

Animals and Trees

A balancing act



Dr Lindsay Whistance

A photograph of a pig farm. In the center, there is a long, arched structure made of blue corrugated metal, which serves as a tunnel for the pigs. Several pigs are visible: two are in the foreground, one is partially visible in the background to the left, and another is near the entrance of the tunnel. The scene is set in a wooded area with trees and green foliage. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day.

Homeostatic equilibrium
balance

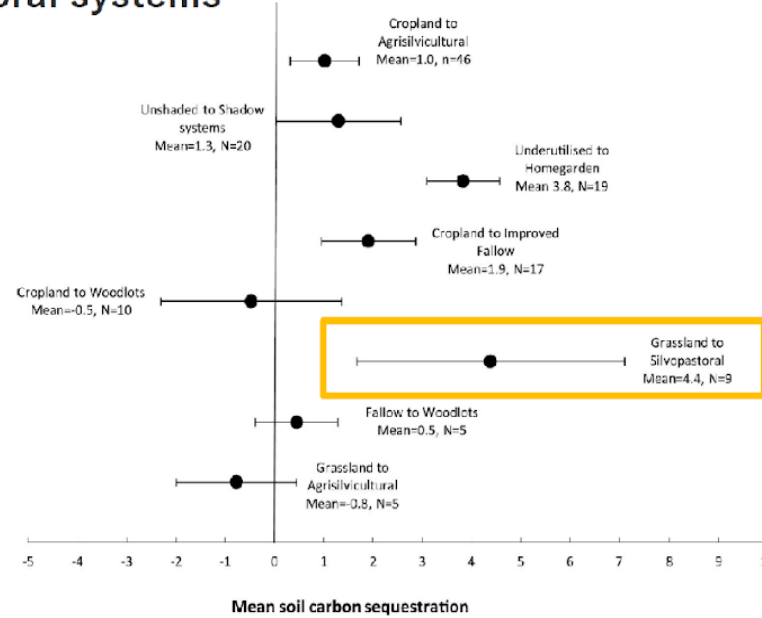
Physiological health
Emotional health
Natural behaviour

Animal welfare

‘Lives worth living’



Soil carbon sequestration rates ($t\ C\ ha^{-1}\ yr^{-1}$) are higher in silvopastoral systems



Carmen Segura Quirante slide



Feliciano et al. (2018)



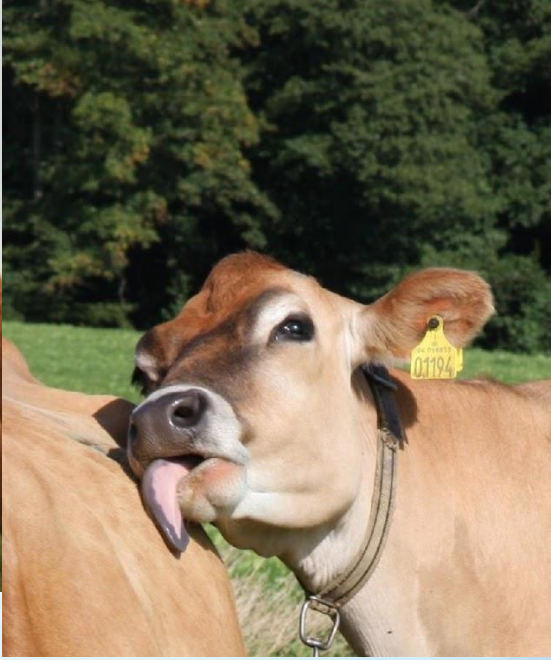
Wiltshire, summer 2018



Direct and indirect benefits

Andrew Barbour

Jim McAdam



Social relationships



<http://www.yourchickens.co.uk/care-and-advice/peen-to-clean-1-1513607>



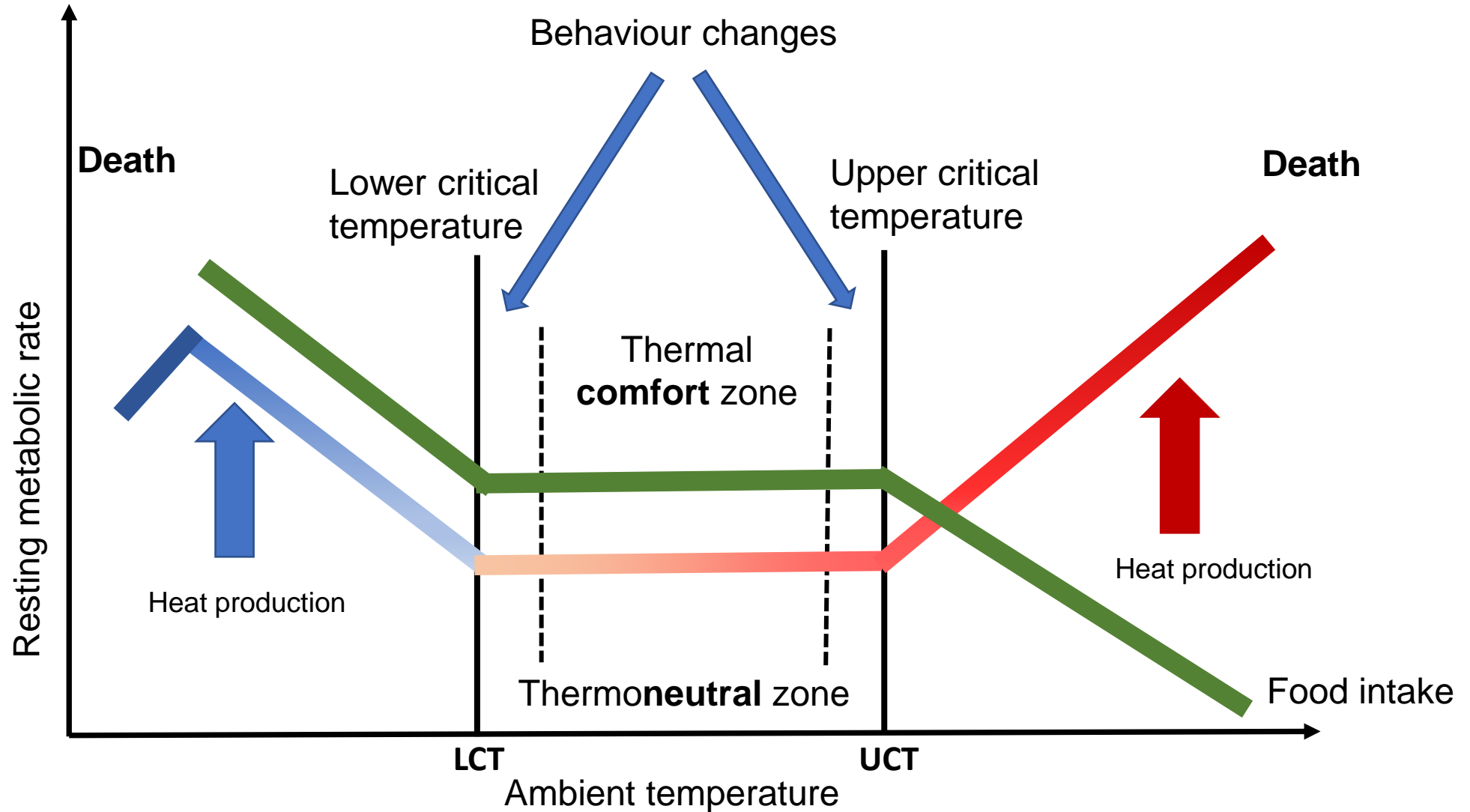
Body care



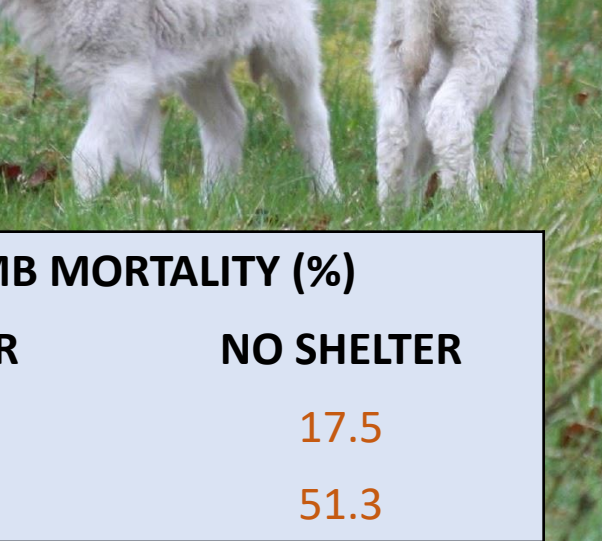
<http://www.forestandwaterside.info/2014/10/pig-new-forest-pannage.html>

Thermoneutral zone

Where metabolic rates are low/minimal



Cold stress



(Ralph, 1981)

LAMB MORTALITY (%)

SHELTER

NO SHELTER

Single births

8.9

17.5

Multiple births

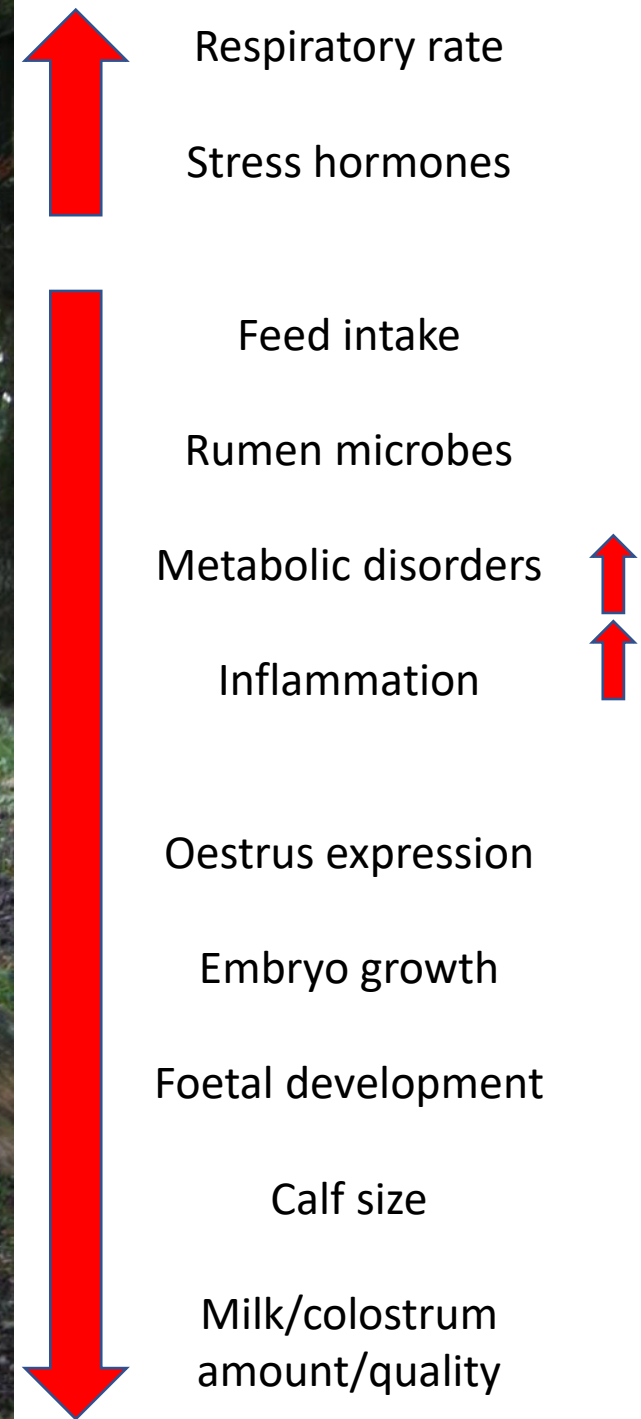
38.8

51.3

**For every 1°C below an animal's LCT:
Beef: a 2% increase in energy requirements is needed
Newly shorn sheep: a 1.7% increase is needed.**



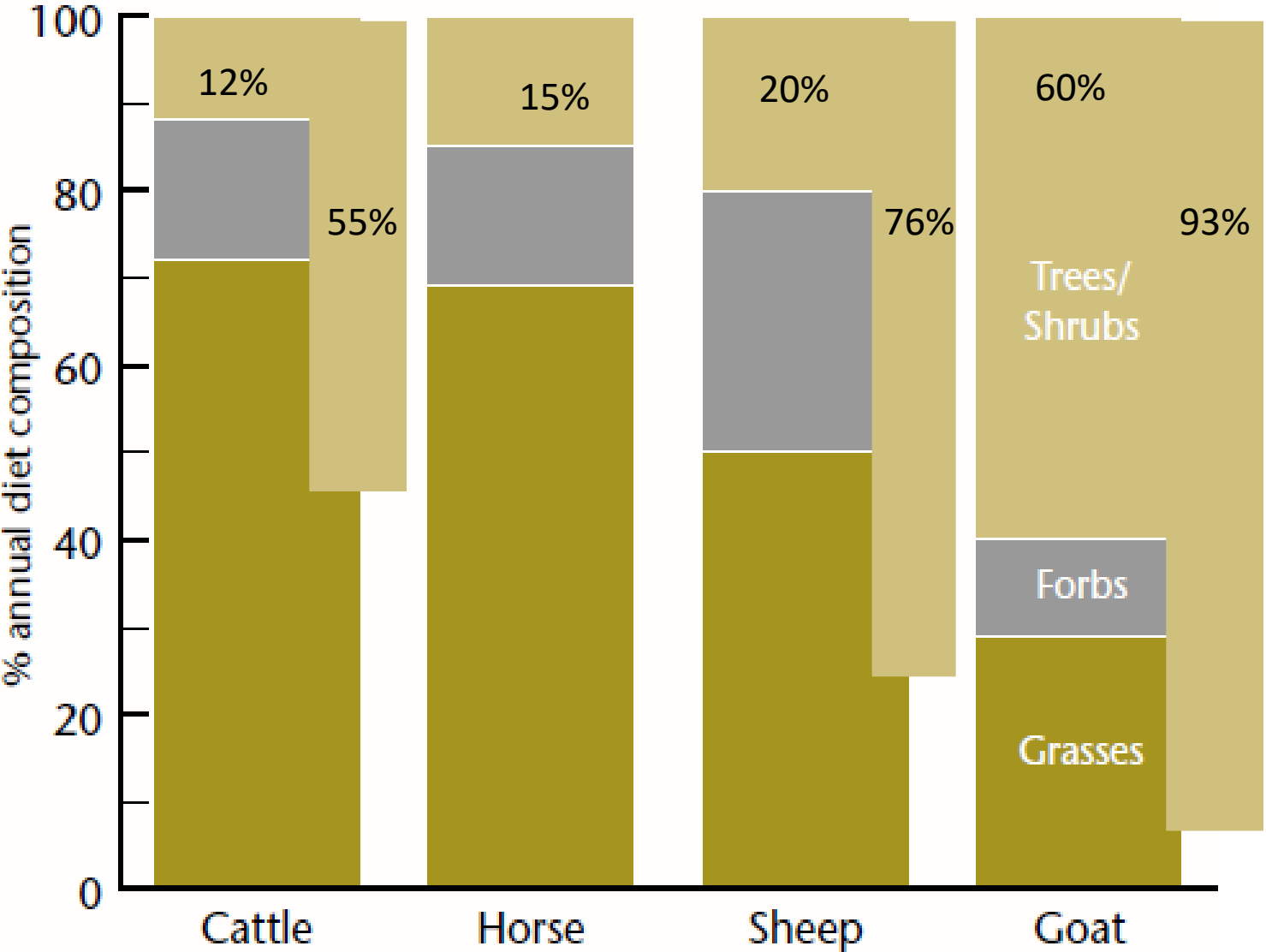
Negative outcomes of heat stress





Shade

Variation in the diet of domestic stock

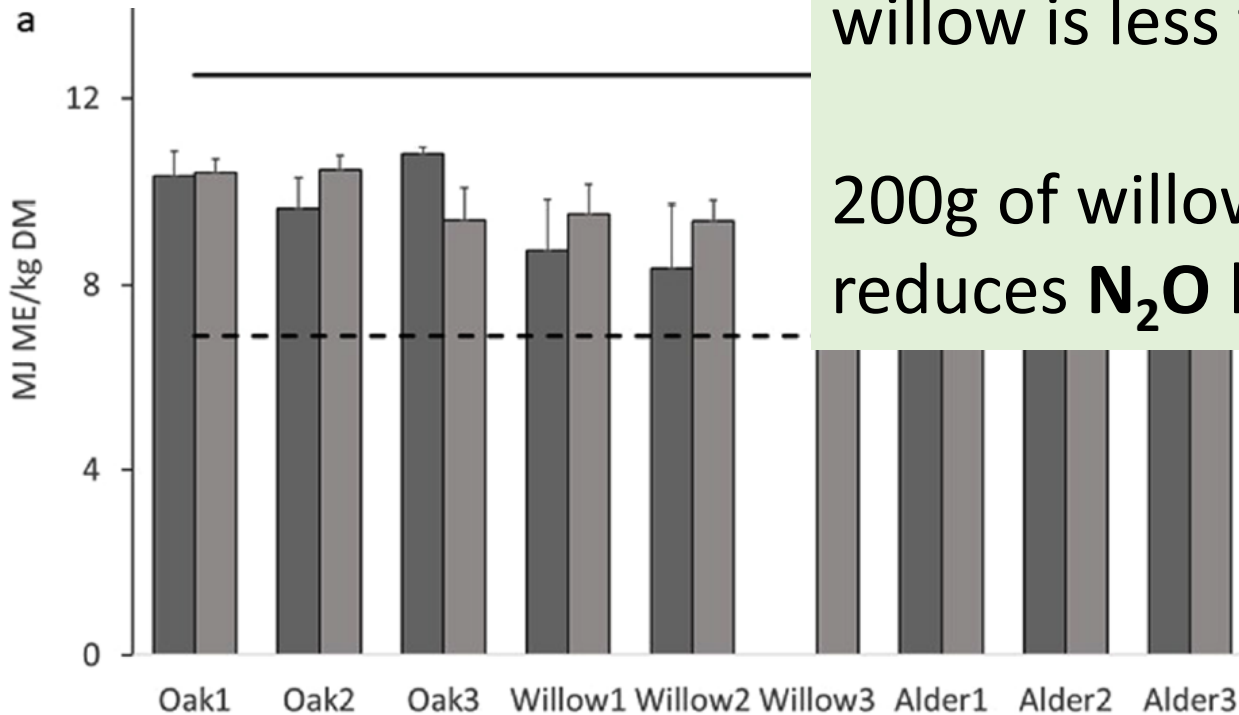


<http://www.forestry.gov.uk>; Dicko and Sikena, 1992

3 Species:
Oak, Alder, Goat willow

3 Sites:
 Berkshire, Leicestershire
 Gwynedd

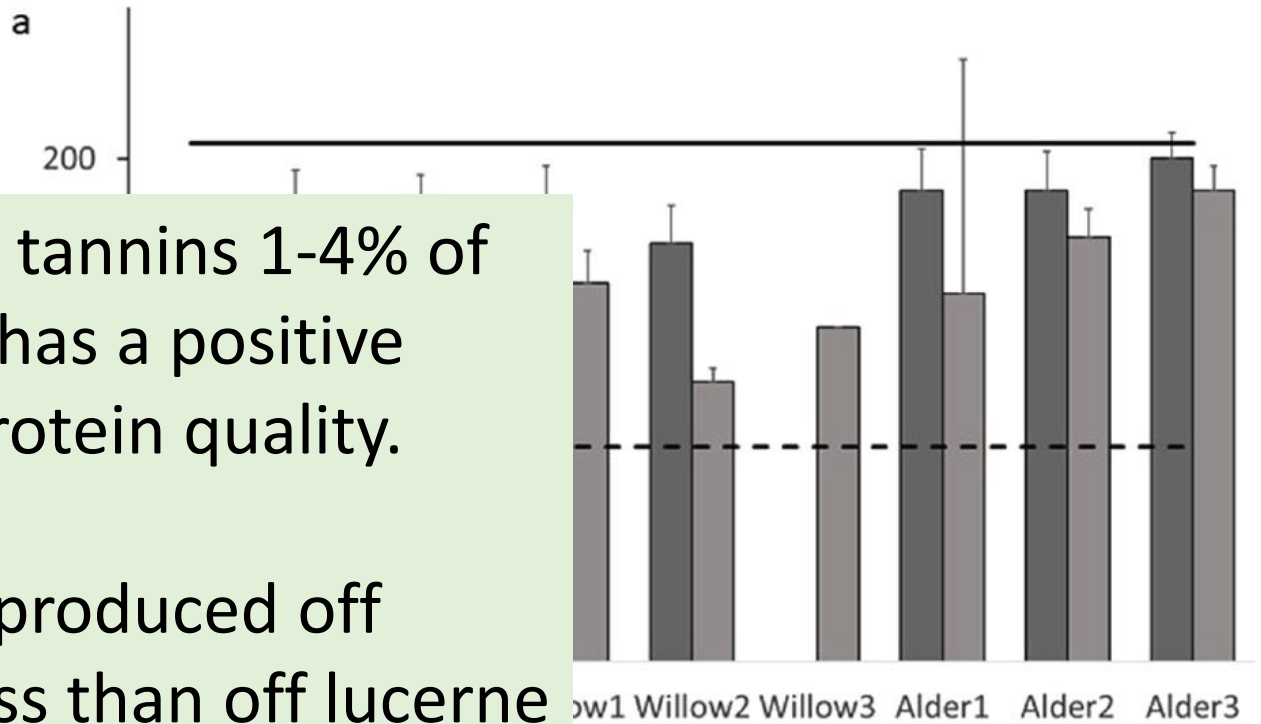
2 months:
 June (dark grey)
 September (light grey)



Condensed tannins 1-4% of DM in diet has a positive effect on protein quality.

CH₄ (ml/g) produced off willow is less than off lucerne

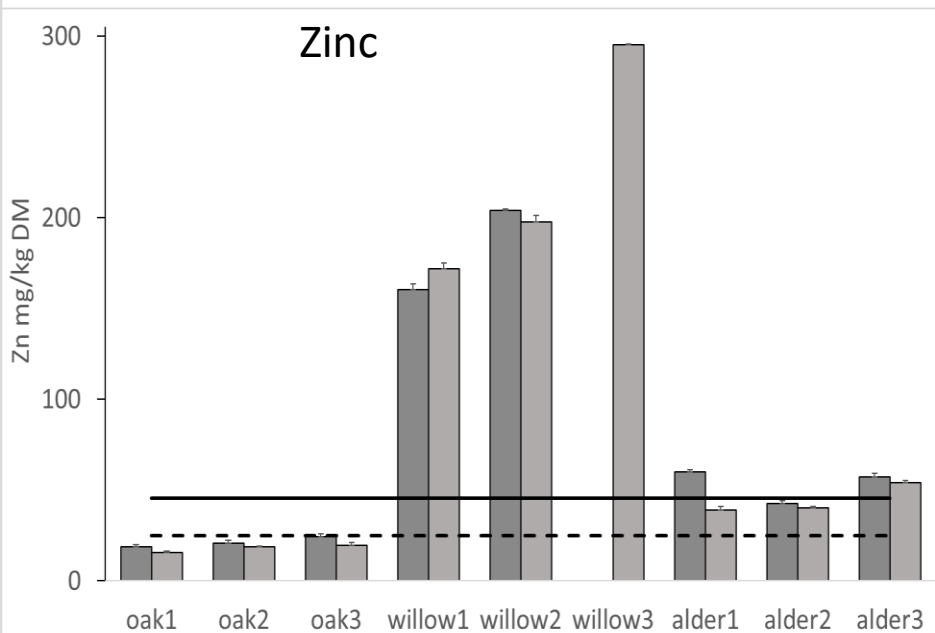
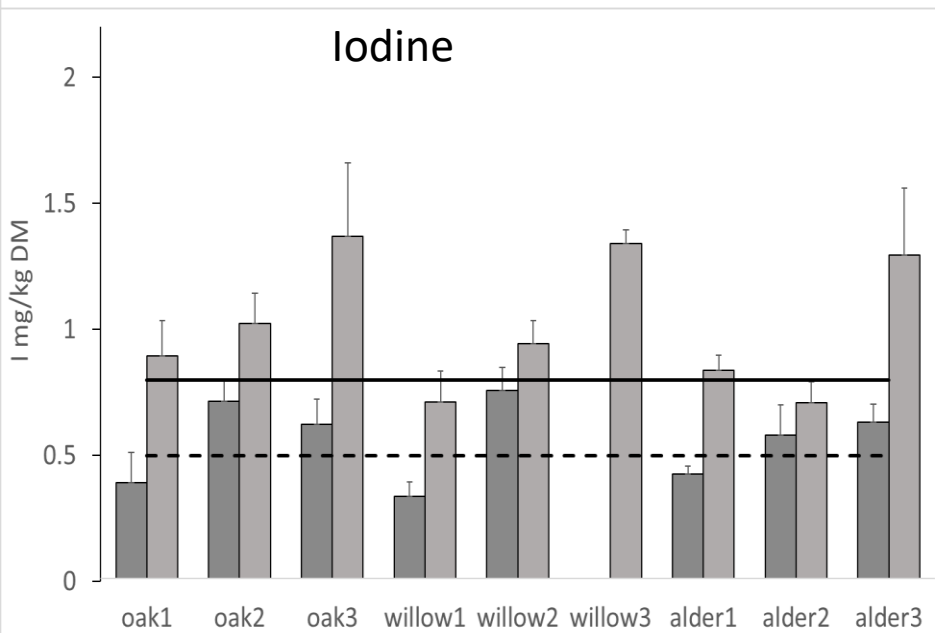
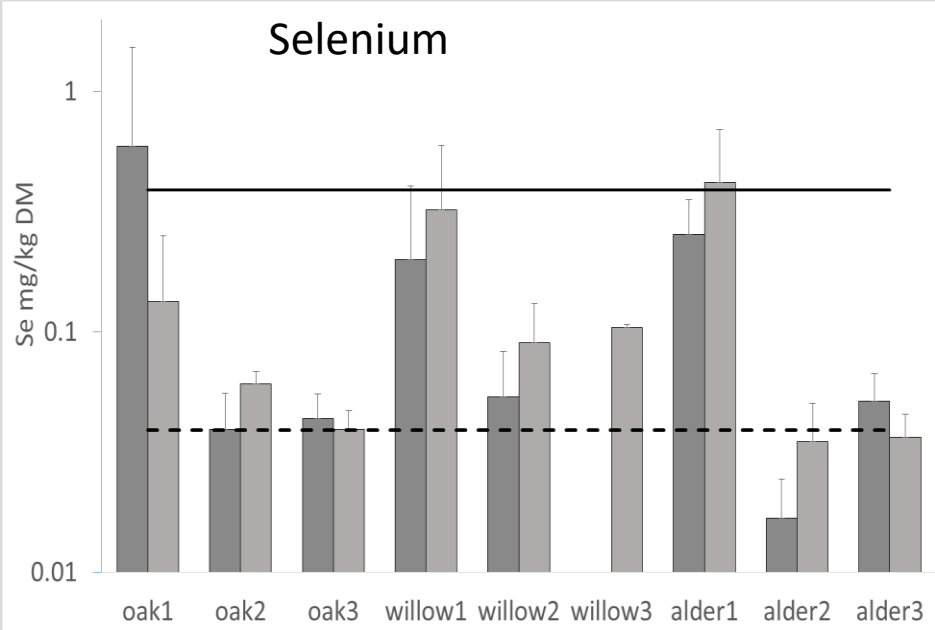
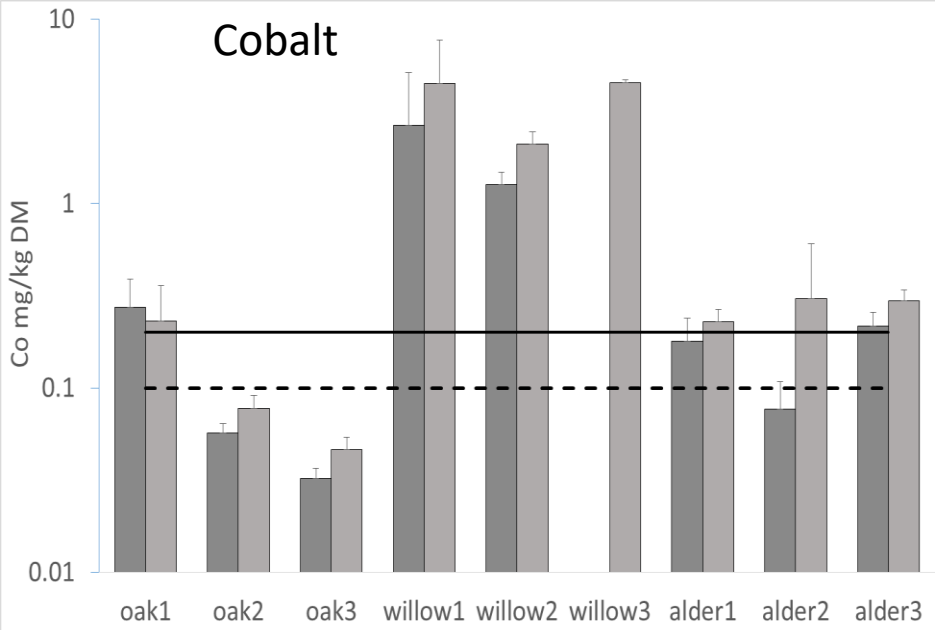
200g of willow leaves per day reduces **N₂O** levels in urine



Growing lamb requirements:

———— 20kg; 250g/d

- - - - 40kg; 150g/d



Selected minerals
 Sheep requirements:
 — Upper range
 - - - Lower range

Influences on mineral content: species, time of year and geographical location

	tree	site	time	treexsite	treextime	sitextime
Ca	***	**	***	***	**	*
P	ns	*	***	***	ns	*
Mg	***	ns	ns	***	*	*
Na	***	***	***	***	ns	**
K	***	***	ns	***	ns	**
Cu	***	***	***	***	ns	tr.
S	***	**	ns	*	***	***
Fe	***	***	ns	***	***	***
Mo	***	ns	ns	**	*	ns
Mn	*	*	***	***	*	ns
Pb	***	tr.	***	***	ns	*
Cd	***	***	ns	***	ns	ns
As	**	**	ns	***	**	**
B	*	ns	***	***	**	**
Al	ns	ns	**	*	ns	ns
Ni	**	ns	*	*	ns	tr.
Se	ns	**	ns	ns	ns	ns
Co	***	*	*	*	tr.	ns
Zn	***	***	ns	***	ns	ns

For minerals:

Species is the strongest single influence followed by location.

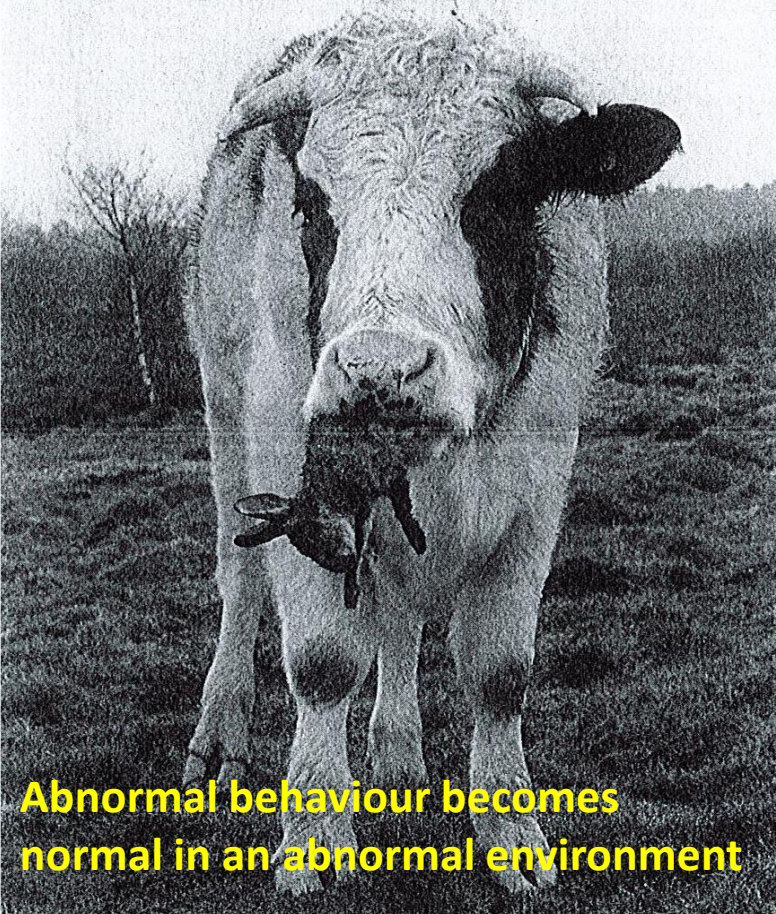
It appears that time of harvest is less important than for protein content.

Kendall NR, Smith J, Whistance LK, Stergiadis S, Stoate C, Chesshire H, Smith, AR (2021) Trace element composition of tree fodder and potential nutritional use for livestock. *Livestock Science* 250:104560 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.livsci.2021.104560>

Minerals retained in stored tree fodder

Harvested July, Analysed fresh, Stored until following March. Analysed stored. Fed to housed cattle

	State	Fresh	Stored	Fresh	Stored	Fresh	Stored	Stored	Stored
Sample	Unit	Ash	Ash	Elm	Elm	Goat willow	Goat willow	Alder	Osier willow
Nitrogen DUMAS	% w/w	1.78	2.21	2.23	2.31	2.66	2.16	3.16	2.23
Phosphorus	mg/kg	3144	3661	2292	2362	4243	5501	2240	2971
Potassium	mg/kg	14065	20015	14722	20884	13942	18977	9051	10364
Calcium	mg/kg	12776	15987	10998	16758	10204	14522	13365	18769
Magnesium	mg/kg	2235	2681	1889	2798	1930	2682	2481	1764
Sulphur	mg/kg	1840	2348	1313	1655	2056	2571	1890	4124
Manganese	mg/kg	25.5	31.6	37.2	37.9	35.5	46.3	129	284
Copper	mg/kg	7.4	9.6	6.5	9.3	7.6	10.9	11.2	5.5
Zinc	mg/kg	18.5	22.9	31.7	40.1	118	144	53.2	245
Iron	mg/kg	91.2	116	138	258	75.7	142	91.6	73.1
Boron	mg/kg	15.7	17.5	19.3	26.0	12.7	18.2	28.9	36.7
		Fraxinus excelsior		Ulmus minor		Salix caprea		Alnus glutinosa	Salix viminalis



Abnormal behaviour becomes normal in an abnormal environment

	<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Salicylic Acid (mg/g FW)</u>
Salicin content in willow	<i>S. daphnoides</i>	European violet willow	3.21
	<i>S. caprea</i>	Goat Willow	1.95
	<i>S. fragilis</i>	Crack willow	1.65
	<i>S. viminalis</i>	Osier willow	0.21
	<i>S. alba</i>	White Willow	0.2



'A high quality of life for farm animals requires provision rather than deprivation'

(Sommerville and Jones, 2013)



Thanks for listening