

Big Data analytics in the animal production domain

19th of June, 2019 – ICAR, Prague

Claudia Kamphuis, Erwin Mollenhorst & Roel Veerkamp



Big Data



1.79 billion

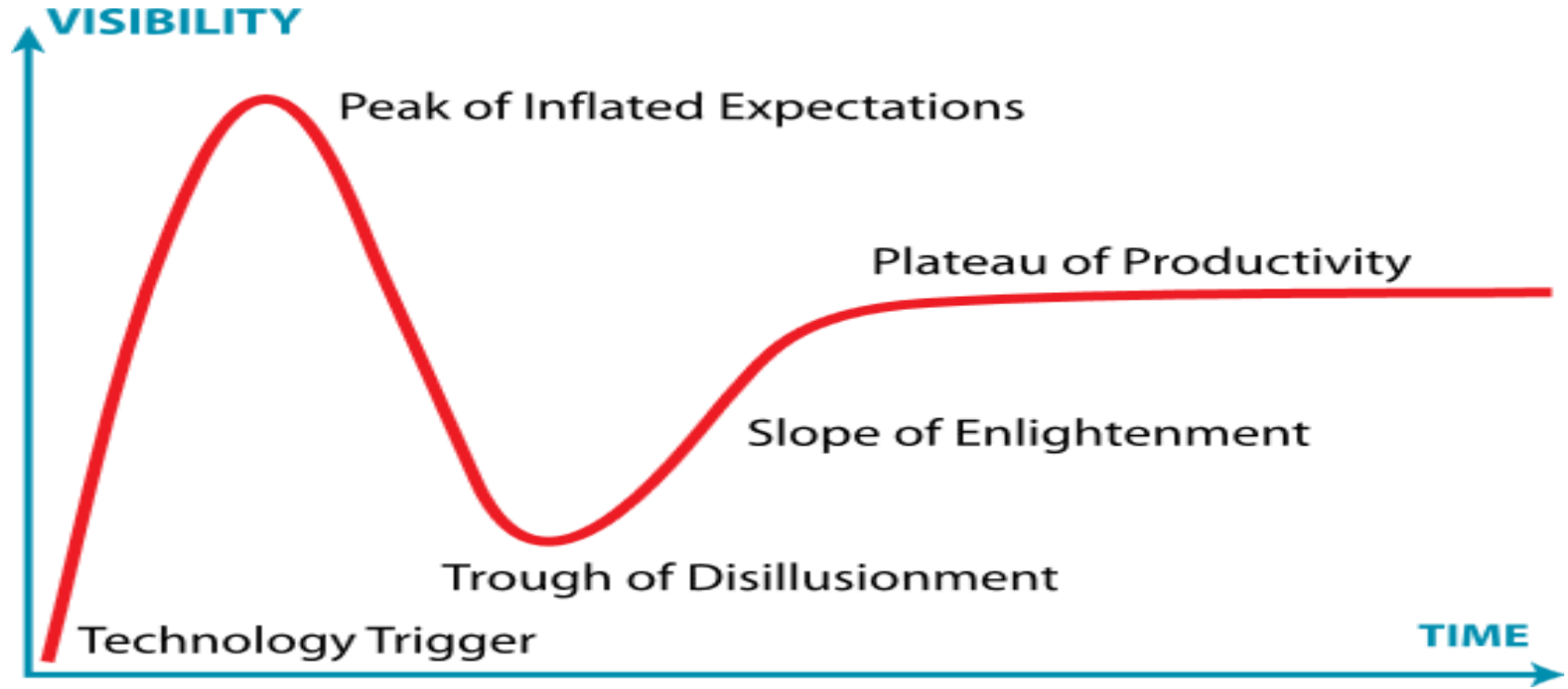


317 million

monthly active users



Gartner's hype cycle



Outline

- Big Data in Animal Agriculture?
- Example projects
- Key pointers to make Big Data useful

Big data field?

Volume

Velocity

Variety

Veracity

Variability

Value

Sources of Big Data - Machines

- Tractors
- Tillage equipment
- Milking robot / parlour
- Feed boxes
-



Sources of Big Data - Fields

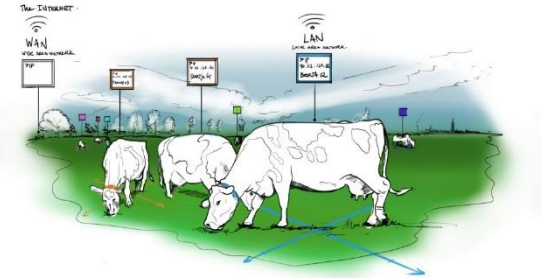
- Soil analysis
- Soil type
- Soil temperature
- Ground water level
- Crop history
-



Sources of Big Data - Animals

- Genomic data
- Sensors / images
 - ID
 - Behaviour
 - Health
 - Position
 - Smart fencing

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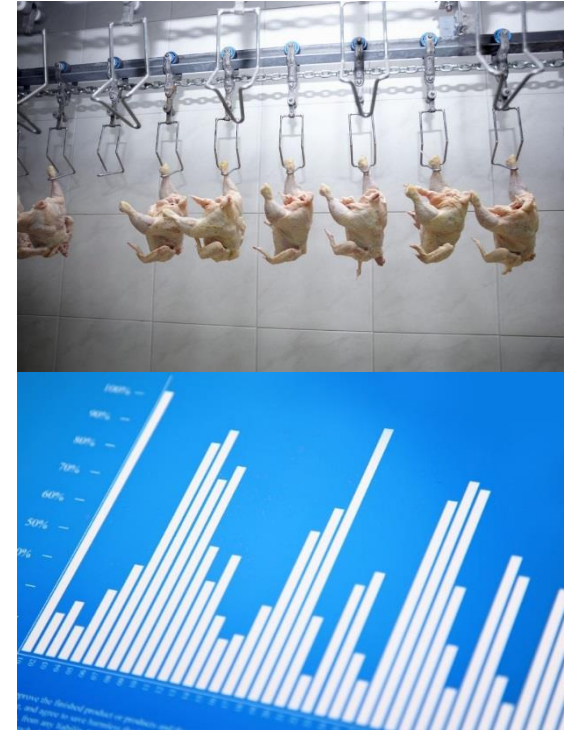
Sources of Big Data - Environment

- Gaseous emissions
 - Methane (CH_4)
 - Ammonium (NH_3)
 - Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
- Ground/surface water
- Weather
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Sources of Big Data – production chain

- Slaughter data
- Tracking & tracing
- Farm management program
- Financial accounts
-



Outline

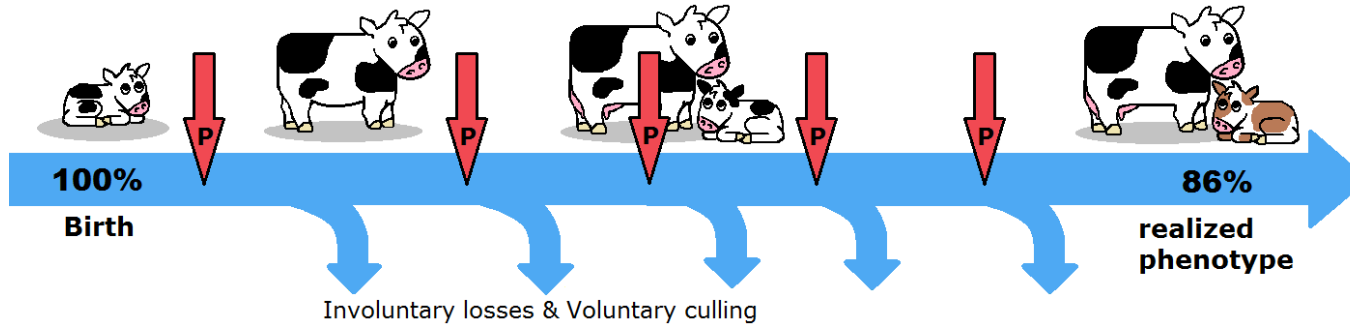
- Big Data in Animal Agriculture?
- Four example projects
- Key pointers to make Big Data useful



Predict lifespan of an animal still alive combining genomics and DHI

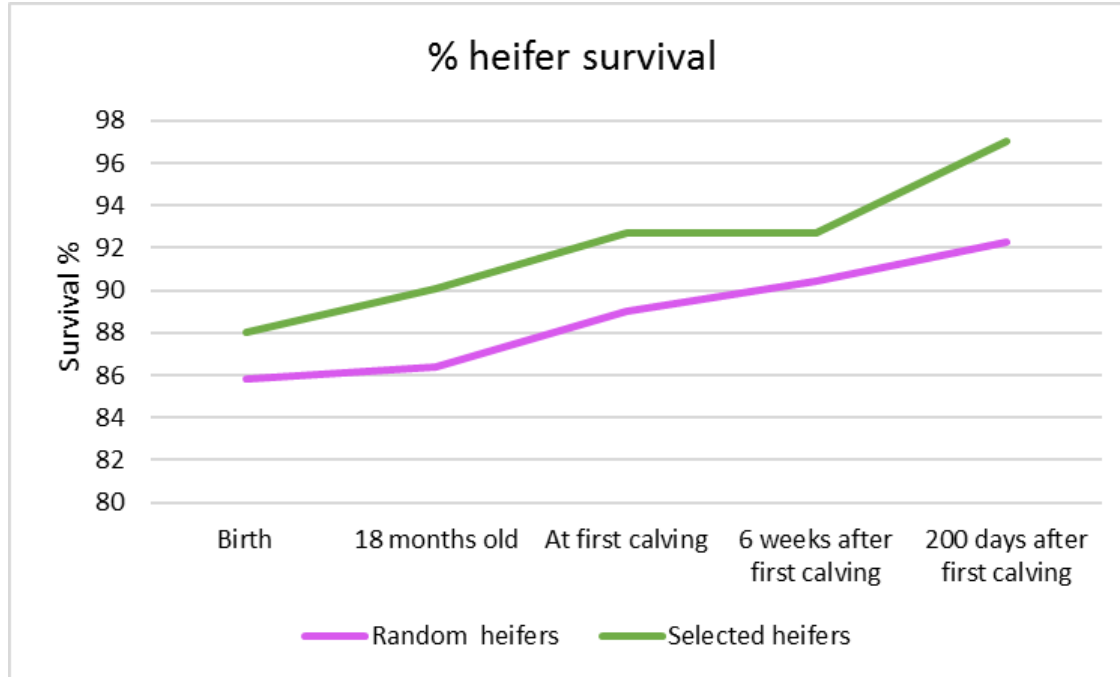


Dairy cow's longevity



- DNA: breeding value for 50 traits
- 72 additional phenotypic records; Pedigree, dam, own birth and calving records, test milk days, movement (transport), inseminations, viability & vitality of calves, survival status at various points, farm...
- Statistical methods: regression, naive bayes, random forest

Better management predicting longevity



Combination of genomic breeding values and phenotypic traits important to predict survival, even after first calving

Resilience and efficiency of animal and farms



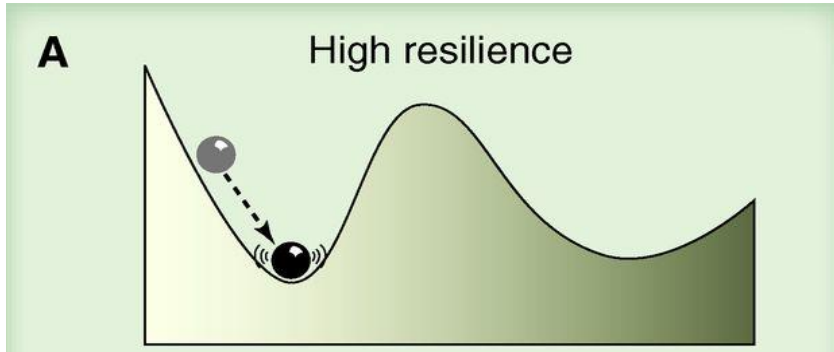
Horizon 2020



Resilience

Resilience through the theory of critical transitions

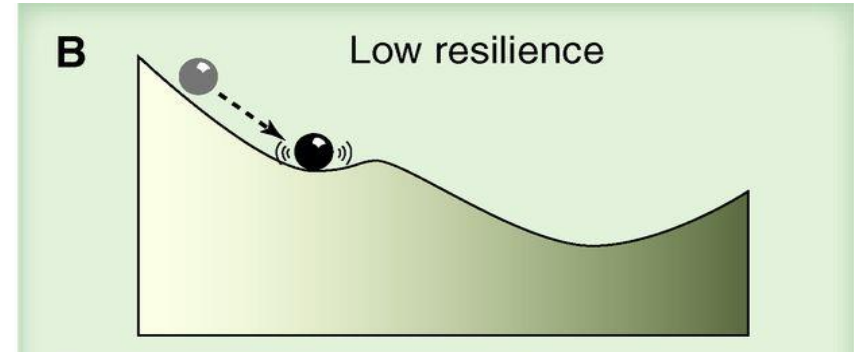
Scheffer et al., 2012



Stable state 1

Perturbation

Stable state 2

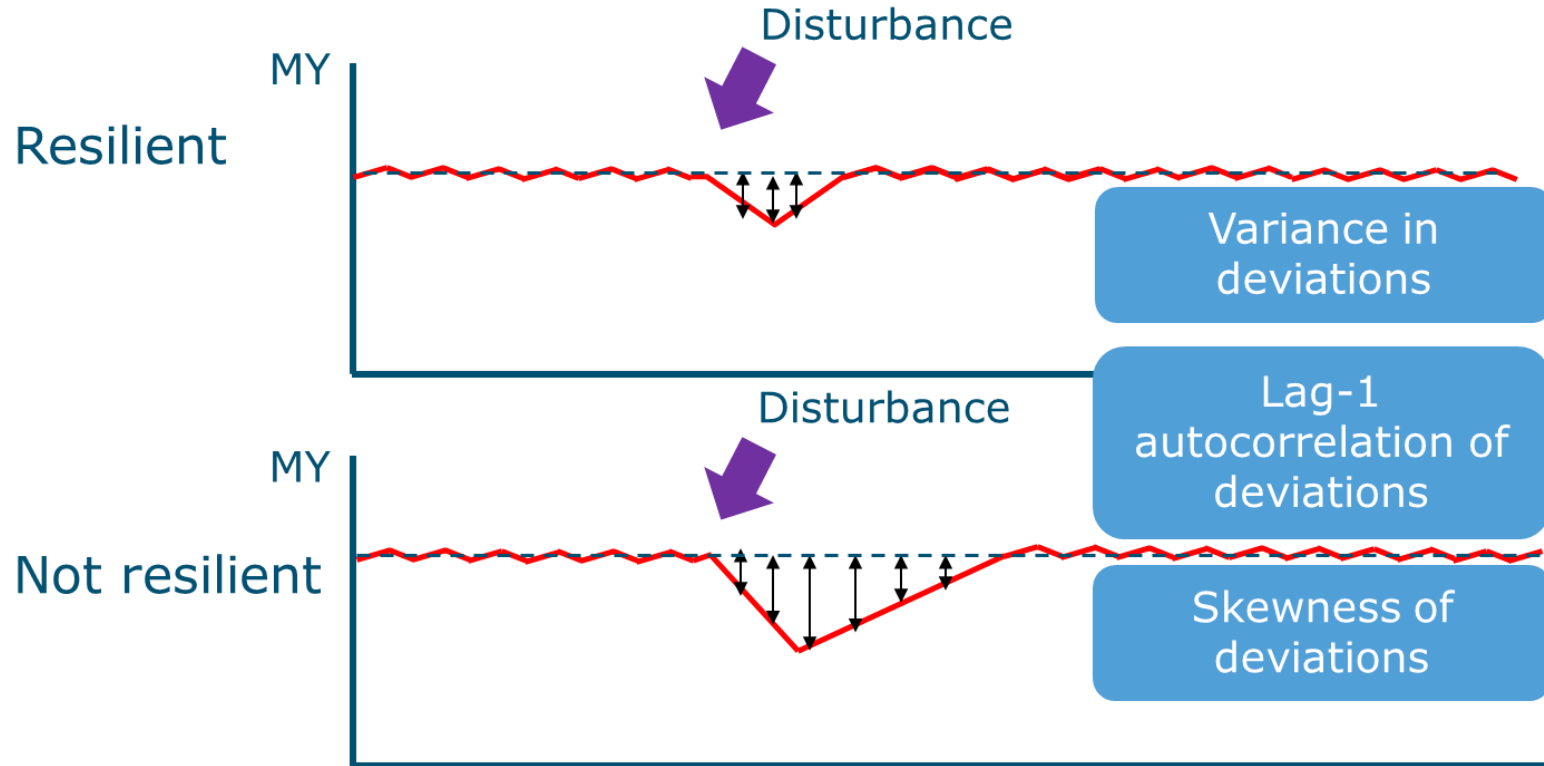


Stable state 1

Perturbation

Stable state 2

Breeding for resilience using daily yield data



Environmental impact

Manure management

Erwin Mollenhorst, Claudia Kamphuis, Gerard Migchels

Environmental norms

Current situation:

- Fixed phosphate application norms for crops / grassland
- 3 classes, based on P status of field
- For crops: 50 / 60 / 75 kg P_2O_5 (app. 22 / 26 / 33 kg P)

Can we predict future maize yields (= P) based on farm data and open source weather data using artificial intelligence?

Ideas developed at Hackatons



MestHack October 2017, Dairy Campus



MaxiMy-N won with a data- en IT-implementation to measure and show ecosystem services

Mehrab Marri (MSc), Joost Lahr, Henk Janssen, Yke van Randen, Erwin Mollenhorst (all 4 WUR) and Lucas vd Zee (UvA). In front: Gerard Ros (NMI) and Charon Zondervan (jury)

BodemHack, May 2018, De Marke

(Be)MestWijs won the incentive prize for most market-ready result
Job de Pater (NMI), Reinier Wieringa (EZ-Dictu), Erwin Mollenhorst (WUR), Justin Steenhuis (VAA ICT), Herbert Meuleman (CRV), Claudia Kamphuis and Gerard Migchels (both WUR).
Not on foto: Roel Veerman (Akkerweb)



Most important combining data sources

Cropping scheme



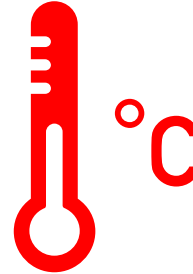
Crop in previous year
(grass/maize)

Soil status



Phosphate status field

Weather



Maximum temperature
in July

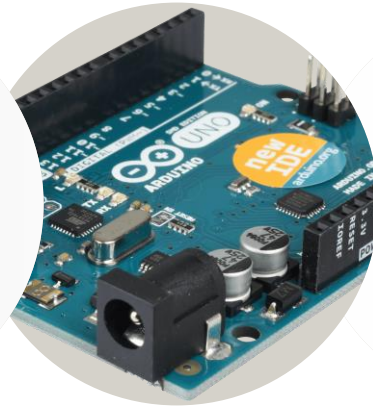
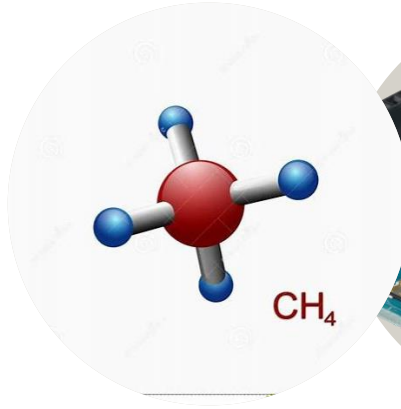
Yield history



Average Pyield maize
same field past 7 yrs

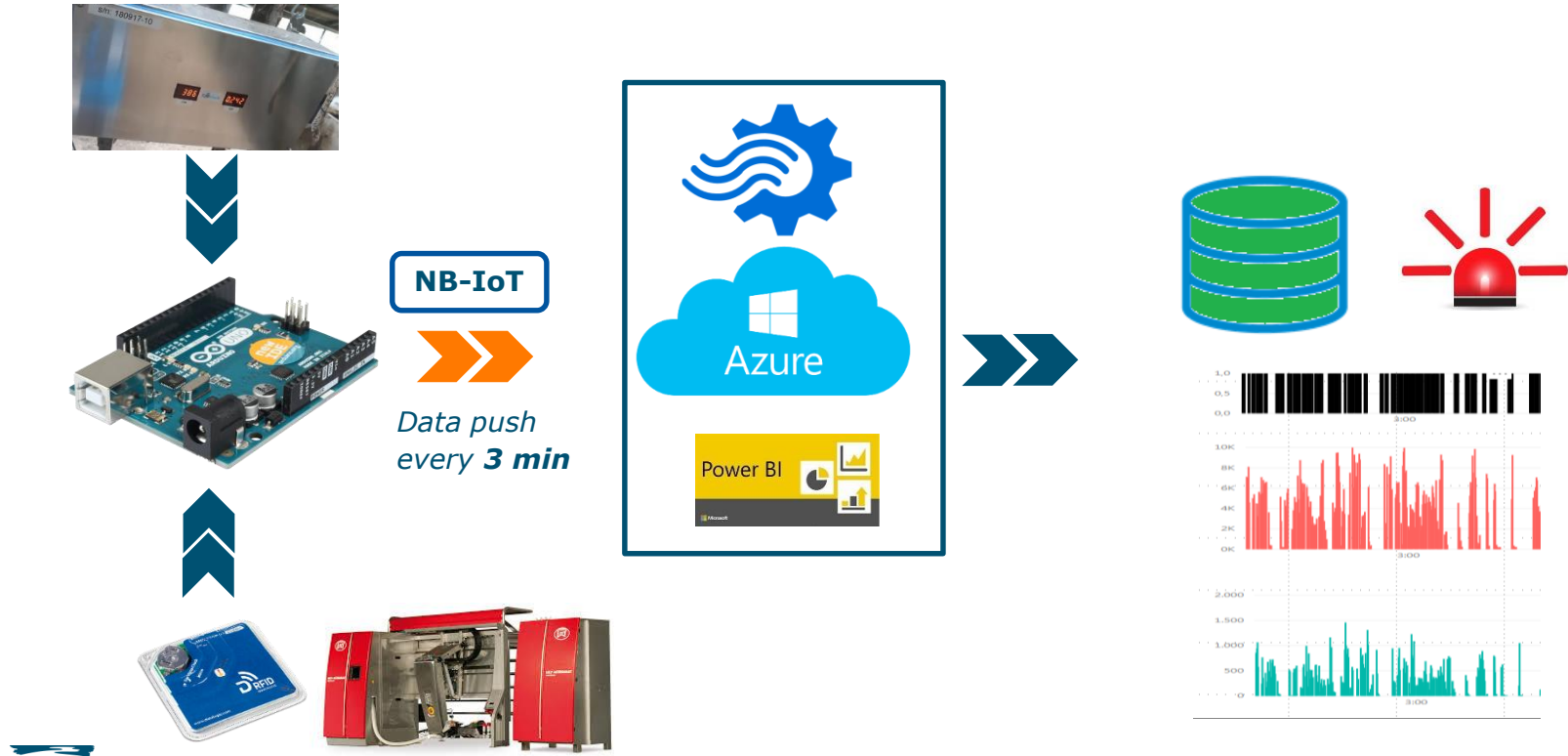
A flexible data architecture to automate collection of (near) real-time methane sensor data at commercial dairy farms

Claudia Kamphuis, Yvette de Haas, Erik van den Bergh, Gerrit Seiger
Erwin Mollenhorst, Dirkjan Schokker, Roel Veerkamp



Micro.
Azure

Collect and visualise methane data flexible and automated on commercial dairy farms



Outline

- Big Data in Animal Agriculture?
- Example projects
- Lessons learned and key pointers to make Big Data useful

1) Organise data availability across sources

- Making data available for the benefit of ...
 - farmer
 - consultant
 - legislation
 - technology provider
-



SMART DAIRY FARMING 3.0:

GOAL: ACCELERATING INNOVATION ON THE FARM



1. Secured data ownership of dairy farmers

- Farmer is owner of data
- Agreements with data suppliers about data availability



2. Sharing data through SDF Datahub

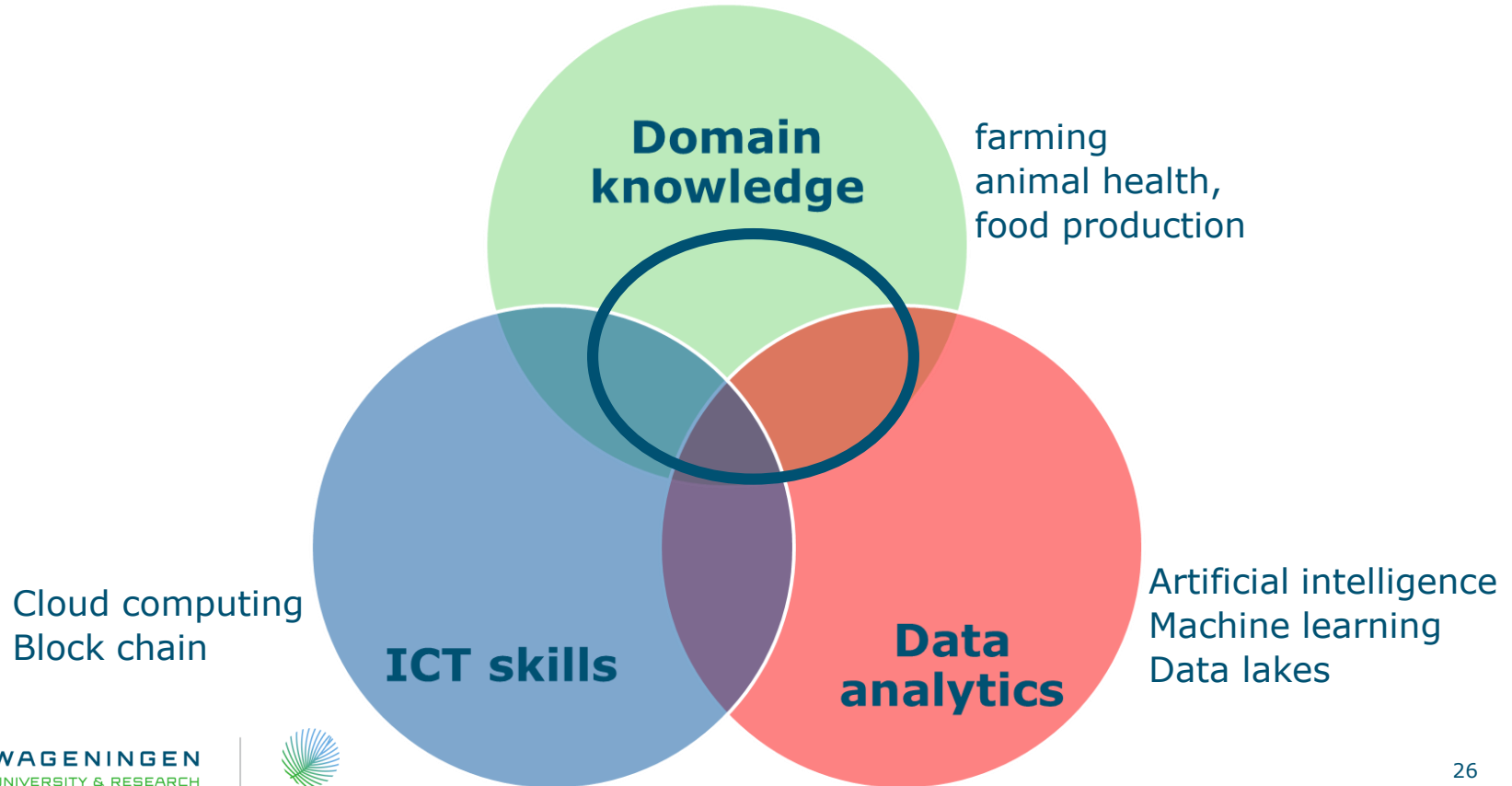
- Stimulate use of sensor data and statistical data through data exchange
- Farmer authorizes third parties for data use
- Datahub managed by SDF Foundation
- Open to third parties use Q4 2017



3. More efficiency and sustainability through applications

- Applications to increase efficiency on dairy farms
- E.g. by increasing nutrition efficiency and reducing environmental impact

2) Domain knowledge is present (and leading)



3) Other people & ways of working e.g. hackatons

Multidisciplinary teams, not tech. only!
Combining data, software, hardware and design

Competition
Pressure cooker setting



Computer Assisted Semen Analysis

**Big data analytics & male fertility,
November 2017, Dairy Campus**



**Hackathon smart farming,
December 2017, Westfort, Nieuwegein**

Summary

- More and more big data will come available
- Key pointers to success
 - Sharing data (who organises and benefits?)
 - Domain knowledge should not be forgotten
 - Domain experts should adapt
- Data analytics is not the silver bullet!



Take home

Success in Big Data is not about technical tools, but connecting the tools with people and domain experts

