

Issue 6
August 2020

JESSY'S SMART KIDS

Farm-Safe Fun
for Everyone!

Harvest Time

Pesticides

Crack the Code



HARVEST TIME

In late summer the grain harvest begins on many Irish farms. Combines, tractors, balers and trailers working long hours to get the job done.

WHAT MACHINERY IS IN USE DURING THE GRAIN HARVEST?

- 1 Combine harvester: cuts the crop and separates the grain from the straw.
- 2 Baler: gathers and bales the straw for animal bedding or feed.
- 3 Tractor & trailer: transports the grain to the mill or farmyard.
- 4 Grain dryer: if the grain is too moist, (wet), farmers can use a grain dryer so it can be stored in their shed safely. Kind of like a hairdryer for grain!



Make sure children are kept well back from the machinery



Make sure PTOs are covered

At harvest time, rest and drink plenty of water!



Patrick Piglet

BE HARVEST SAFE!

- 1 Bales and combine headers are powered by a PTO (Power Take Off). Farmers must cover their PTOs.
- 2 Be Safe, Be Seen! With those late nights it's important that lights are working on trailers, tractors & combines.
- 3 Remember tractor blind spots – can you be seen? (see below).
- 4 Farmers' children may visit the fields, e.g. to help deliver meals. Make sure children are kept back from the machines.



WHAT DOES IT MAKE? Unscramble the crop name to find out.

hteaW	_____	Pasta
yBrael	_____	Beer
tsaO	_____	Porridge
iLO edeS peaR	_____	Cooking oil

TRACTOR BLIND SPOTS



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Cian Calf

Why do bales sometimes get hot?

If baled with too much moisture, ie. too fresh, rain, etc. this can cause the hay or straw bales to heat up and go musty or mouldy (not good for feed or bedding). The musty bales can also cause breathing problems for farmers if they breathe in the dust and spores. In some cases this heating can cause a bale to combust (burst into flames).

PESTICIDES

Pesticides are substances to control pests, including parasites on our animals.

Below are common pesticides used by farmers to keep their animals & crops healthy.

Insecticides	Kill harmful parasites, e.g. lice & ticks.
Herbicides	Kill weeds & protect plants.
Fungicides	Kill diseases on plants & crops.
Rodenticides	Kill rodents such as rats & mice.

KNOW THE SIGNS



Wash your hands



Flammable



Burn or Corrode Skin



Can irritate skin & eyes

Over the summer months flies can be very harmful to our livestock. Their eggs hatch into maggots, (larvae) which then feed off the animal's flesh.



Sheep especially are at risk from flystrike. Infected sheep lose condition and if not treated, can die. By using a pour-on or dip farmers can prevent flystrike.

YIKES!
Buzz off flies.



The green bottle fly is a type of blow fly which can cause flystrike in sheep!



Leah Lamb

STAYING SAFE WITH ANIMAL MEDICINES

1. Gloves, such as nitrile gloves prevent pour on solutions absorbing into the farmer's skin.
2. Keep all medicines locked away .
3. Make sure labels are clear to read and nothing is out of date.
4. Farmers should change products each year so livestock don't become immune or resistant to the medicines.
5. Farmers always wash hands thoroughly after treating and working with animals. (see below)



Handwashing Stations



									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
									
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
						CRACK THE FARM-SAFE CODE			
U	V	W	X	Y	Z				

Keep

			

from

FARM SAFE TIP: Watch the tynes!
With silage season coming to an end & tedders being put away, farmers can prevent eye injuries by wrapping those tynes at eye level with some silage wrap!



machinery

					

A

						

					

cow can be more dangerous

			

a

			