

# letsoma

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## GOVERNMENT, MINING AND HOSPITALITY INDUSTRIES PLEDGES TO WORK WITH FARMERS TO BREAK BARRIERS PREVENTING ACCESS TO MARKETS!



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**agriculture &  
rural development**

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

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## Credits

<b>Chief Editor</b>	: Emelda Setlhako
<b>Editor</b>	: Tsholofelo Dintwe
<b>Magazine Coordinator</b>	: Thebe Itumeleng
<b>Writers</b>	: Tsholofelo Dintwe, Tshagofatso Leepile, Motsepe Nkoliswa, & Thebe Itumeleng
<b>Contributors</b>	: Prince Seokotsa, Kenneth Lepedi, Tshiamo Mothata & Norman Thebe
<b>Photographers</b>	: Orapeleng Gaonewe & Motsepe Nkoliswa & Hectious Bodigelo
<b>Graphic Design</b>	: Communication Services Directorate



# Editorial Comment

## Editorial: Emelda Setlhako

It seems a distant past that we spoke of the effects of Covid-19 on business and human functioning in general. We appreciate that the universe is steadily recovering from the effects of that destructive disease. We can vividly recall how its eruption shook us in our comfort. What we continue to appreciate is how the virus awoke many of the hidden innovative ways people can use to survive. It was very interesting as well to see the how agriculture found space to grow and flourish. The wideness of this sector was notable and farming community has since been steadily claiming their space.

As the sector develops and farming community are seeing a lot of growth, there is obviously a need for markets so that they can get value for their efforts. This has prompted the Department to act swiftly and stir a conversation with stakeholders on how the farmers can meet the market demands through the first Provincial Agricultural Market Access Summit. We recently saw an engagement at which these stakeholders mapped a way-forward on how they will work together so that challenges faced particularly by small holder farmers in accessing these markets can be addressed. The Department will continue to have these discussions with stakeholders across the province and seek ways to assist producers to access markets through required standards and specifications

The Department has however already robustly began to support farmers to access market. The NWDARD has been working with the South African Good Agricultural Practices on a programme aimed at assisting smallholder producers of fresh produce to access both local and international markets. The SA-GAP Certification Programme is a set of practices that address environmental, economic and social sustainability for on-farm processes and result in safe and quality food and non-food agricultural products.

It has been a while since the Department also hosted an Extension and Advisory Services Lekgotla. The Department recently hosted the Lekgotla in an effort to discuss how best the NWDARD can improve the extension services in general. This engagement is critical as this is a key service that the department provides.

Lefapha le tswelletse go tshegetsela balemirui. Re bona bontsi jwa balemirui ba eleng baungwelwa ba Crop Massification Programme ba dira ka natla le go dirisa dithuso tse lefapha le ba abelang tsone go godisa dikgwebo tsa bone tsa temothuo mo lephateng la dithoro. Sa bothlokwa le go feta, ditlamo tseno tsa bone tsa temothuo di thapa baagi go fokotsa bothlokatiro. Molemirusi wa

kwa Ventersdorp Mogotsi Madisakwane o lotlegetse ba Letsema ka thuso e a e amogetseng go tswa mo lefapheng.

Fa molemirui a tsena mo go tsa temothuo go nna bothlokwa go bona tshegetso bogolo segolo ya balemirui bao e leng sebakanyana ba dira mo go yona. Molemirusi Chris Melamu wa kwa sedikeng sa Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti o ineetse go tshegetsela balemirui ba bantsi segolo-bogolo bao ba fatlhogang le go aroganya maele a loeto lwa temothuo. Seo se itumedisang ke gore ebile gape o tla a neelana ka dipwana go thusa go tlhabolola leruo la ba bangwe. Tiro eno e bothlokwa thata mo temothuong ka lephata leno le tlhoka tirisano mmogo le bopelo-telele. Fa balemirui ba fatlhoga mme ba kopana le dikgakololo tsa bao ba tswelletseng ba simolola go matlafala mme ga ba itlhoboge le fa ba kopana le dikgetlho.

We now conclude this financial year with gratitude as the unit that is responsible to provide information about the work of the Department to stakeholders. We are aware that many stakeholders are following our platforms of communication and are abreast about empowerment opportunities in the Department. We urge all farmers and interest individuals/groups to continue to use the services of our Local Area Offices in all municipalities as a first point of contact with the Department. These offices house Agricultural Extension and Advisory Service which is meant to provide support whether an individual wants to start farming or are in it and seek ways to sustain their business. Balemisi ba ba mo metseng ya rona ba foo go thusa. A re ba diriseng go re thusa mme temothuo e tswelele pele.

A re tsweleng go godisa temothuo mmogo bagaetsho.

Enjoy reading

Ke a leboga

*Emelda  
Setlhako*

ENJOY REFINITION  
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EDITION

# FROM her Desk



I have on one of my public addresses indicated that the most pressing problem facing South Africa today is the absence of faster and sustained inclusive economic growth. This challenge has constantly been reflected by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contractions, low labour absorption rates and rising inflation.

Agriculture is an economic driver therefore it is necessary that robust work should be undertaken, and recognizable change be attained. The department prioritises economic transformation and job creation through a set of focused, interlinked departmental programmes. Faster and inclusive growth is key to improving and sustaining higher living standards, and successfully reducing the inequalities that still puncture our economy.

My greatest assertion is that we should have a food secure province. Any effort to remove the burden of poverty in this province is my "go get". We cannot anymore have families going to bed without food.

The Department is working together with other stakeholders in implementation of the National Food & Nutrition Security Plan 2018-2023, where it is contributing to the establishment of local food value-chains to support access to nutritious and affordable food. Critical to this process is to embrace our farmers who are braving all challenges and work tooth and nail to ensure production. We all know that access to markets has been a thorn for many farmers. Our hosting of the Provincial Agricultural Market Access Summit was solely to pave way for these farmers to be able to positively contribute to the food security that we envisage. I am glad that our conversation with Suncity resort has brought many players in the mining and hospitality sector on board. We would like to really work hard as a department to link the North- West Smallholder Farmers to Market. We have made strides through a programme of action after the Summit and our timelines will be enforced so that we can see results.

Ke rata balemisi thata le tiro ya bone. Mme ke tla lefufa thata fa ke utlwa balemirui ba lela ka go tlhela tshedimose tse e e maleba mme re ntse re na le balemisi bao e leng maoto a rona jaaka lefapha. Re lekile thata go oketsa palo ya bona mme le puso ya bosetshaba e re thusitse go re tlisetsa bathusi ba balemisi gore palo e nne kwa godimo mme re fitlhelele balemirui botlhe ba ba tlhokang thuso. I solely supported the hosting of the Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services Conferences

in order for the officers in this service to weigh in on their work and better strategize on how they are going to contribute to the realization of the vision of the Department. Ke ka tiro ya balemisi re ka kgonang go netefatsa gore re fitlhelela balemirui mme re neelana ka tirelo e e matshwanedi.

We are working at length to ensure that the story of agriculture is told at all levels. The NWARD has strengthened its efforts to resuscitate and support all designated formations which include Women and Youth within Agricultural sector. Basha ba rona ba tswelutse and we are proud of how they are showcasing their talents unreservedly so. We have also been able to reach out to women as well as military veterans through our empowerment programmes.

Bagaetsho ke motlotlo gore re tswelutse go dira ka natla go thusa go fetola maemo a maphelo a baagi ka temothuo mme tiro eno re ikaeletse go tswelutse go e dira fa re santse re neetswe sebaka sa go dira jalo. Re ka nne re sa kgone go fitlhelela botlhe ka gangwe mme bontsi bone re ba otloletse seatla. Re lebogetse tirisano mmogo.

One renown author, Henry Ford once said: "If everyone is moving forward together, then success takes care of itself." Ga jaana re khutlisa ngwaga ono wa ditshetele mme re dumela gore re tlile go tswelutse re dira mmogo go ya pele.

**Ke a leboga - I thank you!**

*MEC: Desbo Mohono*

**North West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development**

# GOVERNMENT, MINING AND HOSPITALITY INDUSTRIES PLEDGES TO WORK WITH FARMERS TO BREAK BARRIERS PREVENTING ACCESS TO MARKETS!

Article by Thebe Itumeleng

It is time to break all barriers preventing smallholder farmers from accessing the market they can sell their products and create more jobs for our people. This was a consensus at the Provincial Agricultural Market Access Summit organized by the North West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in partnership with the Sun City resort that was held in Rustenburg from 26-28 February 2023.

Themed "Linking North West Smallholder Farmers to Market", the summit's objectives were amongst others to provide a platform at which stakeholders can discuss and exchange ideas on how to access and supply markets such as the hospitality and the mining industry and to provide an opportunity for all role players in the sector to interact for better understanding of market requirements.

The summit assembled key stakeholders such as farmers, organized agricultural formations, mining companies and representatives from the hospitality industry to have a conversation on issues and challenges facing farmers with regard to access to market.

One of the farmers Mpho Bogatsu who is a beekeeper in Ditsobotla, said she welcomes the initiative by the Department for organizing the summit. She however, like many other farmers, said one of the challenges they have is access to the market. "We really need access to these markets. We are able to produce but we need these markets to open up and buy our products," Bogatsu said.

Her fellow farmer, Lesego Moeng from Moruleng Village near Rustenburg shared Bogatsu's sentiments. "As long as they can avail information and what is needed for one to supply them we can supply. With that information, I believe that we can do better," Moeng said.

Delegates at the summit received presentations on various topics such as requirements for sustainable agro-processing business, agricultural market access for smallholder farmers and market opportunities for smallholder farmers.

Commenting on the three day summit Julius Ramotse from Sun City said the resort greatly appreciates for being part of the summit where potential markets, government and farmers came together to confirm the critical role of agriculture is playing in the economy of the province.

"The Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development's significant role as liaison and facilitator between agriculture and markets is confirmed again at this summit and is very encouraging. We as the Sun City resort are open for engagements with our local producers and we are looking forward to working with them in future," Ramotse concluded.





Group photo taken after the three day Provincial Agricultural Market Access Summit organized by the North West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in partnership with the Sun City resort that was held in Rustenburg from 26-28 February 2023.

## THE SUMMIT RESOLVED ON THE FOLLOWING TO BE UNDERTAKEN GOING FORWARD FOR IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION BY THE COLLECTIVE:

- The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development to lead establishment of the provincial committee which will be comprising of the mining industry, hospitality industry, organised farmers and farmer unions. The committee will be established before end of March 2023. The committee will amongst others pursue markets to buy from local producers and revive agricultural marketing boards.
- The committee will ensure development of the Terms of Reference [TORs] for Provincial Agricultural Marketing Structure will be developed.
- The committee will consolidate all the recommendations and action plans from the commissions into a programme of action [POA].
- The Sun City Resort will lead first phase of visitations of farms in the Bojanala by the hospitality industries and the mining industries.
- The Department will roll out the Agricultural Market Access Programme across all four districts of the province.

When speaking on the last day of the summit, MEC Desbo Mohono said she was happy that the Department managed to bring together smallholder farmers and industry-related experts as well as potential markets together under one roof for the transference of knowledge and networking.

She said what is needed now is action. "Our farmer's wants action not just black and white documents that are just going to be filed. Economic growth and emancipation in the North West province will increase and open new markets for products of our farmers which are the back-bone to this

important transition," Mohono emphasized. Mohono also encourage farmers to seize opportunities availed during the three day gathering.

Participants also learned more about how to access funding to expand their crafts. This Department is intending to take this initiative to districts where farmers will again be afforded the opportunity to engage with the potential markets.

*Some of the farmers attending Provincial Agricultural Market Access Summit.*



# DEPARTMENT RE-ENGINEERS EXTENSION SERVICE TO ADVANCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY



MEC Desbo Mohono addressing the Extension and Advisory Services Lekgotla which took place at Woodlands Country Lodge recently

The North-West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (NWDARD) has intensified efforts to transform agricultural extension to advance production in the province. The Department hosted a 3-day Extension and Advisory services Lekgotla from 01-03 March 2023 at Woodlands Country Lodge near Parys. Key to the discussions of Lekgotla were issues around to reviewing the implementation model of extension services in order to enhance its impact. Amongst those who attended provincial Extension Practitioners, Extension Managers, Departmental Senior Management, Academia and Agricultural-related stakeholders.

Beneficiaries of government interventions invariably identified extension and advisory services as a challenge and a contributory factor towards the minimal impact of government agricultural programmes. It is on this basis that the Department has undertaken the process of identifying how extension services can be more effective and efficient in that the Provincial Extension and Advisory services Lekgotla was necessary to develop better strategies in order to respond to farmers' needs.

Emphasizing on the purpose of Lekgotla, the Head of Department Mr Thupi Mokhatla said it was important to host a conversation that will yield a turn-around in agricultural extension in the province. "We need to look closer in our efforts and steer them towards better co-ordination of actions regarding Extension Policy implementation, as well as other policy documents," Mr Mokhatla said. He further said the first step was to identify the challenges impacting on Extension services and to provide possible solutions. HoD indicated that the NWDARD was to also align Extension service to the provincial refocusing strategy and the National Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP).

In setting the tone for Lekgotla, MEC Desbo Mohono called for Extension and Advisory Services officials to be revolutionaries with responsibilities to the people.

She said it was necessary for them to look into their contribution. "Do you see your role as central to the development of your people; the alleviation of their poverty day to day life and the assurance of sustainable food security?" She asked as she reiterated on the need to keep strengthening the sector towards desired professional standards; to build an attractive image for the sector; to compare notes and reflect on how far they have come and to learn and grow our skills and knowledge base.

She conceded that the sector is not without its challenges and opportunities which range from technology, financial and other material support, geographic spread, turnaround times and others. She concluded by emphasizing the officers find space to be closer to beneficiaries of government services. "A revolutionary must be able to move freely amongst his people and be one with them as fish is with water," she said.

The NWDARD further plans to host An Extension and Advisory services Symposium which will involve farmers and extensions services officers together and getting views towards agricultural production. For now the Department will draw an action plan which will assist to address issues raised during Lekgotla and advance new approaches towards seamless extension service.

**Article By:** Tsholofelo Dintwe



Extension and Advisory Services in the North West province participating at a 3-day Lekgotla aimed at improving service delivery.

# MARKET ACCESS SUMMIT

## INSTILLS HOPE FOR MANY SMALLHOLDER FARMERS

The agricultural markets are characterized by dominance of larger commercial producers, whilst the smallholder producers are grappling with significant barriers to entry into the market sphere.

Smallholder producers face challenges of compliance to quality standards, poor access to markets, technologies and skills which results in failure to benefit. But many young farmers who were part of the recent three day summit say the gathering was a great platform for them not only to network but to learn as well.

One of them is Timothy Mogale from Goedgevonden near Ventersdorp town. Timothy is a beekeeper. He is operating his beekeeping business Moatane Atang from his family house in Goedgevonden.

He sells his honey to fellow villagers. He is one of the producers who is eager to penetrate the market to sell his products. He said he praised the Department for organising such an informative summit. "The summit was very interesting," Mogale said

The other young farmer who was part of same summit organized by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development with support of Sun City Resort is Tshepo Moitlobo. Moitlobo is a young female farmer from Rietvlei near Rustenburg.

She commended both the Department and the Sun City Resort for organizing and hosting a summit of this extent for them as smallholder farmers where they were able to engage with potential markets.

Moitlobo is in poultry and also plant vegetables such as tomato and chilies. She also process this vegetables to produce chili sauce and tomato jam. She also farm with goats and cattle.

With regards to markets, Moitlobo had this say, "It is not always easy for us as smallholder farmers to sell our products but I am hopeful that after this summit things will change for the better," said Moitlobo.

She sells her products to community members and to local vendors in her village. She also has a small market for goats in the neighboring province of Gauteng.

"The summit was very informative and of immense value to us as farmers from across the province. The emphasis was on access to the markets and the need for us as farmers to work together. There is so much that one has learned from this convention," Moitlobo highlighted.

She went further and said the knowledge and the interactions she has had with her fellow farmers will go a long way in helping her personally as a young farmer in taking the next step in her farming journey," Moitlobo said.

For other young and upcoming farmers, Tshepo Moitlobo said they should not be discouraged by anything. "Farming is not an easy space but with determination, anyone can make it," She emphasised.

Moitlobo has received extension and advisory services from the Department and she is more determined and positive that the resolutions taken at this summit will be implemented to help them as farmers.

**Article by:** Thebe Itumeleng



Tshepo Moitlobo (on your right) with a colleague at the recent summit organised by the Department. She is into poultry and also plants vegetables such as tomatoes and chilies. She also processes these vegetables to produce chili sauce and tomato jam. She commended both the Department and the Sun City Resort for organizing and hosting a summit of this extent for them as smallholder farmers where they were able to engage with potential markets.

# Precision Agriculture

Now For A Better Farming Tool



The North-West Provincial Extension and Advisory Services Lekgotla has acknowledged that precision agriculture is a better tool for extension officers in line with the new technological advancement experienced to date.

As part of the Lekgotla hosted by the North-West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development from 01-03 March 2023, an array of stakeholders participated in an effort to bring about a collaborated effort towards transformation of the extension service which is meant to ultimately impact on the agricultural production and economic contribution thereof.

As part of their contribution towards the Lekgotla, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has introduced precision agriculture as a better tool for farming. The system, which is digital by nature allows extension officers to rely on data collection methods to address farmers needs.

D Sabelo Madonsela of CSIR said the system will allow extension officers to do more with less. The fact that the system would be accessed remotely means the tool is much relevant to the emerging farmers.

In essence, precision agriculture is the application of data information to optimize complex farming systems. Dr Madonsela said the focus with it is on access to data and the application of it in smart ways." The process involves smart farming operations to obtain real time data about availability of resources, soil conditions, climate/weather, condition of the crop, markets etc and smart systems to respond to threat," he further clarified.

He said with efforts to transform extension service it was important for the department to look into the tool that was going to assist to observe, measure and respond to field variables in crop growth parameters to optimize return on inputs while preserving resources.

Dr Madonsela indicated that the system will incorporate inputs of what extension practitioners want to also see in it.

**Article by:** Tsholofelo Dintwe



As part of the Lekgotla hosted by the NWDARD, an array of stakeholders participated in an effort to bring about a collaborated effort towards transformation of the extension service



## Molemirui Chris Melamu o dirisa kitso le katlego ya kgwebo ya gagwe go gakolola le go matlafatsa ba bangwe.

Mo nakong eno ya kgwetlho e ntsi ya dikgwebo, batsamaisi ba le bantsi ba netefatsa gore ba ikbobonyetsa mme ga go ke go nna le nako e lekaneng ya go sheba ba bangwe. Le fa go jalo Rre Chris Melamu eleng molemirui wa kgomo ya Bonsmara kwa Motseng wa Dithakwaneng gaufi le toropo ya Vryburg o dirisa kitso ya gagwe go gakolola balemirui ba le bantsi ba kgaolo ya gagwe. O setse ebile gape nako le nako a ntsha dipoo tsa gagwe go adima barui ba bangwe go tlhobolola leruo labone.

Seno se feletsa se thusa ba le bantsi ka kitso ya go rua ka tsela e isang ko kgodisong ya leruo. Jaaka fa bantsi ba eletsa gore leruo la bone le matlafale mme le ba tsenyetse letseno le le bonalang, go nna le kitso go thusa thata gore ba simolole go latela tsela e e siameng ya thuo. Rre Melamu ke mongwe wa borre ba ba ineetseng go arogana kitso e le go thusa balemirui go fetola maemo a maphelo a bona. Fa a ne a simolola kgwebo ya gagwe, Melamu o netefatsa gore o ne a dira kwa meepong mme o ne a tlhoka go gakololwa ke bangwe ba balemirui bao ba neng a setse ba godile ka nako eo. O lemoga gore ka jaana a tswelletse go gola mme go na katlego e kgolo mo kgwebong ya gagwe, o tlhoka le ene go ema nokeng balemirui ba bangwe ba ba mo leetong la go godisa leruo la bone.

Ka ngwaga wa 2000 fa a ne a simolola, Melamu o ne a reka dikgomo di le tlhano tseo neng a dirisa tuelo ya gagwe go di oketsa ka a ne a santse a dira kwa moepong. O ne morago ga go lemoga go tlhokega ga gagwe go nna le leruo la gagwe a tlogela tiro ya gagwe ya moepo.

Ga jaana Melamu o na le dikgomo di le 350 tsa Bonsmara. Leruo leno le kwa dipolasing tse a di dirisang di le pedi eleng Reivilo ya dihektara di le 1200 mmogo le Nilsne Farm ya dihektara dile 1958.

Kwa Motseng wa Dithakwaneng Rre Melamu o ntse a thusana le setlhopa sa balemirui ba ba ipitsang ka leina la Ratseleng projects. O ntse a ba adima dipoo tsa gagwe tsa Bonsmara go tokafatsa leruo la bona. A re o dira jalo gore ba lemoge botlhokwa jwa go nna le dipoo tse di siameng. "Balemirui ba setlhopa seno ba mpoleletse ka mokgwa o ba itumeletseng thuso eno mme ba lemoga gore

leruo le na le letseno le le bonalang fa go na le poo ya boleng mo go lone," ga bua jalo rre Melamu. A re o dirisana le setlhopa seno go ba gakolola ka go tshwara leruo sentle gore le tle le nne le dinamane tse di siameng mme go feleetse go na le letseno le lentle.

Ntle le setlhopa seno, o tswelletse go arogana le barui ba le bantsi ba Bonsmara mme botsi jwa bone bam o dirisa go ba thusa ka go lekola leruo la bone go fitlha le be le kwadisiwa semmuso jaaka tsa Bonsmara.

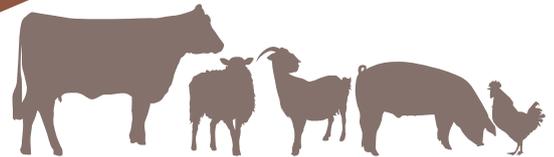
Go tloga boineelong jono Rre Melamu o ntse a iponela kgolo go ya pele mo kgwebong ya gagwe. Ga jaana o setse a amogetse dikabo di le dintsi tse di netefatsang fa e le molemirui yo o tlhwatlhwa wa Bonsmara. Gareng ga dikabo tse dingwe tse dintsi, ka ngwaga wa 2020 o ile a amogela kabo ya mofenyi ya Top SA Stud Book Elite Award.

Go latela seno, o ile a bula semmuso Thekiso ya gagwe ya leruo la Bonsmara teng kwa Reivilo eleng Lamus Bonsmara Production Sale. Thekiso eno fa e sale e simolola ka ngwaga wa 2020 mme o setse a tshwere thekiso dingwaga di le tharo ka go latelana. Mo thekisong eno o tliša dipoo tsa gagwe tse di kwadisitsweng semmuso tsa Bonsmara mme o neela le barui ba bangwe tshono go rekisa. Nngwe ya maano a gagwe go ya pele ke fa a ka kgona go tshwara Thekiso ya leruo gabedi mo ngwageng. "Ke rata go dirisa thekiso eno ya leruo go thusa balemirui ba bangwe le gore le bone ba kgone go ikemela ka go ipulela Thekiso mo isagweng," a tlhalosa go ya pele.

O tlhologa fa gape a le teng go ka thusa molemirui mongwe le mongwe yo o mo tlhokang go aroganya kitso. Rre Melamu o gakolola balemirui go ema ka thata le go itirela gore batle ba bone dikgwebo tsa bona di atlega. A re bao ba ratang go tswelela pele ba ikgolaganye le balemirui ba bangwe mme botshelo bo tokafale. "Mokoduwe go tsoiwa yo o itekang!" Rre Melamu a khuthisa jalo puo ya gagwe.

**Ka Tsholofelo Dintwe**

# EXPORT PROCEDURE FOR ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS



## Introduction

- All movement of animals and animal products poses a certain disease risk.
- The process of issuing a health certificate guaranteeing that a specific animal or animal product has undergone certain procedures or treatments, or originates from a certain area, is designed to reduce the risk.
- Since the importing country is going to be exposed to risk, it is only logical that it will be the one to set the requirements for risk reduction.
- A government veterinarian (state veterinarian) of the exporting country then issues a health certificate, which guarantees that the requirements of the importing country have been met.
- This forms the basis of international trade in animals and animal products'
- The official veterinarian occupies a position of trust in this process of ensuring the safety of animals and animal products.
- Abuse of this trust can put South African exports at risk.

## Communication channels

- The exporter must communicate with the Provincial office
- The provincial office must link the exporter with the national office
- The national veterinary office the exporting country must communicate with the veterinary services of another country.
- There should be no direct communication between clients and the veterinary service of another country.

## Importing country sets the requirements

- The importing country sets the requirements for importation into that country.
- This is dependent on the level of food safety and the occurrence of various animal diseases in that country.
- Importation requirements are intended to ensure the protection of their human and animal populations by ensuring food safety and preventing the transmission/introduction of animal diseases from one country into another.

## Ways to obtain health requirements of the importing country

- The exporter can get the requirements via the importer in the importing country.
- The requirements will be in the form of an import permit/licence issued to the importer by the veterinary services of the importing country.

- The national Directorate Animal Health can obtain the requirements through communication with the Veterinary Services of the importing country.





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### Importing country sets the requirements

- The importing country sets the requirements for importation into that country.
- This is dependent on the level of food safety and the occurrence of various animal diseases in that country.
- Importation requirements are intended to ensure the protection of their human and animal populations by ensuring food safety and preventing the transmission/ introduction of animal diseases from one country into another.

### Ways to obtain health requirements of the importing country

- The exporter can get the requirements via the importer in the importing country.
- The requirements will be in the form of an import permit/ licence issued to the importer by the veterinary services of the importing country.
- The national Directorate Animal Health can obtain the requirements through communication with the Veterinary Services of the importing country.

### Exporting country must comply

- The certifying Veterinarian must prepare an export certificate in line with the acceptable principles and standards.
- Country freedom from diseases, e.g. that South Africa is free from i.e. rabies and Newcastle disease.
- Area freedom for diseases which are not notifiable in South Africa.
- Clauses that certify issues that are not under our control:
  1. Country freedom from diseases that South Africa is free from.
  2. Area freedom for diseases which are notifiable in South Africa.
  3. Clauses that certify testing and treatment of animals or products to be exported.
- A certifying veterinarian can only certify what he/she is able to verify or prove.
- Verification can be done by means of personal knowledge or on the basis of a certificate from another veterinarian.
- The exporter must ensure that all necessary processes are followed to enable the certifying veterinarian to verify the requirements of the importing country.

- The export certificate must be issued by the local state veterinarian in the area from which the export will take place.

### Officially approved establishments

What are officially approved establishments?

- Importing countries often require that exports should take place from "officially approved" establishments or facilities.
- If an establishment is listed as an officially approved establishment, it is possible for the certifying veterinarian to provide guarantees with regard to the animals or products coming from that establishment.
- It is recommended that export establishments should be officially approved, as it provides a better backdrop from which to issue export certification.

### The process of official approval of an establishment

The basic process of registration of officially approved establishments is as follows:

- The owner of the establishment must contact the local state veterinarian for assistance.
- The State Veterinarian will conduct an inspection visit to determine if the establishment meets the required standard and report to national Directorate of Animal Health.
- A ZA certificate is issued to the establishments to confirm the registration.
- If an establishment falls short of the requirements for official approval, the state veterinarian will provide a list of points that require attention in order to qualify for registration.



**For further information,  
please visit your Local Agricultural Offices  
or contact the Veterinary Services  
Directorate on: 018 389 5111**

# ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT WEED CONTROL

This report is compiled by Norman Thebe  
Agricultural Advisor Irrigation Specialist

Crop yields can be decreased by one of the most significant factor in the grain production industry which is weed infestation. This occurs during period when crops are in the field and after harvesting.

A weed is any plant that grow in places where it is not supposed to grow. Even sunflower growing in a maize field will be considered as a weed. Edible plants such as morogo, rotho and thepe are regarded as weeds in cultivated lands.

## REASONS FOR CONTROLLING WEEDS

Weeds compete with crops for nutrients, space, and light and soil moisture due to well-developed root systems of the weed.

Toxic weed seeds can decrease the value of the grain.  
Weeds act as carriers of crop diseases and as hosts to plant pests.

## COMPETITION

Competition is when two plants compete with each other when the growth of one or both are impeded when their shape differ in comparison with their shape in comparison with their shape in isolation.

It starts when the growth factors like nutrients, water, light or space becomes deficient. The presence of weeds between maize does naturally means that they are competing with the maize. There is no competition, as long as there is enough water, nutrients and space available. When there is high infestation of weeds, competition will also start while the weeds are still small and vice versa. Competition will also start earlier when soil moisture or nutrients are insufficient.

Some weeds are stronger competitors than others. For example, grasses compete much stronger with maize than yellow nut-grass.

## WEED COMPETITION UNDER IRRIGATION

Higher plant population or densities (more than 35 000 plants/ha) are used when maize is cultivated under irrigation. Maize would then cover the soil surfaces from about eight weeks after planting. If lands are kept free from weeds up to this stage, the canopy will prevent the germination and development of weeds.

## TYPES OF WEEDS

Weeds are classified and all have common and scientific names. There are three types of weeds based on the leaf formation that determine the type of herbicide use and this

differs for each and every crop. There are widely used scientific and common names with Afrikaans and Setswana names in brackets:

1. Broadleaf weeds e.g. Datura Stramonium (Olieboom or Mokhure)
2. Perennial grass types e.g. Cynodon Dactylon (Kweekgras or Motlho)
3. Annual grass types e.g. Cyperus Esculentus (Geeluintjie or monakaladi)

## METHODS / WAYS OF CONTROLLING WEEDS

There are three ways of controlling weeds, namely manual, mechanical and chemical control.

**Manual weed control:** This is the traditional way of using labourers with the use of hoes.

**Mechanical weed control:** This is mechanical type of control being the use of tractors and implements and by far the most economically efficient based on the costs and time factor.

**Chemical weed control:** This is the use of chemicals or herbicides applied directly to the plants or to the soil for eradication and or incorporating mechanisation. If used correctly this is the most effective method of weed control. In any weed control programme, the following factors have to be considered.

Choosing herbicide in relation to planted crop and the type of weeds to be controlled.

Good calibration of boom sprayer, choosing the correct nozzle type and application.

The correct mixing of the herbicide with the relevant solvent at ratios specified by the manufacturer.



# ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT WEED CONTROL

## IMPORTANT FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL

**Selectivity of the herbicide:** This refers to the ability of chemicals to destroy certain weeds and subsequent inability to destroy others. None selective will upon application destroy all form of plants life.

**Activity within the soil:** The chemicals ability to control weeds will depend on the pH (Acidity and Alkalinity) of the soil, clay percentage and quality of water from the sprayer with resulting effect on the chemical reactions in the soil.

**Activity within the plant:** Contact herbicides will upon application start to kill weeds. This absorption within plants system is known as systemic activity.

## CALIBRATION OF CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT APPLICATION

Ensure that the sprayer is in good working condition i.e the pump must be able to deliver enough spraying mixture per surface area, without exceeding the optimum pressure.

The pressure gauge must be in good working condition.

The nozzles must be correct for the purposes that is sprayed for. They must deliver the same quantity spraying mixture.

Replace all nozzles that shows any sign of wear – also during the spraying season.

Make sure filters are not broken and clean as well as repair of leakages.

Distance between nozzles must be correct with the necessary overlapping (+-30%)

Decide on the tractor's speed and spray pressure. Select a gear and engine speed that will maintain this speed.

Fill the spray tank with clean water.

Measure a distance of 100 m on the field to be sprayed and mark this distance.

Run the tractor, without spraying, across the measured 100 m and take note( with a stop watch) of the time taken by the front of the tractor to reach the 100 m mark. Record the time for the tractor to travel the measured 100 m.

Calculate the time taken in seconds.

Repeat the procedure with the tractor running the opposite direction, from the second to the first marker, and make sure the wheels do not run on previous tracks.

Determine the average time taken to cover the 100 m distance in seconds.

With the tractor at a standstill, run the sprayer at the same engine revolutions it was run on the 100 m distance, and select your spray pressure. With the pump spraying measure the following:

**1. The spray width: For overall application. This is the total spray width and for band application, the total of the individual band widths.**

**2. The amount of water sprayed in the time taken to cover 100 m. (collected from all nozzles).**

You now have the total distance covered (100 m), total spray width and total spray volume for 100 m.

Calculate the total amount of water to be delivered per ha as follows:

$\text{Spray volume / ha} = 10\,000 \times \text{volume of water sprayed in Litres /}$

$(\text{Distance covered in m}) \times (\text{Spray width in m})$

NB: The volume per hectare should be between 200 and 450 litres of water

Calculate the amount of herbicides to be added to the sprayer tank.

$\text{Quantity of herbicide} = \text{Contents of tank in litres} \times \text{herbicide dosage (Overall) volume per hectare.}$

The amount of herbicide added to the spray volume per ha, is always equal to the recommended for overall application.

Constant communication with agricultural advisors and plant protection experts in this regard is the farmer's best tool for effective chemical weed control and maximum yield in grain production.

# GA-MALETE AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

## E REBA TLALA LE BOHUMA KA GO THAPA BAAGI BA SELEGAE

Rasepetla Mogotsi Madisakwane ke molemirui kwa go nngwe ya dipolasi tse di gaufi le torotswana ya Ventersdorp e e welang mo tsamaisong ya Masepala wa selegae wa JB Marks. Ke mongwe wa balemirui o a ileng a ungelwa go tswa mo pusong ka ntlha ya tiro ya gagwe ya bonatla le lorato le a nang le lone mo go tsa temothuo.

Fa a ne a etetswe ke ba Lekwalo-Dikgang la Letsema, o ile a ba tlhalosetsa ka fa porojeke eno e thusang ka gone go reba tlala le bohuma ka go thapa palo ya baagi ka nako ya thobo le ya temo.

### **A o ka re fa lemorago la gago mo go tsa temothuo le se se go tlotlheleditseng go tsema mo go yone?**

Nna ka leina ke Rasepetla Mogotsi Madisakwane ke mong wa polasi eno e ke e hirileng go tloga mo pusong. Ke polasi ya diheketara di le 985, mme diheketara di le 160 tsa yone ke di dirisetsa temo fa tse dingwe e le tsa go fudisa. Ke simolotse mo polasing eno ka ngwaga wa 2009 ke e hira go tswa mo lefapheng la bosetshaba la Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development. Ke simolotse ka dikgomo di le mmalwa fela mme kwa morago, ka ntlha ya go bona lerato la ka mo go tsa temothuo le maikaelelo e ile ya nneela dikgomo go oketsa mo go tse ke nang le tsone.

Lerato la me mo go tsa temothuo le simologile bogologolo fa ke gola mo motseng wa Mathopetad. Mme le ile la rotloediswa le go feta ke Rre wame yo tota o neng a dira jaaka Mogokgo wa sekolo mme a na le kgatlhego mo go tsa temothuo. Rre o ne a lema merogo le fa go ne go se kalo mme o ne a ruile dikoko, dipodi, diinku, dikgomo le dikolobe.

### **Leina la porojeke ya gago ke Ga-Malete Agricultural Project, o ka re tlhalosetsa gore le rotloeditswe ke eng kgotsa a le na le bokao jo bo rileng?**

Leina la polasi eno fa ke ne ke fitlha mo go yone e ne e bidiwa Mogenzon Farm, mme ka bona go le botlhokwa go le fetola mme ka le teelega ka kgotla ya borraetsho mogolo ba e leng batswana ba ga ga Moletse. Mme leina leo la Ga-Malete Agricultural Project le tswa foo.

### **Ga jaana mo polasing eno o lema eng ?**

Tota ke rata temothuo ka kakaretso. Ken a le lerato mo temong ke ka moo o boning ke jadile mmidi. Mme ga se mmidi fela o ke o lemanang, ke na le go lema merogo. Ntle le moo ka dingwaga dingwe ke na le go jala sunflower ka nako dingwe ke jala mabele.

Le mo leruong ke gone e bile ke le rata thata. Ga jaana mo polasing ke ruile le dikgomo mme maikaelelo ke gore mo nakong e tlang ke oketse ka go tsenya diruiwa tse dipotlana di tshwana le dinku le dipodi.

### **Ntle le polasi le dikgomo a go na le sengwe se puso e ileng ya go thusa ka sone gore o tswelile go gola?**

Go gontsi go puso e go ntiretseng e bile ke a e le boga. Ntle le polasi le go nthusa ka dikgomo tse di neng di tlatseletsa palo ya dikgomo tse ke neng ke na le tsone, puso ka dingwaga di feta tlhano di thomagana gape e ile ya nthusa ka menontsha (fertilizer), dibolaa mefero le ditshenekegi le diesel e re tlhokang thata ka nako ya fa go lemiwa.

Ntle le moo, puso ya rona e ile ya nthusa ka go ntirela hydrological survey, ya mpha terekere (Tractor 125 kW), polantere, (4 row no-till planter) le boom sprayer.

### **Gantsi balemirui ba tlhalosa fa go le thata go bona b aba ka rekang dikuno tsa bone, wena o rekisa kae dikuno tsa gago?**

Ke na mebaraka e ke rekisang kwa go yone e tshwana le koporasi le mabenkele a magolo a mo nageng ya rona. Ko go bone ke rekisa merogo, mmidi, sunflower le mabele fa ke a lemile. Ntle le moo, diruiwa di tshwana le dikgomo ke di rekisa kwa fantising.

### **A go na le tsela nngwe e baagi ba metse e mabapi ba ungelwang go tswa mo polasing ya gago ?**

Botlhoka-tiro ke tlhoba-boroko mo nageng ya rona, mme rona re le ba Ga-Malete Agricultural Project e leka ka natla go thusa baagi ka go ba thapa. Ka sekai, ke na le bathapiwa ba leruri ba le bane (4) mme ka nako ya temo le thobo ke na le go tsaya ba nakwana ba ka nna kgolo-some-a-marataro (160).

Rre Madisakwane ke mongwe wa balemirui ba ba dirang ka natla e bile ba dira pharologanyo e kgolo mo ikonoming le matshelong a baagi ka karetso mo mmasepaleng ono wa JB Marks. Le fa a na le dikgwetlo tse a itemogelang tsone, o tswelitse pele go semelela le go netefatsa fa a thusa setshaba ka ntsho-dijo le go thapa palo ya baagi gore le bone ba kgone go itlamele le ba malapa a bone.

Ntle le dithuso tse di umakilweng fa godimo, Molemirui yono o amogela thuso ya bolemisi (extension and advisory services) ya mahala go tswa mo balemising ba puso. Fa o na le molemirui kgotsa o na le kgatlhego mo go tsa temothuo, ikgolaganye le kantoro e gaufi le wena ya Lefapha la Temothuo le Tlhabololo ya Metsemagae go botsa go ya pele ka dithuso tse lefapha le neelanang ka tsone.

Ka Thebe Itumeleng



Rasepetla Mogotsi Madisakwane ke mong wa Ga-Malete Agricultural Project. Ke mongwe wa balemirui o a ileng a ungelwa go tswa mo phsong ka ntlha ya tiro ya gagwe ya bonatla le lerato le a nang le lo e mo go tsa temothuo.



Ntle le dikgomo, polasi, dibolaa-mefero le menontsha e e dirisiwang ka nako ya temo, puso e thusitse Rre Madisakwane ka go mo rekela terekere (Tractor 125 kW), polantere, (4 row no-till planter) le boom sprayer.



Students expressed excitement and have committed to completing their Diploma on record time.

## POTCHEFSTROOM COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE WELCOMES OVER 100 NEW STUDENTS

Quality education and training offered by our two state owned agricultural colleges in the province continue to attract future agriculturalists from across the country.

At Potchefstroom College of Agriculture (PCA), for this year a total of one-hundred and fourteen (114) first year students have registered for the 2023 academic year which commenced from 1 March 2023.

These future agriculturalists will be pursuing three-year Diploma in Mixed Agriculture which will comprise of two years of theory and one of farm experimental learning. The enthusiastic group had an orientation day where they were exposed to the learning environment; were also taken on campus tour and had a meet and greet with fellow students.

The excited Klerksdorp-born, Bokang Mofobe (23) explained how his love for animals persuaded him to consider a career in agriculture. "The only thing that would guarantee my growth and development in working with animals is by completing my Diploma and I plan to do in record time. I've spent some time at a family farm learning the basics of agriculture and I will be sharing the knowledge gained here with family and our farm employees to ensure that the business grows," said the twenty-three year old.

After much research on institutions that offer agriculture, Ntando Sibanyoni (18) from Mpumalanga concluded that the North-West would provide exactly what she needs. "I decided to study with Potchefstroom College of Agriculture after enquiring about the quality of education it offers. It was one of the first few colleges that came up as I was researching and I was impressed with the standard of their curriculum," Sibanyoni said.

She went further and emphasised that growing up in a farm, grew her passion for the agricultural sector and she would like to see herself furthering her studies post the three-year course.

Lecturers at the PCA have well prepared for the new entrants and have vowed to ensure that each student is given support

so that the college continues to produce exceptional and marketable alumni's.

Keneilwe Ultricia Ntuli an Agronomy lecturer for the past thirteen years said all study material have been prepared and classes have commenced without any delays.

She has also encouraged students to work as a team. "The introductory modules that will be done this year will be preparing students for the production courses which are for the second year. They should learn with an open mind and anticipation of linking everything done this year for the rest of their studies. We will be preparing them to meet the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 objectives on agriculture which are food security and sustainable farming," Ntuli pointed out.

### COLLEGE APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Eligible students are encouraged to apply for Diploma in Agriculture in Irrigation offered by Taung Agricultural College (TAC) and Diploma in Agriculture (Mixed Agriculture) offered by Potchefstroom College of Agriculture (PCA).

These qualifications require a National Senior Certificate (NSC) or grade 11 results if the applicant is currently in Grade 12. English (E) is a compulsory subject and the following are recommended: Mathematics, Biology/ Agricultural Sciences and Physical Sciences with a total minimum of 24 points from the best 6 subjects except Life Orientation.

Application forms are available on the department's website: [www.nwpg.gov.za/dard](http://www.nwpg.gov.za/dard), alternatively

**WhatsApp: Ms. Vuyiswa Mziwakhe of TAC on 060 504 8149 and Mr. Ismail Haffejee of PCA on 0797975456**

**Article by:** Tshogofatso Leepile



## NEW APPROACHES, METHODS AND PRINCIPLES CRITICAL TOWARDS DELIVERING AN EFFECTIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

An Agricultural Science qualifications often seems to an absolute key toward work as an agricultural extension officer. In practice it has been evident that over an above a qualification, many extension officers need skills as well as new innovative ways to perform their duties.

Professor Simon Letsoalo of the North-West University has asserted that new approaches, methods and principles are key to the work of an extension and advisory services official. He was reflecting on the Academic Perspective on Extension Practitioner Training, a presentation he delivered during the Provincial Extension and Advisory Services Lekgotla hosted by the North West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development from 01-03 March 2023. Professor Letsoalo reiterated that because of the dynamics of the agricultural sector and the various levels of farming community it was imperative that the Extension practitioners have “a bag” of necessary skills in order to effectively render services.

Extension comes in many sizes and shapes. There are many approaches and it is important that the extension officers apply approaches to the relevant commodity. The general extension approach is commonly used by may not be relevant to many other famers as it is an approach that assumes that technology and knowledge that are appropriate for local people exist but are not being used by them. The approach is usually fairly centralized and government-controlled. Success is measured in the adoption rate of recommendations and increases in national production. Other approaches look into commodity specialization and are relevant for increased production.

Although the expectation in many cases is about infrastructure support, Professor Letsoalo indicated the North-West University is prepared to work with the North

West Department of Africulture and Rural Development to have a curriculum that will carry skills and knowledge and allow participants to demonstrate and practice the acquired skills.

On the other hand, Extension methods comprise the communication techniques that can be adopted by the practitioner and the farmer. This would basically facilitate farmers' decisions whether or not and how to adopt to certain suggested way of farming. When equipped with agricultural methods, Professor Letsoalo indicated that it gets easy for an extension officer to pull an appropriate technique for each and every farmer.

Amongst the key principles is that extension should assist people to make their own decisions amongst various alternatives put before them. Professor Letsoalo indicated that practitioners should be able to let go of farmers. “You cannot be advising one farmer for over 10 years. There should be a time when you let go of farmers. The intension is to help farmers to improve their productivity of their agriculture and to develop their abilities to direct their own future development,” he said. He added that it was also critical to look into methods, approaches and principles that are aligned to the changing environment. The North West provincial Extension and Advisory Services Lekgotla was aimed at identifying how extension services can be more effective and efficient. The contribution of academics was identified as imperative towards extension re-engineering efforts..

**Article by:** Tsholofelo Dintwe

# DONATE A COW

In the Wise Words of Advocate Sejako Senatle: "Blessed is the hand that giveth than the one that receive". Senatle is a livestock farmer in the Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality based in Vorstershoop farming area. He entered the agricultural sector just after purchasing a heifer in his young-age. So keen was he in this sector that he worked against all odds to succeed. He was also determined to ensure that many enthusiasts get their break in agriculture that he vowed to assist others through his initiative termed "Donate a Cow."

To date Adv. Sejako has donated cows to 18 beneficiaries. This is the process that he started since 2009. Most of these beneficiaries he identified are determined young people some of whom are coming from farming families. He now personally visits the beneficiaries periodically to check their progress. He is glad that many are now counting heifers from the cow that he has given to them.

Reflecting on his journey to date Advocate Senatle, a former legal guru left his formal employment to pursue his first love which is agriculture. In it he specifically focused on establishing his livestock farm. He started approaching the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) to assist him to fulfil his vision of becoming self-sustainable farmer. With the help of the departmental extension and advisory services he managed to enrol in a satellite breeding course which is headed by the departmental Research and Technology Development unit.

The satellite breeding course was a process where a farmer would volunteer to be a satellite breeder. The farmer would be given the necessary support to breed quality cows both bulls and heifers in a communal setting to support the bull subsidy that is done through the departmental research farms which are Armoedsvlaakte in Vryburg, Klip Kuil in Bojanala, Melton Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District and Machavie in Dr Kenneth Kaunda. Satellite breeders' main task was to breed quality cows and contribute towards the livestock improvement plans.

In 2007 he took a leap of faith and applied for a farm to lease and was approved to occupy Soetasbes farm. This was done through the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform, Rural Development (DALRRD). Senatle has since moved from mixed breeding to Bosmara stud breeding in this 3200 hectares Soetasbes Farm. He however has other livestock in the farm and those include Boere Bok goats, Doppe sheep and he has been thriving in all despite the recent challenge of veld fires that they frequently expect in their areas.

Soetasbes Farm is now a fully-fledged family farming business whereby all the members of the Senatle family are taking part including Advocate's wife Malepanyane and his son Moruti.

Advocate Senatle is adamant to reach great heights with his agriculture business and to continue to develop many more young farmers through the "Donate a Cow" initiative. He would also love to see many other farmers being involved. He has appreciated the support he constantly gets for the North Department of Agriculture and Rural Development's extension and advisory services.

**Article by:** Motsepe Nkoliswa





## MELITA'S PASSION FOR FARMING PAYS OFF DESPITE OBSTACLES

Naauwpoort farmer, Malita Mapogoshe is a small-scale producer of layers and boar goats. Despite the capital obstacles she faces to expand her layer houses and capacitate them to hold the amount of chickens she envisions to have, she thrives with the two cages that hold 150 chickens each. Besides using her kitchen scale to grade eggs produced by weight, the elderly lady uses other methods to ensure that she delivers quality eggs to her Potchefstroom market.

"I supply between 10 and 100 boxes weekly to tuck shops in and around Potchefstroom, Phomello Industries and bulk suppliers/PIBS through Bongi G Fresh Farm. The collaboration with Bongi G allows me to consistently provide my clients with the product in the event that my layers age or are not producing the expect number of eggs. The relationship forged has enabled me to expand my market whilst establishing means to grow my production to at least 1000 eggs so that I can be able to meet her market needs." said Mrs Mapogoshe.

Currently, her passion for farming has driven her to plough her profits into extending her layer house and upon completion it will have an additional capacity to house more than a thousand chickens. This is in line with her vision to venture into the commercial egg industry and supplying to large retailers across Dr Kenneth Kaunda District as well as the province.

The seven and half hector (7.5Ha) farm which was purchased in 2006 is used for housing the layers and free range chickens while most of it is used for grazing for goats and production of vegetables such as spinach, beetroot, cabbage and green beans.

With just one permanent employee, Melita sees the fruits of his labour since he started working for her. Koena Thibedi is responsible for the day-to-day management of the farm and hopes that he grows with the business as he plans on staying as the business expands. Both Melita and Koena's appetite for agriculture had them appreciating the services of the department through the commitment of the Agricultural Advisor assigned to the farm. "The is a huge responsibility tasked with the Advisor assigned has produced the expected results and we continue to learn so much about farming with poultry through the guidance and information that is shared with us" said the duo.

**Article by:** Tshegofatso Leepile







## POROGRAMO YA PUSO YA GO THUSA BAGALE LE MASOLE A MALOBA E NNA LE MATSWELA

Jacob Kujane, ke moagi wa Matlapaneng kwa Taung ebile ke mongwe wa bagale le masole a maloba yo o ungwetsweng go tswa mo porogramong ya puso e e thusang masole ano a maloba a a sa tsholeng a dira go itshedisa le go thusa go aga ikonometri le go tokafatsa matshelo a baagi kwa metseng e ba dulang mo go yone go ralala Porofense.

Motse ono wa Matlapaneng ke motse-selegae mme ga o na madirelo a dikoko kgotsa madirelo mangwe a ka thapang baagi. Mme ka porojeke eno, bonnyane ke badiri ba le bararo ba ba setseng ba iponetse tiro ya nakwana. Puso ka Lefapha la Temothuo le Tlhabololo ya Metsemagae e ile ya etleetsa porojeke ya M.J Kujane Enterprise Veteran Farming ka kago ya bonno jwa dikoko tsa mae e e nang le didiriswa tsotlhe tse di tlohegang go rua mofuta ono wa koko.

Mo godimo ga go aga bonno bono jwa maemo, Lefapha le ile la rekela porojeke eno dikoko di le sekete-kgolo a robedi (1800), la boa la tsenya legora la terata la di heketara di le tharo (3ha), la bora sediba sa metsi, la mo fa dijo tsa dikoko, diterei tsa go tsenya mae tsa polasitiki le pampiri e le gore e simolole go dira ka gangwe.

Fa e sale ka nako eo, mong wa Porojeke eleng Jacob Kujane ga a ka lebelela ko morago. Fa a tlhalosa a re lerato la gagwe mo go tsa temothuo le le simolotseng fa a ne a le ko botshabelo (exile) kwa nageng ya Zambia le ile la mo rotloetsa go tla a tswela ka tsa temothuo fa a fetsa go rola tiro. Ntle le dikoko tseno tsa mae, fa o tsena kwa lapeng la ga Rre Kujane, o kgathantshiwa ke mofuta e e farologaneng ya ditlhare tsa maungo, o ruile gape le dikoko tsa selegae le mofuta e farologaneng ya dinonyane tsa naga.

O ntse a dira ka natla go tlhokomela se puso e mo fileng sone le go netefatsa gore porojeke ga e phuthame. O tlhalositse fa mae a tswang mo porojekeng eno a rekisetsa baagi, bagwebi ba mo mebileng (hawkers) le beng ba mabenkele

ba mo motseng wa gaabo wa Matlapaneng le metse e gaufi le Taung.

O tlhalositse fa ka dinako dingwe a bona bareki go tswa kwa ditoropong tse di gaufi di tshwana le Kuruman le e mengwe. O lebogile thata ka se puso e mo diretseng sone jaaka lesole le mogale wa ntwana wa maloba. "Ke leboga keteledi-pele e manontlotlho ya ga Mokhuduthamaga Desbo Mohono. Ga ke itse gore re ba bo re le bag a mang fa e ne e se kgato e a e tsereng ya go re thusa. Ruri puso ya rona e mpontshitse fa puso e re kgathalela jaaka bagale le masole a mo malobeng. Ruri ke a leboga," ga rialo Rre Kujane.

O tlhalositse gore jaaka a setse a godile, o eletsa gore Morwawe e leng Oarata Kujane yo a dirang le ene e nne ene yo o tla tswela porojeke kwa pele. Le fa gone Oarata a na le maitemogelo a mantsi mo lephateng leno la dikoko o tlhalositse fa a ithuta go le gontsi mo go Rre Jacob Kujane. "Ke na le maitemogelo le fa e se a kalo ka gonne ke tlile ka direla setheo se se dirang ka dikoko. Maitemogelo a ka a kwa matlhabelong a dikoko a nthusitse le go godisa lerato laka mo go tsamaiseng kgwebo. Mme ke anya go le gontsi mo go Rre Kujane e reka ene a na le maitemogelo a mantsi thata," Ga rialo Oarata.

Ka bobedi, Rre Kujane le Oarata ba tlotla thata tshireletso ya dikoko (biosecurity). Fa o tsena ka porojeke, o kaelwa ka dikgato le melawana ya tshireletso ya porojeke. Maikaelelo a bobedi jono ke go bona porojeke e godile e bile e thapile bontsi jwa baagi ba ba amilweng ke botlhoka-tiro le bohuma.

Porojeke e ntse e amogela dikgakololo tsa bolemisi le maele go tswa mo badiring ba lefapha nako le nako.

**Ka Thebe Itumeleng**



# AGRO PROCESSORS

**TALETSO GO BAFETOLEDI BA DIKUNO TSA TEMOTHUO LE BAGWEBI  
BA LEPHATA LENO GO IKWADISA MO POLOKELO-TSHEDIMOSETSONG YA LEFAPHA (DATA BASE)**

Lefapha la Temothuo le Tlhabololo Ya Metsemagae mo Porofenseng ya Bokone Bophirima le laetsa bafetoledi ba dikuno tsa temothuo (Agro-Processors) le bagwebi mo lephateng leno ba ba akaretsang : (Befetolodi ba dikuno (Processors), Babapatsi (Marketers), Baromela-ntle dikuno (Exporters) le Baromela-teng ba dikuno tsa temothuo (Importers) mo porofenseng go kwadisa ditlamo le dikgwebo tsa bone polokelo-tshedimosetso ya lefapha.

Ba ba lalediwang go ikwadisa, ba tshwanetse ba bo ba dira ka nngwe ya dikuno tsa temothuo go tswa mo maphateng a marataro a latelang : Ba dijalo tsa masimo (Field crops), ba-diruiwa (Livestock), ba-merogo (Horticulture), ba-malomo, (Floriculture), ba-dinotshi (Apiculture) le bathagisi ba ditlhare tse di dirang melemo.

Lebaka la konokono la go kokoanya tshedimosetso eno, ke go thusa lefapha gore le nne le dipalopalo tse di nepagetseng tsa batsaya-karolo botlhe mo lephateng la temothuo la porofense le tshedimosetso kaga ditheo tsa bone. Tlhokomelo e tla lebiswa segolobogolo mo bobapatsing le mafaratlhatlha a thekiso.

**Go bona tshedimosetso go ya pele mabapi le go ikwadisa, leletsa:**

**Mr Mothusiotsile Setlhabi:** 073 199 6899

**Diforomo tsa ikwadiso di ka bonwa kwa dikantoring tsa lefapha tse di bontshitswe fa tlase fano**

## **Mmasepala Wa Sedika Wa Ngaka Modiri Molema**

**Mahikeng:** Ms Seipei Maphage 072 784 2436 **Ditsobotla:** Ms Cynthia Gonyane 082 949 4381

**Ramotshere Moiloa:** Mr Reuben Moiloa 072 780 2738

**Tswaing:** Mr Kgwarai Sebokolodi 082 491 0637

## **Mmasepala Wa Sedika Wa Dr Kenneth Kaunda**

**JB Marks:** Ms Kefilwe Makinane 072 813 2054 **Maquassi Hills:** Mr Dirk Seolwane 072 807 1900

**Matlosana:** Ms Salome Modise 072 811 6971

## **Mmasepala Wa Sedika Wa Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti**

**Naledi:** Mr Tshetlho Makhwana 072 795 0434 **Greater Taung:** Mr Thaelo Letlhogela 072 794 0787

**Kagisano Molopo:** Mr Nikotima Molefe 072 802 8072 **Mamusa:** Ms Tuelo Sebekedi 072 781 2345

**Lekwa-Taemane:** Mr Ogopoleng Motshabi 072 772 8973

## **Mmasepala Wa Sedika Wa Bojanala**

**Rustenburg - Kgetleng River:** Ms Dineo Mokgatlhe 072 804 2146 **Madibeng:** Bolly Molebalwa 072 815 5485

**Moretele:** Mr David Sebidi 072 808 6784 **Moses Kotane East:** Mr Mogorosi Magae 072 764 7113

**Moses Kotane West:** Mr Miga Nokwane 072 753 9960

Agricentre Building:  
Cnr Dr. James Moroka Drive & Stadium Road  
Private Bag X 2039, Mmabatho, 2735  
Tel: +27 (0)18 389 5111



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Private Bag X 2039, Mmabatho, 2735  
Tel: + 27 (0)18 389 5111



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