

FWF Annual Meeting 2012



Integrating bioenergy and dairy production systems



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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



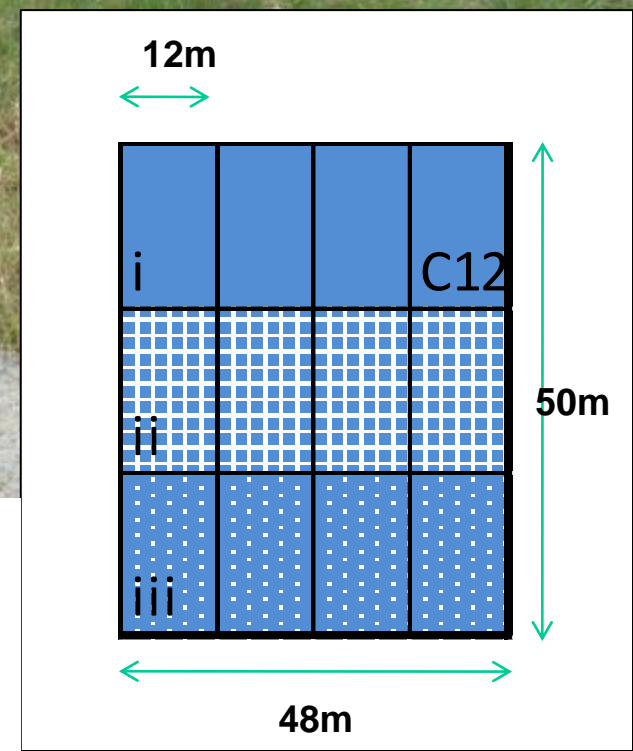
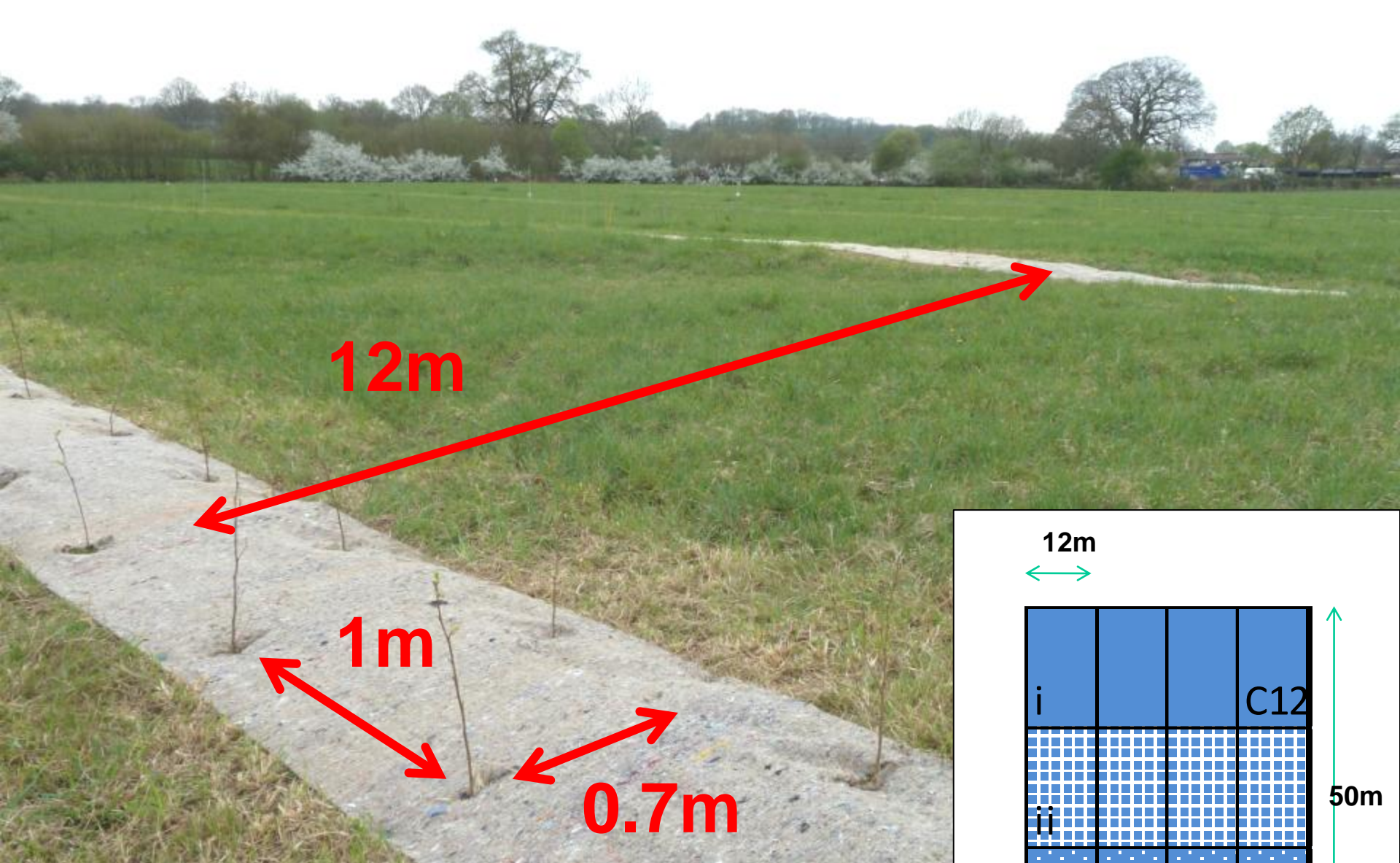
FP7 Project: www.solidairy.eu

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 ⁻¹ yr ⁻¹ of edible dry matter, the equivalent of 0.3-2.5 kg DM/tree (NZ study) | Productivity? |
| Contains salicyclic acid – internal parasites? | Medicinal properties of secondary compounds? |
| Also used for phytoremediation and biofiltration, craft materials | Can be used for charcoal, pallets, pulpwood |
| Biodiversity | |



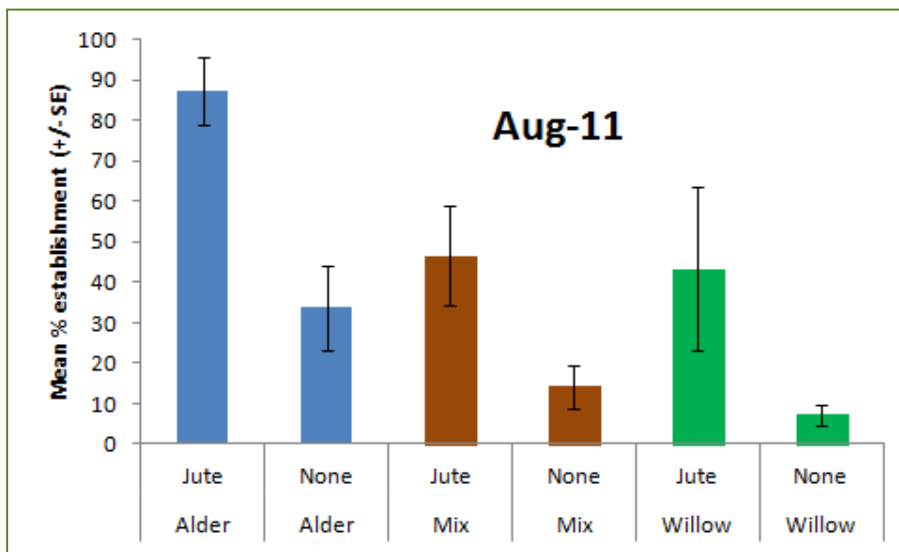
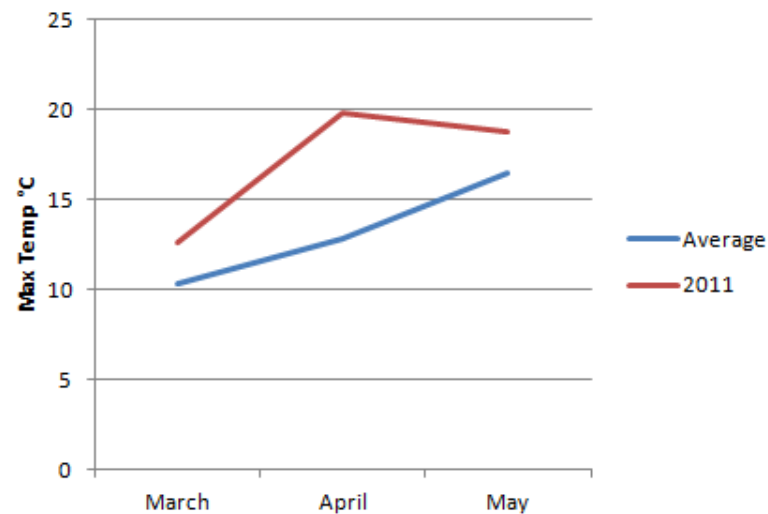
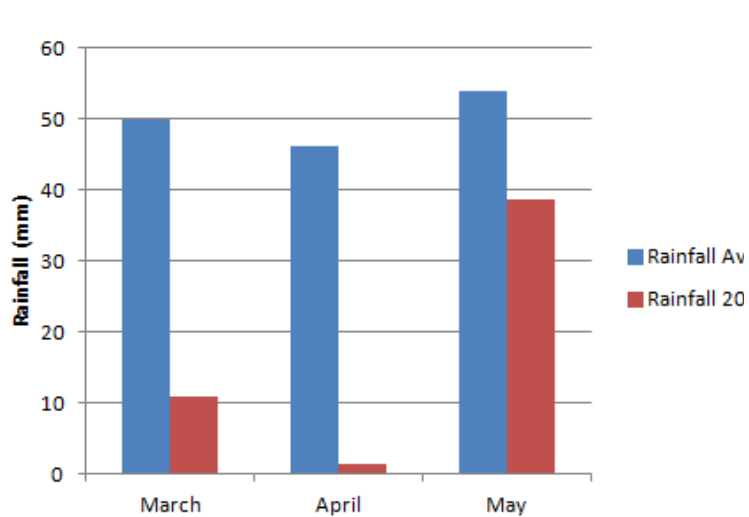
Split plot design with 3 replicate blocks

🌳 **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

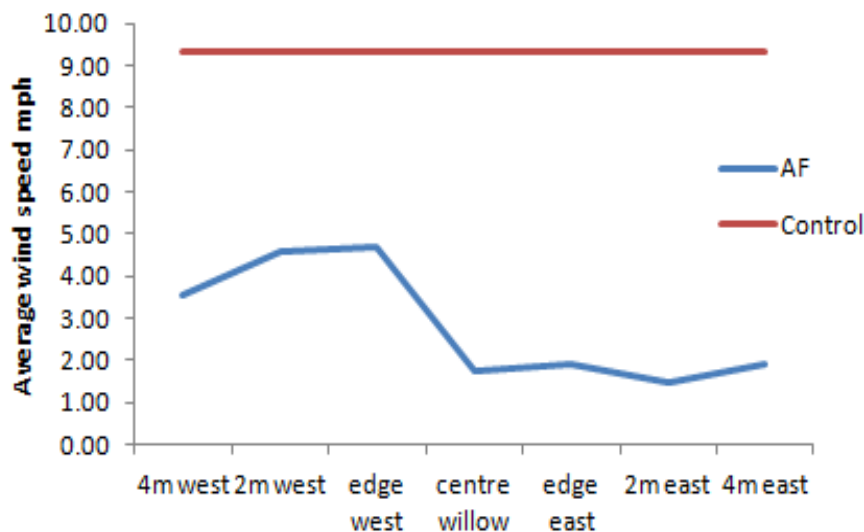
Open pasture control under same ley mix

- 🌳 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



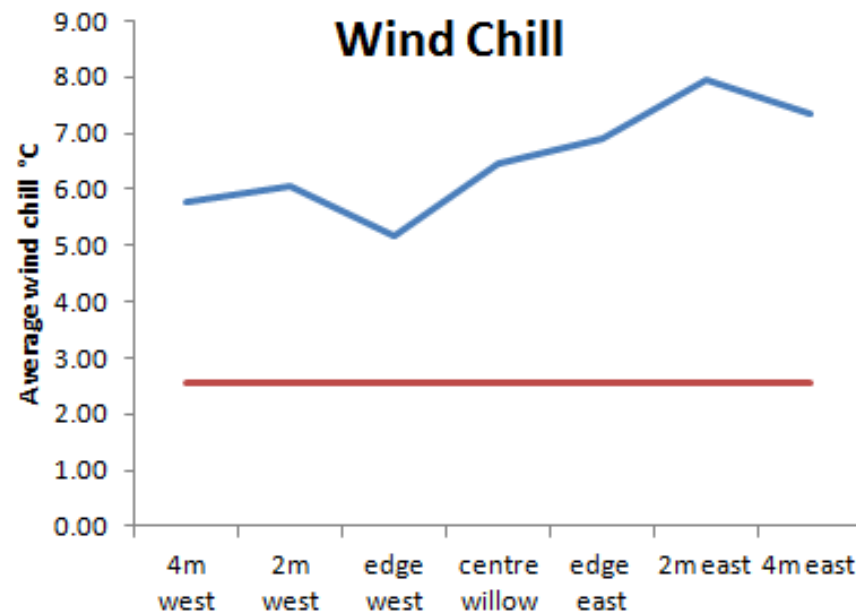
Microclimate data: e.g. April 2012

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; 1st year vs 2nd 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 1st year
 Lignin higher in spring and 1st year
 Digestibility low (species/varieties/methods?)

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