

Chances with deep learning in animal sciences?!

June 12th, 2019 – Wageningen Data Science Meet-up

Erwin Mollenhorst, Wageningen Livestock Research



Outline

- Data sources
- Techniques
- Examples
- Conclusions & questions

Sources of Big Data - Machines

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



Sources of Big Data - Fields

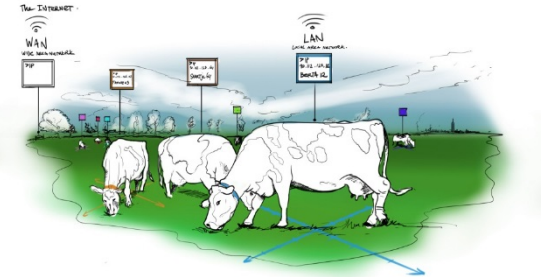
- Soil analysis
- Soil type
- Soil temperature
- Ground water level
- Crop history
-



Sources of Big Data - Animals

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

■



Sources of Big Data - Environment

- Gaseous emissions
 - Methane (CH_4)
 - Ammonium (NH_3)
 - Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
- Ground/surface water
- Weather
-



Sources of Big Data – production chain

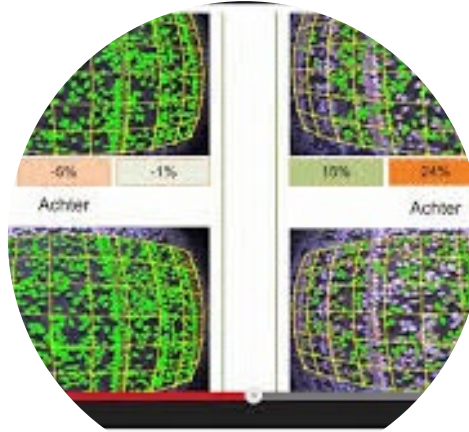
- Slaughter data
- Tracking & tracing
- Farm management program
- Financial accounts
-



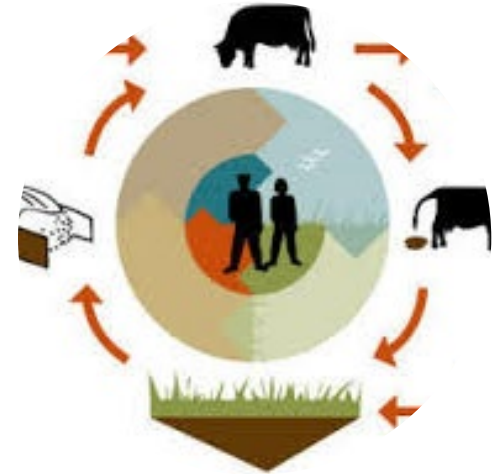
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Management
tools



Sensor
technologies



Food
chain

Applications in Big Data projects

- Animal behaviour / tracking of animals
- Broiler/pig production chain
- Pig performance
- Dairy cow's longevity
- Resilience and efficiency of animal and farms
- Feed intake
- Environmental impact
 - Manure management
 - Emissions from farm or animal

Used techniques

Numerical data

- Ensemble (tree) methods (random forest, GBM)
- Neural networks (extreme learning machine, NN)
- K-nearest neighbour
- Bayesian networks

Images

- Convolutional neural networks

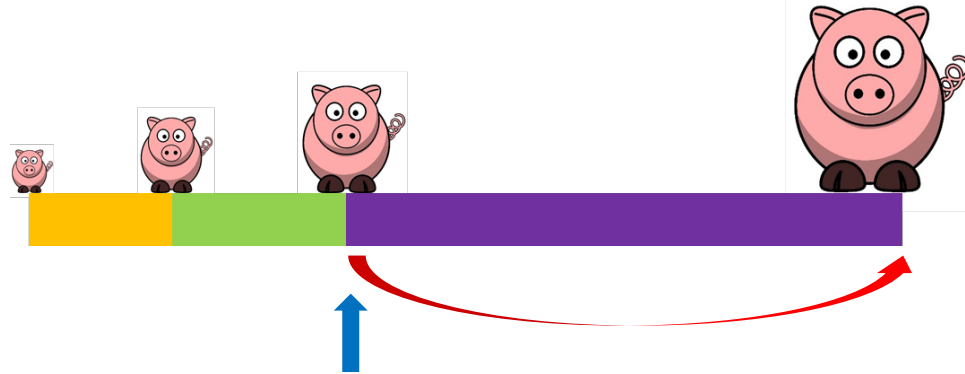
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Pig performance

*Erwin Mollenhorst, Karel de Greef, Bart Ducro, Ina Hulsegge,
Rita Hoving, Roel Veerkamp, Claudia Kamphuis*

Research project – pig management

To predict deviant slaughter pigs
based on routine data available at
the onset of the growing-finishing phase



Dataset from VIC Sterksel

65,208 records of individual pigs

Born between 2004 – 2016

GBM (boosted trees)

Information on:

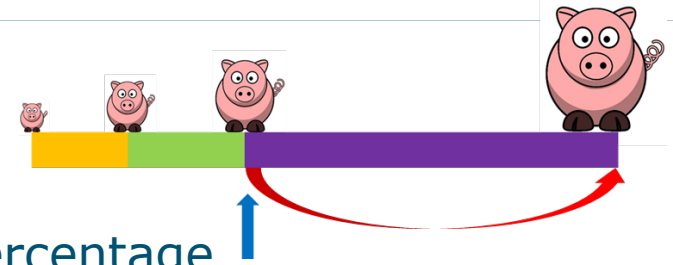
- Offspring, litter

- Locations, transfer dates, weights

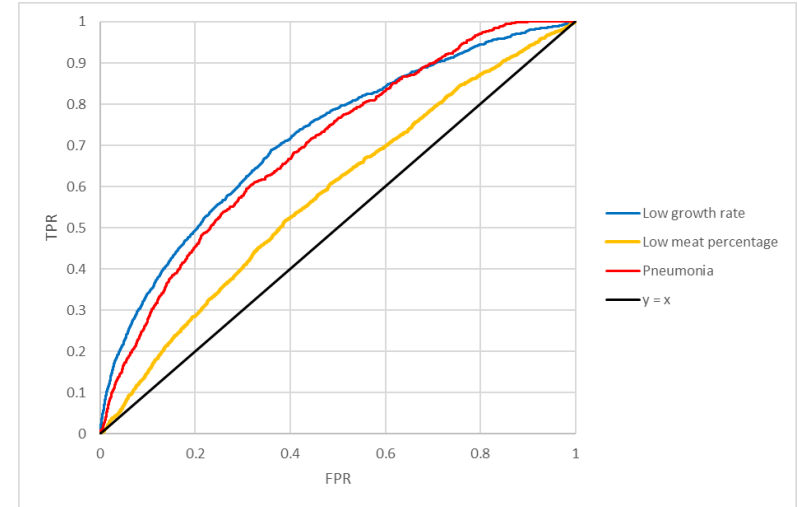
- Slaughterhouse data



Conclusions



- No reasonable prediction for low meat percentage
- Moderate for pneumonia and low growth rate
- First step towards early warning system



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Pig slaughter data

Ina Hulsegge & Karel de Greef

*Linear models vs. Machine learning
to improve monitoring of pneumonia
in slaughter pigs*

Is a big data approach better than animal science stats?

Karel de Greef & Ina Hulsegge
Wageningen Livestock Research



WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

100years
1918 — 2018

EAAP Dubrovnik, August 2018

Random forest best performing

Results in the ideal dataset (119 farms)

	<i>test</i>	<i>predict</i>
Linear Modelling:	r^2	r^2
• Linear regression*	0.32	0.29
ML Methods		
• Random Forest*	0.41	0.41
• Gradient Boosting*	0.35	0.34
• GLMnet Lasso*	0.32	0.29
• Extreme Learning Machine	0.22	0.25
• K Nearest Neighbors*	0.18	0.18
• Neural networks	..	

Conclusions

- RF (ML) is better in predicting on novel data than linear regression
- However, differences depends on disease incidence
- Computers can not take over thinking:
assessment of the real improvement needed

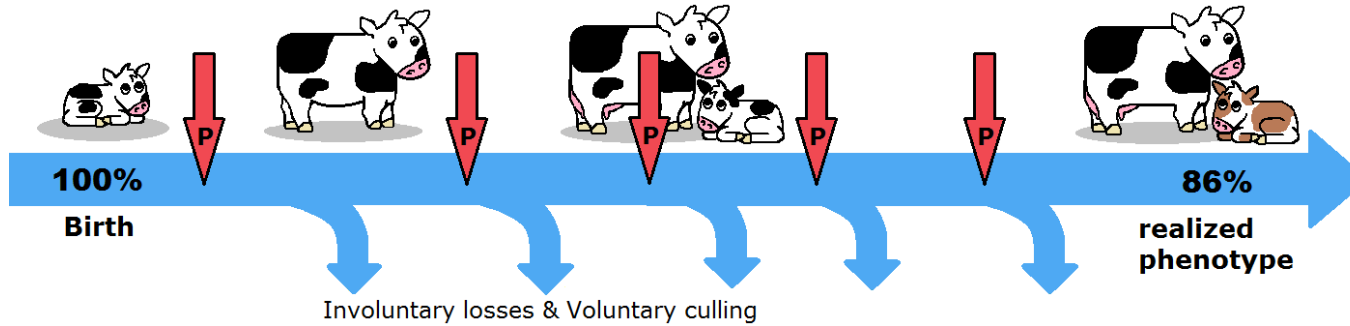
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Dairy cow's longevity

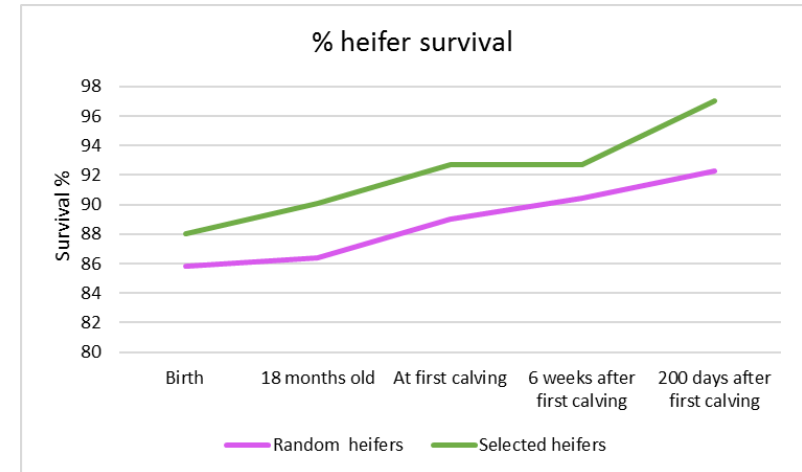
Esther van der Heide, Bart Ducro, Roel Veerkamp, et al.



Dairy cow's longevity



- Important for economics, management and society
- Different machine learning tech.
- 'Informative missingness'
- Different ways of pre-processing
- Neural networks



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Environmental impact

Manure management

Erwin Mollenhorst, Gerard Migchels, Michel de Haan, Jouke Oenema,

Rita Hoving, Roel Veerkamp, Claudia Kamphuis, et al.

Farm

Annual Nutrient Cycling
Assessment (ANCA)



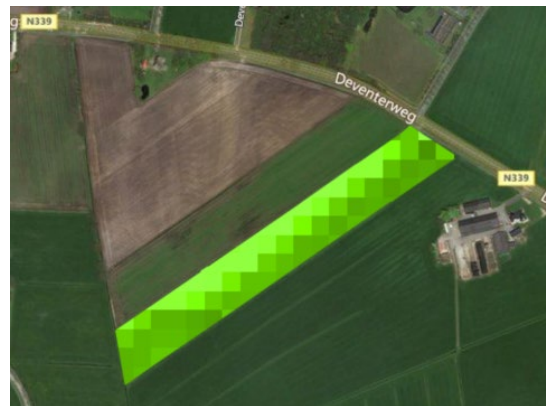
Field

Akkerweb



Within field

Precision fertilization



current

short term

(semi) long term

First trials

Can we predict future crop yields (= P) based on farm data and open source weather data?

1 farm, 20 years of data, moderate prediction accuracy

Questions:

How to deal with data from different farms, regions, soil types, etc.?

How to utilize different layers of information?

Drone images

GENTORE Task 3.3

Machine Learning

Jappe Franke, Sander Mûcher,
Henk Kramer, Ben Loke
Big Data Network meeting, Lunch
presentatie, FORUM, 16 Mei 2019



Noldus



Contact: Jappe Franke, Wageningen Environmental Research (Alterra)
Tel: +31 (0) 317 481672, email: jappe.franke@wur.nl

(M12-M48)

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Summary & Questions

- Different machine learning techniques are applied in animal science
- Data availability and data integration are often a problem
- Technology is not the silver bullet!



- Can deep learning provide opportunities beyond other techniques?
- What type of case / data set would be suitable for DL?
- How much data is needed for DL?

Chances with deep learning in animal sciences?!

For which challenges in animal sciences could deep learning be a solution?

Erwin.Mollenhorst@wur.nl

