



Summary on Animal Health and Well Being

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DESCRIPTION

The foundation of any humane, sustainable livestock production system is animal health and well-being. As a result, producers must ensure that the management practises they employ are appropriate for the species, production system, and environment. It would be detrimental to their animals and livelihood to do otherwise. Years of hard work and refinement have gone into determining much of what is known. As a result, producers are often hesitant to impose new management methods on their animals until they have been proven to work in a setting similar to their own. This emphasises the importance of conducting research with appropriate controls in order to thoroughly evaluate the effects of management practises. Feed is converted into valuable products by livestock production systems.

This conversion is accomplished in sustainable livestock production systems through good management and the use of animals that efficiently convert the feed they eat into usable products. Animal research has greatly improved the efficiency of producing animal products by increasing our understanding of the interactions of production animals with their environment and management practises. More product can be produced per unit of feed consumed, and less waste (manure, methane, etc.) can be generated per unit of product produced, resulting in higher efficiency.

Disease and stress reduce an animal's ability to efficiently convert feed to product in the short term. This has a significant negative impact on the profitability of farms. Long or uncorrected periods of disease and stress are inhumane, endangering the health and well-being of animals, reducing efficiency, and creating an unsustainable system. These elements are obviously harmful to the animal, the producer, and society.

As a result, sustainable systems work to prevent disease and stress, treat cases as quickly as possible, and correct the conditions that led to the occurrence. Minnesota has traditional,

contemporary, and alternative livestock production systems of various sizes. Within each system, there are management practises that can help the producer achieve a variety of financial and quality-of-life objectives. Large units have perceived advantages (such as labour efficiency, volume of production, and the ability to provide uniform management for groups of similar animals), but disease control and manure management are difficult to manage due to the concentration of animals.

Smaller units and certain alternative systems are frequently perceived as being more environmentally friendly, family-oriented, and animal-friendly. However, these systems present challenges in terms of animal health and well-being, and they may lack the resources to implement the necessary protection practises to properly manage animals and the waste they generate.

All sustainable livestock production systems aim to reduce the system's negative effects on the animal, the producer, the environment, and society. There is, however, no single set of methods that can be applied to all livestock production systems. Management techniques that work well in small units may or may not work well in larger ones. Public awareness and expression of (perceived and/or real) concerns about animal health and well-being has increased, regardless of the size or type of system used. This emphasises the importance of fully comprehending the many and varied interactions of livestock species with their environment, the production system in use, and societal concerns. Improving this knowledge will help to explain how changes in animal management can have a big impact on animals.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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