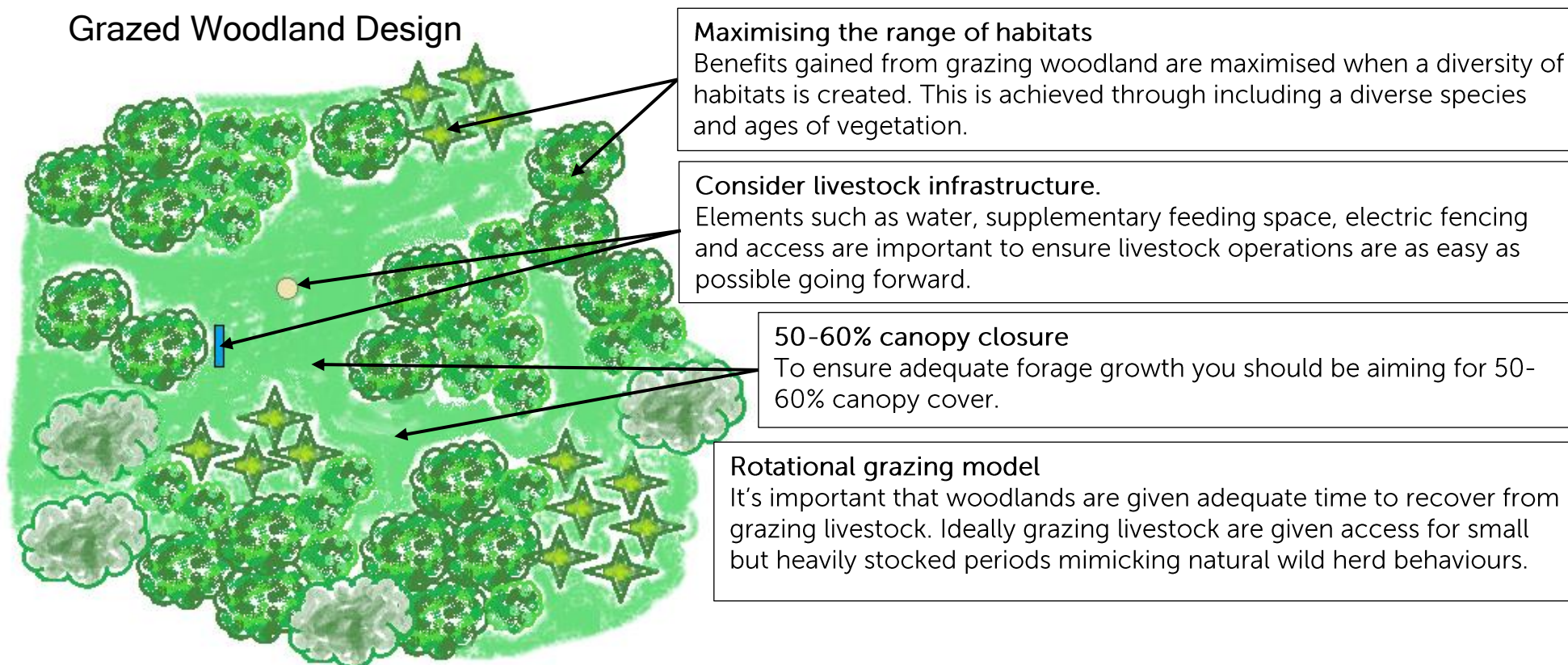


Agroforestry Design Template

Grazed Woodland planting Design

In recent times on farm woodland has been an overlooked resource. Traditionally on farm woodlands would supply woody resources to the farm and local communities. As well as woody products, woodlands are a great habit for livestock, offering shelter, shade, and access to a varied diet. Designing and establishing a new grazed woodland requires careful consideration and a longer-term mindset. If implemented successfully grazed woodland can deliver a better habitat for both biodiversity and livestock, whilst also contributing to the economic output of the farm.

Design Applications: Livestock Shelter, Green barn, Livestock browse, Producing a biodiversity refuge.



What to consider when placing this design in the landscape



By using electric temporary fencing, larger parcels of woodland can be sub divided into smaller parcels. This will allow for rest periods for the woodland to ensure the presence of livestock isn't detrimental to the woods. Depending on stocking densities, livestock access to woodland might be restricted to periods of extreme weather (E.g., Summer heat, winter storms). Once designed woodland access can be controlled through key positioned access gates.

Ensure access to both Pasture and woodland.

Over time livestock can access the required minerals by browsing different species. Some trees species can be toxic to livestock, it is observed that livestock can learn how to effectively browse tree and shrub species to regulate intake of even toxic browse to below toxic levels. It is believed that they learn to regulate the consumption of certain tree species by interchanging between tree browse and pasture forage, access to both is crucial for animals to be able to regulate intake.

Consider simultaneously bringing woodland back into production.

Traditionally Farm woodlands played a crucial role in farming systems, using timber both on farm and as additional income generation. Through the process of grazing woodland, thought and consideration should be given to bringing woodlands back into management to increase woodland productivity, either through the production of timber or space for biodiversity.

Examples of Species composition tables

Tree Species	Example Species
Browsing Species	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>), Holly (<i>Ilex aquafolium</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), Hazel, Wych Elm (<i>Ulmus Glabra</i>) White beam, Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Crab Apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>), Small-leaved Lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)
Timber trees	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>), Cherry (<i>Prunus Avium</i>), Wild service (<i>Torminalis glaberrima</i>), Scots Pine (<i>Pinus Sylvestris</i>), Field Maple, (<i>Acer Campestre</i>).
Trees for Other Woodland products	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>),
Trees for Honey production	Small-leaved Lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>), Sweet chestnut, Wild service (<i>Torminalis glaberrima</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Strawberry tree (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>), Manuka (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>)