

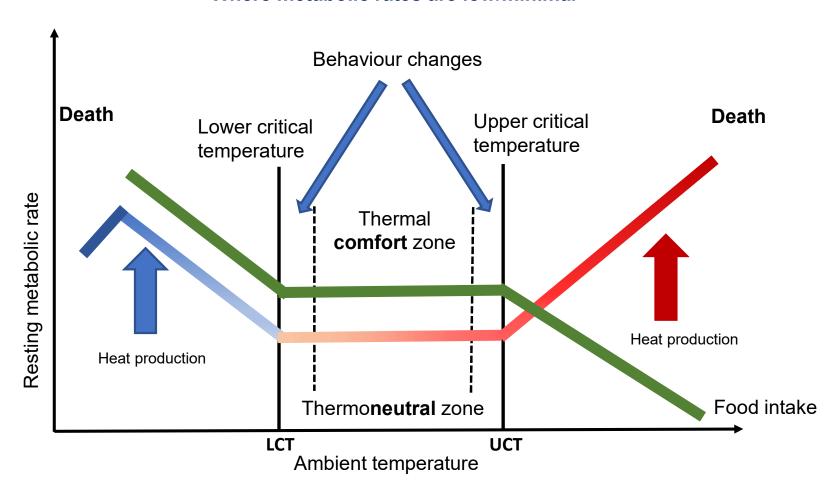


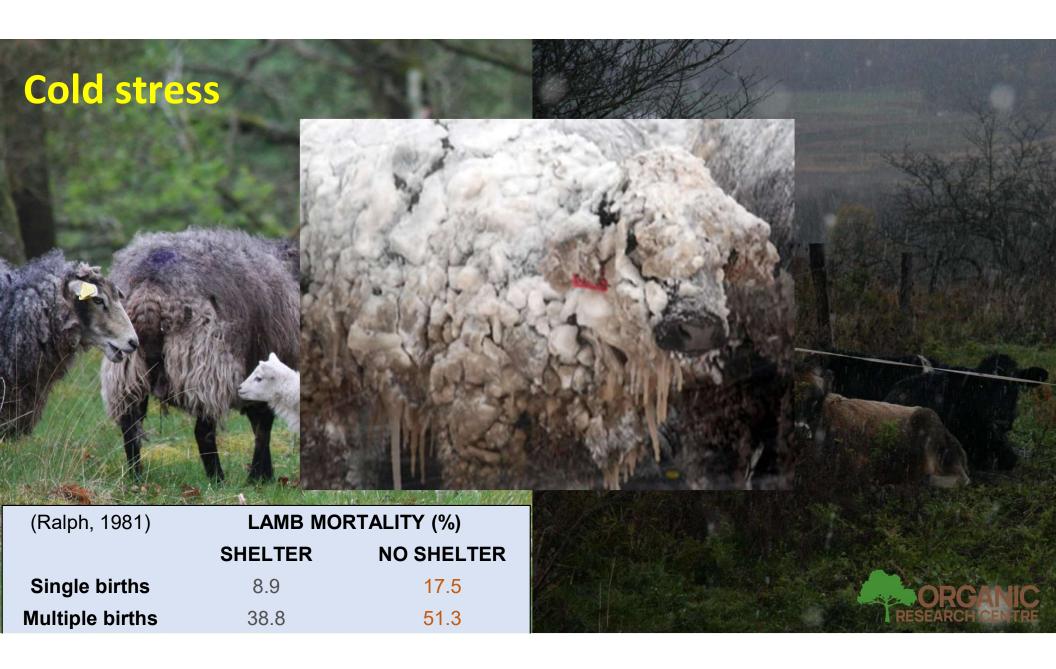


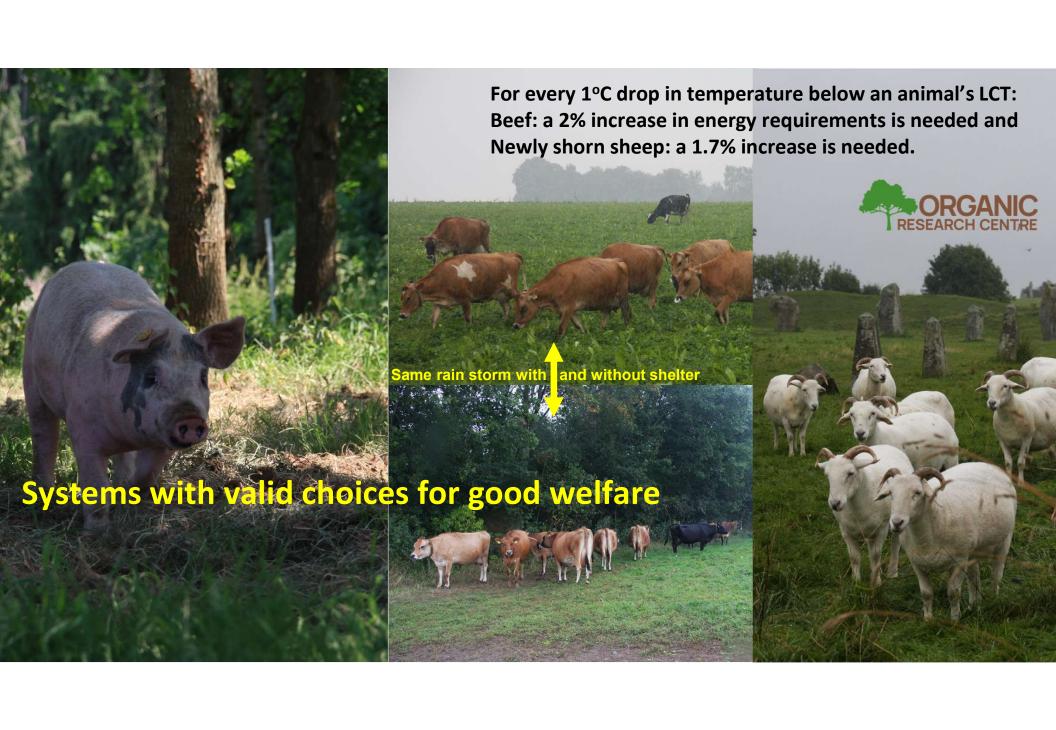
Thermoneutral zone



Where metabolic rates are low/minimal



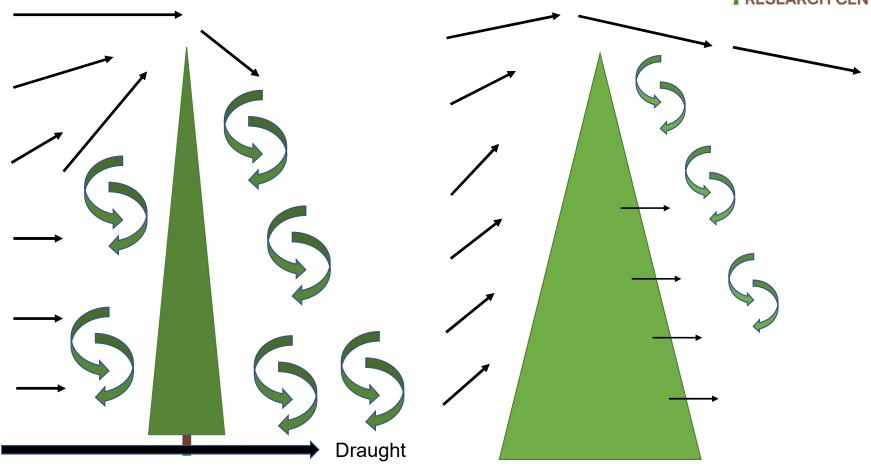






Windbreak porosity and turbulence





Dense = high turbulence

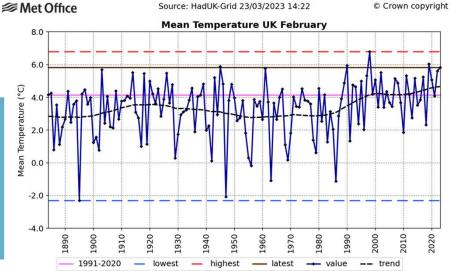
Sloping profile, Porous = reduced turbulence

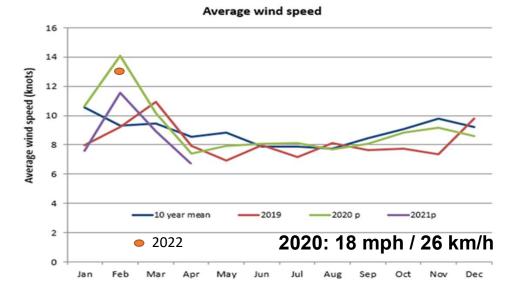


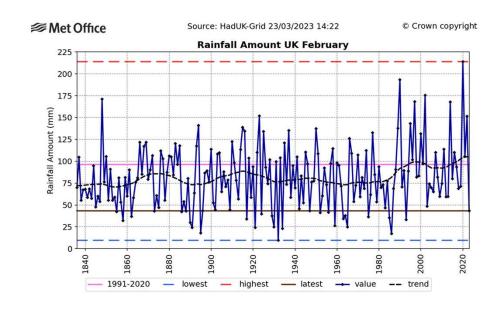
Weather changing

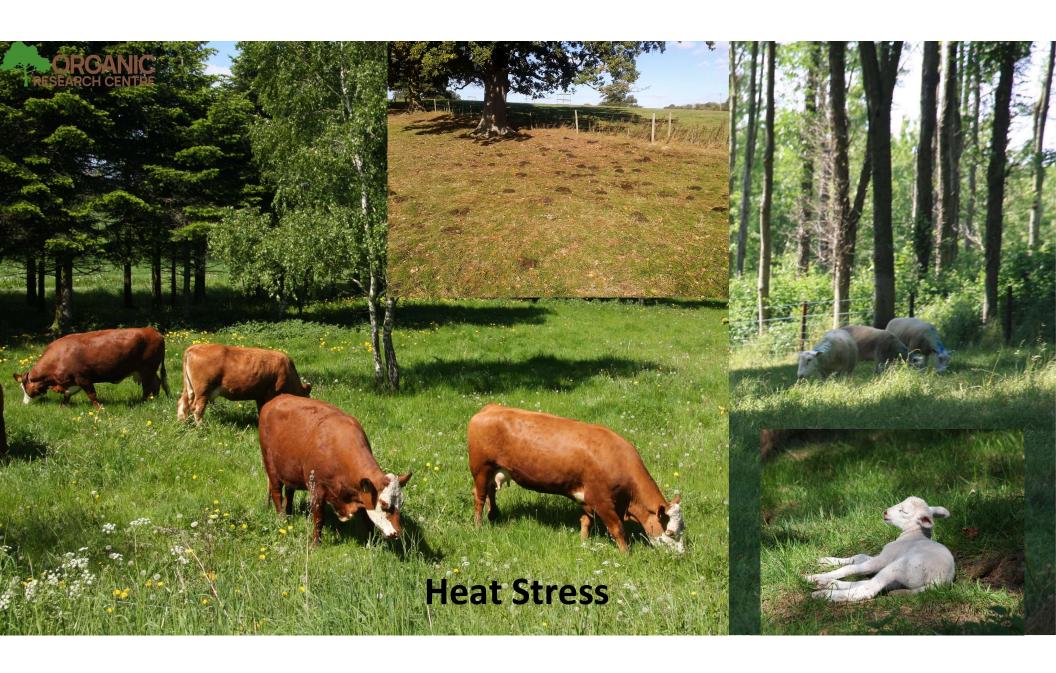
10th consecutive year at 1°C or above average temperature for pre-industrial period

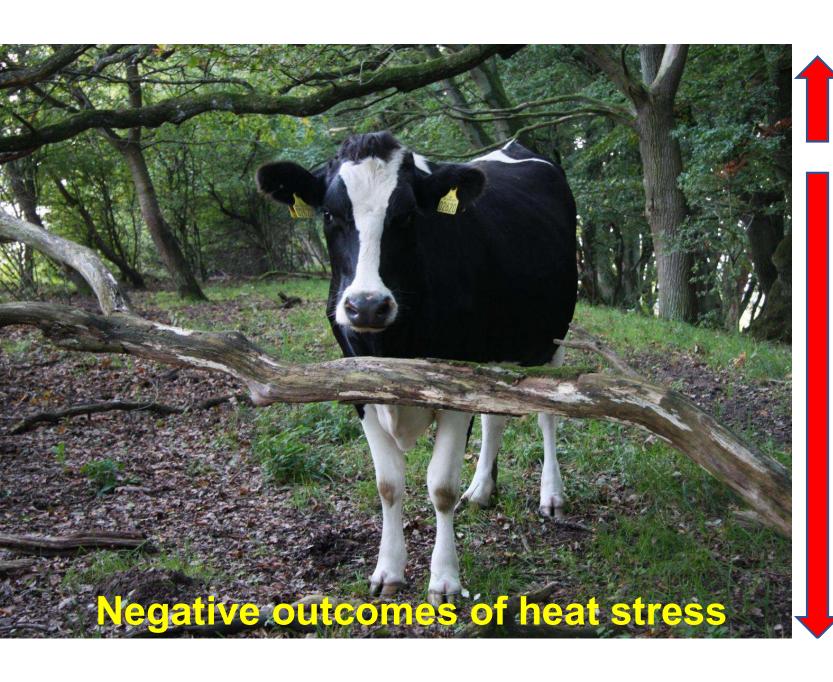












Respiratory rate
Stress hormones

Feed intake
Rumen microbes
Metabolic disorders
Inflammation

Oestrus expression

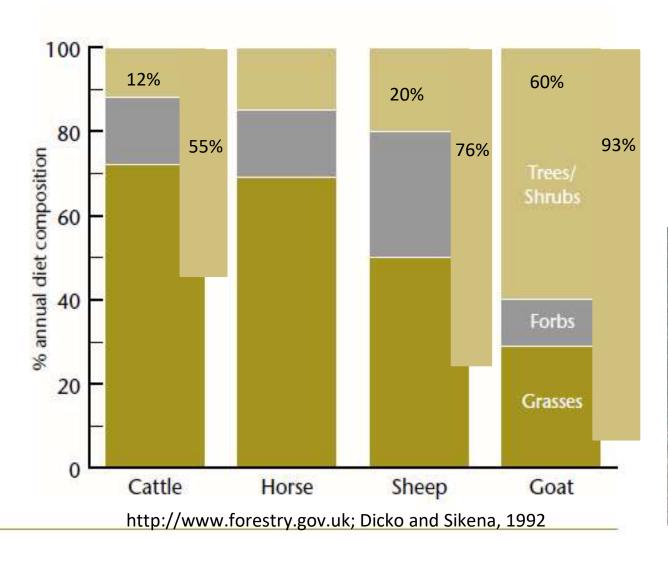
Embryo growth

Foetal development

Calf size

Milk/colostrum amount/quality

Variation in the diet of domestic stock







http://scotland.forestry.gov.uk/woodlandgrazingtoolbox/grazingmanagement/foraging/palatability-and-resilience-of-native-trees

Palatability	Tree species
1	Aspen, Willow
2	Ash, Rowan
3	Hazel, Oak
4	Scots pine, Juniper, Holly
5	Birch, Hawthorn
6	Beech
7	Alder

Heifers (May – September)	Time spent browsing (%)	Species preferred
Spring	19.3	Hazel Hawthorn Hornbeam
Early summer	5.9	
Late summer	5.4	

Hedge: field maple, sycamore, hornbeam, dogwood, hazel, hawthorn, ash, black poplar, oak, false acacia and elder.

All species were browsed at least once except false acacia

Vandermeulen et al., 2016

Traditional fodder trees in UK: Ash, Elm and Holly

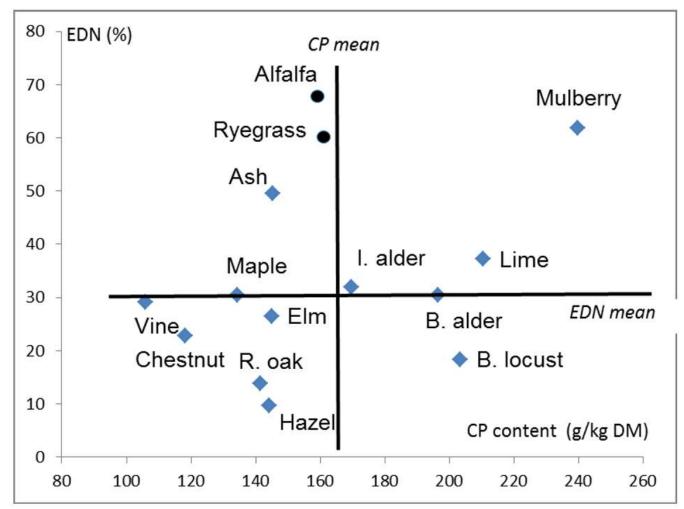


Leaf nutrition in tree species compared to hay and red clover (%). In: Birks et al, 1989.

Tree species	Moisture	Ash	Fat	Sugar	Protein	Fibre
Wych elm	12.6	9.9	2.9	49.2	13.2	12.3
Rowan	11.9	5.9	6.5	50.4	9.9	15.4
Goat willow	11.5	6.1	3.8	50.3	11.6	16.7
Aspen	10.8	8.5	6	43.5	13.3	20.9
Ash	11.6	6.3	3	50.4	12	16.7
Grey alder	11.9	3.9	5.9	43.6	17.6	17.4
Birch	11.7	3.9	7	49.2	12	16.2
Meadow hay	14.96	5.42	2.2	44.43	8.51	24.56
Red clover	15.65	5.17	1.88	36.76	10.98	28.56



Relationship between **effective degradability of nitrogen** (EDN, %) and nitrogen concentration (CP, g/kg DM) in leaves of woody species during summer. (Emile et al., 2016)

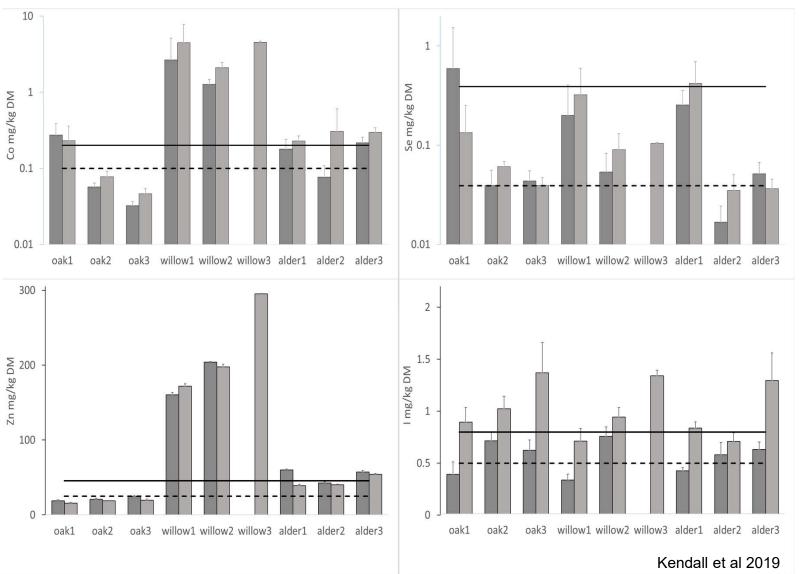


Condensed tannins to
< 5% of DM in diet has</p>
a positive effect on
protein quality.

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

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







_	tree	site	time	treexsite	treextime	sitextime
Ca	***	**	***	***	**	*
Р	ns	*	***	***	ns	*
Mg	***	ns	ns	***	*	*
Na	***	***	***	***	ns	**
K	***	***	ns	***	ns	**
Cu	***	***	***	***	ns	tr.
S	***	**	ns	*	***	***
Fe	***	***	ns	***	***	***
Мо	***	ns	ns	**	*	ns
Mn	*	*	***	***	*	ns
Pb	***	tr.	***	***	ns	*
Cd	***	***	ns	***	ns	ns
As	**	**	ns	***	**	**
В	*	ns	***	***	**	**
ΑI	ns	ns	**	*	ns	ns
Ni	**	ns	*	*	ns	tr.
Se	ns	**	ns	ns	ns	ns
Со	***	*	*	*	tr.	ns
Zn	***	***	ns	***	ns	ns



Kendall et al., 2019



Salicin content in willow

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





And we bring you news by word of mouth – Good news for cattle and corn – Now is the Sun come up from the South, With Oak, and Ash, and Thorn!

Kipling, 1927



