

Several intercultivations and hand weedings may be necessary to keep the young plants free from weeds. After January, the crop is usually far enough advanced to look after itself.

In northern districts where weed growth is very fast, the transplanting method should be adopted. The seed is sown in September in rows 12 to 14 in. apart in specially prepared beds at the rate of 1 oz. per chain, using 4 lb. for every acre to be planted. The seed bed is prepared and fertilised in the same way as for growing mangolds in the normal way.

### Transplanting

From December until January, and sometimes as late as February, the mangold plants will be ready for transplanting, although the farmer does not attempt this work if the ground is dry. Mangolds will not develop well if they are transplanted at too young a stage, and best results are obtained if transplanting takes place when the plant roots have begun to swell and are about the size of a man's thumb. The mangolds are planted about 10 to 12 inches apart after the plough, a row being placed every second furrow. Planters soon become expert at the

work, and cover the ground at about one-third the speed of a planter of potatoes.

The mangold plants are placed on the furrow face, so that the succeeding furrow just covers the rooting system. Later, some growers will tramp the soil firmly around the roots. Before planting, a good dressing of artificial fertiliser is applied to the face of the furrow, the quantities applied varying from 5 cwt. to 1 ton. A suitable mixture for some districts would be 4 cwt. superphosphate, 4 cwt. blood and bone, and 4 cwt. 30 per cent. potash salts per acre.

There is no set rate and kind of fertiliser for any crop, and again, as for the seed bed, the amount applied will vary according to the soil fertility and the amount of rainfall—the higher the fertility and the less the rainfall the less fertiliser being required. Mangolds respond markedly to heavy dressings of animal manure or well-rotted vegetable material.

After the mangolds are transplanted no further attention is necessary. From that stage onwards the mangolds can cope with the weeds themselves, for they have a great start on them. The

soil is fine, and intercultivation, by interfering with the rooting system and knocking about the leaves, would do more harm than good.

This system of growing mangolds may appear to incur a large amount of work, but it certainly involves less work than the normal method in ground infested with weed seed.

### Variety and Yields

A popular variety is the Yellow Globe, because of its high yield and solidity. The kind or variety used does not matter a great deal, however, as the higher yielding ones are usually poorer in dry matter content, so that almost any variety will produce about equal amounts of dry matter per acre. The best crops are obtained on well-drained light soils; heavy, poorly drained soils are unsuited to mangold culture.

Being very hardy, the mangold plant does not suffer much from disease, and resists drought conditions better than other root crops. In low rainfall districts its yield is generally about 20 tons per acre. In wet districts the normal yield is about 40

**USE**  
**"CLEANSO"** **SPECIAL DOCKING FLUID**  
 (Registered Pursuant to  
 The Stock Remedies Act)

**"CLEANSO"** when applied to the wound by its **GERMICIDAL** action ensures safety from outside infection. Flies will not attack where "Cleanso" has been used.

**"CLEANSO"** is an ALL PURPOSE ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT and should be used wherever necessary.

ONE GALLON OF 'CLEANSO' SPECIAL DOCKING FLUID will be sufficient for over 2,000 lambs.

Available from all STOCK AGENTS and WHOLESALERS or direct from—  
**FARMERS INDUSTRIES LIMITED**  
 P.O. Box 244, Taupo Quay, Wanganui.

**Ensure SAFE Docking with "CLEANSO"**