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## NEWSLETTER

June 2019

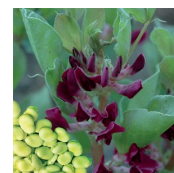
### Garlic varieties available

- *Printanor Garlic*—mid to strong flavour, white skinned variety that grows medium to large bulbs.
  - *Presto Garlic*— 5 days earlier to mature than Printanor, round white bulb of medium size
- Both have excellent storage ability



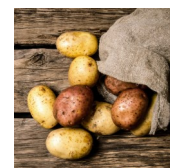
### Broad bean varieties available

- *Coles prolific*: 1.3 m height, maturity 110 days, pods 20-25 cm long, pods can be harvested green
- *Imperial green*: 1.3 m height, maturity 90-120 days, beans retain bright green colour
- *Hughey red flowered*: tasty and prolific crimson flowering bean producing attractive green seeds that stay green when cooked
- *Exhibition long pod*: 1.5 m height, maturity 115 days, thick fleshy pods 30 cm long



### Seed potato`s varieties available

- Jersey Bennes, Luisetta, Rocket, Swift, Highlander, Nadine and Agria



## WINTER FEEDING ANIMALS

When considering a winter feeding programme for any animal, current body condition, type, age, growth/ work demands, pasture quality and quantity must all be taken into consideration.

Winter environmental conditions put more demands on an animal`s body. Immune systems are under stress and illness is more common, plus they will require more energy for everyday activities and for extra warmth. Avoiding winter weight loss is important and it is essential to monitor the animal`s body condition so that a management programme can be established before all the weight has fallen off.

Pasture during winter becomes scarce as growth is limited and where there is plenty of grass, it is predominately full of water with low digestible energy content.

**Hay should be the first source of supplementary feed** provided over winter as its digestion produces waste heat which will help an animal stay warm. For those animals with extra demands during winter or those that do not hold their weight well, hay may not be enough and additional hard feeds may be required.

**Grow good quality hay and feed over winter for warmth.**

**Contact Bruce or Maren for seed mix quote**

### ADDITIONAL FEEDS

#### **Goats, Cattle, Sheep**

Multifeed Nuts, Chaffhage, Copra,  
 Steam Flake Maize, Steam Flake Barley

#### **Horses**

Chaffhage, Copra, Barley, Maize plus various meals available



## Winter time is Soup and Stew time

Kiwi Seed covers the basic ingredients — perfect for meat free diets  
 split peas, barley and lentils.

Think about this, with hundreds of recipes available,



Thinkstock

## Out in the garden

June

### Birds keep eating the grass seed ???

To stop birds from eating the grass seed for new lawns is a trial and error process. Here are some ideas.



1) Straw, rake seeds into the ground and cover about 75% of the seeds with a thin layer of straw until the seeds germinate. At this point gently remove straw with a rake or by hand. Sprouts need sunlight to grow.

2) Rake seeds into the ground and cover with frost cloth, which allows water, heat and sunlight to reach the soil beneath and encourages germination. Anchor cloth with U wire pins.  
Insect mesh– can also be used to protect grass seed till germination (both available here at Kiwi Seed).



3) Holographic flash tape tied to posts, bamboo sticks, branches etc.. The slightest breeze causes noise which will deter birds and tape flashes in the wind creating a moving reflection that will scare the birds. Tape can also be used in other parts of the garden.

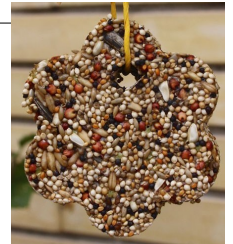
4) Place objects near by to scare them away (rubber snakes, garden gnomes, pinwheels, plastic owls or cats, shiny helium balloons, CDs, Aluminium tin cans). It's important to keep moving objects 3-4 times a week so birds don't get used to them.

5) Use noise devices, wind chimes, aluminium tin cans tied with strings to posts.

6) Distract them. If birds are persistent and you have had enough, hang up a few bird feeders or set up a bird bath on the opposite site of the lawn.

Birds are smart, covering the seeds works best. If you can't cover up rotate above ideas

### Cookie cutter bird feeders– recipe, great activity on rainy days



1. Dissolve 2 tablespoons of gelatin in 2/3 cup of boiling water (adult job).
2. When gelatin is completely dissolved, add 2 cups of bird seed.
3. Mix for 2 to 3 minutes to allow the seeds to soak up the gelatine mixture.  
Depending on how absorbent your seeds are, you may have some excess gelatine mixture.
4. Place your cookie cutters onto a parchment- or wax paper-lined baking sheet and carefully fill them with the bird seed mixture. Be sure to overfill them just a bit, because you'll want the seeds to be nice and tight inside the cookie cutters.
5. Cover the filled cookie cutters with another sheet of parchment or wax paper and press the seeds down firmly.
6. Gently insert a straw segment into each shape in order to create a hole for the loop of string you'll be adding later.
7. Allow the bird seed cookies to dry for 3 or 4 hours (flipping them halfway through) before gently pushing them out of the cookie cutters and letting them finish drying overnight.
8. In the morning, gently pluck out the straw segments.
9. Add a loop of string, hang them outside, and be on the lookout for the hungry little birds who will soon be devouring their seedy cookies.

By JEN KOSSOWAN, 2016



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

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You can also use the same address to unsubscribe from the newsletter if you wish.

**Thank you from all at Kiwi Seed.**