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Potential benefits and risks of using Precision Livestock Farming technologies to manage animal welfare -Recent developments at INRAE

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HAL Authorization

INRAE

➤ **Potential benefits and risks of using Precision Livestock Farming technologies to manage animal welfare – Recent developments at INRAE**

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Animal Welfare Research Network, Precision Livestock Farming Workshop, 20 November 2020, Reading*

➤ **Animal welfare management**

On the long term, one need to have an idea of the level of welfare in order to improve animal living conditions: **welfare assessment**

On the short term, one should be informed of deviations from normal: **welfare monitoring**

deviation → warning → management action :

- Collection of more information to understand the causes of the deviation
- Isolation of an animal from its group in case of infectious disease or severe aggressions from other animals
- Remedial action: Medical treatment, adjustment of barn ambience
- ...



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2020-11-20 / ARRN, Precision Livestock Farming Workshop / Veissier et al. p. 2

➤ **Rationale**

Welfare: a matter of what the animal **feels**, generally seen through animal behaviour

Ex: sickness behaviour

This girl is sick → she feels sick (health) (welfare)

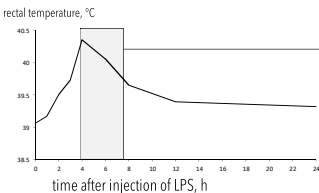



Can we grasp this feeling?

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2020-11-20 / ARRN, Precision Livestock Farming Workshop / Veissier et al. p. 3

➤ **Sickness behaviour in calves (fever)**

Injection of LPS in calves



time lying inactive

time spent ruminating

time spent eating hay

frequency self-grooming

(Borderas et al 2008)

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2020-11-20 / ARRN, Precision Livestock Farming Workshop / Veissier et al. p. 4

➤ **Sickness behaviour in cows (2/2)**

Intramammary inoculation of E Coli in lactating cows

Phase	Before inoculation	Pre-clinical	Acute phase	Remission (immune resp.)
E.Coli in milk	-	↗↗	-	-
SCC			↗↗	↗
Body core T°			↗↗	
Inflam. Prot.*	-	-	~	↗↗
Behaviour	-	↗lying	↗lower head ↘attention ↗cortisol	-

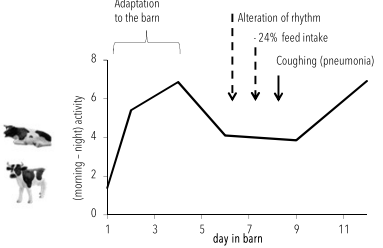
(De Boyer et al., 2017)

Behavioural signs may occur earlier than clinical signs

* haptoglobin, SAA

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➤ **Disruption of circadian rhythm under disease**



Adaptation to the barn

Alteration of rhythm

-24% feed intake

Coughing (pneumonia)


(Veissier et al 1989)

Behavioural signs may occur earlier than clinical signs

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2020-11-20 / ARRN, Precision Livestock Farming Workshop / Veissier et al. p. 6

► **'Animals don't talk' but their behaviour talks for them**

- Cow and calf behaviour can be modified under illness or pain
- The changes can be subtle:
 - No specific behaviour is produced
 - But the frequency / duration of behaviours change
- Farmers regularly look at their animals (at least once a day):
can they always detect such subtle changes?



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2020-11-20 / ARWV, Precision Livestock Farming Workshop / Veisier et al. p. 7

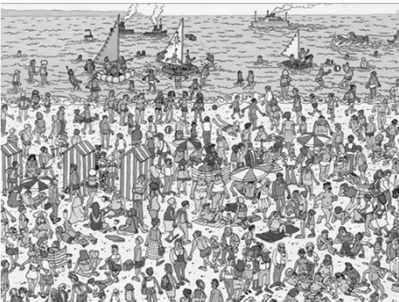
► **PLF technologies in use**

- Real-Time Locating Systems (RTLS)
- Accelerometers
- Cameras coupled with image analysis
- Sound recording
- Temperature and humidity recording
- Weighing scales to weigh animals or control their feed intake
- Specific sensors to monitor biomarkers such as ruminal pH in cows, hormones or gases in a barn
- Electronic identification of large animals (cattle, pigs) thanks to Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)
- ...

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With PLF techniques,

- one has access to information 24h/h on individual animals
- large amounts of data are produced that need to be processed to become meaningful and by thus likely to help farmers to take decisions



Where's Wally?

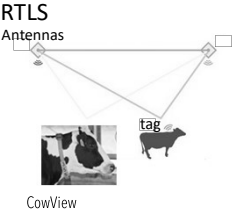
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How to detect when the behaviour is getting abnormal?

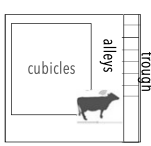

- study carried on circadian rhythm of activity -

► **Use of RTLS (CowView) to study circadian rhythm**

RTLS
Antennas



CowView

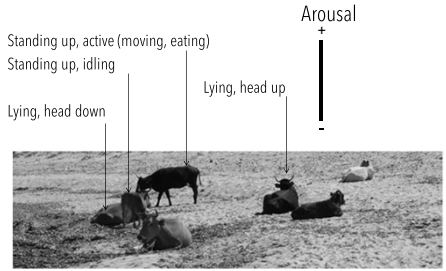



Objectives of the study

- Can we observe a circadian rhythm?
- Does the circadian rhythm depend on the state of the animal?

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► **Cows' main activities**



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➤ Calculation of arousal level (1/2)

Raw data : activity of each animal per scan (1 scan / s)

Weighted sum

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{time spent in activity } i) \times (w_i)$$

← weight reflecting the level of arousal associated to the activity

To obtain weights: Factorial Correspondence Analysis
 observation: each hour (0-1 h; 1-2 h; ...; 23-24 h)
 variables: number of scans x animals in each activity

➤ 1st axis : activities are sorted according to arousal:

-0.23 resting +0.16 in alleys + 0.42 eating

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➤ Calculations to describe the circadian activity (2/2)

1st results on 1 farm 350 cows x 5 mo

Activity level

Calculations to run statistical analyses

- Average activity on 1 day x cow
- Standard deviation between hours for 1 day x cow

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➤ Mastitis

1st results on 1 farm 350 cows x 5 mo

Activity level

— control
 - - mastitis d0
 . . mastitis d-1
 - . mastitis d-2

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2020-11-20 / ARN, Precision Livestock Farming Workshop / Veissier et al. p. 15
(Veissier et al 2017, DOI : 10.3168/jds.2016-11853)

➤ Oestrus

1st results on 1 farm 350 cows x 5 mo

Activity level

— control
 - - oestrus d0
 . . oestrus d-1
 - . oestrus d-2

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2020-11-20 / ARN, Precision Livestock Farming Workshop / Veissier et al. p. 15
(Veissier et al 2017, DOI : 10.3168/jds.2016-11853)

➤ Lameness

1st results on 1 farm 350 cows x 5 mo

Activity level

— control
 - - lameness d0
 . . lameness d-1
 - . lameness d-2

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2020-11-20 / ARN, Precision Livestock Farming Workshop / Veissier et al. p. 17
(Veissier et al 2017, DOI : 10.3168/jds.2016-11853)

➤ Next: when does the rhythm change?

Statistical approaches allow highlighting differences but not making predictions

➔ Need for modelling 'normal' rhythm then detecting when there is a deviation from this norm

Difficulties: lot of spontaneous variations between

- farms
- cows
- days

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➤ FBAT method - principles

- Use of Fourier Transform to model the activity on a specific cow*day (24 h)
- Repeat the modelling 12 h later
- Calculate the Euclidian distance between the 2 models
- If the distance is above a certain threshold the rhythm is supposed to have changed

(Wagner et al., 2020. DOI: 10.1016/j.ymeth.2020.09.003)

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➤ FBAT method - performances

- 4 datasets are used (small vs. large, commercial vs. experimental farm)
- Any disorder is noted by caretakers in a Logbook
- The threshold to distinguish normal vs. abnormal rhythm is optimised to match with day without vs. with a disorder detected by caretakers

Large commercial farm

Events	% events detected			
	Datasets			
	1	2	3	4
Accidental events	-	-	-	100
Calving	100	-	-	99.4
Oestrus	95.1	85.7	69.2	91.4
Lameness	100	93.8	-	98.2
Mastitis	100	-	-	87.5
Other disease	80	75	-	90.9
LPS injection	81.5	-	-	-
Ruminal acidosis	-	69	-	-
Mixing	68.3	-	-	-
Disturbance	69	71.7	-	59.3

Performances
 % false positive : 20%
 % detection of something happening:
 60 - 100 %
 can be 90-100% in case of a health problem

(Wagner et al., 2020. DOI: 10.1016/j.ymeth.2020.09.003)

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➤ Does FBAT allow early detection?

day of detection by caretakers

Mastitis

50% cases detected at Day -1

(Wagner et al., 2020. DOI: 10.1016/j.ymeth.2020.09.003)

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2020-11-20 / ARWV, Precision Livestock Farming Workshop / Veauier et al. p. 21

➤ Does FBAT allow early detection?

day of detection by caretakers

Lameness

50% cases detected 1.5 day in advance

(Wagner et al., 2020. DOI: 10.1016/j.ymeth.2020.09.003)

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2020-11-20 / ARWV, Precision Livestock Farming Workshop / Veauier et al. p. 22

➤ Does FBAT allow early detection?

day of detection by caretakers

Other diseases

50% cases detected 1.5 day before

(Wagner et al., 2020. DOI: 10.1016/j.ymeth.2020.09.003)

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Risks of using PLF to address animal welfare issues

➤ Risks of PLF use for animal welfare

Few PLF tools available for animals outdoors
 PLF induces a change in farmer work
 → Risk to lessen the "care relationship" (observations, interactions with animals)
 → Animal less accustomed to human contacts and therefore more difficult to handle?
 → Risk to rely only on what the PLF technologies tell

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Cow identification

- Tail position REPRODUCTION
- Vaginal T° REPRODUCTION
- Abdomen contractions REPRODUCTION
- Milk composition and physical characteristics NUTRITION HEALTH
- Hormones, enzymes, metabolites REPRODUCTION HEALTH
- Position & activity REPRODUCTION
- Noise due to rumination NUTRITION HEALTH
- Feed intake NUTRITION
- Ruminal T° & pH HEALTH
- Live weight NUTRITION HEALTH
- Walking HEALTH

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 2020-11-20 / ARWV, Precision Livestock Farming Workshop / Veisser et al. p. 26

➤ Risks of PLF use for animal welfare

Few PLF tools available for animals outdoors
 PLF induces a change in farmer work
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 → Risk to rely only on what the PLF technologies tell

At present: PLF technologies are focused on production (reproduction) and health
 → Risk to define animal welfare based on what the technologies tell thus not taking into account aspects such as emotions, social interactions, etc.

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➤ Going further what is proposed by manufacturers : Analysis of social networks

RTL

Distance between cows
 1 square = 2 cows

Proximity between cows

Social network before and 2 wk after mixing
 Cows removed
 Resident cows
 Newcomers

The whole network is weakened when new cows are introduced.
 The newcomers are not yet integrated in the network 2 weeks after mixing.

Rocha L.E.C. et al., 2020. DOI: 10.1016/j.japlanim.2019.10

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 2020-11-20 / ARWV, Precision Livestock Farming Workshop / Veisser et al. p. 28

➤ Risks of PLF use for animal welfare

Few PLF tools available for animals outdoors
 PLF induces a change in farmer work
 → Risk to lessen the "care relationship" (observations, interactions with animals)
 → Risk to rely only on what the PLF technologies tell

At present: PLF technologies are focused on production (incl reproduction) and health
 → Risk to define animal welfare based on what the technologies tell thus not taking into account aspects such as emotions, social interactions, etc.

→ Urgent need that biologists, IT developers and manufacturers work together to design tools that address animal welfare in its various facets, and make clear what these technologies do and don't do

Buller H. et al. DOI:10.3390/ani10101779

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Thanks for your attention