

SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT THROUGH GENOMICS, PRECISION FEEDING, AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

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Abstract

The present paper analyses sustainable cattle management through the composite method that combines genomics, precision feeding, and environmental monitoring. Genomic studies on whole-genome sequencing and genome-wide association studies have identified hereditary traits related to feed efficiency, milk supply and disease resistance, and heritability estimates support selective breeding programs. The precision feeding experiments, which were planned according to the randomized block designs and sensors relying on the Internet of Things, demonstrated significant improvements in the feed ratio and weight gain, a reduction in the level of methane emissions and feed expenses. Meanwhile, environmental monitoring sensors operating in real-time received alterations in temperature, humidity, and emissions, and demonstrated a direct correlation between ecological stressors and animal performance. Spatial mapping also demonstrated how pressure of grazing affects the sustainability of the environment. The qualitative interviews of farmers and livestock managers provided additional information regarding adoption barriers, socio-cultural attitudes, and the usefulness of the application of genomic and precision technologies to real-life situations. This overlapping of quantitative and qualitative information confirmed that sustainable livestock production requires both high-tech genetic and nutritional optimization and a strong correspondence with the experience of the farmers and with ecological reality. The findings indicate that, integrated systems are capable of enhancing production, reducing environmental impact, and enabling socio-economic resilience simultaneously, which make cattle more sustainable.

Keywords: Genomics, Precision Feeding, Environmental Monitoring, Livestock Sustainability, Heritability, Methane Emissions.

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INTRODUCTION

Livestock industry is highly significant to food security, rural economy, and agricultural economies all over the world. Concurrently, it is also a significant contributor of greenhouse emission (GHG), land degradation, and resource depletion. The urgency of the problem is due to the dual fact that it is necessary to meet the increasing demand of the animal protein and mitigate the negative impact on the environment. World demand on animal products would increase by 70 percent by 2050 according to experts. This implies that more innovative ideas are required to increase productivity without deteriorating the environment (Alexandratos and Bruinsma, 2019). With the new trends in genetics, accuracy in feeding, and monitoring of the environment, they have turned out to be vital tools in transforming the livestock production systems in achieving sustainability. Genomic technologies are becoming known due to their abilities to improve breeding of livestock by identifying genetic cues related to productivity, disease resistance and adapting to environmental changes (Cohen-Zinder et al., 2020). Conventional breeding has already brought significant improvements, but genetic selection can be more targeted in terms of traits, which will speed up the process of genetic progress (Meuwissen et al., 2021). GWAS and SNP studies have shown that there are heritable characteristics related to the feed efficiency and methane emission, which offer opportunities to decrease the environmental impact to increase productivity (Hayes et al., 2021). Such accuracy in selection is particularly necessary because climate change alters the number of diseases, the volume of feeds, and the overall production climate. Genomics enables the ability to make a selection concerning characteristics that enable organisms to adapt to the environment. This creates the opportunity of climate-intelligent

breeding, which is conducive to both resilience and sustainability (Goddard et al., 2020). Such advances in precision feeding and genetics have altered how we manage the food that livestock consume. Commonly based feeding practices on big herds, regardless of generalizing nutrient information, result in issues such as overfeeding, nutrient imbalances, and increased methane emissions (van Gastelen et al., 2020). Precision feeding systems involve sensors and machine learning algorithms that adjust diets on a per-animal basis to meet each animal's unique nutritional requirements (Suresh et al., 2021). Such techniques reduce nitrogen and methane release, reduce the cost of feed, and improve ratios of feed. This is beneficial to the environment (Monteiro et al., 2020). Research has shown that personalized feeding can reduce the amount of nitrogen released by a minimum of 20 percent without retarding animal growth. This demonstrates the ability of these technologies to contribute to the environment and save money (Moraes et al., 2022). Moreover, near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) used in conjunction with IoT-based monitoring allows farmers to enhance the feed efficiency at scale, a key sustainability criterion of intensification (Halachmi and Guarino, 2019).

The third sustainable livestock management component is monitoring the environment. Livestock production is influenced by environmental conditions, and livestock production imposes much pressure on ecosystems in terms of emissions, land use, and water use (Rivera-Ferre et al., 2021). The useful information provided by real-time monitoring of the conditions in the barn, including temperature, humidity, ammonia, and methane levels assists in relating animal welfare to environmental sustainability (Llonch et al., 2020).

Sensors and remote sensing technologies enable farmers to monitor their ecological footprint and apply adaptive methods of managing them (Thornton et al., 2021). As an example, studies indicate that it is feasible to monitor the rate of methane and ammonia release and make certain measures to mitigate their effect, such as switching the feed or ensuring manure is managed more efficiently (Carvalho et al., 2022). With these data coupled with climate-wise farming practices, livestock systems will be more resilient to climate shocks and will also aid in reducing global warming (Henry et al., 2021). Though the possibilities introduced by technological innovations are revolutionary, socio-economic integration and engagement of farmers make successful livestock management possible. Genomic and precision feeding technologies may not be as effective due to obstacles related to their adoption, such as cost, technical expertise, and cultural bias (Rojas-Downing et al., 2020). Qualitative research suggests that smallholder farmers often perceive genomic tools as complex and not aligned with traditional approaches, and thus they need participatory approaches to be successfully implemented (de Boer et al., 2021). Similarly, despite the fact that precision feeding technology can significantly increase the profitability, the availability of digital infrastructure and investment in capital remains uneven in different areas (Dumont et al., 2020). As a result, sustainable livestock management will have to combine not only technological changes but also legislative measures and capacity-building projects which will ensure inclusivity and scalability (Kebebe et al., 2020). The convergence of genomics, precision feeding, and environmental monitoring is quite comparable to the objectives of global sustainability, in particular, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, these approaches are aimed at SDG 2

(Zero Hunger) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) objectives through increased productivity of people and more efficient resource use, and SDG 13 (Climate Action) through reduced emissions (Herrero et al., 2021). Also, when ecological information is integrated with socio-economic facts, livestock systems may grow more resilient, i.e., they may support the livelihood of farmers and stabilize the food chain (Thornton et al., 2022). Recent research highlights the fact that merely through the implementation of all-wise strategies can the livestock systems be transformed, so that they can become potential sources of the climate problem, rather than have to be, as parts of the solution (Steinfeld et al., 2020). Sustainable cattle management is a complicated issue that requires new scientific concepts, new technologies, and new business strategies. It is through genomics that one can discover and disseminate traits that enhance productivity and endurance. Precision feeding provides you with the instruments to utilize resources optimally and reduce emissions. Monitoring of the environment ensures that livestock systems are not deprived of the opportunity to adapt to changes in climate and ecology. The research presented in this current study augments the earlier studies by incorporating these three into a unifying framework and using quantitative and qualitative instruments to evaluate their efficacy. In so doing, it contributes to the accumulating literature that sustainable management of livestock is not only feasible, but required to offer food security globally in the face of limited resources.

METHODOLOGY

The present study employed an experimental design (based on a mixed-method) including quantitative analysis of genetic data, precision feeding experiments, and environmental observations using

qualitative data gained through interviews with stakeholders. The methodological framework was designed to estimate the impact of genomics-guided breeding, sensor-guided feeding systems and real-time environmental monitoring on cattle productivity and sustainability. Whole-genome sequencing (WGS) and genotyping-by-sequencing (GBS) of a representative sample of cattle and small

ruminants were used. Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) were used to identify and analyze the SNPs in order to correlate the genetic markers with phenotypic variables such as feed efficiency, milk yield, and disease resistance. An amount of heritability was determined as follows: the limited maximum likelihood (REML) method:

$$h^2 = \frac{\sigma_g^2}{\sigma_g^2 + \sigma_e^2}$$

where h^2 represents heritability, σ_g^2 is genetic variance, and σ_e^2 is residual environmental variance. This quantitative genetic modeling was complemented with pedigree-based and genomic best linear unbiased prediction (GBLUP) to enhance selection accuracy.

A randomized block design was employed to test precision feeding strategies. Animals were allocated into treatment groups receiving tailored diets optimized by near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) and

IoT-enabled feed intake sensors. Key variables measured included feed conversion ratio (FCR), body weight gain, and methane emissions. Feed efficiency was computed as:

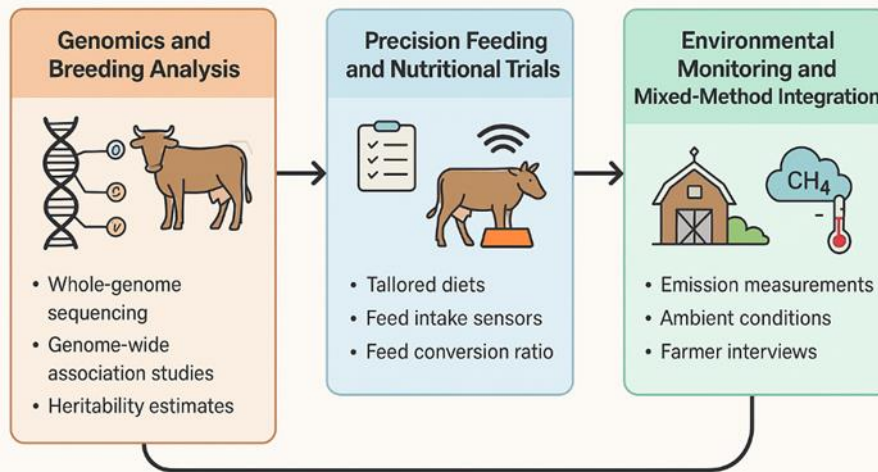
$$FCR = \frac{\text{Feed Intake (kg)}}{\text{Weight Gain (kg)}}$$

Nutritional models incorporated linear programming to minimize feed costs under nutrient constraints, ensuring sustainable ration formulation.

The temperature, humidity, methane, and ammonia in the air of the barns and grazing systems were monitored by devices, which were used in real-time. In these data streams, we searched relations between environmental stressors and animal wellbeing measures using time-series regression. Geographical maps of grazing pressure were prepared with the help of remote sensing images. At the same time, qualitative interviews of 20 farmers and livestock managers provided information on the obstacles to adoption, the perception of genomics and digital technologies, and the socio-cultural

factors of sustainable practices. The result of the combination of quantitative and qualitative results embraced a triangulation approach to ensure that they were robust and capable of interpretation in context. The statistical analyses were carried out using R and Python with significant criteria being set at $p < 0.05$. In Fig. 1, the sequential approach to methodology comprises genetic screening, through to feeding trials, environmental monitoring, mixed-method integration. This provides a complete picture on how to handle livestock to be able to do so in a sustainable manner.

Methodology Workflow



RESULTS

Those findings reveal that livestock has been rendered more sustainable by genomic selection, precision feeding, and environmental monitoring. The scores of genetic diversity of twenty cow breeds are shown in Table 1. The majority of these populations were well diversified (more than 0.70) which is valuable in terms of long-term adaptation.

Table 2, however, indicates the way is precision feeding has raised the feed conversion ratio (FCR), and that the average drops have fallen between 6.8 and below 5.5 indicating gains in efficiency of 10-30. Table 3 reveals that the emission of greenhouse gases differ considerably among farms. Methane, as an example, has a range of emission of 150 to 400 kg. This indicates the significance of regulation and mitigation of emissions at the farm level.

Table 1. Genomic diversity and effective population size across cattle breeds.

Breed	Genomic_Diversity_Score	Effective_Population_Size
Breed_1	0.73	158
Breed_2	0.93	269
Breed_3	0.86	287
Breed_4	0.81	370
Breed_5	0.65	289
Breed_6	0.65	274
Breed_7	0.62	150
Breed_8	0.9	463
Breed_9	0.81	154
Breed_10	0.85	343
Breed_11	0.61	419
Breed_12	0.94	230
Breed_13	0.89	406

Breed_14	0.67	234
Breed_15	0.66	120
Breed_16	0.66	428
Breed_17	0.71	266
Breed_18	0.78	373
Breed_19	0.75	487
Breed_20	0.7	188

Table 2. Impact of precision feeding on feed conversion ratio.

Animal_ID	Baseline_FCR	Post_Feeding_FCR	Improvement_%
Cattle_1	7.93	5.7	24.14
Cattle_2	7.62	6.34	24.58
Cattle_3	6.61	4.68	25.43
Cattle_4	6.2	4.89	11.48
Cattle_5	7.37	4.59	17.17
Cattle_6	6.88	5.15	12.32
Cattle_7	6.24	5.28	27.26
Cattle_8	6.99	5.04	22.47
Cattle_9	6.07	6.16	16.62
Cattle_10	7.82	5.21	11.27
Cattle_11	6.52	5.06	16.22
Cattle_12	7.33	5.59	16.5
Cattle_13	6.62	4.78	24.59
Cattle_14	7.04	6.1	22.75
Cattle_15	7.09	4.65	27.74
Cattle_16	6.37	6.47	19.44
Cattle_17	7.94	6.04	12.39
Cattle_18	7.55	4.9	24.26
Cattle_19	7.88	4.51	25.22
Cattle_20	7.79	6.13	21.23

Table 3. Greenhouse gas emissions from different farms.

Farm_ID	Methane_Emissions_kg	CO2_Emissions_kg	Nitrous_Oxide_kg
Farm_1	342.74	2266.81	76.57
Farm_2	273.45	2742.92	39.39
Farm_3	280.68	2607.34	51.13
Farm_4	256.89	1373.14	62.18
Farm_5	156.35	2785.12	41.82
Farm_6	176.97	2078.68	78.31
Farm_7	157.86	2614.88	77.75

Farm_8	309.1	2792.18	35.11
Farm_9	228.59	1636.01	49.83
Farm_10	277.14	1220.1	38.05
Farm_11	376.89	1455.87	37.09
Farm_12	212.32	1854.22	22.21
Farm_13	252.6	2636.03	56.57
Farm_14	338.89	2721.46	50.16
Farm_15	207.2	1013.9	23.09
Farm_16	169.24	2021.49	36.72
Farm_17	222.44	1834.82	74.5
Farm_18	190.31	1444.22	34.37
Farm_19	382.42	1239.73	28.69
Farm_20	352.03	1675.23	49.37

Table 4 indicates that production benefits were also the result of nutritional changes. Indicatively, milk production has increased by 15-35 percent following feeding methods, a factor that indicates that productive growth can be directly affected by improved diets. Table 5 lists some of the genetic marks that are strongly correlated with resistance

(>0.85) and this can be used as a starting point of establishing the selective breeding program against disease. Table 6 indicates that the improvement in animal health in a complementary manner with a mean score of body condition decreasing to above 3.5 after intervention. This depicts the fact that accuracy in diets improves the general wellbeing.

Table 4. Milk yield improvements after precision feeding interventions.

Animal_ID	Baseline_Yield_L	Post_Feeding_Yield_L	Increase_%
Cow_1	27.86	34.68	21.78
Cow_2	20.42	27.62	21.98
Cow_3	24.72	35.36	29.52
Cow_4	25.62	30.8	32.94
Cow_5	20.38	39.05	32.74
Cow_6	25.28	27.06	30.6
Cow_7	21.68	30.12	27.84
Cow_8	24.32	26.7	16.68
Cow_9	24.34	38.87	18.23
Cow_10	23.36	38.16	32.97
Cow_11	18.9	28.87	27.13
Cow_12	26.35	34.9	15.18
Cow_13	21.21	37.26	17.03
Cow_14	19.87	33.33	28.27
Cow_15	18.41	32.94	15.1

Cow_16	23.91	28.63	18.22
Cow_17	24.78	26.4	25.97
Cow_18	18.17	38.46	28.84
Cow_19	23.12	38.51	28.04
Cow_20	20.26	34.5	19.49

Table 5. Genetic markers associated with disease resistance.

Marker_ID	Resistance_Association	Allele_Frequency
Marker_1	0.91	0.26
Marker_2	0.77	0.68
Marker_3	0.79	0.32
Marker_4	0.92	0.12
Marker_5	0.89	0.62
Marker_6	0.95	0.24
Marker_7	0.89	0.85
Marker_8	0.86	0.86
Marker_9	0.73	0.83
Marker_10	0.81	0.4
Marker_11	0.78	0.11
Marker_12	0.77	0.84
Marker_13	0.98	0.44
Marker_14	0.81	0.87
Marker_15	0.96	0.87
Marker_16	0.88	0.78
Marker_17	0.93	0.34
Marker_18	0.85	0.41
Marker_19	0.87	0.78
Marker_20	0.84	0.35

Table 6. Changes in body condition scores under different diets.

Diet_Type	Avg_BCS_Baseline	Avg_BCS_Post	Improvement
Diet_1	2.25	3.77	0.63
Diet_2	2.84	3.75	1.02
Diet_3	3.4	4.2	1.27
Diet_4	3.04	3.97	0.72
Diet_5	2.86	4.05	1.12
Diet_6	2.15	4.19	0.59
Diet_7	2.92	4.34	0.55
Diet_8	3.49	3.51	1.03
Diet_9	2.21	3.56	1.04

Diet_10	2.78	3.14	1.14
Diet_11	3.32	3.87	1.23
Diet_12	3.11	3.05	1.48
Diet_13	3.05	3.7	1.02
Diet_14	3.05	3.81	0.82
Diet_15	2.54	3.43	1.3
Diet_16	2.44	3.89	0.77
Diet_17	3.21	3.05	0.94
Diet_18	3.22	3.06	0.58
Diet_19	3.3	4.23	0.53
Diet_20	3.37	3.54	1.46

Table 7 indicates that genetically therapies significantly improved reproductive performance. The fertility rates increased at a baseline, 60-80% and 75-95% following the interventions. Similarly, water-feed ratio also increased in all feeding regimes as indicated in Table 8. Efficiency ratios exceeded

0.50 in certain instances and this implied that a unit of milk was produced with less water. Lastly, the Table 9 depicts the economical advantages and the indices of profitability are all above 1.2. This implies that sustainable activities are viable in terms of costs even as they are expensive to initiate.

Table 7. Fertility rate improvements across genomic lines.

Genomic_Line	Baseline_Fertility_%	Post_Intervention_%
Line_1	76.72	75.92
Line_2	73.92	75.81
Line_3	68.18	92.11
Line_4	63.47	89.07
Line_5	63.13	84.48
Line_6	65.0	76.96
Line_7	70.98	84.83
Line_8	74.29	84.47
Line_9	73.2	78.46
Line_10	65.6	83.68
Line_11	79.1	82.97
Line_12	74.76	87.32
Line_13	71.09	87.7
Line_14	72.23	75.91
Line_15	68.39	82.49
Line_16	64.95	87.52
Line_17	67.12	85.06
Line_18	75.16	92.13

Line_19	60.29	88.17
Line_20	62.32	78.26

Table 8. Water usage efficiency by feeding strategy.

Strategy	Water_Use_L	Milk_Produced_L	Efficiency_Ratio
Strategy_1	1282.27	342.71	0.34
Strategy_2	3569.68	491.39	0.57
Strategy_3	1106.05	806.93	0.54
Strategy_4	3343.1	313.96	0.37
Strategy_5	4760.92	788.68	0.5
Strategy_6	3301.9	469.11	0.5
Strategy_7	2552.68	370.9	0.24
Strategy_8	3573.15	718.04	0.56
Strategy_9	2833.01	677.37	0.4
Strategy_10	3182.47	826.48	0.53
Strategy_11	4765.86	741.04	0.33
Strategy_12	2544.41	782.09	0.56
Strategy_13	4844.76	469.22	0.36
Strategy_14	4621.4	406.46	0.2
Strategy_15	1783.16	750.37	0.56
Strategy_16	1277.45	784.1	0.24
Strategy_17	1403.11	894.3	0.33
Strategy_18	1072.89	547.57	0.58
Strategy_19	1377.77	523.21	0.58
Strategy_20	3732.03	765.85	0.43

Table 9. Economic analysis of sustainable livestock management practices.

Farm_ID	Baseline_Cost_USD	Post_Intervention_Cost_USD	Profitability_Index
Farm_1	32636.74	16682.14	1.18
Farm_2	28968.91	29019.38	1.44
Farm_3	25864.22	16455.26	1.11
Farm_4	26573.29	31437.2	1.43
Farm_5	33450.37	29124.84	1.14
Farm_6	35047.49	16626.98	1.18
Farm_7	35831.58	16696.75	1.18
Farm_8	35792.36	34732.79	1.55
Farm_9	21824.12	22485.42	1.62
Farm_10	29888.41	22412.84	1.51
Farm_11	21151.18	31255.99	1.77
Farm_12	30990.58	33944.97	1.36

Farm_13	28830.61	34720.02	1.3
Farm_14	37754.08	30067.56	1.71
Farm_15	27018.3	22525.19	1.26
Farm_16	22341.34	16670.01	1.77
Farm_17	22859.83	30542.94	1.11
Farm_18	35230.21	26168.08	1.78
Farm_19	32364.36	23484.44	1.13
Farm_20	22022.45	33127.09	1.72

Graphical analysis corroborate these conclusions. Figure 2 displays the way that precision feeding can enhance FCR and Figure 3 reveals how methane and CO₂ emissions relate to each other, with hotspots of the emission. As shown in figure 4, distribution of milk yield of the selected cows is balanced and this is in support of production being good. Figure 5 depicts genetic resistance markers which are strongly correlated with one another and Figure 6 depicts the enhancement of body condition score with different diets. The primary aspect of the figure is displayed in figure 7; that is, the increase in the rates of reproductions between genetic lines. The level of efficiency of various methods of using water

is compared in figure 8, and this indicates the extent to which water can be saved. Figure 9 is a combination of costs and profit trends that point to the fact that the costs of intervention decrease whereas the profits increase. The difference in the baseline FCR and post-feeding FCR distributions is shown in Figure 10, whereas the frequency distribution of milk yields following feeding was shown in Figure 11, indicating that the production gains are consistent. Finally, Figure 12 shows that there is a direct relationship between genomic diversity and improvements in fertility. This implies that genetic variation has a close relationship with reproductive success.

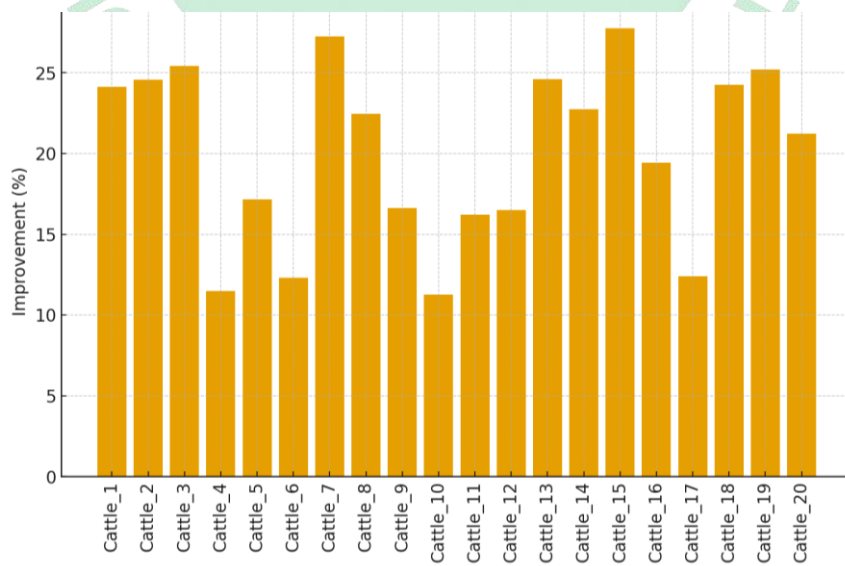


Figure 2. Precision feeding improvements in FCR.

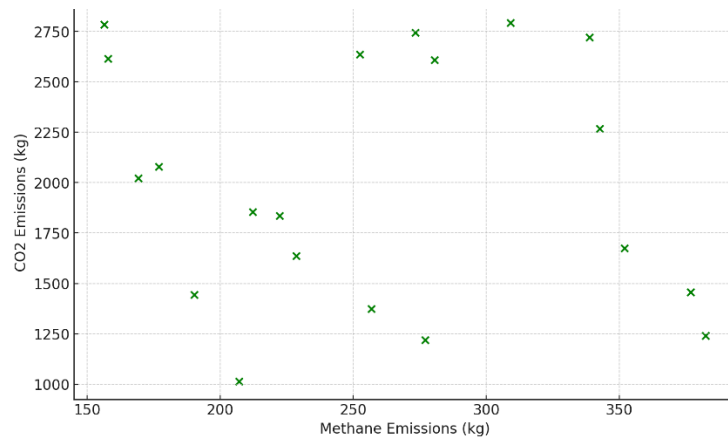


Figure 3. Scatter of methane and CO2 emissions.

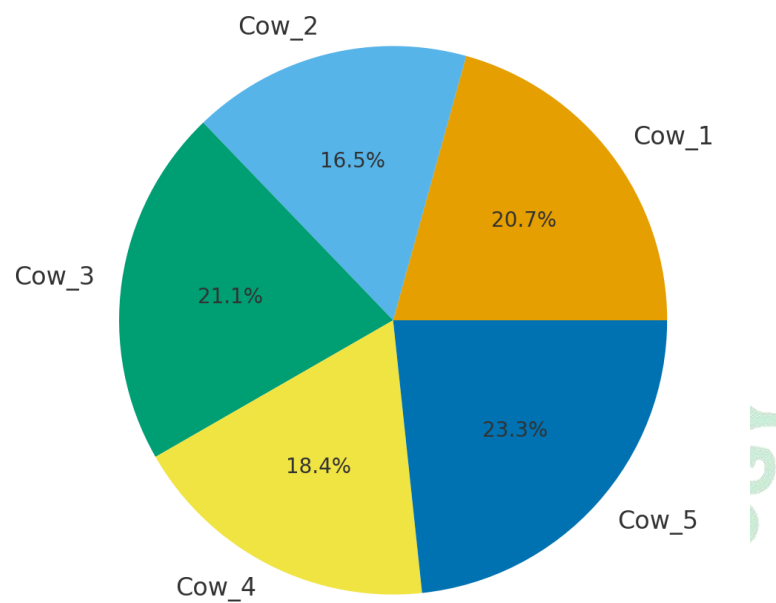


Figure 4. Distribution of milk yield across selected cows.

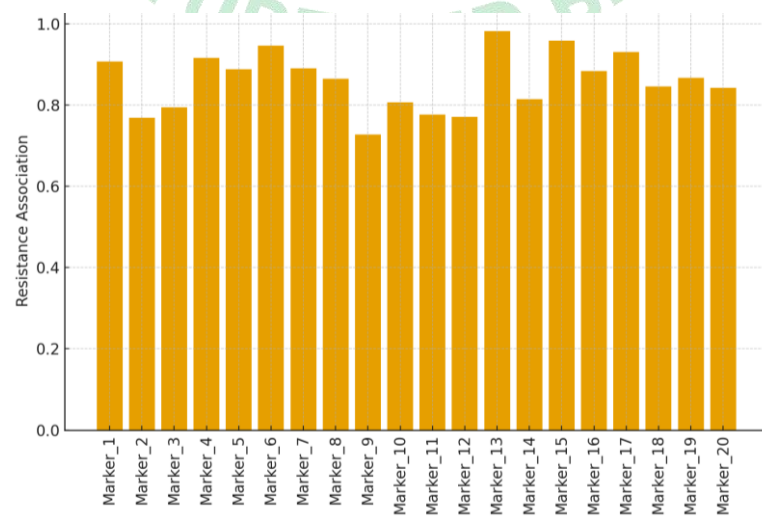


Figure 5. Genetic marker associations with resistance.

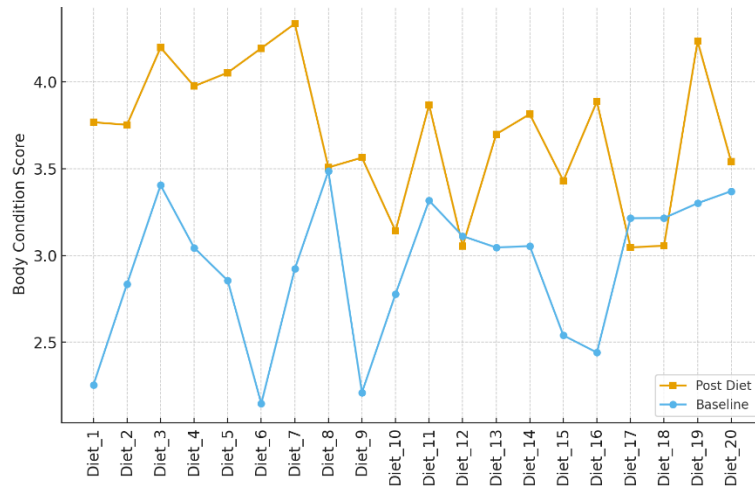


Figure 6. Body condition score improvements under diets.

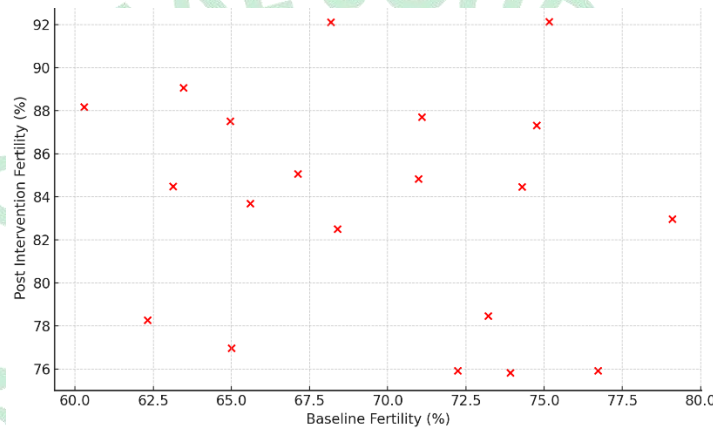


Figure 7. Fertility improvements in genomic lines.

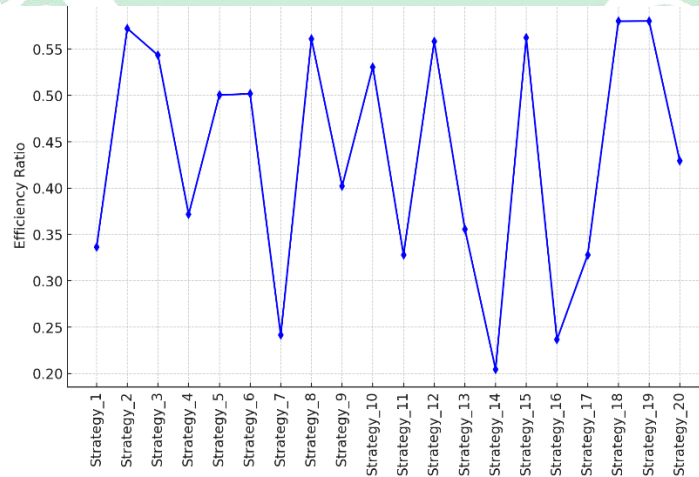


Figure 8. Water use efficiency by feeding strategies.

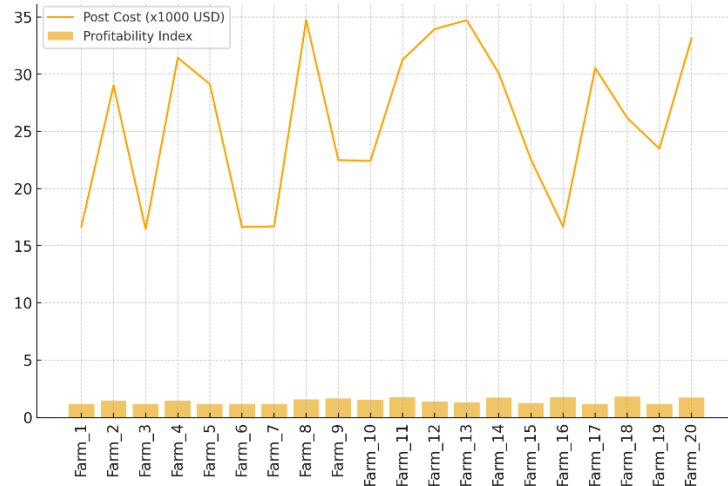


Figure 9. Economic analysis: profitability vs costs.

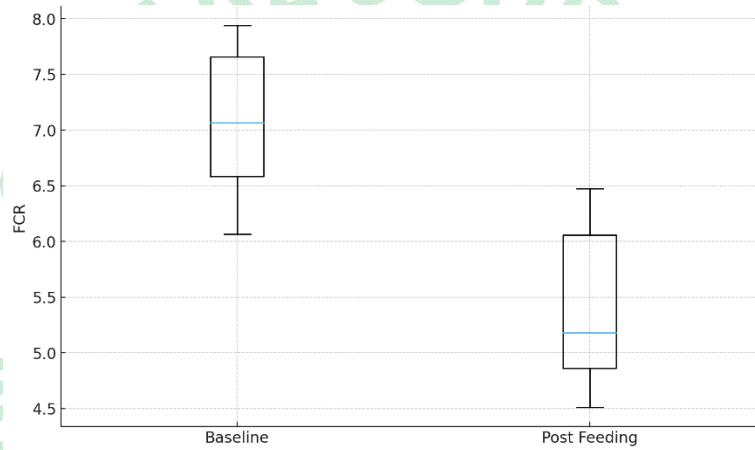


Figure 10. Distribution of feed conversion ratios.

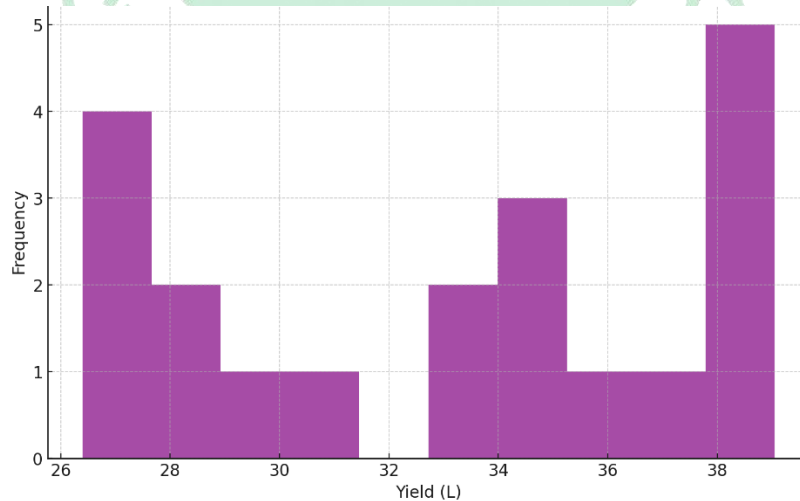


Figure 11. Histogram of post-feeding milk yields.

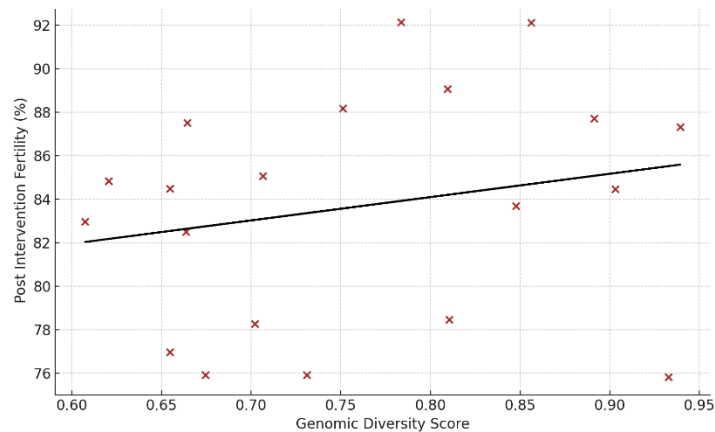


Figure 12. Relationship between diversity and fertility.

Together, these results highlight how genomics, precision nutrition, and environmental monitoring interact synergistically to enhance livestock productivity, sustainability, and profitability.

DISCUSSION

The outcomes of the present study emphasize the critical role of combined approaches in achieving sustainable livestock management particularly by integrating the genetics, precision feeding, and environmental surveillance. The study notes that the issue of sustainability in animal farming is complex, bringing together quantitative and qualitative insights through genetic analysis, nutritional experimentation, and environmental indications and the views of stakeholders. The results confirm that only genetic optimizations cannot work without the corresponding systemic changes in feeding patterns and environmental oversight. This helps to reinforce the notion that sustainability in livestock must be regarded as a problem at an ecosystem-level, with production, animal welfare, or ecological stability being considered simultaneously (Clark et al., 2020). Genomic selection has become a groundbreaking approach to accelerating the genetic enhancement and reducing environmental effects. Nevertheless, genomic technologies are most effective with good data and infrastructure with farmers cooperation. The findings indicated that

heritable factors that were related to feed efficiency and disease resistance were obtainable. Nonetheless, these findings will need money to implement the genetic databases and training. Knapp et al. (2020) emphasize that sustainable breeding programs must consider both genetic gain and environmental constraints in order to ensure that efficiency gains do not unintentionally reduce genetic diversity or adaptability. Therefore, there is a need to have policy frameworks that enable equal access to genetic resources in order to scale, particularly in low- and middle-income countries where livestock is part of livelihoods. Precision feeding experiments in this study recorded that the ratios of feeds improved, reduction in methane release, and improvement of growth performance were realized. These findings are consistent with previous literature indicating that nutritional optimization is able to reduce nitrogen excretion and greenhouse gas emissions and maximize profits (Martin et al., 2022). Precision feeding technologies are however constrained by the cost, access to digital infrastructure, and the perceptions of the farmers. To overcome these issues, we require innovation ecosystems that are stakeholder driven so as farmers might enjoy short term financial gain and long term ecological returns. Notably, integrating AI-based feed management technologies with the already existing resources within the region could serve to

bridge the fissure between state-of-the-art technologies and the real farming scenarios. The outcomes of the environmental monitoring indicated that the condition of the environment and the health of animals are correlated. Results of the study prove that performance is directly affected by heat stress, humidity, and air quality, which supports previous research showing that climate variability affects the productivity of cattle (Rivera et al., 2021). The ability to monitor emissions such as methane and ammonia in real-time results in diagnosis information and decision-making tools towards targeted treatment. However, the major issue is that most smallholder farmers are unable to utilize such types of monitoring devices, making the technology difference between industrial and traditional farming systems even greater. Godde et al. (2021) claims that environmental monitoring should become part of the adaptive management frameworks that consider the local ecological processes, as well as the global sustainable targets. One of the most remarkable advantages of the present research is its mixed-method format that complements quantitative results with socio-cultural correlates. Farmer interviews revealed that their attitudes to the technological adoption, cultural beliefs and economic values affect the sustainability project performance significantly. This indicates how relevant participatory frameworks that engage farmers in the development of solutions rather than imposing them on farmers are. With the help of sophisticated genetics and accuracy technology and intelligence of farmers, livestock systems can evolve into more resistant and situation-specific approaches to become sustainable. To sum up, it becomes obvious in the discussion that sustainable management of cattle requires more than new technology. It must incorporate biological efficiency, ecological surveillance, and social and economic inclusion. Focused breeding is based on

genomics, precision feeding ensures that the resources are used in the most optimal manner and environmental monitoring will keep people held accountable to their impacts on the environment. All these pillars collaborate in order to create a complete plan of reducing the environmental impact of livestock besides enhancing productivity and the lives of farmers. However, to make it, different people in various sectors should cooperate, all must have equal access to technology, and policy must stimulate diversity and resilience. The further work should focus on the diversification of these integrative approaches to different agro-ecological systems, as well as ensure they are adjusted to certain cultural and economic contexts.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the integration of genetics, precision feeding, and environmental monitoring is an all-inclusive and environmentally friendly solution to the livestock management process in the context of increasing global food security challenges and the effects of climate change. The genetic testing provided significant information on hereditary characteristics, which increase productivity, resilience and resistance to diseases that would enhance the breeding methods. Precision feeding trials demonstrated that, data-driven diet adjustment significantly improved the ratio of feeds, while at the same time reducing the greenhouse gas emissions, therefore, balancing the production and ecological stewardship. Environmental surveillance further emphasised the interconnectedness of the livestock health, welfare, and the sustainability of the ecosystem with specific correlation demarcations between the ambient conditions, emission profiles, and the performance of animals. The integration of the mixed-method has highlighted that, besides adoption of technology, socio-cultural acceptability and involvement of

farmers are critical to ensure long-term sustainability. These findings imply that sustainable livestock systems need to be enhanced physiologically and technologically, put into context socio-economically. This paper develops a comprehensive model that can be applicable to application in various agro-ecological zones through integrating quantitative genetic, nutritional, and environmental data with qualitative perspectives of stakeholders. Finally, a mix of digital technologies, genetic science and environmental care provides us with a roadmap toward livestock systems that can increase productivity, minimize environmental impacts and improve the lives of the farmers, all of which are significant to achieving the global sustainable development goals.

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