

# Using real time cow information for daily grazing management

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# Introduction

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- Autograssmilk – FP7 SME-project EU
  - Objective
    - Develop and implement improved sustainable farming systems that integrate the grazing of dairy cows with Automatic Milking
  - Partners
    - Ireland (IGA and Teagasc)
    - Netherlands (LTO and WLR)
    - Denmark (VFL and AU)
    - France (CNIEL and IDELE)
    - Sweden (SDF and SLU)
    - Belgium (CDL and ULg)

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# Introduction

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- Focus of project on integration of AM with cow grazing
  - WP1 - Feeding strategies
  - WP2 - New technologies
  - WP3 - Sustainability
  - WP4 - Tools to optimise economic efficiency
  - WP5 - Dissemination

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# Introduction

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- Within WP2 – New technologies
  - Task 2.2. Evaluate technologies to support the integration of grazing and AM systems
  - Aim: Use sensor data to develop practical tools for farmers that can be used
    - to maintain high milk yield
    - to improve grassland management
    - to detect problems, e.g. cow health
    - to detect cows in heat

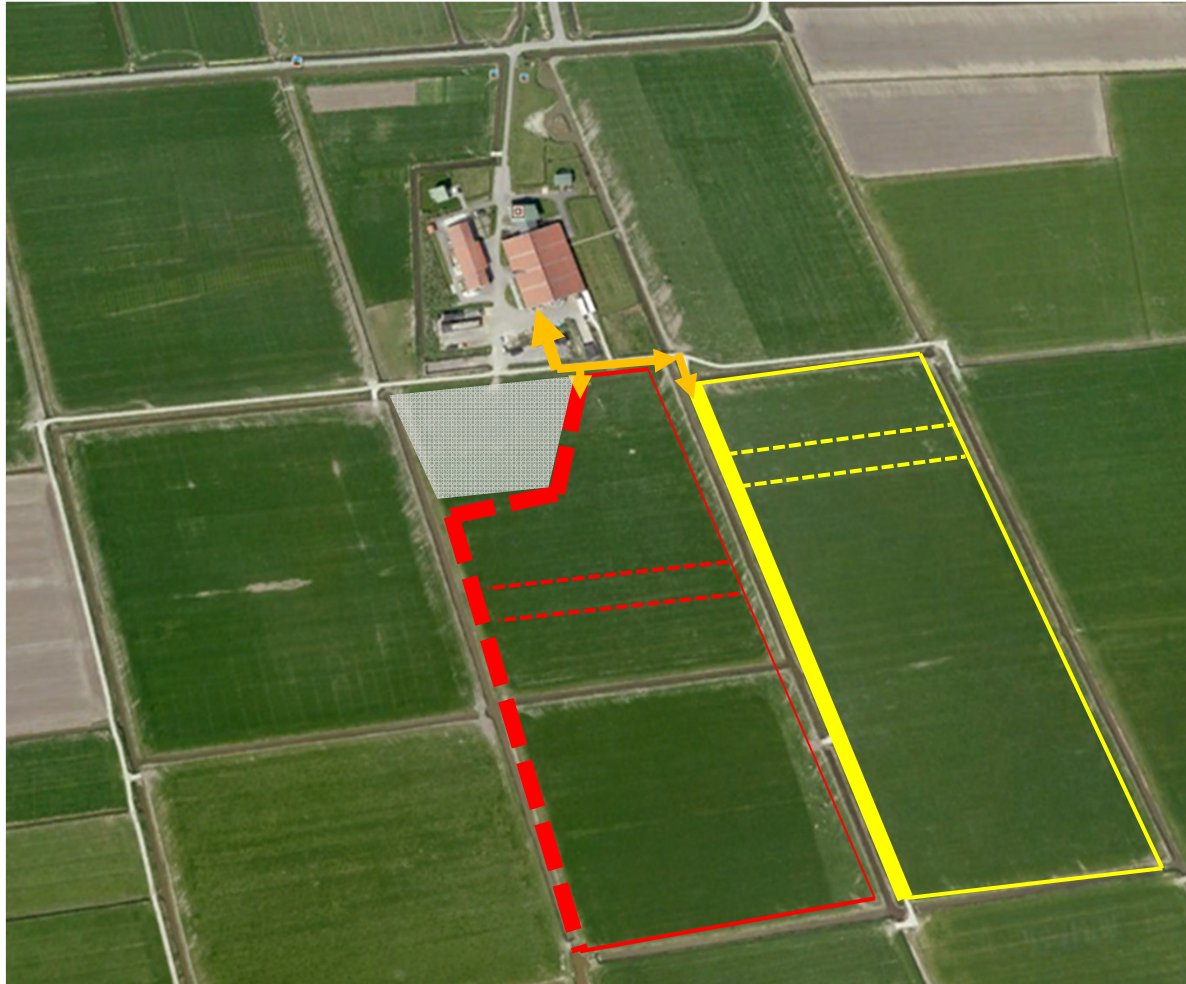
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# Materials and methods

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- Experiment on research farm Dairy Campus in 2013
  - Grazing system: strip grazing
    - Herd size: ~55 HF-cows
      - Additional silage in barn: 8 kg d.m./cow/day
      - At least 8 kg d.m./cow/day from grazing
    - 2 blocks for grazing: 8 ha per block
      - 2x 6 hours daily during at least 120 days
      - Daily grazing periods:
        - Strip 1 from 06:00~12:00h
        - Strip 2 from 12:00-18:00h

# Materials and methods



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## ■ Available real time information

- Milking robot
  - **Milk yields**
  - Milking intervals
  - Milking refusals
- Cow activity
  - **Walking (Steps)**
  - **Lying**
  - Standing
  - (Eating/grazing)





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# Materials and methods

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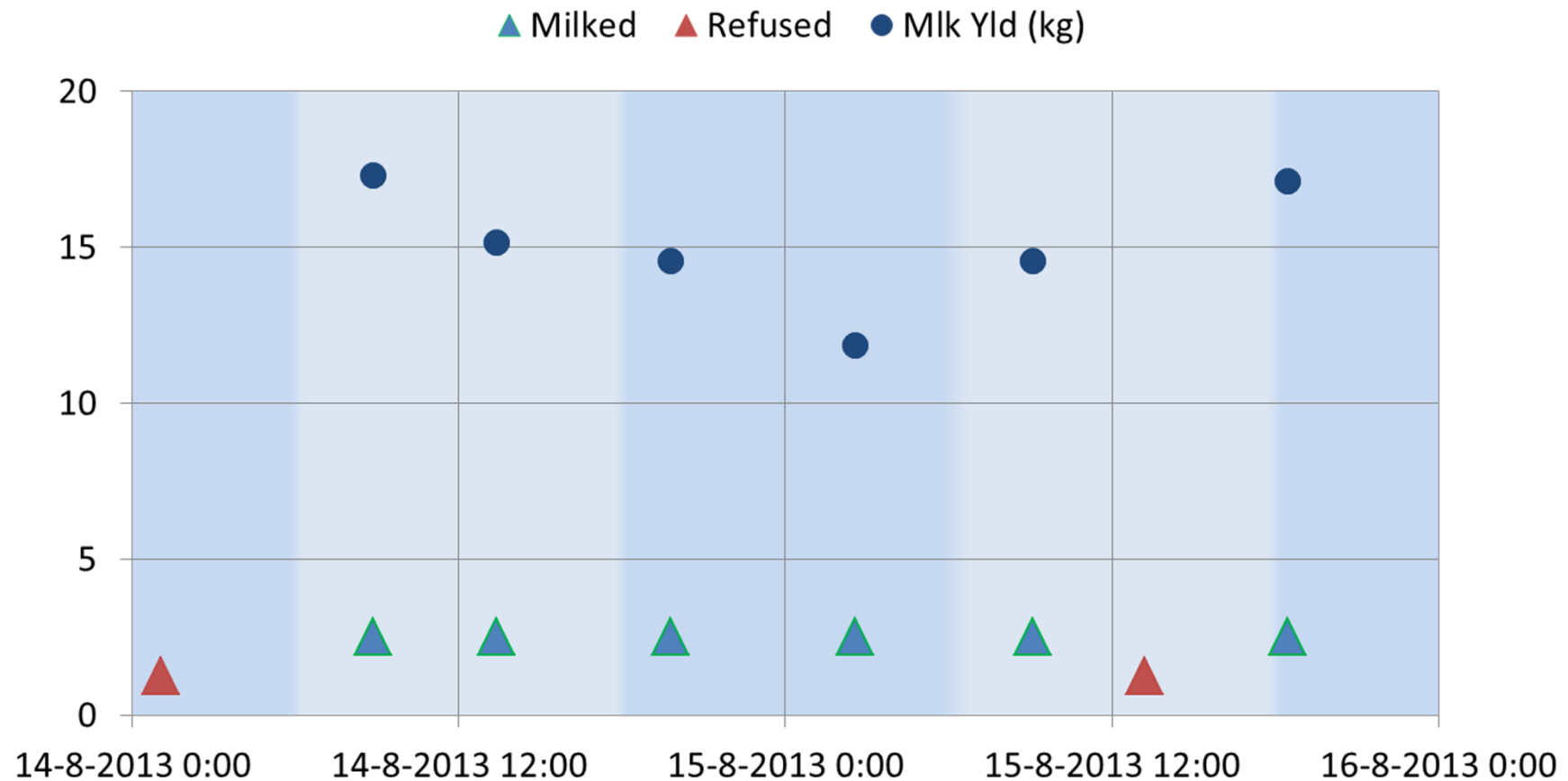
- Further available information for analysis

- Management actions
  - Grassland management
  - Grazing regime
  - Additional feeding in barn
- Weather conditions
  - Temperature
  - Precipitation (amount and duration)
  - Sunshine
  - .....

# Real time information for grazing management

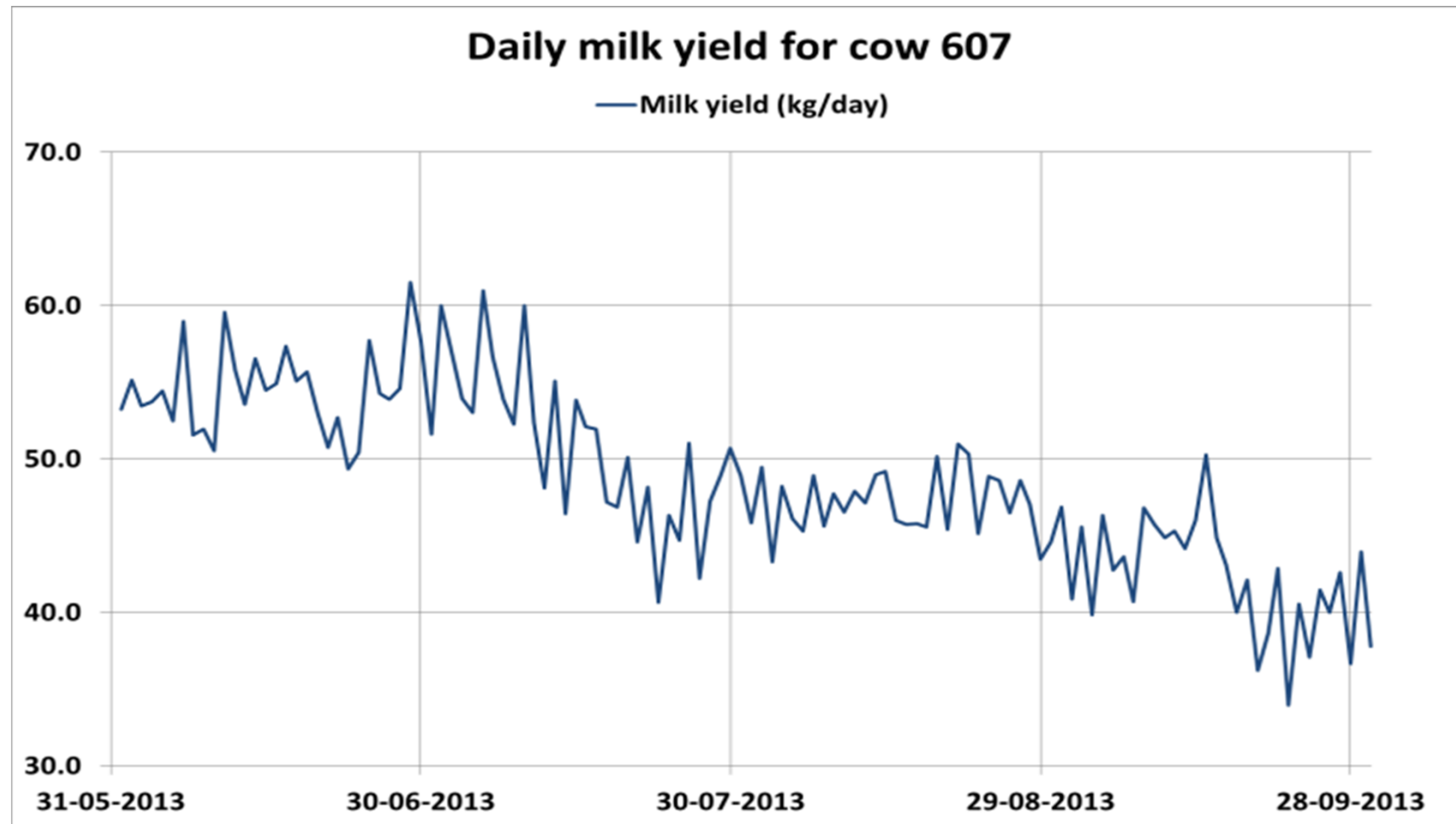
Source: milking robot

Robot visits with milk yield for cow 607 on August 14-15



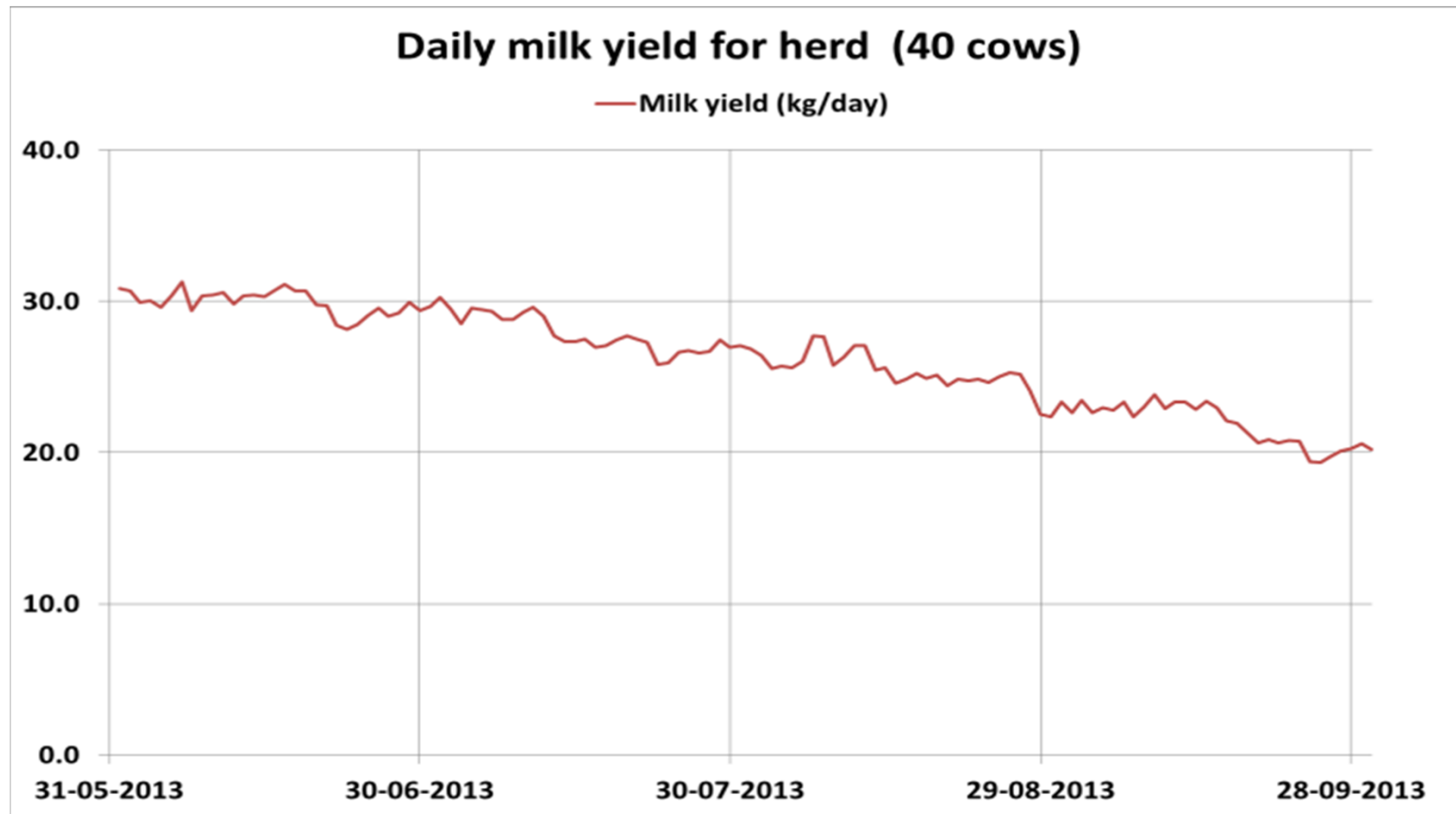
# Real time information for grazing management

Source: milking robot



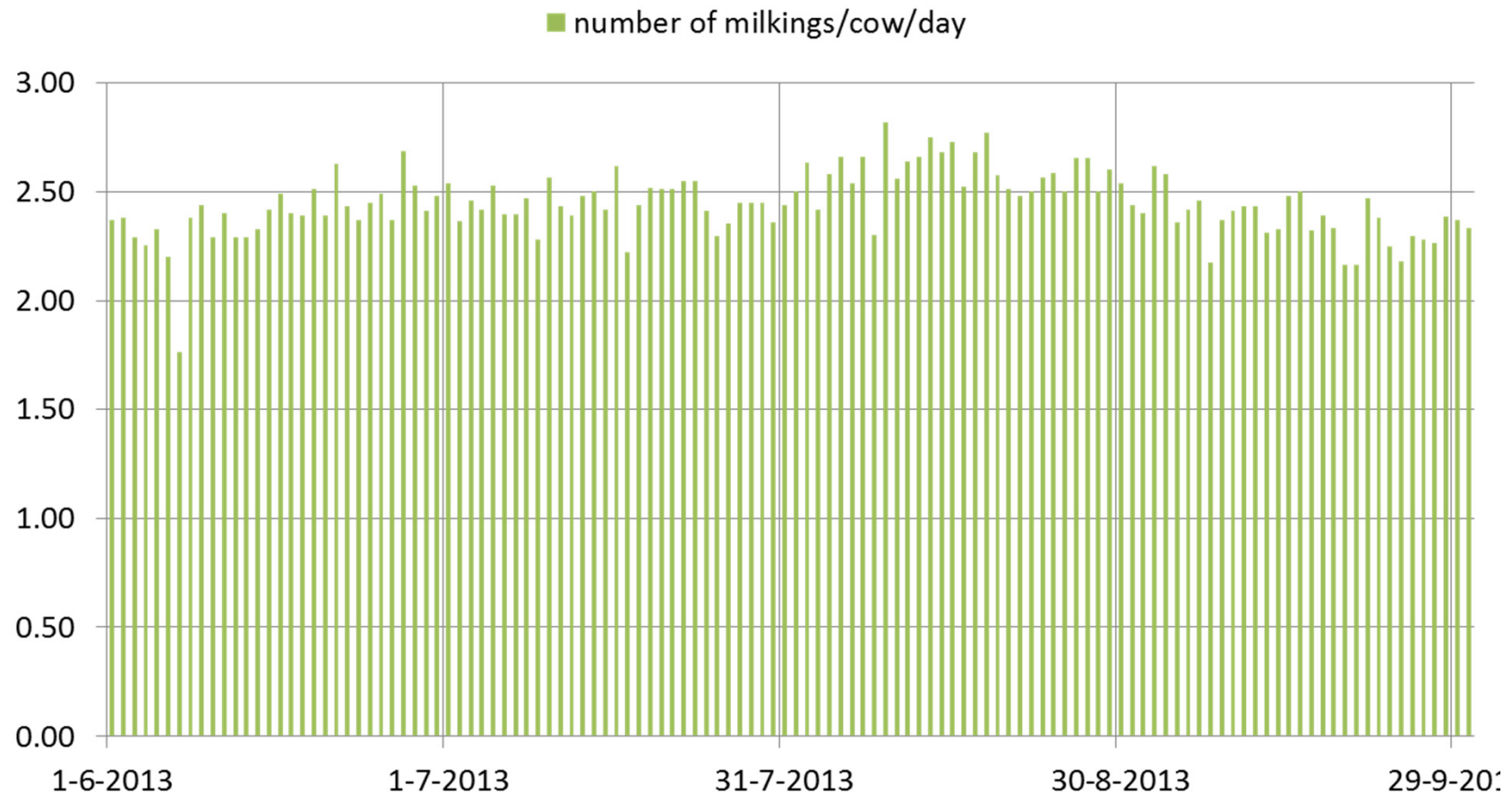
# Real time information for grazing management

Source: milking robot



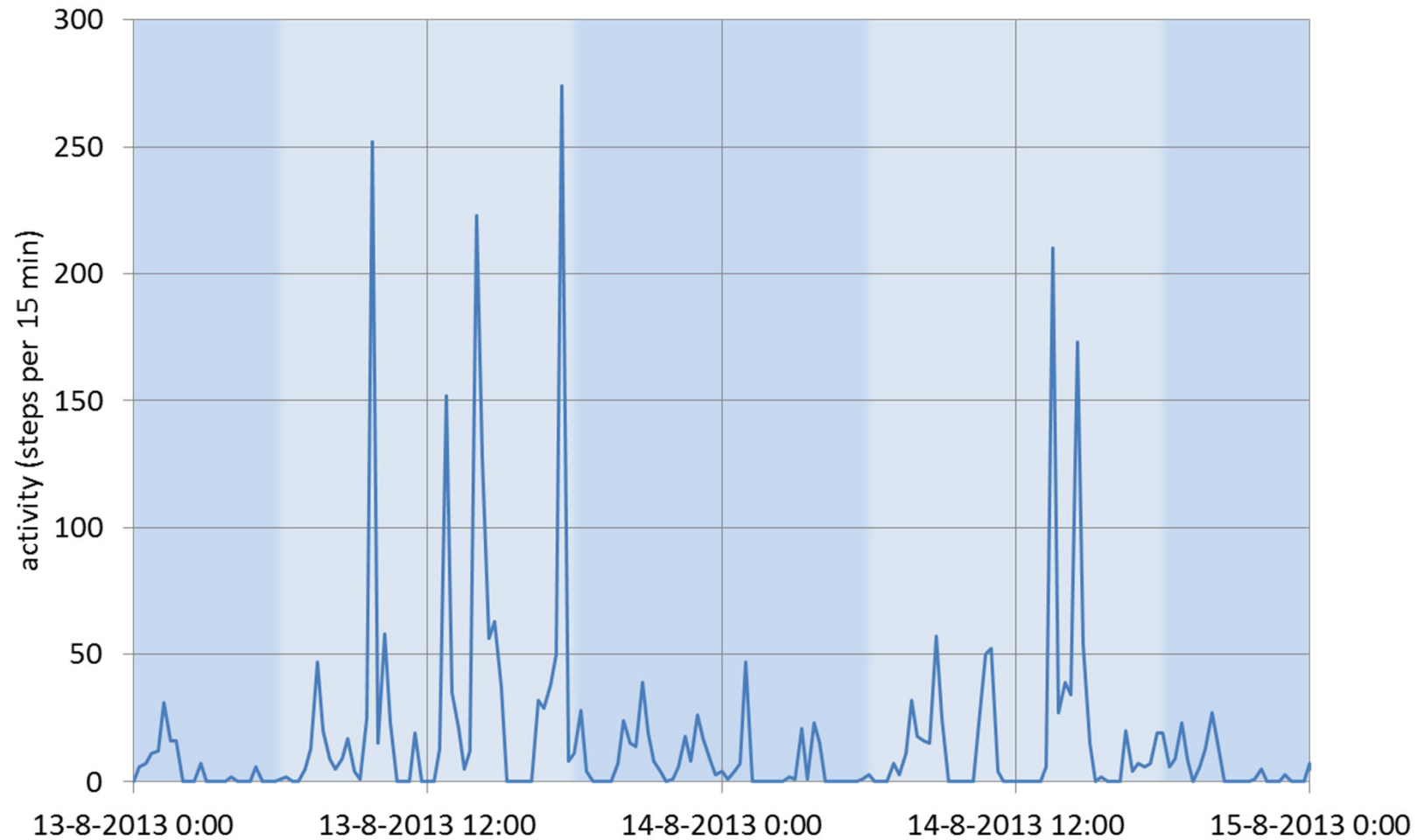
# Real time information for grazing management

Source: milking robot



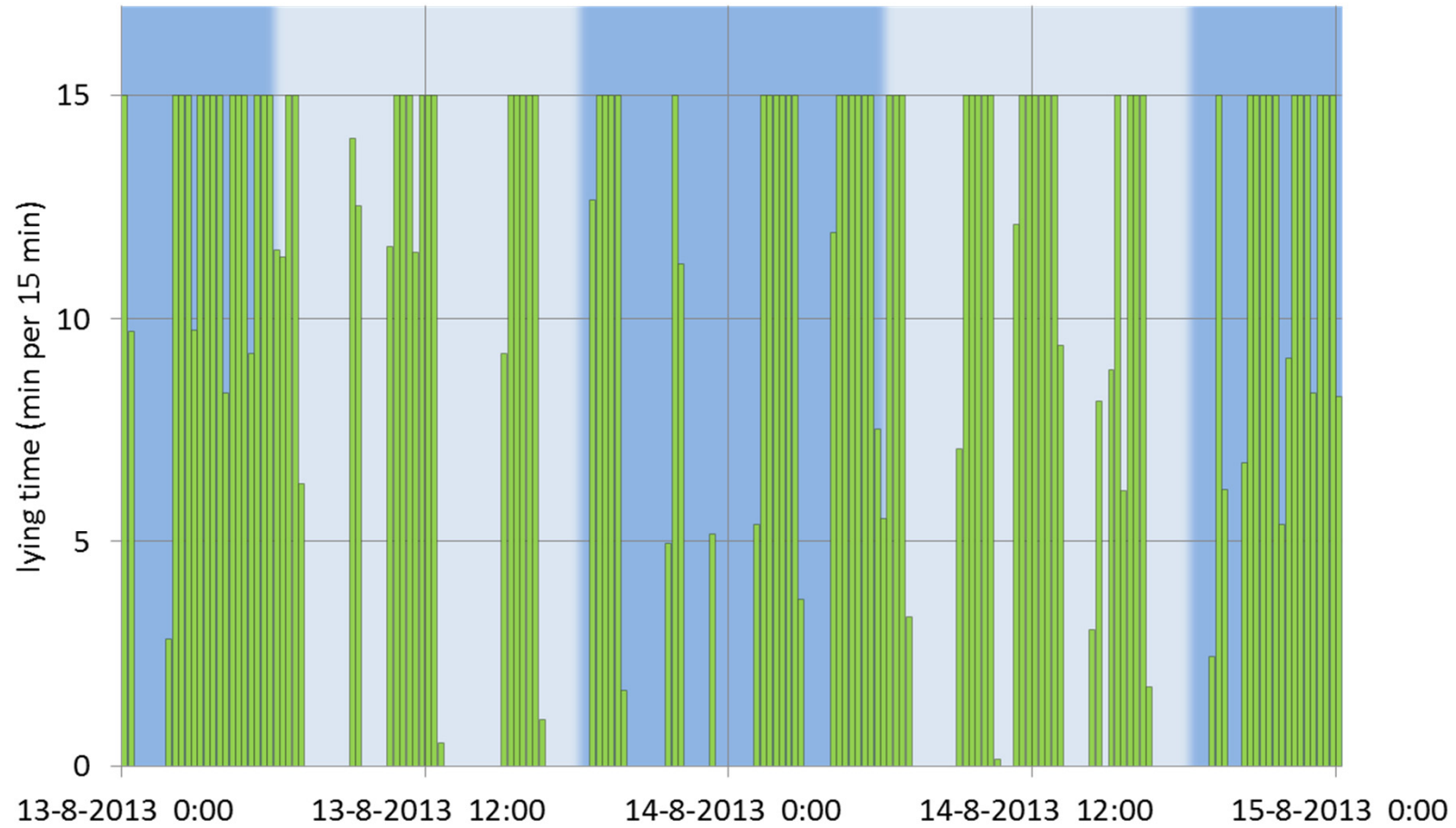
# Real time information for grazing management

Activity cow 607 during August 13 and 14



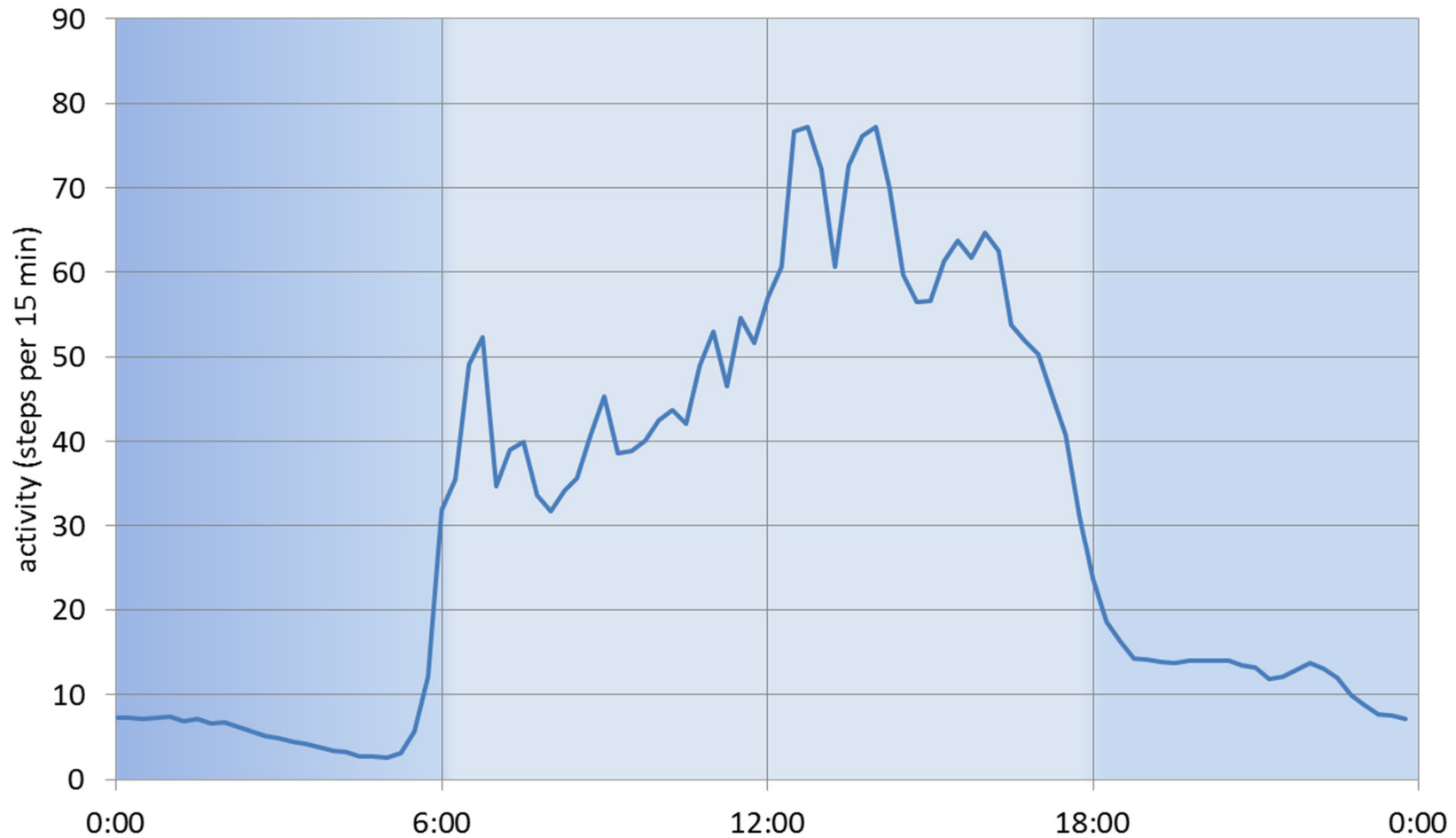
# Real time information for grazing management

Lying time cow 607 during August 13 and 14



# Real time information for grazing management

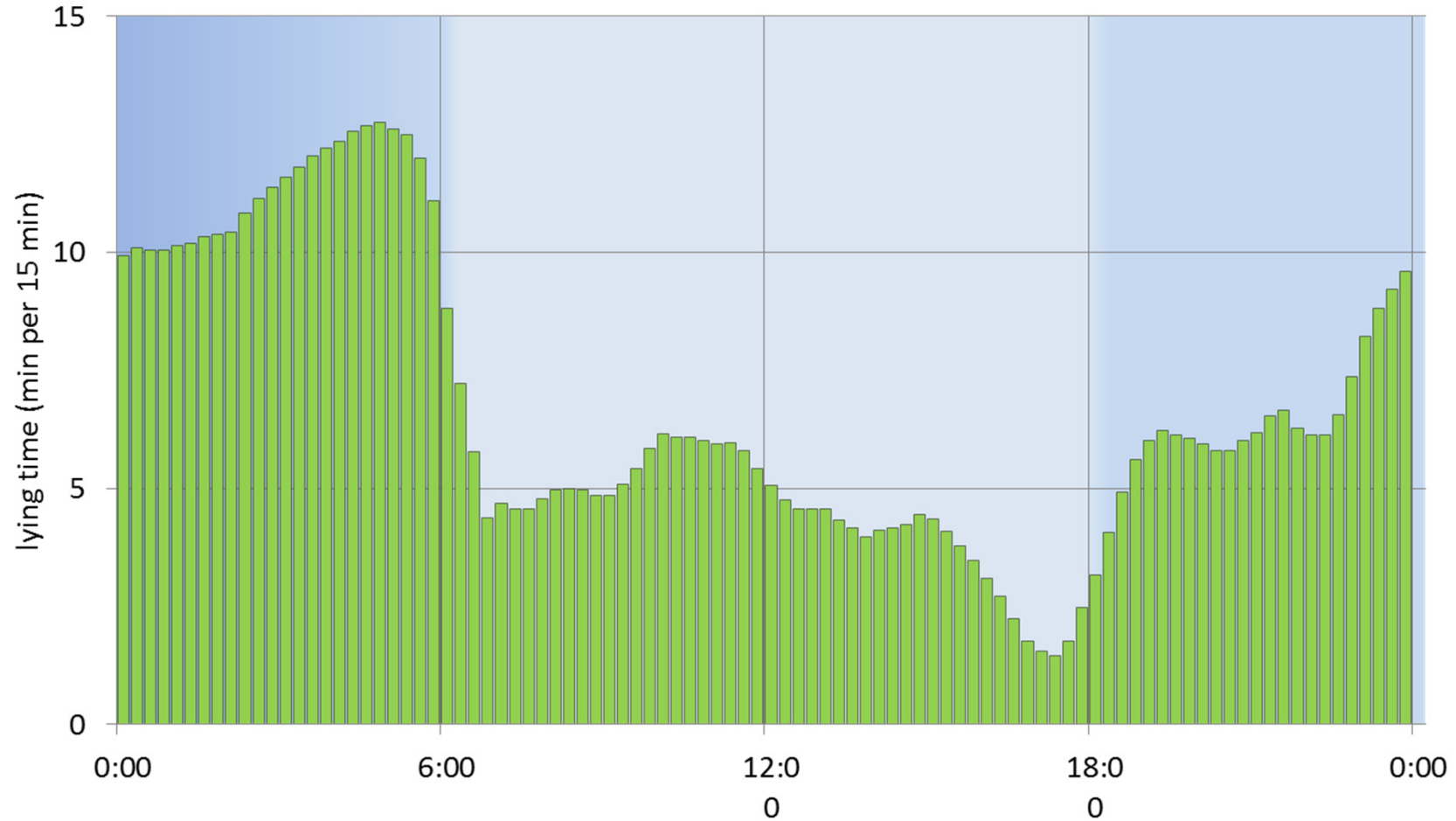
Distribution of activity over 24 hours





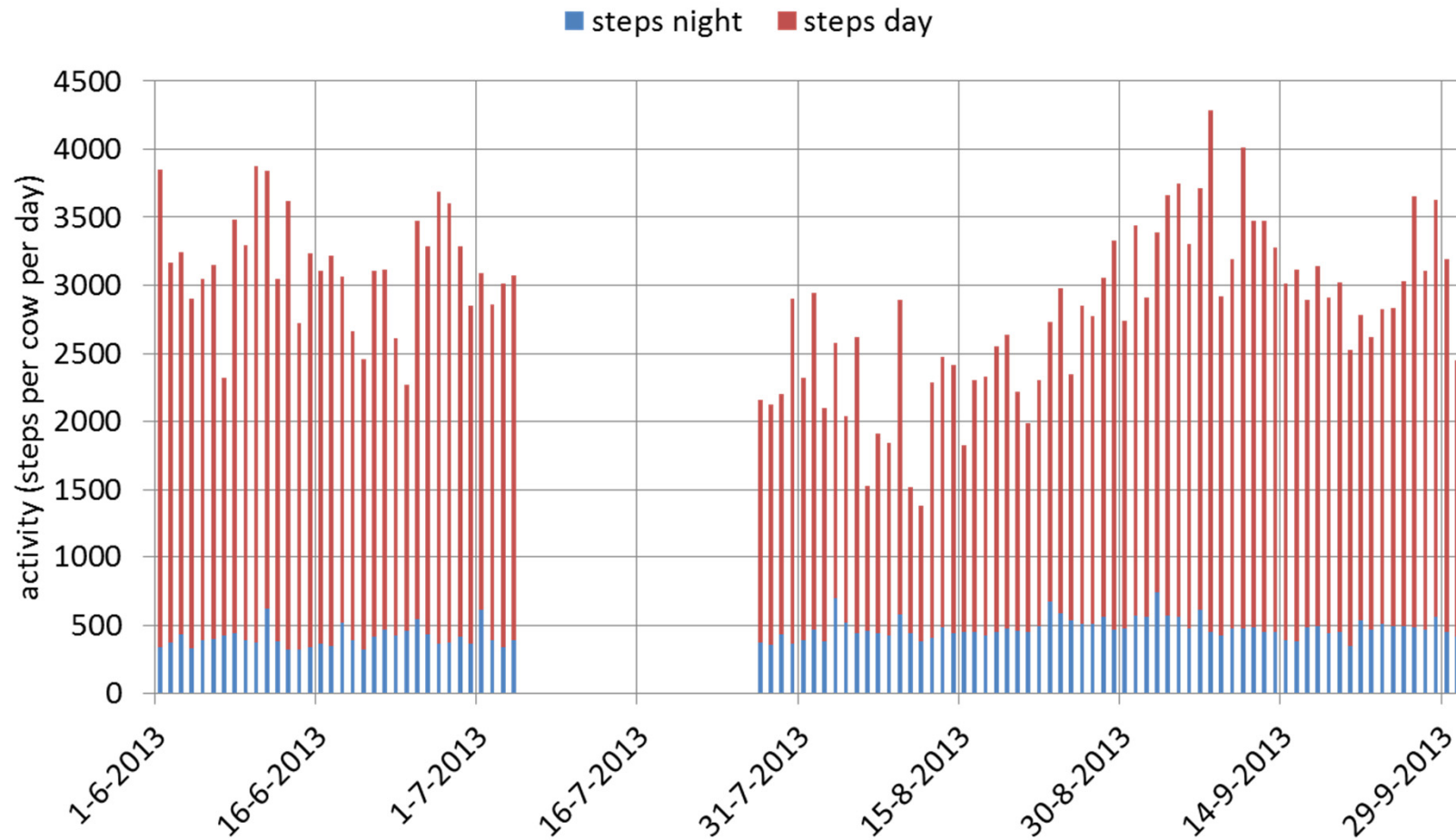
# Real time information for grazing management

Distribution of lying time over 24 hours



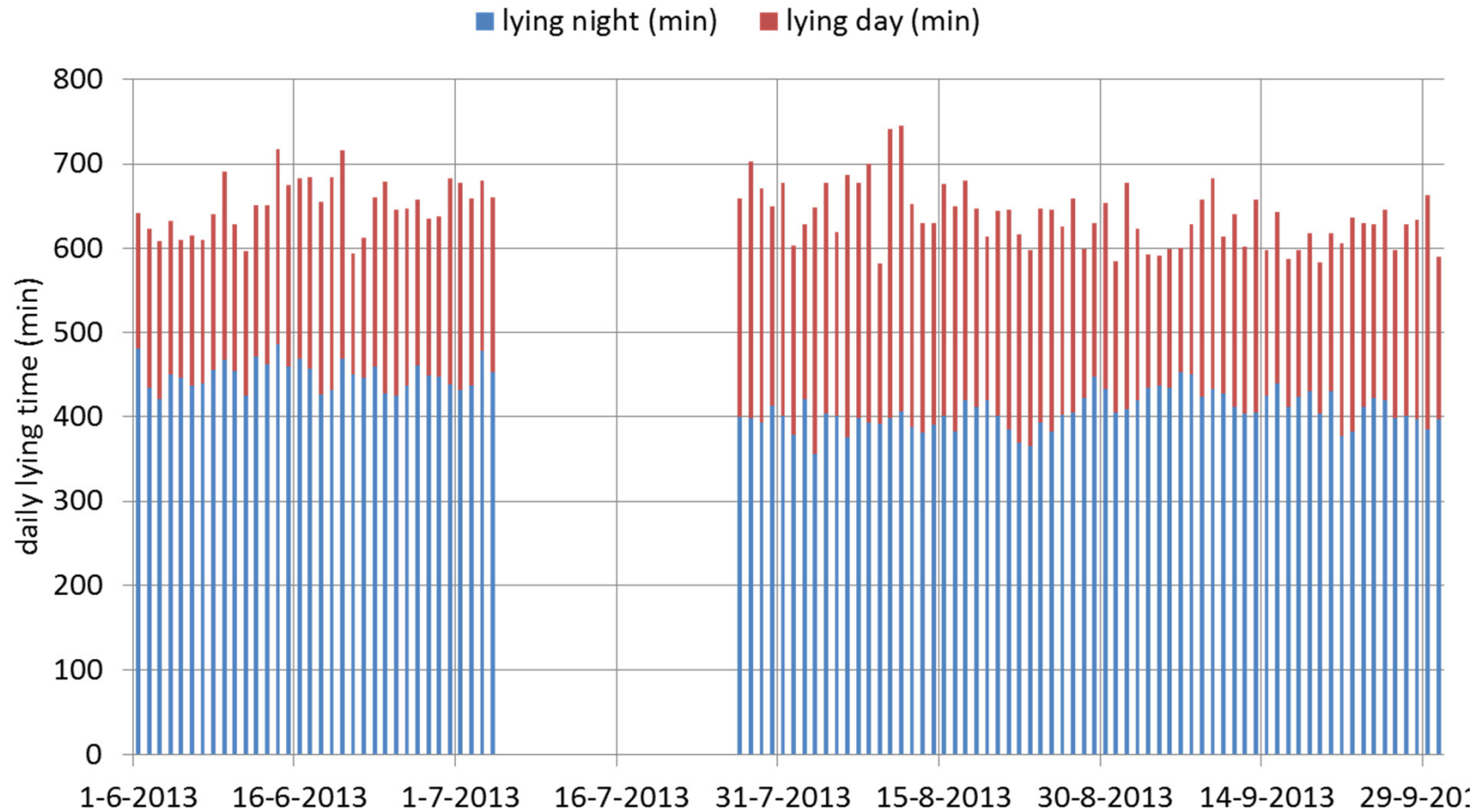
# Real time information for grazing management

Average daily activity during experiment



# Real time information for grazing management

Average daily lying time during experiment



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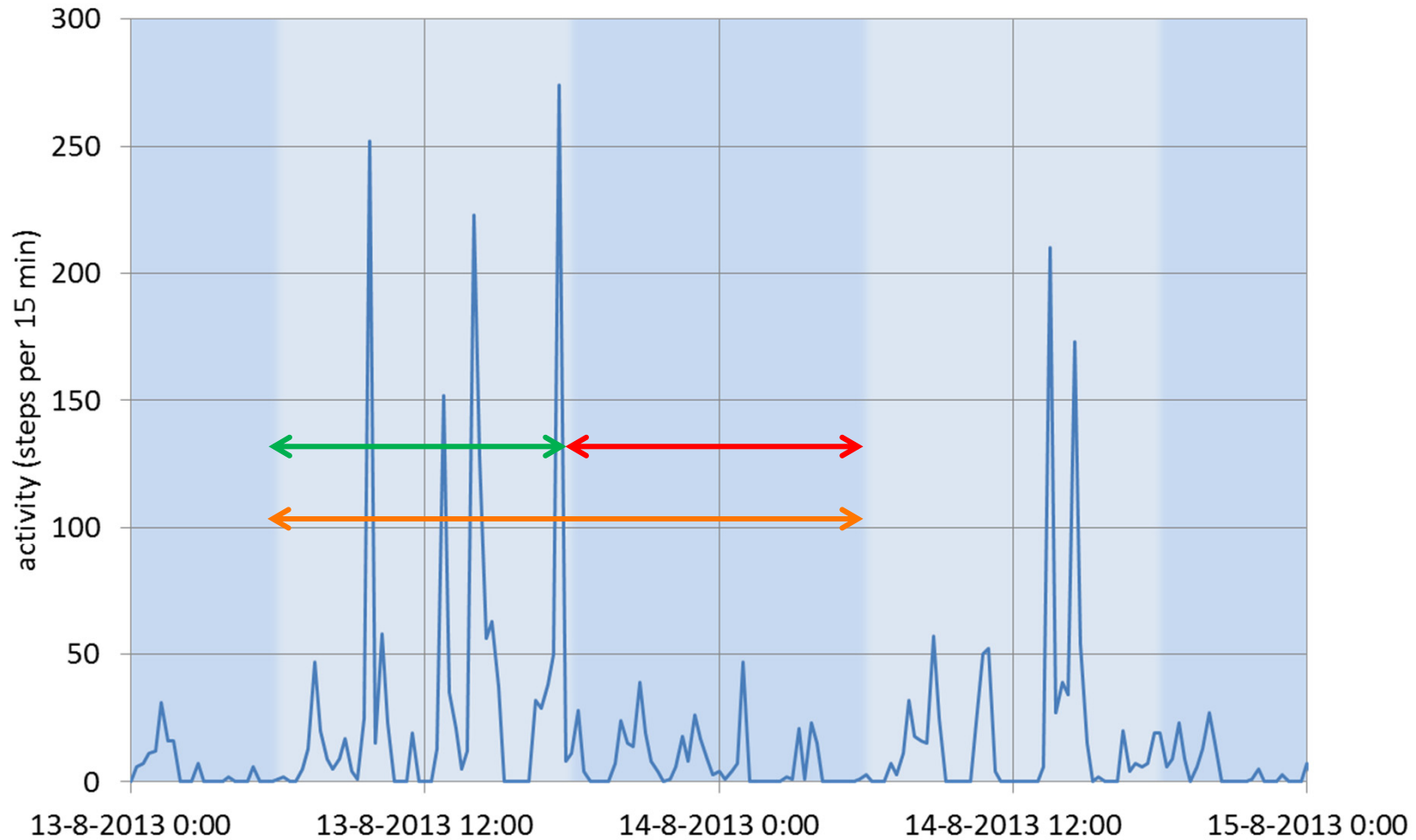
## Alerting deviating cows

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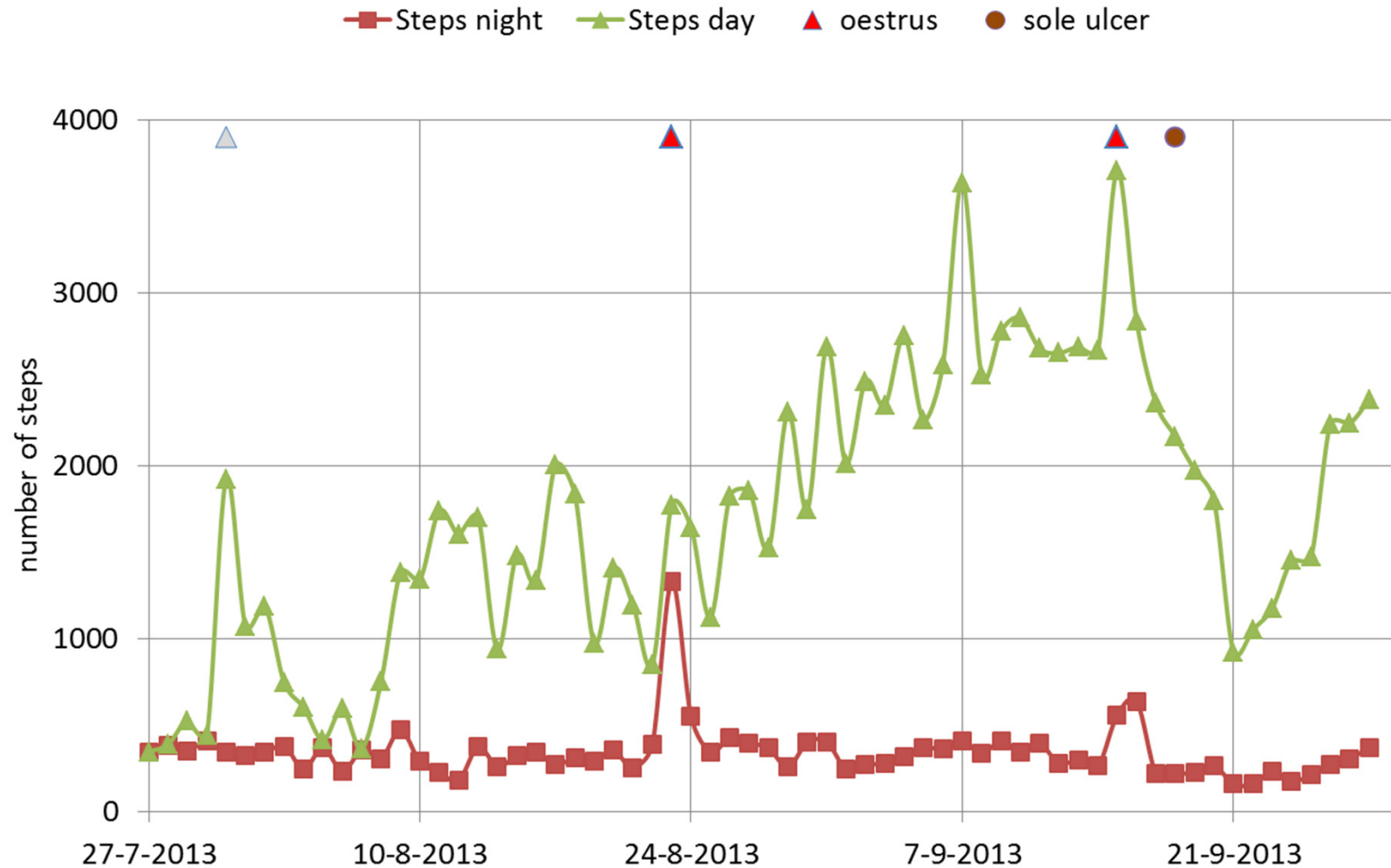
- Used data for analysis of alerts
  - Milk yields: 4400 cowdays – 29 heat cases
  - Activity: 3750 cowdays – 21 heat cases
  
- Alerts analysed for significant
  - **decreased** milk yield
  - **decreased** lying duration
  - **increased** activity (total or maximum number of steps)
  - **increased** number of lying bouts

# Alerting deviating cows

Activity cow 607 during August 13 and 14



# Cow 603 – activity days and nights (2 months)



# Results heat detection (1)

24 hrs (18:00-18:00h) periods

	lying duration	lying bouts	total steps	maximum steps	milk yield
Sensitivity	57.1	28.6	42.9	52.4	31.0
Specificity	86.0	87.5	86.0	85.2	80.7

days (06:00-18:00h = grazing) periods

	lying duration	lying bouts	total steps	maximum steps	milk yield
Sensitivity	23.8	28.6	38.1	47.6	37.9
Specificity	88.5	86.3	86.0	85.1	81.1

nights (18:00-06:00h = in barn) periods

	lying duration	lying bouts	total steps	maximum steps	milk yield
Sensitivity	57.1	14.3	81.0	47.6	20.7
Specificity	84.5	87.6	80.9	82.3	80.9

## Results heat detection (2)

	over night (18:00-06:00 h = in barn) periods			
		maximum		log maximum
	total steps	steps	log total steps	steps
Sensitivity	81.0	47.6	76.2	38.1
Specificity	80.9	82.3	84.0	86.2

- Steps – not normally distributed
  - Log transformation
    - Sensitivity decreases
    - Specificity increases
- Further improvements to be explored
  - Correction of individual parameters by group mean
  - Combining alerts of different parameters
  - Ideas ?



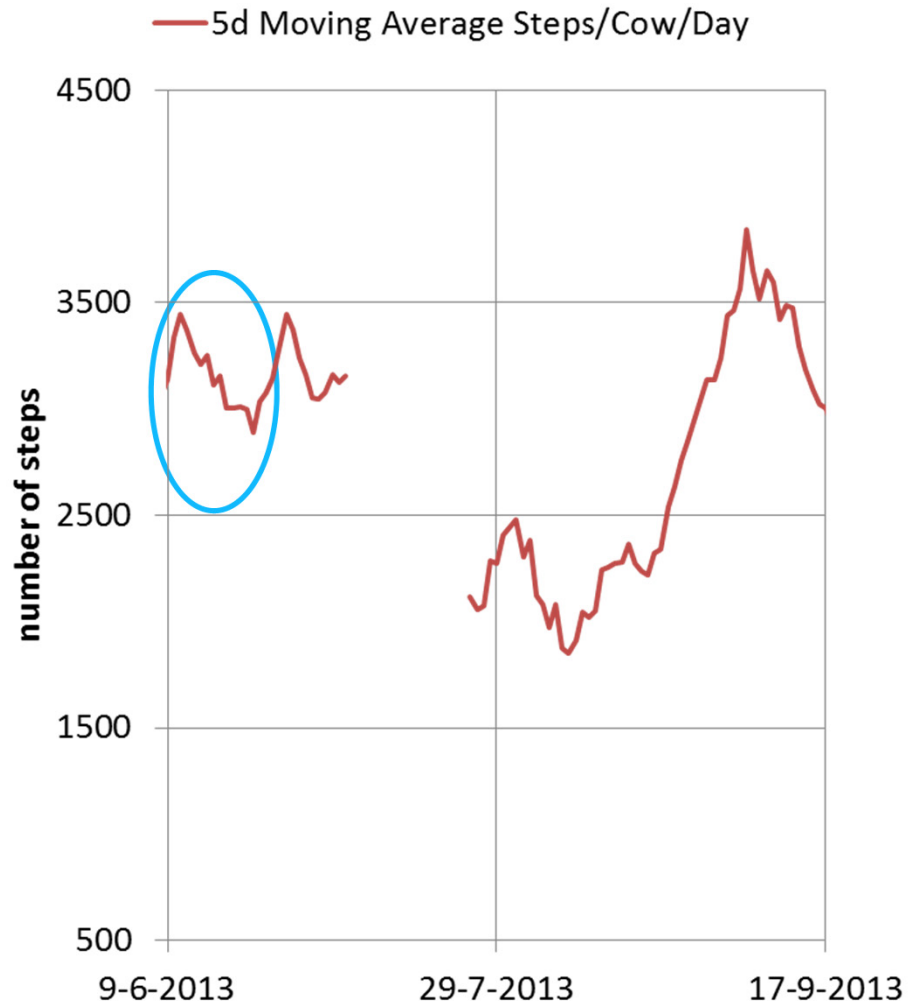
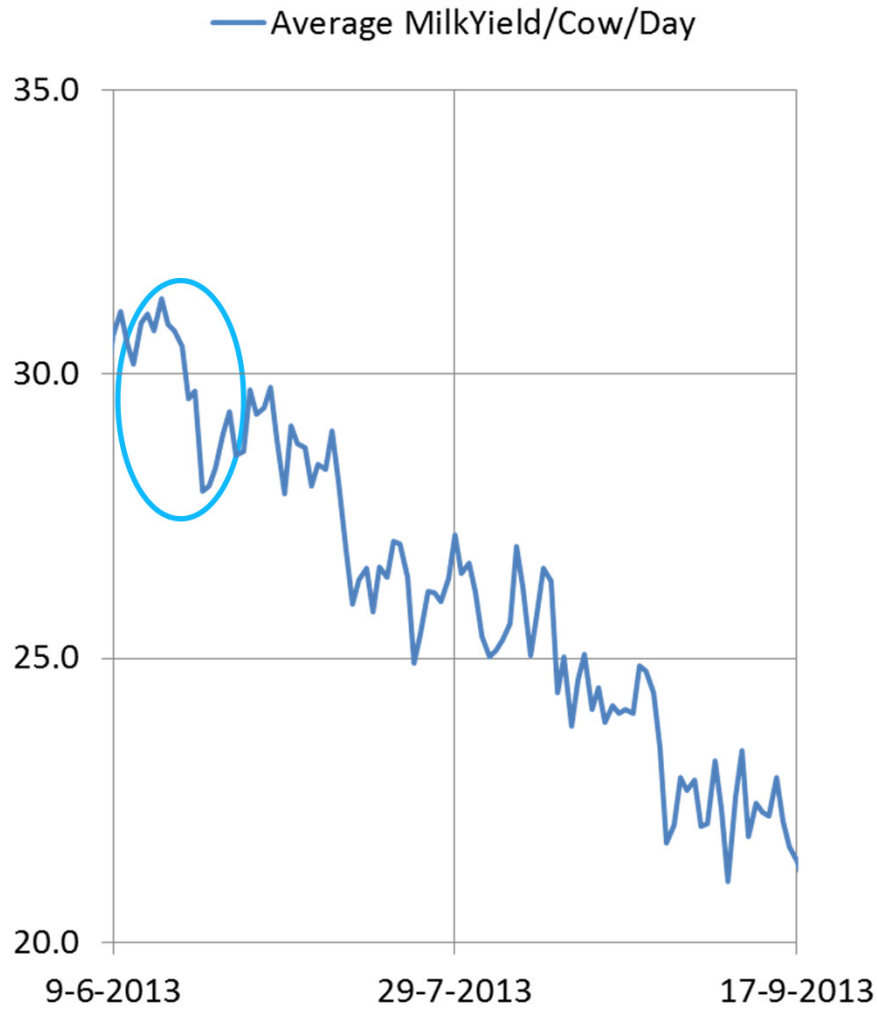
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# Real time information for grazing management

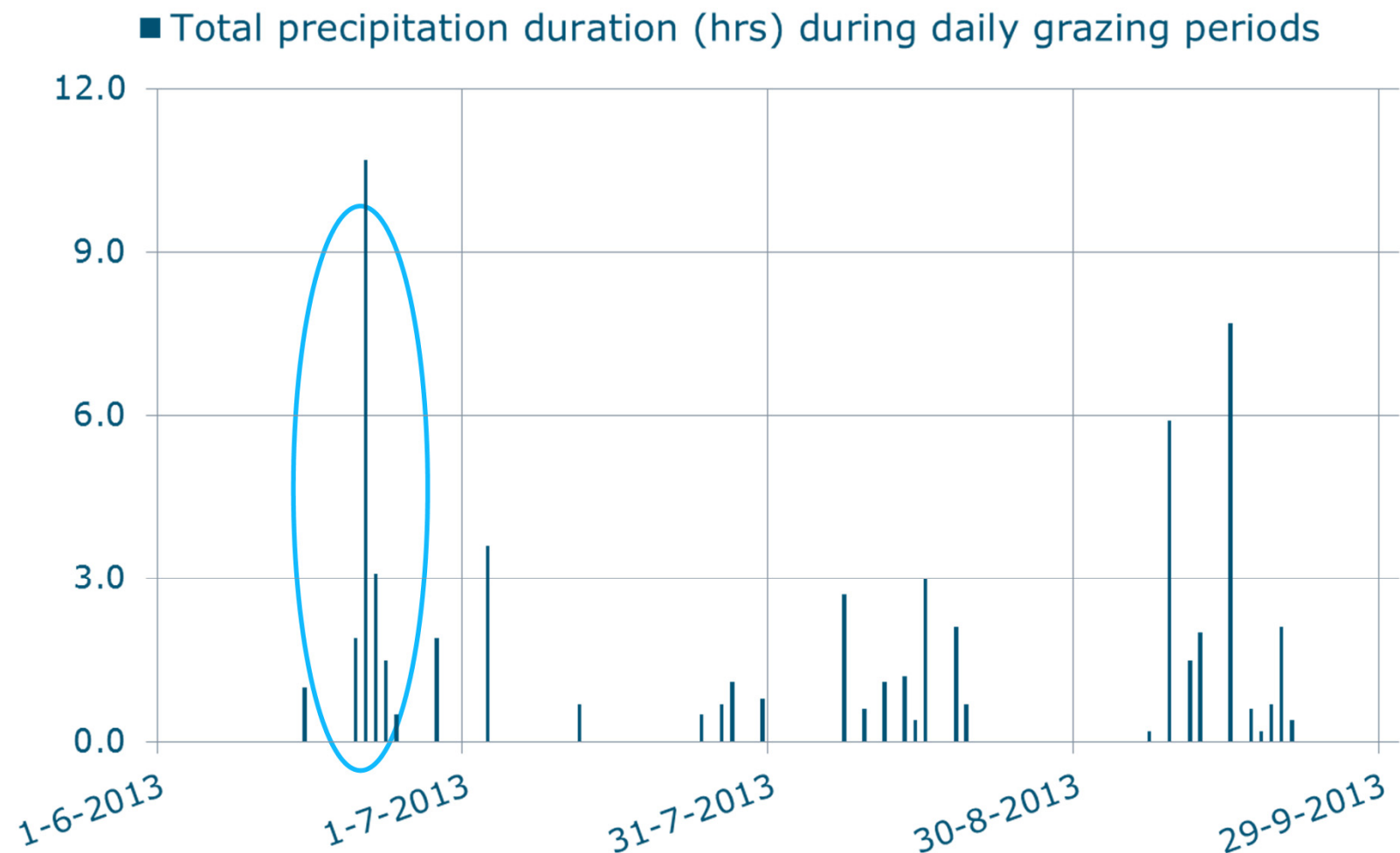
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- Output from model
  - Alerts for individual cows
    - **In heat**
    - Health problems
  
  - Alerts for herd
    - **Milk yield decreases**
    - Milking frequency decreases
    - **Activity changes**

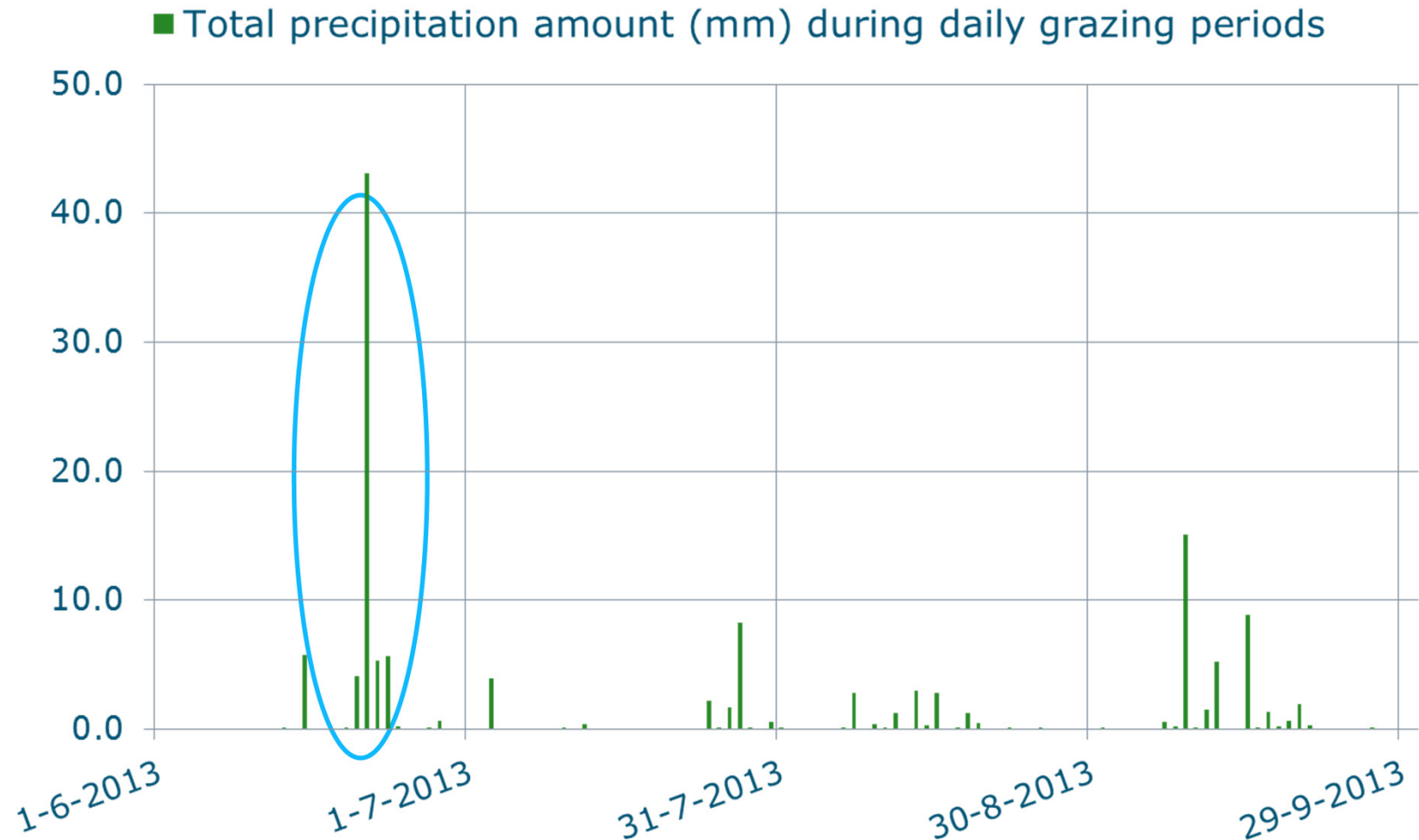
# Effects of management and weather



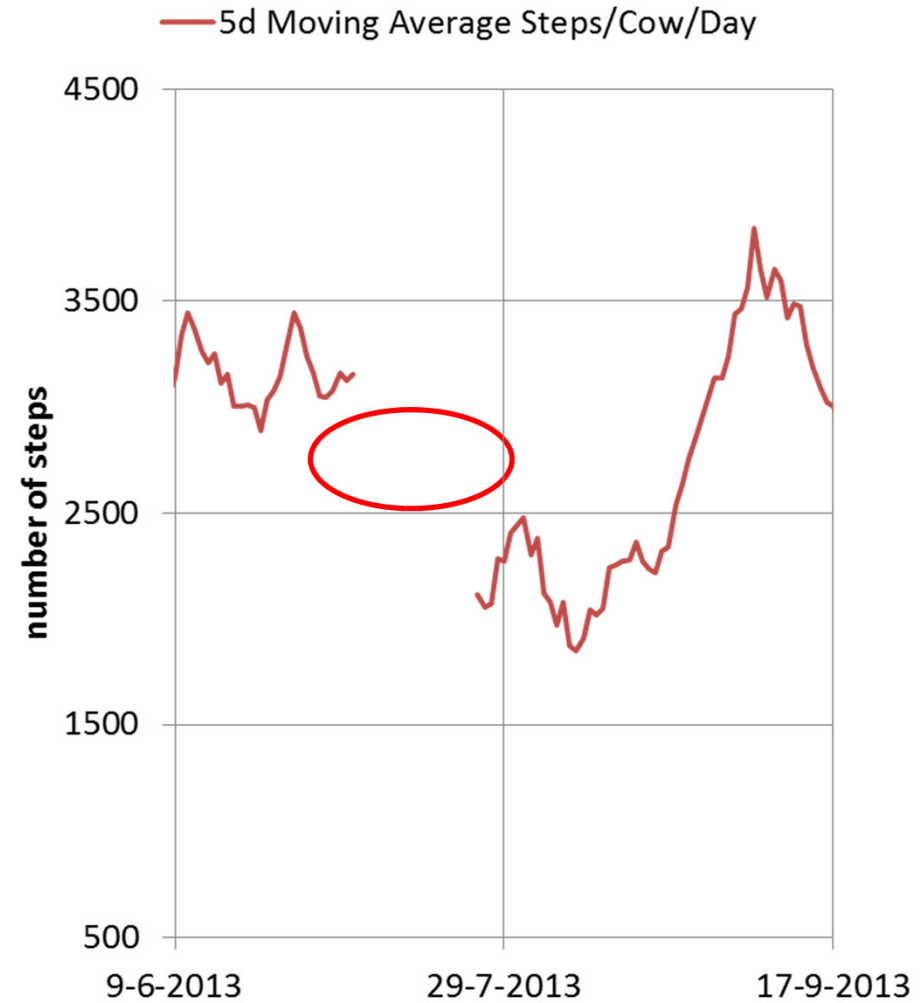
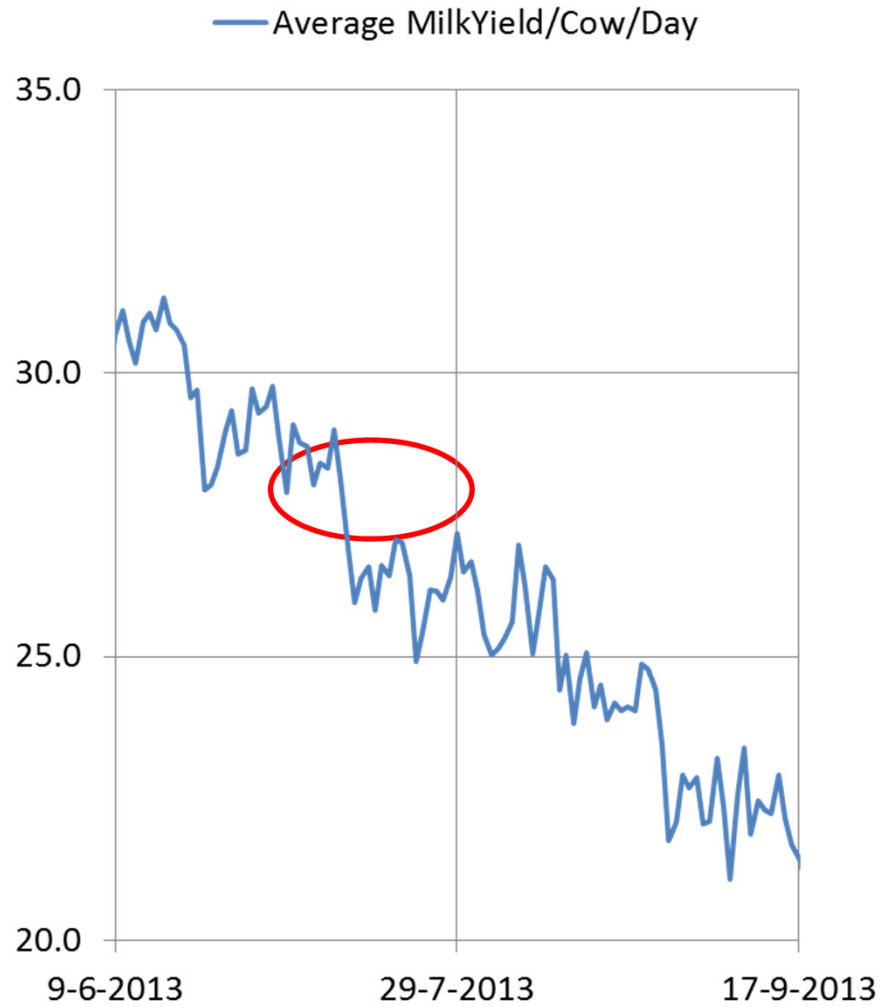
## Effect of weather conditions – precipitation duration



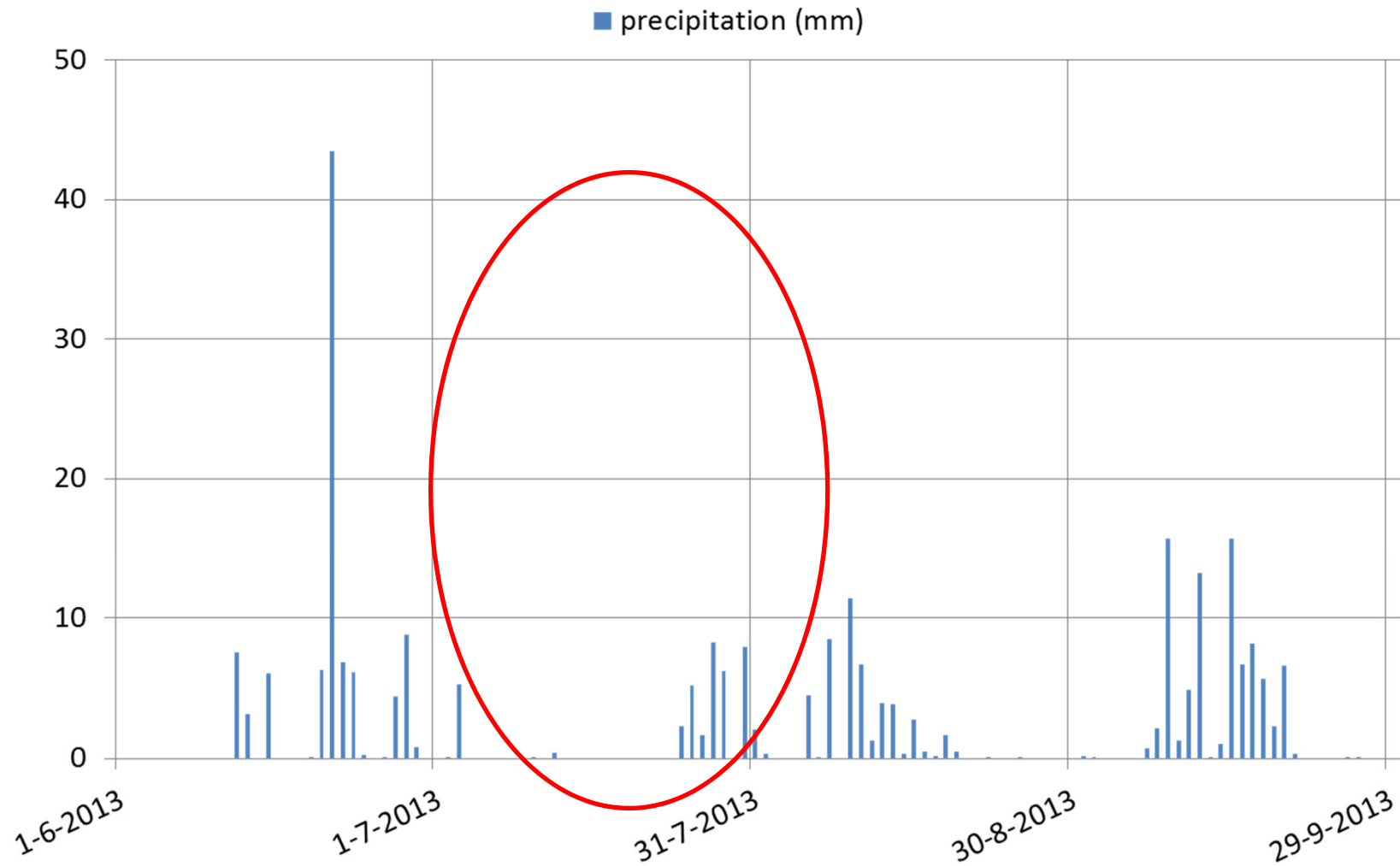
## Effect of weather conditions – precipitation amount



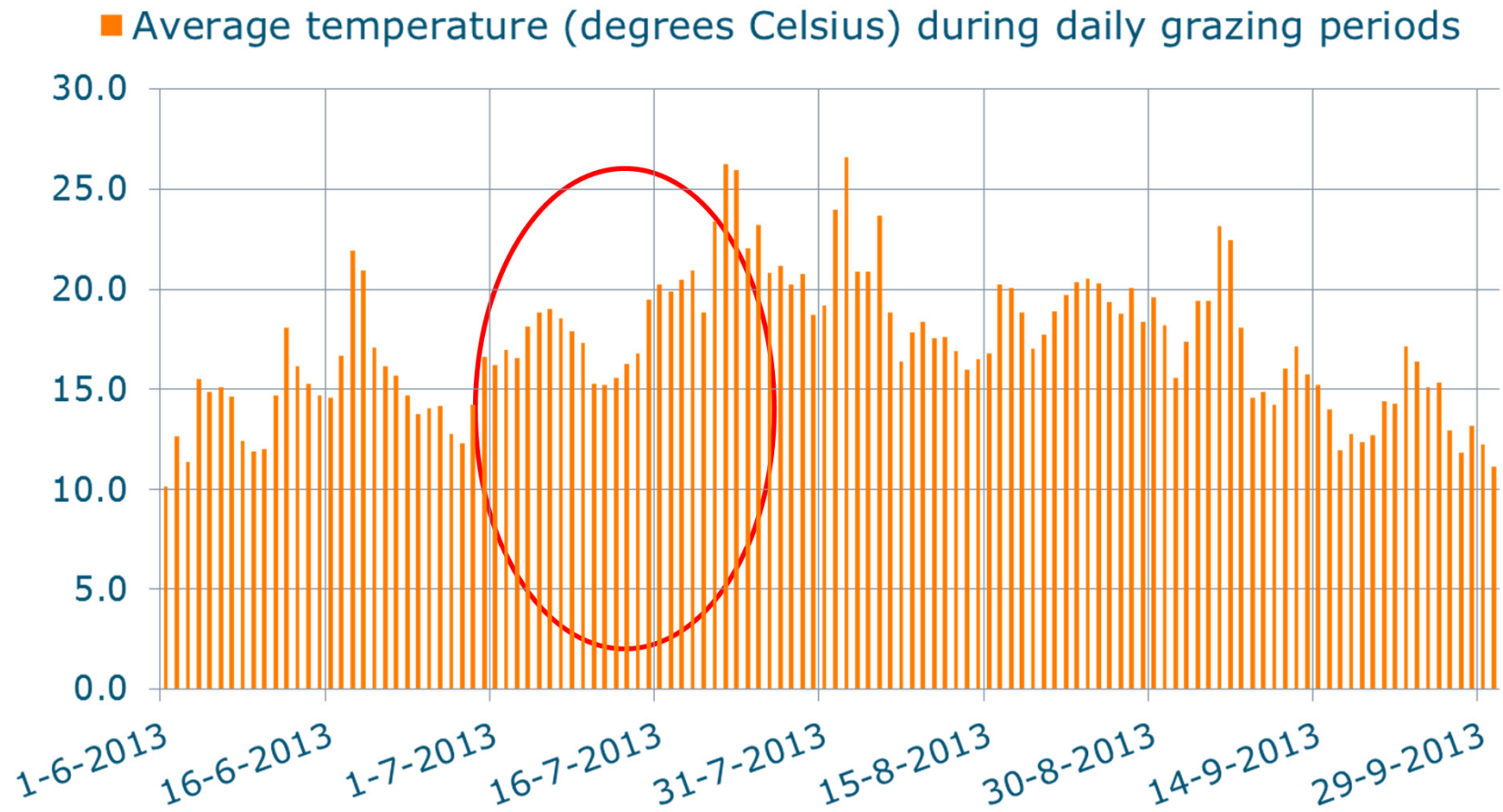
# Effects of management and weather



## Effect of weather conditions - precipitation

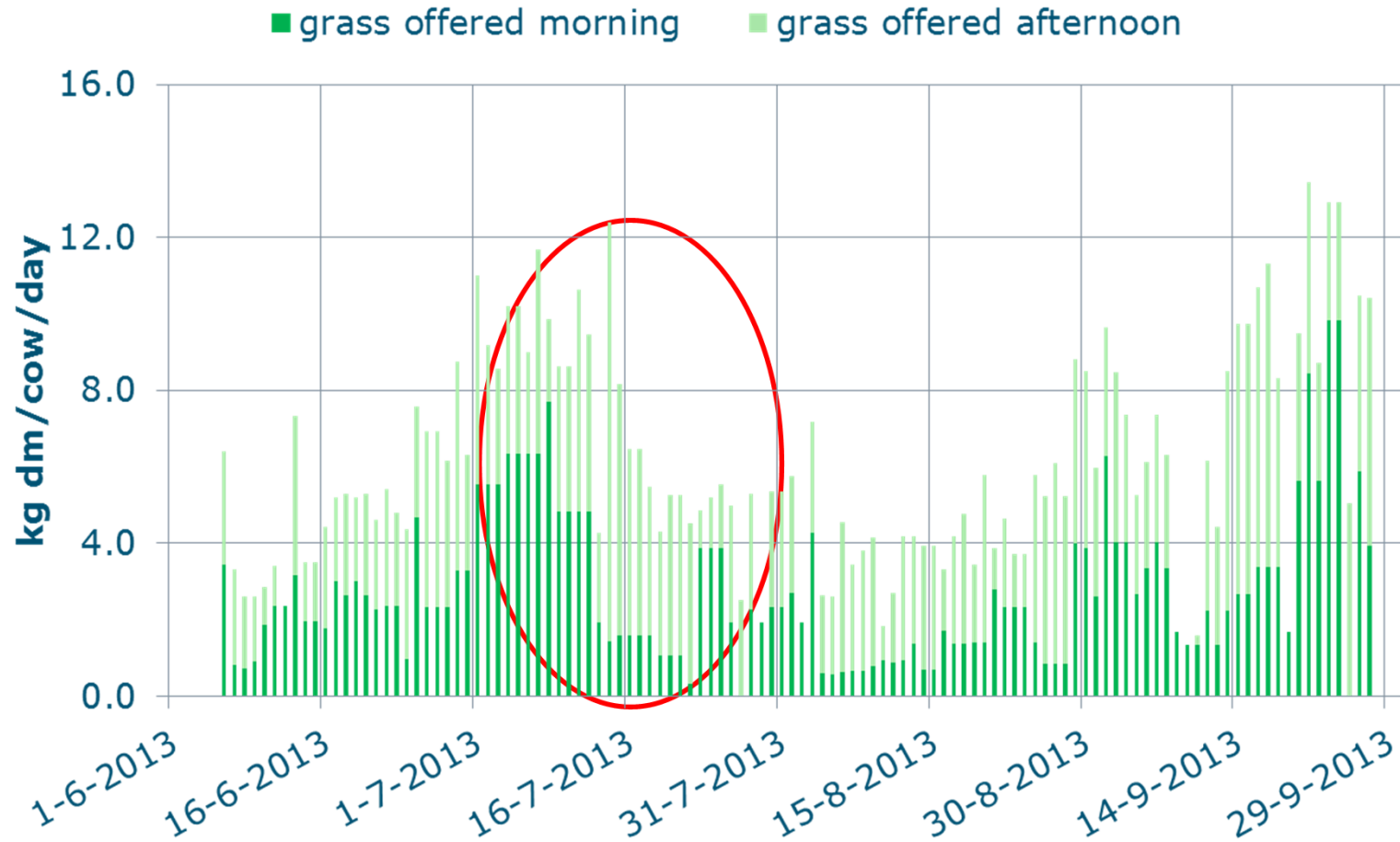


## Effect of weather conditions - temperature



# Effect of grazing management

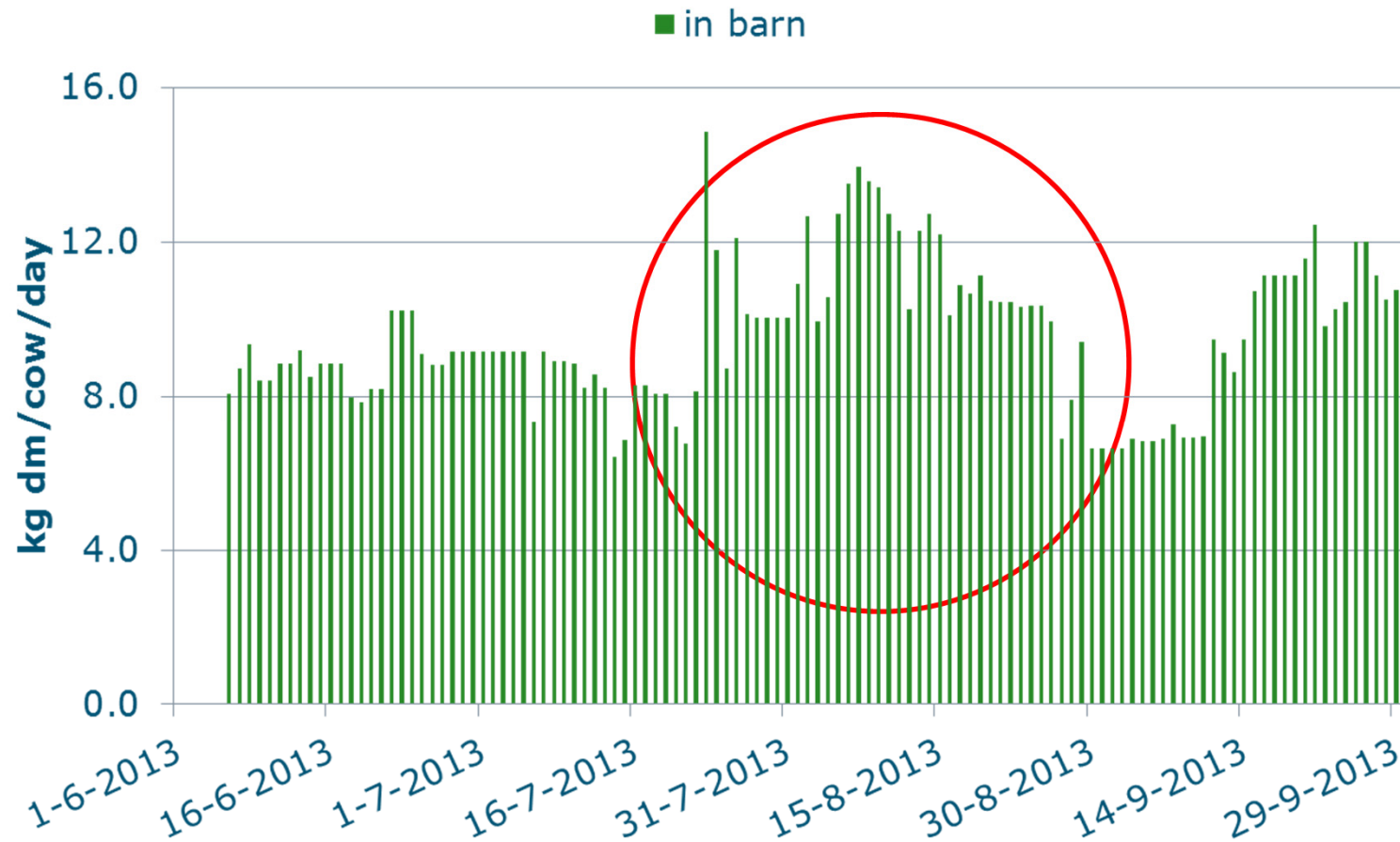
## Daily grass allowance





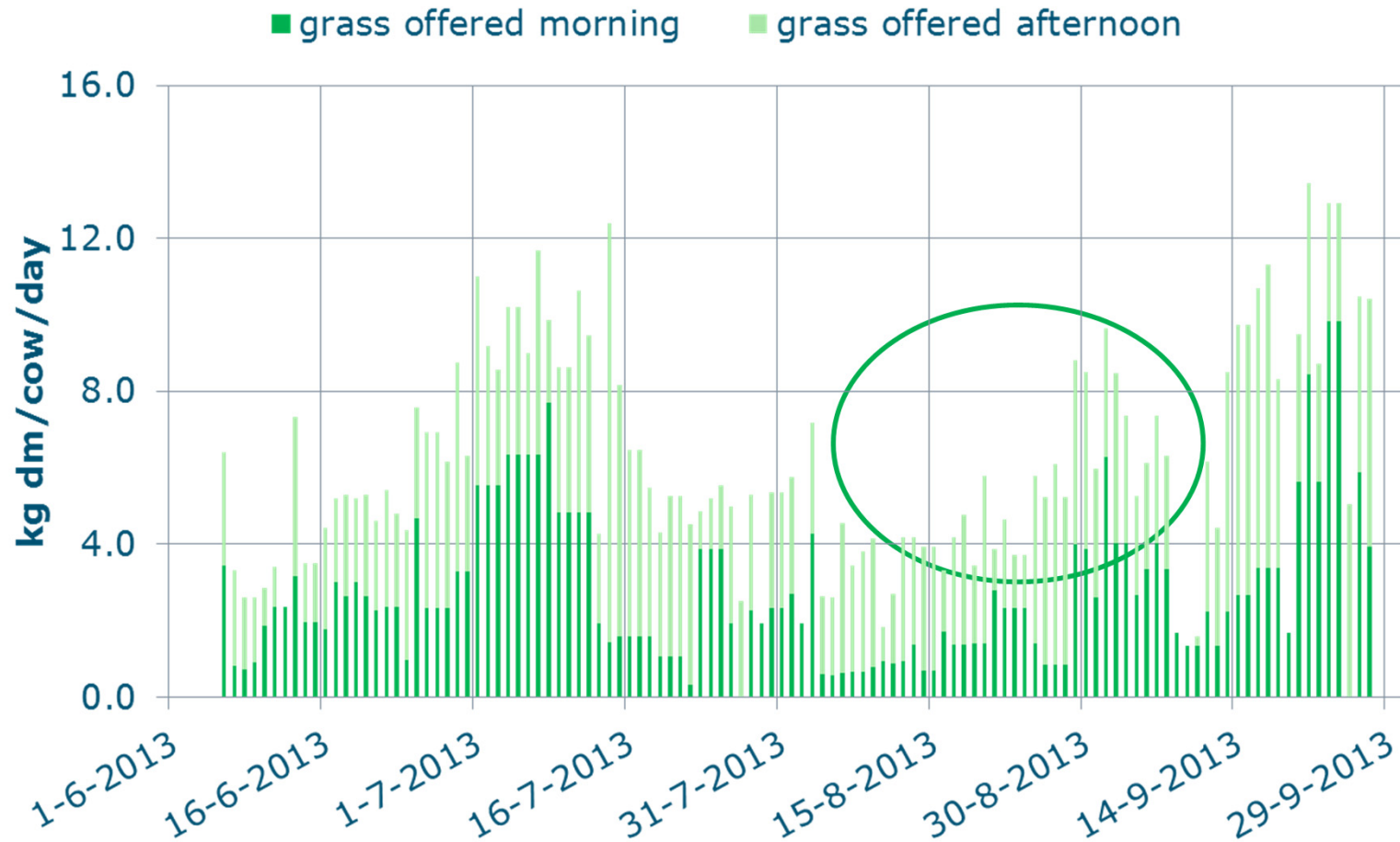
# Effect of feeding management

## Daily feed intake

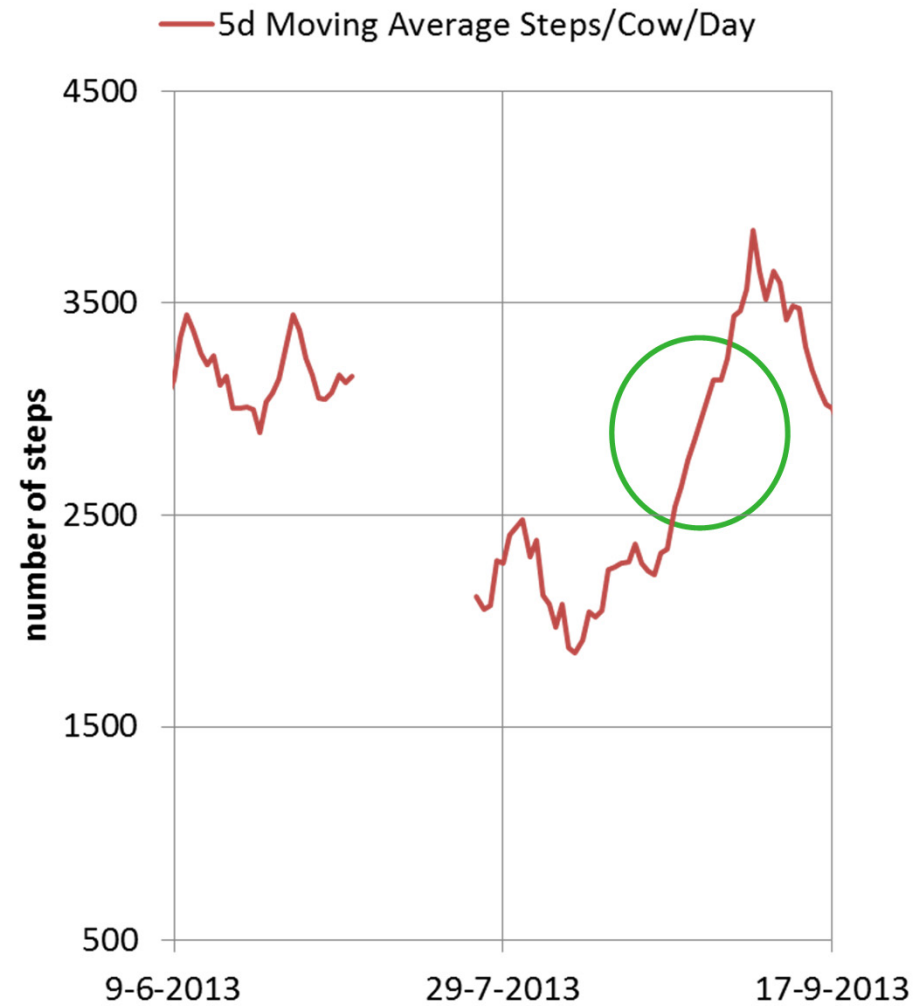
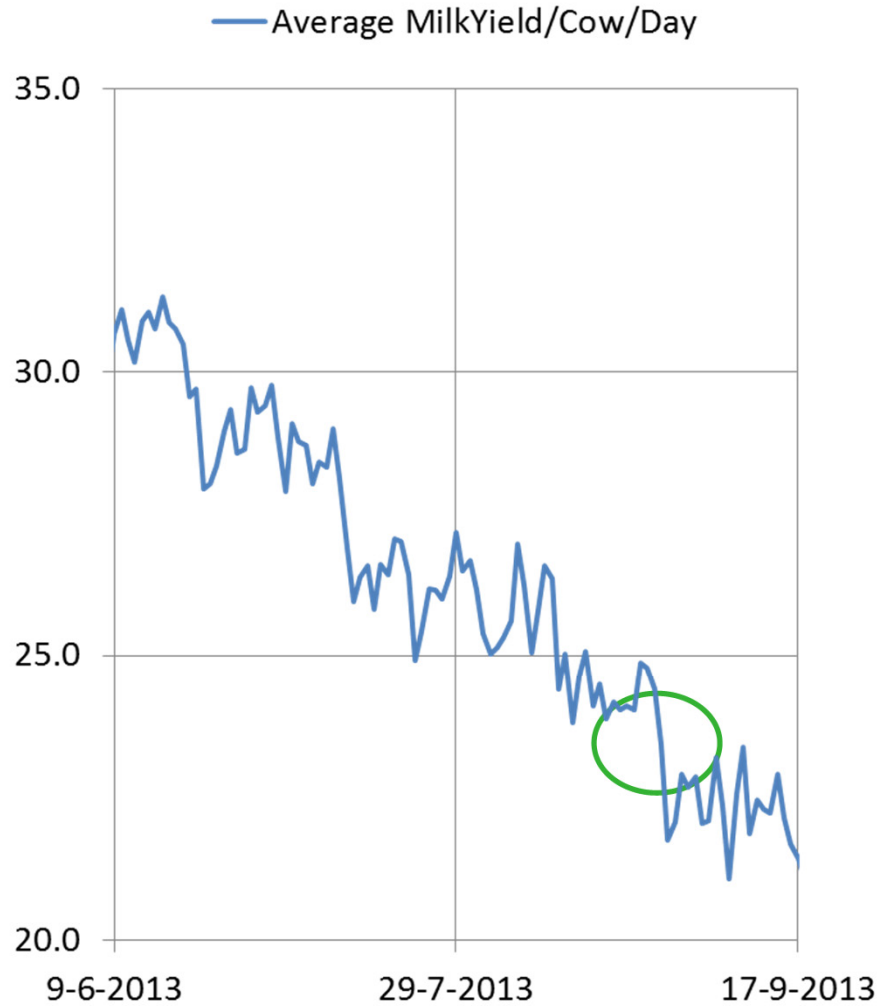


# Effect of grazing management

## Daily grass allowance



# Effects of management and weather



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# Conclusions for herd level

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- Sensor information

- Early detection of effects of weather conditions and feeding/grazing management on cow behaviour and milk yield are realistic
- **Question?** What to do when information signals lower activity and milk yield?
  - Increase supplementary feed in barn !
    - Detrimental effect would be less grazing
      - **Solution:** Improve grassland management
- *Have always good quality fresh grass available*

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# Conclusions individual cow level

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- Heat detection
  - Sensitivity and specificity are too low
  - Currently used sensor information and detection models need further development
    - Other sensors?
    - Better models?

Thank you for your attention !!

