



Treoir Dea-Chleachtais: BAINISTIÚ SCROBARNAÍ AR OILEÁIN ÁRANN

Best Practice Guide:
SCRUB MANAGEMENT ON THE ARAN ISLANDS



Togra AranLIFE

D'oibrigh togra AranLIFE le feilméaraí ar thrí Oileán Árann le cleachtais fheilméarachta traidisiúnta agus inbhuanaithe a rachadh chun tairbhe do thimpeallacht nádúrtha na nOileán a fhorbairt agus a chur chun cinn. Bhí sé i bhfeidhm ó 2014 go 2018 agus maoinithe trí Chiste LIFE Nature an AE (maoiniú 75% ó LIFE, 25% ó chomhpháirtithe an togra in Éirinn). Dhírigh an togra ar na cleachtais fheilméarachta as ar eascair tírdhreach speisialta Árann agus atá aitheanta in ainmniúchán shuíomh Natura 2000 na n-oileán (suímh a thugann cosaint do ghnáthóga agus do speicis a bhfuil tábhacht Eorpach leo). Baineadh leas as eolas agus as taithí na bhfeilméaraí áitiúla chomh maith le saineolas eolaíoch pháirtithe an togra chun na dúshláin a bhaineann le feilméaracht ar oileán a shárú agus le stádas caomhnaithe na suíomh Natura a fheabhsú.

LIFE+ Dúlra agus Bithéagsúlacht

Tá 'LIFE+ Dúlra agus Bithéagsúlacht' ar cheann de phríomhshnáithe chlár maoinithe an Aontais Eorpaigh don chomhshaol. Tacaíonn sé le tionscadail a chuidíonn le feidhmiú Threoracha an AE maidir le hÉin agus Gnáthóga, le líonra Natura 2000 agus le sprioc an AE maidir le stop a chur le caillteanas bithéagsúlachta.

AranLIFE Project

The AranLIFE project worked with farmers on the three Aran Islands to develop and promote traditional and sustainable farming practices to benefit the Islands' natural environment. It operated from 2014-2018 and was funded through the EU LIFE Nature Fund (75% LIFE funding; 25% Irish project partners). The project focused on the farming practices that created the iconic Aran landscape, and which is recognised in the designation of the Islands' Natura 2000 sites (sites to protect habitats and species of European importance). It harnessed local farming knowledge and experience with the scientific expertise of project partners to overcome the challenges of island farming and to improve the conservation condition of the Natura sites.

LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity

LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity is one of the main strands of the European Union's funding programme for the environment. It supports projects that contribute to the implementation of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives, the Natura 2000 network and that contribute to the EU's goal of halting the loss of biodiversity.

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Buaile féar geimhridh agus í ite go dlúth i mí Eanáir. Tá féara agus fásra eile ite go báinseach fíoriseal rud a thabharfaidh deis do luibheanna bláthú agus síol a chur san Earrach agus Samhradh.
Tightly grazed winterage field in January. Grasses and other vegetation have been grazed to a very low sward height, which will allow herbs to flower and set seed during the spring and summer.

Réamhrá

Tá sé ráite ag feilméaraí Árann gur deacracht mhór dóibh scaipeadh scrobarnaí agus iad ag feilméarachtaí tailte féaraigh speiceas-shaibhir na n-oileáin.

Nuair a fhásann scrobarnach ar na tailte féaraigh speiceas-shaibhir bíonn caillteanas bithéagsúlachta i gceist mar go bhfásann fásra adhmaid agus rosánach i leaba speiceas bláthanna. Laghdaíonn sé an méid foráiste a bhíonn sna buailte do na beithígh agus bíonn sé sa mbealach freisin scaití nuair a cheapann beithígh dhul ó bhuaile go buaile.

Teastaíonn bainistiú gníomhach le scrobarnach fásta a smachtú. D'fhéadfadh sé go dteastódh cúpla bealach le é a smachtú ceart agus é a choinneáil ag rud áirid. Chomh maith leis sin, de bharr nach leor cóireáil babhta amháin i gcás scrobarnach a bhíonn ag scaipeadh, caithfear coinneáil leis chun é a choinneáil siar.

Introduction

Scrub encroachment has been highlighted by Aran farmers as a major challenge when farming the species-rich grasslands on the islands.

Scrub growth on species-rich grassland leads to a loss of biodiversity through the replacement of flowering plant species with woody and shrubby vegetation. It reduces the area of forage that is available to cattle in fields, and can also prevent cattle from accessing fields.

The control of existing scrub requires active management. To successfully control scrub and limit its return, a combination of management methods may be required. Additionally, as one-off treatment will not be sufficient to manage problematic scrub, constant maintenance is necessary to keep scrub levels down.

Caithfidh ceansú scrobarnaí a bheith ina chuid lárnach de bhainistiú na feirme, mar sin ní mór go mbeadh dea-chleachtas smachtú scrobarnaí chomh tábhachtach le neart uisce a bheith ar fáil agus an innilt is fiúntaí. Ceann de na fáthanna is mó a deirtear nach n-úsáidtear talamh ná ceal uisce a bheith ar fáil ann agus ansin scaipeann an scrobarnach. Mura n-itear an talamh go dlúth, scaipfidh an scrobarnach. Má bhíonn uisce chomh gann agus nach n-itear na buailte sách dlúth sa ngeimhreadh scaipfidh scrobarnach.

Sa treoir dea-chleachtais seo léireoidh muid bealaí bainistithe praiticiúla a thabharfaidh deis d'fheilméaraí scrobarnach a smachtú i gceart ar Oileáin Árann.

Scrub control must be an integral part of the management of the farm, thus the best practice for scrub management must go hand in hand with adequate water provision and optimal grazing. Inadequate water provision has been cited as one of the main reasons why land is abandoned and scrub encroachment occurs. If the land is not grazed sufficiently scrub encroachment will occur. If there is insufficient water supply to graze the fields tightly during the winter, scrub encroachment will occur.

In this best practice guide, we outline practical management strategies to allow farmers to successfully control scrub on the Aran Islands.



Ní mór neart uisce a bheith ar fáil le go bhféadfar an píosa talún a ithe uilig le go mbeidh níos lú seans ag scrobarnach scaipeadh
Sufficient water must be provided to graze the land parcel completely, reducing the likelihood of scrub encroachment

Cineálacha Scrobarnaí

Tá scrobarnach agus coillearnach ina ngnáthóga luachmhara do phlandaí, do mhamaigh agus d'inveirteabraigh. Bíonn deacracht le scaipeadh scrobarnaí ar na hoileáin áfach nuair a scaipeann sé isteach i dtalamh féaraigh speiceas-shaibhir lena mbaineann luach ard caomhantais.

Ní gá chuile ruainne den scrobarnach a ghlanadh as buaile mar nach scaipeann chuile chineál de, agus d'fhéadfadh paistí beaga dhe cur leis an mbithéagsúlacht, agus a bheith ina bhia agus foscadh d'éanacha agus d'inveirteabraigh. Níl aon dochar ruainne beag scrobarnaí a bheith i mbuaile (abair níos lú ná 10% d'achar an bhuaile, agus é i bpaistí beaga anseo is ansiúd) mar nach gcuirfidh sé mórán as don éagsúlacht speiceas sa talamh féarach. Ní chuireann chuile speiceas den scrobarnach as d'éagsúlacht na bhféarthailte, m.sh. an sceach gheal, aiteal agus cuileann. Ní tor coitianta é an paide bréan in Éirinn ach is planda bia tábhachtach é don bhuíóg ruibheach.

Is scrobarnach driseacha agus draighin is mó a scaipeann i bhféarthailte na n-oileán agus laghdaítear an éagsúlacht speiceas agus an foráiste a bhíonn ann don bheostoc dá bharr. Bíonn beagán deacracht freisin le coll i gcorr áit ar na hoileáin.

Types of scrub

Scrub and woodland are valuable habitats for plants, birds, mammals and invertebrates. Scrub development becomes an issue on the islands, however, when it encroaches into species-rich grassland that is of high conservation value.

It is not necessary to remove every bit of scrub from a field, as many scrub forming species are not an encroachment threat, and small patches of scrub in a field can add to the biodiversity, providing food and shelter to birds and invertebrates. A small proportion of scrub (less than 10% of the field area, which would equate to a few scattered patches) in a field poses little threat to the grassland species diversity. Not all scrub forming species threaten the diversity of grasslands, e.g. hawthorn, juniper and holly. Buckthorn is an uncommon shrub in Ireland and is also an important food plant for the brimstone butterfly.

Briars and blackthorn are the main scrub species that encroach into grassland on the islands, reducing species-diversity and forage available to livestock. To a lesser extent, hazel is also an issue but only in some parts of the islands.

Speicis scrobarnaí a mbíonn deacracht leo ar fheilmeacha Oileán Árann Scrub species that are problematic on Aran Island farms

Driseacha

Tá péacáin in ann fás as píosaí rútaí agus as gais driseacha a bhíonn gearrtha. Tá cloigne na ngas in ann rútaí a chur síos nuair atá talamh feiliúnach ann agus ar an gcaoi seo scaipeann agus clúdaíonn na driseacha an áit an-sciobtha. I ndiaidh gearradh amháin sa ngeimhreadh fásann péacáin fhada nua. Scaití, agus gan mórán fásra eile ann, itheann caoirigh agus gabhair driseacha an chéad gheábh a bhfásann siad, ach ní itheann ainmí ar bith gais adhmaid a bhíonn ann dó nó trí de bhlianta.

Briars

Briars can produce shoots from cut stems and root fragments. Stem tips can take root when they meet suitable ground, so briars can quickly spread and fill an area. After a first winter cut, long new shoots develop. Sheep and goats may eat briars in the first year of growth if other grazing is less available; however no animal will eat two/three year old woody stems.



Draighean

Is ball d'fhine na Silíní é an draighean. Is féidir leis na péacáin nua a fhásann a bheith táirgiúil agus fás ina gclampaí fiordhlúth. Is bia blasta do bheostoc ar nós beithígh, capaillíní, asail, caoirigh agus gabhair na chéad phéacáin agus duilleoga a fhásann i ndiaidh gearradh. Cruann na dealga faoi dheireadh an chéad tséasúir agus ansin bíonn sé an-deacair draighean a ithe.

Blackthorn

Blackthorn is a member of the Cherry family. The growth of new shoots can be prolific and can form impenetrable stands. The first growth of shoots and leaves following cutting are palatable to livestock, including cattle, ponies, donkeys, sheep and goats. The thorns harden by the end of the first season, and this makes blackthorn very resilient to grazing.

Coll

Is tor a bhfuil cuimse gas aige é an coll agus tá sé in ann fás as péacáin ar bharr talún agus as gais srathaithe agus athfhásann sé as gas barrscoite. Bíonn tóir maith go leor ag beithígh, gabhair agus caoirigh ar na toim bhunaithe.

Hazel

Hazel is a multi-stemmed shrub and it can sprout from surface shoots and layered stems and regrows from coppiced stem. Established bushes are moderately susceptible to grazing by cattle, goats and sheep.



Scrobarnach gur fiú a fhágáil – Céard nár cheart a ghearradh Scrub worth leaving - What not to cut



An Sceach Gheal

Fásann sceach gheal ina scrobarnach ach ní bhíonn deacracht lena scaipeadh ar Oileáin Árann.

Hawthorn

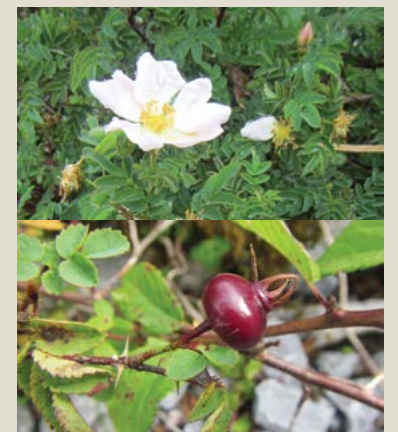
Hawthorn is a scrub forming species but does not form a scrub encroaching issue on the Aran Islands.

Briúlán

Tá Briúlán ina chuid den fhlóra tor a fhásann go coitianta i bhféarach a bhíonn saibhir le magairliní agus ar phábháil Aolchloiche. Ní bhíonn deacracht lena scaipeadh. Tá an Briúlán ar cheann de tháscspeicis dearfacha ghnáthóg tosaíochta larscríbhinn 1 - Pábháil Aolchloiche.

Burnet rose

Burnet rose is part of the shrub flora typical of Orchid-rich grassland and Limestone pavement. It does not form a scrub encroachment issue. Burnet Rose is one of the positive indicator species of Annex I priority habitat Limestone Pavement.





Aiteal

Tá aiteal ar cheann de na trí speiceas bhuaircíneach dúchasacha atá in Éirinn, is iad an péire eile ná iúr agus péine Albanach. In áiteacha eile san Eoraip fásann aiteal suas díreach ina chrann ach ar Oileáin Árann sínte a bhíonn sé is é ag fás cothrom leis an talamh. Tá aiteal ar cheann de tháscspeicis dearfacha ghnáthóg tosaíochta larscríbhinn 1 - Pábháil Aolchloiche.

Juniper

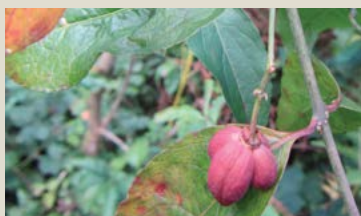
Juniper is one of only three native conifer species in Ireland, the others being yew and scot's pine. In other parts of Europe, juniper grows as an upright tree whilst on the Aran Islands it has a prostrate growth form and lies flat on the ground. Juniper is one of the positive indicator species of Annex I priority habitat Limestone pavement.

Cuileann

Is tor síorghlas é cuileann, d'fhéadfadh crann a bheith fireann nó baineann ach is ar an gceann baineann a bhíonn na caora dearga. Níl cuileann in ann ag prúnáil dhíon agus gheobhaidh sé bás má ghearrtar an iomarca é.

Holly

Holly is an evergreen shrub; individual trees may be male or female with the red berries only produced by female trees. Holly cannot withstand heavy pruning and will die if cut severely.



Feoras

D'úsáidtí adhmaid an fheorais le fearsaid a dhéanamh do thuirní. Sa bhFómhar bíonn torthaí bándearga 4-liopach air.

Spindle

The wood from spindle was used to make spindles for spinning wheels. In autumn it produces pink 4-lobed fruit.

Paide Bréan

Ní tor coitianta é an paide bréan in Éirinn ach is ceann é a itheann an bhuíóg ruibheach. Tá an Paide Bréan ar cheann de tháscspeicis dearfacha ghnáthóg tosaíochta larscríbhinn 1 - Pábháil Aolchloiche.

Buckthorn

Buckthorn is an uncommon shrub in Ireland and is the food plant of the brimstone butterfly. Buckthorn is one of the positive indicator of Annex I priority habitat Limestone Pavement.



Na coinníollacha a fheileann scrobarnach le greim a fháil agus le fás

Laghdú ar innilt - Ísealinnilt

Níl mórán teacht isteach ón bhfeilméarachta ar na hoileáin agus mar sin tá nósanna athraithe agus talamh fágtha tréigthe agus/nó innilt gan fiúntas á dhéanamh air. Dá bharr seo, tagann méadú ar scrobarnach, go háirithe driseacha agus draighean. Ansin, in áit tailte féaraigh speiceas-shaibhir ní bhíonn mórán speiceas sa talamh féarach agus/nó bíonn scrobarnach scaipthe ina n-áit. Dá bharr seo feictear cuma difriocht ar an oileán agus cuid de na tailte féaraigh imithe agus scrobarnach ag clúdach na gclaíocha.

Córas an Fhéir Geimhridh agus innilt rothlach

Feileann córas an Fhéir Geimhridh d'fhás speiceas scrobarnaí nach mbítear ag iarraidh. Itear na buailte ar feadh cúpla seachtain sa ngeimhreadh nuair a bhíonn a gcuid duilleoga cailte ag na speicis scrobarnaí duillsilteacha ar leith seo agus tá níos lú seans ansin ann go ndéanfar dochar dóibh. Ní dhéantar mórán innilt eile orthu an chuid eile den bhliain agus bíonn deis ag speicis scrobarnaí scaipeadh leo gan smacht le linn a dtréimhse fáis.

Suímh fhoscúla agus ithreacha domhain

Cheal dóthain innilte in áiteacha foscúla bíonn deis ag scrobarnach scaipeadh, go háirithe driseacha. In áiteacha ina mbíonn ithir níos torthúla, de bharr doimhneacht na hithreach, ní thógann sé i bhfad ar dhriseacha mar shampla scaipeadh i mbuaile agus is iad na speicis eile sa talamh féaraigh a bhíonn thíos leis.

Conditions that favour scrub establishment and growth

Decline in grazing - Undergrazing

The poor economics of farming on the islands has led to changing practices in the form of land abandonment and/or sub-optimal grazing. This lack of agricultural activity leads to an increase in scrub, particularly briars and blackthorn. This has resulted in the development of species-poor grassland and/or scrub communities at the expense of the species-rich grasslands, and has caused a visual change in the island, with not only grasslands disappearing, but the field wall structure being engulfed by the encroaching scrub.

Winterage system and rotational grazing

The Winterage system is ideally suited to the growth of the undesirable scrub species. Fields are grazed for a few weeks during the winter, when the deciduous target scrub species have lost their leaves and so are less prone to damage. The fields are largely ungrazed for the rest of the year allowing scrub species to spread unchecked during their growing phase.

Sheltered sites and deep soils

On sheltered sites, undergrazing can lead to scrub encroachment, particularly briars. On sites where soil fertility may be higher due to depth of soil, for example, briars can quickly dominate a field at the expense of other grassland species.



Buaile clúdaithe le scrobarnach (ar chlé) agus i ndiaidh dó a bheith curtha faoi smacht (ar dheis)
Heavily scrub encroached field (left) and after scrub control (right)

Laghdú ar chleachtais traidisiúnta bainistiú scrobarnaí

Roimhe seo bhíodh gearradh scrobarnaí ina chuid lárnach de bhainistiú na feilme agus tairbhe á bhaint as chuile shlat agus gad a ghearrtaí, agus lastaí an tine leis na píosaí adhmaid. De bhrí gurbh ón bhfeilméarachacht fhéin a thagadh saothrú iomlán na feilme roimhe seo bhí ag brath an-mhór ar an bhfeilm le déanamh as don teaghlach agus mar sin chaití níos mó ama ar bhainistiú na feilme. Sa lá atá inniu ann, níl an t-am ann don innilt atá riachtanach agus don obair a bhíonn i gceist leis, ar nós uisce a thabhairt chomh fada leis na buailte le go bhféadfar iad a innilt go dlúth.

Laghdú ar éagsúlacht na gcineálacha beostoc

Roimhe seo bhíodh meascán beostoc ar fheilmeacha Árann. Ar chuile fheilm bhíodh bó a bhlítí, slám gabhair agus caoirigh chomh maith le beithigh. Bhíodh asail agus capaill an-tábhachtach freisin ar an bhfeilm agus mar chuid den innilt rothlach chuirte gabhair sna buailte i ndiaidh na mbeithíoch leis an scrobarnach a choinneáil siar. De bharr cleachtais athraitheacha talmhaíochta níl an gá céanna anois le cineálacha difríocht beostoic.

Decline in traditional practices of scrub management

In the past, scrub cutting was an integral part of farm management and use was made of every stick and twig that was cut, with woody material used to light fires. As all farm income came from farming, there was a greater reliance on the farm to provide for the family and, accordingly, more time was spent on farm management. Nowadays, less time is available for the targeted grazing necessary, and the labour involved with it, such as carrying water to fields, so that they can be grazed tightly.

Reduction in diversity of livestock types

Traditionally, Aran farms supported a variety of livestock. Each farm had a cow for milking, some goats and sheep as well as cattle. Donkeys and horses were also an integral part of the farm, and goats often followed cattle as part of the grazing rotation, and were instrumental in keeping the scrub in check. Changing agricultural practices have reduced the need for different livestock types.



Cuidíonn beostoc eile ar nós asail agus gabhair le scrobarnach a smachtú mar go n-itheann siad an scrobarnach a bhíonn ag tosaí ag fás arís.

Other livestock, such as donkeys and goats, can assist in scrub control by browsing scrub regrowth.

Tuige a bhfaightear réidh le Scrobarnach?

Laghdaíonn scrobarnach achar na ngnáthóg tábhachtach

Is é an chéad rud le déanamh nuair atáthar ag iarraidh luach caomhantais talamh féaraigh a thabhairt ar ais ná fáil réidh leis an scrobarnach. Íslíonn scrobarnach a scaipeann luach caomhantais tailte féaraigh cailcreacha le saibhreas magairliní agus mósáicí talamh féaraigh a bhíonn ar phábháil aolchloiche nó a mbíonn go leor magairliní iontu mar go scáthaíonn sé iad agus go bhfaigheann an ceann is fearr ar na speicis sna tailte féaraigh. Mura gcoinnítear leis an talmhaíocht méadaíonn scrobarnach, go háirithe driseacha, draighean agus coll. Bítear fágtha ansin le talamh féarach ar bheagán speiceas agus/nó cineálacha difríocht scrobarnaí in áit gnáthóga tosaíochta agus gnáthóga de chuid na nIarscríbhinní, agus laghdaíonn a stádas caomhantais.



Talamh féarach speiceas-shaibhir, áit a bhfuil deacracht le scaipeadh scrobarnaí.

Species-rich grassland with an encroaching scrub issue.

Why remove scrub?

Scrub reduces the area of important habitats

The removal of scrub is the first step in restoring the conservation value of grassland. Scrub encroachment reduces the conservation value of orchid-rich calcareous grassland and limestone pavement/orchid-rich grassland mosaics by shading out and out competing with the grassland species. Lack of agricultural activity leads to an increase in scrub, particularly briars, blackthorn and hazel. This results in the development of species-poor grassland, and/or scrub communities at the expense of priority and other Annex habitats, causing a decline in their conservation status.

Laghdaíonn scrobarnach réimse an fhoráiste

Ní itheann beithigh áiteacha ina mbíonn scrobarnach adhmaid, mar sin, san áit a mbíonn scrobarnach ag scaipeadh, tagann laghdú ar an méid foráiste a fhásann don bheostoc agus íslíonn an t-achar ama ar féidir beostoc a fhágáil ar an bpíosa talún sin.

Scrub reduces the forage area

Cattle do not graze areas with woody scrub, and therefore scrub encroachment reduces the amount of forage available for livestock and the amount of time livestock can be kept in a land parcel.

Bíonn tionchar diúltach ag scrobarnach ar réimse speiceas tábhachtach

I gcás meascán speiceas tábhachtach nár dhírigh togra AranLIFE go sonrach orthu, ach a ndeachaigh oibreacha an togra i leith scrobarnach chun tairbhe dóibh, tá an bhumhóg charda mór (*Bombus muscorum*-moss carder bee) (nach bhfuil ach in Oileáin Árann), an cág cosdearg agus an fritileán réisc.

Scrub impacts negatively on a variety of important species

Scrub encroachment has knock-on impacts on a variety of important species that are not directly targeted by the AranLIFE project but that will benefit from its actions, such as the moss carder bee (unique to the Aran Islands), the chough, and marsh fritillary butterfly.



Cuid de na speicis a dtéann sé chun tairbhe dóibh go stopfaí an scrobarnach ag scaipeadh isteach sna tailte féaraigh speiceas-shaibhir.
Some of the species that benefit from preventing scrub from encroaching species-rich grasslands.

Comhlíonadh Dlí

Ní gá go nglacfaí le talamh a bhíonn clúdaithe le scrobarnach i scéimeanna ceantarbhunaithe a fhaigheann tacaíocht airgeadais, leithéidí Scéim na hIocaíochta Bunúsaí agus scéimeanna timpeallachta talmhaíochta agus má dhéantar éileamh ina leith d'fhéadfaí pionóis a ghearradh agus cúiteamh airgid a lorg. D'fhéadfadh glanadh scrobarnaí cuidiú le hincháilitheacht mar go mbeadh níos mó talún ar fáil do tháirgeacht talmhaíochta.

Legal compliance

In area based schemes, including the Basic Payment Scheme and agri-environment schemes, land covered in scrub may be deemed ineligible for support, and if claimed can result in penalties and financial clawbacks. Scrub removal can benefit eligibility, by increasing the area of land available for agricultural production.



D'fhéadfadh sé nach mbeadh talamh a bhfuil scrobarnach go tiubh air feiliúnach d'íocaíocht ó go leor scéimeanna ceantarbhunaithe a mhaoiníonn an AE.
Land that supports heavy density scrub may be deemed ineligible for payment in many area based EU funded schemes.

Sula nglantar scrobarnach áfach ní mór breathnú ar aon reachtaíocht eile a bhaineann leis. Before removing scrub, however, you should consider other legislation that may be relevant.

Séasúr neadaithe na nÉan

Níl cead scrobarnach a ghearradh, a tharraingt nó a ollscaradh ón 1 Márta go 31 Lúnasa.

Bird nesting season

The cutting, pulling, bulldozing of scrub is not permitted from the 1st March to the 31st August.

Gníomhaíochtaí óna dTeastaíonn Toiliú i Limistéir Caomhantais Speisialta

Ní mór cead a fháil ón tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra sula dtugtar faoi aon cheann de na gníomhaíochtaí seo a leanas a bhaineann le smachtú scrobarnaí ar thalamh i LCS:

- Meaisín de chineál ar bith a úsáid le fáil réidh le scrobarnach m.sh. gearrthóir ar tharracóir, súiste nó tochtaltóir.
- Luibhicíd a úsáid leis an scrobarnach a loic m. sh. Cóireáil stumpa, cuimilt toim bheaga agus/nó athfhás, eangúchán (luibhicíd a chur ar scor nó ar eangaí a dhéantar i ngais a bhíonn níos tiúcha).
- Scrobarnach gearrtha a dhó.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Activities Requiring Consent

Permission is needed from the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) before any of the following actions relating to scrub control are carried out on land within an SAC:

- Using any machine e.g. tractor-mounted brush-cutter, flail or digger to remove scrub.
- Using herbicide to kill scrub e.g. stump treatment, wiping small bushes and/or regrowth, notching (applying herbicide to nicks or notches made in wider diameter stems).
- Burning cut scrub.

Scrobarnach gearrtha a dhó

Is féidir bruscán a bhíonn fágtha tar éis gearradh scrobarnaí a dhó má bhíonn an fógra don dearbhú reachtúil cuí curtha ag d'Údarás Áitiúil agus gur breathnaíodh ar dtús ar chuile bhealach diúscartha eile ar nós mionstíalladh, adhmaid tine nó athúsáid. Ní mór 7 lá fógra maidir le dó a thabhairt do Chomhairle Contae na Gaillimhe agus tá an fhoirm don dearbhú ar fáil ag www.galway.ie.

Burning cut scrub

Brash from scrub cutting may be disposed of by burning after sending the required statutory declaration notice to your local Authority, provided other methods of disposal, such as shredding, firewood or reuse are considered first. Galway County Council requires 7 days prior notice of burning, and the statutory declaration form is available at www.galway.ie.

Séadchomharthaí Stairiúla

Níl cead scrobarnach a dhó gar do nó ar láthair Séadchomhartha Taifeadta.

Historic monuments

Burning scrub is not permitted on or around a Recorded Monument.

Sláinte agus Sábháilteacht

Faoin Acht um Shábháilteacht, Sláinte agus Leas ag an Obair caitheann ráiteas sábháilteachta a bheith ag chuile ionad oibre, feilmeacha san áireamh. Déan cinnte go bhfuil gníomhaíochtaí glanadh scrobarnaí m.sh. úsáid sábh slabhrach agus luibhicídí clúdaithe sa ráiteas sula ndéantar aon obair. Breathnaigh ar leabhráin an Údaráis Sláinte agus Sábháilteachta ‘Guidelines on the Preparation of a Safety Statement for a Farm’ agus ‘Farm Safety Code of Practice – Risk Assessment Document’

Ba cheart go gclúdódh an ráiteas na rudaí seo:

- An bealach ceart le haon fhearas gearradh scrobarnaí ar d’fheilm a úsáid m.sh. sábh slabhra, struimeálaí.
- Riachtanais Éadaí Cosanta.
- Stóráil agus láimhseáil ceimicí agus lotnaidicídí.

Má fhostaítear conraitheoirí don obair caithfear cinntiú go bhfuil siad inniúil, go bhfuil an oiliúint chuí agus riachtanach acu don obair agus go bhfuil clúdach árachais acu agus a Ráiteas Sláinte agus Sábháilteachta féin.

Health and safety

Under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, all work places, including farms, must have a safety statement. Make sure that scrub removal activities e.g. use of chainsaws and herbicides are covered in the statement before any work is undertaken. Refer to the booklets ‘Guidelines on the Preparation of a Safety Statement for a Farm’ and ‘Farm Safety Code of Practice – Risk Assessment Document’ by the Health and Safety Authority.

The statement should cover things such as:

- Correct use of any scrub cutting equipment that is used on your farm e.g. chainsaws, strimmers.
- Protective clothing requirements.
- Storage and handling of chemicals and pesticides.

If contractors are being employed to carry out the work ensure that they are competent, have any necessary and relevant training for the work, are adequately insured and have their own Health and Safety Statement.



Bainistiú Praiticiúil le scrobarnach a ghlanadh

Bíonn beithígh, capaill, asail nó gabhair in ann innilt mhaith a dhéanamh ar go leor de na speicis scrobarnaí a bhítear ag iarraidh a ghlanadh, go mór mór agus péacáin agus bileoga úra fásta as an nua. Ní leor astu féin áfach na rátaí stocála ísealdéine traidisiúnta as ar eascair na tailte féaraigh speiceas-shaibhir le scrobarnach a smachtú. Níl aon bhealach amháin as féin ann le fáil réidh uilig le scrobarnach as na buailte ach is féidir é a smachtú go leibhéal inghlactha. Teastaíonn bainistiú rialta leis an scrobarnach a smachtú. Ní laghdófar an scrobarnach go fadtréimhseach le gearradh amháin sa ngeimhreadh mar an bhliain dár gcionn chuile sheans go mbeidh sé chomh dlúth céanna agus a bhí sé ar dtús mura leantar leis an ngearradh nó leis an gcóireáil ina dhiaidh sin. Is minic go mbíonn níos mó ná cineál amháin scrobarnaí sa bpaiste scrobarnaí. Scaití ní túisce an speiceas scrobarnaí smachtaithe ná go scaipeann an raithneach. Is féidir raithneach a choinneáil siar ach é a ghearradh faoi dhó sa samhradh. (Raithneach a Choinneáil Siar: Treoir Dea-Chleachtais).

Practical management for scrub removal

Many of the target scrub species on the Aran Islands may be grazed by cattle, horses, donkeys or goats, particularly when fresh shoots and leaves are available. However, the traditional low intensity stocking rates, which gave rise to the species-rich grasslands, are not sufficient to control scrub encroachment alone. Scrub will not be completely eradicated from fields by any single method, but it can be controlled to an acceptable level. Scrub control requires regular management. One cut in winter will not reduce scrub over the long term, as by the following year, the density of the scrub maybe at the same level as it was initially, if follow up cutting or treating is not provided. Often, the scrub patch is composed of more than one type of scrub species. In some cases, once the scrub species is controlled, bracken gains a greater foothold. Bracken can be controlled by cutting twice in summer. (See Bracken Control: Best Practice Guide).

Tá sé tábhachtach, i ndiaidh scrobarnach a ghearradh, go n-íosfaí an fásra go dlúth sa ngeimhreadh (agus chuige seo beidh neart uisce le cur ar fáil don bheostoc).

It is important that any scrub cutting is followed by tight grazing of the vegetation during the winter (which, in turn, requires that sufficient water is provided for the livestock).

Sula ngearrtar scrobarnach, ba cheart go mbeadh an bhuaile ite go dlúth le go mbeidh sé níos fusa dul chomh fada leis na paistí scrobarnaí. Ó cheart, le go mbeidh glanadh maith déanta ar an talamh sula dtosaítear ag gearradh na scrobarnaí, níor mhór dó a bheith ite ag na beithígh ar dtús, agus ansin ag beostoc eile ar nós capaill, asail nó gabhair.

Before cutting scrub, the field should be grazed tightly to allow better access to the scrub patches. Ideally, in order to optimise the amount of vegetation cleared before scrub cutting commences, the land should be cattle grazed, followed by livestock such as horses, donkeys or goats.

Roghanna maidir le smachtú scrobarnaí

Gearradh

Is é an chéad chéim i smachtú scrobarnaí ná fáil réidh leis an ábhar adhmafach. Ní mór é seo a dhéanamh idir 1 Meán Fómhair agus 1 Márta le séasúr neadaithe na n-éan a sheachaint.

Is féidir go leor uirlisí a úsáid agus teastóidh siad don obair seo. D'fhéadfaí driseacha agus gais thanaí draighin a ghearradh le struimeálaí a mbíonn lann air. Ní mór a bheith cúramach nach dteagmhaíonn an lann le cloch agus go bhfaigheadh an té a bheadh á úsáid drochghortú ón smúdar.

B'fhéidir go dteastódh scoiteoir nó sábh le gais thiubha a ghearradh agus corrán do na gais nár gearradh leis an struimeálaí.

Tá struimeálaí le diogálaí fáil go maith le scrobarnach nach mbíonn ró-thiubh a ghearradh, ar nós driseacha, ach ní mór scoiteoir nó sábh a úsáid le scrobarnach tiubh a ghearradh.

Uirlisí le Scrobarnach a ghearradh

Bíonn a rogha féin uirlisí ag chuile dhuine a bhíonn ag gearradh scrobarnaí agus níl aon uirlis amháin ann atá feiliúnach do chuile chineál scrobarnach. Ní mór feisteas sábháilteachta a chaitheamh i gcónaí ag gearradh scrobarnaí le gortú a sheachaint.



Struimeálaí le lann
Strimmer with a blade

Go maith ag gearradh trí scrobarnach ach ní mór don úsáideoir a bheith cúramach mar go bhféadfadh an lann cloch a bhualadh, briseadh agus a bheith ina chúis gortaithe. Níor cheart é a úsáid ach i spotaí nach bhfuil clocha ann.

Good for cutting through scrub, however there are safety issues with the blade hitting rock, breaking off and causing injury. Its use should be limited to areas known to be free of outlying rock.

Options for scrub control

Cutting

The first stage of scrub control is removal of the woody material. This must be done outside the bird nesting season (which is 1st September to 1st March).

Many tools may be used and will be necessary for this job. Briars and narrow blackthorn stems can be cut with strimmer with a blade attachment. Care must be taken to ensure the blade does not hit a rock and splinter, which could cause serious injury to the operator.

Loppers or a saw may be necessary to cut larger stems, and a corrán (hook) used to tidy up stems that are left uncut from the strimmer.

A strimmer with a hedge-trimmer attachment has proved effective in cutting narrow diameter scrub composed of briars; however, scrub with a larger diameter needs to be cut with loppers or saw.

Scrub cutting tools

Everyone involved in cutting scrub has their own preferred tools for the job, and no one tool is suitable to cut all scrub. With all scrub cutting, the appropriate safety equipment should be worn to prevent injury.



Diogálaí fáil
Hedge trimmer

Diogálaí fáil curtha ar struimeálaí. Go maith ag gearradh trí dhriseacha dlúth. Teastaíonn scoiteoir nó sábh le hábhar níos tiúcha ar nós gais draighin a ghearradh.

Hedge trimmer attachment on a strimmer. Good for cutting through dense briars. Loppers or saw needed to cut larger diameter material such as thick blackthorn stems.



Scoiteoir
Loppers

Go maith le scrobarnach le cosa tiubha a ghearradh agus píosaí a bhíonn fágtha i ndiaidh a bheith ag gearradh leis an struimeálaí nó le diogálaí fáil. Caitheann an duine fhéin formhór na hoibre a dhéanamh.

Good for larger diameter scrub and for tidying up scrub left after cutting with a strimmer or a hedge trimmer. High manual labour input required.

Ag fáil réidh le bruscán ar ghnáthóga leathnádúrtha

Is cuid thábhachtach den bhainistiú scrobarnaí an bruscán (ábhar a bhíonn fágtha i ndiaidh scrobarnach a ghlanadh) a thógáil den ghnáthóg talamh féaraigh. Ó cheart is cóir é a thógáil as an áit ar fad mar go gclúdaíonn sé cuid den áit innilte agus d'fhéadfadh sé freisin an ithir a shaibhriú rud a laghdódh an bhitheagsúlacht in éineacht le go bhféadfadh scrobarnach fás ann mar gheall nach mbeadh sé ite.

Ag Dó Bruscaín

Mar gheall ar thír-raon na n-oileán bíonn sé deacair bruscán a thabhairt in áit eicint eile le múiriniú a dhéanamh as, mar sin is iondúil go gcaitear é a dhó le fáil réidh leis.

Disposal of brash on semi-natural habitats

Removal of brash (plant material generated from scrub removal) from grassland habitat is an integral part of scrub management. Ideally, the brash should be removed from site, as brash left in situ reduces grazing area, can cause soil enrichment therefore reducing biodiversity and can encourage scrub growth due to reduced grazing.

Burning brash

Removing brash from the site and composting is difficult on the island terrain so burning is often the only means of disposal.

Cén t-am ar cheart bruscán a dhó?

- Tá sé in aghaidh an dlí aon chineál fásra beo a dhó idir 1 Márta agus 31 Lúnasa (Acht Fiadhúlra 1976) mar gurb é seo séasúr neadaithe na n-éan.
- Tá cead fásra a bhí gearrtha roimhe sin a dhó am ar bith. Scaití déanann éanacha a gcuid neadracha i bhfásra a bhíonn gearrtha le tamall mar sin seiceáil i gcónaí é ar fhaitíos go mbeadh nead ann.
- Ní mór cead roimh ré a fháil ón tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra sula dtéitear ag dó i Limistéar Caomhantais Speisialta.
- Ba cheart bruscán a dhó chomh luath agus is féidir é mar má bhíonn carnáin dhe fágtha go dtí an samhradh dár gcionn tosóidh scrobarnach ag fás arís ann, go mór mór driseacha.
- Ba cheart é a dhó lá ciúin, tirim, gan aon, nó le fíorbheagán gaoth. Níor cheart dul ag dó le linn aimsir fíorthirim mar go bhféadfadh an tine scaipeadh.
- Breathnaigh ar riachtanais reachtúla reatha na comhairle contae áitiúil www.Galway.ie

D'fhéadfadh an teas ón tine dochar a dhéanamh d'fhásra, d'ithir agus don phábháil aolchloiche. D'fhéadfaí an dochar a laghdú ar roinnt bealaí.



Carnán mór bruscáin ó ghlanadh scrobarnaí.
Brash piles from scrub clearing operations.

Déan iad seo

- Coinnigh le cúpla spota sa mbuaile don dó sa gcaoi nach mbeidh an iomarca den áit millte.
- Dóigh an bruscán i spotaí ar gearradh scrobarnach as cheana. Leag in áiteacha é a raibh clampaí fiordhlúth scrobarnaí roimhe sin nó in áiteacha ina bhfuil fód domhain clúdaithe le féar garbh/ard.

When should brash be burned?

- It is illegal to burn any living vegetation between 1st March and 31st August Wildlife Act, 1976) as this is the bird nesting season.
- It is permissible to burn cut vegetation at any time. As cut vegetation may still provide a nesting site for birds, always check any such vegetation to ensure there are no nests present.
- Burning within an SAC requires prior consent from the NPWS.
- Brash should be burned at the earliest opportunity, as piles that are left until the following summer will be a focus of new scrub growth, particularly briars.
- Burn on a calm dry day with little or no wind. Do not burn when weather is exceptionally dry as the fire could easily spread.
- See current statutory requirements from local county council www.Galway.ie

The heat from fire can cause damage to vegetation, soil and limestone pavement. Damage can be reduced in a number of ways.

Dos

- Limit the number of burning sites in the field in order to reduce the total area impacted.
- Burn brash on areas where scrub has already been removed. Ideally, place it where previous scrub stands were most dense, or on deep soils covered in coarse/tall grass.

Ná déan iad seo

- Ná dóigh bruscán ar phábháil aolchloiche atá lom.
- Ná dóigh é ar ghnáthóg talamh féaraigh fíorghlan le saibhreas plandaí, áit nár fhás scrobarnach riamh.
- Ná dóigh scrobarnach nach bhfuil gearrtha, ná scrobarnach gearrtha atá caite anonn is anall.
- Ná dóigh bruscán i LCS gan cead roimh ré ón tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra.
- Ná dóigh bruscán cóngarach do shéadchomharthaí náisiúnta. Tá sé in aghaidh an dlí agus déanann dochar don oidhreacht chultúrtha.
- Ná dóigh bruscán cóngarach do bhóthar poiblí.
- Ná dóigh bruscán gar do speicis scrobarnaí le leas caomhnaithe níos airde. (breathnaigh ar an bpíosa 'Céard nár cheart Gearradh').

Don'ts

- Do not burn brash on exposed limestone pavement.
- Do not burn on 'pristine' plant-rich grassland habitat that has never been invaded by scrub.
- Do not burn uncut scrub or loosely scattered cut scrub.
- Do not burn brash in an SAC without the prior consent of NPWS.
- Do not burn brash close to national monuments. It is illegal, and damages cultural heritage.
- Do not burn brash in close proximity to a public road.
- Do not burn brash adjacent to scrub species of greater conservation interest (see section on 'What not to cut').

Gnéithe Sábháilteachta

Tá sábháilteacht fíorthábhachtach ar fad. Ní mór freagracht a ghlacadh as an mbealach a dtéitear i mbun dó bruscáin agus aird ar leith a thabhairt ar shábháilteacht an duine fhéin, sábháilteacht dhaoine eile agus na timpeallachta sa gceantar.

- Caith éadaí atá éarthach ar thine.
- Ná húsáid aon luathaitheoir de bhunús hidreacarbóin (m.sh. Peitreal).
- Ná dóigh bruscán go deo cóngarach do, nó thíos faoi, línte cumhachta.
- Ná himigh agus an tine fós lasta agus ná fág tine ar lasadh thar oíche.

Is féidir eolas maidir le sábháilteacht a fháil ag <https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/firemanagement/>

Safety considerations

Safety is paramount. Burning of brash must be conducted in a responsible manner and with special attention paid to the safety of yourself, others and the surrounding environment.

- Wear fire-repellent clothing.
- Avoid the use of any hydrocarbon-based accelerants (e.g. petrol).
- Never burn brash under or adjacent to power lines.
- Never leave a fire unattended or burning overnight.

Safety information can be sourced <https://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forests-service/firemanagement/>

Riachtanais Dlíthiúla

Cé go bhfuil díolúine shealadach talmhaíochta maidir le dó bruscáin ann, cinntigh go bhfuil an cineál dó atá á bheartú ag cloí le riachtanais scéimeanna eile (m.sh. GLAS, Traschomhlíonadh/Dea-riocht Talmhaíochta agus Comhshaoil) agus le hainmniúcháin (m.sh. Limistéar Caomhantais Speisialta, Limistéar faoi Chosaint Speisialta).

Legal requirements

Although there is a temporary agricultural exemption in relation to burning brash, ensure that the planned burning is compliant with the requirements of other schemes (e.g. GLAS; Cross Compliance/Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition) and designations (e.g. SAC, SPA).



Iarsmaí de chlochán. D'fhéadfadh iarsmaí seandálaíochta a bheith deacair le feiceáil agus mar sin ba cheart coinneáil amach ó charnáin clocha nó leaca nuair atáthar ag dó.

The remains of a clochán. Archaeological remains can be very indistinct so burn sites should be located away from groups of stone slabs or rocks.

Iarchúram suíomh

Gearradh agus innilt leanúnach

Is cuma cén chaoi a nglantar scrobarnach ní féidir fáil réidh uilig leis d'aon iarraidh amháin. Caithfear coinneáil ag gearradh an athfháis, spotáil a spraeáil le luibhicíd nó tabhairt faoin dá rud. Cibé cén cineál bainistithe a roghnaítear don scrobarnach ní mór go luíodh sé isteach leis an innilt mar go maith le beostoc na péacáin agus bileoga a bhíonn ar go leor speiceas scrobarnaí nuair a bhíonn siad glas agus úr. Tá gabhair agus asail an-mhaith ag ithe scrobarnach a bhíonn ag tosaí fás arís tar éis gearradh.

Ní fheileann scrobarnach atá ag athfhás d'éanacha neadaithe, mar sin tá cead é a ghearradh sa samhradh le linn dó a bheith ag fás. I ndiaidh an chéad ghearradh sa ngeimhreadh déanann speicis scrobarnaí ar nós driseacha ráig fáis agus d'fhéadfadh na gais nua dul píosa fada in achar gearr. Tá an speiceas seo in ann fréamhú as gais a bhíonn ag fás agus mar sin scaipeann sé an-éasca go deo agus caitear coinneáil á ghearradh go leanúnach.

Options for scrub control

Repeat cutting and grazing

However scrub is removed, one-off scrub removal will not be enough to fully eradicate scrub. It will be necessary to repeatedly cut scrub regrowth, spot spray with herbicide, or implement a combination of both. Whatever scrub management is selected, it should go hand in hand with grazing, as many scrub species are palatable to livestock when the shoots and leaves are green and fresh. Goats and donkeys are particularly effective at grazing new scrub regrowth following cutting.

Scrub regrowth is not suitable habitat for nesting birds, so summer cutting is permitted and this is an effective time to tackle the scrub when it is in its growing phase. After the first winter cut, scrub species such as briars have a 'growth spurt' and new stems can reach considerable lengths very quickly. The ability of this species to root from growing stems makes it a highly aggressive coloniser, making repeated treatment essential.



Luibhicídí

Bíonn cead le fáil ón tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra sular féidir luibhicíd a chur amach i Limistéar Caomhantais Speisialta mar gur Gníomhaíocht óna dTeastaíonn Toiliú é.

Tá baol i gcónaí ag baint le cur amach luibhicíd. Le go laghdófar an baol tá bunrialacha i leith rioscaí do shláinte an duine agus na timpeallachta i dTreoir an Aontais Eorpaigh i leith Úsáid Inbhuanaithe Luibhicídí agus cuireann An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara i bhfeidhm é. Níl cead dleathach ach ag feirmeoirí agus ag conraitheoirí atá cláraithe leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara na luibhicídí d'úsáid ghairmithe a úsáid mar go bhfuil an oiliúint chúí faighte acusan le é a úsáid i gceart.

Mura n-úsáidtear luibhicídí mar is cóir, i dtimpeallacht éiceolaíoch ardíogair ar nós Oileán Árann, d'fhéadfadh deacrachtaí a bheith ann dá bharr, d'fhéadfadh gnáthóga a bheith millte, ceimiceáin dul isteach sa screamhuisce agus san uisce dromchla agus go fíorannamh d'fhéadfaí dochar a dhéanamh do shláinte an duine. Mar sin ba cheart chuile bhealach smachta eile a thriail ar dtús sula n-úsáidtear luibhicídí, ar nós coinneáil leis an ngearradh siar, gabhair a chur sa mbuaile i ndiaidh gearradh siar nó an salachar/speiceas féin a tharraingt ón rúta/coróin. Tá luibhicíd go maith do bhainistiú scrobarnach coill.

Is cuidiú na treoirlínte seo a leanas le haon tionchar diúltach a thagann as luibhicídí a laghdú ach freisin le mórbhail na gnáthóige a fheabhsú. Tá sé de dhualgas ar fheirmeoirí a úsáideann luibhicídí cinntiú go gcloíonn siad go hiomlán le gach reachtaíocht agus go leanann teoracha uilig an déantóra.

Is iad an dá chineál luibhicíd atá ann le n-úsáid ar scrobarnach ná Gliofosáit (atá á dhíol mar Roundup) nó Tríchlóipir (atá á dhíol mar Grazon 90, Garlon nó New Terbel Brushkiller). Oibríonn Tríchlóipir ar phlandaí adhmaidh ach maraíonn an Gliofosáit beagnach chuile phlanda a dteagmhaíonn sé leis. Moltar go n-úsáidfí táirgí gliofosáite atá níos nuaí agus atá déanta níos fearr agus níos sábháilte,

Herbicides

The use of herbicides within an SAC is an Activity Requiring Consent, and requires permission from the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

There is always a risk associated with herbicide application. To reduce risks, DAFM (Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine) implements the European Union's Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (SUD), which sets minimum rules to reduce the risks to human health and the environment. Only farmers or contractors registered with DAFM can legally use professional use herbicides, as they have received the formal training to ensure proper use.

In a highly sensitive ecological environment, such as the Aran Islands, improper use of herbicides can lead to specific problems such as destruction of habitat, chemicals entering the groundwater or surface water and, in rare circumstances, risks to human health. Therefore, herbicides should be the last choice of action after other control measures have been considered, such as repeated cutting, post-cutting grazing with goats or physical removal of the weed species and its root/crown. Application of herbicide is particularly effective for managing hazel dominated scrub.

The following guidelines are intended to help minimise any negative effects from herbicide use while still improving the overall condition of the habitat. Where herbicides are used, it is the duty of the participant farmer to ensure that they are fully compliant with all legislation, and fully follow the manufacturer's instructions.

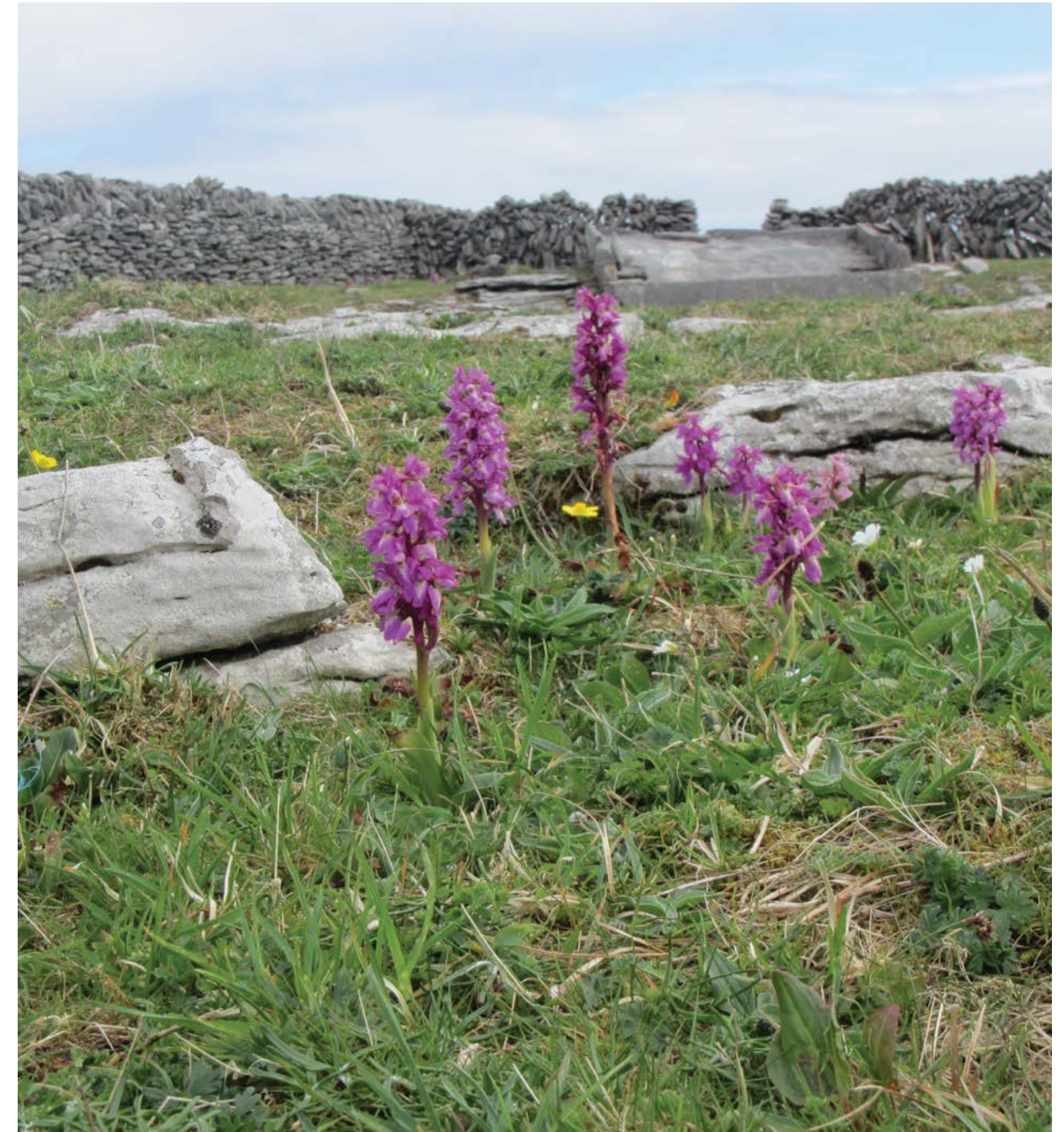
The two types of herbicide for use on scrub are Glyphosate (sold as Roundup) or Triclopyr (sold as Grazon 90, Garlon or New Terbel Brushkiller). Triclopyr is selective to woody plants, while Glyphosate will kill most plants it comes in contact with. Newer glyphosate products, with improved, safer formulations, are recommended e.g. Roundup Biactive or Pro-Biactive, Barclay Gallup Biograde 360. Avoid using formulations containing

m.sh. Roundup Biactive nó Pro-Biactive, Barclay Gallup Biograde 360. Ná húsáid na cinn a bhfuil aimíní geire atocsaláite iontu mar ghníomhaí dromchlach mar go bhfuil siad seo níos nimhiúla.

Le breis eolais a fháil faoi úsáid luibhicídí breathnaigh ar bhileog eolais AranLIFE faoi luibhicídí.

ethoxylated tallow amines as the surfactant, because they are more toxic.

For more information on the use of herbicides please see AranLIFE information sheet on herbicides.



Talamh féarach cailcreach le go leor magairlíne ag teacht chun cinn in áit ar glanadh scrobarnach as Orchid-rich calcareous grassland developing in an area previously cleared of scrub

Seo sampla d'áit ar glanadh scrobarnach tiubh driseacha, draighin agus raithní as (cé gur sa bhFómhar is feiceálaí a bhíonn raithneach). Gearradh an scrobarnach réasúnta dlúth go bliantúil (le struimeálaí den chuid is mó) i 2014, 2015, 2016 agus 2017. Cuireadh capaill ann i ndiaidh na mbeithíoch sa gcaoi go mbeadh an bháinseach ite go dlúth agus go n-íosfaí aon athfhás scrobarnaí. Níor úsáideadh aon luibhicíd ar an mbuaile seo.



Example of successful scrub control of area dominated by briars, blackthorn and bracken (though bracken most visible in autumn). This medium density scrub was cut annually (using a strimmer for the most part) in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. Horses grazed after cattle to achieve tight close cropped sward and graze scrub regrowth. Herbicide was not used to achieve this result.



Amchlár Feiliúnach do Bhainistiú Scrobarnaí

Ideal timetable for scrub management

Meán Fómhair/ Deireadh Fómhair September/ October	Bliain/Year 1	
	Bíodh an bhuaile ina bhfuil an scrobarnach ite go dlúth sula ngearrtar an scrobarnach.	Tightly graze scrub-encroached field before cutting scrub.
Deireadh Fómhair/ Feabhra October/ February	Glan an Scrobarnach. Déan é idir 1 Meán Fómhair agus 28 Feabhra, sé sin taobh amuigh de shéasúr neadaithe na n-éan. Má bhíonn meaisín á úsáid le fáil réidh le scrobarnach ní mór cead a fháil roimh ré ón tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra.	Remove Scrub. This is done outside the bird nesting season, i.e. 1st of September to 28th February. If scrub is to be removed by machine, then prior consent of NPWS must be sought.
	Déan carnán den ábhar gearrtha in áit ar gearradh scrobarnach nó raithneach, áit atá sórt carta, áit le doimhneacht fóid nó áit ina bhfuil féar garbh.	Pile cut material on area of cut scrub or bracken, or disturbed areas, areas with deeper soils, or areas with coarse grass.
	Dóigh an bruscán nó an t-ábhar gearrtha nuair a bhíonn an aimsir feiliúnach (nóta: Ní mór cead roimh ré a fháil ón tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra sula dtéitear ag dó i Limistéar Caomhantais Speisialta).	Burn brash or cut material when weather permits (Note: any burning within an SAC requires prior consent from the NPWS).
	Ná fág bruscán ina charnán ar an láthair le briseadh síos go nádúrtha. Tosóidh an scrobarnach ag fás arís as na gais ghearrtha agus cuirfidh cosc le hathnuachan gnáthóg.	Do not leave brash piled in situ to breakdown naturally. This will lead to scrub regrowth from cut stems and prevent habitat regeneration.
	Ná dóigh bruscán cóngarach do shéadchomharthaí náisiúnta.	Don't burn brash near national monuments.
Márta/Aibreán March/April	Lig isteach ainmhí (gabhair, capaill, asail) le go n-íosfaidh siad aon scrobarnach nua atá ag athfhás.	Allow livestock (goats, horses, donkeys) to browse any new scrub regrowth.
Bealtaine/ Lúnasa May/August	Gearr siar aon athfhás nó spraeáil spotaí den fhás nua le luibhicíd (Nóta: Ní mór cead roimh ré a fháil ón tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra sula n-úsáidtear luibhicíd i Limistéar Caomhantais Speisialta.	Cut any regrowth or spot treat new growth with herbicide. (Note: any use of herbicide within an SAC requires prior consent from the NPWS).
	Dóigh na carnáin bruscáin chomh luath agus is féidir i ndiaidh dóibh a bheith gearrtha. Is féidir scrobarnach gearrtha a dhó am ar bith den bhliain ach ní mór a bheith cúramach nach scaipfidh an tine. (Nóta: Ní mór cead roimh ré a fháil ón tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra sula dtéitear ag dó i Limistéar Caomhantais Speisialta).	Burn any brash piles as soon as possible after cutting. Cut scrub can be burned at any time of the year; however precautions should be made to prevent fire spread (Note: any burning within an SAC requires prior consent from the NPWS).
	Déan innilt sciobtha ar fhásra le go bhféadfaidh beostoc aon fhásra nua scrobarnaí a ithe. Itheann gabhair, asail agus capaill go maith é.	Flash graze vegetation, so that livestock can browse any fresh scrub vegetation. Better results are achieved with goats, donkeys or horses.
Bealtaine/ Meitheamh May/June	Bliain/Year 2	
	Gearr aon scrobarnach a bhíonn ag fás arís (is féidir athfhás a ghearradh le linn séasúr neadaithe na n-éan mar nach bhfuil aon tairbhe ann d'éanacha neadaithe).	Cut any new growth (regrowth can be cut during bird nesting months because it is not suitable for nesting birds).
Iúil/Lúnasa July/August	Gearr é nó cuir luibhicíd air (Nóta: Ní mór cead roimh ré a fháil ón tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra sula n-úsáidtear luibhicíd i Limistéar Caomhantais Speisialta).	Cut or treat with herbicide (Note: any use of herbicide within an SAC requires prior consent from the NPWS).

Sa gcaoi nach mbeidh mórán scrobarnaí ar an bhfeilm tá gearradh scrobarnaí agus smachtú scrobarnaí riachtanach mar chuid lárnach de bhainistiú bliantúil na feirme.

To maintain low levels of scrub within the farm, it is necessary that scrub cutting and scrub control is an integral part of annual farm management.





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An Roinn Cultúir,
Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta
Department of Culture,
Heritage and the Gaeltacht



An Roinn Talmhaíochta,
Bia agus Mara
Department of Agriculture,
Food and the Marine



Fáilte Ireland
National Tourism Development Authority

An Chomhairle Oidhreacht
The Heritage Council



Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe
Galway County Council