



Future Beef Programme

National Beef Farm Walk



John & James Dunne's Farm
Portarlinton, Co. Offaly | 5th June 2026

Teagasc Future Beef Programme

The aim of Future Beef is to demonstrate to beef farmers how they can produce a quality product as efficiently as possible to make beef farming more profitable while also making it more environmentally and socially sustainable. Future Beef farmers are also participants in the Signpost Programme.

The whole programme hinges on our network of 23 demonstration farms. All our farmers have a very positive attitude towards suckler farming. They are willing to take on new technologies and develop efficiencies to improve profitability and reduce the negative effects of agriculture on the environment around them.

Key objectives:

- Create more sustainable and profitable farms
- Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) & ammonia emissions
- Improve water quality
- Improve biodiversity

We will achieve this by focussing on reducing inputs and the costs of production while increasing the performance of every animal on the farm.



Acknowledgement

We wish to thank the farmers that have agreed to take part in the programme, particularly to John, James and their family for hosting this farm walk. We look forward to working with them and their local advisors over the coming years. We are confident that all parties involved in the programme will benefit hugely from the experience. We wish to acknowledge all the sponsors of the Future Beef Programme and thank them for their commitment to the programme.

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1. Introduction to Farm



Figure 1: Farm layout

- **128 ha** in 2 main blocks
(65ha leased/rented)
 - 102.66 ha grassland
 - 17 ha spring barley
 - 8.34 ha red clover
- 79 spring calving suckler cows
- 30% AI / AA & CH bulls
- Aim to breed own replacements & calve at 24 months
- 2025 GSR: 201 kg organic N/ha



Carbon footprint: 9.98 kg CO₂ eq./kg beef

2. Cattle Financials

Table1: Farm financials 2023-2025 with targets

Measure	2023	2024	2025	Target
Output/LU (Kg)	317	318	312	>350
Grassland ha	120	122	118	105
Stocking Rate (LU/ha)	2.23	2.3	2.63	2.67
Output/Ha (Kg)	706	731	821	>930
Gross Output (€/Ha)	€2,094	€1,793	€2,839	€3,720
Variable Costs (€/Ha)	€850	€920	€1,175	€1,674
Variable Costs (% of gross output)	41%	51%	41%	<45%
Gross Margin (€/Ha)	€1,243	€873	€1,664	€2,046
Fixed Costs (€/Ha)	€938	€862	€948	~€1,000
Net Margin (€/ha exc. premia)	€305	€11	€716	€1,046
Add SCEP, NBWS €/ha	€88	€86	€122	€113

Plan is to:

- Increase output/LU through better genetics & calving at 24 months
- Follow vaccination programme for all young stock
- Monitor and control rumen fluke in cattle grazing by river

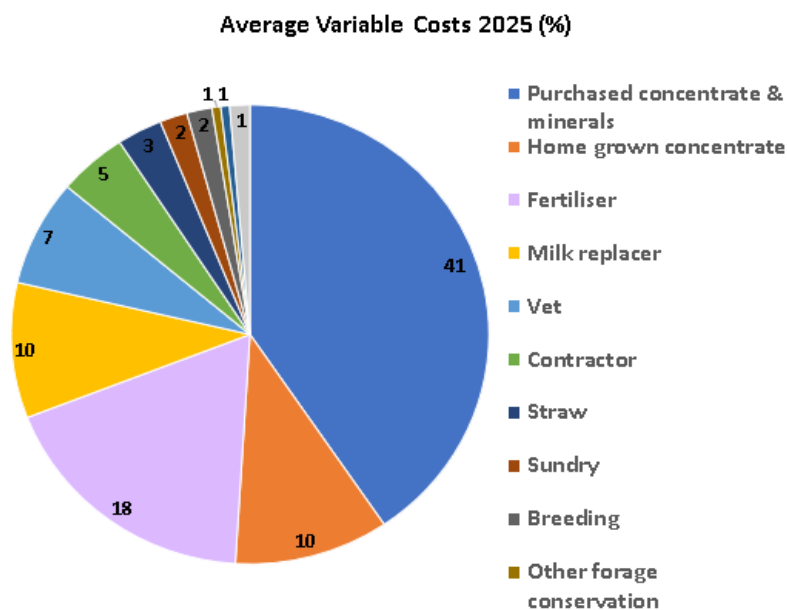


Figure 2: Breakdown of variable costs for 2025

3. Calving Beef Heifers at 2 Years of Age

Can you afford not to calve at 2 years?

-  20% less heifers
-  Worth €7,600 in 80-cow herd
-  7-8% lower emissions

1. Heifer Selection

- From best maternal cows
- Balanced for **milk & carcass weight**
- Meal before & after weaning
- Target: >1.1 kg/day until weaning



2. First Winter

- Penned by size
- Fed >72% DMD silage + 1-2kg ration/day
- Dosed & vaccinated
- Sufficient lying & feeding space
- Target: 0.6 kg/day ADG



3. Second Grazing Season

- Early turnout to good quality grass
- Weighed
- Vaccinated
- Target: 1kg/day ADG



4. Breeding

- 60% mature body weight
- Observe & record heats
- Breed for 6 weeks to easy calving bull
- Scan >35 days
- Target: 380 – 420kg



5. Second Winter

- Target: >460kg at housing
- Penned separately to cows
- Feed space 0.4-0.5m
- Dose & vaccinate
- 68% DMD silage + minerals
- Meal?

6. Calving & Post-Calving Care

- Target: 550 – 590kg at calving
- Fit not fat
- Have equipment ready & supervise
- 70% DMD silage + 2kg meal
- Priority for early turnout
- Watch body condition

4. Water Quality Actions & Soil Fertility



Figure 3: Riparian buffer strip 1.5m

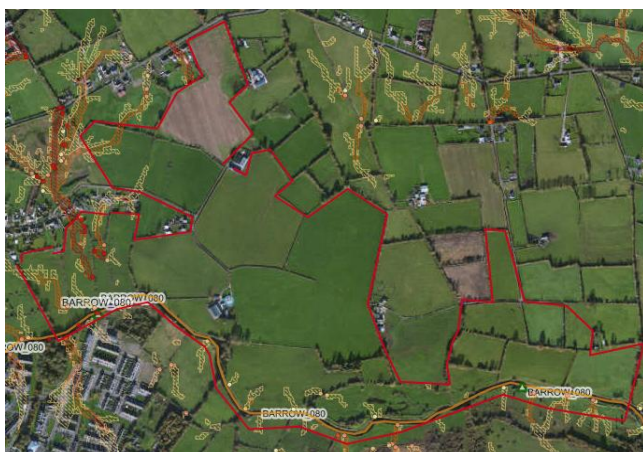


Figure 4: PIP-P Maps & delivery points

Farming for Water EIP Actions

- Rainwater management plan
- Training course
- Nutrient management plan
- Catch crops
- Decommission sheep dip tub
- Management of CSA
- Fencing watercourses
- Solar powered electric fence
- Water troughs x5
- Water piping & fittings
- Host farm payment
- Solar water pump
- Farmyard bucket & brush
- Slurry testing

River: Barrow_080

WFD risk: At risk

WQ status: Moderate

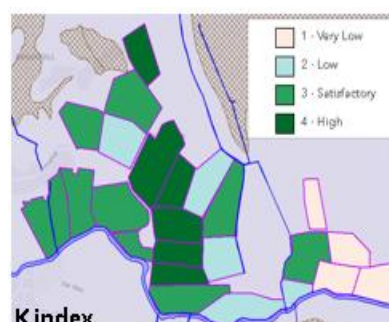
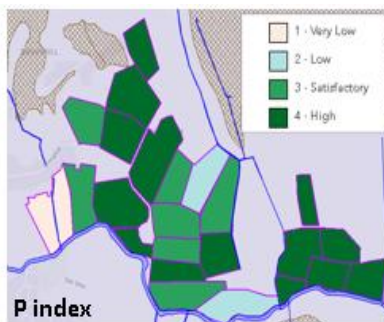
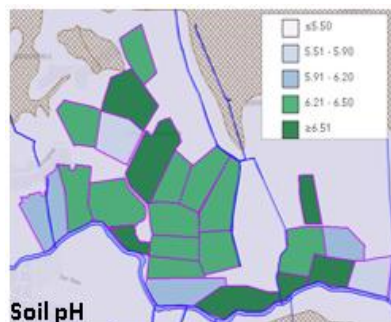


Figure 5: Soil pH, P index and K index maps for the home farm

Steps to improve soil fertility

1. Take **soil samples**
2. Spread **lime** to build soil pH
3. Target **slurry** to silage fields & low index fields
4. Spread **compounds** such as 18-6-12, 0-7-30 or super P (16%) to build P indexes
5. Spread **muriate of potash** (50% K) to rise K indexes

NB: Follow NMP limits

5. Breeding Strategy

1. Where is the herd now?

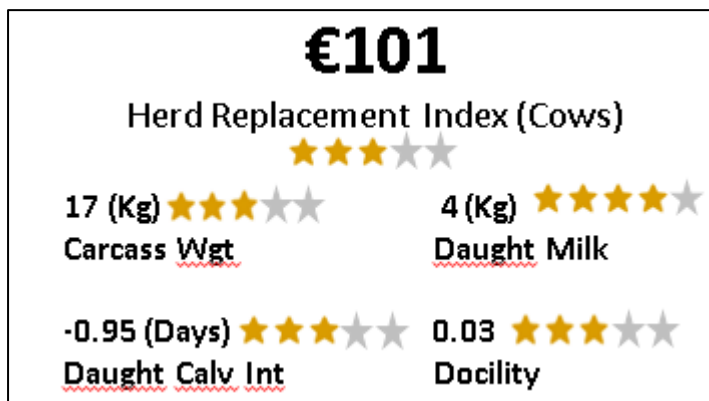


Figure 6: Eurostar summary of the herd

Calving at 24 vs. 36 months

- 7% lower carbon footprint (kg GHG emissions / kg carcass)
- Increases net profit/LU by 33%

Table 2: 200 day weights for 2023-2025

200 Day Weights		
	Male Calves Kg/day	Female Calves Kg/day
2023	0.94	0.91
2024	0.92	0.81
2025	0.88*	0.8*

*Rumen fluke issue

Table 3: Breeding KPI's 2023 to 2026

Breeding KPI's					
Year	Calving interval (days)	Mortality at 28 days (%)	Calves per cow per year	% heifers calved 22-26 months	Spring 6 week calving rate
2023	382	10.4%	0.85	45%	51%
2024	368	3.6%	0.95	81%	60%
2025	366	6.3%	0.89	45%	70%
2026	368	2.5%	0.91	44%	82%

2. Match Bull

Angus Stock Bull (Heifers) Heifer C.D. 6.5% @79% rel.	Across breed	Economic Index Mar '26	Index Value	Reliability
	★★★★★	Rep. index	€157	58%
	★★★	Terminal index	€88	61%
	★★★★★	Age at finish	-14.64 days	64%
	★★	Carcass weight	11.6 kg	63%
	★	Carcass conformation	0.83	50%
	★★★★★	Daughter milk	+6.5 kg	48%
	★★★★★	Daughter calving interval	-3.34 days	45%

Rubyjen Here's Johnny SI4350 Cow C.D. 4.2% @ 97% rel.	★★★★★	Rep. index	€166	90%
 Source: Progressive Genetics	★★★★★	Terminal index	€105	88%
	★★★★★	Age at finish	-5.42 days	90%
	★★★★★	Carcass weight	25.1 kg	97%
	★★★	Carcass conformation	1.63	96%
	★★★★★	Daughter milk	+8.1 kg	87%
	★★★	Daughter calving interval	-1.05 days	68%

Charolais Stock Bull Cow C.D 7.7% @ 89% rel.	★★★★★	Rep. index	€122	59%
	★★★★★	Terminal index	€151	62%
	★★★	Age at finish	-1 days	62%
	★★★★★	Carcass weight	33.3 kg	63%
	★★★★★	Carcass conformation	2.32	48%
	★★	Daughter milk	+0.9 kg	47%
	★★★	Daughter calving interval	-1.1 days	44%

Match bull to cow

Watch for calving difficulty

Reliability is Key

6. Breeding Technologies

Synchronisation Programme

Factors to consider:

- Cows should be > 35 days calved
- Have a BCS ≥ 3
- Maintain on a steady plane of nutrition
- Consult with your AI technician

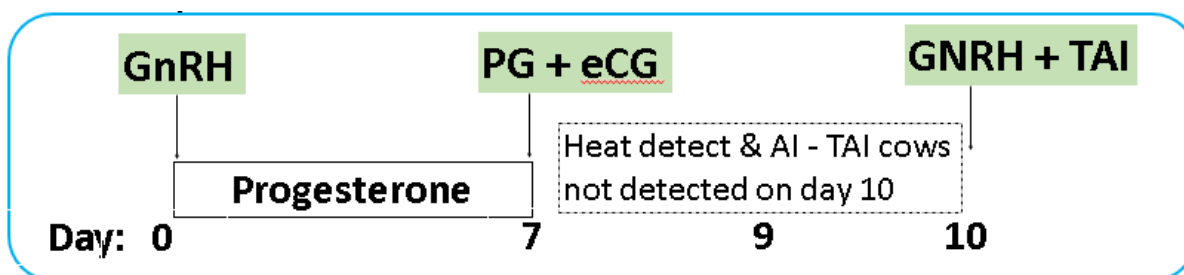


Figure 7: Synchronisation programme for cows

Sexed Semen

1. NB Good heat detection
 - Observe 20 mins, 4-5 times per day
 - Heat detection aids
2. Timing of AI
 - 14-20 hours after heat onset (first standing mount)
3. Straw handling
 - 45 seconds at 35-37°C
 - Max. 2 straws, use within 5 mins.

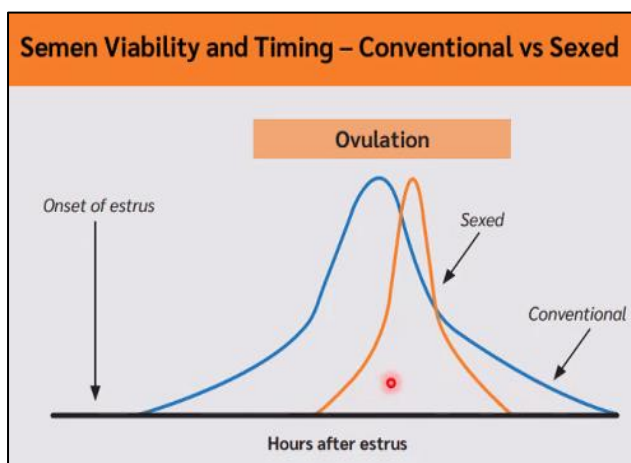


Figure 8: Timing of sexed semen

Table 4: Breeding times for sexed semen

Breeding times for sexed semen		
Onset of heat		Time of AI
01:00	07:00	21:00 (Same day)
08:00	13:00	06:00 (Next day)
13:00	19:00	09:00 (Next day)
16:00	22:00	12:00 (Next day)
19:00	01:00	15:00 (Next day)
22:00	04:00	18:00 (Next day)

7. Dairy Beef: 24 Month Steer System

Table 5: Targets for 24 month steer system

Targets		
1 st March	40kg	Born
1 st June	100 kg	12-13 weeks
1 st Nov.	230 kg	Pre housing
14 th March	310 kg	Turnout
1 st October	500 kg	Start of finishing
1 st March	580-620 kg	Finished 300-320kg >O=3

Finishing performance 2025:

DB Steers: 26.9m, 294kg, O=3+

DB Heifers: 24.2m, 233kg, O-3+

Health

Excellent grass management

Winter Diet

Winter Housing

Genetics: CBV

2026: €101

2025: €120

2024: €71

8. Soil Health

What is the issue?

Healthy soils underpin agriculture and support a healthy planet. Simple on-farm soil health assessments are needed.

What is being done?

GroundTruth is a citizen science project on soil health involving farmers, students and the general public

Resources are available to carry out simple low-cost tests:

1. Earthworm count
2. Visual evaluation of soil structure
3. Underwear degradation test
4. Flower Insect timed count



Take home messages

- Simple tests provide insights to soil health and help farmers make informed management decisions
- Get involved!



Scan for more resources:



9. Red Clover Silage in a Beef System

Why?

- ✓ High N fixation : 250 kg N/ha/year
- ✓ Higher digestibility
- ✓ Higher protein
- ✓ Higher intake (+20%)
- ✓ Better growth potential in stock

How?

- Soil pH >6.5
- Index 3 or 4 for P and K
- Use varieties from UK recommended list:
- Sow in spring: 4kg/acre + 10-12kg/acre perennial ryegrass

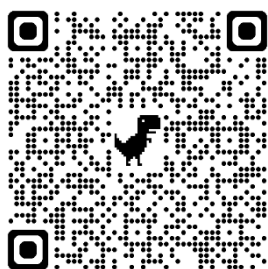


Management Tips

- 3-4 cuts @ 6-8 week intervals
 - Mid-May to Sept
- Silage - Wilt well but avoid leaf shatter
 - <48 hrs wilt
- Avoid crown damage - poaching/machinery
- Feed adequately with P & K
- Low covers over winter to allow light



Scan for more resources:



10. New Handling Unit

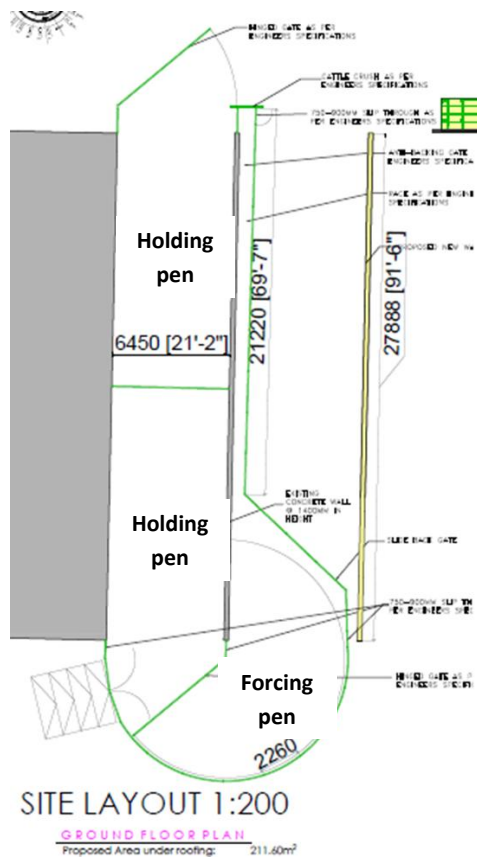


Figure 9: Handling unit design

Features:

- **Safe for operator**
- Close to sheds
- Dividing gates
- Loading area
- Circular forcing pen
- Head scoop
- Escape routes x2
- Raised working area
- Sliding backing gate
- AI gate
- Roofed
- 2 clear lights per span

TAMS Reference Costs (60%)

- Concrete floor: €36.27/m²
- Walls: €183.12/m
- Barriers: €87.98/m
- Gates: €80.93/m
- Skulling & back gate: €565.02
- Single sided race: €119.58/m

= Approval for **€15,513** exc. shed

11.Home-Saved Native Irish Grain

GHG Impact

Conventional		Native*	
Ingredients	% as fed	Ingredients	% as fed
Beet pulp unmolassed	30	Barley (rolled)*	40
Maize distillers (dried)	20.5	Beans*	24
Barley (rolled)	20	Beet pulp unmolassed	11.5
Soyabean meal 48% CP	10	Rapeseed meal	15
Maize	10	Post-calver 25kg/ton	3
Post-calver 25kg/ton	3	Oil Vegetable	1.5
Oil Vegetable	1.5	Molasses cane	5
Molasses cane	5		
	100		100
LCA 0.83 kg CO ₂ e/kg		LCA 0.42 kg CO ₂ e/kg.	
		50% LCA	

Storing Grain

- Dry store
- Dry grain
- Treated grain
 - Acid - Propionic acid 25% M
 - Crimping 25 -40% M
 - Urea 16 -20% M



Native Proteins Vs. Imports

Protein source	Crude protein (% DM)	Key nutritional characteristics	Max inclusion rate (beef cattle)
Peas (field peas)	20–25%	Good balance of protein + starch; highly palatable; rapidly degradable in rumen	20–30%
Field beans (faba beans)	25–30%	Higher protein than peas; good energy; tannins can limit intake at high levels	15–25%
Maize gluten meal/feed	20–25%	High bypass protein (UDP); complements grass silage (which is high in rumen degradable protein)	15–25%
Soya bean meal	44–48%	Very high-quality rumen degradable + undegradable protein; excellent amino acid supply	10–20%

The Grain Store

Store should be;

- ✓ Clean, dry & dust free
- ✓ Bait points
- ✓ Vermin proof (inc. birds)
- ✓ Separate bays for different ingredients



12. Paddock System

1. Paddock Size

- Target to 'grow in 3 weeks, graze in 3 days'
- 7 -8 paddocks per grazing group
- Aim for a ratio of 2:1 where fields are twice as long as they are wide
- ✓ Ideal paddock size for 35 cows & calves = 1.43 ha
- ✓ Actual average paddock size is 1 ha

2. Infrastructure

- Water trough location & size
- Locate away from gaps & watercourses (20m)
- 5 - 7 L trough size per livestock unit (70 gallons on this farm for group of 35 cows & calves)
- Reels & creep gates

3. Excellent grass management

- Turnout at calving & house in Oct/Nov (spring/autumn planner)
- Measuring grass to match grass growth to demand
- Grazing paddocks at correct heights & removing surpluses as silage



Figures 10-12: Cows and calves in a paddock, water trough & plate meter

13. Environmental Regulations

Round Bale Storage

- In the absence of effluent storage facilities, including farmyards, bales should be;
- Stacked at a maximum height of two bales
- Stored >20m from surface water

Buffer Zones from Watercourses

- 3m for the application of chemical fertiliser
- 3m for arable crops (6m for late harvested crops)
- 5m for slurry spreading
 - Increases to 10m for first 2 & last 2 weeks of permitted spreading season

Manure Spreading

- Closed chemical fertiliser period for Co. Offaly (Zone A): **15th September 2026 - 29th January 2027**
- Closed slurry period: **1st October 2026 – 12th January 2027**
- Closed FYM period: **1st November 2026 – 12th January 2027**
- All farms stocked >100 kg organic N/ha to spread slurry by LESS since 1st January 2025

14. ASSAP and Farming for Water EIP



The Agricultural Sustainability Support and Advisory Programme or ASSAP is a free and confidential advisory service for farmers in priority areas for action. The aim of the programme is to support farmers to implement actions on their farms to help improve water quality.

In Ireland all water policy and management is led by the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and under this, the country has been set a target of achieving 'good status' for all its waters. However, despite a lot of good work over the last 20-30 years we are falling short in achieving this target and water quality has remained mainly static with no significant improvement being recorded.

As a result, the Government is adopting a more collaborative approach to facilitate improvements in water quality. The EPA has identified priority catchments or 'areas for action' across the country where the status of the water is at risk of falling from a range of both agricultural and non-agricultural pressures.

In these priority areas, ASSAP is focused on addressing agricultural pressures and is made up of scientists that will assess the streams, and advisors who will work closely with farmers.

Where an agricultural pressure is identified the farmers in the area receive the offer of a free farm visit from an ASSAP advisor. The purpose of the visit is to meet with the farmer and assess the farm for any potential issues that may be having an effect on the water quality in the local catchment.

Support from the farming organisations for the programme is very strong and this is vital in communicating and informing farmers about the programme and its key messages. Funding and collaboration with other bodies including DAFM, DHLGH, LAWPRO and Dairy Sustainability Ireland.

The new Farming for Water EIP is a European Innovation Partnership (EIP) which will provide €50 million to some 15,000 farmers up to the end of 2027 to implement a range of measures designed to help improve water quality. It may provide funding for measures such as stream fencing, alternative water supply, nose pumps, solar pumps, fenced margins, riparian buffer zones, hedge and tree planting etc., for farms within Priority Areas for Action. There are over 40 measures to choose from which include completing a rainwater management plan, a farmer training course and a Nutrient Management Plan.

This grant aid is targeted to specific Priority Areas for Action (PAAs). Farmers will be consulted by their ASSAP advisor, and informed as to how best to approach the measures to be taken on their lands, before making the straight-forward application and availing of the grants.

Farming for Water EIP is a collaborative approach between the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) in partnership with industry. The DAFM, will provide funding of €50 million for participating farmers, co-funded by the National Exchequer and the EU under the Common Agricultural Policy.

The DHLGH will provide administrative support and funding of €10 million. The Water EIP project, which will run until the end of 2027, has been awarded to the Local Authority Waters Programme (LAWPRO).

Application Process

- A targeted approach. First preference given to Tier 1 farms- Farms previously assessed by ASSAP advisors. To restore water quality to good status. Tier 2 - Farms in a 3rd Cycle PAA, or in a catchment with a community-led water quality initiative and identified by EPA/ Local Authority as water bodies for nutrient/ sediment/ pesticide measures. There is a Tier 3 and Tier 4 category also. The ASSAP advisor will determine the tier the farm is in.
- Applications to the Farming for Water EIP are to be submitted to the Water EIP Project Team by the ASSAP advisor. Applications are free and farmers can make more than one application.
- Every application must include a fully completed and signed application form along with a copy of bank header details for payment of measures.
- The application will detail each individual measure. However, farmers can make more than 1 application over the lifetime of the project.
- The Applicant must be actively farming the land for the duration of the EIP plan.
- No work should commence until the EIP Project team have given written approval to the applicant.
- Each measure can be paid individually once they are installed and validated.
- Payment frequency will be monthly and will be made by Tipperary County Council.
- Annual payments will be issued 12 months from validation of application and yearly thereafter. Annual Payments require an annual Geotagged Photo

You can check out the water quality status of your local waterbody on www.catchments.ie
For more information you can contact your local Teagasc office.

15. Calving Beef Heifers at 2 Years of Age

The percentage of beef heifers calved at 22-26 months of age nationally stands at 23%. This is compared to 74% of dairy heifers that calve at the same age.

What are the benefits to calving heifers at 2 years of age?

- Calving at a younger age means that breeding females have the opportunity to produce more calves over their lifetime.
- There will be a lower stocking rate on the farm than if older heifers are being carried as replacements.
- By getting your genetically superior heifers to calve down younger, you will get faster genetic improvement into your herd and can further improve this by breeding replacements from your best heifers and cows.
- If you calve your heifers at an older age, it will cost you €54/heifer/month in a 50 cow herd for the extra unproductive time she spends on the farm until calving.
- Heifers that calve at 24 months can reduce the carbon footprint on your farm by 7% vs. calving at 36 months of age.

How can you calve your heifers at 2 years of age?

- If you are breeding your own replacements, your replacement heifers should be identified early. These can be selected based on the following criteria;
 - ✓ Visual assessment: The heifer should have good feet and legs, which can also be assessed from her dam if possible. She should have a good frame too, particularly in the pelvic area but care should be taken that she is not too well muscled either as this can cause difficulties later at calving if she is small.
 - ✓ Weight for age: She should be gaining over 1.1 kg/day from birth and have a 200 day weight of over 250kg.
 - ✓ Eurostar index: Heifers should be genotyped as 4 or 5 star on the replacement index, with positive figures for milk and docility, and negative figures for calving interval.
 - ✓ Family history: The heifer should have a good milky dam that is docile and fertile. The sire should have positive figures for daughter milk and a negative figure for daughter calving interval.
- You should examine on your ICBF weaning performance report what the average weight of your cows are, and this will help to determine what the mature weight of your heifers will be. Based on this information, performance targets should be set as with the table below.

Table 6: Performance targets for calving heifers at 24 months

Performance targets for calving at 24 months				
Stage	Age (mths)	ADG (kg/day)	Target Weight (kg)	How is this achieved on farm
Birth	0		45	
Weaning/Housing	8	1.1	275-300	- Good grass management - High milk in cows
Turnout	12	0.6	335-375	Good quality silage + meal
Bulling	14	1	380-420	- 60% of mature bodyweight - Early turnout
Housing 2nd winter	20	0.8	540-570	Good grass management
Calving	24		550-590	- 80% of mature bodyweight - In correct body condition
Overall Lifetime ADG required		0.72		

- Heifers should be well fed over the first winter as they will have to gain between 60-80 kg to ensure they meet their weight targets. The silage on the farm should be tested and they should be given >70% dry matter digestibility (DMD) silage. Their diet should be balanced with ration as appropriate to ensure that there is adequate energy and crude protein for them to gain 0.6 kg/day over the housing period.
- Replacement heifers are priority stock on the farm and should be turned out to grass early in spring to help them settle at grass before breeding commences and so that they will reach their target weights before breeding at 15 months of age.
- When breeding the heifers, the bull selection is crucial. The bull's heifer calving difficulty should be less than 8%, with over 80% reliability to reduce the incidence of difficult calvings.

Pre-calving care for heifers

Over their second winter, heifers should be monitored closely. They should be dosed and vaccinated as necessary to ensure that they have no health setbacks which could impact their performance.

They should have a body condition score (BCS) of over 2.75 to ensure that they are fit and not fat at calving. If they are lower than this, there will be a slower return to breeding, the cow will be weaker at calving and the colostrum will be poorer. On the other side, if BCS is higher than 3.0 the cow will have greater difficulty calving and re-breeding could be delayed.

This can be assessed by handling cows for fat cover on the edge of the loin bones (transverse processes) and on the tail head and ribs. At a condition score 3.0 and greater, loin bones cannot be felt so focus on the tail head and the fat cover over ribs.



Figure 13: *Body condition score examples*

It is very easy for maiden heifers to be bullied by older cows when they are in the shed, which can cause injuries and affect their feed intakes. Ideally they should be housed in a separate pen to prevent this from happening, and to ensure that they have enough feeding and lying space.

As with all heifers, they should be supervised at calving.

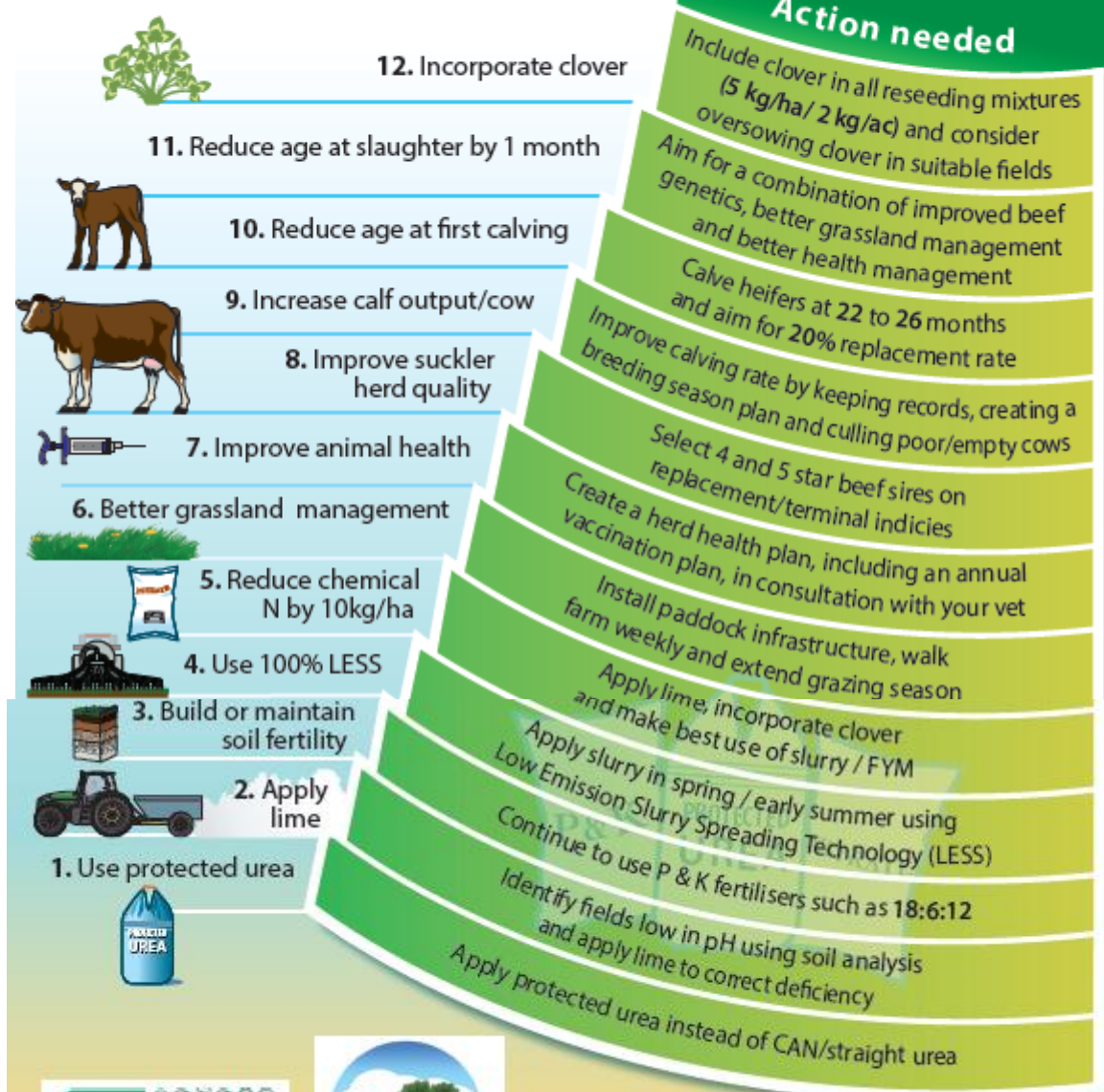
Post calving care for heifers

After calving, heifers should be given good quality feed to help them meet their energy demands. If housed indoors, they should be given over 70% DMD silage and at least 2kg ration. They should be turned out to grass as early as possible to give them a chance to build condition before breeding again.



16.12 Steps to Reducing Emissions

Where are you on the 12 Steps to reduce Gaseous Emissions on YOUR FARM?



Notes



A to Z of FARM SAFETY



A

Always consider SAFETY on the farm.

B

BULLS: Beware of aggressive animals on your farm. Be sure to cull cross bulls, cows, rams, stags from your farm.

C

CHILDREN: Always supervise children on the farm, especially during machinery operations.

D

DRAWBARS: Never let anyone ride on the drawbar of your tractor or any other machinery. Do not allow anyone ride in an open trailer.

E

ELECTRICITY can kill. Beware of overhead power lines and buried cables.

F

FORESTRY and tree felling: Take care not to be caught under falling trees and logs. Attend a chainsaw and tree felling course.

G

GAS: Slurry gases can kill. Remove all stock from slatted sheds before agitating. Never enter a shed when slurry is being agitated. Close agitation point after each use.

H

HORSES: Some horses can be dangerous. Always wear safety equipment e.g. helmet when handling or riding horses. Be wary of being kicked by horses.

I

INSPECT: Check safety equipment on your farm regularly, e.g. machinery safety covers, PTO guards, fire extinguishers and First Aid kits.

J

JAWS: Keep away from blades of shear grabs, mowers, revolving knives and chainsaws.

K

KEEP CLEAR of machinery such as tractors, HiMacs, bulldozers when they are working. Stay in their line of vision and wear a high visibility jacket or vest.

L

LIVESTOCK: Be wary of being kicked or crushed while working in pens, yards or fields with livestock.

M

MACHINERY: Ensure safety covers and PTO guards are in place and working on all farm machinery. Avoid wearing loose clothing near machinery.

N

NEVER start a tractor when you are standing on the ground alongside it.

O

OVERTURN: Remember tractors have a high centre of gravity and can overturn easily. Drive slowly over uneven ground.

P

PESTICIDES and other toxic chemicals: Keep them out of the reach of children. Read the label and follow the manufacturer's advice on proper use, storage and disposal.

Q

QUAD bikes: Always wear a safety helmet when using a quad bike. Avoid letting children on them. Drive slowly over rough ground.

R

ROOFS: Use a roofing ladder when working on farm sheds. Stay clear of skylights.

S

SAFETY: Complete and update your Risk Assessment Document. This can be completed online at www.farmsafely.com. Take action on risks highlighted.

T

TRAINING: Attend a Farm Safety training course NOW at your local Teagasc centre.

U

UNTIDY: Poorly maintained farmyards/farm can lead to accidents. Keep your farmyard/farm neat, tidy and well maintained.

V

VISION: Your eyesight is vital – protect it. Wear safety goggles where your eyes are in danger.

W

WARNING SIGNS should be erected to warn the public of dangers or hazards such as "Tractors Crossing", "Beware of Bull".

X

XTRA: Be extra careful when there are children or elderly people on the family farm. Restrict access to dangerous ponds, tanks, unstable heights etc.

Y

YOU and YOUR FAMILY: Take every precaution to remain safe and healthy. Assess every farm task carefully for potential dangers or risks. Organise and complete tasks with safety in mind.

Z

ZOONOTIC DISEASES and infections which can be transmitted from animals to humans. E.g. TB, Toxoplasmosis, Weil's Disease, E.Coli ... Wear gloves when handling livestock. Always wash your hands after being in contact with animals.



Thank you for your attention and safe home!