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NEWSLETTER

July 2022

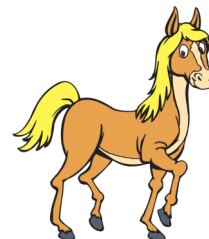
Parasite Control for Horses.

The aim of your drenching program should be to

- ♦ Reduce drench resistance on your property
- ♦ Protect your horses against worm related disease
- ♦ Save you money on worming products by using the right product at the right time.

Research has shown that 50% of horses should only be de-wormed twice a year. Horses have genetic traits that allow them to fight off worms themselves.

By identifying individual horse de-worming requirements (rather than blanket treating every horse at set intervals) you can help to address the very serious problem of drench resistance in NZ. You can do this with faecal egg count monitoring. Simply drop your clearly labelled, fresh samples (within 24 hours) into your local vet clinic to get an idea of your horses worm burden before you purchase your next horse wormer.



Preparing for your Pet Lamb or Goat Kid

Choosing: The healthy lamb/Kid should have a dry small navel, lively movements, and clear bright eyes.

You will need: 20kg Milk Replacer, Feeder Bottle, 2 x Lamb Teats and a lamb cover if being kept outdoors.

Supplement the milk with lamb muesli. Move your lamb regularly so it has access to fresh grass.

A dry, draught-free house or kennel is required. Use wood shavings on the floor and keep them topped up as they are soiled. Sudden changes in temperature when it is small can cause pneumonia and it will grow better if kept warm.



Preparing for your Pet Calf

Choosing: Calves are best sourced from a local farmer. Buy a healthy calf that is at least 4 days old that has been well fed on colostrum. Look for small dry navels, pricked up ears, firm faeces, clear bright eyes, moist noses, shiny coats (breed dependent), firm teeth and playful movements.

You will need: 2 x 20kg Milk Replacer, Feeder or Feeder Bottle & Calf Cover.

Supplement the milk with a high-quality calf meal from a young age (1 Week old) to encourage rumen development. Chaffage (FibrePro) or hay can also be offered and ensure your calf has access to fresh, clean water every day. Allow to graze on reasonably long grass every day once it is over two weeks of age.

A clean, dry and draught free environment is best for optimum health. Wood shavings are a good option for bedding and should be kept topped up as they are soiled. A cover will assist in your calf's growth as it will not be using energy to keep warm.



Summit Magnesium Salt Blocks

Blocks are made with extra Magnesium and are used during calving and lactation.
Available in store



*All you need for calf and lamb rearing
Anlamb, Ancalf, Calf &
Lamb Meals
Bottles, feeders and teats
Calf & Lamb Covers*



Out in the garden

July

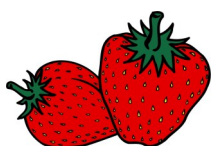
Sow seeds of your favourite veges like broccoli, cabbage, broad beans, onions, spinach, silverbeet, in seed trays or peat pots in a warm spot. Transplant to your garden in 6 – 8 weeks, or once they are approximately 4 cm high.

Plant garlic, elephant garlic and shallots bulbs along with asparagus crowns. For best results plant in well-draining soil rich in organic matter (compost).

Wood ashes– now is the time to collect wood ashes from the fireplace.

Wood ash is an excellent source of lime, potassium and trace elements that plants need to thrive. Wood ashes raise the pH in soil so scatter lightly around the garden unless you have a pH level of 7 or higher. Keep some ash to make tea for tomato's later in the year. 2.5 gm wood ash per litre water needed, soak 4 days in homemade teabag and water around your tomato plants a cupful once per week, as soon as the plants begin to flower.

Ashes can be added to the compost heap in small amounts but stay away from using it on acid loving plants like raspberries, strawberries, and blueberries as well as rhododendrons, azaleas, parsley and potatoes. Later will get the scab disease if the pH is too high.



Transplanting *strawberries* during the cool part of the year (now) minimises stress and increases the probability of success. Strawberries prefer a sunny spot with well drained nutrient rich soil– amend your soil with compost, a sprinkle of wood ashes and some sheep pellets prior to transplanting. Use straw around them to protect the fruit from soil diseases, moisture stress and weeds during the year.

Top up available nutrients when the first flowers appear with blood and bone meal, worm or seaweed tea, alternatively use the Kiwi Seed strawberry and tomato fertiliser blend prior planting and at flowering stage. Seasonal fruiting berries — fertilise again in autumn after last harvest. Everbearing and day- neutral varieties need regular nutrient supply.

How to Dose your Chickens for worms using their water supply

Steps

1. Lock them in the run with no water for 2hrs before the sun goes down. This will make them thirsty by the next day.

2. The next morning, give them ONLY the medicated water for 8 hrs. They should have no access to any other water supply during this time.



3. Feed ONLY dry pellets during this 8 hrs, nothing with moisture. No kitchen scraps as they will take some of their water requirements from the food

4. Avoid particularly cold days when water consumption may drop



Good Range of Dog Beds and coats in store to keep your best mate warm this winter!



Keep your wild bird feeders full with Kiwi Seed wild bird mix.
Available in 1kg, 5kg, 10kg and 25kg

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Thank you from all at Kiwi Seed.