

Glossary

1. **Mixed farming systems** – Those farming systems in which either more than 10% of the dry matter which is fed to animals comes from crop by-products or more than 10% of the total value of production comes from non-livestock farming activities.
2. **Agropastoral dairying** - Milk is the most important subsistence item in pastoral dairying. These systems are land-based.
3. **Landless peri-urban dairying** - This system is located within or close to the boundaries of cities. It is a purely market oriented system of production. The peri-urban producers benefit majorly from their proximity to markets.
4. **Smallholder systems** - These usually raise dairy animals in the developing countries. Owing to the financial conditions of these smallholders, these dairy animals are usually multi-purpose and tend to grow under stringent conditions such as low inputs, harsh environments and minimum management.
5. **Artificial insemination** - It is practiced mainly for cattle. To a lesser extent it is being practiced for other dairy animals such as sheep and goats. Artificial insemination is routinely followed by large-scale dairies. These dairies often produce breeding males which are sold to smaller producers for natural mating.
6. **Farm practices** - The prime goal of good dairy farming practice is the on-farm production of safe, quality milk from healthy animals under generally acceptable conditions.
7. **Milking hygiene** – Practicing of contamination free practices for milking of cows irrespective of the fact whether milking is done by hand or using a milking machine.
8. **Milking machines** – Semi automated machines which are used for milking cows. These machines reduce the level of contamination caused compared to milking by hands and also saves time.
9. **Grazing** – It is usually practiced by small-scale dairy producers in the developing nations. Grazing requires fairly large areas of land.
10. **Tethering** - It is a practice in which animals are made to eat on the roadside verges, areas around cropland etc ; and stall or pen feeding which requires more labour inputs.

- 11. Animal welfare** - The primary well-being and keeping of the animals. The practices followed in the dairy should focus on keeping the animals free from hunger, thirst and malnutrition ; from any sort of discomfort or pain; injury, infections and disease; and to monitor the animals whether they are having a relatively normal pattern of animal behavior.
- 12. Physical environment of dairy** - Environmental concerns from the dairy sector include the impact on land degradation such as overgrazing, climatic changes, air pollution, shortage of water and loss of biodiversity.
- 13. Greenhouse gases** – Greenhouse gas emissions include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), ammonia (NH₃) emissions from livestock housing facilities and from poor manure management are also a cause of concern in countries across the globe.
- 14. Socio-economic management** - Social responsibility and economic sustainability are highly integral for good dairy farming practice.
- 15. Transboundry animal diseases** - These are defined as those diseases that are of significant economic, trade, and / or food security importance for a considerable number of countries; which can easily spread to other countries and reach epidemic proportions; and where control / management including exclusion, requires cooperation between several countries.