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Editorial

Recent Advancement in Animal Husbandry Practices

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Technology is developing rapidly. In this development, the transfer of computer systems and software to the application has made an important contribution. Technologic instruments made farmers can work more comfortable and increased animal production efficiency and profitability. Therefore, technologic developments are the main research area for animal productivity and sustainability. Many technologic equipment and tools made animal husbandry easier and comfortable. Especially management decisions and applications are effected highly ratio with this rapid development. In animal husbandry management decisions that need to be done daily are configured according to the correctness of the decisions to be made. At this point, smart systems give many opportunities to farmers. Milking, feeding, environmental control, reproductive performance constitutes everyday jobs most affected by correct management decisions.

COMPUTER AND INTERNET USAGE

New technology in computers, biotechnology and scientific discoveries regarding ruminant nutrition and genetics provide the basis for accelerated progress in milk production for those dairy farmers that adopt these technologies. Many computer programs were described, by which data on data in dairy herds may be processed. The some computer software is designed for timely and direct convenience to farmers. Thus, the breeder can evaluate the monthly lots of data using many formulas with high accuracy using this software. In addition to all these, daily milk yields feed consumption, pregnancy check; inseminated cow list can be programmed for daily work routine.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING PROCESS

Main purpose of breeding is improved growth rate, increased production and quality of product including milk, meat, egg, wool, etc.

Some of popular artificial methods are

Artificial Insemination (AI): The semen of superior male is collected and injected into the reproductive tract of the selected female by the breeder. The semen can be used immediately or can be frozen for later use.

Multiple Ovulation Embryo Transfer Technology (MOET): In this method, hormones (with FSH-like activity) is given to the cow for inducing follicular maturation and super ovulation instead of one egg, which they usually give per cycle, they produce 6-8 eggs. The cow is either mated with a best bull or artificially inseminated. The embryos at 8-32 cell stage are recovered and transferred to surrogate mothers. The genetic mother is available for another super ovulation. MOET has been done in cattle, sheep, rabbits, buffaloes, mares, etc.

MILKING AUTOMATION

Milking automation is the milking of dairy animals, especially of dairy cattle, without human labor. Automatic milking systems (AMS), also called voluntary milking systems (VMS), were developed in the late 20th century. The core of such systems that allows complete automation of the milking process is a type of agricultural robot. Automated milking is therefore also called robotic milking.

FEEDING AUTOMATION

Automation is becoming increasingly important on modern dairy cow farms to allow for efficient and profitable milk production. In particular, the ability to feed several times per day has a positive impact on the cattle's feed conversion ratio. Computer programmer designed many software for make best option for farmer to ration preparation. Optimal feeding programs can be done for advanced options such as live weight, racing, lactation period and animal feed stock information. These programs use data from the National Research Council in animal feed and feed content.

The industrial revolution has made a radical change in the production method and systems throughout the world. The net result has been the more comfortable animal, higher production, and decreased labor. Some of the technologies are already available on the market for framers but most are at the research stage in labs for new applications.

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