

Management of Livestock among people and animals

Caroline Thomas*

Department of Ecology, University of Minnesota, Minnesota, USA

Abstract

Livestock management includes managing farm animals and supervising farm workers. Livestock management wants knowledge of animal husbandry and animal science as well as good business sense. Many stock live managers must also keep financial records for their operations. Depending on the size of the farm, managers may perform some physical works like controlling and maintaining machinery, also personally attending to the livestock.

Keywords: Poultry; Livestock Management; Animals

Received: June 02, 2021; **Accepted:** June 18, 2021; **Published:** June 25, 2021

Introduction

Dairy farms, cattle ranches, swine operations, and poultry farms all want effective livestock management to be profitable and successful. Following Best Practices Livestock managers have so many things to consider when caring for their herd, including animal health, nutrition, reproduction, grazing, hay and forage management, fencing, and more. Managers should also follow market fluctuations & requirement, which will affect the optimal times to market livestock. Using Livestock Software Various stock live managers use specialty agricultural software to track whole actions performed in relation to livestock, including feeding, tagging, breeding, treatments, and more.

Discussion

These programs can also manage budgeting and scheduling for farmers. This software will keep every detailed record with information vital to farm staff, animal nutritionists, and veterinarians. Ear tagging allows for individual tracking of every animal. Livestock management software is most commonly uses for larger animals like cattle, swine, and sheep. Another concern with mounting pressures is the sustainability of livestock operations, as well as demand for more human animal operations. Livestock production gives livelihood for millions of farmers across the world, but consumers are becoming more aware of the greenhouse gas emissions contributed to the atmosphere by livestock. Consumers are also creating higher demanding for free-range meats and eggs over animal products from resource-intensive factory farming operations.

Corresponding author:

Caroline Thomas, Department of Ecology, University of Minnesota, Minnesota, USA

 smily123@gmail.com

Citation: Caroline T (2021) Horticulture and its advanced techniques. J Environ Res Vol. 5 No.4:e012.

Conclusion

The field of livestock management continues to developing inventions for how to better care for livestock. Livestock managers interested in learning more about industries and best practicing trends for the future can develop their skills through credentialing and professional programs. Climate change describes a change in the average conditions such as temperatures and rainfalls in a region over a long period of time. NASA scientists have observes Earth's surfaces is warmings, and many of the warmest years on records have happened in the past 20 years. Climate on the other hand, is higher than just one or two rainy days. Climate describes the weather conditions that are expertise in a region at a particular time of years. Global climate changes refer to the average long-terms changes over the entire Earth. These includes warming temperatures and changes in precipitations, as well as the effects of Earth's warming, such as Rising sea levels, Shrinking mountain glaciers, Ice melting at a faster rate than usual rate in Greenland, Antarctica and the Arctic and Changes in flowers and plant blooming times..