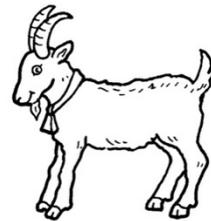
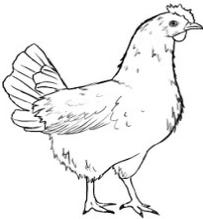
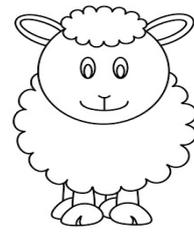




Te Kohanga
Primary School
Kia Kaha Kia Toa



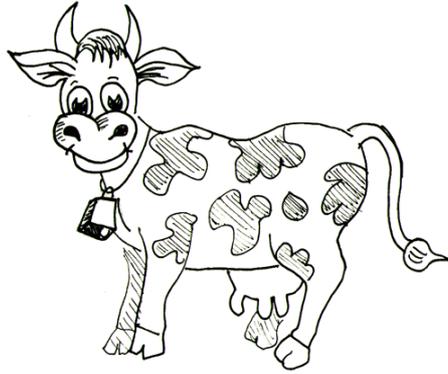
Ag Day Information Booklet 2018

Ag Day is an important part of the Te Kohanga School year and as such we expect all students to take part. If they do not bring an animal then we expect them to take part in one of our growing categories.

2018 – NO CALVES

Due the Mycoplasma Bovis virus the school Ag Day committee has decided it will not have calves this year.

CALF REARING



Choosing a Calf:

Choose a calf of either:

Dairy breed e.g. Friesian, Jersey, Ayrshire or a cross. It must be a heifer (female) for the dairy section (a dairy bull is Beef type).

Beef breed e.g. Hereford, Angus, Murray Grey, Simmental etc, or a cross. A beef calf can be either a heifer or bull and a Dairy Bull.

The calf must be born on or after 1st June and no later than 31st August.

Calves can be sourced from a local farmer or from cattle sales. Buy a healthy calf that is at least 4 days old that has been well feed on colostrum. Look for small dry navels, pricked up ears, firm faeces, clear bright eyes, moist noses, shiny coats and playful movements.

Feeding:

The calf must have colostrum (first milk from its mother for the first 4 days). This is full of antibodies that protect the calf from disease. Colostrum can be purchased from the vets and can be kept frozen or powder form from farming outlet stores (PGG Wrightsons, Farm Source, Farmlands or Profarm). If you receive a day old animal that has been abandoned and hasn't been able to feed properly, it is important that you give it colostrum in place of what it would normally have received off its mother.

Feed a newly arrived calf electrolytes only for the first 12 hours after arrival. This can help prevent stomach upsets from street and change of milk feed (e.g. cow's milk to milk powder).

Decide what calf milk powder you are going to use and don't change it as this can upset the calf's tummy. Mix the milk following the instructions on the bag. Be accurate and weigh the correct amount of powder. Start off giving about 1 litre of milk twice a day, at 4 days old, gradually increase by 500mls per week to a maximum of 3 litres twice daily for a big beef or Friesian calf and about 2.5 litres for a smaller or Jersey calf. You can feed the calf using a bottle or a bucket. Remember to be hygienic and use clean containers/bottles. From 2 days old you can offer the calf meal or hay. Have fresh clean water, changed daily, available at all times.

The calf can be weaned at 10 – 12 weeks of age, but not until after Ag Day. Weaning means stopping one feed a day for a few days then stop all milk feeds. Giving hay and meal will help the weaning process and prevent stressing the calf too much.

A calf should not be raised on its mother or foster mother.

Shelter & Grooming:

A calf cover is a great idea for keeping your calf warm and it also keeps the coat shiny and clean. A calf cover can be purchased from farm supply shops (e.g. PGG Wrightsons, RD1, Farmlands or Profarm). You need a nice warm, draught-free area for your calf to sleep. A bed of straw or untreated wood shavings is ideal. Brush the calf daily with a soft brush. Wash 2 weeks before show day, then again 1 week before. Use warm water, dry the calf well afterwards, cover and keep warm. No calf is to be clipped or oiled for Ag Day. Any artificial shining agents used will be marked down by the judge.

Leading:

Your calf needs to get used to you, so talk to it often, even when leading. A halter and lead is required. It is best to lead your calf before feeding. The calf must be led on your right hand side. Hold the lead about 10 – 30cm from the halter, palm upwards, and pass the lead across your body. Hold your left hand with knuckles upwards, there should be 30 – 40cm of tail end hanging straight from the left hand – no coils or loops around your hand as this is dangerous (if the calf runs off you could be dragged). Start by leading once a day and increase as the calf gets more willing to walk alongside you. Tying the calf up for short periods and while grooming helps them get used to their halter. If your calf is being stubborn and won't walk, push on the calf's tail top and release as soon as it starts to walk. Patience is required but if you stick at it you will get results. Ask someone who has done it before to help. Set up a course at home to practice. When competing you will be marked down if you jerk the halter, slap, elbow or push the calf with your body. Remember the halter is your steering wheel, accelerator and brake so get into good habits now.

Health:

Dehorning - If required, this should be done early; check with a farmer or a vet.

Navel Infections - This occurs in early days; infections can enter the umbilical cord when it has not dried. This will cause swollen joints and your calf will have trouble getting up, and be listless. You can dip the cord in Iodine to prevent this. In severe cases the calf will need antibiotics. Keep your calf in a clean environment.

Vaccine - An injection is required at 6 and 12 weeks of age; this is important and without it your calf could die. See a vet or a farmer. It is not expensive.

Drench - For worms from 6-8 weeks of age. Pour on (down back bone – from base of neck to top of tail) is the easiest method. Other options are oral or injection.

Lice – Are a common problem. The pour on drenches also control lice, but it is necessary to brush the lice eggs from the coat.

Ringworm - A skin condition which is caused by fungus; it appears as roughly circular bare or raised dry rough areas of different sizes on any part of the calf's body. Iodine can be an effective treatment, seek advice if unsure.

Scours (diarrhea) - Not uncommon and can be caused by stress during sale and transport, or simply by putting a calf on milk powder and/or not getting the quantity right. The calf will need to be taken off milk and given electrolytes. Give twice daily in place of milk based feeds for 2 days and then gradually reintroduce to milk. If the calf doesn't respond to the electrolytes, the situation can become life threatening. The calf will become dopey and eventually stop feeding. Call a vet if the calf doesn't respond to the electrolytes or it keeps getting repeat occurrences of scours.

Check out the website www.calfclub.co.nz for more information.

Important Calf Ag Day Information

All calves that attend a school Ag Day must be:

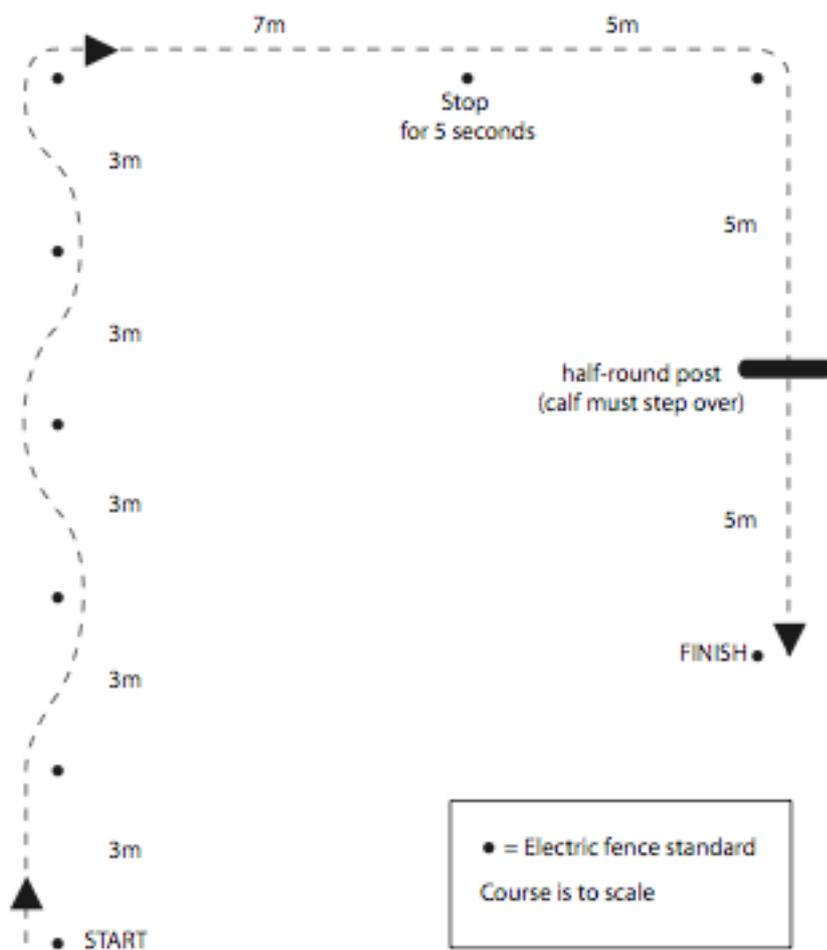
- Tagged with a NAIT approved RFID ear tag and registered with NAIT.
- There is no requirement for Ag Day participants to record animal movements to and from school Ag Days.
- If you have purchased a calf from a farmer or the sale yards, it is your responsibility to ensure it is registered with NAIT and that it has a NAIT tag before Ag Day.
- All calves with NO NAIT TAG are not eligible to attend Ag Day.
- You can find more information on the following website www.nait.co.nz

PROCEDURE ON AG DAY

On the day, collect your number from the stewards on the table at the Calf ring on the top fields, find out where the arena is then settle your calf in; make sure you have a bucket of fresh water for your calf to drink. Be ready by the arena when called. You will compete in leading, rearing, and either dairy or beef type.

You need to know how old your calf is and answer basic questions on looking after your calf when you compete in rearing. The judges can tell how well your calf has been looked after just by looking at it. Bring a wet towel in a plastic bag to wipe your calf in case it gets dirty and also bring your calf brush, calf cover, some meal and/or hay. Give only a small milk feed on the morning of the day.

CALF LEADING COURSE



Judging

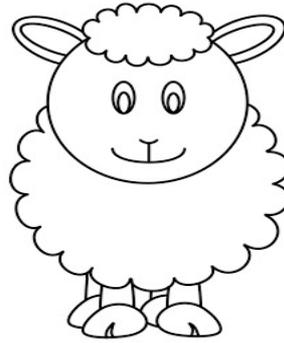
Note: Judge reserves the right to determine distribution of prizes based on standard and number of entries in each category.

The table below illustrates how the points, ribbons, sashes and trophies are allocated and awarded.

<u>Calves</u>			
Calves Type	Place	Ribbons	Awards
Best Dairy Type	1st		Champion Dairy Type Shield
	2nd		Reserve Champion Dairy Type
	3rd		
Best Beef Type	1st		Champion Beef Type Cup
	2nd		Reserve Champion Beef Type
	3rd		
Calf Leading		Points out of 30	
Junior	1st		Junior Leading Cup
	2nd		
	3rd		
Intermediate	1st		Intermediate Leading Cup
	2nd		
	3rd		
Senior	1st		Senior Leading Cup
	2nd		
	3rd		
Calf Rearing	Place	Dairy (points out of 70)	Beef (points out of 70)
Junior	1st		
	2nd		
	3rd		
Intermediate	1st		

	2nd		
	3rd		
Senior	1st		
	2nd		
	3rd		
Child Effort Awards (for highest points overall in Leading and Rearing)			
Champion Dairy Cup and Sash			
Reserve Champion Dairy Sash			
Champion Beef Cup and Sash			
Reserve Champion Beef Sash			
Champion of Champion Calf (highest points overall in leading and rearing regardless of type) (Cup and Sash)			

LAMB REARING



When you get your lamb it may only be a few days old. It needs to be kept warm, with a clean dry bed to sleep in. New lambs sleep most of the time in between feeds. You can put your lamb outside when it is warm and sunny, but otherwise it must be inside out of the cold wind and rain as it has no mother to snuggle up to, to keep warm. Your lamb will look towards your family for food and company, which is normally supplied by its mother, so spend lots of time playing with and enjoying your new friend.

Choosing a Lamb:

All healthy lambs are suitable; there is no judging on breed or type. Your lamb must be born on or after the 1st of June and no later than the 31st August.

Feeding:

The newborn lamb should receive its mother's first milk (colostrum); this is very important and needs to be given within six hours of birth to be absorbed properly. Colostrum gives antibodies to fight disease. Even milk from another newly lambled ewe is a help if the lamb's own mother is not available. Colostrum can be purchased from the vets and can be kept frozen; or from farm supply stores as powder to mix up. If you receive a day old animal that has been abandoned and hasn't been able to feed properly, it is important that you give it some colostrum in place of what it would normally have received off its mother. You will need to choose a suitable lamb milk powder to rear your lamb on. Stay with the same brand and do not change as this can upset its tummy. Follow the mixing instructions on the bag and do not dilute to make it go further as your lamb will not grow properly. Mix up the day's milk and keep it in the fridge. Heat up a bottle as required. Feed warm, NEVER HOT. Do not over-feed especially in the early weeks. It is better to keep it a little hungry. From 1 week of age have pasture available for the lamb to eat and have fresh water available at all times.

NOTE – Many common garden plants are poisonous to lambs so they must not be able to nibble at flowers and leaves.

Leading:

A newborn lamb has very poor eye sight but will soon follow your voice so talk to it often and it will get used to your voice. Call your lamb at feed times. It enjoys being patted and will enjoy your company; after a while it will want to follow you everywhere. Preferably before a feed, put a collar and lead on your lamb and let it walk alongside you. Your lamb must be on your right side when leading, with its shoulder by your leg. The lead is held firmly in your right hand and passes across the front of your body with the excess coiled in your left hand. Adjust your pace to suit the lamb, never drag or pull your lamb or allow dogs to chase it. Be patient and only practice for a short time, then give a bottle of milk as a reward even

if it didn't lead well. The lamb is very clever and will learn to walk alongside you, and learn to start and stop when told.

Grooming:

Lambs should be in natural condition. NO brushing, NEVER use soap/shampoo as it will remove the natural oils. If the lamb is dirty you can wash excess dirt off with water.

Health:

Your lamb must have a vaccination at 6 and 10 weeks of age. This is to stop diseases that can kill your lamb. Ask a sheep farmer to help or see your vet; it is not expensive to do. Tail ringing and castration of your lamb can be done when it is a week old. Get an experienced person to do this job as it is very easy to miss one or both testicles and end up with an empty ringed scrotum. The sooner you do this the sooner your lamb will get over it and the tail and bag will drop off. Worming is to be done at 3 months of age; ask a sheep farmer to help or see your vet.

PROCEDURE ON AGRICULTURAL DAY

When you arrive, collect your number from stewards on the desk and settle in with your lamb. Remember to bring a water container for your lamb to drink from. Be ready when called.

Leading:

Your lamb must walk beside you, stop when you stop and wait five seconds then start off again when you walk off.

Calling:

The steward will hold your lamb while you walk approximately 10m away, then you turn and call your lamb to you. Use your usual voice and be loud and clear. It's best to only give your lamb half its bottle on Agricultural Day morning to keep it a little hungry as it will call/lead better. When you have finished in the ring, give your lamb the rest of its bottle.

Rearing:

This is judged on the size of the lamb for its age, so remember how old your lamb is and its date of birth. The lamb is also judged for excellence of health.

Judging

Note: Judge reserves the right to determine distribution of prizes based on standard and number of entries in each category.

Lambs are often divided into two groups because of numbers. These will be divided by order of date of birth of the lamb.

The table below illustrates how the points, ribbons, sashes and trophies are allocated and awarded.

<u>Junior Lambs</u>	Place Ribbons	Leading (Points out of 40)	Rearing Points out of 40)	Calling Points out of 40)
Junior	1st			
	2nd			
	3rd			
Junior Leading Cup				
Best Junior Lamb Sash		Highest points overall Junior lamb		
Runner Up Junior Lamb Sash		Second highest points overall Junior lamb		
<u>Intermediate Lambs</u>	Place Ribbons	Leading (Points out of 40)	Rearing Points out of 40)	Calling Points out of 40)
Intermediate	1st			
	2nd			
	3rd			
Intermediate Leading Cup				
Best Intermediate Lamb Sash		Highest points overall Intermediate lamb		
Runner up Intermediate Lamb Sash		Second highest points overall Intermediate lamb		
<u>Senior Lambs</u>	Place Ribbons	Leading (Points out of 40)	Rearing Points out of 40)	Calling Points out of 40)
Senior	1st			
	2nd			
	3rd			
Senior Leading Cup				
Best Senior Lamb Sash		Highest points overall Senior lamb		

Runner up Senior Lamb Sash	Second highest points overall Senior lamb
Champion Child Effort	highest overall points for leading and calling
Reserve Champion Child Effort	Second highest overall points for leading and calling
Champion of Champion Lamb Cup and Sash	highest points overall, leading, rearing and calling
Reserve Champion Lamb Sash	Second highest points overall, leading, rearing and calling

AFTER AGRICULTURAL DAY

If your lamb is 8 weeks or older it may be gradually weaned by cutting down its feeds. It is ok now to water down the milk - this encourages the lamb to eat more grass. It will take the lamb a while to adjust; don't forget to play with your lamb in the paddock as it gets used to the change of routine.

The lamb leading and calling course diagram is below the kid information.

KID GOAT REARING



When you get your kid it may only be a few days old. It needs to be kept warm, with a clean, dry bed to sleep in. New kids sleep most of the time in between feeds. You can put your kid outside when it is warm and sunny, but otherwise it must be kept inside, out of the cold wind and rain, as it has no mother to snuggle up to, to keep warm. Your kid will look towards your family for food and company which is normally supplied by its mother, so spend lots of time playing with and enjoying your new friend.

Choosing a Kid:

No selection is necessary as all kids are suitable. There is no judging on breed or type. Your kid must be born on or after the 1st of June and no later than the 31st August.

Feeding:

The newborn kid should receive its mother's first milk (colostrum); this is very important and needs to be given within six hours of birth to be absorbed properly. Colostrum gives antibodies to fight disease. Even milk from another newly kidded goat is a help if the kid's own mother is not available. Colostrum can be purchased from the vets and can be kept frozen; or from farm supply stores as powder to mix up. If you receive a day old animal that has been abandoned and hasn't been able to feed properly, it is important that you give it some colostrum in place of what it would normally have received off its mother. You will need to choose a suitable lamb/goat milk powder to rear your kid on. Stay with the same brand and do not change as this can upset its tummy. Follow the instructions on the bag and do not dilute to make it go further as your kid will not grow properly. Mix up the day's milk and keep it in the fridge. Heat up a bottle as required. Feed warm, NEVER HOT. Do not over feed especially in the early weeks. It is better to keep it a little hungry. From a week of age have pasture available for the kid to eat and have fresh water available at all times.

NOTE – Many common garden plants are poisonous to goats so they must not be able to nibble at flowers and leaves.

Leading:

Your newborn kid needs to get used to you, so talk to it often and it will get used to your voice. Call your kid at feed times. It enjoys being patted and will enjoy your company; after a while it will want to follow you everywhere. Preferably before a feed, put a collar and lead on your kid and let it walk alongside you. Your kid must be on your right side when leading it, with its shoulder by your leg. The lead is held firmly in your right hand and passes across the front of your body with the excess coiled in your left hand. Adjust your pace to suit the kid, never drag or pull your kid or allow dogs to chase it. Be patient and only practice for a short time, then give a bottle of milk as a reward even if it didn't lead well. The kid is very clever and will learn to walk alongside you, and learn to start and stop when told.

Grooming:

Kids may be washed with warm water only. NO soap/shampoo as it will remove the natural oils. Kids enjoy being brushed and this keeps the hair looking nice. They must not be shampooed for Agricultural Day.

Health:

Your kid must have a vaccination at 6 and 10 weeks of age. This is to stop diseases that can kill your kid. Ask a sheep/goat farmer to help or see your vet; it is not expensive to do. Castration (or ringing) of your buck (male goat) can be done when it is a few days old. Get an experienced person to do this job as it is very easy to miss one or both testicles and end up with an empty ringed scrotum. The sooner you do this, the sooner your kid will be over it and the bag will drop off. Worming is to be done at 3 months of age - ask a sheep/goat farmer to help or see your vet.

PROCEDURE ON AGRICULTURAL DAY

When you arrive, collect your number from the steward in the goat arena on the bottom field by the lambs and settle in with your kid. Remember to bring a water container for your kid. Be ready when called.

Leading:

Your kid must walk beside you, stop when you stop and wait five seconds then start off again when you walk off.

Calling:

The steward will hold your kid while you walk approximately 10m away, then you turn and call your kid to you. Use your usual voice and be loud and clear. It's best to only give your kid half its bottle on Agricultural Day morning to keep it a little hungry as it will call/lead better. When you have finished in the ring, give your kid the rest of its bottle.

Rearing:

This is judged on the size of the kid for its age, so remember how old your kid is and its date of birth. The kid is also judged for excellence of health.

Judging and Prizes

Note: Judge reserves the right to determine distribution of prizes based on standard and number of entries in each category.

The table below illustrates how the points, ribbons, sashes and trophies are allocated and awarded.

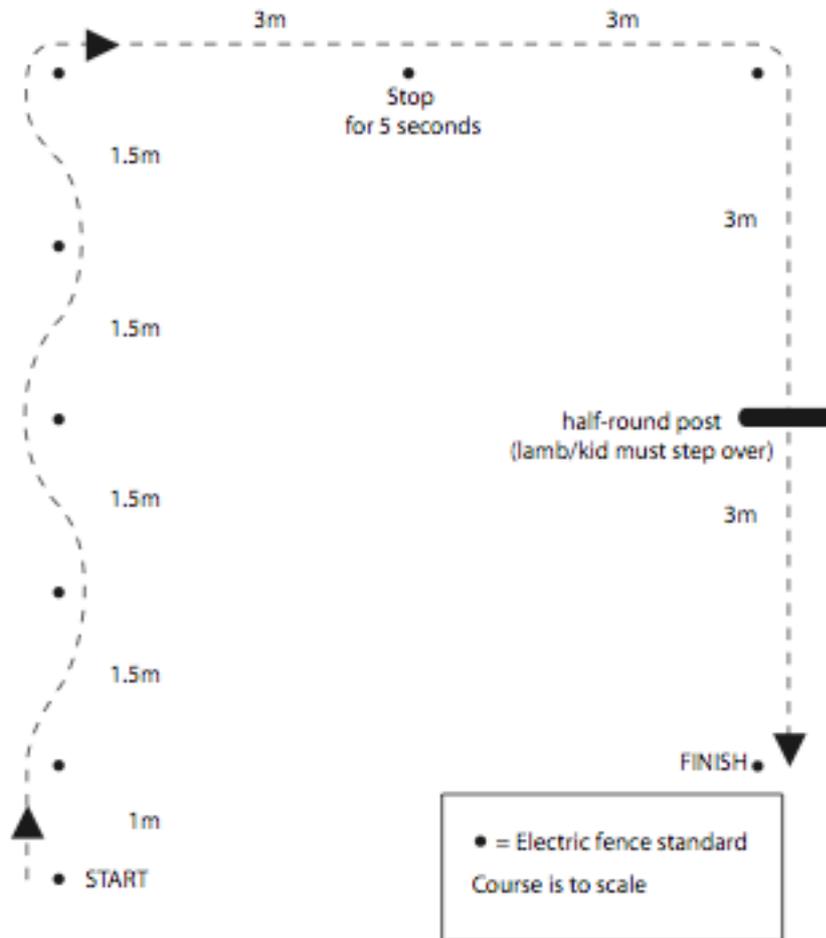
<u>Kids</u>	Place Ribbons	Leading – Points out of 40	Rearing – Points out of 40	Calling - Points out of 40
Junior	1st			
	2nd			
	3rd			
Intermediate	1st			
	2nd			
	3rd			
Senior	1st			
	2nd			
	3rd			
Junior Leading Cup	Highest points for leading			
Intermediate Leading Cup	Highest points for leading			
Senior Leading Cup	Highest points for leading			
Champion Kid Cup and Sash	Highest points overall			
Reserve Champion Kid Sash	Second highest points overall			

AFTER AGRICULTURAL DAY

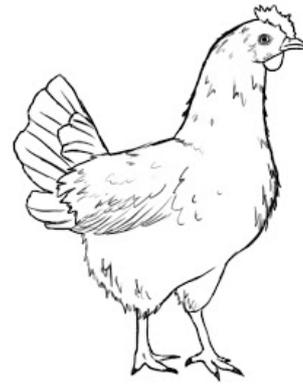
If your kid is twelve weeks, it may be gradually weaned by cutting down its feeds. It is ok now to water down the milk - this encourages the kid to eat more grass. It will take the kid a while to adjust; don't forget to play with your kid in the paddock as it gets used to the change of routine.

Goats require three monthly worming, as they do not build a resistance to worms like sheep do. They need somewhere to get out of the rain as they do not have a fat layer to keep them warm like sheep and their hair is not waterproof like fleece. They must have water available at all times.

LAMB & KID LEADING/CALLING COURSE



CHICKENS



Ordering Chickens

If you intend to raise a chicken, you will be able to order these through school on the order form provided. Each child will receive 1 day old (Shaver Brown) layer chicks. To transport chicks you will need a box with light bedding (shredded paper) to keep them warm. Please note that there will only be one order placed for chickens. If your chickens die or you decide to raise chickens after the order date, then it will be your responsibility to obtain chickens.

Caring for your chicken:

Warmth – When you first receive your chicks make sure they are warm as this is their first need - they will not start to feed if they are cold. Chicks can be kept in the hot water cupboard for the first couple of nights until other suitable arrangements have been made. A 40-60 watt bulb hung over a suitable box and about 30cm above the chicks will provide a good temperature. The temperature should be about 33 degrees Celsius for the first week and reduced down weekly until it is about 15 degrees Celsius. During the first 2-3 days the chicks only need a small area close to the light so that they become aware of the heat source, then their box area can be made bigger. If the chicks tend to pack into corners away from the heat source, then it is too hot (be aware: they may suffocate or be crushed to death); if they huddle under the lamp and barely move then they are too cold to feed themselves. Adjust the temperature accordingly.

Food and Water – The most suitable feed for chick rearing is Chick Starter Crumbles, which contains vitamins and minerals as well as an additive to prevent coccidiosis (which will kill your chicks); this is available at feed merchants and stock agents. Mash can be slowly introduced at around 3 weeks, reducing the lumps (crumbles) in the mixture.

Give the chicks access to fresh, clean water in a suitable container - they must not be able to get wet, or spill the water, which will make their enclosure wet and cold. The water **must be** kept clean and fresh.

DO NOT over feed them – Start with about 1 tablespoon of feed per chick twice a day (slowly increasing amount) – take the feed away from them if they haven't finished in 10 minutes. By the end of the first week you can leave the food in with them all the time for continuous feeding.

General – PLEASE keep their water fresh and their box/cage extremely clean and dry at all times. They can become sick very easily if they are wet, dirty and cold. As the chickens grow so should the area they live in!

The chicken must be born on or after 1st June and no later than 31st August.

By the end of their second week, if it is warm outside you will need to encourage them to be outside where they can scratch around during the day. Put them back in the box with the light for warmth at night. Continue to provide heat until the chickens are 3-5 weeks old.

Procedure on Agricultural Day

When bringing your chicken to Agricultural Day it must be in a cage. Only one chicken is allowed per cage. Remember to bring food and a water container for your chicken to drink out of, and anything you need for your chicken to perform its trick. Take your chicken in its cage to the chicken tent, where you will collect your number. Wait with your chicken and be ready for when the judge calls you.

Judging:

The chickens will be judged in three areas.

Poster – An A2 poster needs to be made by each student. This can be for one chicken or all chickens (on the same poster). The poster may contain information about what the chicken likes to eat, play with, where it sleeps. There should be photos and drawings too. The school will provide the poster.

Rearing - The judge will look at the condition of your chicken to see if it is healthy and has been well looked after.

Handling - The judge will ask you to take your chicken out of its cage and present it to him/her. It is also at this stage that the judge will ask to see the trick that has been practised. This is an important part of the handling as it will help demonstrate how often you have handled your chicken.

Examples of tricks are: climbing from one end of your arm to the other; going through a tunnel; climbing a ladder; lying in a dolls pram; sitting on your shoulder. Your trick should be something you can put together by yourself and can bring on the day. It is ideal to start after your chicken is a month old; be patient and only practise for a short time each day.

Judging and Prizes

Note: Judge reserves the right to determine distribution of prizes based on standard and number of entries in each category.

The table below illustrates how the points, ribbons, sashes and trophies are allocated and awarded.

<u>Chickens</u>	Place Ribbons	Diary 10 content 10 for presentation	Handling Comfort and trick (out of 20)	Rearing (out of 10)
Junior	1st			
	2nd			
	3rd			
Intermediate	1st			
	2nd			
	3rd			
Senior	1st			
	2nd			
Champion Child Effort	Trophy and Sash - Highest number of points achieved overall junior, intermediate and senior groups for combined points for Diary and Handling			
Reserve Child Effort	Sash			
Champion Chicken	Trophy and Sash - Highest points overall			
Reserve Champion	Sash			

POTATO BUCKET



Potato in a Bucket

Your child has been given a seed potato today so they can participate in the 'potato in a bucket' competition at the 2018 Ag Day.

Planting Instructions:

You will need:

- 1 bucket (maximum size of 20 litres)
- 1 seed potato
(Kindly donated by [Farmlands](#))
- Compost or soil

Make sure your seed potato is starting to sprout before planting. If there are no sprouts it may take ages to start to grow, so place on a windowsill until you see the sprouts coming through.

Make a drainage hole in the bottom of a bucket, an adult should do this. It can be done using a hammer and nail.

Place enough fresh dry top soil in the bucket so it is about one third full. Then push in your seed potato (1 per bucket) and make sure it is covered with 1 cm of soil.

Water the soil so it is damp, you will need about one cup of water. The soil should only be damp, not wet. The potato does not require much water until the top is growing.

Place the bucket in a warm and sunny spot. The plants will need sunshine; this can be indoors beside a window or outdoors. The plant will respond well to being outside in the sunshine but as you will be growing them over winter they must come in at night.

The potato needs to be protected from frosts so you will need to bring it in each day. It is essential that the plant is not frosted.

Once the shoots emerge, keep the soil damp but not wet. When you see significant green shoots, apply more soil or compost until they are mostly buried and repeat. Have fun and good luck!

Growing your potato:

Plants will need light, water, food, space, air and the correct temperature to grow really well.

Light: Make sure you put your potato somewhere in the light.

Water: Ensure that the soil is damp - water about every 3 to 4 days. Make sure you don't over water it or it will go mouldy! If it does get over-watered put it in the sun without extra water until it is back to being damp. Over-watering will also slow growth.

Food: comes from the nutrients in the soil. Compost should contain everything your potato needs. You might want to add some extra plant food, if you do read the instructions carefully.

Temperature: the ideal temperature for growing your potato is 10 to 15°C.



Space: Maximum of one 20 litre bucket only!

(This information was summarised from the website <http://www.potatoes.co.nz/schools/activities-growing.php>).

The Competition:

Bring your bucket along to Ag Day (mid-October) to dig up the potatoes for weighing!

All students who grow potatoes need to complete a poster. This can include photos and pictures of their potato plant growing, and details about how they cared for it. They may like to include facts about potato growing too.

Awards include:

- Heaviest weight of potatoes for an individual (rosettes 1st to 3rd)
- Greatest number of potatoes for an individual (rosettes 1st to 3rd)
- Heaviest weight of potatoes for each house (points awarded)
- Greatest number of potatoes for each house (points awarded)
- Best Potato Poster (rosettes 1st to 3rd)

HERB GARDEN



Students create a herb garden using recycled or upcycled containers to grow them in.

- 1) There should be at least three different herbs.
- 2) Herbs should be labelled.
- 3) Students need to complete a poster which explains what is growing in the garden and contains photos and pictures of the herbs growing.

The Competition:

Bring your herb garden along to Ag Day, on October 19 for judging!

Make sure your herbs are labelled and your name is somewhere on your garden.

Awards include:

- Best use of recycled / upcycled product to grow herbs in. (rosettes 1st to 3rd)
- Best overall garden (rosettes 1st to 3rd)
- Best Herb Garden Poster (rosettes 1st to 3rd)