**Presentation Overview**

**Brazilian Livestock and Global Warming: Impacts and Mitigation**

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Brazilian livestock farming plays a vital role both in the country's economy and in global food supply. However, it also faces significant challenges concerning global warming. Livestock production contributes to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, primarily methane, which is released during the digestive process of ruminants.

Nevertheless, it is important to highlight that Brazil has adopted several mitigation strategies to address these environmental impacts. One notable initiative is the use of integrated crop-livestock-forestry (ICLF) systems, which promote more sustainable and efficient production by integrating agricultural, livestock, and forestry activities within the same area. This system helps reduce GHG emissions and increases carbon sequestration in the soil.

Another strategy is the genetic improvement of herds, aiming to produce more productive animals with lower methane emissions. Additionally, soil and pasture management practices, such as pasture rotation and the use of green manure, also contribute to reducing emissions and improving soil quality.

The adoption of technologies such as precision livestock farming, which uses sensors and digital tools to monitor and optimise production, has also shown positive results in reducing environmental impact.

In summary, despite the challenges, Brazilian livestock farming has demonstrated a growing commitment to sustainability and mitigating global warming. By adopting innovative and integrated practices, the sector can continue to significantly contribute to the economy and food security while reducing its environmental impact.