Institute of Animal Breeding & Husbandry Christian-Albrechts-University, Kiel

Automated assessing of social networks and daily barn activities of dairy cows from video surveillance

Jennifer Salau, Joachim Krieter

Institute of Animal Breeding & Husbandry, CAU Kiel

70th Annual Meeting of the European Federation of Animal Science Ghent, Belgium, $26^{\rm th}$ Aug $-30^{\rm th}$ Aug 2019

Session 25, Abstract number 31118, jsalau@tierzucht.uni-kiel.de



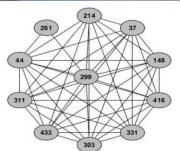
Kiel University

Faculty of Agricultural and Nutritional Science

Institute of Animal Breeding and Husbandry









Introduction & motivation

AIM: Analysis of daily barn activities



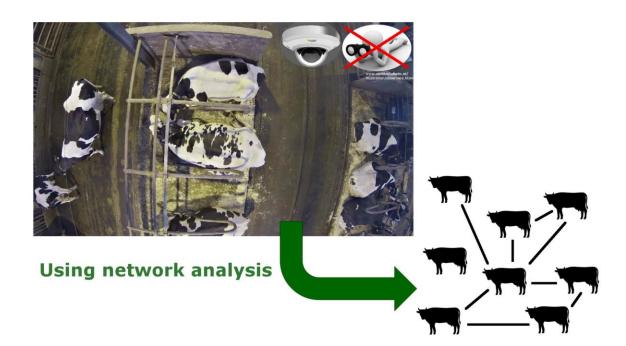
Introduction & motivation

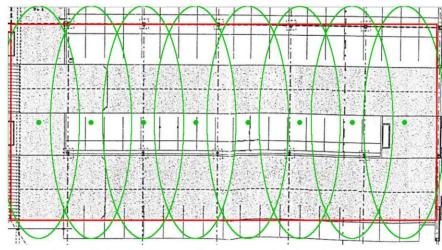
AIM: Analysis of daily barn activities automated and without a human observer



Introduction & motivation

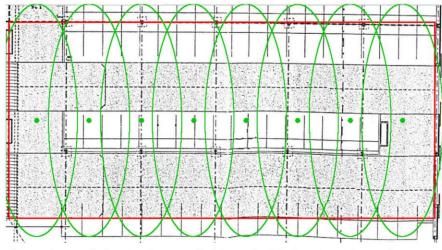
AIM: Analysis of daily barn activities automated and without a human observer





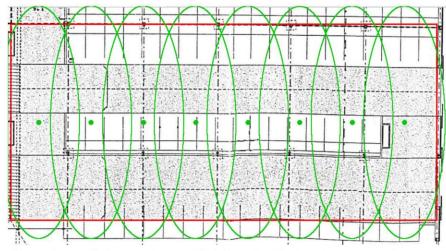
Chamber of Agriculture, Schleswig-Holstein, Futterkamp

• Rectangular barn area, 12 m x 26 m



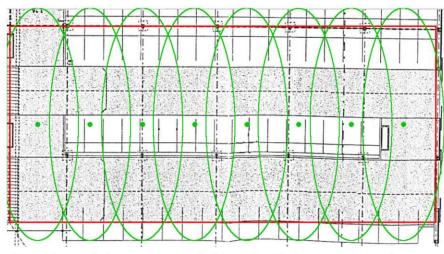
Chamber of Agriculture, Schleswig-Holstein, Futterkamp

- Rectangular barn area, 12 m x 26 m
- Eight surveillance cameras AXIS M3046-V covering the complete barn



Chamber of Agriculture, Schleswig-Holstein, Futterkamp

- Rectangular barn area, 12 m x 26 m
- Eight surveillance cameras AXIS M3046-V covering the complete barn
- 36 Holstein Friesian cows, 1^{st} to 8^{th} laction (2.2 \pm 1.2)



Chamber of Agriculture, Schleswig-Holstein, Futterkamp

- Rectangular barn area, 12 m x 26 m
- Eight surveillance cameras AXIS M3046-V covering the complete barn
- 36 Holstein Friesian cows, 1^{st} to 8^{th} laction (2.2 \pm 1.2)
- Recording between morning and afternoon milking

Network analysis has become a valuable tool in animal science

- Network analysis has become a valuable tool in animal science
- Provides many parameters to analyse herd structure and animal interactions

- Network analysis has become a valuable tool in animal science
- Provides many parameters to analyse herd structure and animal interactions
- Networks consist of nodes and edges

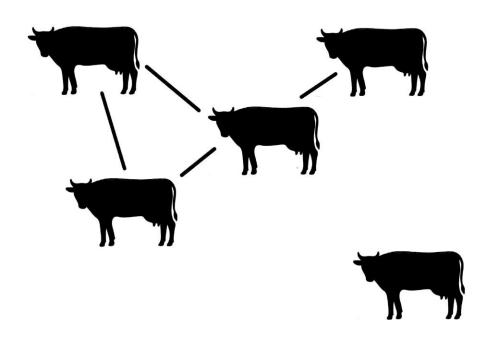
- Network analysis has become a valuable tool in animal science
- Provides many parameters to analyse herd structure and animal interactions
- Networks consist of nodes and edges
- In contact/social networks: Animals \longleftrightarrow Nodes, Contacts \longleftrightarrow Edges

- Network analysis has become a valuable tool in animal science
- Provides many parameters to analyse herd structure and animal interactions
- Networks consist of nodes and edges
- In contact/social networks: Animals \longleftrightarrow Nodes, Contacts \longleftrightarrow Edges
 - Contacts were derived visually from the recording of 21st February 2019

- Network analysis has become a valuable tool in animal science
- Provides many parameters to analyse herd structure and animal interactions
- Networks consist of nodes and edges
- In contact/social networks: Animals \longleftrightarrow Nodes, Contacts \longleftrightarrow Edges
 - Contacts were derived visually from the recording of 21st February 2019
 - Two time windows of 15 minutes length: 9-9:15 am and 3-3:15 pm

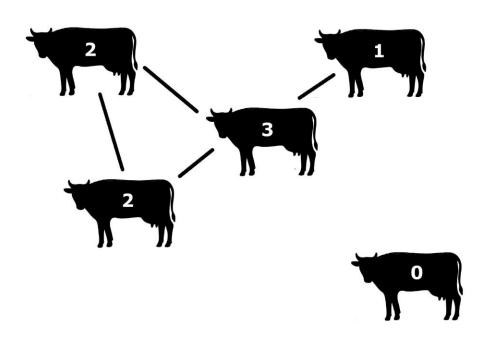
- Network analysis has become a valuable tool in animal science
- Provides many parameters to analyse herd structure and animal interactions
- Networks consist of nodes and edges
- In contact/social networks: Animals \longleftrightarrow Nodes, Contacts \longleftrightarrow Edges
 - Contacts were derived visually from the recording of 21st February 2019
 - Two time windows of 15 minutes length: 9-9:15 am and 3-3:15 pm
 - Contact definition:
 Cows positioned with their heads within approx. one head's length

Material & methods - Network parameter: Degree

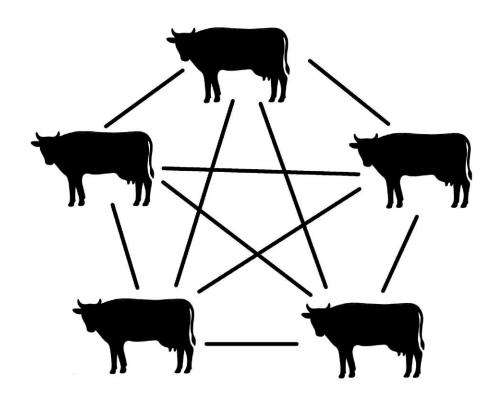


• Degree of a node: Number of edges

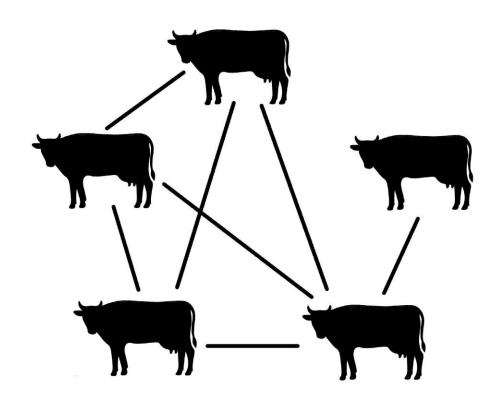
Material & methods - Network parameter: Degree



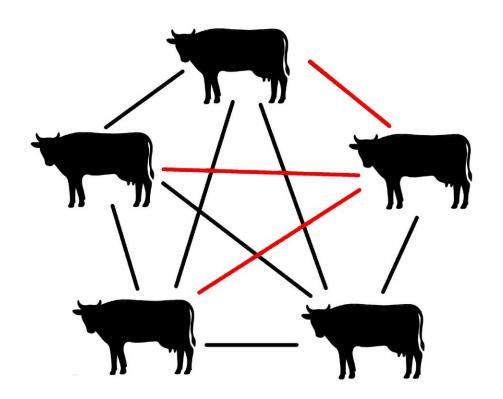
• Degree of a node: Number of edges



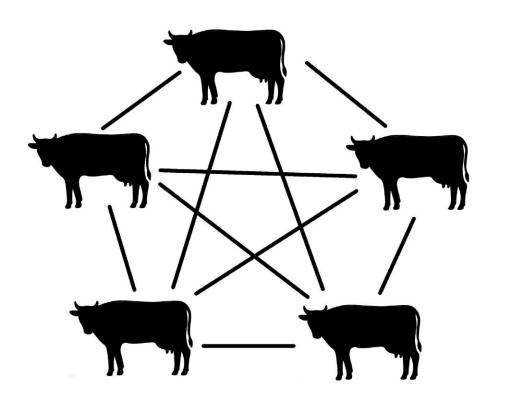
• Clique: **Fully** connected component



- Clique: **Fully** connected component
- Difference to connected component
 - No edges missing

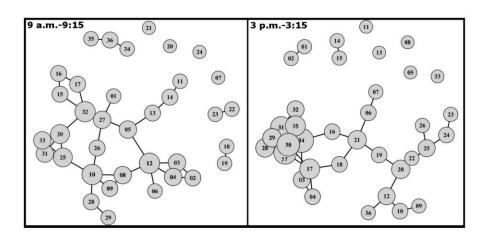


- Clique: **Fully** connected component
- Difference to connected component
 - No edges missing
 - Every node is connected to every other node



- Clique: **Fully** connected component
- Difference to connected component
 - No edges missing
 - Every node is connected to every other node
- Parameters to analyse the clique structure
 - Size of largest clique
 - Number of cliques \geq 3 cows

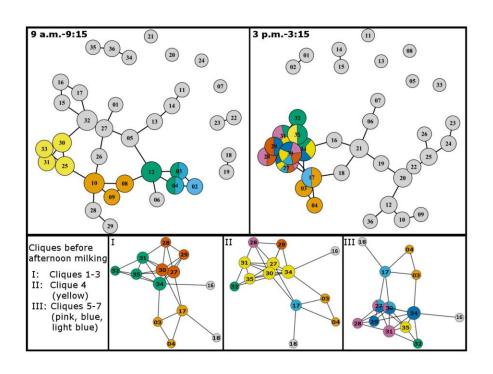
Analysis of contact networks



Degree

- Ranging from 0 to 5 (2.1 \pm 1.4)
- Ranging from 0 to 8 (2.5 \pm 2.1)

Analysis of contact networks



Degree

- Ranging from 0 to 5 (2.1 \pm 1.4)
- Ranging from 0 to 8 (2.5 \pm 2.1)

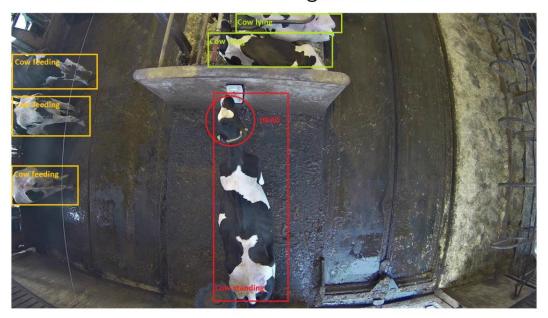
Cliques

- Number of cliques ≥ 3 cows: 4
 Size of largest clique: 4
- Number of cliques ≥ 3 cows: 7
 Size of largest clique: 5



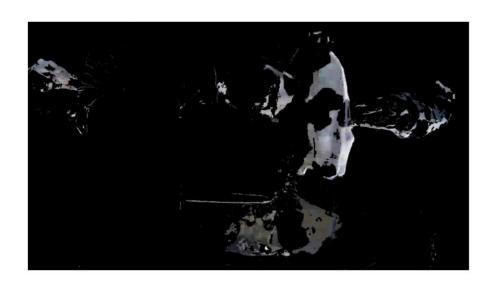
Automated object recognition

A reliable automated cow recognition is needed:



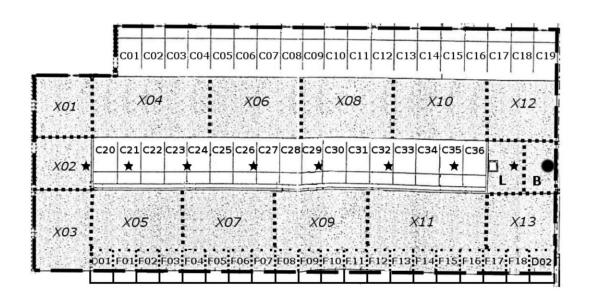
⇒ As a start: Detection of moving objects

Motion detection



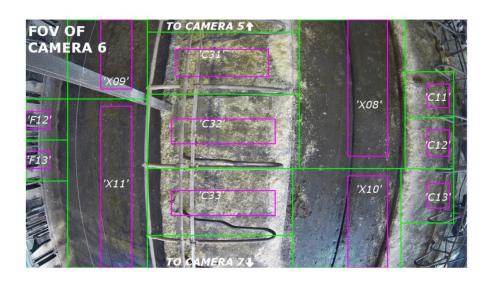
- Modelling image background from the first images
- Subtraction of background model
 - \Rightarrow Moving objects remain as image foreground
- Keep only moving objects of a predefined size

Motion detection – Partition of the barn



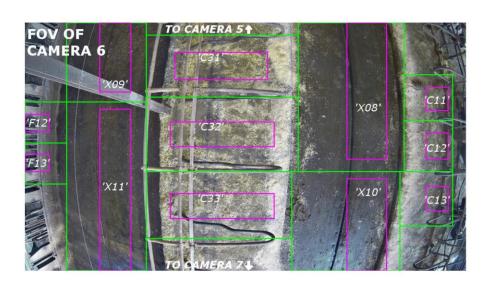
- Barn was divided into areas
 - Lying cubicles
 - Feeding-/Drinking places
 - Running area partitioned into rectangles

Motion detection – Space-Usage-Pattern



- Transfer partition to field of view (FOV) of the cameras
 - Avoiding contradictory results of motion detection
 - Lying cubicles/feeding places mapped to only one camera

Motion detection – Space-Usage-Pattern



- Transfer partition to field of view (FOV) of the cameras
 - Avoiding contradictory results of motion detection
 - Lying cubicles/feeding places mapped to only one camera

Apply motion detection to detect the areas with cow activity

 \implies Space-Usage-Pattern

Analysis of Space-Usage-Pattern

Day	Hour	X01	X02 ···
T	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.011 · · ·
	9 am-10 am	0.006	0.010 · · ·
	10 am-11 am	0.009	0.011 · · ·
3rd of April	11 am-12 am	0.008	0.010 · · ·
	12 am-1 pm	0.013	0.004 · · ·
	1 pm-2 pm	0.010	0.004 · · ·
T	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.013 · · ·
	9 am-10 am	0.004	0.007 · · ·
	10 am-11 am	0.008	0.003 · · ·
4th of April	11 am-12 am	0.006	0.001 · · ·
	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·
	1 pm-2 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·
5th of April	8 am-9 am	0.005	0.007 · · ·
:	;	:	1 1
		:	: :
T	11 am-12 am	0.011	0.014 · · ·
30th of June	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.009 · · ·
	1 pm-2 pm	0.004	0.003 · · ·

- Motion detection applied to recordings
 - 3rd to 7th of April, 8 am to 2 pm
 - 26th to 30th of June, 8 am to 2 pm
- Data set organised by day and hour

Space-Usage-Pattern of each hour: Proportionate usage of total barn per area

Day	Hour	X01	X02 · · ·	
T	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.011 · · · · .	
	9 am-10 am	0.006	0.010 · · ·	ions
3rd of April	10 am-11 am	0.009	0.011 · · ·	rrelat hour
Sid of April	11 am-12 am	0.008	0.010 · · ·	Pearson correlations between hours
	12 am-1 pm	0.013	0.004 · · ·	Pear
	1 pm-2 pm	0.010	0.004 · · ·	
Ţ	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.013 · · ·	
	9 am-10 am	0.004	0.007 · · ·	
4th of April	10 am-11 am	0.008	0.003 · · ·	
4th of April	11 am-12 am	0.006	0.001 · · ·	
	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·	
	1 pm-2 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·	
5th of April	8 am-9 am	0.005	0.007 · · ·	
:	:	:	1 1	
1		:		
Ť	11 am-12 am	0.011	0.014 · · ·	

30th of June 12 am-1 pm 0.002 0.009 · · ·

- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day

Day	Hour	X01	X02 ···
	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.011 · · · · · .
	9 am-10 am	0.006	0.010 · · · · g
3rd of April	10 am-11 am	0.009	Pearson correlations Determine the correlations perween pours Determine the correlations perween pours
	11 am-12 am	0.008	0.010 ··· 010.0
	12 am-1 pm	0.013	Pear. Pear. Pear.
	1 pm-2 pm	0.010	0.004 · · ·
T	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.013 · · ·
4th of April	9 am-10 am	0.004	0.007 · · ·
	10 am-11 am	0.008	0.003 · · ·
	11 am-12 am	0.006	0.001 · · ·
	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·
	1 pm-2 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·
5th of April	8 am-9 am	0.005	0.007 · · ·
:	:	:	: :
:	:	:	
Ť	11 am-12 am	0.011	0.014 · · ·
30th of June	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.009 · · ·
	1 pm-2 pm	0.004	0.003 · · ·

- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day

Day	Hour	X01	X02 · · ·
	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.011 · · · · · ·
	9 am-10 am	0.006	0.010 · · · · 8
3rd of April	10 am-11 am	0.009	Pearson correlations Detween hours Detween hours
Jac of Hpm	11 am-12 am	0.008	0.010 · · · · · 010.0
	12 am-1 pm	0.013	Pear. Pear.
	1 pm-2 pm	0.010	0.004 · · ·
4th of April	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.013 · · ·
	9 am-10 am	0.004	0.007 · · ·
	10 am-11 am	0.008	0.003 · · ·
	11 am-12 am	0.006	0.001 · · ·
	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·
	1 pm-2 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·
5th of April	8 am-9 am	0.005	0.007 · · ·
:	1		1 1
	:	:	
Ţ	11 am-12 am	0.011	0.014 · · ·
30th of June	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.009 · · ·
	1 pm-2 pm	0.004	0.003 · · ·

- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day

Day	Hour	X01	X02 ···
	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.011 · · · · · · · ·
	9 am-10 am	0.006	0.010 ··· gg g
3rd of April	10 am-11 am	0.009	010.0 010.0 010.0 010.0 010.0 010.0 010.0
Sid of April	11 am-12 am	0.008	0.010 ··· ost
	12 am-1 pm	0.013	Pear Pear
	1 pm-2 pm	0.010	0.004 · · ·
T	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.013 · · ·
	9 am-10 am	0.004	0.007 · · ·
4th of April	10 am-11 am	0.008	0.003 · · ·
4th of April	11 am-12 am	0.006	0.001 · · ·
	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·
	1 pm-2 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·
5th of April	8 am-9 am	0.005	0.007 · · ·
:		:	: :

30th of June 12 am-1 pm 0.002 0.009 · · ·

- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day

Day	Hour	X01	X02 ···
3rd of April 1	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.011 · · · · · · · ·
	9 am-10 am	0.006	0.010 · · · g
	10 am-11 am	0.009	0.010 10.00
	11 am-12 am	0.008	0.010 · · · 010.0
	12 am-1 pm	0.013	Dear 400.0
	1 pm-2 pm	0.010	0.004 · · · · · · ·
T	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.013 · · ·

Ī	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.013 · · ·
	9 am-10 am	0.004	0.007 · · ·
4th of April	10 am-11 am	0.008	0.003 · · ·
4th of April	11 am-12 am	0.006	0.001 · · ·
	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·
	1 pm-2 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·
5th of April	8 am-9 am	0.005	0.007 · · ·
:	;		1 1
:	1	:	: :
T	11 am-12 am	0.011	0.014 · · ·
30th of June	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.009 · · ·
	$1~\mathrm{pm}\text{-}2~\mathrm{pm}$	0.004	0.003 · · ·

- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day

Day	Hour	X01	X02 · · ·
	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.011 · · · · · · · · ·
	9 am-10 am	0.006	0.010 · · · · dig
3rd of April	10 am-11 am	0.009	0.010
	11 am-12 am	0.008	0.010 ··· do
	12 am-1 pm	0.013	Pear Pear.
	1 pm-2 pm	0.010	0.004 · · · · · · · · ·
Ī	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.013 · · ·
	9 am-10 am	0.004	0.007 · · ·
4th of April	10 am-11 am	0.008	0.003 · · ·
4th of April	11 am-12 am	0.006	0.001 · · ·
	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·
	1 pm-2 pm	0.002	0.003 · · ·
5th of April	8 am-9 am	0.005	0.007 · · ·
1	:	:	1 1
:	: :	:	: :
T	11 am-12 am	0.011	0.014 · · ·
30th of June	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.009 · · ·
	1 pm-2 pm	0.004	0.003 · · ·

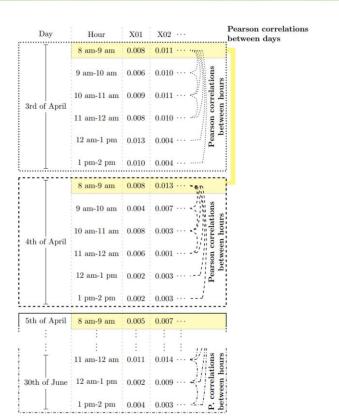
- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day

Day	Hour	X01	X02 ···
Ī	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.011 · · · · · · · · ·
	9 am-10 am	0.006	0.010 · · · · s
3rd of April	10 am-11 am	0.009	010.0 010.0 010.0 petween bours
	11 am-12 am	0.008	son co
	12 am-1 pm	0.013	Pear 400.0
	1 pm-2 pm	0.010	0.004 · · · · · · · ·
	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.013 · · · م
	9 am-10 am	0.004	0.007 · · · < 191 st
4th of April	10 am-11 am	0.008	1/11 = 7:
4th of April	11 am-12 am	0.006	earson co
	12 am-1 pm	0.002	Pear
	1 pm-2 pm	0.002	0.003 · · · 5
5th of April	8 am-9 am	0.005	0.007 · · ·
:	:		1 1
:	1	:	: :
T	11 am-12 am	0.011	0.014 · · ·
30th of June	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.009 · · ·
	1 pm-2 pm	0.004	0.003 · · ·

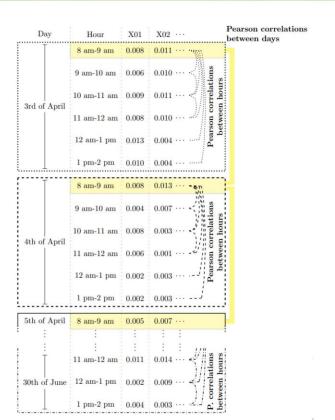
- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day

Day	Hour	X01	X02	• • •	
3rd of April	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.011		'''(%)
	9 am-10 am	0.006	0.010		tions
	10 am-11 am	0.009	0.011		orrela 1 hou
	11 am-12 am	0.008	0.010		Pearson correlations between hours
	12 am-1 pm	0.013	0.004		Pear
	1 pm-2 pm	0.010	0.004		
4th of April	8 am-9 am	0.008	0.013		#111 ₩11
	9 am-10 am	0.004	0.007		ions s
	10 am-11 am	0.008	0.003		rrelat hour
	11 am-12 am	0.006	0.001		earson co
	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.003		Pear
	1 pm-2 pm	0.002	0.003		
5th of April	8 am-9 am	0.005	0.007		
÷	:	:		:	
30th of June		:	:	:	1/11
	11 am-12 am	0.011	0.014		utions
	12 am-1 pm	0.002	0.009		sorrela ween l
	1 pm-2 pm	0.004	0.003		et

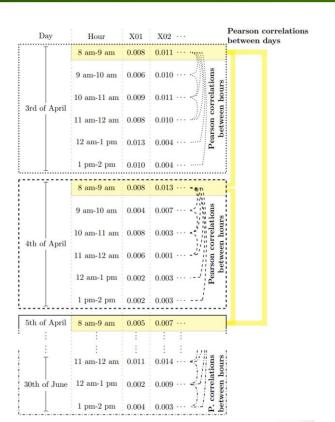
- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day



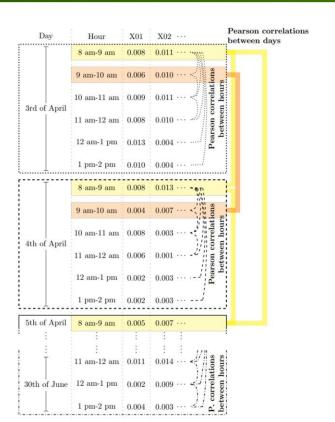
- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day
 - Compare the same hours between days



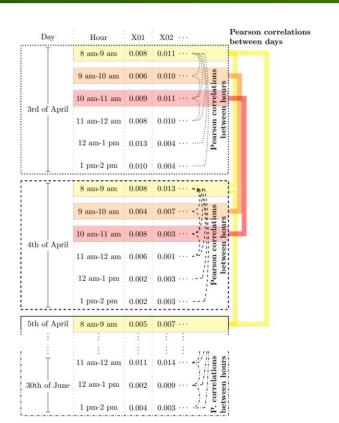
- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day
 - Compare the same hours between days



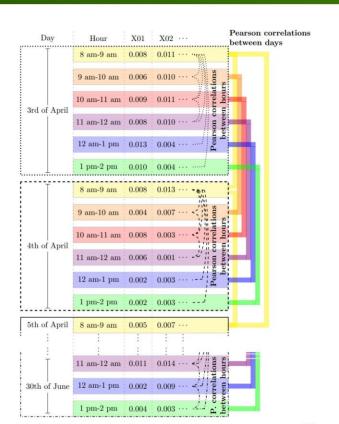
- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day
 - Compare the same hours between days



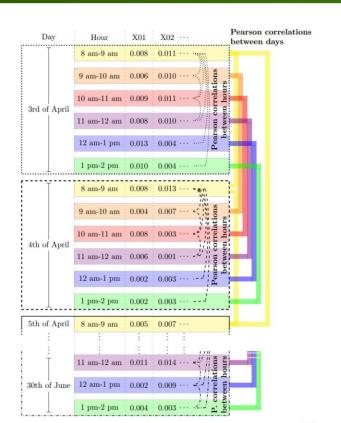
- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day
 - Compare the same hours between days



- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day
 - Compare the same hours between days

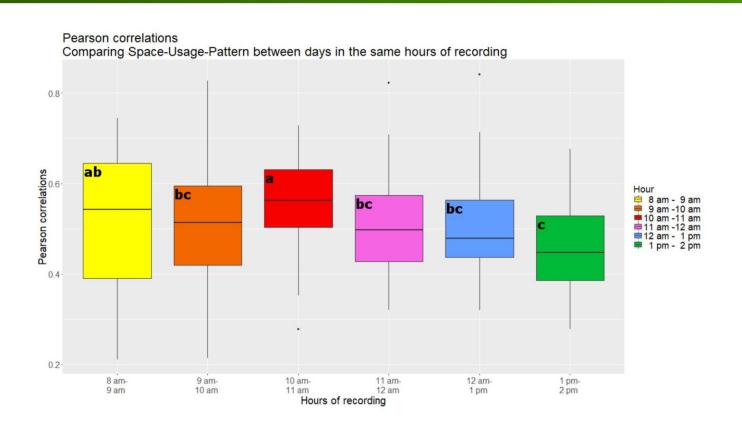


- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day
 - Compare the same hours between days

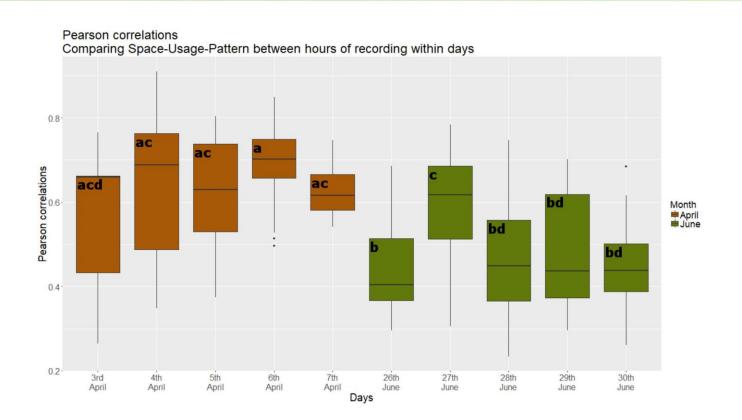


- Calculation of Pearson correlations between Space-Usage-Pattern:
 - Compare pairs of hours within each day
 - Compare the same hours between days
- Kruskal-Wallis tests reveal significant (p=0.05) differences between days/hours

Comparison of Space-Usage-Pattern between days



Comparison of Space-Usage-Pattern within days



Visualization of Space-Usage-Pattern



• The analysis of contact networks can reveal changes in herd structure

- The analysis of contact networks can reveal changes in herd structure
- For a full analysis of contact networks automation is necessary
 - ⇒ Machine learning techniques are needed

- The analysis of contact networks can reveal changes in herd structure
- For a full analysis of contact networks automation is necessary
 - ⇒ Machine learning techniques are needed
- Automated detection of moving objects was implemented successfully

- The analysis of contact networks can reveal changes in herd structure
- For a full analysis of contact networks automation is necessary
 - ⇒ Machine learning techniques are needed
- Automated detection of moving objects was implemented successfully
- Motion detection in predefined barn areas gives insight about space usage

- The analysis of contact networks can reveal changes in herd structure
- For a full analysis of contact networks automation is necessary
 - ⇒ Machine learning techniques are needed
- Automated detection of moving objects was implemented successfully
- Motion detection in predefined barn areas gives insight about space usage
- Animal preferences and daily activities can be revealed

Thank you for your attention!

Acknowledgements:

Gefördert durch





Landwirtschaftskammer Schleswig-Holstein

GRANT NUMBER: 399160467

