New techniques for increasing animals abilities for production.

Clare Dawson*

Department of Veterinary Epidemiology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Enhancing the use of alternative feed resources, controlling internal parasites, and enhancing animal productivity by supplemental feeding of multinutrient blocks. The use of technological tools has improved the comfort and productivity of farmers work with animals. Therefore, the primary field of research for animal productivity and sustainability is technological advancements. Animal husbandry has become much more convenient and easy thanks to several technological devices and technologies. This rapid evolution has a significant impact on management decisions and applications.

More dependable, high-quality animal products are required due to the growing global population. Although there are fewer farms, there are more animals on each farm and more animals are produced. Problems with livestock production are also rising along with this development [1]. Studies from many various disciplines, including technology, have helped to solve these issues. Without the use of technology and automation systems from animals with extremely high genetic values, huge organisations are unable to achieve the desired performance. Livestock farming is a straightforward and routine process on a daily basis [2]. The modern dairy farm uses data monitoring to maintain constant control over production, animal welfare, and health. However, the job load and mistake burden grow as the number of animals rises. Successful livestock farmers will be able to quickly adjust their infrastructures to take advantage of technological advancements for increased productivity. Systems of mechanism and automation put possibilities in front of the user in a fierce fight for comfort.

Many large dairy farms will use a variety of automated animal feeding systems to increase production. They will consist of entire systems, including all feeding phases, feed preparation tools, mixing equipment, and feed distribution installations [3]. The systems will load, mix, and supply feed components including grass and maize silage, mineral feed, and feed concentrate to the feed column that has been set up there. A control panel, a programmed command manager, a scale, a communication interface, and ultimately all the necessary tools to coordinate the feeding process and feed provision to the animals of each age group make up an automation system in its simplest form. Electronic records, milking, heat detection walk-over weighing, auto-drafting, genetic improvement, feeding, barn environment optimization, and health tracking are the key technologies that meet the needs of livestock farmers. For this purpose, several sensors are now available, although they don't meet all requirements [4].

Without the use of cutting-edge technologies, dairy farms with very high genetic values of breeding animals cannot achieve the desired performance. Dairy farming will have many benefits for consumers, farmers, and animals if dairy cattle herd management programmes can be implemented as successfully as possible. Expanded computerised updating is especially suited for genetic data and type assessments of bulls and herd members. However, in order to take use of these benefits from this system, one must be knowledgeable of and proficient in using its features. For dairy producers that use these technologies, advances in milk production can be hastened thanks to new computer, biotechnology, and scientific findings in ruminant nutrition and genetics [5].

Due to the expense of the technology and their ignorance of computer use in farming, small-scale farmers avoided it. Numerous computer programmes that can process data from dairy animals were described. Some computer software is created with farmers' immediate and timely convenience in mind. As a result, the breeder can use these programmes to accurately evaluate the monthly batches of data using a variety of algorithms. Additionally, a detailed annual report for herd evaluation can be provided. In addition to all of these, a daily job routine can be designed to include the consumption of daily milk yields feed, pregnancy check, and inseminated cow list. Intensive farms are being established as a result of the current increase in interest in cattle breeding. The only condition for these intensive farms' life cycle continuity would be their ability to be very profitable and competitive on the market. The main focus of this idea was the coercive application of information, technology, and management at small businesses, intensive farms, and cattle breeding organisations.

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***Correspondence to:** Clare Dawson, Department of Veterinary Epidemiology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom, E-mail: claredawson278@ul.uk

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