THE MAGAZINE FOR FARMING & FORESTRY IN WALES

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Demonstration Sites
Take a look at the 'Focus on Feet' project at Graig Olway

Ash Dieback
Be safe when dealing with trees affected by ash dieback

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Our Farms

A diverse range of projects that will inform future decision-making on Welsh farms are underway on Farming Connect's new Demonstration Sites.

The projects, applicable to dairy, red meat, poultry and forestry, are being rolled out on the 18 farms recruited last year.

Each site will look at the financial and physical impact of any project work on the business, so that other farmers can learn from the experience.

You can identify the sites in your region by looking at our new interactive map on our website and discover more information on the projects undertaken on specific sites applicable to your sector in our Demonstration Network Project Directory.

https://businesswales.gov.wales/farmingconnect/our-farms

RHWYDWAITH ARDDANGOS DEMONSTRATION NETWORK

Demonstration Site Project

Demonstration Site: GRAIG OLWAY, Usk

Technical Officer: Gwenan Evans

Project Title: Focus on feet: reducing lameness in a robotic milking dairy herd

Introduction to project:

On dairy farms, lameness continues to be a major health problem and has a negative impact on overall cow health and production. There is a need to implement new tools and take a whole farm approach to reduce the impact of lameness on cow welfare and production.

At Graig Olway, reducing lameness levels and improving cow comfort have been identified as two of the key goals in improving the welfare of the dairy herd whilst also increasing the milk yield. Due to the farm's voluntary milking system, lame cows are likely to visit the robot on fewer occasions than healthy cows, therefore, lameness has a greater impact on the herd than other systems.

The aim of the project at Graig Olway will be to implement the AHDB Healthy Feet Programme, and assess the impact of implementing key recommendations on lameness and mobility within the herd. Based on current lesion data at Graig Olway, it is expected that a 'blitz' treatment approach to digital dermatitis (DD) will be required. Monitoring the response to this will create the first case study of its kind within a robotic milking dairy herd.

Project Objectives:

The main objective of the project is to determine the accuracy of DD scoring. At the beginning of January 2020, all cattle were mobility scored and DD scored at the feed barrier (Fig.1). These scorings will then be compared to scoring at the foot trimming crush (Fig. 2) to determine the accuracy of lameness scoring techniques.

Following scoring at the foot trimming crush, all cattle with signs of DD will go through the 'blitz' treatment; using licensed topical antibiotics treatment prescribed by the farm vet. They will be re-examined for two consecutive days and repeat treatments given where necessary. Following the initial 'blitz' treatment, all cattle will be mobility scored quarterly to monitor their progress. A mobility management timetable will then be created to ensure that all aspects of lameness management are part of the normal farm routine.

The effectiveness of implementing a targeted lameness control programme will be determined by the lameness levels within the herd. The short-term cost benefit of implementing the 'blitz' treatment control approach to DD in a robotic milking dairy herd will be calculated.

Cow comfort has also been identified as an area for improvement which affects lameness, specifically sole ulcers and DD, therefore, some amendments to management and comfort will be undertaken.

Key Performance Indicators set:

- Reduce Lameness % to <10% (currently 39%)
- Reduce DD % to <10% (currently 39%)

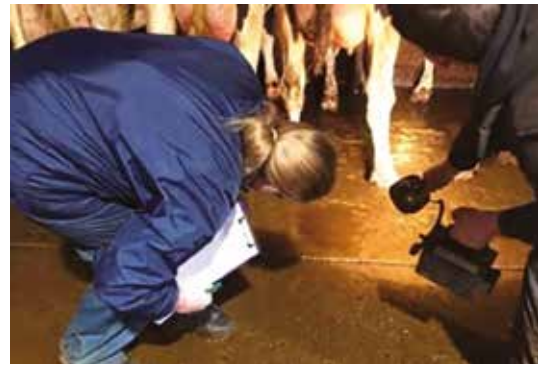


Figure 1. Scoring DD at the feed barrier

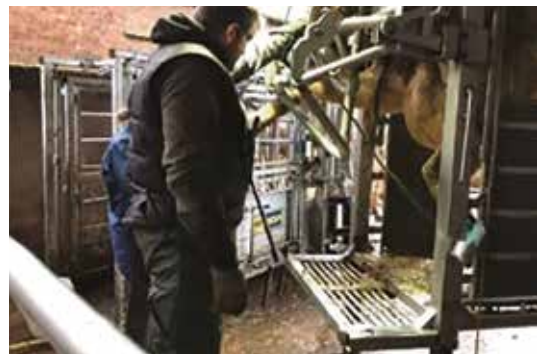
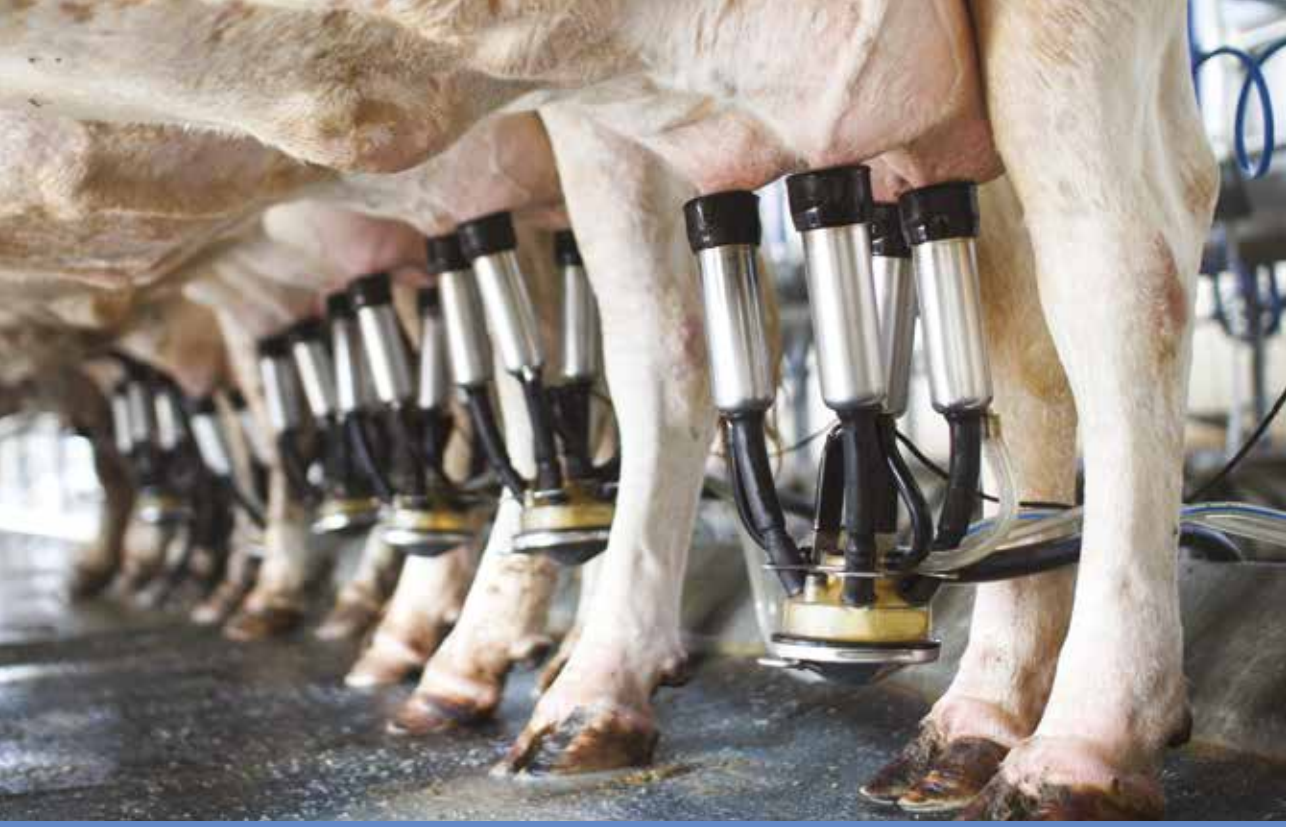


Figure 2. Scoring DD at the foot trimming crush

TIMELINE AND MILESTONES:

- **9 January 2020** – Mobility score all cattle and DD score all cattle at the feed barrier
- **13 January 2020** – All cattle sent through foot trimming crush and DD scored; First treatments began
- **14/15 January 2020** – Cattle with DD are treated first day and re-examined and re-treated if necessary
- **29 January 2020** – Team meeting to create an 'Action Plan'
- **March-June 2020** – Mobility score all cattle every two weeks; Complete some aspects of the 'Action Plan' including tasks to be completed in the first 6 months. (Fit new mattresses/ remove Yorkshire boarding on shed)
- **January 2021** – Review of mobility scores, DD scores and foot trimming records over last 12 months



The Farming Connect Knowledge Exchange Hub

The latest scientific findings and new technologies are essential to the farming and forestry industries. New ways of working and a better understanding of animal health issues enables farmers and foresters to streamline their businesses and become more efficient. But how do farmers and foresters learn about the latest science and new technologies?

The Farming Connect Knowledge Exchange Hub (KE Hub) is a collaboration with IBERS at Aberystwyth University. The staff there play an important role in bridging the gap between research and practice. They have been providing advice and guidance to help shape the projects undertaken on the demonstration network, as well as contributing to the groups who are developing projects through the European Innovation Partnership (EIP Wales).

The following page shows examples of ideas and new technologies from the KE Hub. These are feeding into the new projects being developed within the demonstration network.

To read the Knowledge Exchange Hub technical articles visit *https://businesswales.gov.wales/farmingconnect/business/knowledge-exchange-hub*

There are three areas where innovative automatic lameness detection technologies could be developed: **kinetic** (measures forces involved in locomotion), **kinematic** (measures time and distance) or via **indirect approaches** (uses behavioural or production variables as indicators of impaired locomotion).

1. KINETIC APPROACH

Kinetic automatic lameness include pressure plates which can be placed in parlours or mounted on separate platforms and are up to 96% accurate.

2. KINEMATIC APPROACH

Kinematic automatic lameness developments use movement of hooves/limb joints etc and use image processing algorithms to detect lameness with up to 95% accuracy.

3. INDIRECT APPROACH

Radio frequency identification (RFID) technologies already utilised could be linked to other systems to collect cattle data to analyse for alert patterns.

Infrared thermography, a technology based on detecting infrared light and converting this into temperature profiles is being developed for assessing foot lesions with various success rates.

GPS tracking offers prospects of seeing changes in movement behaviours which could link to lameness and other illnesses.

Indirect automatic lameness detection includes neck/limb mounted accelerometers which monitor activity levels and patterns and can be used to identify onset of breeding receptivity (heats) and even disease. Examples of this technology that are available commercially include IceRobotics, SCR Heatime, Silent Herdsman and RumiWatch.

Automatic milking systems can be linked to detect lameness due to reduction in visits and milk produced.

ONWARDS AND UPWARDS

Pembrokeshire family's 'gate to plate' business model set to grow!

Since returning to their Welsh roots eight years ago, young farmers Steve and Kara Lewis steadily built up a number of flourishing farm-related enterprises at the 30 acre farm they rented from Pembrokeshire County Council near Haverfordwest. Their efforts paid off and last January, the couple and their young children moved to a new 100 acre council-owned farm, West Ford in Treffgarne.

The couple's primary focus is to improve the quality of the grazing and develop their mainly grass-fed flock of 100 commercial ewes. Alongside this, Steve, will also carry on as a self-employed contractor providing pregnancy scanning and freeze branding services.

With more than treble the acreage and potential to increase stock numbers significantly, Steve is determined to expand his successful online and delivery-based business, Pembrokeshire Lamb, which he set up in 2019 with a helping hand from Farming Connect.

Steve credits the subsidised one-to-one Farming Connect business training he undertook with Pembrokeshire-based approved provider, Really Pro, with giving him the strategic vision and skills he needed to set up Pembrokeshire Lamb, supplying boxes of top quality 'gate to plate' lamb, hogget and mutton directly to customers. The two courses Steve undertook were "Business planning and development" and "Marketing your business".

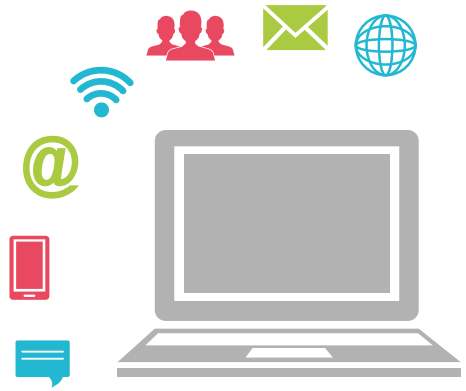
"Within just a couple of months, Kelly Monroe, one of Really Pro's specialist farm business trainers, gave me a new sense of direction; a business and financial plan I understood; a marketing and social media strategy and I had the confidence to launch a new brand that quickly proved credible and appealing to our rapidly expanding range of buyers."

In November last year, Steve took a stand at the BBC Good Food Show at the NEC in Birmingham. It was a brave investment, but the public's positive reaction to the hundreds of hot samples of Welsh lamb served in a range of tasty sauces and marinades developed at the kitchen stove by Kara, gave him a clear direction as to the next phase of development.

"We are now working with Food Centre Wales to develop our own range of Pembrokeshire Lamb sauces, which will add value to our core product of lamb and who knows where this will take us," says a delighted Steve, who is already keeping an interested eye on the 'ready-meals' shelves in his local supermarkets!

Farming Connect's next skills application window will be open from **Monday, 4 May** to **Friday, 26 June**. For further information visit **www.gov.wales/farmingconnect**

Fully-funded IT training ...need a helping hand?



For further information, visit **www.gov.wales/farmingconnect** or call the Farming Connect Service Centre on **08456 000 813**.

FOR COMPLETE BEGINNERS:

A six-week training course, provided via a two-hour session per week, designed to give you basic IT skills you can use within your business. Delivered throughout Wales at a level and pace to suit everyone.

ONE-TO-ONE TUTORING:

Up to two fully-funded two-hour home visits from specialist IT tutors. Training tailored to your requirements, focusing on any problems or gaps in your knowledge.

WORKSHOPS:

Learn how to integrate the latest IT technology into your business, including farm management apps; using drones; creating a website; using social media for your business and online security.

Be safe when dealing with trees affected with ash dieback

Ash dieback, caused by the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*, has now become widespread across Wales. The fungus devastating European ash in our ancient woodlands and semi natural habitat is an accidental assassin because the pathogen lives harmlessly within its host, the Manchurian ash, in the far east, Asia and Japan. However, when Manchurian ash was introduced into Western Europe the fungus jumped species into our own European ash which had no resistance to the pathogen.

Figure 1. Ash dieback - healthy and sick leaves
Reproduced courtesy of the Forestry Commission © Crown Copyright

The ash tree is the third most common native broadleaf species in the UK and is accountable for 5% of our native woodland cover.

There are major consequences in its decline, none more so than the loss of biodiversity and the decline of ash related ecosystems. These support deep shade intolerant flora such as bluebells and primroses, and also species such as butterflies, bats and dormice. Over 100 insect species are known to be associated with ash, with 27 of these being totally dependent on it.

The disease affects the tree's vascular system. The pathogen creates a toxin called Veridiol which causes necrosis in the sapwood and affects the tree's ability to draw nutrients up into its upper branches. Key diagnostics include the diamond shape surrounding the shoot growing out of the stem and the purple hue surrounding the infected area.

The fungus overwinters in leaf litter on the ground, particularly on ash leaf stalks. It produces small white fruiting bodies between July and October which release spores into the surrounding atmosphere, which are then taken in through the leaf.

Mature ash trees infected by ash dieback may survive for several years, but often succumb to a secondary attack by other pests or pathogens, including honey fungus. This is a parasitic fungus that damages and kills the roots of many trees which can cause root-rot and lead to the tree falling.

The health and safety aspect when felling is of primary importance, and farmers and foresters should be aware that mature trees that have succumbed will have started to deteriorate. Trees will rapidly lose timber strength and integrity and are prone to structural failure, but also, the tree itself becomes unstable due to a dying root system and will be prone to wind blow, making the management and felling of infected trees hazardous and costly.

Trees to be felled will have a very high proportion of deadwood in the crown and are also likely to have no significant fibre strength at felling height.

It is therefore essential to consider how to plan felling operations to remove the risk of accident or injury to chainsaw operators working in these areas.

The primary consideration must be whether the job can be done by other means. It is recommended that the best control measure must be to use mechanical harvesting equipment where the operator is in a protective cab.

Where this is not possible it is more essential than ever that a chainsaw operator is both competent and properly equipped.

It is important to be aware that the felling of growing trees, including diseased and dying trees, requires a felling licence, unless a specific exemption is applicable.

Figure 2. Where affected trees are much weakened by the disease, the use of mechanical felling is recommended

Felling licence exemptions include the following:

- Removal of deadwood e.g. topping or lopping
- Felling of small trees under 7" diameter
- Timber under a stated volume (2.5 cubic metres per calendar quarter if it's to be sold or 5 cubic metres per calendar quarter for own use)
- Trees in particular locations such as churchyards, gardens and public open spaces, orchards
- If deemed a dangerous tree

The Forestry Act exemption for a dangerous tree should only be used where the following criteria are all met:

- The ash tree is already clearly affected by ash dieback symptoms; and,
- It is within falling distance (i.e. the total height of the tree) of a highway, service network, built infrastructure, or a space with frequent public use; and,
- The greater part of the crown of the tree is dead; and
- Crown reduction works necessary to remove any deadwood would, in the opinion of a qualified professional, significantly harm the vitality (or visual amenity) of the tree.

Additionally, any ash tree showing basal lesions, either with or without evidence of secondary infection e.g. honey fungus, would also fall within the scope of the dangerous tree exemption.

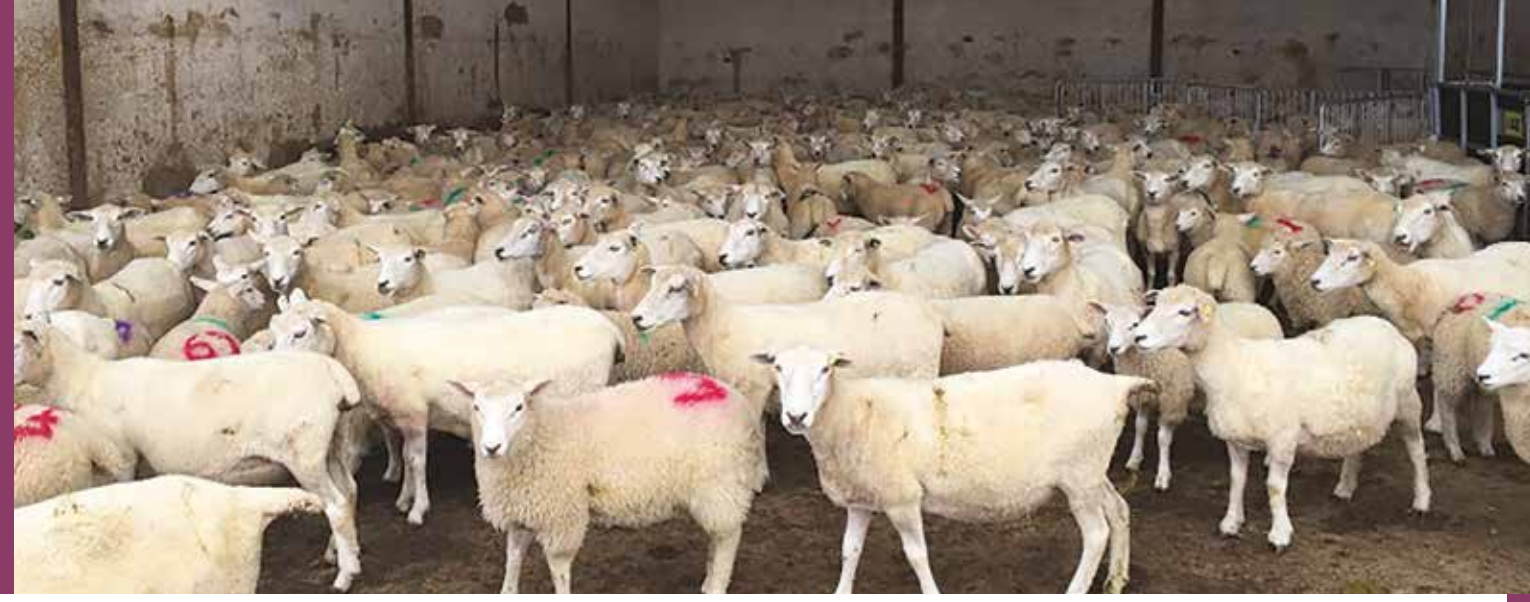
For further information on generic tree safety for landowners and farmers, visit *www.forestresearch.gov.uk/research/common-sense-risk-management-of-trees*

For guidance on the management of ash, visit *www.treecouncil.org.uk/What-We-Do/Ash-Dieback*

Geraint Jones
Farming Connect
Forestry Technical Officer

Method of giving lambs cobalt has no influence on growth rates, study finds

Elan Davies
Farming Connect - Red Meat Technical Officer



Farm trials in Wales examining the effectiveness of different methods of cobalt supplementation in growing lambs have shown health and performance to be the same.

With little published data comparing how cobalt boluses and injections perform in UK conditions, South Wales Farm Vets in collaboration with Farming Connect embarked on a study on three farms.

At a recent Farming Connect event in Pontyclun, the results of the study were shared with farmers and revealed no statistically significant difference in daily liveweight gain (DLWG).

"On average, the lambs that received the injection did gain an extra 3g a day but that is not statistically significant," explained vet Tom Searle, who led the study.

Cobalt is an important constituent of vitamin B12, which is produced in the rumen.

The growing lamb needs just 200 microgrammes of cobalt a day, but without it the animal will experience poor growth and condition, ill thrift, lethargy, reduced appetite and poor-quality wool.

Mr Searle based the study on three farms with different soil types with both lowland and hill sheep breeds and with varying degrees of cobalt deficiency.

All had been routinely giving lambs a cobalt supplement.

On each farm, 140 twin lambs averaging 20kg were weighed and given a selenium and iodine bolus. Blood samples were taken from 20 lambs in each group, and across all the farms, 52% were shown to be deficient in cobalt at this stage.

70 lambs were given a cobalt bolus and their twins given a vitamin B12 injection.

The lambs were monitored for three months after which they were weighed, blood samples taken from the groups of 20 that were originally tested and their DLWG compared.

Whether they had received the bolus or the injection, the average gain was 0.128kg/day, Mr Searle reported.

"In line with other research, there was no statistically significant difference on DLWG between the products."

The effectiveness of products is farm dependent and is likely to be related to the level of deficiency at start of use, Mr Searle added.

Based on the study results, how a farm chooses to supplement cobalt to 20kg lambs should be dictated by management decisions, as each method will perform equally; cost, ease of handling and, if bolusing, the competence of the individual giving that bolus should also be considered.

The second set of blood samples did show that 12% of lambs were still deficient in cobalt despite receiving supplementation. "Supplement products go some way to addressing deficiencies, but as this study shows they are not fool-proof," said Mr Searle.

Cobalt is converted to vitamin B12 by the rumen microflora. This vitamin is then absorbed by the lamb in small quantities.

Vitamin B12 is an essential component of enzymes within the lamb which are involved in protein, fat and carbohydrate metabolism.

If cobalt is in short supply, this will restrict the manufacture of vitamin B12 and will result in the lambs not being able to grow and function properly.

Mr Searle said his recommendation for ensuring lambs have sufficient levels of cobalt is to give a vitamin B12 injection at three weeks old, to prevent a post-weaning growth check. This will be effective without requiring a functioning rumen, he said.

"Using data from New Zealand, giving 0.5ml of vitamin B12 at three weeks of age will maintain adequate blood levels for up to four months," he said.

"A higher dose of 1ml can be given to ewe lamb replacements and, in some animals, this can ensure adequate blood levels for eight months."

But further research on its effectiveness in Wales is needed, Mr Searle added.

Farms with deep sandy soil or an alkaline pH are more likely to have issues with cobalt deficiency.

Plant type is also important; legumes are better at concentrating cobalt than grasses.

Liming also reduces cobalt uptake by plants, while heavy rainfall will leach cobalt from topsoil.

Rapid growth of forage crops also dilutes cobalt.

Elan Davies, Farming Connect red meat technical officer, said cobalt supplementation should be a priority this season as the wet winter could impair trace elements availability and affect lamb growth rates.

"Correct trace element supplementation of lambs is vital to ensure they achieve maximum growth rates, with cobalt often having the greatest effect," she said.

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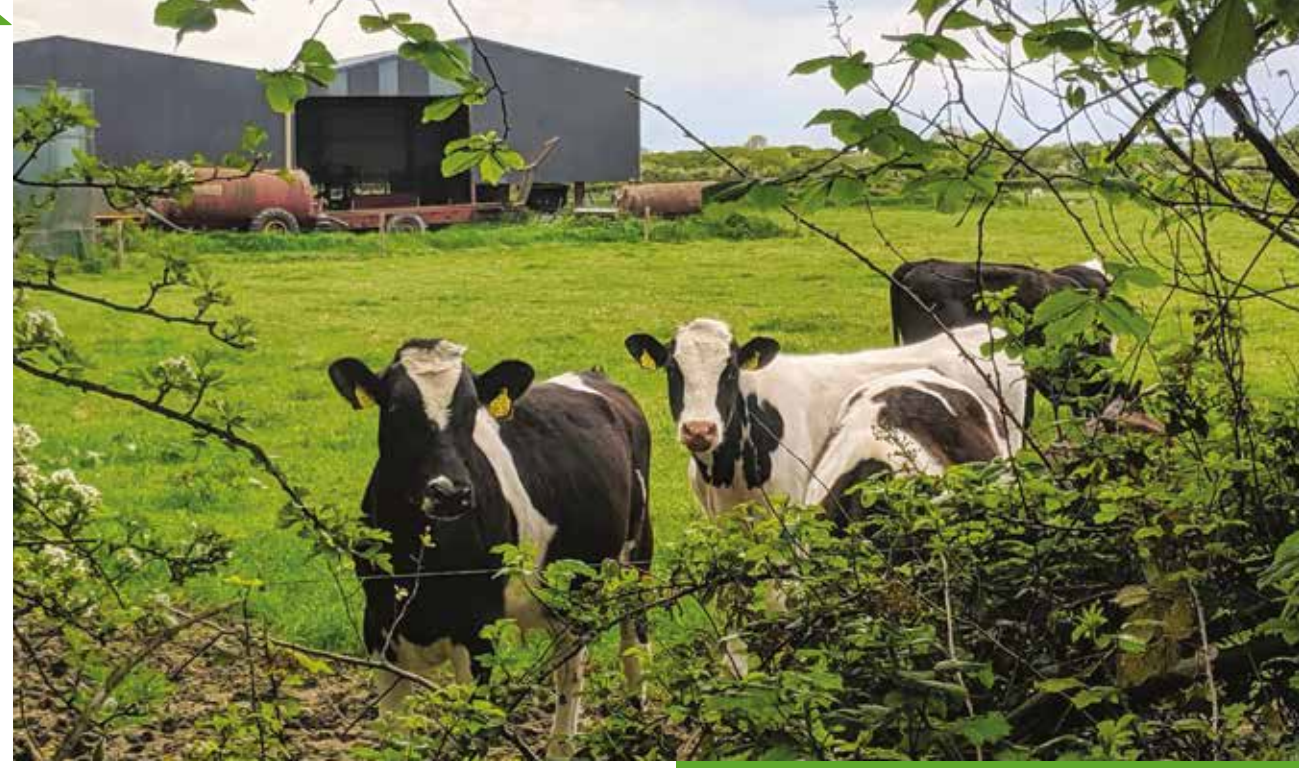
High index bulls can reduce surplus of dairy bull calves on Welsh farms

Serving heifers earlier and utilising different synchronisation techniques can allow block-calving dairy farms to achieve a better return from investment in sexed semen, and reduce the numbers of surplus dairy bull calves.



As pressure mounts on milk producers to minimise the number of dairy bull calves put down at birth, herdswoman Kirsten Hoggard has been investigating options for the 350-cow autumn calving herd she runs at Boncath, Pembrokeshire.

Kirsten was awarded Farming Connect Management Exchange Programme funding to study the progress farmers in Ireland are making in reducing surplus dairy bull calves.

"I wanted to use this project as an opportunity to explore different options, turning these animals from a waste product into an asset to the farm business by adding value to each cow's lactation," she said.

At Clonakilty College in Cork, she gained knowledge of both the positive and negative roles of sexed semen.

"One of the positives we talked about was using sexed semen to help streamline heifer rearing by only breeding replacements from the 'best' cows to help accelerate genetic gains," she said.

"This is a really helpful tool in expanding herds, without jeopardising biosecurity, and it allows the breeding of a larger percentage of the herd to beef, potentially making more money from the increased beef output."

But there are negative aspects to sexed semen because conception rates can be less than half that of conventional semen; this decreases the days in milk of the first lactation heifers that don't hold to sexed semen, making it an expensive means of getting replacement heifers, says Kirsten.

"Although we could try to minimise this loss by increasing the submission rate to counteract the loss of conception, Stephen Butler of Clonakilty College suggested serving heifers earlier with sexed semen as this is less impactful on the milking herd if they don't catch first time around.

"This makes the most of the advanced genetics on the farm by breeding from what should be the best cows on the farm."

Exploring different synchronisation techniques could also be helpful in getting the most out of sexed semen, she adds.

Another option is to use high index dairy beef bulls, an index that is specific for beef bulls that are used on dairy cows, to ensure a high-quality saleable carcass.

A common industry problem is that the focus on beef sire selection, especially with Angus bulls, has been solely based on calving ease.

"This means an animal is bred without confirmation and can sometimes never make a grade when it comes to fattening, making them worthless," says Kirsten.

Since completing her study, Kirsten has evaluated changes she can make and has an action plan in place.

ACTION PLAN...

"We will use sexed semen on heifers, identifying the best genetics and then serving earlier, possibly using teaser bulls to increase conception rates, but going forward, using more sexed semen before conventional to improve the quality of all livestock on farm," she said.

"We will consider the terminal index of the conventional dairy semen and keep Holstein bull calves on an extensive low input system and keep these animals organic to hopefully get a better price for them."

She says the business also plans to use high index bull semen to ensure good quality beef animals and calves born at the beginning of the calving block.

A free-range egg producer says poultry farmers and the industry's supply chain could collaborate to find alternative uses for the high volumes of manure produced on poultry farms in Powys.

After diversifying into free range egg production, Sarah James became aware of the pressing issues around the disposal of poultry waste litter and manure.

"Mid Wales has a very high density of poultry farms. The region can't cope with the volume of manure produced, and there is a growing need to find alternative uses to turn this waste product into an asset and add a further income stream," says Sarah, who farms near Llandrindod Wells.

Poultry waste is not used in an 'informed' way for land improvement, she adds.

"Discussion groups have highlighted that farmers are not testing enough, and when they do, they are not fully understanding the variants and impact of use on the land.

"There is limited data for farmers to use for guidance on how to maximise this valuable asset."

Thanks to a Farming Connect Management Exchange bursary, Sarah visited the Netherlands, Scotland, Northern Ireland and England to study how the poultry industry in those countries is dealing with its waste.

Her aim was to look at the processing of manure and litter for green energy production to offset the carbon footprint of the sector and contribute to the wider issues of Powys' rural economy and growth.

She learnt that any project to process manure and litter needs a high level of investment.

Variation in the quality and method of farming and the quality of the waste determines how it can be used, she discovered.

"All three of the processes I saw in action - anaerobic digestion, incineration and pelleting on a massive scale and on-farm - have pros and cons,I but are also dependent on government grants in the form of feed-in tariffs when looking into the production of green energy," says Sarah.

It also relies heavily on a guaranteed supply of the raw product from the farm.

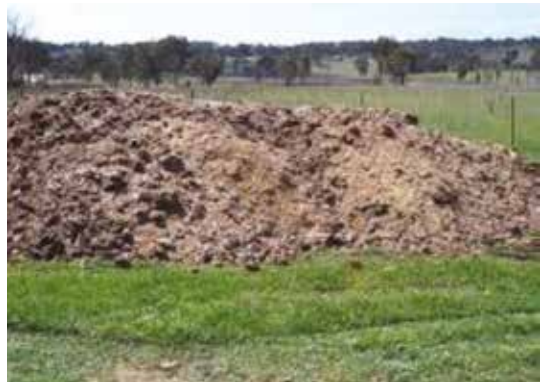
"The solution will need collaboration between groups of farms working together. It will also need to include the wider industry with feed/contract/packer involvement," Sarah suggests.

Sarah has established a website, circularfarming.co.uk, to gather data to help gain a better understanding of the scale of the problem.

Sarah acknowledges there is no 'silver bullet' solution.

"We will need to work together across the industry to find a long-term sustainable solution that can ensure bigger issues, such as the environmental impact emissions, can be addressed to meet industry targets," she says.

"There is a need to gain a better understanding of the problem and quantify this. The solution could contribute to the wider poultry industry becoming carbon neutral."



EIPWALES

Cydweithio er ffyniant gwledig
Collaborating for rural success

TARGETED APPROACH FOR SELECTIVE DRY COW MANAGEMENT TO REDUCE ANTIBIOTIC USE

Three farmers in north east Wales are investigating whether a new piece of technology can help them reach their goal of reducing antibiotic usage without compromising herd health and welfare. The farmers in the group have been working to reduce cases of mastitis on their farms, however, they were still nervous of using teat sealant only when drying off their cows.

QScout Farm Lab is a new piece of equipment that allows for the sampling and testing of each milking quarter using the milk leukocyte differential (MLD) test. Prior to drying off, a milk sample is taken from each quarter and taken to LLM Farm Vets' Wrexham lab by their vet for analysis. It is then determined whether individual quarters require antibiotic therapy to combat an intra-mammary infection, or whether they could be dried off using an internal teat sealant in isolation.

Benefits of QScout Farm Lab

- The test is more accurate than the California Mastitis Test (CMT), which is subject to interpretation, and in addition, the Somatic Cell Count (SCC) test undertaken during the milk recording is only done once a month.
- The test results are available very quickly, meaning that dairy managers have access to the latest udder health data allowing them to be confident in their decision-making for every cow and every individual milking quarter.
- Easy to take samples can be taken in the milking parlour and each cow should be stripped out first before the sample is taken.
- Easy to store; samples need to be kept out of direct sunlight and kept cool, but they don't need to be refrigerated.

Figure 1. The QScout Farm Lab equipment at Lambert Leonard and May (LLM) Wrexham vet practice. The equipment is not yet commercially available to purchase.

FARM FACTS

The three dairy herds have a combined total of approximately 800 Holstein Friesian lactating cows. All herds are located within a similar geographical region.

FARM 1

- 180 all-year-round calving herd
- Grazing during the day from spring until autumn
- Yield of 10,000 litres/cow per year
- Milked twice a day
- Cell count year average is 165,000/ml
- 3-5 cows are dried off each week depending on yield and calving date

FARM 2

- 300 cow all-year-round calving herd rearing their own herd replacements
- Yield of 10,500 litres/cow per year
- Milked twice a day
- Cell count year average is 154,000/ml.
- 5-7 cows are dried off each week depending on yield and calving date

FARM 3

- 300 cow all-year-round calving herd rearing their own herd replacements
- 8,500 litres/cow per year
- Milked twice a day
- Cell count year average is 176,000/ml
- 5-7 cows are dried off each week depending on yield and calving date

Steven Massey, Pentre Isaf Farm, Ruabon, one of the farmers participating in the project, has already dried off 29 cows using this new technology. The tests showed that for 11 animals, only a teat sealant was necessary, saving the use of antibiotics on these cows. Some of these cows that were tested would not have been treated with antibiotics if relying on milk record cell count data alone, meaning that they would have calved down with mastitis.

This new test could give farmers who are nervous about selective dry cow therapy the confidence to start using teat sealant alone, as well as having the definitive information on which quarters require antibiotics.

EAR TO THE GROUND PODCAST

Series of podcasts available to listen NOW.

'Ear to the Ground' is a brand new podcast, the first of its kind to be available in both Welsh and English. It will share technical information, advice, support and inspiration to the farming community in Wales.

The following episodes are now available via the Farming Connect website and also on Apple iTunes and Spotify. Episodes are released every fortnight with a wide variety of topics. Download a podcast to listen in your lambing shed, milking parlour or in your tractor.

Episode 1 - Rotational grazing
Episode 2 - Innovation and Diversification
Episode 3 - Farming the environment
Episode 4 - John Yeomans
Episode 5 - Rick de Vor - Dutch Nuffield Farming Scholar
Episode 6 - Agri Academy Business & Innovation Group – Study Visit to Holland
Episode 7 - Growing Christmas Trees with David Phillips
Episode 8 - Erw Fawr, Farming Connect's Demonstration Site, Holyhead, Anglesey
Episode 9 - Junior Agri Academy Study Visit to Iceland
Episode 10 - Genus' "Feed Face" technology being trialled on a robotic dairy farm
Episode 11 - Farm Diversification with Jeremy Bowen Rees
Episode 12 - Converting to Dairy Farming
Episode 13 - Magic Day and the value of spring grass with Rhys Williams, Precision Grazing Ltd

businesswales.gov.wales/farmingconnect/business/ear-ground-podcast

Listen on...

Farming Connect Website | Apple Podcasts | Spotify

Surgery Timetable:

Title of Event	Date / Time	Contact
Planning Surgery	08/04/20 - 09:00 - 17:00	Delyth Jones - delyth.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
Succession Surgery	16/04/20 - 09:00 - 17:00	Delyth Jones - delyth.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
Marketing & Diversification Surgery	22/04/20 - 09:00 - 17:00	Delyth Jones - delyth.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
Planning Surgery	28/04/20 - 09:00 - 17:00	Delyth Jones - delyth.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
Succession Surgery	06/05/20 - 09:00 - 17:00	Delyth Jones - delyth.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
Marketing & Diversification Surgery	12/05/20 - 09:00 - 17:00	Delyth Jones - delyth.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
Succession Surgery	14/05/20 - 09:00 - 17:00	Delyth Jones - delyth.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
Marketing & Diversification Surgery	19/05/20 - 09:00 - 17:00	Delyth Jones - delyth.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
Succession Surgery	21/05/20 - 09:00 - 17:00	Delyth Jones - delyth.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
Marketing & Diversification Surgery	27/05/20 - 09:00 - 17:00	Delyth Jones - delyth.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk

Surgeries will be held digitally, either over the phone or by video link.
Booking an appointment is essential.

Farming Connect - Update

Following the recent developments with regards to the Coronavirus, all Farming Connect open events and one-to-many events have been postponed until at least the end of May. Please see our website and social media channels for our latest news and updates.

We will make more use of technology and meetings over the phone over the next few weeks in order to continue to provide Farming Connect services. Remember that you're able to contact us on email or over the phone if you have an enquiry.

Please see our website for your local development officer's contact details.

www.gov.wales/farmingconnect

FARMING
connect
cyswllt
FFERMIO
08456 000 813

Farming Connect

- an enhanced programme of support
for farmers and foresters in Wales.

08456 000 813

www.gov.wales/farmingconnect

farmingconnect@menterabusnes.co.uk

Cronfa Amaethyddol Ewrop ar gyfer Datblygu Gwledig
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development:
Europe Investing in Rural Areas

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government