



The WELL-E Project: Focussing on the cow's experience leveraging AI and IoT

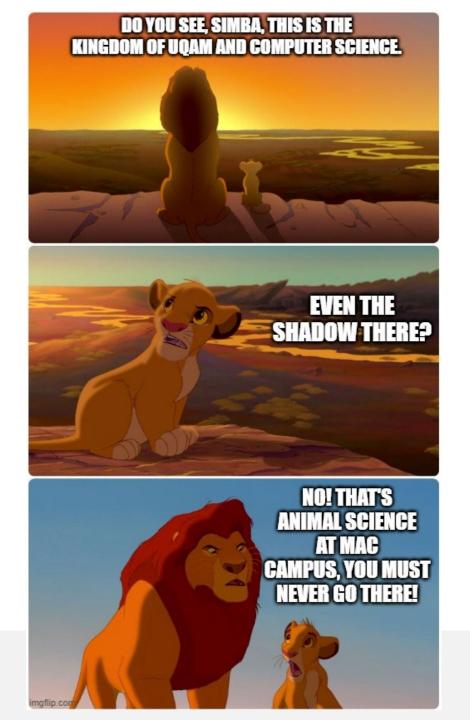
Towards an understanding of emotional states for the development of new knowledge on the mental welfare of animals

Nadège Aigueperse^{1,4}, Marjorie Cellier^{2,4}, Abdoulaye Baniré Diallo^{3,4} & Elsa Vasseur^{2,4}

¹ Université Clermont Auvergne, INRAE, VetAgro Sup, UMR Herbivores, F-63122 Saint Genès-Champanelle, France
² Department of Animal Science, McGill University, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Québec, Canada, H9X 3V9
³ Département des sciences informatiques, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3C 3P8
⁴ Research and Innovation Chair in Animal Welfare and Artificial Intelligence (WELL-E) <u>www.well-e.org</u>

Séminaire Métaprogramme-SANBA, 9 octobre 2024, Paris

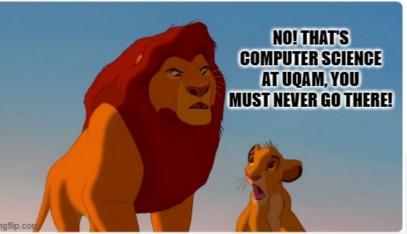
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DO YOU SEE, SIMBA, THIS IS THE KINGDOM OF MAC AND ANIMAL SCIENCE.







WELL-E Genesis

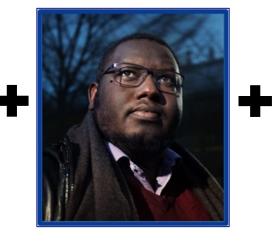


Elsa Vasseur, McGil



- Focus on animal behaviour and welfare
- Strong industry/stakeholder focus across dairy community
- Previous research chair in dairy welfare
 - Cow comfort, longevity, and opportunities for movement

Abdoulaye Baniré Diallo, UQAM



- Focus on algorithms and methods for biological data integration and analyses
- History of interdisciplinary work and partnerships – personalized medicine, biovigilance, surveillance, dairy management

Elise Gosselin, Novalait



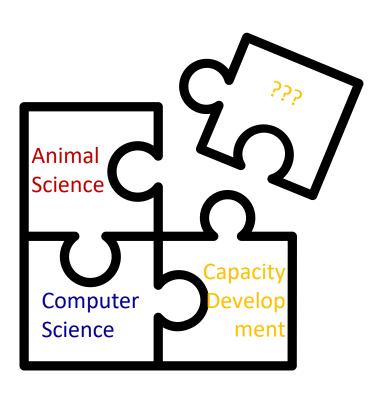
- President of Novalait major dairy industry research group
- History of academic partnerships



- Focus on Living Lab Approach
- Co-design of research with domain experts and end-users
- Over 30 collaborators, both academic and industry
- All centered on end-user needs



Research Areas



Animal Science

- Use Enrichment to answer fundamental questions about the behavioural needs of dairy cows
- Opportunity for Movement
- Move from individual trials on research farms to a network of commercial farms

Computer Science

- Big Data Management
- Cybersecurity
- Automation of measures and development of toolkits

Interdisciplinary

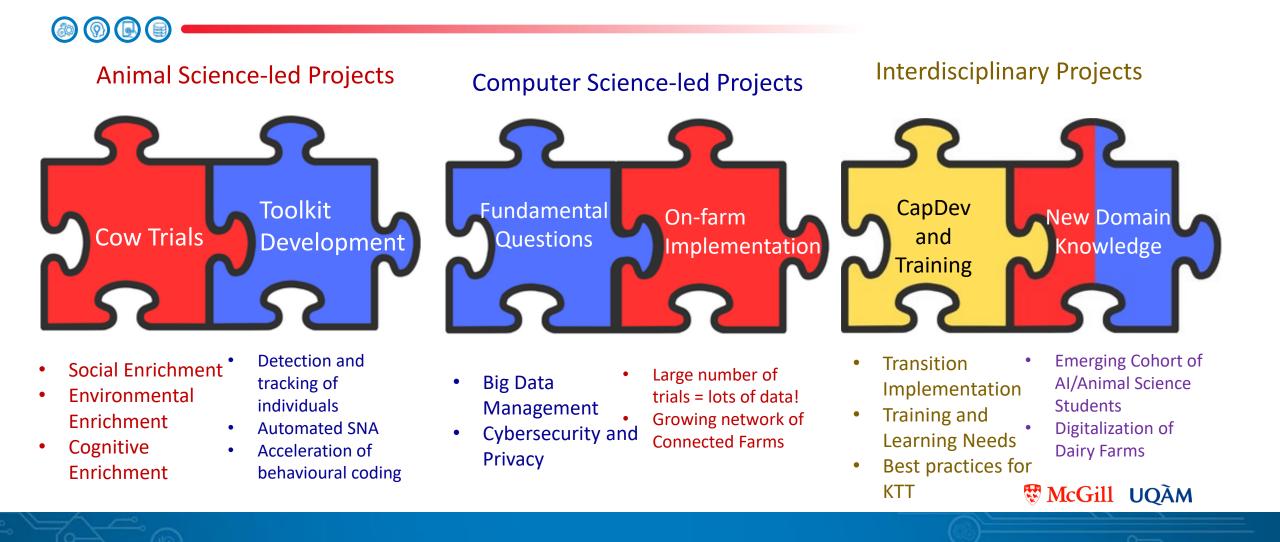
- Best ways to implement training/transitions between systems
- How do individuals learn, and how to best disseminate information

 \rightarrow Projects fit together to answer multiple questions





Research Projects

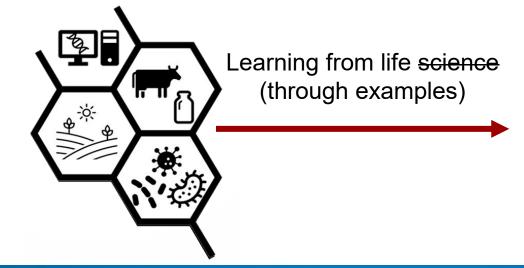




What makes our work different

- Unique focus on domain expertise for better use of AI and to accelerate the development of knowledge and tools
- Include domain experts/partners in each step of research
- Co-creation of research questions, methods, and knowledge

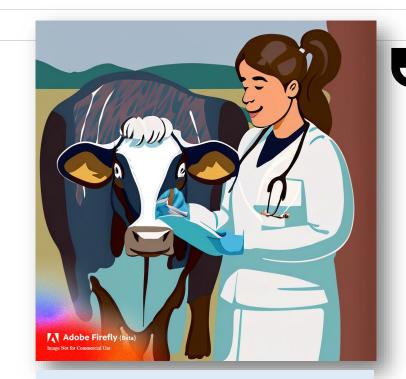
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Animal Welfare

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Physical Aspect

An animal's well-being is the positive **mental and physical state** related to the **satisfaction** of its **physiological** and **behavioral needs** and **expectations**. This state varies depending on the animal's **perception** of the situation

> Anses (Agence nationale (française) de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail), 2018



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Introducing the concept of the provision of <u>movement opportunity</u> for the <u>improvement of animal welfare</u>





Movement Opportunity





Changes to the Code of Practice – **movement opportunity in practice?**



@ @ **@** @

CODE DE PRATIQUES

> POUR LE SOIN ET LA MANIPULATION DES BOVINS LAITIERS

PUBLICATION : 2023	Canada
ERRATA : JUILLET 2023 (ANNEXE E)	Callada

• Requirements of the new Code:

• For tie stalls:

1. Beginning April 2027: cows must **no longer be tethered continuously** throughout their production cycle (from calving to calving): they must be provided with sufficient regular **opportunities for freedom of movement to promote good welfare**.

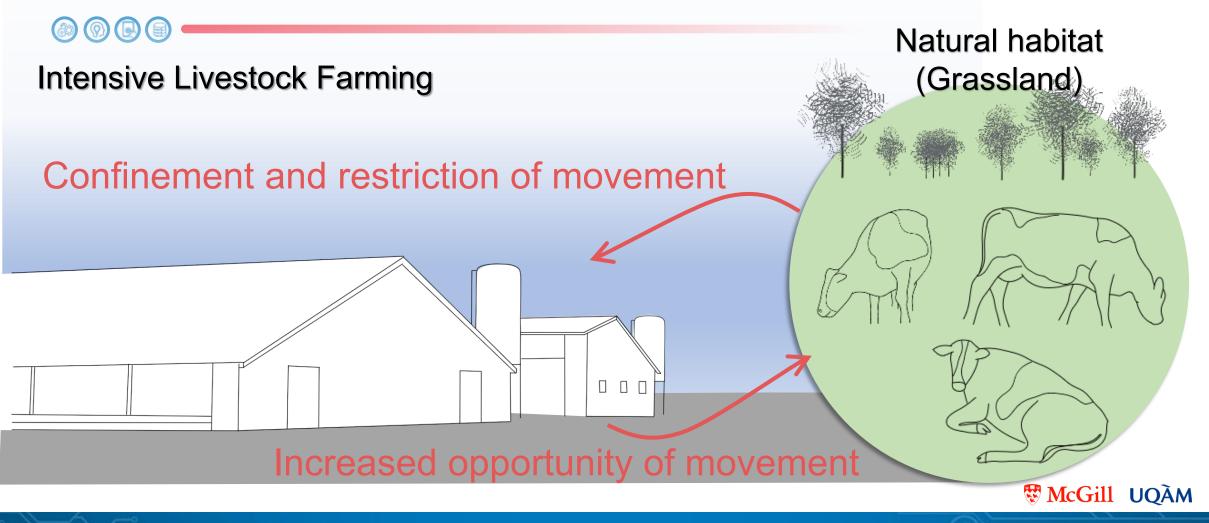
2. Newly constructed stables must allow daily, untethered freedom of movement and social interactions year-round.

 Calves can only be tethered if they are housed in hutches and must be provided with access to an area outside the hutch





In summary, make sure cows age well by removing the risk factors for poor longevity in the cow's environment:



Visual by Amir Nejati @CowLife McGill



Introducing the concept of <u>emotional states</u> for a better compréhension of the <u>global experience</u> of the cow



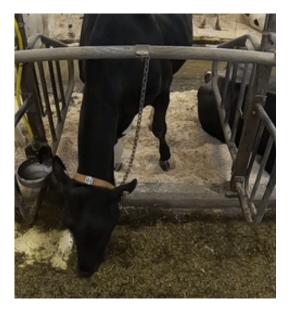
Movement Opportunity





Emotional States – Global Experience

Anticipation



Motivation



Use of exercise yard



Frustration/Satisfaction



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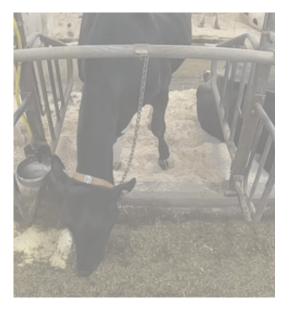




Emotional States – Global Experience

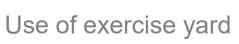


Anticipation





Motivation



Frustration/Satisfaction

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Case Study: Motivation to have access to an outdoor exercise area

Courtesy of Vasseur Lab



Impact of manipulation on motivation to go out (a) (a) (a)



3 independant trials (2019):



Variables:

(locomotor behaviours by cows)

3 levels of human intervention during handling:



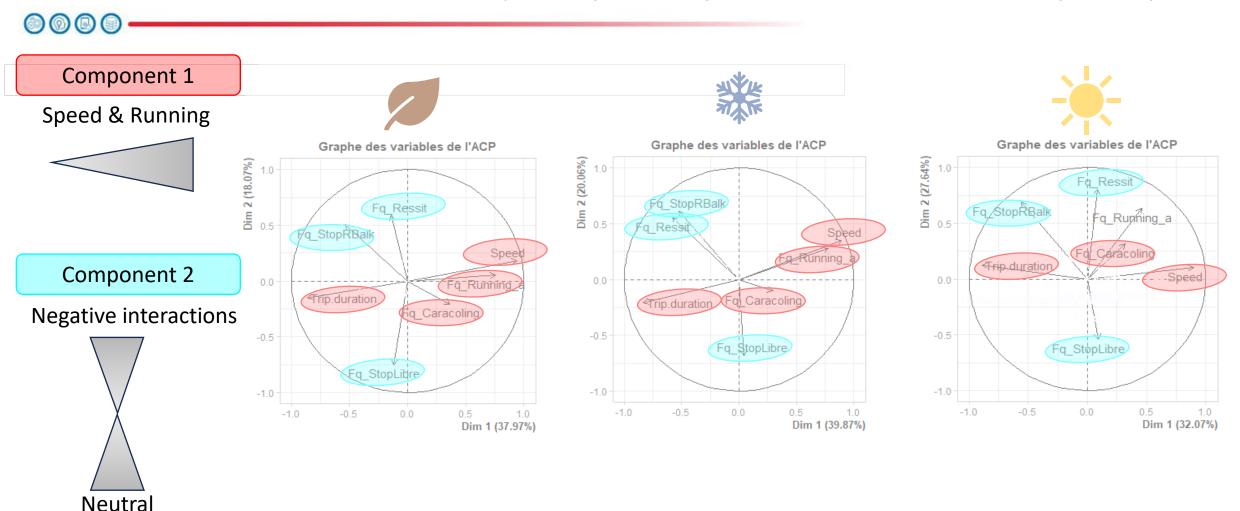
(trip duration: Differences between Go-out and Go-in trips)

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Aigueperse, Boyer and Vasseur 2023 Behav Processes 213: 104957 10.1016/j.beproc.2023.104957



Assessment of trips on the way out (Go-out) and back to the barn (Go-in)

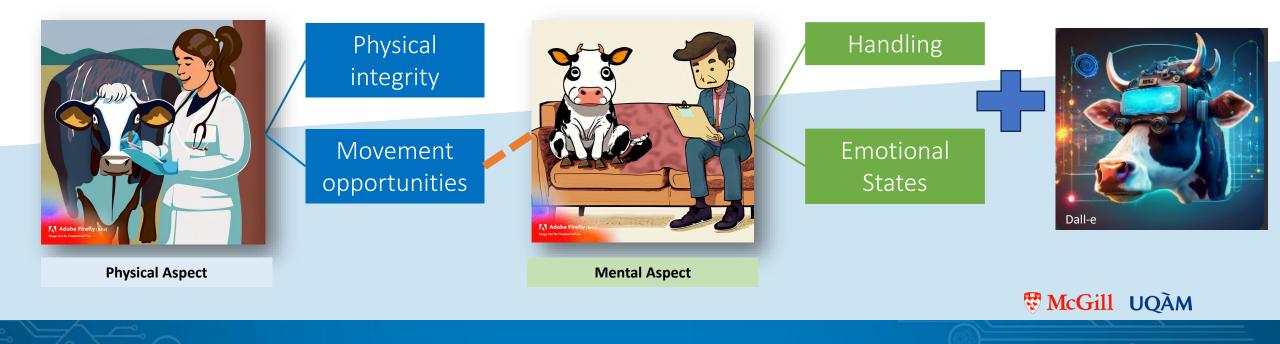


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Integrating new technologies: towards the mental health of cows

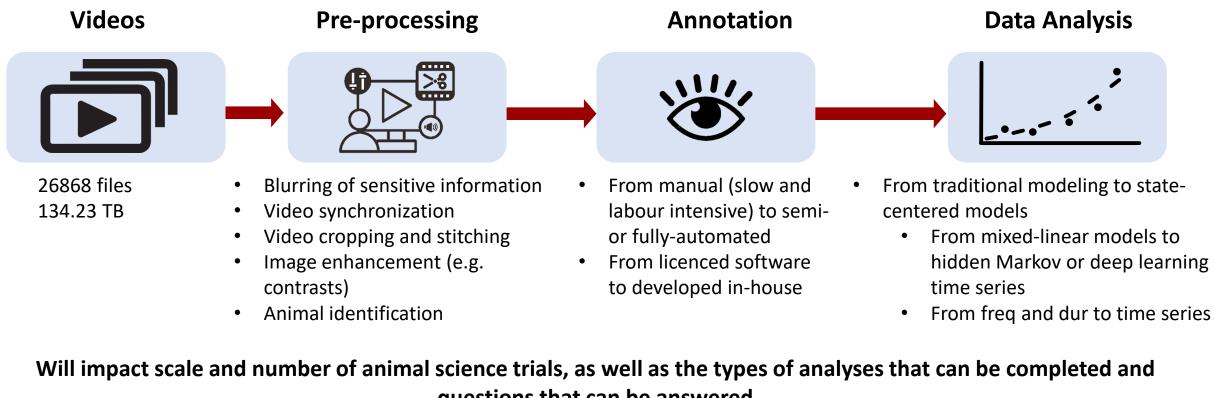
Increase quantity and quality of analyses to enable more precise understanding of cattle emotions and states





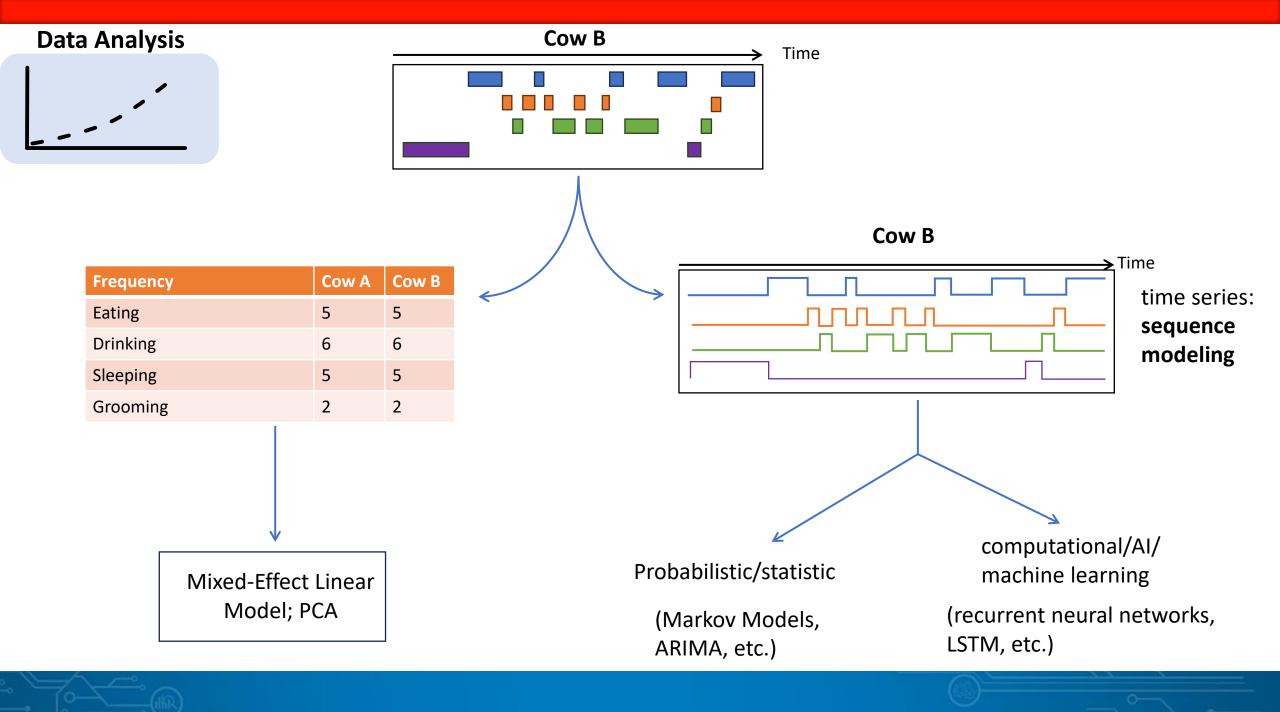
From Behavioral Videos to Animal Science Results

Technologies can be applied at multiple stages of research



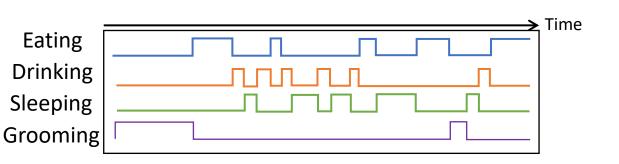
questions that can be answered

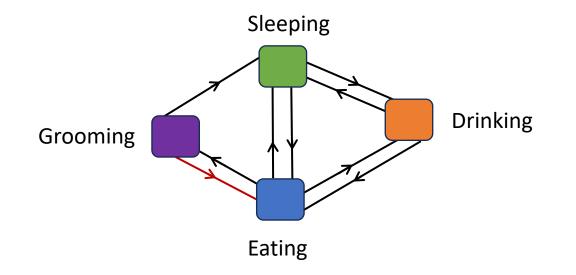
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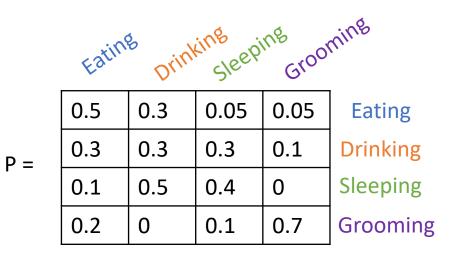
Markov Chain Model:





states = {Eating, Drinking, Sleeping, Grooming}

Probability transition matrix P



Initialization Probability S

Real-life example: Behaviors observed during a 15-minute video (tie-stall cow spontaneous behavior)



0.99 Standing x Scratching 0.01 Standing x Not Visible Standing X Exploration Standing x Eating Standing x Grooming 6.00 0 Standing x Social Interaction Standing x Drinking Standing x Other (including inactive)

Observed probability transition matrix P

0.9825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0175
0	0.9630	0.0370	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0.0002	0.9998	0.0001	0	0	0	0	0
0.0143	0	0	0.9857	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0.9979	0	0	0	0.0021
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0.0004	0.9996	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0016	0.9984	0
0	0	0	0	0.0002	0	0	0.0002	0.9997
	0 0 0.0143 0 0 0 0	0 0.9630 0 0.0002 0.0143 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	O O 0 0.9630 0.0370 0 0.0002 0.9998 0.0143 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Image: column state Image: column state Image: column state 0 0.9630 0.0370 0 0 0.0002 0.9998 0.0001 0.0143 0 0 0.9857 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Image: constraint of the sector of	Image: Constraint of the sector of	Image: style	Image: Constraint of the sector of

(9 states)

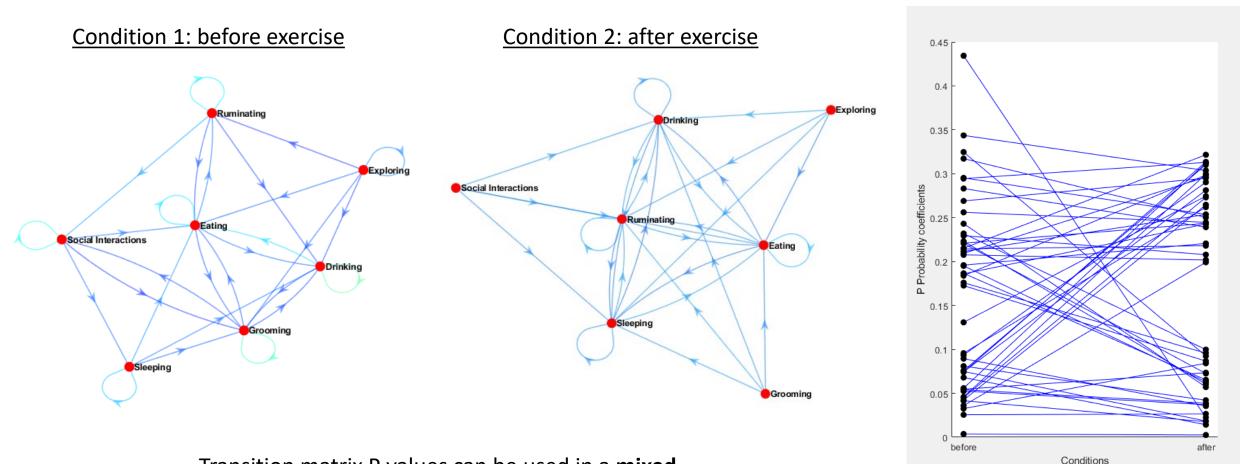
Can be further studied using:

- 1. the values of the connections
- 2. the topology of the graphs (connection patterns)
- 3. the flow along the graphs (direction patterns)
- 4. etc.

1. Map connection value analysis: Example of **single** cow analysis



Question: "What are behavior **changes** before and after exercise?"



Transition matrix P values can be used in a **mixed**effect linear analysis or likelihood ratio test analysis.

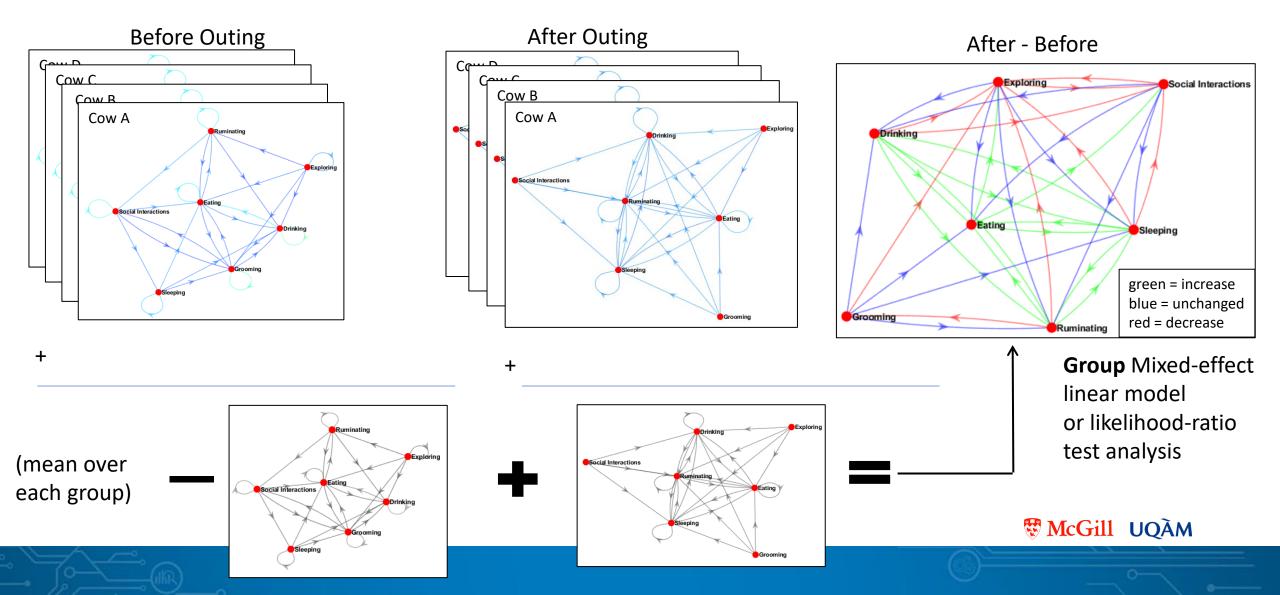
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2. Herd level analysis:

pooled cows for each condition



Question: "What are the behavioral changes before and after exercise at the **group** level?"



3. Connectivity analysis:

Example of single cow analysis



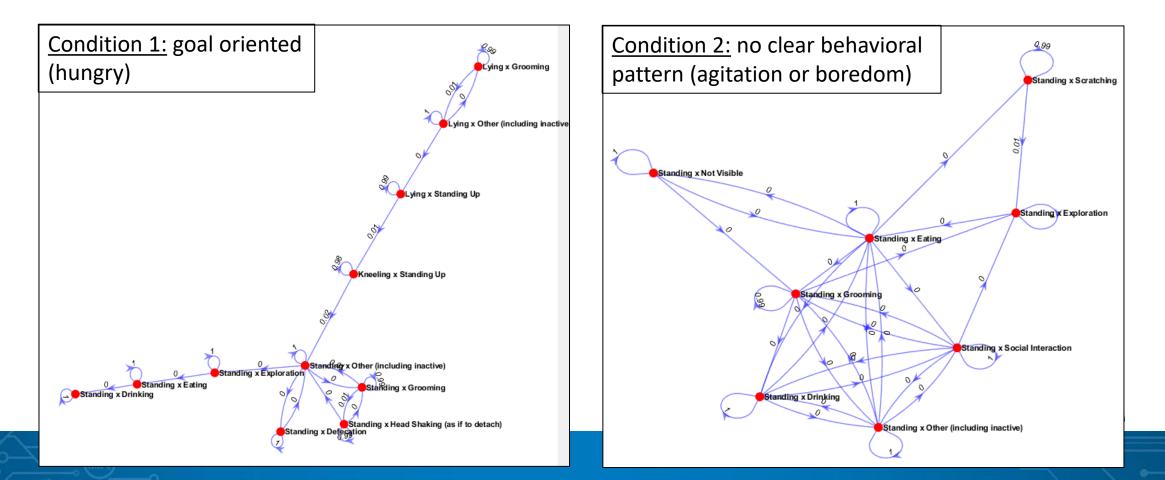
Question: "What are the changes in behavior tendencies and sequence structures?"

Graph structure:

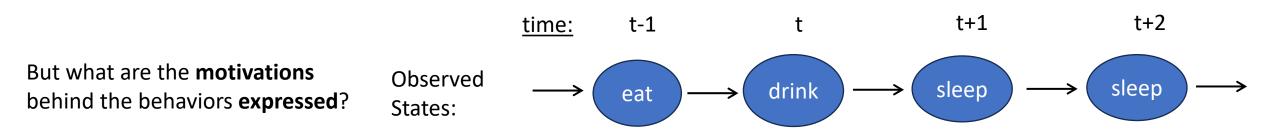
connectivity (topology) proximity between behaviors (clusters)

Behavior structure:

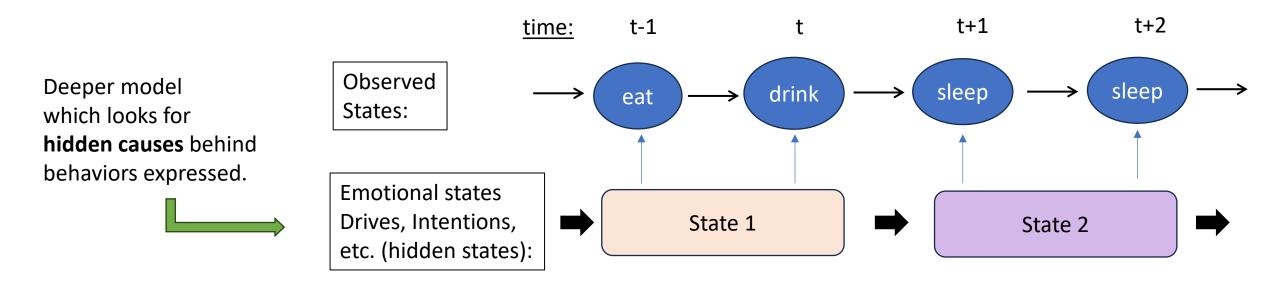
structure of **flow** on the graph Study properties of **sequences**



4. Extracting the motivations/factors behind observed behaviors: Hidden Markov models



4. Extracting the motivations/factors behind observed behaviors: Hidden Markov models



New perspectives:	1. Infer behavioral/emotional states from observation and provide uncertainty measures on predictions				
	2. Predict future behaviors over time				
	3. Mine behavioral patterns associated with the cow's observations				
	4. Construct different models for cow classification				







Data Analysis

Toolkits currently under production Annotation

Computer Vision

- Detection across contexts (single model
- Head, Snout Body Detection
- Identification
- Tracking
- Synchronization

Behavioural Detection

- FANGIO Fast ANnotation Gain In Observer
- Behavioural Detection with Hidden Markov Models
- Cow posture inference from detection models



FANGIO - Fast ANnotation Gain In Observer



- Speeds up annotations
 - Skip to times of high activity, watch at higher speeds
- Optimizes data storage
 - Reduce file size without losing useful information



Detection across contexts – single model

Image: Second sec

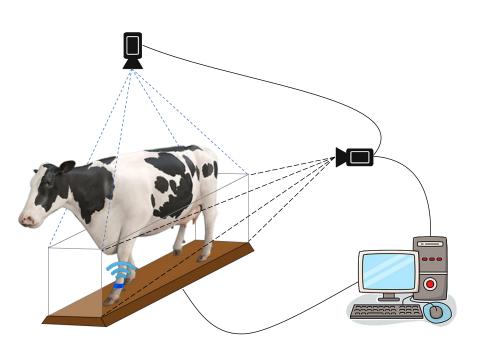


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What do technologies bring?

- Automation of measures
- Scaling up to multiple contexts
- Live interface available to producers





Two very different domains → a **unique interdisciplinary** expertise

Follows a **narrowed approach for research and development of technology** tailored to the needs of the field of animal welfare

Accelerates the process of training and reduces big data requirements for training of successive AI models

Allows for a **paradigm change** in how we measure and understand complex measures (ex. emotions), leading to **recommendations** and **practical on-farm solutions**

Includes end-users from the conception of research questions to ensure **applicability** and **usefulness** of end results and toolkits developed



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Thank you for your attention!

