



Use of machine learning methods to predict feed efficiency traits in dairy cows using phenotypic and genomic information

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75th Annual EAAP Meeting Florence, Italy

September 1st – 5th, 2024

Session 43, Abstract number 2216204, aseidel@tierzucht.uni-kiel.de

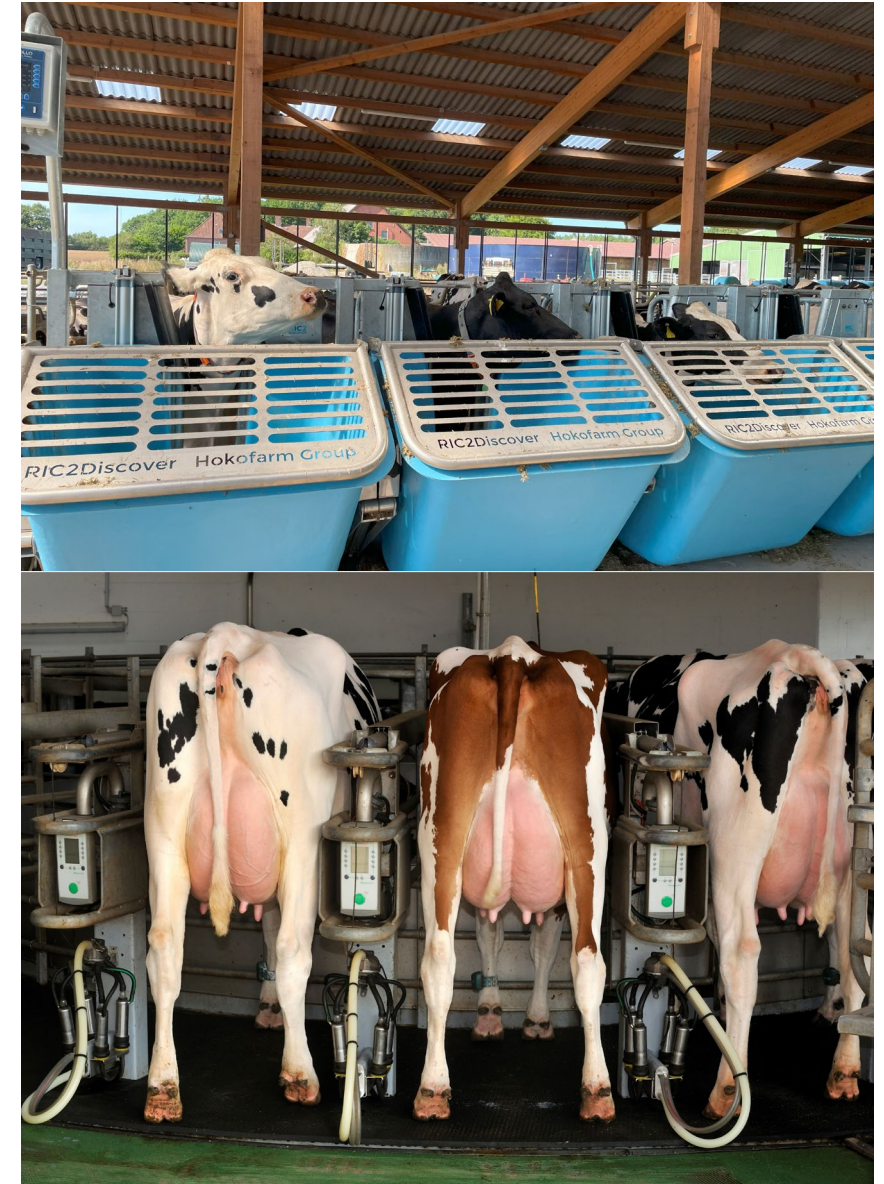




Background

- By optimizing feed efficiency, farmers can achieve higher milk production with the same or even lower amount of feed
 - Plays an important role in the profitability and sustainability of dairy farms
- Measuring feed efficiency traits on individual animal level is costly
 - Availability of on-farm data is limited

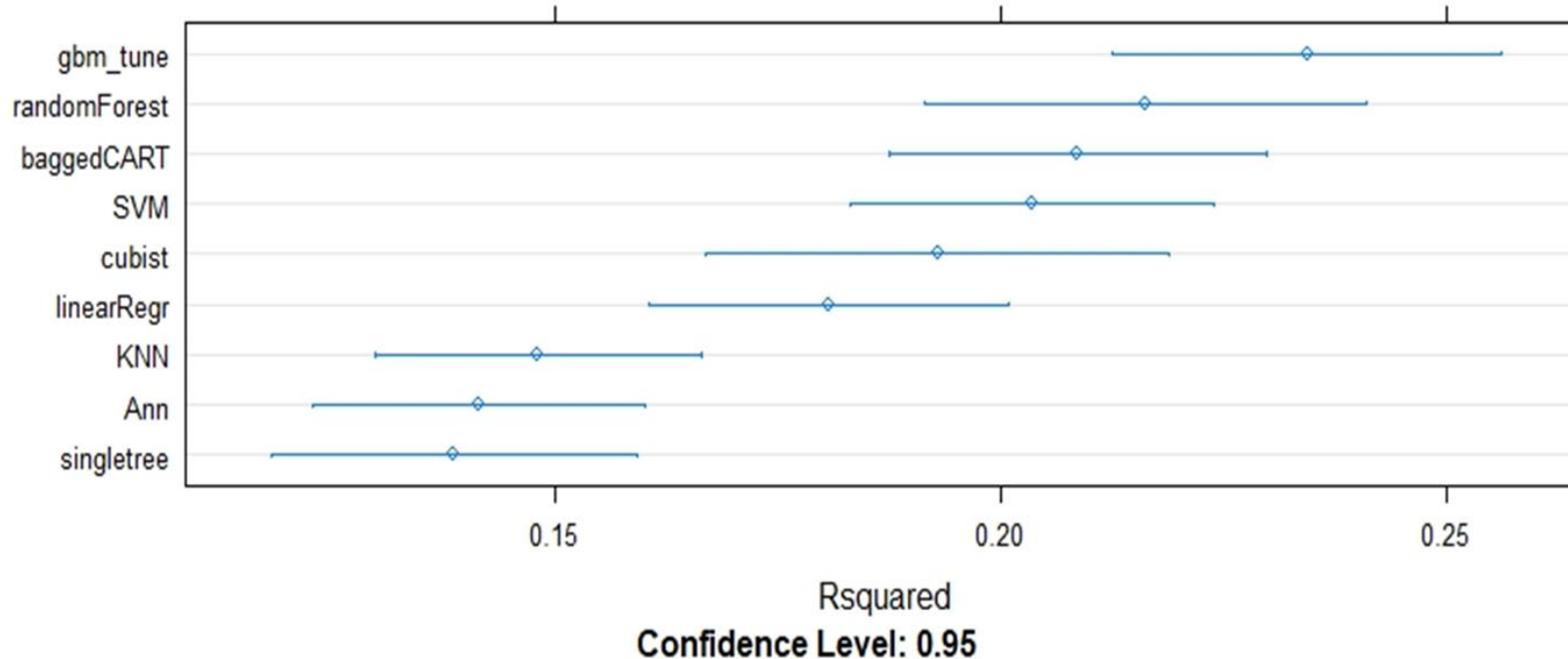
Is it possible to estimate direct production values of cows at farm level?





Background

- Feed efficiency traits: Feed intake, energy balance and feed efficiency
 - Preliminary study → Predicting feed intake based on confirmation and live weight data of cows





Objective of the study

Genotypic data (SNPs) + phenotypic data
(production data)



Supervised machine learning algorithms
(Random Forest, Support Vector Machine,
Extreme Gradient Boosting)



Phenotypic performance
(Feed intake, energy balance and feed efficiency)



Materials and Methods

Phenotypic data from 1684 dairy cows on 9 farms
(1-10 lactation, 100 - 150 day)



Feed efficiency traits	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Feed intake (kg DM / d)	23.17	3.41	9.76	34.02
Energy balance (MJ NEL / d)	8.06	19.53	-78.39	91.4
Feed efficiency (kg ECM / kg DM)	1.53	0.24	0.41	3.48

Production traits	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Weight (kg)	658.2	68.71	410.1	942.6
Milk yield (kg / d)	36.62	7.13	9.5	61.5
Protein content (%)	3.34	0.25	2.5	4.22
Fat content (%)	3.74	0.53	1.76	5.7



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Genotypic data

Imputed 50kSNP data

After QC → 45,613 SNPs

Dimension reduction (n x n):

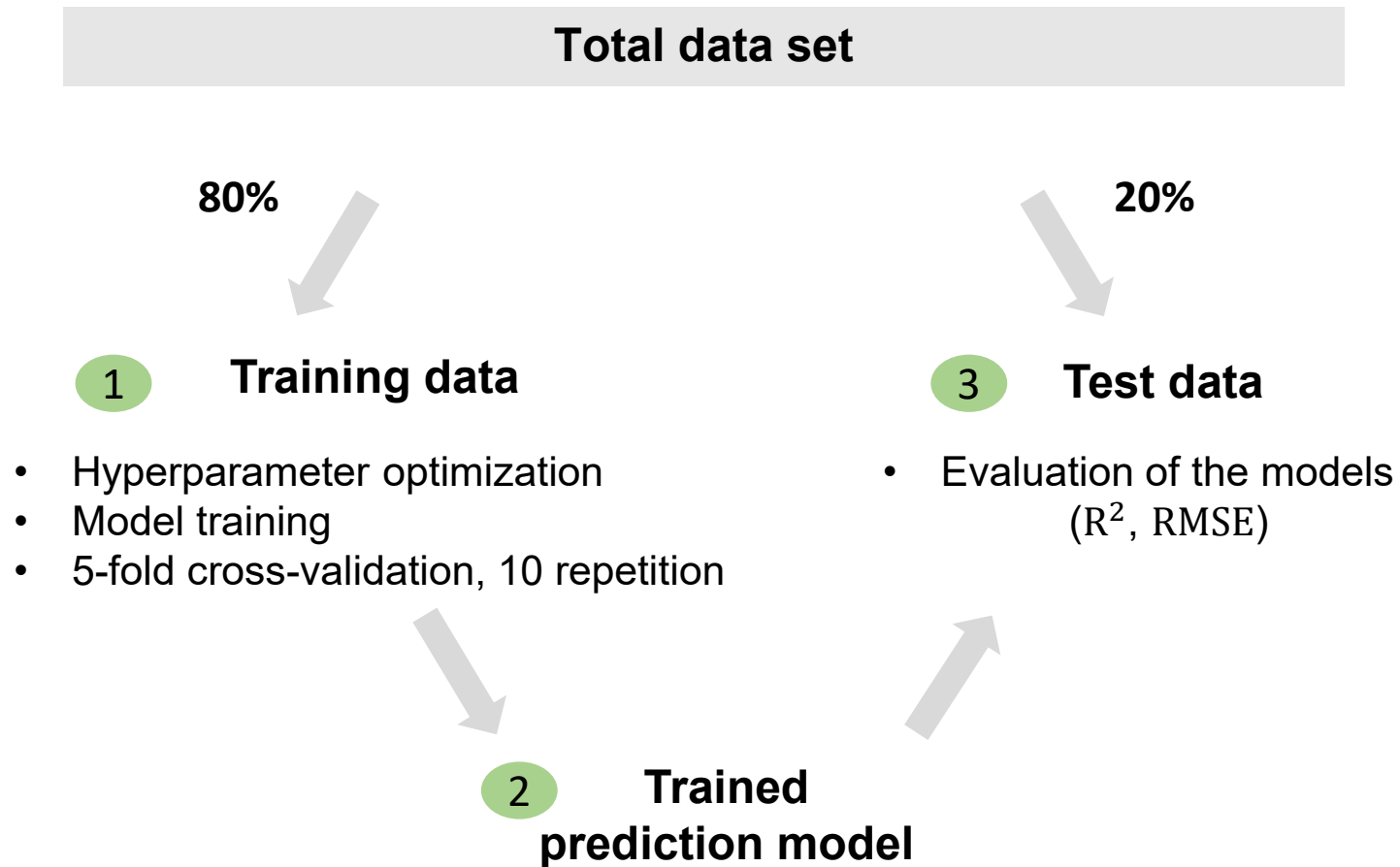
G → Genomic relationship matrix
(VanRaden, 2008)

UD → Principal component scores
(Tusell et al. 2013)



Materials and Methods

Model training and testing





Materials and Methods

Feature set selection

Feature-set	Weight	Milk yield	Protein content	Fat content	Lactation number	Herd-Year	G	UD
1 (P)	X	X	X	X	X	X		
2 (PG)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3 (PUD)	X	X	X	X	X	X		X

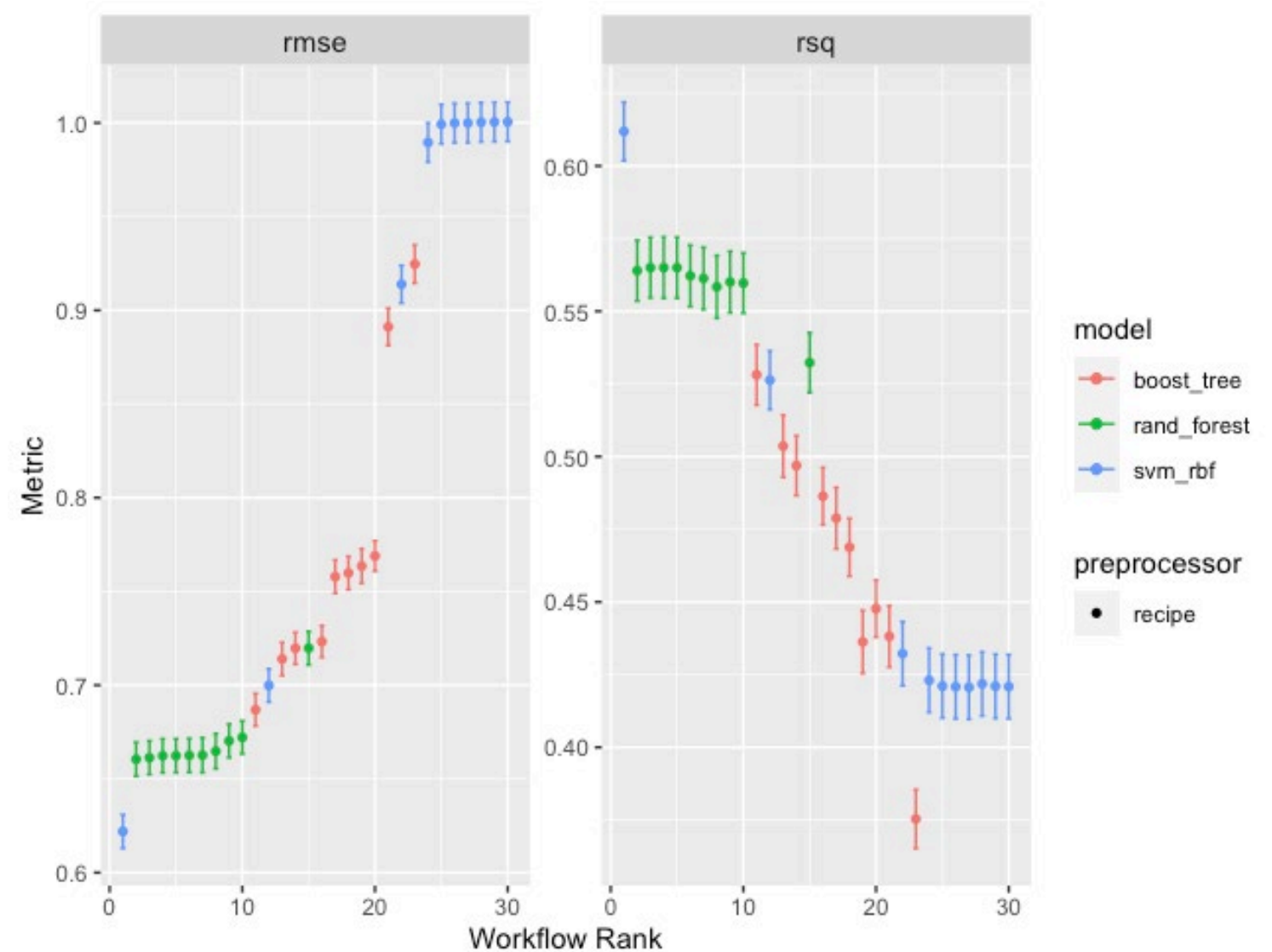
G = genomic relationship matrix (dim: nxn); UD = Principal component scores of marker matrix (dim: nxn)



Materials and Methods

Hyperparameter optimization

Feature set 1 (P) : Feed intake





Results and Discussion

Prediction of feed intake (Test data):

Feed intake	RF		SVM		XGBoost	
	R ²	RMSE	R ²	RMSE	R ²	RMSE
Feature set 1 (P)	0.48	0.70	0.60	0.62	0.46	0.71
Feature set 2 (PG)	0.38	0.72	0.09	0.90	0.43	0.69
Feature set 3 (PUD)	0.35	0.74	0.36	0.91	0.41	0.70

RF = Random Forest; SVM = Support Vector Machine; XGBoost = Extreme Gradient Boosting



Results and Discussion

Prediction of energy balance (Test data):

	RF		SVM		XGBoost	
	R ²	RMSE	R ²	RMSE	R ²	RMSE
Energy balance						
Feature set 1 (P)	0.40	0.79	0.45	0.75	0.28	0.85
Feature set 2 (PG)	0.30	0.92	0.08	1.06	0.33	0.89
Feature set 3 (PUD)	0.27	0.93	0.17	1.08	0.25	0.94

RF = Random Forest; SVM = Support Vector Machine; XGBoost = Extreme Gradient Boosting



Results and Discussion

Prediction of feed efficiency (Test data):

Feed efficiency	RF		SVM		XGBoost	
	R ²	RMSE	R ²	RMSE	R ²	RMSE
Feature set 1 (P)	0.49	0.80	0.55	0.74	0.42	0.83
Feature set 2 (PG)	0.45	0.87	0.06	1.20	0.44	0.90
Feature set 3 (PUD)	0.43	0.89	0.3	1.13	0.43	0.90

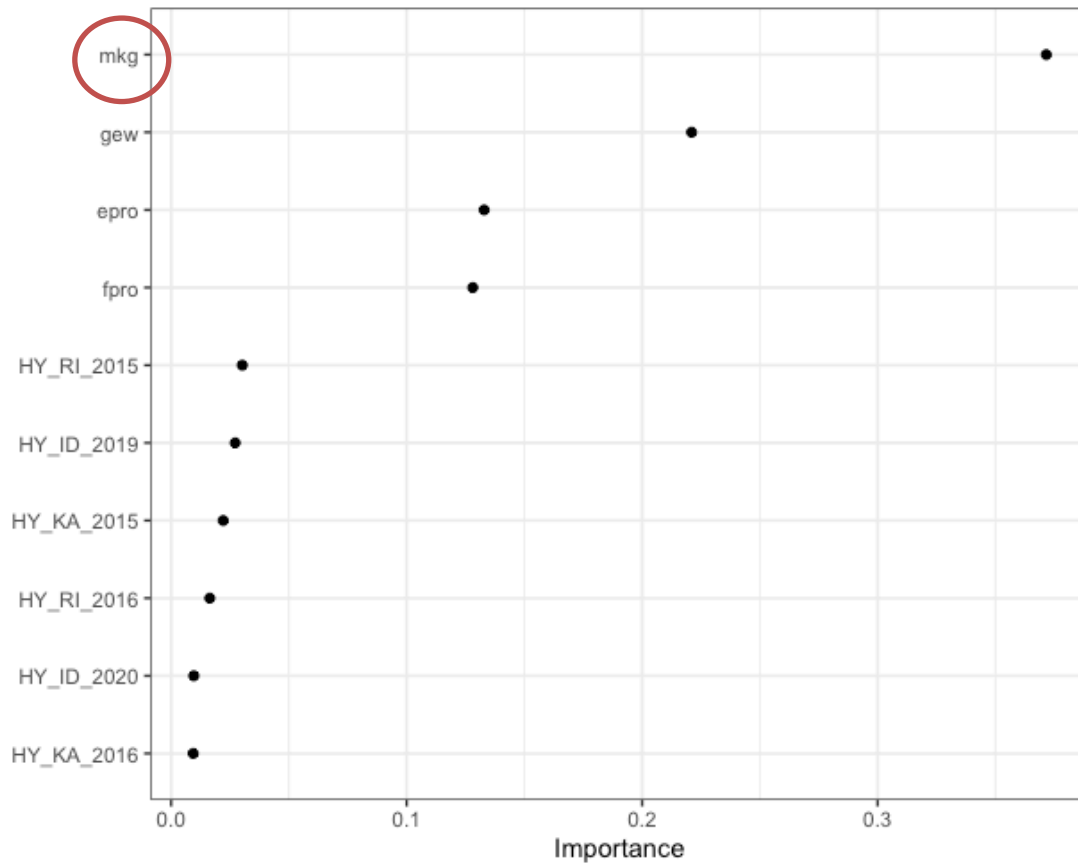
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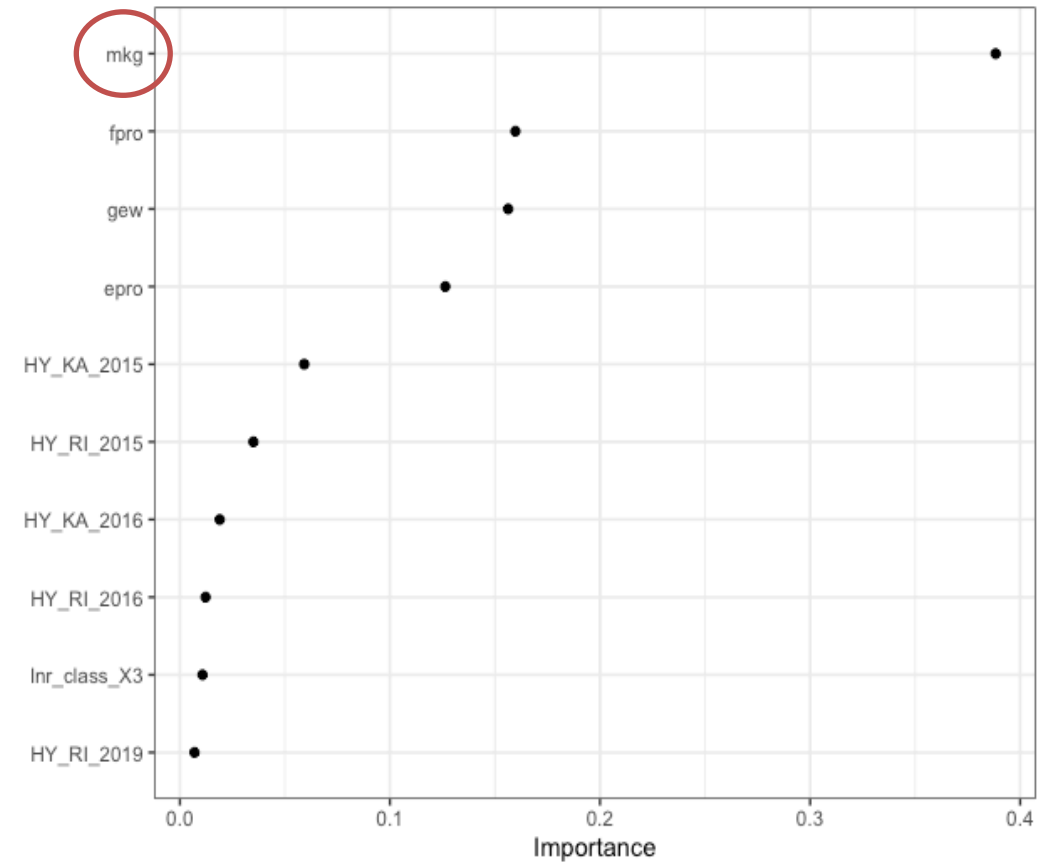
Results and Discussion

XGBoost Feature Importance

Feature set 1: Feed intake



Feature set 1: Feed efficiency





Conclusions

- General suitability of production data for prediction due to their availability on the farms (performance test + weight)
- Moderate to moderately high prediction accuracy of the models
- No improvement of predictions by using genotype information (G, UD)
- Varying variable import scores for the features in different models
- Particularly high information gain for the prediction of all three traits by milk yield
- Next steps:
 - Models for further lactation stages or weeks
 - Simple models with SNP markers (preselection?)



Thank you for your attention!

