

Morphological Growth in Herbivorous Animal Husbandry Sector

Carlos Jose*

Department of Dairy Production, GISMA Business School, Hannover, Germany

DESCRIPTION

Exploring the regional and temporal evolution traits and influencing variables of the herbivorous animal husbandry business in the context of China's agriculture seeking high-quality development is of utmost importance. In this study, we use spatial autocorrelation analysis, standard deviation ellipse, and spatial Durbin model to assess the spatial and temporal evolution of the layout of China's herbivorous animal husbandry business and its influencing factors using data from 1980 to 2017. The findings demonstrate that the "high-high" and "low-low" aggregation characteristics of positive autocorrelation are significantly present in the Chinese herbivorous animal husbandry sector.

The spatial distribution center of China's herbivorous animal husbandry industry has specifically moved toward the northeast over the past four decades, bridging the country's agricultural and animal husbandry boundaries and demonstrating a clear trend of moving from pastoral to agricultural areas; the industry's gradual degree of aggregation has also increased, as evidenced by the gradual narrowing of the spatial distribution range; and the industry's east-west stretch of spatial distribution. The influencing factors of changes in the spatial distribution of the industry show that the amount and production capacity of productive land, people's income and living standards, and the degree of mechanization will promote the development of China's herbivorous animal husbandry industry and are crucial factors influencing industrial distribution and transfer, while policy factor has a small or even not significant impact on industrial aggregation, reflecting that the government's role in the development of the industry is not as important as it once was. The industry of raising herbivorous animals is a significant component of China's contemporary animal husbandry and agriculture, and its growth is crucial to encouraging the restructuring of the agricultural sector, adjusting for changes in consumption, and attaining the full exploitation of resources. For the purpose of creating scientifically sound and practical plans and policies for the development of herbivorous animal husbandry, it is extremely important to accurately understand the characteristics of changes in spatial-time and the effects of causality on China's evolution of herbivorous animal husbandry.

This will help to promote the sustainable and healthy growth of herbivorous animal husbandry in China. The population has grown and urban and rural people's standards of living have improved as a result of the rapid industrialization and urbanization processes.

In the last 40 years (since the 1980s), China's annual per capita ration consumption has declined by 47%, while the per capita consumption of animal products, such as meat, eggs, milk, and so on, has climbed by 160%. The growth of animal husbandry is a vital and required step to secure national food security, improve the dietary composition of the populace, boost farmer incomes, and support structural changes in agricultural supply chains, according to long-term theories and practices. The Central Document of China and the Development Plan for National Herbivorous Animal Husbandry have made suggestions to optimize the agricultural production system and "promote herbivorous animal husbandry" recently. As a result, the groundwork was prepared for rules that would later contribute to China's growth of herbivorous animal husbandry. China has almost 3 billion hm² of accessible grassland, which is 2.5 times more than its area of cultivated land. Most of these grassland areas are found in pastoral areas. The "main battleground" for the evolution of herbivorous animal husbandry has long been thought to as pastoral areas. The industry procedures for raising herbivorous animals in pastoral areas are currently confronted with a number of serious problems, including climate change, the destruction of grasslands, a lack of resources and technology, higher breeding expenses, etc. The sector has reached the point in its development where industrial upgrading must quicken.

The optimization of factor allocations, the designs of industrial structures and spatial layouts, and the promotion of structural adjustments and mode transformations related to herbivorous animal husbandry are all significantly impacted by investigations of the temporal and spatial evolution characteristics and influencing factors of China's herbivorous animal husbandry. But the majority of the recent research on industrial agglomerations and transferences in China's agricultural sectors has been on the grain fields that ensure national economic security or on specific economic food crops like cotton, vegetables, fruit, and other crops used, as an illustration, the

Correspondence to: Carlos Jose, Department of Dairy Production, GISMA Business School, Hannover, Germany, E-mail: carlosjose@edu.de

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spatial-temporal trends of rice cultivation in China since 1949. Thus, the time-series trend and spatial agglomeration analysis methods were applied to analyze under the influence of climatic change, and the results show the crucial regularity that the center of rice cultivation in China is migrating to the northeast. To explore the regional management of cotton planting used cotton statistics data from 1998 to 2000 to analyze the spatial dependence of global cotton in wet and dry seasons. In order to understand the influencing variables of the geographical agglomeration of the Chinese vegetable industry employed the spatial Durbin model. They found that the labor force, transportation density, and urban population expansion had significant positive effects on vegetable production.

The most notable geographic characteristics of economic activity, which are recognized as global economic geographical phenomena, are industrial spatial agglomerations and distributions. The aforementioned are crucial in fostering industrial growth and local economic expansion. As a result, they are now common issues in the domains of industrial economics, regional economics, and economic geography.

The forementioned techniques, meanwhile, are thought to be better suited for confirmatory research projects because they only prove the existence of the phenomenon of industrial spatial agglomerations, not the characteristics of agricultural spatial agglomerations and distributions.