



Agroforestry; a tool to make animals more resilient against health challenges and environmental influences.

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Elements from the soil play a role in both plants and animals. They are absorbed by plants from healthy, nutrient-rich soil and enter the animal through its diet.

Feeding hagues

- Nutritional value: feed value is the value a particular animal feed has for a particular animal: A condition score 3 to 3.5 for grazing animals makes grazers less susceptible to worm infections.
- Nutritional value per shrub or tree on different soil types in Europe can be found at: <https://www.voederbomen.nl/voederwaarden/>
- Every tree or shrub has a different composition of constituents and, consequently, a different nutritional value. A mixed diet enables animals to meet all their requirements for nutrients, vitamins, minerals, and trace elements. Offering herbs, shrubs, and trees allows for a varied and nutritious diet.

Taninnes in the leading role

- Protection for the plant itself
- By-Pass for rumen resistant proteins
 - More protein in the animal
 - Young animals grow faster
 - Higher animal production
 - Promoting fertility
- Gastrointestinal worm control
- Share > 5% can cause problems; there are limits on the amount an animal can digest

Flavonoids are secondary plant compounds with the following effect:

Antioxidant activity: They protect cells and tissues in the body against oxidative stress and free radicals.

Anti-inflammatory: They can help modulate and inhibit inflammatory processes in the body.

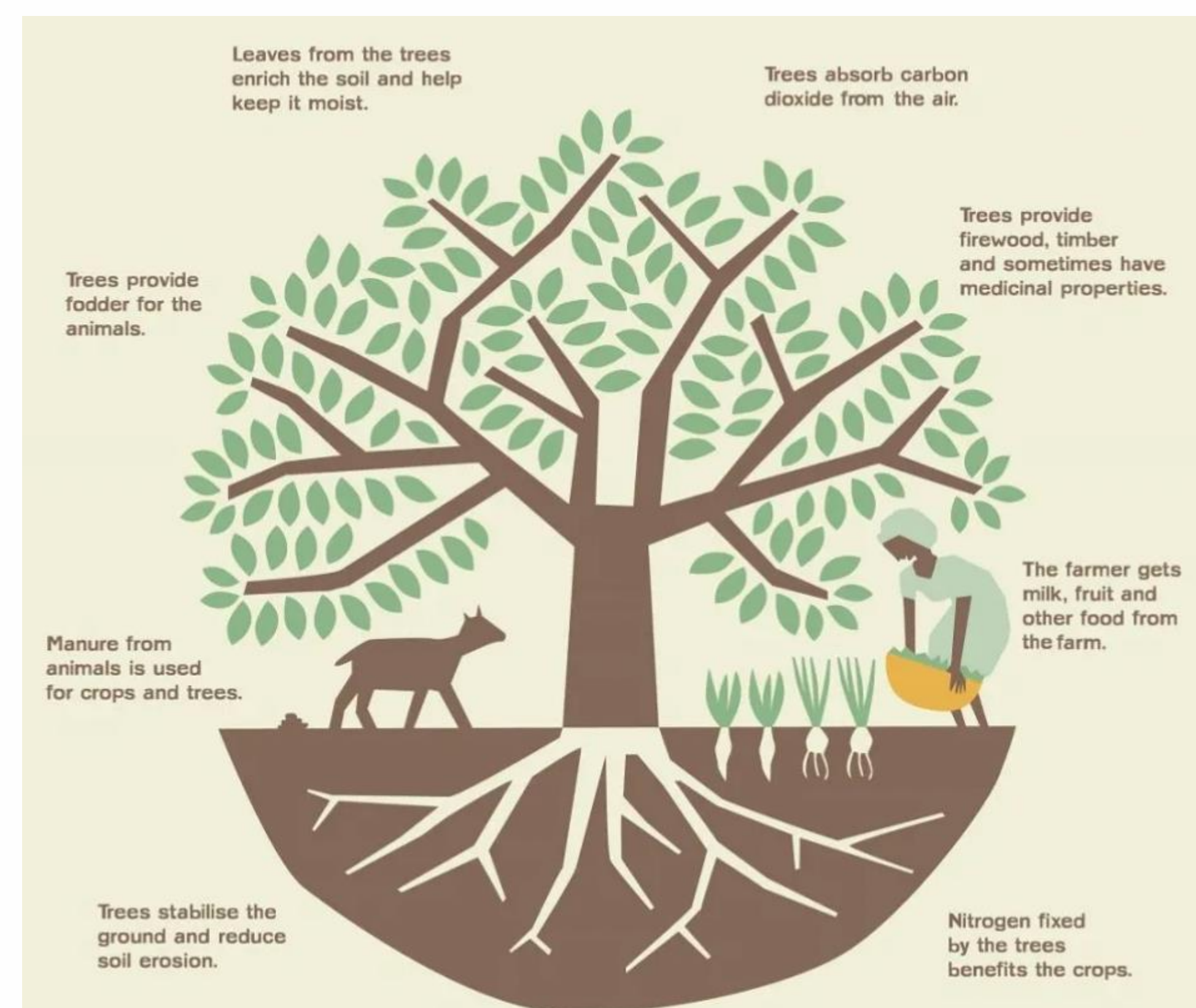
Self-selection

Animals that can select their own feed consume a varied diet, allowing the microflora responsible for fermentation to function optimally. Furthermore, these animals eat what they need.

Stress reduction

The vegetation in the animals' surroundings creates an environment that buffers against weather conditions, thereby minimizing the impact of cold and heat stress, winds and showers.

More information? See the videos of Marieke de Louw and Anouk Vingerhoets.



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