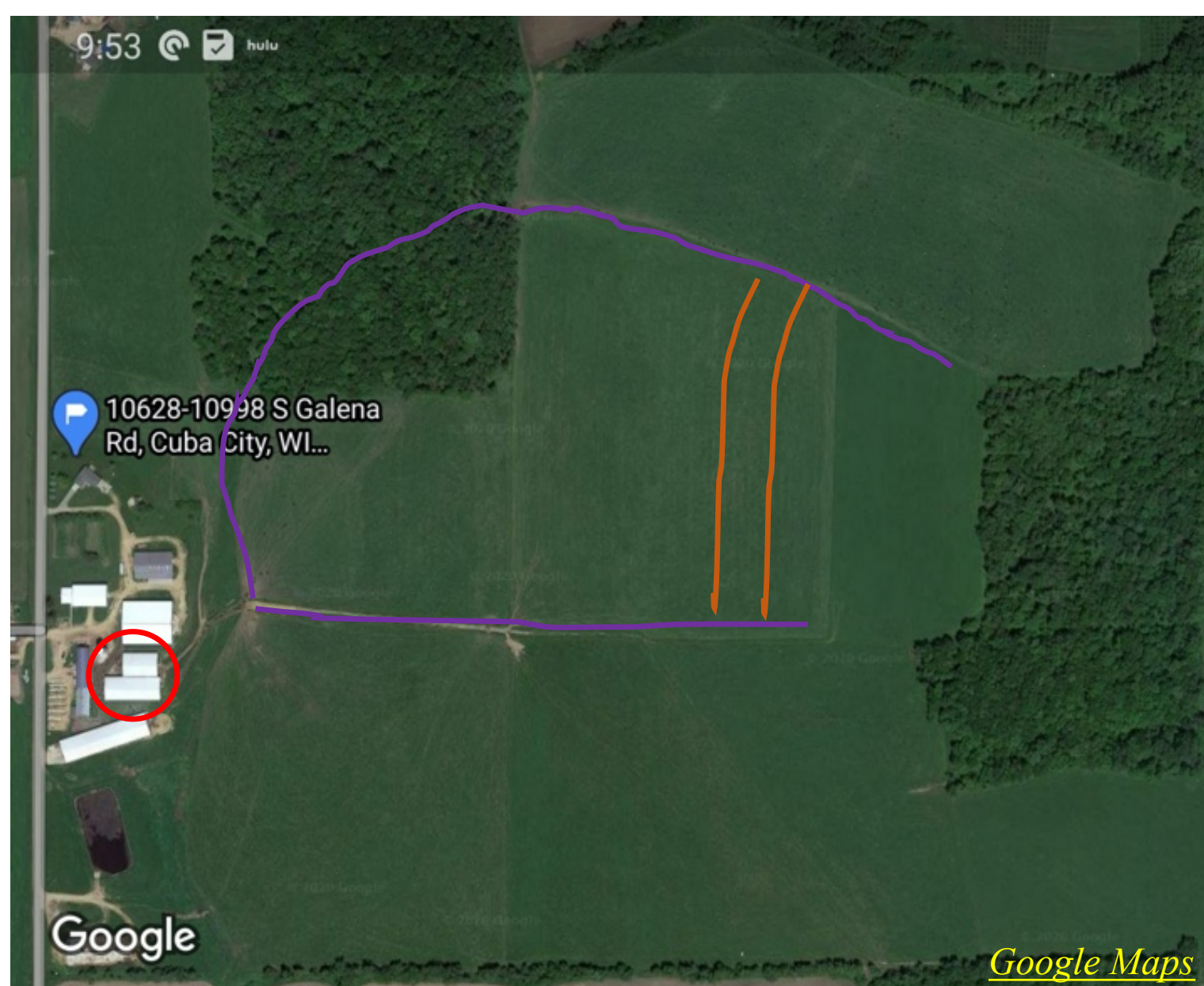


Local virtual enclosures to enforce managed grazing

Hal Evensen, Cyrus Habibi, Andy Cartmill (UW-Platteville)
Chris Wilson (Wilson Organic Farms, Cuba City WI)

Background

- 500 head of dairy cattle grazing on 200 acres in rural Cuba City WI;
- Using rotational grazing:
 - Pasture broken into 2-3 acre paddocks;
 - Paddock advanced as grazed
 - 2X/day in Spring; less in summer
 - Land is 3-4X more productive; est. \$100/head/year benefit
- Cattle move on their own from **barn**, down **path**, into **paddock** (cattle are not tracked or led)



Desire for Improvement

- Fencing moved manually, est. 1 hr/day
 - “Quality control” also an issue
 - “Tumblewheel” system in use
- No data on which cows are grazing, and for how long.
- Existing GPS systems are costly
 - *Designed for beef, large ranges*
 - *\$40/head/year = overkill*



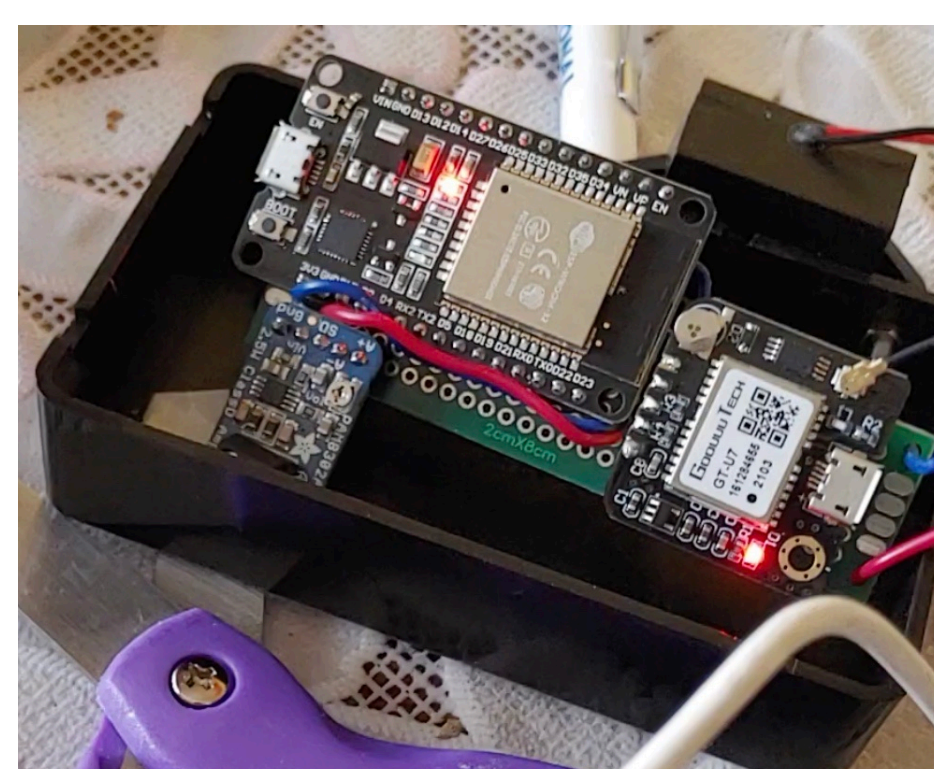
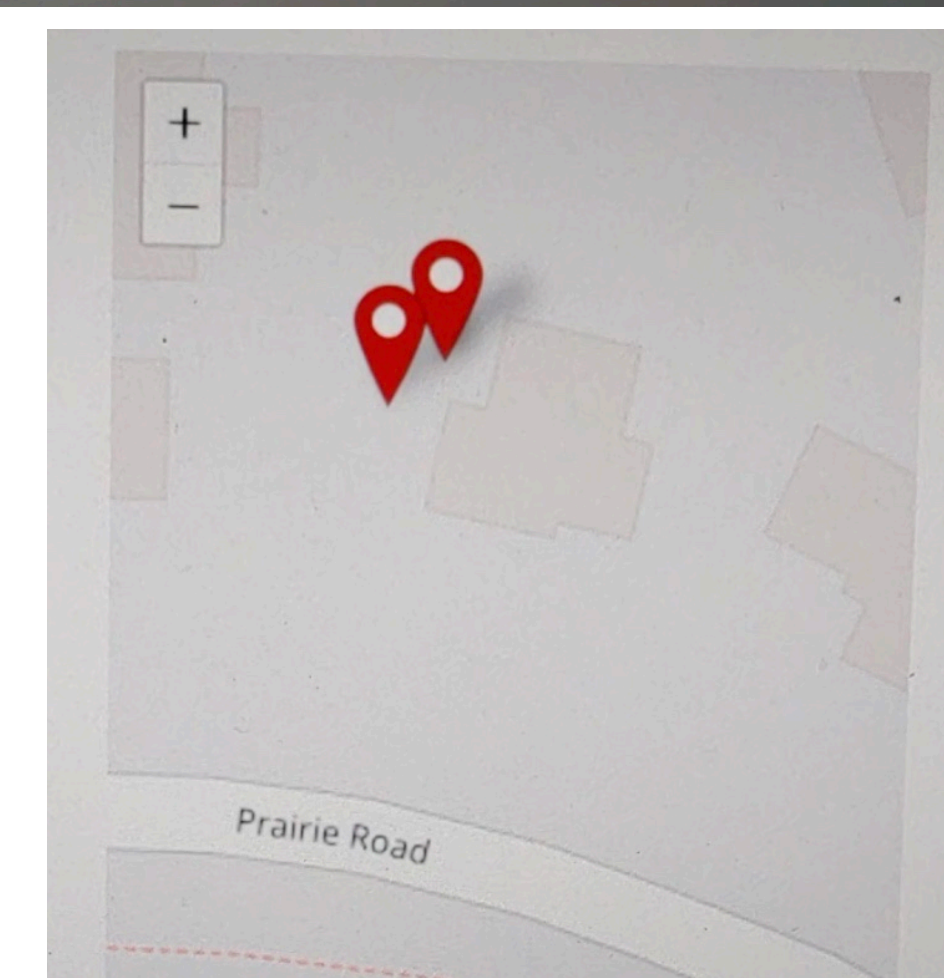
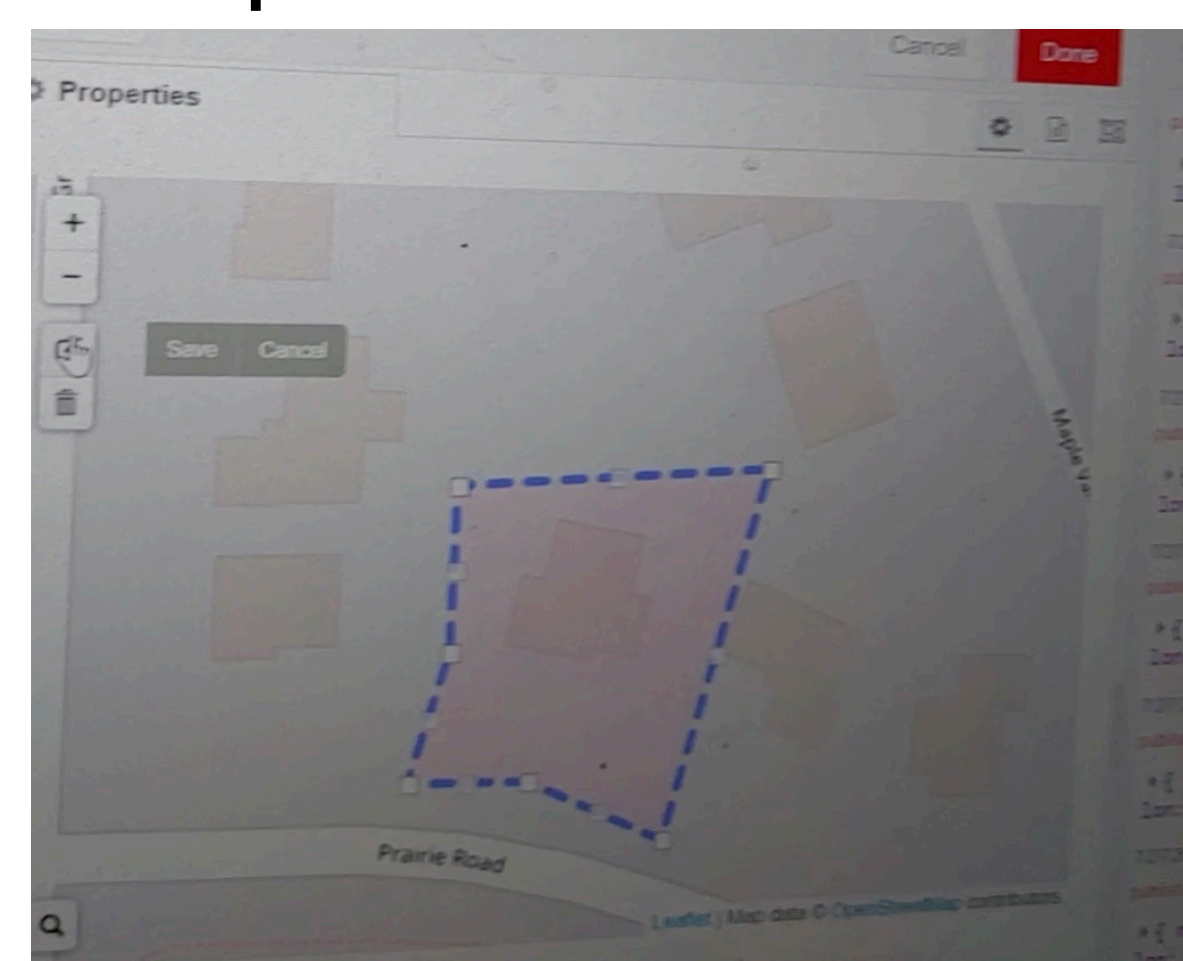
Goal: Automated Rotational Grazing

- Target: nominal \$10/head/year cost
- Use local tracking (vs. satellite) to lower cost
- Challenging! Pursuing **two tracks**:
 1. Virtual fencing: cow collars with “invisible fence”
 2. Physical fencing: automated barrier adjustment



Track 1: Virtual Fencing

- Advantages: Flexibility, data, ease of use
 - *Potential disadvantages: complexity, cost, herd acceptance*
- **Professor with student researchers** used for development
- Smart Collars
 - Solar panel with battery
 - GPS tracker
 - Speaker (audio signal for boundary)
 - Electrical shock module under investigation
- Web-based interface
 - Marking boundaries
 - Tracking collars



Track 2: Physical Fencing

- Advantages: Cost, data, compatibility (with both herd and staff)
 - *Potential disadvantages: flexibility, mechanical reliability*
- **Engineering Senior Design** used for development

A. Fall 2020: ATV-pulled, electrified cart with winch

- A. Simple, effective, low-cost solution
- B. Compatible with existing workflow
- C. No large-scale installations needed
- D. Cart doubles as a mobile sensor platform
 - A. Pasture data
 - B. RFID tracking of herd entry/exit



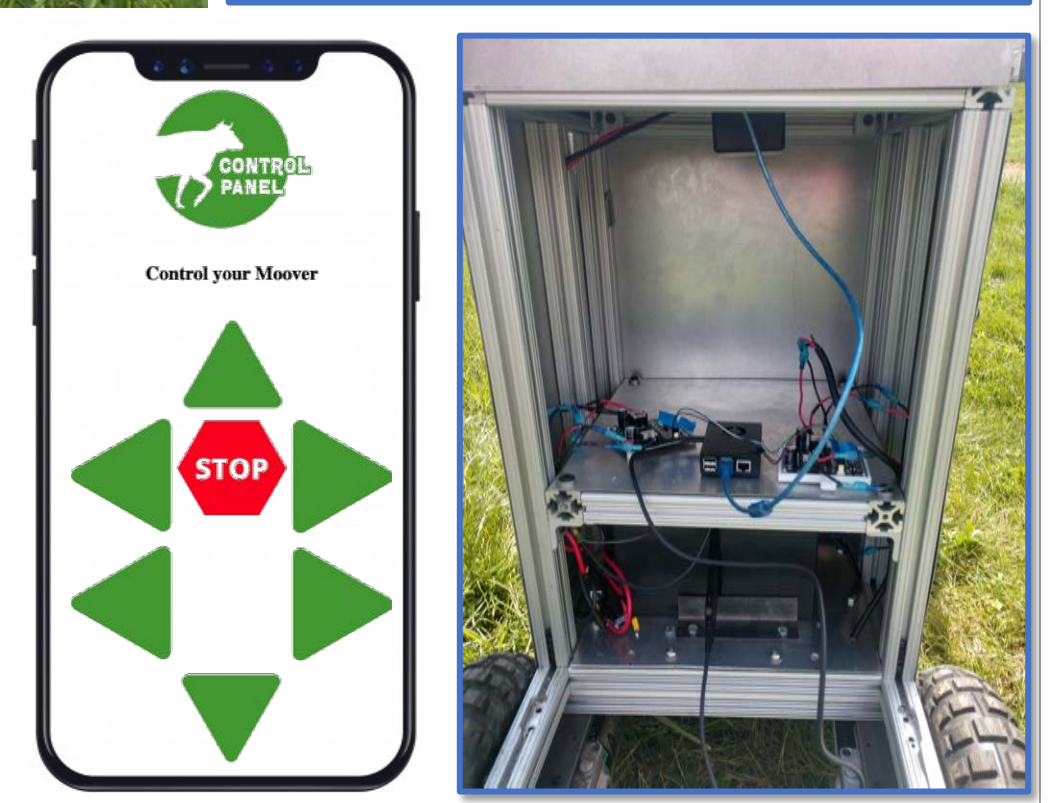
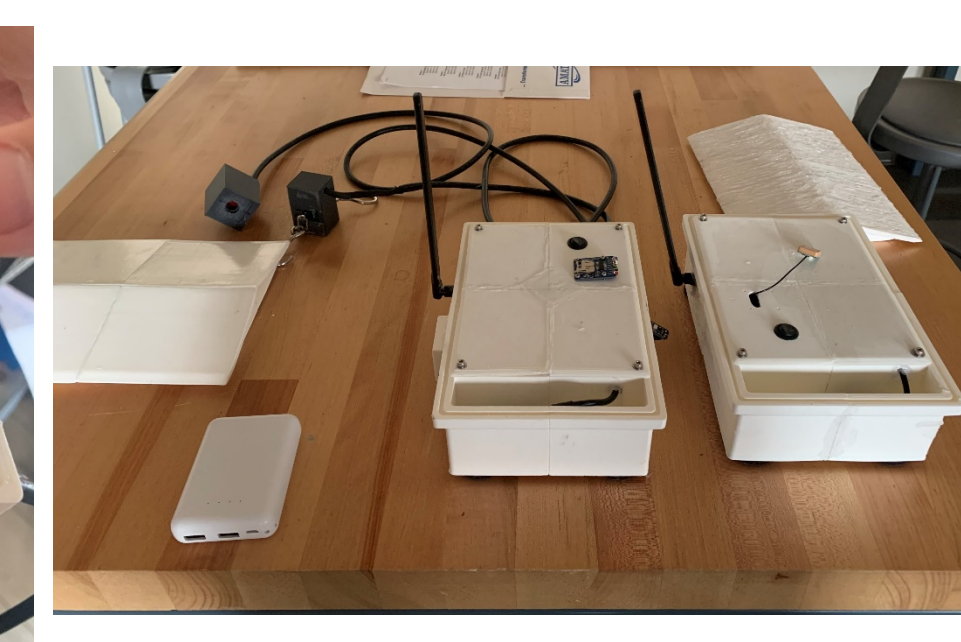
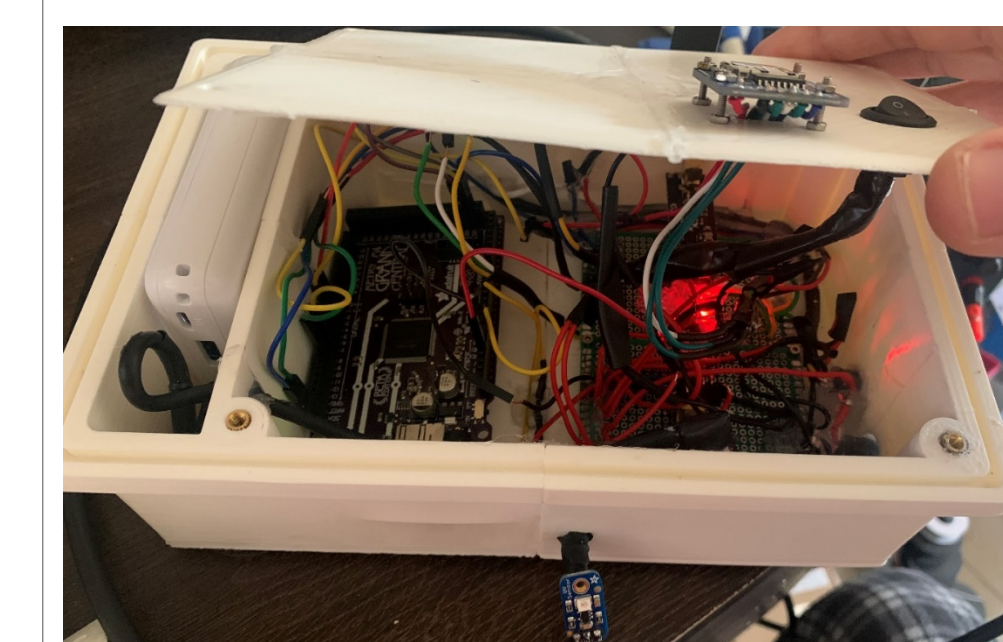
B. Spring 2021: Automated cart (Team #1)

- A. Powered by electric wheelchair motors
- B. Improved wheels
- C. Controlled via smartphone app
- D. Raspberry Pi and motor controllers



C. Spring 2021: Sensor Platform (Team #2)

- A. Temperature, pressure, humidity
- B. GPS
- C. Real-time clock
- D. SD-card data storage
- E. Cable tension
- F. Communications between two carts
- G. Weatherized



Future/Continuing Work

- **Physical Fencing (Fall 2021)**
 - Sensor node (Student researcher)
 - Smaller, weatherized, expandable
 - Add RFID reader
 - Upgrade GPS (to ± 2 cm)
 - Communication needed: field-wide WiFi? LoRa?
 - Automated Cart (Senior Design)
 - Automated connection to electric fencing
 - Automated winch operation
 - Two-cart test: build second cart!
- **Virtual Fencing (ongoing)**
 - Add electrical shock generator smart collar
 - Over-the-air updates
 - Light sensor for “indoor sleep mode”
 - Energy/battery check; power conservation

