

# On Farm near infrared (NIR) analysis.....

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Paolo Berzaghi

Department of Animal Medicine, Production and Health  
University of Padua- Italy



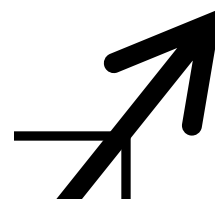
# Feeding goals

- Maximize animal performances;
- Maintaining good health conditions;
- Optimize feed efficiency/reduce pollution;
- Maximize farm profitability;

# Diet preparation

**Diet ???**

Animal sorting



Changes in feed  
composition

Feed  
variability

**Formulation**



# Diet preparation

Always consider that there are always at least 3 diets available

- Computer formulated diet
- Diet actually prepared by the farmer
- Diet actually eaten by the animal

# Forage variability

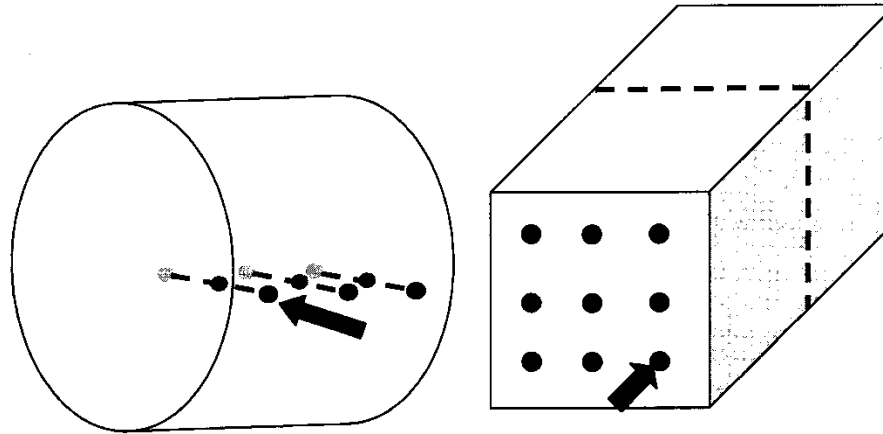


Figure 1. Sampling patterns of round and rectangular bales.

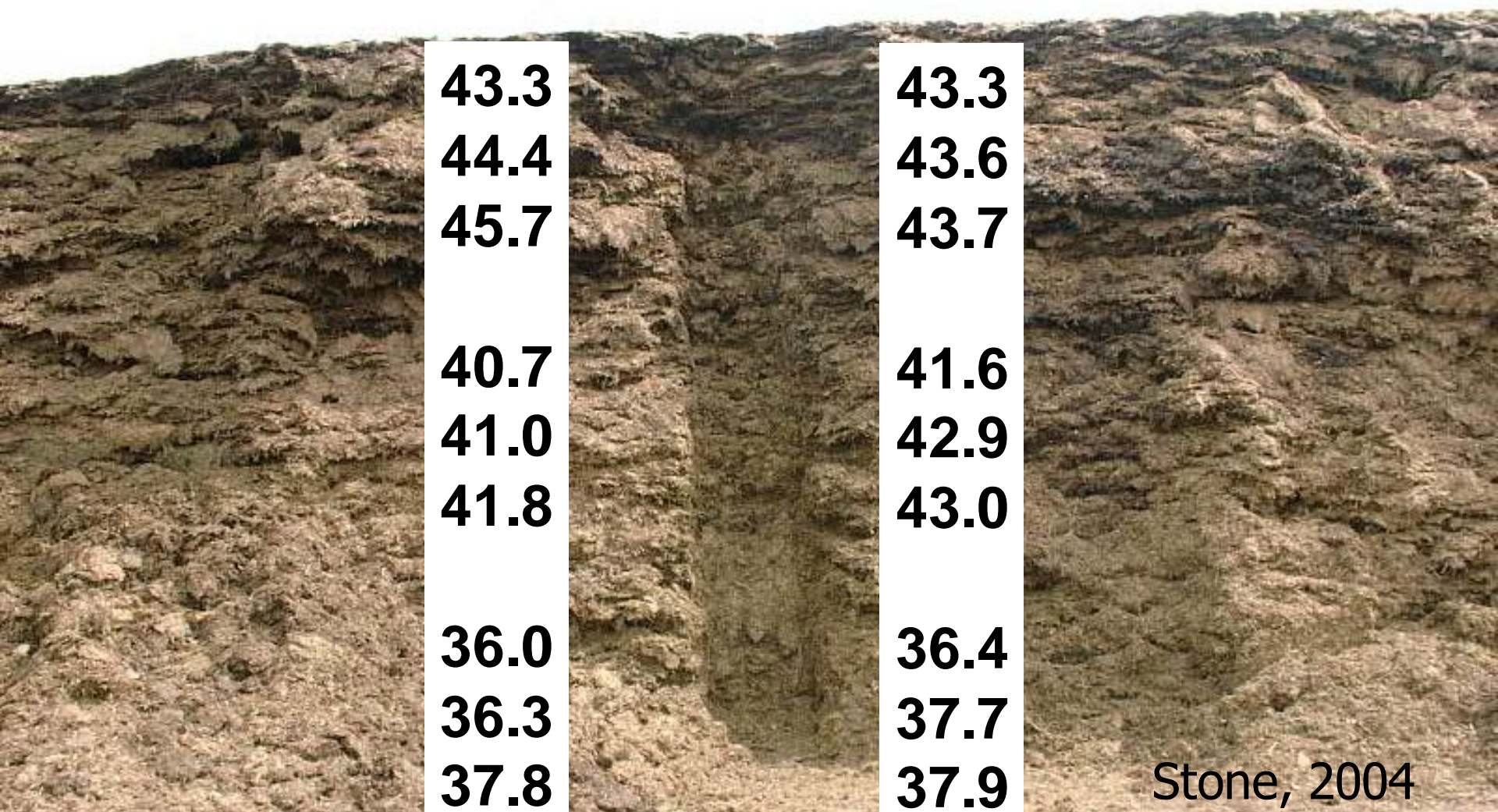
## Variability of alfalfa hay bales

constituent	AVG	SD btwn bales	Min - max Btwn bales	SD Wthn bales
NDF	40.2	2.0	36.3 – 44.1	2.1
CP	17.2	0.8	15.7 – 18.7	0.8





# Haylage NDF – Sampling and Laboratory Consistency Evaluation



# Forage variability, DM%

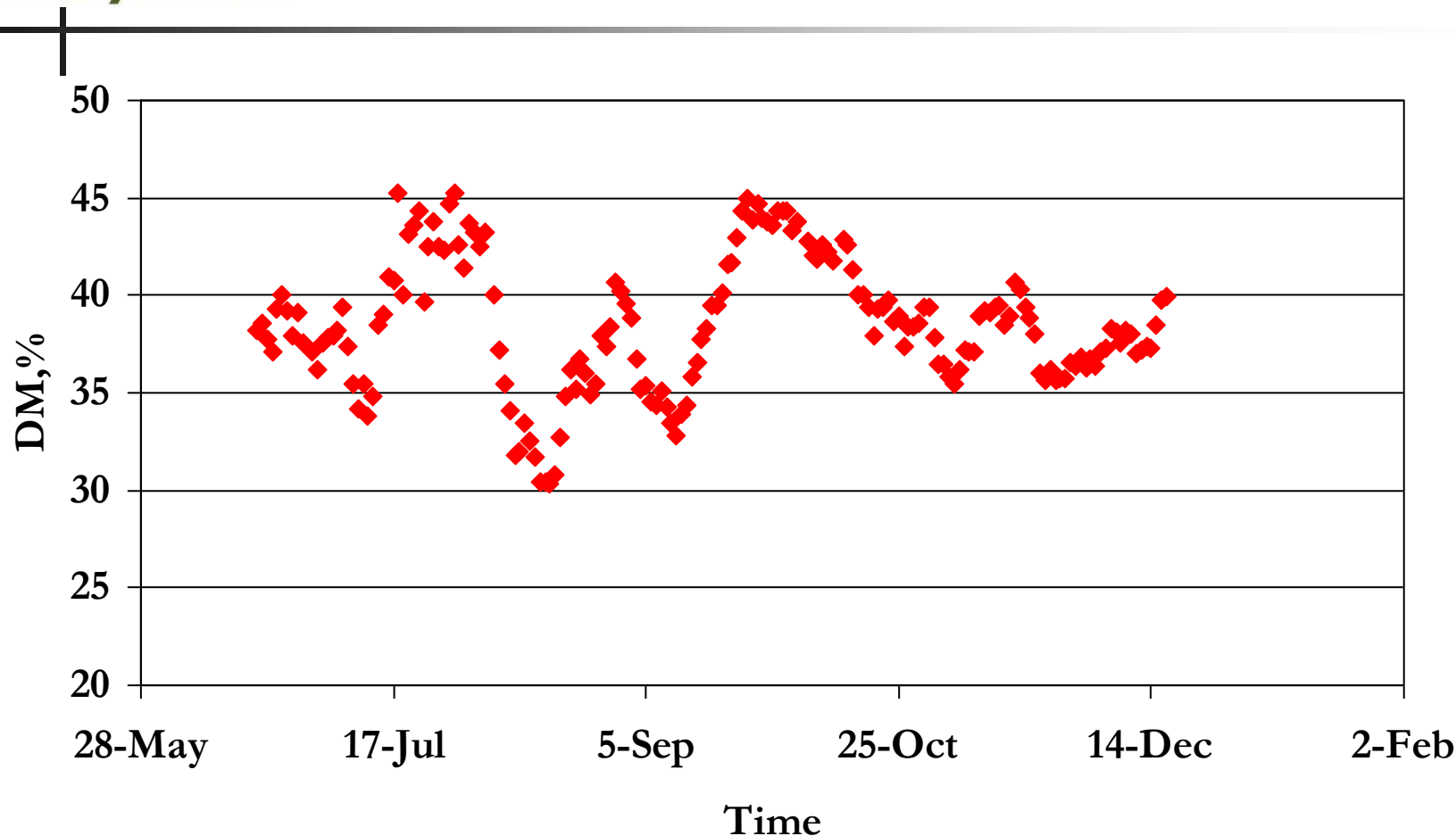


Berzaghi et al., 2004





# Variation over time



Changes in DM content of Alfalfa haylage – USDFRC Praire du Sac  
(modified from Undersander et al., 2005)





# Feed quality control program

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- Managing feed variability requires:
  - Accurate and Frequent sampling
  - Accurate analytical method
  - Rapid return of analysis
  - Simple to implement
  - Low cost



# Accurate analytical method



# Wet chemistry

- Accurate analytical method
- Rapid return of analysis
- Simple to implement
- Low cost





# Alternatives???

## **Organic Nutrients**

- **NIR= Near Infrared Spectroscopy**

## **Mineral Nutrients**

- **XRF= X-Ray Fluorescence**



## Near IR analysis (NIR)

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- Based on absorption properties of IR 'light' which depends on the composition of the samples;
- Obtained in about 1 minute (or less), without destruction of the sample;
- It requires specific calibration by product, that must be updated on a regular base.

# Accuracy of NIR ???

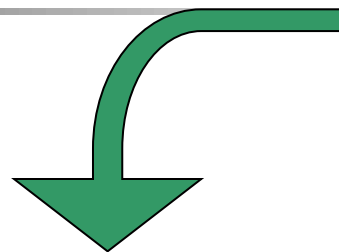


NIR is a secondary method based on regression using a primary method (reference data).

An NIR prediction can **NEVER** be more accurate than a reference analysis.



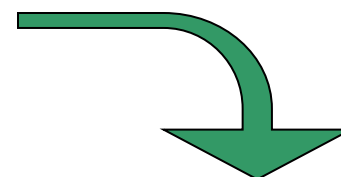
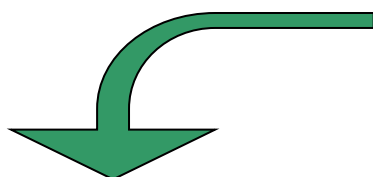
# Laboratory Accuracy



Reference Method



NIR



##.#  
**REF**

Accuracy

##.#  
**NIR**

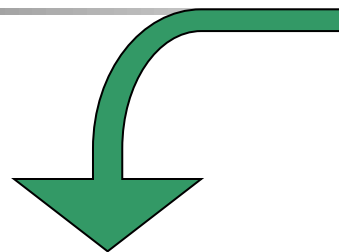
# Farm accuracy







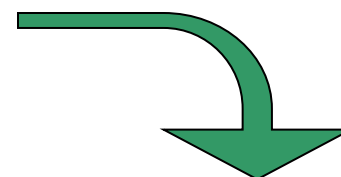
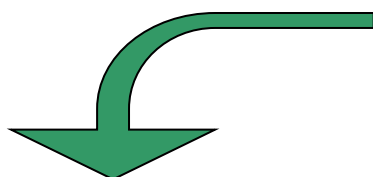
# Farm Accuracy



Reference Method



NIR



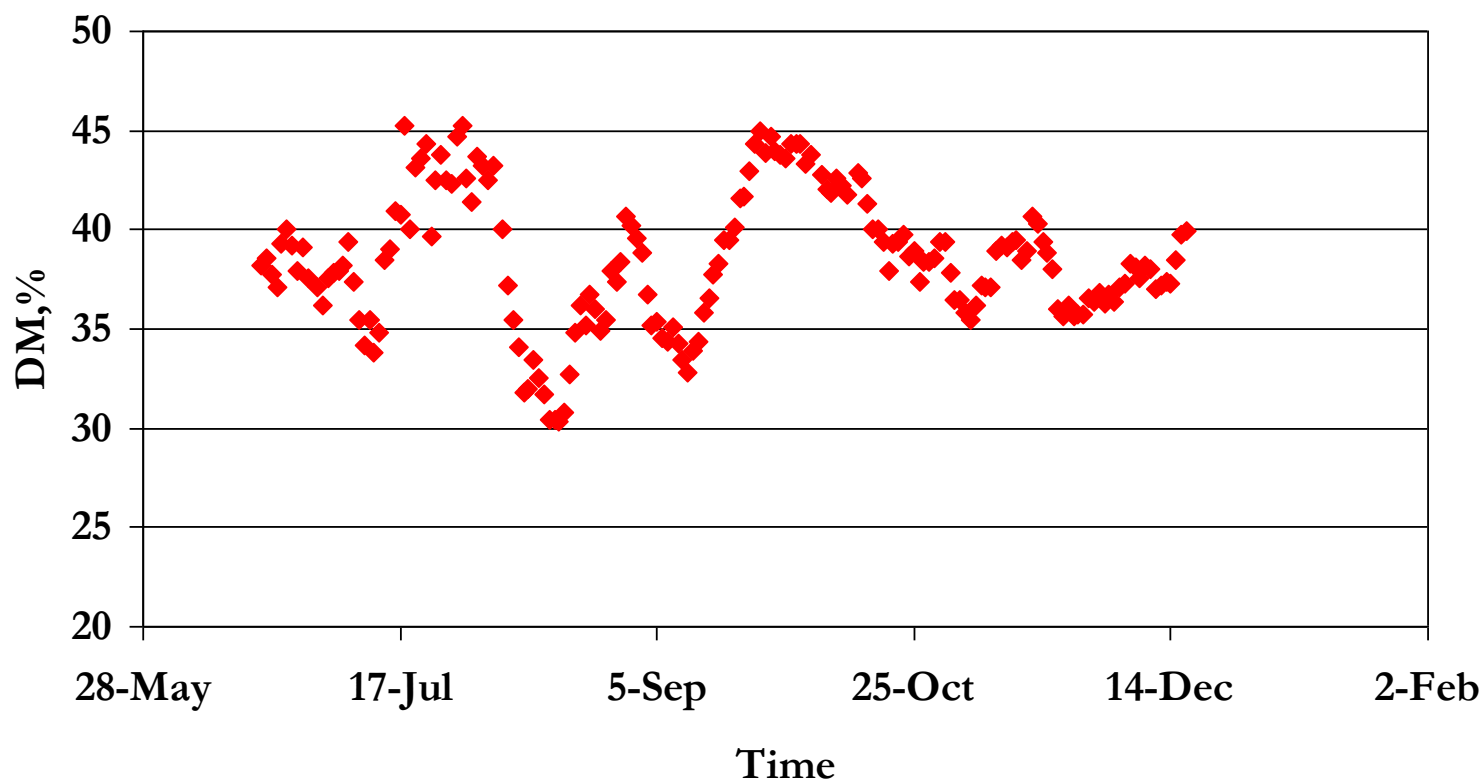
##.#  
REF



##.#  
NIR

Accuracy

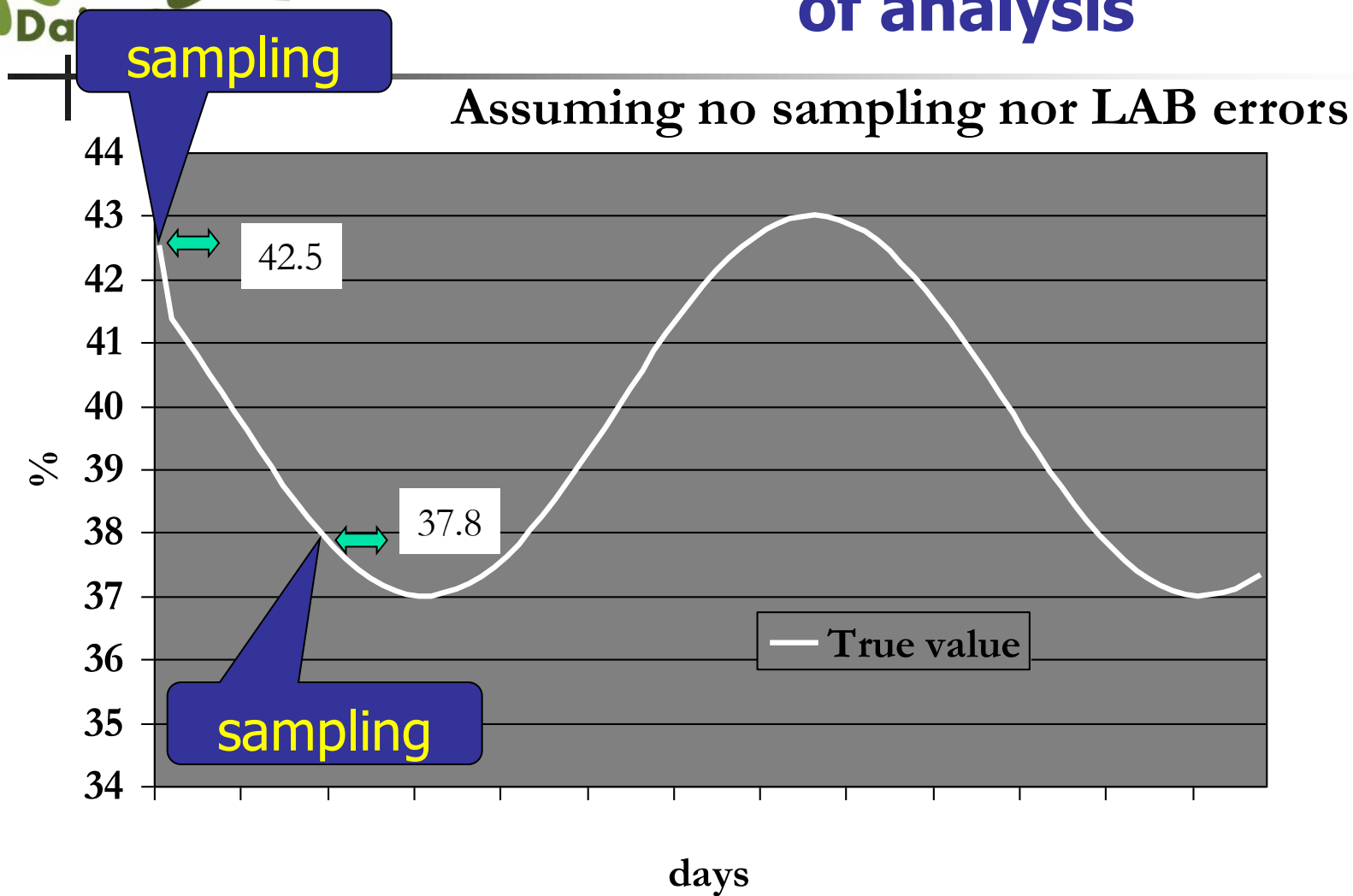
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Changes in DM content of Alfalfa haylage – USDFRC Praire du Sac

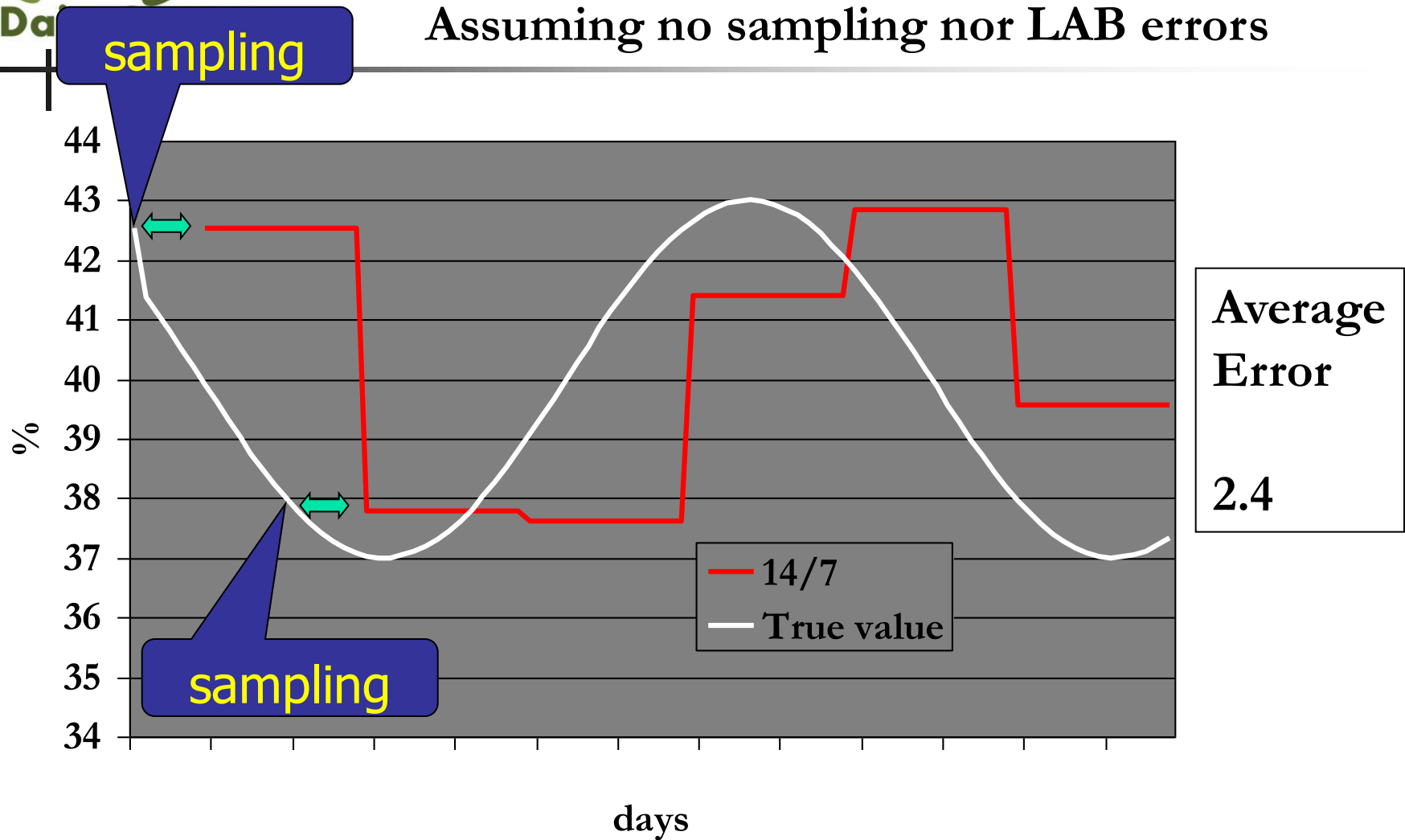
(modified from Undersander et al., 2005)

# Accuracy also depends on frequency of analysis



# Accuracy and changes in feed composition

Assuming no sampling nor LAB errors



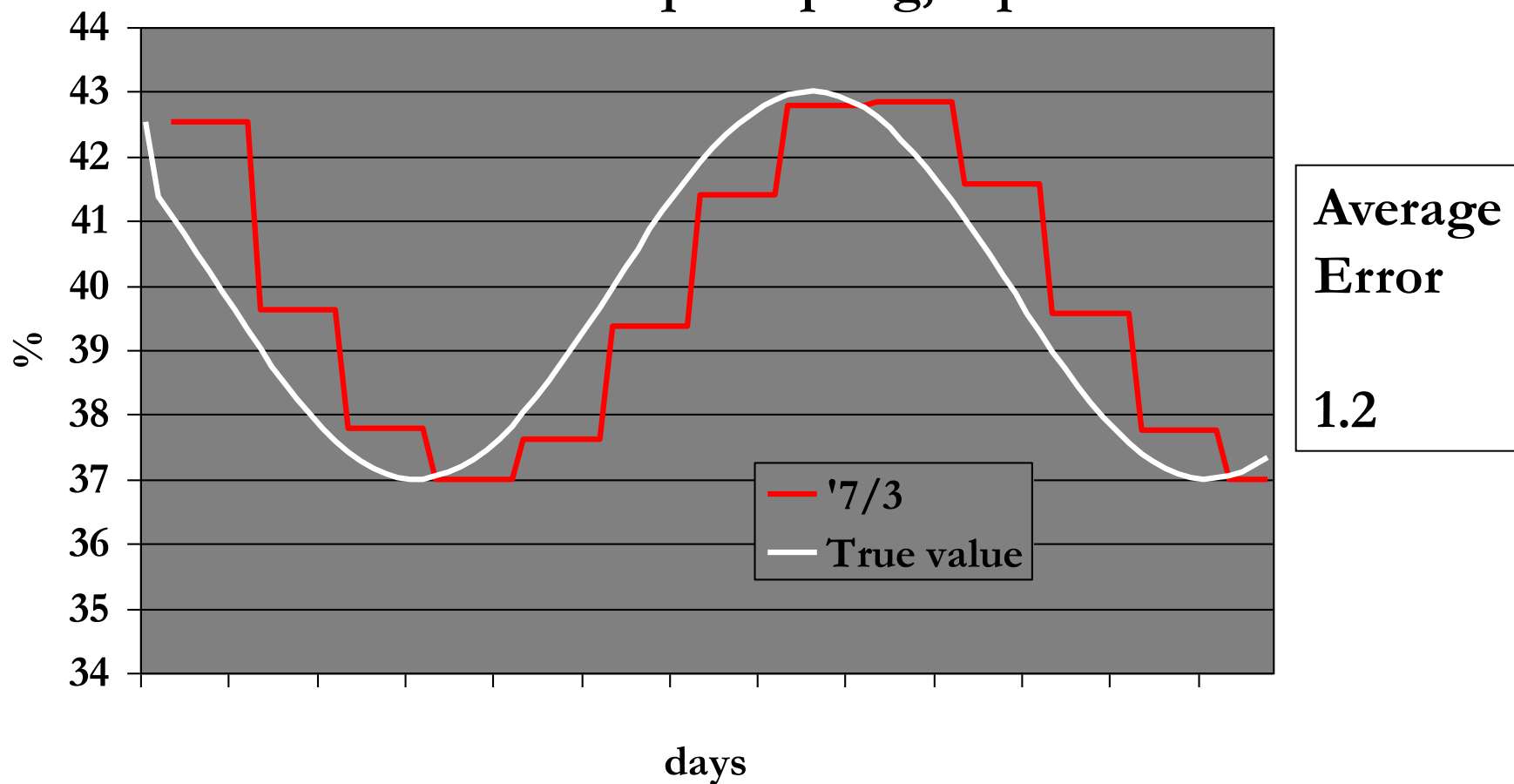




# Accuracy and changes in feed composition

Assuming no sampling nor LAB errors

More freq. sampling, rapid return

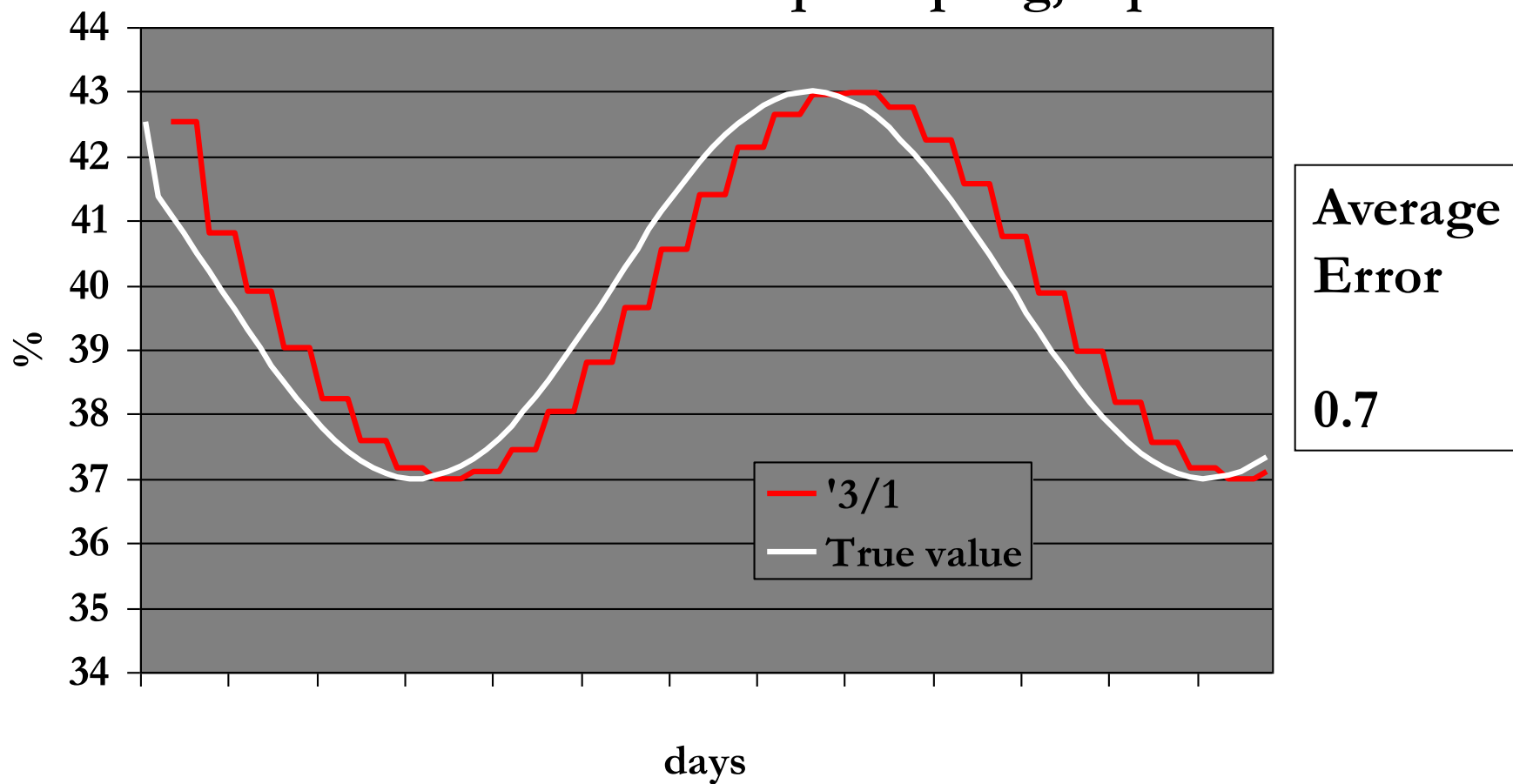




# Accuracy and changes in feed composition

Assuming no sampling nor LAB errors

Even more freq. sampling, rapid return





# Feed management value

A Feed Control Program on the Farm

is worth \$0.27/cow/day (St-Pierre, 2006)

or

Compared to production of about 1kg of  
milk/d



# On-farm NIR analysis...

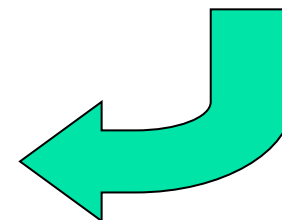
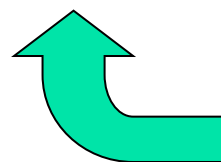
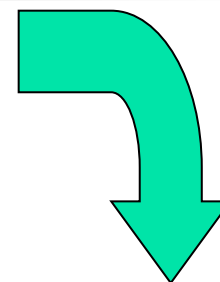
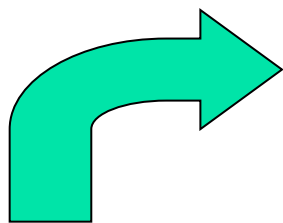
## Challenges

- Complex analytical system in the hands of laboratory unskilled professionals
- Samples preparation.... May not be an option
- Calibration maintenance....expensive for just an instrument





# Data flow



# Conclusions

- On Farm analysis can improve feeding consistency with potential benefit for animal health and the environment
- NIR is a mature technology that can be brought out of labs and into farms
- NIR **must** be integrated with feed management software to minimize feeding costs, maximize animal performance , improve farm profitability and animal care

# Plans for the Future



**learn from mistakes**

**strive for improvements...**

**....to make animals  
and  
farmers happy**