Deep Well Ranch – Research Insights

Derek Bailey¹, Colin Tobin¹, Mark Trotter,²

¹ New Mexico State University and ² CQ University

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How do we deal with livestock management in extensive pastures?

Todd Ranch, Willcox, AZ

Horseback observers are sometimes the best approach to monitor cattle and grazing impacts Cattle use vast areas and they are difficult to observe and monitor

- Fun, but time consuming to check cattle on horseback
- Ability to monitor health and welling of livestock is limited
- Remote monitoring would
 - Improve animal welfare
 - Improve productivity
 - Reduce labor



A second issue is monitoring livestock impacts on vegetation, soils and other resources



In riparian areas, livestock impacts can occur quickly







Answer: Precision Livestock Management

- What is Precision Livestock Management?
 - Continuously monitor all the factors that might influence animal productivity and welfare to develop sustainable management strategies (di Virgilio et al. 2018)
 - A management system based on the continuous automatic real-time monitoring and control of production/reproduction, animal health and welfare, and the environmental impact of livestock production (Berckmans 2014)





Since 1998, we have been monitoring cows with store-on-board GPS collars, primarily Lotek

Evaluation of Precision Livestock Management Technologies and Techniques at Deep Well Ranch

Funding from the Harold James Family Trust



Deep Well Ranch

- ~ 18,000 acres
- 4700 to 5450 feet elevation
- 17.7 inches annual precipitation
- Dominant vegetation, black gramma
- 200 to 250 Corriente cows
- Sales
 - Roping cattle
 - Beef
- Manager Bob Burris



Rangeland is in great condition





Equipment to Monitor Livestock Well-Being on Rangelands

- GPS
- Accelerometers
- Thermistors



GPS Tracking as a Tool for Remotely Monitoring Livestock Welfare

Initial studies leading to current work at Deep Well Ranch



Fogerty et al. (2020) Lambing Study

- Increase in minimum daily speed
- Separation from peers
- GPS unable to distinguish hour of lambing







Accelerometers are motion sensors

- Detect motion
- 3 axes *x*, *y* and *z*





Ζ



Potential for accelerometers to predict sheep behaviour including lameness



NMSU Penned Sheep Study

- Random Forests used for classification
- Behaviors: Active and Inactive
- 10 second epoch
- Variables
 - Range of x
 - Range of y
 - Standard Deviation of x
 - Minimum of Signal Magnitude Amplitude



Observed Behavior (%)	Predicted Behavior (%)		
	Active	Inactive	Total*
Active	79.9	20.1	492
Inactive	8.9	91.1	928
Accuracy = 87%			1420



NMSU Penned Sheep Study Random Forests Classification of Behaviors

Validation Results



Behavior	Accuracy (%)
Feeding	76
Lying	84
Licking Lamb	36
Licking Salt	29
Contractions	24
Standing	56
Walking	33

Overall Accuracy – 67%





80 seconds of raw accelerometer data from known behaviors of ewes

— X axis — Y axis — Z axis





Transition from "Store on Board" to "Real-Time" or "Near-Real Time"



LoRa chipset for real time tracking of livestock



We are never satisfied!

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Real-Time and Near-Real Time Monitoring

GPS Tracking

- Moovement (LoRa)
 - NMSU Bailey
- Digital Matters Oyster 2 (4 G cellular)
 - Texas A&M Walker
- Abeeway (LoRa)
 - NMSU Cibils
- CQ University (LoRa)
 - CQ University Trotter
- CERES (IoT)
 - CSIRO Australia
- MOOnitor (satellite)
 - Israel and USDA-ARS



Accelerometer

- Herddogg (Bluetooth)
 - NMSU Bailey
 - CQ University Trotter
- MOOnitor (satellite)
 - Israel and USDA-ARS





Moovement "real-time" GPS ear tag





Moovement system uses

- GPS tracking
- LoRa transmitter
- LoRa receiver
- Cell phone technologies
- Smart phone app



Bac

3 cows have moved from Small Dam to Big Dam at 6.45am





2019 NMSU Study

- Deep Well Ranch
- Prescott, AZ
- Rolling terrain
- 1 LoRa antenna
- 8 tags tested

Moovement tags

- Commercially available
- \$60 USD / tag
- Position recorded every hour





Positions from Moovement tags (June – October 2019)

Big reason why we got few fixes



Average elevation of fixes: 1511.4 m Minimum elevation of fixes 1443. 8 m Elevation standard deviation 27.3 m

For cow 35: 4.4 \pm 3.2 SD positions / day Range 1 to 16 positions / day





3-Day Sickness

- Viral disease of cattle and buffalo
- Mosquitos and other biting insects are vectors
- Sudden onset of high fever
- Shiver, stiff and may be lame
- Stop eating and drinking
- Depressed
- Illness lasts for only a few days

Diurnal activity pattern of heifers the day prior to the diagnosis of BEF for affected and control animals



How can we detect an illness in "real time"?



Day Prior to Diagnosis

Detection of Lambing NMSU Pen Study







Clear indications of lambing from metrics derived directly from accelerometer,

but not from predicted behaviors using "random forests" machine learning





Water is the most critical nutrient!

Ranchers must check water systems frequently.

A large labor requirement

Water system failure is a major animal well-being concern! - Especially in the summer





Study Site

- Deep Well Ranch
- North Pasture
- 2700 acres
- 130 cows
- Simulated water failure for 4 hours
- Comparison to previous day







Typical watering event



Simulated water failure



BE BOLD. Shape the Future.

Cows were more active (agitated??) when water was restricted





Real time GPS tracking can detect simulated water failure







Grazing levels are critical and time sensitive

Real time or near real time tracking has potential to identify problems before defoliation levels are excessive



Social Interactions

Time spent within 75 m of another cow -dyad

Time spent within 500 m of another cow -dyad

Positions within 200 yard of water were excluded





Two pastures

- 2700 acres North Pasture
 770 acres North Ditch Pasture
 Similar number of cows
 135 cows in North Pasture
 130 cows in North Ditch Pasture
 Two Stocking Densities
 - Light North Pasture
 - Heavy North Ditch Pasture

35 cows tracked in Light Stocking Density32 cows tracked in Heavy Stocking Density

Cows tracked from June 6 to July 16





Spatial associations at 75 meters declined as cows began to disperse to find forage

Half-weight index is the proportion of time that two cows were with 75 meters



As cows defoliated the pastures they traveled farther from water

However, cows in the smaller pasture (High Stock Density) could not travel as far



The concept of "cow buddies" is overrated

- Our data and other studies (Stephenson et al. 2016, Stephenson and Bailey 2017) show that cows do not hang out with the same cow or cows all the time.
- In this study, cows spent less than 10 % of their time within 75 m of any tracked cow (excluding time with 200 meters of water)
- The most associated two cows were on average
 - 789 meters apart in the North Pasture (Light SD)
 - 1049 meters apart in the North Ditch Pasture (Heavy SD)



Monitoring Grazing Patterns in Real Time Will Require More Research







"It's time we face reality, my friends. ... We're not exactly rocket scientists."

Challenges of Real Time Tracking and Monitoring on Rangelands



- Large pastures
- Remote areas
- Mountainous terrain
- Lack of cell service



BE BOLD. Shape the Future.

To identify differences in cattle grazing patterns:

Place barcodes on cows and record locations using drones or planes











Edge Computing

- Process data on the tag
- Develop algorithms to calculate metrics
- Reduce the size of transferred data packets
- Reduce battery requirements
- Artificial intelligence
 research



SENSORS AND CONTROLLERS





Harold James Family Trust



Continuing research at Deep Well Ranch



June 2018

August 2018



NDVI maps

