

letsoma

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LEFAPHA LE MATLAFATSA BALEMIRUI - LORRAINE MOTSEMME O GODISA SETLAMO SA MALEJOETHE AGRIBUSINESS



Page 08
*Shalama Agricultural Primary
Co-operative, ke e nngwe ya
dikoporasi tse di boneng
tshegetso go tswa lefapheng*



Page 11 - 12
*Thuntsha Lerole: Lefapha le
Matlafatsa Metsemagae*



Page 13
MEC hands over 12m Projects



**agriculture &
rural development**

Department:
Agriculture and Rural Development
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UNQUALIFIED AUDIT REPORT



THE DEPARTMENT OBTAINS AN UNQUALIFIED AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE SECOND YEAR RUNNING, NORTH WEST DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT GETS UNQUALIFIED AUDIT REPORT FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA (AGSA).

AN UNQUALIFIED AUDIT REPORT ESSENTIALLY INDICATES THAT THE AUDITOR GENERAL IS SATISFIED WITH THE ORGANIZATION'S FINANCIAL REPORTING.



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Contents & Credits

Content

Page Number

<i>Unqualified Audit Report Poster</i>	02
<i>Contents Page</i>	03
<i>Editorial Comment</i>	04
<i>From MEC's Desk</i>	05
<i>Malejoethe Agri Project</i>	06
<i>Farming with a Visual Impairment</i>	07
<i>Shalama Agri Project</i>	08
<i>World Apimondia Symposium</i>	09
<i>Tattooing as a Method of Livestock Identification</i>	10
<i>Lefapha Le Matlafatsa Tshegetso mo Metsemagaeng</i>	11 - 12
<i>MEC Hands over 12m Projects in Doctor Kenneth Kaunda District</i>	13
<i>World Food Day Celebration in Dikebu Village</i>	14
<i>Hydroponic Fodder Production: The Quickest Way to Grow Animal Feed</i>	15
<i>Boitumelo Matshaba on HEMP Production</i>	16
<i>The Importance of Lighting in Poultry Production</i>	17 - 18
<i>DARD e Thankgolola setlhopho as Mamusa Angling Club</i>	19
<i>Proposed Onion Production Plan</i>	20
<i>Avian Influenza, What You Must Know</i>	21
<i>Veld Fire Awareness</i>	22
<i>Rabies Awareness Poster</i>	23

Credits

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Editorial Comment

Editorial: Emelda Setlhako

The North-West Provincial Government has launched an Accelerated Service Delivery Initiative, termed Thuntsha Lerole. Since the Month of July, the department has participated in this robust initiative that has gone deeper into rural communities. The model is for all government departments to take part and deliver services to communities immediately.

We have to appreciate that part of this initiative is to create a platform for the locals to have a conversation with government about the services they are receiving through a feedback session. Government Communication emphasizes the need to communicate the services that the public needs to expect from government. It also highlights the need to have feedback from these communities. This enables government to look into better ways for service offering and to improve where necessary.

We therefore encourage members of the public to attend Thuntsha Lerole as part of the programme is about information sharing. Communities are better able to respond to government when they have information about the services government is expected to deliver.

Porofense ya North-West e ne ya itemogela melemo e le mentsi ya naga mme balemirui ba ne ba latlhegelwa thata ke leruo le phulo. Morago ga dipusano le mokhuduthamaga Mohono re na itemogela tirisano mmogo e e namatsang ka jaana batsaya-karolo ba lefapha ba dumelana gore kgang ya melemo ya naga e tihoka go tshwaraganelwa. Ke nnete gore "Sedikwa ke ntswa pedi ga se thatha!" A re tsweleng go tshwaragana go godisa temothuo bagaetsho.

We recently witnessed MEC Mohono leading a team of the Department to attend the Apimondia conference in Chile. Apimondia is the International Organization of Beekeeping Associations that brings together scientists, specialists, and beekeepers from around the world. Critical to this gathering was information about sustainable beekeeping, Value added products from the hive as well as Land use, biodiversity, and beekeeping. Jaanong bagaetsho lefapha le ne le rwele ditlhako go ya go batla tshedimose tso gore dinaga tse dingwe di tswelitse jang ka maano a go godisa ikonomi ka temothuo. Read our full article in this edition about the details of the Apimondia conference.

Cannabis production conversation is still on. With the implementation of the master-plan, the province is yet to see many innovative ideas around cannabis production. Boitumelo Matshaba's story shows just how many enthusiasts are making inroads in the Cannabis industry thus carrying the potential to create jobs and fight poverty.

The South African Economy was shaken a little due to Avian Influenza outbreak in poultry. We applaud the work of the Animal Health experts by working swiftly to ensure that further incidents are curbed. In this edition we are sharing information about the ABC of this disease and we urge all chicken farmers to familiarise themselves with this knowledge so that together we can curb that risks associated with disease outbreaks.

Bagaetsho re lebogela kemonokeng ya lona. We believe this newsletter is resourceful to you and we appreciate your feedback always.

We are available on our landline 018 389 5719 if you have any enquiries.

Enjoy reading.

Ke a leboga

Emelda SETLHAKO

Motsamaisi wa tsa Tlhaeletsano

JOY REVELLION
FORN ADDITION
EINGO EDITION

FROM her Desk



In this instalment of Letsema we continue to highlight and bring you as our reader closer to real stories about our farmer's success, highlights, challenges and most importantly we narrate human touching chronicles of the whole North West agriculture. In the past few months the country has been on a coaster mood of BRICS CONFERENCE and its offerings. I must say that indeed it was an eye opener for most of us especially within the Agricultural space as well. BRICS countries have a strategic trade advantage on world markets. That on its own is a plus unto our sector.

A typical example known to many, is that South Africa and Brazil being in the Southern Hemisphere, have counter-seasonality advantages over Western countries when it comes to trading of most agricultural products. The build-up sessions before the main BRICS conference in Johannesburg, that were held in Bloemfontein and Limpopo respectively were an eye opener. If plans of the main BRICS summit can come into fruition indeed we have exciting times coming for inclusive economic growth in our country and our lovely province.

As make mentioned in the past editions of this platform and being consistent with positioning the BEE-FARMING in the province, the department together with our BEE-Farmers went on fact finding mission in Tanzania. One thing that is certain about bee farming in our province is that it's growing in leaps and bounds. Secondly the Department took another batch of Bee-keepers in the province to the renowned Apimodia 48th International Apicultural Congress.

This was not just a normal congress but it was also about Africa in particular Tanzania who were pitching and bidding to host the Apimodia 50th congress come the year 2017. One might ask why Tanzania, quick facts about Tanzania is that it happens to be the second producer of honey after Ethiopia in Africa. Their honey happens to be one of the purest and rawest in the African continent. Now that on its own says a lot about this country to host, and indeed in the ultimate end it was decided that come the year 2027, Tanzania will be the house of Apimodia 50th congress. The climate change issue is upon us, and as farmers we are advised to really think out of the box in coming up with solutions that will make all of us prosper. Our farmers throughout the province are in distraught state because of rain patterns that are unpredictable.

According to scientific observations there will be a marginal decrease in rainfall during this period especially over the central and north eastern parts of our country. Now that on its own is worrisome because all agricultural activities are like a chain relying heavily on one another. The issue relating to veld fires does not make things easier either. Whether it is intentional or not but our farmers are helter skittering because animals do not have pastures.

More recently the department saw it fit to call a meeting in our districts and engage with farmers about veld fires that are mushrooming everywhere in the province. The message from the department was rather clear to say we are aware about the situation and we have further engaged with our national sister department to possibly find some relief or rather declare the entire province to the adversity state. However ours for now is to continue praying and hoping for rain.

According to the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), the current influenza A(H5N1) outbreaks has been ongoing since April 2023 and to date, outbreaks have been reported in provinces including Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, North West and Eastern Cape.

However let me assure our farmers in the North West province that currently we are on high alert and monitoring the situation on daily basis. It does not mean that just because we are not on the above mentioned list we are safe. This avian flu is highly contagious and it needs all our efforts, plans and resources to be on standby at all costs.

I hope you all enjoy this Letsema edition and continue to be our positive evaluators and our guiding compass in building the North West province agricultural landscape.

Ke a leboga - I thank you!

MEC: Desbo Mokohe
North West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

MALEJOETHE AGRIBUSINESS

Lorraine Malejoethe Motsemme o abetswe dipodi go godisa setlamo sa gagwe sa Malejoethe Agribusiness



Lorraine Motsemme o ile a amogela dipodi di le lesome (10) tse di namagadi le phoko e le nosi (1) go tswa go Lefapha la Temothuo le Tlhabololo ya Metsemagae.

Mo e ka nnang sekgala sa dikilomitara di le lesome-tlhanano (15), kwa bokone-bophirima jwa toropo ya Matlosana re fitlhela koo Malejoethe Agribusiness e leng setlamo sa temothuo se se theilweng ebile se tsamaisiwa ke motho wa Mme e leng Lorraine Malejoethe Motsemme.

Fa o goroga mo polasing eno ya diheketara di le some-a-mabedi le bosupa (27), o kgathantshiwa ke monko o monate wa mmu o o lengola e le ka ntlha ya go nosetsa le botala jwa merogo e farologaneng mo ditshingwaneng. Ditiro tsa gagwe ke sesupo sa bomme fa ba neelwa tshono ebile ba engwa nokeng, ba na le bokgoni jwa go tsamaisa setheo sengwe le sengwe.

Ma-Motsemme jaaka a itsege, a re lorato lwa gagwe mo go tsa temothuo lo simolotse dingwaga di le dintantsi tse di fetileng. Morago ga go dira sebaka sa dingwaga mo pusong mo lephateng la thuto ebile a bereka ka diporogramo tsa bana, o ile swetsa go latlhela seditse mme a ya go tsweletsa se tota e neng e le "Lerato la ntlha" mo pelong ya gagwe e leng temothuo.

Kgato ya ntlha morago ga go tlogela tiro e ne ele gore a kwadise setlamo sa gagwe semmuso le ditheo tse di maleba, mme fa e sale morago ga seo ga ise a ko a lebelele kwa morago go fitlha letsatsi leno.

Malejoethe Agribusiness e dira ka merogo e tshwana le kabetshe le sepinatshe. Ma-Motsemme gape o na le dikgomo. Sesheng jaana o ile a amogela dipodi di le lesome (10) tse di namagadi le phoko e le nosi (1) go tswa go Lefapha la Temothuo le Tlhabololo ya Metsemagae.

Dipodi tseno ke karolo ya porogramo ya puso ya go matlafatsa barua-podi. Mo dingwageng tse di ntseng di feta, Mokhuduthamaga wa Lefapha Mme Desbo Mohono o ile a lemoga tshono e e leng gone mo lephateng leno mme a itsise gore Lefapha le tla simolola go matlafatsa barui ka go ba abela dipodi go tswa go porogramo e e itsegegeng ka Goat Massification.

Maikaelelo a porogramo eno, ke go nna le palo e kwa godimo ya barua-podi mo nageng ya Aforika Borwa mme e le ba ba tla netefatsang gore Porofenseng ya North West e nna kwa setlhoeng sa bathlagisi ba nama ya podi ebile e le ya maemo a kwa godimo.

Fa tseno tsothe di fitlheletse, seno se tla godisa ikonomi ya Porofense ya North West mme lephata la temothuo le tla kgona go tlhola ditiro.

Setlamo sa Malejoethe Agribusiness se setse se simolotse go tlhola ditiro mme se thapa baagi ba mo tikologong ya mo se dirang gone. Setlamo se setse se na le badiri ba leruri ba le babedi mme nako le nako fa go na le tiro e ntsi se thapa badiri ba le mmalwa ba nakwana.

Lorraine Motsemme o lebogile Lefapha go bo e le mongwe wa baungwelwa ba porogramo eno ya Goat Massification. O kaile gore o tla tlhokomela se lefapha le mo fileng le go netefatsa gore porogramo eno e fitlhelela maikaelelo a yone.

Mokwadi : Thebe Itumeleng

GARDENING

FARMING WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT



Re Bone Kganya Organisation produce fresh vegetables in their Taung based project

A BACKYARD GARDEN FOR THE BLIND FEEDS EIGHTY DESTITUTE PEOPLE

Established in 2001, Re bone Kganya Organisation, a non government organisation for the Blind feeds eighty (80) blind people from their backyard garden in Mathe, Taung Village. The regular menu prepared by volunteers who dedicate their time to serving the disabled group, includes vegetables planted from seeds donated by the Department. The organisation prides itself in providing daily care to destitute families living with blindness by ensuring that they receive nutritious and healthy meals without fail.

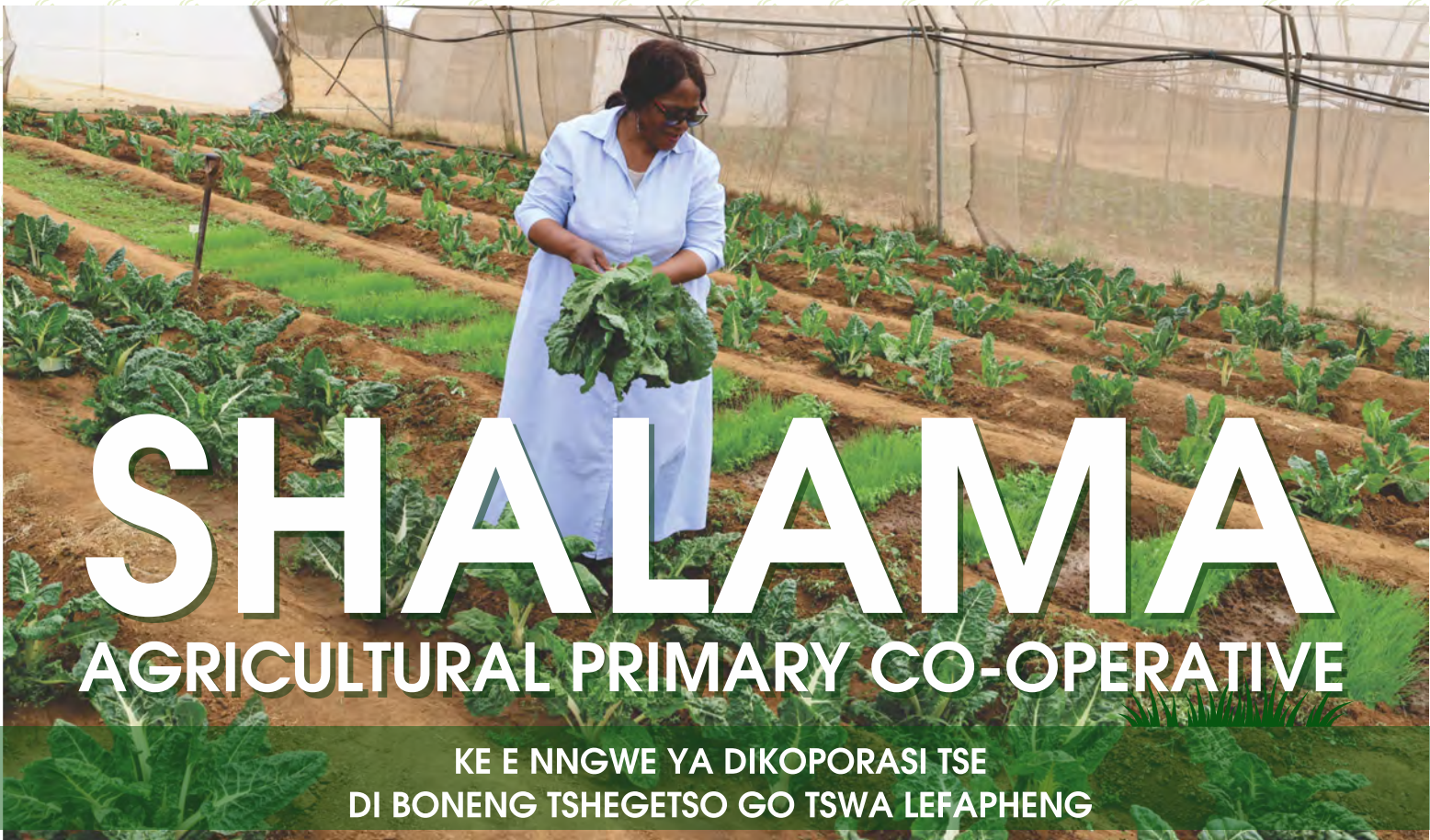
Martha Seane, the founder of the (NGO) and a visually impaired person herself says the Food Security Programme is essential to the livelihoods of people living in poverty and are not able to sustain themselves with just state grants. "Through this programme's assistance, we are able to save money that we normally use to buy vegetables. Most of our beneficiaries are unemployed and some don't receive grants at all, so they rely on the organisation for food and other support. We plan on increasing the number of people we assist by starting to sell vegetables from the garden and using the profits to expand the project, we also want to plant more on land we acquired from the local chief" explained Martha.

Siblings and disability grant recipients living with blindness since birth, Keitumetse and Ellen Gaserotse have been beneficiaries of the organisation since its establishment. "We appreciate that government supports the work done by Mme Seane. Through her efforts we are able to eat wholesome food with well-prepared vegetables. Since receiving the seeds, we have never run short of vegetables and are grateful of the initiative that feeds thousand across the province" said the sisters.

The NGO volunteers also expressed gratitude towards the department and the project's extension officer, Shakira Ntho who visits thrice a week to assess the growth of the vegetables and to offer advisory services. The group has also received training for six weeks from the department which consisted of planning, preparing, and planting a successful garden.



Article By: *Tshegofatso Leepile*



SHALAMA

AGRICULTURAL PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE

KE E NNGWE YA DIKOPORASI TSE DI BONENG TSHEGETSO GO TSWA LEFAPHENG

Shalama Agricultural Primary Co-operative ke e nngwe ya dikoporasi tsa temothuo tse di eteletsweng pele ke bomme. Koporasi eno e e ko bokone-bophirima jwa toropo ya Klerksdorp, e tsamaiswa ke bomme ba le bane le rre a le nosi mme e tlhamilwe ka ngwaga wa 2007.

Botlhano jono bo direla mo polasing ya bone e ba e boneng ka thuso ya lefapha la Bosetshaba la Temothuo, Kabo ya Mafatshe le Metseselegae mme ke polasi ya bogolo jwa diheketara di le some –a-mararo le bongwe (31 ha). Kwa polasing eno, go lengwa merogo e e farologaneng e tshwana le sepinatshe, khabetshe le garlic.

Dikuno tse di tswang mo koporasing eno ga di direle fela beng ba yone lotseno, mme di thusa thata go tlhama ditiro tsa leruri le tsa nakwana.

Ga jaana Shalama Agricultural Primary Co-operative e kgonne tlhama ditiro tsa leruri di le robedi (8) mme fa tiro e le ntsi segolo jang ka nako ya thobo go thapiwa baagi ba selegae ba ka nna some-le-botlhano (15) go dira.

Ntle le moo, koporasi eno e thusa baithuti ba dialogane ka go ba fa maitemogelo a tiro. Ga jaana go na le baithuti ba le batlhano ba dialogane kwa polasing ya Shalama, mme maitemogelo a ba bonang fano a tla ba tswela mosola mo isagweng fa ba setse ba na le ditlamo tsa bone tsa temothuo.

Lefapha la Temothuo le Tlhabololo ya Metsemagae le ntse le thusa beng ba koporasi eno ka katiso le ka maele go tswa mo balemising ba kantoro e mo Klerksdorp.

Maloko a Shalama a setswe a katisitse mo go tsa temo ya merogo, tsamaiso ya matlotlo, tsamaiso ya kgwebo ka boyone le go bapatsa dikuno. Sengwe gape se Lefapha le ba thusitseng ka sone ke go ba rekela di shade net di le pedi (2) tse dikgolo, dijalo tsa merogo (seedlings), menontsha (fertilizers) le dipeo (seeds).

Mo ditshingwaneng tsa koporasi eno, Lefapha le ile la tsenya mafaratlhatlha a go nosetsa dijalo (irrigation system). Beng ba koporasi ba ile ba thusiwa gape ka go nna karolo ya ka porogramo ya South African Good Agricultural PracticeS (SA-GAP) ba bo ba amogela setefikeiti se se ba nayang tetla ya go tlamela marekelo a magolo a mo nageng ya Aforika Borwa ka merogo.

Morago ga go nna karolo ya SA-GAP, koporasi e ile ya fiwa tse di latelang; setsidifatsi se se tsamayang (mobile fridge), selekanya bokete (scale) mafelo a go berekela ka nako ya go phuthela dikuno tse di ya marekelong (marine containers).

E nngwe ya di marine containers tseno e na le setsidifatsi go boloka dikuno di le mo maemong a mantle ebile e le nngwe ya ditlhokego tsa go tlamela marekelo a magolo a merogo a mo nageng.

Sengwe se se kgatlhang ka koporasi eno, ga ba ntshe dikuno tsotlhe fela ba bo ba di rekisa di ntse jalo. Dingwe tsa tsone ba dira diloki tsa dijo ka tsone (spices) le di herbs tse di siametsweng go ka dirisiwa ke moreki (agro-processing).

Mme Salvation Kgobe o kaile fa lorato lwa tiro e ba e dirang le go dira ka natla e le gone go ba thusang jaaka maloko a koporasi gore ba bo ba setse ba tshwaragane ebile ba tswelitse pele go tlhagisa merogo ya seemo se se kwa godimo.

Bontsi jwa dikuno tsa koporasi eno di rekisiwa kwa mebarakeng ya kwa Klerksdorp, mabenkele a gaufi fa emengwe e rekisediwa bagwebi ba mo mmileng (resellers).

Mokwadi : Thebe Itumeleng





MEC Desbo Mohono together with Head of Department Mr Thupi Mokhatla, officials and beekeepers of the North West Province Beekeeping Association (NWPBA) at the ApiExpo of 48th Apimondia International Apicultural Congress in Santiago, Chile.

Apimondia Congress

Apimondia Congress and the opportunities for commercial activities linked to bees

With the aim of promoting the development of beehive products and all kinds of commercial activities linked to bees, the Apimondia 48th International Apicultural Congress ensured opportunities for networking and exchange ideas within the beekeeping commodity, with locally and internationally renowned leaders and experts in evidence based practise such as their research, challenges and commercial opportunities that are out there in beekeeping industry and also discussion on round tables.

The 48th congress was celebrated under the theme "Sustainable Beekeeping, from the south of the world". The congress provided the agricultural sector and government an opportunity to learn from one another, discuss market access and applicable standards, exhibit products for the purpose of gaining market access, engaging in scientific discussions on beekeeping and the enhancement of technology.

The congress had the following scientific programmes where seven themes with various topics were presented and discussed: Apitherapy, Bee Health, Bee Biology, Beekeeping Economy, Rural Development and Technology and quality.

1. Apitherapy – Branch of complementary and alternative medicine that uses honey bee products, including honey, pollen, bee bread, propolis, royal jelly, beeswax, bee venom and larval bees.

2. Bee Health – Provided attention to Good Beekeeping Practices (GBPs) and Biosafety Measures in Beekeeping (BMBs) and other environmental stressors on bees' health, legal framework of pesticides authorisation, global relationships between farmers and beekeepers.

3. Bee Biology – Focused on bee physiology, bee genetics, conservation of bee races, selection and breeding, artificial insemination, physiology of nutrition, and breeding methods of bumble bees.

4. Beekeeping Economy – The areas covered were: management, products, markets, sales promotion, new products and new businesses, environment, history, education, sector organisations and communication.

5. Bee pollination - The role of bees as necessary pollinators for agricultural crops and natural flora, and the importance of plants as food sources, mainly for pollen and nectar, for bees and also to obtain more knowledge about the pollinator essentials to improve the production of traditional crops, and crops that offer important new perspectives.

6. Rural Development – How best to encourage and support beekeeping for people with few financial resources, Organic and social certification of bee keeping enterprise and trade policies and Beekeeping in food security and poverty alleviation


7. Technology and quality – The international legal framework in order to preserve the quality of hive products (establishment of definitions and quality criteria that make it possible to limit adulteration and ensure the harmonious development of the beekeeping sector).

MEC Desbo Mohono noted the department's attendance of the apicultural congress in Chile to be advantageous in assisting to ensure food security in North West Province and for beekeepers to share and implement the various methods and innovations to yield better results and increase honey production and further explore export opportunities.

"The beekeeping sector plays a major role in rural socio-economic development and environmental conservation, beekeeping is a source of food, medicinal purposes, tourism and raw material for various industries and provides good income for the rural population", elaborated Mohono.

Article by: Kgalalelo Mashomo & Gontse Mathobela





TATTOOING

as a Method of Livestock Identification

What is a livestock tattoo?

It is the preferred way to put a permanent identification mark on the ear of an animal. If properly done, a tattoo is as distinctive and permanent as a brand and complies with the requirements of both animal identification legislation and breed regulations. The Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No. 6 of 2002), stipulates: "It is compulsory for livestock owners in South Africa to mark all cattle, sheep, goats and pigs with a mark allocated by the Registrar of Animal Identification." The national register for Animal Identification Marks acts as the first line of defence against stock theft. It enhances identification of property and supports traceability.

Reasons for livestock identification

It is a proof of ownership; prevent stock theft and fraud as unmarked animals always attracts stock thieves. It ensures more effective policing by enable tracing and effective recovery. Provides positive identification as it will be possible to find the owner, improve disease control and food safety, support animal health, breeding, and welfare, facilitate management decision-making and marketing.

How to register an identification mark?

All livestock owners must apply for a registered identification mark. Get forms from Local Agricultural Offices, Magistrate & Stock Theft Offices. There is a registration fee to be paid. It is a once off payment. Deposit money into the Department bank account provided and attaches slip to the application form. Post it to the Registrar:
The Registrar of Animal Identification
Private Bag X138
Pretoria
0001.

The registration is placed on the National Register Animal Identification System (AIS)

Can I use a deceased registered identification mark?

Before using it, you need to apply for "Transfer of Registration of Brand Mark to New Owner". Fill transfer of registration of an Identification mark form obtainable for Local Offices. Provide copies of death certificate, your ID and a letter of authority issued by High Court that indicates you are legal owner of the animals. Provide proof of address. Application fee and address - same as application for a new Identification Mark.

What are the offences?

Any person who: Have any animals in his/her possession, which are marked in a manner other than in accordance with or permitted by the provisions of the Act. Alter or erase the identification mark on an animal. Any person who sells an animal: Which an identification mark has been altered, mutilated or cancelled. Which the ear has been cut off without any lawful reason. **The sentence for these offences is a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or both.**

At what age can you Tattoo the animals?

Type of animal	Age
Cattle	1 month
Sheep/Goats	1 month
Pigs	1 month
Ostriches	1 to 6 months
Horses	6 months

What equipment to use for tattooing?

Tattoo will be legible and permanent if: Correct equipment is used. Permanent tattoo ink is used. Correct procedure is followed. Black ink is used for normal skin. Green ink for animal with dark or darkly pigmentation skin.

Tattoo procedure

Place tattoo letters and/numbers in appropriate sequence and position in the plier. Check whether the placement is correct by testing on a piece of cardboard. Clean the fat/wax layer on the inner ear surface with spirit or alcohol. When the ear surface is clean, apply ink on it. Then slip the plier over the ear in a position where the tattoo is to be placed. Make sure you do not place on the vein. The close plier with quick and firm motion. Then remove plier and apply ink again on punched area and rub it into the holes. Lastly, clean the equipment.
Tattoo Kit

Article by: Rapula Monnana



LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION

LEFAPHA LE MATLAFATSA TSHEGETSO MO METSEMAGAENG JAAKA YA PROGRAMA YA THUNTSHA LEROLE E GOLELA PELE



Recipients of departmental supply during Thuntsha Lerole Programme in Tlathaganyane village.

Fa bangwe ba lebelela ditsela, bangwe ba lebelela kgelelo-leswe, bangwe ba tsepamisa matlho mo thebolong ya metsi jalo le jalo, Lefapha la Temothuo le Tlhabololo ya Metsemagae mo North- West lona le tse tse tse letsogo go lwantsha tlala. Seno ke jaaka lenaneo le le sa tswang go thankgololwa la puso ya porofense eleng Thuntsha Lerole le tsewetse go fitlhelela baagi ka bophara.

E ne ya re ka Kgwele ya Phukwi a le 28, puso ya porofense ya North West ya thankgolola semmuso lenaneo la thebolelo ya ditirelo e e potlakileng. Le fa tlhomo-semmuso eno e tshwaretse kwa Masepaleng wa Selegae wa Mamusa lenaneo leno ke la profense ka bophara. Maitlomo magolo a lona jaaka go buile moeteledi pele wa dikgwebo tsa puso Rre Nono Maloyi, lenaneo leno le rotloetsa baagi go tsaya karolo mo diphetogong tsa ditirelo tse ba eletsang go di bona mo dikgaolong tsa bona ebile le akaretsa baagi mo puisanong le puso.

Thuntsha Lerole ke programa e e tsenyang tirong mafapha otlhe a puso mo masepaleng o le mongwe sebaka sa beke mme morago go nne le kokoano eo puso de neelang baagi kitsiso mabapi le thebolo ya ditirelo ka kakaretso. Baagi ba neelwa ditirelo mmogo le tshedimose tso.

Fa e sale le tlhomiwa semmuso, Lefapha la Temothuo le Tlhabololo ya Metsemagae mo North- West le ikamagantse le maano a lenaneo leno mme baemirui mmogo le malapa a le mantsi a setse a ungwetse. Go fitlha ga jaana lefapha le abile dipodi, le neelane ka ditshingwana, ka merogo, ka masaka go barui ba dikgomo, didiriswa tsa ditshimo le tsona di abetswe bangwe mmogo le merogo e mentsi go Malapa a a tlhokang.

Mokhuduthamaga Mme Desbo Mohono o tlhalositse gore o itumelela ka mokgwa o Thuntsha lerole e amang matshelo a batho ka gone. Mme Mohono o tlhalositse gape gore programa eno e naya bakhuduthamaga tshono ya go kopana nako le nako le baagi le go iponela ka namana gore a

barongwa ba puso ba dire se se matshwanedi. A re gape go molemo fa mafapha otlhe a kgona go dira lefelo le lengwe gore barongwa puso ba ikarabele ka gangwe fa go tshwanetseng.

Jaaka dipalo-palo tsa bothoki di ntse di gola mme le maemo a ikonomi a tsewelela go tekateka, Lefapha la temothuo le tlhabololo ya Metsemagae le ntse le gagamaletsa thuso go ya pele. Tlhogo ya Lefapha Rre Thupi Mokhatla a re o itumelela baagi ba ba tsewetse go simolola maano a go iphedisa. O rotloetsa baagi go simolola diprojeke tsa temothuo gore fa puso e tla go thus a ba bo ba setse ba itse gore ba dire jang go ikgodisa. O rile ka dinako dingwe batho ba tlhoka bopelotelele mme fa ba nawa thuso ke puso ba retelelwa ke go gola. O rotloeditse bomme le basha go dira ka natla ka jaana puso e lebetse thata mo go bone.

Lenaneo la Thuntsha Lerole le santse le tsewelela mo profenseng beke le beke mme maikaelelo ke gore kwa bokhutlhong le tla bo le etetse bomasepala botlhe ba porofense.

Article By : Tsholofelo Dintwe



LEFAPHA LE MATLAFATSA TSHEGETSO MO METSEMAGAENG



Thuntsha Lerole e setse e diragetse kwa metsemagaeng e le mentsi ya porofense ya North West.





MEC Desbo Mohono hands over certificate to Ms Palesa Watch of Watch P Piggery

MEC Mohono officially hands over R12 million worth Agri Projects in JB Marks Local Municipality

The Journey of many smallholder farmers is characterized by encounters and amongst others the need to see growth and profit rapidly. Eventhough there are challenges, a crop of many other farmers are proving themselves worthy of the task and have taken government empowerment initiatives sincerely. When the North-West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development through its Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) intervned at the three JB Marks Local Municipality based agri-projects, the owners had to be persistent with the process. With the indulgence of small-holder farmers, Palesa Watch, Gilbert Nesane and Lucky Masetlhe, MEC Desbo Mohono and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, Mr Mcebisi Skwatcha handed over three agriculture projects worth R12m in Potchefstroom, JB Marks Local Municipality recently to each of them.

The projects handed over include Watch P Piggery, Vhasane CCB Enterprises and Maselesego Trading Project. The assistance in these projects has been continuous over two financial years to enable them to be in full functioning position. There was also a need to take this work on phases in order to allow these farmers an opportunity to grow steadily.

The Department supported Watch P project with a 30-sow unit for the piggery, supply and delivery of production inputs. The department further handed over mechanization package to Vhasane CCB Enterprises for horticulture production and Ponds structure to Maselesego Trading Project.

MEC Desbo Mohono in her handing over remarks expressed gratitude and satisfaction with the current performance of the projects. She was satisfied that the projects were going to impact positively to the lives of locals. "I am confident that the beneficiaries will be able to take the projects to greater heights and represent the North-West Province commercially," emphasized Mohono.

One of the beneficiaries Palesa Watch of Watch P Piggery is already making strides. She is currently breeding with 30 sows and selling at the local abattoir and auctions. Palesa's journey of piggery, started in the year 2010 and she never looked back. "I am grateful to the Department for the work they've done on the farm, the sow units will assist in supply of improved

breeding stock for markets," said Palesa. As part of the future plans, Palesa is planning to sell to the local farmers who are operating grower units.

Mr Gilbert Nesane of Vhasane CCB Enterprises, a vegetable production project, has already secured a market with Matlosana Fresh Produce as well other major retailers selling Swiss chard, Cabbage, Hubbard squash. With about six permanent workers and occasionally employing eight more, Nesane is adamant that his project is making a difference in his and other people's lives. He was handed a mechanization package which include a tractor, storage cooler and garden equipment. "The mechanisation package will assist in making the farm work easier and faster and will assist in taking us from small-holder to commercial scale. We appreciate how government responds to the needs of the people, especially farmers. We hope to contribute to driving the economy of the province through agriculture," exclaimed Nesane.

The third project, Maselesego Trading, owned by Lucky Masetlhe was handed over the Ponds structure. The Department has also assisted with the project with tunnels, a solar electricity system and a mobile cooler.

The support to the farmers is in line with MEC Desbo Mohono's Budget Speech 2023/2024 commitment that Producer Support and Development contribution will mostly be through CASP and Ilima Letsema. The key objective of CASP is to empower farming communities so as to achieve an increase in production as well as to fight against the challenges poverty, inequality and unemployment.

Article by: Kgalalelo Mashomo



MORE THAN 500 HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED WITH FOOD PACKAGES GARDEN INPUTS AND FRESH PRODUCE DURING WORLD FOOD DAY CELEBRATION

The 2023 Provincial World Food Day hosted by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development on the 08 November 2023 under the theme "Water is Food. Water is Life. Leave No One Behind" in Dikebu Village, Moretele Local Municipality supported more than five hundred (500) households with food packages, garden inputs, small stock and fresh produce.

Of the hundreds of beneficiaries, Sinahz Nkoane who survives on government's foster child grant for her two orphaned grandchildren, appreciated the commitment of the department in addressing food insecurity, especially in remote villages. "Majority of us living in Dikebu Village live in poverty and are unable to meet daily nutritional requirements. Worse, we survive by continuously lending money which we have to return at the end of the month, meaning that the monies from social grants does not cover monthly basic needs. The intervention received here today will assist us in feeding our families and I am grateful to the department for coming to our village," said the fifty-seven year old.

Rebecca Mashike affirmed that the garden tools she received will come in handy as she already has a small vegetable garden. Rebecca, an unemployed guardian of two children, shares produce from her garden with neighbours due to the lack of employment in their community.

MEC Mohono acknowledged that despite all interventions and mitigations undertaken to date, it is insistent and bare veracity, that Food insecurity remains a silent catastrophe, one that remains largely unacknowledged and tolerated.

"The department has consequently employed the food and nutrition security plan as a means of ensuring improvement and addressing the triple concerns of hunger, poverty, and inequality. During my 2023/2024 Budget Vote address earlier this year, I did make mention of the fact that as the Department we have to intensify our efforts when coming to food security. Since then, we have been helping with seedlings, chickens, vegetables packages and rolling the goat massification program. To many, this might not be enough but I am glad that we are consistent and that is what matters most," said Mohono in her address during the event.

Article by: Tshegofatso Leepile



HYDROPONIC FODDER PRODUCTION:

THE QUICKEST WAY TO GROW ANIMAL FEED

Hydroponics fodder

The hydroponic fodder is young tender grass grown from cereal grain, mostly barley. In essence, it replaces grains like a dairy meal, pig's feeds, and poultry feed concentrates. Globally, hydroponic fodder is considered to be the best livestock feed.

How to grow

Hydroponic fodder grows best in indirect sunlight, so you need to build a shed, or use a part of the livestock leave some open space between the roof and the side walls to allow ventilation. Hydroponic fodder is grown on trays of about half a meter by 1 meter which can carry easily.

Seeds

Use maize, pulses, wheat, and horse gram seeds to make hydroponic fodder but do not use pearl millet and sorghum seeds because these sprouted leaves contain poison that can harm livestock. Mostly farmer uses Maize seeds to produce hydroponic fodder.

Nutrients

Hydroponic fodder is a rich source of vitamin A, vitamin E, vitamin C, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, biotin, free folic acid, anti-oxidants like β -carotene and minerals.

How long does fodder take to grow?

This usually takes between 6-10 days depending on the heat in the room and the amounts of water used for each watering. Harvest! Dump out the fodder (its heavy!) and either roll up or cut it up into manageable pieces.

Does hydroponics fodder need sunlight?

A seed is pretty self-contained and needs neither soil nor light for first few days of the process of germination. It only requires moisture and a sufficiently warm temperature.

How much fodder does a cow need per day?

A judicious management of feed mixture per cattle is 25 kg of hydroponic fodder, 10 kg of conventional green fodder and five kg of straw per day per cow, which yields about 15 litre milk a day. Such a feeding programme can result in saving 20 to 25 per cent of daily feeding and working cost.

Feeding

Feeding is depended on the type of animals kept for example; cows will be 4 kg per day, 1.3 kg per day for sheep and 0.23 kg for chickens per day.

Advantages

Hydroponic fodder has several advantages over conventionally-produced fodder. Hydroponic fodder makes very efficient use of water. There is little water wastage, as animals consume the recirculated water along with the feed. Since production is hydroponic, there is no leaching of nutrients into the environment. Hydroponically grown grass or fodder is an excellent source of nutrients and minerals which can serve as best feed for an increased milk production and healthy weight gain in small stock.

Disadvantages

Livestock cannot be fed hydroponic fodder alone because of its low DM content. They still require hay and other dry forage. It is expensive to set up as compared to a traditional garden (is more expensive to acquire and build). It is also vulnerable to power outages, requires constant monitoring and maintenance.

It is susceptible to waterborne diseases and any problems affect plants quicker.

Article by: *Sibusiso Mlimo*

HEMP PRODUCTION, BOITUMELO MATSHABA ON HEMP PROCESSING

The Cannabis Master Plan aims to provide a broad framework for the development and growth of the South African Cannabis industry in order to contribute to economic development, job creation, inclusive participation, rural development and poverty alleviation.

Ms Boitumelo Matshaba of Peo ya Batswana Projects from Sesobe in Moses Kotane, Bojanala District, holds a permit for conducting activities in relation with Hemp in terms of the Plant Improvement Act 1976 (ACT NO 53 OF 1976). The Act provides for import and export control of certain plants and propagating material, maintaining the quality of such plants and propagating material, and ensuring the usefulness of the products thereof for agricultural and industrial purposes.

Boitumelo acquired her hemp permit on 27 March 2023. The permit authorizes her company, Peo ya Batswana access for the cultivation and storage of hemp products.

This cannabis permit holder operating on 50 hectares of land in Sesobe, had various side hustles as a means of income. She went through the process of filling the application from the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), for a fee of R634, with police clearance which requires no criminal record and further attachments include land occupation certificate.

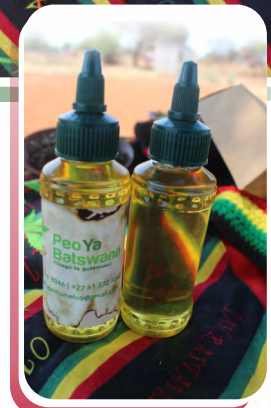
Her sales experience led her straight to her passion of farming as she discovered an interest in the hemp industry. Her cannabis exposure and desire to learn also led her to new discoveries and further to conduct her own research about cannabis, farming and agriculture as a starting point.

Boitumelo's learned skill from business and manufacturing programs motivated her to manufacture and produce her own cosmetics extracted from cannabis/hemp oil and other various herbs that she plants on her garden. She produces tea, candles, herbal salts, soaps, oils, lotions and creams with different benefits.

"Pursuing a career and a business in the farming industry, I hope to empower and develop my community with the aim of reducing the unemployment rate and boost the South African economy", said Boitumelo.

The cannabis industry in South Africa is often hyped as a potential saviour of the country's ailing economy. The declaration of HEMP as an agricultural crop now allows importation, exportation, cultivation, sale and research of hemp in South Africa.

Article By : Kgalalelo Mashomo and Masego Tshilo



Boitumelo Masthaba
with her hemp products



POULTRY PRODUCTION

THE IMPORTANCE OF LIGHTING IN POULTRY PRODUCTION

Light plays an important role in managing a healthy, productive flock of poultry. Unlike humans, poultry react and respond to light differently. In order to ensure poultry barns (buildings & sheds) are getting optimal levels of light, and it is also important to pick the right type of lighting for the flock.

How to choose the right light for poultry needs

Look for the lights designed specifically to meet the needs of the poultry flock. Not only do these lights improve birds' or animal performance, but they also reduce the workload and energy costs.

Good lighting has a large number of benefits

Improves poultry sight

The right lighting climate directly improves poultry vision, which makes them more comfortable and adaptive to their surroundings, (artificial lighting should do the same).

Enhances welfare and performance

An increase in poultry sight results in an improvement in welfare and performance. The poultry gains will be optimized and give the farming results you want to see.

Fulfills the specific needs of each type of poultry

Different poultry have different lighting needs. The intensity, duration, and lighting type affect how layers and broilers, parent stock, and rearing perform.

To understand the needs of each type of poultry, let's look at them in detail.

How does light affect the performance of poultry?

Optimal lighting plays a crucial role in both the well-being and productivity of poultry. Therefore, the implementation of a specialized lighting system tailored to meet the specific lighting needs is necessary across various aspects of poultry farming, including breeding, rearing, and raising broilers as well as layers. This applies to farms that rear chickens, turkeys, and ducks alike.

Role of light on egg production

Egg production is associated with the length and intensity of the light received by the bird daily. Light stimulates the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland through the optic nerve for the release of the hormones called Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and Luteinizing hormone (LH) very important for the reproductive system.

Correct lighting is key to a profitable layer house

To make sure the layers feel comfortable and perform better, need to ensure you have the right lighting climate for them. When the layers see better, they adapt easier to their environment and show less aggressive behaviour patterns. Therefore, an optimal light climate can notably increase layer performances in a responsible way.

Key Benefits of Layer Lighting

Improves egg production and shell strength

Correct lighting ensures that the birds mature properly. This stimulates them to start laying eggs faster. By improving the quality and quantity of egg production, your farming results are guaranteed to be better. Strengthen the quality of the shells by optimizing the light spectrum to meet all layers' needs.

Increases layer well-being

Stress can greatly affect layers' well-being and performance, the lower the amount of stress, the better the performance. The main role of an optimal light climate is to improve a laying hen's vision. When they see better, they will feel more at ease, resulting in lower amounts of stress. By using 100% flicker-free lights (dim), your layers will automatically feel safe and perform better.

Improves performances

Floor eggs are a major problem in poultry barns. By providing the right type of lighting, the number of floor eggs produced decreases, and the number of usable eggs produced increases.



What is the effect of light on broiler chickens?

Lighting duration is largely dependent upon the age of the chickens involved and the type of housing in use. The colour of light is dictated by wavelength and exerts variable effects on poultry performance. Darkness is as important to the growth and health of broilers as light. Broilers have very specific needs when it comes to farm lighting. The farmer can benefit immensely by providing them with the right lighting level. Here are the benefits of using optimal lighting in a broiler house.

Key Benefits of Broiler Lighting

Uniform and improved growth

Uniform and optimal growths are two of the main goals of a broiler house. Correct lighting can reduce bird stress, whilst stimulating feed-and-water intake. This allows the Feed Conversion Rate to increase while growth also improves.

Better Feed Conversion Rate (FCR)

The (FCR) is the amount of feed ingested by an animal that can be converted into one kilo of live weight. The FCR in broiler houses significantly impacts overall farming outcomes. Since lighting stimulates the feed-and-water intake, it also decreases broiler stress. This stimulates a higher Feed Conversion Rate and allows your broilers to perform better in a calm environment.

Decreased huddling

Huddling is an everyday problematic issue in broiler houses. Huddling occurs when broilers group together in corners. This leads to higher mortality rates and wetter litter. To improve broiler well-being and performance, it is important that they are spread uniformly throughout the house. Correct lighting allows that to happen, because it reduces bird stress, and stimulates feed and water intake at the same time.



LIGHTING FOR PARENT STOCK

Lohmann Breeders

Just like layers and broilers, the parent stock is also influenced by their lighting needs. The correct aspects of light can lead to higher performances and results.

Here is how optimal lighting can benefit parent stock.

Improves sexual stimulation

One of the main goals in a parent-stock house is to produce as many eggs as possible. A broad spectrum of light can cause sexual stimulation and increase fertility significantly. This influences the number of eggs laid and their hatchability. It is important to use a spectrum that has all colours in it since every colour has its own characteristics that influence the chicken in its own way.

Stimulates egg uniformity and weight

The higher the egg weight uniformity, the better. By stimulating feed-and-water intake and reducing stress, optimize your poultry production results greatly.

Reduces floor eggs

As mentioned earlier, floor eggs reduce revenues and increase costs. So naturally, the fewer the floor eggs the better. The right amount of light at the right place in the house will provide you with desired bird behaviour and reduced floor eggs. Since an appropriate light climate influences the number of eggs the poultry lay, it is important to ensure you have your lighting system optimized to yield better results.

Rearing

Lighting makes a big difference in each poultry house. As we have seen so far, optimal levels of lighting can produce desired farming outcomes. Just like the other types of poultry, rearing birds have their lighting needs too.

Here is how rearing can benefit from using lighting

Key Benefits of Rearing Lighting

Better results during the production stage

Good lighting improves bird performance and well-being, thereby simulating production rates and results. By using 100% flash/flicker-free, 100% dimmable, durable LED lights, it is guaranteed to see better farming results.

Better environmental adaption

By improving animal sight, your day-old chicks will respond and adapt to their surroundings and environment better. This allows them to remain calm and focus on their performance.

Improves well-being

Our easy installation, energy-saving lights will reduce animal stress and improve their production results. This will also encourage desired bird behaviour, by stimulating Feed Conversion Rates.

Now that you know how lighting systems can affect your poultry and farming outcomes, it is important to find the right lighting systems for your barn (poultry buildings).

If there is any question you might have about the lighting system, send WhatsApp to **0727824356** to optimize your poultry farming outcomes.

Article By : Matshidiso Mainie - Poultry Specialist





Mongwe wa ba sethopho sa Mamusa Angling Club, a tshwara ditlhapi jaaka tiro - kgolo ya bone ya go lwantsha tlala le lehuma

Mamusa Angling Club

DARD e thanggolola sethopho sa Mamusa Angling Club

Lefapha la Temothuo le Tlhabololo ya Metse magae mo nNorth West mmogo le mafapha a mangwe a bokone Bophirima a thangkgolotse sethopho sa Mamusa Angling Club kwa letamong la Wentzel Dam, kwa gaufi le Schwiezer- Reneke. Ditiragalo tseno di diragetse ka 8 Lwetswe 2023. Tiro eno e ne e tswerwe go keteka kgwedi ya Arbor, ka lemorago la dikgwa le kemopholo (forest & health).

Rre John Montshioa yo o eteletseng Sethopho sa Mamusa Angling Club, o simolotse go tshwara ditlhapi ka ngwaga wa 2011 fa a ne a ithaopa mo EPWP go fitlhilela a itemogela dikgwetlo tse di farologaneng, e engwe ya tsone ele seemo sa loapi seo se sa itekanelang. Leuba leo Sethopho se itemogetseng sona, se ile sa pateletsa Sethopho go thota (fudusa) ditlhapi gotswa mo matamong le go di thotela mo lefelong la motse la go thuma.

Morago ga moo, fa seemo sa loapi e kete sea tokafala, Rre John Montshioa le bao ba neng ba ithaopa le ene, ba ne ba batswanela ke busetsa ditlhapi tseo mo matamong a a farologaneng. Rre John Montshioa o ile a tswela go tsenela di kgaisano tsa go tshwara ditlhapi mme lorato lwa gola teng foo.

O ne morago a simolola Sethopho seno ka ngwaga wa 2008, sena le maloko ale lesome le bobedi (12). O simolotse sethopho seno fa ane a itemogela tshegetso le thuso gotswa mo motse selegae wa Mamusa le metse e e mabapi. O ne a leka go rotloetsa baagi ba motseselegae wa Mamusa le metse e e mabapi go tshwara ditlhapi le go ruta ka bothokwa jwa go nna mo tikologong e e phepa.

Kgotlelelo ya tikologo e tswela go ama tikologo ya loapi, lefatshe le metsi mme e ama leruo ka kakaretso. Tikologo e e maswe e bolaya le go tshosetsa go ata ga diphologolo jaaka ditlhapi, leruo le dijalo. Rre Montshioa o rata goka ikuela go baagi ba Mamusa le metse e e mabapi, go tlhokomela tikologo eo ba dulang mo go yone.

“Puso e ntsheketse tsebe mo go seo re neng re leka go se fitlhelela rele Sethopho sa Mamusa Angling Club e bile e tshepisa goka thusa mo tsamaong ya nako. Rele Mamusa Angling Club re motlotlo ka go bona re lekana le puso ka boikarabelo jwa go tlhokomela tikologo eo re tshelang mo go yone, eseng gore e tlhokomelwe ke Puso ka nosi. Rele morafe, are tsee maikarabelo a go kolomaka bodulo eseng go supa Puso ka menona, esere fa Puso e palelwa ka mabaka a di tshenyegelo tsa di teraka kgotsa mabaka a a sele, rapalelwa kego tsaya maikarabelo lego dira sengwe. Ke eng seo wena ole moagi o sedirang go tokafatsa bodulo le lefatshe ka bophara re tlhoka go dira,” Rre John o tshalositse jalo.

Sethopho sa Mamusa Angling Club se tswela go ka thusa morafe ka dikgwama tsa matlakala “refuse bags” kwa dikolong, ele gone go kgontsha le go rotloetsa phitlhelelo ya tikologo e e phepa. Sethopho seno se ikuela go baagi, di kereke, segolo bogolo di kgwebo potlana le tse dingwe ditlhapi ka go farologana, go tsaya karolo mo tlhokomelong ya metse selegae.

“Ke rata thata gape go rotloetsa le go bona morafe o tsaya karolo mo kgolong ya temothuo ya ditlhapi ka ese temothuo ya ditlhapi ya basweu fela mme le merafe ka kakaretso eka ungwelwa ele ruri”, Rre John a konosetsa puo jalo.

Mokwadi : Masego Tshilo

Onions

Onion Series 1

Proposed Onion Production Plan / Calendar

Compiled by Tshiamo Mothata, Specialist Agricultural Advisor (Horticulture)

Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Market Research												
Cultivar Choice												
Sowing												
Soil preparation												
Transplanting												
Fertilisation: pre planting												
Fertilisation: Top dressing												
Irrigation												
Hand Weeding												
Scouting & Insect Management												
Scouting & Disease Management												
Harvesting & sales												
Record keeping												

⚡ Transplanting may be done from September month and from the month of March. ⚡ Though harvesting may be done early when bulbs are developed but not yet mature (especially for backyard gardens), directly sown onion, takes 150 to 160 days to reach maturing if you are to market them

Labour Activities involved

Activities	Frequency
Land preparation (depends on soil type & Cultivation Practice)	Immediately before transplanting :to prepare fine seedbed
Transplanting	4 weeks after sowing
Fertiliser Application (This is a general guide: therefore soil Analysis is important)	Pre-planting (Mixed fertiliser): According to soil analysis :half of N to be applied at planting) Once Please Note: If onion seeds are directly sown, one third N to be applied at pre planting and split the remainder for top dressing
	Top dressing (LAN): Split the remainder N & apply two times as indicated) Two times :4 weeks after transplanting :8 weeks after transplanting
Hand Weeding	Throughout the growing season: easy when the soil is moist
Scouting (insect infestations, diseases & discoloration)	Throughout the growing season
Chemical Spraying	As and when there is a need (Diagnosis is important: Consult Local Agricultural Advisor)
Irrigation	Depends on soil type & Environmental conditions: (Temperature (high/low) & rainfall occurrence)
Harvesting	Depends on the cultivar planted, Market prices , Weather & If Seed is Directly sown or not: ⚡ From 135 to 160 days: when 30 to 50% of foliage has fallen over
Curing : lift the onions off the ground in the field	10 to 12 days ⚡ (Bulbs not completely matured takes longer to dry) ⚡ (If onions are cured in the field, take note of the weather)

N: Nitrogen

MOFIKELA WA DIKGOGO (HPAI) HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA



1. Mofikela wa dikgogo ke eng?

Mofikela wa dikgogo (HPAI) ke bolwetse jwa dik-gogo jo bo bakwang ke mogare (virus). Fa mong wa dikgogo a lemoga gore dikgogo tsa gagwe di amilwe ke mogare o, go ya ka molao o o laolang malwetse a diphologolo (Animal Disease Act 35 of 1984) o pateletsega, go itsise kantoro bongaka ya mmuso ya diphologolo (State Veterinary Office) ka ponyo ya leitlho.

2. Ke diphologolo dife tse di angwang ke mofikela wa dikgogo?

Mogare o o bonwa mo dinonyaneng tsa naga tse di nnang mo metsing, jaaka dipidipidi le dihuri. Gangwe le gape mogare o ga o bontshe bol-wetse kgotsa loso mme mo dikalakuneng le dinong dingwe tsa mo gae, o tsena ka bogale bo bo bakang bolwetse le loso. Batho le dikolobe ba/di ka tsenwa ke mogare wa mofikela wa dinong le dinonyane (HPAI virus).

3. Mogare wa mofikela wa dikgogo (dinong / dinonyane) o phatlhalala jang? Dinong (dikgogo / dinonyane) tse di amilweng ke mogare di gasa bolwetse ka mosutelo wa tsona go tswa mo mebeleng ya tsona. Mosutelo wa tsona o ka kgotlhela diphofa, mae, metsi, dikoloi le batho. Dilwana tse di kgotlhelegileng di ka fetisetse bolwetse go tswa mo dikgogong (dinong / dinonyane) go ya mo go tse di iseng di amege.

Dikgogo (dinong / dinonyane) tse di sa amegang di bona mogare go tswa mo dijong, metsing le go hema mowa kgotsa lerole le le nang le mogare. diatla ba bo ba apare diaparotse tshireletso.

Batho le dikolobe ba/di ka amega ka yona tsela eo. Ka jalo go botlhokwa gore batho ba ba meka-nang le diphologolo tse di amegileng ba rwale dithiba nko le molomo, disireletsa.

4. Ke matshwao afe a mofikela wa dikgogo?

Ga go kgonagale gore o ka itse dikgogo tse di amegileng ka go di leba le go dira diteko tsa morago ga loso mo dik-gogong (dinong / dinonyane) fela go swa ka tshoganyetso ebile ka bontsi ga dikgogo, kwelo tlase e kgolo ya ntsho ya mae, ditlhogo tse di madi le maoto (menoto) le dimpa tse di bontshang madi ke ditshupo tsa bolwetse jo. Fa o lemoga matshwao a, itsise kantoro ya ngaka ya diphologolo ya mmuso, gore e tseye dithwe tse di maleba tsa dikgogo, go tswaledisa dipat-lisiso.

5. A go kalafi ya mofikela wa dikgogo (dinong / dinonyane)?

Ga gona kalafi ya mofikela wa dikgogo (dinong / dinonyane). Go botoka go thibela bolwetse ka ditsela tse di latelang: Farologanya motswedi wa mogare le dikgogo tse di iseng di amege. Tlhatswa tse di ka amegang mo matsenong a polasa ya dikgogo. Tiriso e e siameng ya dithibela mogare kgotsa sesepa di/se ka thusa.

6. A mae le nama ya dikgogo tse di amegileng di ka siamela go jewa ke batho?

Dikarolo tsothe tsa kgogo e e bolailweng ke mofikela wa dikgogo di ka feteletsa bol-wetse mo bathong e bile di ka tshela motho yo o di tshwarang, ka jalo nama le mae a dikgogo tse di amilweng ke mogare ga di a tshwanelwa go jewa ke batho.

7. Maemo a mofikela wa dikgogo a ntse jang mo porofenseng ya Bokone Bo-phirima (NWP)?

Go mafelo a marataro mo kgaolong ya Boja-nala a a tlhomamisitsweng gore a na le mogare o. Mafelo otlhe a, ke a dikgogo tsa mae, a a jewang le a a thuthusedi-wang dikgogwana tsa nama le tsa mae.

8. Dikgatotaolo ke dife?

Molao wa taolo ya malwetse a diphologolo (Animal Disease Act 35 of 1984) le melawana ya teng, o pateletsa dipolosa tse di amegang go bewa ka fa tlase ga tebelelo (quarantine). Dikgogo, mae le mosutelo go tswa mo dipolaseng tse, di ka tloswa fela ka tetla ya ngaka ya puso ya diphologolo (State Vet Official) go ya fela kwa mafelong a a supilweng ke ngaka ya puso ya diphologolo.

Mokwadi: Directorate - Veterinary Services

VELD FIRE



Are you prepared for the worst?
Disaster can strike at anytime



Do not be caught off guard. Be prepared!



Burning of vegetation during land preparation, disposing off of cigarette stubs, matches and lighters is discouraged especially were they can potentially cause fire.

Accidents, deliberate acts of arson, burning of debris, and fireworks are as well substantial causes of wildfires. Residents are also cautioned not to throw bottles in the veld as they can magnify the sun's rays and start fires.

Farmers are advised to ensure that firebreaks are well placed especially in summer where the fuel load is high and may exacerbate the spread of fires. "Veld fires are a threat to life, livestock and vegetation. Owners of land are encouraged to comply with the National Veld and Forest Fire Act Act 101 of 1998 by constructing, maintaining fire breaks and ensuring that firefighting equipment are well serviced.

A number of cases have been recorded and this raises an environmental management and sustainability impact concern as the effects posed by veld fires include property damage, reduced soil fertility, destruction of vegetation, grazing land for animals, air and water pollution as well as destruction of wildlife" said the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development MEC Desbo Mohono.

Although human error is not the only cause of veld fires, weather conditions and environmental factors such as drought, winds and extreme heat can cause the fire to spread faster and be extremely dangerous.

Members of the public are advised to refrain from containing or putting out veld fires themselves as this may pose a danger to them. In the event of a fire, contact trained personnel to extinguish the fire.

Contact details in case of emergency:

Chairperson of the North West Umbrella Fire Protection Association (NWUFPA)
Eric Stoch: 071 077 6653

Article by : Thebe Itumeleng



VETERINARY
SERVICES



WHAT IS **RABIES**?

Rabies is a zoonotic disease (which means that people can become infected by an infected animal). The virus is shed in saliva and is spread mainly by the bite of an infected animal. Rabies affects the brain and is fatal once a person or animal shows clinical signs.

Animal infected by rabies show changes in behavior and neurological symptoms. They may salivate, become paralyzed, are unable to swallow, may vocalize continuously and may become aggressive or non-responsive.

Report any suspect rabid animal immediately to your state or private Veterinarian, Animal Health Technician or the police.

#RabiesEndsHere



Vaccinate your dogs and cats

by visiting your private or state veterinarian TODAY!



**agriculture &
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