Building Our Future: Robotic Milking systems performance and efficiency

Labour efficiency in AMS Barns

January 28, 2019 4dBarn Oy Jouni Pitkäranta



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Robot barn research

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We have measured:

- Labour time in different places (1 minute accurancy)
- Steps with pedometer
 Neck rail position in stalls
 Amount of bedding

- Amount of light
 Air speed in different places
- Observations in general









Questionary:

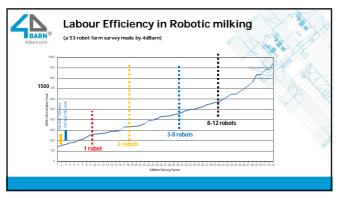
- 70 questions after timing morning tasks
- Questions about production numbers and daily / weekly / monthly routines
- Farmers own analysis of good and bad things in the barn
 In some farms timelapse videotaping

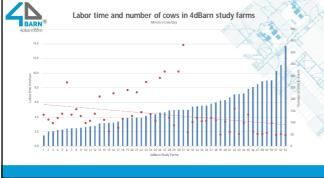


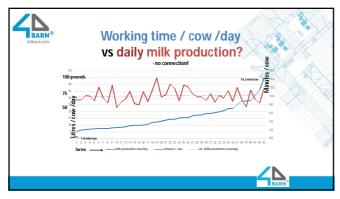


Goals:

- As a barn designer to understand how a robot barn works in practice
- To find development areas and factors between labour efficiency, costs and production
- To find things in the barn which are actually not needed
- To give ideas to survey farms to "finetune" production and facilities
- Later to develop a complete new method to do functional design

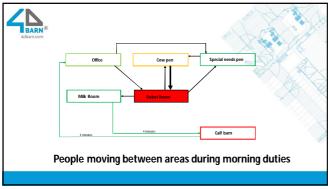




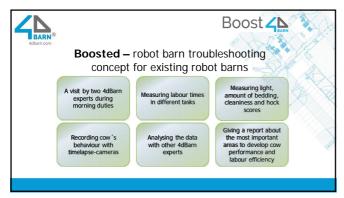


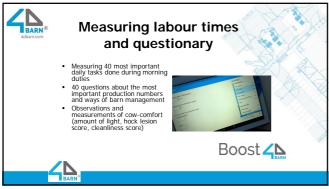


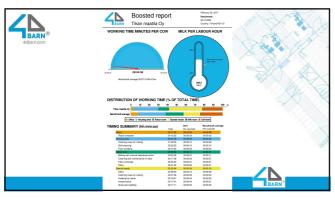


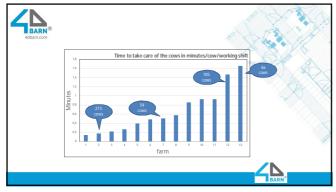








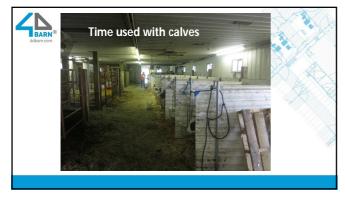


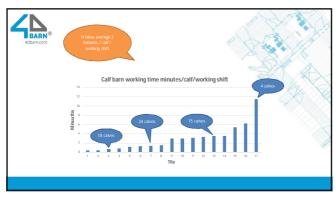
















ADSA Book Chapter 2016

- Automatic milking in large dairy herds (2016)
 - Authors Jouni Pitkäranta and Jack Rodenburg
 - Included a mini survey and visits to farms



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Farms in a survey

- The 9 large robot farms located in Denmark (5), Germany (1), Canada (1) and United States(2)
- milked with Lely (5 farms) and DeLaval VMS robots (4 farms).
- These herds milked 360 to 1100 cows (average 644), with 7 to 22 milking boxes (average 12).
- The number of cows per robot ranged from 40 63 and averaged 54.5.



Labour Efficiency in surveyed large herds

- Minutes / cow from 2.1 to 4.9 minutes (average 3.6 minutes)
- Litres / labour hour from 502 to 1060 litres (average 640 litres).
- Typically farms in US with 600 1000 cows milked in a parlor litres / labour hour can be 350-450 litres.



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Labour efficiency thoughts in large robot barns

- More things are being done as daily basis compared to small barns
- . More groups -> time used to move animals / change groups
- Distances increase -> more time goes to non-productive walking
- More employees more full day shifts -> difficult to fill all day to efficient productive work
- Farmers (owners) are ok with shorter days in smaller farms and might also do tasks faster
- Consistency and ability to stay in a barn enables higher production in large barns

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Most labour efficient farm in a survey:

- 9 AMS units
- In Denmark
- Average 38 litres (84 pounds)
- 21 000 litres milk / day (46 000 pounds)
- 19,5 labour hours / day
- 1060 litres of milk / labour hour (2330 pounds)



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Future thoughts:

- When robots become more popular, shared employees / private maintenance persons between farms?
- Small family robot farms create more income working part time in large robot farms?
- Satelite production units in differerent locations with shared special needs unit

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Key factors to achieve labour efficiency

- Cow comfort!!!
- Not too many cows / AMS unit
- Right gating to fit to working routines
- Well working handling area
- Right type of lay-out and robot orientation

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Gating!

- In addition to "catalogue" gates, robot barn needs lots of special custom made gates
- Instead of moving all group in robot barn individual cows or small groups are moved
- Gating slightly increases cost but saves a lot of labour!
- Gate design is a very important phase in a design prosess
- Gates are just steel, not rocket science



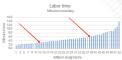


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An example 240 cows, av. 90 pounds (41 litres)

- A farm using 3,5 minutes / cow -> 14 labour hours
- A farm using 6 minutes / cow -> 24 labour hours
- Difference 10 hours / day
- 10 hours x 14 usd -> 140 usd / day -> **51 000 usd / year**
 - -> **766 000 usd** in 15 years







- Because we

 design barns with primary goals on labour efficiency and cow comfort

 are an independent company

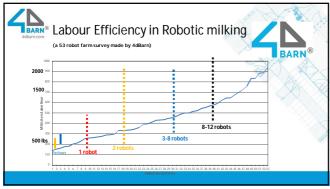
 have a good understanding about producing high quality milk with robots

 after the project is ready, we analyse and measure the barn and design the next one to be even better













Design process and economy

- Big Picture (Farmstead plan) gives Your farm a longer lifespan
 – Avoids sidesteps
 - When thinking expansion, always look ahead one or two steps
- Concept determines barn's investment cost
- Functional design determines barn's operation cost

 Labour efficiency but also a big part of cow's performance
- Construction design just puts this all together

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In which phase of design process we can help the customer the best way?

- As early as possible...
- When a farm has made a preliminary decision to build
- Has talked with a bank
- Even before making a decision about robot brand
- Changing the way of thinking form "I like that layout" to "How I'd like to work in my barn"



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Working together in design phase

The Farm Adviser

- Adviser knows the farm and its strenghts and has deep understanding about the management style of the farm
- Get her/him into the design process not just commenting drawings

The Dealer

- Dealer has the best knowledge about the machinery and its requirements
- It's also dealers benefit the more functional barn is



Farmer gets the best barn when we all work closely together



The Farmer and 4dBarn

- The prosess:
 - Increase understanding of a farmer what kind of working place She / He is building
 Committing the farmer to decisions made
 - in a design process not changing mind (feeding, ventilation, grouping...)
- The end result
 - Farmer has a right tool for producing milk with high labour efficiency and cow comfort



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What thoughts / differences we see in AMS barn design in United States?

- Price of AMS unit significantly higher in US Why? Why? Why?
- Housing barn price / square foot a lot higher in robot barns than with parlor

 With AMS barn will have a lot of other automation
- Does it need to be so? Robot brand chosen before lay-out

- All three main robot brands fit pretty much to same lay-out
 Tighter economy pushes to maximize robot capacity
 But then a high risk to labour efficiency and production / cow to go down...



