Research proposal



Research Proposal: Pastoral Farming

The deterioration of rangeland continues to be a significant challenge among pastoral communities across the world. Overgrazing and poor grazing methods have been the major causes of land deterioration, biodiversity loss, soil erosion, and desertification. Grazing domestic animals affect the soil, hydrology, and vegetation. The intensity of grazing can alter the natural composition of herbaceous species. Over the years, livestock density has increased across the globe. Consequently, the low plant cover that has become widespread over many grazing lands is considered the aftermath of overgrazing in conjunction with poor biophysical conditions. The increase in livestock demand and consequent land degradation necessitates research on efficient grazing methods that will guarantee the sustainability of pastoral lands and increased productivity in the farm.

While most pastoral regions have been a significant focus of the present studies on desertification, the rich history of sustainability that these cultures engaged in is interesting. Various studies show that the current desertification trend and land degradation are recent phenomena that can be attributed to the variations in land treatment, tenure, and management (Murphy et al. 148). Also, compared to the previous years, livestock density has been on the increase, motivated by the rise in demand for animal products (Pereira et al. 1964) As a result, the land has been negatively affected through overgrazing and poor land management practices. The current trend calls for a shift into more efficient livestock farming and land management approaches such as rational grazing.

For an effective grazing cycle to be obtained, pasture should be capable of rejuvenating after blades or grazing animals slash it (Pereira et al. 1967). The natural photosynthesis process helps plants to rejuvenate and grow again. This may only be possible in controlled regions. Additionally, the pasture needs to grow to enable the animals to meet their daily needs without exploiting the resources (Milagros et al.). These requirements necessitated the development of the rationale to manage pastoral resources for sustainability effectively.

Understanding rational farming would be a great leap in achieving maximum productivity in livestock keeping. In addition, it is a strategy that would result in the best outcomes for soil and the environment. Effective grazing approaches could help reduce carbon-dioxide emissions by allowing vegetation to grow to maturity. Land degradation will become a thing of the past if stakeholders take it upon themselves to encourage efficient land-use practices such as rational grazing. There is, however, little research on its effectiveness in pastoral resource management.



Works Cited

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