liwela umfula ugcwele
Isolezwe
TERTIARY π TIMES

Usolwazi ukhethelwe kwesokuba wumengameli we-SA Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

I-UNIVERSITY of Zululand (i-UNIZULU) iyaziqhayisa ngokukhethwa kukaSolwazi Abidemi Paul Kappo, ofundisa emNyangweni we-Biochemistry and Microbiology, njengomengameli we-South African Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (i-SASBMB).

USolwazi Prof Kappo, ozophatha izikhawu ezimbil phakathi kuka- 2019 no-2020, uthe kuyamthokozisa ukukhethelwa kulesi sikhundla.

Uthe: "Kusho ukuthi ikhona into enhle eyenzeka e-University of Zululand kanti ukunikwa amatomu ombutho kukhombisa ukuthi ama-biochemists, biotechnologists nama-molecular biologists aseNingizimu Afrika ayangethemba. Lokhu kuwuphawu lokuthi i-UNIZULU ikwazi ukwenza izinto ezinkulu."

I-SASBMB igqugquzela ukubambisana phakathi kwezifundiswa nososayensi be-biochemistry nabe-molecular biology. Le nhlangano engenzi nzuzo, nengekho ngaphansi kukahulumeni, ngeyawo wonke amanyuvesi aseNingizimu Afrika nezikhungo zocwaningo okubalwa kuzo i-CSIR, i-ARC ne-SAMRC.

Njengoba ethatha izintambo, ezinhlelweni zikaSolwazi Kappo kukhona ukwelekeleka amanyuvesi ukuthi alandele imigomo yomkhakha we-biochemistry eNingizimu Afrika.

Umbono wakhe wukwenza ukuthi inhlangano yemukele zonke izinhlobo zabantu, ibonise nezinhlanga zonke zezwe.

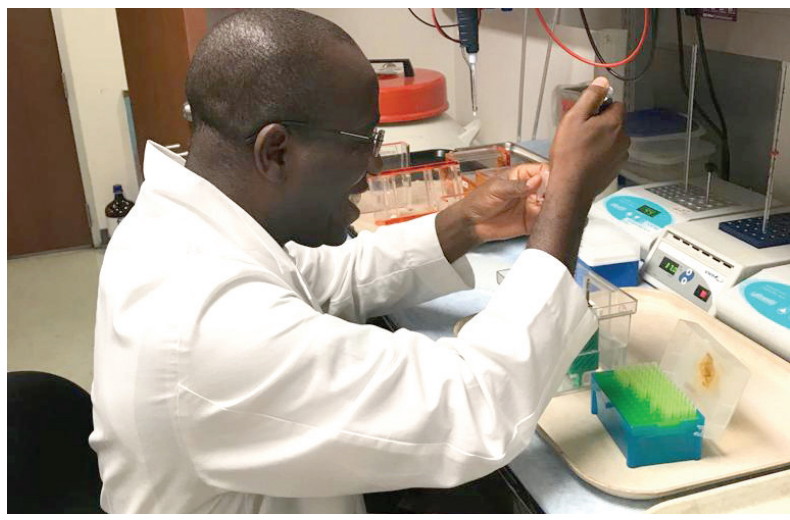
"Ngifisa ukwenza i-SASBMB ibe yinhlangano lapho ososayensi abancane bezohlangana khona, badingide umsebenzi wabo, bazane. I-SASBMB yasungulwa ngo-1970, kanti isifiso sami wukuyibona ivuseleleka futhi idlondlobala ngasohlangothini lomhlaba wonke," kusho uSolwazi Kappo.

I-Dean ye-Faculty of Science and Agriculture, uSolwazi Nokuthula Kunene, umhalalisele uSolwazi Kappo. Uthe okuhle okwehlele uSolwazi Kappo, kwehlele inyuvesi yonke.

Uthe akangabazi ukuthi ngaphansi kweso, ubuhlakani nobuholi bukaSolwazi Kappo, i-SASBMB izozuza izinto ezinkulu.

Khonamanjalo, uSolwazi Kappo usanda kubuya e-University of Cincinnati Medical School, eMelika, lapho ehlale khona inyanga egumbini lokucwaninga lika-Tom Thompson, behlela isimo semishanguzo emisha ethithibalisa umdlavuza.

Uvakashele e-Rochester Institute of Technology, ngenhloso yokuphemba ubudlelwano bokusebenzisana noSolwazi Nun Thomas noSolwazi Andre Hudson emsebenzini wokucwaninga izinhlayiyana ezivimba umdlavuza nokuhlunga isimo sokubumbeka kwamaphrotheni omdlavuza.



UMENGAMELI osanda kukhethwa we-SASBMB nonguSolwazi wase-UNIZULU u-Abidemi Paul Kappo ngenkathi evakashele e-University of Cincinnati Medical School, eMelika, lapho kade ematasa khona namakhambi okuthithibalisa umdlavuza.

Kumanje uSolwazi ubheka amaphepha ocwaningo abafundi abane abenza iziqu ze-Master's nabanye abane abenza iziqu zobudokotela emikhakheni yabo. Abafundi abane abenza iziqu ze-Master's noyedwa owenza iziqu zobudokotela emkhakheni wakhe bazokwethwesa iminyezane ngoMeyi.

Uyakuthakasela ukucathulisa abafundi abenza ucwaningo, kanti nakuba ematasa kangako kodwa uke azinike ithuba lokwenza imisebenzi yakhe yocwaningo.

Umcwaningi wezeSayensi nezoLimo ugeqa amagula ngemiphumela yocwaningo lwakhe ngesihlava esidlavaza amantongomane

NGOKUQALA kukaMashi uSolwazi Godfrey Zharare, ofundisa e-University of Zululand's (e-UNIZULU) eMkhakheni wezeSayensi nezoLimo, wethule isifundo sakhe sokuqala esikade salindelwa ngamehlo abomvu, esethula oPhikweni laKwaDlangezwa lwenyuvesi.

USolwazi Zharare ulandele ezithendeni zezinye izifundiswa zase-UNIZULU eziphumele eshashalazini zethula izifundo zazo phakathi kuka-Agasti 2018 noMashi 2019.

Isihloko sesifundo sakhe sithi Contributions to the Body of Knowledge of Groundnut Fructification, Calcium Nutrition and its Major pest, the Groundnut Leaf Miner.

Echaza isizathu esimenze wakhetha lesi sihloko, uSolwazi Zharare uthe inhloso yakhe ibikabili.

Okokuqala, bekuwukuveza igalelo lakhe olwazini oluvele lukhona ekwenzeni amantongomane izithelo, umsoco wawo nesihlava esidla amantongomane.

Okwesibili, inhloso bekuwuphakamisa eminye imikhakha yocwaningo abacwaningi abangazibheka ngalezi zinto ezintathu ezingenhla.

Amantongomane (i-Arachis hypogaea L) ayisithombo sokudla esimqoka nesinamafutha esikhula ezindaweni ezishisayo nezinamanzi zaseNingizimu Afrika.

Uveze ukuthi isihlava esidla amantongomane eNingizimu Afrika siwuhlobo oluvamile olufana nesihlava esidla isoya sase-Australia nesihlava esidla amantongomane saseNdiya, zonke ezibizwa ngamagama ehlukene.

Nakuba zonke ziyisilwane esisodwa ngokohlobo, kodwa uhlobo lwase-Australia ludla isoya kuphela, kuthi olwaseNdiya ludle amantongomane, uphizi wamajuba, i-lablab ne-Lucerne bese kuthi uhlobo lwase-Afrika ludla amantongomane nesoya.

Ngokwabacwaningi, umehluko phakathi kwezitshalo lezi zihlava ezihlala kuzo wenza ukuthi kucwaningwe ulibofuzo lwazo ukuthi zihluke ngani oluzenza zithande ukudla izitshalo ezingafani.

USolwazi Godfrey Zharare, oyisifundiswa sesihlanu sase-University of Zululand ukwethula isifundo sakhe sokuqala.

USolwazi Zharare uphenyo lwakhe ulwenze eManguzi, enyakatho yaKwaZulu-Natali, okungenye yezindawo lesi sihlava esidla amantongomane esande kuzona.

Imiphumela yocwaningo lwakhe iveza ukuthi abalimi bendawo bangasigwema isihlava esidla amantongomane uma betshala izithombo zabo phakathi kukaJuni no-Okthoba.

Kuyatshaleka ebusika, ikakhulukazi eManguzi, ngenxa yokuthi khona kufudumele unyaka wonke khona.

Mayelana ngokwenziwa izithelo kwamantongomane, ucwaningo lukaSolwazi Zharare luveze ukuthi ikhambi lithi kunesidingo sokuthi kube ne-zinc lapho kunamantongomane khona.

Uqhube wathi ucwaningo luthi amantongomane anezinga eliphezulu lokufakwa kwe-gypsum ngaphansi nangaphezulu, okunomthelela ekukhulisweni kwamantongomane.

"Ngokwazi leli zinga lenhlabathi, umlimi uyakwazi ukonga kakhulu kumanyolo one-calcium (noma i-gypsum) awusebenzisa emantongomaneni. Akufanele bafake omningi, ngale kwalokho siyancipha isivuno somlimi. Abalimi kufanele baqinisekise ukuthi bafaka i-calcium elingene kahle ukuze isivuno sihambe kahle," kusho yena.

Umphumela wesibili wocwaningo ngamantongomane awuthinti abalimi kuphela kepha futhi uthinta nabafuyayo.

"Kudingeka senze izinhlobo zamantongomane ezikwazi ukumelana ne-calcium encane emhlabathini. Ngithole ukuthi amakhanda amantongomane akhiqiza i-potassium eningi anikezelane nalawo asakhula nge-hydrogen ion uma kushoda i-calcium, kodwa kuthi uma ikhona i-caIcium, kunqandeke ukungena kwe-hydrogen nokuphumayo kwe-potassium kuthitshwe wukungena kwe-calcium," kusho yena.

USolwazi Zharare uqhube wathi wukungena kwe-hydrogen ion okunqinda ukukhula kwenhlamvu yesithombo uma i-calcium ingenele okuholela ekufeni kwamakhanda.

Uphinde wathola uhlobo olunamakhanda amancane lukhiqiza i-potassium encane. Uthe kudingeka olunye ucwaningo ngaphezu kwalolu ngokukhuliswa kwamantongomane nezifo eziwahlaselayo.