

YFC Agri- Learning



PACK 1

Created by Senior Members of
Norfolk YFC

**READ THE BOOKLET AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS FOR EACH
SECTION**

PARENTS WILL RECEIVE THE ANSWERS ONCE COMPLETED!



CONTENT

1. FARM SAFETY
2. EQUESTRIAN
3. HISTORY



FARM SAFETY



Working With Machinery

You will come into contact with different types of machinery every day. Always be careful as your hands, hair and clothes can be caught by unguarded PTO shafts or other unguarded moving parts such as pulleys and belts.

THINK ABOUT IT? DO YOU REALLY KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING?

Only those who are authorised and familiar with the safe operation of the equipment or those undergoing supervised training are actually allowed to operate the PTO equipment between the tractor and machine. Machinery is one of the main reason why people are losing their lives and their limbs on farms but why is this?

WHAT'S THE DANGER?

- Not using the right shaft and engine speed.
- Not carrying out pre-start checks – do you always ensure PTO guards/shields and restraining chains are in place? Every time? Be Honest!
- Using PTO equipment that has missing or damaged guards or missing chains.
- Incorrect size or length of PTO guard. Badly fitting guards are just as dangerous as no guard at all.
- Not regularly cleaning and greasing the sliding inner and outer surfaces of the guard and the spring-loaded plunger of the quick release yoke.
- Turning too sharply can cause the lower links or tractor tyre to foul or damage the PTO shaft.

SO...

- Always follow SAFE STOP if you need to check equipment, carry out maintenance work or clear a blockage
- Fully apply the handbrake
- Put all controls in neutral
- Stop the engine
- Remove the key from the ignition
- Never step across a rotating power shaft, always walk around the machine Ensure close fitting clothing is worn. Remove any scarves, jewellery and headphone wires and tie long hair back or keep it under a cap.
- Check your surroundings – are there children or visitors about?
- Discuss the risks regularly with your team if you have one, and train everyone in safe working methods, and emergency procedures.
- Make sure everyone carries their mobile phone with them - don't leave it in the cab.
- Download What3words, complete your ICE (In Case of Emergency) and have emergency contact numbers programmed into your phone.

Working With Transport



SAFE SITE

- Vehicles and pedestrians must be separated, where possible
- Visiting drivers should be made aware of site rules, including sign in procedures, parking areas, one-way systems etc.
- Create vehicle routes to reduce the need to reverse, e.g. by adding turning circles, or one-way systems;
- Make sure traffic routes are properly maintained and lit;
- Use warning and speed limit signs
- Locate silos and stores in a safe place away from OHPLs to reduce risks during feed deliveries

SAFE DRIVER

If you are driving on or visiting a farm, always make sure...

- The driver is medically fit to drive, trained, insured and authorised to use the vehicle
- The driver knows how to safely enter and exit the vehicle – there IS a right and wrong way!
- No one ever approaches or walks behind or beside a reversing vehicle. If you must approach, attract the driver's attention first when it is safe to do so and get them to stop.
- No one ever attempts to squeeze between a moving vehicle and a doorway or fixed object.
- Everyone wears high visibility clothing to help others see you.

Working With Transport



SAFE VEHICLE

- Check your vehicle is well maintained - lights, beacons, brakes, handbrake, tyres etc.
- Do they have good all-round visibility? Are mirrors and windows clean and in good order, and other devices (eg rear view cameras) fitted where required?
- Did you know that audible alarms can be fitted to vehicles to warn people when they are reversing? Get one!

SAFE STOP

- **FULLY APPLY THE HANDBRAKE**
- **PUT ALL CONTROLS IN NEUTRAL**
- **STOP THE ENGINE**
- **REMOVE THE KEY FROM THE IGNITION**

Working At Height



Every year, thousands of farm workers are injured and too many die in avoidable farming accidents when working at height.

The risk of falling from height or being struck by a falling object accounts for almost 30% of all fatal accidents in agriculture. A fall from height can lead to long term injuries and make it difficult to keep on farming. Most accidents of this type happen because the work is not properly planned, the risks are not recognised and managed or the equipment used is either faulty, not appropriate, or used incorrectly.

IT'S WORTH REMEMBERING THESE FOUR STEPS AVOID - PLAN - PREVENT - TRAIN

- Avoid working at height if possible – this is the best option!
- Where it isn't possible, plan the task properly, using safe equipment.
- Consider whether you need specialist contractors to carry out the work.
- Remember that preventing a fall is better than mitigating against a fall, so given a choice between the two, good edge protection is generally preferable to soft landing systems (air bags / bales for example).
- Provide training for any employees who are required to work at height.

SO...

- do as much work as possible from the ground;
- ensure you can get safely to and from where you're working at height;
- ensure equipment is suitable, stable and strong enough for the job, maintained and checked regularly;
- make sure you don't overload or overreach when working at height;
- take precautions when working on or near fragile surfaces;
- provide protection from falling objects;
- consider your emergency evacuation and rescue procedures.

Working With Livestock



Handling cattle and livestock always involves risks: the risk of being hurt physically by an animal that is frightened or has been startled and the risk of being hurt due to poorly thought out or maintained handling facilities.

Many of us never stop to consider why animals behave as they do and, more importantly, what this behaviour could mean to our personal safety. Animal-handling practices are often inherited from watching others and from personal experiences growing up on the farm. But, too often, this results in bad habits, unsafe livestock handling and restraint practices.

Although most animal incidents are not fatal, many men, women and children get hurt unnecessarily every year due to not thinking or risk taking. Broken bones, crushed and mashed limbs, work absences and unnecessary medical expenses are some of the results of livestock-related incidents so it's important to think about improving your attitude as well as your handling systems and making them safer and more efficient.

SO...

- Take the time to understand/know the behaviours of the livestock you are working with.
- Ensure only persons authorised and familiar with cattle or those undergoing supervised training are allowed to enter the cattle barns/pens/parlour and handle the cattle, especially if this involves working with bulls.
- Make sure they are handled by trained and agile workers. Consider the risk to persons over 65 years or if someone has reduced agility– they may not be able to move out of the way quickly in the event of an emergency.
- No children should be allowed to enter cattle housing or handle cattle.
- Where possible ensure there are two people present, especially if you are trying to separate an animal from the rest of the herd or handling bulls.
- Make sure your working area is safe with safety measures in place. e.g. good handling facilities; adequate gates, a well maintained crush, fence heights appropriate for the animals being managed. etc.
- Always have an escape route or refuge for emergency situations while working with animals

ALWAYS BE CAREFUL AROUND COWS AND HEIFERS WITH NEW-BORN CALVES AND NEVER EVER TURN YOUR BACK ON A NEWLY CALVED COW

Overhead Power Lines



Overhead power lines are common in rural areas. They are found on both wooden poles and steel pylons. All these lines can kill you and extra care should be taken by those working in the agriculture industry.

The risk to farmworkers is not only during harvest, but all year round. Every year, approximately 225 reported incidents occur where farm vehicles and machinery make contact with overhead lines. These incidents usually involve equipment such as tipping trailers, lorry mounted cranes, combine harvesters and telehandlers.

AND YOU DO NOT EVEN HAVE TO CONTACT THE LINE!

At high voltage, electricity can jump gaps, so machinery doesn't have to touch a powerline to result in a serious or lethal electric shock so even getting too close to overhead power lines can be dangerous!

- Think about the job you are going to do and make preparations to do the whole task safely.
- Identify areas where it is unsafe for materials handlers, tipping lorries and cranes to work and mark these on a map.

IF YOU HAPPEN UPON AN ACCIDENT INVOLVING AN OVERHEAD POWER LINES

- Stay calm, keep clear and call for help.
- Call 105, the national number for power emergencies in GB – your call will be routed to your local electricity distribution company. Request that the power line is immediately disconnected because of an accident.
- If a piece of machinery or equipment has made contact with an overhead powerline, touching that equipment could be fatal so stand well clear. The driver of a vehicle which has come into contact with an overhead power line should remain safe by staying in the cab
- Keep everyone else out of the way.
- Call the emergency services using either 999 or 112. Explain the nature of the injury (this helps prioritise the type and speed of responder).

ASSIST THE INJURED PERSON

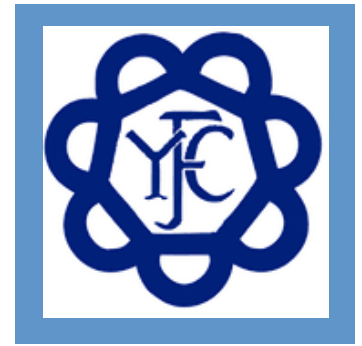
- Remind affected person of action they should take (whilst keeping yourself at a safe distance).
- Tell them to **STAY** in cab until the power network confirms the line is off.
- Ask the driver to **DRIVE** clear of the wires if they can.
- If you must get off then you should jump clear making leaping strides so that one foot is off the ground at all times until you are at least 5 metres away.
- Keep others away from the vehicle. Touching it or even getting too close could kill them.
- **NEVER RETURN TO THE VEHICLE** – wires can re-energise without warning.

Farm Safety Quiz!



1. Name 2 dangers working with machinery.
2. Fill in the gap ; SAFE
3. Name the items you should remove when walking round machinery
4. What signs should be used on a Safe Site?
5. What must be separated from Vehicles where possible?
6. What item of clothing should you wear when visiting a farm?
7. List the 4 SAFE STOP procedures
8. Name the 4 steps to remember when working at height
9. Fill in the gaps; ensure equipment is , and
10. What should you always have when working with animals in an emergency situation?
11. When are there risks to Farmworkers?
12. What should you do if there is an accident involving an overhead power line?

EQUESTRIAN



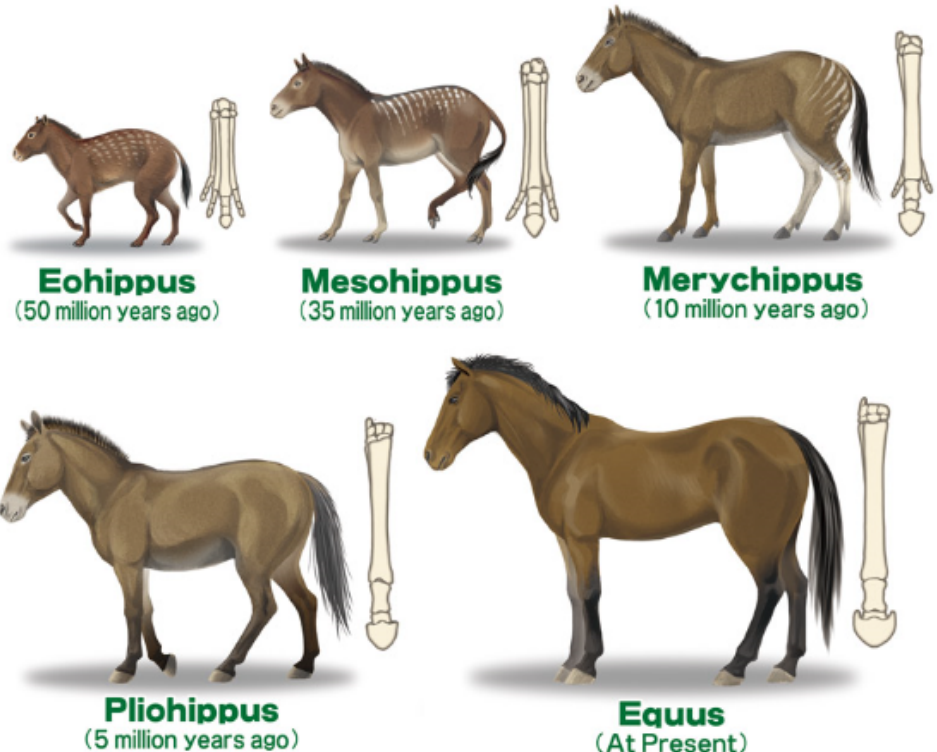
The Horse

In the wild:

Horses are herd animals and like to live in groups of about 12. In the wild, each group of horses will have a stallion, some mares and their foals and some young animals that stay with the group until they join their own herd. To help strengthen friendships in the group, horses will groom each other. Horses are herbivores and in the wild a horse will spend up to 20 hours grazing.

Evolution:

The earliest ancestor of the horse lived about 55 million years ago. It was about the same size as a fox and lived in North America. It had 4 toes on its front feet and 3 toes on its back feet. As the horse evolved, it got bigger and its extra toes disappeared so it was left with the hoof. Horses used to browse on vegetation but its teeth have adapted to grazing on grass and its eyes have changed position to give it all-round vision.



Height:

Horses are traditionally measured in hands (10.6cm/4inches). A horse is measured from the ground to the highest point of the withers. If a horse is less than 14.2 hands high, it is classed as a pony.

Colours & Markings

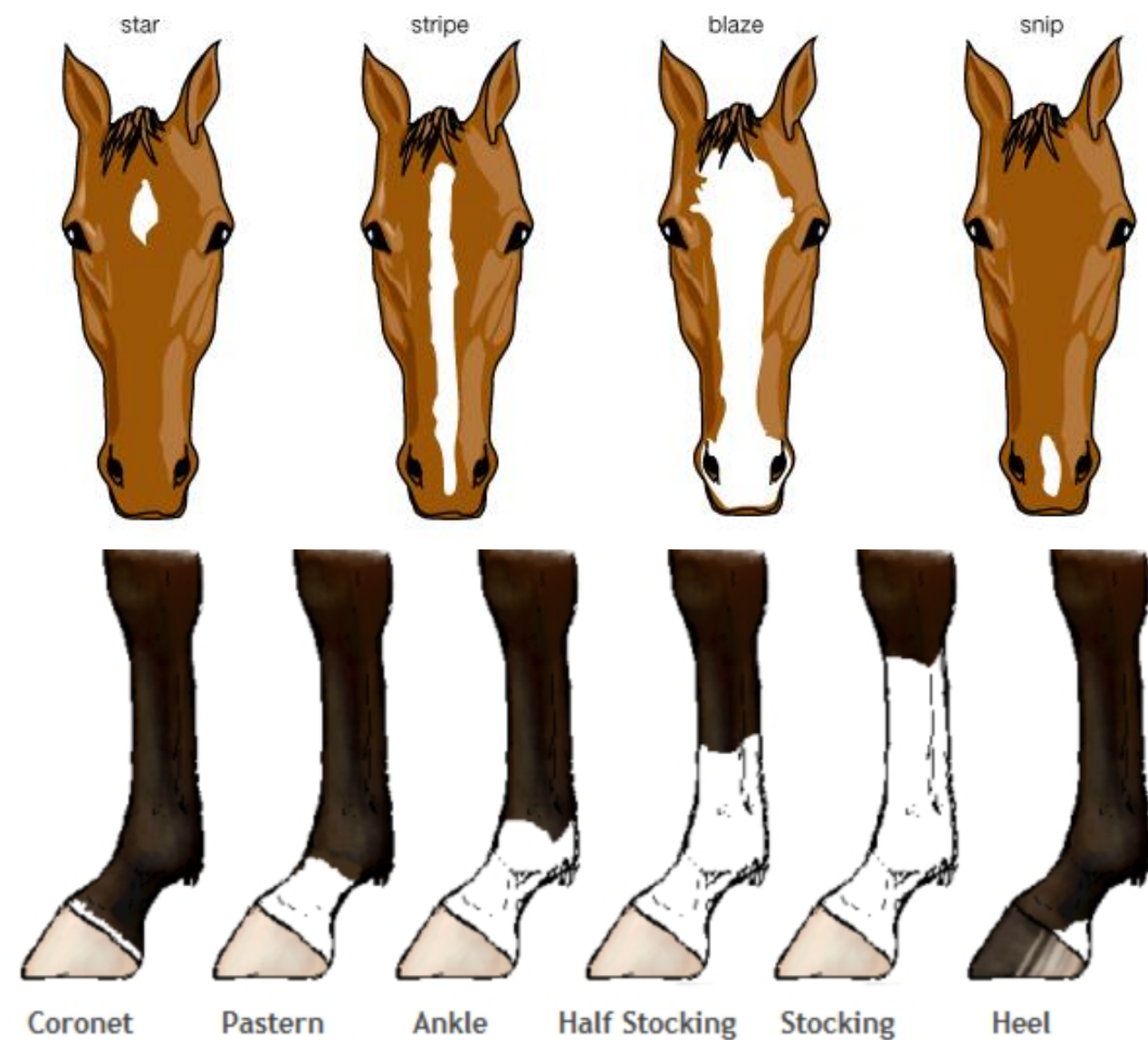
Colour:

The colour of a horses coat depends on the amount of pigment it has in its skin. There are a variety of different colours that a horses coat may be:



Markings:

Any patches and stripes on a horse or ponies that are a different colour from the rest of its coat are called markings. Markings are usually white and are normally on the face or legs. Markings vary between each horse and pony and can be used to help identify the animal. Face markings are normally found on the front of the face and can be many different shapes. Each different shape face marking has a different name. Leg markings are normally white and are normally called 'socks' or 'stockings' but there are also other leg markings.



Brands and Freeze Marks:

Brand marks are used for identification of breed and ownership. The brand mark is applied to the horses skin using a hot iron and is usually found on the left hindquarter. A freeze mark may be used to help prevent horse being stolen. The process is quite painless and leaves a white mark, usually under the mane or under the saddle.

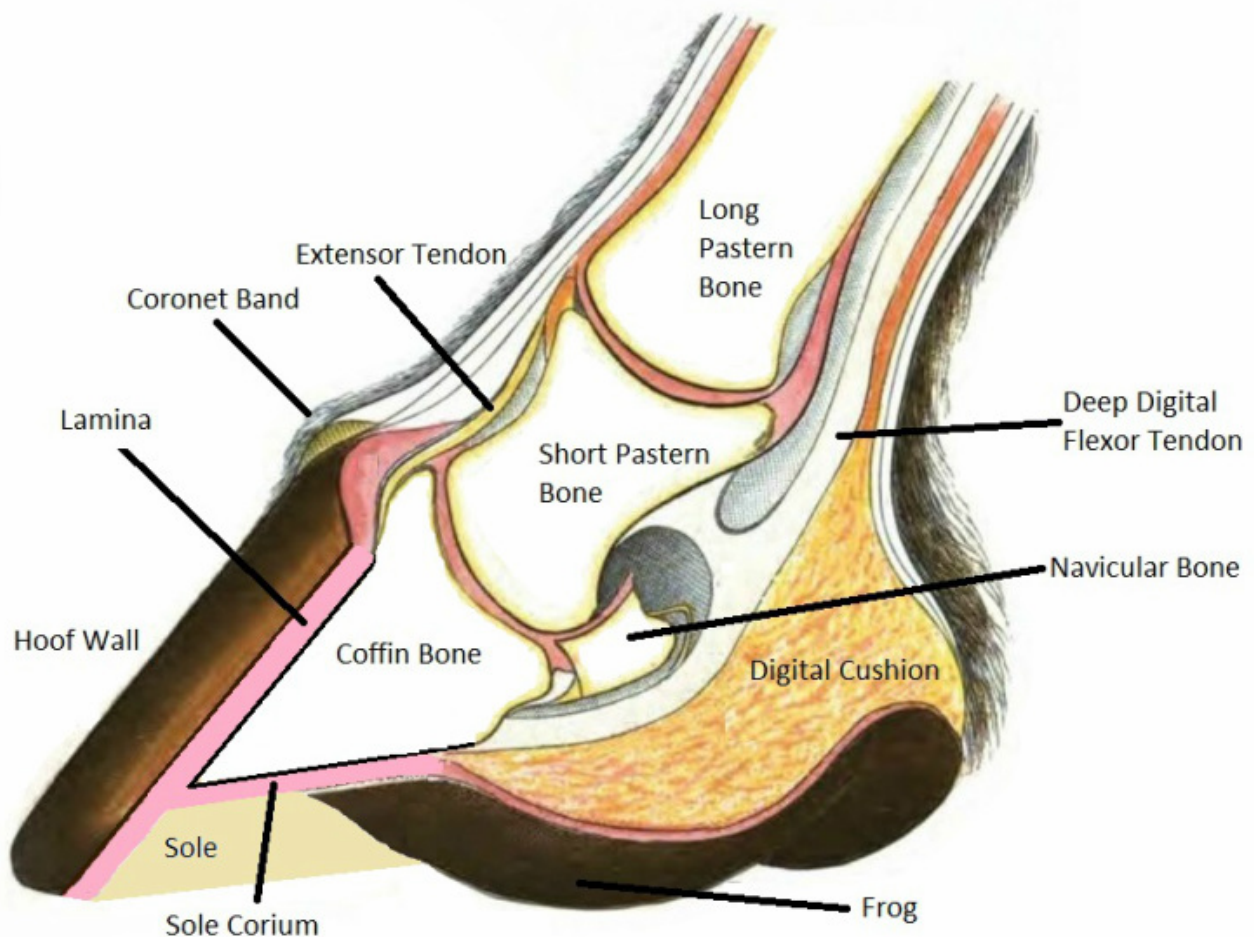


Freeze Mark

The Hoof

Anatomy of the hoof:

The outer, insensitive part of the hoof is made up of the hoof wall, the sole, the frog and the periople. The sole protects the sensitive inner structures of the hoof and helps to support the weight of the horse. The frog is a wedge shape structure that has the same function as the sole but also absorbs shock and provides grip. The internal part of the hoof consists of the sensitive laminae, the sensitive sole, the sensitive frog, the periople corium and the coronary corium. The laminae attach the hoof to the pedal bone.



Common hoof problems:

There are many different foot problems a horse may experience. Some examples are:

- 1- Laminitis - A painful foot condition that is a result of inflammation of the laminae.
- 2- Corn – A bruise that forms between the sensitive and insensitive layers of the sole of the foot
- 3- Thrush – A bacterial infection that occurs of the frog

The Farrier:

A farrier is someone who specialises in the care of horses hooves. It is the farriers job to make sure that the horses feet are correctly trimmed and that shoes are fitted securely. A horse should see a farrier every 4-6 weeks but this may vary depending on the individual horse as some horses hooves grow quicker than others.



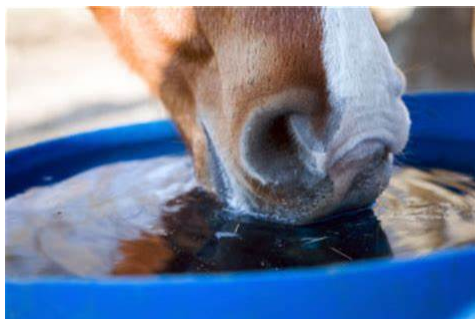
Horse and Pony Care

What does a horse/pony need?

A horse/pony needs food, water, shelter, regular exercise and company.

Regular exercise:

If a horse or pony is kept stabled then they should be exercised every day or, if daily exercise is not possible, they should be turned out in the field for a while. Exercise is important as it helps to keep the horse fit and helps the heart, lungs and circulation to function better. It also helps to keep the bones and muscles strong and healthy.



Water:

Horses and ponies should always have access to clean, fresh water.

Grooming:

The purpose of grooming a horse/pony is to keep the skin in good condition by removing dirt and sweat, to help blood circulation, to improve the horses appearance and to provide an opportunity to check for any cuts or other injuries.

Shelter:

If a horse or pony is kept in a field then they will need somewhere to shelter from the weather and from flies in the summer. Hedges and trees provide some shelter but, if possible, a field shelter provides better protection. If a horse/pony is kept in a stable then the stable doorway should be high enough that the horse will not hit their head and the stable should be light and well ventilated with good drainage so that the bedding stays dry. A stable should be mucked out daily.

**Feed:**

If possible it is best if a horse has access to grass for at least a few hours a day as grazing is something they would do in the wild. If the horse/pony is kept stabled they will need feeding regularly with hay being given to replace the grass they would eat outside. The amount of food a horse/pony is given will depend on the exercise they are doing and on the horse/pony as an individual.

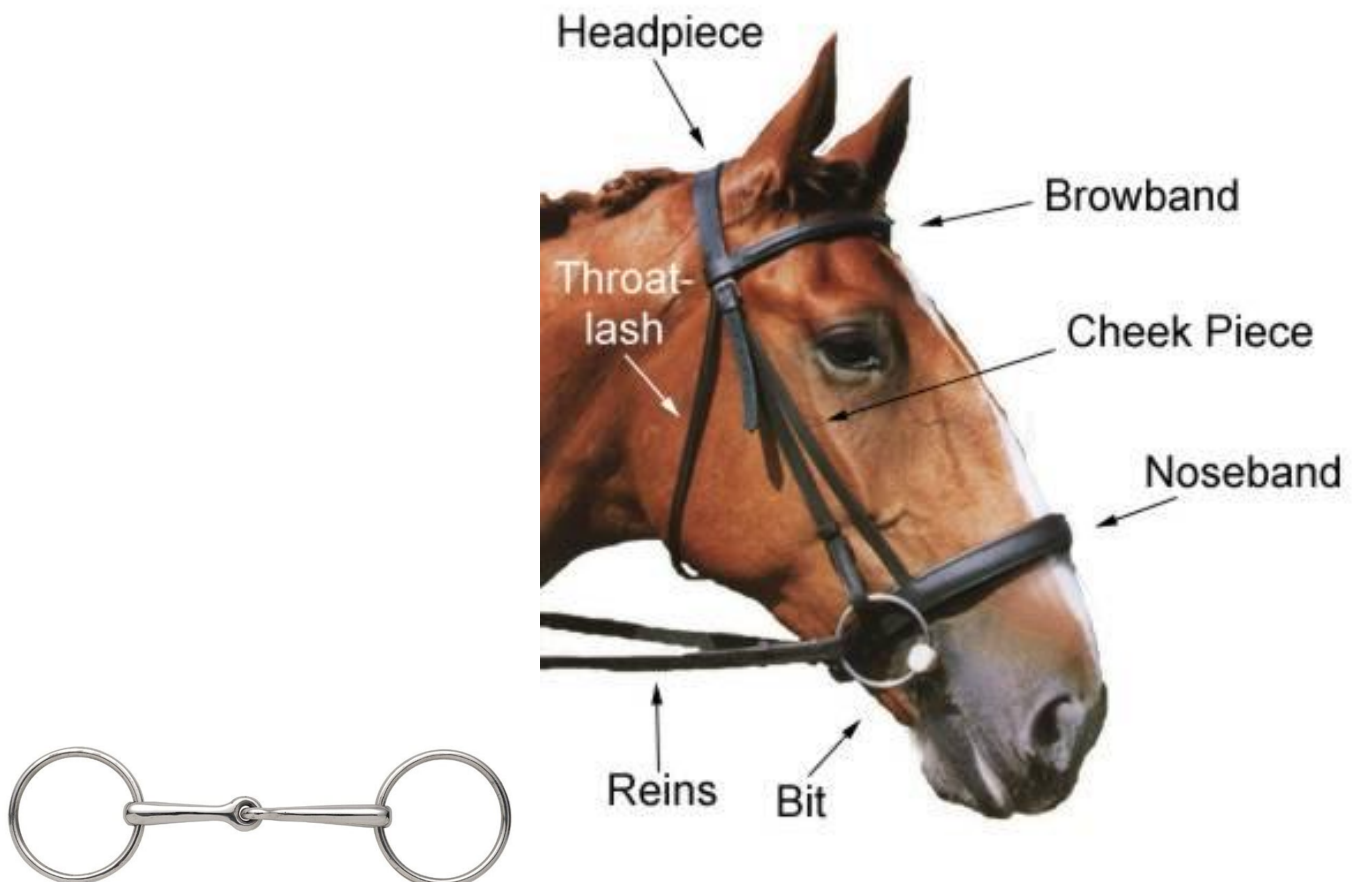
Tack

What is tack?

Tack is the equipment that is used on the horse such as the saddle and bridle.

The Bridle:

A bridle is used by a rider to control their horse/pony. Bridles are normally made of leather and come in different sizes including, pony, cob and full size. The bit is the part of the bridle that goes in the horses mouth and it is normally made from stainless steel. There are different types of bits but one of the most common is the snaffle.



The Saddle:

The saddle is one of the most important pieces of tack. They come in various shapes and sizes to fit different horses. There are different saddles for the different styles of riding but general purpose saddles are often used as they are comfortable and suitable for most types of riding activity. Girths are used to keep the saddle in the correct position on the horses back and they may be made from webbing, leather or a synthetic material.



Looking after your tack:

It is important to keep tack clean and so that it lasts many years. Tack should be cleaned every time it is used before it is put away. To clean tack you should start by washing off any dirt and grease with a sponge and warm soapy water and then saddle soap and a clean sponge should be used.

Competing

There are many different events you can compete in with your horse or pony. Some of these are:

Dressage:

To compete at dressage, your horse/pony needs to be well schooled. Riders must learn a dressage test prior to the competition and then perform the test in a dressage arena in front of the judges. The judges mark the test and write their comments on a score sheet.



Showing:

In showing, the horse or pony is judged on their conformation, paces and behaviour. Riders have to walk, trot and canter on both reins and then carry out an individual show. The individual show is a chance to show off your horse/pony and their paces.

Cross Country:

Cross country involves horse and rider completing a course of solid jumps in the open countryside. Penalty points are awarded for refusals, jumping the wrong part of a fence, jumping a fence the wrong way, falling off or going over the time limit. Riders may have a choice of a easier but slower route or a faster but more difficult route. Cross country requires the horse and rider to be very fit as well as brave and the horse must really trust his/her rider.

**Polo:**

Polo is a ball game that is played on horseback on a grass pitch. There are 4 players on a polo team. A polo game is divided into 6 7 minute sections called chukkas and each player uses a mallet to try and get the ball into the other teams goal.

Show Jumping:

Show jumping is a very popular equestrian sport where each rider has to complete a course of jumps. All show jumping classes have a time limit but some are against the clock with the rider who completes the course in the fastest time winning. However, riders are penalized if they knock down any of the fences or have a refusal. If more than one rider completes the course with a clear round, a jump off is used to decide the winner.

**Endurance:**

Endurance riding is a competition that is against the clock and tests the speed and stamina of the horse and rider. Endurance competitions vary in length but an international competition which usually takes a day to complete is normally a minimum of 50-62 miles.

Horse and Pony Quiz!

1- In the wild, how long do horses and ponies spend grazing?

2- When did the earliest ancestor of the horse live?

3- What are horses and ponies measured in?

4- What is used to identify the breed and ownership of a horse or pony?

5- What is this face marking called?



6- Who specialises in the care of horses hooves?

7- What are 3 common hoof problems in horses and ponies?

8- What are 5 things that horses and ponies need?

9- What is the purpose of grooming a horse or pony?

10- What is the equipment used on a horse/pony such as the saddle and bridle called?

HISTORY – Farming in WW1



British farmers played a crucial role in producing food for the nation during the Great War from 1914-1918. As German U-Boats cut off trade routes, the government turned to British farmers to feed the nation during a time of crisis.

More than 170,000 farmers fought in the trenches and up to half a million farm horses were requisitioned by the War Office to help at the front line. Faced by a lack of labour, farms adapted the way they worked to meet the food production challenge.

A total of 98,000 extra women from the Women's Land Army worked on farms to fill the void left by men. A further 66,000 soldiers returned from the frontline to help with the harvest. And, crucially, tractors began to do the work of many hands. In 1917, the Government bought 400 British Saunderson Tractors and a further \$3.2million was invested in US models such as the Fordson.

By 1918, there were 6,000 tractors in operation in Britain. The 'Ploughing Up' campaign of 1917 saw an extra 2.5 million acres of land used for growing cereals.

By the end of the war, an extra 915,000 tonnes of oats, 1.7million tonnes of potatoes and 830,000 tonnes of wheat were grown. And thanks to the work of British farmers and growers, the country avoided being starved into submission.



**THIS IS
YOUR FLAG
IT STANDS FOR LIBERTY
FIGHT
FOR IT**

JOIN THE
OVERSEAS BATTALION



Lt Col. C.W. MACLEAN,
Officer Commanding.

APPLY BASE RECRUITING OFFICE

SPARKS ST OTTAWA.

**NATIONAL SERVICE
WOMEN'S
LAND ARMY**



**GOD SPEED THE PLOUGH
AND THE WOMAN WHO DRIVES IT**

APPLY FOR ENROLMENT FORMS AT YOUR NEAREST POST OFFICE OR
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE



The nation's stately homes and estates played a major part in the war effort with many becoming military hospitals and camps for the duration.

They lost members of staff and in some cases their heirs, while their resources were often requisitioned to help the war effort.

Woburn, in Bedfordshire, was transformed into a military hospital, treating 2,453 soldiers over a five-and-a-half year period. Another house on the estate, Battlesden, became a holiday home for 'war-worn nurses' between 1916 and 1919, where a total of 224 nurses stayed for some respite.

Eighty-one of its employees went off to fight including gardeners, footmen, butlers, grooms, keepers, drivers, watchmen, porters and a 'letter carrier', while the Marquis of Tavistock – the 11th Duke of Bedford's only son and heir – refused to enlist because he felt it wasn't God's will. He joined the YMCA instead.

The Duchess was a skilled radiologist and took charge of the X-ray room and also undertook some operations herself, while the Duke established the Bedfordshire Training Depot, at Ampthill, and was personally responsible for the 2,700 volunteers who signed up. Of those 2,235 completed their six months training and were transferred to the front, with 707 never to return at all.

Longleat, in Wiltshire, similarly became a relief hospital, caring for 2,044 patients between 1914 and 1919.

The estate's assistant archivist and records manager Emma Challinor said the 5th Marquis of Bath was determined to keep things running as traditionally as possible.

Many of his employees went off to fight, while those left behind had to prepare and clear the house for its new use and continue to look after the estate.

Come the end of the war, Longleat faced many challenges and while a number of employees were welcomed back, John Alexander Thynne, 9th Viscount Weymouth and estate heir, was killed in action, in France, in 1916.

The war cost Longleat emotionally and financially. It was business as usual in the post-war years, but the family were forced to start selling off land to help cover the costs of the conflict and the rising cost of living.

This was the same story for many other country estates as the cost of war, death duties and the burden of income tax caused financial difficulties, leading some to sell off entire estates.

Some of the buyers were those who had previously been tenants who could now farm their own land for the first time.

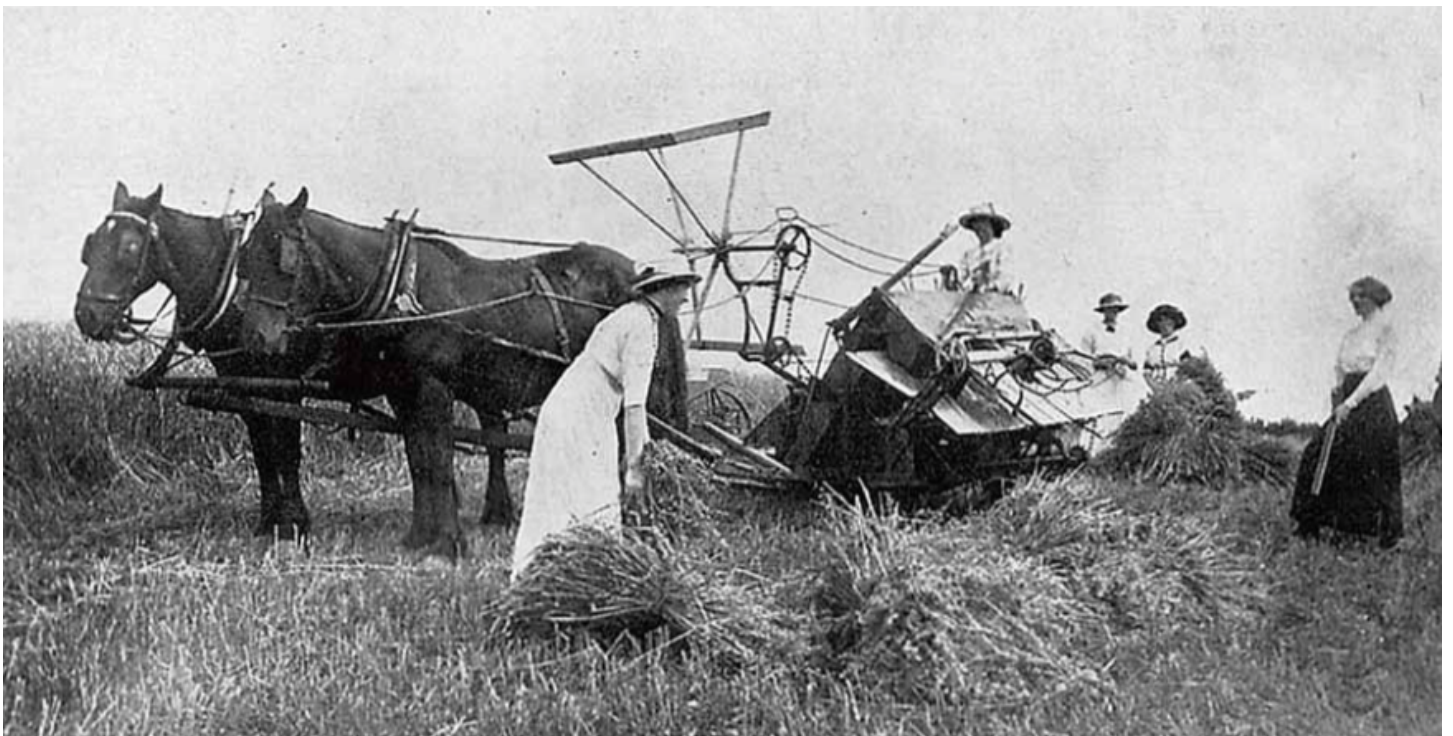


PRESERVE
PERISHABLE
PRODUCE

A vintage-style illustration of a woman with curly hair, wearing a light-colored dress and a white apron. She is smiling and holding two metal cans of preserved produce, one in each hand. In front of her is a table covered with a white cloth, displaying a variety of fresh fruits including tomatoes, carrots, and small berries. To her right is a metal box labeled 'HOME CANNER'. In the background, a shelf is filled with many more cans of preserved goods.

**IF YOU HAVE A FRUIT GARDEN
YOU OUGHT TO USE A CANNER**

Food Production Dept., 72, Victoria St., London, S.W.





HISTORY QUIZ

1. What years did the Great War take place?
2. Roughly how many farmers fought in the trenches?
3. Which animal was requisitioned by the War Office to help on the front line?
4. Who worked on the farms in Britian to fill the gaps left by men?
5. What was the name of the campaign in 1917 which saw an extra 2.5 million acres of land used for growing cereals?
6. Which stately home in Bedfordshire became a military hospital treating 2,453 soldiers?
7. The Duchess of Woburn was a skilled what?
8. John Alexander Thynne was eastate heir to Weymouth, but where was he killed in action in 1916?
9. What did the family of Longleat have to sell after the war to pay for the rising costs of living?
10. Who were some of the buyers?