

Management application of activity monitoring in grazing beef cows



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Beef production

Developing countries

- 75% of world cattle population
- Meat production under 45%
- High sensitivity to environmental conditions



Developed countries

- 25% of world cattle population
- Meat production over 55%
- Lower sensitivity to environmental conditions



Low inputs

Beef cattle in Israel

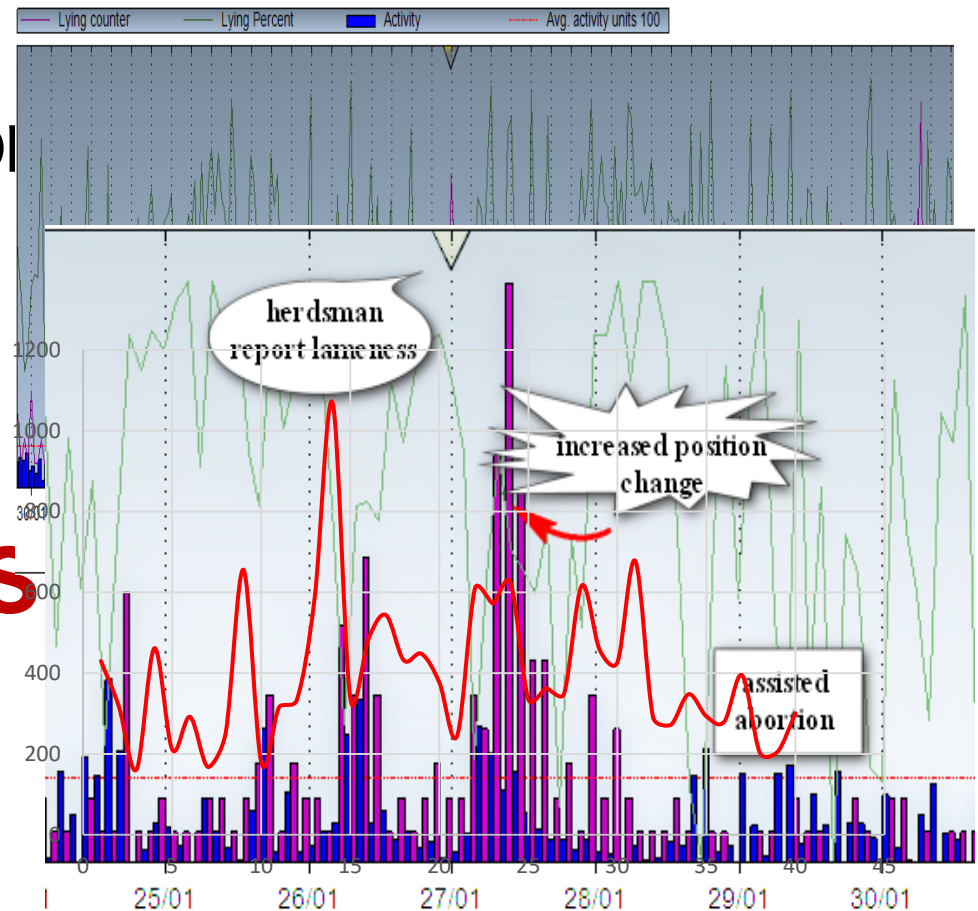
- NS in world population and production
- Transition zone
- Semi intensive management:
 - ✓ Food additives
 - ✓ Health management
 - ✓ Control
 - ✓ Field studies – Technology development

High inputs



Long range activity monitoring in pasture:

- Estrous detection
- Calf distress
- Lameness
- **Social status**



Social research hypothesis:

Activity patterns reflect the measure of freedom each cow has to choose her individual behaviour within the herd



Research goal

Apply activity monitoring as a management tool addressing the individual cow's social needs



Materials & methods

❖ Animals:

- ❖ 140 cows: 78 primiparous, 62 multiparous
- ❖ 44 kins (mothers and daughters), 96 non kins

❖ Tracking system:

- ❖ Track A))) cow system
- ❖ Long range transmitting tags range: 200-1000m appx.
- ❖ Real-time data transfer
- ❖ Data: Activity, posture, change of posture (bouts)
- ❖ Day & night observations
- ❖ Positive interactions: Proximity, grooming



Results

- **Observed herd behavior seemed repetitive**
- **Data analysis showed highly variable activity**

	Average	SD	CV
Daily activity	145	80	55%
6:00-7:00 Activity	217	41	20%
Range of 22 hrs	19 - 267		41% - 190%

- **Non routine individual behaviours passed unobserved (excluding heat and health)**

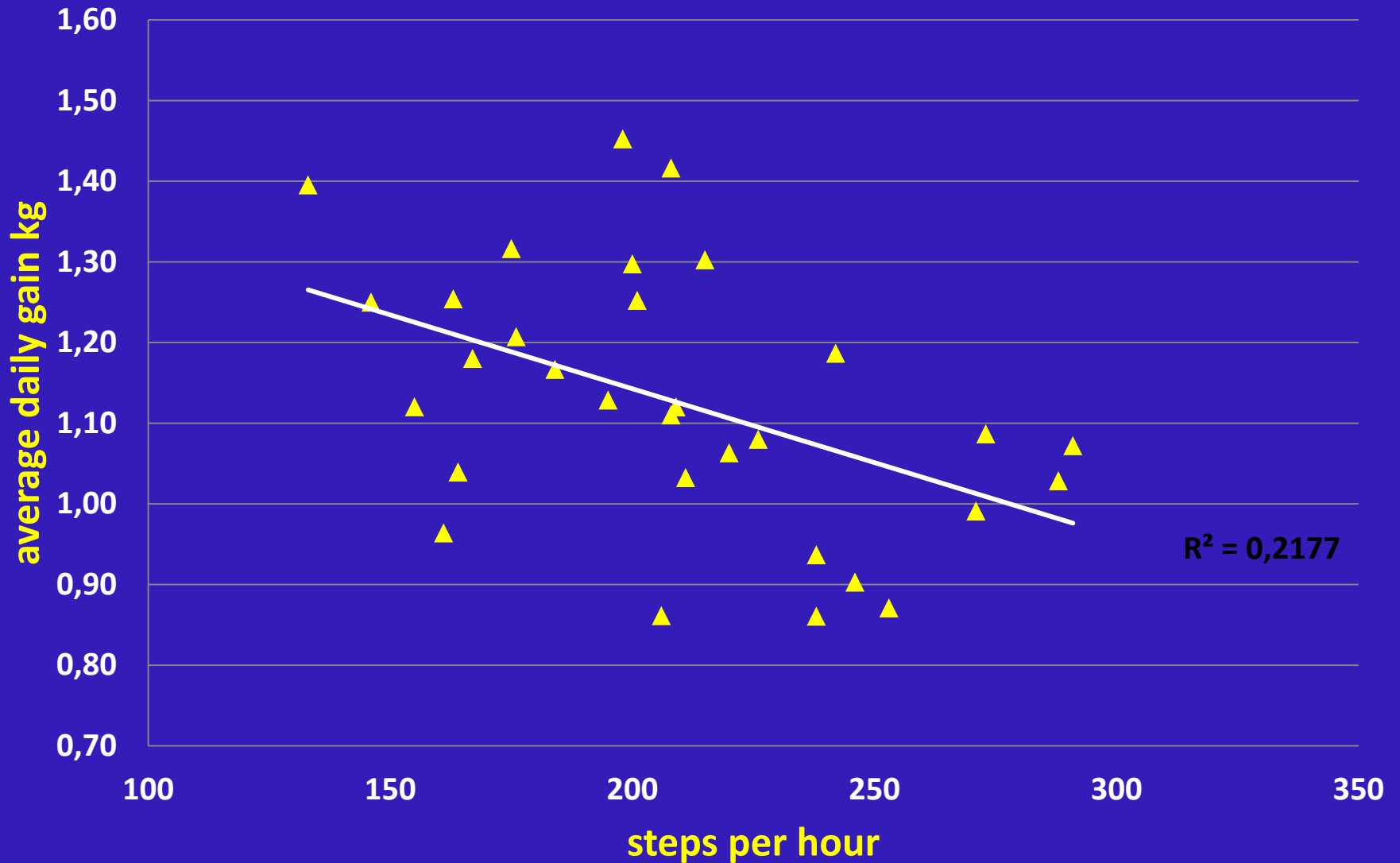
Comparative data analysis

#	Average non kins	Average kins	Average young	Average adult
N	96	44	78	62
Positive interactions	45 d	97 c	47 b	80 a
Average 6-7 am activity	252 c	290 c	320 b	194 a
Average noon rest activity	132 c	138 c	163 b	97 a
ADG weaning calf	1.09 b	1.21 a	1.04 b	1.19 a

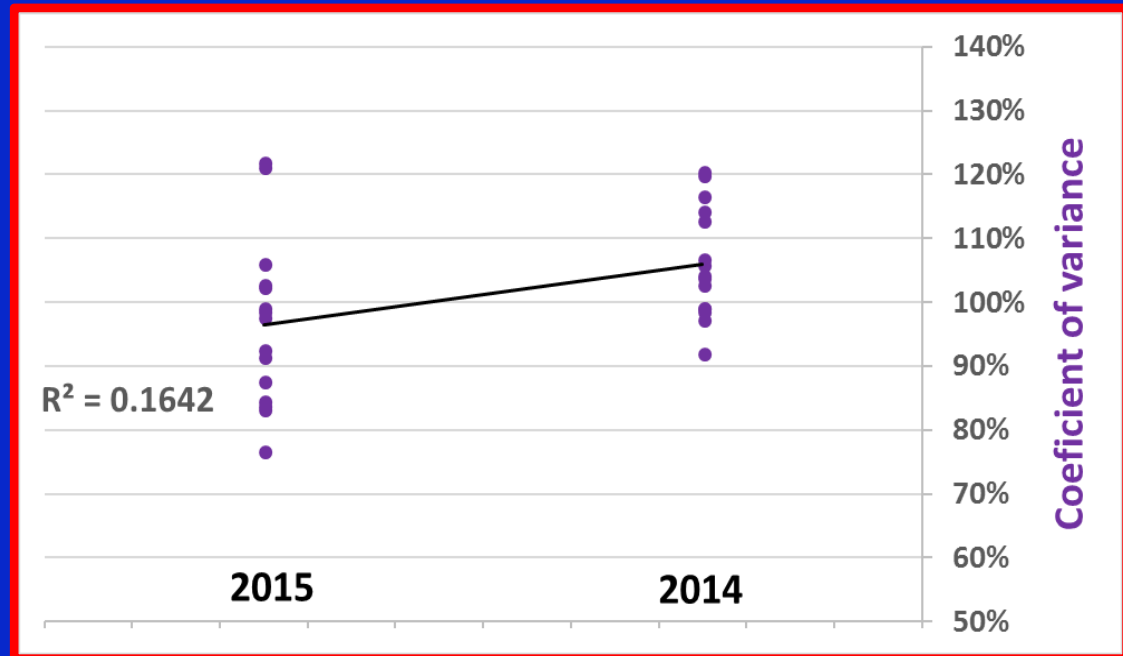
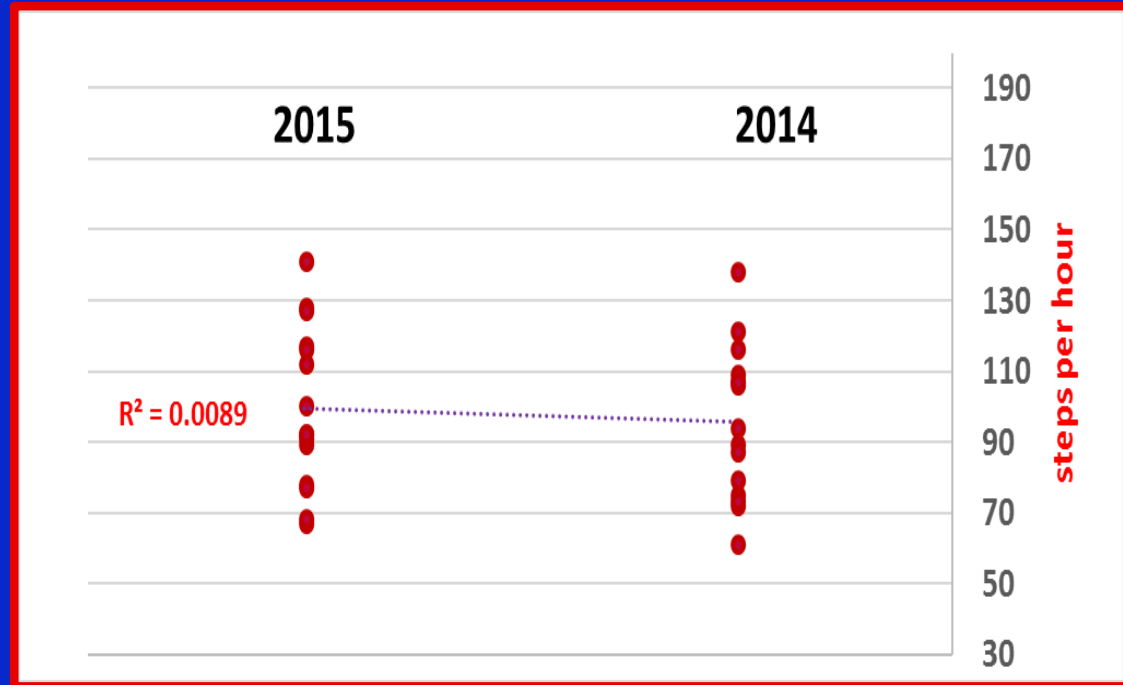
Refining...

#	Young and non kins	Young and kins	Adult and non kins	Adult and kins
N	58	20	38	24
Positive interactions	35 d	83 c	61 b	110 a
Average 6-7 am activity	258 b	267 b	191 a	198 a
Average noon rest activity	143 b	146 b	94 a	101.2 a
ADG weaning calf	1.00 b	1.22 a	1.18 a	1.2 a

Activity effect on production



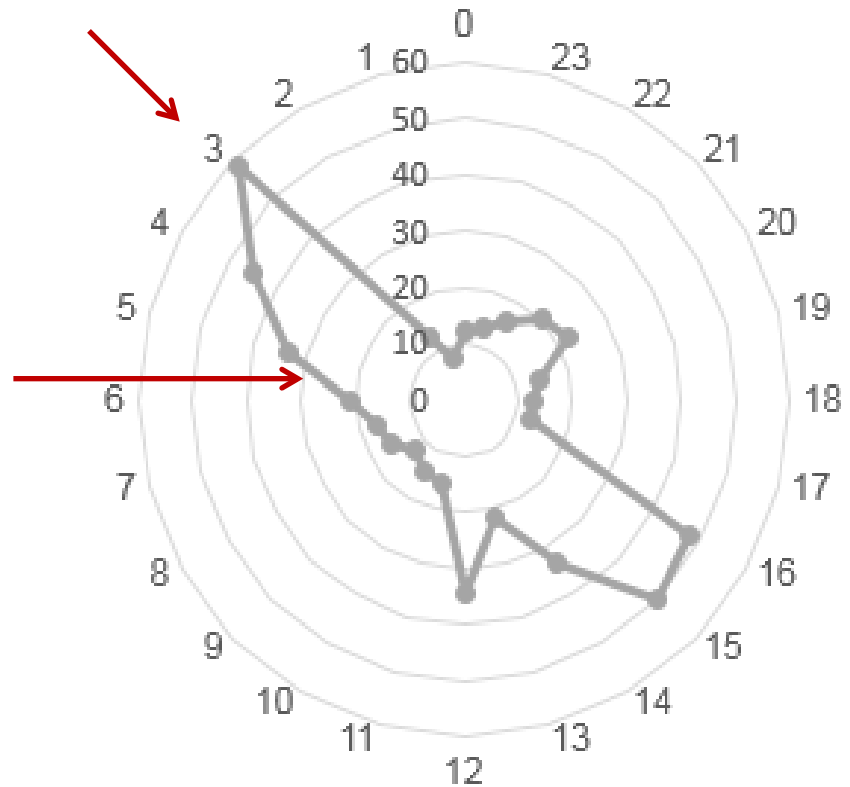
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Distance and activity

cv	stdv	av	hour
65%	60	92	0:00
109%	77	70	1:00
146%	42	29	2:00
190%	36	19	3:00
137%	38	28	4:00
52%	76	148	5:00
41%	107	260	6:00
39%	103	267	7:00
37%	91	244	8:00
36%	84	233	9:00
44%	83	189	10:00
69%	99	143	11:00
85%	72	85	12:00
90%	57	63	13:00
82%	66	80	14:00
76%	123	161	15:00
55%	116	210	16:00
55%	132	239	17:00
49%	127	262	18:00
44%	106	238	19:00
70%	80	114	20:00
120%	63	52	21:00
105%	92	88	22:00
85%	84	98	23:00

Median – distance between samples



Conclusions

- High variability in most activity parameters – individual continuous monitoring is essential
- Conservative patterns express essential needs in time and space
- Fluctuations in them suggest constraints
- Kinship has a significant effect on welfare and production
- Location monitoring may shed more light on the essence of activity (idle or directional walking, grazing, dispersing or crowding etc.)
- Regrouping low ranking cows can serve as a management solution

Acknowledgements

- The Israeli extension service
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- All creatures – high and low ranking



Thank you!

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