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PRACTICE ABSTRACT 13

Practices to promote carbon sequestration and nutrient recycling in agroforestry systems

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WP4:

Agroforestry Innovations for Sustainable Livestock

Researchers from the project **Re-Livestock** cooperate with farmers in **Spain**, **Portugal**, **UK**, and **Denmark** to investigate novel **agroforestry practices**. The vision is to promote **animal welfare**, **carbon sequestration**, and **nutrient cycling** in outdoor livestock systems while supporting **farm feed supply**.

Evaluating Agroforestry and Grassland Practices

A range of new **agroforestry** and **grassland practices** will be evaluated:

- In **Spain**, sheep herds will test **rotational grazing** and pastures enriched with **legumes** to increase pasture production and quality in **silvopastures**.
- With a similar objective, farmers in Portugal will test new shade tolerant pasture mixtures in existing stone pine (Pinus pinea) silvopastures. These practices are also expected to benefit tree growth through improved nutrient status of the soil.
- In UK, grass-fed dairy cows will get access to woodland in the summer to reduce heat stress and thereby improve animal welfare and productivity. A second trial will test different processing techniques for willow fodder namely, tree hay, chipped, silage and pellets. These samples will be analysed for nutrient, tannin and salicin content, alongside methane emissions.
- In Denmark, outdoor pigs will forage willow (Salix sp.) in two animal densities to test the effects on pig growth, feed efficiency, and soil nutrient load and distribution (Figure 1).

Re-Managing at farm level for livestock resilience

 Across borders and experiments, diverse forage samples from the agroforestry systems, e.g. willow and pasture mixtures will be analysed to explore their nutritional value.



Figure 1. Growing pigs foraging regrowth of willow shoots with leaves, Denmark.



Figure 2. Experiment in Portugal testing shade tolerant pasture mixtures in Pinus pine silvopastures.

