



# Karaka School

EMBRACING LEARNING. BUILDING RESILIENCE. ACHIEVING EXCELLENCE.

"Ka whangaia, ka tupu, ka puawai."



# AG DAY

16 September 2023



## Entry form & Information Booklet





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## AGRICULTURAL DAY 16th SEPTEMBER 2023

Dear Parents,

Like many rural schools, Karaka School has an Agricultural Day (sometimes called Calf Club Day). This has been the showcase of our school since the 1920s and the majority of our school parents have indicated in past surveys an overwhelming support for it to continue as an integral part of the culture of our school and our community.

The current Board of Trustees fully support the parents and communities enthusiasm for this to continue as an important tradition of the school and over the past few years have used this in promoting the school to families wishing to enrol at Karaka School.

Below is a direct quote from our web page:

*"Children are given the opportunity over preceding months to rear, train and prepare lambs, goats, ponies, calves and chickens for a range of competitions held on a Saturday in September. To ensure all children have the chance to be involved there are also horticultural activities and a number of other activities and events. These usually include indoor art and craft and handwork themes, and stalls"*

For those children winning the various animal classes there is a chance to present their calves, lambs and goats at Group Day in Pukekohe where a number of other schools in the area compete against each other.

Agricultural Day provides an excellent opportunity for children to develop traditional rural skills, particularly those involving the care and rearing of young animals. It is also a great family day with involvement of all family members encouraged and welcomed. In any one year three or more generations of any family can often be seen participating in the day's events.

Outside developing animal husbandry skills for the children, Agricultural Day has become Karaka School's major fundraising event for the year. We are constantly striving to provide the very best learning environment for our children.

Many of the parents who have been involved in Agricultural Day over the past five or six years are no longer on the committee as their children have moved on to college. On this basis the Agricultural Day Committee is encouraging new parents to join in the running and organisation of this special day.

Newcomers are extremely welcome to join Sarah Sutherland and Katey Pope and the Agricultural Day Committee. On behalf of the Agricultural Day committee we would like to invite all parents to think about coming along to the next meeting being held at the School on the **13th June**. We would especially encourage the many new parents of the junior school to come along and be involved in the school's major event of the year. At the close of the day a barbeque and refreshments are provided for all helpers and their families to acknowledge their support in running the event. This is a great way to meet new families and share in the community spirit of the school.

We very much look forward to your support.

Lisa Tate, Presiding Member

# Agricultural Day Committee 2023

**CHAIRPERSON:** Sarah Sutherland

**SECRETARY:** Katey Pope

**BOT REP:** Hayley Govorko

**COMMITTEE:** Anna Powrie, Clare Sylva, Kylie Thorby,  
Lynley Alderson, Phil Govorko, Kelly Hitchcock,  
Richard Mansell, Patricia McKelvey, Melissa Mills,  
Renee Parlane, Ingrid Robinson, Craig Sutherland,  
Lisa Tate, Jessie Wakeling, Anne Walbridge,  
Courtney Webber,

*New faces are more than welcome.*

**For any enquiries, please contact the following:**

Richard Mansell      021 463173 (Animals)

Sarah Sutherland      021 446963

Katey Pope      027 4165697

School Office      294 8166

# Agricultural Day

## Saturday 16 September 2023

We have had our first meeting and it's time to start thinking about Agricultural Day.

### **What is Agricultural Day?**

This booklet is to explain what Agricultural Day is and why it is so important to Karaka School. If you need further information or would like clarification on anything, please do not hesitate to contact the School Office 294 8166.

### **Animals**

If you would like to have an animal and don't know where to start, we have a number of parents willing to help. (Phone Richard Mansell 021 463173)

Calves **must** be born between 1 June and the end of August. All calves must have an ear tag and a NAIT number. Lambs and goats do not have any set dates to be born by; however they must be this seasons. Chickens are to be ordered through the school.

Care sheets for animals are within this booklet. **Please ensure that you read these and are familiar with what is required to care and raise your animal.**

### **Chickens**

Please complete the chicken order form at the back of this booklet.

### **Entries**

This year the entry form will be done online. An email with a google form link will be <sup>Sent</sup> set out in Term 3.

### **Projects**

Please see the Growing and Art Construction page in this booklet.

All children who are not bringing an animal to Agricultural Day are required to complete a "Succulent Garden" or a "Papier Mache Animal". If you have any queries please contact the office.

### **Trophies**

Can all trophy winners for 2022 please return their trophies (cleaned) to the school as soon as possible. You do get to keep miniatures you were given.

### **Sponsorship**

Do you have a contact within a local business? Each year our Agricultural Day is generously supported by a loyal group of local firms. This support is fantastic and we would be lost without it. We need to secure support. We would also like to cast the net wider though and would love to hear from anyone with contacts within a local firm who may be able to support us in some way. Every little bit helps! Please contact the office if you can help.

**REMEMBER** – this is our major fundraising event of the year. Without it, your children will miss out on vital educational assistance.

**WE NEED YOUR HELP EITHER ON THE DAY OR DURING THE BUILD UP**

Our next meeting is **13th June** in the staff room; we would love some new faces on our committee as this always gives a new perspective on things and new ideas.

**Agricultural Club Day Committee**

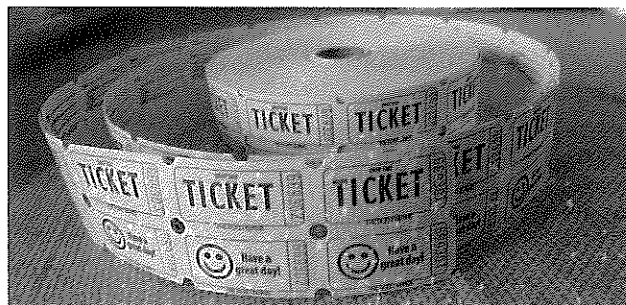
# Eftpos and Cashless Tickets

There are two options for purchasing items and paying for activities on Agricultural Day this year:

- Eftpos from the office - to purchase Karaka Kash or pay for auction items
- Cashless tickets (pre-purchased or available on the day from the office)

All stalls and activities e.g. bouncy castle, cakes etc are going to be run using a cashless ticket system. All activities/food/stalls will have numbers showing how many tickets are required.

- Tickets will be available to pre-purchase from the office from 28th August to 13th September only. This option **is highly advisable** and is the fastest way to get your tickets for the day instead of standing in queues.
- You will be able to collect your pre-purchased tickets from the office on Agricultural Day.
- There will also be tickets available for purchase on the day from the office.
- The amount of tickets you purchase is up to you – tickets will cost \$1.00 per ticket.
- It is important you use all the tickets you have purchased **as there will be NO REFUNDS for unused tickets.** More information will follow.





# Preparing Your Calf for Agricultural Day

Calves must be born between 01 June and 31 August of the current year.

Calves must have a nait tag in their ear on Agricultural Day. A calf requires a nait tag before it is 6 months old or before they move off farm whichever is sooner, which is required by law. You don't need to tag an animal with your own nait tag if it already has one which it should, if you have purchased it from the saleyards or from a local farm. For more information go to [www.nait.co.nz](http://www.nait.co.nz).

## **Selection of the Calf**

Calves are best sourced from a local farmer if possible as calves from the saleyards have been exposed to numerous bugs, viruses and stress. Buy a healthy calf that is at least 4 days old that has been well fed on colostrum. The calf must be less than 14 days old and cannot be left on its mother. Look for small dry navels, pricked up ears, firm faeces, clear bright eyes, moist noses, shiny coats (breed dependent) and playful movements.

After transport or if the calf will be changed from whole milk to milk powder, feed electrolytes such as Revive or Diarrest for the first 12 hours to prevent scours.

Take note of your calf's date of birth as this is required on your entry form.

If a bull calf is chosen he should be castrated with a rubber ring within the first 3 weeks to become a steer (ensure both testicles are down before releasing the ring).

Excess teats can be removed at debudding time (6 weeks) for dairy types.

## **Basic Rearing Needs**

- ☐ 2-3 10kg bags of milk powder
- ☐ Calf feeder (bottle with teat or feeder)
- ☐ Meal from 1 week of age
- ☐ Halter and lead
- ☐ Brush
- ☐ Drench
- ☐ Vaccine
- ☐ Cover

## **Feeding Program**

Various calf milk powders are available from Farmlands, Wrightsons or RD1. Follow the mixing and feeding instructions on the bag. Once your calf is drinking well, feed at the upper limits of the recommendation so it grows well. For best results milk feed your calf twice daily until Agricultural Day. Depending on the breed/size of your calf this would usually be 2-3 L 2x daily increasing gradually to 3-4 L twice daily by 6 weeks of age. Do not overfeed and avoid sudden changes in the type, quantity or temperature of milk or milk powder as scouring can result.

Calf meal should be fed from 1 week of age and chaffage or hay can also be offered. Allow to graze on reasonably long grass everyday once it is over 2 weeks of age.

Clean drinking water must be provided.

# Preparing Your Calf for Agricultural Day (cont.)

Calves are judged on condition. This means a well-done calf without any signs of grossness. This appearance will vary with the breed of the calf. If the calf is overdone it will be penalized, and any penalty will be proportionate to the degree of over-condition. A calf should be smoothly covered but its hips, and pins should stand out, and there should be a "washboard" effect when the hand is rubbed along the ribs. Over-condition is reflected in a calf that has a gross appearance, even a "bullish" appearance with fatty cheeks, neck and shoulders, with fleshy ribs and thighs, and with udder development showing appearance of fleshiness or fatness.

Under-condition however, is where most calves lose marks. A calf with definite signs of weakness in this direction or of thinness is placed under an almost impossible handicap.

## Housing

Provide your calf with a clean, dry, draught free shed with wood shavings or bark on the floor when it is very young for optimum health.

A cover (obtained at Farmlands, RD1, Wrightsons or the Saddlery Warehouse) will keep your calf's coat sleek and assist in its growth by keeping it warm.

## Health

Contact a vet at the first signs of ill health e.g. scouring, lack of appetite, a swollen navel or joints/lameness, signs of pneumonia, lethargy or hair loss. The Agricultural Day judges and stewards will disqualify a calf from participating in the competition if they judge the calf to be in poor condition.

Calves should be vaccinated with a 6 in 1 vaccine at 6 weeks of age at the latest and then given a booster shot 4 weeks later. This vaccine prevents some nasty diseases including sudden death.

Drench for worms from 6-8 weeks old, unless otherwise advised by your vet.

Lice are a common problem. These can be controlled either using pour-on or injectable drenches. This should be combined with brushing lice eggs from the coat, washing the calf's cover and keeping infected calves gear away from other calves.

## Daily Care

Brush your calf at least once a day for a clean coat and healthy skin.

Never clip or trim the calf- this is disqualified.

Wash it's face to remove any milk residue.

Walk it on a halter and lead and spend time with it.

## Leading

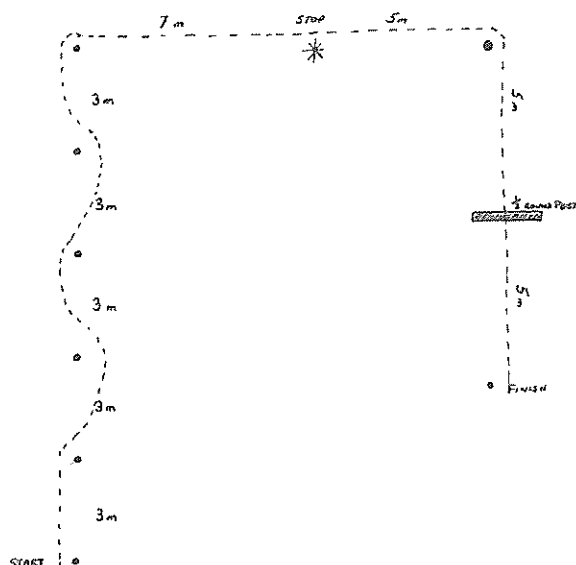
- ☐ The right hand should grip the lead, palm upwards and be some 15cms from the halter.
- ☐ The left hand should grip the lead, knuckles upwards.
- ☐ Stand beside the left shoulder of the calf at all times.
- ☐ Try to keep the calf moving at a reasonable pace, but you should walk at the same pace as your calf, and keep your position beside or slightly in front of the calf.

# Preparing Your Calf for Agricultural Day (cont.)

The leading section is one of the most important parts of the Agricultural Day programme. It demonstrates the bond that has been built up in the months previous between you and your calf. The constant association and training are shown in the trust your calf shows towards you.

The following actions will be penalized:

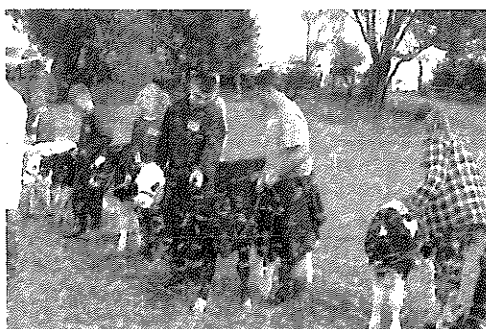
- ☐ Releasing the grip on the rope with the right hand at any time.
- ☐ Touching the calf with the hand during the competition.
- ☐ Slapping the calf with the hand.
- ☐ Slapping the calf on the back with the rope.
- ☐ Jerking the halter.
- ☐ Elbowing the calf or buffeting her with the hip.



## Presenting the Calf

Some important points to remember before you enter the ring at Agricultural Day:

- ☐ Make sure the halter and lead are clean and shiny.
- ☐ Make sure the halter is not too tight or too loose.
- ☐ Clear ears, tail and under shin.
- ☐ Wash off any manure.
- ☐ Give a final brush to smooth down the coat, and remove any loose hair, particularly under the belly.
- ☐ Look neat and tidy yourself.
- ☐ Make sure you do not block the judge's vision of your calf.
- ☐ Be aware of anything the judge may require.
- ☐ Check your calves for lice as this will result in lower marks in rearing.





# Preparing Your Chicken for Agricultural Day

## Housing

A warm dry house with a perch and nesting area is required. This needs to protect the chicken from dogs and cats. They will be quite happy roaming the garden during the day but should be shut in the chicken coup at night for safety. They will also appreciate somewhere to jump on and roost. A thin broomstick handle (a piece of doweling) across the hutch about 15cm off the ground works well. The more you handle and spend time with your chicken the better.

## Feeding

Chicken crumbs for approximately two weeks then moving on to poultry mash or pellets - as much as they like and a constant supply of fresh clean water is required. Household food scraps (bread, greens etc) as well. They will also eat grass, worms and grubs if allowed to roam in the garden. Oyster grit is also good for them. Get the chicken eating grain out of your hand, which will help when it comes to training for calling. The child should always feed the chicken; mum or dad can assist younger children if needed. Give your chicken treats when training it e.g. cat food, boiled egg or mince.

Parents beware - if you have a nice garden this will become fair game for the chicken!!!

## Ribbon events are:

- ☐ Calling
- ☐ Rearing
- ☐ Best Pet (tricks)

## Calling the Chicken

The chicken is held by the Steward while the child stands at a 3m distance. Child calls their chicken in a big voice. Food is allowed to be held by the child to encourage the chicken to come quickly.

*Start*

*X.....*

*3 metres*

*Held by Steward*

*Child calling in a big voice*

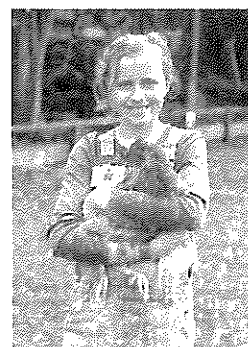
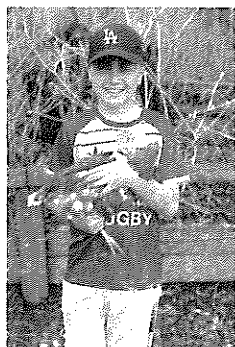
## Rearing

All chickens should be about seven weeks old; rearing being the condition the chicken is presented in on the day, so feed them well.

Don't forget to take your chicken's food and water requirements with you on Ag Day.

## Best Pet (tricks)

The Judge will be looking for evidence of a good bond and trust between the child and the chicken. The child should be prepared to demonstrate any trick they can do with their chicken and to tell the judge what they particularly like about their chicken. Props may be used in their trick e.g. rope, roller skates, pushchair or anything your imagination desires.



# Preparing Your Goat for Agricultural Day

Kids can be located via Trade Me, breeders, web-sites, local contacts or by asking around. If possible, buy from the farm of birth. They should be born in the current year. Take note of your kid goat's date of birth as this is required on your entry form.

The kid should be chosen no earlier than 3 days after birth but preferably 5 days after birth, this allows the kid to have its mother's colostrum, which gives protection against diseases and is high in both vitamins and minerals.

On occasion kids have been rejected by their mother, orphaned or are one of triplets, in which case one is removed from the mother as she is not able to adequately feed 3 of them. In these cases the kid may not have received colostrum.

Choose a strong healthy kid with a dry small navel, lively movements, and clear bright eyes.

If a buck (male) is chosen, he should be wethered with a rubber ring from 1 week old, otherwise he will become smelly and possibly aggressive as he reaches maturity. Ensure both testicles are down before releasing the ring.

If kids are to be dehorned, they should be debudded by a vet at 2 weeks of age. Failure to do this at the correct age often results in horn re-growth. Dehorning adult goats is often very unsatisfactory.

## Basic rearing needs

- ☐ 2 x 10kg bags of milk powder
- ☐ 2 x lamb teats (it pays to have a spare in case they get chewed)
- ☐ Or complete bottle and teat + spare teat
- ☐ Lamb or multifeed pellets
- ☐ Collar and lead
- ☐ Drench
- ☐ Vaccine
- ☐ Cover (optional)



## Vaccination and Drenching

If the mother of your goat was not vaccinated with a 5 in 1 one month prior to kidding or if you do not know if it was vaccinated, the kid should be vaccinated with a lamb vaccine (PK/Antitet) from 1 week old.

Your kid should also be vaccinated with a 6 in 1 vaccine at 2 weeks old and then given a booster shot 1 month later. This vaccine prevents pulpy kidney disease, tetanus, black disease, malignant oedema and blackleg. These diseases can kill the healthiest and largest of kids.

Drench at about 4 - 6 weeks old and again at 10 weeks. An oral lamb drench is suitable for goats.

## Feeding

Lamb milk powders are specially formulated to meet the needs of your kid goat. Lamb/goat teats that can screw onto a coke or water bottle or complete lamb/goat feeding bottles are available from rural supply stores.

Mixing and feeding instructions are clearly written on the bag. Avoid sudden changes in the type (brand), quantity or temperature of milk or milk powder.

For best results milk feed your goat until Agricultural Day. When feeding your kid in the first 5 days, watch that its tummy doesn't get over distended. As a guide, feed 20% of body weight daily split into 5 small feeds. For example, a 3kg kid needs 600mls per day fed at 120 ml per feed. After 5 days the feeding can be dropped to 4 feeds per day.

# Preparing Your Goat for Agricultural Day (cont.)

but the volume needs to be maintained. By 3 weeks of age they can be on 3 feeds per day drinking the volume according to the instructions on the milk powder packet. Ensure your kid is in good body condition. Your goat (depending on how old) should be around 10kg by Agricultural Day. A skinny kid is not acceptable.

Thoroughly clean bottles and teats after each feed and ensure the opening of the teat is not too large as the lamb will consume its feed too quickly predisposing it to bloating.

Supplement the milk with a lamb or multi-feed pellet.

Kids require access to good quality longish green grass every day. A lawn is inadequate nutrition for a kid.

Fresh water should be provided at all times.

## Housing Requirements

A clean, dry, warm and draught free house or kennel is required. Kid covers are available from your local farm outlet. Sudden changes in temperature when it is small can cause pneumonia and it will grow better if it is not using energy to keep warm. A dog cover is ideal while it is small.

## Daily Care

- ☐ Regular feeding
- ☐ Wash its face to remove any milk residue
- ☐ Walk it on a lead and play with it
- ☐ Brush it at least once a day
- ☐ Practice calling your kid before each feed

## Points to remember

- ☐ Hooves should be trimmed and clean
- ☐ Hair around the hooves should be clipped
- ☐ Make sure your pet's face and ears are clean
- ☐ Trim long hair under its tail
- ☐ Brush it often to get a nice finish on the coat and remove loose hair
- ☐ Ensure the collar is loosened regularly so it is not too tight otherwise it will wear the hair off around its neck

## Lice control

Lice are a common problem. Lice treatments are available from your vet.

It also helps brushing the kid daily to remove the dead lice eggs. If your kid gets lice you also need to isolate it from other goats.

## Scours - If your kid scours,

- ☐ Alternate between 120 ml milk and 120ml of good quality electrolyte such as Diarrest® or Revive®. This should be done over 6 feeds a day leaving 30 minutes at least between feeds. As the scouring improves, electrolyte feeds can be slowly replaced with milk feeds over a period of 2-3 days.
- ☐ If the kid will not suckle tube feeding will be necessary.
- ☐ Keep it in a clean, dry draught free environment and keep warm (hot water bottles are great) or a kid cover.

## Poisonous Plants

Goats have a love of garden plants, however they are unfortunately not able to determine which ones are poisonous. Many plants that are potentially poisonous or have poisonous parts are found in our gardens at home.



## Preparing Your Goat for Agricultural Day (cont.)

Here are some examples:

Box (Buxus) and its relations such as the Allegheny spurge used for ground cover. Also many plants in the forget-me-not family which have harsh bristly leaves, and bracken or rarauhe. Members of the erica or rhododendron family eg. calico bush and its close relations. Camelia, daphne, azalea, daffodil, delphinium, ferns, snowflake and snowdrop, hyacinths, hemlock, cress, red maple, oak, oleander, arums, ivy and five finger, swan plant, heathers and rhododendrons, lilies, poppies, clematis, cyclamen, poinsettia, hemlock, titoki, fox-gloves and snapdragons and rhubarb leaves. Many species in the large legume or pea family and the rose, peach and apple family are poisonous to some extent.

### Other Health Issues

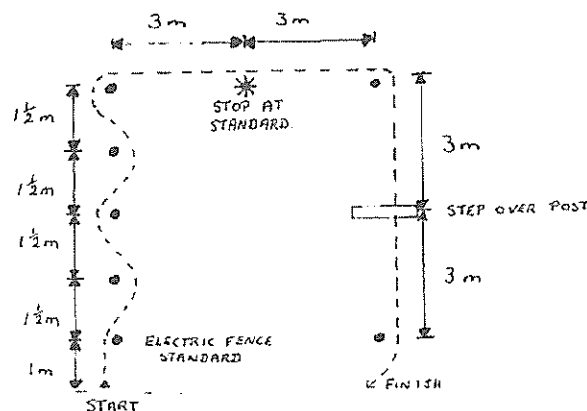
Contact your vet if you notice any of the following

- Eyelids turned inwards or a discharge coming from the eyes
- A swollen navel or joints/lameness
- Nasal discharge/pneumonia
- Bloating-**this is an emergency** as the kid can die very quickly from abomasal bloat
- Lethargy, lack of drinking, scouring or off-colour.
- Weakness-goats can suffer from selenium deficiency.

### Leading Section

Collar and lead is all that is necessary. Set up the course below to practice leading your kid around. It is important to be patient and spend time talking to and patting your kid so it will become used to you.

Hold the lead approximately 200-300mm away from the head with right hand fingers upwards. Allow for a loop between the hands and with the left hand hold the rope, knuckles upwards.



### Calling Section

Now you have begun feeding your kid, it has become used to this and will now respond to your call. It will start to follow you anywhere coming when called whether or not you have a bottle of milk. On the day the judge will hold your goat while you walk away. When you have stopped and start to call the goat, the judge will let it go to you. Keep up the calling and it will come to you.

### Rearing Section

This is based on general appearance, condition, size with the age of the goat taken into consideration.

# Preparing Your Lamb for Agricultural Day

Lambs can be found via local contacts or the school office usually has a source. They should be born in the current year.

The lamb should be chosen no earlier than 3 days after birth but preferably 5 days after birth, this allows the lamb to have its mother's colostrum, which gives protection against diseases and is high in both vitamins and minerals.

On occasion lambs have been rejected by their mother, orphaned or are one of triplets, in which case one is removed from the mother as she is not able to adequately feed 3 of them. In these cases the lamb may not have received colostrum.

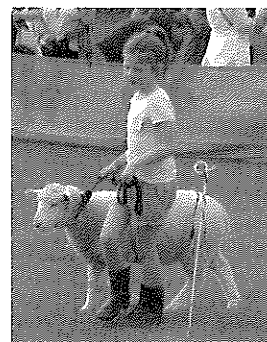
Choose a strong healthy lamb with a dry small navel, lively movements, and clear bright eyes.

Your lamb will need to have its tail docked (a rubber ring placed around the tail). This can be done from a week old, the sooner the better, before the tail gets too big.

If a ram (male) is chosen, he should be wethered with a rubber ring from 1 week old. Ensure both testicles are down before releasing the ring.

## Basic rearing needs

- ☐ 2 x 10kg bags of milk powder
- ☐ 2 x lamb teats (it pays to have a spare in case they get chewed)
- ☐ Or complete bottle and teat + spare teat
- ☐ Lamb or multifeed pellets
- ☐ Collar and lead
- ☐ Drench
- ☐ Vaccine
- ☐ Cover (optional)



## Vaccination and Drenching

If the mother of your lamb was not vaccinated with a 5 in 1 one month prior to lambing or if you do not know if it was vaccinated, the lamb should be vaccinated with a lamb vaccine (PK/Antitet) from 1 week old.

Your lamb should also be vaccinated with a 6 in 1 vaccine at 2 weeks old and then given a booster shot 1 month later. This vaccine prevents pulpy kidney disease, tetanus, black disease, malignant oedema and blackleg. These diseases can kill the healthiest and largest of lambs.

Drench at about 4 - 6 weeks old and again at 10 weeks.

## Feeding

Lamb milk powders are specially formulated to meet the needs of your lamb. Lamb teats that can screw onto a coke or water bottle or complete lamb feeding bottles are available from rural supply stores.

Mixing and feeding instructions are clearly written on the bag. Avoid sudden changes in the type (brand), quantity or temperature of milk or milk powder.

For best results milk feed your lamb until Agricultural Day. When feeding your lamb in the first 5 days, watch that its tummy doesn't get over distended. As a guide, feed 20% of body weight daily split into 5 small feeds. For example, a 3kg lamb needs 600mls per day fed at 120 ml per feed. After 5 days the feeding can be dropped to 4 feeds per day but the volume needs to be maintained. By 3 weeks of age they can be on 3 feeds per day drinking the volume according to the instructions on the milk powder packet. Ensure your lamb is of good body condition by feeling over its spine and ribs for a good cover of fat. A skinny lamb is not acceptable at Agricultural Day.

# Preparing Your Lamb for Agricultural Day (cont.)

thoroughly clean bottles and teats after each feed and ensure the opening of the teat is not too large as the lamb will consume its feed too quickly predisposing it to bloating.

Supplement the milk with a lamb or multi-feed pellet.

Lambs require access to good quality longish green grass every day. A lawn is inadequate nutrition for a lamb.

Fresh water should be provided at all times.

## Housing Requirements

A clean, dry, warm and draught free house or kennel is required. Lamb covers are available from your local farm outlet. Sudden changes in temperature when it is small can cause pneumonia and it will grow better if it is not using energy to keep warm.

## Daily Care

- ☐ Regular feeding
- ☐ Wash its face to remove any milk residue
- ☐ Walk it on a lead and play with it
- ☐ Practice calling your lamb before each feed

## Points to remember

- ☐ Lambs should NOT be brushed – this is an instant disqualification
- ☐ Hooves should be trimmed and clean
- ☐ Trim any dags to tidy up around the lamb's rear end
- ☐ Make sure your pet's face and ears are clean

## Scours - If your lamb scours:

- ☐ Alternate between 120 ml milk and 120ml of good quality electrolyte such as Diarrest® or Revive®. This should be done over 6 feeds a day leaving 30 minutes at least between feeds. As the scouring improves, electrolyte feeds can be slowly replaced with milk feeds over a period of 2-3 days.
- ☐ If the lamb will not suckle tube feeding will be necessary.
- ☐ Keep it in a clean, dry drought free environment and keep warm (hot water bottles are great) or a lamb cover

## Poisonous Plants

Lambs have a love of garden plants, however they are unfortunately not able to determine which ones are poisonous. Many plants that are potentially poisonous or have poisonous parts are found in our gardens at home.

Here are some examples:

Box (Buxus) and its relations such as the Allegheny spurge used for ground cover. Also many plants in the forget-me-not family which have harsh bristly leaves, and bracken or rarauhe. Members of the erica or rhododendron family eg. calico bush and its close relations. Camelia, daphne, azalea, daffodil, delphinium, ferns, snowflake and snowdrop, hyacinths, hemlock, cress, red maple, oak, oleander, arums, ivy and five finger, swan plant, heathers and rhododendrons, lilies, poppies, clematis, cyclamen, poinsettia, hemlock, titoki, fox-gloves and snapdragons and rhubarb leaves. Many species in the large legume or pea family and the rose, peach and apple family are poisonous to some extent.



# Preparing Your Lamb for Agricultural Day (cont.)

## Other Health Issues

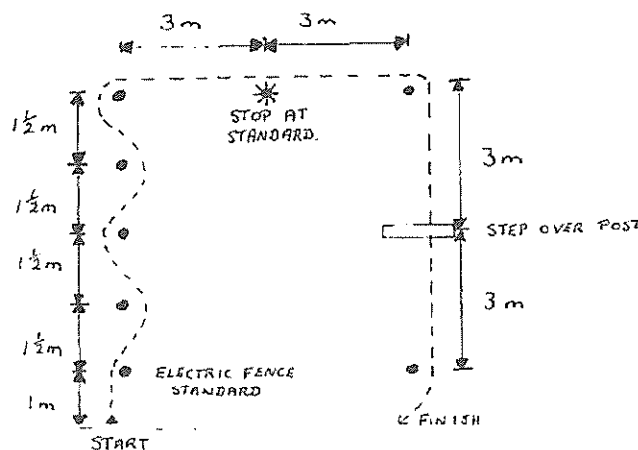
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- Nasal discharge/pneumonia
- Bloating-**this is an emergency** as the lamb can die very quickly from abomasal bloat
- Lethargy, lack of drinking, scouring or off-colour.

## Leading Section

Collar and lead is all that is necessary. Set up the course below to practice leading your lamb around. It is important to be patient and spend time talking to and patting your lamb so it will become used to you.

Hold the lead approximately 200-300mm away from the head with right hand fingers upwards. Allow for a loop between the hands and with the left hand hold the rope, knuckles upwards.

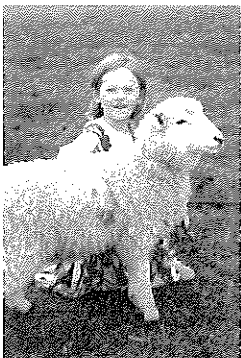


## Calling Section

Now you have begun feeding your lamb, it has become used to this and will now respond to your call. It will start to follow you anywhere coming when called whether or not you have a bottle of milk. On the day the judge will hold your lamb while you walk away. When you have stopped and start to call the lamb, the judge will let it go to you. Keep up the calling and it will come to you.

## Rearing Section

This is based on general appearance, condition, size with the age of the lamb taken into consideration. It is hard to see the body condition of a lamb under its wool. You need to regularly check by feeling your lamb that it has adequate cover over -it should **not** feel boney.



# Pony Ring Rules and Guidelines

1. Classes will start promptly at 9:00am
2. NZPCA approved hard hats to be worn at all times while mounted.
3. Appropriate footwear to be worn by all riders and handlers.
4. One pony, one rider or handler.
5. Riders may compete on or off the lead rein in all ridden events.
6. The judge's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
7. Karaka School and the Agricultural Committee take no responsibility for any accident or injury that may occur to any competitor, supporter, handler, vehicle or equipment.
8. The purpose of the Karaka School Agricultural Day Pony Ring is to have fun. Inappropriate behaviour or comments from competitors, handlers or supporters will result in the competitor being asked to leave the ring.
9. Lead rein entrants must have the rein attached to the nose band not the bit.
10. During the fancy dress class all riders must be wearing boots and an approved safety hat.
11. During all classes children will only be asked to compete at their level and will be judged accordingly.
12. Ribbons will be awarded at the conclusion of each class. Champion and Reserve Combination will be awarded at the prize giving later in the day.
13. No pony is to be left unattended while tied to a float.
14. Ponies will need to be taken home at the completion of the classes.
15. Please take all manure home. Thank You!
16. No horse trucks or floats are to be parked in the school car park.

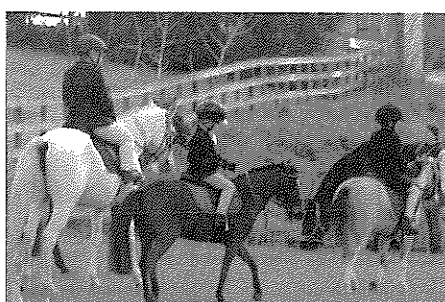
## Pony Classes 2023

### Ridden Classes

- 1- **Best Presented**
- 2- **Best Beginners Pony** - *Judged on manners and being safe for a child to ride and handle.*
- 3- **Best Show Type** - *Judged on type, conformation, paces and manners.*
- 4- **Best Rider**
- 5- **Fancy Dress** - *Hats and boots must be worn.*

Champion and Reserve Champion Combination  
(Awarded during prize giving. Based on points)

*Champion Combination to receive the school trophy.*



# Stall Information 2023

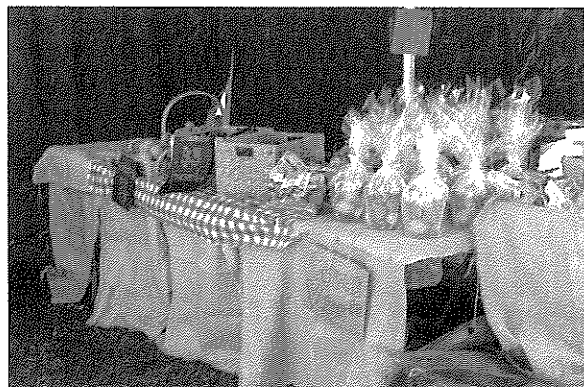
Dear Parents/Caregivers,

We need parental support to assist in the running of the many stalls and activities on the day. **We expect EVERY family will be able to help in some way.** Each class will be designated a particular stall **TBC** (there are also further stalls which will need volunteers). For example in past years we have had the following stalls:

- Flowers, vegetables
- Hair, nails, face painting, painted animals
- Bouncy castles
- Cafe and BBQ
- Cakes and sweets
- Drinks, ice blocks
- Books, raffles and lucky dips
- Coffee carts
- Paintball
- Donut cart
- Fun Zone
- Cultural Food stall

We are asking for **one or two parents to take responsibility for a stall** to ensure that the stall is staffed throughout the day on a roster basis and that the stall is set up ready for business in the morning. **If you are able to take responsibility for a stall please contact Katey Pope 027 4165697**

This year we will be asking for volunteers through the **online booking system** for the stall rosters (the same as we use for Learner Led conferences). Please keep an eye out in the newsletter for further information on how this will work.





# HOME AND SCHOOL PROJECTS

It's time to get your AG on people! We're talking certificates, bragging rights and your name immortalised in the Karaka history books! It doesn't get any better than this! This section of the booklet has information about this year's learner projects.

**At School Projects:** Every learner will complete **THREE** pieces of art/craft consisting of one piece of calendar art and two pieces of art unique to their class. They will be displayed and judged in classes and available to view on Agricultural Day.

**At Home Projects:** Every learner will enter into **one** of the following either 'Rear an Animal' or 'Growing Project' or 'Construction Project'.

**Rearing an Animal:** lamb, goat, chicken, calf or pony. Information on animal care, training and judging is found in this Agricultural Day Information booklet.

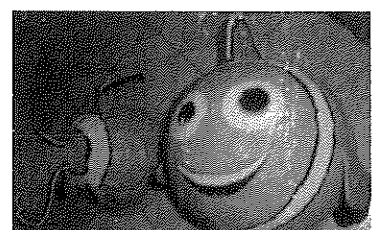
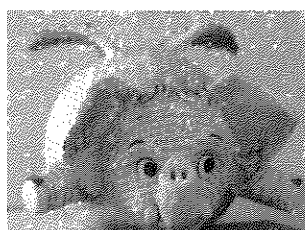
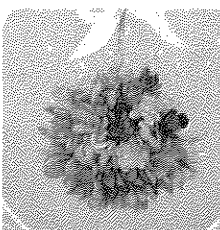
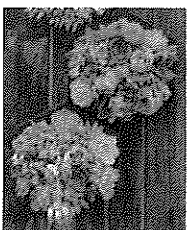
**Growing Project - Category 1: The Graham Family Cup** *(Your entry must meet the following criteria):*  
**Creating a 'Succulent Garden'**

- Plants must be grown from seeds or cuttings.
- Plants must be a range of variety - the more the better!
- Accompanied by a journal - you will need to keep a journal (photos and written captions) as a record of preparation, care and showing stages of growth. The journal will need to show at least 8 weeks of growth and will need to be displayed with the project.
- Container must be no smaller than 50cm square and no bigger than 1m square.
- Completed succulent gardens will need to be brought to the hall on Tuesday 12th September and will be judged before Agricultural Day.

**Construction Project - Category 2: The Holmes Family Cup** *(Your entry must meet the following criteria):*  
**Creating a 'Papier Mache Animal'**

- Minimum size is 50cm square and the maximum size is 1m square.
- We suggest you use chicken wire or cartons to make a frame which you then papier mache on top of.
- Research how to make papier mache using google.
- Once the papier mache is completed and dry you need to paint and decorate your farm animal.
- You will need to keep a photo journal (photos and written captions) that shows the stages of the construction of your animal - you will need at least 8 photos with explanations. The photo journal will be displayed with your animal.
- Completed Papier Mache Animals will need to be brought to the hall on Tuesday 12th September and will be judged before Agricultural Day.

**Completed projects and photo journals will need to be brought to the Hall on Tuesday 12th September. Entries will be judged on Wednesday 13th September.**



# RAFFLE ITEMS

*Please keep this sheet on your fridge*

## Agricultural Day Saturday 16 September 2023

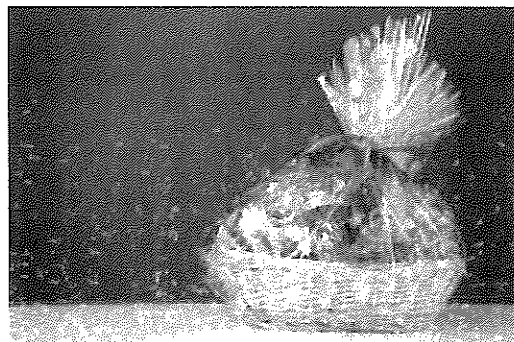
### RAFFLE

Please support Agricultural Day by sending to school (*at least one item per family per week please*). These go towards the raffles on Agricultural Day and we greatly appreciate your support.

Week <b>14 August - 18 August</b>	Bottles (e.g. vinegar, mayonnaise, sauces)
Week <b>21 August - 25 August</b>	Packets (e.g. tea, coffee, paper towels, cereal, pasta)
Week <b>28 August - 1 September</b>	Lucky Dip items for the Lucky Dip stall ( <i>Please send items unwrapped</i> )
Week <b>4 September - 8 September</b>	Tins (e.g. fruit, baked beans, spaghetti)

Please check expiry dates on items before sending them to school.

Children gain house points per item brought in.



# Chicken Order Form

Order forms and money for chickens need to be back at school no later than Friday 23rd June.

Chicken will be available **Friday 21st July** - including a small bag of chicken food. Chickens will be approximately six weeks old on delivery.

**Only chickens ordered through the school are eligible for Agricultural Day.**

*Please Note: Each child must complete an animal entry form as well to register their chicken for Agricultural Day. The entry form is online this year and will be available in Term 3.*

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Please list each child in a family who are having a chicken

CHICKENS

Thank you, we would love to have  chickens.

We enclose **\$10.00** per chicken.

TOTAL \$.....

NAME:.....

ROOM:.....

NAME:.....

ROOM:.....

NAME:.....

ROOM:.....

