

A photograph of two pink pigs in a farm setting, eating from a trough. The trough is filled with a green, fibrous material, which is the willow biomass mentioned in the title. The pigs are looking down at the trough, and their snouts are visible as they eat. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the pen and some wooden structures.

GREENWILLOW BIOMASS AS FEED SOURCE FOR PIGS

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WILLOW AS LIVESTOCK FEED?

- Valuable ruminant feed supplement E.g. Mahieu et al., 2021; Vandermeulen et al., 2018
- High mineral and protein content E.g. Smith et al., 2014; Luske et al., 2017; Mahieu et al., 2021
- Bioactive compounds
 - Analgesics, antipyretics, and anti-inflammatories E.g. Kemp et al., 2003, Lavola et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2018, 7
 - Antimicrobial and antioxidant properties (Bae et al., 2020)
 - Growth of beneficial microorganisms in human faecal microbiota and broiler chicken E.g. Pferschy-Wenzig et al., 2017; Farag et al., 2024.



New growth of willow cut back in February and ready for harvest in June (@A.G Kongsted, AU)



Ensiled green willow biomass pilot tested on pregnant sows, (@A.G Kongsted, AU)



Growing pigs integrated with willow trees (@A.G. Kongsted, AU)

METHODOLOGY

PRODUCTION OF WILLOW FEED



Coppiced (winter)



Regrowth in spring/summer



Directly foraged (growing pigs)



Harvested and ensiled



Fed to gestating sows



METHODOLOGY

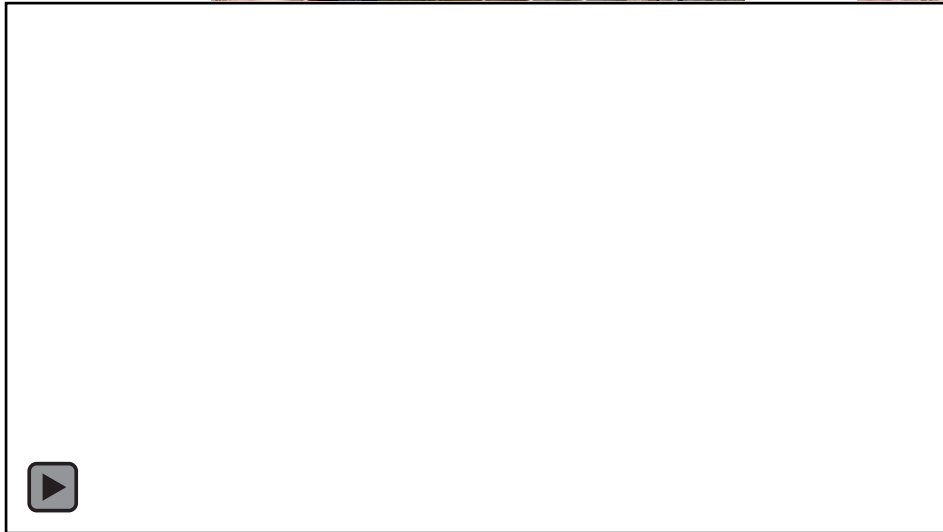
PILOT TEST

- 28 gestating sows
- 2 treatments: Willow silage or whole crop/grass clover silage
- Start d5 in gestation
- Silage allocation for 78-80 days



Photos: K.V. Riis. S.U. Larsen. A.G. Kongsted, M. Lendine Lagegaard, ØL

FIRSTFEEDING



AARHUS
UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL AND VETERINARY SCIENCES

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PRELIMINARY RESULTS

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

	Fresh willow 22/6 - 2022	Fresh whole crop/ grass 22/6 - 2022	Silage of willow 24/4 - 2023	Silage of whole crop/ grass 24/4 - 2023
Dry matter, %	24.6	27.1	23.2	25.5
ME MJ/kg DM*	5.3	6.8	3.0	4.8
Crude protein. % in DM	14.1	10.8	13.1	11.5
Lysine. g/kg DM			9.2	5.3

** Calculated according to Theil et al.. 2020 (from Johannsen et al. . 2023)*



PRELIMINARY RESULTS

VOLUNTARY INTAKE

	Willow silage (n=16)					Whole crop/ grass silage (n=16)				
	As fed, kg/ d	DM, kg/ d	ME, MJ/ d	C P, g/ d	Lysine, g/ d	As fed, kg/ d	DM, kg/ d	ME, MJ/ d	C P, g/ d	Lysine, g/ d
Compound feed	3.0	2.6	40.2	190	6.7	3.0	2.6	24.72	180	6.6
Willow silage	2.4	0.5	2.1	70	5.0					
Whole crop + grass clover silage						2.0	0.5	4.2	60	2.1
Carrots	4.31	0.39	3.5	40	0.1	4.72	0.43	3.85	50	0.1
Total	9.54	2.56	30.6	300	11.8	8.59	2.50	32.78	300	8.8

SIDLysinerequirement of pregnant sows: 7.7-11.0 g/d
 (ARC 1981; INRA 1989; NRC 1998)



HARVEST PROCEDURE

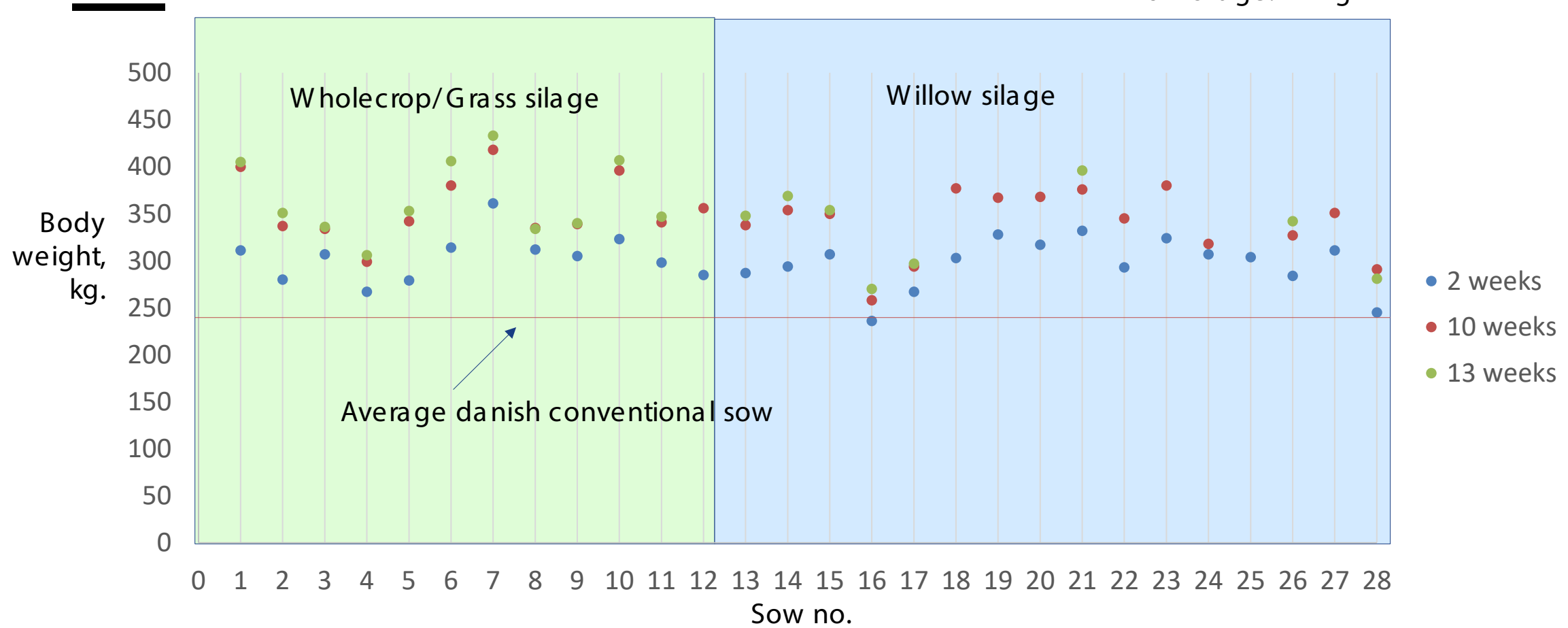


SOW BODY WEIGHT

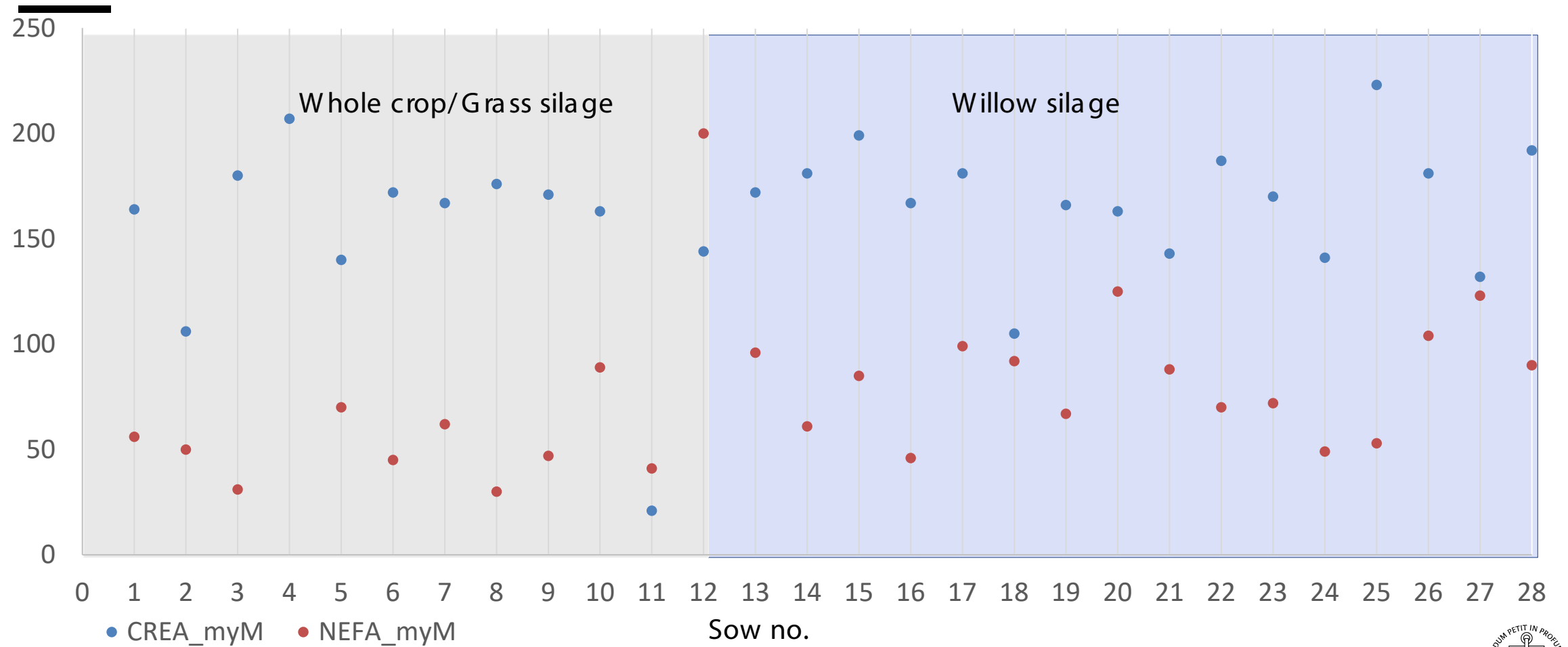


SOW BODY WEIGHT

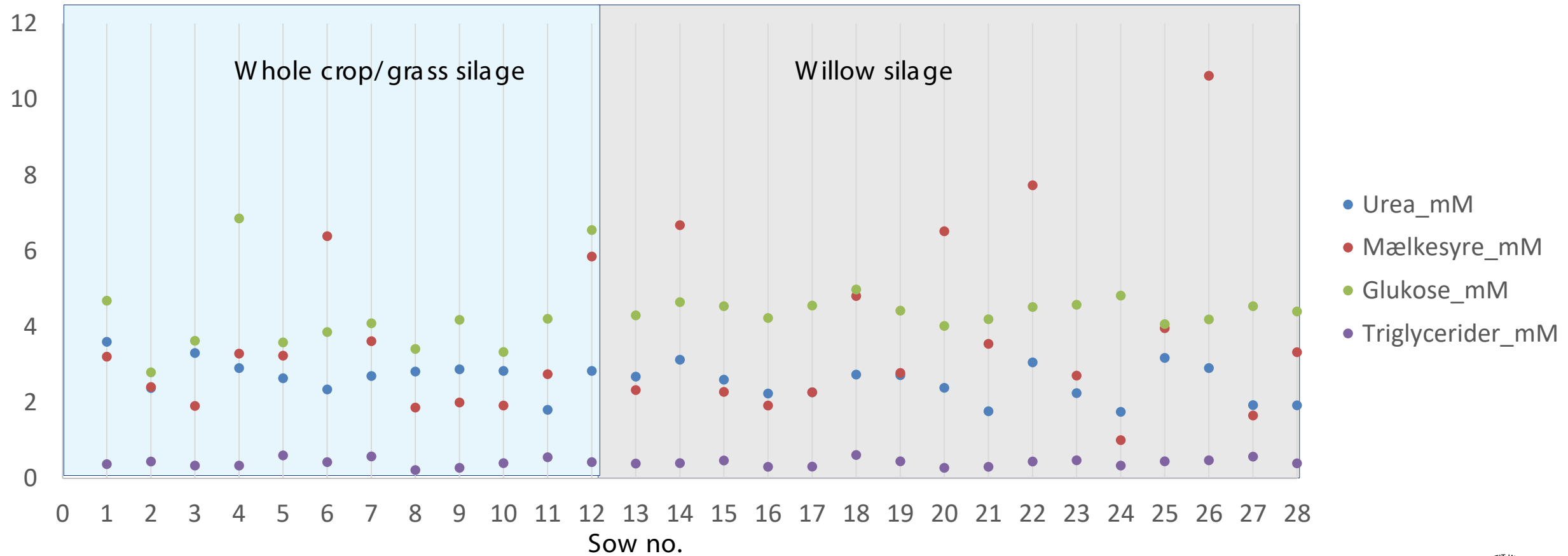
Average gain in gestation:
Whole crop/grass silage: 53 kg
Willow silage: 44 kg



PLASMA



PLASMA



CONCLUSION

- WILLOW SILAGE FOR PREGNANT SOWS

- Apparently high palatability (leaves and new sprouts)
- High lysine content
- More studies are needed to validate the nutritional value and voluntary intakes
 - Effects of ensiling on bioactive compounds?
 - Can bioactive compounds be transferred to sow milk, and thereby improve piglet health?

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OUTFIT- project



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Fonden for økologisk landbrug



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