



Series 7, Episode 2

Enkishon Farm, Narok, KENYA

This leaflet contains information on: Pigs, Feeding Cows, Growing Onions, Onion Pests and Diseases.

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

For more information, SMS "PIG" to 30606

Keeping Pigs

Pigs can make you a lot of money. They grow fast and give up to 10 piglets twice a year.

Feeding Pigs

For the first 7 days after birth, piglets will suckle from the sow. This is their only source of food for the first seven days.

After 7 days feed your piglets **Fugo Pig Creep Pellets**. Give 250g per piglet per day until 6 weeks. The piglets will continue to suckle from the sow.

After 6 weeks, start to wean your piglets. Mix **Pig Creep Pellets with Sow and Weaner Meal for 2 weeks**.

After 8 weeks, wean your piglets completely. Give them 1.5kg **Sow and Weaner Meal** per pig per day. It will make your pigs grow fast. They will have good meat. Give adult pigs 2.5kg of **Sow and Weaner Meal** per day until 4 months or until they weigh 40kg.



Sow and Weaner Meal



Pig Finisher Meal

If your sow is **lactating** (making milk for piglets), give an extra 250g of **Sow and Weaner Meal** for every piglet.

e.g. If your sow has **10 piglets**, feed **2.5 kg + 2.5 kg = 5 kg** Sow and Weaner Meal in total to your sow every day.

When your pig is 40 kg (4 – 5 months), give it **Pig Finisher Meal**. Your pig will grow fast and have good meat with low back fat. Give 2.5kg per pig per day.

When your pig is 60kg (6-7 months), it is ready for sale as a Porker. You can also wait until your pig is 85-100kg (about 8 months) and sell as a Baconer.

Clip teeth of piglets

Piglets start suckling straight after birth. They fight to get a teat to suckle. They have sharp teeth. Clip your piglets' teeth in the first few days so the sow does not get hurt.

Give iron injection

Piglets are born with little iron in their blood. When piglets are **1 to 3 days old**, give your piglets an injection of **iron** to stop anaemia. Ask your agrovet about iron injections.

Castrate male pigs

Castrate male pigs between **14 and 21 days**. If you do not, the meat will smell bad and have a different taste.

Make sure pigs have clean water to drink at all times.

Feeding your Cows

For more information, SMS “COW” to 30606



If your cow makes only a little milk, it might not be getting enough good quality feed. Hay & silage fodders when made correctly, are very good food for cows. Make your own fodder to save money.

Make sure your cow **always** has clean drinking water. Let them drink as much as they like. Cows need water to make milk.

Making Silage

Silage is made from fodder crops like **Maize, Sorghum, Millet & Napier**. For good quality silage, harvest the crop at the ‘milky’ stage. This is when you press the seed and a milky liquid comes out.

Cut fodder into small pieces (about 5cm). When making silage, compact the fodder as much as possible to remove air.



Sorghum



Maize

Silage has more energy and vitamins than hay. If your cow does not like silage, gradually mix silage into green fodder for 5-6 days until your cow gets used to it.



Make sure your silage bag or pit is very well sealed so no air gets in. If air gets into the silage it will go bad. Make sure the silage is covered well after you take some out for your cow.

>>> TIP <<<

If your cow does not like eating silage, sprinkle molasses on to the silage when you feed it to your cow.

Making Hay

Hay does not take a lot of time or work to make. Good fodders to make hay are grasses like Rhodes grass & legumes like Lucerne and Vetch.

To make hay, harvest when 50% of the crop has flowered. Dry for 2-3 days.



Using Supplements

Use supplements to keep your cow healthy and get more milk. Using **Kupa Kula Gold** and **Diamond V** from **Coopers** together will give you 20% more milk and you will make more money. Buy Kupa Kula Gold and Diamond V from agrovets.

Kupa Kula Gold

This has lots of protein. Your cow will give more milk.

Give 400g **Kupa Kula Gold** to your cow each day. Give 200g in the morning and 200g in the evening.



Diamond V

This helps your cow to digest and absorb all of the good food that it eats. Your cow will give more milk.

Give 1 tablespoon of **Diamond V** to your cow each day.



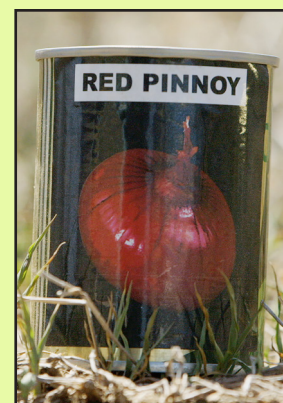
Growing Onions

For more information, SMS “SEEDS” to 30606

For a good onion crop, choose a seed that grows well in your area. You need to look at the soil and what the climate is like. Royal Seed has 5 varieties of onion seed.

Red Pinnoy

- Size of onion: 90-120g.
- 95-100% of the seeds will grow.
- Matures in only 90 days after transplanting.
- Can be rain fed or irrigated.
- Yields 25 tonnes per acre.
- Can store onions for up to 6 months at room temperature.
- Good for curing. Cures fast and easily.
- High market demand.



How much seed do you need for planting?

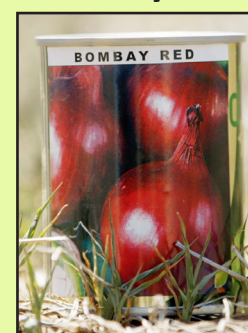
For Red Pinnoy, Red Creole, Bombay Red, Red Snack F1 and Texas Grano, you need 1.2 kg of seed per acre.

Red Creole



- Does well in medium and low altitude areas.
- Matures in 150 days after transplanting.
- Yields 20 tonnes per acre.

Bombay Red



- Matures 150 days after transplanting.
- Yields 20 tonnes per acre.
- Stores and transports well.

Red Snack F1



- Uniform shape.
- Matures 110 days after transplanting.
- Yields 25 tonnes per acre.

Texas Grano



- This white onion is less acidic than red onions.
- Well adapted to tropical climates.
- Matures in 120 days from transplanting.

Planting onions

1. Prepare the nursery



Prepare the soil to a fine tilth. Make raised beds 15cm high. Raised beds will stop soil being flooded if there is too much rain.

Dig deep into the bed so the onions can grow good roots.

1 week before planting, mix well-rotten manure into the soil.

2. Plant the seeds



Plant seeds in rows. Rows should be 15 cm apart and seeds 2cm apart. Cover the seeds with soil.

3. Water and Mulch

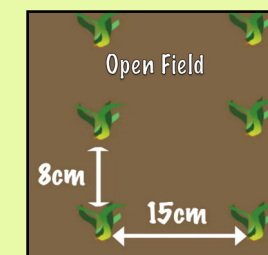


Water the seeds. Add dry grass as **mulch**. This will protect the soil and keep water in.

4. Transplant the seedlings from nursery to field

Transplant seedlings after 4 weeks, or when they are the same thickness as a pencil.

When transplanting to the field, Red Pinnoy should again be planted in rows 15cm apart but with 8 cm between the seedlings, to allow space for them to grow.



Pests and Diseases in Onions

Weeds hide pests and diseases. They also take water and food away from your onions. Take out weeds when you first see them.

Onion Diseases

Purple Blotch



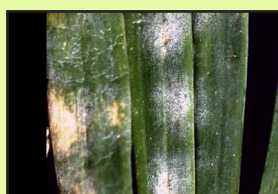
This is a purple mould. It eats into the leaf. Leaves make food for the plant. If the leaves are damaged, the plant gets less food and your crop will not be as good.

Treat Purple Blotch with Control



If you have the disease or if you want to prevent it, Mix 20 grams **CONTROL** from **Osho** with 20 litres of water in a knapsack. Spray your onion plants once and then repeat only once after 7-14 days.

Downy Mildew



This looks like a white powder on the leaves.

Treat Downy Mildew with Matco



Mix 50g **MATCO** from **Osho** with 20 Litres of water in a knapsack. Spray your onion plants once and then repeat only once after 7-14 days.

Thrips

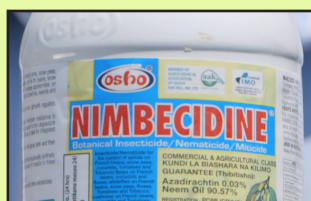
Thrips are small white insects. They suck sap from plants. You see them between the leaves of your onion plant.



Thrips are difficult to kill because they can become **resistant** to pesticides. This means that pesticides do not kill them anymore.

To kill thrips, use both **Nimbecidine** and **Final Flight**.

Nimbecidine helps fight resistance to pesticides in thrips.



Mix 50 ml **Nimbecidine** with 20 litres water in a knapsack. Spray the onion plants 15 days after planting. Repeat every 15-20 days.

Final flight can reach thrips that are inside or between the leaves. It flushes out and destroys the thrips.



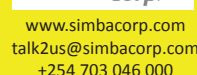
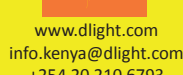
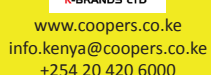
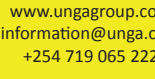
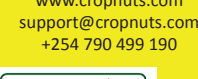
Mix 4g (1 teaspoon) **Final Flight** with 20 litres water in a knapsack. Spray when you see thrips on the leaves. Repeat every 10 days.

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

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