

Series 7, Episode 11

Milkah's Farm, Nyeri, KENYA

This leaflet contains information on: cabbage pests, GeoPoll, cow parasites, pigs, beans



If undelivered, please return to The Mediae Company, PO Box 215-00502, Karen.

Cabbage Pests

For more information, SMS "PESTS & DISEASES" to 30606

Cabbage Sawflies and **Diamondback Moths** eat the leaves of your cabbages. They are worse when it is dry. You will not get a good price for damaged cabbages.

Cabbage Sawfly



Cabbage Sawflies make big holes or tears in the leaf.

Diamondback



Diamondback moths make lots of round holes in the leaf.

Stop Cabbage Sawfly and Diamondback Moths

Both pests quickly become **resistant** to normal pesticides. This means that they get used to the pesticides so they are not killed. **Halt** and **Nimbecidine** will stop these pests. They do not contain chemicals so the pests cannot become resistant. They are not harmful to human health.

Halt

This contains bacteria called *Bacillus*. They will infect the caterpillars which will die within 3 days.

Mix 10g **Halt** with 20L of water in a knapsack. Spray your crop every 2 weeks to prevent pests.



Nimbecidine

This is made from neem. It works in 3 ways:

1. Gets into the leaf to make it taste bad to caterpillars. Flying pests do not want to lay eggs on it.
2. Stops caterpillars becoming moths
3. Makes the insects sterile so that they cannot lay eggs.

Mix 60ml of **Nimbecidine** with 20L of water in a knapsack. Spray when you see pests.



GeoPoll

For more information, SMS 70555

The world's largest real-time mobile survey platform, reaching a growing network of more than 8 million subscribers in Kenya. GeoPoll enables organisations to gather quick, accurate and in-depth data insights on anything from consumer preferences to social and development concerns.

Cow Parasites

Some parasites, like ticks and fleas, live on the outside of the cow. Others, like worms, live inside the cow. Parasites are bad for your cow. They can cause discomfort, take away nutrients, and spread diseases.

Dung can hide parasites, so keep your cow shed clean.

Kill Ticks, Flies and Flies

Spray your cows every 7 days. Spray early in the morning. Make sure you spray the cow all over, including under the chin, behind the ears and behind the legs.

Parasites can become resistant to chemicals. This means that the chemicals will no longer kill the parasites. To stop resistance, change the chemical you use. Use **Triatix** the first week, then use **Grenade**, then go back to **Triatix**.

Triatix

For 1 cow mix 10ml of **Triatix** with 5L of water.

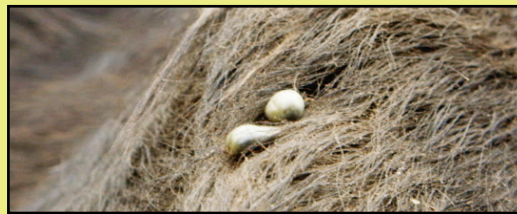
For large animals use 20ml **Triatix** in 10L of water for good coverage.



Grenade

For 1 cow mix 5ml of **Grenade** with 5L of water.

For large animals use 10 ml **Grenade** in 10L of water for good coverage.



Ticks on a cow



Worms

Signs that your cow has worms:



Hair falling out



Rough, dull and discoloured hair



Watery eyes

How to de-worm your cow

Use **Nilzan** from **Coopers**. The amount you give your cow depends on the cow's weight. To find out the cow's weight, use a weighband.



Nilzan Plus: use 0.5 kg ml per kg of body weight.
Nilzan Super: use 0.5 ml per kg of body weight.

Do not drink the milk in the evening after milking. You can drink the milk again the next day. De-worm your cows every 3 months. After service, wait 3 months before de-worming pregnant cows. Do not de-worm in the 3 months before a cow calves down.



Place the weighband around the cow, just behind the front legs. Cross over the tape. Read the number on the outside. This is the estimated body weight of the cow.

Milk your cow. Give your cow **Nilzan Plus** or **Nilzan Super** into the mouth at the correct dosage.



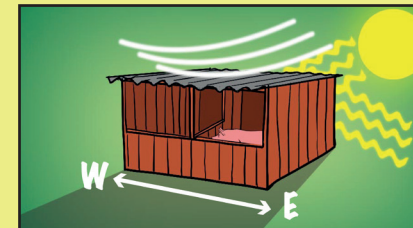
For more information, SMS "COWS" to 30606

Pigs

Keeping pigs can be a good business. You do not need much land for pigs. The labour needed for pigs is less than other types of livestock. Sell for meat or sell the piglets. Buy good quality start-up sows or piglets from a reputable source.

Build a good pig house

Face your pig house East to West. This blocks direct sunlight and wind.



Slant the roof so that rainwater can run off. The roof must cover the whole pig house.

Have a half wall at the front of the house to let in air and sunlight.

Always have clean water available.

Tooth Clipping

Clip the piglets' teeth at 3 days. This stops the piglets injuring the mother's teats when they suckle.

Iron Injection

Give the piglets an Iron injection at 3 days. This stops **Anaemia**.

Castration

Castrate male piglets before the 3rd week. The younger the piglet is, the easier it is and the less stressful for the piglet. Many people do not like the taste of meat from a pig that is not castrated.

Feeding your Sow

Feed your sow 2 ½ kg of **Sow and Weaner Meal** per day.

If your sow has piglets, feed her 2 ½ kg of **Sow and Weaner Meal** plus ¼ kg for every piglet that she has.

If your sow has 6 piglets, feed 4 kg of **Sow and Weaner Meal** per day.



For more information, SMS "PIGS" to 30606

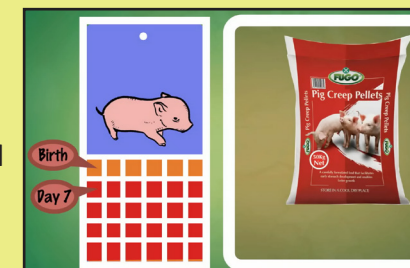
Feeding your piglets For the first 7 days

The piglets should suckle.



From day 7

Give each piglet ¼ kg of **Pig Creep Pellets** each day. The piglets should still suckle.



From 7 weeks

Take the piglets away from their mother. Give each piglet 1 kg **Sow and Weaner Meal** per day. Mix the feed with the **Pig Creep Pellets**.



Over time, reduce the **Pig Creep Pellets** and increase the **Sow and Weaner Meal** until each pig gets 2 ½ **Sow and Weaner Meal** per day.

At 40 kg (4-5 months)

Fatten for slaughter by giving each pig 2.5 – 3 kg **Pig Finisher** per day. For a hog, give 3-3.5 kg per day.



Pig Finisher gives good meat quality and low back fat.

At 60 kg (6-7 months) your pigs are ready for sale!

Growing Beans Intercropping

Beans are a good crop to grow with maize. Plant 1 line of beans in between each line of maize. This is called **intercropping**.



Maize gives shade to the beans. Beans cover the soil which stops water loss, weeds, pests, and diseases. Beans also put **Nitrogen** into the soil. Nitrogen makes the maize healthier.

Make sure you leave some space between the maize and beans.

Fertilizers for Beans

Manure is a good fertilizer for beans but it does not release nutrients fast. This means that your second crop will get more nutrients from the manure than your first crop.

DAP is not good for long-term use. It makes the soil more acidic. This means that nutrients become fixed in the soil and the crop cannot use them. You will get a smaller harvest.

Use **Mavuno Horticulture – Beans and Peas fertilizer NPK 15:10:18**. It has trace elements like Calcium. It does not make the soil more acidic. It has less Nitrogen than fertilizers such as **DAP**. Beans do not need that much Nitrogen. Nitrogen makes the beans grow extra leaves and bigger leaves. The plant will also give less pods.

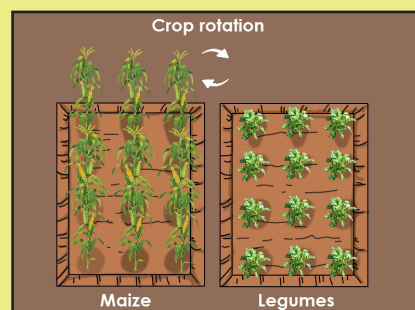
Mavuno fertilizers are **crop-specific**, so ask your agrovet for the one for beans. **Mavuno fertilizer for Beans and Peas** will make your crop grow steadily and healthily. You will get a high yield.

For more information, SMS "FERTILIZERS" to 30606

Crop Rotation

Do not plant the same crop year after year. Crop rotation:

- Reduces weeds, pests and diseases
- Makes the soil more fertile. Beans are good in crop rotation as they add nitrogen
- Allows air into the soil. Earthworms make your soil better and they need air to breathe.



How to rotate your crops:

1st season: plant maize

2nd season: plant beans

3rd season: plant maize again or potatoes.



Mavuno fertilizers come in 5 pack sizes

Produced by Mediae



Watch us on Citizen TV on:
Thursday 1.30pm (English)
Sunday 1.30pm (Kiswahili)

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