

# Application of GPS to monitor cattle behaviour and pasture use in European Alpine regions



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66<sup>th</sup> EAAP annual meeting, Warsaw, 31<sup>th</sup> August - 4<sup>th</sup> September 2015

# Introduction: The current situation in Alpine farming

- **Overview of Alpine farms**

- App. 28,700 farms
- 1,780,000 cattle; 1,566,000 sheep and goats

- **Workload**

- Compared to lowlands higher workload (e.g. no fences)
- Work with animals accounts app. 70 % of the total labour input
- Search of cattle can take a whole day



**Decrease of livestock units**  
**Pasture succession..**



# Aims of the study

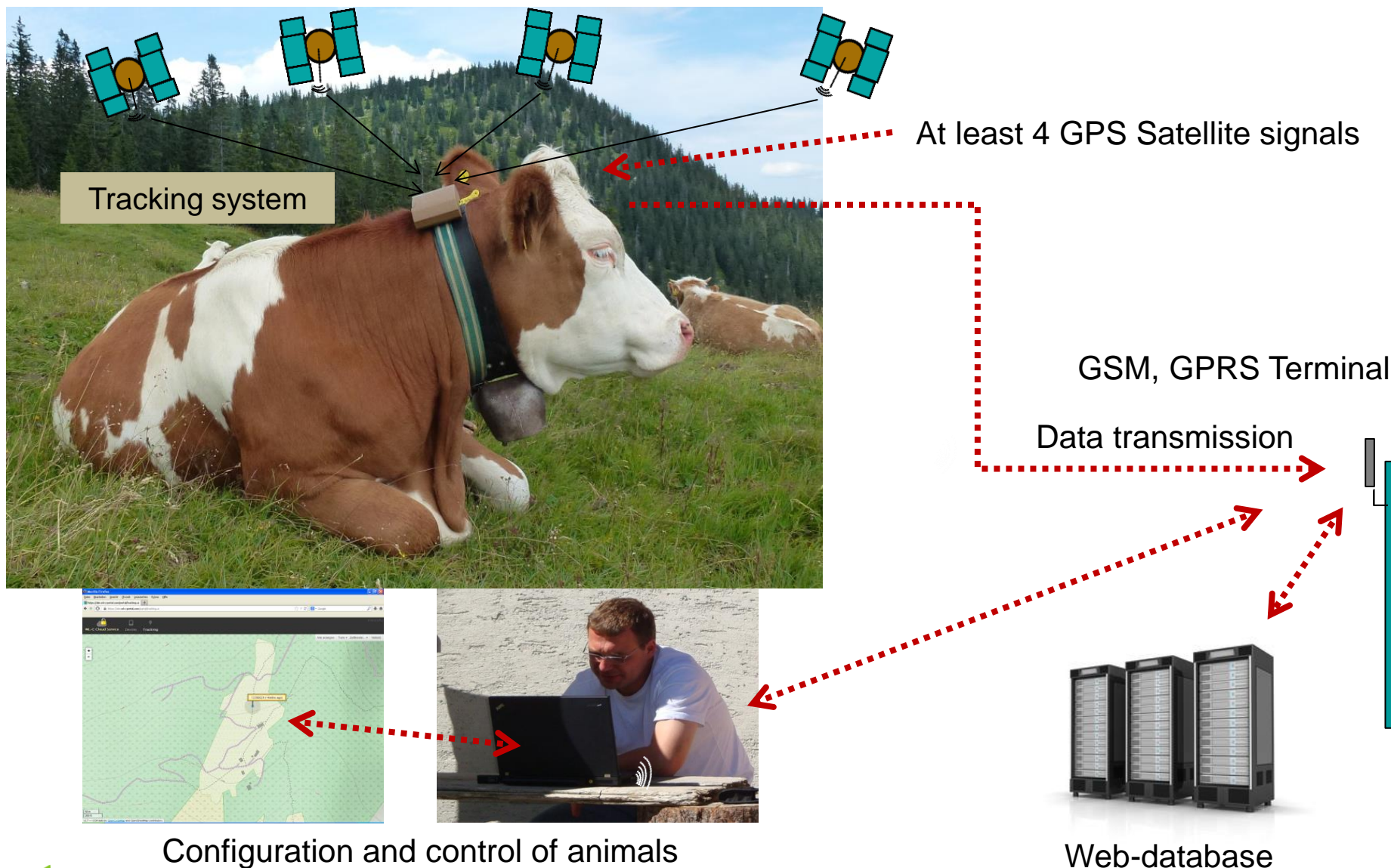
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- **Usage of modern techniques (GPS + GSM) to optimize the farm management in Alpine regions**

➡ **Development of cattle tracking system for Alpine areas including decision-support software tools**

- I. Monitoring of pasture use on Alpine farms
- II. Analysis of cattle movement patterns based on GPS data
- III. Recognition of cattle behaviour

# Materials and Methods: GPS tracking system



# Materials and Methods

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## I. Monitoring of pasture use

- GPS data of cattle from 3 Alpine farms over 2 pasture seasons

## II. Cattle movement patterns based on GPS data

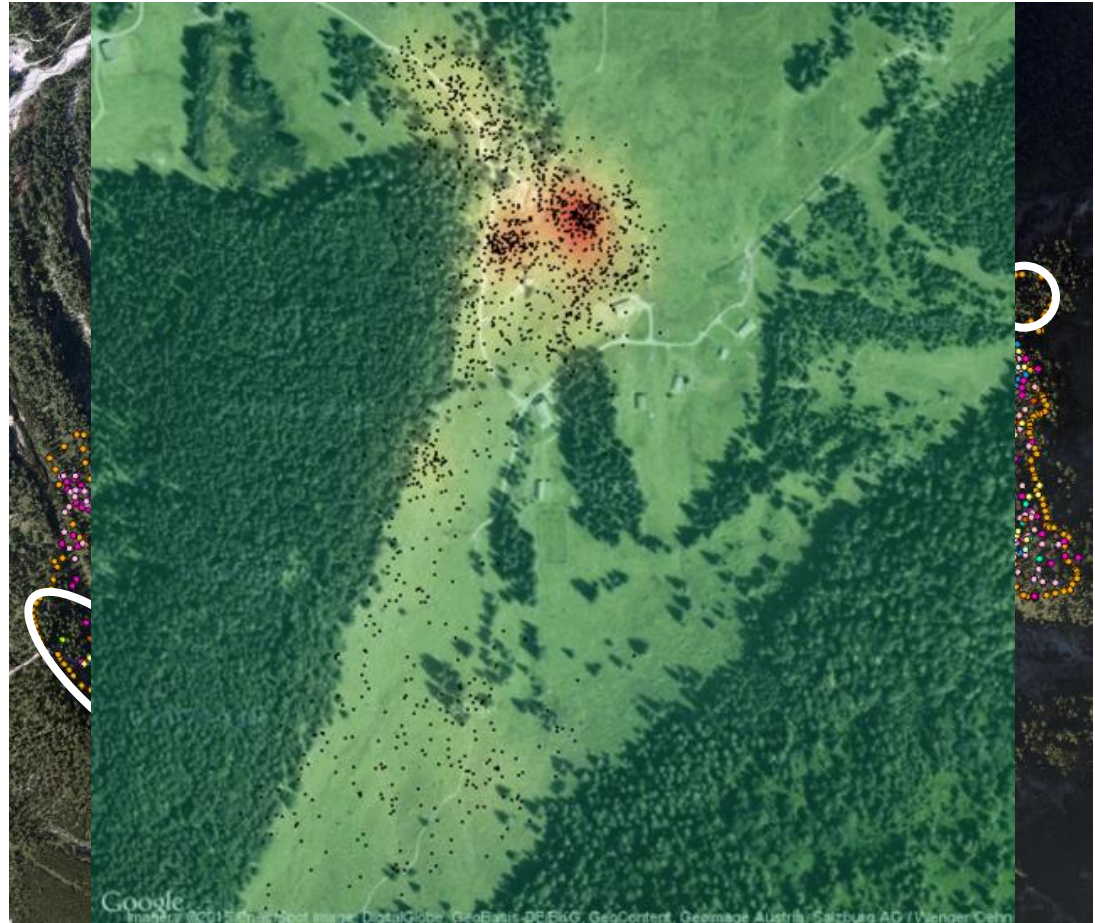
- GPS data from 6 heifers over 18 days, 14 h/day, 5 min GPS interval
- Dataset subsampled from 5 to 240 min GPS interval
- Distance walked by each heifer calculated based on GPS interval
- Correlation analysis ( $r_s$ ) between successive distances pairs

## III. Recognition of cattle behaviour

- GPS data from 9 heifers over 7 days, 1 and 5 min GPS interval
- Behavioural observation based on Time-sampling, 8 h/day, 5 min interval
- 8 behavioural classes observed, 4 behavioural classes in final analysis (“walking”, “grazing”, “standing” and lying”)
- Calculation of distance walked and turn angle of each heifer → adehabitatLT package in R
- Identification of the differences among the classes of behaviour scores → Wilcoxon rank sum test

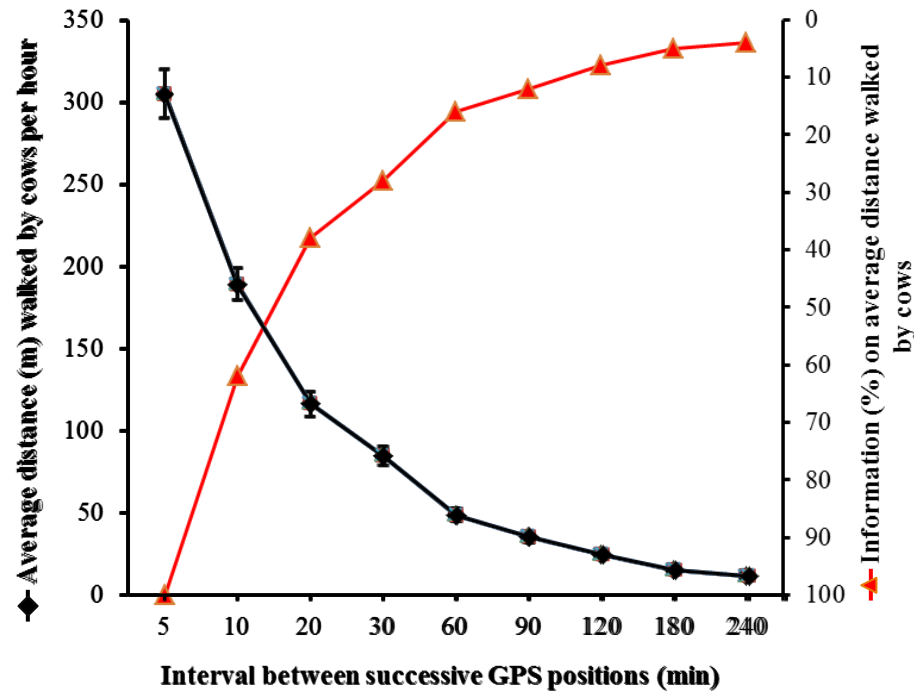
# Results: I. Monitoring of pasture use

- Earlier recognition of non-grazed pasture areas based on GPS data → prevention of succession and degradation
- Identification of pasture areas with higher concentration of activity
- Potential for optimization of pasture management



## Results: II. Cattle movement patterns based on GPS data

- Influence of GPS time interval on interpretation of animal movement data and further behaviour analyses

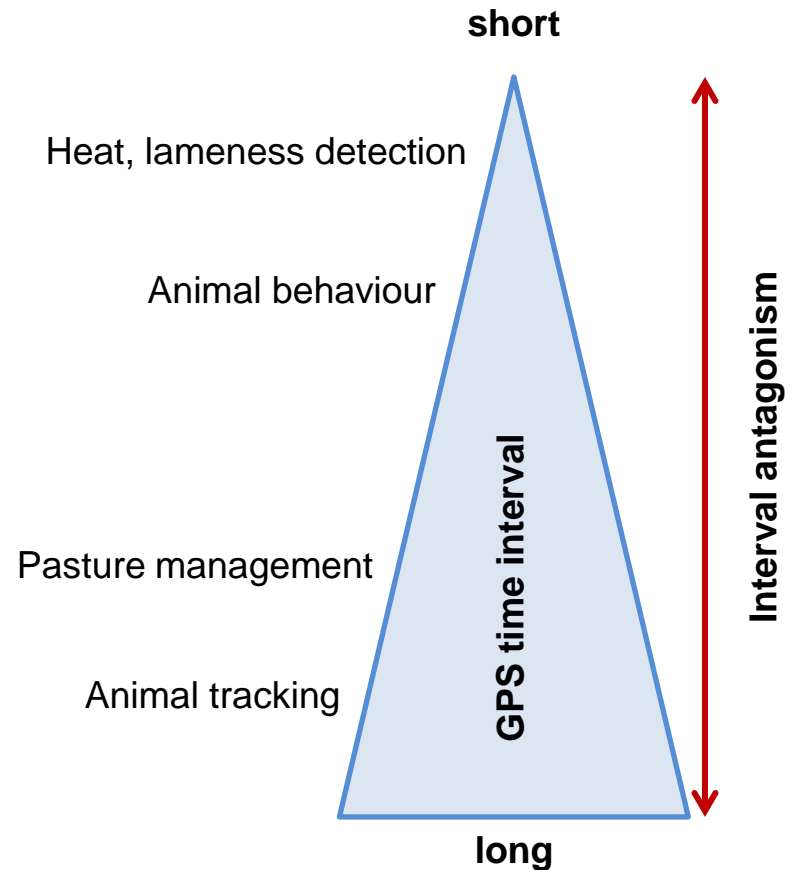


- 38 % less information by increasing interval from 5 to 10 min
- Only 16 % of information left by 60 min interval



## Results: II. Cattle movement patterns based on GPS data

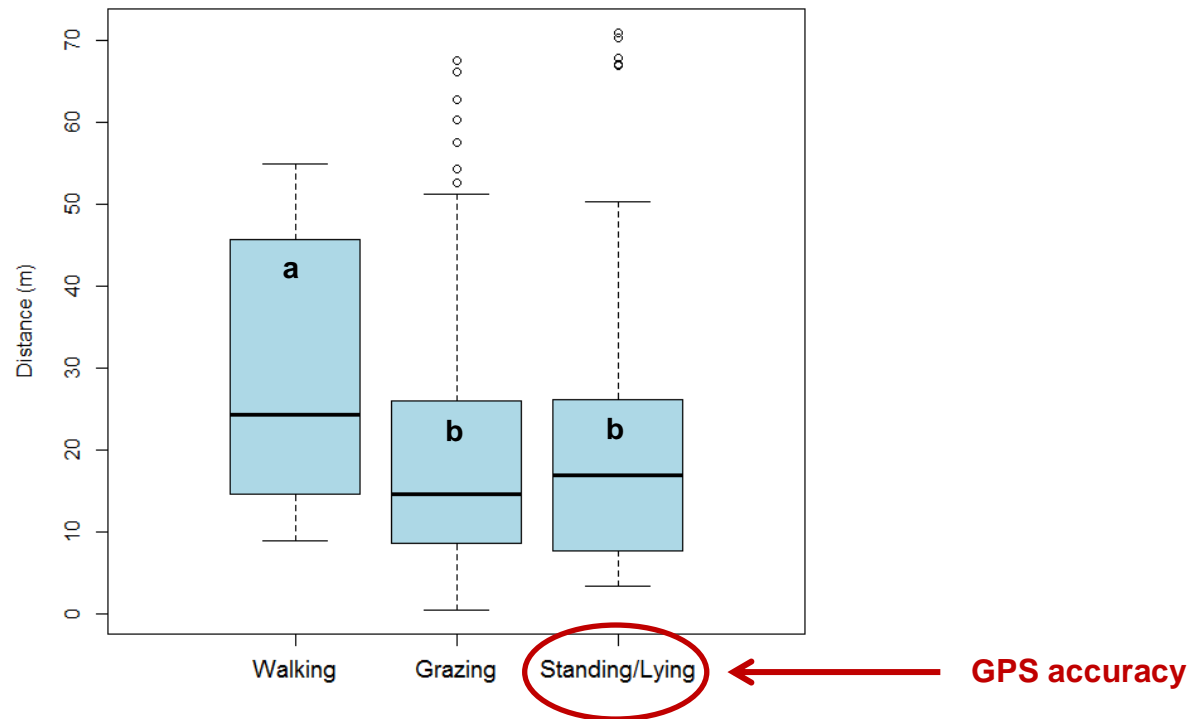
- Optimal GPS sampling interval is crucial for interpretation of results
- Data collection in short time intervals with subsampling for further analyses?
- Short time intervals → higher data transmission costs, shorter battery life



# Results: III. Recognition of cattle behaviour

- Identification of behaviour based on spatial movement patterns

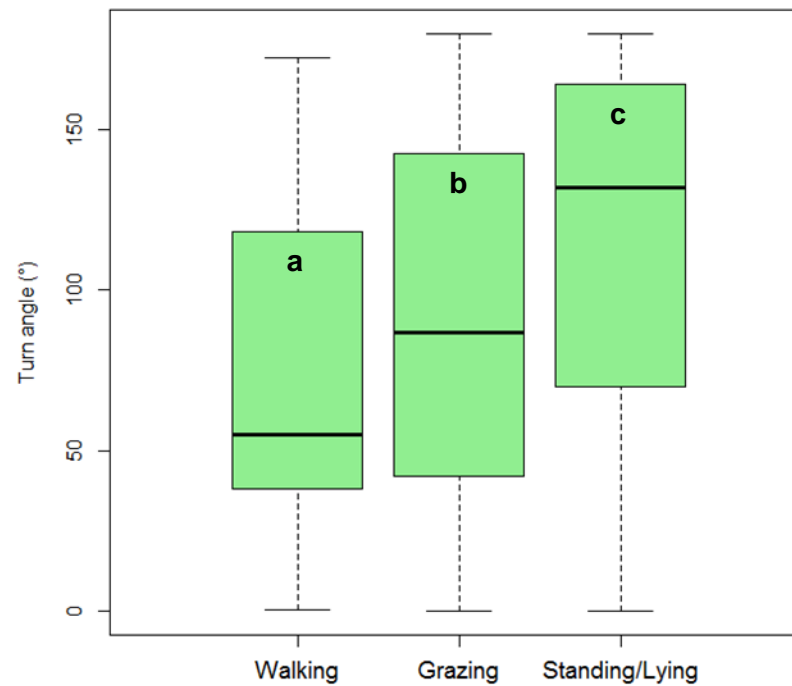
## Distance walked (m) based on 1 min GPS interval in different behavioural classes



a,b  $P \leq 0.05$

# Results: III. Recognition of cattle behaviour

## Turn angle (°) based on 5 min GPS interval in different behavioural classes



a,b,c P≤0.05

# Conclusions and Perspectives

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- **Conclusions:**
  - Potential for optimization of pasture management and workload using GPS tracking system
  - Sampling frequency of GPS positions is crucial for further analyses related to animal activity and movement
  - Animal behaviour such as walking, grazing and standing/lying could be distinguished based on GPS data basis
- **Perspectives:**
  - Recognition of a wider spectrum of behavioural data ➡ additional information from other sensors needed
  - Development of classification algorithms for heat and lameness detection

**Thank you for your attention!**

