

# Series 7, Episode 7

Henry and Lydia's Farm, Kirinyaga, KENYA

This leaflet contains information on: Kienyeji layers, mastitis in dairy cows, coffee, financial planning and records



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

For more information, SMS "CHICKEN" to 30606

## Kienyeji Layers

Chickens need 'target feeding'. Different ages of chickens need different feeds. You can contact **Unga** to advise you on keeping kienyeji chicken.

Kienyeji chickens lay about 36 eggs a year but if you follow the feeding plan below, you can get up to 250 or 300 eggs a year from each bird. By the time you want to sell a chicken, it will weigh 1.5-2kg.

Remember to change feeds gradually. Mix the feeds for a few days when changing.

### Kienyeji Chick Mash



Feed from **day 1 until the end of week 8**.

Each chick will consume **2kg Fugo Kienyeji Chick Mash** by the end of week 8.

Give each chick 35g (2 table-spoons) of Fugo Kienyeji Chick Mash a day.



Chick mash helps your chick to build a good body frame.

### Kienyeji Growers Mash



Feed from **9 weeks to point of lay**.

Each chicken will consume **7kg Fugo Kienyeji Growers Mash** by point of lay. Give each chicken 70g (4 tablespoons) of layers mash each day.



Growers mash helps your chicken to put on weight and to lay eggs earlier.

### Kienyeji Layers Mash



Feed when your chickens **start to lay**.

This should be at around 18-20 weeks. Give your layers **140g (8 tablespoons) Fugo Kienyeji Layers Mash** per day.

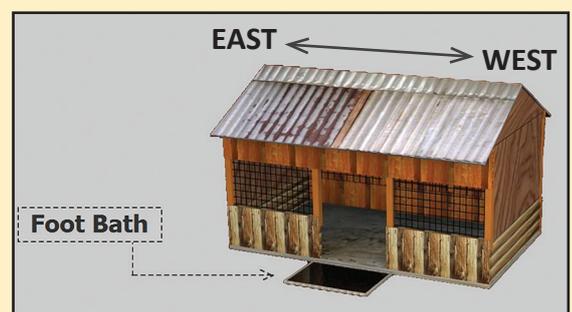


Layers mash helps your chicken to lay more good quality eggs.

## Build a good chicken house

Chickens need a good, safe and clean house to do well.

- Build your chicken house from East to West. This stops direct sunlight coming into the house.
- A flat cement floor is easy to clean.
- 4 feet wire mesh on the North and South sides will let in air. Hang curtains to stop cold breezes. Close the curtains at night.
- Have a disinfectant footbath outside the door. This will stop you bringing diseases on your shoes to your chickens.
- Make 1 laying nest for every 4-5 hens.



## Mastitis in Dairy Cows

Mastitis is a disease that attacks the udder. It is caused by bacteria which multiply very fast. These bacteria do well in areas of poor hygiene. A cow with mastitis will give less milk. The milk is not good to drink. Test the milk before milking using a **Strip Cup**.

### How to use a Strip Cup



A strip cup is a cup with a mesh screen. The screen strains the milk.



Before milking, squirt a stream of milk from each teat into the strip cup. Squirt and inspect from one teat at a time.



Inspect the cup for signs of bad milk. Signs may be blood, flakes or lumps.

### Keep your cow shed clean



Use **Kupacide** to clean the resting area and feeding parlour. **Kupacide** kills bacteria which cause mastitis.

1. Wash the area with clean water.
2. Mix 25ml **Kupacide** with 10 litres of water. Put in a knapsack or bucket. Spray or sprinkle on the area.

### Keep away flies

Flies carry bacteria that causes mastitis. Stop flies and other insect pests with **Grenade**.

1. Mix 20ml **Grenade** with 20 litres of water in a knapsack.
2. Spray the resting area and milking parlour. Also spray the cows.



### Practice good milking hygiene

Always clean the udder well before milking with clean warm water. Each cow must have its own cloth. This stops mastitis spreading from cow to cow.



Apply **Milking Salve** to the teats to keep them smooth. This stops the teats from cracking. Milking Salve softens the udder and keeps bacteria out. Make sure you milk your cow well. Do not pull on the teats, but squeeze. It should take at least 8 minutes to drain the milk from the udder.



After milking, use **Mastrite Teat Dip** to kill any bacteria. This will stop bacteria from entering.

It will take at least 10 minutes for the teats to close after milking. If the cow lies down, bacteria can get into the teat. Feed your cow after milking to keep it standing up.



Mix 1 part **Mastrite Teat Dip** with 2 parts water. Use a teat dip cup to dip the teats after milking.

### Aflatoxins

Aflatoxins are bad chemicals in feed. They come from fungi. They cause sickness and disease in your cows. If your cow eats feed with aflatoxins, it will produce less milk and the quality will not be good.

**T5X** from **Coopers** is an aflatoxin binder. The aflatoxin that has been ingested by the cow binds to the **T5X** and is then eliminated as waste.



Mix 100g **T5X** in 100kg feed, Buy **T5X** from agrovets.

## Fertile Soil for Coffee

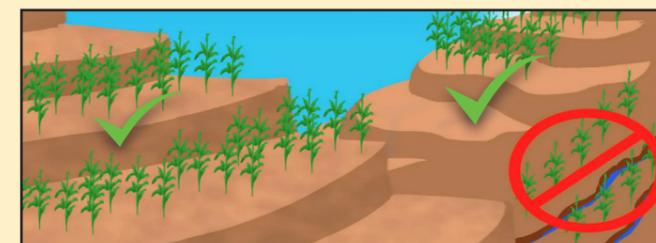
A fertile soil has all the nutrients needed by a plant. Your crop needs fertile soil to grow well. There are 2 main ways that soil loses nutrients: Soil Erosion and Soil Nutrient Mining.

### 1. Soil Erosion

If your ground is not well covered or is on a slope, a big rain may wash away your soil and the nutrients it has. This is soil **erosion**.

#### Prevent Soil Erosion

If your shamba is on a slope, make terraces and or plant on contours.



**Terraces** are wide steps cut into the slope of a hill. Planting on **contours** is planting following the natural shape of the slope. Terraces and planting on contours will slow down water. This will reduce erosion.

Keep your soil covered. Plant trees and strong grass to hold your soil together.



Leaves fall off the trees and cover your soil as a mulch. Trees also protect the soil from wind. Plants with fibrous roots like Napier grass hold the soil in place & reduce erosion.

### 2. Soil Nutrient Mining

When a crop is planted, it takes up and uses nutrients from the soil. This is called **soil nutrient mining**. The nutrients are not put back into the soil. The soil becomes less fertile and less good for crops over time.

Traditional fertilizers have only a few of the nutrients needed by crops.

Replace lost nutrients with a fertiliser from **Mavuno**.

**Mavuno** fertilizers contain the normal NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium), but also **Secondary Nutrients** and **Micronutrients**. These are all good for your soil and will help your coffee to grow well and give a good yield.

**Mavuno** makes crop specific fertilizers for many different crops.

### Soil Acidity

If your soil is too acidic, your coffee trees will not take up nutrients well. A **soil test** will tell you if your soil is too acidic. Coffee grows best at **pH 6.1**. Some fertilisers make your soil more acidic. **Mavuno** fertilisers do not. They contain **Calcium** which reduces acidity.

#### How to apply Mavuno fertilizer to coffee trees



1. Dig a trench 5-10cm deep in a circle, using the edge of the canopy as a guide



2. Mix 250g **Mavuno** fertilizer with the soil and put the mix back in the trench and cover.



#### Soil pH for Coffee



You need 250g **Mavuno** fertilizer for each coffee tree.

Buy **Mavuno** fertilizers from agrovets throughout East Africa.

Call **Mavuno** customer care on 0702 891893 or 0736 500074.

# Financial Planning and Record Keeping

It is very important to keep records of your business. Record all business activities, including spending. Keep all receipts. Records show you if your business is doing well. They help you to keep your business on track. You can plan better.



Records also help if you want a loan from the bank. They show that you are able to pay the money back.

## Fill in daily expenses:

Date	Item bought	Money paid
13.3.17	Labour	3,000/=
	Animal feed	2,000/=
14.3.17		

## Record all income:

Date	Sales	Expenses	Profit/loss
March	25,000/=	20,000/=	+ 5,000/=
April			

## Do a monthly spending plan:

Expenses	Monthly budget	Money spent	
		Jan	Feb
Labour	15,000/=	10,000/=	15,000/=
Animal feed	10,000/=	10,000/=	11,500/=
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,000/=</b>	<b>20,000/=</b>	<b>26,500/=</b>

### Profit = sales – expenses

If you make **more** money than you spend, you make a **profit**. If you make **less** money than you spend, you make a **loss**.

## Savings

It is good to put some of your profits into savings. This money can be used to expand your business. This could be buying a cow or buying seeds and fertiliser.

Savings can also help if disaster strikes, e.g. if a family member gets sick.

Think about where you would like to keep your savings. In your bank account? On Mpesa? You can open a separate savings account at the bank. With these accounts, you cannot access your money easily. This means that you are less likely to spend your savings by accident!



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