

Latest developments of the use of mid-infrared spectral data in the north-western region of Europe: from OptiMIR to GplusE

Nicolas Gengler

University of Liège / Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech

nicolas.gengler@ulg.ac.be

My Presentation Today

- Overview of activities and projects of our group and affiliated groups since 2005
 - Earlier developments (e.g. RobustMilk, GreenhouseMilk)
 - Mostly focus on recent (e.g. OptiMIR and GplusE)
- Focus on impact for industry and producers
- Before I start
 - Many thanks to numerous collaborators, without them this work would not be possible, especially the Walloon Agricultural Research Center (CRA-W)



Mid-Infrared as Technology

Also often called FTIR

- Mid-infrared (MIR) spectrometry is not new
 - ➔ **Has been in use for a long time**
- But far away from the sight of the general industry and producers
- Use for all major milk components (except SCC)
 - Fat %
 - Protein %
 - Urea
 - Lactose
 - ...

Major Milk Components (except SCC)



Milk samples

(milk payment, milk recording)



Foss

MIR analysis




“Black Box”



Quantification:

- Fat %
- Protein %
- Urea
- Lactose



First Steps to Extend Impact of MIR

- Around 2005 first ideas immerged in the European industry
 - ➔ **Let's try to predict novel traits**
- Possible because hidden in the “black box” ➔ rather simple process of combining spectral data to get predictions!
- Based on prediction (often called calibration) equations

Major Milk Components (except SCC)



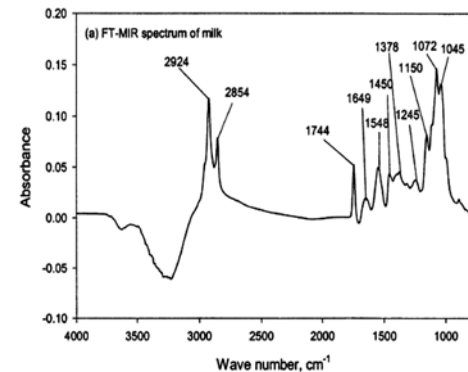
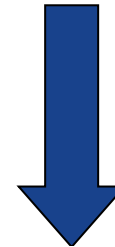
Milk samples

(milk payment, milk recording)



Foss

MIR analysis



Raw data = MIR spectra

Calibration equations



Quantification:

Fat %

Protein %

Urea

Lactose



Novel Traits ← Novel Calibrations

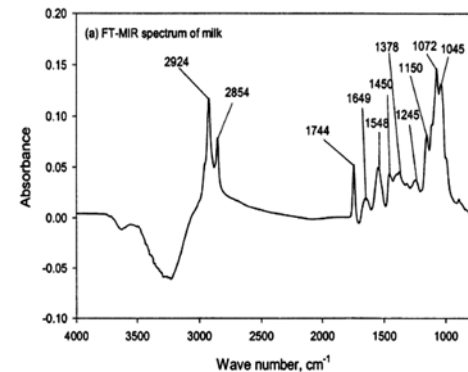
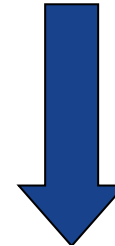


Milk samples

(milk payment, milk recording)



MIR analysis



Raw data = MIR spectra

Novel Calibration equations



Quantification:

Novel traits



Impulse from Local and EU Projects

- Best known: **RobustMilk** (www.robustmilk.eu)
 - “Innovative and Practical Breeding Tools for Improved Dairy Products from More Robust Dairy Cattle”
- Focusing on
 - **Milk quality** (fatty acids) and some **health related traits** (as lactoferrin and minerals)



J. Dairy Sci. 94:1657–1667
doi:10.3168/jds.2010-3408
© American Dairy Science Association®, 2011.

Mid-infrared prediction of bovine milk fatty acid production systems, and countries

H. Soyeurt,^{*}†^{1,2} F. Dehareng,[‡]†¹ N. Gengler,^{*}† S. McParland,[§] E. Wallon,[‡] and P. Dardenne[‡]

^{*}Animal Science Unit, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, University of Liège, 5030 Gembloux, Belgium
[†]National Funds for Scientific Research, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
[‡]Walloon Agricultural Research Centre, Valorisation of Agricultural Products, 5030 Gembloux, Belgium
[§]Teagasc Moorepark Dairy Production Research Centre, Fermoy, Co. Cork, Ireland
[#]Sustainable Livestock Systems Group, Scottish Agricultural College, Bush Estate, Perth, Scotland

Animal (2012), 6:11, pp 1830–1838 © The Animal Consortium 2012
doi:10.1017/S1751751731112000791



Mid-infrared prediction of lactoferrin content in bovine milk:

J. Dairy Sci. 92:2444–2454
doi:10.3168/jds.2008-1734
© American Dairy Science Association, 2009.

Potential estimation of major mineral contents in cow milk using mid-infrared spectrometry

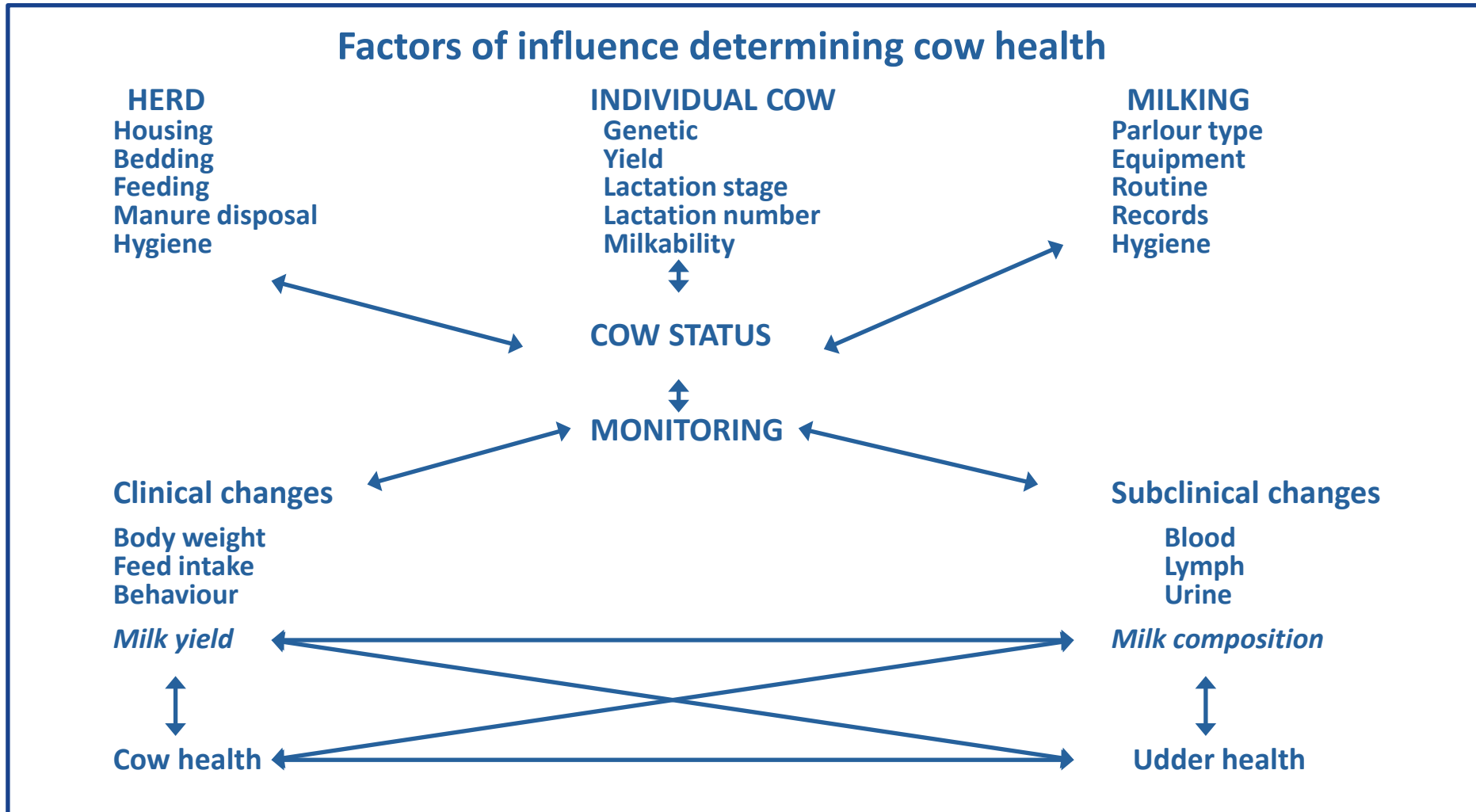
H. Soyeurt,^{*}†¹ D. Bruwier,^{*} J.-M. Romnee,[†] N. Gengler,^{*}† C. Bertozzi,[§] D. Veselko,[#] and P. Dardenne[‡]

^{*}Gembloux Agricultural University, Animal Science Unit, B-5030 Gembloux, Belgium
[†]Walloon Agricultural Research Centre, Quality Department, B-5030 Gembloux, Belgium
[‡]National Fund for Scientific Research, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
[§]Walloon Breeding Association, B-5590 Ciney, Belgium
[#]Milk Committee, B-4651 Battice, Belgium

Impulse from Local and EU Projects

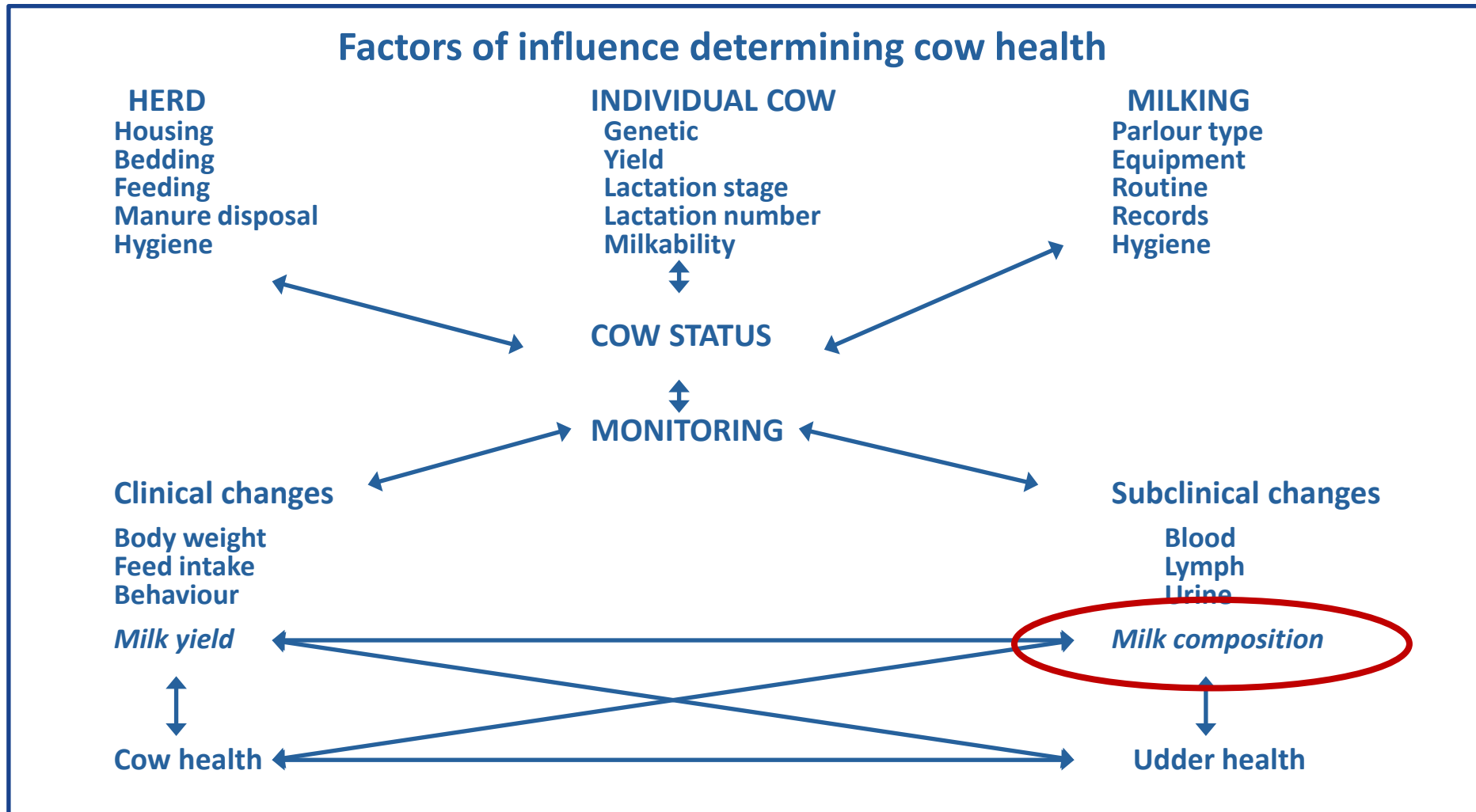
- Best known: **RobustMilk** (www.robustmilk.eu)
 - “Innovative and Practical Breeding Tools for Improved Dairy Products from More Robust Dairy Cattle”
- Focusing on
 - **Milk quality** (fatty acids) and some **health related traits** (as lactoferrin and minerals)
- Large impact as it showed
 - Basic validity of approach
 - Possibilities to use MIR for novel traits

But Milk Composition Ideal Tool for More



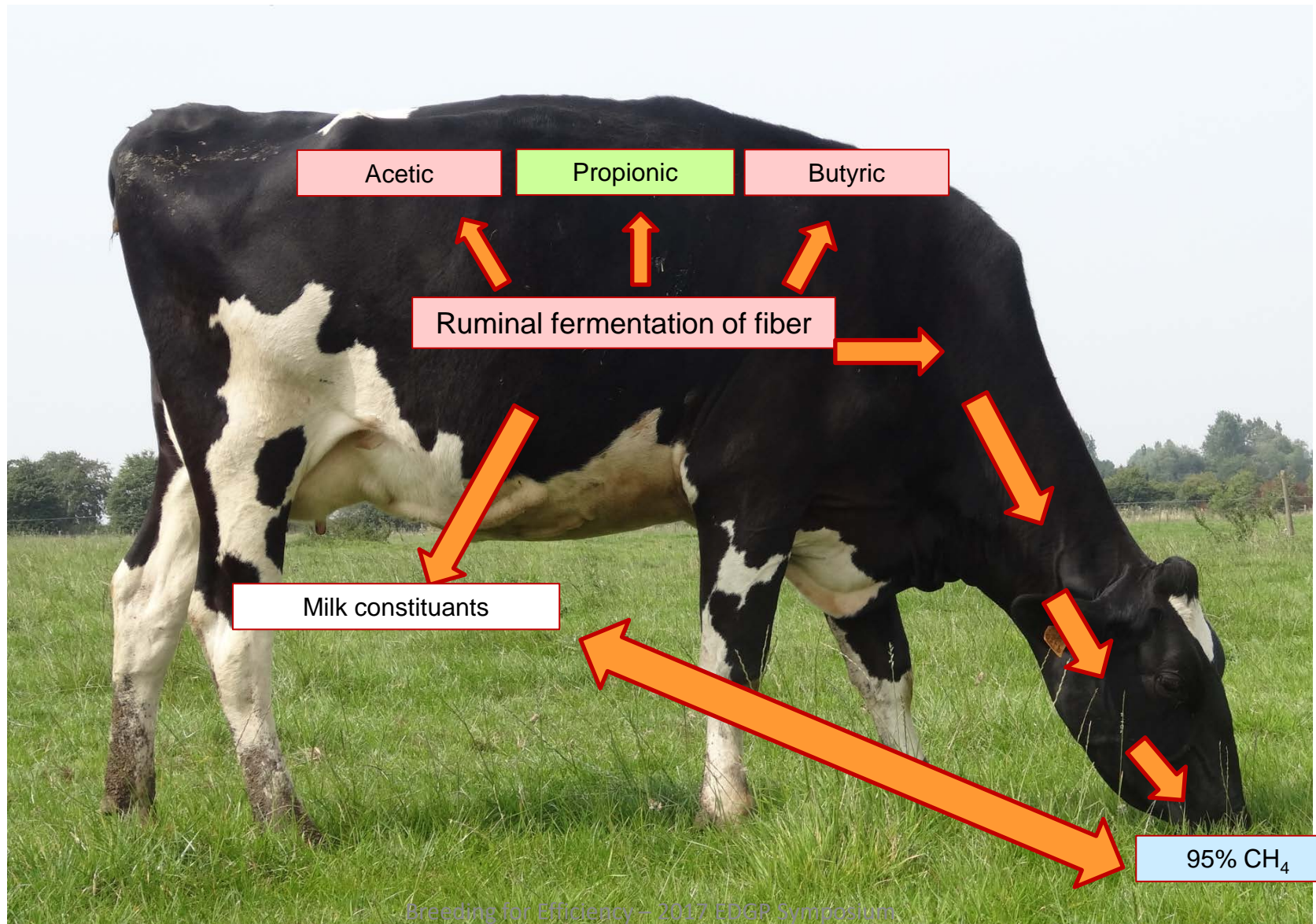
Hamann & Krömker 1997. Livest. Prod. Sci. 48: 201-208.

Metabolic Status ← Subclinical Changes



Hamann & Krömker 1997. Livest. Prod. Sci. 48: 201-208.

Also: CH₄ ← Milk Composition



An Important Remark!

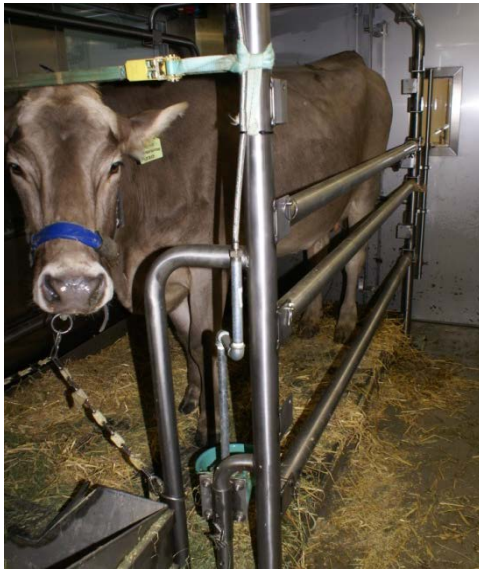
- Spectrometers MIR data potentially unstable
- As long as clearly defined compound
 - ➔ **possible to correct post-calibration**
- Using reference milk with known composition
- As done in routine for fat%, protein%,...

- However if the target becomes a status or a non-milk phenotype (as CH₄)
 - ➔ **impossible to correct post-calibration**

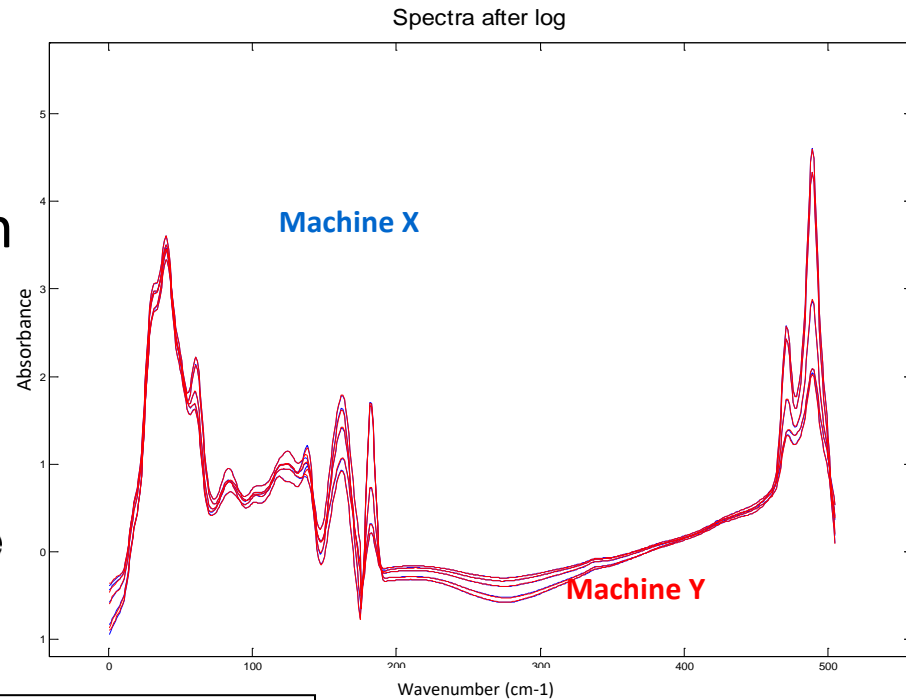
Important Issue ← Different Machines


For each CH₄ measurement

Milk MIR spectra



Standardization




J. Dairy Sci. 100:1–12
<https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2017-12720>
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Standardization of milk mid-infrared spectrometers for the transfer and use of multiple models

C. Grelet,* J. A. Fernández Pierna,* P. Dardenne,* H. Soyeurt,† A. Vanlierde,* F. Colinet,‡ C. Bastin,‡ N. Gengler,† V. Baeten,* and F. Dehareng*¹

^{*}Valorization of Agricultural Products Department, Walloon Agricultural Research Center, 5030 Gembloux, Belgium
[†]Agriculture, Bio-Engineering, and Chemistry Department, University of Liège, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, 5030 Gembloux, Belgium
[‡]Walloon Breeding Association, B-5590 Ciney, Belgium

From January 2011 to September 2015

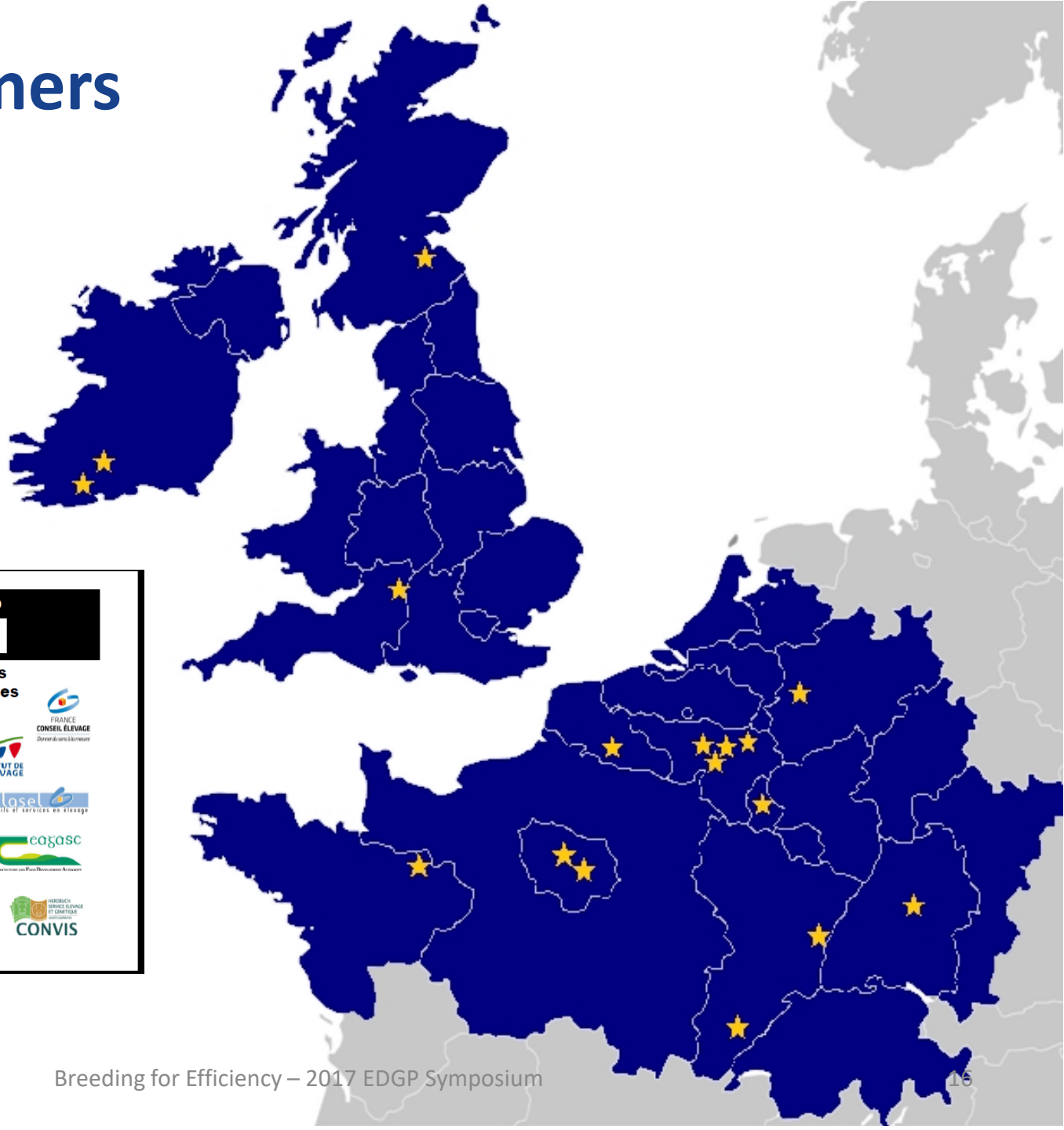
www.optimir.eu



WITH THE SUPPORT OF



Wallonie



EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP



**11 milk recording organizations
6 research centres and universities
1 laboratory**

































OptiMIR


- Important project
 - ➔ large scale DHI industry collaboration in NW Europe
 - Created a forum of exchange of knowledge and know-how for industry and science
 - For industry:
 - Acquisition of MIR spectral data
 - ➔ knowing their spectrometers
 - Storing MIR data (and not losing it)
 - Doing MIR “standardization”
 - Applying MIR equations
 - Reporting results
- ➔ **Creation of the European Milk Recording (EMR) group**



OptiMIR Research

- Several innovative aspects (as direct use of MIR data)
- Also facilitator for exchange and data consolidation

- For some traits consolidated into the OptiMIR research database (e.g., for Ketosis related biomarkers, like BHB, citrate, ...)



J. Dairy Sci. 99:4816–4825
<http://dx.doi.org/10.3168/jds.2015-10477>
© American Dairy Science Association®, 2016.

Development of Fourier transform mid-infrared calibrations to predict acetone, β -hydroxybutyrate, and citrate contents in bovine milk through a European dairy network

C. Grelet,^{*1} C. Bastin,^{†1} M. Gelé,[‡] J.-B. Davière,[§] M. Johan,[§] A. Werner,[#] R. Reding,^{||} J. A. Fernandez Pierna,^{*} F. G. Colinet,[†] P. Dardenne,^{*} N. Gengler,[†] H. Soyeurt,[†] and F. Dehareng^{*2}

^{*}Walloon Agricultural Research Center (CRA-W), Valorization of Agricultural Products Department, 24 Chaussée de Namur, 5030 Gembloux, Belgium
[†]University of Liège, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, Agriculture, Bio-engineering and Chemistry Department, 2 Passage des Déportés, 5030 Gembloux, Belgium
[‡]French Livestock Institute (IDELE), 9 rue André Brouard, CS 70510, 49105 Angers cedex 02, France
[§]Clasel, 141 Boulevard des Loges, 53942 Saint Berthevin, France
[#]Landeskontrollverband (LKV) Baden Württemberg, Heinrich-Baumann Str. 1-3, 70190 Stuttgart, Germany
^{||}Convis S.C., 4 Zone Artisanale et Commerciale, 9085 Ettelbruck, Luxembourg

- For other traits facilitator of contacts, harmonization of MIR and reference data and exchange (e.g. as for methane)

➔ For CH₄ also very important GreenHouseMilk and Methagene

CH₄ - SF₆ equation

- Research supported by local and international projects (e.g., GreenHouseMilk)
- Prediction of daily CH₄ from milk MIR spectra
 - Based on SF₆ references
 - From Belgium and Ireland

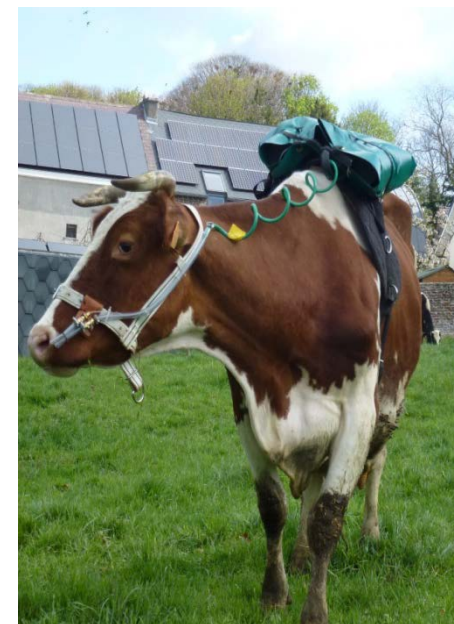


N	SD	R ² c	R ² cv	SEC	SECV
532	129	0.74	0.70	66	70

CSIRO PUBLISHING
Animal Production Science, 2016, 56, 258–264
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/AN15590>

Milk mid-infrared spectra enable prediction of lactation-stage-dependent methane emissions of dairy cattle within routine population-scale milk recording schemes

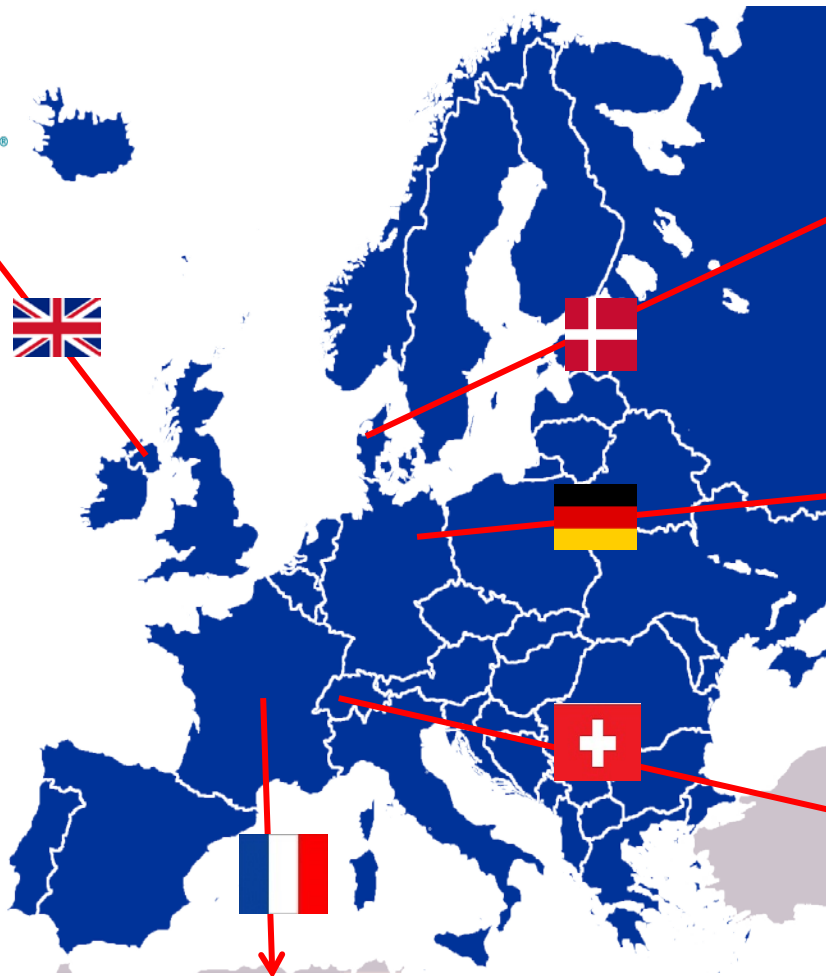
Amélie Vanlierde^{A,*}, Marie-Laure Vanrobays^{B,G,*}, Nicolas Gengler^B, Pierre Dardenne^A, Eric Froidmont^C, Hélène Soyeurt^B, Sinead McParland^D, Eva Lewis^D, Matthew H. Deighton^{D,E}, Michaël Mathof^F and Frédéric Dehareng^A



Evolution of CH₄ equations ← Chambers

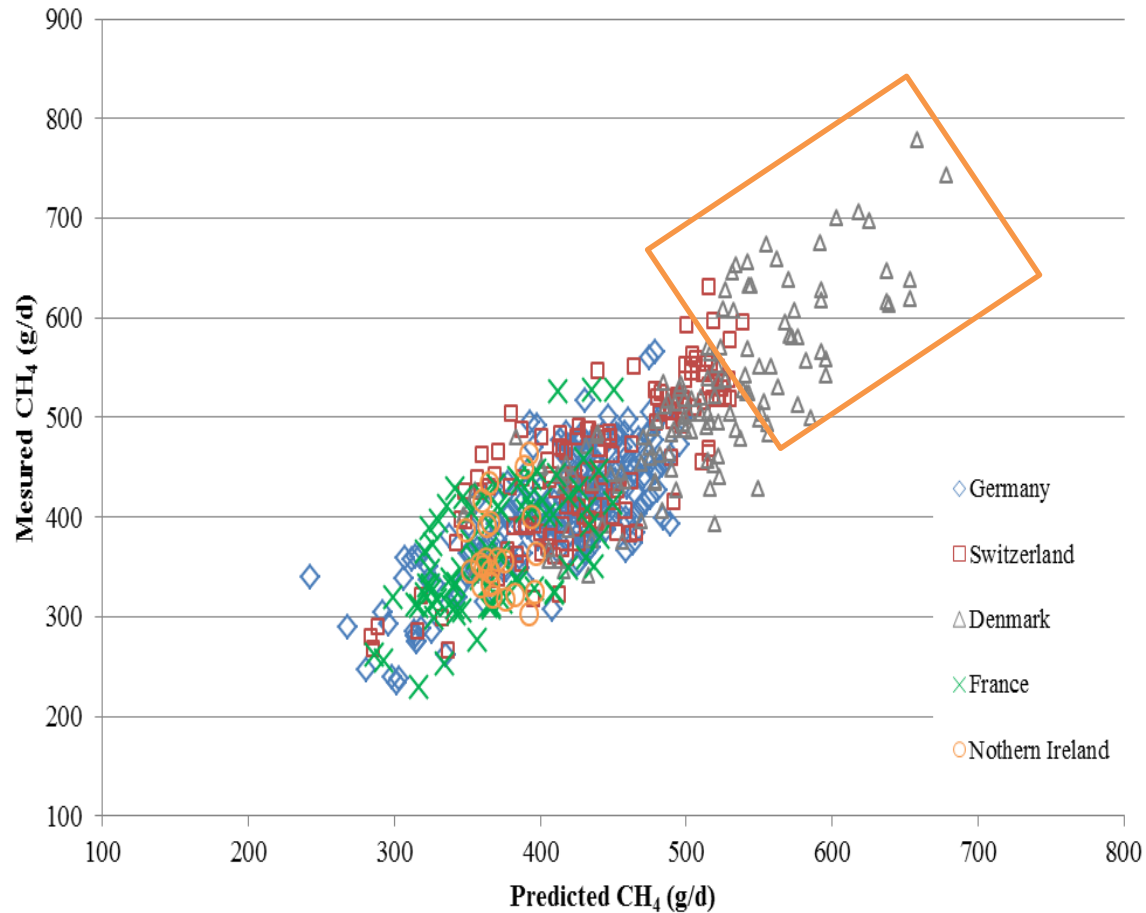
- “Open initiative” ← New members
 - Starting collaboration with Australia, potentially Canada
 - Through many contacts and projects as Methagene and GplusE
 - MIR and CH₄ data to be added in calibration
 - Get MIR equation and updates
- Evolution from SF₆ to respiration chambers
 - Independent datasets
 - Gold standard reference technique
- Confront the statistics with the SF₆ version

Data sets



Results

Measured CH₄ emissions in function of the predicted CH₄



- Only Danish data in this area
- Less variability in this CH₄ range
- Less accuracy in predictions
- Need of more data in this CH₄ range

N	SD	R ² c	R ² cv	SEC	SECV
586	87	0.69	0.63	48	53



*Genotype **plus** Environment*
Integration for a more sustainable dairy production system

- European project focusing on biomarkers for sustainable dairy cattle breeding and management (see www.gpluse.eu)
 - Lead partner UCD, Dublin, Ireland
+ BE, DE, DK, NL, IT, UK + USA + China
associated to industry (CRV, QLIP, AWE, EMR)
- 1. Objective: more classical work on energy balance and RFI and DMI



MIR Prediction of Feed Related Phenotypes

	Predictor traits	n	#LV	R ² _{cv}	RMSECV
Energy balance (Mcal/d)	MIR	1069	15	0.43	5.1
Energy balance (Mcal/d)	MIR, DIM, FPCM	1098	12	0.51	4.8
RFI (kg/d)	MIR	1115	14	0.46	2.9
RFI (kg/d)	MIR, DIM, FPCM	1097	14	0.53	2.7
DMI (kg/d)	MIR	1052	14	0.47	3.2
DMI (kg/d)	MIR, DIM, FPCM	1098	8	0.59	2.9

Grelet et al., ICAR 2017

Only 131 cows → need for broader collaboration

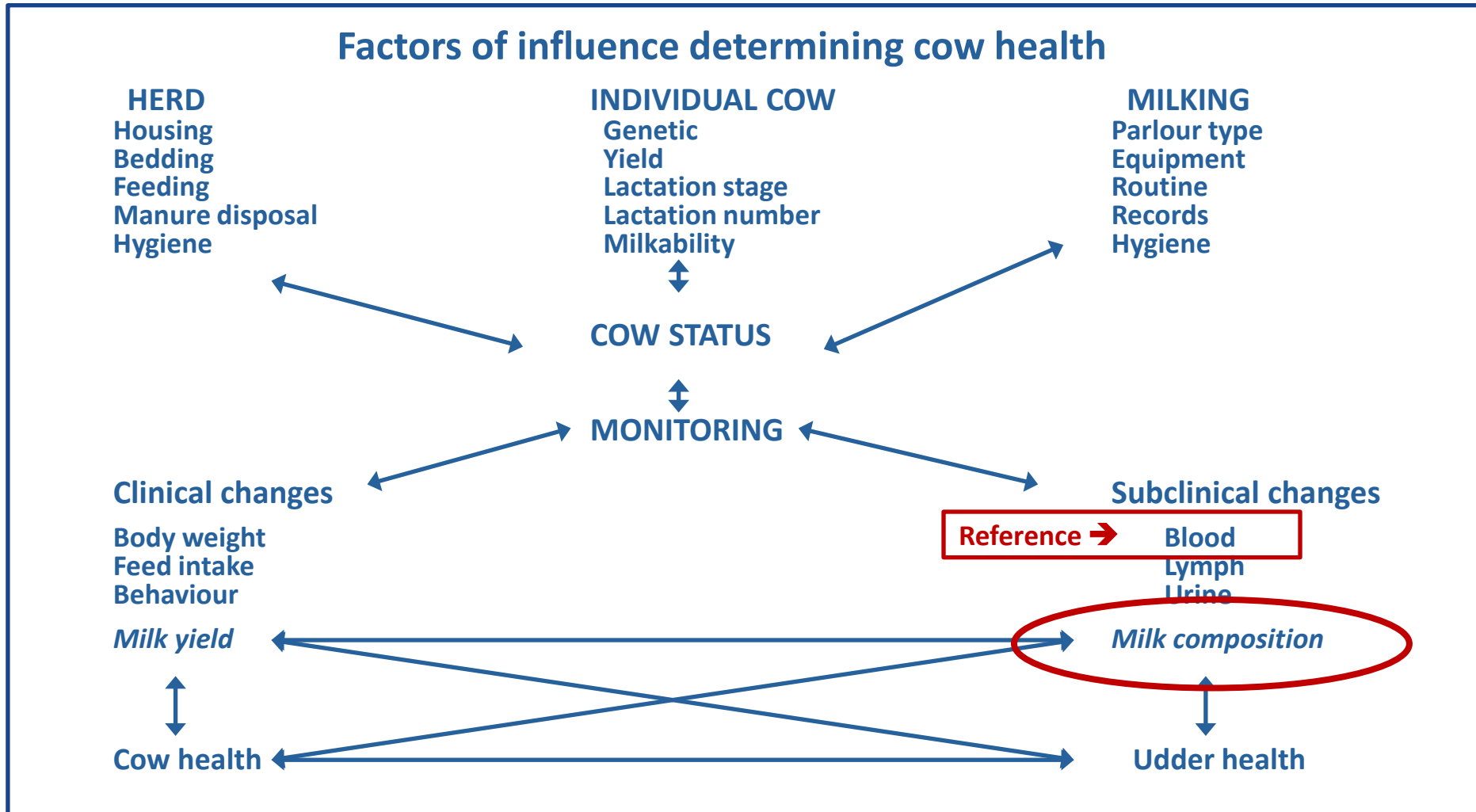


*Genotype **plus** Environment*
Integration for a more sustainable dairy production system

- European project focusing on biomarkers for sustainable dairy cattle breeding and management (see www.gpluse.eu)
2. Objective shown here:
making blood based biomarkers useful
- Creating “health” clusters
 - Predicting membership of clusters from milk MIR data

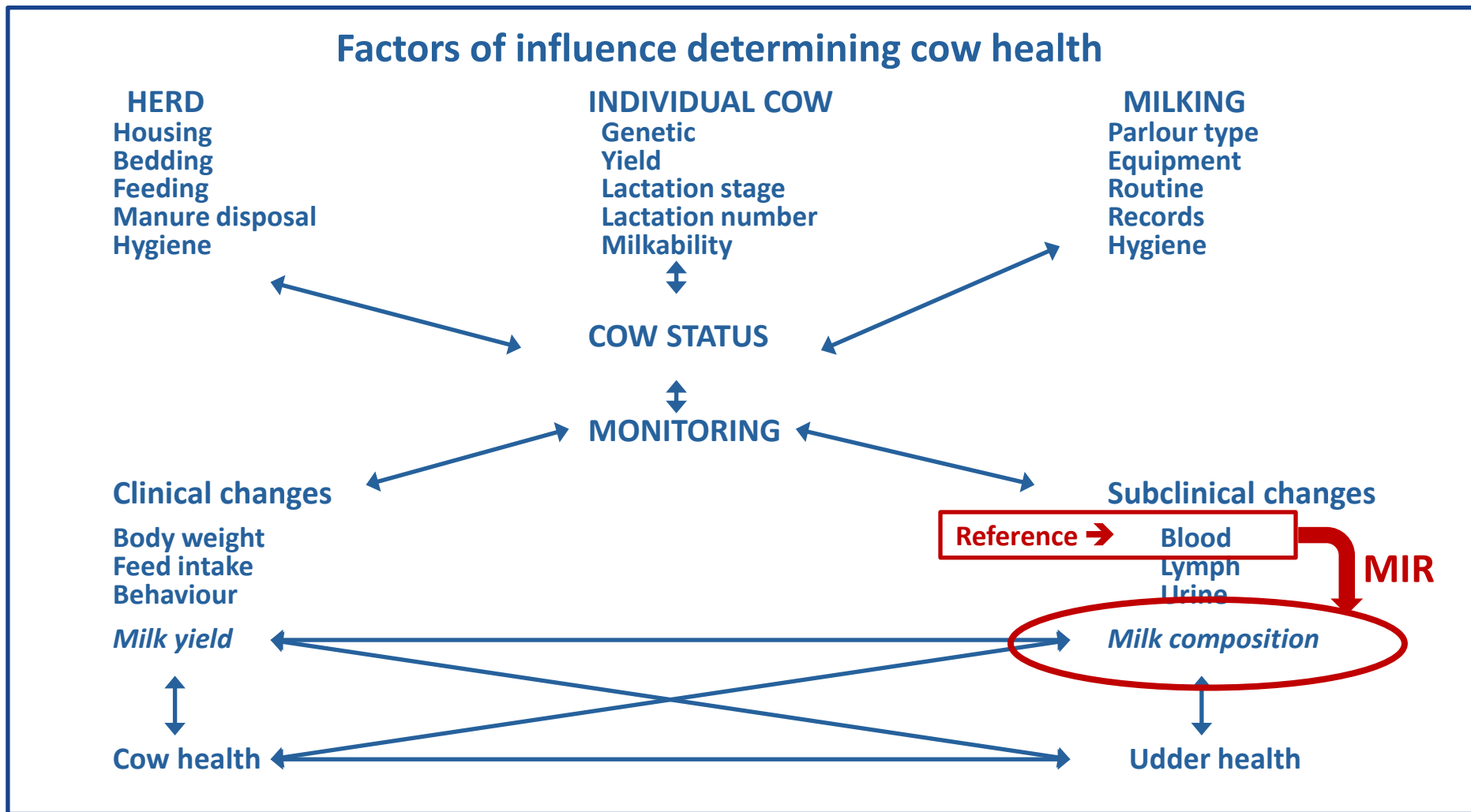


Blood Based Biomarkers as Reference



Hamann & Krömker 1997. Livest. Prod. Sci. 48: 201-208.

Blood Based → Milk MIR Predicted



Hamann & Krömker 1997. Livest. Prod. Sci. 48: 201-208.

Creating Health Clusters

Phenotypes of interest (Grelet et al., ICAR 2017)

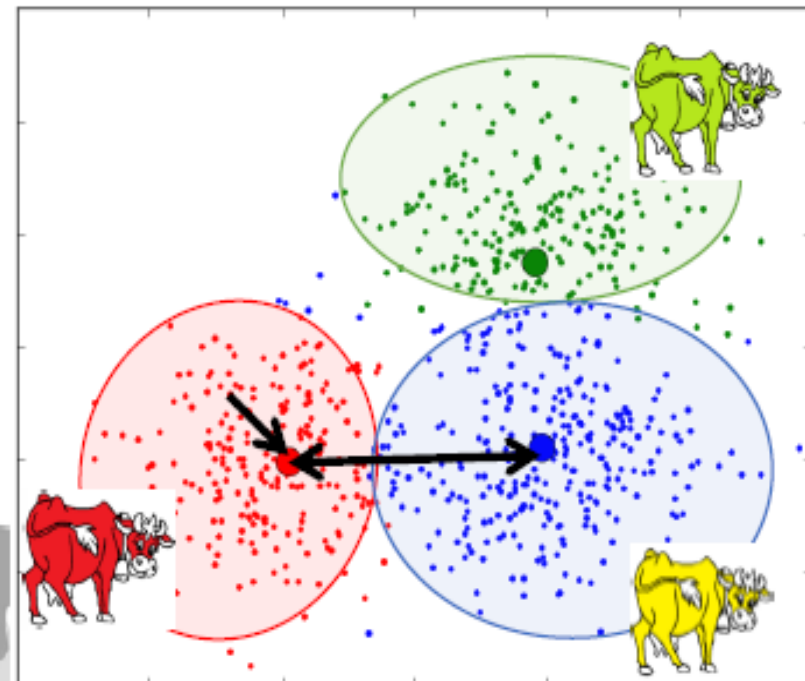
Blood metabolites and hormones are useful when used together

→ Clusters:

- Combination of the blood metabolites and hormones into 3 groups of cow status

K-means nearest neighbour clustering

K=3



Creating Health Clusters

3 : healthy cows



1 : intermediate cows

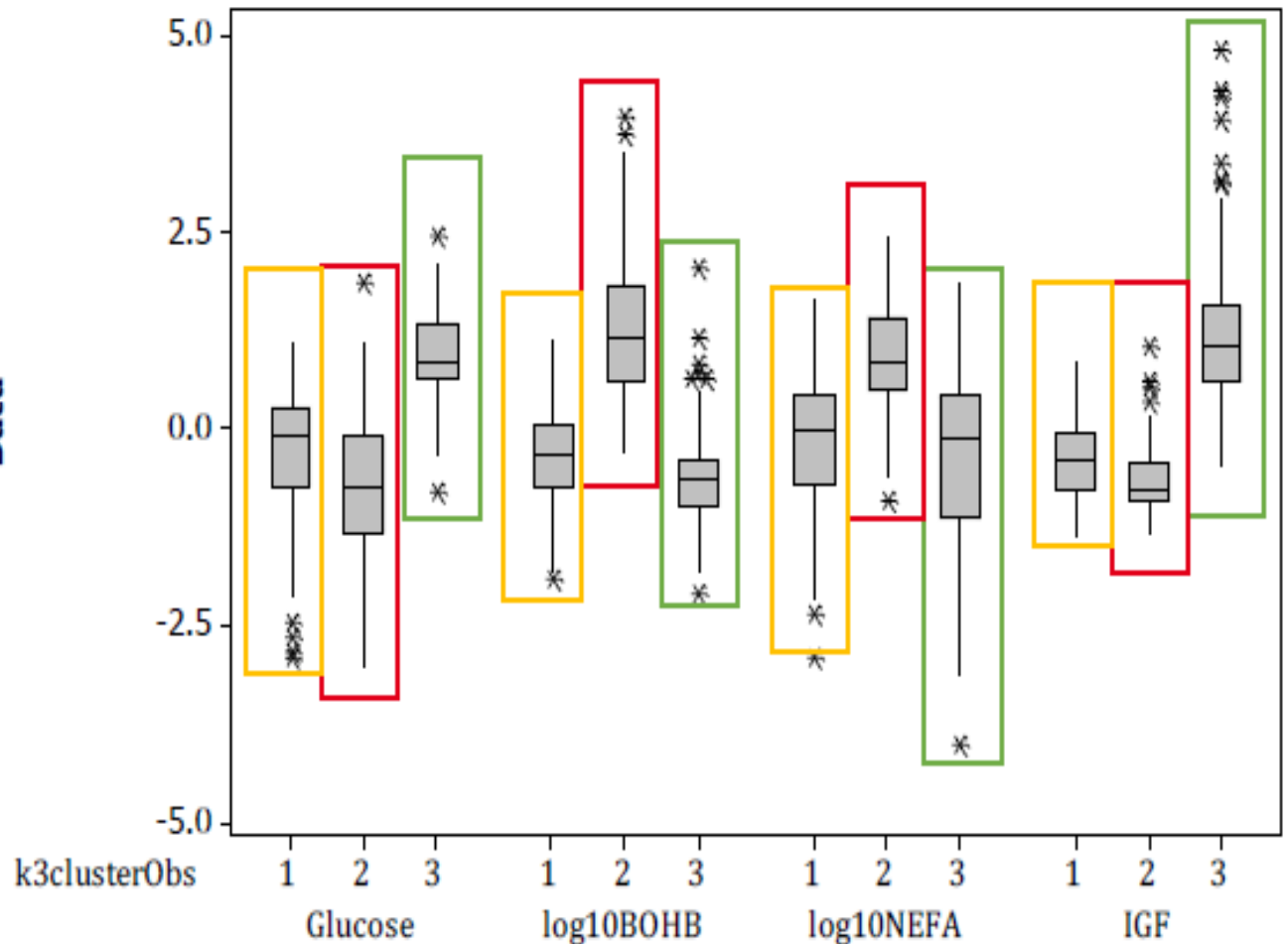


2 : imbalanced cows



Data

Boxplots of metabolites and hormones following clusters



Creating Health Clusters

3 : healthy cows



1 : intermediate cows

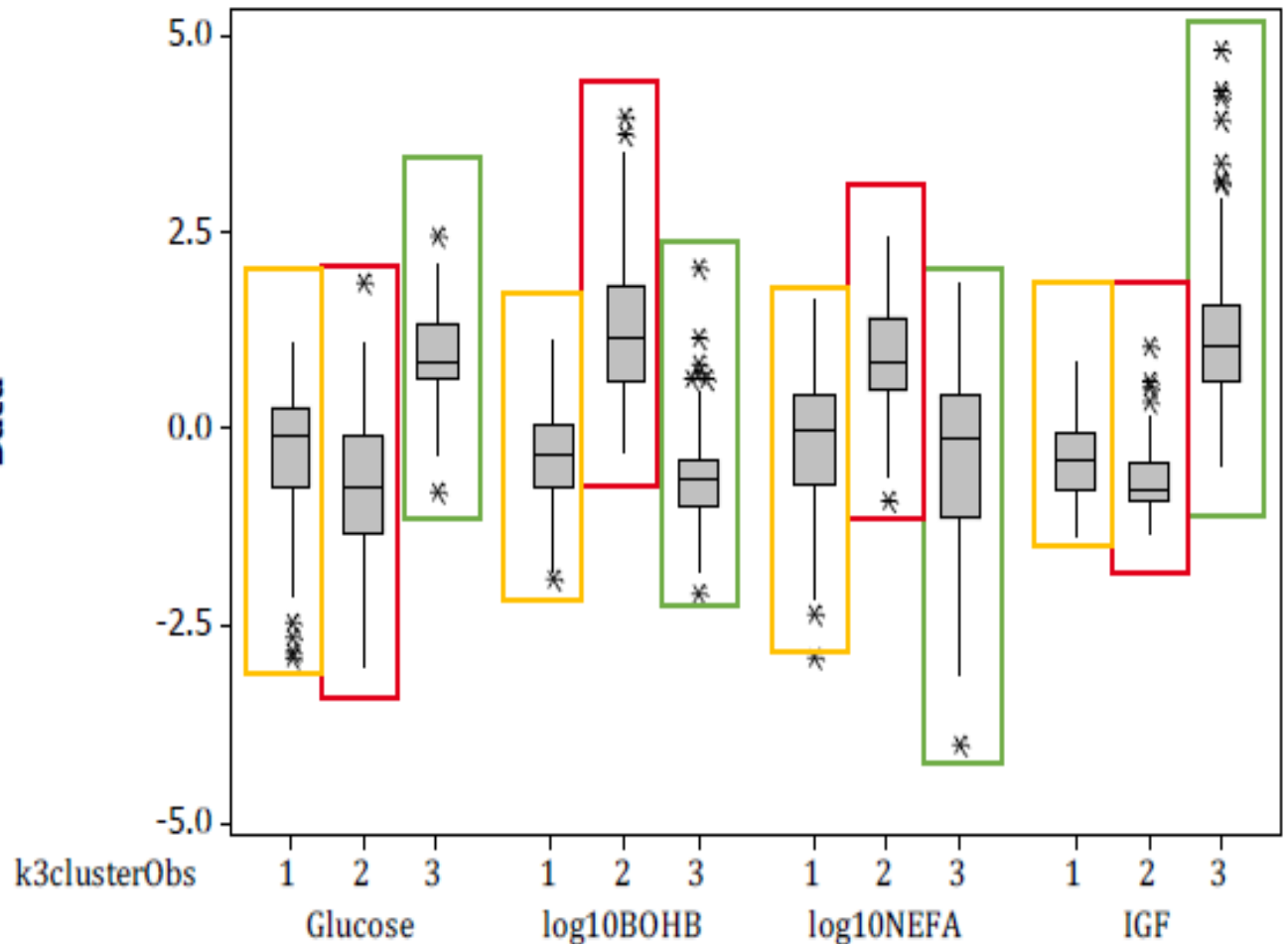


2 : imbalanced cows



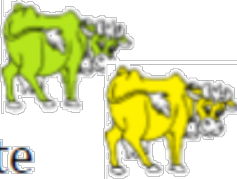



Data

Boxplots of metabolites and hormones following clusters



Predicting Health Clusters from MIR Data

	Healthy-or-Intermediate	Imbalanced			
					
Predicted Healthy or Intermediate		246	23	Sens	70%
Predicted Imbalanced		41	54	Spec	86%
		287	77	Glob acc.	82%
			364		

Sensitivity= true positives/(true positive + false negative)
 Specificity= true negatives/(true negative + false positives)

Grelet et al., ICAR 2017

Only 354 cows → need for broader collaboration

Conclusion

- In the era of novel phenotypes....



collaboration is imperial

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Thank you for your attention!

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