

# FWF Annual Meeting 2012



## Integrating bioenergy and dairy production systems



Jo Smith

Agroecological Researcher

# Silvopasture

Bioenergy and livestock

## SRC

Nutrient inputs  
from manure

Pest control

## Livestock

Alternative feed  
resources

Animal welfare:  
microclimate, behaviour

Provisioning services:  
increased productivity due to  
synergistic interactions and  
use of marginal land.

BUT: establishment  
costs? Management?  
Negative interactions??

Regulating services: air,  
water and climate  
regulation, C storage,  
biodiversity

Cultural services: economics –  
enterprise diversification,  
reduced feed inputs.  
On-farm energy production



FP7 Project: [www.solidairy.eu](http://www.solidairy.eu)

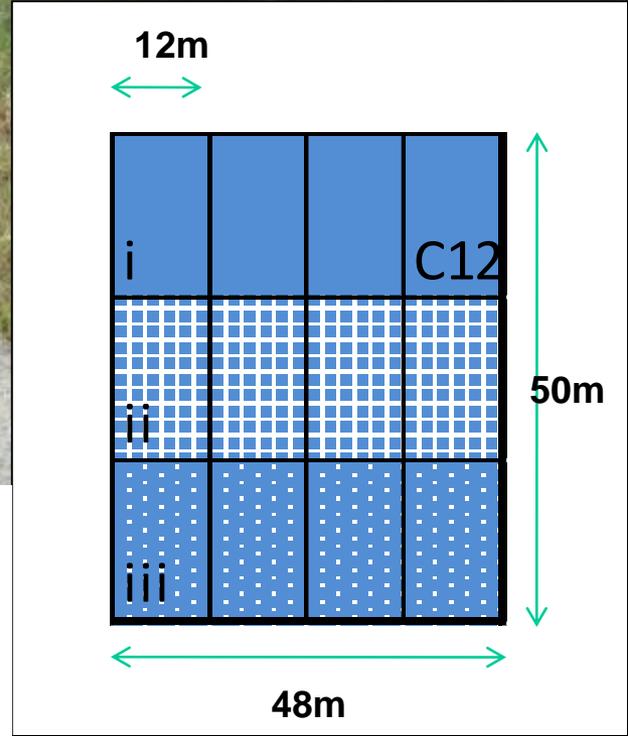
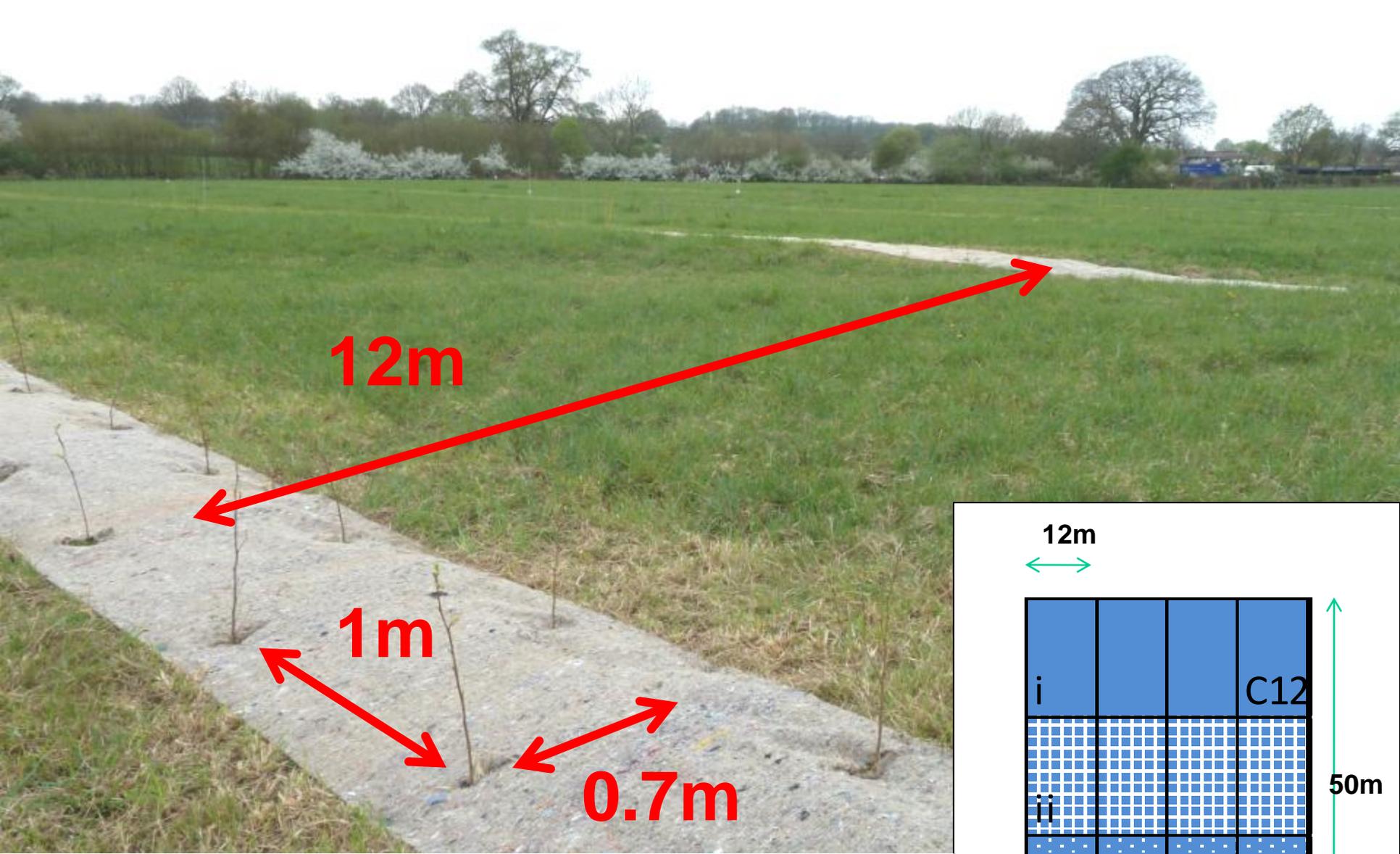
*To assess the viability and multifunctional potential of a novel integrated willow-based bio-energy/organic dairy production system*

- (i) Establishing a new organic silvopastoral system to provide economic and environmental data – Elm Farm, Berkshire
- (ii) Assessing an established willow bioenergy system – Wakelyns Agroforestry, Suffolk

(i) Establishing a new organic silvopastoral system to provide economic and environmental data – Elm Farm, Berkshire

Willow	Alder
Well developed for SRC bioenergy production (infrastructure, varieties etc)	Coppices well, fast juvenile growth, similar yields to willow (Swedish studies)
Traditionally used as fodder	Less palatable to livestock and wildlife? Nutritional value lower?
65-70% organic matter digestibility (similar to lucerne hay)	N-fixing through <i>Frankia alni</i> : 30-185kg N/ha/yr – transfer to pasture?
Crude protein: 17% in spring	Crude protein: 18-21% (black alder)
1 – 6 tonnes ha <sup>-1</sup> yr <sup>-1</sup> of edible dry matter, the equivalent of 0.3-2.5 kg DM/tree (NZ study)	Productivity?
Contains salicylic acid – internal parasites?	Medicinal properties of secondary compounds?
Also used for phytoremediation and biofiltration, craft materials	Can be used for charcoal, pallets, pulpwood
Biodiversity	





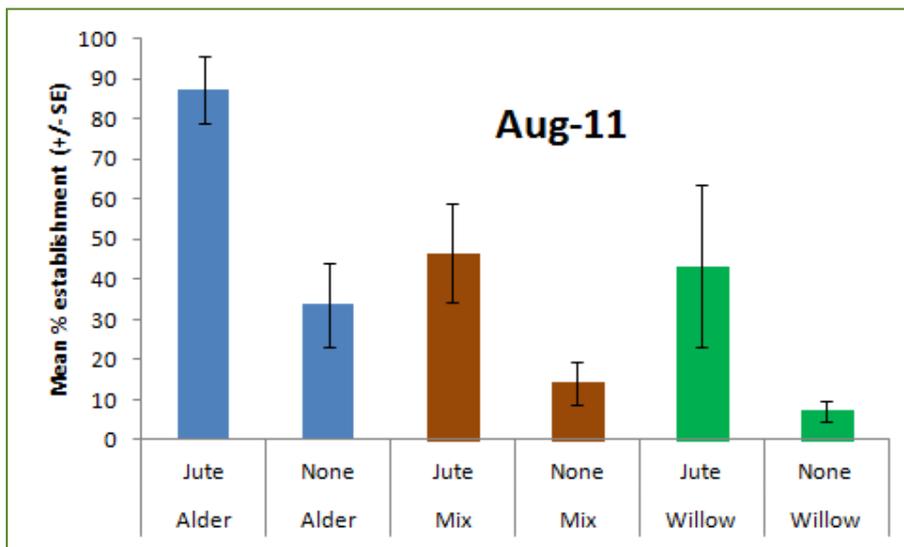
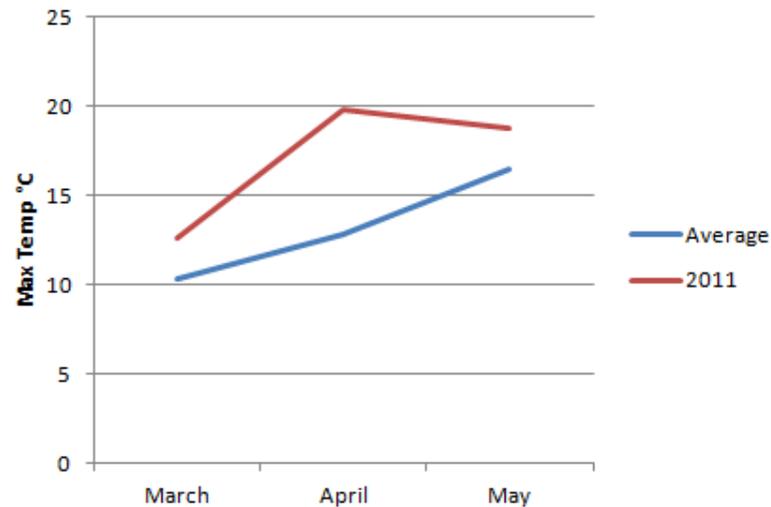
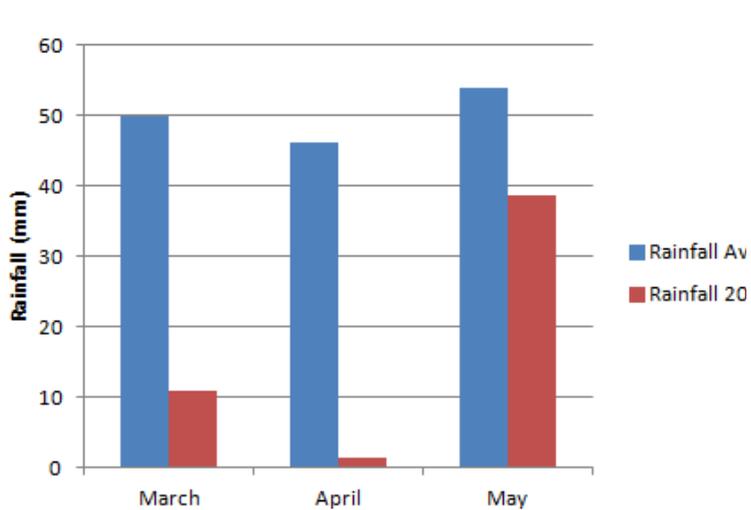
*Split plot design with 3 replicate blocks*

🌳 **Main plot treatment:** species choice - willow, common alder, mix, pasture control

🌳 **Sub-plot treatment:** weed management



## Tree establishment (2011):





# Parameters

- ✿ Economics of establishment and management
- ✿ Productivity – growth rates and biomass of SRC and pasture
- ✿ Microclimate effects (soil moisture & temp, air temp, humidity, shade, wind speed)
- ✿ Biodiversity (vegetation, soil inverts, epigeic inverts, pests and diseases)
- ✿ Soil and vegetation nutrients
- ✿ C storage (aboveground, soil and roots)

# Development

- ✿ Integration of livestock – management and impacts

# Willow alley cropping at Wakelyns



4ha planted in 1998  
20% willow  
Harvested on a 2 yr  
rotation



~ 6.7 t/ ha AF /year  
fresh weight

## Parameters

*Open pasture control under same ley mix*

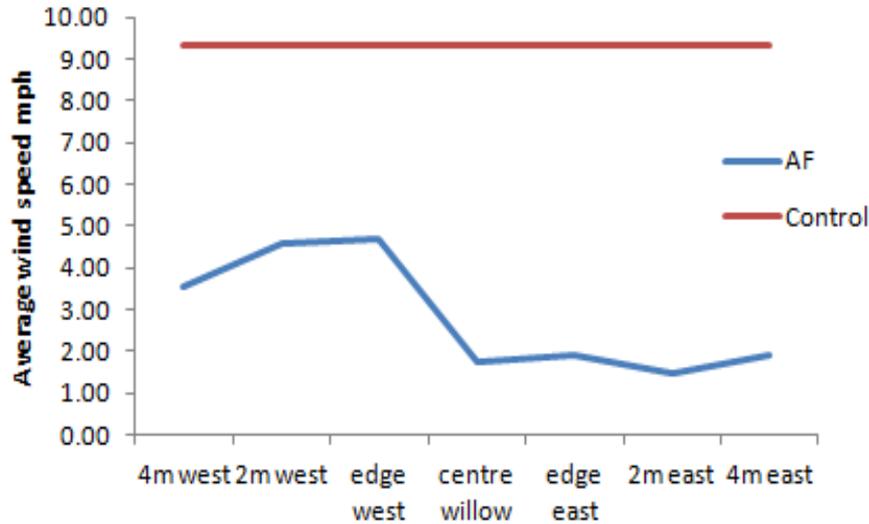
- 🌳 Microclimate effects: implications for animal welfare
- 🌳 Feed value: quality (in vitro screening Task 3.1), quantity & availability
- 🌳 Pilot study of ensiling willow
- 🌳 Optimising productivity: trade offs between feed provision and bioenergy production





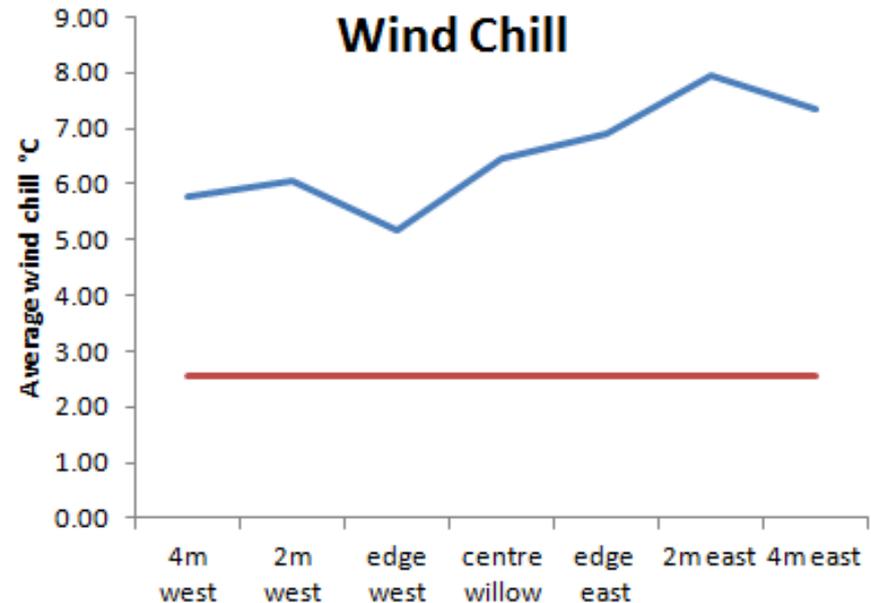
# Microclimate data: e.g. April 2012

## Wind Speed



Implications for animal welfare? *Animal Comfort Index; Temperature Humidity Index?*  
 Implications for pasture productivity?

## Wind Chill



# Feed Value of Willow



## Treatments

- 🌳 Age of re-growth; 1<sup>st</sup> year vs 2<sup>nd</sup> year
- 🌳 Season: late spring vs late summer
- 🌳 Leaves + stems <8mm diameter
- 🌳 Analysis by MTT, Finland

# Feed value

	Literature Range	First year		Second year		SEM	Statistical significance		
		Early	Late	Early	Late		Year	Season	Y*S
n		4	4	4	4				
Dry matter (DM; /kg)									
In DM (g/kg DM)									
Ash	50-78	70.8	72.5	63.6	63.7	2.78	<0.05	0.76	0.79
Crude protein	90-208	167	127	125	99	6.6	<0.001	<0.001	0.27
NDF	358-564	573	492	548	503	6.6	0.31	<0.001	0.61
ADF	255-382	410	341	395	357	5.3	0.91	<0.001	<0.05
Lignin	82-142	184	136	168	135	4.5	<0.1	<0.001	0.11
<i>In vitro</i> OM digest.	0.43-0.91	0.405	0.383	0.399	0.369	0.0075	0.21	<0.01	0.61

Crude protein higher in spring and 1<sup>st</sup> year  
 Lignin higher in spring and 1<sup>st</sup> year  
 Digestibility low (species/varieties/methods?)

**Conclude: Not high value feed! But may have role in providing fibre or as a buffer feed**