

# Modular Open-Source Framework for Spectral Phenotyping Using Neighbourhood-Adaptive PLSR: Application to Nitrogen Use Efficiency in a Dairy Herd

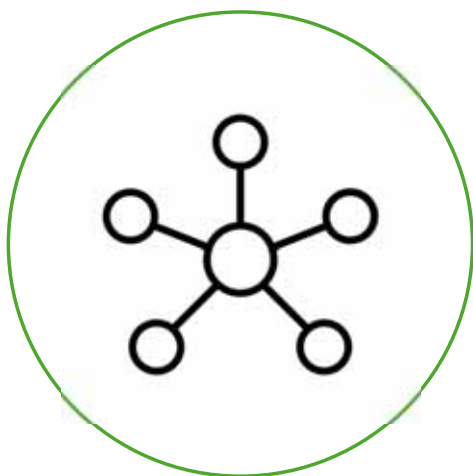
Ross Muers, PhD

SRUC, UK

TS5: From Milk Analysis to Decision Support Unlocking Insights for  
Sustainable Dairy management

ICAR 2026, Verona, Italy

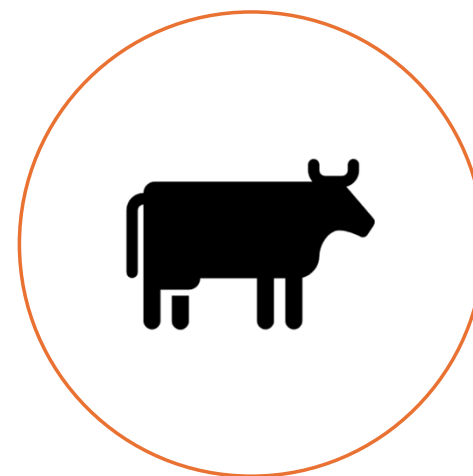




**Prediction  
Framework  
(SPPF)**



**Novel local  
PLS model  
(NA-PLSR)**



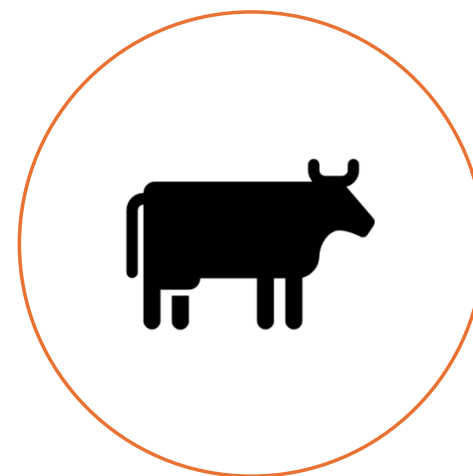
**Case study:  
NUE**



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# Why we need a standard framework (not just another model)



## CONSTRAINTS

Technical barriers

Siloed data

Off-context training

Non-FAIR workflows

FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable); Barker et al. (2022).

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## CONSEQUENCES

Slower progress

Wasted potential

Poorer translation

Restricted access

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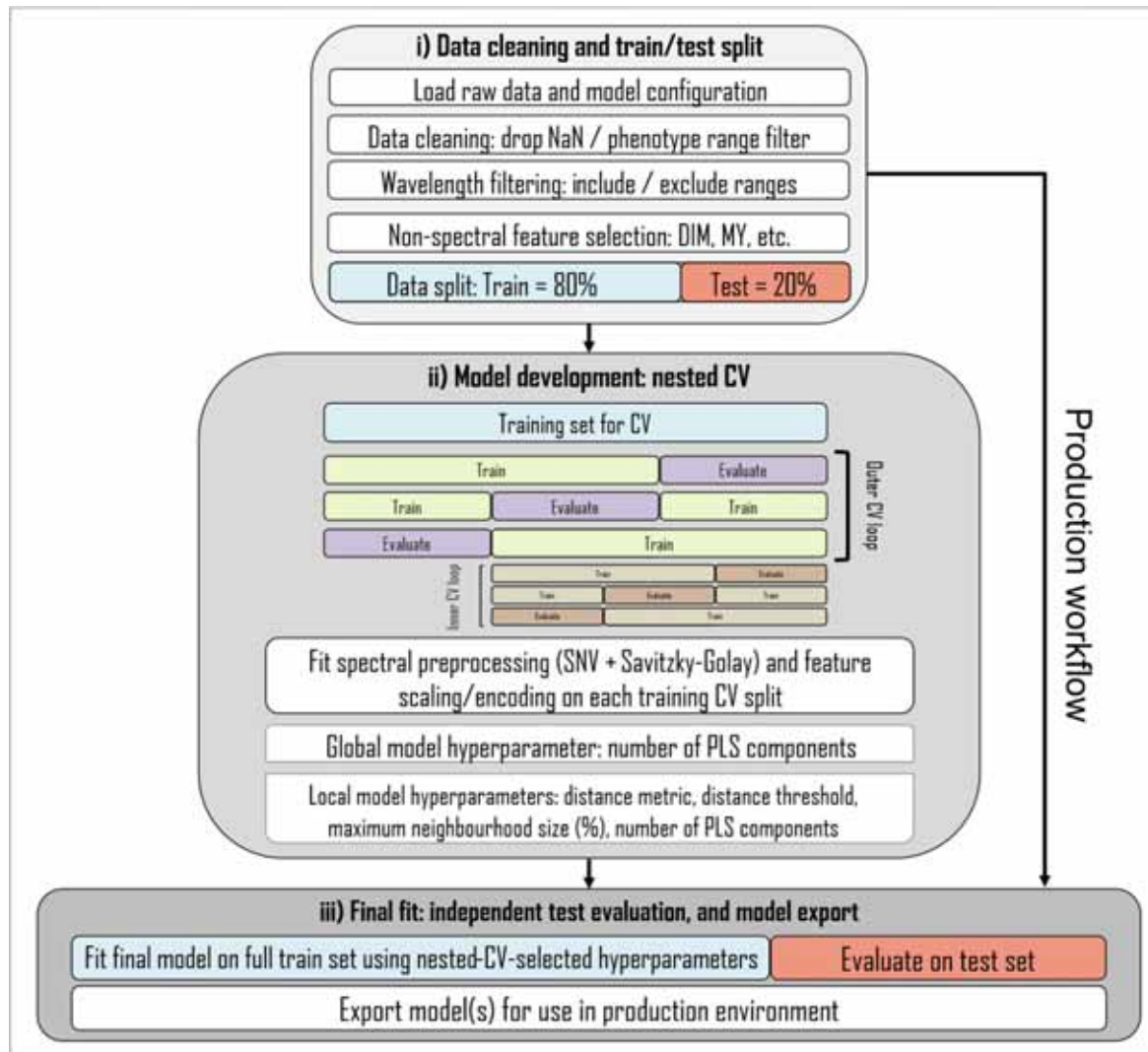
Broad accessibility

User-led development

Decentralised modelling

Open & FAIR

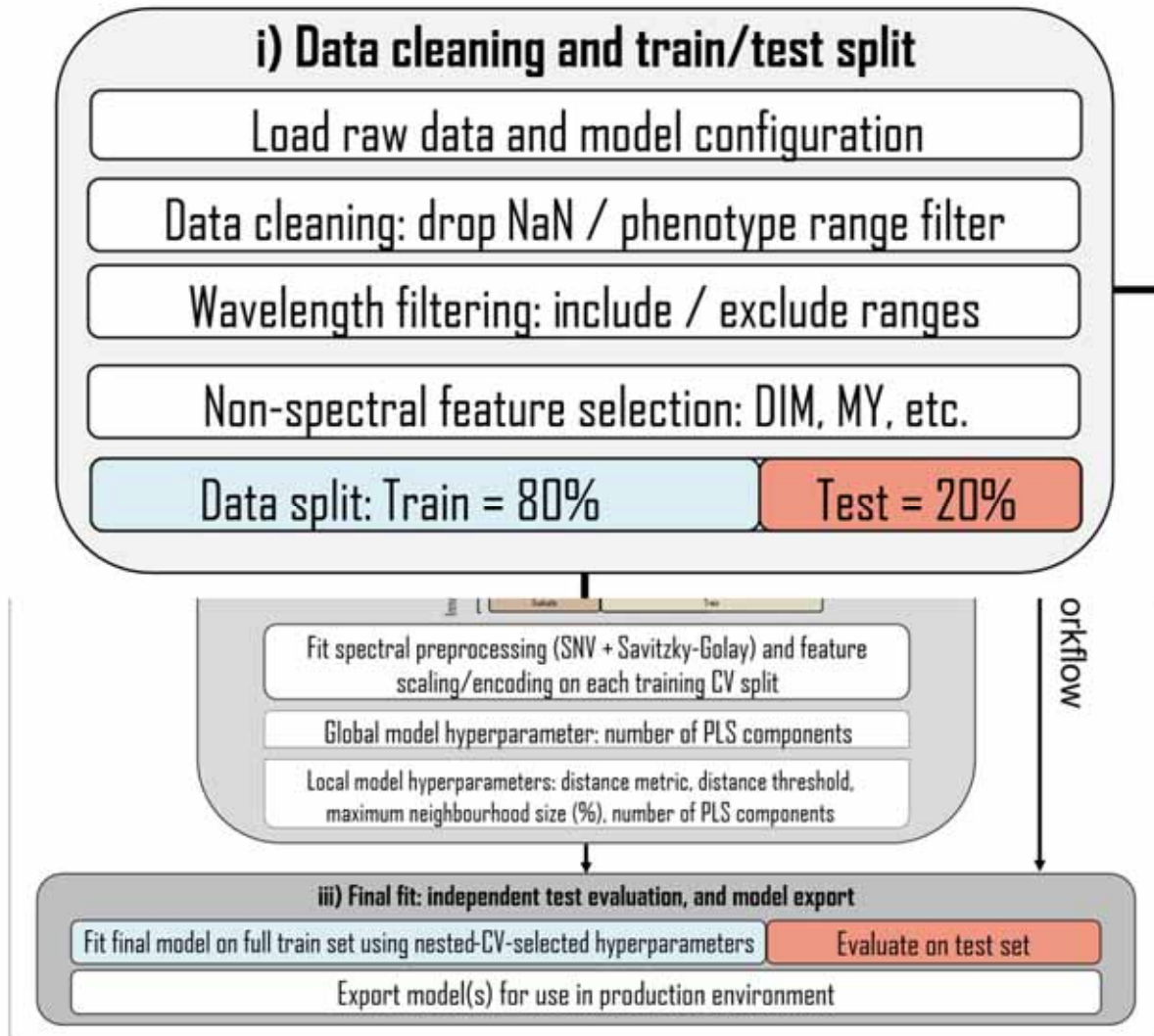
# Spectral Phenotype Prediction Framework



## Design principles

- Open-source
- Out-of-the-box accessibility
- Modular and extensible
- Trained in context

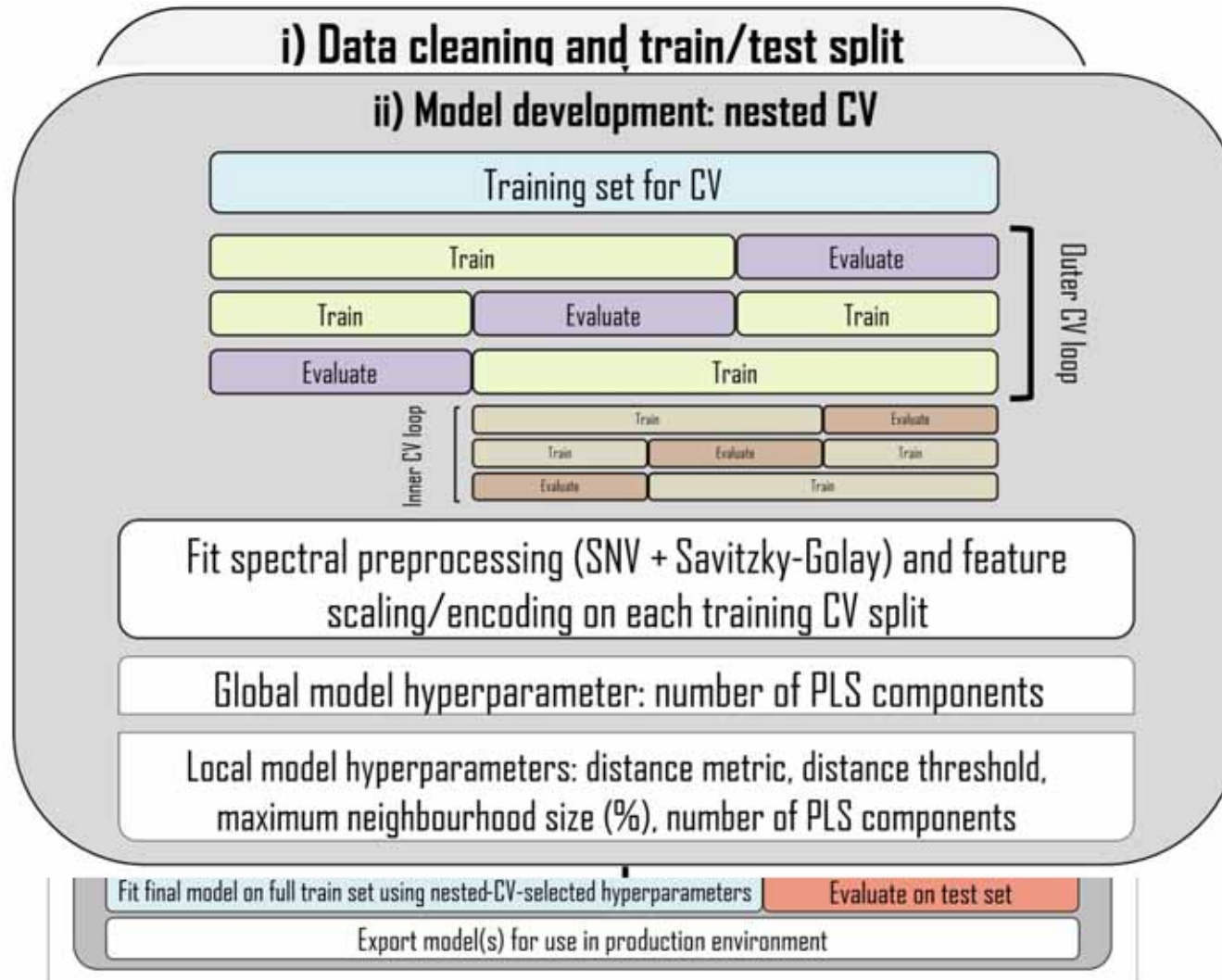
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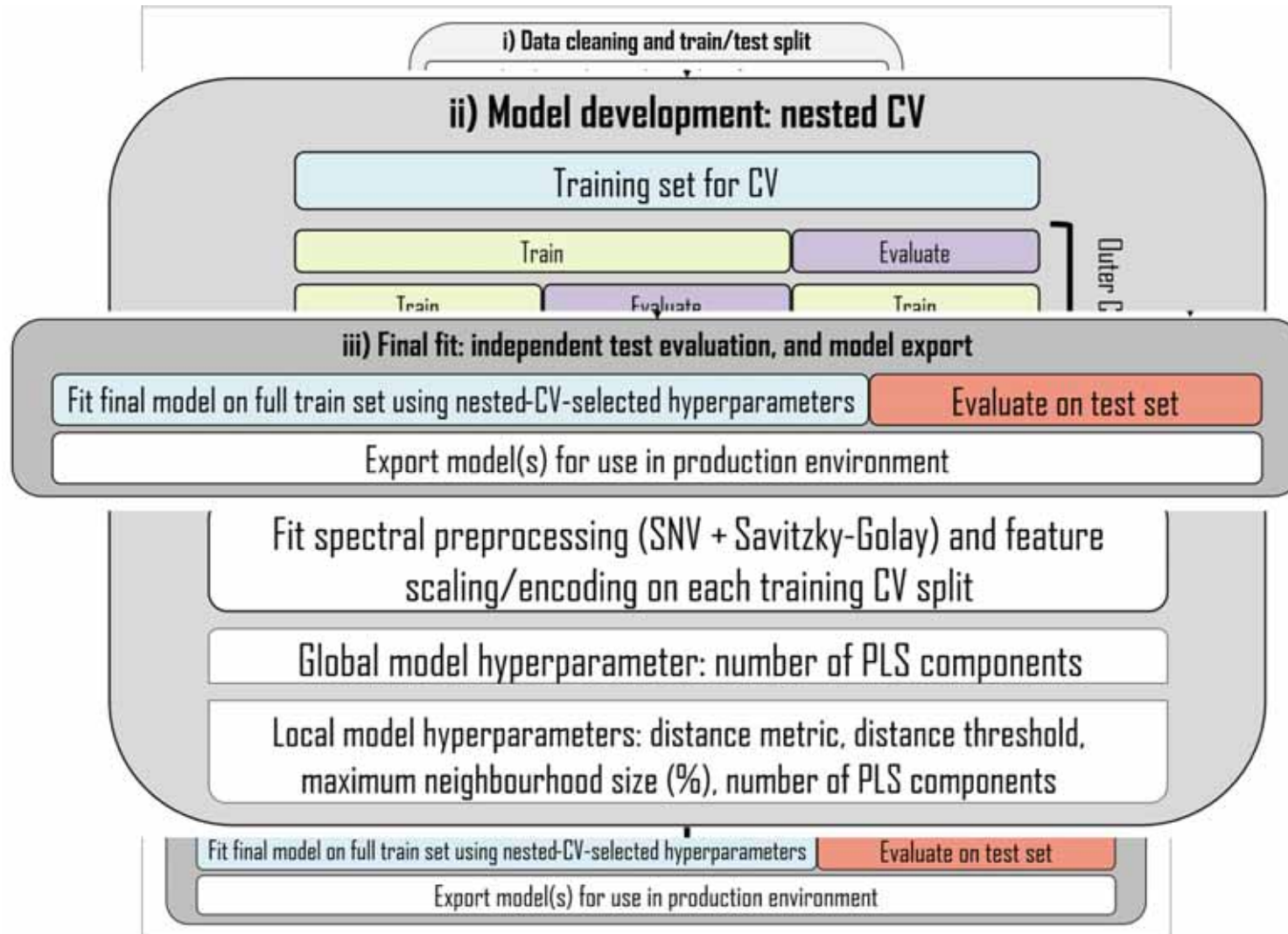
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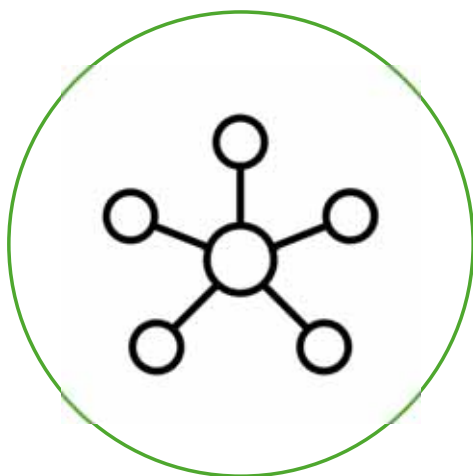
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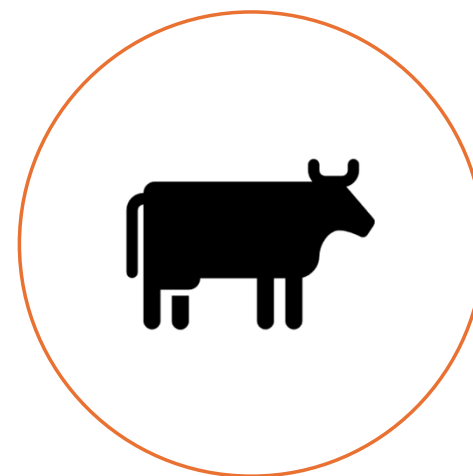
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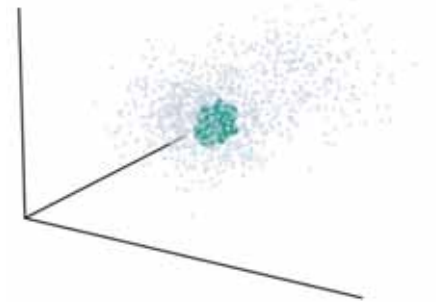


**Case study:  
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# Neighbourhood-Adaptive PLSR (NA-PLSR)



- Local instance-wise PLSR model
- Data driven sub-population selected per predictand
  - Distance metric, threshold, ceiling sample size
- Disposable PLSR model fit using this sub-sample
- In use: ~10ms per prediction



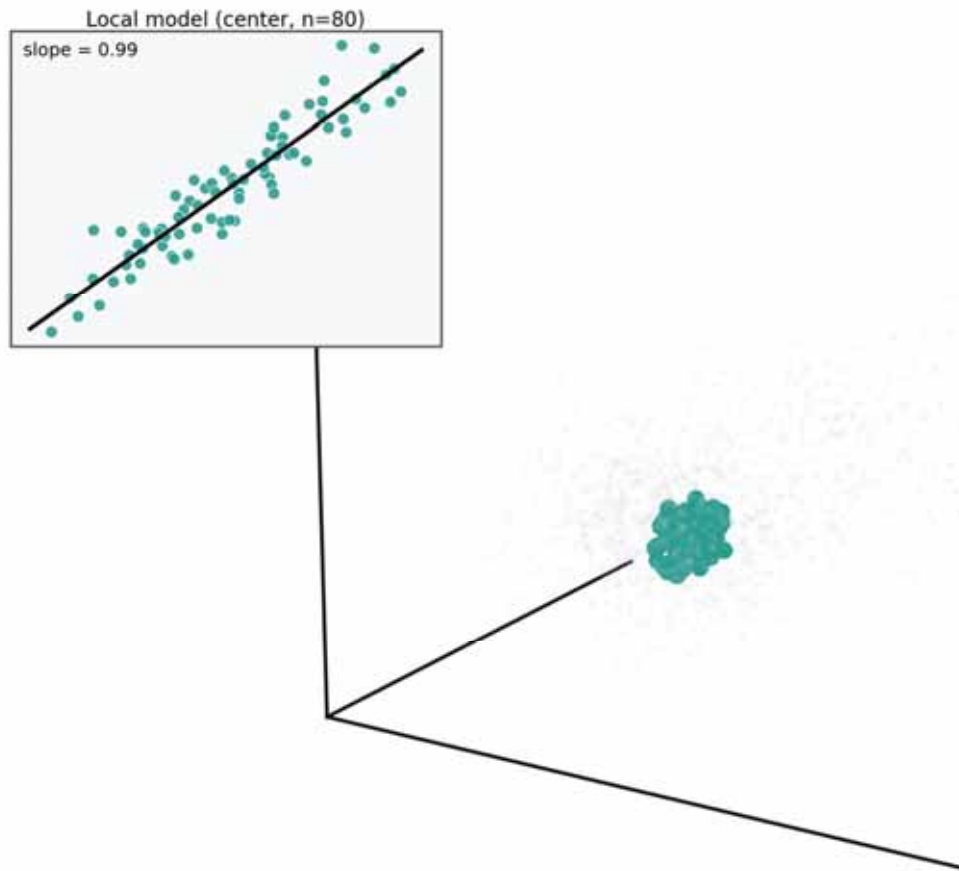
# Neighbourhood-Adaptive PLSR (NA-PLSR)



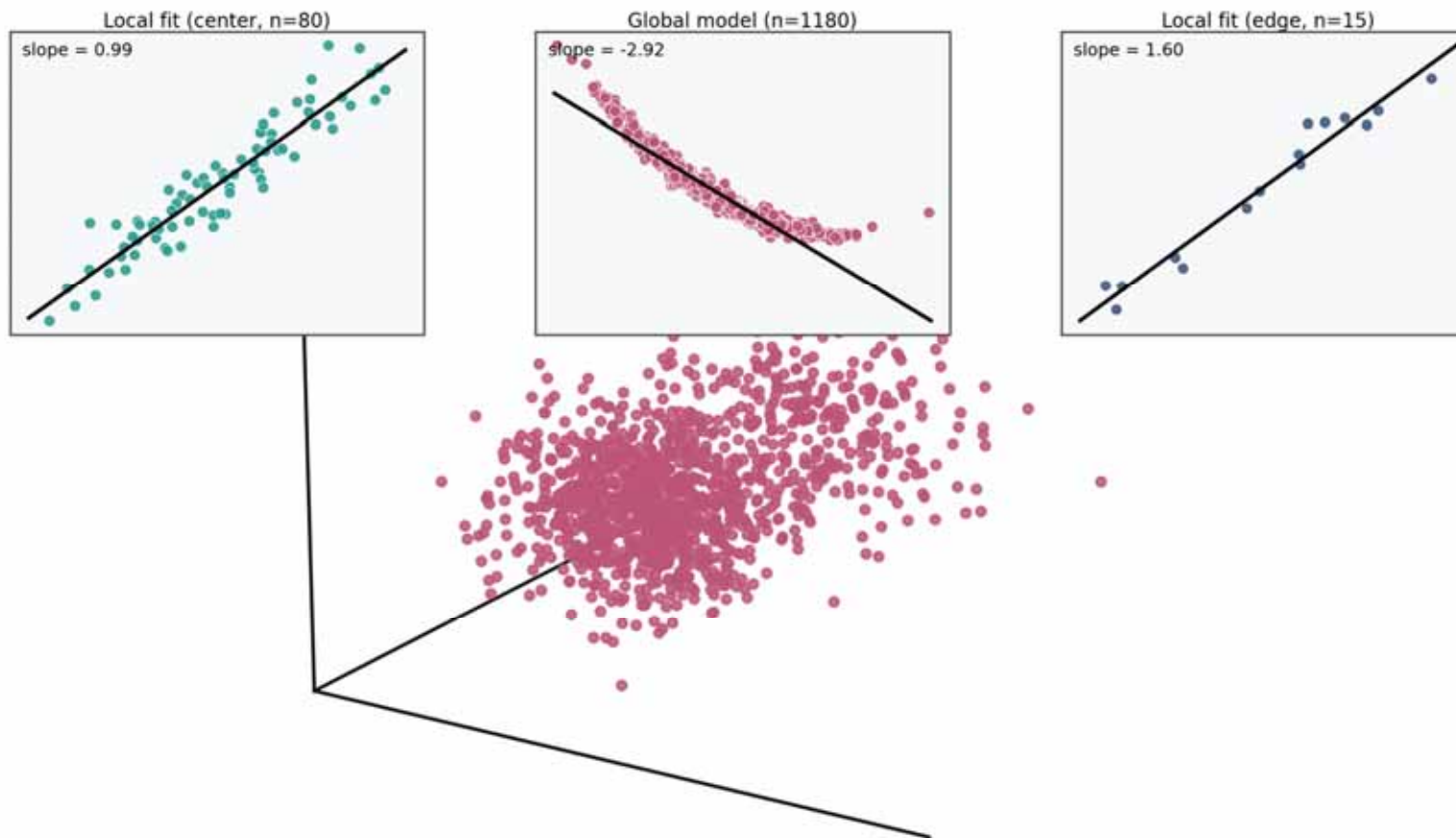
## Tuneable parameters

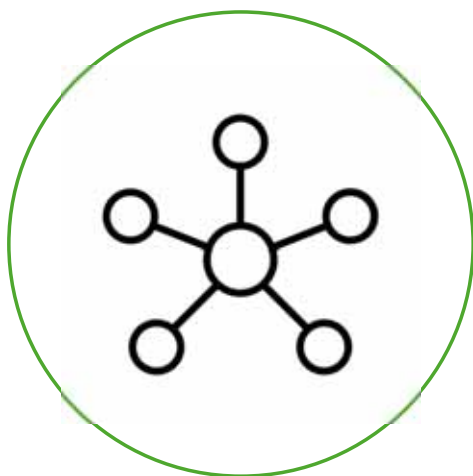
Number of components	<pre># Separate PLS LV ranges. global_n_components_range: [20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100, 120, 150, 175, 200] comparison_n_components_range: [10, 20, 30, 40, 45]</pre>
Max. neighbours	<pre># Maximum number of neighbours max_neighbors_grid: [0.05, 0.1, 0.2] # 0.1 =&gt; 10% of samples</pre>
Min. neighbours	<pre># Minimum neighbourhood size min_samples_per_comparison_env: 50</pre>
Distance metric / threshold	<pre># Distance thresholds by metric (keys define the metrics searched in CV) distance_thresholds:   cosine: [0.2, 0.3]   euclidean: [4.0, 6.5]   mahalanobis: [0.1, 3.0]   manhattan: [30, 45]</pre>

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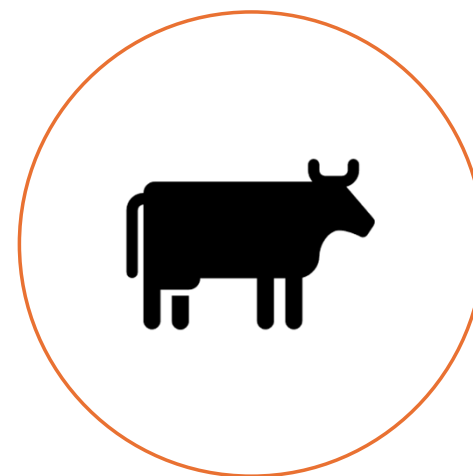




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# Case study: Nitrogen-use efficiency

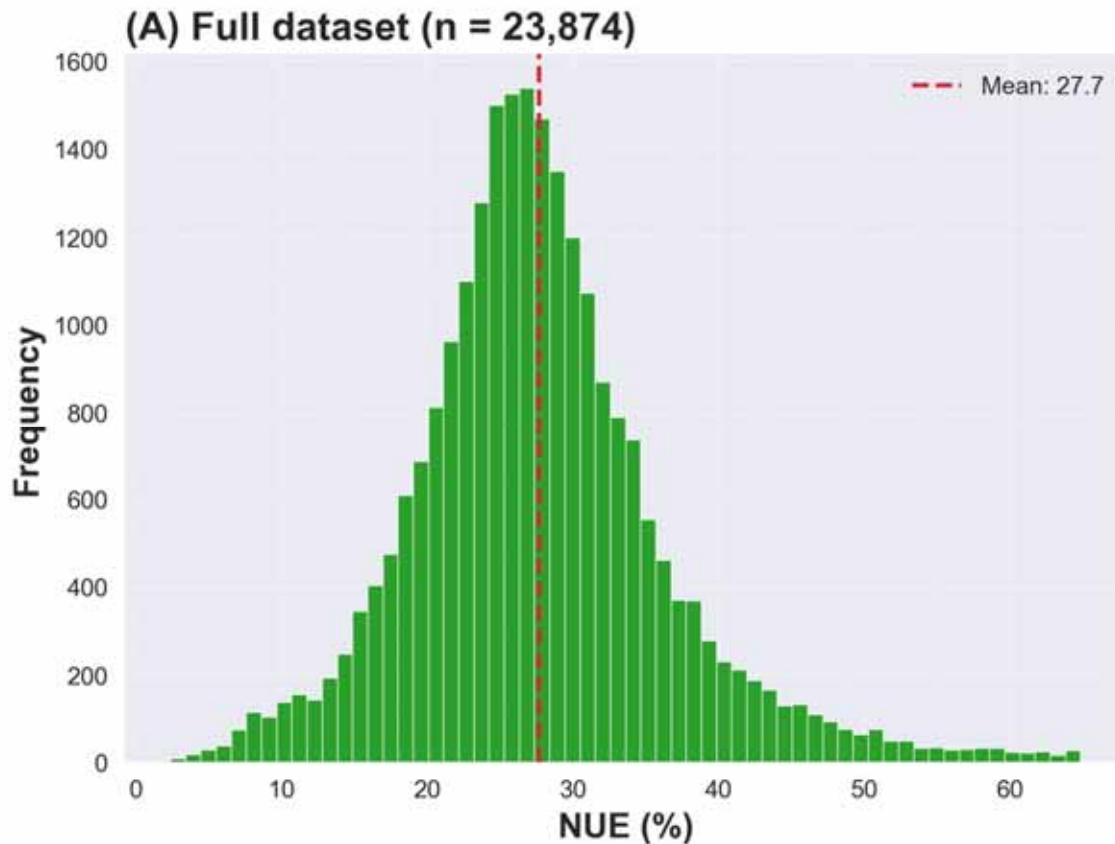


$$\text{NUE} = \frac{N_{out}}{N_{in}}$$

Two blue arrows point from the  $N_{out}$  and  $N_{in}$  terms in the main equation to their respective definitions:

$$N_{out} = MY * \frac{CP_{milk}}{6.38}$$
$$N_{in} = TMRin * DM * \frac{CP}{6.25}$$

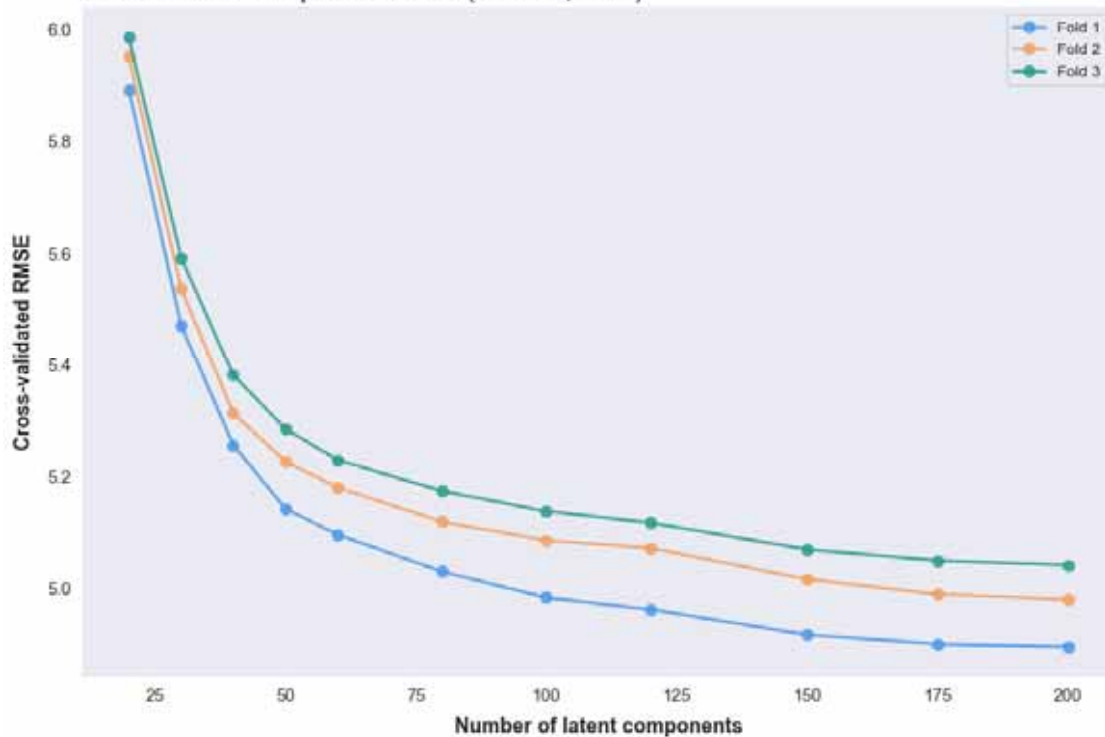
# Case study: Nitrogen-use efficiency



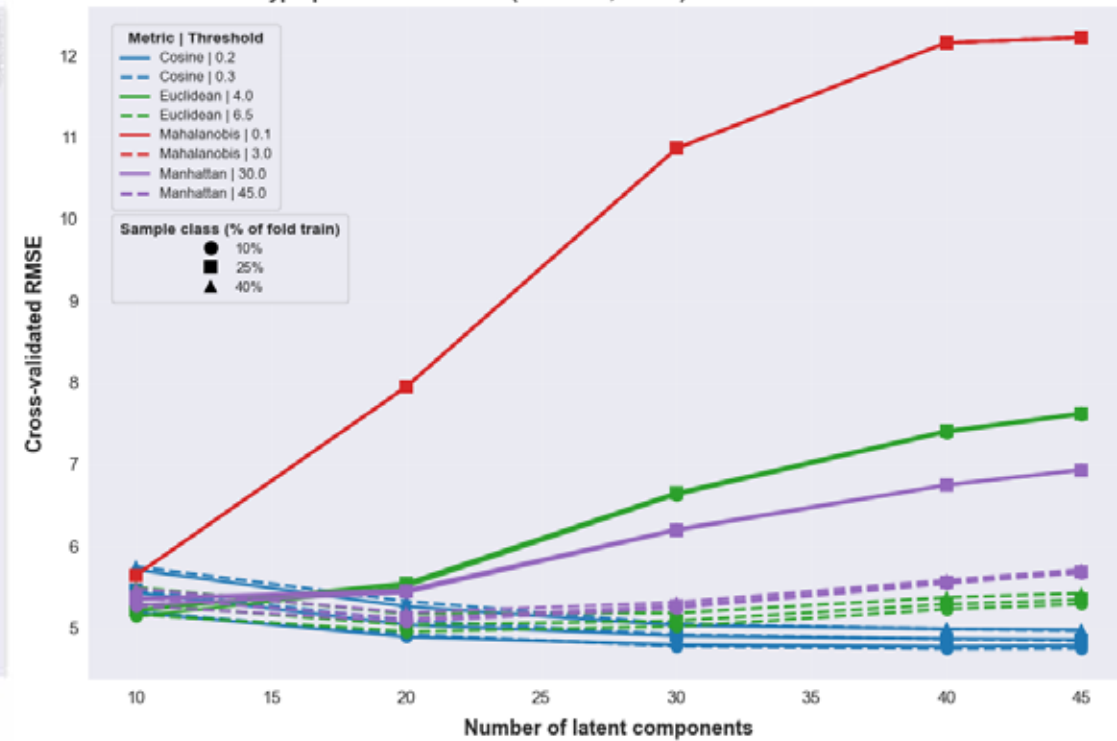
- Matched to spectra date
- 715 Holstein Friesian cows
- 2012 to 2019
- Additional co-variates: MY + DIM + lactation number + month
- FOSS MilkoScan FT6000

# Case study: Nitrogen-use efficiency

A Global model – component selection (CV elbow, RMSE)

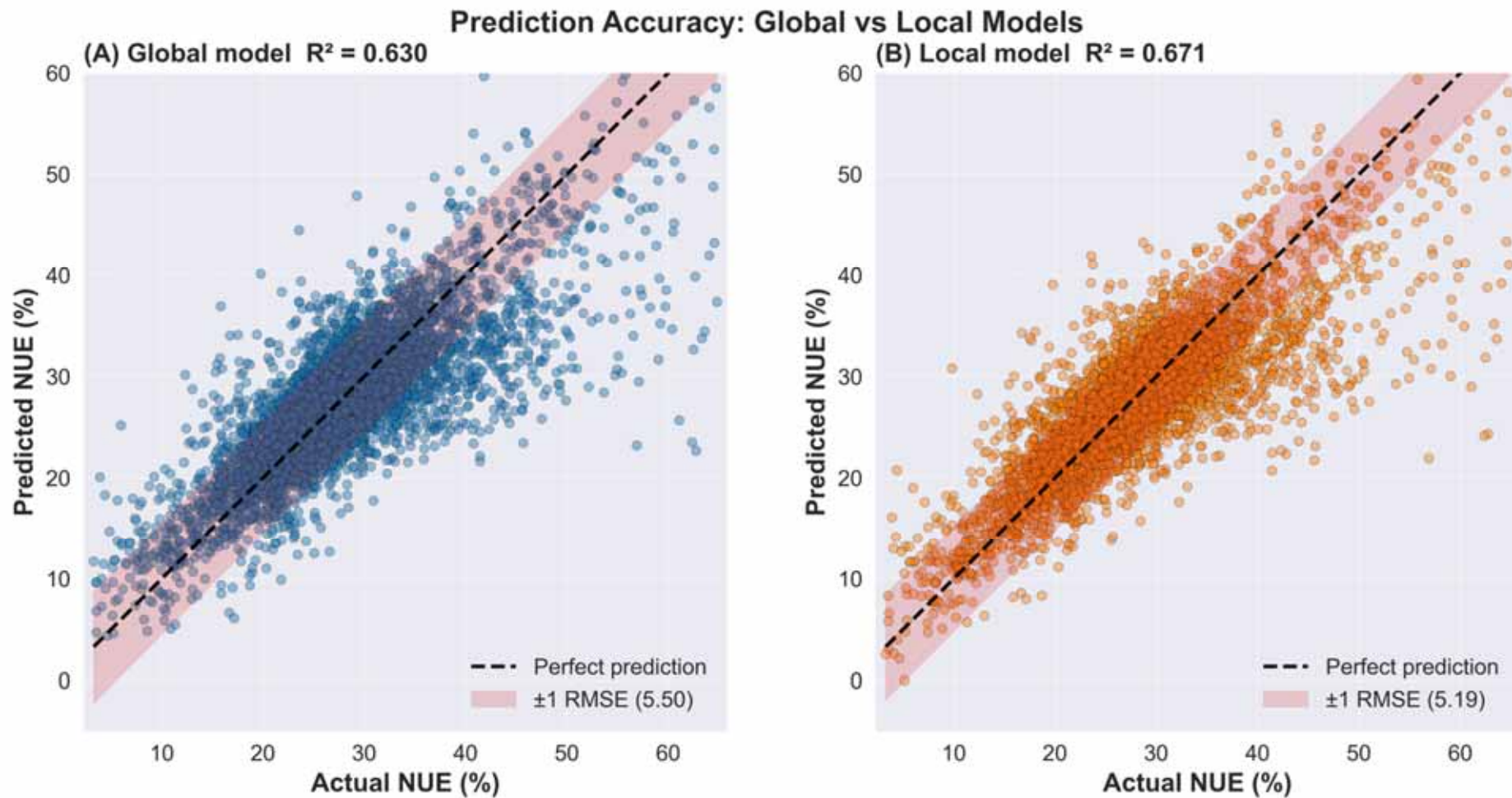


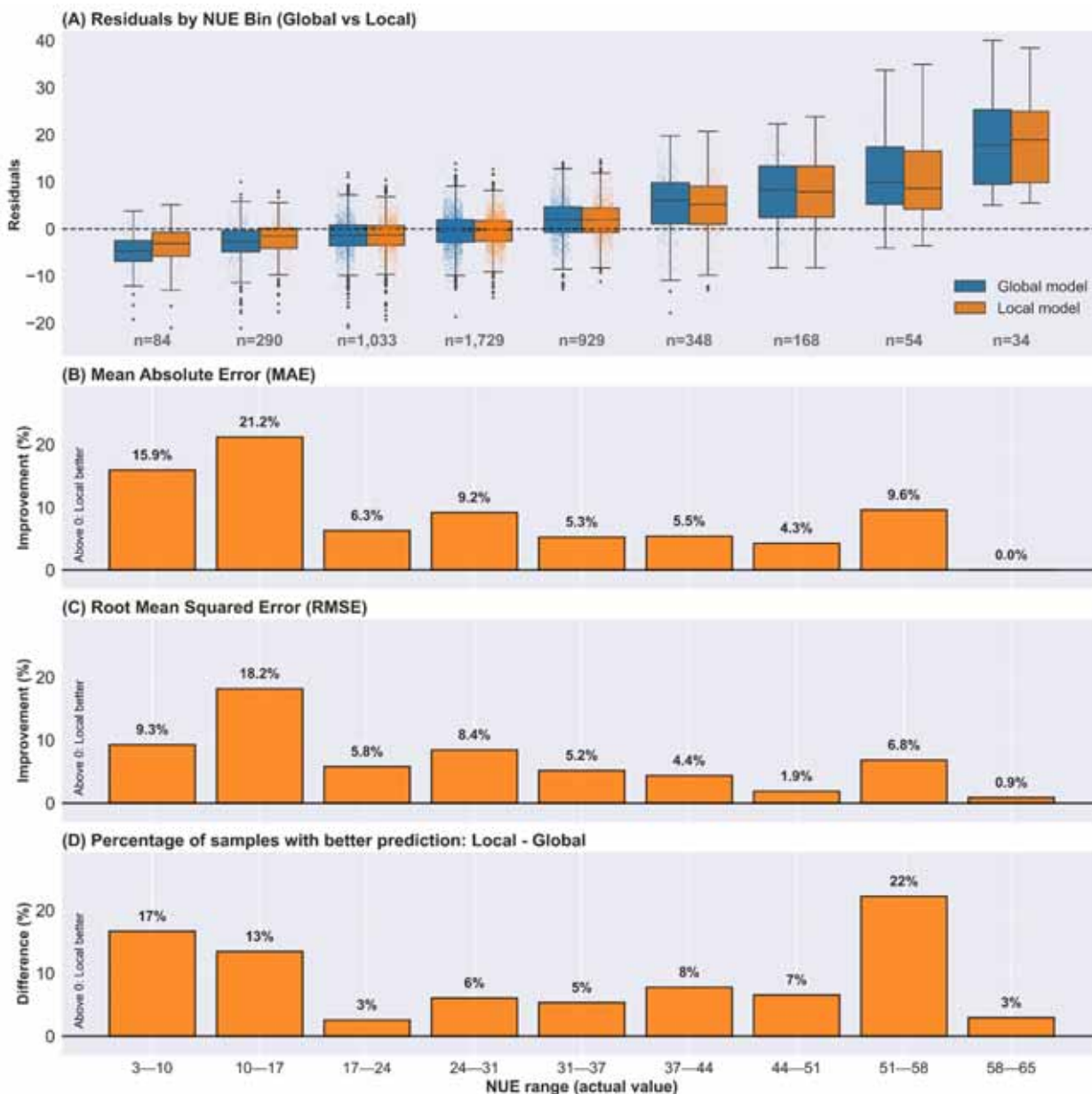
B Local model – hyperparameter selection (CV elbow, RMSE)



200 components

# Case study: Nitrogen-use efficiency





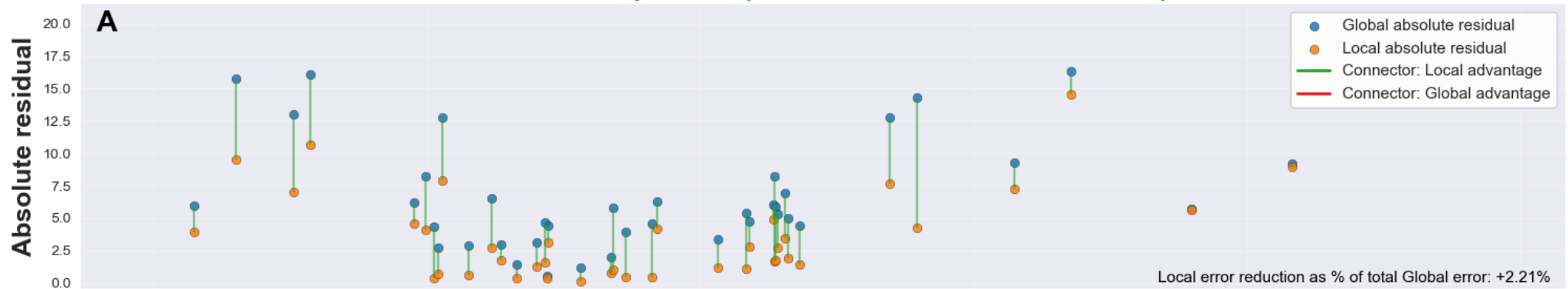
## Local advantage not linear across NUE range

- Local advantage highest in non-modal ranges
- Important gains for samples that are likely the most biologically important
- Improved management for animals exhibiting non-typical performance

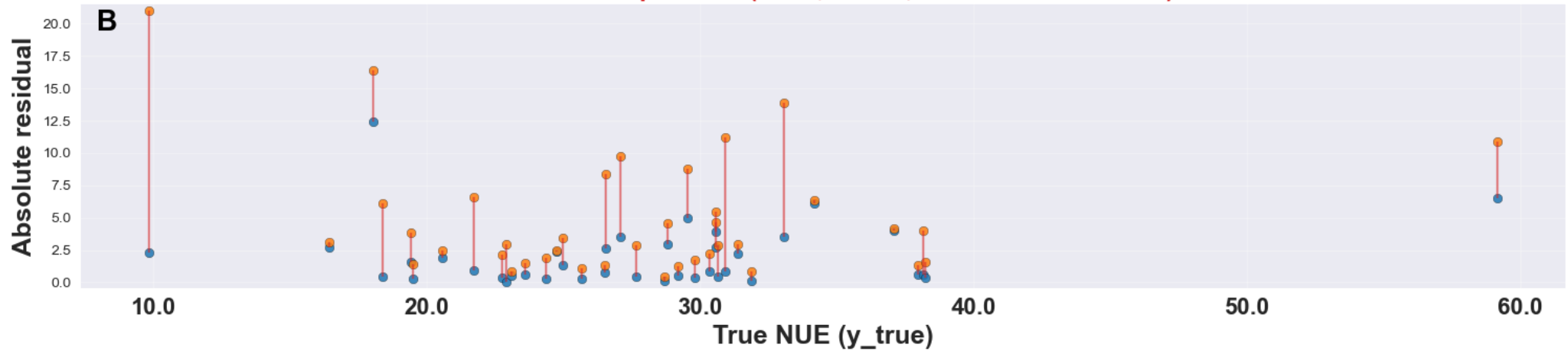
# Improvements not solely from edge-cases



Local better predicts (n=39, 50.0%, mean reduction=3.0)



Global better predicts (n=39, 50.0%, mean reduction=2.8)



## Implications and limits

### Current contribution:

- SPPF lowers technical barrier for spectroscopy-based predictions
- Open-source approach to promote collaboration and faster development
- Novel local PLSR implementation provided gains for a complex trait

### Continued limitations:





- NA-PLSR needs validation on further phenotypes and datasets
- Practical limits of NA-PLSR needs investigated (i.e., min. dataset size)
- Framework limited to Python, needs conversion to other languages (i.e. R)

### Future hopes:

- Complements large harmonisation efforts (e.g., CRA-W)
- Gives siloed datasets a FAIR-aligned context-specific evaluation route
- Supports practical testbed for novel methods while preserving comparability to established baselines

# Conclusions



-  Open-source SPPF lowers barriers for robust spectral phenotyping predictions
-  NA-PLSR improved NUE prediction vs global PLSR in this case study
-  Benefit is practical: better prediction of non-modal animals with management relevance
-  Next: further validation and broader trait testing, implement further ML models, explore federated learning opportunities

# Acknowledgements



## Team

Dr Mazdak Salavati



Prof. Richard Dewhurst



Prof. John Newbold

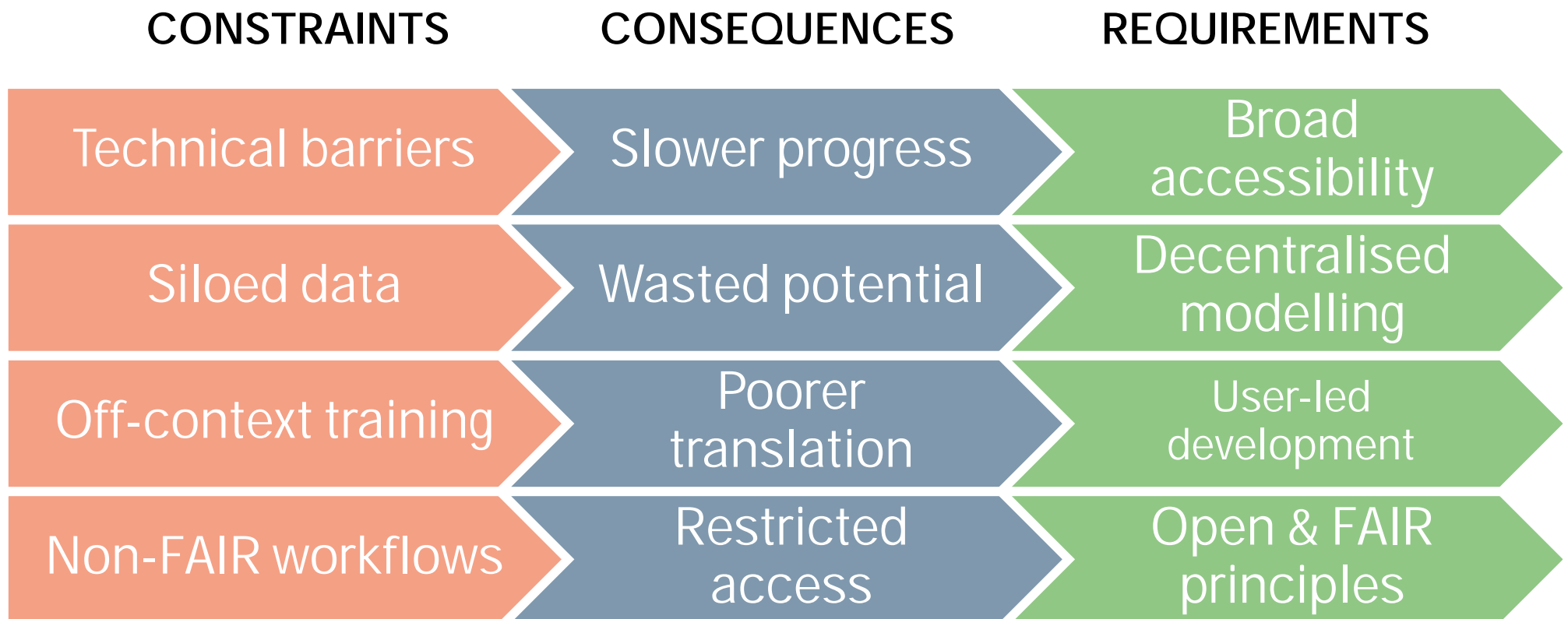


## Funding

 DIGITAL DAIRY CHAIN – UKRI Strength in Places Fund

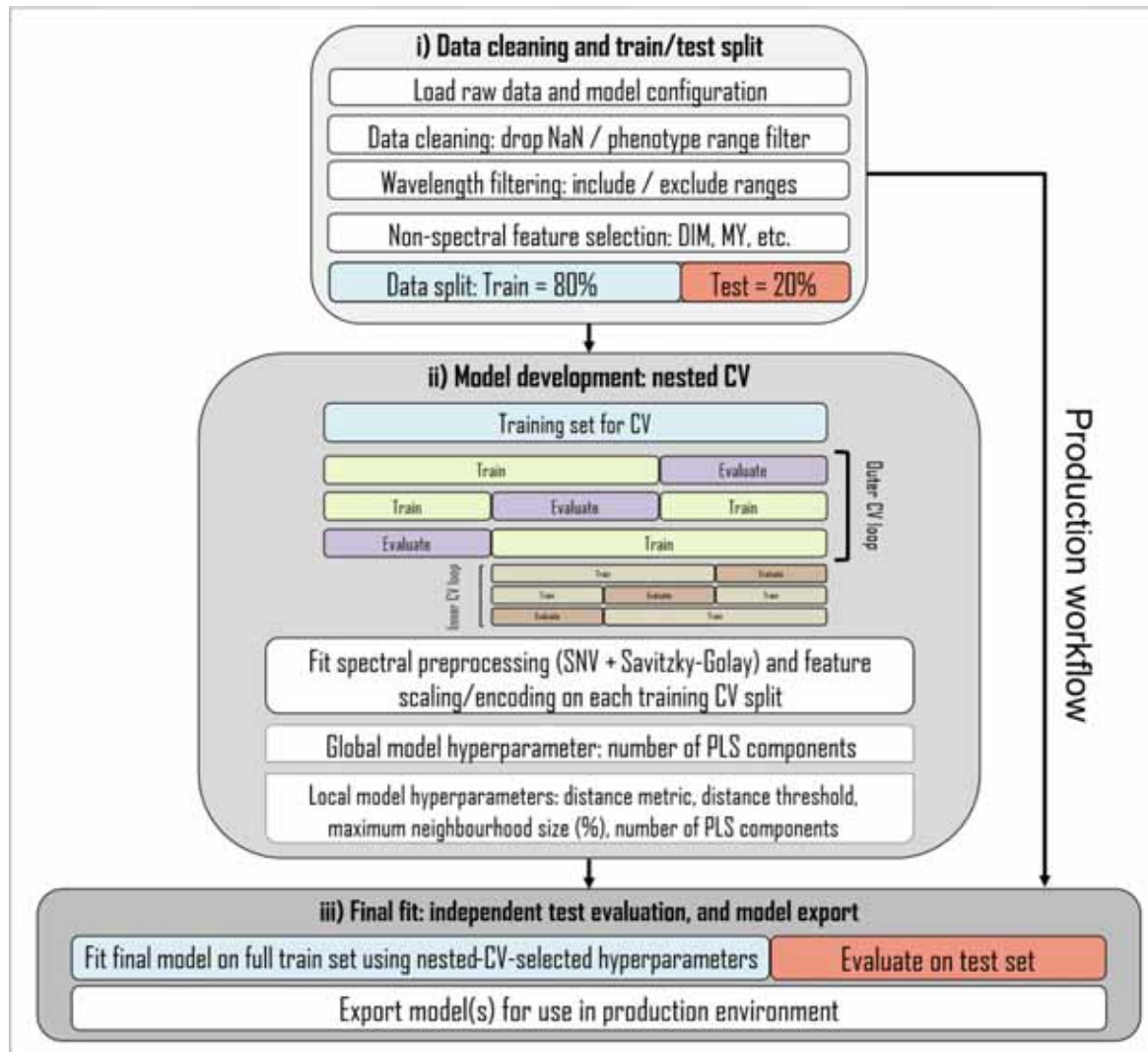


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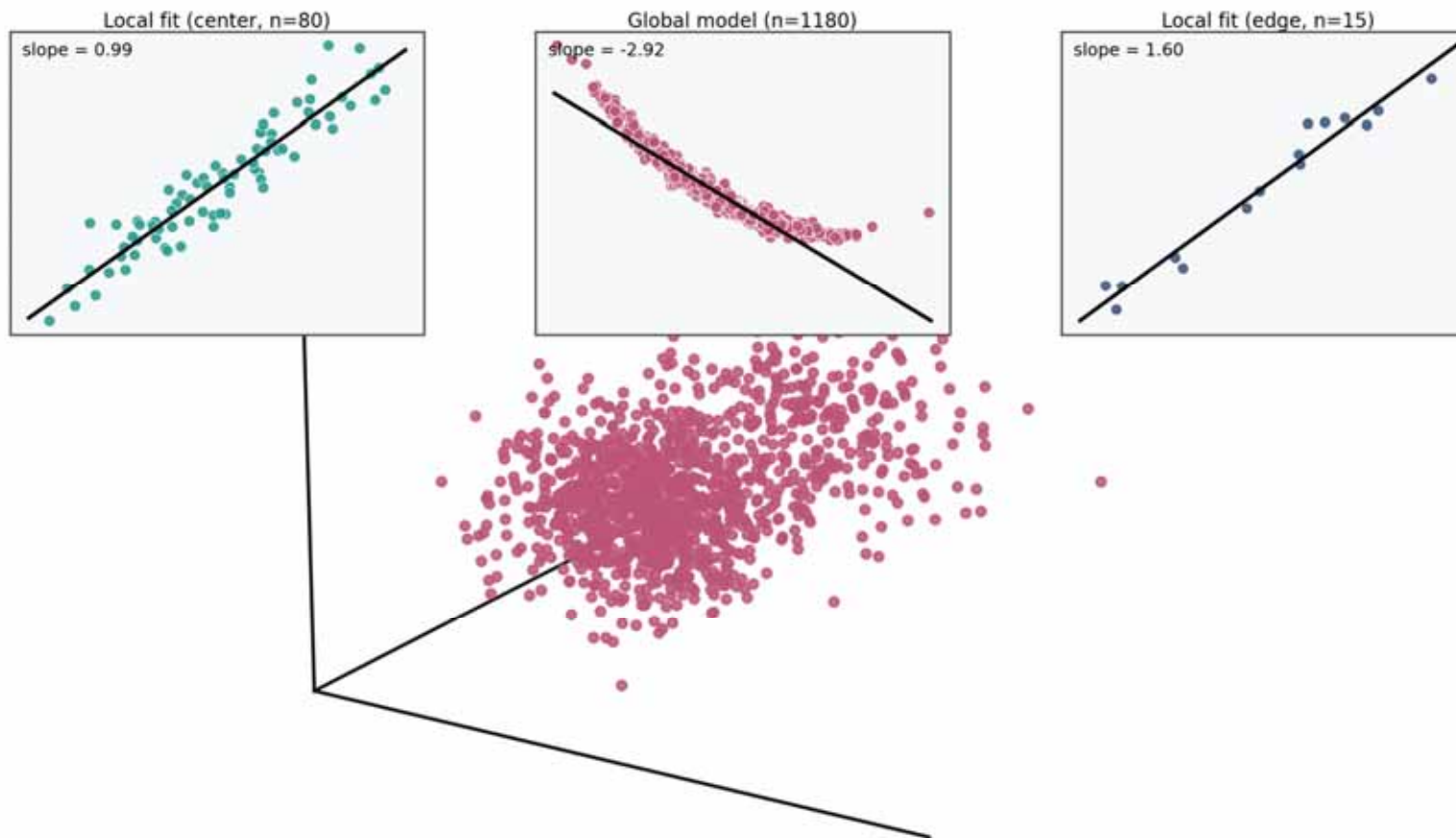
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