Agroforestry opportunities for Timor-Leste
Forage banks and forage gardens
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Not enough crop stubble or grass

Large areas of land taken over by *Chromalena* and other weeds

No green grass during dry season; trees browsed
Many species of trees in Timor are used around the world as nutritious forage for animals.

Acacia leucophloea

Dryland species

Albizia Lebbek,

Prosopis
Species adapted to moderate and high rainfall climates

*Gliricidia*, gamal

*Sesbania*, ai-turi

*Samanea saman*, ai-matan-dukur

*Leucaena*, ai-kafe
Other possible forage trees

Flemingia macrophylla

Calliandra calothyrsus

Paraserianthes falcataria, ai-samtuco
Why trees for forage?

- Trees stay green during at least part of dry season
- Legume tree leaves high in protein and highly palatable to livestock
- Branches may be used for firewood after leaves are used as forage
- Nitrogen-fixing trees improve soil fertility
- Trees grow rapidly and can compete with weeds
- Branches from trees can be harvested repeatedly
- Trees are easy to grow
- Reforesting areas with forage trees may help decrease grazing pressure and improve watershed health
Forage gardens: supply both grass and legume tree forage for confined animals

- Improved animal nutrition
- Confined animals gain more weight, stay healthy, don’t destroy crops

Forage garden of napier grass, flemengia, and cassava in Bandung, Java
Forage banks: trees which can be cut to supply forage during the dry season

- Animals may be free-ranging some of the time
- Legume trees are protein reserves
- Grass banks are energy reserves

Trial of different *Leucaena* (ai-kafe) selections for forage in Hawaii
Demonstration feed garden and confined goat house at IIRR in the Philippines

Feed garden includes *Gliricidia* (gamal) and napier grass
Contour hedgerow farming system including livestock component

Working farms in Cebu, Philippines

Contour hedgerows of napier grass prevent erosion and some are cut daily for animal forage
Animal wastes recycled and used as fertilizer

Working farms in Cebu, Philippines

Look how healthy the corn below the goat house is!

Calliandra as forage
Forage trees on farms

- Contour hedgerows across slopes
- Boundary trees
- Living fence posts
- Windbreaks
- Along roads
- Separate wood lots
- Scattered trees on crop lands
- Shade trees with plantation crops like coffee or tea
- Scattered trees on range lands

Working farms with contour hedgerows of forage trees and grasses in Cebu, Philippines
Tithonia (sunflower) fallow: forage for goats in Java
Forage trees as a fallow crop in West Timor

Improved fallow of *Leucaena leucocephala*, ai-kafe, is planted after crops are harvested and fields are fallow. The trees fix nitrogen for crops, and yield a high quality forage. Cattle are confined and fed on a cut-and-carry system.
Leucaena leucocephala, ai-kafe, as a fallow crop in West Timor
Feeding livestock

- One part tree leaves to two parts grass
- Supplement with meal, minerals
- If feeding free animals, tie branches together and suspend above the ground for the animals to eat them
- Some animals must “learn” to eat tree leaves
- Some tree leaves are more palatable to livestock if they are wilted first

Napier grass

Flemengia

Napier grass
Maintaining forage trees

- Let grow 12 to 18 months before cutting
- Cut trees at 1 meter height
- Cut green shoots up to once per month; less often in the dry season
- Cut shoots before leaves start to fall during the dry season
- Don’t let animals browse the trees continuously: they’ll kill them
- Use leftover branches for firewood
Possible Difficulties

• Will farmers cut and carry forage to livestock?
• Will farmers be able to protect seedlings so that livestock don’t destroy them?
• Will farmers confine livestock?
• Do farmers know how to plant trees?
• Can farmers get seeds or cuttings to plant trees?
• Can farmers get pots and potting mix?
The farmers have the answers

Development of forage banks or any other agricultural system needs to come from the farmers.
We professionals can facilitate but they are the ones who decide.