

Improved monitoring with historical data, expert knowledge and context measures integration applied to dairy cow heat stress

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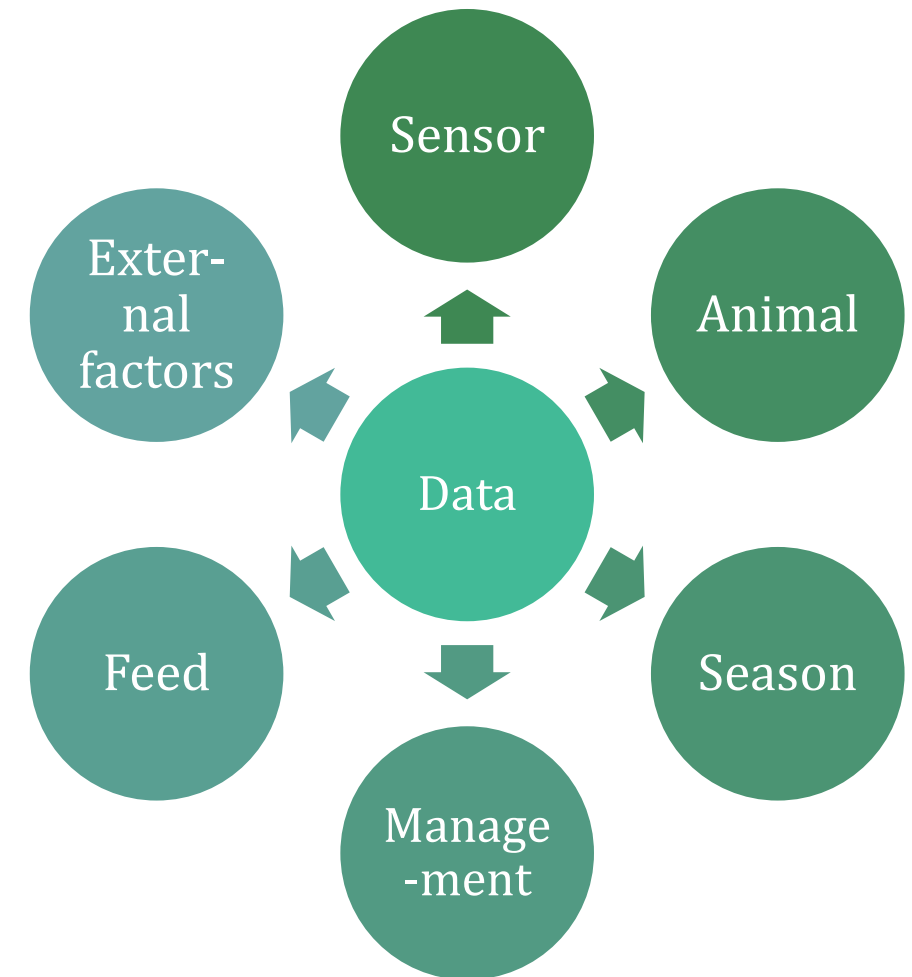
INTRODUCTION

PLF sensors generate complex data

Data $\neq$ information $\neq$ knowledge $\neq$ actions

To *maximize modelling outcomes*, we need to (partially) deal with:

- *high (irregular) frequency*
- *noise / measurement error*
- *non-linear trajectories*
- *outliers (meaningful?)*
- *animal-identification issues*



➡ *what tools/information can we use to help us with this?*

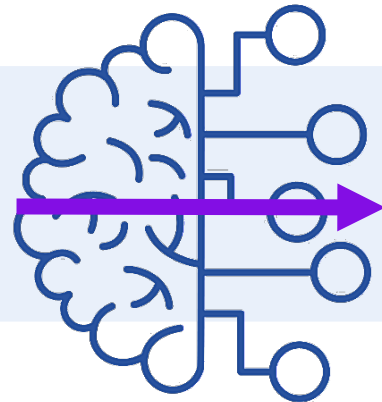
RESEARCH QUESTIONS & GOAL

Can we improve sensor data usage

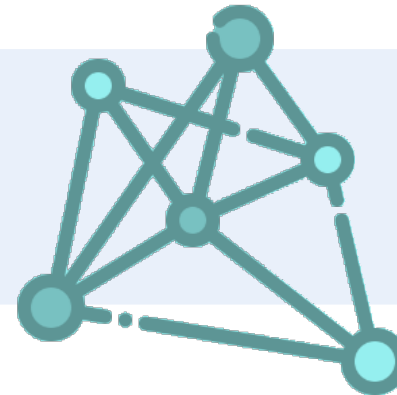
1. for decision making on farms
2. for getting post-hoc insights / phenotyping?



DATA



PREPARE
PREPROCESS



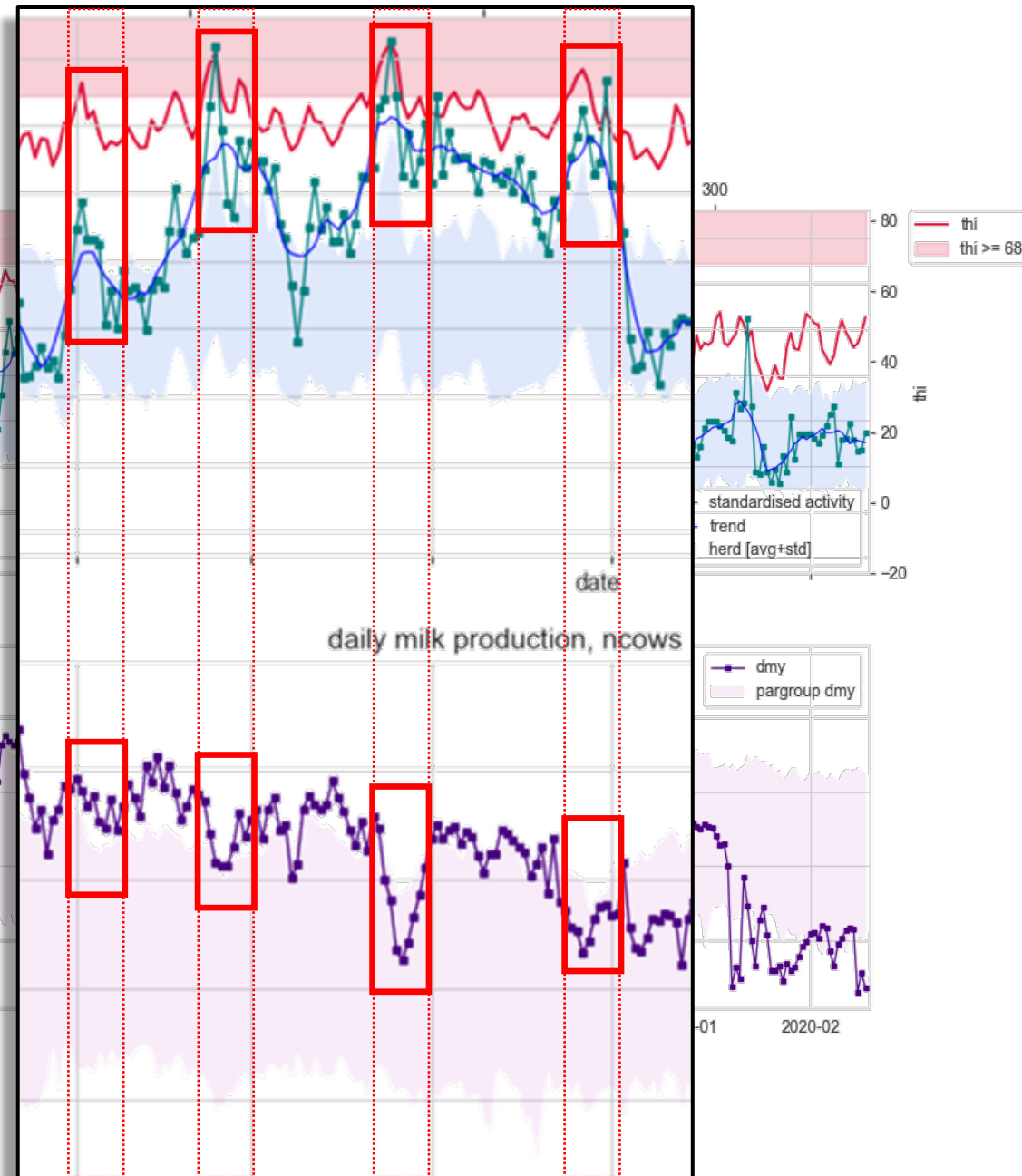
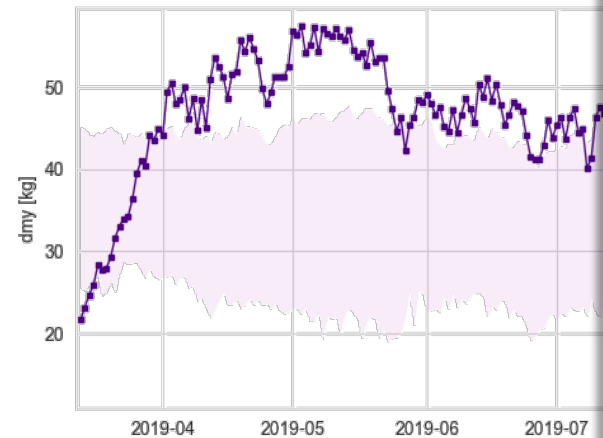
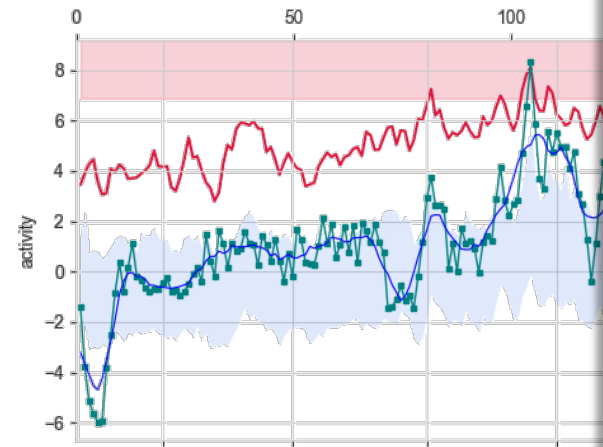
MODEL



INTERPRET

CASE INTRODUCTION

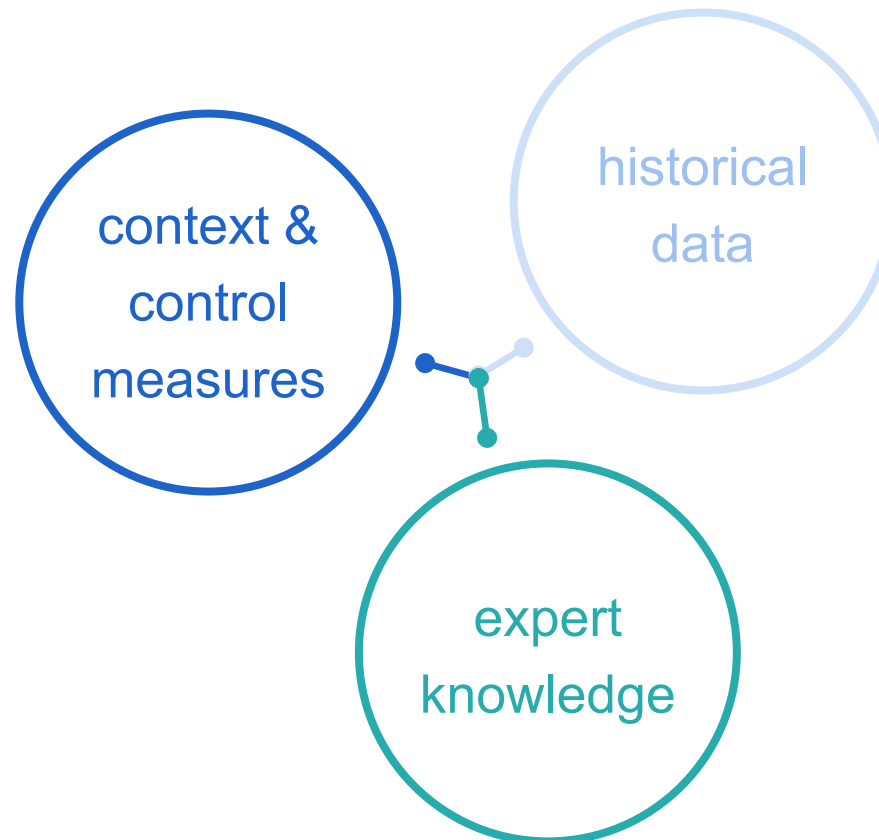
Application: individual dairy cow activity as a proxy for heat stress effects on milk yield



METHOD OVERVIEW

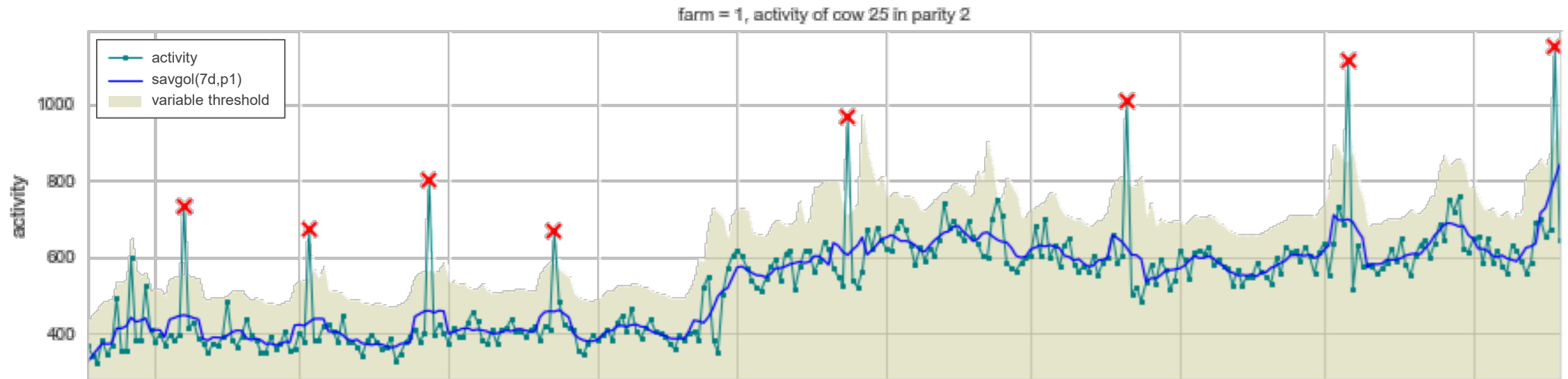
IDEA:

- Build the model based on most meaningful data features for your purpose
- Use knowledge of farm context, animal (health) history, physiology, nutrition, etc. to better mold data into interpretable shape readily accessible for AI/statistical/machine learning model

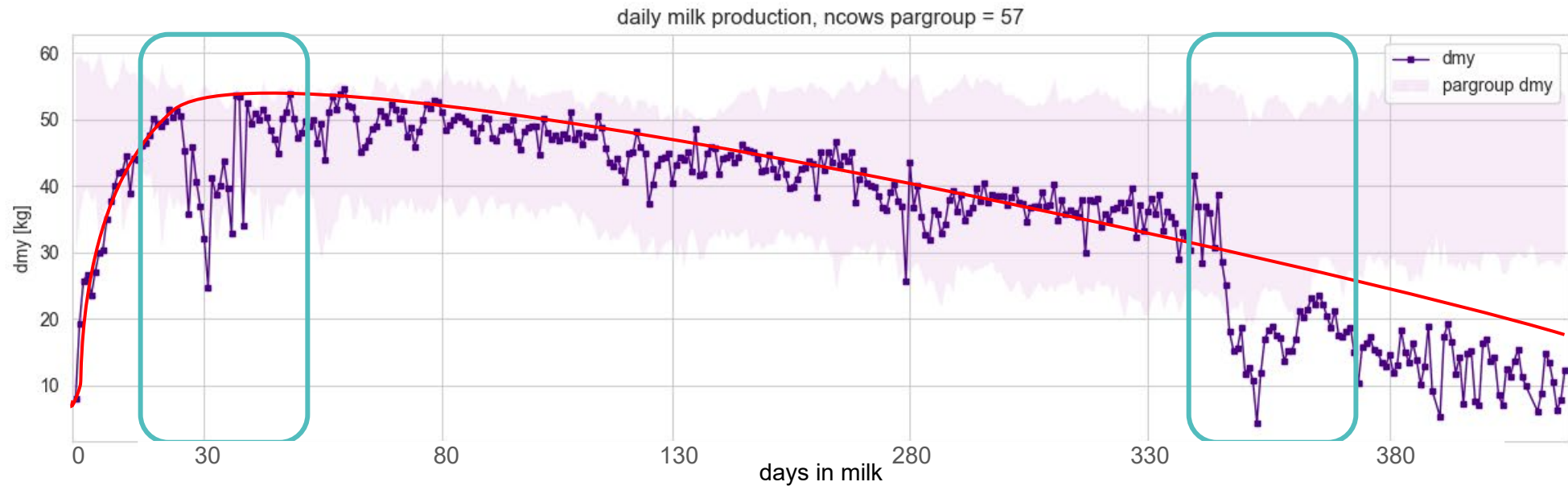


Disclaimer:
! only *examples*
many more possibilities

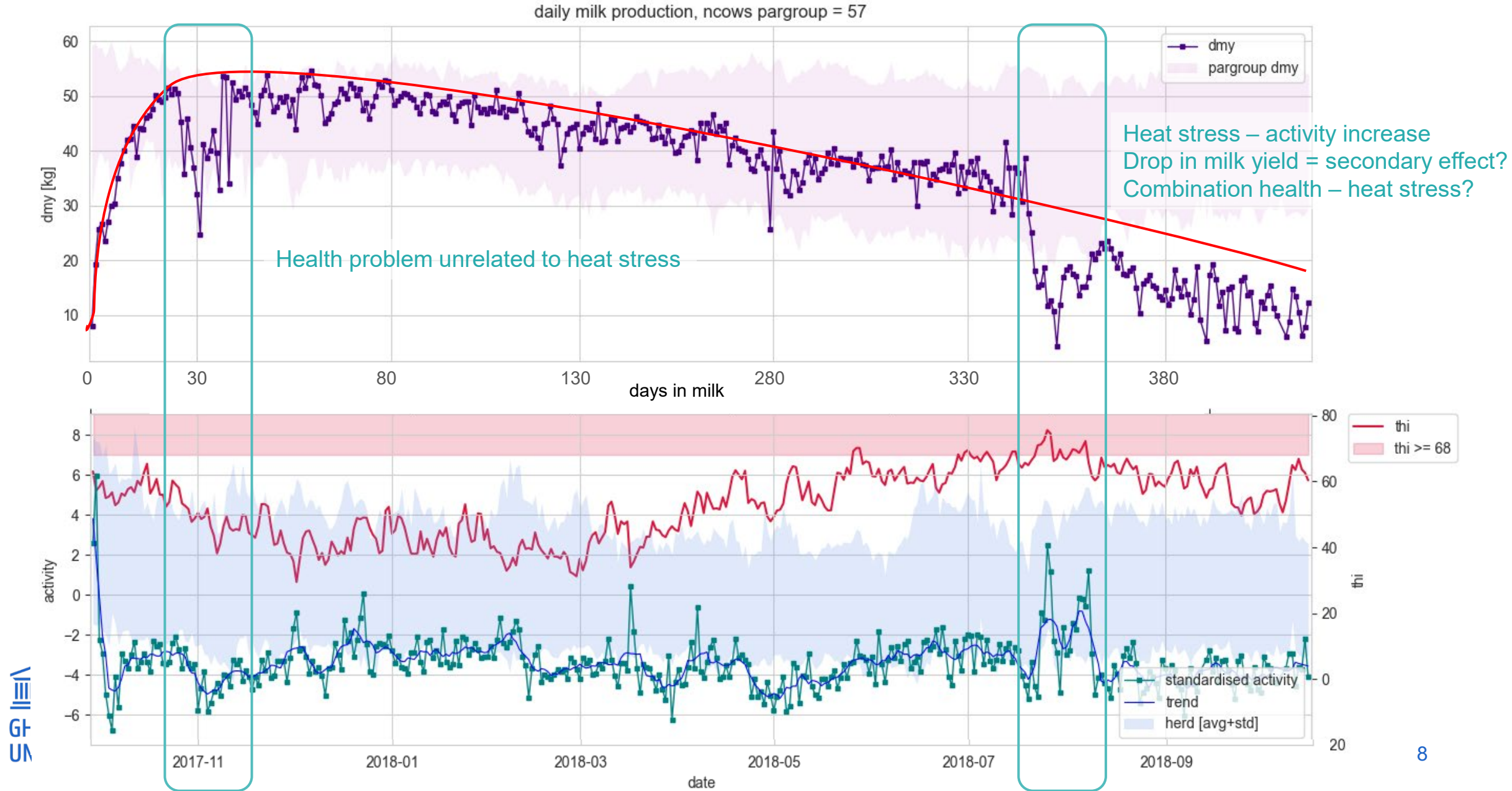
EXPERT KNOWLEDGE FOR FEATURE DESIGN



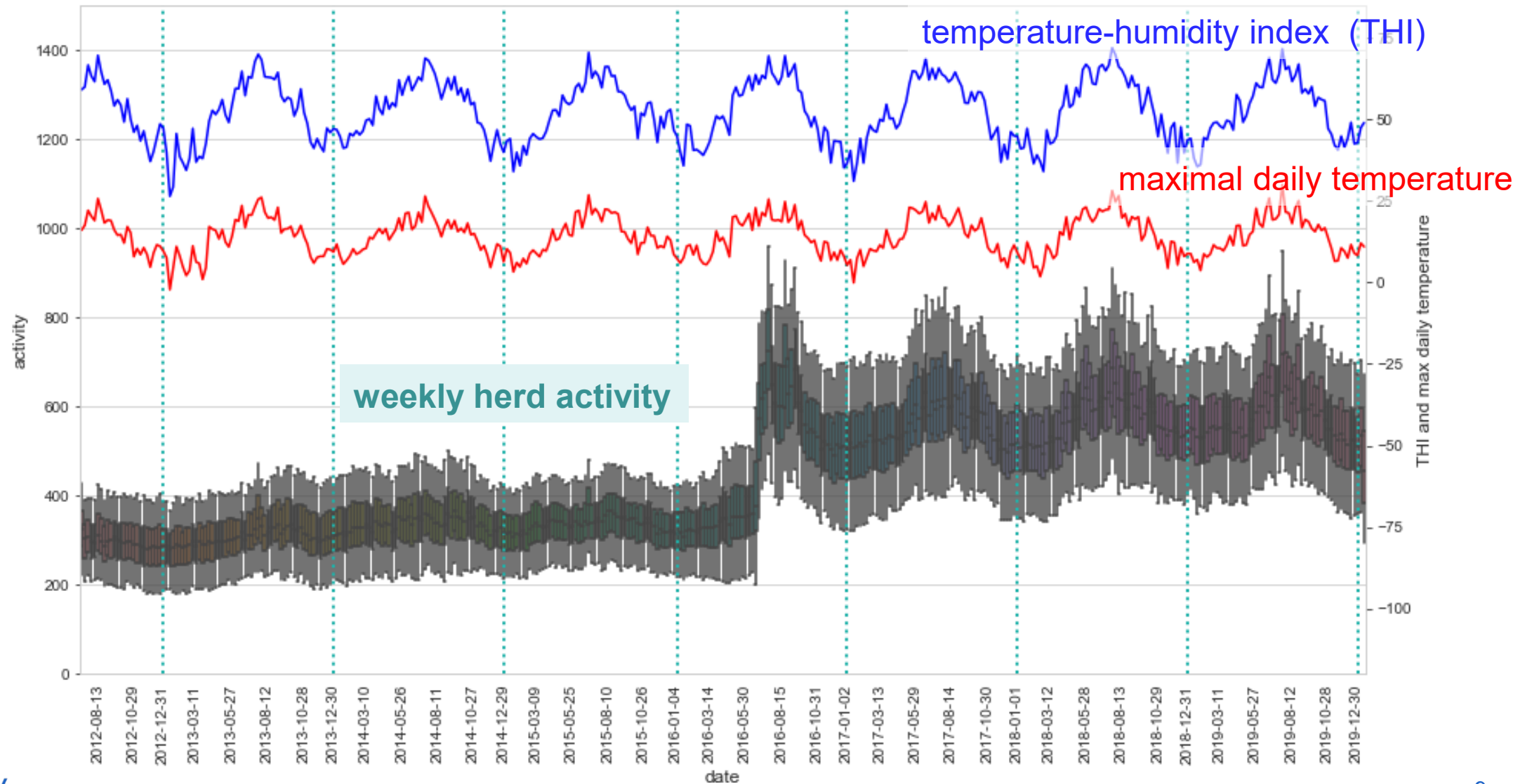
EXPERT KNOWLEDGE FOR FEATURE DESIGN



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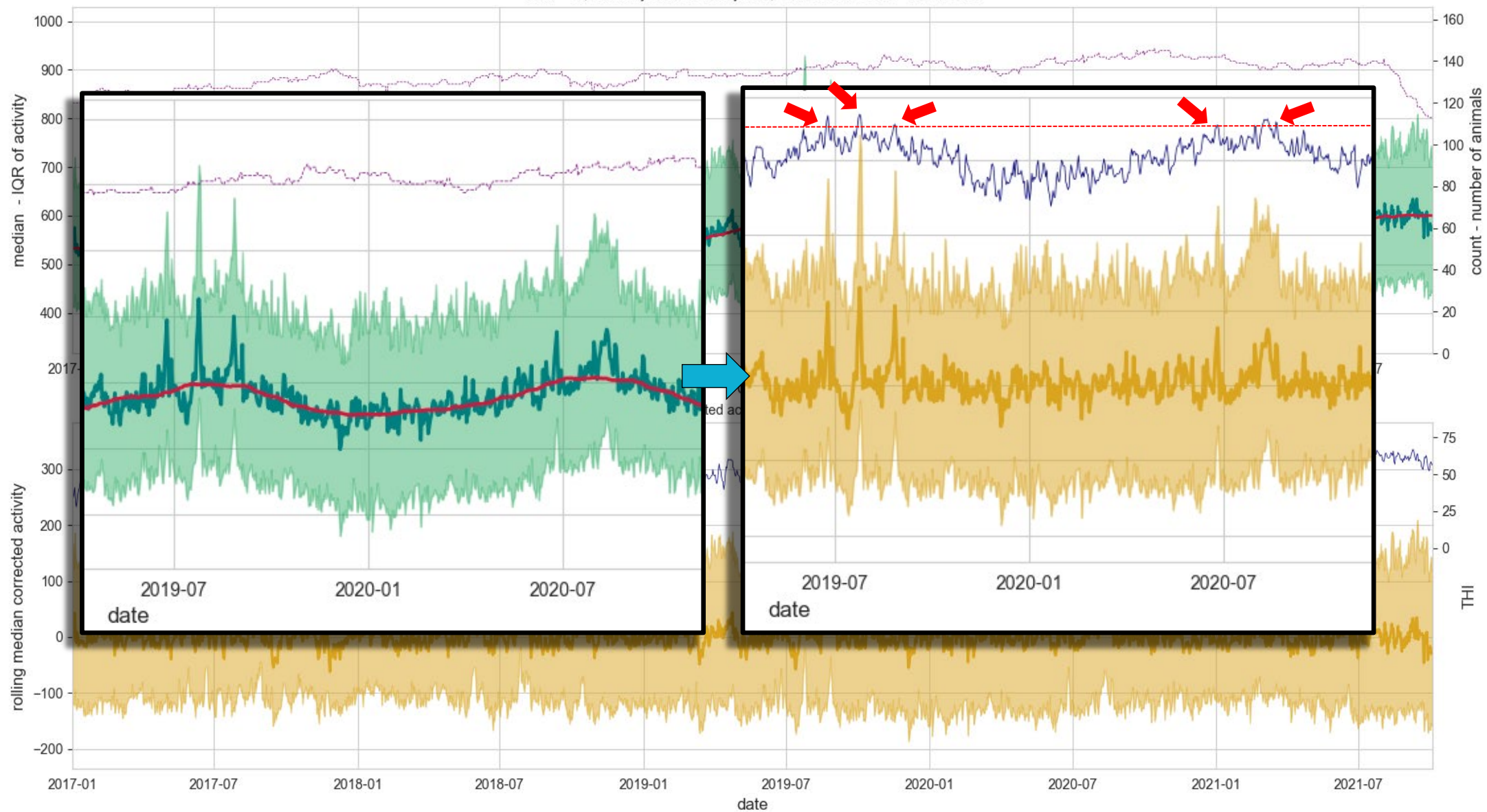


USE HISTORICAL (HERD) DATA





farm = 64, summary stats of activity data, corrected for estrus + no. of cows

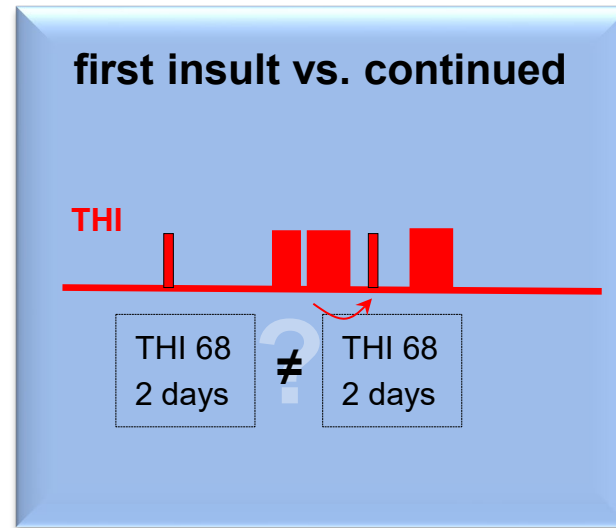


CONTEXT AND CONTROL MEASURES

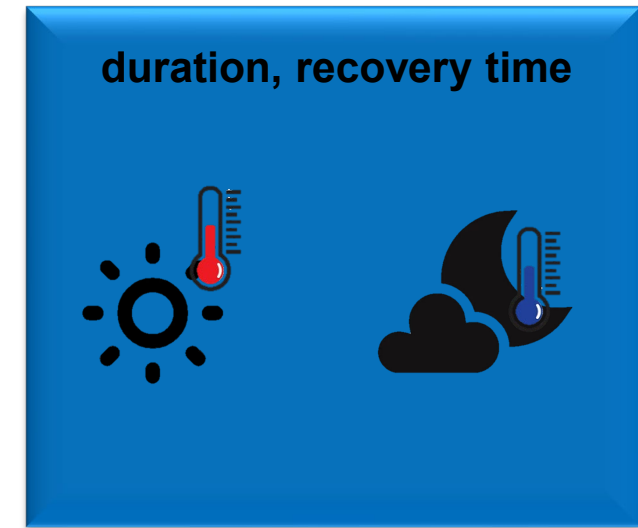
Consider e.g. barn and management conditions



e.g. use indoor-outdoor conversion formula,
account for indoor shadow, wind and other
mitigation



e.g. account for “remainder” heat load
of previous insults for example
with decay function



e.g. consider peak THI,
recovery (e.g. hours $T^{\circ} < 18^{\circ}\text{C}$) --
“average THI” might not “quantify” the insult

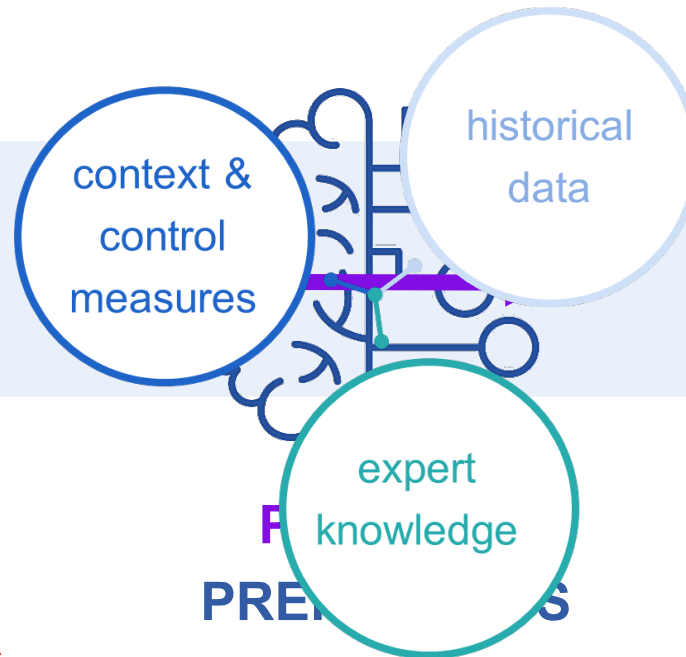
OVERVIEW

DATA

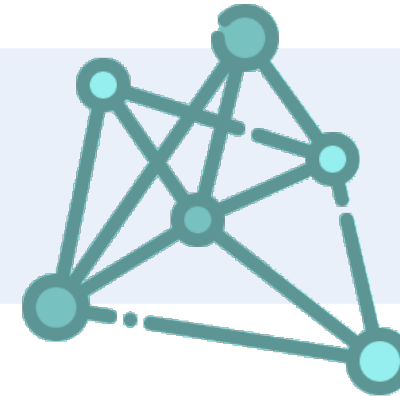


DATA

PREPARE
PREPROCESS



MODEL



MODEL

INTERPRET



INTERPRET

TAKE HOME

- Start from proper visualization techniques
(outliers, overview, inspect individual curves)
- Smart preprocessing to unlock potential information in data
- Find compromise that is sensible and gives the best results
- Tell model (only) what it needs to know
- Use modelling technique appropriate for quantity **and** quality of your data

THANK YOU