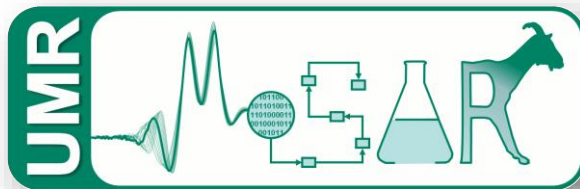




Detecting perturbations in dairy cows liveweight trajectories

Olivier MARTIN & Ahmed BEN ABDELKRIM

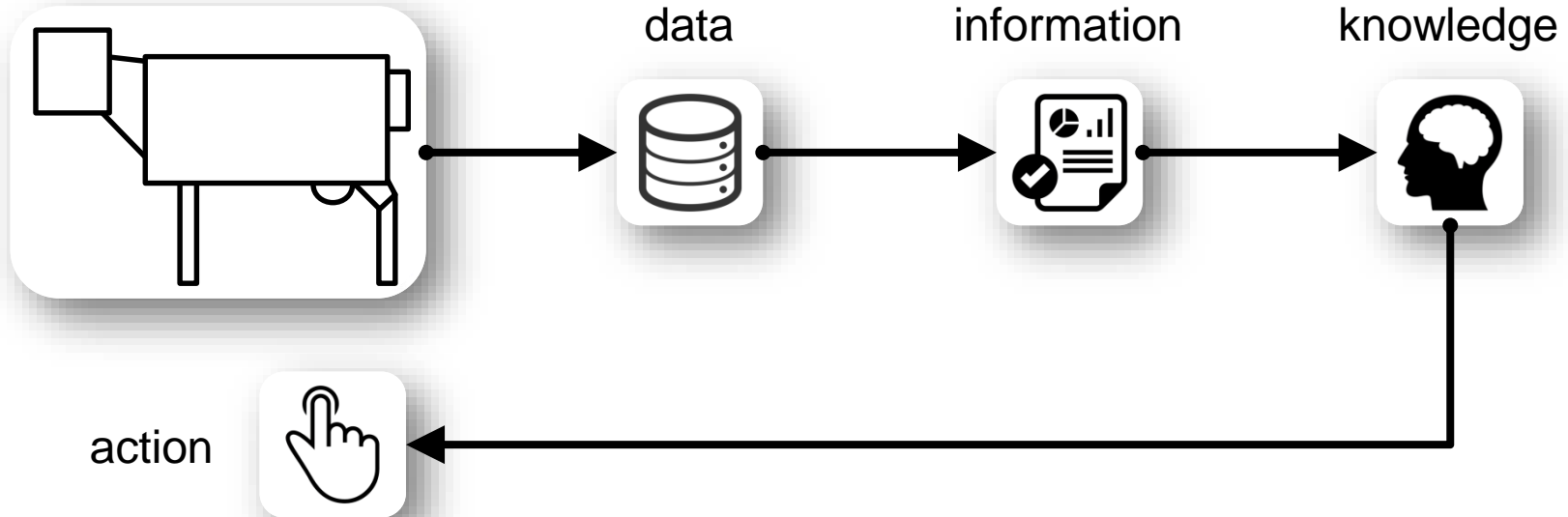
olivier.martin-mosar@inra.fr





► Precision Livestock Farming

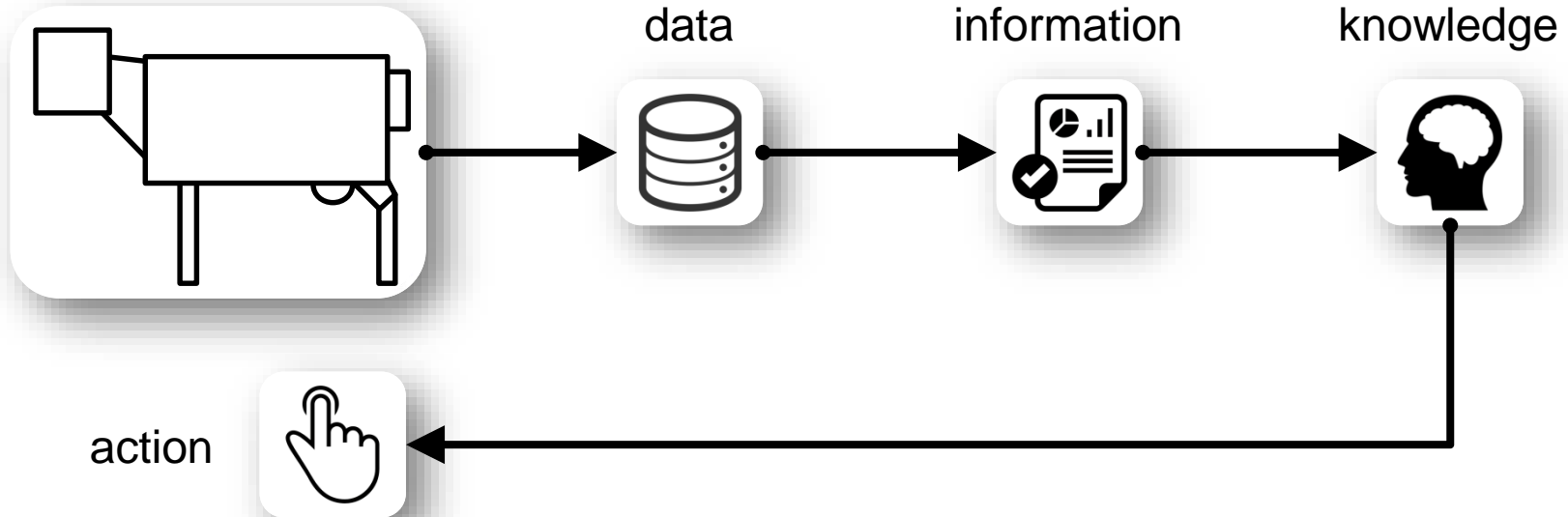
individual animal





► Precision Livestock Farming

individual animal





► Precision Livestock Farming

individual animal



live weight



phenotypic vector





► Precision Livestock Farming

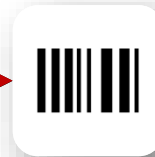
dairy cow



liveweight



phenotypic vector : synthetic



& standardized
metrics on liveweight
dynamics during
lactation

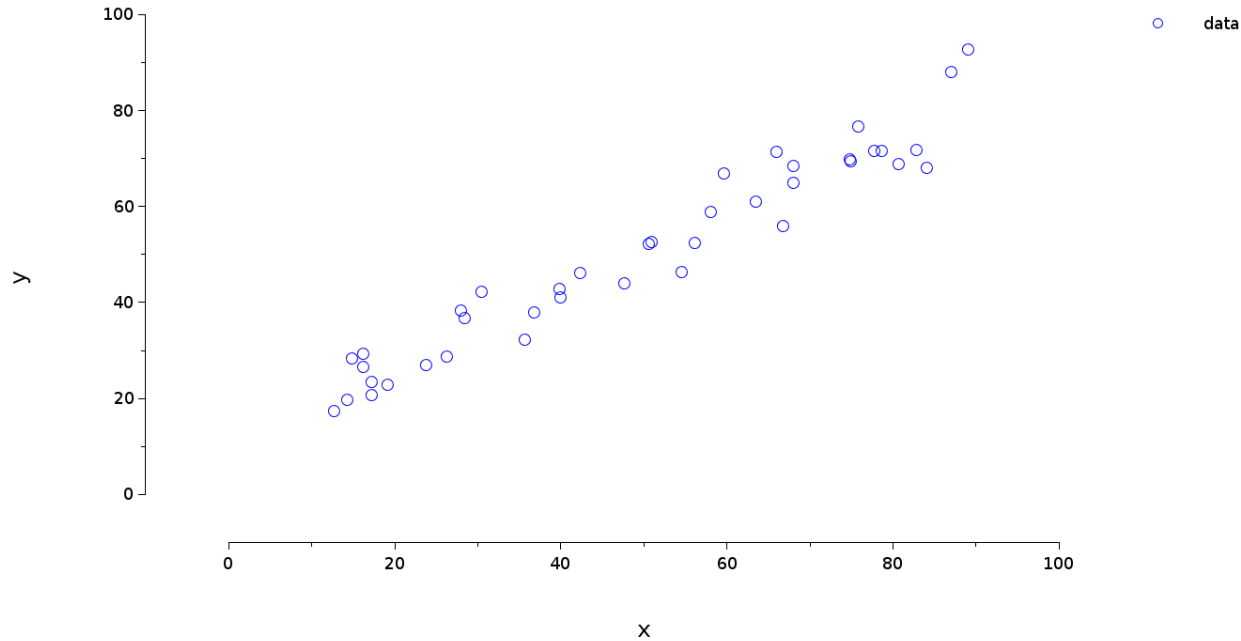
Analytic model as an interpretive tool of
liveweight trajectories



Introduction

Objective

► Model as an interpretive tool

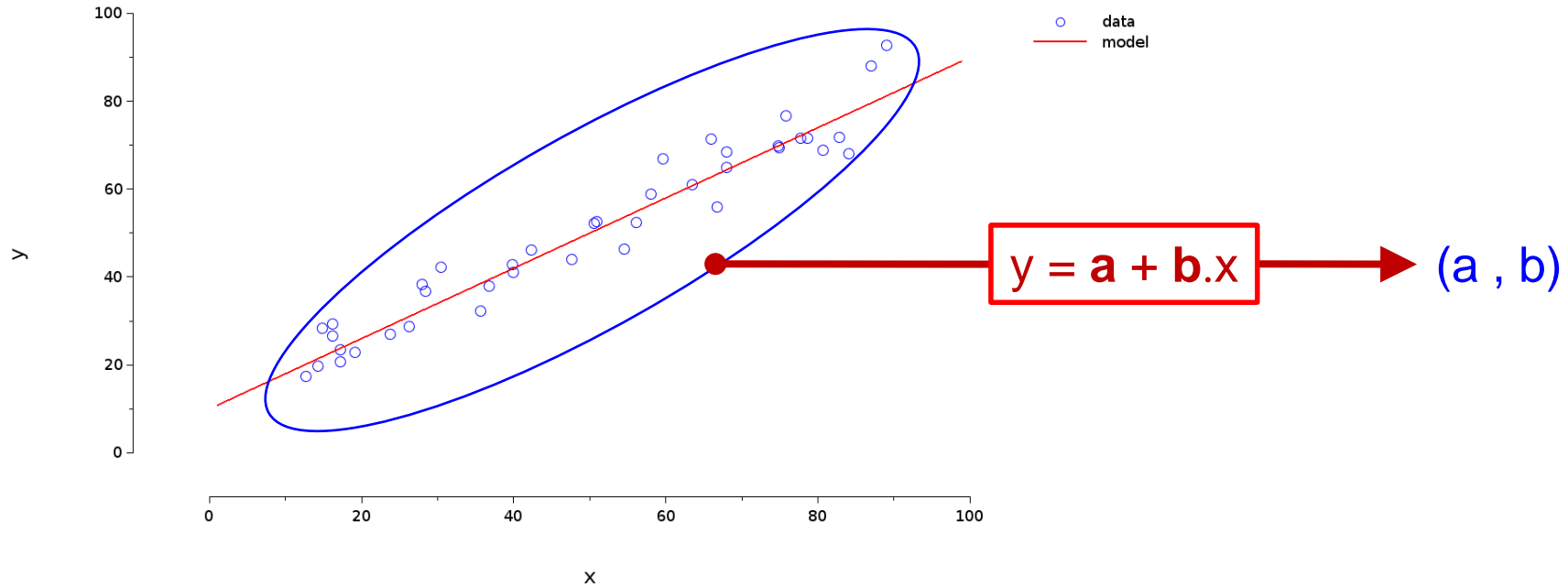




Introduction

Objective

► Model as an interpretive tool

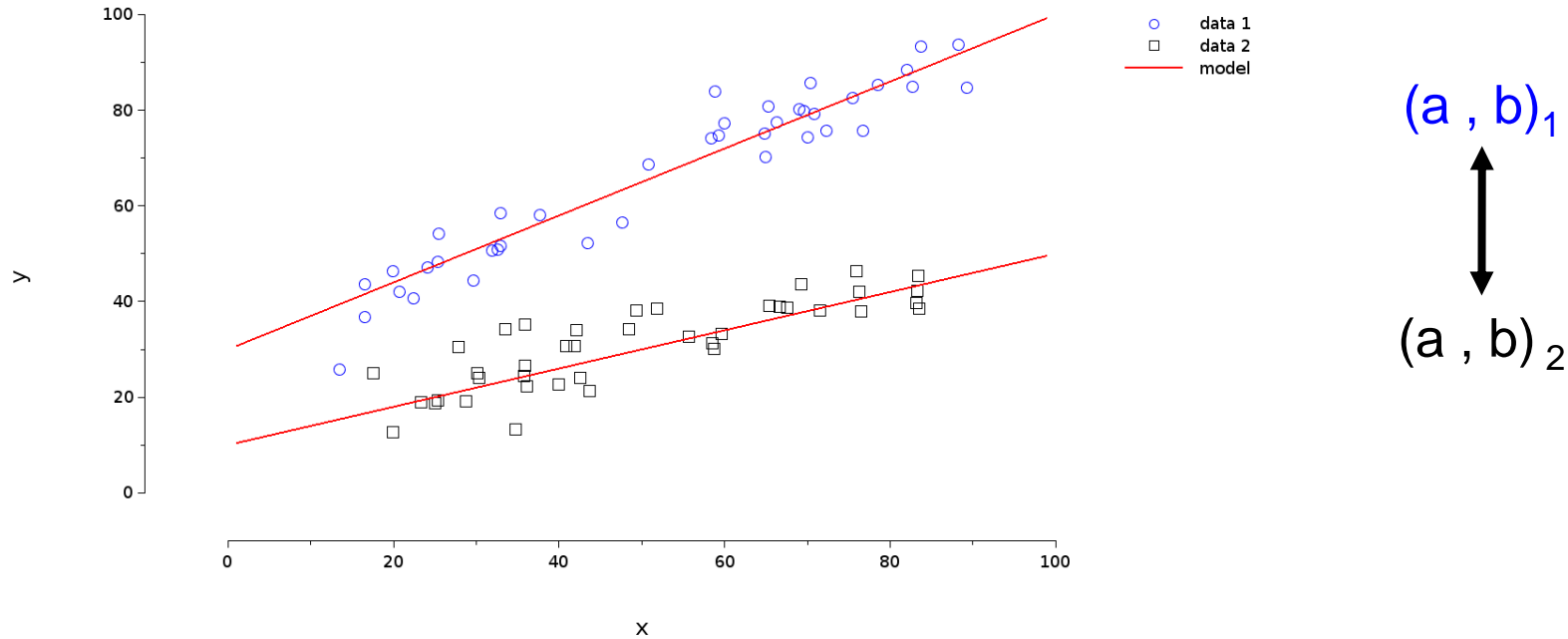




Introduction

Objective

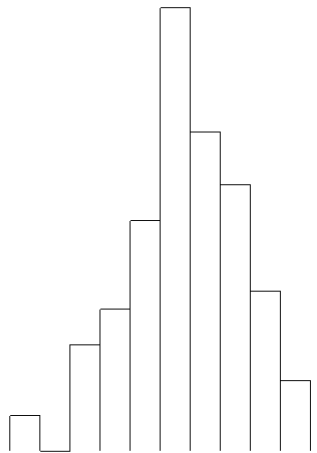
► Model as an interpretive tool... to compare datasets



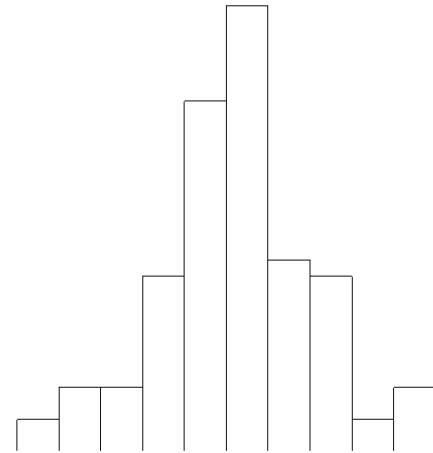


- ▶ Model as an interpretive tool... to analyze variability

a



b

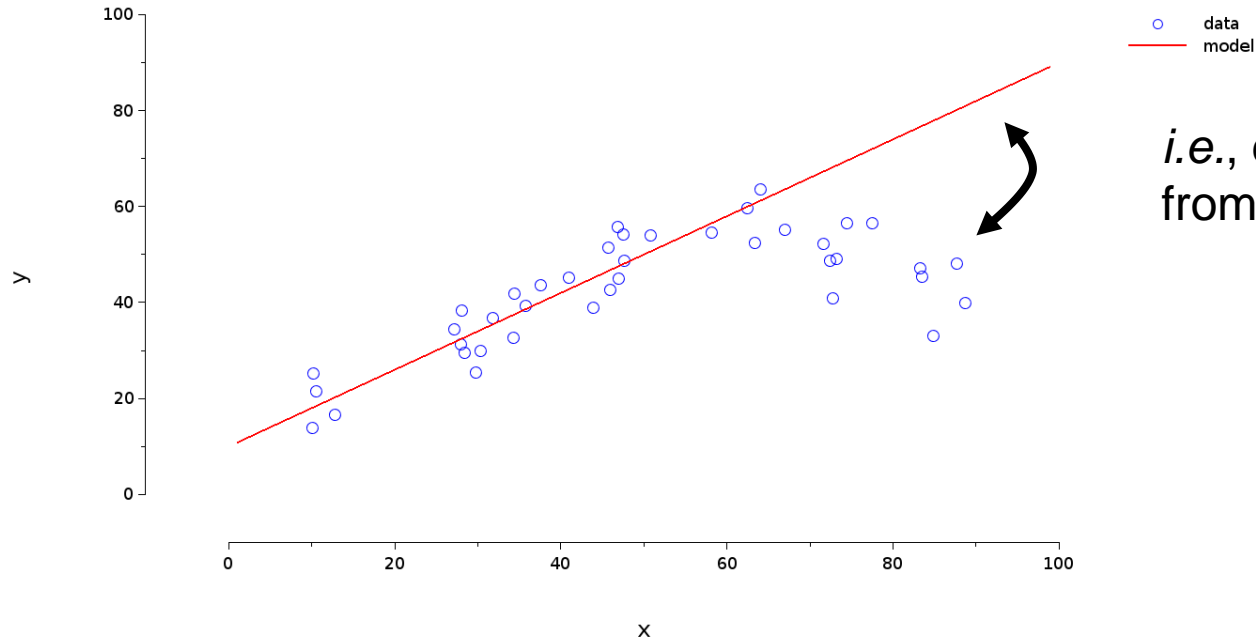




Introduction

Objective

► Model as an interpretive tool... to benchmark

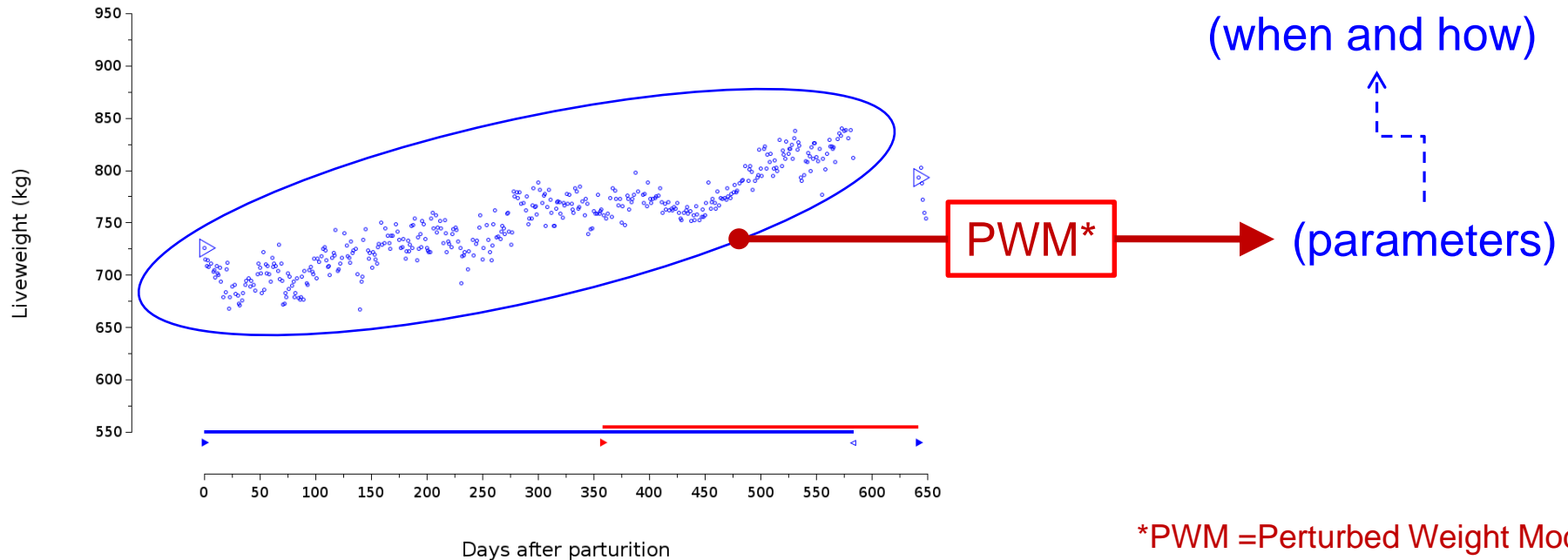




Introduction

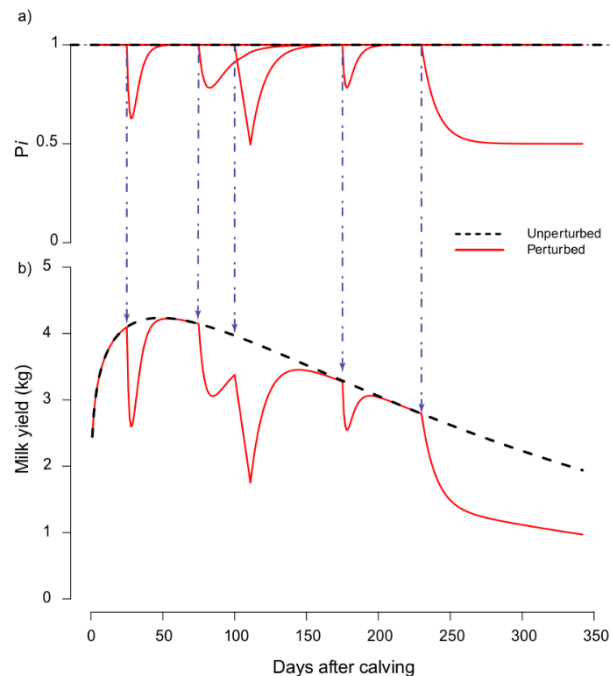
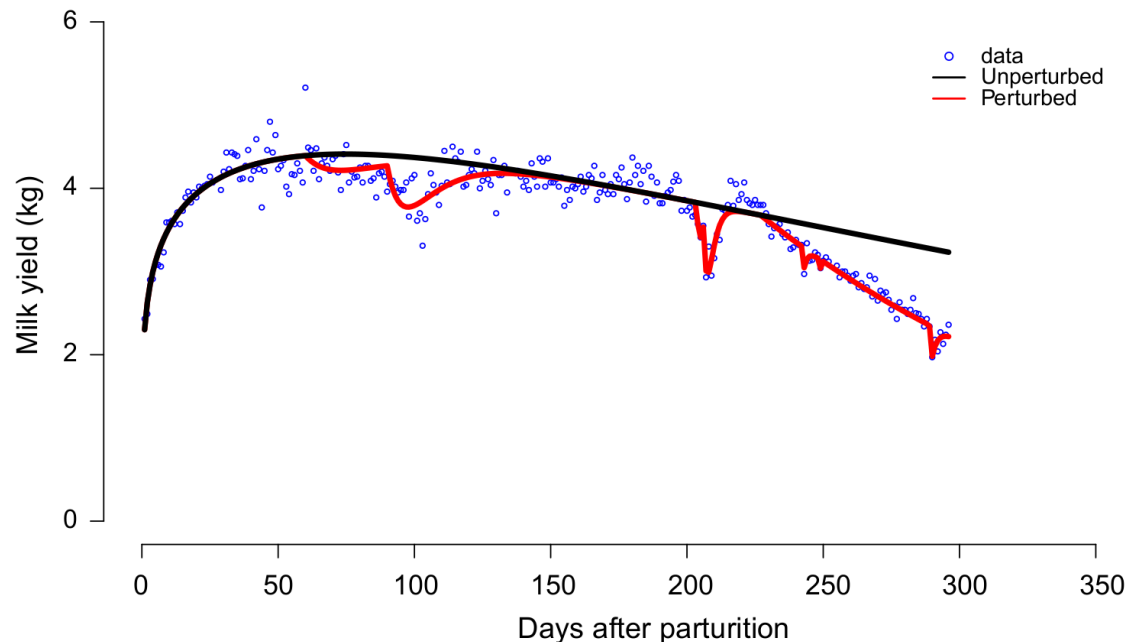
Objective

► Model as an interpretive tool



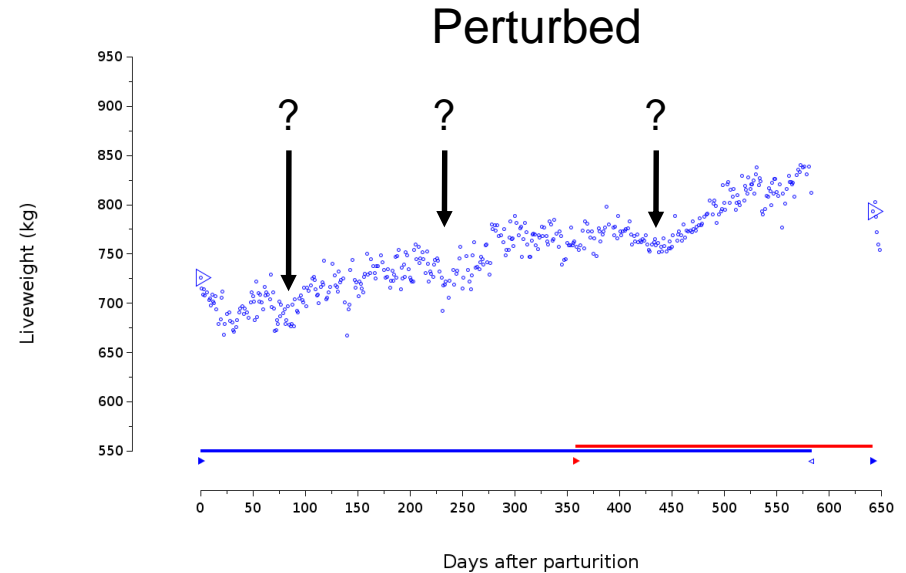
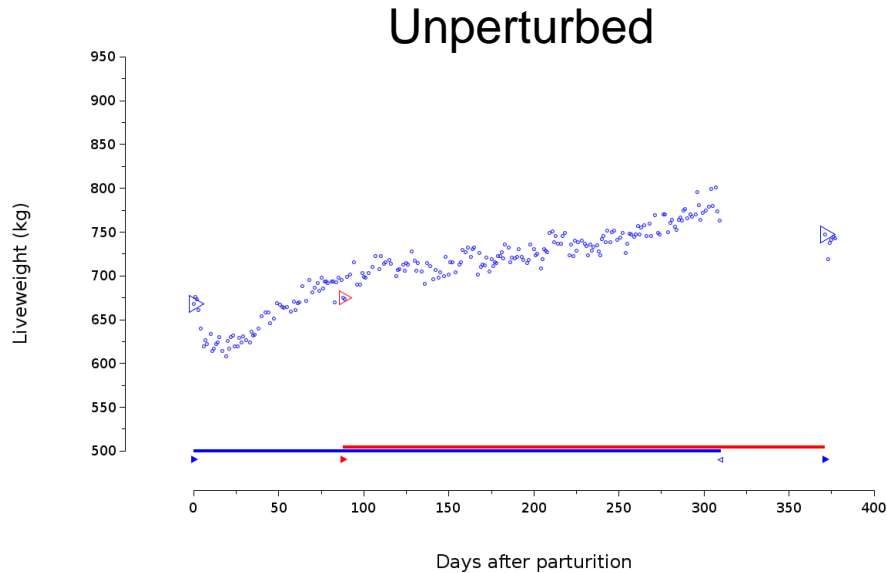


► PLM: Perturbed Lactation Model



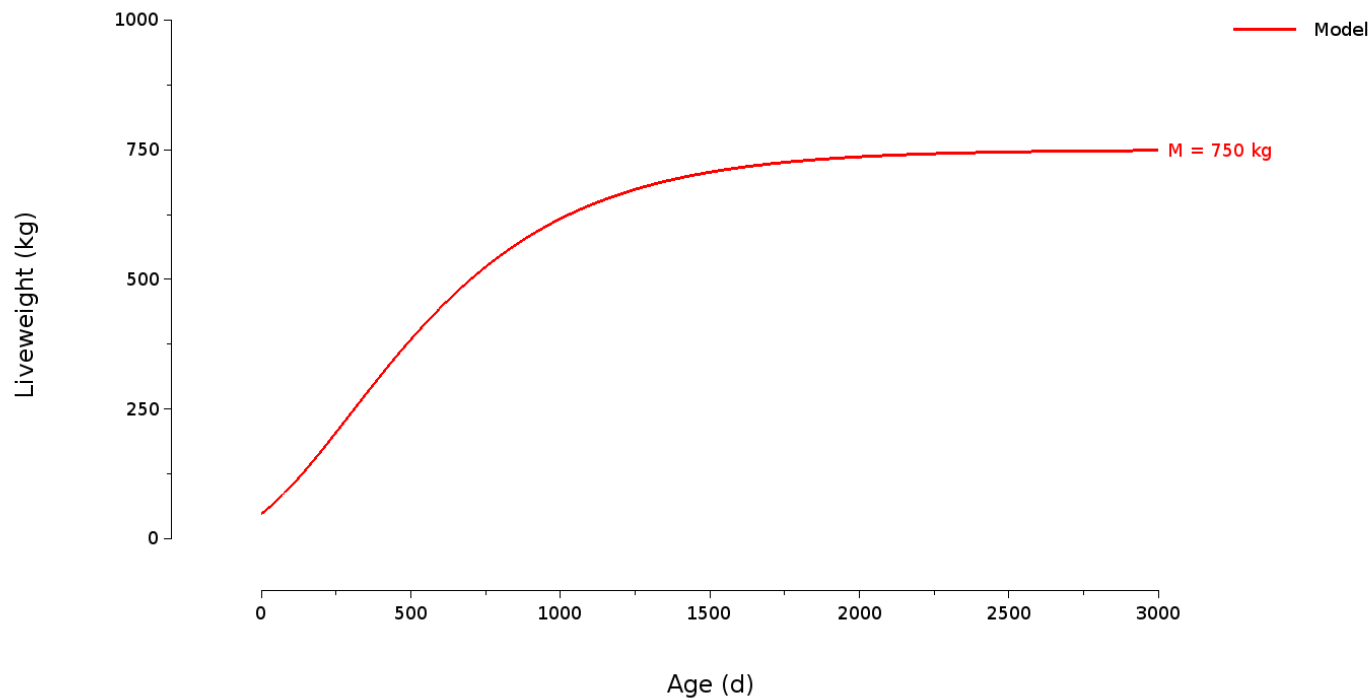


▶ Liveweight timeseries (France; commercial herds; Holstein)



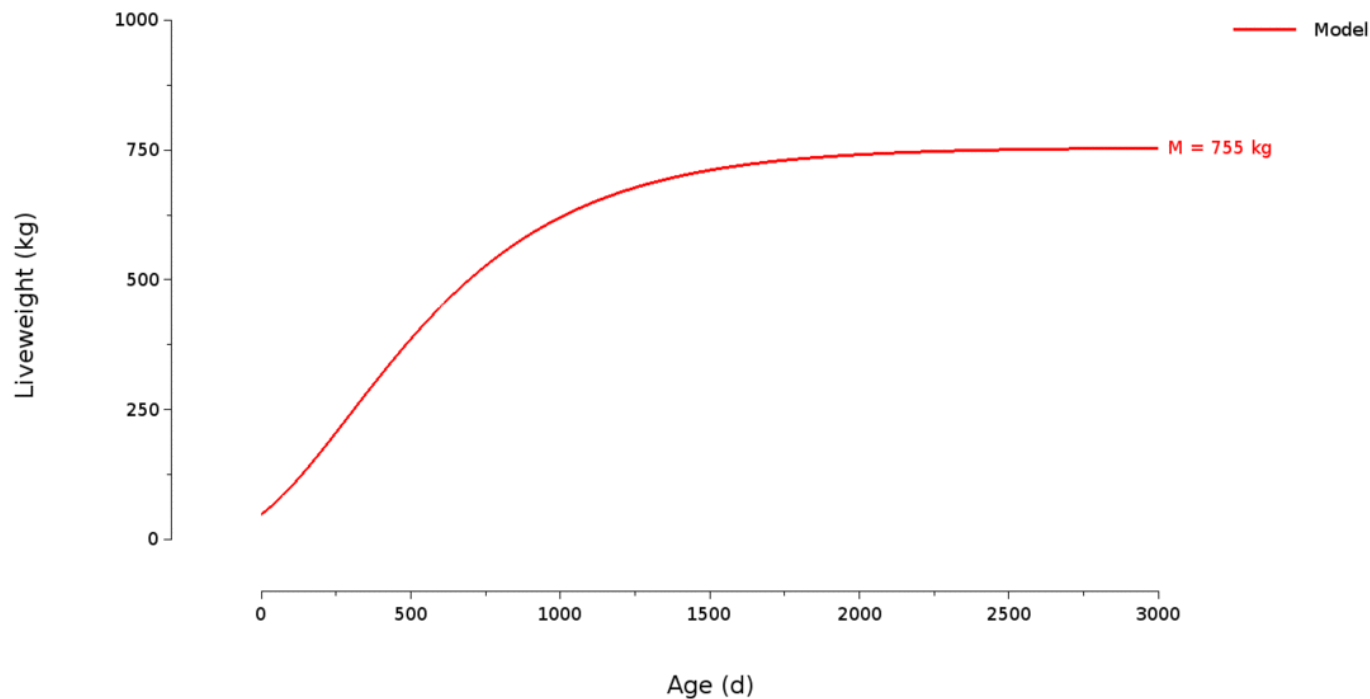


#1 Long term growth





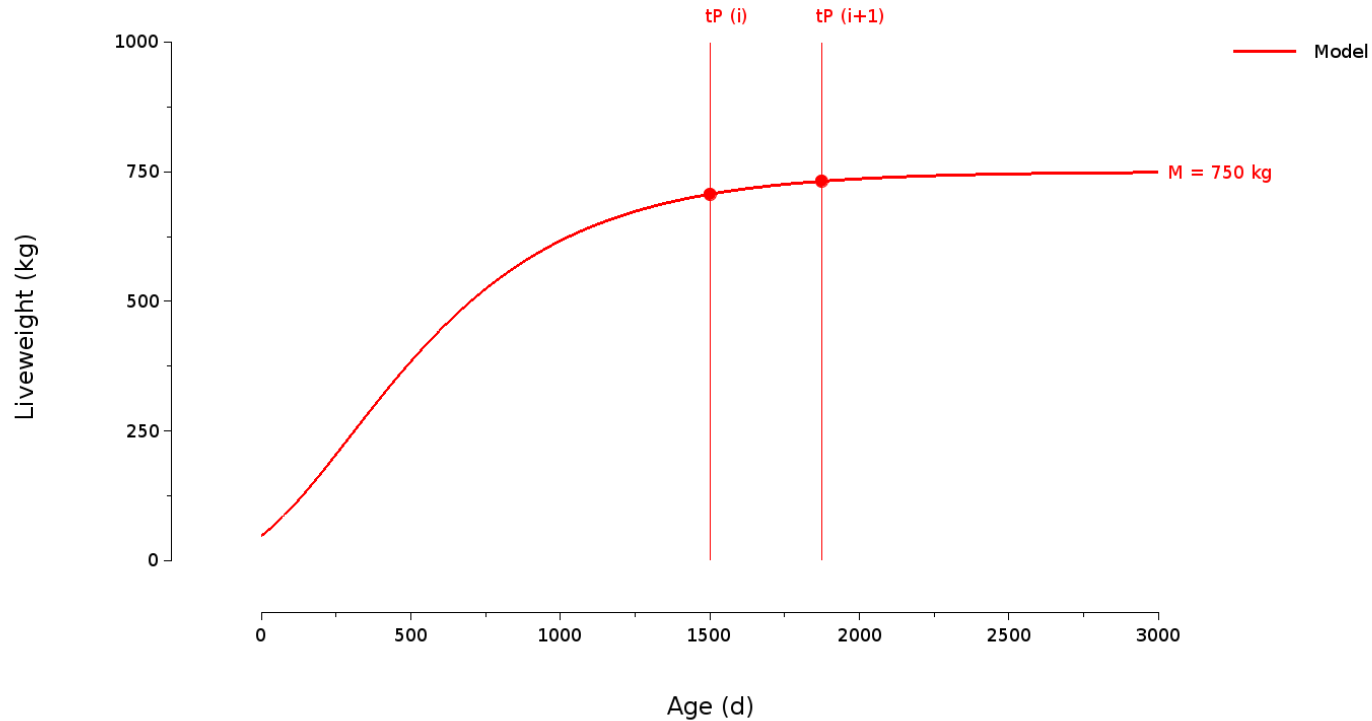
#1 Long term growth





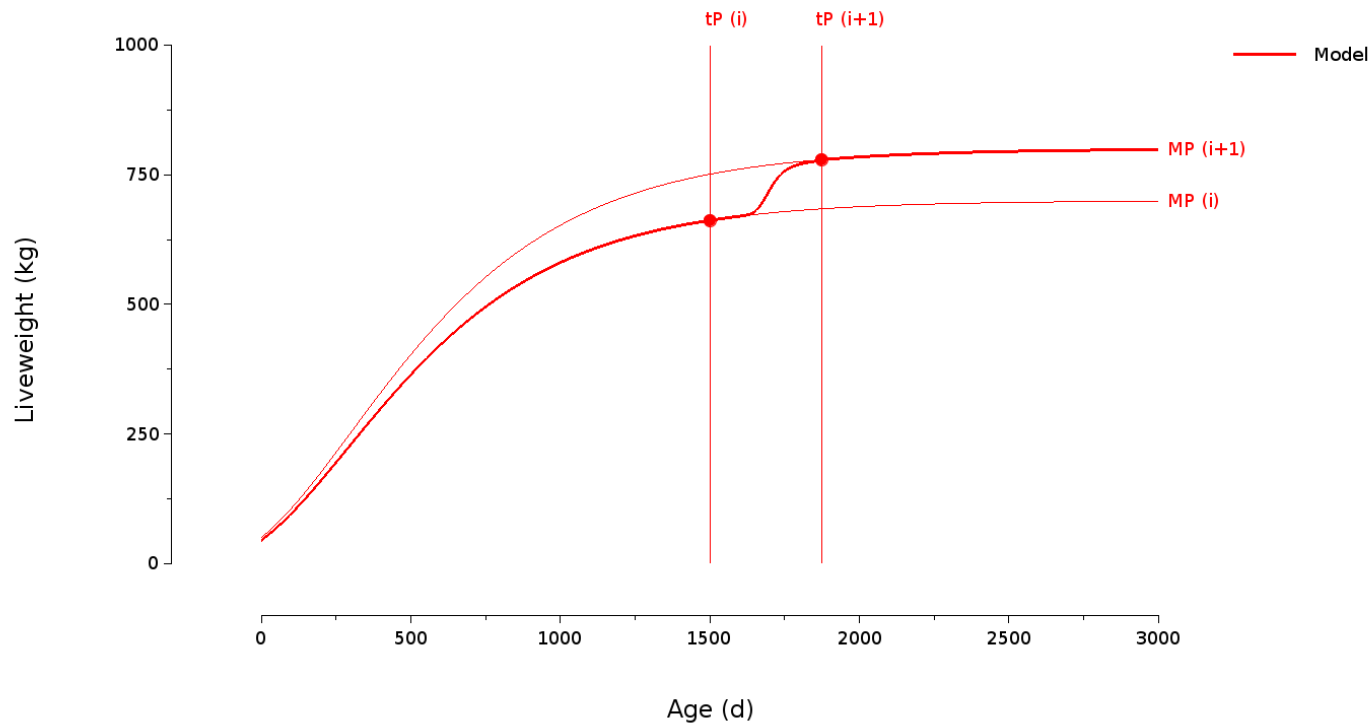
Model description

Input: Parturition times



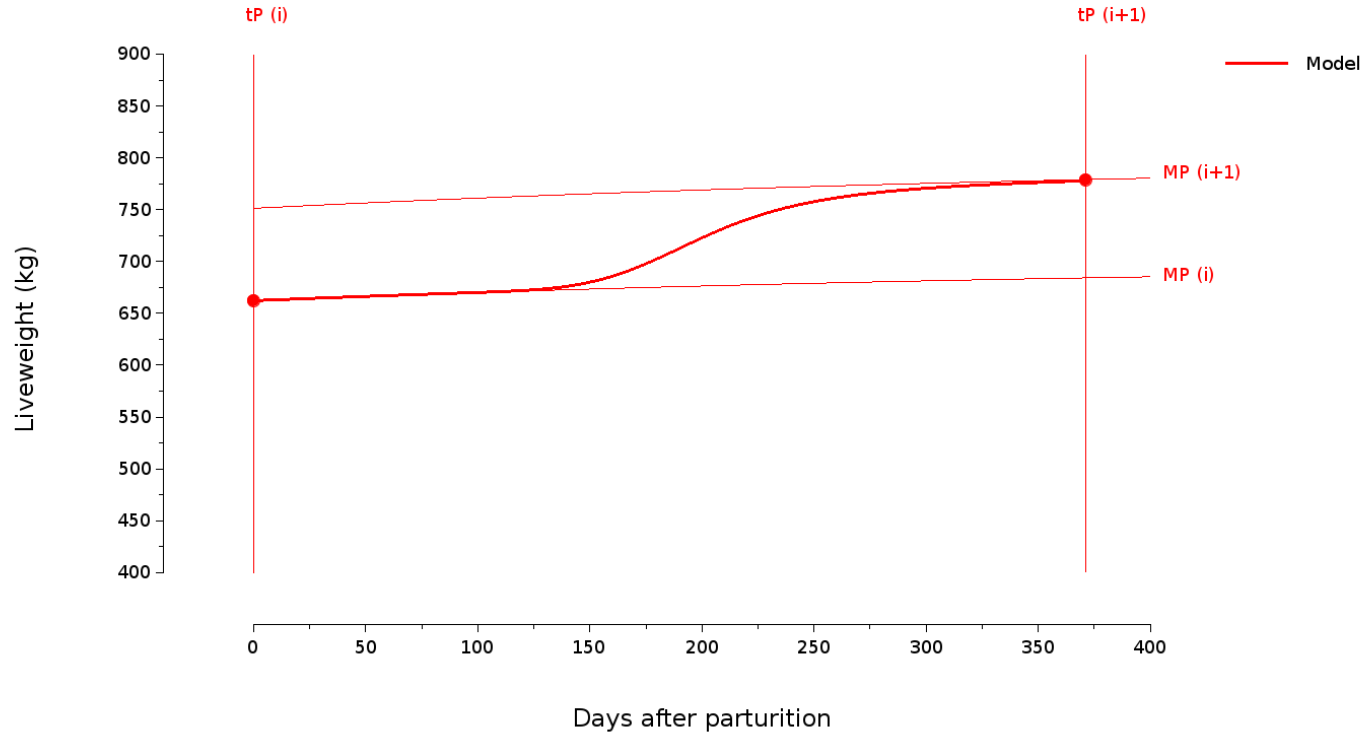


#2 Mid-term change in reserves



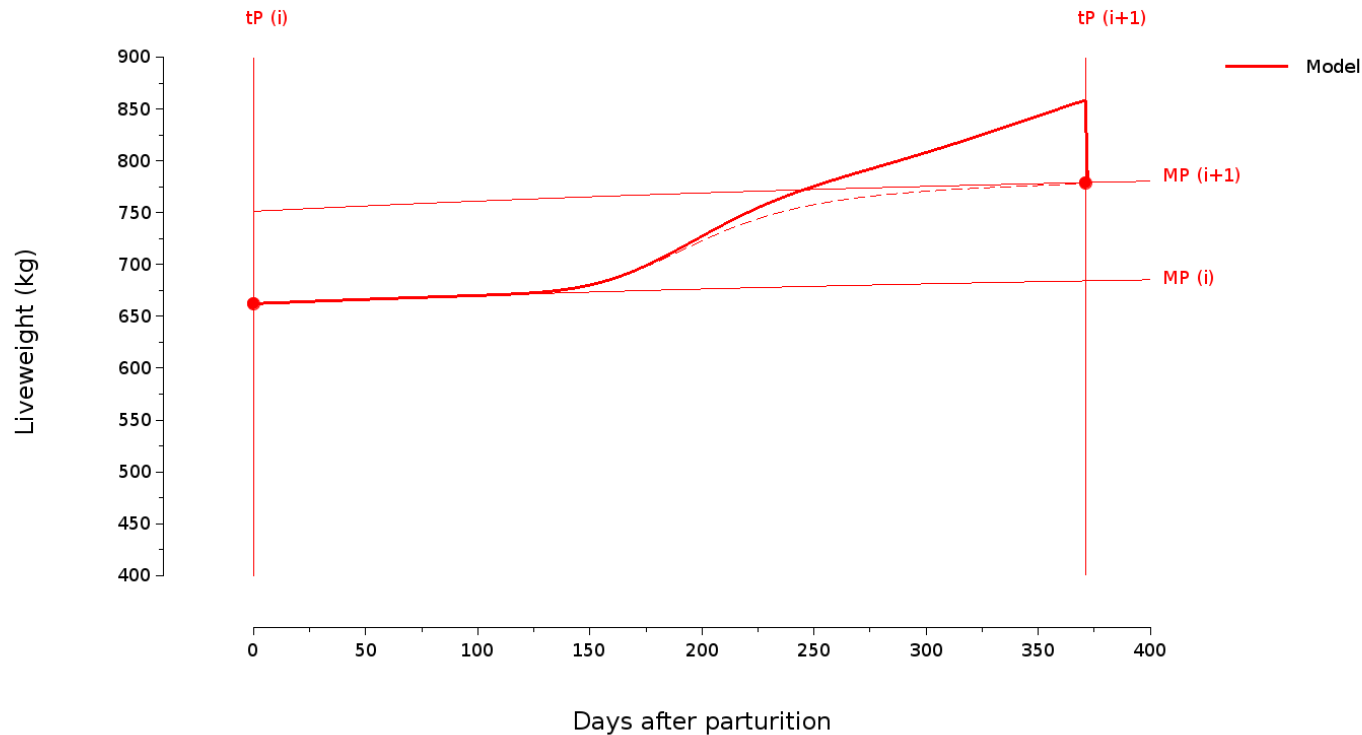


Zoom: Parturition to next parturition



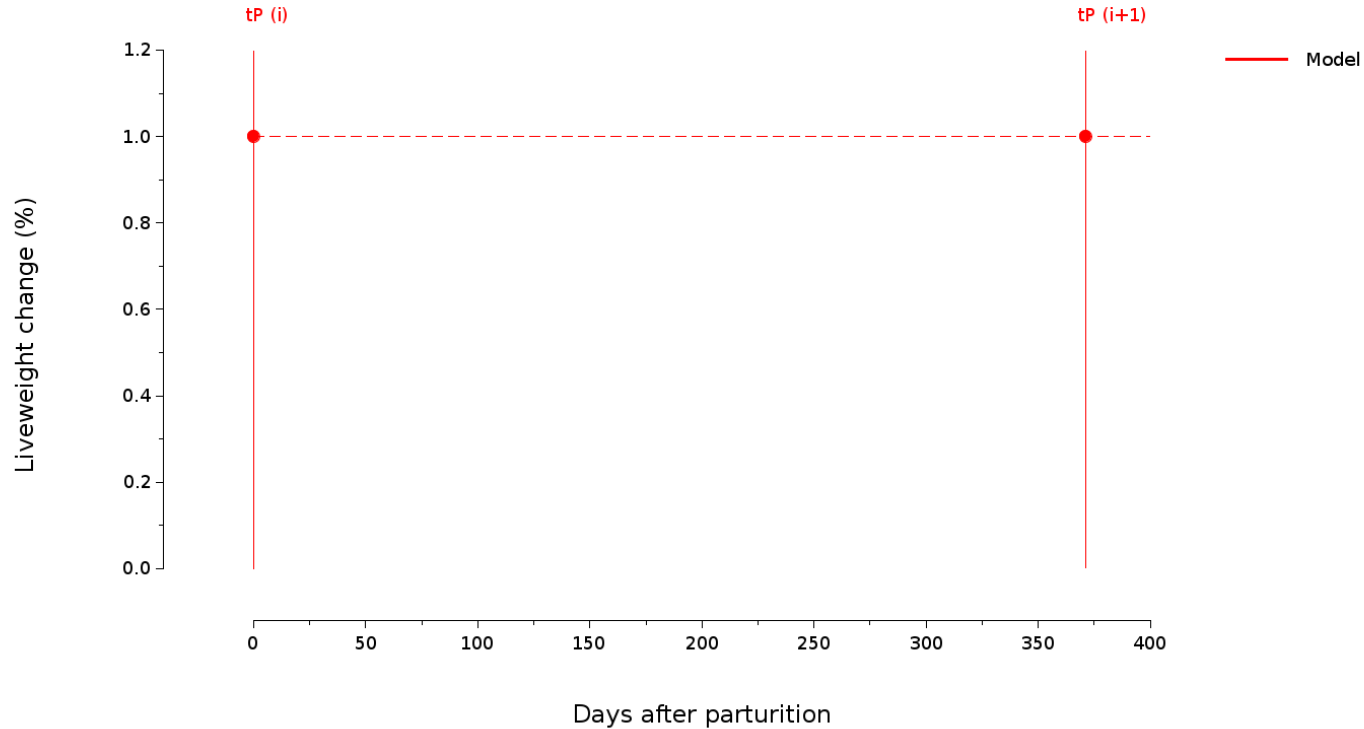


#3. Gravid uterus load



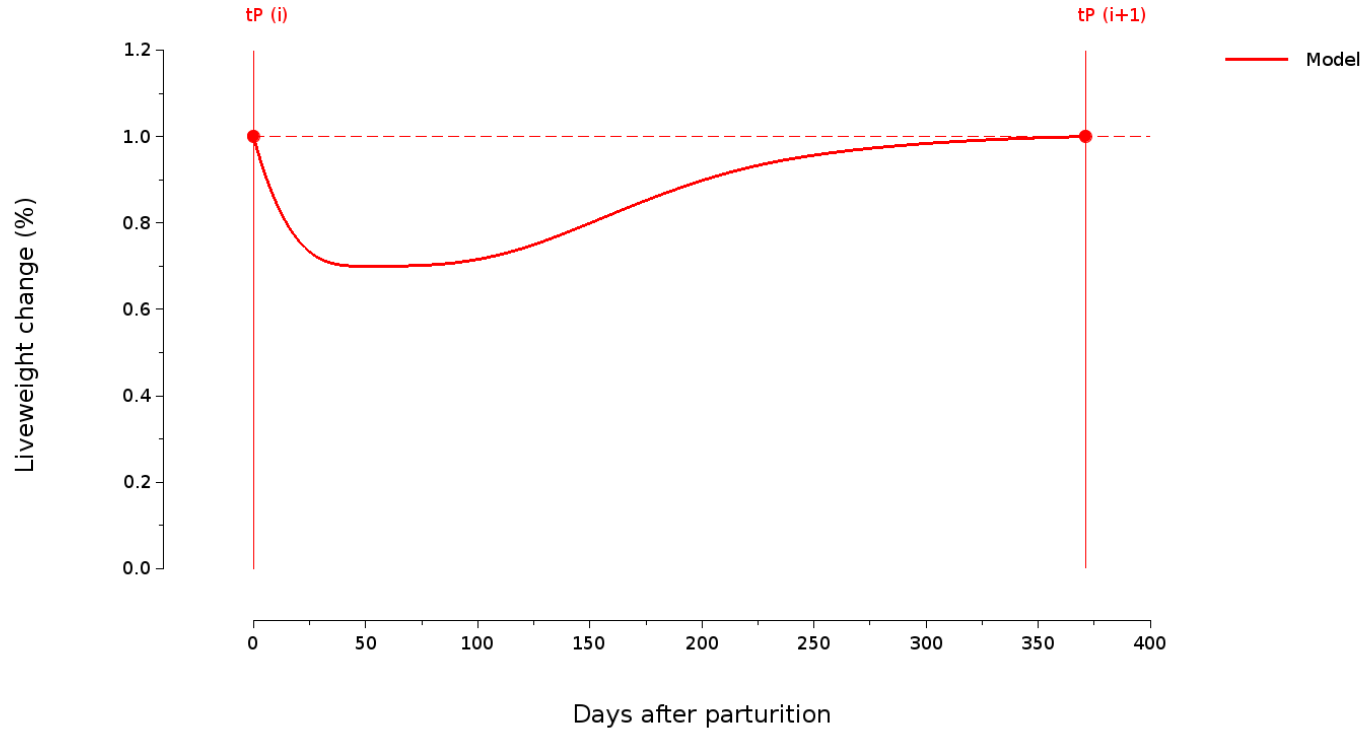


Rescale : baseline trajectory



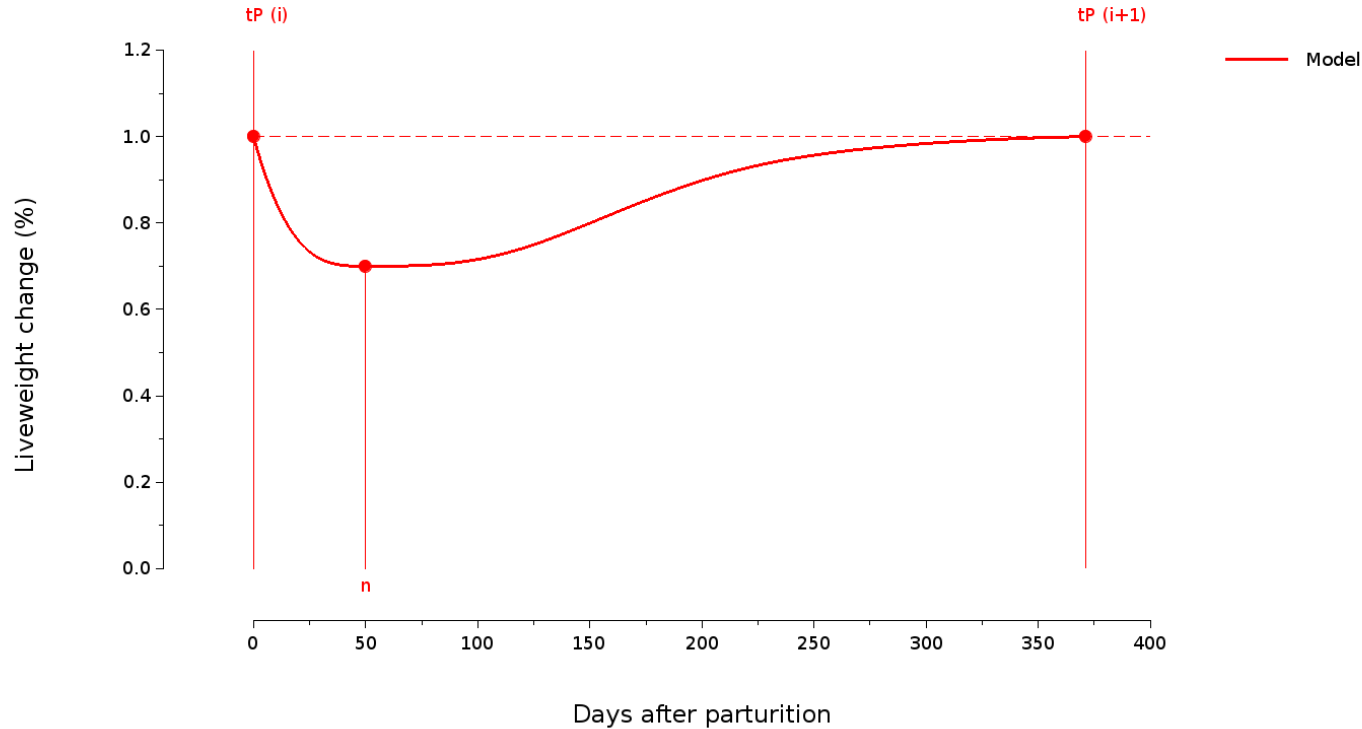


#4. % depletion-repletion of reserves



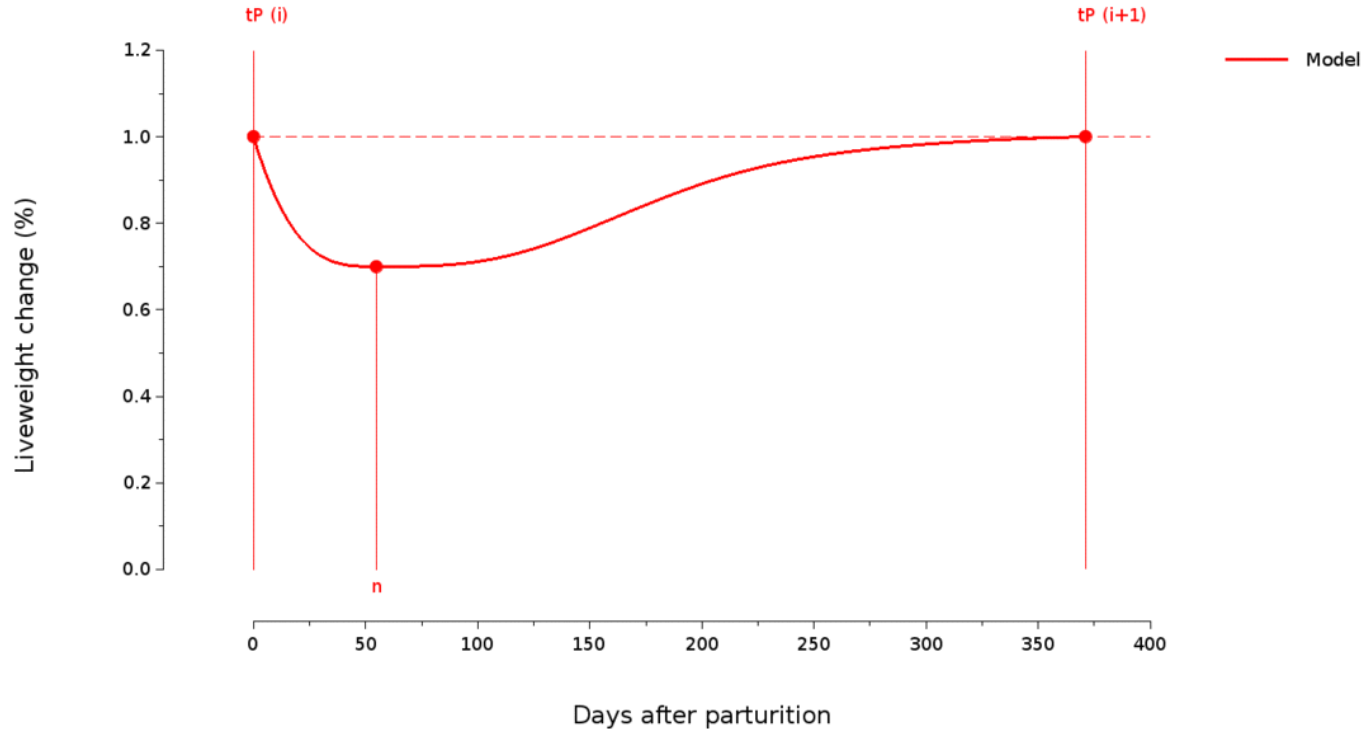


Parameter n: time of nadir



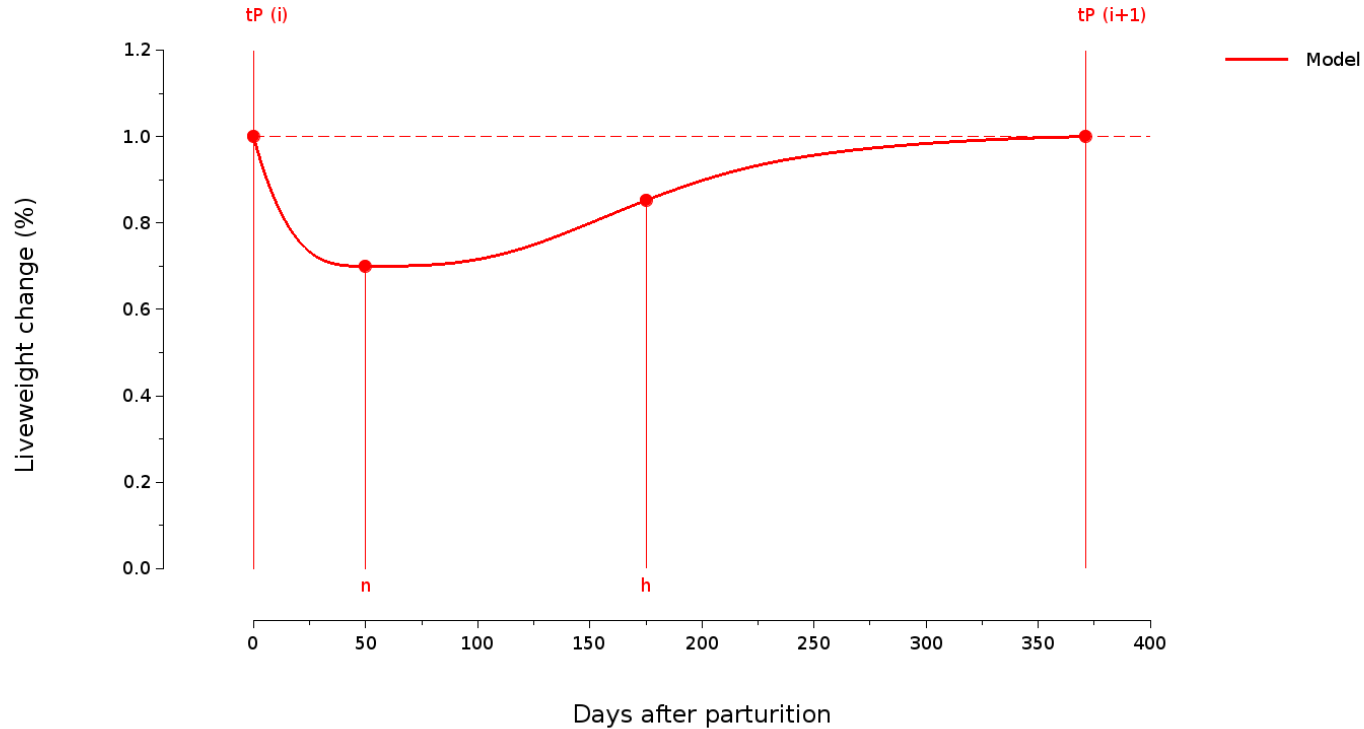


Parameter n: time of nadir



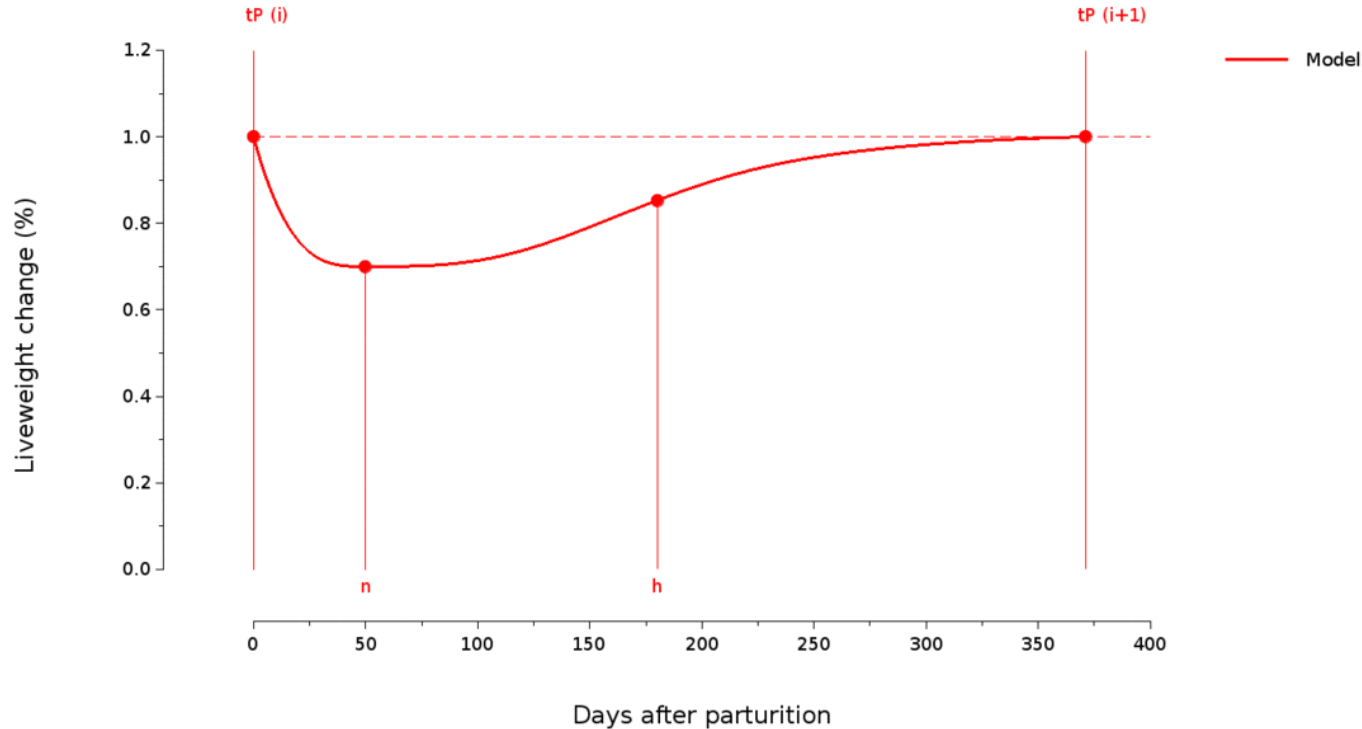


Parameter h: time of half repletion



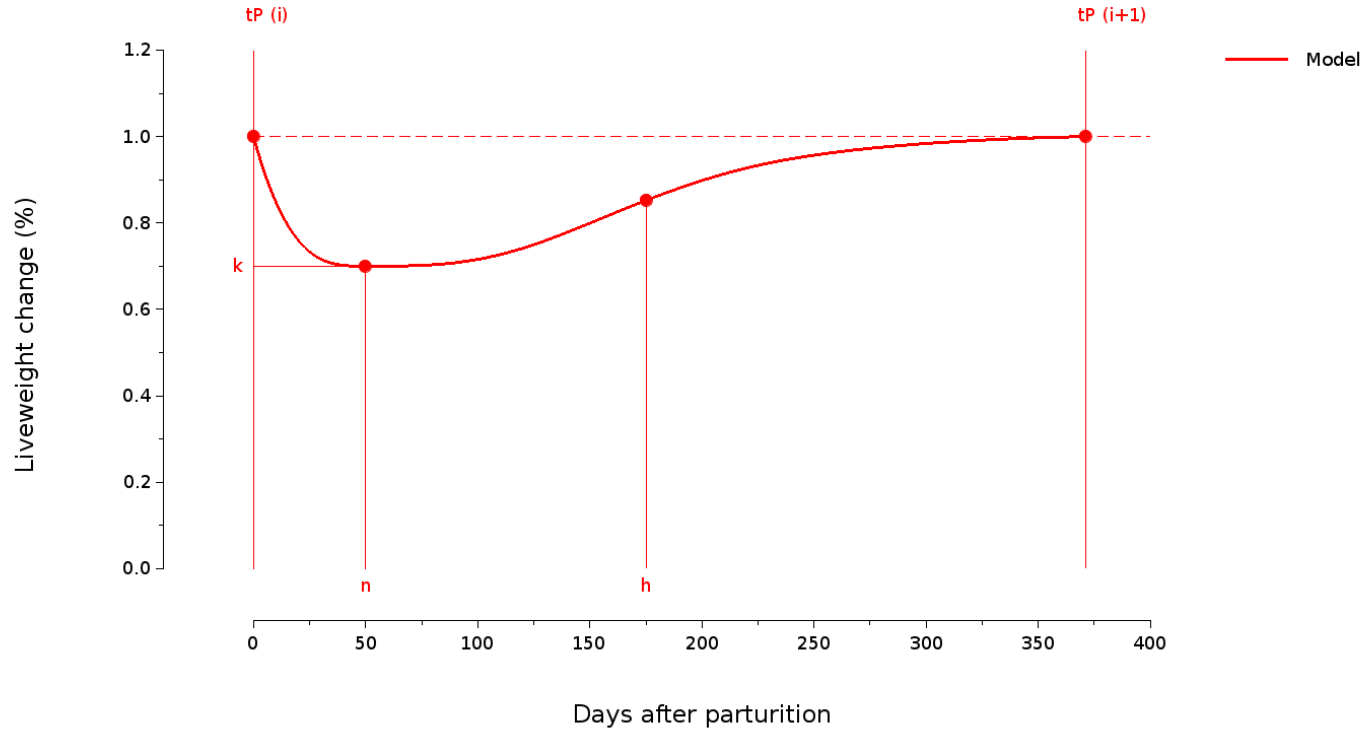


Parameter h: time of half repletion



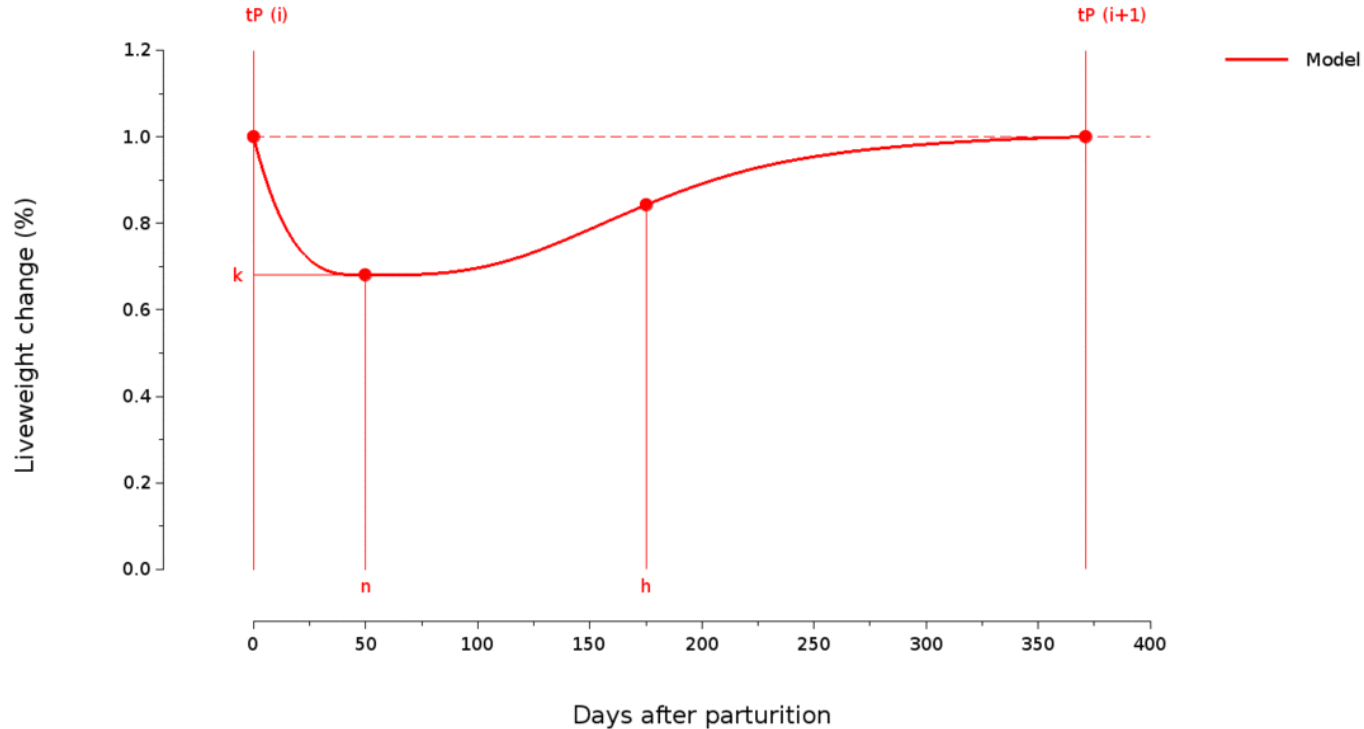


Parameter k: intensity of depletion



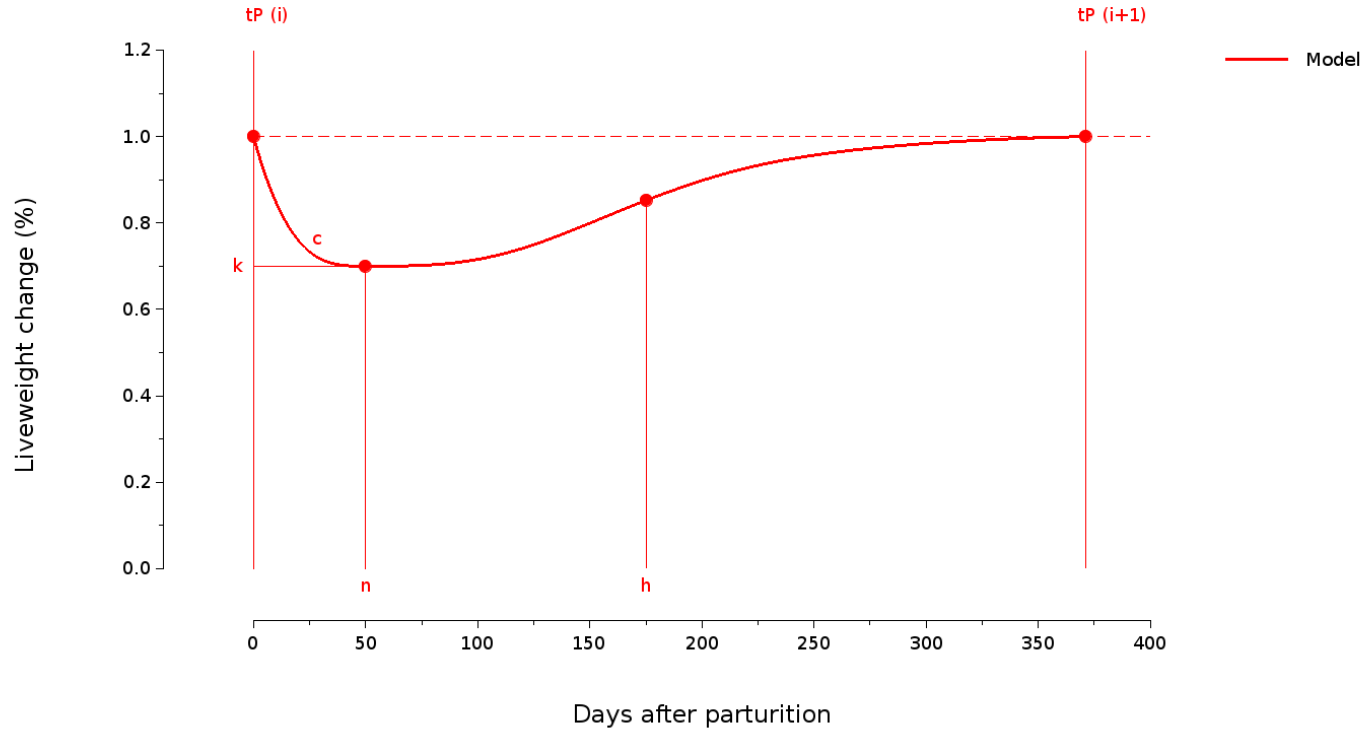


Parameter k: intensity of depletion



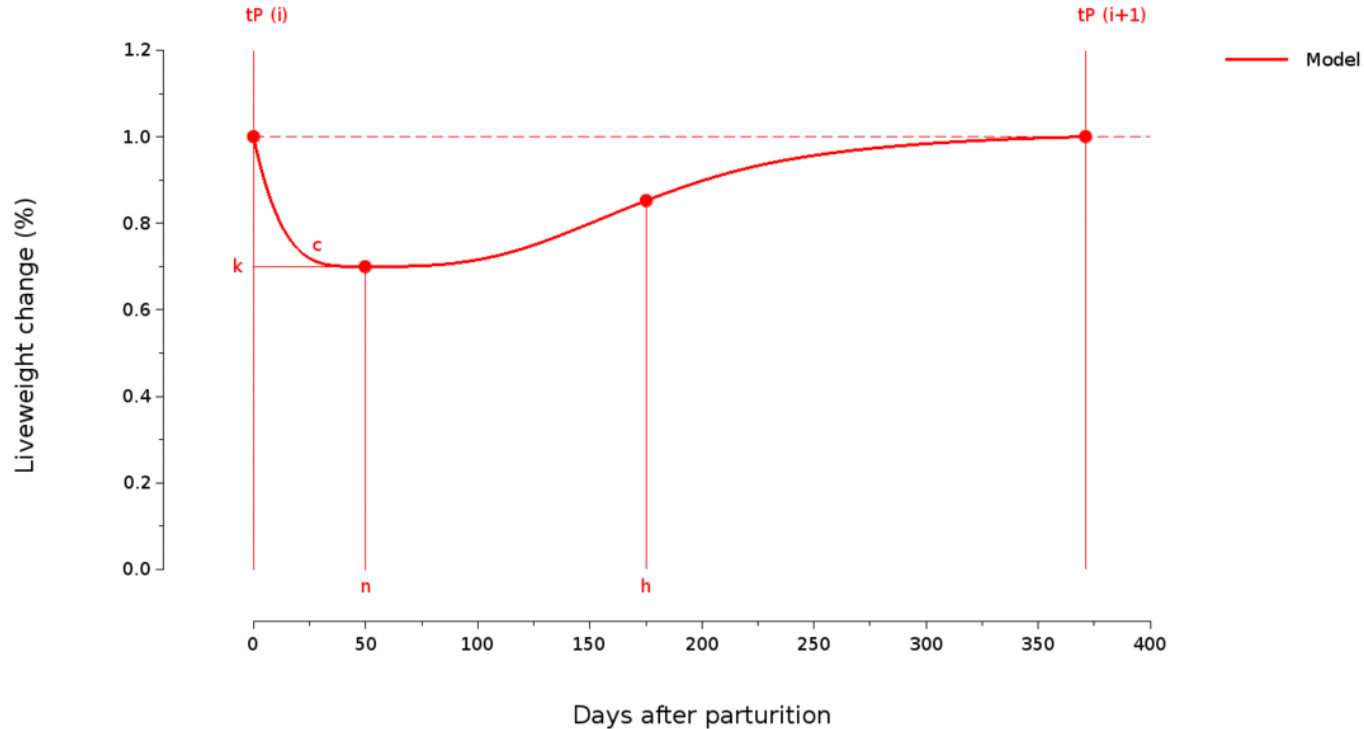


Parameter c: shape of depletion



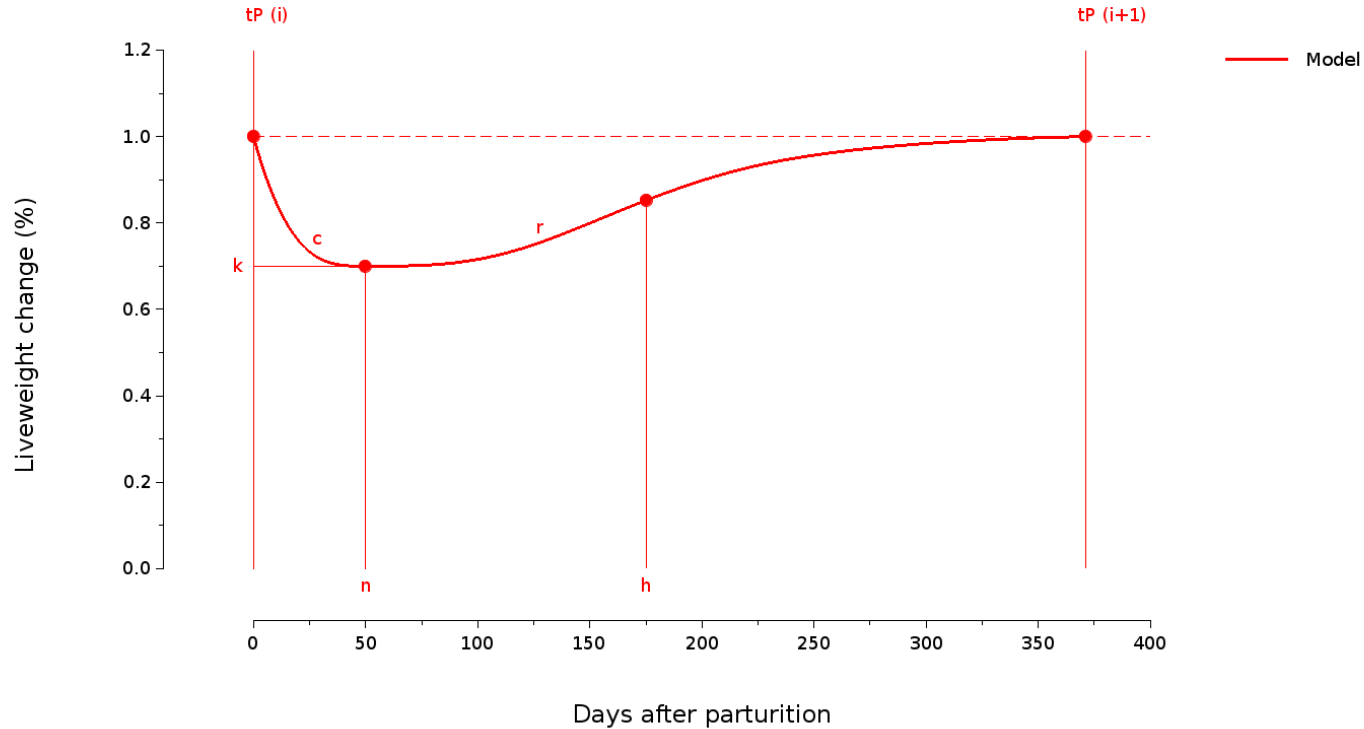


Parameter c: shape of depletion



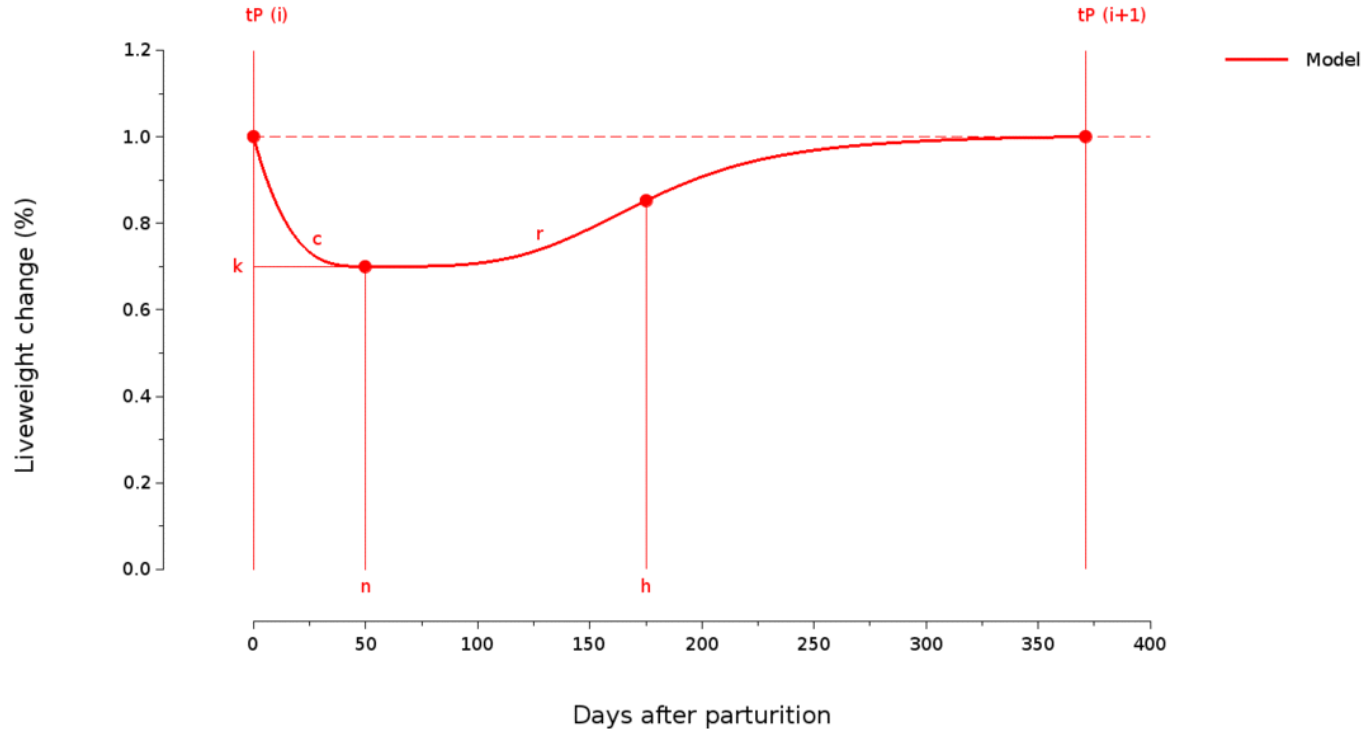


Parameter r : shape of repletion



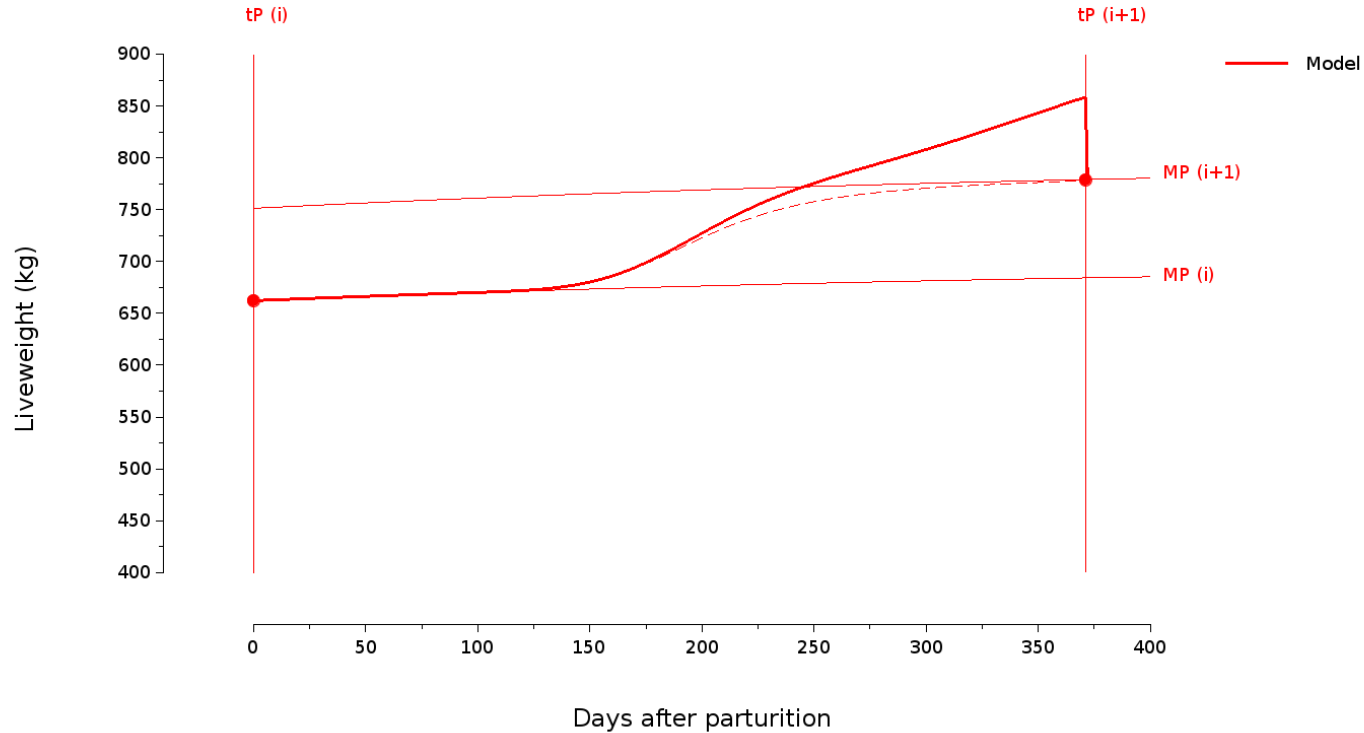


Parameter r: shape of repletion



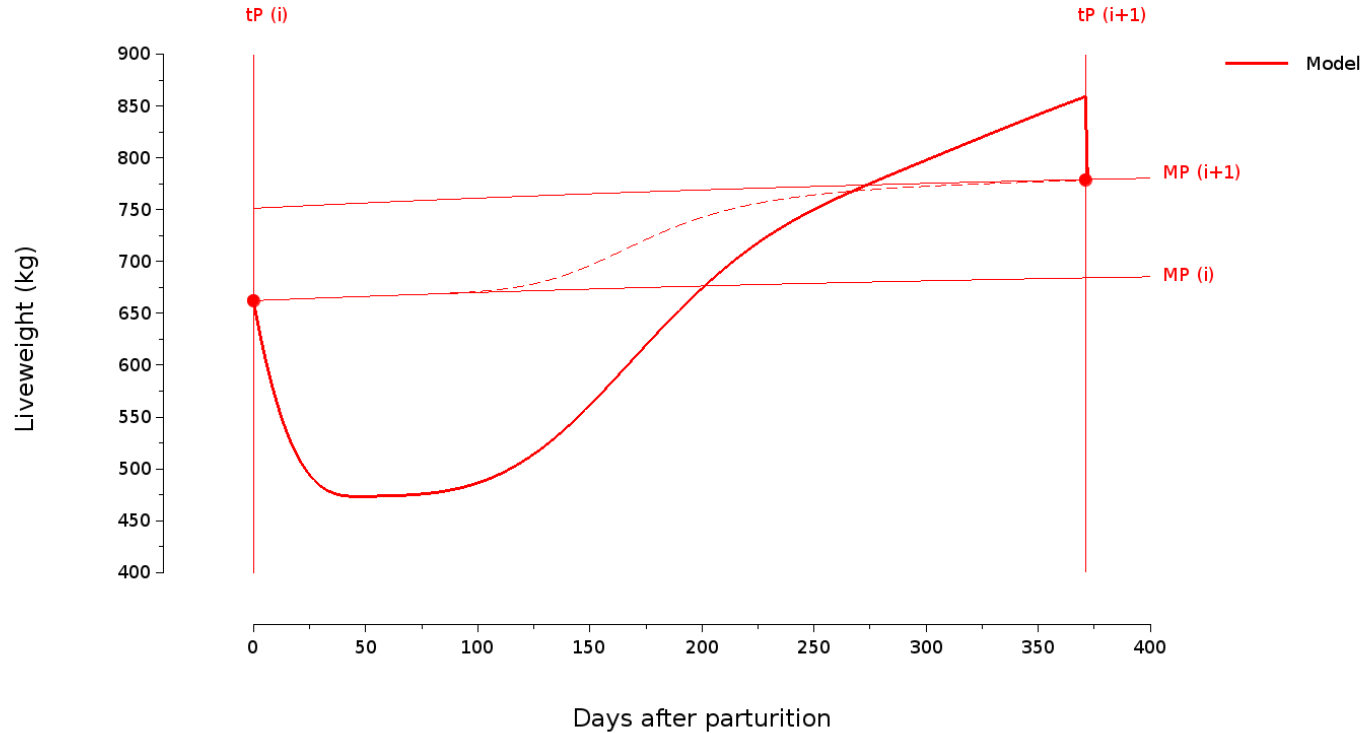


Rescale baseline



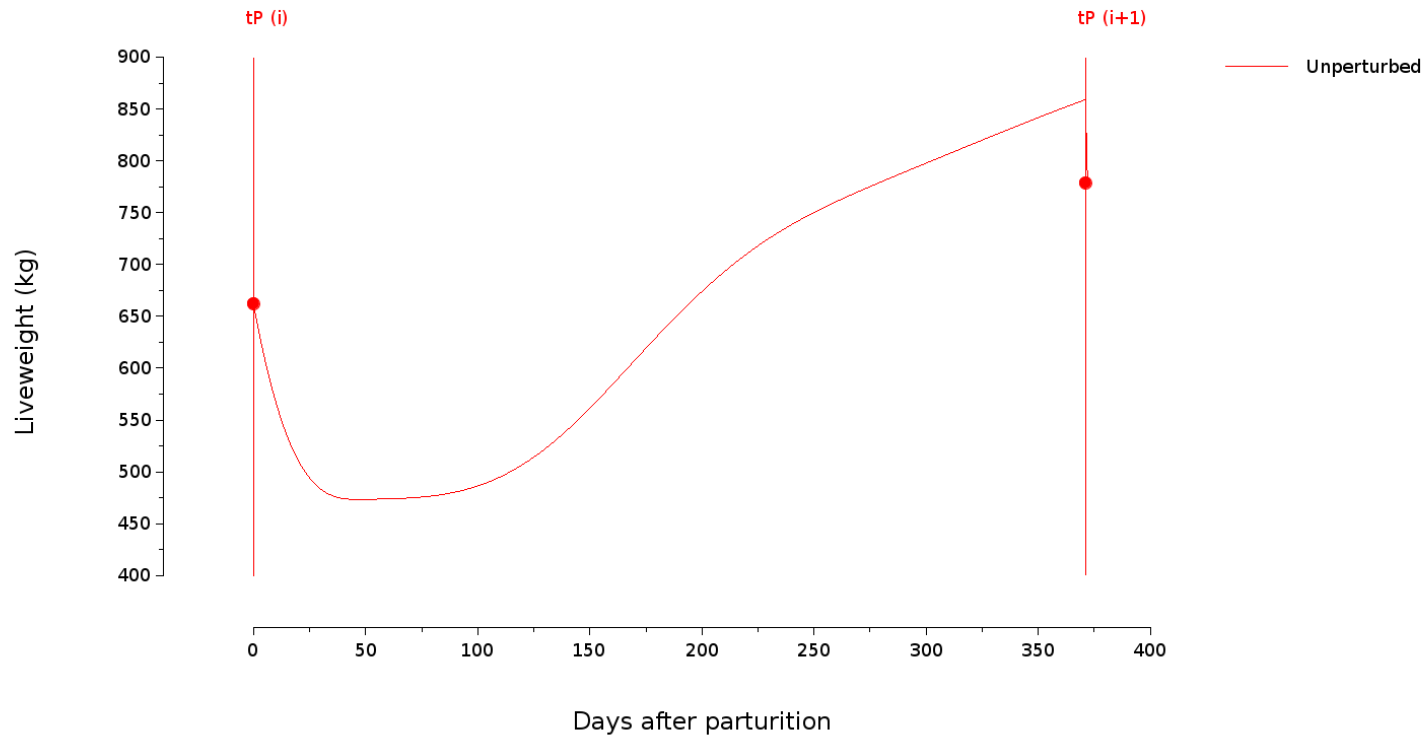


UWM : Unperturbed Weight Model



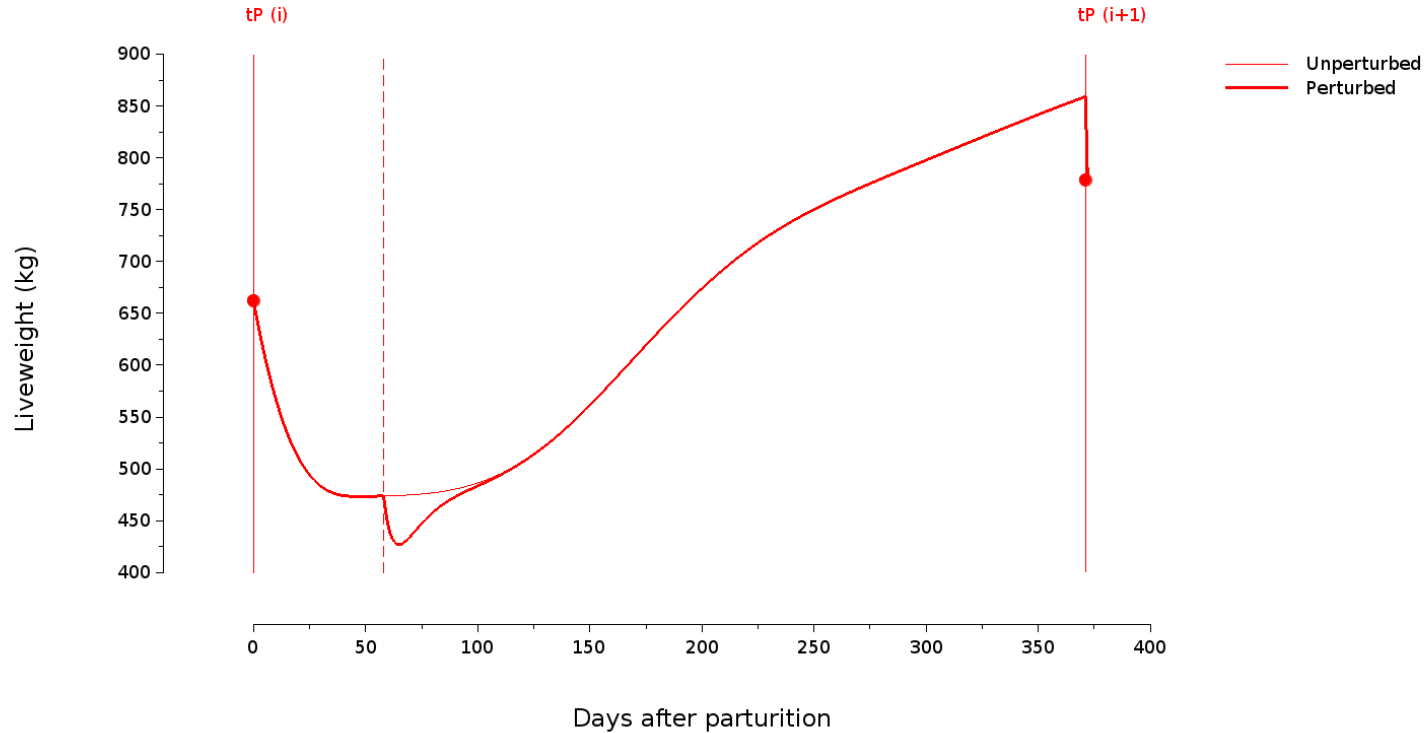


UWM : Unperturbed Weight Model



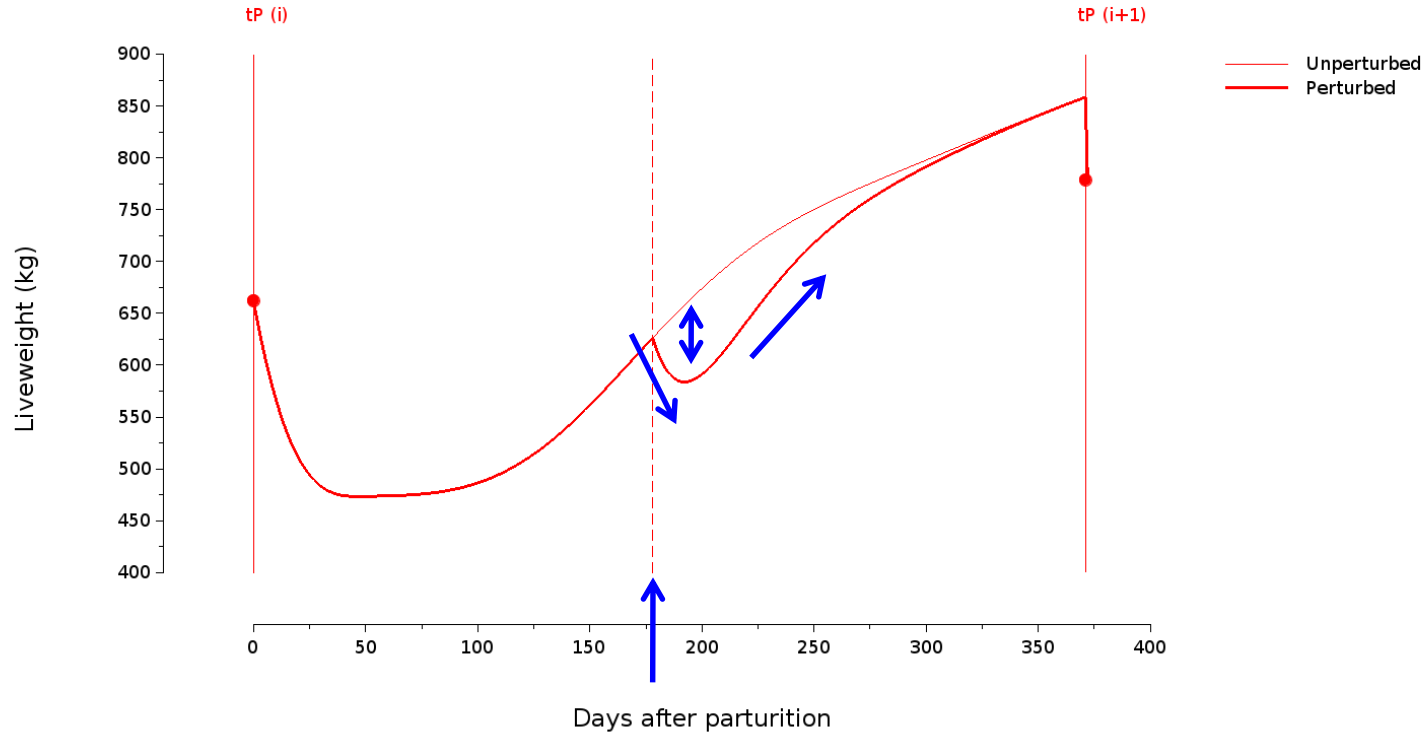


PWM : Perturbed Weight Model



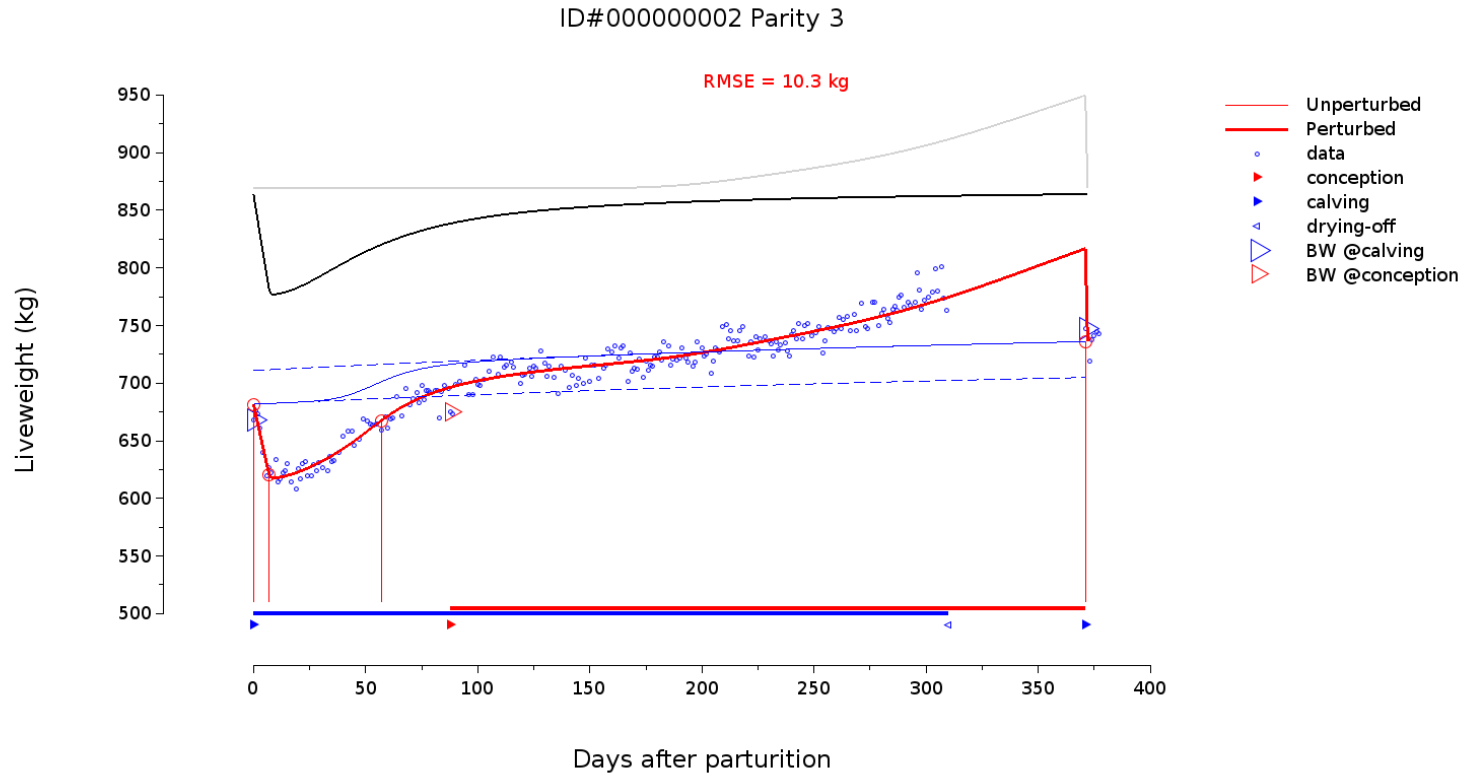


PWM : Perturbed Weight Model



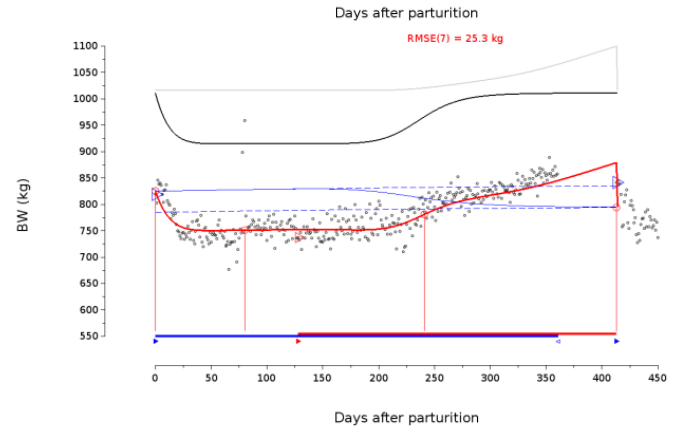
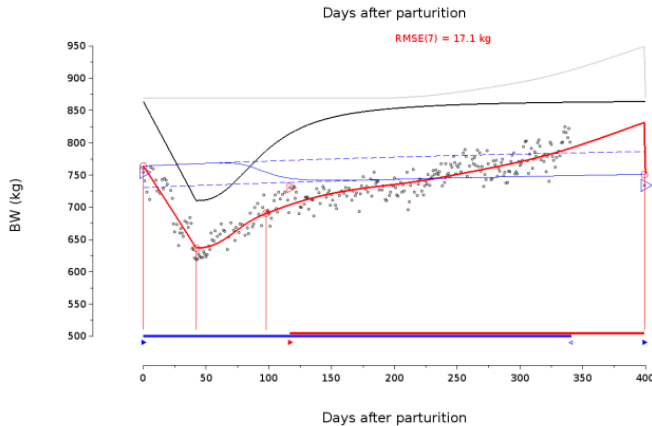
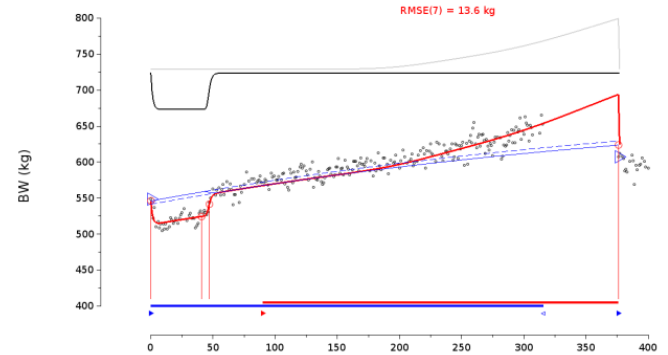
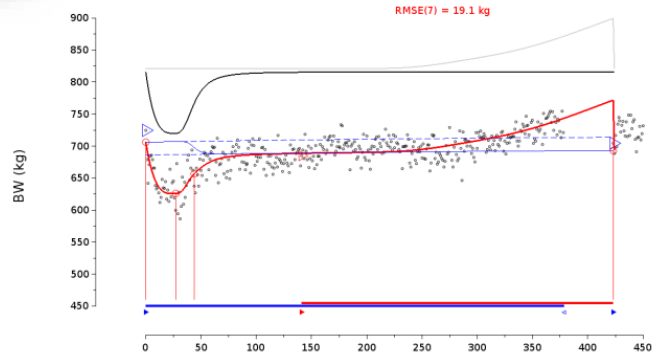


Fitting UWM: liveweight decomposit^o



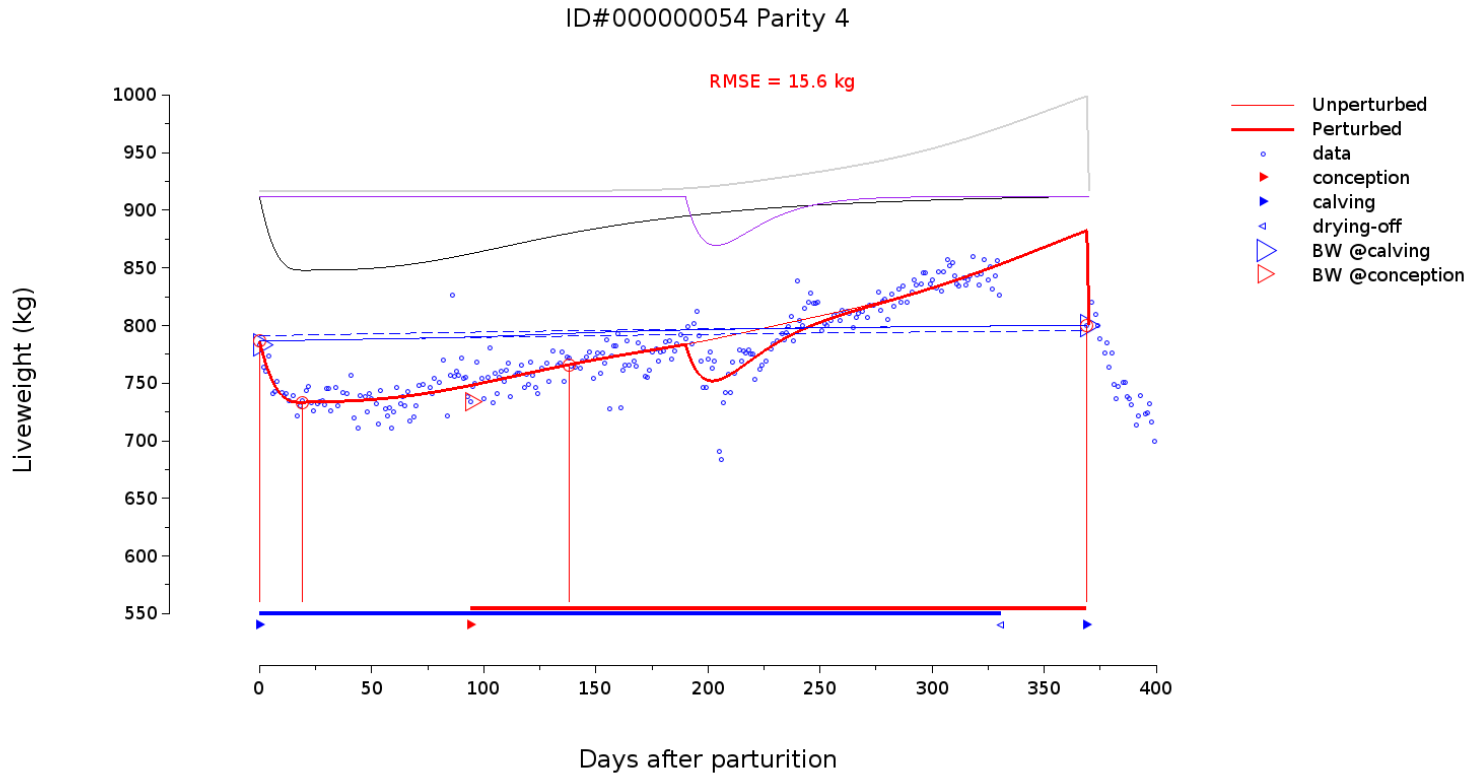


Fitting UWM: "smart smoothing"



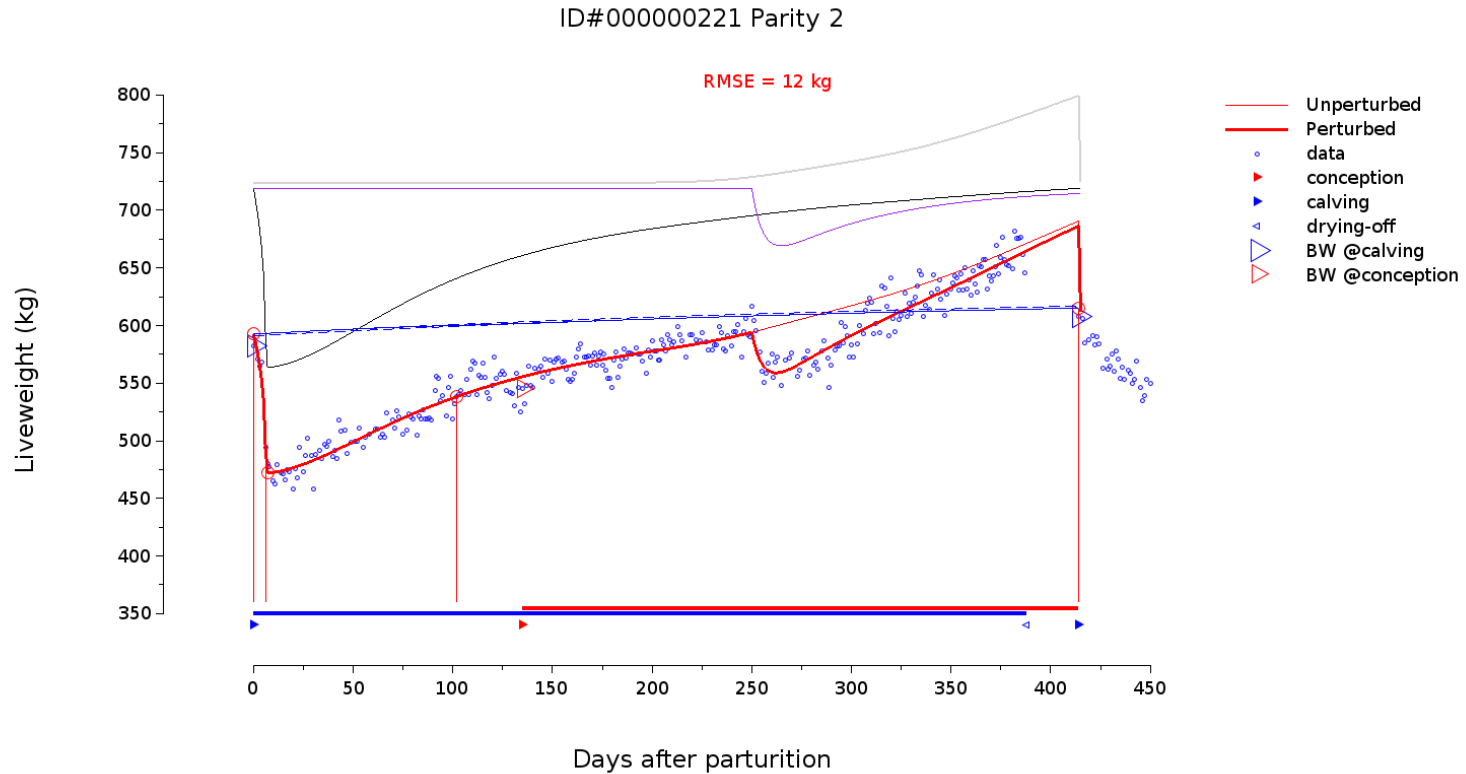


Fitting PWM: 1 perturbation



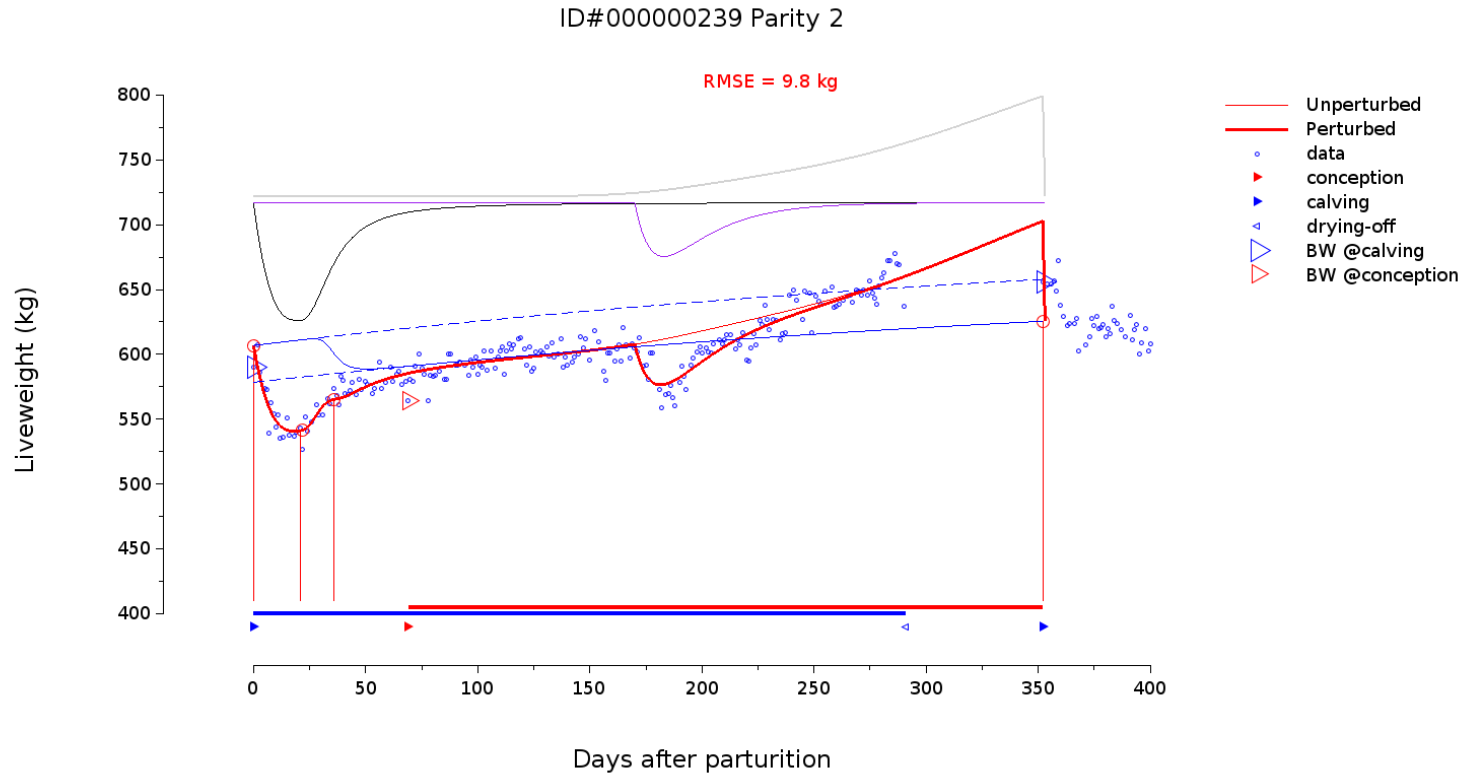


Fitting PWM: 1 perturbation



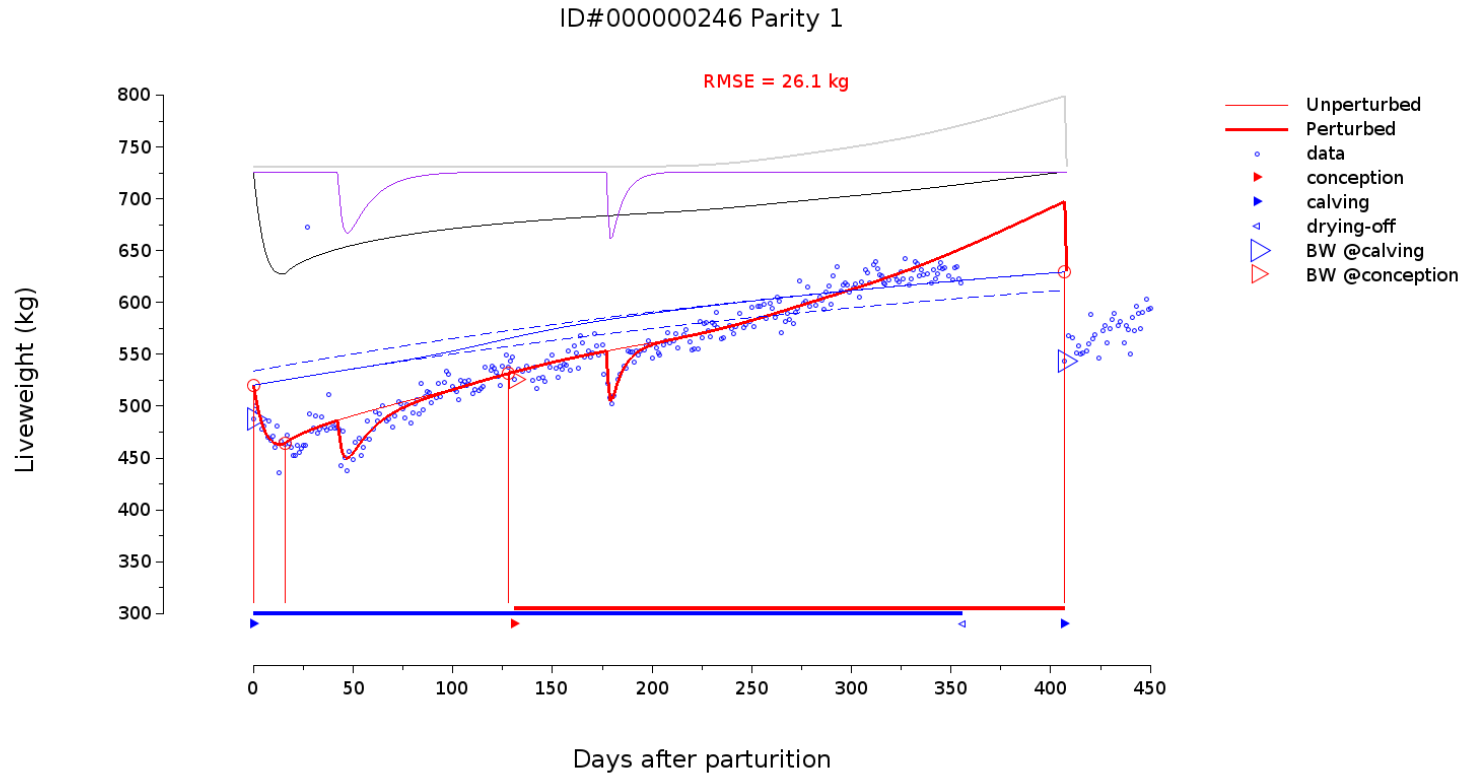


Fitting PWM: 1 perturbation



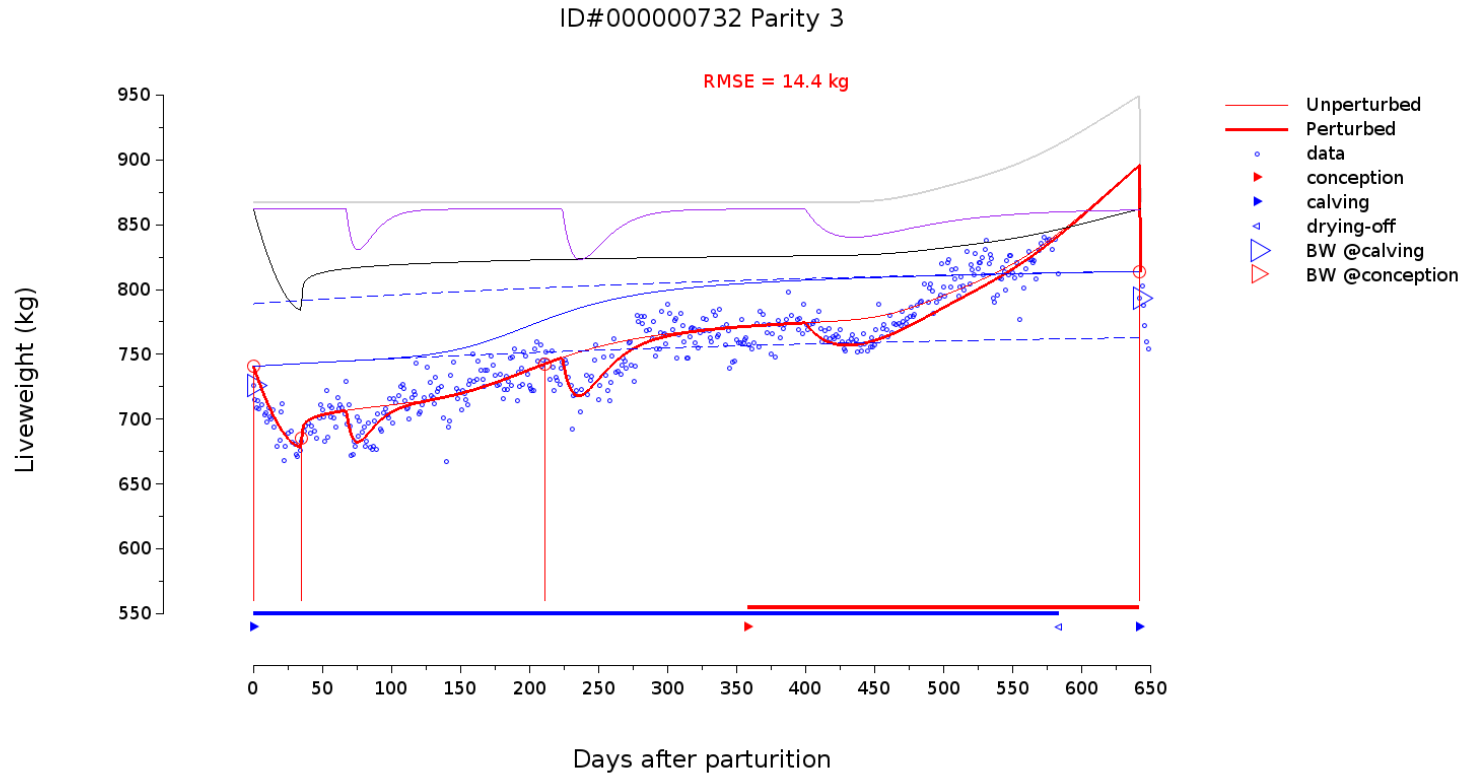


Fitting PWM: 2 perturbations





Fitting PWM: 3 perturbations





#1 Interpretive NOT explicative

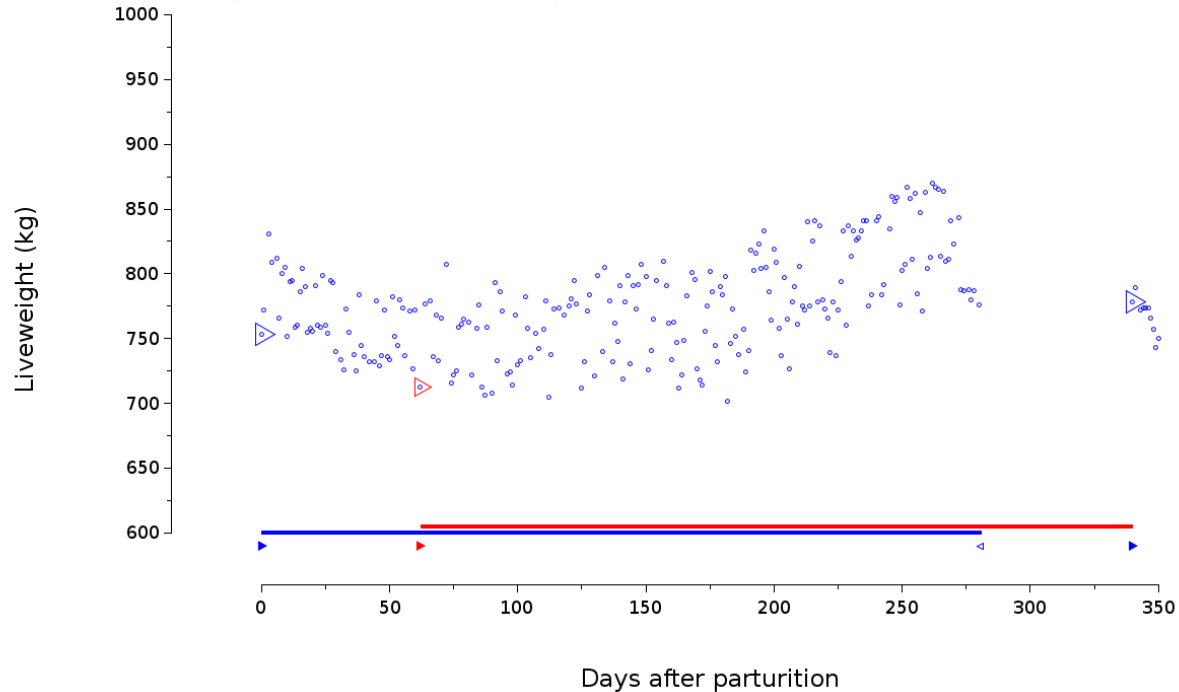
- ▶ Liveweight = ... + reserves + digestive tract content





#2 We need DATA !

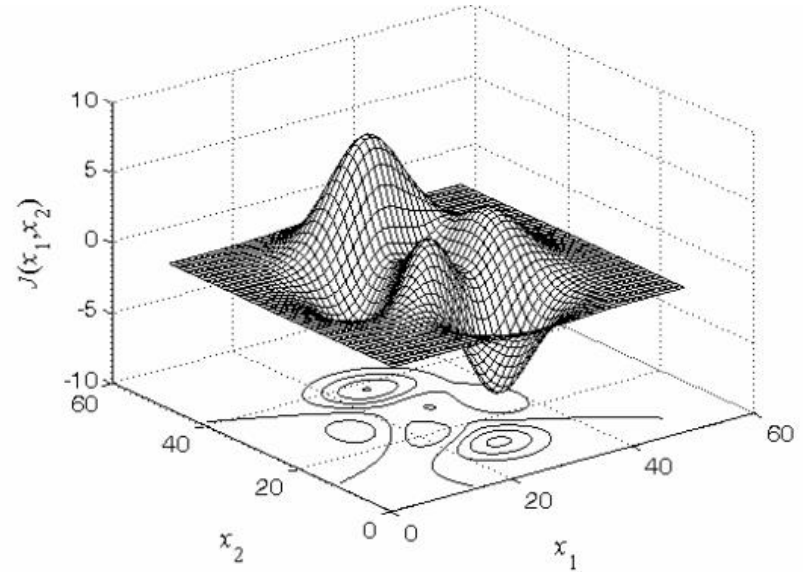
► Availability + Quality





#3 Model identifiability ?

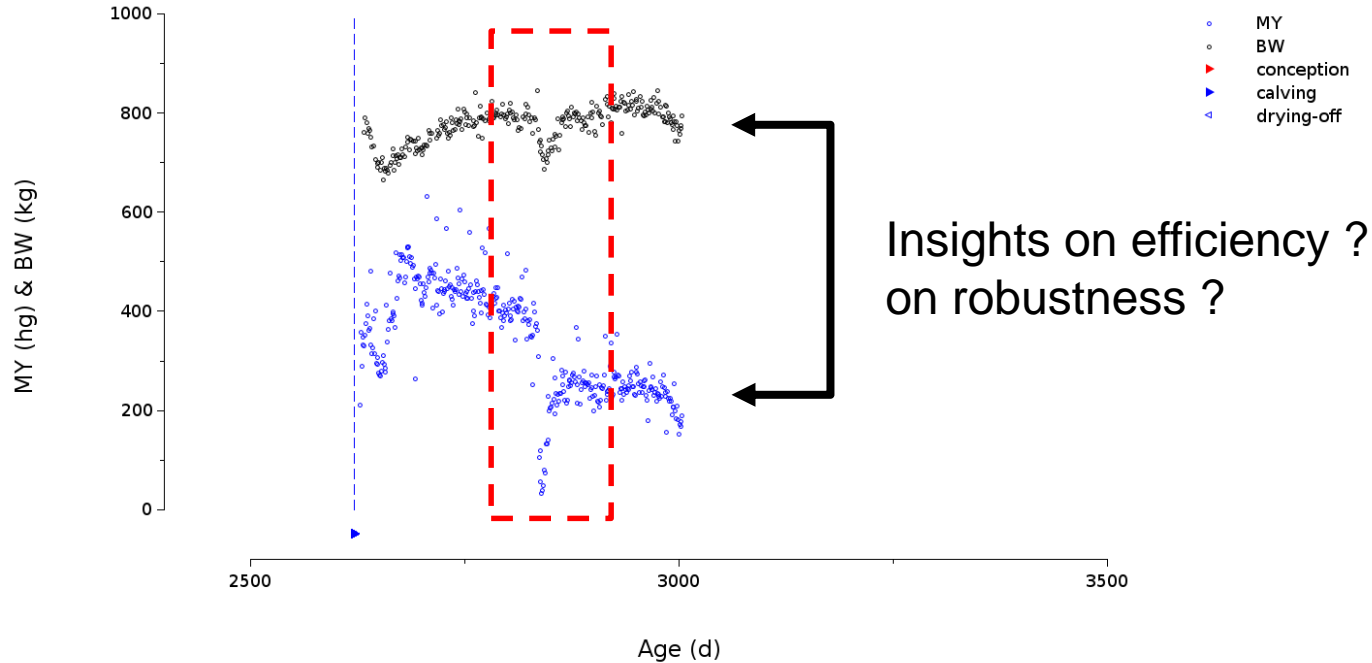
- ▶ Locally identifiable
- ▶ PWM fitting algorithm
 - ▶▶ Repeated fits
 - ▶▶ Keep most often detected perturbations





#4 PLM+PWM

► Detect simultaneous milk/liveweight perturbations





- ▶ **Fit on various datasets**
 - ▶▶ analyze variability, classify profiles, generate benchmarks
- ▶ **Optimize fitting algorithm**
 - ▶▶ make it fast, effective... and available for who wants !
- ▶ **Move forward real time decision support tool**
 - ▶▶ early detection of perturbation ?



Thank you for your attention

*“In theory, there is no difference
between theory and practice.
But, in practice, there is.”*

Jan L. A. van de Snepscheut