

Windbreaks important for livestock protection

Written by Wauneta Breeze
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Livestock on open grassland protected from the wind require less feed and may be less susceptible to health problems when sheltered behind a four to six row tree windbreak, according to Jim Brandle, professor of forestry at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Tree and shrub orders for spring planting are now being taken by most Natural Resources Districts. Windbreak planning and design assistance is available at Natural Resources Districts or USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service offices.

In protecting cattle, temperature and wind chill factors need to be considered. A heavy winter coat will generally protect cattle from temperatures as low as 18 degrees. Temperatures combined with a wind chill, taking the “feels like” temperature below 18 degrees, can stress the animal requiring more feed to maintain body temperature. Windbreaks reduce wind speed in the protected zone reducing wind chill temperature. Protection from cold stress is especially important to exposed flesh for mature animals, and young or newborn animals, added Brandle.

Other livestock also benefit from a windbreak. Dairy cattle can have a decline in milk production when air temperature is below 35 degrees. Hogs in open confinement benefit, and confinement buildings protected with a windbreak will use less energy to heat the building.

Foresters recommend an “L” shaped and maybe a “U” shaped windbreak to provide protection from winds from different directions. All windbreaks for livestock protection must be fenced to prevent damage from grazing or breaking lower branches, which would reduce its effectiveness. Space must be allowed on the leeward or downwind side of the trees where snow will accumulate.

Windbreaks for feedlot livestock in summer conditions should also be spaced to allow for summer air movement to reduce potential heat stress. In Nebraska, typically coldest winter winds come from the north or west, so a windbreak provides protection on the south and east side of the trees. In contrast, summer winds are generally southerly, and livestock will benefit from the cooling southerly winds of windbreaks open to the south.

Windbreaks consisting of trees and shrubs reduce wind speed. The protected area is generally

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10 to 12 times the height of the windbreak on the leeward side. Windbreaks also provide other benefits like snow control, wildlife habitat, screen unsightly areas, provide dust or odor control, prevent soil erosion and save energy.

For more information on ordering trees or shrubs contact any local NRD or NRCS office.