

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems

INNOVATION SUMMARY:

LEUCAENA LEUCOCEPHALATREE SPECIES FOR LIVING FENCES AND **ANIMAL FEED IN CAMBODIA**

This innovation consists of utilizing the Leucaena leucocephala tree species as a living fence and source of animal forage. Living fences can provide both forage for livestock in rice-based agricultural systems as well as provide protection for the rice crop from wandering livestock.



INNOVATION QUICK FACTS

Lead Implementing Institution: University of Tennessee



Category: Forage



Applied in: Cambodia



Innovation Type: Management Practice New/Adapted: Adapted



Nutrition Linkage: Dietary Quality



Created for: Women & Men

THE PROBLEM & ITS IMPORTANCE

Shortage of quality livestock feed, particularly feed sources high in protein, limits animal productivity. Additionally, in the dry season in mixed-crop livestock systems, roaming livestock reduce the potential to grow secondary crops in rice paddies. Thus, a living legume tree fence could provide dual benefits to Cambodian smallholder farmers through supply of high-quality forage as well as by protecting crops in paddy fields during the dry season.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

It is possible to use living fences to increase the production of nutritious fodder without competing with land area used for human staple crop production. The Leucaena leucocephala tree species can produce sufficient biomass throughout the dry season, enabling yearround availability of forage for improved animal production and additional income for farmers. Planting the trees as a living fence around paddy fields will prevent livestock from destroying the crops in the paddy.

APPLICATION OF THE INNOVATION

The innovation was tested in Cambodia but can be implemented in mixed crop-livestock systems as damage of crops by free roaming cattle is a common problem in many countries. To establish a living fence the area needs to be cleared prior to planting of the leguminous tree around the borders of rice paddies. The Leucaena leucocephala tree species was found to be suitable in terms of growth characteristics and biomass production in smallholder rice systems in Cambodia, but other types of leguminous tree species (e.g. Gliricidia sepium) could be used depending on the location. When planting the living fence, it is important to plant them at a spacing of 20-30 cm so that they can form a fence and they may need to be protected from grazing animals until the fence is established.

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