- JANUARY 21, 2021-

Pasture Biodiversity for Animal Health



- Presented by -Kara Kroeger NCAT/ATTRA

- HOSTED BY -FOOD Animal Concerns Trust

Introductions



Food Animal Concerns Trust



Food Animal Concerns Trust (FACT) is a national nonprofit organization that works to ensure that all food-producing animals are raised in a humane and healthy manner.

Larissa McKenna

Humane Farming Program Director
Email: Imckenna@foodanimalconcerns.org
Website: foodanimalconcernstrust org/farmed

•Website: foodanimalconcernstrust.org/farmer

FACT's services to support livestock and poultry farmers include:

- Conference scholarships ongoing
- Free webinars
- Fund-a-Farmer Grants
- Humane Farming Mentorship Program





Sustainable Agriculture Specialist, NCAT



Pasture Biodiversity for Animal Health January 21, 2021

KARA KROEGER, SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE SPECIALISTS



- Helping people to build resilient communities through local and sustainable solutions that reduce poverty, strengthen self-reliance, and protect natural resources since 1976.
- Agriculture and Energy Programs
- ATTRA launched in 1987
- NCAT is headquartered in Butte, Montana, and has six regional offices.



Photo: Den Paul Cortez



An initiative to catch and hold more rainwater in soil

We aim to create a critical mass of landowners who are applying regenerative agricultural practices that improve soil health and the water cycle.

We act as a facilitator, networker, and educational resource to an expanding web of partners.



Photo: HMI



Podcasts, Publications, Tutorials, Etc.

One Health

There should be some profound resemblance between our treatment of our bodies and the treatment of the earth. We need to move our focus away from organs to organisms. – Wendell Berry

This goes for humans, animals, and the earth alike.



Emerging Nutrition Research

Through foodomic technology and foodomes it possible to investigate all the potential connections among foods (including composition, quality, and safety), diet, and the organism (including food impact on health and illness).

Livestock health is enhanced when raised on phytochemically rich landscapes.



Nutritional Dark Matter

- 150 nutritional components tracked in food composition tables.
- This represents .5% of the 26,625 chemical compounds documented in food.
- 99% of the biochemicals (plant secondary compunds PSC) present in food are untracked by nutritional databases and are considered nutritional dark matter but are also biologically functional.



Pasture Biodiversity

- Increases milk, meat, and egg nutrient density and production.
- Increases plant (forage) immunity against pests and disease.
- Reduces or eliminates need for chemical inputs.
- Reduces or eliminates animal dependence on pharmaceutical drugs.
 - Cost
 - Side effects
 - Concerns over residues





Increase Soil Biodiversity

- 36 trillion species on the planet with only 1 million identified.
- Most of the diversity on this planet lives as microbes underneath our feet in the soil.
- There can be up 10 billion viruses in a teaspoon of soil.
 WHAT ARE THEY DOING?



Functions of Healthy Rangelands

Rangeland Functions

Productivity

Why is the function important?

- Consumable products for all life forms (e.g. insects, decomposers, etc.)
- Forage production for livestock and wildlife

Site Stability

- Maintain the potential productivity of rangelands
 Protect soils
- ✓ Support stable long-term biomass production

Capture and Slow Release of Water

- \approx
- More moisture available for plant growth and other organisms
- ✓ Less runoff and potential for soil erosion
- ✓ More stable ecosystem during drought
- Storage, retention and slow release of water

Nutrient Cycling

- Rangeland systems do not require fertilizer inputs
- Conservation and recycling of nutrients available for plant growth
- Plant Species

Diversity

- Maintain biodiversity of all living things
- Support high quality forage plants for livestock and wildlife
- Maintain a diversity of grasses, forbs, shrubs and trees

Adapted from: Rangeland Health Assessment Field Workbook

BEEFRESEARCH.CA

Perennial Root Systems of Healthy Prairie



Photo: Betty Ford Alpine Gardens, Exposed: Secret Life of Roots Exhibit

Benefits of Indigenous Pasture Plants

- Indicators of soil conditions
- Deep rooted perennials
- Medicinal bouquets
- Nutrient dense (i.e. high forage value)
- Palatable
- Drought resistant
- Accumulate minerals
- Condition the soil



Increase in Atmospheric CO2 Associated With:

- Decreased weight gain in the growing season.
- Decreased zinc and iron in grasses and legumes.
- Decreased protein content of floral pollen for pollinators causing a decrease in pollinators.



Nutritional Benefit to Animals & Humans

- Carbohydrates
- Amino Acids
- Fatty Acids
- Minerals
- Vitamins and cofactors
- Trace elements

- Enzymes
- ► Hormones
- Aromatic oils
- ► Tannins
- Pigment
- Rumen flora stimulants

Indigenous Herbs & Legumes

- Aerate the subsoil with roots from chicory, plantain, chickweed, vetch, clover and dandelion.
- If you have a variety of herbs and legumes bloat and toxicity decrease because they don't eat too much of any one thing.



Comparison of Native Plants with Alfalfa

												Wild		
		Dand	Lamb's		Plantai	Nettle	Curly			Day Lily	Echinace	Grape	Willow	Mulberr
	Alfalfa	elion	Qtr	Chicory	n	Leaf	Dock	Yarrow	Purslane	Blossom	a Leaf	Leaf	Leaf	y Leaf
Protein (%)	20.97	25.0	31.7	19.5	19.6	25.7	32.7	15.2	18.6	23.4	15.7	22.1	19.8	26.2
Nitrogen/Sulfer Ratio	11:1	10:1	12:1	8:1	<mark>6:1</mark>	4:1	15:1	14:1	12:1	20:1	12:1	14:1	7:1	17:1
TDN (Est %)	63.89	80.9	85.6	63.5	64.4	4.5	77.8	61.7	72.9	83.4	77.3	77.8	72	75.7
Calcium (%)	1.58	1.04	1.10	0.89	1.84	4.38	0.83	0.99	1.30	0.39	2.57	1.91	1.45	3.09
Phosphorus (%)	0.37	0.33	0.39	0.31	0.26	0.41	0.37	0.43	0.38	0.43	0.25	0.32	0.23	0.26
Potassium (%)	2.05	4.46	7.66	3.59	2.97	3.01	3.53	3.25	3.17	2.17	2.22	0.95	1.71	1.85
Magnesium (%)	0.46	0.26	0.55	0.26	0.17	0.39	0.64	0.29	0.80	0.17	0.88	0.25	0.27	0.34
Sodium (ppm)	759			0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03		0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Sulfur - Total (%)	0.31	0.41	0.43	0.37	0.53	0.94	0.35	0.17	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.44	0.24
Iron (ppm)	171	657	91	195	83	349	111	100	4419	86	31	502	117	154
Copper (ppm)	15	15	8	14	12	11	13	17	37	22	21	16	13	12
Zinc (ppm)	30	34	46	43	44	40	38	40	265	66	32	32	105	36
Manganese (ppm)	23	35	138	36	30	36	36	71	163	40	132	89	101	63
Boron (ppm)	50	30	44	28	29	67	31	26	29	16	66	31	34	36

Soil Ecology Benefits

Soil microbiology creates soil structure, produces soil nutrients, helps the soil hold water, and controls disease.

Look for spider webs in the pasture.



Continual Live Plant/Live Root

Living plant roots provide carbon exudates to feed the soil food web in exchange for nutrients.

Exudates promote aggregate formation in soil, increasing pores for improved water and air exchange.



Illustration: John Sherffius, Soil Carbon Restoration: Can Biology do the job?

Plant Microbe Symbiosis



Photos: Bo Ren, Purdue University, Cathy L. Cripps, Mycologist, Montana State University



Quorum Sensing

Quorum Sensing is when bacteria cells try to communicate and coordinate with each other to improve survival.

QS signaling proteins are up to 10X higher in healthy soils than in stressed soils, which improves plant growth and nutrient density, while increasing soil carbon use efficiencies.



Vibrio fischeri bacteria inside the squid. By Noémie Matthey.

Holistically Planned Grazing

- Animal Units
- Stocking rate
- Stocking density
- Carrying capacity
- PastureMap App



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Holistically Planned Grazing

- Quantify the time the livestock are in one place and the time until they return.
- Plan 6 months ahead knowing that unexpected things are going to happen and you will adapt as you move through the season.
- Move animals to the right place, at the right time, for the right reasons.



Photo: Lee Rinehart, NCAT

Regeneration & Resiliency

- Adaptive multi-paddock grazing
- Cover and pasture cropping
- Conservation tillage
- Biodiversity cultivation with mob grazing or crop rotation
 Reduce or eliminate harmful chemical inputs



covered

Increase

Biodiversity



Minimize soil disturbance



Continual Live Plant/Live Root



Nutrient Deficiencies and Farming Practices

- Soil characteristics are a significant indicator nutrient density in foods.
- Soil organic matter can increase available trace nutrients.
- Tillage has profound effects on plant nutrient availability.
- Soil ecology plays an active role in improving nutrient bioavailability and plant tolerance of heavy metals.
- Species and cultivar-specific differences effect nutrient density.
- High rates of fertilizer and irrigation can cause a decline in some nutrients due to a dilution effect.
- Organic practices can result in in foods with greater concentrations of PSC.
- Chickens on organic feed showed an enhanced immune reactivity and a stronger reaction to an immune challenge than chickens on conventional feed.

Resources

ATTRA Publications

- www.attra.ncat.org
- ATTRA Grazing Planning Manual and Workbook
- Farm as Ecosystem Jerry Brunetti
- Nourishment Fred Provenza
- Natural Cattle Care Pat Coleby

Filling in a holistically planned grazing chart -YouTube

Bionutrient Meter

Thank You!



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Questions?

Please type into the chat bar on the left!



Upcoming webinars

- January 26: Grazing to Avoid Trouble
- **February 11:** Solar Grazing for Sheep
- February 25: Pasture-Based Livestock: Advancing Ecological, Economic, and Emotional Resilience

Grants, Scholarships, Mentorship & More!

- Handouts on nutritional benefits of pasture-raised animals
- Scholarships ongoing
- Sign up for emails @ <u>foodanimalconcernstrust.org/farmer/</u>

Join us on social media

