

THE MAGAZINE FOR FARMING & FORESTRY IN WALES

FARMING connect



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Colostrum Quality

Feeding quality colostrum
to reduce health issues

Venture Partnership

Joint venture success for
Gwernant Farm in Llandysul.





One of the highlights of the year for me is the Annual Ram sale at Tregaron for Hardy Welsh rams. There is always a buzz at the sale and a packed ringside of buyers. Trade this year reflected the mood within the industry; while there were plenty of buyers there was an obvious air of caution buyers making sure not to spend too much on a purchase.

With that in mind we are continuing to try and make efficiencies and achieve optimum production, for example 270 tonnes of lime has been spread and we have started to address fields deficient in P and K.

This year's project with Farming Connect was trialling rotational grazing on the upland grazing we have at 1,250 ft. Two fields amounting to 11.7ha were split into 9 paddocks (6 x 1ha and 3 x 1.9ha) and ewes and lambs were allocated. We have been very impressed by the amount of grass grown in the system carrying 163 ewes and twins until weaning and 400 ewe lambs after, we also got 35 bales of good haylage off one of the paddocks while the only fertiliser applied was 1.8 tonnes of 20-10-10 in early May.

As with everything it's a question of getting the right balance, with shelter being an

issue in rough weather, and some fine tuning to be done with the power supply and water system. There is also the need to keep a close eye on worm burdens and feet, but this is outweighed by the potential increase in stocking rate.

Ewes are now on their final round with plenty of grass in front of them, this extended grazing being an added benefit of rotational grazing on a farm where we see very little growth over four months in winter.

Through monitoring and recording weights regularly we have identified the period after weaning to be the weak link in the system. Despite having plenty of grass this year lambs have stalled over a period of six weeks and in collaboration with Farming Connect we intend to establish further projects next season focusing on minimising the post weaning check by investigating on trace elements, health and forage quality.

The rams have been running with 1,100 ewes and hopefully have done their job. Additionally 55 cows are in calf so there will be plenty to keep us busy in the spring. Less stock on the farm at this time of year frees up some time to catch up on some much needed maintenance around the farm, and hopefully an outing to the Winter Fair.

The value of regularly weighing lambs

Fortnightly weighing of lambs is being evaluated as a means of increasing flock profitability at one of Farming Connect's Focus Sites, Birchfield Farm near Llandrindod Wells, where a flock of improved Welsh Mountain and Lleyen cross ewes are bred to produce prime finishing lambs and Mule ewe lambs.

With concerns over extended finishing times over the last two years, this Farming Connect project is looking at the value of the information that can be gained from weighing lambs every two weeks from weaning through to market.

The aim is to use the information on lamb growth rates for:

1. **Better management** of grazing e.g. how often to move lambs and target sward heights
2. **Better timing** of worm control treatments
3. **Better targeting** of testing e.g. for liver fluke or trace elements
4. **Better prediction** of late summer and autumn lamb selling patterns in order to plan grazing and business cash flow
5. **Better understanding** on changes needed in the ewe flock to improve next year's lamb growth rates



The project started in mid-August and the results have already shown that whilst the average lamb growth rate for the lambs was acceptable, there were a few too many 'tail-end' lambs that were below 30kg by the end of September. At this point the focus of the project moved to include ewe management in preparation for lambing in 2018. By working with the farm's vet, they had identified that getting lambs off to the best start in life was an important element in maximising next year's lamb weaning weights and reducing the spread in lamb performance. Ewes were therefore condition scored and allocated better grazing to target an ideal condition score of 3 to 3.5 for tugging. This score is to be maintained through the winter and into lambing. Monthly monitoring of ewe condition score in the lead-up to lambing will allow for better planning of feed requirements. This will also allow for timely flock management changes.

To follow the progress of this project keep an eye out for blog updates on the Farming Connect website.

<https://businesswales.gov.wales/farmingconnect/demonstration-network>

For more information, please contact Catherine Nakielny:
catherine.nakielny@menterabusnes.co.uk / 01970 631 406

COLOSTRUM QUALITY

A recent AHDB Dairy and Farming Connect Calf to Calving event discussed the importance of feeding quality colostrum and minimizing the risk of exposure to bacteria and infection with robust hygiene protocols on farm to maximise early growth rates and reduce health issues such as scouring and pneumonia. Colostrum is vital to the new-born calf as it contains antibodies (also known as immunoglobulins or IgG) to provide immunity, also rich in essential nutrients to provide energy for growth. It is also vital that the 3 Q's are observed:

QUANTITY - The recommendation is to give calves a first feed of 3 litres of colostrum or 10% of body weight. This should be followed by another similar feed within 12 hours of birth.

QUALITY - Good quality colostrum contains at least 50g/litre of IgG. Any colostrum containing less than 20g/litre should not be used. To ensure optimum quality, cows and heifers need to be fit and healthy in the weeks running up to calving, and fed appropriately and in the target body condition score of 3.5.

QUICKLY - It is important that calves receive their first colostrum feed as soon as possible after birth, ideally within 2 hours.

One method of ensuring the correct IgG levels and quality colostrum is fed to a new-born calf as quickly as possible is by using a 'Brix Refractometer' that can simply assess the colostrum at any given temperature. Another method is by using a 'Colostrum Hydrometer' which reads quality most accurately when colostrum temperature is at 22°C and therefore will

have practical issues when trying to feed quality colostrum quickly.

Using this equipment will also highlight any differences or deficiencies in quality between heifer and cow colostrum. If purchasing or using one of these devices is unpractical, it may be a better option to discuss with your local vet who may be able to undertake a test.



Source: AHDB Dairy – 3 Q's of Colostrum Factsheet, AHDB Dairy - Testing Colostrum Quality Factsheet

The amount of colostral antibodies that has been successfully transferred from cow to calf can be measured through a blood test by your vet.

For more information please consult your local vet.

AHDB Dairy and Farming Connect will host a series of **Calf to Calving** events in North Wales over the coming months which will be looking at aspects of heifer management and achieving optimum growth rates.

For more information about these events please contact Rhys Davies: rhys.davies@menterabusnes.co.uk 07985 379880

Welsh Pasture Project Update

Autumn/Winter 2017

As the 2017 grazing season for the majority of Welsh Pasture Project farms draws to a close, the focus will now turn towards Spring 2018. For cattle to utilise quality grass early in the season, achieving the desired closing average farm cover of 2,050 kgDM/ha is important as too much grass left over winter will leave poorer quality swards for first round grazing the following year, and too little will mean a need for supplementation and a later turnout. Farmers must now also take into account that milder winters will mean some winter growth.

The warm and wet weather during September and October drove very good growth rates of between 50-60kgDM/ha/Day with some farms still achieving over 70kgDM/ha/Day. However, cloudy and overcast conditions led to lower sugar and ME values in many swards. Wet weather at the beginning of October caused problems for many heavier farms who had ample farm cover but found clean grazing difficult which left poor residuals and some ground damage.

Table 1 below shows how difficult it can be when trying to graze and keep average covers down with high growth rates. Sometimes the 'grass grows grass' theory can work against you.

Table 1. Autumn growth and cover for Gelli Aur, Farming Connect Innovation Site

Date measured	Daily Growth rate kgDM/ha/Day	Average Farm Cover kgDM/ha
06/09/17	79.2	2,775
12/09/17	44.4	2,770
19/09/17	40.6	2,546
28/09/17	53.3	2,608
03/10/17	74.5	2,641
11/10/17	27.8	2,734

Some farms have attempted to take a late October cut of silage to take these high covers out of the rotation, however the short or non-existent window of decent weather led to many grazing it off or accepting the fact that silage will be of poorer quality. Utilising the surplus cover should be done with the least possible damage to the soil and sward. This could be done by extending the grazing of yearling heifers to shape a wedge ready for 2018.

For more information please visit businesswales.gov.wales/farmingconnect/welsh-pasture-project

Agroforestry/Precision Livestock Farming

THE FUTURE OF FARMING

Adopting new technologies will help us to become more efficient and productive and the aim of the Knowledge Exchange Hub is to help farmers identify which technologies and practices could be of help. More information and articles on the latest research can be found on the Farming Connect website.

AGROFORESTRY

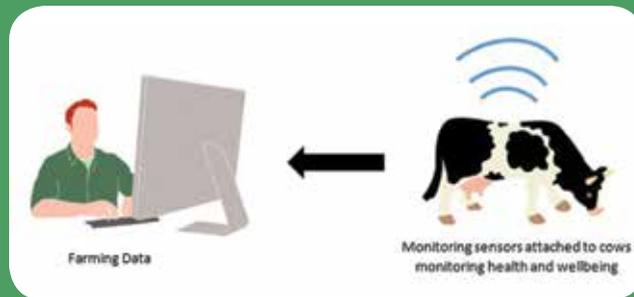
Agroforestry allows multifunctional land use, which can simultaneously benefit food and fuel production, environmental and biodiversity protection, and allow farms to adapt to or mitigate the effects of climate change.

By introducing trees into existing agricultural systems such as grassland-livestock situations, it is possible to improve: biodiversity - animal welfare - food production potential - soil health and functionality - associated crop production - carbon sequestration and storage.

The principles of agroforestry therefore offer a realistic scenario for a more integrated approach to future farm management, which can maintain or improve production potential, whilst also safeguarding farms against the potential impact of climate change.

PRECISION LIVESTOCK FARMING (PLF)

Precision livestock farming (PLF) uses technologies within livestock systems providing opportunities for sustainable development. Adopting these new technologies such as those associated with milking, monitoring and feeding may be advantageous in terms of economic benefits and reducing workload. However, the impact of these new technologies can in some instances increase pressures placed on farmers, for example, managing alarm systems and prioritising cases for intervention. The implementation of new technologies may also have a negative impact on human-animal relationships by reducing the amount of hands on time the farmer spends with the animals. However, animals have been shown to adapt quickly to new technology even enabling them more freedom. The use of precision technologies is modernising the farming profession and a balance needs to be reached between economic benefits and quality of life improvement. PLF has the potential to aid the farmer in the daily management of the farm but ultimately cannot replace the farmer's knowledge and experience.



North Wales sheep farmers set to target new markets thanks to Farming Connect's Agrisgôp programme

Third generation farmer Alan Jones, his wife Bethan and two sons Osian and Morgan farm a 230 acre holding in Chwilog. The family recently set up a secondary enterprise producing ewes' milk for artisan Welsh cheeses from their mixed flock of 20 Friesland and eight Lleyen ewes and say they may not have taken that leap into the unknown without support from Farming Connect's Agrisgôp programme.

Agrisgôp is an action management learning programme which supports groups of like-minded individuals to develop ideas for new business ideas or ventures.

Their local Agrisgôp leader, Geraint, was aware that a number of local sheep producers in his area were already investigating ways of adding value to their sheep enterprises at what is for many farmers an economically challenging and uncertain time.

"Within the facilitated closed environment of an Agrisgôp group, like-minded farmers value the opportunity to talk to each other openly, to work through challenges and issues and to build up trust with other farmers through developing both working relationships and personal friendships," said Geraint.

For Alan and Osian, joining Geraint's group provided support and guidance from other sheep producers and was key to giving them the confidence to further research the market and diversify into the production of sheep milk whilst their study visit to the renowned Anglesey Sea Salt company Halen Môn, taught them the importance of adding value to a core product and of brand building.

Alan recalls those early days when the farmers first met up for their monthly meetings.

"Although some of us were initially reluctant to share ideas and trust each other, we soon learned how much knowledge we had within the group, and it was clear we could support and learn from each other without limiting our individual chances of success. Working within an Agrisgôp group gives you the courage to take those difficult and challenging first steps you need to set up a new enterprise, at a time when many farmers would feel isolated and exposed to risk," said Alan.

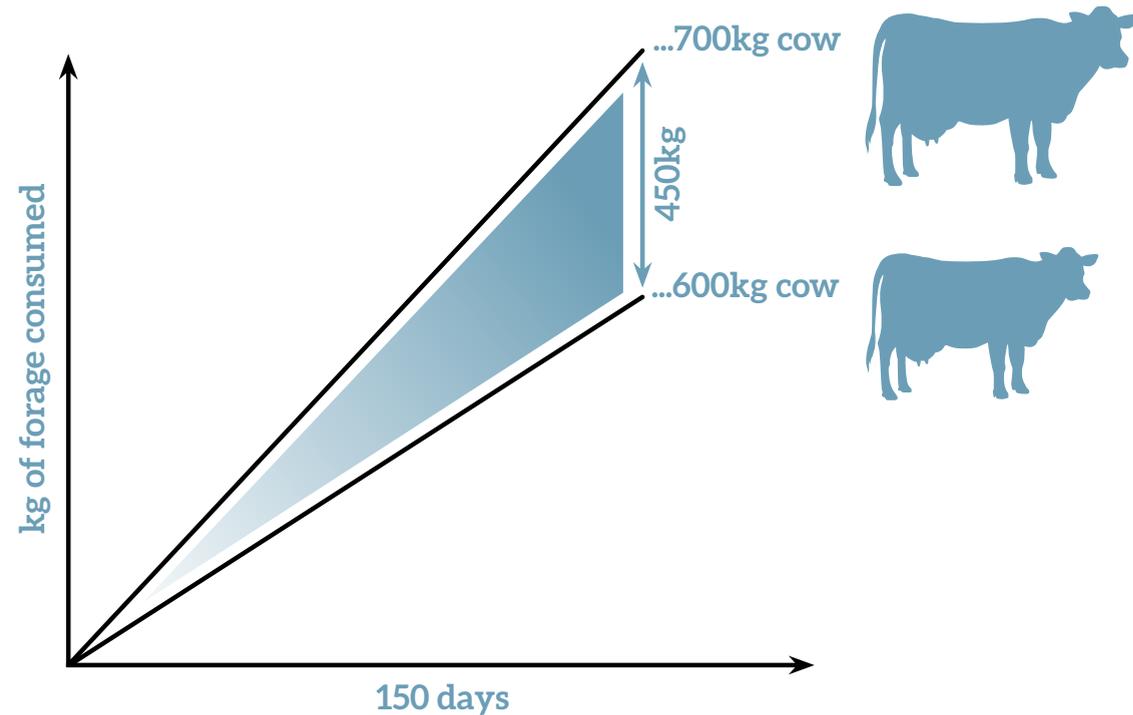
To read the full article, visit the Agrisgôp pages on the Farming Connect website.

businesswales.gov.wales/farmingconnect/agrisgop

Winter dry cow management of suckler cows

With forage and bedding being the two biggest variable costs of suckler cow production, mature cow size, body condition and length of the winter period greatly affect the cost of wintering cattle.

A large 700kg spring calving suckler cow compared to a medium sized 600kg cow over a 150 day winter period may consume an extra 450kg forage per head. At £22/t for clamp silage this equates to a total of £990 for a herd of 100 suckler cows. By targeting a body condition score (BCS) of 3.0 at weaning, a cow can afford to lose 0.5 BCS over the winter period in a controlled manner to calve down at target BCS of 2.5. This would equate to a reduction of 35kgLW or roughly 1,500 MJ of dietary energy by mobilising body fat reserves and consuming a maintenance ration.



There are a number of different options for farmers to consider when formulating a dry cow ration. These can be either a silage, straw or hay based diet but care must be taken to ensure that sufficient effective rumen degradable protein (ERDP) is available to produce sufficient rumen microbial protein. As a general rule rumen microbes will require 9% crude protein per kilogram of dry matter consumed and a good suckler mineral of 100-150g/hd/day.

Table 1. Examples of possible diets

DIET	SILAGE (kg/hd) @ £22/tFW	STRAW (kg/hd) @ £85/tFW	HAY (kg/hd) @ £100/tFW	BARLEY (kg/hd) @ 119/tFW	RAPESEED MEAL (kg/hd) @ £181/tFW	Approximate cost/hd/day
1	17 (restricted)	4.5				75p
2		9.5 (to appetite)		1.0	1.5	£1.23
3			9.5 (to appetite)		0.5	£1.05

Source: AHDB Feeding suckler cows and calves, BRP manual 5 example dry cow diets, based on silage (30% DM/kg, 10.6MJ ME/kg DM), straw (6.3MJ ME/kg DM) or hay (8.5MJ ME/kg DM), fed to a 650kg spring-calving suckler cow, eight weeks from calving and losing 0.25kg/day

Knowing the nutritional value of forage fed to cows is key to rationing cows effectively to meet energy and protein requirements, preparing cow condition in advance of calving and potentially reducing feed costs. Focus Farmer Gwion Owen at Hendre Arddwyfaen is interested in looking at ways to efficiently feed and budget his suckler cows once dried off over the winter period.

Beef consultant Robert Logan, SRUC will be working with Gwion and Farming Connect with project updates and news of open events being available on our website over the coming months.



Returning to her roots, farmers' daughter gets back to basics to develop family farm with support from Farming Connect

Bryony Gittins needed no persuading when she had the opportunity to return to the family farm in Llanthony near Abergavenny, where she grew up helping her parents with the day to day running of the business. In their late teens, she and her siblings had helped their parents to diversify, setting up a successful on-farm riding and trekking enterprise.

Having lived and worked out of the industry for a number of years, in London and more recently in Hay on Wye, where she works as an outdoor pursuits instructor, Bryony is now on a personal mission to bring this family hill farm back to its former glory and earn her livelihood as a full time farmer.

“The farm has been in our family for two generations already, and I didn’t want to see that continuity lost.”

In order to ensure the business reaches its potential again - it includes 276 acres of land within the Brecon Beacons National Park with a further 100 acres rented - Bryony knew she needed to bring her own farming skills and knowledge up to speed, which is when she turned to Farming Connect.

Her parents Colin and Cordelia Passmore have been quietly scaling back their involvement with day to day farming for a number of years. They gave up the demands of their herd of 60 pedigree Hereford cattle in 2016 to concentrate on what they hoped would be the less labour-intensive mixed flock of Lley, Texel and Charollais sheep.

But having decided to reduce the flock size, they found they had a new problem. There was too much grass, which soon became fertile ground for thistles, nettles and bracken.

“Dad advised me to register with Farming Connect, and I soon realised just how much guidance and support is available, most of it either fully funded or heavily subsidised.”

“I remember signing up for Farming Connect business courses many years ago, when we first set up the equine venture, and I’m still utilising those skills today, so I didn’t need much convincing.”

What Bryony hadn’t expected, was that these days you can learn a lot from the comfort of your own home if you are registered with Farming Connect. She first discovered the benefits of e.learning when, having completed an online personal development plan (PDP) that identified not only her strengths but also the gaps in her knowledge, she signed up for Farming Connect’s online farm Health & Safety course. This is essential if you plan to apply for practical training and machinery courses. In order to tackle the issue of poor quality grazing, she then signed up for e.courses on grazing systems and grassland management generally.

“It’s early days, but I am already starting to put into practice what I’ve learnt. The modules emphasise the importance of containing your stock in smaller areas and rotating them to fresh pastures, so we have already started sectioning off by improving all the fencing and gateposts.”

Bryony also applied for one-to-one support through Farming Connect’s mentoring programme. Ben Anthony, an experienced sheep farmer from Carmarthenshire who successfully increased his own flock performance by improving his grazing management through home-grown crops and forage, is now

encouraging Bryony to consider some of the systems and species of grass that he has successfully tried and tested.

Bryony and her dad have 500 ewes going to tup this year, with another 150 joining them next year, and she plans to slowly build up stock numbers in a steady programme of expansion.

“I find Farming Connect open days immensely valuable, and in addition to seeing what works well for other farmers, I’ve learnt so much on topics ranging from worm resistance in sheep through to grazing management,” says Bryony. She also recently obtained her PA1 and PA6 pesticides certificates, funded through a Farming Connect training course.

Her parents wound down the riding enterprise some years ago, but Bryony is already talking about the future and the opportunities for a new stream of income!

“Get the farmland and stock performing at their best again and then who knows what will follow!”



For more information on **Skills and Mentoring** visit businesswales.gov.wales/farmingconnect/skills-and-mentoring

Farming Connect is funded by the Welsh Government and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.

Final Report on Cae Haidd Round Bale Sheep Feeding Study

With winter approaching faster than most of us would like, soon many of you will be thinking of your feeding regime in preparation for next year's lambing crop. Feeding big bales in round feeders is a common method, and as part of the project undertaken by Gethin Prys Davies and Dr Dave Davies, Silage Solutions Ltd at Cae Haidd last spring we tried to answer two key questions.

1. How much of the silage is wasted either through deteriorating quality or physically not consumed as it is dragged out of the ring feeder and trampled into the surrounding soil?
2. Is sufficient silage available to meet the expected nutritional requirements of pregnant ewes?

METHOD

Two groups of 30 and 60 ewes were established, which were matched for stage of pregnancy and breed with an average live weight of 65kg. In total 5 bales were fed to each group in succession starting in January 2017. Immediately after opening the bales they were weighed and a silage sample taken (for NIRs predicted analysis). Silage samples were subsequently taken on an almost daily basis from within the ring feeder until little remained and a new bale was fed with the same sampling regime. Also, on an almost daily basis wasted silage from outside the ring feeder was removed, weighed and sampled (NIRs predicted analysis). In addition a subsample of each sample was dried in the oven to obtain an accurate assessment of the %DM. Temperature was also measured in the bale to assess aerobic spoilage of the silage.

RESULTS

The mean compositional analysis of the 5 bales/group and bale weight are shown in Table 1. Also in the table are the mean number of days each bale was fed for and together with the bale weight, %DM and group size a mean daily silage DM consumption has been calculated, in this instance assuming that all silage within the bale was consumed.

Table 1: average results for weight, nutritional quality and maximum potential daily intake/ewe.

	30 Ewe	60 Ewe
Days feeding	8.25	4.25
% DM	37.9	47.6
D Value (%)	59.1	57.5
ME (MJ/Kg DM)	9.45	9.2
Crude Protein (% DM)	11.24	11.01
NDF (%DM)	49.72	49.66
ADF (%DM)	31.03	31.18
WSC (%DM)	3.38	4.84
Ash (%DM)	6.62	6.32
pH	4.54	4.75
Bale (FW Kg)	635	621
Bale (DW Kg)	240.7	295.6
If all eaten weight consumed/day/ewe kg/DM/ewe	0.97	1.16

Once the wasted silage is taken into consideration (see Table 2) then it is clear to see that this has a significant impact on the quantity of silage DM consumed per ewe/day.

Table 2 Indication of the Kg DM lost, the % of the bale lost and the total silage DM intake/ewe/d

	30 Ewes	60 Ewes
Silage kg DM wasted	69.38	56.33
Kg DM wasted per ewe	2.31	0.94
% DM wasted	29.38	20.99
Total intake kg/ewe/d	0.69	0.86

In terms of the nutrition of the ewes they were consuming 28.9% and 25.9% less silage DM than would be expected if there were zero losses. This is unlikely to be occurring on an equal basis both in terms of day to day or by ewe to ewe. It is likely that certain ewes in the group on certain days after feeding are likely to have a much lower intake and these ewes are those that are then likely to lose their lambs or have low milk production post lambing and so produce lambs with slow growth rates.

If a figure of £120 to produce 1T of silage DM and an average bale weight of 268 kg of DM/bale is used then a bale costs £32.16 to produce. The DM losses/bale equates to a monetary value/bale of £9.45 and £6.75 respectively for the 30 and 60 ewe groups. It also means that approximately 30% and 21% more silage is required to be produced than is utilised with the associated loss of productive land for other enterprises and the associated greenhouse gas imprint associated with these production losses.



Figure 1 indicates the cumulative daily losses over the feeding period. The data shows that the 30 ewe group had lower losses on day 1 than the 60 ewe group but due to the longer feeding period the losses were greater.

NB. Only the first 4 days are shown in the graph, which represented most of the feeding period for the 60 day group whereas an average further 4 days of feeding were required on the 30 ewe group.

Raw milk sales secure future of Welsh family farm

A vending machine dispensing raw milk produced by one of the last remaining pedigree Ayrshire herds in South East Wales has helped to secure the future of that herd.



Raw milk vending machine at Gelli Farm

Robert and Kath Granville were almost forced out of business when their milk price plummeted to 9.75p a litre. The prospect of losing the Gelligaredig herd that Robert's family established at Gelli Farm in 1945 prompted a rethink.

With support from Farming Connect Development Officer, Catherine Smith, they registered with Farming Connect and accessed Business Planning advice from Russell Thomas of Kite Consulting, funded through the Farming Connect Advisory Service.

They explored the potential in selling raw milk direct from the farm. "Russell could see a niche for what we had in mind and the business plan demonstrated that we could make it work with the number of cows we had," says Kath.

After a series of Food Standards Agency tests, they were licenced to sell raw milk on their farm at Cefn Cribwr, near Bridgend.

The couple invested £14,100 in a vending

machine, established a retail area at their farm gate and opened for business.



Daily sales have since averaged **55 LITRES** with customers within a 30-mile radius paying **£1.20 for a litre of milk** or **£2.20 for two litres** compared to the **18 pence per litre** they currently receive for their bulk milk sales. That milk is sold fresh from the vending machine daily.

Marketing has been important and this is where the couple's three daughters, Mary-Jayne, Beth and Kate, have supported the venture. "The girls have been fantastic, they have taken care of all the social media side of it," says Kath.

"They love the farm and it is because of them that we have really fought to keep the business going."

Farming Connect Advisory Service
08456 000 813



"This agreement has taken the pressure off us both physically and mentally."

28-year-old Rhys Richards is proving how collaboration between farmers can be beneficial to all involved

Now farming in partnership with brothers Nick and David Nichols, who run 60 Limousin-cross and Simmental-cross suckler beef cows on an organic system at 320-acre Gwernant Farm near Rhydlewis, Llandysul, Rhys has fulfilled his ambition to get a foothold on the farming ladder.

With assistance from 'Venture', they formed an agreement which provides Rhys with a house on the farm and an income and, within five years of the agreement starting, he will have accrued ownership of a percentage of the livestock. For the brothers, it means they can delegate many of their responsibilities to Rhys.

"We didn't want to sell the farm but we were finding the physical work more difficult. This agreement has taken the pressure off us both physically and mentally," says David.

"We are delighted to give a new entrant an opportunity to farm. Rhys has a vested interest in the end product so there is an incentive for him to run the herd well."

Rhys is delivering on expectations. "We had an excellent calving this spring with no losses," says Nick.

The agreement has meant a cut in income for the brothers but in return Rhys does most of the physical work and the paperwork. "It seems a reasonable swap to us," reasons Nick.



Venture is designed to match new entrants with established farmers and provides support and guidance to establish a joint venture.

To read the full article or to learn more about how a joint venture might be a suitable option for your business, visit the Farming Connect website, email einir.davies@menterabusnes.co.uk or call **01970 636 297**.

businesswales.gov.wales/farmingconnect/venture

Events Timetable

DATE	EVENT	VENUE	CONTACT
27-28 /11/17	Safe Cattle Handling Workshops 10.30 / 11.30 / 13.30 / 14.30	Lantra Stand, Winter Fair, Builth Wells, LD2 3WY	Sarah Lewis 01982 552 646 sarah.lewis@lantra.co.uk
05/12/17 19:00-21:00	Vaccinating to increase profitability of your poultry unit	The Royal Oak Hotel, The Cross, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DG	Jodie Roberts 07898 996 841 jodie.roberts@menterabusnes.co.uk
06/12/17 09:00-17:00	Marketing and Diversification Surgery	Welshpool (location to be confirmed with appointment)	Gwenan Jones 01970 636 296 gwenan.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
06/12/17 09:00-17:00	Succession Surgery	Ruthin (location to be confirmed with appointment)	Gwenan Jones 01970 636 296 gwenan.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
06/12/17 09:00-17:00	Planning Surgery	Aberystwyth (location to be confirmed with appointment)	Gwenan Jones 01970 636 296 gwenan.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
06/12/17 19:00-21:00	BVD Eradication Scheme	Ruthin Livestock Market, Denbigh Road Industrial Estate, Parc Glasdir, Ruthin LL15 1PB	Emyr Wyn Owen 07932 610 697 emyr.owen@menterabusnes.co.uk
08/12/17 09:00-17:00	Succession Surgery	Bangor (location to be confirmed with appointment)	Gwenan Jones 01970 636 296 gwenan.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
11/12/17 14:00-16:30	A guide to out wintering sheep and cattle on fodder beet and kale	Carwed Fynydd, Denbigh, Conwy, LL16 5EH	Emyr Wyn Owen 07932 610 697 emyr.owen@menterabusnes.co.uk
12/12/17 19:30-21:30	Focus on cereals - Fungicide performance, variable rate farming and market update	The Pavillion, County Showground, Witybush, Haverfordwest, SA62 4BW	Dr Delana Davies 07811 261 628 delana.davies@menterabusnes.co.uk
12/12/17	Succession Surgery 09:00 - 17:00	Pontypool (location to be confirmed with appointment)	Gwenan Jones 01970 636 296 gwenan.jones@menterabusnes.co.uk
13/12/17		Aberystwyth (location to be confirmed with appointment)	
13/12/17	BVD Eradication Scheme 19:00 - 21:00	Tafarn y Rhos, Rhostrehwfa, Llangefni LL77 7YU	Emyr Wyn Owen 07932 610 697 emyr.owen@menterabusnes.co.uk
18/12/17		Nanhoron Arms, St Davids Road, Nefyn, LL53 6EA	
20/12/17		Eagles Hotel, Llanrwst, Conwy, LL26 0LG	