

VUMELA UMOYA USHAYE

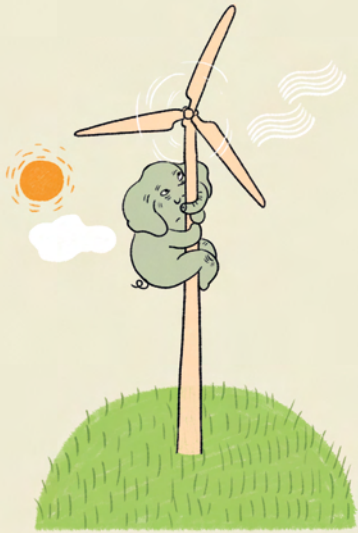


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Unyaka wezi-2019 uzokhunjulwa njengonyaka owaba noshintsho, lapho kwabhikisha izingane zifuna abantu abadala bathathe isinyathelo sokunqanda uguquguquko lwesimo sezulu.

Ngokukhuthazwa yingxoxo eyaba phakathi komama ababili (omele ezomoya wasePoland kanye nentatheli yaseBhrithani) kanye nomdwebi ongumuntu omusha onesiphiwo wase-Iran, le ncwadi yamakhomikhi ixoxa indaba yokuthi amandla avuselelekayo njengomoya azosiza kanjani ukuhola abantu bonke baguqukele emhlabeni onenhlanzeko nonempilo.



Ngowezi-2019 izingane zasezindaweni ezihlukene emhlabeni zabamba umbhikisho. Hhayi ngoba zazingabathandi othisha bazo, kodwa ukutshela abantu abadala abaphethe ukuba bathathe izinyathelo zokunqanda uguquguquko lwesimo sezulu. Zaphutha esikoleni zilwela imithetho evikela uMhlaba futhi ezozinika ikusasa elinenhlanzeko.

Izingane zasezindaweni ezahlukeni zaseNingizimu Afrika nazo zifunda ngokubaluleka kanye nobuhle bamandla omoya onenhlanzeko.



Kodwa eqinisweni luyini uguquguquko lwesimo sezulu futhi kubaluleke ngani ukulunganda?

Ukuphendula lokhu, kumele sihlehle kancane sibuke izikhathi zakudala...

Eminyakeni engama-200 edlule abantu abaningi babehlala ezindaweni zasemakhaya,



Kwase kufika isikhathi Sokuqubuka Kwezimboni.

Amafemu achuma bese
abantu bafudukela
ukuyosebenza emadolobheni.

Kwadingeka amandla amaningi
okuhlinzekela la mafemu bese
ngokuhamba kwesikhathi
kwadingeka ahlinzekele imizi,
izimoto kanye nezindiza.

Ukukhiqiza imikhiqizo ngemishini esikhundleni sokusebenza ngesandla esihlabathini
kusho ukuthi...

Kwanda imisebenzi.



Abantu bahola imali eningi, bakwazi ukuthenga ukudla okuningi, baphila isikhathi eside futhi baba nempilo.



Futhi izindiza nezimoto zenza kuhambeke kalula.



Kodwa okuningi kwalokhu kwenziwa ngokushiswa kweziphehlilandla ezimbiwayo ezinowoyela, amalahle kanye negesi. Lokhu kuvela kuziphehlilandla ezimbiwayo, izilwane ezifile kanye nokumilayo osekwahlafazeka phansi esihlabathini eminyakeni engamakhulu ezigidi eyadlula.

Uma sezishisiwe, iziphehlilandla ezimbiwayo zikhiqiza amagesi abamba umoya emkhathini anjengekhabhonidayoksayidi*.

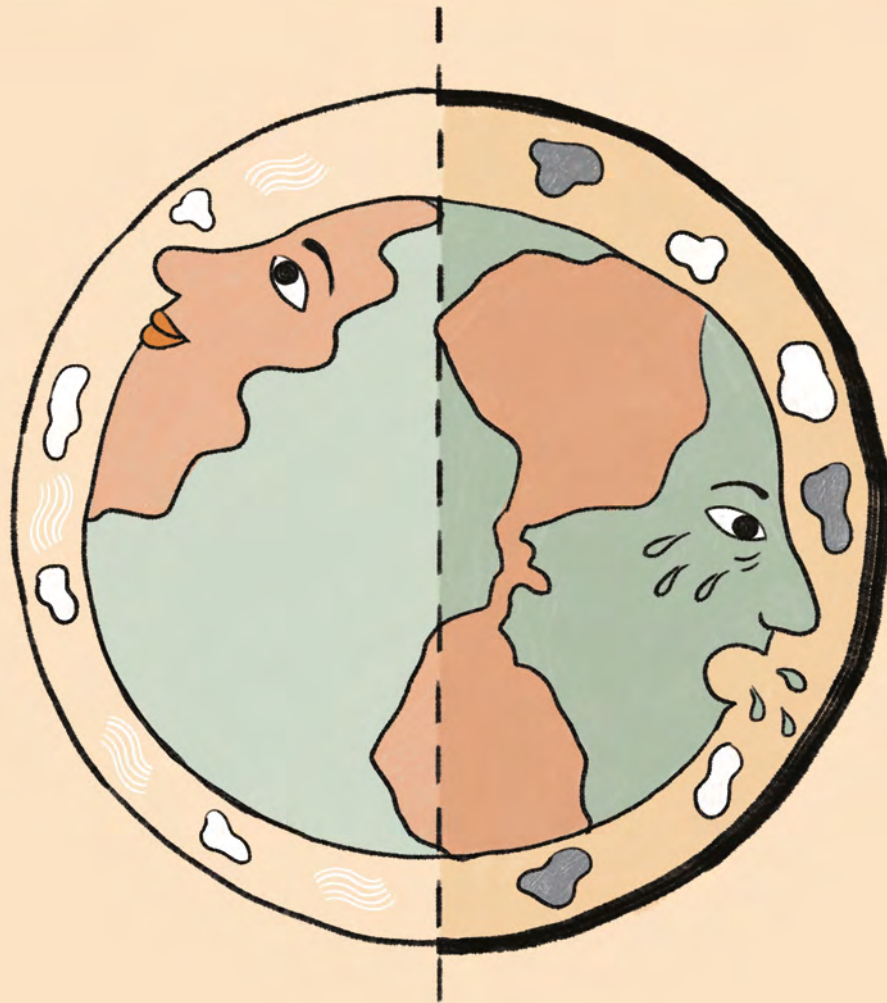
Enye yamagesi abamba umoya emkhathini yimethane* ephuma emapulazini amakhulu anenqwaba yezilwane, ikakhulukazi izinkomo, ngokusuzza nokubhodla.

*ikhabhonidayoksayidi i- CO_2
*imethane i- CH_4



Uma esehlangene lama gesi akha ingubo yokulala engabonakali eMhlabeni wonke bese avimbe ukushisa okuvela elangeni. Njengendlu ebamba ukushisa.

Lokhu kuvame ukwenza uMhlaba ube yindawo okumnandi ukuhlala kuyo. Kodwa ingubo yokulala le seyiwugqinsi kakhulu, okudala ukushisa ngokweqile kanye noguquguquko lwesimo sezulu.



Izinga lokufudumala komhlaba selinyuke nge-1°C selokhu kwavela ifemu yokuqala.

Lokhu kona kuzwakala kungekukhulu. Kodwa njengoba uye uzizwele ugula futhi unomkhuhlane uma kunyuka izinga lokushisa komzimba, kanjalo noMhlaba izinto kaziwuhambeli kahle.



Isimo sezulu esibucayi njengezikhukhula kanye nesifuthufuthu sokunyuka kwezinga lokushisa sekuvamile. Izilwane nezitshalo zibhekene nobunzima futhi ezinye zazo ziyashabalala njengoba indawo ezihlala kuyo ishintsha futhi inyamalala.



Futhi abantu bangenwa yizifo futhi bayafa ngenxa yokungcola komoya okudalwe amafemu nezimoto.



Sonke singathatha isinyathelo.



Ukucisha amalambu konga amandla futhi kukhiqiza ikhabhonidayokisayidi encane.



Ukuhamba ngezinyawo, ngebhayisikili, ngebhasi noma ngesitimela kwenza umoya ungancoli kakhulu kunokuhamba ngemoto noma ngendiza.



Ukudla inyama kancane kusho ukuthi iba yincane imethane.



Kodwa lokhu akwanele. Ukushisa iziphehlimandla ezimbiwayo ukuze kutholakale amandla kuyimbangela enkulukazi yamagesi abamba ukushisa emkhathini.

Kudingeka ukuba sishintshe ngokuphazima kweso, sisebenzise imithombo yamandla ahlanzekile enjengomoya kanye nelanga, okuyinto eningi kakhulu eNingizimu Afrika.



Kudala abantu baqala ukusebenzisa amandla omoya. Kungenzeka ukuthi aqala ukusetshenziselwa izikebhe ezinoseyili ezihamba ezizibeni kanye nasolwandle.

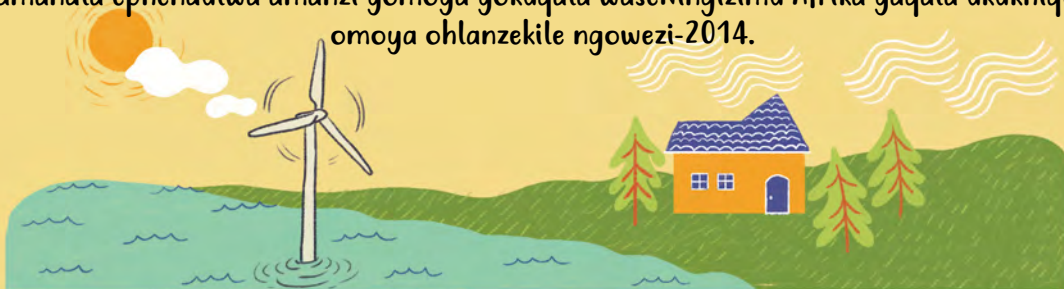


Imishini ehanjiswa wumoya yokuqala yakhiwa eminyakeni elinganiselwa kuzi-2000 eyedlule ukumpompa amanzi kanye nokugaya ufulawa.



Ngasekupheleni kwekhuluminyaka leshumi nesishiyagalolunye, ososayensi, kubalwa noPoul la Cour, imeteorologist yaseDenmark, bakha imishini yamandla ephendulwa amanzi yokukhiqiza ugesi.

Ngowe-1918 kwasekunemishini yamandla ephendulwa amanzi yomoya ekhiqiza ugesi engama-120 eDenmark. Kodwa kwaze kwaba ngonyaka we-1978 lapho onjiniyela baseDenmark babonisa khona umhlaba umshini wamandla ophendulwa amanzi womoya onophephela ohlukene kathathu wokuqala okwasuselwa kuwo leyo esiyisebenzisa namuhla. Imishini yamandla ephendulwa amanzi yomoya yokuqala waseNingizimu Afrika yaqala ukukhiqiza amandla omoya ohlanzekile ngowezi-2014.



Ngakho, usebenza kanjani umshini wamandla ophendulwa amanzi?



Imishini yamandla ephendulwa amanzi
yomoya yokuqala yayingemikhulu kangako
kunale eyakhiwa ngezikhathi zekhuluminyaka
lesishiyagalolunye.

Imishini yamandla ephendulwa amanzi
yanamuhla iphakeme kakhulu, ingcono,
kayisheshi futhi iqinile, futhi ingatholakala
emhlabeni nasolwandle.

Amandla akhigizwe ngokuzungeza okukodwa
kwemishini yamandla ephendulwa ngamandla
kakhulu emhlabeni ingabasa indlu yakho
usuku olulodwa.

Ngowezi-2025, imishini yamandla
ephendulwa amanzi yomoya
eminingi izophakama kune-Eiffel
Tower eParis (iyinye inesisindo
esingaphezu kwezindlovu
eziyi-100!).



Kunenqwaba yemishini yamandla ephendulwa amanzi yomoya eseyivele isiza eNingizimu Afrika. Kusukela olwandle lwaseKapa kuya emingceleni yaseNamibia kanye naseKaroo, sisebenzisa umoya ukwakha amandla ahlanzekile. Ngokusebenzisa amaphaneli kagesi welanga, izimoto zikagesi, futhi sishintshe indlela esiziphatha ngayo kwezokonga amandla futhi singawungcolisi kakhulu umoya, amandla omoya angasakhela sonke ikusasa elihlanzekile nelinempilo.



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