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FYNBOSFIRE

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Iphulo lokufumana izisombululo kwingozi yemililo yasendle

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Imililo yasendle engalawulekiyo kutshanje eNtshona Koloni ibangele yavuka phantsi ingxoxo malunga nokuba zingenziwa njani izicwangciso zokucima kunye nokulawula umlilo ungakhange uyekwe utshabalalise iifama, indalo engqongileyo, izakhiwo kwanobomi.

Iingcali zithi imozulu ngoku yenza kube lula kakhulu ukuvela kwemililo yasendle ekunzima kakhulu ukuyilawula – yaye ngaphandle kokuba siqalise ukuqonda kakuhle ukuba ulawulwa njani umlilo wasendle, kuza kuya kuba nzima kakhulu ukunciphisa umonakalo ebantwini, kuqoqosho nakwindalo engqongileyo.

Ngexesha lokuxhaphaka kwemililo eNtshona Koloni kweli hlobo, imililo yasendle engalawulekiyo yagqugqisa kwiindawo zaseHermanus ukuya kutsho eCederberg naseFranschhoek – apho kwafuneka iifama ezimbini zifuduswe yaye izakhiwo ezibini zatsha zaphela. Le mililo ibangele yavuka phantsi ingxoxo yokuba zimele zenziwe njani izicwangciso nokulawulwa kwemililo yasendle.

Ingingqi yefynbos eNtshona Koloni yeyona incinci emhlabeni wonke kodwa yeyona ityebileyo ngezityalo, njengoko isaziwa kakhulu ngokuba nezona ntlobo zininzi zezityalo. Ifynbos

igubungela iintaba, iintlambo namathafa aselunxwemeni kumazantsi nakumzantsi-ntshona weKapa kumathambeka aqala eNiewoudtville emntla ukuya eKapa kumzantsi naseRhini eMpuma.

Umlilo unenjongo oyifezekisayo kwizitylao zefynbos. Kuyavunyelwana ukuba ifynbos iyawudinga umlilo, onokubangela ukuvela ngokutsha okanye ube ngunobangela wentshabalalo- umbuzo ngowokuba kutshiswa kaninzi kangakanani nokuba umele ube shushu kangakanani umlilo.

Ukuba ifynbos itshiswa rhoqo emva kweminyaka esixhenxe ukuya kwengamashumi amabini, izityalo ezidala kakhulu ziyabulawa, iintlobo ezininzi zembewu ziyaphuma kanjalo neengcambu ziyahluma kwakhona. "Ngaphandle komlilo, akukho fynbos – kulula ngolo hlobo," utsho njalo uGqr Brian van Wilgen wesebe lobutyebi bemvelo nendalo engqongileyo leCSIR kwakunye neziko lezinto eziphilayo ezingabangeneleli eliphantsi kweYunivesithi yaseStellenbosch.

Kodwa ke, akukho lula ngokupheleleyo. Iintlobo ezahlukileyo zezityalo zefynbos zikholwa yimililo ebakho ngamathuba ohlukeneyo phakathi kweminyaka esi-7 ukuya kwengama-20, utsho njalo uNjingalwazi Guy Midgley, intloko yesicwangciso sokutshintsha kobume bezulu seSouth African National Biodiversity Institute (uSANBI).

Ukuba kutshiswa kwangoko gqitha yaye kutshiswa rhoqo kakhulu, okanye manqaphanqapha kakhulu, ngoko ezinye iintlobo zisenokutshabalalala.

Ephanda ngomlilo uDiane Southey xa ebesenza ithisisi yak-

he yeMaster's kutshanje ufumanise ukuba belithande ukunyuka inani lemililo emikhulu kule minyaka isandul' ukudlula.

"Nakuba esi isisiphumo sophando esingekaqinisekiswa, oku kungenzeka kubangelwa kukuba ninzi kweentsuku ekungenzeka kutshe ngazo – nomqondiso wokuqala obonisa ukutshintsha kobume bezulu," utsho njalo uMidgley.

UGqr Tony Rebelo weSANBI ubonisa ukuba imililo emadlelweni amadala ngeminyaka engaphezu kwama-25, okanye ebekufuneka atshiswe kule minyaka mibini idluleyo, ifanele iyekwe iqhubekeke. Kodwa ke, uthi akukhange kumiselwe ukuba ngubani omele enze eso sigqibo okanye zeziphi izinto eziyingozi ezimele ziqwalaselwe.

Ngokwembali, ukuphathwa kwemililo yasendle bekuxhomekeke kakhulu ekucimeni imililo engalawulekiyo nokutshisa kokuthintela nokucwangcisiweyo. Kutshanje, ziyafumaneka izixhobo ezintsonkothe kakhulu zokulawula imililo, ngokunjalo nenkqubela ekwenzeni umzekelo wokulandelwa ekulawuleni imililo kunye nokuphuculwa koqikelelo lwemozulu enokukhokelela kwimililo yasendle.

UGuy Preston, uSekela Mlawuli-Jikelele kwiSebe leMicimbi yokusiNgqongileyo, uyavuma ukuba eminye imililo, efana naleyo ikwiingingqi zeCederberg nezinye iindawo ezisemagqagaleni, inakho ukuyekwa ivuthe phantsi kweemeko ezithile.

Enye ingxaki ngale nto, ngokutsho kwakhe, kukuba ezininzi kwezi ndawo zizaliswe zizityalo ezingabaneleli. Le "ntaphane yezibaso" ingakhokelela kwimililo emininzi engalawulekiyo.

Ngelixa le ngxoxo-mpikiswano intsonkothileyo iseshushu, kuyabonakala ukuba kuvunyelwana ngomgaqo omnye osisiseko: imililo imele ilawulwe.

Xa wayesengumphathi woMyezo weSizwe kaSinga-siqithi weKapa, owathi ekuhambeni kwexesha wabizwa ngokuba nguMyezo weSizwe weTable Mountain (TMNP), uHoward Langley wayexela kusengaphambili ukuba kukho imfuneko yokulawulwa komlilo ngokwahlukeneyo xa wacikoza wathi singaba siphumelele xa "sinokutshisa ngenxa yezinto eziphilayo ezahlukeneyo singakhange sitshise izindlu".

Ukuveliswa komzekelo wokulawulwa ngcono, yenye yeenjongo zeProjekthi iGEF Fynbos Fire esungulwe kunyaka ophelileyo. Le projekthi liphulo elibiza izigidi zeerandi eliphakathi koRhulumente woMzantsi Afrika, isiCwangciso soPhuhliso seZizwe eziManyeneyo kunye neGlobal Environment Facility (iGEF).

Injongo yayo kukuvelisa iindlela zokungenelela ezizinzileyo ekuhlaziyweni kwendlela yokulawulwa kwemililo yamadlelo. Umyalelo wayo kukumisela izicwangciso zobuchule ezibalulekileyo ekusebenzeni kakuhle phantsi kweemeko ezinokubakho zokutshintsha kwemozulu kwiingingqi zefynbos zeNtshona neMpuma Koloni.

Injongo ebanzi yale projekthi kukutshintsha indlela yokwenza izinto ukusuka ekuthatheni amanyathelo xa sele kukho ingxaki, ukucima imililo yamadlelo nanini na ibhaqeka, ukuya kuleyo yokuLawulwa Okuhlanganyelwayo kwemiLilo. Le yindlela ebanzi equka ukufundiswa ngemililo nokuthintela, ukulungelelaniswa ngokupheleleyo kwezinto zoncedo, ukulunyukiswa kusengaphambili ngemozulu ekungenzeka idale imililo, ukuncitshiswa okucwangcisiweyo kwezinto ezinokubangela ukutsha ezidalwa zizityalo ezingabangeneleli ezihlaselayo namadlelo amadala gqitha, kwakunye nokucima umlilo.

NgoDisemba wonyaka ophelileyo amaqondo obushushu eStellenbosch, kufuphi naseFranschhoek, ayedlule nge-2°C kunomyinge oqhelekileyo wobushushu bexesha elide, nto leyo evumelana noqikelelo lwemozulu yaye oku ngekwakushiye ingingqi yefynbos ibalele gqitha, inentaphane yezinto ezinokubangela ukutsha, utsho njalo uGqr Peter Johnston weClimate Systems Analysis Group yase-UCT.

"Ukuqatsela komlilo kwiintaba zaseFranschhoek kwakuhambelana namandla emililo awayelindelekile ngenxa yokungena kwefuthe lokutshintsha kwemozulu," utsho njalo.

Naye, uqikelela ukuba imililo engakumbi eqatsele ngolu hlobo ingalindeleka kwiminyaka ezayo.

"Ukutshintsha kwemozulu sele kusichaphazela ngeendlela ezininzi yaye kuza kuya kuthath' unyawo ngaphambi kokuba izinto zibe bhetele, yaye esinye seziphumo iza kuba yimililo yasendle," ngokutsho kukaDuncan Hindle, umcebisi oyedwa yoMphathiswa wezoLimo, amaHlathi nokuLoba.

"Asinawo amahlathi okutshiswa; asinawo omnye umhlaba okanye amanzi okanye iintlanzi zokudlalisa," utsho njalo. "Simele silondoloze into esinayo."

Ngokokubona kwabaphathi beprojekthi yeFynbos Fire, kuthathwa amanyathelo okuqala nakuba engekaqiniseki ngokuthi kuqokelelwe ulwazi olubalulekileyo olungokwenzululwazi malunga notshintsho lwemozulu, ukubek' esweni okuqhubekayo ngemililo yasendle nokukhuthaza ukusekwa kwemiButho yokuCima imiLilo (iiFPA), ethi idibanise abanini-mhlaba basebenze kunye belandela inkqubo ehlanganisiweyo yokulawulwa kwemililo.

Okubalulekileyo kukuba ngale projekthi kukhuthazwa iingcali eziphuma kwiinkalo ezahlukeneyo ezinxulumeneyo ukuba zisebenzisane ekwenzeni uphando nokukhuthaza ingxoxo-mpikiswano evulekileyo ngenjongo yokuphepha isisongelo semililo etshabalalisayo ukubangeleni umonakalo ongenakulungiseka ebantwini, kwezolimo, kwezoqoqosho nakwindalo engqongileyo.

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