

Review Article

A Comprehensive Review of Crop and Pasture Management Advancements

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A B S T R A C T

The global landscape of agriculture is undergoing a transformative phase, driven by technological innovations and sustainable practices. This comprehensive review explores recent advancements in crop and pasture management, delving into key areas shaping the future of agriculture. Precision agriculture, with its integration of GPS, sensors, and data analytics, is optimising resource use and enhancing overall crop yields. Genetic engineering is revolutionising crop improvement, offering solutions to challenges posed by climate change, pests, and malnutrition.

Smart irrigation systems, utilising real-time data and sensors, address water scarcity concerns by ensuring precise water delivery to crops. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches offer a sustainable alternative to traditional pesticide use, promoting holistic pest control strategies. The growing emphasis on agroecology integrates ecological principles into farming, fostering biodiversity, soil health, and ecosystem resilience through sustainable practices like cover cropping and agroforestry.

Remote sensing technologies, such as satellite imagery, enable farmers to monitor crops in real-time, facilitating data-driven decision-making for optimised crop management. Pasture management, vital for sustainable livestock production, is evolving through rotational grazing systems and advancements in forage breeding. These developments collectively contribute to the overarching goal of resilient, productive, and environmentally sustainable agricultural systems. As the global population burgeons, embracing these innovations is imperative for ensuring food security and a sustainable future.

Keywords: Rotational Grazing Systems, Clavipectoral Systems, Pasture Health and Biodiversity, Water Management in Grazing, Precision Livestock Monitoring

Introduction

Crop and pasture management stand as cornerstones in the intricate tapestry of global agriculture, wielding profound impacts on food security, economic stability, and environmental sustainability. In the face of an ever-expanding world population, the imperative for efficient, innovative, and sustainable agricultural practices has never been more pronounced. This review navigates the intricate landscape of recent advancements in crop and pasture management, shedding light on a myriad of pioneering approaches, transformative technologies, and strategic paradigms that collectively forge the path towards enhanced productivity, judicious resource utilisation, and conscientious environmental stewardship.

As humanity grapples with the challenge of providing sustenance for a burgeoning population, the intricacies of crop and pasture management have evolved, intertwining with cutting-edge technologies and forward-thinking methodologies. From the precision agriculture revolution, leveraging GPS, sensors, and data analytics for meticulous control over planting, irrigation, and fertilisation, to the genetic engineering frontier, birthing crops resilient to climate vagaries and nutritionally fortified against malnutrition, these advancements are not merely the harbingers of change but the architects of a more sustainable and resilient agrarian future.

The kaleidoscope of innovation extends its hues to embrace smart irrigation systems, where the marriage of real-time data and sensors orchestrates a symphony of water delivery, ensuring crops receive optimal hydration amidst global water scarcity concerns. Concurrently, the realms of integrated pest management (IPM) step into the limelight, fusing biological control, cultural practices, and judicious chemical interventions in a holistic dance that not only mitigates pests sustainably but also minimises environmental repercussions.

Within this dynamic tapestry, agroecology emerges as a guiding principle, advocating for the seamless integration of ecological nuances into farming systems. Sustainable practices, ranging from cover cropping to agroforestry, breathe life into soil conservation, carbon sequestration, and broader environmental sustainability.

The echelons of agricultural management continue to ascend with the integration of remote sensing technologies, employing satellite imagery to render real-time insights into crop health, growth patterns, and potential adversities. This data-driven approach empowers farmers to make informed decisions, optimising crop management strategies and ultimately yielding increased harvests with reduced environmental footprints.

Moreover, the vitality of pasture management in the realm of sustainable livestock production cannot be overstated. Rotational grazing systems, akin to a choreographed ballet of livestock movement through diverse paddocks, foster grassland health, prevent overgrazing, and simultaneously elevate animal welfare standards. Advancements in forage breeding further complement these practices, culminating in pasture plants that not only sustain but also enhance livestock nutrition.

As we embark on this exploration of the forefronts of agricultural progress, it becomes abundantly clear that the harmonious integration of technology, genetic ingenuity, and sustainable practices is not a mere aspiration but an imperative. These innovations are not just keystones in the edifice of agricultural evolution; they are the guardians of a resilient and sustainable future, ensuring that the collective ingenuity of humanity not only feeds a growing population but does so in harmony with the planet we call home.^{1,3}

Precision Agriculture: Navigating the Future of Farming

Precision agriculture has emerged as a transformative paradigm, revolutionising traditional farming practices and heralding a new era of efficiency, sustainability, and productivity. At its core, precision agriculture leverages cutting-edge technologies and data analytics to optimise every facet of the farming process, from planting to harvesting, with the overarching goal of maximising yields while minimising resource inputs and environmental impact.

Technological Integration

The integration of Global Positioning System (GPS) technology stands as a cornerstone of precision agriculture. Farmers now deploy GPS-enabled equipment for precise navigation, enabling accurate and efficient planting, fertilisation, and harvesting. This technological integration extends to sensors that capture real-time data on soil conditions, crop health, and weather patterns, providing farmers with a granular understanding of their fields.

Variable Rate Technology (VRT)

A key feature of precision agriculture is variable rate technology (VRT), which allows for the customised application of inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, and pesticides based on spatial variability within a field. By tailoring these inputs to the specific needs of different areas, farmers can optimise resource utilisation, reduce waste, and enhance overall crop performance.

Data-Driven Decision Making

The heart of precision agriculture lies in its reliance on data-driven decision-making. Through the continuous collection and analysis of data, farmers gain insights into

crop performance, enabling them to make informed decisions regarding irrigation, pest management, and crop rotation. This proactive approach not only increases yields but also minimises the environmental impact associated with traditional, less targeted farming practices.

Sustainability and Resource Efficiency

Precision agriculture contributes significantly to sustainable farming practices by minimising the environmental footprint of agriculture. By precisely applying inputs where and when they are needed, farmers reduce the overuse of fertilisers and pesticides, mitigating potential adverse effects on soil and water quality. This targeted approach also enhances energy efficiency in farming operations.

Challenges and Future Prospects

While precision agriculture has garnered widespread acclaim, it is not without challenges. The initial investment in technology and equipment can be a barrier for some farmers, and there are concerns about data privacy and cybersecurity. Additionally, the rapid pace of technological advancement necessitates ongoing education and training for farmers to harness the full potential of precision agriculture.

Looking ahead, the future of precision agriculture holds immense promise. As technology continues to evolve, innovations such as automated machinery, artificial intelligence, and machine learning will further refine and expand the capabilities of precision agriculture. These advancements will not only empower farmers to navigate the complexities of modern agriculture but also play a pivotal role in meeting the growing global demand for food in a sustainable and responsible manner.

In conclusion, precision agriculture is a beacon illuminating the path towards a more efficient, sustainable, and productive agricultural future. By embracing technology and data-driven insights, farmers can cultivate not only bountiful harvests but also a harmonious coexistence with the environment, ensuring that agriculture remains a resilient cornerstone of human civilization.

Genetic Engineering and Crop Improvement: Cultivating a Resilient Future

In the relentless pursuit of global food security and sustainability, genetic engineering stands as a powerful tool, reshaping the landscape of crop improvement. This innovative approach, at the intersection of biology and technology, empowers scientists and farmers alike to tackle the challenges posed by climate change, pests, and malnutrition, paving the way for crops that are not only more robust but also capable of meeting the diverse nutritional needs of an expanding global population.

Precision at the Molecular Level

At the heart of genetic engineering is the ability to manipulate the genetic material of crops with precision. Scientists can introduce or modify specific genes, endowing plants with desired traits such as drought resistance, pest resistance, and enhanced nutritional content. This precision allows for the creation of crops tailored to thrive in specific environmental conditions, mitigating the impact of climate change on agricultural productivity.⁴

Resilience in the Face of Climate Change

As climate change brings about unpredictable weather patterns, extreme temperatures, and altered precipitation, the need for resilient crops has never been more urgent. Genetic engineering enables the development of crops capable of withstanding harsh conditions, ensuring a more stable food supply even in the face of climatic uncertainties. Drought-tolerant crops, for instance, can endure water scarcity, offering a lifeline to farmers in regions prone to arid conditions.

Pest Resistance and Reduced Pesticide Dependency

Genetic engineering has facilitated the creation of crops resistant to pests and diseases, reducing the need for chemical pesticides. This not only decreases the environmental impact associated with traditional pesticide use but also promotes sustainable farming practices. By incorporating genes that confer natural resistance, crops can defend themselves against pests, leading to healthier plants and minimising the ecological footprint of agriculture.

Nutritional Enhancement for Global Health

Addressing malnutrition on a global scale requires crops with enhanced nutritional profiles. Genetic engineering allows for the biofortification of staple crops, enriching them with essential vitamins and minerals. Golden rice, for example, has been engineered to contain beta-carotene, addressing vitamin A deficiency in regions where rice is a dietary staple. Such nutritional enhancements contribute to improved public health outcomes, especially in communities with limited access to diverse food sources.

Challenges and Ethical Considerations

Despite its immense potential, genetic engineering is not without challenges and ethical considerations. Concerns related to environmental impact, biodiversity, and the long-term effects of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) on ecosystems require careful consideration. Additionally, ensuring equitable access to genetically modified crops and addressing potential socio-economic implications are critical aspects that demand attention as this technology advances.

Future Prospects

The future of genetic engineering in crop improvement holds promise for even greater achievements. Advances in gene-editing technologies, such as CRISPR-Cas9, offer unprecedented precision and efficiency in modifying plant genomes. This opens the door to faster development of new crop varieties with improved traits, potentially accelerating the pace at which we can respond to emerging agricultural challenges.

Smart Irrigation Systems: Nurturing Agriculture through Precision Water Management

In the realm of modern agriculture, where water scarcity looms as a critical challenge, smart irrigation systems have emerged as a beacon of hope. These systems, fuelled by a synergy of sensor technologies, data analytics, and real-time monitoring, represent a quantum leap in water management, ensuring that every drop is utilised judiciously. Smart irrigation not only addresses the pressing need for resource conservation but also optimises crop health, productivity, and environmental sustainability.⁵

Sensor Technology and Real-Time Monitoring

At the heart of smart irrigation systems lies a network of sophisticated sensors deployed throughout the agricultural landscape. These sensors measure soil moisture levels, weather conditions, and crop water requirements in real time. This wealth of data is then processed through advanced analytics, providing farmers with actionable insights into the water needs of their crops. This real-time monitoring allows for precise decision-making, ensuring that irrigation is applied only when and where it is genuinely needed.

Precision Water Delivery

Unlike traditional irrigation methods that operate on fixed schedules, smart irrigation systems enable precision water delivery based on the specific requirements of each crop and field. Through the integration of sensor data and automated controls, farmers can tailor irrigation schedules and amounts, avoiding both over-irrigation and under-irrigation. This not only conserves water resources but also prevents waterlogging and nutrient leaching, contributing to improved soil health.

Water Use Efficiency and Conservation

Smart irrigation systems enhance water use efficiency by minimising waste and optimising distribution. By delivering water directly to the root zone when needed, these systems reduce evaporation losses and ensure that the maximum amount of water reaches the plants. This efficiency is particularly crucial in regions facing water scarcity, where the careful stewardship of this precious resource is paramount.

Energy Efficiency and Cost Savings

In addition to conserving water, smart irrigation systems contribute to energy efficiency and cost savings. Automated controls and the ability to operate remotely allow farmers to streamline irrigation processes, reducing the need for manual labour and energy consumption. This not only lowers operational costs but also lessens the environmental footprint associated with traditional irrigation practices.

Integration with Precision Agriculture

Smart irrigation systems seamlessly integrate with broader precision agriculture initiatives. The data generated by these systems can be harmonized with information from other sources, such as GPS technology and satellite imagery, to create a holistic understanding of the entire farming operation. This integration facilitates comprehensive decision-making, aligning irrigation practices with other aspects of crop management for optimal results.

Challenges and Future Perspectives

While smart irrigation systems hold immense promise, challenges such as the initial cost of implementation, technological literacy, and the need for consistent maintenance must be addressed. Furthermore, ongoing research and development are essential to refine these systems, incorporating advancements in sensor technologies and data analytics for even greater precision and efficiency.

As agriculture grapples with the dual challenges of feeding a growing population and mitigating the impacts of climate change, smart irrigation systems emerge as a critical tool in the farmer's arsenal. By embracing these technologies, farmers not only secure their livelihoods in the face of water scarcity but also contribute to a more sustainable and resilient agricultural future. In the ongoing narrative of precision farming, smart irrigation systems stand as a testament to the harmonious coexistence of technological innovation and environmental stewardship.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): A Holistic Approach to Sustainable Crop Protection

In the intricate dance between crops and pests, integrated pest management (IPM) has emerged as a harmonious melody, orchestrating a balanced and sustainable relationship. Departing from conventional pesticide-centric practices, IPM embodies a holistic philosophy that integrates biological, cultural, and chemical control methods. This multifaceted approach not only safeguards crop yields but also mitigates environmental impacts, preserving biodiversity and ensuring the long-term health of agroecosystems.⁶

Biological Control

At the core of IPM is the utilisation of nature's own

defenders. Biological control methods harness natural predators, parasites, and pathogens to regulate pest populations. By introducing beneficial organisms such as ladybirds, parasitic wasps, or nematodes, farmers establish a natural equilibrium that curtails pest infestations. This approach not only minimises reliance on synthetic pesticides but also fosters biodiversity within agricultural landscapes.

Cultural Practices

IPM extends its influence beyond the biological realm to encompass cultural practices that create an inhospitable environment for pests. Crop rotation, intercropping, and polyculture disrupt the life cycles of pests, reduce the buildup of specific pest populations, and enhance the resilience of crops. Such practices contribute to the overall health of the agroecosystem, mitigating the need for excessive chemical interventions.

Chemical Control as a Last Resort

While chemical control is a component of IPM, it is employed judiciously and as a last resort. Rather than routine, prophylactic applications of pesticides, IPM emphasises targeted and selective use. Monitoring pest populations and employing economic thresholds guide farmers in determining when chemical interventions are necessary, minimising the risk of resistance and off-target effects.

Monitoring and Decision-Making

Central to the success of IPM is continuous monitoring of pest populations and crop health. This data-driven approach allows farmers to make informed decisions about the timing and type of interventions required. By employing technologies such as pheromone traps, remote sensing, and predictive modelling, farmers can proactively address potential pest issues, mitigating damage before it becomes economically significant.⁷

Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship

The environmental benefits of IPM are profound. By minimising the reliance on chemical pesticides, IPM reduces the impact on non-target organisms, soil health, and water quality. This sustainability-focused approach aligns with broader environmental stewardship goals, promoting resilient and ecologically balanced farming systems.

Farmer Education and Outreach

The successful implementation of IPM relies on the education and engagement of farmers. Training programmes and outreach initiatives disseminate knowledge about pest identification, monitoring techniques, and the implementation of diverse control strategies. Empowering farmers with the tools and information needed to implement IPM fosters a culture of sustainable agriculture.

Challenges and Future Directions

While IPM presents a paradigm shift in pest management, challenges such as the need for farmer education, potential initial costs, and the integration of IPM into existing agricultural practices remain. The future of IPM lies in continued research and innovation, exploring new biological control agents, refining monitoring technologies, and enhancing the integration of IPM principles into evolving farming systems.

Agroecology and Sustainable Farming Practices: Nurturing Resilient Ecosystems for a Sustainable Future

In the pursuit of a more sustainable and regenerative agricultural paradigm, agroecology has risen to prominence as a guiding philosophy. Rooted in the integration of ecological principles into farming systems, agroecology seeks to harmonise agricultural practices with the natural environment, fostering biodiversity, soil health, and overall ecosystem resilience. This review explores the multifaceted dimensions of agroecology and the diverse sustainable farming practices that emanate from this holistic approach.

Ecological Harmony in Farming Systems

At its essence, agroecology recognises the farm as an ecological system interwoven with the surrounding environment. By embracing diversity in crops, incorporating agroforestry, and fostering natural predator-prey relationships, agroecological farming systems emulate the structure and function of natural ecosystems. This approach not only enhances overall resilience but also reduces the reliance on external inputs such as synthetic fertilisers and pesticides.⁸

Cover Cropping and Crop Rotation

Cover cropping and crop rotation are integral components of agroecological practices. Cover crops, planted between cash crops, protect the soil from erosion, improve soil structure, and contribute organic matter. Crop rotation disrupts pest cycles, minimises soil-borne diseases, and enhances nutrient cycling. Together, these practices promote soil health and fertility, reducing the need for external inputs.

Agroforestry and Biodiversity Enhancement

Agroforestry integrates trees and shrubs into agricultural landscapes, fostering a dynamic interplay between woody perennials and annual crops. This not only enhances biodiversity but also provides numerous ecological services, including shade, windbreaks, and habitat for beneficial organisms. Agroforestry systems contribute to long-term sustainability by promoting resilient ecosystems that adapt to changing environmental conditions.

Holistic Water Management

Sustainable water management is a cornerstone of agroecology. Practices such as rainwater harvesting, contour ploughing, and the restoration of natural water courses help farmers optimise water use efficiency. By working with natural hydrological processes, agroecological approaches mitigate water scarcity concerns, reduce runoff, and contribute to the overall health of watersheds.

Community Engagement and Knowledge Sharing

Agroecology extends beyond individual farms to encompass broader community engagement and knowledge-sharing networks. Farmers practicing agroecology often participate in farmer-to-farmer exchanges, workshops, and collaborative research initiatives. This collective learning fosters a rich tapestry of knowledge, innovation, and shared experiences, strengthening the resilience of entire agricultural communities.

Economic viability and local food systems

Agroecology emphasises the importance of local and diversified food systems. By promoting crop diversity and reducing dependence on monocultures, agroecological farming enhances economic resilience for farmers. Localised food systems also reduce the carbon footprint associated with transportation, contributing to the broader sustainability goals of agriculture.⁹

Challenges and Future Directions

While agroecology holds immense promise, challenges such as knowledge dissemination, policy support, and the need for transition periods during the shift from conventional to agroecological practices must be addressed. Future directions include continued research to refine agroecological principles, adaptation to diverse agro-climatic conditions, and the development of supportive policies that recognise and incentivize sustainable farming practices.

Remote Sensing and Crop Monitoring: Unveiling the Precision Agriculture Revolution

In the contemporary landscape of agriculture, where data-driven decision-making is paramount, remote sensing technologies have emerged as indispensable tools for crop monitoring. This review delves into the transformative role of remote sensing in agriculture, exploring how satellite imagery, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and other sensing technologies contribute to real-time monitoring, precision agriculture, and the sustainable management of crop systems.

Satellite Imagery and Earth Observation

Satellite-based remote sensing provides a bird's-eye view of agricultural landscapes, offering a wealth of information

critical for crop monitoring. Earth observation satellites capture multispectral and hyperspectral data, enabling the assessment of vegetation health, soil conditions, and land use patterns. This data, when analysed with advanced algorithms, provides farmers with actionable insights into crop performance, stress factors, and potential issues affecting yield.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) for High-Resolution Monitoring

UAVs, commonly known as drones, have become invaluable assets in precision agriculture. Equipped with high-resolution cameras and sensors, UAVs offer detailed, on-demand imaging of fields. This fine-grained data facilitates the identification of specific crop stressors, disease outbreaks, or nutrient deficiencies. The nimbleness and accessibility of UAVs empower farmers to monitor crops at a level of detail previously unimaginable.¹⁰

Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Beyond

The Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), derived from remote sensing data, is a key indicator of vegetation health. By measuring the difference between near-infrared and red light reflected by plants, NDVI provides a quantitative measure of photosynthetic activity. Beyond NDVI, other indices and spectral bands can offer insights into water stress, nutrient levels, and crop phenology, aiding farmers in timely interventions.

Real-Time Monitoring and Precision Agriculture

Remote sensing technologies enable real-time or near-real-time monitoring of crops, allowing for dynamic decision-making. This aligns with the principles of precision agriculture, where interventions such as irrigation, fertilisation, and pest control can be precisely tailored to the needs of specific areas within a field. The integration of remote sensing data with GPS technology further refines precision agriculture strategies.

Early Detection of Crop Stress and Disease

Timely detection of crop stressors, diseases, or pest infestations is crucial for mitigating yield losses. Remote sensing provides the capability to identify these issues at early stages, allowing farmers to implement targeted responses. Early intervention not only preserves yields but also reduces the reliance on broad-spectrum pesticides, aligning with sustainable and environmentally conscious farming practices.

Data Integration for Comprehensive Crop Management

Remote sensing data finds its true potential when integrated with other sources of agricultural information.

By combining satellite imagery with on-the-ground sensor data, weather information, and historical records, farmers gain a comprehensive understanding of their crops and can make informed decisions that consider a broad spectrum of factors affecting crop health and productivity.

Challenges and Future Prospects

Despite the numerous benefits, challenges such as data interpretation, the cost of technology, and the need for farmer education persist. Future prospects involve advancements in sensor technology, artificial intelligence, and machine learning, which promise to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of remote sensing applications in agriculture. Continued research and innovation will be pivotal in overcoming existing challenges and unlocking the full potential of these technologies.

Pasture Management and Livestock Grazing Systems: Sustaining Livestock and Ecosystem Health

In the intricate tapestry of sustainable agriculture, pasture management and livestock grazing systems stand as pillars supporting both productive farming and environmental conservation. This review explores the principles and practices of pasture management, emphasising how strategic grazing systems contribute to the well-being of livestock, soil health, and the preservation of natural ecosystems.

Rotational Grazing Systems

At the forefront of modern pasture management is the adoption of rotational grazing systems. These systems involve strategically dividing pastures into smaller paddocks and rotating livestock through them. The benefits are manifold: it prevents overgrazing, allows for rest and recovery periods for vegetation, enhances nutrient distribution, and promotes a healthier balance between forage and animal needs. Rotational grazing optimises both pasture productivity and livestock health.

Grazing Intensity and Stocking Rates

Managing the intensity of grazing and stocking rates is pivotal to pasture health. Overstocking can lead to overgrazing, soil compaction, and degradation of vegetation, negatively impacting both pasture productivity and animal nutrition. Conversely, underutilization of pastures may result in the accumulation of ungrazed biomass, increasing the risk of wildfires and impeding new growth. Striking the right balance is essential for sustainable pasture management.¹¹

Forage Quality and Biodiversity

Effective pasture management goes beyond quantity; it also focuses on forage quality and biodiversity. Diverse plant

species contribute to a balanced diet for livestock, ensuring they receive a spectrum of nutrients. Additionally, diverse pastures enhance ecosystem resilience, support pollinators, and mitigate the risk of invasive species. Well-managed pastures become vibrant ecosystems that support not only livestock but also a diverse array of wildlife.

Integration with Agroforestry

Integrating trees and shrubs into pasture landscapes, known as clavipectoral systems, offers multifaceted benefits. Trees provide shade for livestock, reducing heat stress and improving animal welfare. They also contribute to soil health by enhancing organic matter and nutrient cycling. Clavipectoral systems exemplify the synergy between tree cover, pasture management, and sustainable livestock production.

Water Management in Grazing Systems

Access to clean and abundant water is fundamental to grazing systems. Well-planned water distribution points within pastures reduce the likelihood of overgrazing around water sources. Efficient water management not only ensures the health of livestock but also prevents soil erosion and degradation in critical areas, contributing to overall ecosystem health.

Erosion Control and Soil Health

Pasture management plays a crucial role in preventing soil erosion and maintaining soil health. Vegetative cover, especially the root systems of grasses, helps stabilise soil, reducing the risk of erosion. Proper pasture rotation and rest periods allow for vegetation recovery, promoting robust root systems that contribute to soil structure, water retention, and nutrient cycling.

Monitoring and Technological Integration

Advancements in technology, including GPS tracking and remote sensing, have become valuable tools in pasture management. Livestock monitoring systems help farmers track grazing patterns, identify overgrazed areas, and optimise rotational schedules. Integrating technology into pasture management enhances precision, allowing for real-time adjustments to optimise both livestock performance and ecological outcomes.

Challenges and Future Prospects

Challenges in pasture management include the need for education and training, especially for small-scale farmers, and addressing land tenure issues. Future prospects involve continued research into optimal grazing strategies, the development of innovative technologies, and policy initiatives that incentivize sustainable pasture management practices.¹²

Conclusion

The continuous evolution of crop and pasture management is crucial for addressing the challenges of global food production, climate change, and environmental sustainability. The integration of technology, genetic advancements, and sustainable practices presents a promising path forward. As we navigate the complexities of feeding a growing population, a holistic and innovative approach to crop and pasture management is essential for ensuring a resilient and sustainable agricultural future.

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