

A Scandinavian Approach to restoring the Symbiotic relationship between Livestock and Nature

By Niels Wandler, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada email:nielswandler@aol.com

In an attempt to reduce CO2 emissions the carbon Tax has been introduced. It is hoped it will pressure high emission practices into more efficient methods and thereby reduce the demands on energy and consequently reduce CO2 emissions. Livestock farmers are now faced with an additional tax for their livestock emissions as well. They are supposedly emitting 18% of the total Green House Gas (GHG) according to FOA and another tax on these emissions is purported to be the answer to that problem states the Copenhagen Treaty on Climate Control.

Both consumers and processors are dead set against increased costs of the commodities produced at the farm level and have forced the farm operations to greater efficiencies to battle the rise in operational costs; however, these economic pressures have reduced the profit margin to virtually below zero and there is no room left to absorb these proposed tax increases.

Science and technology are working overtime to find cost effective solutions to these issues. In the interim Scandinavian livestock farmers are implementing a promising cost effective solution to the problem of integrating the livestock industry with nature.

The hidden potentials:

The solution

Scandinavian producers have discovered that when feed is treated with a fermented mixture of microbial solutions the impact on the animals health and food to weight conversion increases dramatically. An increase of 22% in amino acids, the prerequisite for feed to mass conversion, was observed in the treated animal feed. Animals are healthier and vet bills are reduced.

Reduced Air emissions

Excrement from livestock who are fed fermented feed produces barely any obnoxious smell. In research, analyses of poultry excrement and blood, detects more than a 50 percent drop in ammonia (NH3). This finding may explain the reduction of obnoxious smell, thus less GHG emission.

Field applications reveal a direct correlation between applied "non-smelling" manure and improved soil productivity. This suggests that an enhanced microbial population in the manure captures and preserves the Nitrogen within the manure compound for an extended period of time.

Pamper animals

Scandinavian livestock farmers have also learned that allowing animals' access to their natural habitat will lead to successful production outcomes and reduced needs for pharmaceuticals and veterinary services. Keeping the herd satisfied in a stress free environment, that includes: adequate space for movement, clean surroundings with proper bedding and a quiet environment free of loud noises and constant activity in the animals' immediate surroundings, has yielded dramatic positive results.

Fascinating conclusion

The synergistic relationship between the introduction of microbial additives and the new approach to the animals care and comfort have produced truly amazing results in terms of quality, quantity, reduced GHG emissions and a definite increase in the bottom line.

Improved cash flow by trading Carbon Credits

The gap between higher yield and reduced operational costs influences the amount of your positive cash flow. Livestock farmers who can reduce GHG emissions cheaply will do so and this can improve cash flows. Farmers can then sell their emission credits to others who cannot reduce their emissions. Procedures for measuring the GHG emissions from livestock operations are not in place at this time; however, there may soon be opportunities for trading emission credits as 'Carbon Credits'. This may turn into an interesting moneymaker for farmers.

The revealed "hidden potentials" are accessible to all Livestock farmers, presents, however, a feasible opportunity for sidelined livestock farmers to recover an economical momentum, so Niels Wandler.

End

Pig Production (see attachment 1)

In his report the German researcher Dr. Agro Manfred Weber shows that feed fermented with Animal Biosa makes it possible to lower feed volume without compromising feed efficiency and jeopardizing production quality. In his "Introduction" Dr. Weber also elaborates on the issue "best available technology".

Egg laying hens (see attachment 2) (currently awaiting a "" publisher permission" to publish the entire research)

Research with "egg laying hens" conducted by Prof. Li and Prof. Ni, Beijing Agricultural University, may offer an explanation to Dr. Weber's findings. Scientific analyses revealed that the percentage of essential amino acids in feed treated with a microbial fermented solution increased 20% compared to non- treated feed. In addition to an extended length of the laying period, the research also revealed that hens produced about 13% more eggs when being exposed to fermented feed.

Dairy Cows (see attachment 3)

Excerpt of a report from Dairy Farm Augustin GbR., Germany

"Due to lactation and an older dairy herd the milk yield is at its lowest in the month of July through August. Without further changes but fermenting feed with Terra Biosa, the milk yield jumped from 33.1 lt. to 35.3 lt. The cell count dropped from 250,000 to 187,000 within 20 days. In addition to improved chewing performance, healthier hoof was monitored. Mortelaro is barely present anymore. But most important, since introducing a fermented microbial solution each dairy cow produces an extra €188 net income over 9 months" so Mr. Augustin.