



ISICWANGCISI SENKQUBO YEMFUNDO KUNYE NOKUQONDWA KOKUSINGQONGILEYO

UHLOBO LWENKQUBO (yenza isangqa/nqamleza): inkqubo yokuqonda jikelele – inkunkuma (ukwenza isivundiso) (abantu abadala)

IINKCUKACHA

| | | | | |
|---|----------|--------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Igama lesikolo/igela | | Inani ngqo labathathi nxaxheba | Ubude/ixesha elithathwa yinkqubo | Iyure e-1 |
| Inani labathathi nxaxheba abalindelekileyo | | | | |
| Indawo (irizevu/isiza) | | | Ibanga/igela lobudala | Abantu abadala |
| Ingaba le yinxalenye yesicwangciso sokusebenza? | AKUNGENI | | Ukuba nguhayi, xela ukuba kutheni ifuneka inkqubo. | |

ISIQULATHO

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|---|---|
| Umxholo (isangqa/ukunqamleza) | Inkunkuma (ukwenza isivundiso) |
| Izihloko ekuthethwa ngazo (umzkl. umjikelo wamanzi/ukubaluleka kwamanzi) | Yintoni inkunkuma? Kutheni kubalulekile ukwenza isivundiso? Ulwenza njani uhlolo lwenkunkuma. |
| Ukudibanisa ikharithulam (kwiinkqubo ezinxulumene nekharithulam kuphela) – qaphela umxholo/umgca/izihloko ukuba ngaba azidweliswanga kwizihloko ezingentla) | AKUNGENI |
| Ulwazi lwangaphambili luyafuneka (ukuba luyangena) | AKUNGENI |
| Izakhono ekuqhelanise nazo (nqamleza/yenza isangqa) | AKUNGENI |
| Umyalezo ongundoqo (umzkl. kufuneka silondolozwe amanzi) | Kunokuba luncedo ukwenza isivundiso. |

ULUNGISELELO JIKELELE

| | Umntu onoxanduva | Gqibile (phawula) | Isimo |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Mema * | | | |
| Indawo | | | |
| Isithuthi | | | |
| Ukubhukisha kuqinisekisiwe | | | |
| Imvume ye-WCED * | | | |
| Izixhobo nekhamera yentetho eza kuthiwa thaca | | | |

Okunye:

Isicwangciso sicelewe ngu: _____ (igama)


_____ (umhla)

Isicwangciso sivunywe ngu: _____ (igama)

_____ (umhla)

| | | | |
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| Uhlolo lomngcipheko lwenziwe, uqinisekiso noluhlu lokukhangela luthunyelwe. | | | |
| Ulungiselelo lokutya * | | | |
| Ukhuselelo * | | | |
| Uhlahlo lwabiwo-mali neziko leendleko | | | |

ISICWANGCISO SESIFUNDO

| Ixesha | Indawo | Umsetyenzana nengcaciso | Imithombo yolwazi kunye nomntu onoxanduva lokuzisa/ukulungisa umthombo wolwazi | Abasebenzi abaquzelelayo (ukuba bangaphezulu kom-1, khombisa umququzeleli ophambili nomgcini xesha) |
|--|--------|---|--|---|
| INTSHAYELELO NOMSETYENZANA WOKWAZISA ABANTU | | | | |
| Imizuzu emi-3 | | <p>1. Intshayelelo:</p> <p>Ngubani uCapeNature Yazisa abasebenzi Chaza uyilo losuku Imithetho yokuzibandakanya UCapeNature nenjongo yosuku, isihloko Yazisa irizevu ebandakanyekayo</p> | Iajenda yezihloko ekuza kugangathwa phezu kwazo | |
| Imizuzu esi-7 | | <p>2. Ukuvula/umsetyenzana wokwazisa abantu: dlala ividiyo</p> <p> How to compost at home.mp4</p> <p>Yazi: buza abathathi nxaxheba ukuba bacinga ngantoni xa bebona le klipu. Ingaba bake bacinga ngento eyenzeka kwinkunkuma yokutya? Ingaba bayasenza isivundiso ekhaya?</p> | Ukudlala ikliphu xa usithi thaca intetho | |
| UMZIMBA/IMISETYENZANA | | | | |
| Imizuzu eli-15 | | 3. Ukuthi thaca intetho ngenkunkuma nokwenza isivundiso | Intetho ethiwa thaca | |

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|-------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | | <p>Isongezo soku-1: iinzuzo zokwenza isivundiso</p> <p>Isongezo sesi-2: isizathu sokwenza isivundiso</p> <p>Isongezo sesi-3: indlela yokuqala izala lesivundiso (iphepha le- 148–149 kwi <i>ncwadi</i> yokuPhila ngobuLumko</p> <p>Isongezo sesi-4: izinto ekunokwenziwa ngazo isivundiso nezo kungeke kwenziwe ngazo isivundiso (iphepha le- 148 kwi <i>ncwadi</i> yokuPhila ngobuLumko</p> <p>Isongezo sesi-5: indlela yokugcina izala lakho lesivundiso (iphepha le- 149 kwi <i>ncwadi</i> yokuPhila ngobuLumko</p> <p>Isongezo sesi-6: ukujonga inkunkuma yasendlini</p> | |
| Imizuzu engama-25 | | <p>4. Umsetyenzana: umsetyenzana wesivundiso</p> <p>Yohlula iqela elikhulu libe ngamaqela ama-2 (okanye liyeke linjalo iqela ukuba linenani elincinci labantu abakhoyo). Umphathi kufuneka anike amaqela izinto ezahlukeneyo eziyinkunkuma yokutya (izinto ezikukutya eziziziqhamo nemifuno: ibhanana, iapile, ibrokholi, iitumato, umdiliya) Amanyathelo alandelayo kufuneka alandelwe njengoko kuchaziwe kwiSongezo sesi-3: indlela yokuqala izala lesivundiso:</p> <p>Inyathelo loku-1: yenza umaleko yamasetyana.</p> <p>Inyathelo lesi-2: beka umaleko wamagqabi awomileyo (amdaka), ingca esikiweyo efreshi (eluhlaza okwengca) okanye inkunkuma yasekhitshini efana namaxolo eziqhamo okanye emifuno ngezixa ezilinganayo njengomaleko wesi-2.</p> <p>Inyathelo lesi-3: Fafazela amanzi ebesebenzisiwe, umhlaba kunye nephepha elikrazuliweyo phezu kwale maleko ebeyenziwe </p> <p>Inyathelo lesi-4: Yenza imaleko ngokuhamba kwexesha njengoko iya isanda inkunkuma yasekhitshini (inkunkuma yeziqhamo nemifuno). Ingca esikiweyo inokusetyenziswa kananjalo.</p> <p>Inyathelo lesi-5: sebenzisa umhlaba ongaphaya okanye amagqabi awomileyo ukogquma inkunkuma yasekhitshini. (Oku kuza kuthintela ivumba kwaye kugxotha neempukane.)</p> | <p>Iphepha lephedi enkulu likoki</p> <p>Izinto eziyinkunkuma yasendlini (iibhotile, ingxowana zeti, amanapkeni, iphepha, iglasi, izisongeli zokutya, iikhathuni zobisi kunye nezinto ezikukutya eziziziqhamo nemifuno: iibhanana, iiapile, ibrokholi, iitumato, umdiliya)</p> <p>Amasetyana akwisiqulathi seplastiki</p> <p>Amagqabi awomileyo akwisiqulathi seplastiki</p> <p>Iphepha elikrazuliweyo elikwisiqulathi seplastiki</p> <p>Umhlaba okwisiqulathi seplastiki (ukubonisa ukuba senziwa njani isivundiso)</p> <p>Ikhathuni yamaqanda</p> | |

Commented [E/T1]: Oku sekucacile okuvela kwisigaba sokuqala seli nyathelo.

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|--------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | | <p>Inyathelo lesi-6: sigcine sogqunywe ngomhlaba ukugxotha isitshabalalisi ezifana nezikrekrethi.</p> <p>Inyathelo lesi-7: sinkcenceshele rhoqo isivundiso sakho (ka-3 ngeveki).</p> <p>Inyathelo lesi-8: emva kweeveki ezimalunga nezi-6, isivundiso simnyama kwaye siyimvuthuluka kwaye silungele ukusetyenziswa.</p> <p>(Ithathwe kwi <i>ncwadi yokuPhila ngobuLumko</i>, iphepha le- 148–149)</p> <p>Jonga kwividiyo ngento engasetyenziswa naleyo ingeke isetyenziswe ukwenza isivundiso</p> <p>KUNYE/OKANYE</p> <p>5. Umsetyenzana: uhlolo lwenkunkuma yasendlini</p> <p>Yenza ukuba umntu ngamnye enze uhlolo olupheleleyo lwenkunkuma. Emva koko, bacele ukuba baxoxe ngokufutshane neziphumo kunye namanyathelo anokuthathwa ukutshintsha. Injongo yalo msetyenzana kukutshintsha indlela abacinga ngayo abantu ngenkunkuma yasendlini kunye nento eyenzayo kokusingqongileyo kunye nokwehlisa iimpembelelo zenkunkuma kokusingqongileyo.</p> | | |
| UKUHLANGANISA NOKUHLOLA | | | | |
| Imizuzu eli-10 | | <p>5 Ukuhlanganisa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Umntu ngamnye wabelana ngento enye ayifundileyo okanye uthembisa ukuba uza kulahla inkunkuma yasendlini ngendlela ethatha uxanduva. | Iphedi enkulu likoki Iphepha lephedi enkulu | |

Isongezo soku-1: iinzuzo zokwenza isivundiso



Isongezo sesi-3: indlela yokuqala izala lesivundiso

HOW TO START COMPOSTING

There are many ways to make compost. Choose a method that suits the amount of waste you have and your available time and space. The easiest way to make compost is simply to create a pile of organic waste, about 1 m wide, in a sheltered and shady corner of the garden. To keep the heap tidy, you might prefer to make it in a container. A sealed container is advisable if you have baboons in your area, and to discourage rats.

Isongezo sesi-2: isizathu sokwenza isivundiso

Top Five Reasons to Compost

- **Composting** reduces waste, makes us less dependent on landfills, and decreases greenhouse gas emissions. ...
- **Compost** strengthens soil and promotes healthy plant growth. ...
- **Composting** reduces the need for pesticides and synthetic fertilizers. ...
- **Composting** recycles essential nutrients back into the soil.

Follow these steps:

- ✓ First throw down a layer of coarse material consisting of twigs and straw for aeration.
- ✓ Place alternate layers of "brown" (dried leaves) and "green" (fresh grass cuttings or kitchen waste) material in equal proportions. If available, put some manure (or seaweed) as an activator layer in between.
- ✓ Sprinkle non-potable water (greywater or rainwater), soil, and shredded paper intermittently between the layers until your heap is 1,5 m high.
- ✓ You can build layers up over time as you accumulate kitchen waste, mow the lawn, prune shrubs, or rake dry leaves.
- ✓ The soil is needed to introduce beneficial organisms, such as earthworms and woodlice, into the pile to help the decomposition process.
- ✓ It is useful to have an extra pile of material (dry leaves or shredded newspaper or soil) to place on top of the heap to cover kitchen waste. This will keep flies away and ensure that there is little or no smell.
- ✓ Keep the heap covered with a layer of straw, soil, or old carpet to keep rats, insects and other pests out.
- ✓ Water the heap regularly (keep it moist, but not wet, with non-potable water) and turn it over with a garden fork after a few months to speed up the process.
- ✓ In certain situations, it may be better to bury the organic waste in soil trenches or holes that match the amount of waste generated. You can grow vegetables, flowers, or trees straight from a trench bed. As a sand layer covers the waste, you avoid flies and smells.
- ✓ The compost is ready to use when it is dark, crumbly, and smells like soil. This can take between six weeks and six months, depending on the time of year and the organic material used. A good idea is to have two or more compost heaps, so you can have one breaking down, while the other one is being added to.

Isongezo sesi-4: Izinto ekunokwenziwa ngazo isivundiso nezo kungeke kwenziwe ngazo isivundiso

Never use the following for composting:

- ✓ Any inorganic material, such as metal, glass, plastics, chemicals, paint, and rubble (building materials).
- ✓ Oil, fat, or grease, as these clog the soil.
- ✓ Dairy (cheese, milk), meat, chicken or fish, as these can attract rats and flies.

Isongezo sesi-5: Indlela yokugcina izala lakho lesivundiso

HOW TO LOOK AFTER YOUR COMPOST HEAP

Once it is up and running, look after your compost heap by following these steps:

- ✓ Initially, the compost heap will heat up, but will cool down again after a few weeks. This means you need to turn it so that it can heat up again. The heat kills weed seeds and fly larvae.
- ✓ Control flies by covering any new material you add with dry soil, sawdust, grass, or leaves.
- ✓ Turning the compost heap makes the organic material break down faster.
- ✓ Keep the heap moist, but not wet, otherwise it will smell bad. If it does get too wet, add dry absorbent material such as sawdust, straw, or manure, and turn the heap.
- ✓ If you find large, white, C-shaped grubs or larvae in the compost, destroy them. They are the larvae of the large black-and-yellow Fruit Chafer Beetle, which can do damage in the garden.

Isongezo sesi-6: Uhlolo lwenkunkuma yasendlini

HOUSEHOLD WASTE AUDIT

To help you find the best way to reduce your waste and separate it for recycling or composting, it is important to do a household waste audit.

Choose a week in which you list all your household waste under the following headings:

| RECYCLABLE | NON-RECYCLABLE | ORGANIC WASTE |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| e.g. glass | e.g. cling wrap | e.g. tea bags |
| | | |
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Take time to examine the products that you would usually throw away. See which of those can be recycled or composted. If you do not want to sift through dirty waste, a tip is to have a look inside your grocery cupboards to see what you will be throwing out.

Keep all the recyclable products aside and find your closest drop-off site or buy-back centre where these can be dropped off. For your organic waste, create a compost heap or get a composting container. Combined, these efforts will reduce the amount of waste you throw away.