

The Use of a New Sensor (Behaviour Tag) for Improving Heat Detection, Health and Welfare Monitoring in Different Rearing Conditions

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The Modern Dairy Farm

- Herd size increase
 - Individual cow milk production increase
- ⇒ New challenges – reproduction, health and cow welfare
- New technology generating new information



Behaviour Tag – Pedometer Plus™

- Measures:
 - Activity (steps/hour)
 - Rest Time (minute)
 - Rest Bout (#)
- Animal/Group/Herd routine → indicates deviation
- Integrating in full management system / stand alone system



Using Behaviour Data

1. Reproduction – oestrus detection in limited conditions
2. Health – early detection of health problems
3. Welfare and Comfort – monitoring and assessment



Reproduction – Oestrus Detection

- Oestrus behaviour (intensity and duration) reduced
- Limited conditions depressed oestrus behaviour:
 - Heat stress – reluctance to move
 - Tie stall – limited activity, no socializing interactions
 - First stage of lactation – metabolic stress



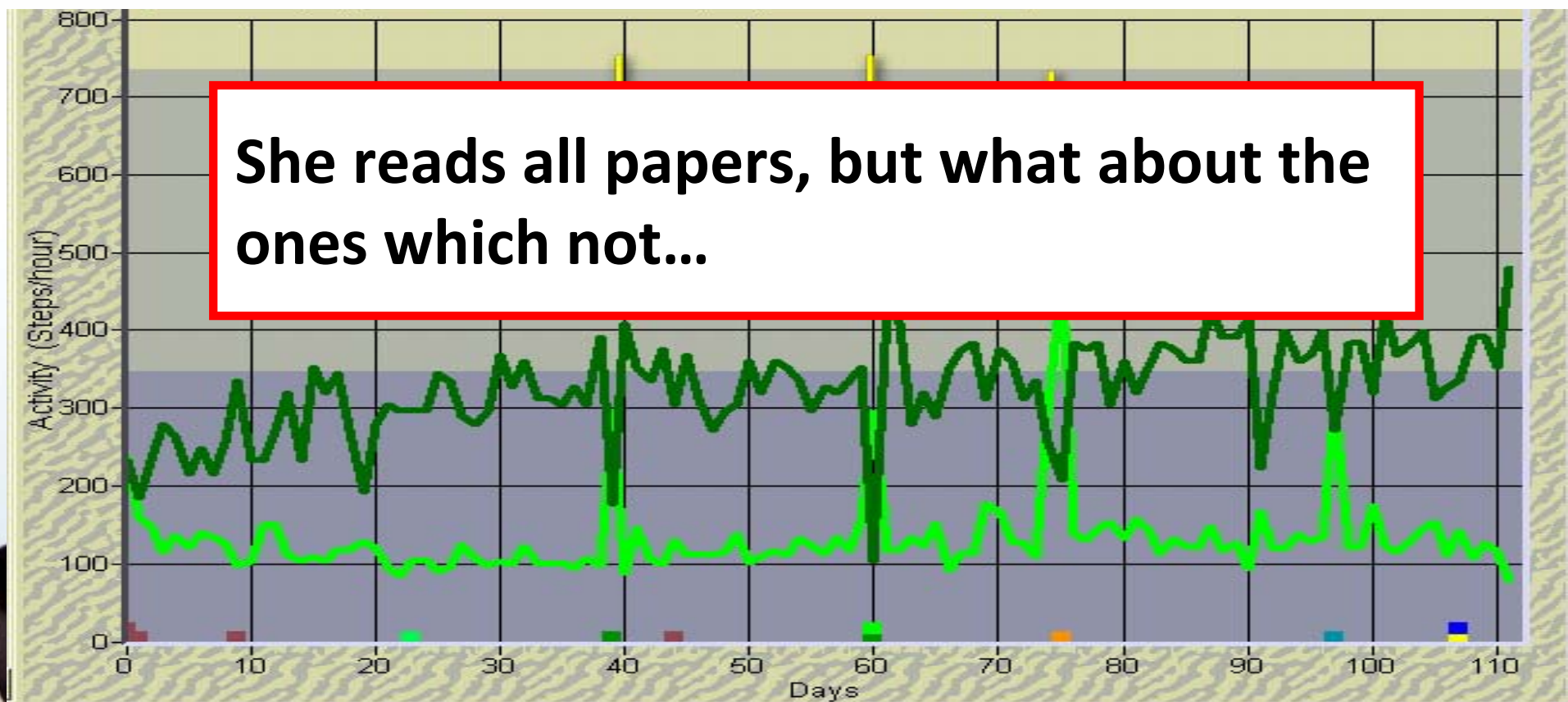
Improving Oestrus detection – Tie Stall

- Early 80th - activity standing and lying time – oestrus detection in tie stall
- Cows in oestrus do not lie down for 6-17 hr, “quiet oestrus” detect by lying time (Brehme et al. 2008)



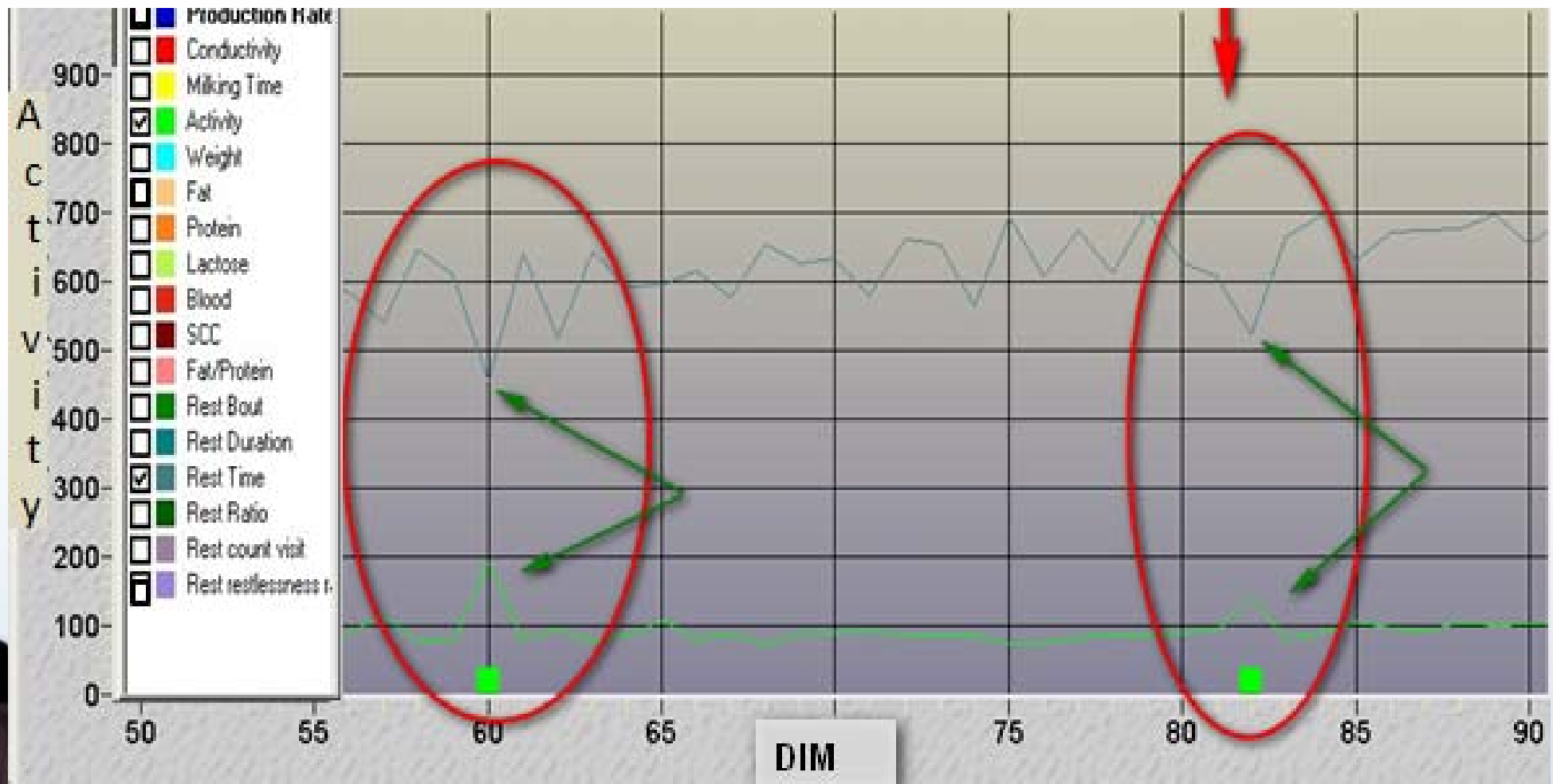
Rest Behaviour – Improving Oestrus detection

Normal Oestrus Behaviour



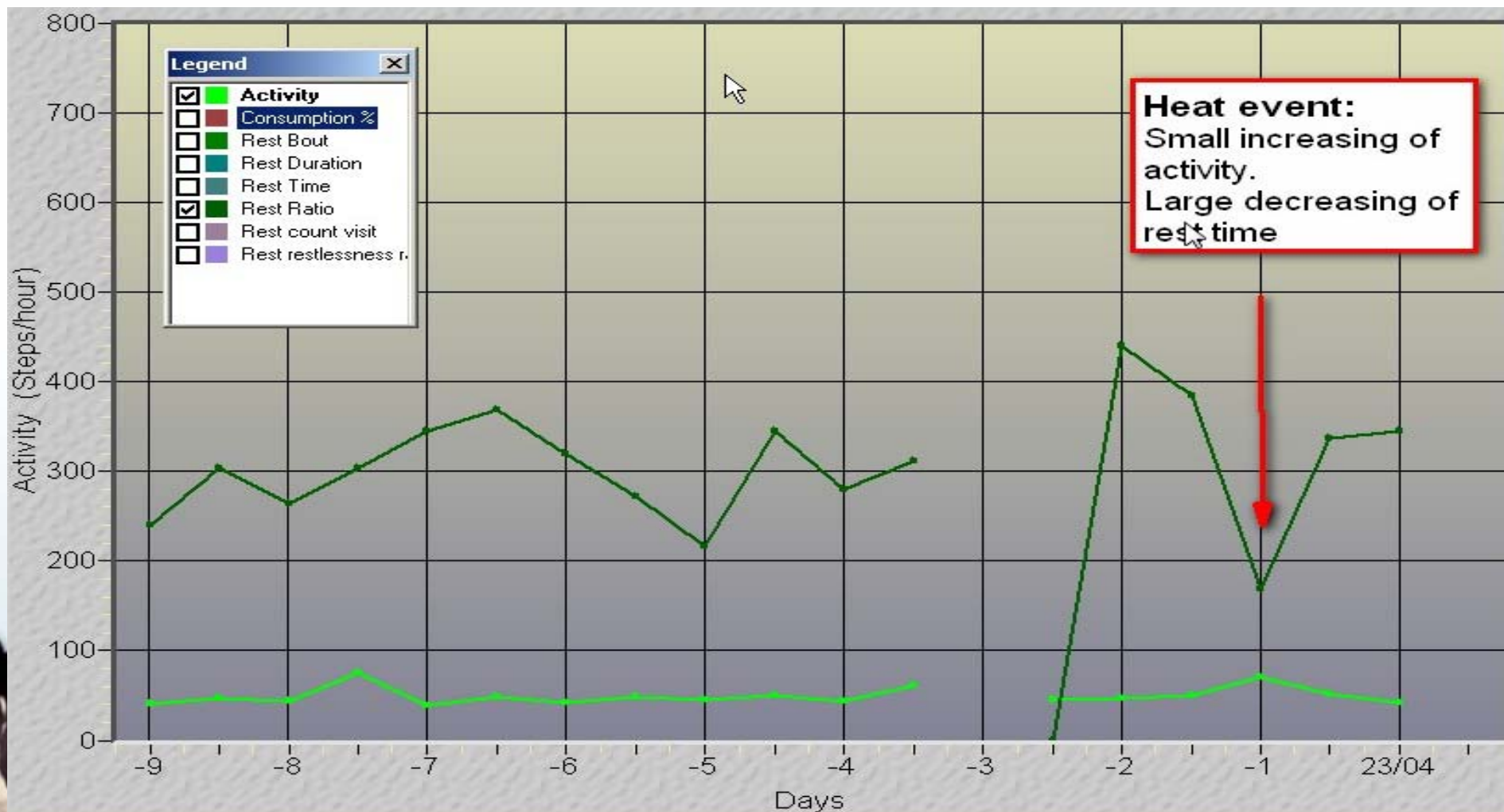
Rest Behaviour – Improving Oestrus detection

“Silent Oestrus”



Rest Behaviour – Improving Oestrus detection

“Silent Oestrus” in Tie stall



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Health – Early Detect of Disorders

- Adequate rest time importance for cow health
- Identification of lying and standing bouts may assist in early detection of health problems (Tolkamp et al., 2010)
- Few works studied the use of lying behaviour for detecting health problems
- Early intervention improves efficiency of veterinary treatments and management changes (Gonzales et al. 2008)



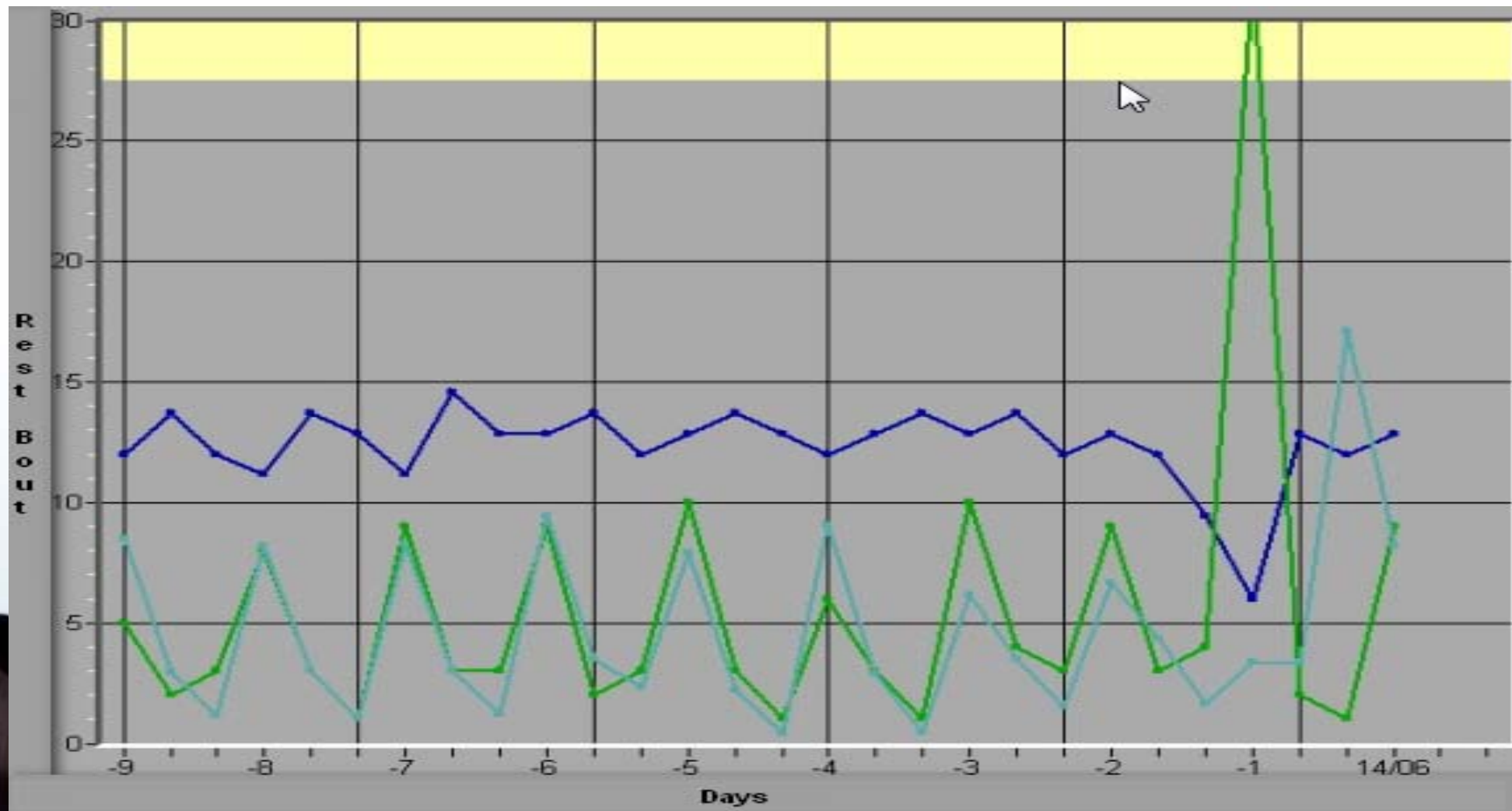
Health – Early Detect of Disorders

- Integrating lying behaviour data could lead for reducing time and specifying of health disorders detection



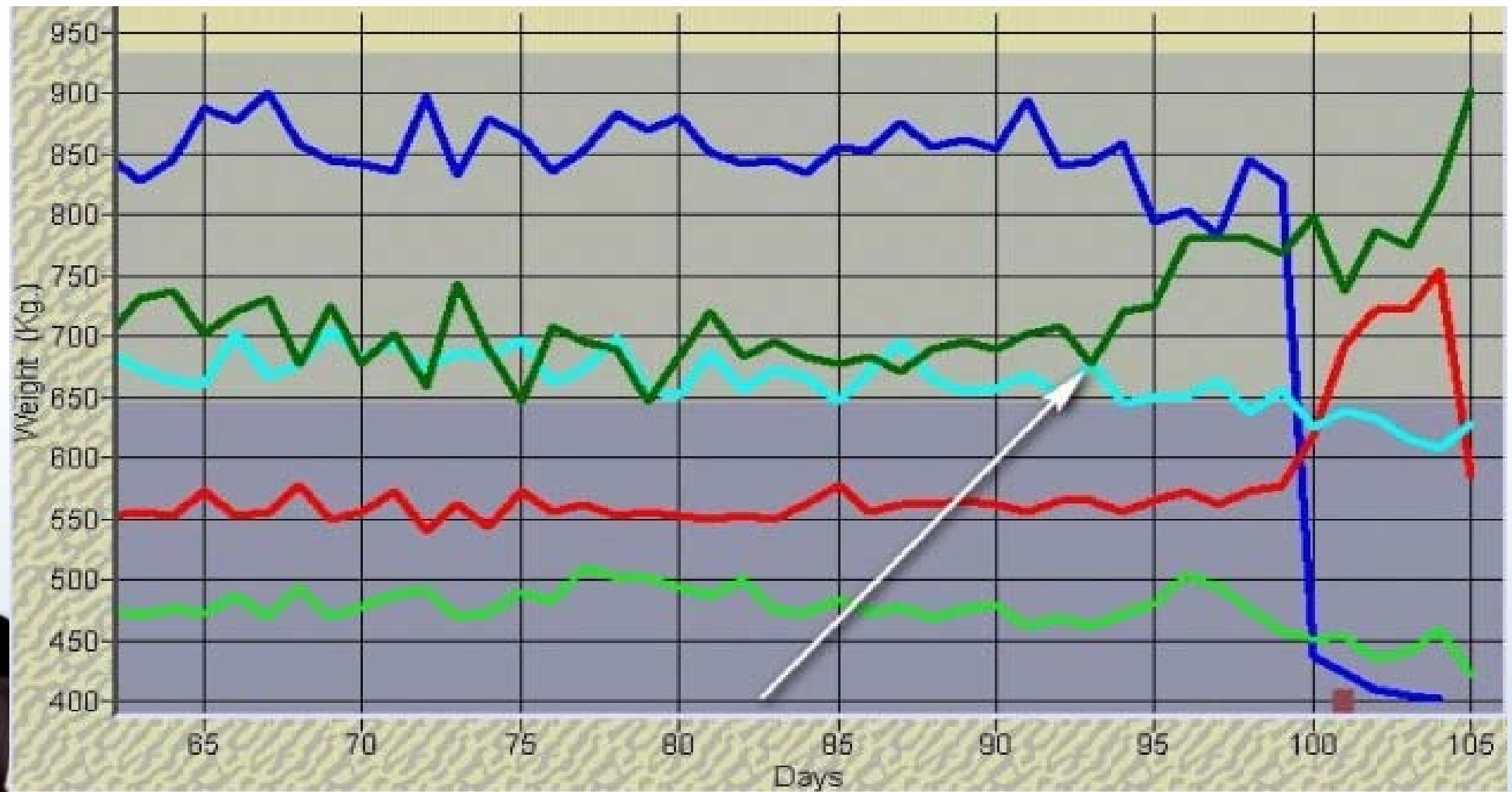
Rest Behaviour – Improving Health problems detection

Abdominal pain - change of lying bout behaviour



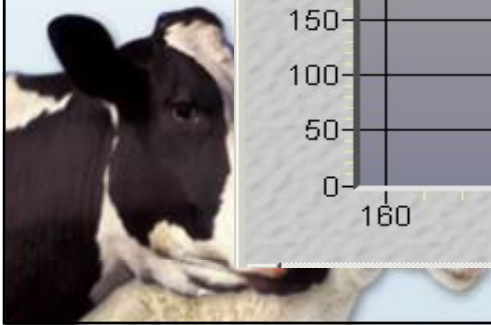
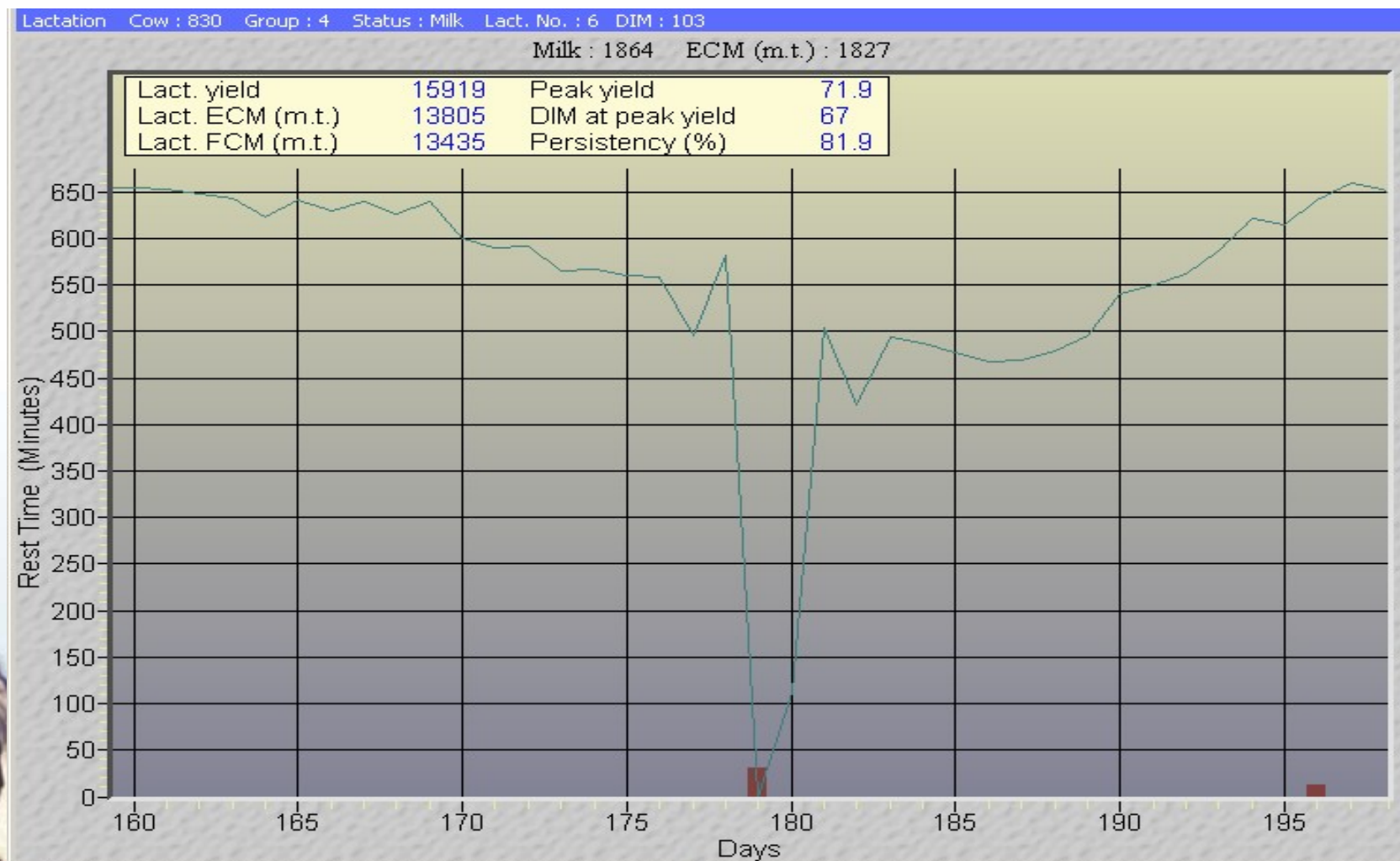
Rest Behaviour – Improving Health problems detection

Mastitis - early change of lying time



Rest Behaviour – Improving Health problems detection

Diarrhoea – sharply decrease of lying time



Using Behaviour Data

1. Reproduction – oestrus detection in limited conditions
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Welfare & Comfort - Assessment

- Increasing importance – social, politics, ethics, research and **management**
- **Advantages of Adequate Rest Time:**
 - Increasing blood flow to udder and uterine
 - Decrease incidence of hoof problems and lameness
 - Increase efficiency of rumination and feed consumption
 - Increase milk production – for every additional 1 hr rest 1 kg milk/day (Grant, 2005)



**"Dairy cows are highly motivate to
lie for 12 -13 h/day"** (Jensen et al. 2005)





Welfare & Comfort - Assessment

- Model for welfare assessment
 1. Environmental parameters – indirect
 - 2. Animals' reaction parameters – direct**
- Level of welfare \neq absence of difficulties
= capacity to overcome difficulties (Bertoni & Calamari, 2006)

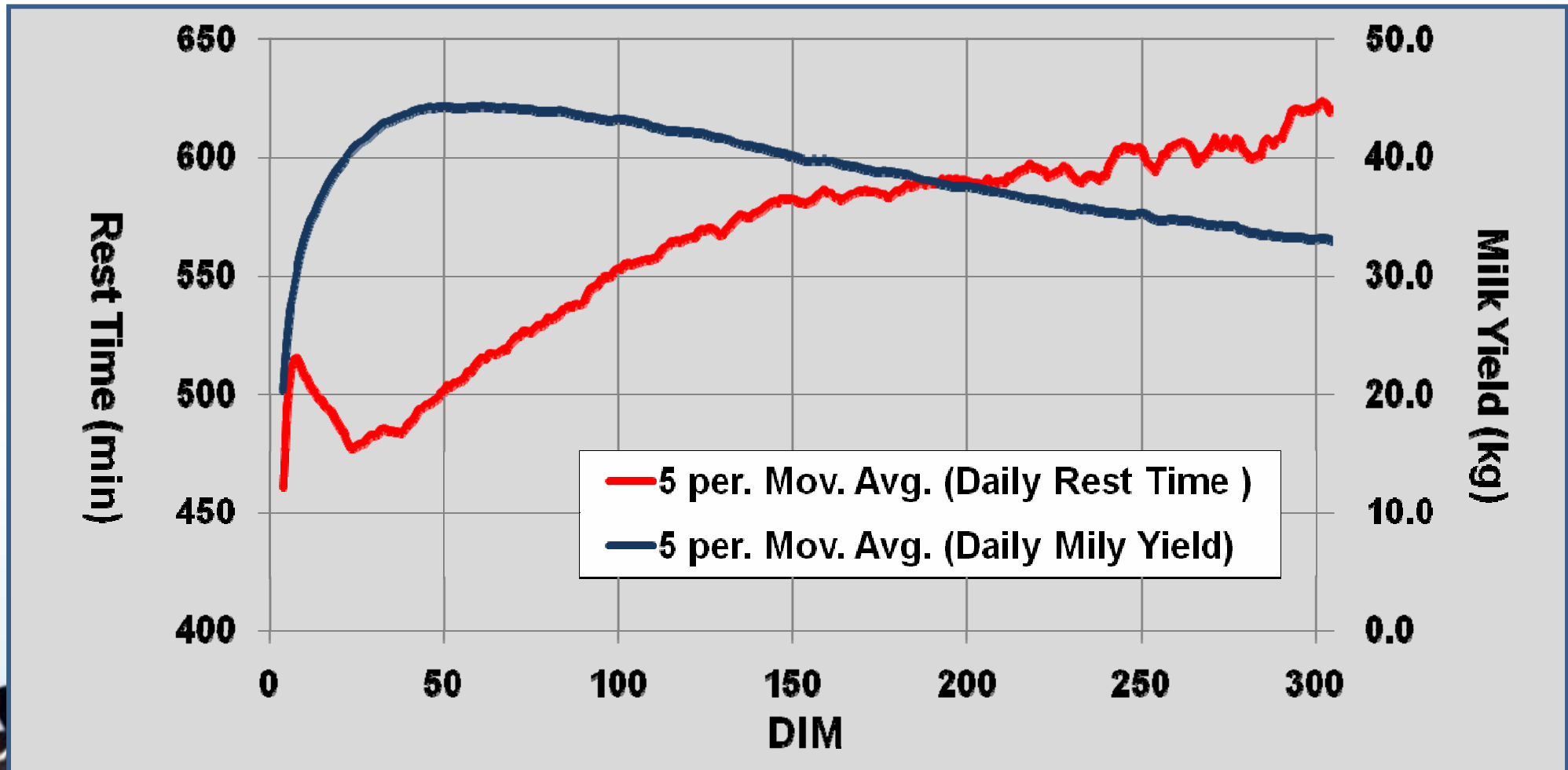


Survey of Dairy Cows Rest Behaviour in Israel

- Israeli commercial high producing dairy farms, using the Pedometer Plus system for ≥ 1 year
 1. Rest behaviour characteristic during 305 days lactation
 2. Difference of rest behaviour during different seasons (winter vs. summer)
 3. Hypothesis – rest behaviour is a sensitive parameter for welfare assessment (compare with milk production and activity)
 4. Explore the potential use of rest data as practical tool for monitoring and improving cow welfare & comfort



The dynamics of daily rest time and daily milk production of Israeli-Holstein cows during the lactation



Data obtained from 6 herds (total of 1810 lactating cows) - average production of 11,832 kg milk /lactation, during 2009-10

Pearson correlations between daily lying time and milk yield during different stages of lactation

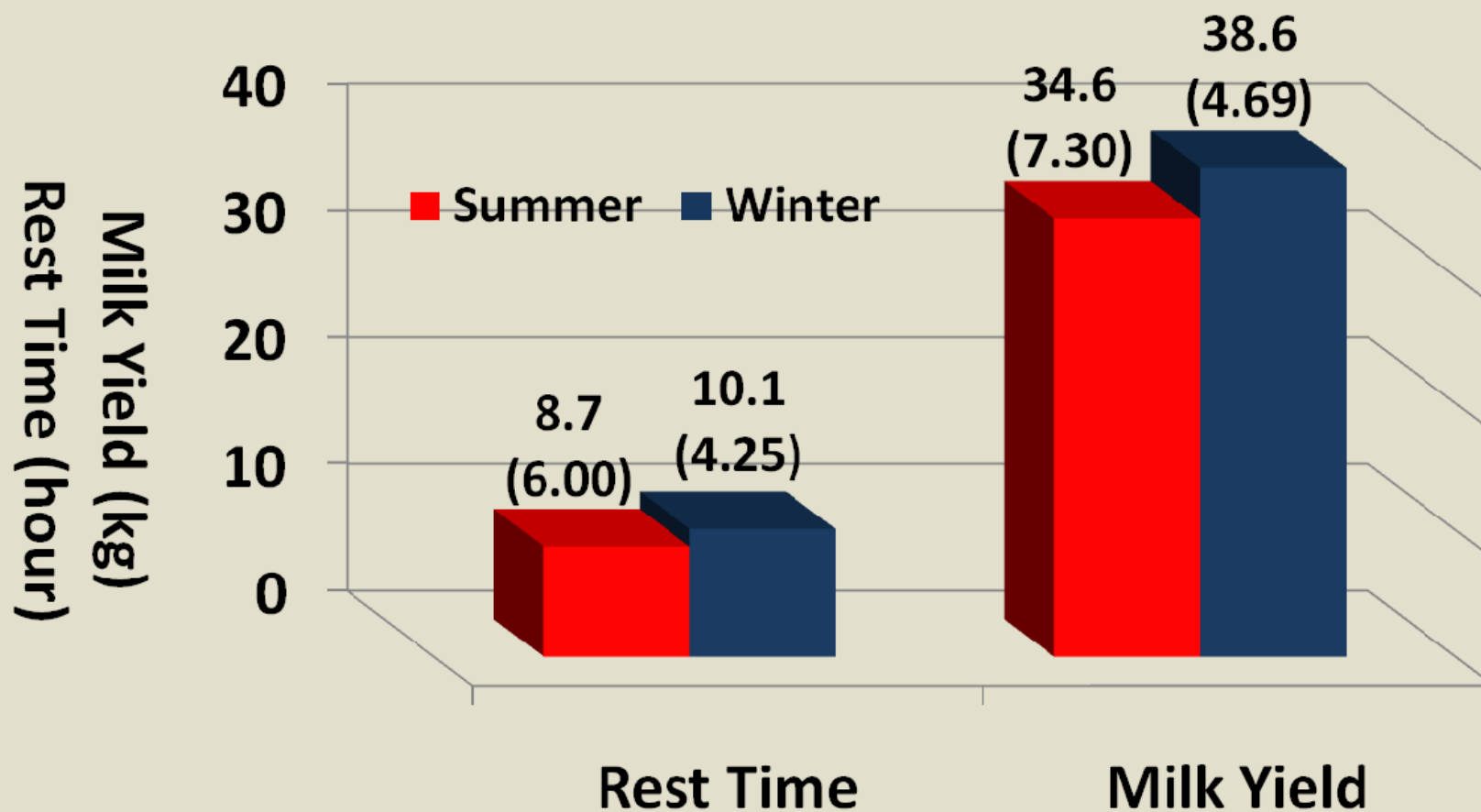
DIM	Pearson Correlation*
5-25	-0.846
26-50	0.628
51-100	-0.706
101-200	-0.843
201-305	-0.466

*P<0.001

Data obtained from 5 herds (range: 233-580 milking cows), total of 1,726 cows, average production of 11,851 kg milk /lactation

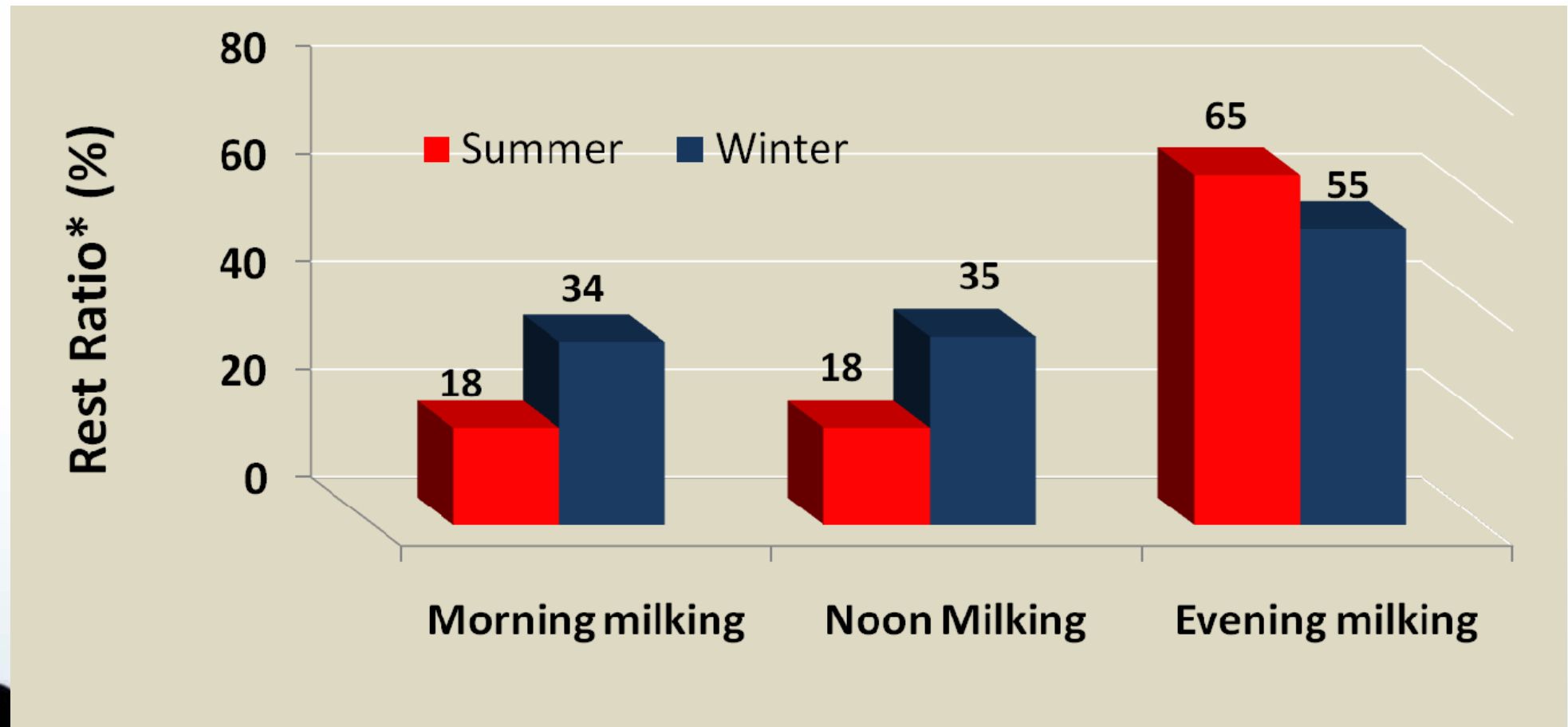


Rest time and milk yield in 7 Israeli dairy cow herds during winter* and summer (CV values)



*Winter=January-March, 2009 ; Summer= July-September, 2009

Diurnal rest behaviour pattern during winter (27/2-8/3/2010) and summer (31/7-9/8/2009)



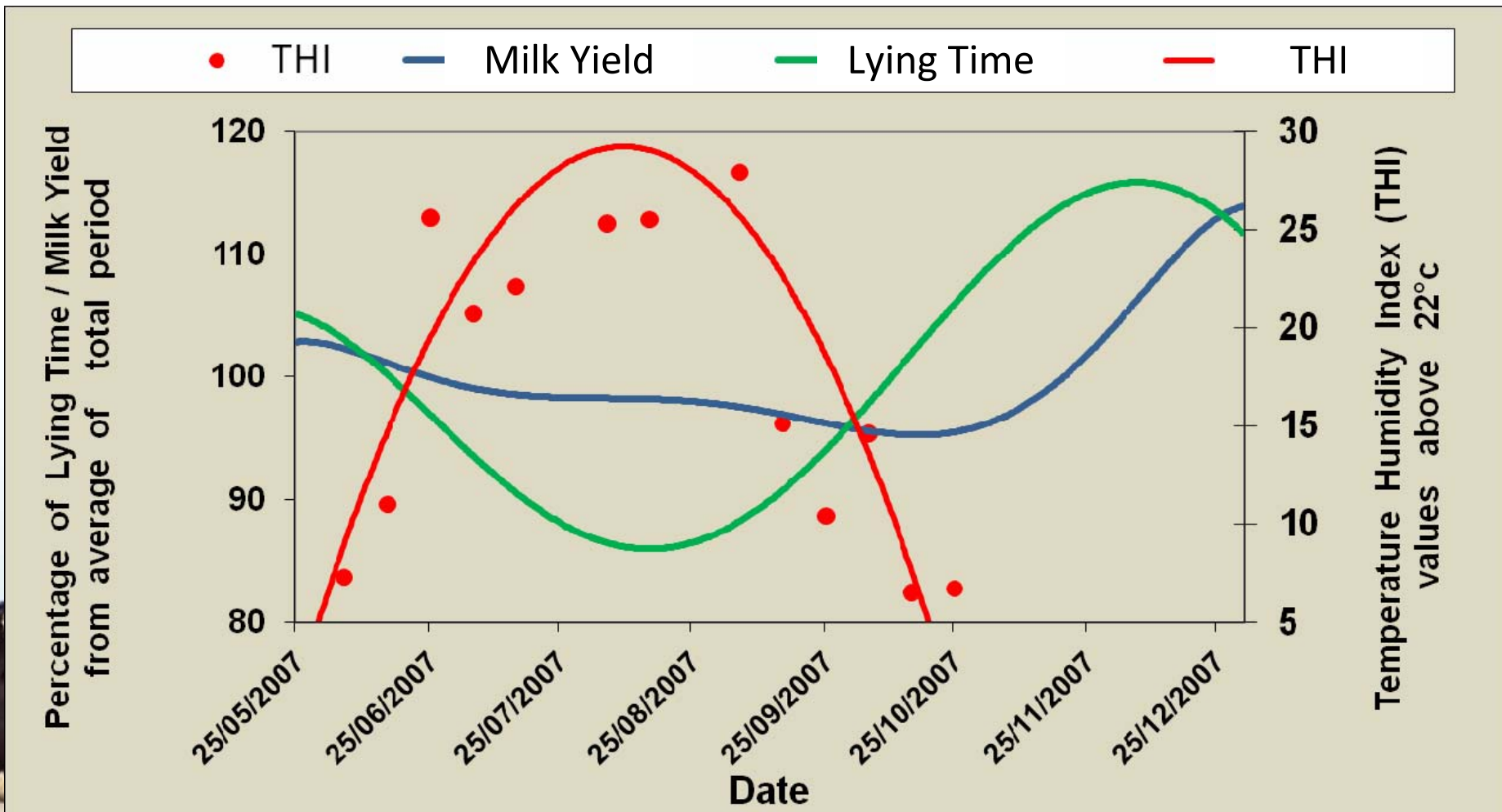
*Percentage of lying time from total time between milking

Data obtained from 242 milking cows in commercial farm (south of Israel)

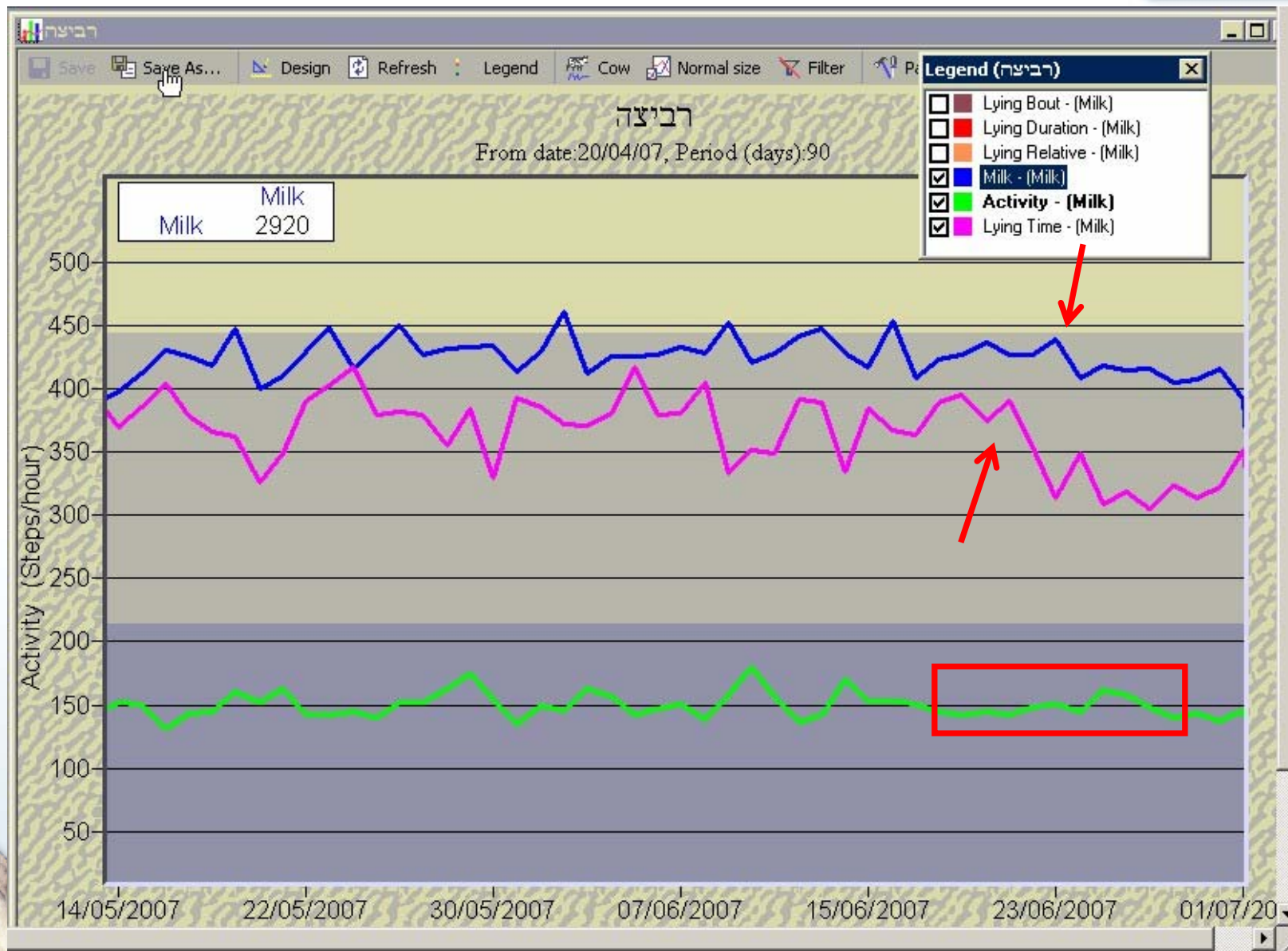


Does Rest Behaviour Is a Sensitive Parameter for Welfare Assessment

Lying time and Milk production in commercial herd during different heat stress conditions (May-December 2007)

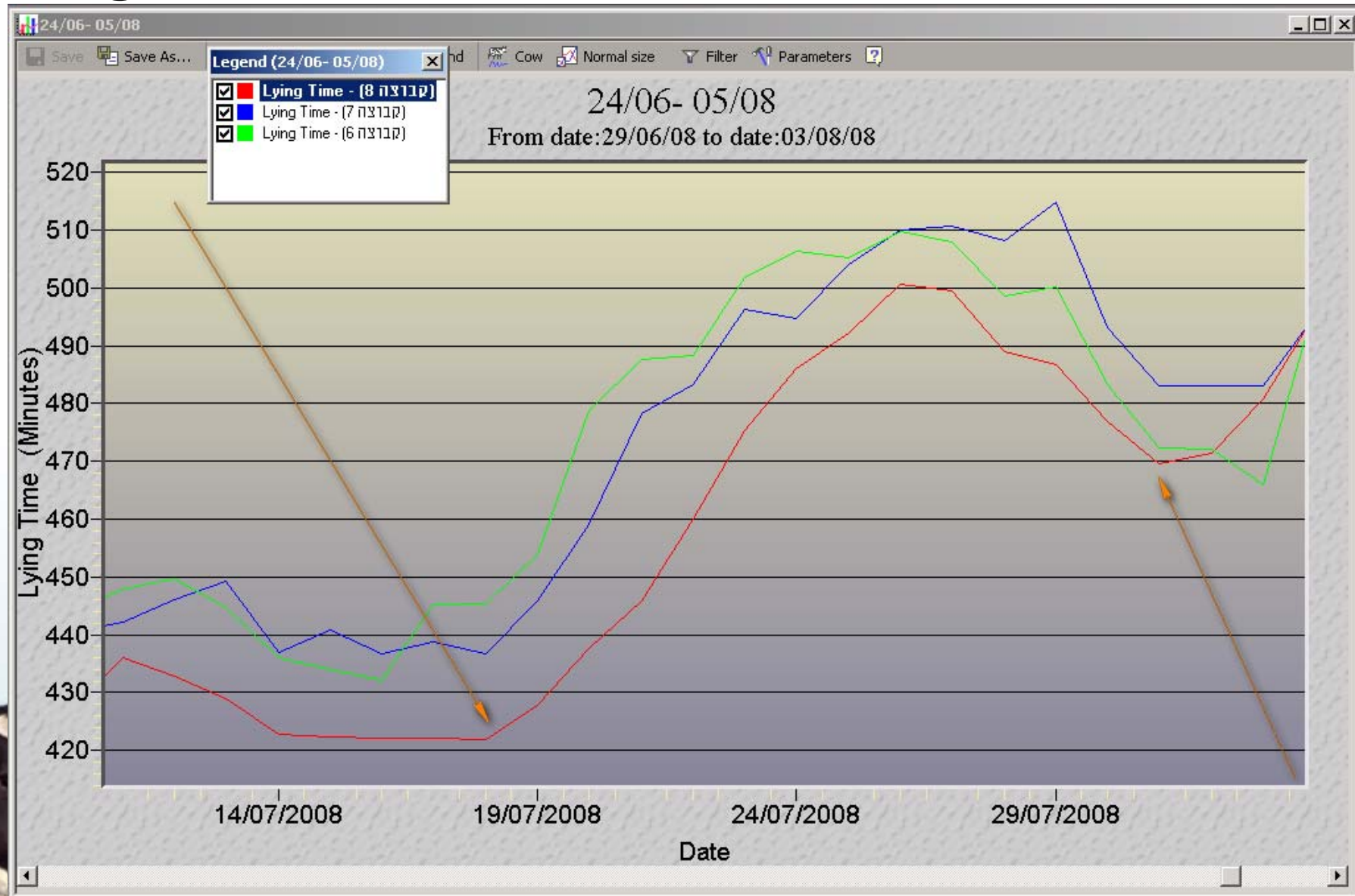


Decrease of rest time following by decrease of milk yield during heat stress



Data obtained from ~70 milking cows in commercial farm (north of Israel)

Extensive increase in daily rest time of cows in three free stall barns due to improving of the bedding



Conclusions of Survey

- The lying time and the correlation between lying time and MY are changing along the lactation
- Difference in daily lying patterns during summer and winter
- Israeli dairy cows do not reach the optimal daily 12h lying time – is that the optimal?
- Lying behavior is more sensitive indication of cow welfare disturbance than milk production and activity



Studies using the Pedometer Plus system

- Cows in high density pens lie less time than cow in control pen (Adin et al. 2009)
- Decrease of lying time and increase of activity when cows were moved from pens (Guash and Bach, 2009)
- Forced cooling cows for one hour twice daily during the summer do not impaired quantitatively with normal cow behaviour (Maltz, personal communication)



Summary

- Lying behaviour of cows provide valuable information which have high potential for:
 - Improving oestrus detection in unfavourable conditions
 - Enable early and specific detection of health problem and diseases
 - Monitoring cows welfare & comfort as an indicator of the facilities and management procedures in the herd
 - Creating objective criteria and standards for welfare assessment based on automatic recording data

**Further studies will have to be performed
both in research and commercial farms**



Thank you

