

# Series 4, Episode 23

Joyce & Antony's Farm, KISERIAN

This leaflet contains information on: charcoal briquette making, housing and feeding layer chickens, spraying cows and cow sheds, solar lights and rainwater harvesting

### HARVESTING RAINWATER

- Saves money
- Saves time
- Gives you clean water

### You need:

- Clean gutters with no leaks
- A good down pipe
- Clean tank with no leaks
- Sieve from the gutter to the tank to remove any leaves or dirt
- Tap on the tank to release the water.



### **SOLAR LIGHTS**

Kerosene:	Solar lighs:
• Dangerous	• Safe
• Unhealthy	• Clean
• Expensive	• Free to run
• Poor light	Different light settings for all needs
	Can charge mobile phones.

### dLight S20 Lamp for all uses

- 2 settings –
- Low light for 8 hours
- Bright light for 4 hours
- Can hang from the ceiling



### dLight S2 Lamp for studying

- 1 setting for students
- Lasts for 4 hours
- Inbuilt panel
- Charges quickly



### **CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES**

Using firewood is expensive in time and money, gives a lot of smoke and soot, and cutting firewood is illegal.

Using bought charcoal is also expensive.

### **Using Manure to make charcoal**

- 1. Mix 4 parts of dry manure with 1 part of dry soil
- 2. Add water until it is wet
- 3. Mix well
- 4. Make balls of the mix with your hands
- 5. Leave to dry for 2 days
- 6. Use the briquettes to cook without smoke or soot









### Using paper to make charcoal

- 1. Rip paper into small pieces
- 2. Place paper in a bucket and cover with water
- 3. Mash the paper in the water and leave overnight until soft
- 4. Mix 7 parts paper mash with 1 part soil with your hands
- 5. Make balls of the mixture with your hands
- 6. Leave to dry for 2 days

### <u>Using charcoal dust to make briquettes</u>

- 1. Sieve the charcoal dust to have a good dust
- 2. Mix 4 parts charcoal dust with one part soil
- 3. Add water
- 4. Mix well
- 5. Make balls with your hands
- 6. Leave to dry for 2 days

# If you do not have charcoal dust, make your own using maize stover, dry leaves and grass:

- 1. Burn the leaves or stover in a covered drum
- 2. After 10 minutes take out the charcoal
- 3. Mix 7 parts of the charcoal with 1 part soil
- 4. Add water until it is wet
- 5. Make balls with your hands
- 6. Leave to dry for 2 days

## Make a business out of charcoal briquettes

There are two presses you can use to make the briquettes faster. These are good for groups to make charcoal briquettes for sale. They remove the water from the mixture so you have briquettes faster.





### **GOOD CALF HOUSING**

A good calf pen:

- A small space
- Raised off the ground so the calf is not standing in mud
- Has a water trough
- Has a trough for minerals and calf pellets
- Is clean

Then have another page for health and vaccination:

### Clean cattle shed = Healthy cattle

Dirty cattle sheds can make your cows sick, and give them mastitis. You should wash out the cow shed every day.

Once a month, disinfect the cattle shed using a disinfectant to wash the floors, the troughs and the sleeping areas.

You can use Kupacide from Coopers to do this.

Wearing protective gear, put 5 litres of water in a 20 litre knapsack. Mix 5ml of Kupacide with 15 litres of water and add to the knapsack. Spray the roof, floor and walls of the shed until they are wet.





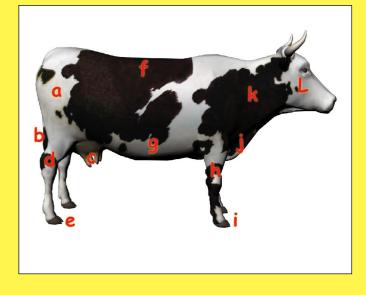
### Spray your cows every week

Ticks have a life cycle of 7 days. If you spray every 7 days you will stop ticks in your cows and stop diseases. Ticks like to live under the tail, on the udder, in the ears, on the neck and in the hooves.

After 6 months change the tick spray you use to stop the ticks becoming resistant.

You can use **Triatix or Grenade** from Coopers to spray your animals.

- 1. Wearing protective gear, mix the spray in a knapsack
- 2. Tie your cow in the shed so it does not move
- 3. Start at the back end spraying in this order:
  - a. Hindquarters
  - b. Tail
  - c. Udder
  - d. Back legs
  - e. Back hooves
  - f. Back
  - g. Belly
  - h. Front legs
  - i. Front hooves
  - j. Chest k. Neck
  - 1. Ears and face



For more information, SMS 'COW HEALTH' to 30606

### Good chicken houses

A good chicken house:

- Is away from paths in the farm
- Has ¾ inch mesh on 4 feet of the North and South walls for ventilation
- Have the East and West sides blocked against
- Has a good roof
- Has round perches
- Has a footbath
- Is cleaned every day
- Has clean feeders and drinkers

Remember, dirty floors in chicken houses cause coccidiosis disease and can cause other diseases.

### Vaccinating layer chickens

Layer chicks are vaccinated at the factory against Marek's.

When they come to your farm, you must vaccinate them against Newcastle Disease, Gumboro, Fowl Pox, Fowl Typhoid and Infectious Bronchitis (IB).

You can vaccinate by placing the vaccine in the eye or ear as a drop, or mixing with the drinking water.

Vaccinate against Newcastle and IB at 7-10 days old. Vaccinate against Gumboro at 10-14 days old and again at 18-21 days old.

At 3 weeks, vaccinate against Newcastle again.

For more information, SMS 'CHICKEN HEALTH' to 30606

### Feeding layer chickens

Start layer chicks from day old to 8 weeks on Chick and Duckling Mash, clean water mixed with a drop of liquid paraffin, and vitamins. Each chick will eat 2 kg in this time.

At 8 weeks, gradually change the feed to Grower Mash. Each chick will eat 4 kg from week 8 to week 18. The Grower Mash will help the birds to grow well.

At **Point of Lay** gradually change the birds onto **Layer Compleat Meal**. Feed each bird 2 handfuls of this feed every day.

If your birds are let out of the house in the day to find their own food, you can reduce and give each bird 1 handful of Layer Compleat Meal every day.

Remember to clean the feeders and drinkers every day and maintain a good vaccination program.

For more information, SMS 'CHICKEN FEED' to 30606

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### Watch us on Citizen Television on

Saturday 1.30 - 2.00pm (English) Sunday 1.30 - 2.00pm (Kiswahili)

For another leaflet or more information SMS 30606







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