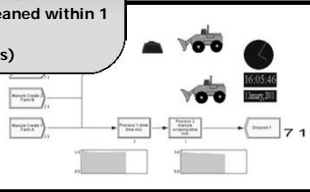


A mega dairy in India - results

Farming area 5. Manure scraping

Model suggests:

- ▶ two tractor shovels are sufficient for the entire farm.
- ▶ (before the model- four shovels)
- ▶ Tractor utilization is rather high, 0.92–0.95
- ▶ The 36 cowsheds can be cleaned within 1 shift
- ▶ (before the model two shifts)



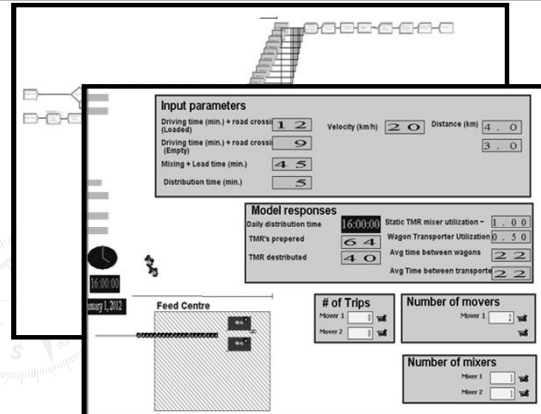
Manure-scraping simulation program objects and user interface

A mega dairy in India - results

Farming area 6. Cow-feed processing and distribution center

Model suggests:

- ▶ Two mixers and two wagons are required to finish 42 rounds within 16.25 h per day (two 8-h shifts).
- ▶ (before the model – three shifts, four wagon and three mixers)



Input parameters

Driving time (min.) + road cross (Loaded)	1 2	Velocity (km/h)	2 0	Distance (km)	4 0
Driving time (min.) + road cross (Empty)	9			3 0	
Mixing + Load time (min.)	4 5				
Distribution time (min.)	5				

Model responses

Daily distribution time	16:00:00	Static TMR mixer utilization	1 0 0
TMR's prepared	6 4	Wagon Transporter Utilization	0 5 0
TMR distributed	4 0	Avg time between wagons	2 2
		Avg Time between transports	2 2

of Trips

Mover 1	1
Mover 2	1

Number of movers

Mover 1	1
Mover 2	1

Number of mixers

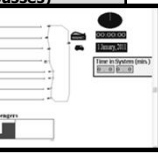
Mixer 1	1
Mixer 2	1

A mega dairy in India - results

Farming area 7. Labor traffic

Model suggests:

- ▶ one single bus carrying 50 passengers seems to be sufficient.
- ▶ The bus utilization was 0.28.
- ▶ Average transfer time for a worker was 0.34 h each way.
- ▶ (before the model – three busses)



Labor traffic simulation program objects and user interface: layout view

Conclusions (1)

- The current design tools (statistic CAD drawing, Excel, each components separately) **failed** to handle the mutual interaction between the several facilities
- A design concept for a mega dairy was developed.
- The model incorporates:
 - cow traffic,
 - milking parlors,
 - vet treatment,
 - manure handling,
 - cow cooling,
 - feed-center operation,
 - workers' transportation
- A problematic junction, and their interrelations

Conclusions (2)

- The model found bottle necks
- The model maximized production capacity in terms of cows throughput in the milking parlor
- The simulation suggested "optimal solution".
- The model recommendations were discussed with and were **accepted** by the farm managers and designers.
- In further research other aspects should be incorporate:
 - Local community interaction: social issues, animal care tradition
 - Environment
 - Branding and social networks

Open questions

A mega dairy influences the local rural community:

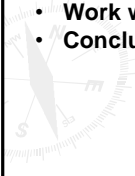
- Roads and water infrastructure
- Land price, and local feed supply
- Local community's tradition concerning animal care
- Odour smell, water contamination,
- Social – are the workers are locals ?
- Branding and social networks ?
- How big do you want to go ?
- Environment, Sustainability ?

Further discussion -
 אילן הלחמי פלאפון 0506220112, halachmi@volcani.agri.gov.il




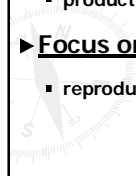
From cows to fish - simulating livestock systems

- **Study the animal behaviour**
- Simulation
- Model verification and validation
- RSM – Regression - **Optimization**
- Work with the model, meetings, discussions
- Conclusions, reporting, documentation



Quantifying the animal behavior


- ▶ Using sensors to measure
 - physiological,
 - behavioral, and
 - production indicators
- ▶ **Focus on cow level:**
 - reproductive, health, time budget and performance

The *precision farming* concept

- ▶ Spreading sensors at **key locations** of the Farm
- ▶ Process the data, Analysis & reports

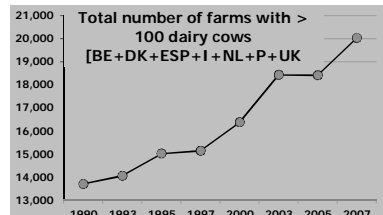
(‘Management by exception’, ‘individual traits’ ‘abnormal behavior etc.’)




- ▶ **Timely Decision making**

Trends in animal husbandry

- ▶ A shift from **Small to Large** farms with thousands of animals (From Cow Names to Cow Numbers).
- ▶ From Family-run to Organizations & Employees





Year	Number of Farms
1990	13,500
1993	14,000
1995	15,000
1997	15,500
2000	16,500
2003	18,500
2005	18,500
2007	20,500



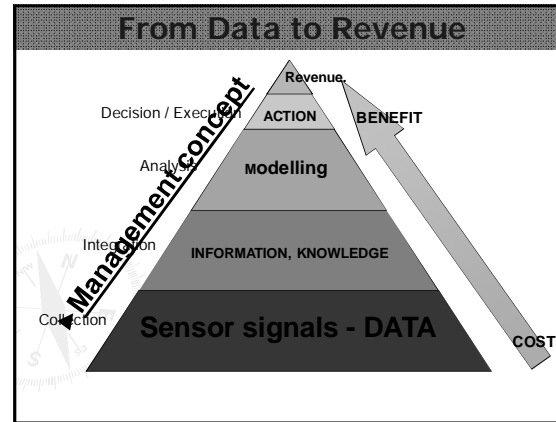
Smart sensing

ALLOW caring for the individual animals”

These trends Require

- ▶ sensing techniques, and
- ▶ A management concept

Outline - Quantifying animal behavior into a simulation model

- ▶ 5 Case study
 - Automatic **body condition scoring**
 - Automatic cow **lameness detection**
 - **Approaching calving** sensors
 - Automatic early detection of **calving diseases**
 - Feed efficiency with **robotic milking**
- ▶ What can be learned ?

Sensor development

Decision making




אוניברסיטת בן-גוריון בנגב
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

Agricultural Research Organization
ARO
Israel




Amos Bercovich
Y. Edan, V. Alchanatis, E. Maltz, I. Halachmi

Automatic body condition scoring



Automatic Body condition scoring (BCS)


- ▶ **Body condition scoring (BCS)** estimates energy reserves (fatness) of cows
- ▶ **Important management tool**
 - health issues
 - Optimal time for 1st insemination
 - feed management



Thin ----- Fat

The Problem

- ▶ **Manual**
 - Hard work
 - Labor & Time consuming
- ▶ **Subjective**
 - Technician
 - Previously seen cows

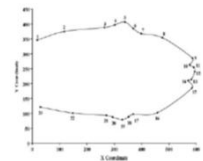
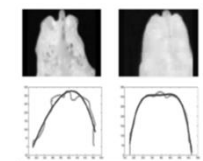


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Previous work

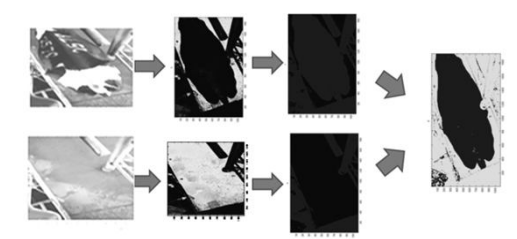
Manual labeling of 23 anatomical points
 Bewley et al., JDS 2008
 †Azzaro et al., JDS 2011

- Polynomial fitting to cow contour
- Thermal camera
- Halachmi, Klopčič et al., JDS 2008

†CoRFLaC, Consorzio Ricerca Fileria Lattiero Casearia, Regione Siciliana, 97100 Ragusa, Italy

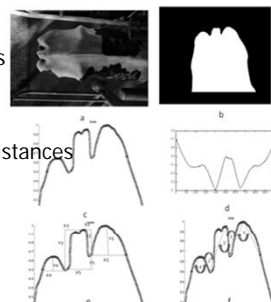
Algorithms-segmentation



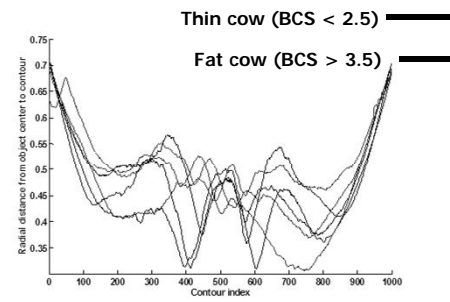
Feature Extraction

Cow contour:

- Interpolation 1000 points
- Scaling to 0-1 range
- 5 anatomical points
- Horizontal and vertical distances
- 5 angles
- 1 dimension curve



Algorithms Fast Fourier transform

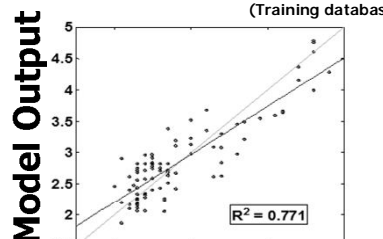


Thin cow (BCS < 2.5)

Fat cow (BCS > 3.5)

Results

(Training database :87 cows)



$R^2 = 0.771$

Gold Reference - Manual BCS

BCS Sensor

► Regular camera (RGB)

► Image Processing and Signal

Model

Applied Results (1)

Repeatability

Our new student: Fuzzy Logic, Adaptive methods

Range	0-1/4	0-1/2	0-3/4	0-1
Training set	53%	82%	98%	100%
Testing set	43%	72%	94%	100%

2013 Accepted by the JDS

Journal of Dairy Science


Outline

- ▶ **Animal Smart Sensing – needs and theory**
- ▶ **5 Case study**
 - Automatic **body condition scoring**
 - Automatic cow **lameness detection**
 - **Approaching calving** sensors
 - Automatic early detection of **calving diseases**
 - Real-time **milk analyzer** with **robotic milking**
- ▶ **What can be learned ?**


Sensor development

Automatic lameness detection – case study 4

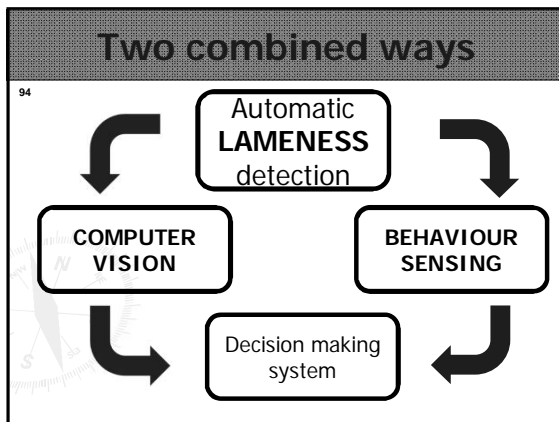
Tom van Hertem 's Ph.D.



Marie Curie EU-FP7 BioBusiness project

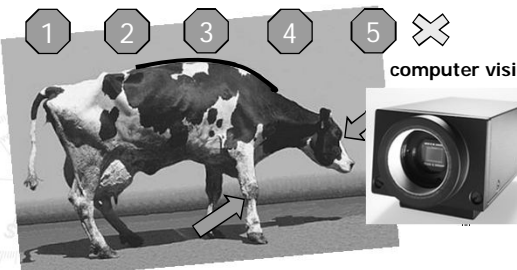


2.5 M€ 11 PhD Students



Step 1: selecting key indicators

Could use: Lying behavior , Rumination, Neck Activity, Body Weight, Milk components. etc



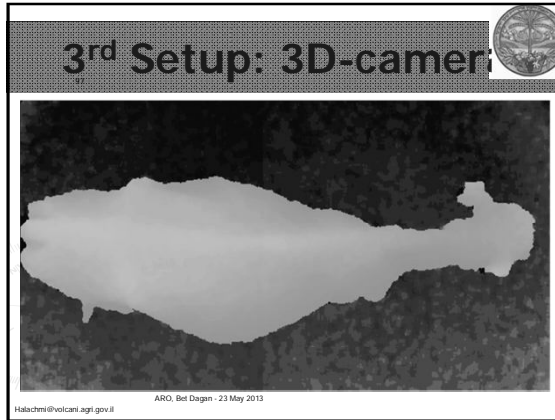
computer vision

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3rd Setup: 3D-camera



Halachmi@volcani.agri.gov.il ARO, The Volcani Centre - 23 May 2013



Behavior Sensing

- SCR HR-Tag™
 - Ruminating time [min/2h]
 - Activity [activity index/2h]
- SCR Milk meter

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Model Development

► Logistic regression:
 ► 7 input variables:

- Milk: Daily yield, week slope, ratio and difference
- Neck activity: daily sum, day/night ratio
- Rumination: only night

		Validation		
		Reference		0.86
Model	Lame	39	11	
	Not-Lame	5	63	
		0.89	0.85	118

ISAE, Bet Dagan - 23 May 2013

Model Development

► Classification Tree
 ► Dichotomous question (yes/no) at each node

- Cope with missing data
- Intuitive results
- Camera

```

    graph TD
      A[Milk < 30] --> B[Rumination < 150]
      A --> C[Activity > 500]
      B --> D[Lame]
      B --> E[Not-Lame]
      C --> F[Not-Lame]
      C --> G[Lame]
    
```

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Algorithm Verification

	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy
Calibration	0.76	0.93	0.90
Verification	0.54	0.90	0.83

Sensitivity = ability to detect lame animals
 Specificity = ability to detect not-lame animals
 Accuracy = ability to detect lame and not-lame animals (correct classification rate)

ISAE, Bet Dagan - 23 May 2013

Algorithm Verification

N = 744 cows

		Reference Score				
		1	2	3	4	5
Model Score	1	0.25	0.08	0.03	0.01	0
	2	0.09	0.27	0.08	0.03	0.01
	3	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01
	4	0	0.01	0.01	0.02	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0.02
	Total		30.9%	60.8%		

Tom van Herten ISAE, Bet Dagan - 23 May 2013

Lameness Sensor

Rumination, Ne... Milk, 3D-Camera
 Next step: BCS & Lameness

The Decision Model

► Logistic Regression and Classification Tree

Applied Results



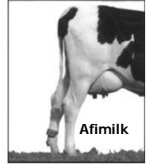
► TBD at the end of the project. ARO library

Outline

- 5 Case study
 - ✓ Automatic **body condition scoring**
 - ✓ Automatic cow **lameness detection**
 - **Approaching calving sensors**
 - Automatic early detection of **calving diseases**
 - Real-time **milk analyzer** with **robotic milking**
- What can be learned ?

Sensor development
 Decision making

Lying sensor (Leg angle)







Afirmilk

Ephraim Maltz

Sensing approach calving - the Algorithm

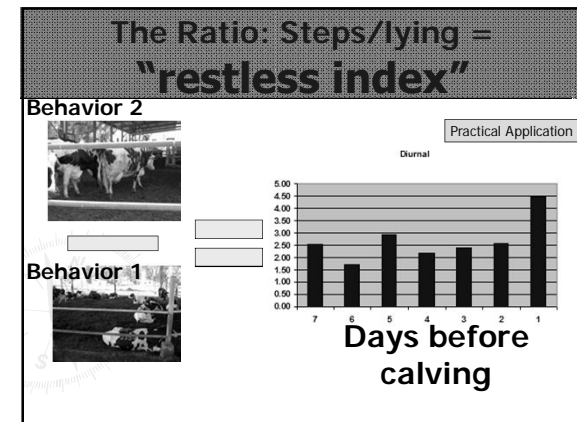
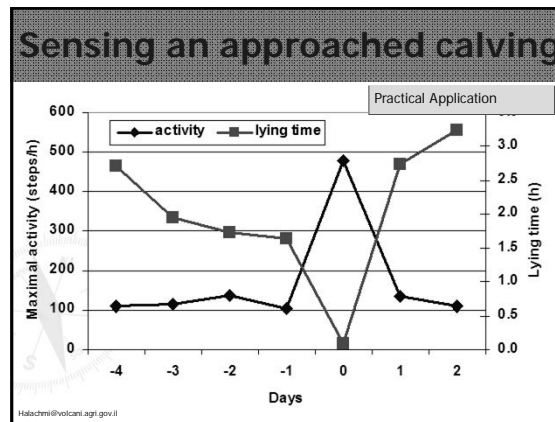
1. Lying time – down
2. Number of steps – up

Behavior 1 Behavior 2

Direction of the daily change

Practical Application



Approached calving - two Sensors

- ▶ Steps, Lying sensor (leg angle)

Decision Model

- ▶ Multi Variables Regression ~ “restless”

Applied Results

- ▶ 76%
- ▶ Maltz and Antler. CIGAR2008 Brazil

Outline


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 - Real-time milk analyzer with robotic milking
- ▶ What can be learned ?

Sensor development

Decision making



Automatic early detection of calving diseases

Machteld Steensels 's Ph.D.





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Which sensors?






State-of-the-art commercial sensors

Data collection

- ▶ 4 farms
 - 1 x 1100 cows/farm
 - 3 x 300 cows/farm

Which model?

- ▶ Logistic regression model
 - Probability of being sick
 - ▶ $f(z) = (1 + e^{-z})^{-1}$
 - ▶ $z = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_k x_k$
- ▶ Model outcome: 0 – Healthy : 1 – Ketotic
- ▶ Variables: Rumination Time, Activity and Milk Yield

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Model Calibration

Coefficients in the validation phase:

- ▶ On 1 farm \longrightarrow to others
- Or
- ▶ On a % of farm data (within a farm)
 - 2/3; "Leave one out", etc
 - equal number of healthy and sick cows

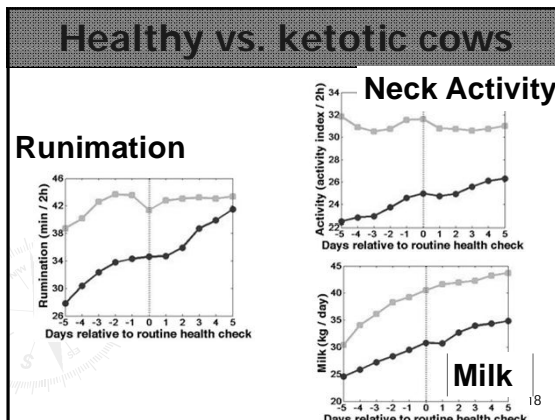
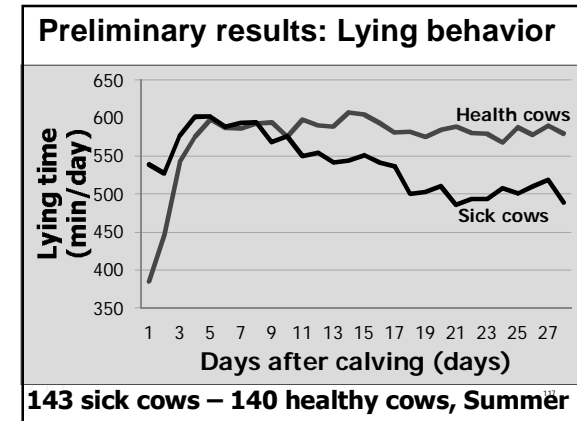
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Lying time

Lying is an important issue to animal welfare

What about health ?

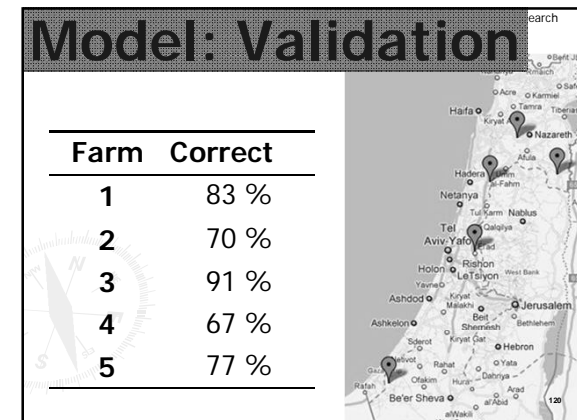
Dr. Eran Halachmi halachmi@volcani.agri.gov.il



Rumination (minutes/day)

	Relative to calving day				
	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6
Healthy	348±4.4	393±4.5	430±4.7	451±4.9	461±4.8
Light	308±7.8	355±7.5	383±7.4	406±7.0	424±7.5
Moderate & Severe	260±20.4	302±18.9	341±20.6	371±19.5	359±22.4
Mean ± SE					

Machteld Steensels ISAE, Bet Dagan - 23 May 2013



Model accuracy

		CALIBRATION			
		Farm 1	Farm 2	Farm 3	Farm 4
Farm	N _{tot}	Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	Acc.
Farm 1	Ket	0.74	0.62		
	Hea	309			
Farm 2	Ket	0.64	0.77	0.70	0.60
	Hea	46			
Farm 3	Ket	0.69	0.56	0.79	0.53
	Hea	61			
Farm 4	Ket	0.72	0.70	0.66	0.75
	Hea	87			

per farm calibration ?

Ketosis: Many Sensors

Lying behavior , Ruminaton, Neck Activity, BW, Milk components

Decision Model


► Logistic Regression

Applied Results

► Ref: Machteld's PhD, in the ARO library

Precision feeding





► A New EU-Project. 2013-2017 (6.5 M€)



- ### Outline
- Animal Smart Sensing – needs and theory
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 - ✓ Automatic early detection of calving diseases
 - ✓ Feed efficiency with robotic milking
 - What can be learned ?
- Sensor development
- Decision making

Take Home message

- The right key indicators
- Automatic data collection
- Cow individual data
- Data processing & machine learning
- Modelling and Management Concept

- ### Meeting outline
- RSM simulation optimization
 - Case study
 - ✓ Aquaculture
 - ✓ Milking robots, Mega
 - ✓ Automatic early detection of calving diseases
 - ✓ automatic lameness detection
 - ✓ approaching calving sensors
- Thank you for your attention
- Looking forward to cooperation
- malachmi@volcani.agri.gov.il
- Animal behaviour