, ubumdaka kunye namafutha (amafutha, abizwa ngokuba amafutha oboya begusha, isetyenziswa ukwenza ezinye iimveliso, ngomzekelo, iikhrimu zokunqanda ukufuma).

Ukwenziwa ukuba ibe sisilahle ngokutshisa kususa isimo semifino. **Inkqubo yoboya** iquka ukwenziwa ukuba ibe sisilahle kuba uboya obusetyenziswa kulenkqubo ineqondo eliphakamileyo leembewu kwaye ingumdumba ukuba isuswe.



Ukukuhla kucoca ubumdaka kunye namafutha ukusuka kuboya begusha

## C Ukuchaza uboya

Ukuchaza kusebenzisa irola ezinezimbo-kroma zezinyithi ezininzi ukuqalisa ngokukhulula uboya obukhuhliweyo (obucociweyo). Irola ezinezimbo kromazisebenza kancinane njenge bhrashi zocingo. Igudisa uboya ukuba bubeyinwebu ende, elinganayo ebizwa ngokuba liceba. Ukuchaza kunganceda kananjalo ukususa naziphina iimbewu kunye nemidumba eseleyo kuboya.



Ukuchaza kukhulula uboya ukuba kube liceba elide

## D Ukutsala

Ukutsala kutweza okanye kutsalela ngaphandle umphezulu woboya ukwenzela ukuba bubebude kwaye bubelicwecwe. Emva kokutsala, umphezulu woboya ubizwa ngokuba **kukunaba**. Ngoku kuphela ukuba ilungele ukuba ngumsonto woboya..



Ukutsala kwenza umphezulu ubelicwecwe ukuba kubengumsonto woboya

# UKULUNGISELELA UBOYA UKUBA BUBE NGUMSONTO

Kukho iinkqubo ezimbini eziphambili zokulungisa uboya ukuba bubeyimiso: inkqubo ejijiweyo kunye nenkqubo yoboya.

Inkqubo ejijiweyo isebenzisa iintsinga zoboya obude ukusuka kuboya begusha. Ukulungisa okujijiweyo kuquka izigaba ezininzi kwaye buvelise umsonto wekwalithi ephezulu. Olu udidi lomsonto lukhangeleka lugudile kwaye lucocekile.

Umsonto ojijiweyo usetyenziswa ekwenzeni amalaphu akhaphukhaphu kunye neemathiriyeli.

Izambatho ezakhiwe ngokucolekileyo, ezigudileyo zenziwe ngomsonto ojijiweyo. Oku kuquka iisuti zeshishini zamadoda, izilamba ezisemgangathweni zabafazi, iilokhwe, iimpahla zemidlalo kunye nezinxibo zangaphantsi.

Malunga ne 80% yoboya boMzantsi Afrika bulungiswa ngendlela yenkqubo ejijiweyo.

**Inkqubo ejijiweyo** isebenzisa iintsinga zoboya ezimfutshane ezijijiweyo, ezinjengee **locks** nokungqezula. Ukulungisa uboya kuquka izigaba ezimbalwa kwaye kuvelisa umsonto osisambuku. Oku kunikezela ngelaphu elinomgangatho owakheke kakhulu xa kuthelekiswa nomsonto ojijiweyo.

Umsonto woboya usetyenziswa ukwenza amalaphu anobunzima kunye neemathiriyeli. Idiyasi, iikawusi kunye neengubo zisoloko zisenziwa ukusuka kumsonto woboya.

Malunga ne 20% yoboya boMzantsi Afrika bulungiswa ngenkqubo yoboya.

## E I-gilling kunye nokukama

I-gilling kunye nokukama zisetyenziswa kwinkqubo yokulungisa ejijiweyo ukuqhubeka ngokugudisa kunye nokukhulula uboya.

I-gilling ibandakanya ukutsalwa kweceba loboya ngendlela yekama erhabaxa (enamazinyo avulekileyo) enamazinyo ancada usinga loboya ukuba lulandelelane kwicala elifanayo (ukunxusana).



Iceba loboya obukanyiweyo libizwa ngokuba ngumphezulu



Ukugrila kulungelelanisa iintsinga ngaphambi kokukama

## F Ukusonta

Ukusonta kuyaqhubeka ukunciphisa ukubasidudla kokunaba. Ikwayiphotha ukuba ibophe iintsinga kunye kumsonto woboya oqhubekekayo.



Ukusonta kuphotha iintsinga ukuba zingumsonto woboya oqhubekekayo.

## G Ukujika umbala

Ukujika umbala yinkqubo yokufaka umbala kusinga kuzo zombini iindawo zokulungisa ejijiweyo kunye nenoboya.

Uboya bungajikwa umbala njengoboya obukhuhliweyo, imiphezulu, umsonto, kunye nelaphu okanye nokuba iye yenziwa isambatho.



Ukunitha okujikelezayo kwenza izambatho ezinjengee kawusi





Ukuluka kwenza iiphaneli ezicambaleleyo zelaphu



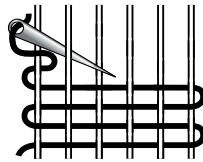
Ukunitha okujikelezayo kwenza izambatho ezinjengee kawusi

## UKWENZA UMSONTO UBELILAPHU

Emva kokuba uboya bulungisiwe ukuba bubengu msonto bungenziwa ilaphu. Ilaphu lingenziwa ngokuluka umsondo okanye ukunitha imisonto. Imveliso zokugqibela zizakubanee mpawu ezahlukeneyo, kuxhomekeke ekubeni zilukiwe okanye zinithiwe.

### UKULUKA

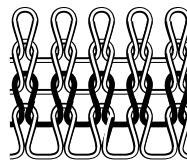
Ukuluka kwenza iiphaneli ecambaleleyo ukuba kubelilaphu ngokwenza imisonto ibeziirhali ngaphezulu nangaphantsi komnye. Eminye imisonto inyuka isehla kwisiqwenga selaphu, kwaye eminye imisonto ihamba ngokunqamlezayo ukwenza iphatheni yokuluka.



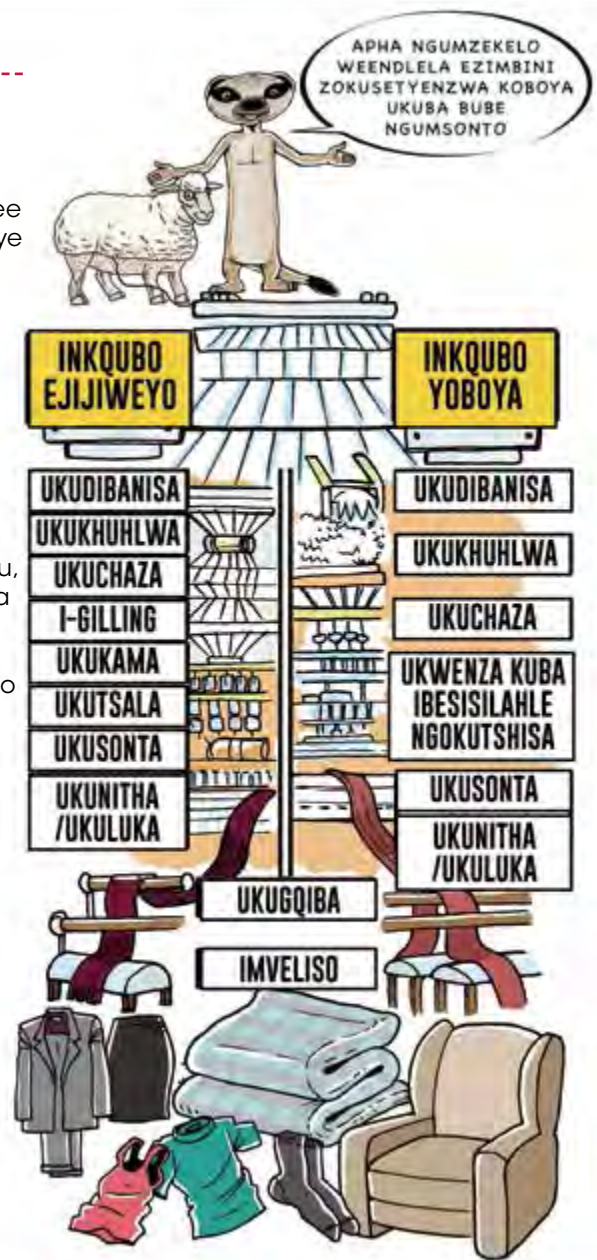
Imisonto ehamba ngobude belaphu ibizwa ngokuba yimisonto yo "mchako". Imisonto ehamba ngokunqamlezayo kwilaphu ibizwa ngokuba yimisonto "enqumlezayo".

### UKUNITHA

Ukunitha kwenza ilaphu ngokusebenzisa uludwe lwezirhintyeli ukubopha isinye okanye ngaphezulu kwemisonto kunye.



Ukunitha kungenza iiphaneli ezicambaleleyo, okanye iityubhu ezijikelezayo zelaphu. Iityubhu ezijikelezayo ezinithiweyo azinayo imithungo ngoko ke zingenzelwa ukuvelisa izinto ezinjengee kawusi. Ukunitha kusenokwenza iziqwenga ezakheke ngokucambaleleyo, ezithi emva koko zidityaniswe ngaphandle kokusikwa ukwenza iimveliso ze mpahla enithiweyo.



## INTO EYINYANISO ENOMNTSALANE

Kude kube semva kwe18 yenkulungwane yeminyaka, abantu babelungisa uboya ezindlini zabo. Umvelisi ngamnye angacoca, achaze uboya, akame, ajikelezise uboya babo. Ushishino lwashenxiselwa kwimizi-mveliso ngexesha Lovukelo Lwamashishini kwaye oomatshini bathathela indawo iinkqubo eziqhelekileyo zokusebenza ngezandla.





## BUSETYENZISWA NJANI UBOYA? .....

Iindawo ezizodwa zoboya zenza kufaneleke ukusetyenziswa ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo.

Uboya busetyenziswa ukwenza impahla kuquka izinxibo zemidlalo, iisuti zeshishini, izambatho zefashoni, iimpahla ezinithiweyo kunye nezinxibo zangaphantsi. Bungasetyenziswa ukwenza iimpahla ezifudumeleyo kananjalo neempahla ezigcina umntu epholile ekutshiseni.

## OBULUKIWEYO KUNYE NOBUNITHIWEYO .....

Uboya boMzantsi Afrika obuninzi bulungiswa ukuba bubengu msonto, othi ulukwe okanye unithwe ukwenza ilaphu lekhwalthi ephezulu kunye nezambatho.

Uboya bunokutwabaluka bendalo. Ngoko ke bungatweza kwaye emva koko bubuyele kwisakheko sabo sokuqala.

Uboya bungenziwa bubezii ndidi ezahlukeneyo zomsonto kunye nelaphu kuxhomekeke kwisiphelo sokugqibela sabo. Ezinye imveliso zoboya kunye neempahla zikhaphukhaphu, ezinye zinzima.

## OBUNGALUKWANGA

Obunye uboya benziwe ukuba bube ziimveliso ngaphandle kokweza umsonto kuqala. Ezi zibizwa ngokuba ziimveliso ezingalukwanga. Uboya obungalukwanga bungasetyenziswa njenge sigwalisi kwii dyuvethi kunye nemiqamelo, kwimiphetho yezilamba okanye kwizinto zokusula, izihluzi, iifanitshala zekhaya kunye naseku gqumeni.

Ifeliti, ngomzekelo, yimveliso engalukwanga. Iintsinga zoboya ziyabhijelaniswa kwaye zicinezelwe.



Uboya be Merino busetyenziswa ukuvelisa iimveliso zempahla yekhwalthi ephezulu







Abaphumeleleyo ku Khuphiswano lwase Kapa lwe Zikhafu Zoboya: U-Laume, u-Madri kunye ni Odef van Wyk

## IFEKTRI YOKUKAMA

Abakami boBoya be Cape of Good Hope (CGH) abakwindawo eseTinarha kufuphi ne Bhayi kukuphela kwefektri yokukama okuphezulu kweceba loboya eMzantsi Afrika. Yaqaliswa ngo 1948 kwaye iyinxenye ye Qela le Segard Masurel.

Le fektri iyakhuhla, ichaze uboya, ikame uboya ukuba bube yimiphezulu yoboya njengokuba kuchaziwe ekuqaleni.

Utyelelo lwezinkqubo lungalungiselelwa ngolungiselelo lwexesha kwaye ingaba ngamava anomdla.

Tyelela iwebhusayithi yabo u- "<http://www.segardmasurel.com>" ukufunda ngokuphangeleleyo malunga neqela okanye ukuqhagamshelana nabo.

## IFEKTRI YOKULUKA

I-Hinterveld iseTinarha kufuphi ne Bhayi Empuma Koloni. Iyifektri yokwaluka eyenza amalaphu (iimpahla ezilukiweyo) ukusuka kuboya be Merino kunye ne mohair (esuka kwibhokwe ye angora).

I-Hinterveld yeyeqela leenkampani ze Stucken. Eliqela line 150 yobudala beminyaka kwaye liqhutywa sisizukulwana sesi-6 - ngokumangalisayo kuthelekiso oluncinane loqoqosho olufana noMzantsi Afrika.

Ilaphu labo lisetyenziswa ukwenza iingubo kunye nezikhafu. Uninzi lweemveliso zithunyelwa kwamanye amazwe kubathengi ehlabathini jikelele. Inkuthazo yeengubo zabo kunye neempahla eziphoswa emagxeni, phakathi kwezinye, iingubo zezityalo ezinjenge ngqolowa zabe Suthu, iingubo ezitshileyo ezi orenji zesi Xhosa kunye neengubo ezimibalabala zesi Ndebele.

U-Laduma Ngxokolo, ekunye ne logo yakhe ethi MaXhosa waziwa kwihlabathi jikelele njengo myili wee mpahla ezinithiweyo). Brawuza iimpahla zakhe zentsingiselo ku "<http://www.africanknitwear.com>".

I-Hinterveld ukuba iyile iintlobontlobo zeengubo ze mohair eziphinda ngeloxesha ubuhle bendalo beMpuma Koloni.



Le yindlela eqhuba ngayo i-Hinterveld malunga neshishini loboya:

- uboya buthengwa kwii fandesi
- uboya buvaswa kwaye bukanywe kwifektri yokulungisa, i-Gubb & Inggs
- uboya bujikeleziswa bubeyimiso kwifektri yokujikelezisa, Abajikelezisi be Mohair boMzantsi Afrika (MSSA)
- uboya bujikwa umbala kwaye bulukwe ukuba bubelilaphu eHinterveld.

lifektri ezintathu ze Hinterveld zime ecaleni kwenye.

## UKULALA OBENTLOMBE NGAPHANTSI KOBOYA BEGUSHA

Kubusika buka 1981 u-Andrew kunye no Wendy van Lingen babanosana kwifama yoboya yabo ese Karoo eSunnydell kwii Ntaba ze Sneeuweberg ("u-sneeuweberg uthetha intaba yekhephu"). Ebusika ingabanda kakubi – nangona inegama lelanga lefama! U-Wendy wavasa kwaye wakama uboya begusha kwaye wabuthunga phakathi kweziqwenga ezimbini. Phakathi kwiiyure usana olusandulukuzalwa lwakhuselaka ngokupheleleyo ngaphantsi kwedyuvethi efudumeleyo, ekhaphukhaphu nengenayo i-aleji. Njengokuba usazi ukuba kunjani, ingaba awazi? (Kwaye njengokuba ufunda kwiphepha lesi-5 uboya bufudumele ebusika, kwaye bukhaphukhaphu kwaye bupholile ehlotyeni.)

Xa abahlobo babebona indlela eyasebenza kakuhle ngayo idyuvethi encinane bafaka ii-odolo. Ishishini lasekhaya lakhula kwaye kungekudala u-Wendy wabandakanya abafazi babasebenzi. Okulandelayo wathenga amavili ajikelezayo, izinto zokuchaza uboya kunye nesilukiso esincinane, kwaye waqeqesha abafazi. Okokuqala abafazi benza iijezi ezijikeleziswe ngezandla. Ngeloxesha zonke iidyuvethi eMzantsi Afrika zazenziwe ukusuka kusinga olungelulo olwendalo okanye izigcwalisi ezintywilisela phantsi. Umsebenzi wanda ngokukhawuleza. I-Sunnydell yahambisa izilukiso kunye nazo zonke kwi Temple Farm apho ishishini ledyuvethi laqhubela phambili khona.

I-Sneeuweberg ngoku ikwindawo ese Middelburg. Imihlambi ihambahamba ngokukhululekileyo kwi Temple Farm apho indlela ye "clean green" yinqobo esesikweni yendalo yeshishini. Amachiza (amayeza) emfuyo angaphakathi nangaphandle asetenziswa ngoqoqosho kuphela xa kungekho umkhethe.

I-Sneeuweberg (<http://www.sneeuweberg.co.za>) yenza iidyuvethi zoboya kune nemiqamelo, kwakunye nokugquma.



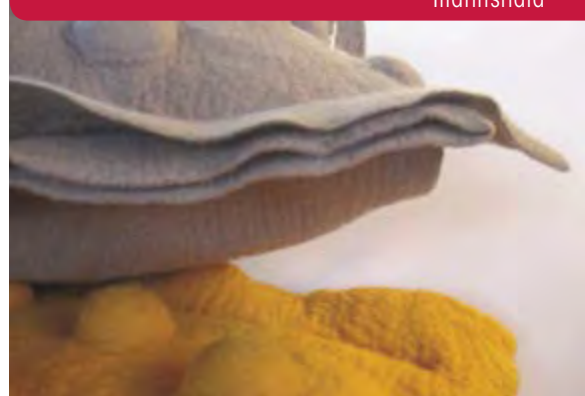
likhaphethi  
lingubo



Ukunyanga ngamayeza



lifanitshala



Iidyuvethi kunye nemiqamelo





## UPHANDO KUNYE NOPHUHLISO

Abaphandi bakhangela ngokuqhubekayo iindlela ezintsha zokuphucula iimveliso zoboya kunye nokuvuselela iifuneko zabathengi zoboya.

Ndiyabulela kuphando ilaphu loboya ngoku lingaphathwa lula noko ukuba lwenziwe luhlambeke ngomatshini kwaye lome ngokukhawuleza. Ilaphu loboya liye labanokuxhathisa nangakumbi ekushwabaneni. Lifuna uku ayinwa okuncinane okanye ukunga ayinwa. Abantu abaphapha rhoqo ngokunqamleza amazwekazi bepakisha izinto zoboya. Emva kweeyure kwisutikheyisi bungakhutshwa kwaye bunxitywe, bufanelekile kuyo nayiphina indibano okanye ukuphuma.

Abaphandi bavelisa ngokungatshintshiyo iimpahla ezilukiweyo ezintsha ezenza ezona mpawu zoboya, nokuba ngamalaphu oboya obuyi 100% okanye njenge midibaniso nezinye iintsinga.

E-Mzantsi Afrika uphando lwenziwa ngamaziko ahlukeneyo, kuquka iiyunivesithi kunye ne Bhunga Lophando Lwezolimo (ARC).

Uphando kwiimpahla ezilukiweyo kunye nobugcisa bokulungisa zenziwa Libhunga Lwenzulwazi kunye Nophando Loshishino (CSIR) kwiimpahla ezilukiweyo zabo nakwii lebhuzemathiriyeli eBhayi.

Ezi lebhuzemathiriyeli zikwaphicotha ukusonjululwa kwengxaki kunye nolawulo lwekhwalithi lweentsinga, imisonto kunye namalaphu. Esinye sezixhobo sisikene somzimba kunye ne mannequin yerobhothi ukulinganisa ukubila.



Abathengisi bavavanya iimveliso zoboya be Merino ukuphucula ikhwalithi yezambatho

Indwalutho yeshishini kunye nosasazondaba u-Jo-Ann Strauss, ubuka imilibo yeenkunzi zegusha



## UKUDIBANISA NEZINYE IINTSINGA

Uboya bungadityaniswa nezinye iintsinga ukugcina amancedo oboya kunye nokunika imveliso yokugqibela iimpawu ezahlukeneyo.

Abanye abavelisi badibanisa uboya nezinye iintsinga zendalo njengoboya obuthambileyo bebhokhwe obuvela eAsiya ukwenza iidyasi kunye neempahla ezinithiweyo. Uboya busenokudityaniswa kunye neentsinga ezidityanisiweyo ezinjenge lycra ukwenzela amandla amakhulu okanye ukuhlala ixesha elide. Iimathiriyeli ezidityanisiweyo zophuhliso olutsha ezisuka kwintlaka edityanisiwe kunye noboya kunye nezinye iintsinga zendalo. Ezi zisetyenziswa kwinqwelo-moya nakumalungu eemoto.



## ABAYILI BEFASHONI ...

Abayili befashoni babalulekile ekudibaniseni phakathi komvelisi woboya kunye nomthengi. Basebenzisa iimathiriyeli ezenziwe ngabayili beempahla ezilukiweyo ukwenza izinto ezisuka kwiimpahla ezidumileyo ukuya kwezodidi ezingenasiphelo kubathengi.

## NGUBANI OSEBENZA KUSHISHINO LOBOYA? .....

Ushishino loboya loMzantsi Afrika lunikezela ngamawaka emisebenzi kuwo wonke **umxokelelwano wokuxhobisa**: Ukusuka kubasebenzi basefama ukuya kubalungisi kunye nabathengisi.

Abavelisi boboya soloko beqesha kwaye besebenza nabanye abantu njengaba phathi bemfuyo, izazi ngemihlaba (abantu abaziincutshe kulawulo lomhlaba), ababhali-zimali, oomakhenikhi, abathunywa bemfuyo, abathengi boboya kunye noogqirha bezilwanyana.



Ababonisi-mpahla babonisa ngomsebenzi wabayili befashoni



## Inkqubela phambili yobomi kushishino loboya



Umvelisi woboya



Abarhwebi boboya



Umphathi wemfuyo



Umchebi



Umyili weempahla ezilukiweyo



Umcebisi wobuchule woboya



## KUTHENI UBOYA BUBALULEKILE? .....

Uboya bubalulekile kubathengi kuba lusinga lwendalo oluneentlobontlobo ezibanzi lweempawu eziluncedo.

Ukucoleka kosinga loboya be Merino benza ukuba buthambe kwaye bunikezele ngokugquma. Uboya be Merino bucolekile kunezinye iindidi zoboya kwaye buvakala bunobunono xa bunxitywe esikhumbeni.

Amaqweqwe amancinane kusinga ngalunye anceda iimveliso zoboya ukuba zigxothwe (zibhebhethe) amanzi kwaye zixhathise amabala. Ukutwabaluka koboya kubunceda ukuba bubambe isakheko sabo kakuhle kwaye buxhathise ukushwabana.

Uboya "buyaphefumla" kananjalo. Oku kuthetha ukuba bungafunxa umbilo kwaye bubukhuphele emoyeni. Oluphawu lunceda iimveliso zoboya ukuba bubambe amavumba (amavumba amabi).

Uboya bunento obuyenzayo kutshintsho lwe themprisha yomzimba ukuba bubambe ukufudumala xa kubandayo kodwa, xa kushushu, bungakhupha ukutshisa kunye nokufuma.

Uboya bufunxa ukufuma okuvela emoyeni obubenza ukungephi ukuba buchasane nokungemi. Ngalondlela kungangathandeki ukuba "buncamathele" xa bunxitywe.

Uboya bufanelekile ukuba busetyenziswe ehlotyeni kuba bubonelela ngokhuseleko lwendalo lwe UV (30+) kunye nokugquma.



Uboya lusinga oluxhathisayo emlilweni, obuluncedo empahleni kwakunye nemveliso efana nokugquma indlu.



Ngubani okugcina ufudumele



Uboya buyaxhathisa emanzini



Uboya buyawulibazisa umlilo



### INTO EYINYANISO ENOMNTSALANE

Iintlanga ezihambahambayo nezihambahamba ngokungagqibelelanga ze Bedouin zentlango yase Sinai zazizigquma ngoboya kangangee nkulungwane zeminyaka. Iithemprisha kwi Sinai zingohlukana ukusuka ngaphantsi kuka ziro ukuya ngaphezulu ko 40° kumaxesha ahlukeneyo onyaka. (Zama kwaye ufune intlango ye Sinai emephini. Icebo: iphakathi kwe Afrika kunye ne Asia.)

# IMIZEKELO YEENTSINGA ZENDALO KUNYE NEZIDITYANISIWEYO

Ayizizo zonke iintsinga ezizintsinga zendalo njengo boya. Ezinye iintsinga zenziwe ngabantu kwaye zibizwa ngokuba zezidityanisiweyo. Kumaxesha akutsha nje iintsinga ezidityanisiweyo bezisetyenziselwa izinto ezithile uboya obabuqhele ukusetyenziselwa bona,

njengee mpahla kunye neengubo.

Iintsinga ezidityanisiweyo zenziwe kwii lebhhu. Kukho iindidi ezimbini zee ntsinga ezidityanisiweyo – iintsinga ezingezizo ezendalo kunye neentsinga ezidityanisiweyo zokwenyani.

## IINTSINGA ZENDALO

Iintsinga zendalo zisuka ngqo kwizilwanyana kunye neentyatyambo. Iintsinga zendalo eziphambili ezisuka kwizilwanyana ezisetyenziswa ngabantu ziquka:

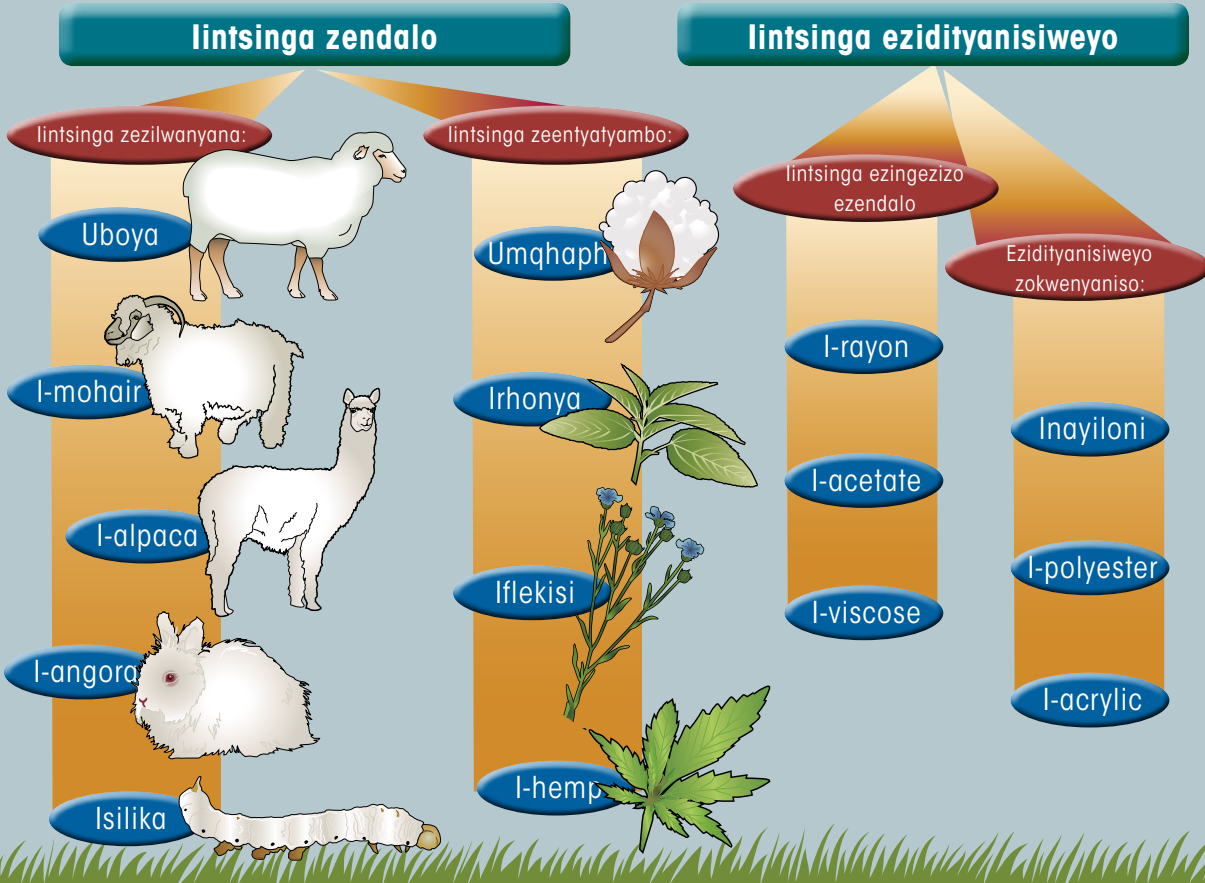
- uboya obusuka egusheni
- I-mohair esuka kwiibhokhwe ze angora
- uboya begusha be alpaca obusuka kwii alpacas
- isilika esuka kwimisundululu yesilika
- uboya bomvundla obusuka kwimivundla ye angora

Iintyatyambo ezinikezela ngosinga ziquka:

- umqhaphu
- iflekisi
- I-hemp

Iintsinga zendalo **zinokuboliswa ziintsholongwane** kwaye zisuka **kubutyebi obuphinda busetyenziswe**. Ukuba into ayinako ukuboliswa ziintsholongwane, ayinako ukwahlukana kwaye ihlale ikwindlela efanayo kangange sigaba xesha elide. Xa izinto zingahlulahlulwa, zingcolisa ummandla.

Njengokuba iimveliso ezinokuboliswa ziintsholongwane zingahlulahlulwa zongeza izondlo emhlabeni.





## IINTSINGA EZINGEZIZO EZENDALO

Iintsinga ezingezizo ezendalo, njenge rayon kunye ne acetate, zenziwe ukusuka kwikharbhoni equlathe iikhompawundi (izinto ezincinane) ezibizwa ngokuba yi cellulose efunyanwa kwintlama yomthi. Nangona intlama yomthi "iyinto yendalo", i-rayon kunye ne acetate azizizo ezendalo ngenxa yokulungisa okubandakanyekayo ekuzenzeni.

## IINTSINGA EZIDITYANISIWEYO

Iintsinga zenyaniso zenziwe ukusuka kwiihemikhali zepetroli (izinto ezibhekiselele kwi oli) Usinga lwenyaniso olwaveliswayo lwaluyi nayiloni.

Ezidityanisiweo zenziwe ngokunyibilikisa imathiriyeli kunye nokuyitsalela kumsonto omde ngokuyityhala ngeendlela zemingxuma emincinane epleyitini (i-spinneret).

Ezidityanisiweo zidumile kuba ngokubanzi zixabisa kancinane ukuzenza. Zingahlala

ixesha elide kwaye zibekhaphukhaphu, kodwa zineempawu zokugquma zomgangatho ophantsi kunye nokuxhathisa okuphantsi emlilweni.

Iintsinga ezidityanisiweyo ezininzi ziyanyibilika xa zidibana namalangatye. Kwiimveliso ezithile, njengee pijama zabantwana, oku kungaba yingozi kakhulu.

## NDINGA-ZITHENGA PHI IIMVELISO ZOBOYA?

Iimpahla zoboya ziyafumaneka kuzo zonke iindawo zempahla. Iivenkile ezininzi zemidlalo kunye nezobomi bangaphandle zithenga iimpahla zemedlalo ye Merino. Ukuba abanazo iimveliso zoboya, buza ukuba kutheni? Iivenkile zeekhethini ezintle kunye nelineni kufuneka ukuba zibenee ntlobontlobo lwezinto zoboya ezifana nee dyuvethi, imiqamelo kunye neengubo.

### INTO EYINYANISO ENOMNTSALANE



Usinga lokuqala olungelulo olwendalo – isilika engeyiyo eyendalo – yaveliswa ngo 1855. Yayibizwa ngokuba yi rayon. Oludityanisiweyo lokwenyaniso lokuqala – inayiloni – lwenziwa ngo 1939. Inayiloni yayisetyenziselwa intambo yokuloba, izititshi zotyando, amazinyo ebhrashi yamazinyo kwaye emva kwexesha, ngokudume kakhulu, iikawusi zenayiloni.

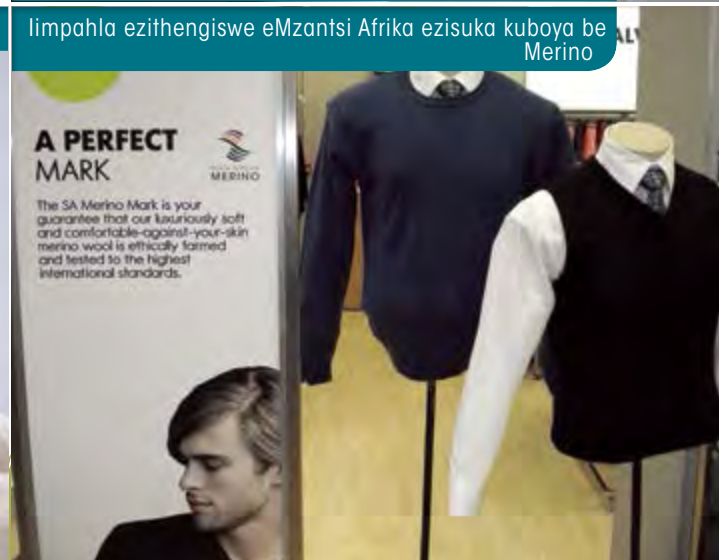


Uboya obujikwe umbala ngesandla kunye neemveliso ze Cowgirlblues

Iidyuvethi zoboya ngu Sneeuwberg



Iimpahla ezithengiswe eMzantsi Afrika ezisuka kuboya be Merino



# INDLELA YOKUFUMANA UBOYA BEKHWALITHI

U-Mzantsi Afrika yayingomnye wamalungu asungula i-International Wool Secretariat (IWS). Lombutho wanyusela uboya kulo lonke ihlabathi kwaye yaqalisa i-Woolmark eyaziwa kakhulu.

Ngo 1997 i-IWS yadibana nombutho woboya wase Australia kwaye yaba yi Nkampani ye Woolmark. Iligunya lehlabathi ngoboya be Merino. Ikwayeyo hlobo lwe Woolmark kunye nosetyenziso lweelayisensi kwangokunjalo.

## UKUNAKEKELA UBOYA

Iimveliso zoboya kulula ukuzinakekela kodwa umntu kufuneka esoloko ekhangela ileyibhuli ukujonga ngokuchanekileyo indlela yokwenza oku. Ukuba ulandela imiyalelo yokunakekela iimveliso zakho zoboya zizakuhlala zikwisimo esihle kangange minyaka emininzi. Emva kokunxiba iimpahla zoboya soloko uzibethisa ngomoya, okanye uzivase ngokunxulumene nemiyalelo ye leyibhuli. Bhrasha okanye ulungise nabuphina ubumdaka kunye namabala ngoko nangoko.

Soloko ukhupha izinto ezipokothweni ngaphambi kokubeka impahla kude, okanye iipokotho zizakudumba kwaye zitwezeke kwaye zibe wakuwaku, zibekude ukusuka kwisakheko sayo sasekuqaleni. Ngamanye amaxesha kubhetele ukomisa iziqwenga ezithile zempahla ngokuzibeka ngokucambeleleyo, kunokuzineka, ezinokubangela ukutwezeke kanaanjalo.

Ezinye iimveliso zoboya zifuna ukuvaswa ngesandla kwaye ezinye zifaneleke kakuhle ukudrayklinwa. Ezinye zivaswa ngomatshini. Ngesiqhelo, uboya bufaneleke kakuhle ukuvaswa kumanzi adikidiki okanye kwabandayo (angaze abeshushu!) ukubuthintela ekushwabaneni.

## IMIYALELO YENKATHALELO KWII LEYIBHULI ZEMPAHLA

Ezinye iileyibhuli zempahla zinemiqondiso ekuxelela ngendlela yokunakekela isambatho sakho. Apha zezimbalwa. Khangela ukuba ungafumana ezinye.

Iilogo ze woolmark zixelela abathengi ukuba loluphi uhlobo lweemveliso abazithengayo



I-WOOLMARK Oku kuthetha ukuba into yoboya yenziwe ngoboya obuyi 100%..



Ukudityaniswa kwe WOOLMARK Oku kuthetha ukuba into iqulathe ubuncinane uboya obuyi 50%.



Sebenzisa ukusetwa koboya xa u-ayina naxa uvasa izinto ezinoboya



Ivaswa ngesandla kuphela



Kufuneka idrayiklinwe ngamachule



Ivaswa ngokokusetwa koboya



I-ayinwa ngokokusetwa kobushushu obuphakathi (okanye uboya)



Ungasebenzisi ibhilitshi



Yomisa ngokokusetwa kobushushu obuphantsi





limbadada zefeliti yoboya

## NDINGENZA NTONI NGOBOYA? .....

Ukunitha kulula kakhulu xa ungabubamba. Ukuba awunako ukunitha, funa umntu omdala ukuba akufundise. Qalisa ngokufunda ukudibanisa izititshi kwinaliti yokunitha kwaye emva koko uzihelanise nezititshi ezimbini ezisisiseko: ukuphelisa kunye nokuphica. Nokuba zezisiseko ungenza ii-beanies, izikhafu, iijezi, iingutyana, izinto zokudlala ezithambileyo, iikhushini . . . uluhlu alupheli. Ukuba kukho mntu kusapho lwakho ongakunceda, zama iskolo sakho okanye ilayibrari yasekuhlaleni. I-inthanethi kananjalo inee sayithi ezahlukeneyo zokukufundisa ukusuka ekuqaleni.

Apha zizinto ezimbini zokuba uzenze – umnqwazi wesilo-qabane kunye negusha enithiweyo entle encinane ye Merino. Zigcinele yona, iklasi yakho okanye yenze njenge siphomnye umntu – ingabisiso esabantwana kuphela, kodwa abantu abadala bazakuzivuyela nje lula. Xa uthe waziqhelanisa kwaye imveliso ikhangeleka kakuhle, kutheni ungayithengisi okanye urhwebe ngayo?



# UMQWAZI WESILO-QABANE

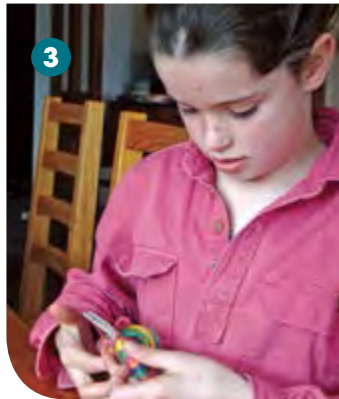
**Oku kokuzaku kufuneka:**

- uboya obumibalabala
- ikhadibhodi
- izikere
- ipensile
- iikomityi okanye iibhotile zokulandelela izangqa
- iglu
- izinto ezincinane kunye neziqwenga ezifana nezicoci zemibhobho, izivunguli, iziciko zeebhotile, amaso, amaqhosha kunye neemathiriyeli zezinto ezilahliweyo zokugqibezela kunye/ okanye ukhombisa.

Qokelela yonke into ozakuyifuna ukuba ibekunye ngaphambi kokuqalisa. Ukuba uziva ungaqinisekanga cela umntu omdala ukuba afunde imiyalelo kwaye akukhokele kuzo. Ibenye ngexesha.

**Oku kokuzakwenza:**

1. Thatha iikomityi okanye ibhotile (ikhampasi ehamba ngambini) ukulandelela umphetho wesangqa kwisiqwenga sekhadibhodi eqinileyo.
2. Landelela isangqa esincinane kweyokuqala. Oku kwenza isangqa, esikhangeleka njenge doughnut. Sika isibini sezi. Beka enye phezulu kwenye. Ngoku unesangqa esinye esisdudla se "doughnut".
3. Sika malunga ne 1 yemitha yoboya. Songela ngokuqinileyo ngokungqonge isangqa esisdudla se "doughnut". Ncamathela kwisakheko esingqukuva. Ungabujija uboya bakho ukuba bubeyi bhola encinane kwaye wenze iirhali edlula emngxumeni njengokuba usebenza.
4. Phinda inyathelo lesi-3 de ungabinako ukufaka uboya odlula kwimingxuma.
5. Sebenzisa izikere ukusika ngocoselelo uboya phakathi kwezangqa zekhadibhodi. Kungafuneka umntu omdala ukuba akuncede.
6. Bophelela ubude boboya ngokuqine kakhulu ngaphakathi faka isijiki sombala kwizangqa ezimbini zekhadibhodi. Yenza amaqhina kwiziphelo ezimbini zoboya. Susa ngocoselelo izangqa.
7. Khupha ngaphandle umnqwazi kwaye usike naziphina iziqwenga ezinamathele kakhulu.
8. Ngoku sebenzisa zonke izinto ezincinane kunye neziqwenga ezifana nezicoci zemibhobho, izivunguli, iziciko zeebhotile, amalaphu ezinto ezilahliweyo, amaqhosha okanye amaso ukunika i-pompom yakho iingalo okanye imilenze (okanye zombini), amehlo, iindlebe, uncumo - nokuba ngumnqwazi.
9. Ukuba wenza isibini okanye ngaphezulu kwe pompom ungazibophelela kunye ukwenza iididi ezahlukeneyo zezilo-qabane.





# IGUSHA YE MERINO ....

©DANA BIDDLE

## Oku kokuzaku kufuneka:

- I-50 yeegramu zoboya obusisiphukuvana (obushinyeneyo) be Merino, okanye umson- to woboya odityanisiweyo ofanayo. Ngom- bala wendalo.
- izinto ezilahlweyo zomson- to ogudileyo uk- wenzela ubuso
- ukuhlohla okuyi 30 yeegramu
- I-5 mm yeenaliti zokunitha
- uboya okanye inaliti ye tapestry
- izikere

## Oku kokuzakwenza:

### Kumzimba wegusha

1. Dibanisa izititshi ezingama 30.
2. Nitha imigca engama 40 ngokwesititshi segatha (oku kuthetha ukuba unithe umgca ngamnye).
3. Ngaphambi kokusika umson- to, shiya umsila omalunga ne 30cm.
4. Thatha inaliti ye tapestry kwaye wenze iirhali kwindlela yezititshi eziseleyo kwinaliti yokunitha.
5. Susa inaliti yokunitha, tsala umson- to ukuba uqine ukuqokelela isiphelo.
6. Stitsha imithungo apho imiphetho idibana khona, kuyo yonke indlela ukuya kutsho kwelinye icala.
7. Hlohla umzimba kancinane.
8. Faka umson- to kwisititshi esidibanayo esingqonge umphetho wesiphelo esivulekileyo, tsala ngokuqinileyo kwaye uphelele apho.

### Kwintloko yegusha

1. Dibanisa izititshi ezili-14.
2. Nitha imigca emi-4.
3. *Imigca emi 2 elandelayo:* Dibanisa izititshi ezi 3 kwaye unithe ukuya esiphelweni somgca.
4. Nitha imigca eli-12.
5. Ukudibanisa.
6. 1 Dibanisa izititshi ezili-14.
7. *Umgca woku-1:* Ukunitha
8. *Umgca wesi-2:* Ukuphelisa kwesi-3, nitha ukuya kutsho kwizititshi ezi-3 zokugqibela, ukuphelisa kwesi-3
9. *Umgca wesi-3:* Ukunitha
10. *Umgca wesi-4:* ukuphelisa kwesi-3, nitha ukuya kutsho kwizititshi ezi-3 zokugqibela, ukuphelisa kwesi-3



11. *Umgca wesi- 5:* Ukudibanisa kwesi-3, nitha ukuya kutsho kwisiphelo somgca
12. *Umgca wesi- 6:* Ukudibanisa kwesi-3, nitha ukuya kutsho kwisiphelo somgca
13. 7 Sebenza imigca eli-12 kwisititshi seekawusi (oku kuthetha ukunitha umgca omnye, nitha umgca omnye).
14. Ukudibanisa.
15. Stitsha iziqingatha ezi-2 zentloko kunye. Shiya isithuba sokuhlohla. Hlohla umzimba kancinane. Lumkela ukunga
16. hlohli iindlebe.
17. Vala umthungo.
18. Beka intloko kumphambili womzimba, ngaphezulu komngxuma oseleyo ukusuka ekudityanisweni komphetho. Stitsha ukuyibamba ukuba ihlale.

### Umsila

1. Dibanisa izititshi ezili 14.
2. Nitha imigca emi-6.
3. Ukudibanisa.
4. Beka umsila kumva womzimba. Stitsha ukuyibamba ukuba ihlale.

### Imilenze (Kufuneka wenze zibe-4.)

1. Dibanisa izititshi ezi-6.
2. Nitha imigca emi-6.
3. Ngaphambi kokudibanisa, shiya umsila omalunga ne 20cm. Sika sika umson- to
4. Faka umson- to ngokungqonge imiphetho yesikwere kwaye udibanise.
5. Beka imilenze kumzantsi womzimba kwaye ustitshe ukuyibamba ukuba ihlale.

*(Ngegusha yethu sisebenzise uboya obuculekileyo obusontwe ngesandla be Merino ukusuka ekusontweni ngombala, ngombala wendalo. Ifumaneka ku Dana Biddle, igcisa losinga, umphuhlisi we phatheni kunye nomboneleli owaziwa jikelele kwihlabathi lobugcisa kunye namalaphu. Yiya kwi webhusayithi uku odola uboya okanye umangaliswe nje zizinto azenzayo: [www.colourspun.com](http://www.colourspun.com))*

# INZULULWAZI YOBOYA

## Kuzakufuneka

- Izikhongozelo ezi-2 ezifana twatse. Kufuneka zibenako ukuthwala malunga ne 250 – 300 ml
- ikawusi yoboya enkulu ngokwaneleyo ukuba ibambe isinye sezikhongozelo
- ijagi encinane yokulinganisa
- iiglas ezi-2 ezifanayo
- amanzi
- ufikeleleko kwisibandisi

## Imiyalelo elula yamanyathelo:

1. Faka ileybhuli esithi "uboya" kwisikhongozelo esinye kwaye kwesinye esithi "ulawulo".
2. Gcwalisa izikhongozelo ngobuninzi bamanzi obulinganayo.
3. Beka izikhongozelo kwisibandisi. Zishiye ubusuku bonke.
4. Khupha izikhongozelo mgaphandle kwesibandisi. Beka sibesinye kwikawusi yoboya kwaye ubophe umphezulu wekawusi ngesiqwenga somntya okanye irekeni. Shiya zombini izikhongozelo kwindawo ekhuselekileyo. (Qinisekisa ukuba asishiyi amabala amanzi etafileni okanye eshelufini!)
5. Linga malunga neyure e-1. Ngocoselelo ngoku khupha ngaphandle isikhongozelo ngaphandle kwikawusi yoboya.
6. Jonga kuzo zombini izikhongozelo. Uqaphela ntoni?
7. Galela amanzi kwisikhongozelo ngasinye phakathi kwiiglas ezi-2. Jonga amaqondo amanzi kwiglas nganye.
8. Galela amanzi kwiglas yokuqala kwijagi yokulinganisa. Bhala phantsi kwisiqwenga sephepha ngokuchanekileyo ngendlela olinganisa ngayo amanzi. Lahla amanzi. Ngoku galela amanzi kwiglas yesibini kwijagi yokulinganisa. Kwakhona bhala ngokuchanekileyo ubuninzi bamanzi.



## KUSEBENZA NJANI OKU?

Uboya sisigqumi esihle. Isikhongozelo ebesibekwe kwikawusi yoboya sihlale sibanda kuba uboya bebugqume umkhenkce. Ngamanaye amazwi ayinyibilikanga. Ithemprisha engqongileyo ngaphandle nokuba wenza oku kulinga izakuchaphazela isantya sokunyibilika komkhenkce.) Isikhongozelo ngaphandle kwekawusi asinaso isigqumi ngoko ke umkhenkce omninzi unyibilikile.



# IMIMANGALISO YOBOYA KUNYE NEZINTO EZIYINYANISO ZOBOYA BEGUSHA

Ukusukela kumaxesha amandulo uboya badlala indima ebalulekileyo kwii nkubeko ezininzi. Babusetyenziselwa ngokubanzi iimpahla, ibhedi kunye nemathiriyeli yendlu.

## Uboya kunye nembali yamandulo

Uboya baqalisa ngaphambi kwembali ebhalwe phantsi. Abantu bakudala babezinxibisa ngezikhumba zoboya zeegusha zasendle ababezi zingela kwaye bazibulalele inyama yazo. Idyasi yegusha, bayibhaqa, ukuba yayihlala ixesha elide (isisinxibo esomeleleyo) kwaye inokusetyenziswa kwizinto ezininzi (yayinokutshintshelwa imisebenzi emininzi). Yayingafani nolunye usinga abalaziyo. Yayibakhusela kuzo zombini ubushushu kunye nengqele, kunye nakumoya nemvula.

Yayibagcina ipholile ngexesha losuku, kodwa ikwafudumele ngexesha lobusuku obubandayo. Okungaphezulu, yayinokufunxa ukufuma ngaphandle kokuva ubumanzi kwisikhumba.

Abantu bakudala babesele qhelaniswe nomsebenzi wasekhaya igusha (bayenza yabambuna kwaye bayigcina imveliso) ngo 10 000 BC. Kodwa nangaphambili ilaphu loboya lalijjwa kwaye lilukwa ziintlanga kumZantsi we Yurophu.



## Uboya begusha begolide

Kwintsomi yama Grike Uboya begusha begolide buyaziwa. Uboya begusha busuka kwinkunzi yegusha eyayinegama elide nelinomdla, u-Chrysolallos, kwaye wayeneempiko (umfo onethamsanqa!).

Ngokumalunga nentsomi u-Jason, inkokheli yee Argonauts (ibhantshi yamagokra amaGrike), yahamba ukuyakhangela uboya begusha benkunzi yegusha bobugqi ukuze izuzele kuyo isitshaba se llocus sikatata wakhe, u-Kumkani u-Aeson. Kodwa okokuqala kwakufuneka ukuba asuse esihlalweni umalume wakhe, u-Pelias. Ukuze enze oku u-Jason kunye nee Argonauts kwakufuneka ukuba bathathe uhambo oluyingozi lokubanga uboya begusha begolide buka Chrysolallos, obabugadwe ligongqongqo. Emva kwemiceli-mngeni emininzi u-Jason kunye nee Argonauts babuya noboya begusha kwaye utata wakhe wabuyiselwa esihlalweni.



Iintsomi ngamabali amadala ezithethe, soloko emalunga nezinto ezigqithe ezendalo okanye izehlo. Abantu beva ngalamabali kwaye bawaphindaphinda kubantwana babo, kwizizukulwana nakubanye abantu. Injongo yeentsomi kukusinceda ukuba siqonde ngeemvakalelo zethu kunye nokuziphatha, indalo, imbali kunye nobomi ngokubanzi. Nayiphina inkubeko lineentsomi zalo kwaye kunye zonke iintsomi zibizwa nge mitholoji.



## Uboya bomkhosi

Uboya babusetyenziselwa iiyunifomu zamajoni ukusuka kumaxesha amandulo. Ama Grike amandulo ayephetha izigcina-ntloko zawo ngefeliti yoboya kwaye imikhosi yamaRoma (amalungu eandelo kumajoni amandulo amaRoma) ayesebenzisa ifeliti ukwenza iipletyi zezifuba zabo. Ifeliti lilaphu elithambileyo elenziwe ngokurola kunye nokucinezela uboya (okanye naluphina olunye usinga olufanelekileyo) ngelixa usebenzisa ukufuma kunye nobushushu, okubangela ukuba usinga luphithane kunye.

Iiyunifomu zomkhosi walamaxesha ziluka izinto ezinjengee hempe zangaphantsi kunye nevesti ezenziwe ngosinga olukhaphukhaphu kunye noludityanise noboya.

## U-Shrek

Uqanjwe emva komlinganisi ohlekisayo u-Shrek, inkabi yegusha ye Merino yase New Zealand, wabanodumo kwihlabathi emva kokubalekela ukubanjwa (ngokuyakuzimela emiqolombeni) kwaye wacheba kangange minyaka emithandathu.

Emva kokubanjwa kwakhe nge 15 ka Apreli 2004 wachetywa ngemizuzu engama-20 kuphela. Ukuchetywa kwasasazwa kumabonakude wesizwe wase New Zealand. Uboya bakhe babuqulathe uboya obaneleyo ukwenza iivesti zamadoda angamashumi amabini. Emva koko wathathwa wasiwa kwipalamente yase New Zealand ukuya kuhlangu nomphathiswa.

U-Shrek waba yi ayikhoni edume kakhulu e-New Zealand. Wafa xa wayeneshumi elinesithandathu ubudala beminyaka. Ngokoko ke, u-Shrek! incwadi, umdlalo bhanyabhanya kunye nomculo azinxulumenanga nenkabi yegusha u-Shrek.



## Olona singa lude kakhulu

Inkabi yegusha yase Australia yafunyanwa e-New South Wales (indawo yase Australia) emva kokulahleka kangangeminyaka emihlanu. Emva kokuba yathi yachetywa usinga loboya lwaluyi 460 mm ubude

## Ii-baseballs

Uboya usetyenziswa ekwenzeni ii-baseballs eziqhelekileyo zase Melika. Umphakathi wesivungco okanye werabha usongelwe ngokuqinileyo malunga ne 200 yeemitha zomsonto woboya – okokuqala uqweqwe oluyi 4-ukuxhaswa ngoboya, ilandelwe ngamaqweqwe amabini esi-3-sokuxhaswa ngoboya. Uboya bunika ibhola ifongqofongqo. Emva koko oku igqunywa ngesingxobo esisitshweyo sesikhumba. Uzakufumana izishunqwana ze vidiyo kwi inthanethi ukujonga indlela eyenziwa ngayo i-baseball.

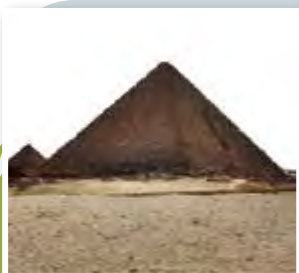


## Okunye malunga namabhali oboya

Amabhali oboya abubo bonke ubukhulu bomgangatho: 750 mm ubude kunye ne 750 mm ubunzulu. Isicinezeli siqinisekisa ubukhulu obuchanekileyo. Xa ithe yagcwaliswa kwaye yacinezelwa iibhali ziyavalwa phezulu.

Ushishino loMzantsi Afrika lunemigangatho ukuqinisekisa ukuba wonke amabhalai alungiswe ngendlela efanayo. Kwenza lula ukuphatha kunye nothutho. Amabhali akanako ukubangaphezulu kwe 1 250 mm kwaye kufuneka abenobunzima obuphakathi kwe 110 – 180 kg. Kuxhomekeke kubukhulu begusha, kuthatha malunga nama-50 oboya begusha obuguguthiweyo ukugcwalisa ibhali loboya.

Uninzi loboya bethu buthunyelwa kwamanye amazwe ngeenqanawa. Ukunciphisa ubuninzi besithuba somthwalo kuyafuneka, amabhali oboya ayacinezelwa kwaye abotshwe ngemitya esinyithi. Lamabhali athunyelwayo emva koko ayapakishwa kwizikhongezelo zeenqanawa ukuba athuthwe. Ukucinezela amabhali omgangatho kuthetha ukuba isikhongezelo esinye singalungela ukuya kutsho kumabhali oboya angama-96 okanye malunga neetoni ezili-15 zoboya.



## E-Yiphutha

Uboya babujikwa umbala ngemibala eyahlukeneyo – kuquka obomvu, oluhlaza okwesibhakabhaka, omthubi kunye noluhlaza okwengca – ngexesha Lobukhosi Obuphakathi (2040 BC ukuya kutsho ku 1640 BC). Usetyenziso lwabo lwanwenwela kwixesha lembali ye Graeco-Roman. Babuxatyiisiwe ekwenzeni iimpahla eyayingakhuselekanga kuphela, kodwa ikwantle.



## UBOYA KUNYE NOLWIMI

Ngaphambi kwephepha (elabhaqwa ngama China kudala ngaphambi kokuba sazi) ababhali kunye nabafundi benza inyamfundyamu ngentyatyambo ye papyrus ukwenza umgangatho ocambaleleyo nowawuvakala kancinane njenge phepha. (Ingaba uyawubona umdibaniselwano phakathi kwamagama *upapyrus* kunye ne *phepha*?)

Kodwa xa igatyana elalibizwa ngo William Caxton wakha isishicileli sokubhala

lokuqala eNgilani nge 15 yenkulungwane yeminyaka yayenziwe ngobukhulu kunye nesakheko sesikhumba segusha. Isikhumba segusha kakhulu okanye kancinane siluxande ngesakheko xa somisiwe kwaye sitsalekile, "Xa iphepha lathi laziswa okokugqibela lalisenziwa ukuba lilungele izishicileli zokubhala, kwaye sisizathu sokuba zombini isicatshulwa osifundayo kunye nencwadi esiqulathe yona zixhomekeke egusha," uyachaza u-Mark Forsyth encwadini yakhe malunga nolwimi lwesi Ngesi.



U-William Caxton ubonisa ngemizekelo yokushicilela kwakhe



### AMAGAMA OBOYA

- Ii-mystics zama Muslim zibizwa ngokuba zii sufis, mhlawumbi kungenxa yezambatho zoboya abazinxibayo. U-Suf uthetha uboya ngesi Arabhu.
- Ukuba ukwi tenterhooks unemvuseleleko kwaye ungxale into esezakwenzeka. Igama lisuka kwintshabalalo yomthi, i-tenter, isetyenziselwa ukutweza izikhumba zegusha ukuze kushicilelwe. Isikhumba segusha sasigcinwa sivalekile kwaye sithe mthaba kwi tenter ngee tenterhooks.



# EZINYE IINTETHA ZESINGESI EZINXULUMENE NOBOYA

- Ukwenza amehlo egusha komnye umntu, okanye ukuphosa amehlo egusha komnye umntu = Ukubase luthandweni.
- Ukubayingcuka kwisikhumba segusha = Ukuzenya omnye umntu/enye into ongenyayo. (Isuka eBhayibhileni , Matewu 7:15)
- Ukwahlula iigusha kwiibhokhwe = Ukugweba. (Kwakhona eBhayibhileni , Matewu 25:32.)
- Ingcuka emnyama yosapho (okanye iqela) = Ilungu losapho/iqela elithathwa njenge hlazo kolosapho/kweloqela
- Njengegusha elahlekileyo okanye njenge gusha ethe yaduka = Ukubangaphandle kwenkokheli (Ibhayibhile, 1 Peter 2:25)
- Ukubamnono njenge takane = Ukubanobubele Nenkathalo; ukungabikho rhabaxa okanye ubundlobongela.
- Omnye umntu litakane = Omnye umntu uziphatha ngokuphakathi, uzolile

- okanye akanatyala.
- Ukukhokelwa njenge gusha eyakuxhelwa = Ukuya engozini ngaphandle kwako nakuphina ukuxhathisa. (Icatshulwe eBhayibhileni: Isaya 53:7)
- Ukutsala uboya ngahezulu kwamehlo omnye umntu = Ukungcatsha omnye umntu.
- Ukuba uyigusha ungumntu ophembeleleka lula nokhokelwa ngabanye abantu.
- Abantu kwibandla labashumayeli basoloko bebhakiselela kubo njenge zimvu zakhe, iigusha zakhe.



## U-Baa baa uya kwi dijithali ...

Ngo 1951 Imvano-siphelo yegumbi labantwana eyaziwayo yesiNgesi u-“Baa, baa, gushé mnyama” yayingenye yeengoma ezimbi zokuqala ezakhe zagcinwa ngokwe dijithali kwaye zadlalwa kwi khompyutha. (Enye ingoma yayingu “In the mood”.)

Le mvano-siphelo yabantwana yashicilelwa okokuqala kwi *Tommy Thumb's Pretty Song Book* ngo 1744. Le yeyona ngqokelela indala kakhulu ephilayo kwiimvano-ziphelo zegumbi labantwana yolwimi lwesiNgesi. Iivesi (amagama) zaziphantse zifane ngqo njengezo zaziculwa ngabantwana ababhadazayo kunye nabaphambi kwesikolo kulo lonke ihlabathi namhlanje.

Ezinye iincutshe zembali zithi ingoma ekuqaleni yabhalelwa ukukhalaza malunga nerhafu enzima kuboya Kumaxesha Aphakathi ase Ngilani. Omnye umthombo

wolwazi uthi ibhekiselele kurhwebo lobukhoboka.

Baa, baa, gush’emnyama,  
 Unabo uboya?  
 Ewe, nkosi, ewe, nkosi,  
 Iingxowa zintathu;  
 Enye yeyeNkosi,  
 Enye yeyenkosazana,  
 Enye yeyenkwenkwenkwana encinane  
 Ngubani ohlala ezantsi kwendledlana.





Abavelisi boboya balawula iindawo zabo ukunciphisa naluphina ungquzulwano kummandla

## INGABA UKUVELISWA KOBOYA KUYAWUCHAPHAZELA UMMANDLA? .....

Iintsapho ezivelisa uboya eMzantsi Afrika zazisoloko zikwii ndawo zazo kangange zizukulwana ezininzi. Ukukhathalela **ummandla** kubalulekile kuzo njengokuba kunjalo kubathengi abathenga uboya bazo.

Iigusha ayizizo **ezemveli** kuMzantsi Afrika kwaye azityi iintyatyambo ezifanayo njengezilwanyana zethu emveli (ezifana nebhadi okanye iindlovu ngomzekelo). Ngoko ke abavelisi boboya babenethuba lokutshintsha iindawo ezithile kwimbonakalo-mhlaba yendalo ukuvelisa uboya obaneleyo kubathengi zombini apha kunye naphesheya.

Abavelisi boboya bacingela izinto ezininzi xa belawula uboya babo. Oku kuquka imfuyo, umhlaba, iintyatyambo ezikhoyo zemveli kunye nezilwanyana kwakunye nemozulu etshintshayo.

Ukukhusela nokulondoloza ummandla ukwenzela izizukulwana zexesha elizayo, abavelisi boboya balawula imihlaba yabo, amadlelo, imfuyo kunye namathafa emveli ngocoselelo. Basebenza nabaphandi kunye nabacebisi ukufumana iindlela ezibhetele zokulawula umhlaba kwaye babonelele abathengi kanaanjalo ngeemveliso abazifunayo.



Abalungisi boboya bakwacingela ummandla ngexesha lokulungisa uboya. Balawula ngocoselelo ukulawula nokunciphisa naziphina iimveliso zenkunkuma kwaye basoloko basebenzisa iikhemikhali ngokhuseleko.

## ULAWULO LOMHLABA

Umhlaba kufuneka ukuba ubesempilweni ukukhulisa amadlelo avelisayo okutyisa iigusha. Abavelisi boboya balawula imihlaba yabo ngocoselelo kakhulu kuba yenye yobutyebi bendalo obubaluleke kakhulu.

Ezinye zeendlela ezisetyenziswe ngamafama okuqala eMzantsi Afrika zibeneempembelelo ezimbi kumhlaba wethu. Iindlela zaziswa ngabemmi kwilizwe elitsha bokuqala ukusuka eYurophu kwaye zange zifanele ummandla woMzantsi Afrika. Isiphumo, kwiindawo ezinkulu zelizwe, ngumhlaba okumgangatho ophantsi, okumgangatho ophantsi ngezondlo, kunye nokuphela kwamatyholo endalo, ityholo, ingca kunye/okanye imithi. Oku kungabangela

ukhukuliseko olubi.

Ukhukuliseko kukududulwa komhlaba, amatye okanye isanti ngamanzi okanye umoya. Ngesiphumo, xa kunethayo, amanzi ayabaleka nje kwaye awaphumeli kwaye ondle umhlaba. Isenokukhokelela kwisikhukula kunye nokufa kwazo zombini abantu kunye namanzi.

Abavelisi boboya babesebenza kunye nabaphandi kangange mishumi eminyaka ukufumana iindlela ezibhetele zokulawula umhlaba woMzantsi Afrika. Imihlaba yethu isoloko ine asidi, i-saline (unetyuwa) kwaye ukhukuliseka lula. Abavelisi bayazi oku kakuhle kakhulu kwaye balawula ezizimo ngocoselelo.

## UKUBANE ASIDI KOMHLABA

Imihlaba ene asidi ingabane tyhefu kumadlelo amaninzi kunye nezilimo.

Ngokucothayo ekuhambeni kwexesha umhlaba ngokwendalo uba ne asidi. Kodwa imisetyenzana ethile ingabangela umhlaba ukuba ubene asidi ngokukhawuleza kakhulu.

Imihlaba yase Mzantsi Afrika isoloko inezondlo kwaye abavelisi kufuneka bongeze izichumisi ukunikezela ngezondlo ezaneleyo kumadlelo kunye nezilimo ukuba zikhule.

Ukongeza isichumisi se nayitrojin ukuya emhlabeni kunganyusa ubu asidi. Abavelisi boboya bakwangeza inayitrojin xa bekhulisa izilimo ezinemidumba kunye namadlelo, kwaye xa besusa amadlelo ngendlela yokutyisa

emadlelweni okanye imveliso yesikhotha, okanye iinkozo ngexesha lokuvuna.

Enye ye nayitrojin esuka kulemisetyenzana itshintsha ibezii nitrates kunye ne asidi emhlabeni. Ukuba iingcambu zifunxa ii-nitrates, umlinganiselo we **acidification** uyacotha. Ukuba iintyatyambo azisebenzisi i-nitrate ingavuzi ngendlela yomhlaba, iwushiya une asidi kakhulu.

Abavelisi boboya balawula ubu asidi boboya ngokusebenzisa imilinganiselo efanelekileyo yesichumisi, ngokukhetha amadlelo **onyaka ngonyaka** azinzisiweyo ukufunxa ii-nitrates kunye nokongeza ikalika emhlabeni ukulwisana nobu asidi



### INTO EYINYANISO ENOMNTSALANE

Ubu asidi bomhlaba bulinganiswa ngesikali esingu pH. Umhlaba one asidi Une pH ka 3.5, umhlaba ophakathi ngu 7.0, kwaye umhlaba one alkaline ngu 8.5..

#### Uyilo lolawulo lomhlaba luka Mnu Malusi

- hlola ubu asidi bomhlaba ngezivavanyi zomhlaba zarhoqo
- velisa inkqubo yosetyenziso lwekalika lwee nkampu ezinokuwa kwamaqondo e-pH (ngamanye amazwi, ukunyuka kobu asidi bomhlaba)
- sebenzisa isichumisi ukungqamelanisa isilimo kunye neemfuno zedlelo
- sebenzisa amadlelo onyaka ngonyaka ukunceda ukulawula inayitrojin yomhlaba egqithileyo eveliswa yimidumba efana ne lucerne kunye ne clover
- Ukunciphisa ukususwa kwemveliso ukugcina isigqumo somhlaba ngokugcina isikhondo sesilimo kunye nokutyisa isikhotha kunye ne fula yesisele ukubuyela kwiinkampu xa kunokwenzeka





## UBUTYUWA

Ubutyuwa bomhlaba owomileyo kukuhamba kwetyuwa ukusuka kubunzulu emhlabeni ukuya kumphezulu womhlaba.

Ityuwa kumanzi angaphantsi nakumphezulu womhlaba kungangeni kwiindlela zamanzi ezifana nemilambo kunye nemisinga. Oku kungachaphazela imilo yeendlela zamanzi kunye nezilo ezikuwo.

## IINDIDI ZOBUTYUWA

Ubutyuwa bungenzeka ngokwendalo kodwa kusenokunyaswa yimisetyenzana yabantu. Kwimimandla eyomileyo, umhlaba wendalo kunye nobutyuwa bamanzi buxhaphakile. I-species zeentyatyambo ezininzi kwezindawo ziziqhelanise namaqondo etyuwa yendalo ekuhambeni kwexesha kwaye zikhula kakuhle.

Ubutyuwa bungabangelwa yimisetyenzana yabantu. Oku kungenzeka xa **izilimo zonyaka** kunye namadlelo zithathela indawo iintyatyambo onyaka ngonyaka.

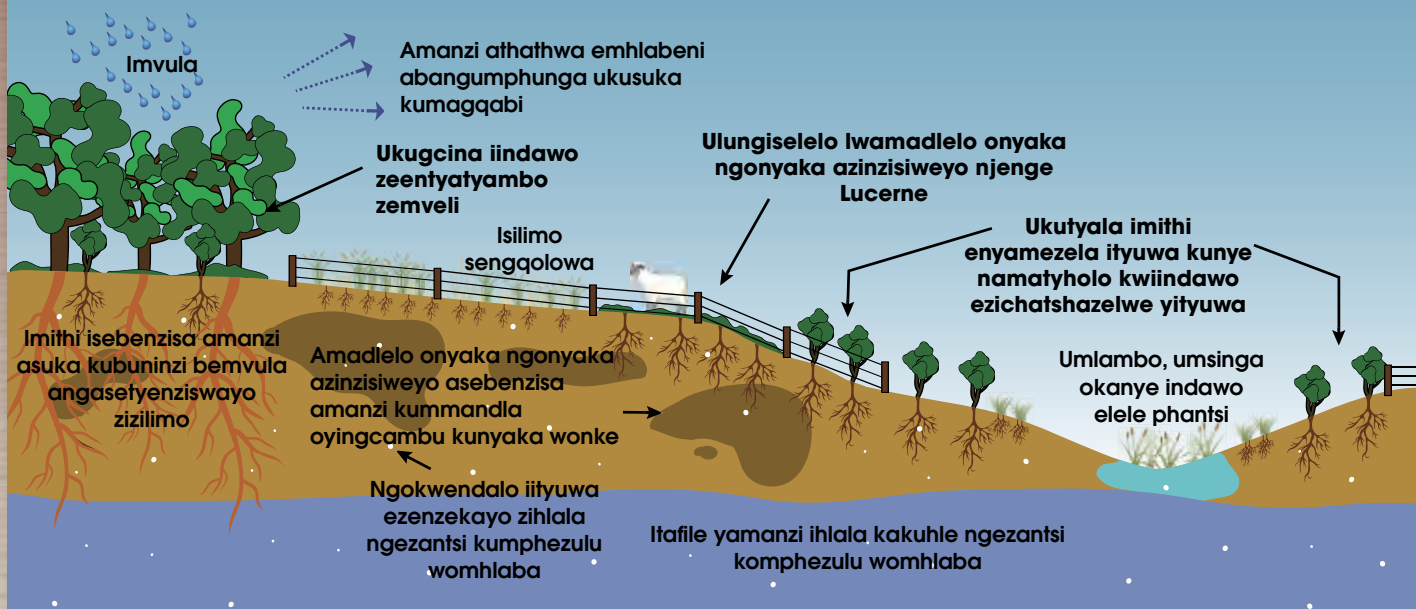
Iintyatyambo zonyaka zisebenzisa amanzi



amaninzi kangako njenge zonyaka ngonyaka. Oku kubangela itafile yamanzi (amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba) ukuba anyuke. Njengokuba itafile yamanzi inyuka, izisa ityuwa kumphezulu womhlaba.

I-species zeentyatyambo ezininzi ezikhula kwiindawo zinokukhula kobutyuwa azinko ukumelana namaqondo etyuwa anyuka ngokukhawuleza.

Indlela abavelisi boboya abalawula ngayo ubutyuwa bomhlaba owomileyo



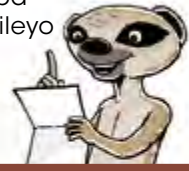
# UBUTYUWA BULAWULWA NJANI?

Abavelisi boboya balawula ubutyuwa ngokugcina iindawo zamathafa emveli. Bakwatyala imithi kunye namatyholo ngokungqonge iinkampu ezicociweyo. Ezindawo zemithi kunye neentyatyambo zemveli zisebenzisa ubuninzi bemvula obungafunwa ziintyatyambo onyaka. Oku kugcina itafle yamanzi kakuhle ingaphantsi kumgangatho womhlaba.

Abavelisi boboya abaninzi bakwakhulisa amadlelo onyaka ngonyaka azinzisiweyo njenge Lucerne. Lamadlelo asebenzisa

amanzi unyaka wonke, akufani nezilimo zonyaka ezisebenzisa kuphela amanzi ngexesha lonyaka lokukhula kwazo.

Abaphandi bajonge ispecies zamadlelo onyaka ngonyaka ezifanelekileyo njengokutya kweegusha. Oku kuzakunika abavelisi boboya iintyatyambo ezininzi ukukhetha kuzo. Izakuqinisekisa kananjalo ukuba kukho iintyatyambo ezifanelekileyo ukukhula kwiintlobontlobo zeendawo ezahlukeneyo.



## INTO EYINYANISO ENOMNTSALANE

Ukutshintsha kwemozulu xa kudibene nokusetyenziswa okunyukileyo kwamadlelo onyaka ngonyaka, njenge lucerne, kunciphisa umngcipheko wobutyuwa bomhlaba owomileyo ukuba bunwenwe kwiindawo ezithile.

## Ulungiselelo lobutyuwa bomhlaba owomileyo luka Mnu Malusi

- ukugcina iindawo zamathafa emveli
- amatyholo eentyatyambo onyaka ngonyaka kunye nemithi ngokungqonge iinkampu okanye njenge hlathi elityaliweyo
- ukukhulisa amadlelo onyaka ngonyaka azinzisiweyo

# UKHUKULISEKO LOMHLABA

Xa imvula enkulu okanye engaguququkiyo kunye/ okanye ihambisa umhlaba ingabangela ukhukuliseko lingcambu zezityalo zineda ukubamba umhlaba kunye.

Xa iintyatyambo zisusiwe kananjalo, amathuba okhukuliseko ayenyuka. Iintyatyambo zikwabonelela ngokhuseleko olusuka emoyeni. Kwimimandla yendalo, iintyatyambo zonyaka ngonyaka zigquma kwaye zikhusele umhlaba ukusuka emoyeni kunye namanzi kunyaka wonke.

Imvula ingaququqela lula ukuhla kwimizila yeegusha kwaye ikhukulise umhlaba. Ukutyisa emadlelweni kangange xesha elide kakhulu kuveza umhlaba. Ngalondlela abavelisi abavumeli iigusha ukuba zitye nakweyiphele indawo. Bahambisa iigusha ukusuka kwinkampu enye ukuya kwenye ukuqinisekisa ukuba amadlelo aneleyo asele ukugquma umphezulu womhlaba. Oku kuthintela okanye ukutyisa emadlelweni kunye nokhukuliseko.

Abavelisi boboya bakwatyala iintyatyambo zonyaka ngonyaka hayi njengokutya kodwa kananjalo ukukhusela umhlaba unyaka wonke.

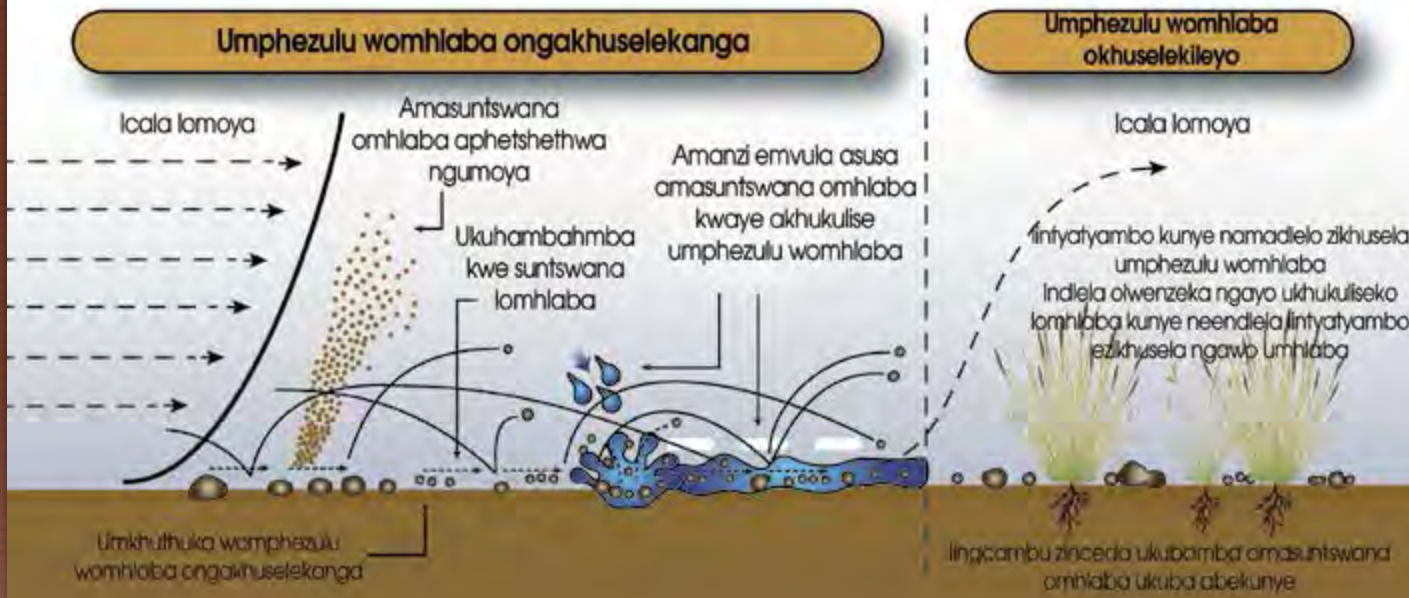


Ukulawula imihlambi kwiinkampu ezahlukeneyo

umhlaba ekutyiswe kuwo ngokugqithileyo ungabangela ukhukuliseko lomhlaba







Indlela olwenzeka ngayo ukhukuliseko lomhlaba kunye nendlela iintyatyambo ezikhusele ngawo umhlaba



### Uyilo lolawulo lokhukuliseko lomhlaba luka Mnu Malusi

- tyala amadlelo onyaka ngonyaka ukukhusela umhlaba unyaka wonke
- lawula ukutyisa emadlelweni ukuqinisekisa ukuba kukho amadlelo aneleyo aseleyo kumphezulu womhlaba ukuwukhusela emoyeni nakukhukuliseko lwamanzi
- tyala amatyholo kunye nemithi ngokungqonge iinkampu ukuzikhusele kukhukuliseko lomoya.

### INTO EYINYANISO ENOMNTSALANE



Abavelisi boboya abaninzi batyala imigca yemithi kunye namatyholo abizwa ngokuba "zizaphuli-moya" ukukhusela iinkampu zabo ukusuka kukhukuliseko lomoya. Isaphuli-moya esidala singanciphisa isantya somoya nge 70%.

## ULAWULO LWENKUNKUMA

Abavelisi boboya bajolise kungqubano lommandla olunciphileyo. Ukukhuhla uboya kususa ubumdaka kunye namafutha ukusuka kuboya obumdaka kushiye uboya obucocekileyo kunye namanzi ayinkunkuma. Ukulungisa okungokunye emva kokukhuhla kukwavelisa inkunkuma elawulwa ngocoselelo ukukuthintela kubangele iingxaki zommandla.

Amanzi ayinkunkuma aqulathe zonke izingcolisi ezicocwe ukuphuma eboyeni. Aqulathe izinto ezintathu eziphambili:

- ukuqukuqela okuya phantsi okumandla
- amanzi okupula

- inkunkuma eyomileyo.

Ukuqukuqela okuya phantsi okumandla ngumxube wobuncangathi boboya, ubumdaka kunye nombilo wegusha. Umbilo wegusha unamaqondo aphakamileyo **e-potassium**. Oku kungabangela iingxaki zokutyetyiswa kwesondlo kummandla wendalo, njengo kukhula okugqithileyo kwe **algae** kwimihlaba eyomileyo.

Ukupula amanzi okuphambili ngamanzi amdaka kuqulathe ubumdaka. Inkunkuma eyomileyo bubumdaka, isichumisi segusha sincamathele eboyeni nakwisimo semifino



Abavelisi bomhlaba barisayikila kwaye balungise amanzi ayinkunkuma ukunciphisa ukungqubana kummandla



Amanzi ayinkunkuma ayagcinwa kwaye asetyenziswe kwakhona ngexesha lokulungiswa

(intyatyambo) isuswe kuboya begusha.

Phaya kungabakho iintsalela ze sitshabalalisi eboyeni ukusuka kwiikhemikhali ezisetyenziswa ukulawula izidleleleli ezifana neentwala.

Ukuthintela ukukhuhlwa koboya ekonakaliseni ummandla, iintsalela ziyalungiswa. Amanzi okupula ayacocwa ngokuhluzwa nangokulungiswa ngekhemikhali Malunga ne 90% yawo ingarisayikilwa, into enciphisa ubuninzi bamanzi afunekayo ekulungisweni koboya.

Ukuqukuqela okuya phantsi kulungisa ngeekhemikhali kwaye kubengumphunga. Amanzi amdaka kunye neenkunkuma ezimdaka zingenziwa ikhomposi kwaye zirisayikilwe njengesichumisi.



I-Lanolin isetyenziswa kwiimveliso zesikhumba ezininzi

## INKUNKUMA EMANGALISAYO!

Ezinye iimveliso eziluncedo zenziwa ukusuka kwintsalela esele ekukhuhlweni uboya. I-Lanolin ngamafutha oboya kwaye isetyenziswa kwii moisturiser ezininzi. Isichumisi esingamanzi singenziwa ukusuka kwinkunkuma etyebileyo ye potassium. Ikhomposti yeegadi yenziwe ukusuka kwinkunkuma eyomileyo kunye namanzi amdaka.



## ISINQANDIVIVINGANE

Uboya lusinga lwendalo lweptrotini. Wena kunye nam asicingi ngayo njenge ntsusa yokutya, kodwa ezinye i-species zamavivingane kunye namabhungane ayayithanda noko.

Iikhaphethi zoboya zilungiswa ngaphambi kokuthengiswa ukuthintela



Ukulungiswa kokutsha kwevivingane kukhuselekile kummandla

oku ukuba kwenzeke. Iikhaphethi zoboya zikhululekile ukuba zisetyenziswe kodwa ezinye iinkqubo zokulungisa zingabangela inkunkuma enobungozi. Iinkqubo ezintsha ziye zaphuhliswa ezibangela ngokwenyani ukungakhutshwa kwenkunkuma.





## INTO EYINYANISO ENOMNTSALANE



Ngaphambi kokuba izijiki-mabala ezidityanisiweyo zalamaxesha ukuba ziphuhlise, iimathiriyeli yeentyatyambo (umz. iingcambu, amqunube, izikhondo kunye namagqabi) kunye neeminerali (umz.) ngokufanayo zazisetyenziswa ukujika umbala kuboya. Ezinye izijiki-mabala ezindala ezibhekiselele kwintyatyambo ngoku ziyaphandwa ngokubanako kwazo ukuba isetyenziswe kwakhona kulungiso loboya lwalamaxesha.



## UKUJIKI UMBALA

Uboya buqhele ukujikwa umbala ngokuvelisa amabala afunwa ngabathengi. Uninzi lwezijiki-mbala ziqulathe izintithi ezinzima ezifana ne chromium. I-Chromium yenza imibala ngokukhawuleza. Oku kuthetha ukuba kwenza umbala uhlale eboyeni, kwaye iwuthintele ukuba uhlambeke nasekunyamalaleni. Ngelishwa amaqondo aphakamileyo e-chromium kummandla angabanobungozi.

Izilungisi zoboya kunye nabenzi besijiki mabala basebenze kunye ukuvelisa ubuchule bamanzi amdaka e-chrome ephantsi (inkunkuma) ukujika umbala eboyeni. Obu buchule buphuculiweyo ngoku busetyenziswa jikelele.

Ukujika umbala eboyeni kuye kwatshintshwa ukuze kusetyenziswe iikhemikhali ezinobungozi obuncinane



## UKUXHATHISA EKUSHWABANENI

Iintsinga zoboya zingashwabana zibeyifeliti (zibemanzi kwaye ziphithane) xa zivasiwe naxa zilungisiwe. Ukuthintela oku, uboya bulungiswa ngekhemikhali ngexesha lokulungiswa.

Kwixesha elidlulileyo i-chlorine yayisetyenziswa kulenkqubo. I-chlorine, kanti, ibangele amanzi amdaka (inkunkuma) aqulathe iikhemikhali ezinobungozi ezibizwa

nee organohalogenes.

Ngethamsanqa iindlela zokulungisa okukhululekileyo kwe chlorine okutsha ziye zaphuhliswa ezingavelisi ii-organohalogenes. Ezindlela zintsha zinciphisa iimpembelelo kummandla.



# INGABA UTSHINTSHO LWEMOZULU LUYICHAPHAZELA NJANI IMVELISO YOBOYA? .....

Utshintsho lwemozulu luxhalabisa abantu abaninzi, ngezizathu ezahlukeneyo. Sibona ukuthintsha kokusingqongileyo. Umzekelo lutshintsho lweephatheni zobuninzi bemvula.

Yonke imveliso yolimo, kuquka imveliso yoboya, ithembele kwimozulu. Ngalondlela ukutshintsha kwemozulu kuchaphazela abavelisi boboya. Kunzima ukwazi ngokuchanekileyo ukuba zizakubayintoni iziphumo zexesha elide.

Iinzululwazi zisebenzisa iikhompyutha ukwenza uqikelelo olubhekiselele kwinto abayaziyo malunga nemozulu kunye nemveliso yoboya. Uninzi lwazo luyavumelana ukuba utshintsho lwemozulu mhlawumbi luchaphazela ukukhula kwamadlelo. Ikharbhon dayoksayidi kummandla ingenza iintyatyambo ukuba zikhule ngokukhawuleza – kodwa ziqulathe izondlo ezincinane.

- Iinvula encinane ingathetha oku kulandelayo:
- ukukhula kweentyatyambo kungehla
  - iindidi zamafama eentyatyambo



ezisetyenziswa ukutyisa iigusha zabo zingatshintsha

- ezinye iimbewu ziyaxhaphaka
- amanzi amancinane eegusha
- iigusha ezimbalwa zingatyiswa kwiindawo ezithile

## IKHWALITHI YOBOYA .....

Ukutshintsha kwemozulu kukwachaphazela ikhwalithi yoboya izigaba zamaxesha ezininzi zembalela zingathetha uboya obumdaka – kunokubakho uthuli olunini.

Ubuninzi bamadlelo bungachaphazela isiqumla-sangqa sosinga loboya.

Iindaba ezintle zezokuba ukutshintsha

kwemozulu kungabangela ukunyuka kwimfuneko yoboya. Njengokuba ithemprisha inyuka ingathetha ukuba abantu bakhetha uboya ukuba baphole. Singasebenzisa kananjalo iimveliso zoboya ezininzi ukugquma amakhaya abo ngokuchasene nemozulu efudumeleyo.









## IZILUMKISO ZEMOZULU



Amafama oboya asebenzisa iifoni zeselula zabo, i-inthanethi okanye agqalisela kuqikelelo lwemozulu lukamabonakude. Abaqikeleli bemozulu abathembekileyo bathumela izilumkiso malunga neenkqwithela ezisondelayo kwi Manyano Yesizwe Yabavelisi Boboya (NWGA) Oku kuthunyelwa ngoko nangoko kumafama oboya ngendlela ye sms ukuze kuthathwe amanyathelo ayimfuneko, ngokukodwa ngexesha lonyaka lokucheba.



ichetywe. Amafama ayakhuthazwa ukuba ashenixise iigusha ngokwaneleyo ngomsebenzi wosuku ukuya eshedini okanye kwindawo ekhuselekileyo esibayeni, usuku olungaphambili.

Ukuba imvula iyaqhubeka amafama kunye nabachebi kufuneka nje balinde. Uboya obumanzi bungangafakwa kwibhali Bungangunda.

## IMBALELA

Imbalela ingabanempembelelo ebalulekileyo kwimpilo yegusha, uboya kunye nemveliso yamadlelo kwakunye nentlalo-ntle yabavelisi ngokubanzi.

Ngexesha lembalela incinane imvula enethayo. Oku kuthetha ukuba kungabakho amancinane kakhulu kwimisetiyenzana yonke yase fama. Oku kuquka ukusela amanzi yimfuyo kunye namanzi amadlelo kunye nezilimo ukuba zikhule. Izigaba zamaxesha onyaka zembalela zithetha ukuba kukho ukutya okuncinane kunye namanzi afumanekayo egusheni.

Abavelisi boboya bangakhetha "ukuthenga" ukutya kunye namanzi. Ngale indlela bangacina impilo yezilwanyana zabo kunye nekhwalithi yoboya ababuvelisayo.

Ukuthenga ukutya kungaba duru. Ixabiso lokutya, njenge sikhotha kunye neenkozo, soloko zinyuka ngexesha lembalela kuba imfuneko iphakamile (abavelisi abaninzi bayayifuna ngaxesha linye) kwaye ngalondlela kuncinane okufumanekayo. Amanzi angaba duru kwaye kubenzima ukuwathutha.

Ngexesha lembalela abavelisi bangathengisa ezinye iigusha. Iminyaka emininzi yembalela inganciphisa amanani eegusha esizwe kwaye ngoko ke ingathatha abavelisi ixesha elide ukuba bakhe kwakhona

Abaphandi basebenza nabavelisi boboya



Isongozo sokutya singaba duru ukuba sithengwe



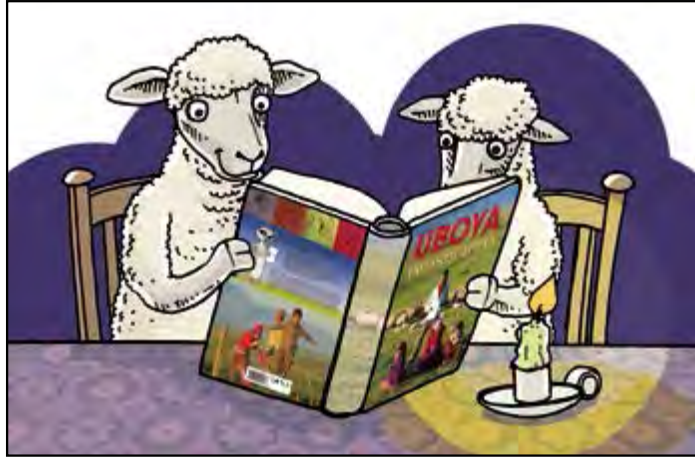
amanani emfuyo yabo.

Abaphandi kunye nabavelisi basebenzisana kunye ukuphuhlisa i-species zamadlelo ezingaphila kwiimozulu ezomileyo. Ezintyatyambo zinceda abavelisi boboya ukuba balawule iimbalela kwaye bagcine iigusha zabo kunye namadlelo esempilweni.



# ULUHLU LWEENKCAZELO

- amatakane** – igusha encinane (inkunzi kunye nemazi) engphantsi konyaka omnye ubudla neselixhomekeke koomama bazo kutyeni.
- dumbileyo** – isimo kwigusha apho igesi eninzi kakhulu yakheka kwi rumen (isisu sokuqala segusha).
- eyonyaka ngonyaka** - ethi ikhule ngaphezulu konyaka omnye.
- eyorhwebo** – ukuvelisa uboya ukuba buthengiselwe abathengi.
- i-acidification** – inkqubo apho imihlaba iba yi asidi (pH low).
- i-algae** – udidi lwentyatyambo yamanzi.
- i-hoggets** – iimazi kunye neenkunzi zeegusha ezingekabindala. Zindala kunemikhulwa kodwa ayizogusha ezindala ezikhule ngokugqibeleleyo.
- i-potassium** – isondlo esinikezela ngokuhle kwiintyatyambo nakwizilwanyana ukwenzela ukukhula okusempilweni.
- iceba** – inwebu ende elinganayo yoboya eveliswa yinkqubo yokuchaza.
- idlozi** – imathiriyeli yenzalo yeduna. Ukuba oku akuchumisi amaqanda asuka kwithokazi inzala soze ibekhona.
- ifula yesisele** – ukutya okuluhlaza (idlelo okanye isilimo) ebelilondolozwe ukwenzela ukuba lityiswe imfuyo ngomhla wasemva kwexesha.
- ii-locks** – iziqwenga ezimfutshane zoboya ezenziwe kukucheba kabini kwindawo efanayo.
- ii-microbes** – into ephilayo encinane, i-microorganism.
- ii-necks** – ilungu elifutshane loboya begusha obuthathwe ngokungqonge indawo yentamo.
- ii-pathogens** – ibhaktheriya, intsholongwane okanye ezinye ii-micro-organism ezingenza izilwanyana (kunye nabantu) ukuba zigule.
- iimazi zeegusha** – amathokazi egusha amadala asetyenziselwa ukuba afuywe kunye nokuvelisa uboya.
- iimpazamiso zemvelo** – ukugula okugqithiselwa kwisizukulwana



- esinye ukuya kwinzala yaso.
- iimpazamiso zengququyo yokutya emzimbeni** – izifo ezibangelwa kukungalungelelani kweenkqubo eziqhelekileyo zekhemikhali emzimbeni.
- iinkabi zeegusha** – iinkunzi ezindala ezitheniweyo ukuze zingabinako ukufuywa. Iinkabi zeegusha zisetyenziselwa ukuveliswa koboya.
- iinkunzi zeegusha** – iinkunzi ezindala ezingathenwanga kwaye zisetyenziselwa ukufuywa.
- iintsholongwane** – ii-organisms ezisisibonakhulu (incinane kakhulu ungayibona kuphela ngesibonakhulu) ephila nezalela ngaphakathi kwii seli zenye i-organism.
- iintsinga** – ukungungana kweentsinga zoboya
- iipakethi zoboya** – ibhegi ye nayiloni enkulu equlatha uboy begusha obulungele ukuthuthwa kunye nokuthengiswa.
- ikhalsiyam** – isondlo esinikezela ngokuhle kwiintyatyambo, izilwanyana (kunye nabantu) ukwenzela ukukhula okusempilweni.
- imfuyo** – izilwanyana ezisetyenziswa kwimveliso yolimo enjengee gusha, inkomo, iibhokhwe kunye neehagu.
- imidumba** – iintyatyambo ezivelisa inayitrojini kumaqhuquva amancinane angqonge iingcambu zawo.
- imihlambi** – iqela leegusha, elikwabizwa ngokuba yinginginya.

- imikhombe** – izikhongozelo ezinkulu ezigcina amanzi ukuze iigusha zisele. Amanzi soloko empompelwa emikhombeni ngendlela yemibhobho ukusuka emadamini emakhulu anjenga matanki, idama okanye umlombo.
- imikhulwa** – iigusha ezincinane (inkunzi kunye nemazi) ezisanduluku khulwa koomama bazo.
- imveli** – yenzeka ngokwendalo kwindawo ethile
- imvelo** – ibhekiselele kumadlozi, imfuzo nalapho ishenxiselwa ukusuka kubazali ukuya kutsho kwinzala.
- indawo yangasemva** – umphezulu wemilenze yangasemva, kufuphi nendawo yomsila.
- inkqubo ejijiweyo** – inkqubo yokulungisa uboya apho iintsinga zoboya obude zijijwa ukuba zibengumsonto..
- inkqubo yefandesi** – indlela yokuthengisa uboya apho inani labathengi abanomdla bekhuphisana khona (benikezela ngexabiso elithile) kwaye ophumeleleyo ngumntu onikezela ngexabiso eliphame kakhulu.
- inkqubo yoboya** – inkqubo yokulungisa uboya apho iintsinga zoboya ezimfutshane zilungiswa khona.
- inokuboliswa ziintsholongwane** – inako ukunokuhlulahlulwa yintsholongwane kunye nezinye ii-organisms eziphilayo.
- into engekazalwa** – ukukhula kwentshontsho ethunjini.

**intsholongwane** – ii-organisms zeseli enye, ezinye zazo zingabangela izifo kwizilwanyana (kunye nabantu).

**iprotini** – isondlo esinceda ukwakha nokulungisa iiseli zomzimba.

**isikhotha** - amadlelo athe asikwa, omiswa kwaye enziwa ibhali ukondla imfuyo xa amadlelo eqingqekile.

**isiyilelo-maqanda** – inxenye yomxokelelwano wokuzala kwemazi apho iqanda (amaqanda) aveliswa khona. uced.

**isodiyam** – i-elementi yendalo yesinyithi etyuweni. Ibalulekile kwii organism eziphilayo.

**ithumbu** – indawo engezantsi yomxokelelwano wometyiso.

**iyeza lokubulala izitshabalalisi** – imveliso esetyenziswa kwiintyatyambo nakwizilwanyana ukutshabalalisa izinambuzane kunye nezinye izitshabalalisi.

**izidalwa ezanyisayo** – izilwanyana ezinomqolo, ezivelisa ubisi, eziqhele ukuba nemilenze emine kunye neenwele okanye uboya. Uninzi lwazo luzala ukuba kuphile amantshontsho.

**izidleleleli** – izilwanyana ezinjengee ntwala okanye iintshulube eziphila ngaphakathi kwesinye isilwanyana Izidleleleli zingenza izilwanyana (kunye nabantu) ukuba zigule

**izilimo zonyaka** -izilimo ezifana nengqolowa, irhasi, umbona, i-sunflower kunye ne canola ekhula kuphela kwixesha lonyaka elinye emva koko zife.

**izilwa-buhlungu ezisegazini** – iindidi zee protini ezinceda ukulwa izifo.

**izilwanyana eziqhelaniswa nekhaya**– izilwanyana ezenziwe zabambuna ukuba ziphile nabantu okanye nemfuyo, njenge zinja.

**iziqwenga** – imiphetho enamachaphaza, emifutshane okanye enombilo esuswayo kuboya begusha ngexesha lokuguguthwa.

**izondlo** – into enikezela ngokondleka okubalulekileyo kubomi nasekukhuleni

**uboya begusha** – uboya obugquma umzimba

wegusha, obuqhele ukususwa xa kuchetywa.

**uboya obuchetyiweyo** – bonke uboya obuvunwe ekuchetyweni. Buqhele ukusuka kwindawo enye (ifama.)

**uboya obucoleke ngokubaleseleyo** – uboya obuyi-19.5 yee microns okanye ngaphansi.

**uboya obuncangathi** – uboya obukrwada obungekacocwa kwaye abuklungiswa.

**ubuhlanti bokubamba** – abachebi bathatha iigusha zabo ukusuka kwelicandelo lincinane, livalekileyo likwishedi yokucheba ekuchebeni nagakunye. Abachebi basoloko benobuhlanti babo bokubamba.

**ubutyebi obuphinda busetyenziswe** – ubutyebi obunjengee gusha, amadlelo kunye nemithi obungathathelwa indawo okanye bukhuliswe kwakhona emva kokuba butyiwe okanye buvuniwe.

**uhlanga** – indledlana emxinwa kwiiyadi zeegusha ukwenzela ukuba iigusha zibaleke kuzo.

**ukucheba** – ukususwa koboy begusha kusetyenziswa umatshini okanye iiklipa zesandla (izichebi)

**ukufuya okukhethayo** – ukukhetha izilwanyana ezithile ukuba zifuywe ukuvelisa inzala eneempawu ezinqwenelekayo njengoboya obucolekileyo.

**ukugonywa** – inkqubo yokunikezela ngeyeza lokugonya ukukhusela iilwanyana (okanye abantu) ngokuchasene nesifo esithile.

**ukukhumla** – amatakane ayasuswa (ayohlukniswa) koomama bazo kwaye afumane ukutya kwawo emadlelweni.

**ukumanzisa** – ukunikezela ngekhemikhali yowulo iintshulube kwigusha ukubulala naziphina iintshulube ezingaba ziphila ngaphakathi kumxokelelwano wometyiso wegusha.

**ukunaba** – umphezulu woboya emva kokuba itwezwe yinkqubo yokutsala.

**ukuncancisa** – ukuvelisa ubisi ukondla inzala.

**ukungqezula** – ukususa uboya ukusuka kumazantsi endawo yegusha ukuyigcina icocekile kwaye ingenaso isichumii esimanzi.

**ukuphawula** – ukuqokelela iigusha kunye ukuze zithenwe, ukunqundwa (ukususwa) imisila, ukugonya, ukuphawula indlebe kunye nokufka ithegi ngokusebenza okunye.

**ukuthenwa** – ukusasa amasende aweenduna zamatakane angafunekiyo ukuba afuywe.

**ukuthunyelwa kwamanye amazwe** – ukuthengisa impahla kunye neenkonzo kwelinye ilizwe.

**ukutsaza** – ukufafaza iigusha ngesibulala-zinambuzane ukulawula iintwala okanye iimpukane eziluhlaza.

**ukutya emadlelweni** – ukutya kumadlelo okanye amatyholo.

**umetyiso** – ukutya okwetyiswe ngokungagqibelelanga apho igusha yakukhupa ukuba kuphindwe kuhlafunwe ngaphambi kometyiso wokugqibela.

**ummandla** – indawo esingqongileyo. Kuquka umhlaba, amanzi, umoya, iintyatyambo kunye nezinye ii-organisms.

**umphezulu** – uboya obuchaiweyo nobukanyiweyo ukwenza iintsinga zilandelelane kwicala elifanayo. Ngoku ilungele ukuba ngumsonto woboya.

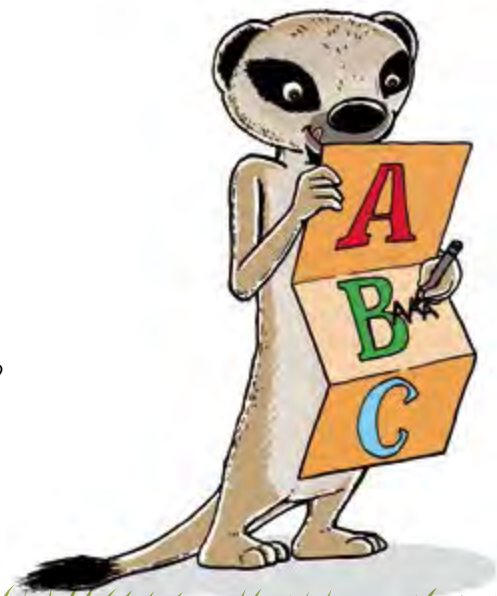
**umvuzo** – imali yarhoqo abaqeshi (abasebenzi) abayifumana ngokwenza umsebenzi wabo. Umvuzo uqhele ukubhatalwa ngeveki okanye njalo kwiiveki ezimbini. (Akufani ne salari eqhele ukubhatalwa kanye ngenyanga.)

**umxokelelwano wokuxhobisa** – umgca wemisetyenzana ukusuka efama ukuya kumthengisi kuquka imveliso, ukulungiswa nokuphinda kuthengiswe.



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UVELAPHI UMNU MALUSI? .....



**U-**Mnu Malusi, kukudalwa komzobi mifanekiso ehlekisayo, Alex Houwelingen. Ubhekiselele uMnu Malusi kwigala lokwenyani, uMnu Koer, owaba yinxenye yosapho lokufuya kwi karoo.

U-Mnu Koer usixelelela ngebali lakhe:

"Ndihlala no Sheryl kunye no Andy Duthie e-Oufountein, kwifama eyi-150 km ukusuka eRhafu". Sinee nkomo, iibhokhwe, iinkukhu, izagwityi, iinyamakazi, izinja kunye namahashe ase Arabhu. Kodwa oyena mhlobo wam kulomxube nomhle kakhulu yigusha yam ye Merino. Ngokucacileyo abekho krelekrele kum, kodwa bendingenako uboya begusha obukhrimu ngolunye usuku kunye no beanie obomvu okwesitena kwiinyanga emva kwexesha, Eyoyikekayo, kulungile?

Abantu bam benziwe zii Merino zabo, kodwa ubuncinane ndingena ngaphakathi kwi bhaki utyelelo lwasefama. Ndiyakuthanda ukuhlala kwivili lokuqhuba. Ndibakufuphi kananjalo ekhitshini kunye nezinja ecaleni kwe aga (i-oveni, eziko, isifudumezi kunye neketile zonke zisongelwe kwisipheki sentsimbi sasekhitshini esikhulu).

Xa ndithetha ngamakhitshi... nditya amaqanda aqhuqhiweyo amaxesha amathathu ngosuku, ngamanye amaxesha akunye neqhekeza lenkukhu eqhotsiweyo.

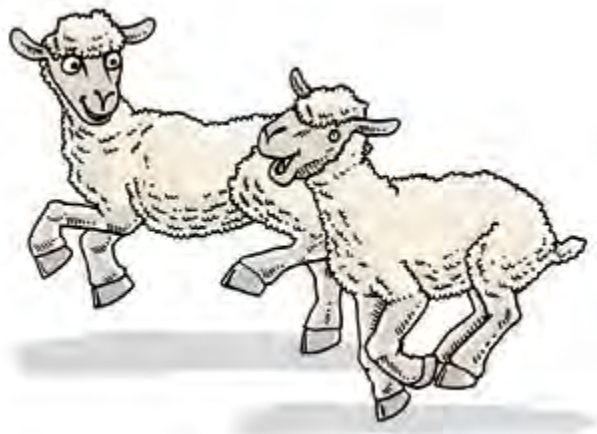


Kodwa abona nomadukudwane bam abahle kakhulu. Xa abantwana (u-Mark, u-James kunye no Peanut) besekhaya ukuvela esikolweni (njengabo bonke abantwana bethe qelele ezidolophini nasezixekweni) siyemka ukuya kwiindulana ukuya kujika amatye kwaye siyokukhangela oonomadukudwane. Abanayo ityhefu kum - ngenye indlela bendingasoze ndibelapha ndibe ndithetha nawe, akunjalo?

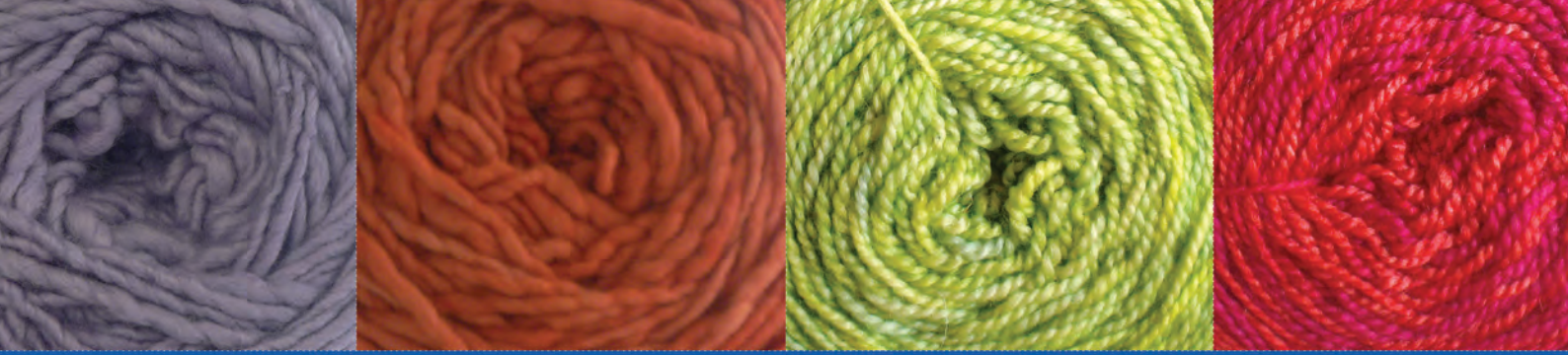
Kodwa kufuneka ukuba ndibaleke...

Siyahamba ukuyokuzingela namhlanje. Ndiyakuthanda ukuzingela nabantu bam, kodwa ndifumana uxinzelelo olugqithileyo xa benganakani nje amaxhalanga. Ndikhwaza isilumkiso kwaye ndiyokuzimela, kodwa bakhangeleka bengenawo umbono wexilongo malunga nendlela abavezeke ngayo kwakunye nendlela ekulula ngayo ukuba ezonzipho zinkulukazi ezingabathatha ukuba baphaphele ekufeni... xa ndandisemncinane kwaye ihoko yethu yayiphazanyiswa ngudyakalashi wonke umntu wayebaleka ngathi uphambene. Kodwa ndandingakwazi ukubaleka nabo ngexa yemilenze yam enamaqhinga. Ndandishiywa ngasemva. Kungexesha abantu base Oufontein bathi bandithatha bandifaka phakathi kwikhaya labo - kwaye iintliziyo zabo - kwaye bandithiya ukuba ndingu Mnu Koer. Esi sisandi thina magala esisenzayo xa sithetha sodwa.

Nonwabe okwangoku! Koer Koer!  
Mnu Koer







Ungayicinga into yokuba kwakukho xesha apho ukuthunyelwa koboya kwamanye amazwe yayiluwaphulo-mthetho olunesohlwayo esikukufa?

- Ingaba uyalazi na ukuba ushishino loboya eMzantsi Afrika lwaqalisa emva kokungaqondani?
- Ingenzeka njani emhlabeni into yokuba iimpahla ezenziwe ngoboya zingakugcina ufudumele kwaye upholile?
- Zingaphi iigusha ezitya phaya emadlelweni kwiifama zethu – amawaka, izigidi okanye amawaka ezigidi?
- Ingaba ukucheba kubuhlungu?

Molo apho, igama lam ngu Mnu Malusi kwaye ndine baa c yoboya kwincam yeenzipho zama ezimdaka. Ngoko ke fumana iimpendulo kwezizinto kunye nemibuzo emininzi zibandakanye nam kuhambo kwihlabathi elimangalisayo loboya njengokuba kuxeliwe ku *Uboya eMzantsi Afrika*. Ndiyabheja ukuba uzakusithanda isihlekiso ngendlela yemifanekiso, abahlekisi abakrelekrele kunye namacandelo amahlanu akhowudwe ngemibala njengokuba nam ndisenza.



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