

Let's start with fun and admiration of a Border Collie dog and its trainers.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u53NmUX7I-I&list=UUqEobfdxKqbf7X-cUh9UI0Q&feature=share&index=1>

You can click 'Skip advert'. Aren't you glad that GrazingInfo has no adverts.

Human Health -

I know dairy farmers who stopped drinking their own milk, not because of milk allergy, but because of the toxins in milk on some farms. Read the chapter called 'Milk profit & quality' in *Dairying, Milk*, to see how to improve your milk and profit. No one can deny that milk and dairy products are good for people, but not if toxic. Not knowing how to improve quality is a problem some producers have. Not caring to improve it, is a worse problem.

It was reported in October 2013 that Chinese mothers were concerned about low levels of iodine in New Zealand Formula milk, and they didn't like adding iodine. I checked and found that they were right, so I developed systems to get it into our milk and to improve milk overall by lowering heavy metals and increasing the important and needed minerals such as iodine, magnesium and zinc. I told Fonterra how to do so last year, but got no reply. Read about it in *Dairying > 'Milk profit & quality'* and attached.

Best organic milk

Not all organic milks are up to organic standards, or are as good as they could be. The Lewis Road Creamery, Whakatane, Ph 0800 539 477, now produces the best milk I know of. I was allergic to all milks, even Naturalea Organic Milk, but am not at all allergic to Lewis organic milk which has no permeate* nor palm kernel expeller (PKE) which they don't allow to be fed. For those who don't know, PKE is very high in manganese, an heavy metal which is already in excess in acid non-organic soils, so is in pastures and vegetables from New Zealand's mostly wet acid soils, aggravated by low agricultural lime and serpentine levels. Read Parkinson's disease, partly caused by excess manganese.

Their milk is in clear glass-like virgin-plastic bottles** and now available from many supermarkets NZ wide.

* Milk permeate is the water-like pale yellowy green liquid in milk that separates when making cheese and has to be disposed of. Adding permeate to retail milk can save cheese manufacturers the cost of disposing of it. In the past it was fed to pigs, then when no pigs, spread on pastures until the soils became so hard that an electric fence treadin couldn't be pushed in. This was partly because the soils became dead, as do most soils in New Zealand not fed LimeMagPlus (see Calcium). So adding permeate to retail milk got rid of it. However it is mainly lactose (65% to 85%), which many are allergic to in milk, unless removed.

The worst pollution in the Waikato River is now not from farmers, but is mercury from the Kinleith paper factory, and they are not prosecuted like farmers are for much milder, often harmless pollutants.

** Virgin-plastic bottles are made from new plastic, not from re-cycled plastic that could have previously carried toxins like Roundup and who knows what else. The Fonterra white retail milk containers are made from recycled plastic and contain heavy metals, so neither should be used to carry any liquid foods. I proved this to honey makers and the best of them changed from using recycled white or brown plastic, to clear colourless virgin plastic. A big honey maker gave me one new, clear jar of honey (Big deal!) for pointing it out to them backed by pollution figures I had got done to prove what I found. Fonterra's organic milks aren't all organic, because some contain heavy metals and are sold in recycled plastic. Email: enquiries@lewisroadcreamery.co.nz <http://www.lewisroadcreamery.co.nz>

Village Raw Milk

This outlet to the public at Gordonton, near Hamilton, has been closed for good, due to unsuitably high coliform levels. On three occasions the Village Milk Company stopped Gordonton sales of contaminated raw milk - twice in 2013, because the Gordonton milk contained coliform because the

Lely automatic washing and milking plant was not cleaning teats well enough.

In Oxford, Canterbury, at the end of 2013, their raw milk contained campylobacter. No one became sick. Installing a UV water filtration system improved their water supply.

Mark Houston of Village Milk said that they apologise for the inconvenience, and are committed to providing only high quality raw milk.

I can tell you that 'raw' milk sounds good, but I got Paratuberculosis from a Johne's disease herd. Organic raw milk sales should be allowed only from Johne's tested herds. On the other hand some organic rules are silly, such as milk from a penicillin treated cow not allowed to be sold for a year, Selcote Ultra and Solminix not allowed to be used.

Permeate separating and adding to other retail milk has been done in Australia. Google for it.

Johne's Disease

The chapter on this in Animal Health has been updated, so read it, to help eliminate it. It is a Notifiable disease so do so even if you have only one animal. The incidence in New Zealand is very low - let's get rid of it.

Toxins

A woman who became unwell and went to a specialist who asked if they had installed anything new in their home. They had bought new drapes which they then found had a backing containing formaldehyde. They got the company to replace them and her health problem disappeared.

Country Calendar

What a disgrace the Saturday 5th of July Country Calendar was, showing milk being produced from waste products not suitable for human consumption, etc.

The farmer thought he was clever getting cheap food scraps which meant frequent diet changes for the cows which can upset their digestion and possibly increase the somatic cell count of their milk. I hope Fonterra has stopped the farmer feeding it before the Chinese sees the muck some New Zealand dairy farmers feed.

They were gorging it, showing how under-fed they were, confirmed by their low condition score, but the farmer claimed it was because they liked it. A Walton farmer doing the same thing five years ago nearly went bankrupt because of costs and animal health problems - 25 milk fevers, etc. I changed them to LimeMagPlus, all grazing pastures and Pasja and Nutrifed summer forage crops. See Forage crops page 13 for a photo and information on them. Being a mixture of grass (millets) and brassica means that cows need little or no diet change time.

Garden fertilisers

Two subscribers contacted me recently because of their very bad health. Both grew their own vegetables, and both used Blood & Bone fertilisers. After I pointed out to them that **some** Blood & Bone comes from sick, diseased and dead animals, they realised why they could be sick. Sheep pellets are a far better garden fertiliser with Phosphorus Nutrient Planner fertiliser, but even with it, don't breath their dust and don't use them within a few months of eating root crops, and not on potatoes that will then grow more top than roots. Putting pellets in a 20 litre drum with water to then pour the liquid manure around young plants makes them grow well. Don't put it around carrots and beetroots because you eat their roots. They need only LimeMagPlus and the Phosphorus Nutrient Planner fertiliser described in the Vegetables & Fruit Trees chapter and below. Read Testimonials.

Lime Nutrient Planner and Phosphorus Nutrient Planner fertilisers

As well as in truck loads for whole farms, half tonne bags to do comparative trials for those who don't analyse ryegrass or other grass leaves are for gardens, lawns and lifestyle blocks of a few hectares.

They are available from Rorisons and other suppliers with mixing facilities.

Lynda Kamphuis gets half tonne bags to supply users. To be cheaper, take your bags or buckets to 33b Marshmeadow Road, Newstead, RD 6, Hamilton off HW 26, the Hamilton to Morrinsville Road. Phone first 07-858-2200 or email: john.kamphuis@maxnet.co.nz

See the Garden chapter for full details and analyses. Ask me if you'd like mixes of LimeMagPlus or Phosphorus Nutrient Planner for your area and/or to sell to users in your area for gardens and lawns and

farm trials. Delivery can take a while and you'll need covered storage.

For full information on liming, see Minerals in Soils, Pastures & Animals > Calcium.

Lynda Kamphuis gets and supplies the fertiliser mix I recommend, which is the only complete reactive phosphate one I know of. See Suppliers at the end.

Insect control systems is mentioned throughout.

Dry stock farmers

Just as using the basic principles explained in Beef Profiting has also helped dairy farmers, the 'Milk profit & quality' chapter can improve meat and fibre production and quality, so please read it.

The cost of effluent handling

In our wet winters, the costs of storing and spreading water fallen onto shed rooves and cow yards is high. Herringbones can easily divert rain water to drains, but in rotary yards it can be difficult, unless someone knows of a diversion to a drain system, in which case please tell me so I can tell others. An option to save having to build large ponds and spreading costs of rain water in winter, is a roof over the round yard. Get three quotes for a roof, and calculate the saving in pond size with less pumping. The cows will like being out of the rain at milking times in winter, and out of the sun in summer. You may be able to run the rain into an underground tank for home or other uses.

Droughts

Subscribers who do what I suggest, not what they think they can get away with, suffer little in droughts. In a nutshell, most farms have not had enough LimeMagPlus for 20 or more years, can be 16 tonnes per hectare of lime behind, minus what has been applied. Applying 4 tonnes twice a few months apart, will give good responses, and a third application of 4 tonnes per hectare (equals only 1.6 tons/acre) within a year will give another good response. It is only getting you close to where levels should be, after which two tonnes per hectare needs to be applied very second year (slightly more on peat and less on mineral soils. Always use ryegrass analysis figures, aiming to get it to 0.8% of Ca, and others to optimums shown in the 'Pasture mineral analysis' spreadsheet. Briefly, it will reduce most weeds, eliminate facial eczema completely, improve soils, remove hard pans, increase clovers, and animal health and reduce drought effects.

In the last newsletter I mentioned the only green paddocks I saw in late March were on O'Regan Road, Rukuhia. Their owner is GrazingInfo subscribers, Matthew & Tania Wilkinson, on Rukuhia Road. I didn't know that their farm went to O'Regan Road. They have been subscribers since 2010, and emailed us in 2012 as follows, "The farm is now great after the second year of LimeMagPlus on the surface of clay and peat pastures. Now I have earthworms, clover and grass galore. Buttercup is almost non-existent without spraying, and penny royal is no longer dominant. I could rave on all day, but am rushing around looking to buy heifers to consume all this extra feed we have grown. All new grass now gets 3 tonnes of LimeMagPlus. Our maize on peat gets 10 tonnes worked in before planting. The runoff now has palatable feed and clover everywhere, in stark contrast to when you saw it. The young stock are monsters. I am your fan and drop your name into conversations where I can, but people are slow to learn. Both my neighbours have asked what I use, so they now are also applying LimeMag."

LimeMag is only lime and serpentine, so doesn't have OrganiBOR and other deficient elements based on a Pasture Minerals Analysis " End.

The above for the umpteenth time, proves how wrong the 'establishments' of Ruakura, AgResearch, DairyNZ, LIC and D Edmeades, are about lime not working when applied to the surface of peat pastures. The establishments live off farmers' money, but are influenced by the main fertiliser company sales people who don't want farmers to spend a cent on lime, and don't know that the Ruakura trial they quote was done in 1954 - 60 years ago. I saw it was wrong in 1955 and applied lime, serpentine, boron, etc., on our first mostly peat farm bought in that year. Four years later we won the NZ Dairy Board's "Most improved dairy farm in the Waikato" award. The establishments don't want to learn about lime and its synergisms of OrganiBOR, etc. Worst of all, not one of them has done a comparative trial for 60 years, during which I've done hundreds. This is a disgraceful example of so call scientists' wrong advice losing millions of dollars of peat farmers' money, because

fertiliser companies sponsor the ‘establishments’ to promote fertilisers, not lime.

Spreadsheets

These have been improved and updated. They are now easier to use and with updated fertiliser prices. 17 July 2014 are the current ones. Don't use old Lime Nutrient Planner or Phosphorus Nutrient Planner spreadsheets.

Best wishes,

Vaughan Jones

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