New Types of Sensors

Jeffrey Bewley, PhD, PAS
Analytics and Innovation Scientist
Holstein USA, Inc.

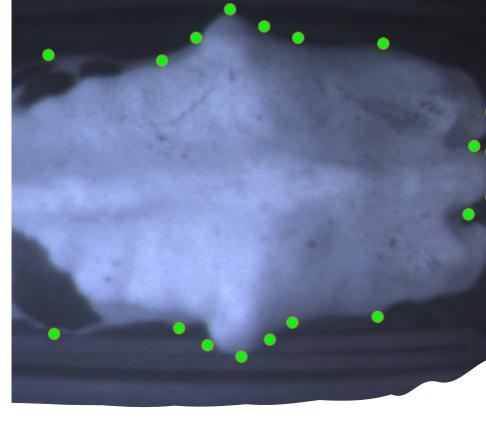














18 Years of Technology Work





Dairy Farm Tech 1.3

Dairycs PROVENSCIENCE DairyOffice

((FodderTech =

hydrogreen







Small companies are defined as technology start-ups SMALL whose innovation is touching fewer than 100,000 cows.









Chordata CisGEN















Medium companies are defined as early adoption

companies who are touching between 100,000 and



























































amelicor : balchem BINMASTER













Large companies are defined as those working with

technology (research, development or acquisition) whose products touch more than 1,000,000 cows.













































































■ KUHdo Labby TLasso ●LEMNA





ONFARM



ROVIBEC Rumin8 SomaDetect Seaker



moonsyst mmooofarm myaniml









Mmmoo0gle Moocall

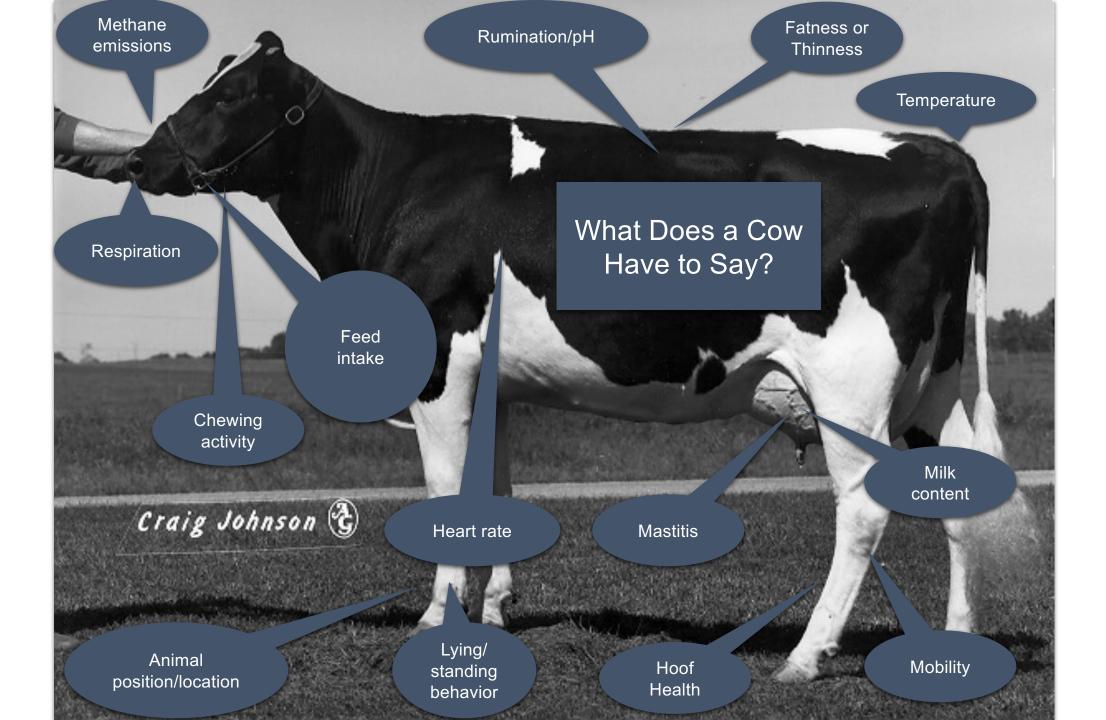


Companies displayed on the map are startups or may be partially / fully owned by other companies. Companies owning or investing in these new technology brands may also be included. Companies that solely distribute technology owned by

Disclaimer: This poster is meant to be inclusive. If you feel your technology company has been inadvertently left off or inaccurately categorized, please email the poster's creators to be added to future versions. Follow linkedin.com/ aroups/12742633/ for

ing or managing cows or youngstock on dairy farms globally. Technologies that offer solutions for use in farming applica-

tions or in the dairy supply chain are not included. Manure-handling technologies are not part of the scope of this project. However, technologies for the management of enteric methane and a farm's carbon footprint are included.





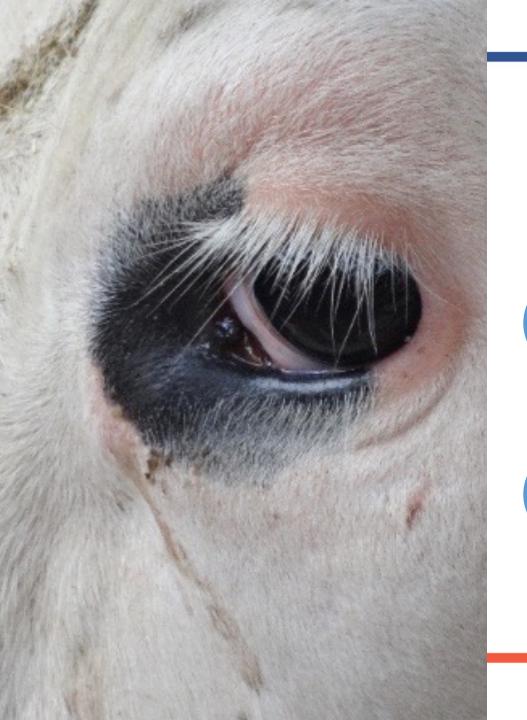




Automated Milking Systems



Automated Calf Feeding



Precision Dairy Monitoring



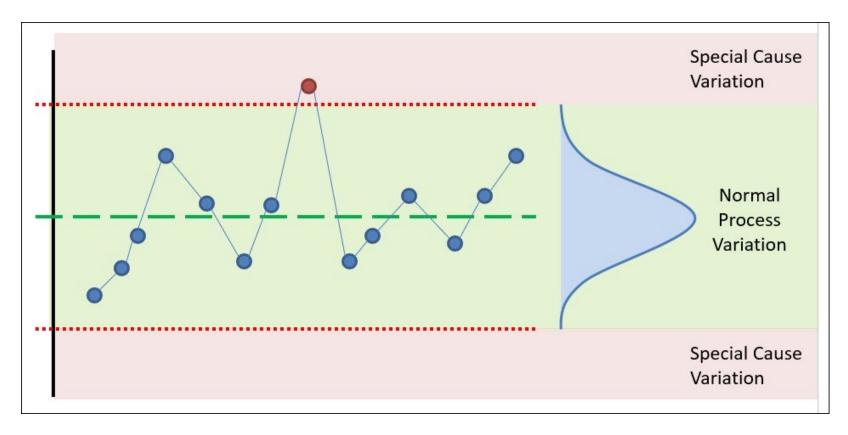


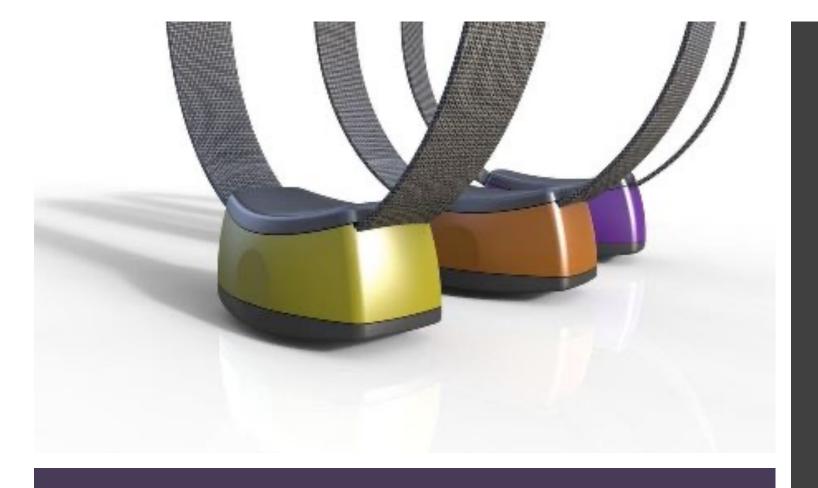




Management by Exception







Precision Dairy Monitoring Applications

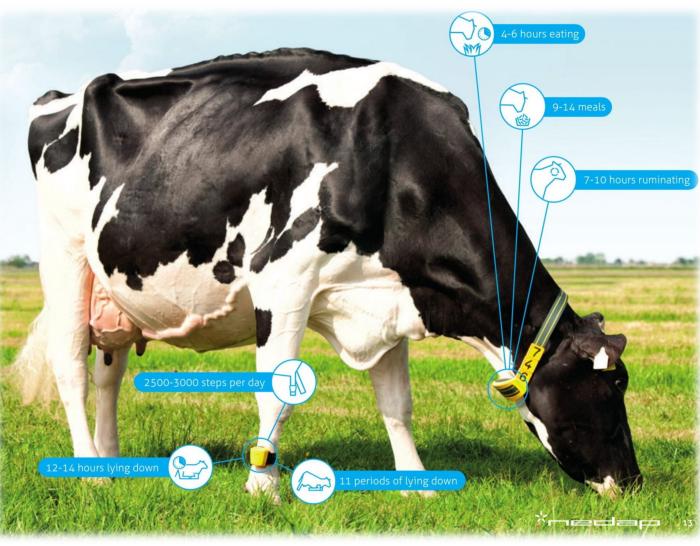
- Estrus Detection
- Mastitis Detection
- Fresh Cow Disease Detection
- Lameness Detection
- Calving Detection
- Genetic Traits
- Management Monitoring

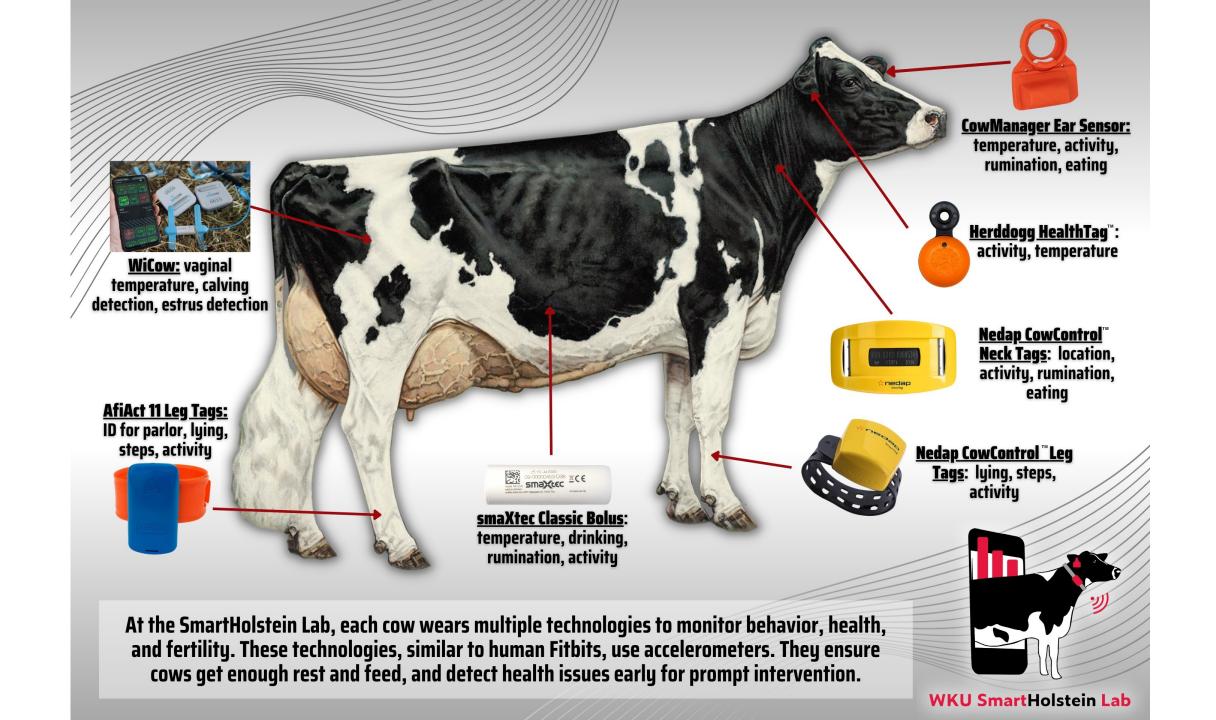
Wearables, Machine Vision, and Milk Analyses



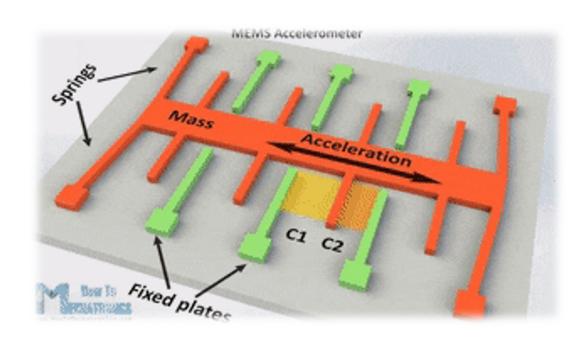
Wearable Technologies





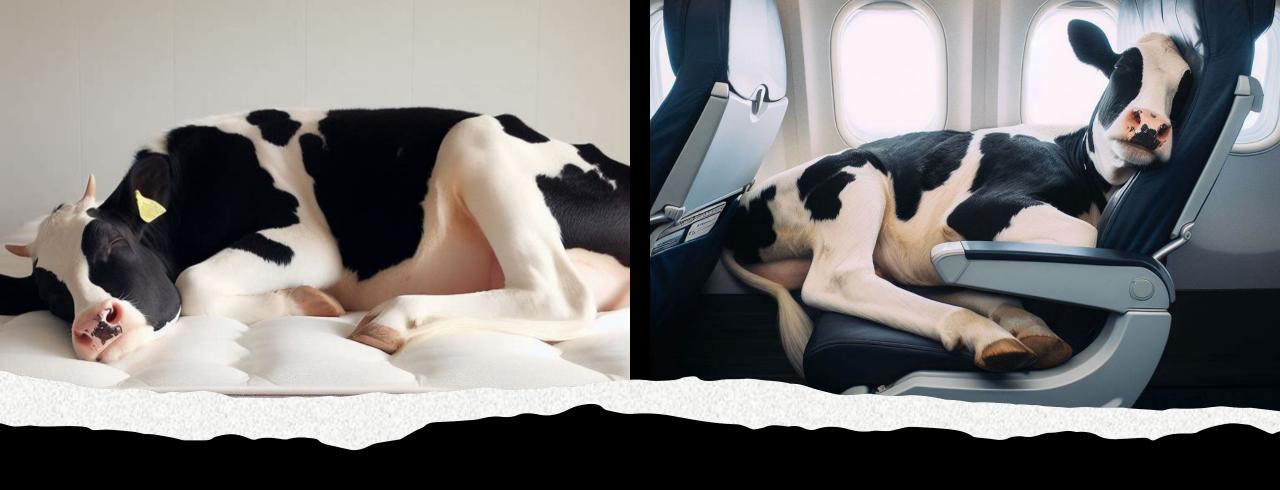


Accelerometers and Behaviors









Does Dairy Cow Sleep Matter?



Sleep





Rest Quality



ChordataDairy™

First health microchip optimized for dairy

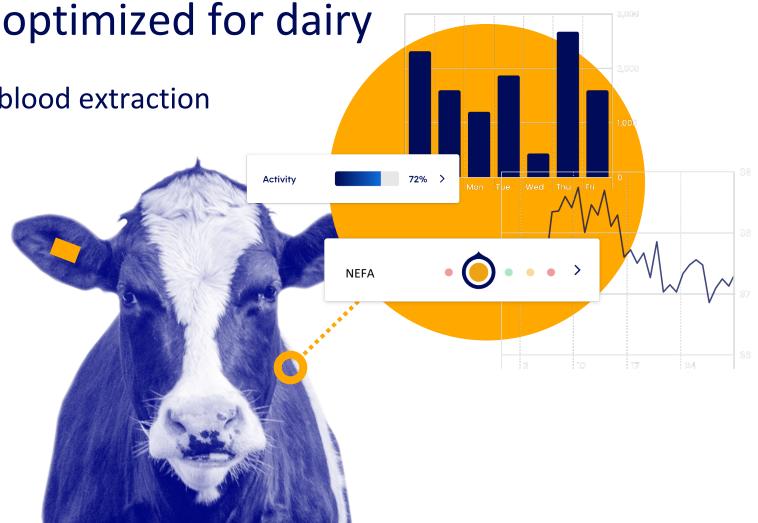
Real-time measurement without blood extraction

- ✓ Progesterone for Fertility
- ✓ BUN, BHB and NEFA for energy status
- Body temperature

With a smart ear tag monitoring

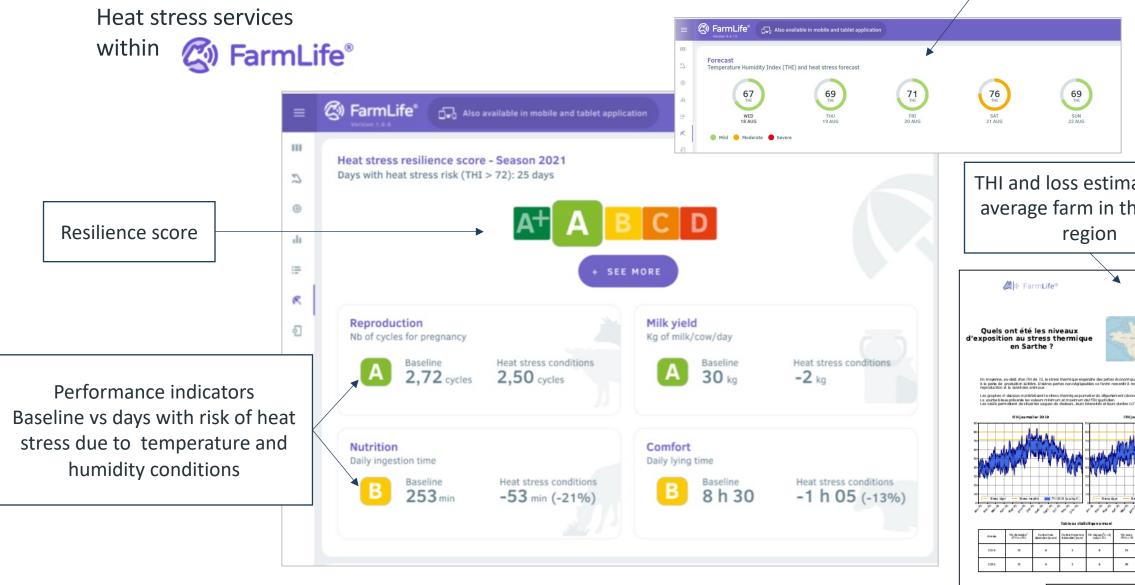
- Lameness
- Movement
- Behaviour

And API data integration from other technologies

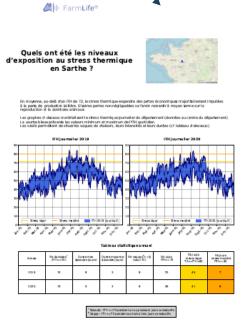


Heat'Adapt®

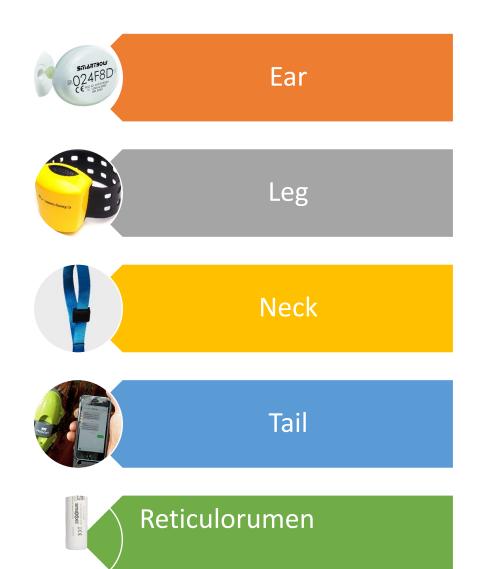
Local Temperature Humidity Index (THI) forecast from virtual weather stations



THI and loss estimation for average farm in the same

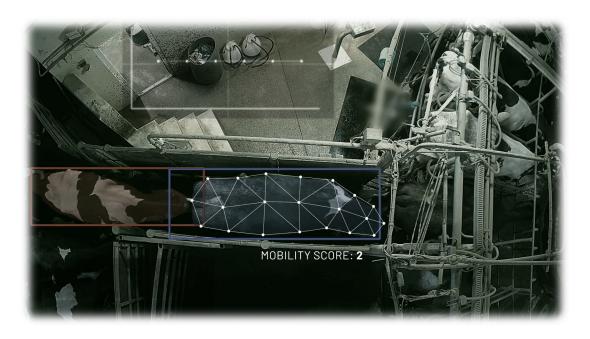


Best Place to Put a Device?



- + Easy to put on
- + Small size
- Easily caught and torn out
- + Stays on well
- Harder to put on
- May collect manure
- + Logical location for behavior
- + Stays on well
- Neck growth
- + Good location for calving behavior
- Falls off
- May cut off blood flow
- + No exterior device
- + Multiple measures simultaneously
- Can't reuse devices

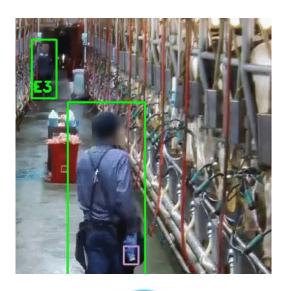
Future Opportunities In Machine Vision



















ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Computers and Electronics in Agriculture

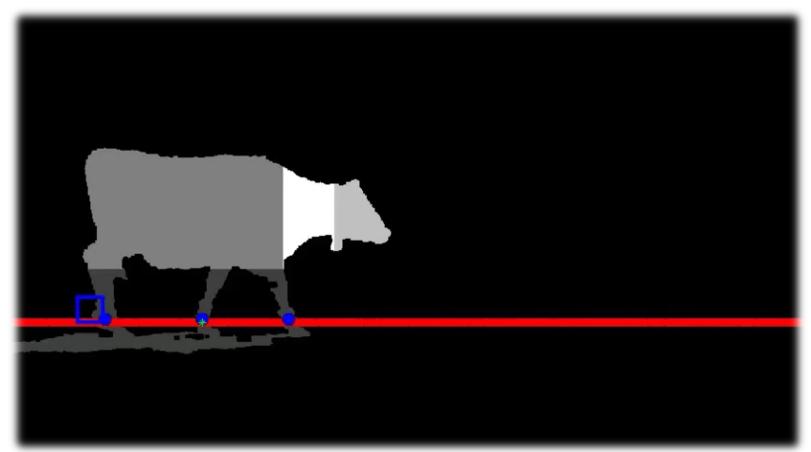




Original papers

Automatic lameness detection in dairy cattle based on leg swing analysis with an image processing technique

K. Zhao a,b , J.M. Bewley c , D. He a,d,e,* , X. Jin b



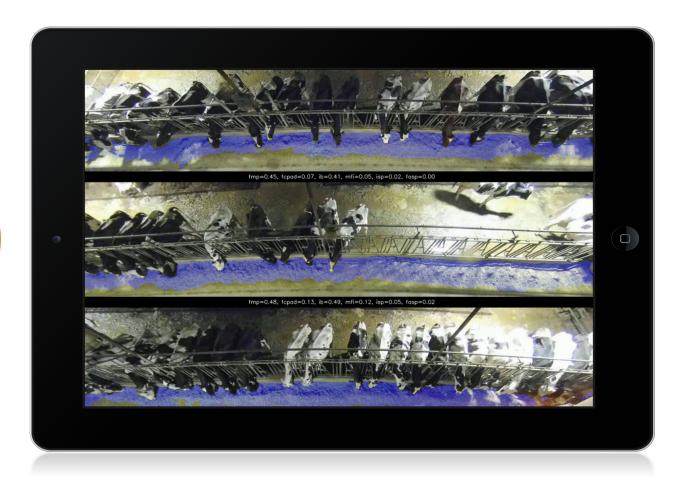


Monitoring cow behavior by pen 24/7



Monitoring feed availability and determining when feed events happen

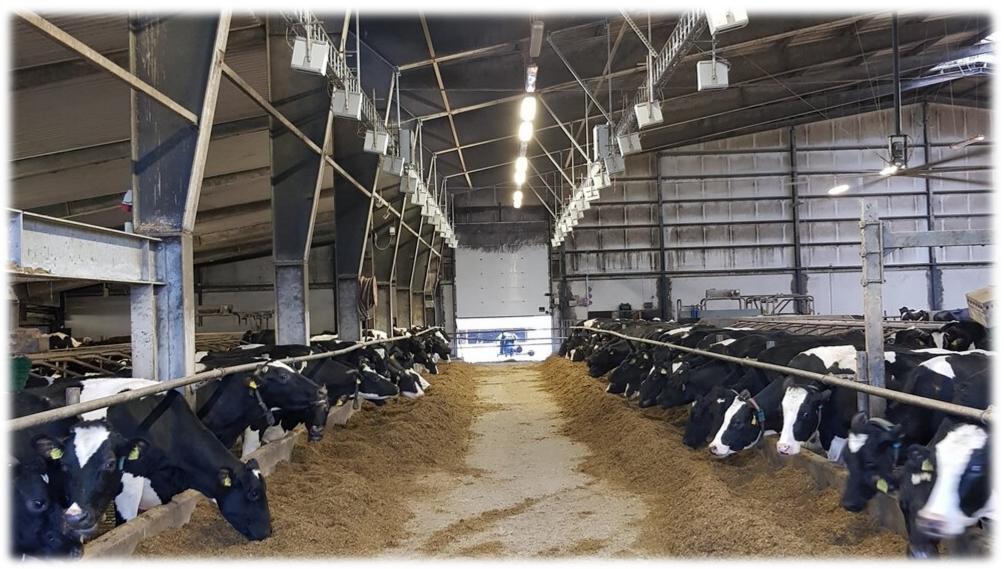
Before a feed delivery



After a feed delivery

Cattle Feed Intake System (CFIT)















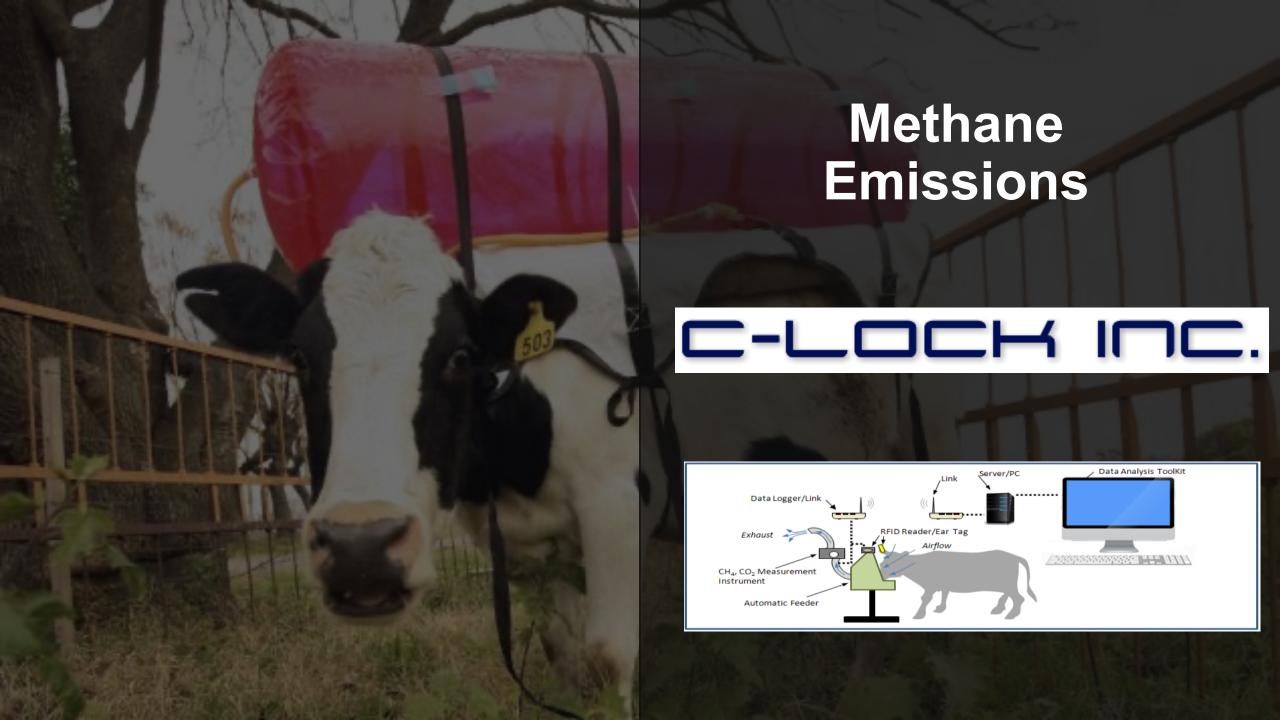


Inline Somatic Cell Count

Spectroscopy

- Visible, near-infrared, midinfrared, or radio frequency
- Indirect identification through changes in milk composition
- AfiLab uses near infrared
 - Fat, protein, lactose





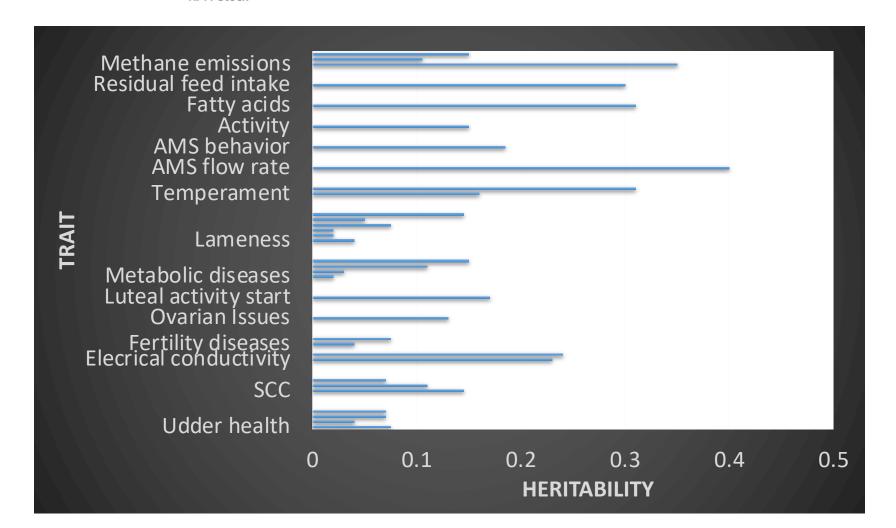


- Previously unavailable, consistent, objective measures
- New or improved traits
- Traits may be incorporated into robustness assessments
- Improved data accuracy

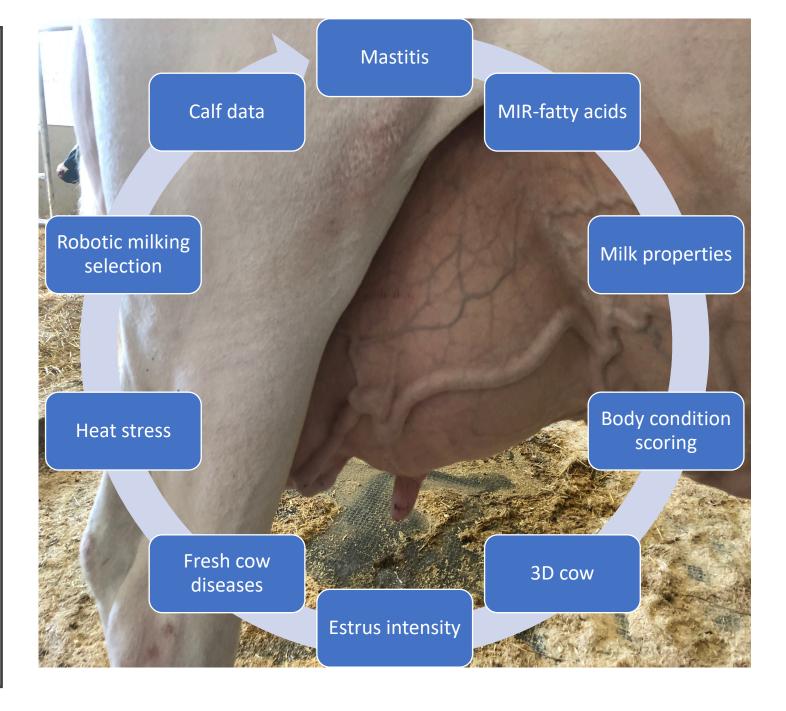


Invited review: overview of new traits and phenotyping strategies in dairy cattle with a focus on functional traits

C. Egger-Danner^{1†}, J. B. Cole², J. E. Pryce³, N. Gengler⁴, B. Heringstad⁵, A. Bradley^{6,7} and K. F. Stock⁸



Novel Phenotypes

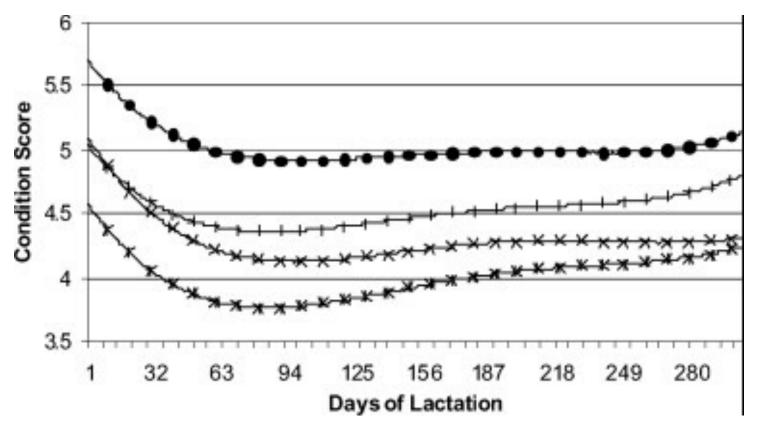


J. Dairy Sci. 86:2205-2212

© American Dairy Science Association, 2003.

Genetic Evaluations of Dairy Bulls for Daughter Energy Balance Profiles Using Linear Type Scores and Body Condition Score Analyzed Using Random Regression

M. P. Coffey,* G. Simm,* W. G. Hill,† and S. Brotherstone†
*Animal Biology Division, Scottish Agricultural College,
West Mains Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JG, UK
†Institute of Cell, Animal and Population Biology, University of Edinburgh,
West Mains Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3JT, UK



BCS Heritability ~ 0.20

Body condition score for the top (× and *) and bottom (+ and ●) two sires ranked on profit index (PIN)



Heat Stress



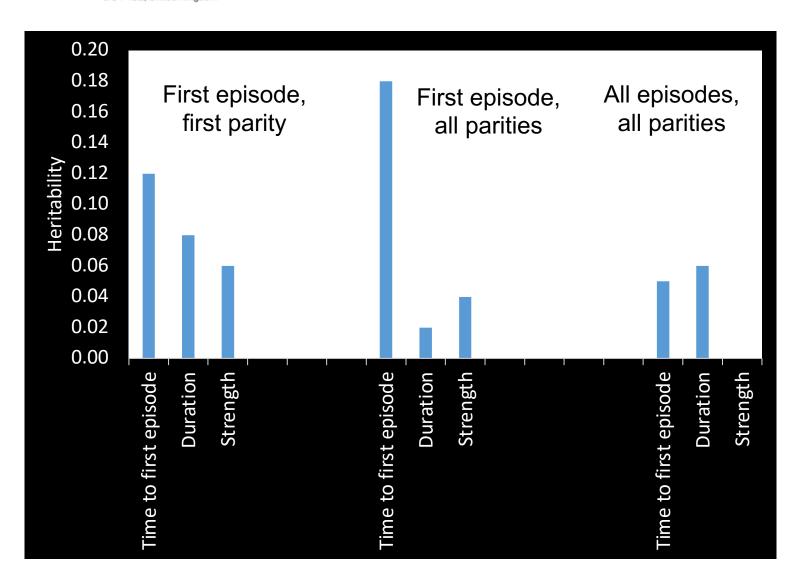
J. Dairy Sci. 92:4683–4688 doi:10.3168/jds.2008-1736 © American Dairy Science Association, 2009.

Short communication: Genetic variation in estrus activity traits

P. Løvendahl*1 and M. G. G. Chagunda†

*Department of Genetics and Biotechnology, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Aarhus University, Tjele DK 8830, Denmark †Sustainable Livestock Systems Group, Scottish Agricultural College, Dairy Research Centre, Midpark House, Bankend Road, Dumfries, DG1 4SZ, United Kingdom

High activity for **COWS** and heifers



AMS Derived Udder Traits

Traits based on herd classification	h²	Traits based on AMS	h²
front udder attachment	0.25	udder depth 1	0.56
front teat placement	0.31	udder depth 2	0.56
teat length	0.38	udder depth 3	0.52
udder depth	0.39	distance front teats 1	0.60
rear udder height	0.26	distance front teats 2	0.53
udder support	0.22	distance front teats 3	0.45
rear teat placement	0.29	distance rear teats 1	0.45
		distance rear teats 2	0.38
		distance rear teats 3	0.33
		udder balance 1	0.45
		udder balance 2	0.42
		udder balance 3	0.43



Challenges and Limitations



Brand differences in measures



Technology failures



Standardization



Calibration

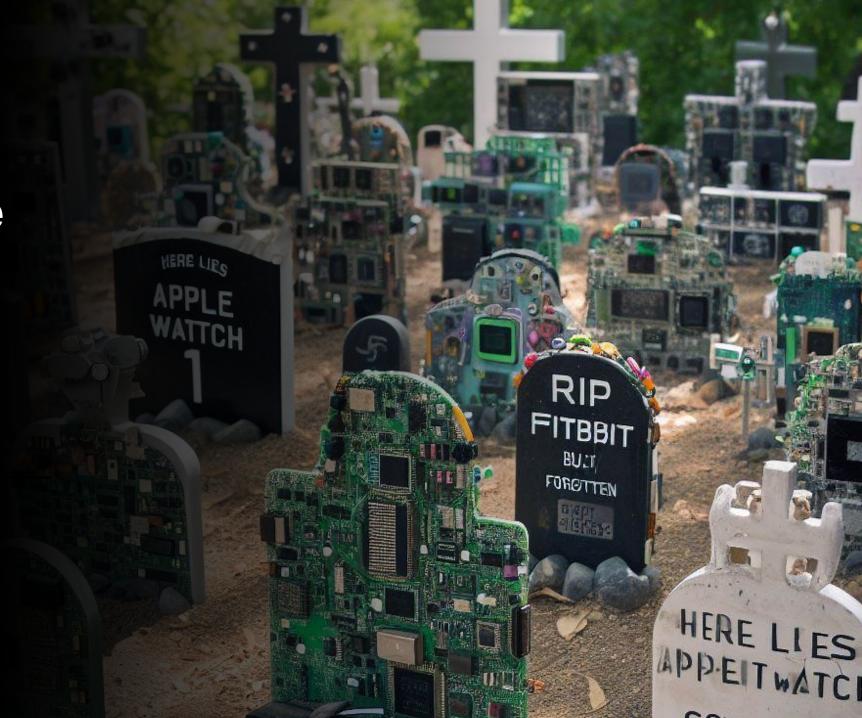


Data ownership



Who pays for what?

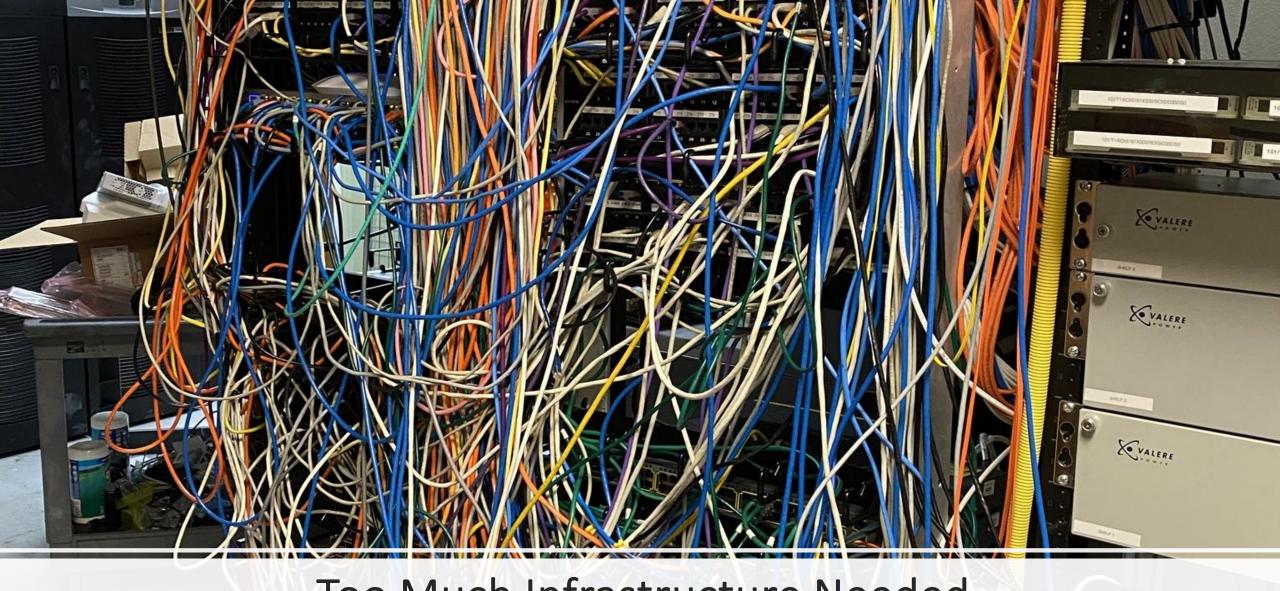
What can we learn from those companies and technologies that didn't make it?



Physical Form Problems

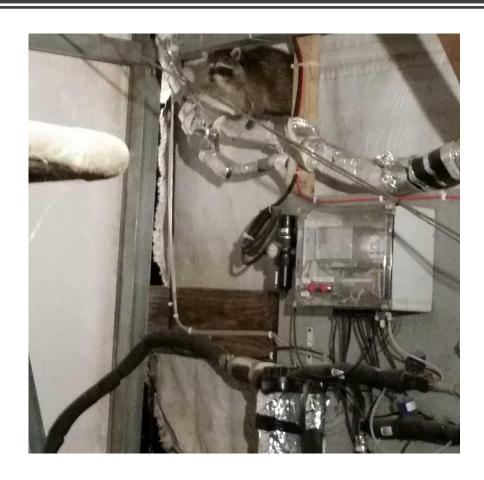


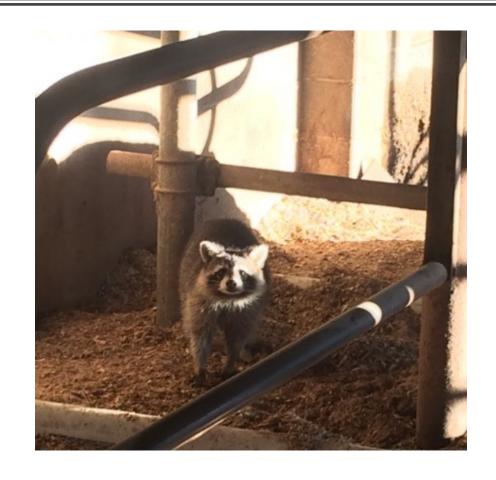




Too Much Infrastructure Needed

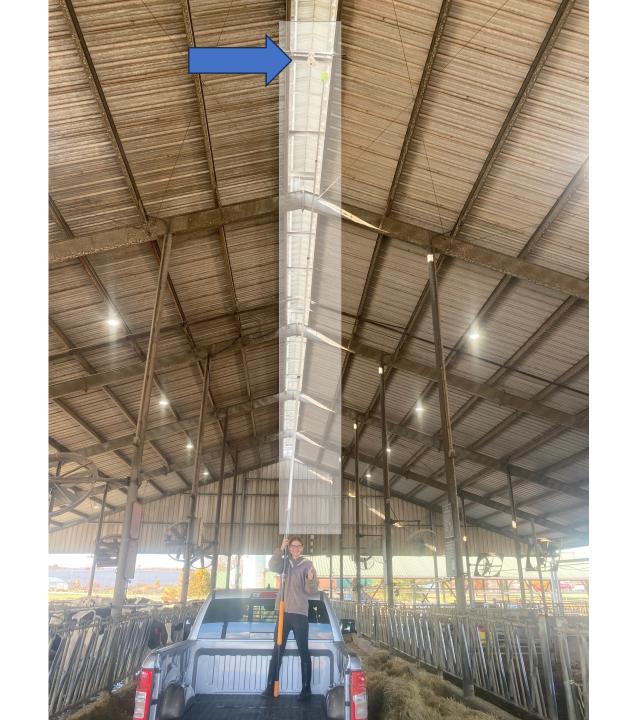
Rodents and Other Farm Realities





Camera Cleaning



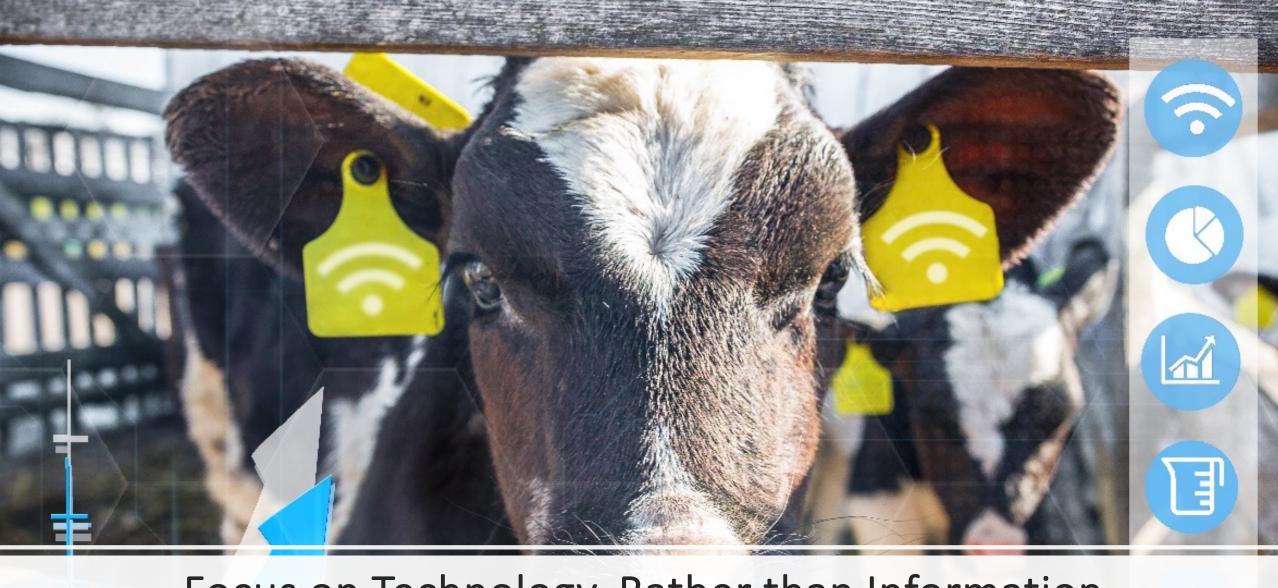




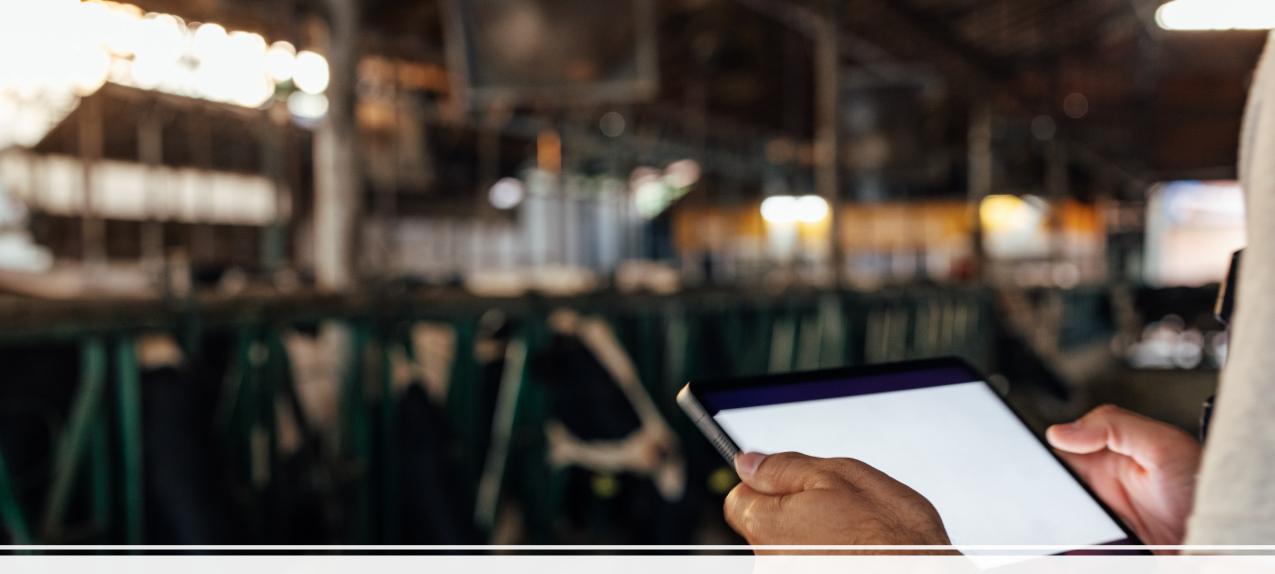
Miscommunicatio n of Development Stage







Focus on Technology, Rather than Information

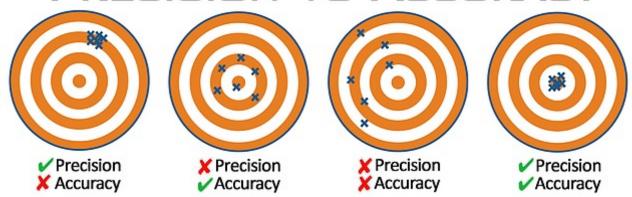


Some Data Interesting but Not Useful



Are we measuring the targets we intend to?

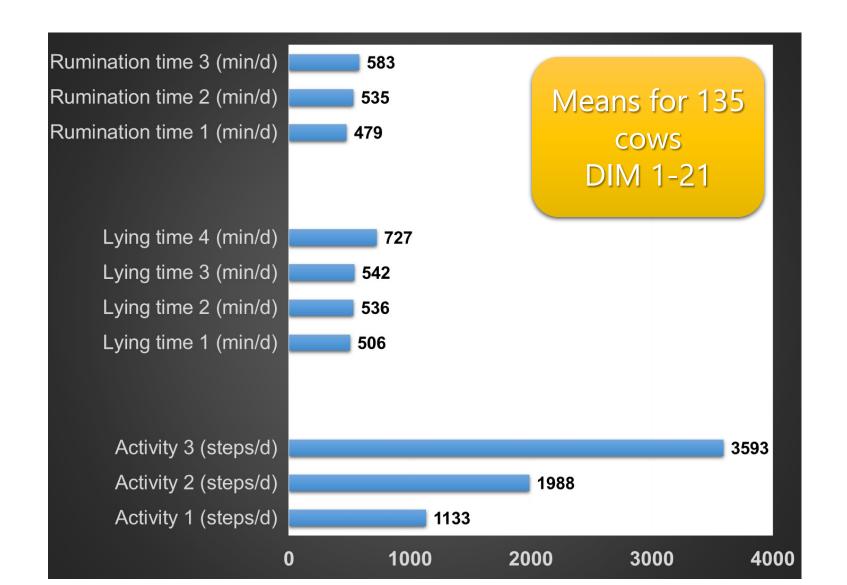
PRECISION VS ACCURACY







$X \neq X$ and $Y \neq Y$



Data Silos



DHIA

Sensors

Genetics

Milk Buyer

Nutrition

Financial

Data Integrators









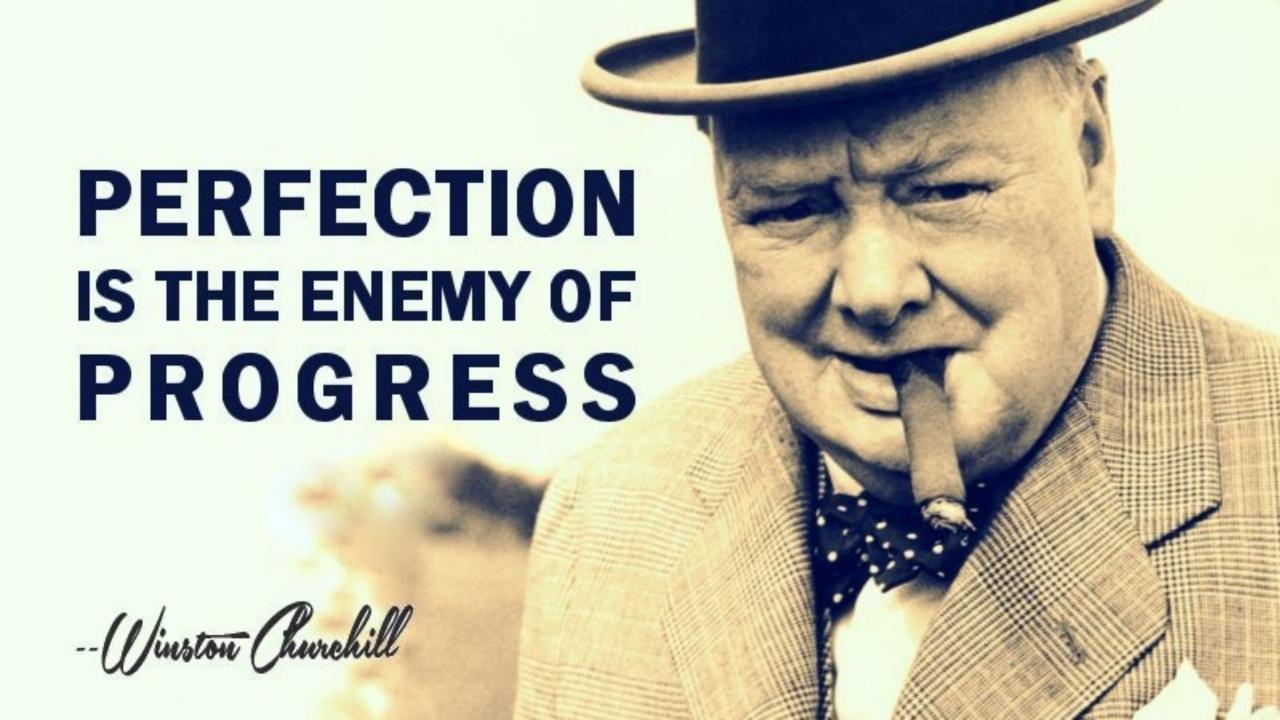






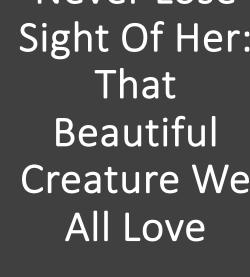








Never Lose Sight Of Her: That Beautiful Creature We



U.S. Registered Holsteins





Jeffrey Bewley, PhD, PAS jbewley@holstein.com
1-859-699-2998



www.smartholstein.com



