



## ▶▶▶ Benefits of biodiversity - dairy industry

The following table outlines a number of research facts that are directly related to the dairy industry. If further information is required, refer to the cited scientific paper reference.

PASTURE	
Sheltered pastures lose 12mm of water less compared to open pastures during the spring growing season (Armidale NSW).	Siepen, G., (1983). <i>Trees for farms</i> . NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service, Sydney.
WINDBREAKS	
Milk yields are depressed by cold at a rate of up to 1.34kg per day (4% fat corrected milk).	Anderson, G., (1986). <i>The Effects of Trees on Crop and Animal Production</i> . Trees and Natural Resources, Vol 28. No 4.
On a day of 27°C, unsheltered cows will have 26% less dairy milk production than unshaded stock.	Fitzpatrick, D., (1994). <i>Money Trees on Your Property: profit gained through trees and how to grow them</i> . Inkata Press, Sydney.
Over 60 years (if the lifetime of the shelter and fencing is taken to be 44-60 years) total dairy production will increase by 30% (20% improved pasture growth, 10% improved milk production), and \$150/ha of sheltered pasture (Victoria).	Fitzpatrick, D., (1994). <i>Money Trees on Your Property: profit gained through trees and how to grow them</i> . Inkata Press, Sydney.
Sheltered areas have up to a 17% increase (estimated) in dairy milk production.	Blare, D., (1994). 'Benefits of Remnant Vegetation: focus on rural lands and rural communities'. Prepared for <i>Protecting Remnant Bushland</i> . Orange Agricultural College, Orange.
SHADE	
Heat stress can markedly reduce stock fertility, milk production and increase mortality of calves.	Cremer, K.W., (ed). (1990). <i>Trees for Rural Australia</i> . Inkata Press, Sydney.