

Phenomics and its potential impact on livestock development in low-income countries: innovative applications of emerging related digital technology

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Implications

- Data capture systems in Sub-Saharan Africa and India for dairy cattle and small ruminants have been based on infrastructure similar to those in developed countries and have mainly been unsuccessful.
- The application of information and communications technology, mobile phones, and other digital innovations has shown some promising results but reliable internet connectivity still poses a challenge.
- Animal scientists will need to collaborate with an interdisciplinary team of scientists to design the next generation of innovative technologies which are cheap, robust, easy to use, and can function without internet connectivity for efficient capture of performance data in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Application of emerging technologies will be critical to attracting youth into agriculture in developing countries and thus ensuring sustainable phenomics platforms.

Key words: dairy cattle, emerging digital technologies, information and communications technology, novel traits

Introduction

Phenotypes play an important role in understanding the genetic basis of livestock performance and are vital in informing

and ensuring effective herd and flock management. At the national level, capturing phenotypes is fundamental in national aggregates of production data that underlines government agricultural policies and projections. Therefore, phenomics is important at both the farm level for profitability and at the national level for effective government agricultural policies. Phenomics may be regarded as the application of technologies to enable the collection of phenotypes cheaply, easily, and in large volumes. This may be driven by the need for automation enabling high throughput collection of phenotypes or to enable indirect collection of phenotypes which are difficult and expensive to measure through affordable and high throughput innovations. In Sub-Saharan Africa, with agricultural systems based on subsistence farming and small holder systems, capturing phenotypes has always been a major challenge. This could be attributed to several factors including 1) production systems characterized with many small farms and few animals, therefore the inability of farmers to pay for the cost of recording phenotypes, 2) small farms that are highly dispersed making the logistics of recording very cost inefficient and unattractive to private investors, and 3) the lack of government support for such services (Chagunda et al., 2006; Kosgey and Okeyo, 2007; Visser and van Marle-Köster, 2017). Therefore, earlier attempts to capture phenotypes have mostly been restricted to the easy to measure traits such as body weight (either measured directly or predicted) and milk yield. However, fitness traits such as fertility, resilience to local environments, and survival have largely been ignored.

Examples of Historical Attempts to Capture Data in Some Developing Countries

Some early attempts to capture phenotypes have tended to mimic systems in developed countries, with less regard to the

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fundamental differences between the two systems. These attempts often led to failures but these have been successful in some cases. A few of these early attempts to capture data are briefly summarized below.

Examples of recording activities in small ruminants

Some historical attempts to capture phenotypes for growth traits in sheep and goats in some countries (e.g., India and Kenya) have been associated with research projects aimed at implementing breed improvement programs. Examples include the goat improvement program involving 34 villages by the Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute in 1991 in South-Central Maharashtra of India with the aim of improving productivity in goats through cross-breeding (Nimbka, 1999). The Sirohi bucks involved in the cross-breeding were selected using records on their individual growth rates and their mothers' milk yields. However, the project collapsed after a few years including the performance recording due to lack of funds. Second, the Kenya Dual Purpose Goat Development Project which was started in 1980 with the aim of developing a synthetic breed of goat that combined the adaptability of the indigenous East African and Galla goats and the growth and milk producing abilities of the Toggenburg and Anglo-Nubian breeds (Ojango et al., 2010). The project ran for several years with on-station testing in a nucleus herd and on-farm testing by several farmers with milk yield recorded. However, at about 2005, there were only a few animals involved in the project mostly due to funding issues leading to termination of the project and recording activities.

However, in countries such as South Africa where several goat breed associations were established and in Kenya where the Meru goat breeder association was formed as part of the FARM-Africa dairy goat and animal healthcare project this has led to a more sustainable system of capturing various performance data for goats (Ahuya et al., 2009; Visser and Van Marle-Köster, 2017). A summary of the traits recorded by some of the goat breeders' association in South Africa is presented in Table 1. For instance, the Angora Goat Breeders' Society was established in 1892, the South African Boer Goat Association in 1959, and the South Africa Milch Goat Breeders' Society was formed in 1958. The existence of these breed association meant that phenomics was not only restricted to "the easier to capture traits" such as growth but linear type traits were also recorded. In the case of Angora goat, traits such as fiber diameter and fleece weight were also captured and selected for (Visser and Van Marle-Köster, 2014).

Examples of performance recording in dairy cattle

Mrode (2019) presented a detailed historic perspective for the establishment of milk recording services in several African countries, India, and Brazil. In some African countries (Kenya and Zimbabwe) and in South American countries (Brazil and Argentina), phenomics aimed at capturing milk records in the dairy sector in the early 1900s were initiated by stud books or breed associations with government support and/or funding from international development agencies. Usually these milk recording activities were confined to large herds owned by settler farmers in these countries (Kosgey et al., 2011). The traits focused on were milk yield and milk solids (fat and protein percent). Most of these records were associated with far too complex institutional arrangements and high costs; hence most of these systems collapsed when project and government support were withdrawn (Kosgey et al., 2011) or they were able to transit successfully to schemes where farmers pay for such services usually accompanied with an initial drop in number of farms recorded as was the case in Kenya and Brazil (Trivedi, 1998; Costa et al., 2004). Currently, these systems are still operating in these two countries with farmers paying for the recording activities with little or no government support. Milk recording in India has, however, been based on a slightly different approach with the National Dairy Development Board working in collaboration with several developmental agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations such as the Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF) providing these services. However, as mentioned by Ducrocq et al. (2018), the recording is immature with a high percentage of the records of limited use due to poor quality such as unknown sire, animal identification errors, or transcription mismatches when entering information in the database.

Current or Modern Trends in Phenomics in Developing Countries

The production systems of small holder farmers characterized with small and dispersed herds in addition with associated high cost of performance recording constitute some of the bottlenecks to sustainable phenomics in developing countries. Therefore advances in mobile technology has prompted attempts to investigate information and communications technology (ICT) models for performance recording in small holder systems and for the feedback of management information to farmers to help them make informed decisions. A summary of some of the initiatives on the application of ICT and mobiles

Table 1. A summary of goat breed societies in South Africa and their recording activities

| Goat breed societies | Year formed | Examples of traits recorded |
|---|-------------|---|
| Angora Goat Breeders' Society | 1892 | Fleece weight, fiber diameter, comfort factor (%) and spinning effective fineness |
| The South Africa Milch Goat Breeders' Society | 1958 | Milk yield, milk composition and linear type traits |
| South African Boer Goat Association | 1959 | Birth weight, weaning weight, weaning rate, growth rate, kidding rate (kids born or does mated) and twinning rate |

Table 2. Summary of digital tools that have been employed for capturing performance data in some developing countries

| Initiatives | Livestock | Tools | Traits recorded | Countries |
|--|-----------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| African Dairy Genetic Gains Project | Dairy cattle | Mobile phones and tablets Open data kit, information, and technology Platform called iCow (http://www.icow.co.ke/) | Milk yield, body condition score, heart girth and insemination details | Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya |
| Dairy Project Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF), India | Dairy cattle | Data loggers and mobile phones | Milk yield | India |
| Community-Based Breeding Program | Sheep and goats | Digital system, aniCloud (https://anicloud.com/), and software aniCapture | Birth weight, body weight at various ages and twinning rate | Ethiopia, Malawi |
| Muasa (2020) | Dairy cattle | Pedometers | Cow activities for prediction progesterone profile (fertility) | Kenya |

phones and other digital tools for data collection in some developing countries is presented in Table 2. Some of the projects applying modern technologies for data capture include the African Dairy Genetic Gain (ADGG) and the Private Public Partnership for AI Delivery (PAID) sponsored by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in Tanzania and Ethiopia for the capture of performance records (milk yield), heart girth for the prediction of body weight, body condition score, and insemination data for dairy cattle. The performance and fertility data were collected monthly by using a software based on the Open Data Kit, installed in tablets as well as on mobile phones employing the services of performance recording agents. Heart girth has been measured in animals using a tape (Figure 1) for the indirect prediction of body weight. Moreover, a technological platform called iCow (<http://www.icow.co.ke/>), owned by a private company called Green Dreams, was used as means of feeding back management information to farmers and for their training. The achievements of the project as of March 2018 are summarized at <https://www.slideshare.net/ILRI/adgg-achievement> and selected results presented in Table 3. The performance data collected from ADGG has enabled genomic prediction and selection of top young bulls for breeding (Mrode et al., 2019). Similarly, Ducrocq et al. (2018) examined the use of ICT for the collection of performance data on a large scale in India by the BAIF. The project consisted of 170 AI technicians equipped with multi-component software, installed first on dedicated “data loggers” and later on mobile phones. The outcome was a rapid collection of hundreds of thousands of good quality fertility records; however, the quality of milk production data was not as good.

In the case of small ruminants, the implementation of data collection in a group of farmers through the Community-Based Breeding Programs (CBBP) in Ethiopia and Malawi (Table 2) have resulted in successfully capture of performance data related to growth traits, twinning rate, and fleece weight (Haile et al., 2019). In addition, a digital system, AniCloud (<https://anicloud.com/>), which integrates with AniCapture, a smart device software designed for offline gathering of data in situations where connectivity is challenging has been employed for data collection. The CBBP underscores the importance of



Figure 1. Tape for measuring heart girth of animals for the prediction of body weight.

farmer participation and use of ICT tools in the successful collection of performance data.

Capturing fitness traits in small holder systems constitute a major challenge as it is more involving compared with measuring growth traits. However innovative approaches are emerging for the capture of novel phenotypes on fertility. Some of these approaches include estrus detection through the use of sensors to detect the different behavior patterns (time and duration) of the animal and generate farmer-useful information. This may involve the use of electronic rump-, neck-, or leg-mounted detectors that transmit data via either radio signal or ultra-wide band technology to a receiver or video cameras to supplement visual observations (Bruyere et al., 2012). An increasingly popular method for estrus detection is through measurement of activity through the use of pedometers. Cows in heat tend to be restless resulting in increased movement (Baxter et al., 1977) and the sensors, usually attached to the hind leg, record the number of steps made by the cow per unit of time. Measures of cow activity are then used to predict progesterone profile for individual cows. Application of such activity sensors have been attempted in small holder farms in UK and Kenya, and small holder dairy farms in Kenya,

Table 3. Number of farmers and animals registered and monitored on the African Dairy Genetics Gains (ADGG) platform by October 2019

| Country | Registered | | Monitored | |
|----------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Farmers | Animals | Farms | Animals |
| Ethiopia | | | | |
| ADGG | 12,576 | 36,042 | 6,559 | 19,658 |
| PAID | 50,460 | 60,944 | | |
| Tanzania | | | | |
| ADGG | 15,690 | 38,914 | 13,589 | 26,433 |
| PAID | 18,585 | 23,170 | | |
| Total | 97,311 | 159,070 | 20,148 | 46,091 |

PAID = Public private partnership for AI delivery.

Muasa (2020) demonstrated very comparable results in the sensitivity and specificity of three different estrus detection technologies (rapid progesterone, CowAlert, and Estrotect).

Future Perspective for Phenomics in Developing Countries

The widespread use of mobile phones and rapidly advancing ICT presents novel opportunities for innovative approaches to data capture. The ADGG and CBBP have demonstrated feasibility of such approaches. However, this emphasizes the need to design and develop simple, efficient, inexpensive, non-evasive, and sturdy phenotyping devices to support collection of a range of existing or new quantitative data relating to animal welfare, production, reproduction, product quality, feed efficiency, etc. on the farm. Most suitable technologies will be those that will support routine data collection and near to real-time transmission to agile databases, with robust analytics that enable meaningful feedback to be sent to users (researchers, producers, policy makers, etc.) as quickly as possible, and which can be easily incorporated into genetic improvement. However, reliable internet connectivity has been a challenge in the application of some of these digital tools for data capture in some countries shown in Table 2. Animal scientists will need to collaborate with an interdisciplinary team of scientists (software developers, engineers, programmers, etc.) capable of designing a variety of innovative technologies needed for innovative phenotypic data collection. A major emphasis will be technological systems that can work offline in data capture and transmission, as reliable internet connectivity is a challenge in many developing countries.

Preliminary attempts of innovative approaches to capture fertility traits have been described in a previous section. Such methods and other emerging cheap and innovative approaches such as the use of mid-infrared spectrum for indirect prediction of various economically important traits in dairy cattle will need to be calibrated and adapted for use in small holder systems. While measuring feed intake remains an expensive undertaking even in developing countries, the use of automatic systems to capture feed intake (e.g., the Insentec Roughage Intake Control system, the GrowSafe system, or the

Calan Broadbent Feeding System), in a set up mimicking small holder systems to evaluate the impact of locally available feed resources on performance or to derive some predictive equations will not only provide useful guidelines to farmers, but may also be useful in providing approximate measures of feed intake, which might be better than the current situation with no information on feed intake

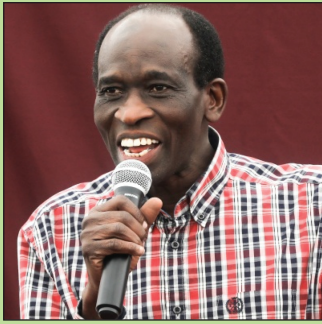
Development and application of innovative and efficient methods of data collection will generate a large amount of data from herds or flocks located in different places, and if geo-referenced will enable such data to be linked with related global meta-weather and soil data, thus further enriching the dataset. The amount of stored information will be substantial, so an important aspect of phenomics in developing countries is the need for efficient data infrastructure for permanent storage as well as software and web applications that allow easy access and analysis of these data by stakeholders. Designed data bases or platforms need to be secure and should be able to: 1) easily interface with other databases and 2) accommodate integrated compilation of phenotypic and genotypic data to support generation of substantial sample sizes needed for rigorous data analysis to inform management practices and optimize animal production systems. Increasing the volume of genomic and production data collected on individual animals across production environments will enhance the ability to select animals for desired performance traits suited to specific agro-ecological areas. Use of such data for management decisions by farmers might encourage them to undertake the expense and labor necessary to collect the needed data.

Currently, various government and international policies exist that govern the movement and use of germplasm across countries. However, with digital tools offering more opportunities to collect performance data from small holder systems (including farmers' location), similar policies might be needed to govern the use of such data.

Conclusion

In summary, elaborate infrastructure, herds of small sizes which are widely dispersed plus the high cost of recording have been some of the bottlenecks to sustainable phenotyping systems in developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. In spite of these challenges, advances in technology and innovative use of ICT and mobile technologies to capture performance data have been demonstrated for dairy cattle and small ruminants. However, reliable internet connectivity continues to be the main challenge. To a small extent, use of digital sensors to indirectly capture “the not-too easy to capture” traits have been tested with promising prospects. Animal scientists will need to collaborate with an interdisciplinary team of scientists to design the next generation of innovative technologies which are cheap, robust, easy to use, and can function without internet connectivity for efficient capture of performance data in developing countries. Emerging and innovative approaches for measuring traits directly and indirectly need to be calibrated and adapted to the conditions prevailing in small holder systems. Application of

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