Ciclo de Conferencias

LA REVOLUCIÓN TECNOLÓGICA EN EL CAMPO

Uruguay y el Reino Unido demuestran cómo la ciencia, la tecnología y la innovación son factores claves para maximizar la producción y proteger el medioambiente.





Precisión dirigida a producción animal





Department of International Trade



Agritech solutions and Smart Farming: Improving Management for Better Animal Productivity, Health and Welfare (1):

Malcolm Mitchell

Chair in Physiology and Animal Welfare, SRUC, Edinburgh





Department of International Trade



Improving Management for Better Animal Productivity

21st Century Challenges in food animal production:-

- Population
- Climate Change
- Demand
- Food Security / Hygiene
- Human Health / One Health
- Product Quality
- Environment
- Animal Health and Welfare

Expanding markets changing geographical distributions of production and consumption – increasing homogeneity of global food





Improving Management for Better Animal Productivity

Key features of increasing sustainable animal production are:

- Full Exploitation of the genetic improvements in livestock
- Optimization of the efficiency of production reduction of waste
- Maximization of the health and welfare of the animals
- Provision of appropriate adaptations to meet the range of environmental challenges and resource limitations
- Improved monitoring of animal health, performance, productivity and welfare

Measurement, monitoring and recording of key parameters are central to the development of improved control systems – (Technology)





Agri-Tech and Smart Farming solutions

- Animal, production and environmental monitoring systems are the key areas for technological development
- New or novel sensors, platforms, models, control systems and data bases must be developed and applied

Smart Farming / Agri-tech represents the integration of all these approaches to address the pressing issues and challenges





The way forward?

Demand is increasing

Environmental and climatic challenges



Constraints and limits upon resources

Increases in "scale" may prove essential

SMART FARMING OF PRECISION AGRICULTURE





SMART FARMING

Smart Farming Technology

The concept of smart farming encompasses many different technologies that can be used individually, or together, to increase the efficiency of agricultural operations

Precision Agriculture

The definition and development of Decision Support Systems (DSS) for whole farm management with the goal of optimizing returns on inputs while preserving resources





21st Century Challenges

Increasing Population

- 9 billion by 2050
- At present, nearly 1 billion malnourished

Improved Nutrition in China and India

Double food needs

Environmental issues

- Aguifers being depleted
- Livestock impact

Global meat demand is projected to double by 2050







The Perfect Storm



"It is predicted that by 2030 the world will need to produce around 50 percent more food and energy, together with 30 per cent more fresh water, whilst mitigating and adapting to climate change. This threatens to create a 'perfect storm' of global events...There's not going to be a complete collapse, but things will start getting really worrying if we don't tackle these problems."

Prof John Beddington 2010





The paradox?

Must produce more food (more animal protein) more efficiently but sustainably in the face of climate change!

Intensification accompanied by more efficient extensive production are the options?

All must be sustainable

True cost benefits must be calculated

Animal science can provide the decision base





Animal Science

Animal science has a lot to contribute in order to fit livestock production to (all of) the challenges arising from the concerns related to global warming, resource constraints (and loss of biodiversity)

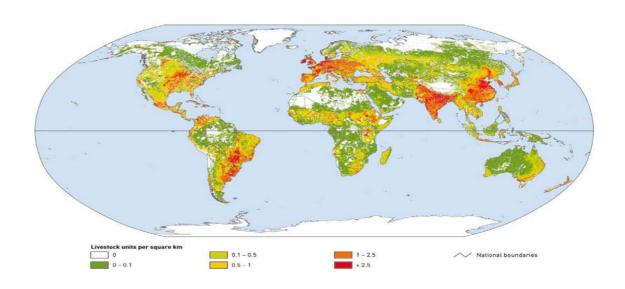


John Hermansen EAAP 2012





Global Livestock production







World animal production 2014

Species	World production
Cattle (beef)	324 million +
(dairy)	670 million
Pigs	1.6 billion
Sheep	542 million
Chickens	59 billion





Producing Animals/Slaughtered (Head) Cattle

Country	Number (head)
Argentina	11210000
Brazil	40205000
Colombia	4124658
Uruguay (5)	2137000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2176000





Producing Animals/Slaughtered (Head) Sheep

Country	Number (head)
Argentina	4580000
Brazil	5312500
Peru	2917766
Uruguay (4)	1934500





Producing Animals/Slaughtered (Head) Pigs

Country	Number (head)
Argentina	3466000
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1760000
Brazil	35979434
Chile	5400000
Colombia	2976255
Ecuador	2192500
Paraguay	2100000
Peru	2368643
Uruguay (10)	282000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2593000





Producing Animals/Slaughtered (1000 Head) Chickens

Country	Number (1000 head)
Argentina	685000
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	288000
Brazil	5242665
Chile	260000
Colombia	1112260
Ecuador	155000
Peru	575666
Uruguay (9)	88000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	424000





Uruguay and Agriculture

- Agriculture represents 8-10% of the economy
- There are about 12M cattle, 10M sheep in 13M hectares and agriculture has increased from 45,000 hectares in 2005 up to almost 2 million ha in 2013
- Beef production pasture based and with cattle in the range for most of the year
- Uruguay operates a full traceability system of all the cattle
- Potentially there is a huge incorporation of technology





Animal Production (Uruguay)

- Require more investment in national agricultural research
- Wish to go forward through sustainable development
- Will seek to embrace new technologies (Agritech and Smart Farming?)
- More production intensification
- Current and new developments constitute a challenge to animal health and welfare
- Health status is currently an asset





Animal Production

Uruguay:

- Competitive export services
- Is a net exporter
- However, cannot manipulate International market price
- Small but significant domestic market.





Uruguay and Agriculture

- Significant crop-pasture rotations Successful system to optimise meat production and crop output
- Cow herds kept on the natural pasture with supplements through the winter
- After weaning or first winter, steers are moved to better quality pastures for finishing
- Some intensification of steer finishing with some feedlots or pasture-ration combination





Uruguay and Agriculture

- Soy Bean and Rice have led the way in moving the technical frontiers
- Significant use of GM soy bean and the use of 'minimum' or 'zero' tillage
- Very aware of all the technical developments available

Agricultural yields http://www.yieldgap.org/uruguay

R&D investment http://www.asti.cgiar.org/sites/default/files/pdf/Uruguay-Factsheet.pdf





Agritech solutions and Smart Farming

New technologies and approaches may be needed to meet:-

- Increased production targets with higher efficiency
- Increases in scale to meet domestic and export requirements
- Maintain and improve health and welfare standards
- Meet export standards for animal (and product) welfare standards
- Reduce dependency on numbers of personnel
- Complement skilled husbandry systems





Smart Livestock Farming and Sensors and Systems

- Increase productivity and efficiency by improving monitoring, control and decision making
- Improve animal health and welfare by improved monitoring and early detection of health problems and disease
- Facilitate increases in scale and sustainable intensification
- Enable introduction of advanced technologies into farm level practices

Complement good husbandry skills and practices NOT directly replace





Sensing and monitoring in animal production, health and welfare

Sensors for Environment

Sensors for Behaviour (condition, status, welfare and health)

Sensors for Physiology (condition, status, welfare and health)

Sensors for Performance

Sensors for Animal ID and data storage

Sensors for animal tracking / location

Integrated Systems





Sensors for behaviour

Thermal imaging (behaviour and physiology?)

Video / image capture

Video / image analysis

Movement, activity, forces and acceleration





Sensors for behaviour (and physiology?)

Thermal imaging (behaviour and physiology?)

What can this technology be used to monitor and/or detect?

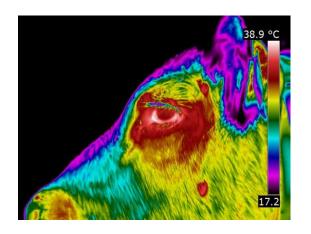
Specific injuries, pathologies and physiological and behavioural changes (diagnostics)

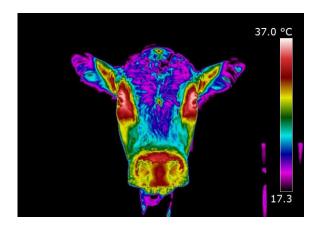
As part of integrated management systems





Thermal imaging



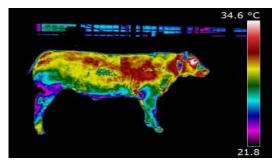


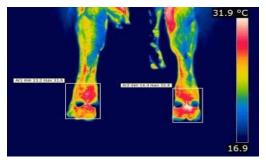




Thermal imaging in agriculture and veterinary science







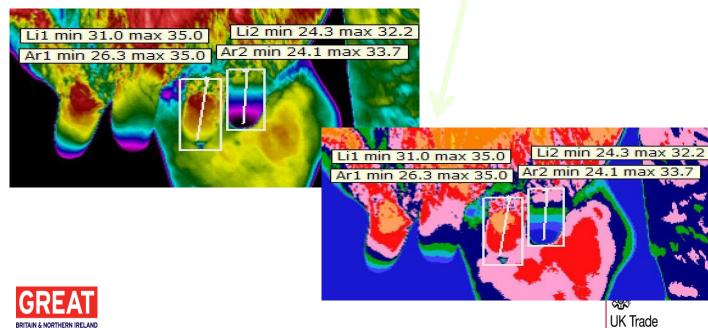






Thermal imaging

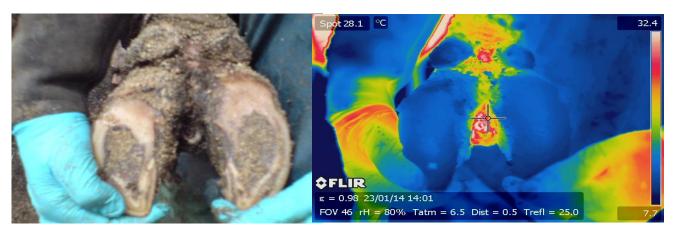
Mastitis



& Investment

Thermal imaging

Interdigital dermatitis in dairy cattle

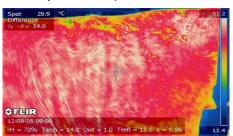


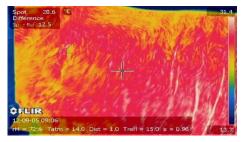


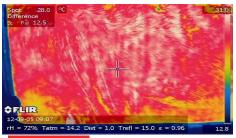


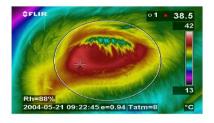
Thermal Imaging and rumen function

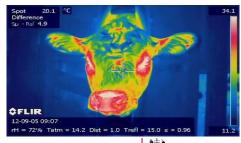
•Sub-Acute Rumen Acidosis (SARA) in beef, (the reticulum and the eye temperature)















Thermal imaging

- Thermal imaging can assist in the identification and diagnosis of inflammations, bruises, muscle or tendon injuries, superficial tumours, nerve damage and blood circulation issues.
- It can be used to assess the physiological status of an animal and the degree of stress an animal is experiencing
- It can be used to assess the extent of <u>heat stress</u> or cold stress experienced by an animal in a wide range of environments



 It is an important tool in the determination of an animal's welfare state or well being.





Animal mounted sensors















Activity

Activity measures: amount of time standing, number of steps/movements, changes from standing to lying

Lameness: standing periods shorter

Activity

Calving: more posture changes posture changes posture changes ?





"Silent Herdsman" – activity and physiological status

Wireless technology

Detect oestrus/calving

Indoors/outdoor environments

Detect health problems e.g. lameness, SARA

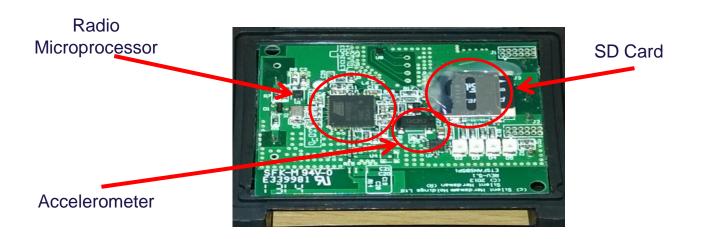








How it works

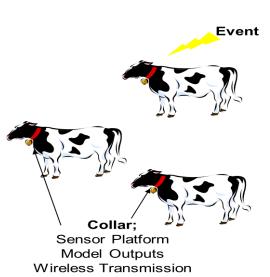


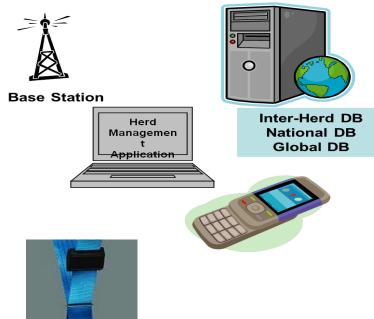
Complex algorithms compute animal behavioural state based on accelerometer readings.





Silent Herdsman









Oestrus detection

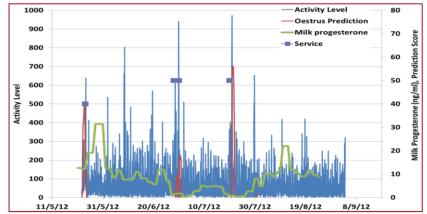
Increase detection ability

Validated through progesterone profiling





Collar based sensor technology





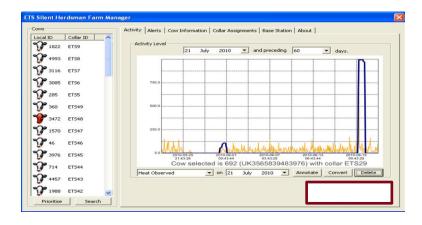


Silent Herdsman

Current outputs detect activity patterns

Alerts sent

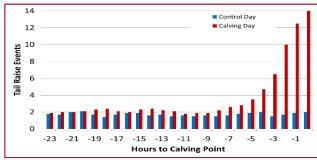


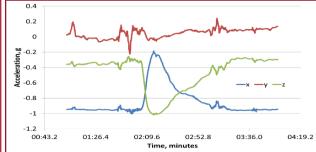




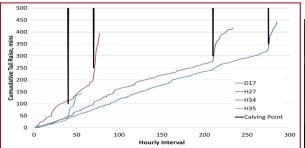


Calving Detection (Beef and Dairy)

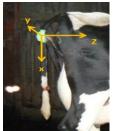




Tail Raise Increase to calving point



Tail Raise Signature

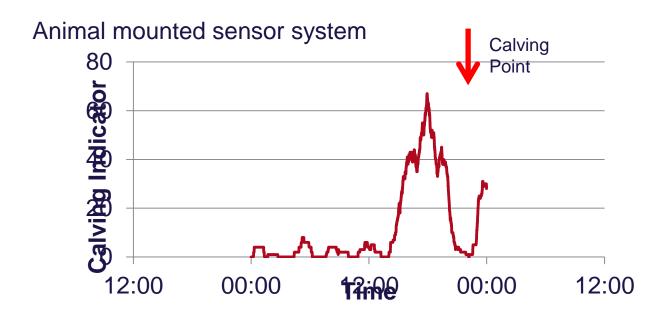


Cumulative Tail Raise





Calving Prediction







Detection of feeding behaviour/intake

Eating and rumination to give a measure of welfare









Methods on farm currently at batch level

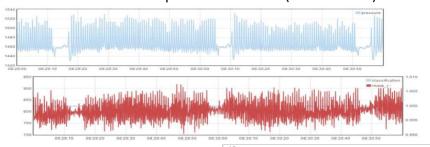
Potential from combination of technologies?





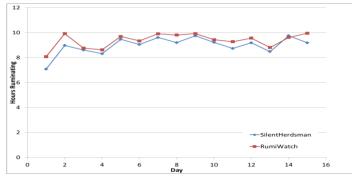
Rumination

Jaw movement from pressure sensor (Rumiwatch)













Sub-Acute Ruminal Acidosis (SARA) in cattle

Sub-Acute Ruminal Acidosis occurs when there are high levels of "fermentable carbohydrate in the diet"

There is increased production of VFAs and lactic acid

The rumen becomes more acid (lower which is the company).

- pH (rumen)
 - Acute < 5.0
 - Sub acute <5.5







Sub-Acute Ruminal Acidosis (SARA) in cattle

Reduced intake – dry matter

Reduced fibre digestion

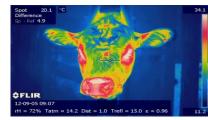
Reduced growth

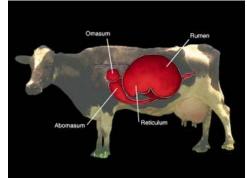
Change in milk composition and volume

Diarrhoea / faecal composition

Lameness / laminitis

Poor health status









Rumen Bolus to measure pH



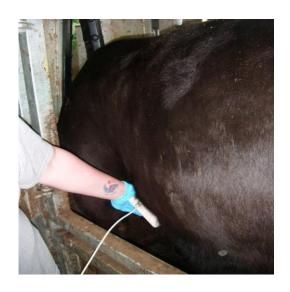






Rumen Bolus – scanning to download data

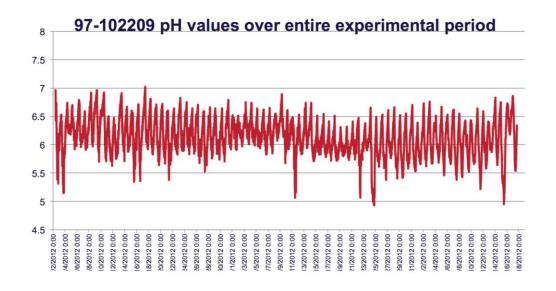








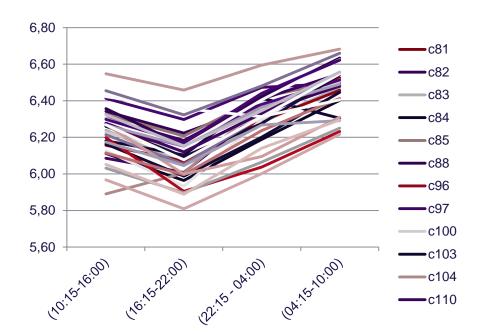
Rumen pH - single animal







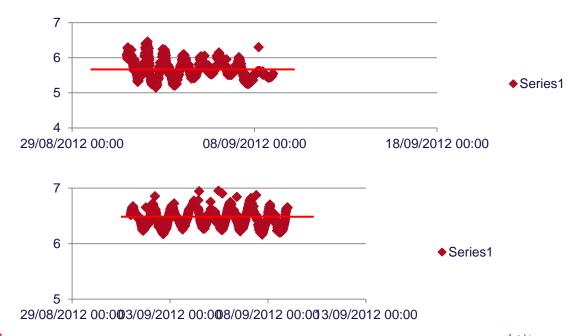
Rumen pH - control period







Rumen pH

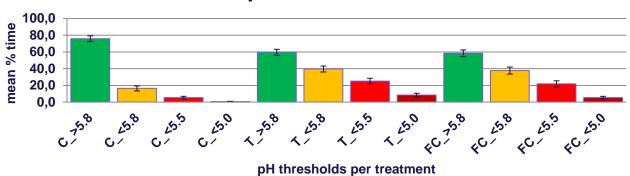






Rumen pH – time in pH category

Mean percentage of time animals spent in different pH SARA thresholds

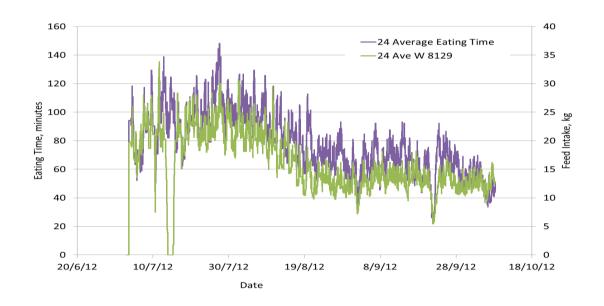








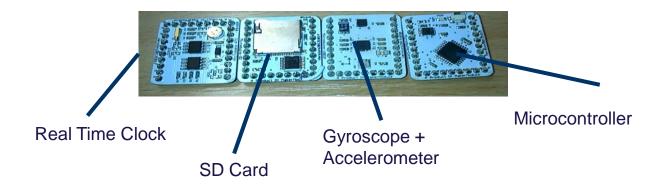
Feed Intake over Time 8129







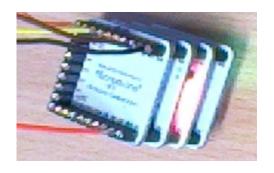
Prototype Gyroscope Collar

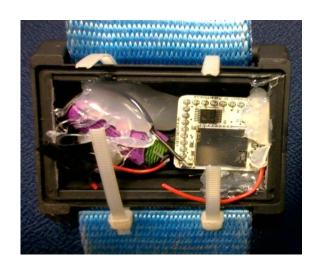






Collar Compatibility









Rumiwatch Halter

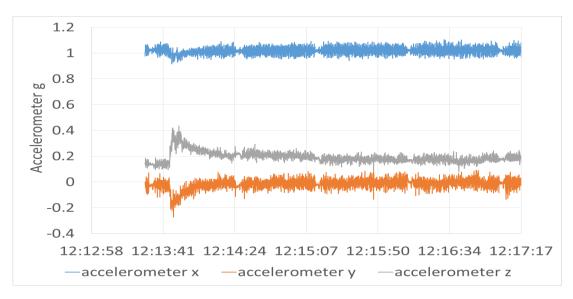








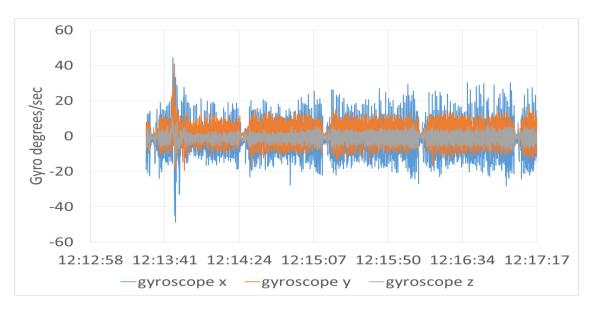
Accelerometer: Rumination Period







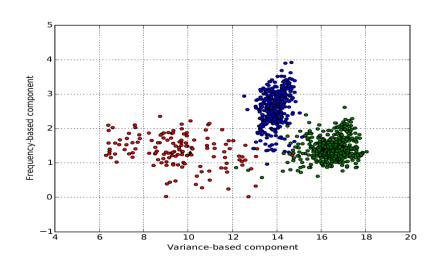
Gyroscope: Rumination Period







Scatter plot Gyroscope (16 bit)







Accelerometer – leg mounted - measurements



Motion Index (measure of intensity of activity)

Lying time Transitions



Standing time



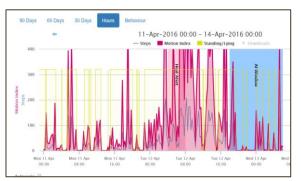
Step count



BUSINESS IS GREAT



Analysed information includes:



Herd Lying Time By Group – Average

16:40

13:53

08:20

23. May

6. Jun

20. Jun

4. Jul

— DRY — CULL

— IN-CALF

— OPEN

Highly accurate heat detection

Unique lying time information, by group

Advanced health monitoring

Alert Value	Alert Date ♦	Alert Action/Outcome
x		
1.7	3 Jul 2016	Lameness
0.9	2 Jul 2016	Calved
0.9	2 Jul 2016	Lameness
0.8	2 Jul 2016	Lameness
0.9	2 Jul 2016	Lameness





Easy data download and data view



Web data view



Milking parlour



Mobile data view



Automated data transmission



Manual data transmission





Accelerometry Sensors and Systems

Detect activity patterns and movement

Can detect and identify specific activities and patterns associated with specific changes in physiogical status and/or health

Can be integrated in to monitoring platforms and systems with other sensors

Can collect continuous data on large number of animals

Provide data for automated analysis and reporting

Be an important component of farm management systems





Cow Health Monitor (new developments – robotics)

Development of a state-of-the art early-detection system for metabolic and infectious disease in dairy cattle is in progress supported by Innovate UK

It will address some of the key challenges facing the dairy sector

Early detection of :-

Lameness

Metabolic disease including

Ketosis (SCK)

Sub-acute ruminal acidosis (SARA)





Sensing

Milk and breath analysis - Acetone, organic volatiles, metabolic and disease markers

Thermal imaging technologies - Semi-automatic thermal image capture capacity

In-line milk composition units installed within a dedicated Fullwood Merlin robotic system
Animal activity and behaviour (Accelerometry)

.







Cow Health Monitor – Robotic milking



& Investment

Thermal imaging on robot







Thermal imaging on robot











Cow Health Monitor

Sensors:-

Animal-mounted accelerometers/gyroscopes (feeding behaviour of individual animals.

- Changes in eating and rumination patterns provide an early indicator for the development of disease.
- identify signatures associated with lameness (gait detection) and overall activity.

Thermal imaging which will be used to detect elevated temperature

 local inflammation and early pyrexia (fever), infectious disease (the eye as a proxy for core body temperature).

In-line milk sensor,

- optical free-flow technology
- mounted within the milking system milk yield and composition (butterfat, protein and lactose).



Complete data download for each animal during milking – Robot system



Thermal imaging on robot







Thermal imaging on robot







Thermal imaging

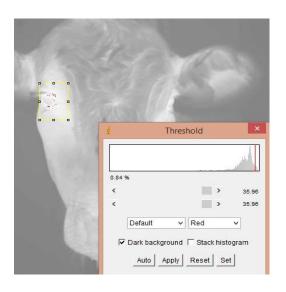






Thermal Imaging

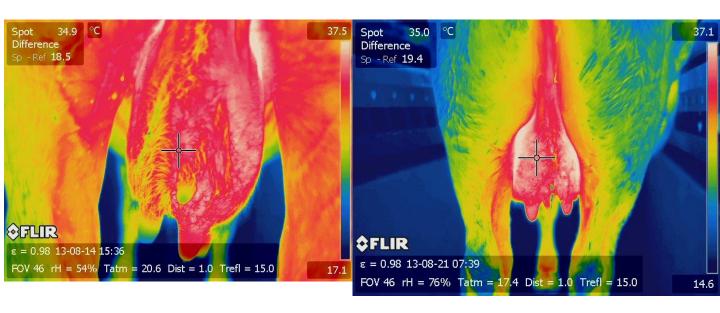








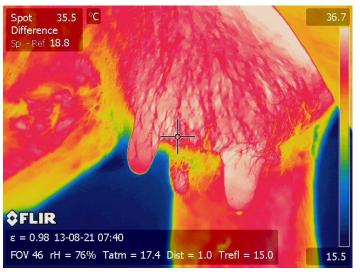
Thermal imaging on robot

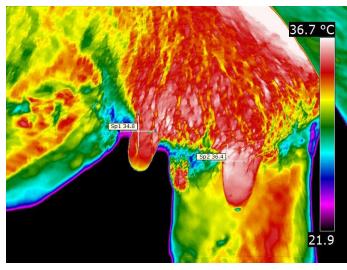






Thermal imaging on robot

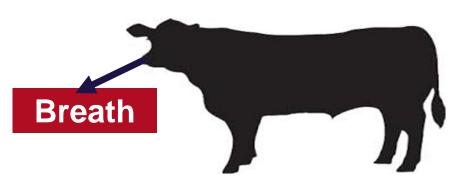








Nutrition and health status biomarkers





Acetone, organic volatiles, metabolic and disease markers

Breath analysis in real-time using SIFT-MS: selected-ion-flow-tube mass spectrometry





UK Agritech Strategy

Vision

"We want the UK to become a world leader in agricultural technology, innovation and sustainability; exploit opportunities to develop and adopt new and existing technologies, products and services to increase productivity; and contribute to global food security and international development".

Why now?

"Agricultural science and technology is rapidly becoming one of the world's fastest growing and exciting markets. It is driven by global changes: a rising population, rapid development of emerging economies with western lifestyle aspirations and growing geopolitical instability around shortages of land, water and energy"





Innovation Centres

- Multi £M Precision Agriculture 2015.
- Multi £M Centre for Agri-informatics
- Easter Bush Innovation Centre











Agri-EPI Centre Ltd
Agricultural Engineering Precision Innovation
Centre

CIELivestock Ltd
Centre for Innovation and Excellence in Livestock

CHAP Ltd Crop Health and Protection

Agrimetrics Ltd Big Data









Improving Management for Better Animal Health, Welfare and Productivity

Exciting Future - New materials, sensors and technologies:-

e.g. Biosensors, Nano-technology, Nano-tubes, Graphene, wearable technology, big data, biomarkers etc.





Sensor networks – integrated systems – digital technology and telemedicine





















The future and SMART FARMING



Meeting with Bill Gates and the Gates Foundation at SRUC/Roslin Institute





Improving Management for Better Animal Productivity





Animal science provides the basis for Agri-Tech innovation and improved animal productivity





Improving Management for Better Animal Productivity





Development of integrated sensors, platforms and communication systems for monitoring and control will support improved productivity and sustainability and optimal animal health and welfare





Improving Management for Better Animal Productivity





Smart Farming solutions will facilitate and enable improvements in management for better animal productivity, health and welfare





Thank you for your attention!























Leading the way in Agriculture and Rural Research, Education and Consulting