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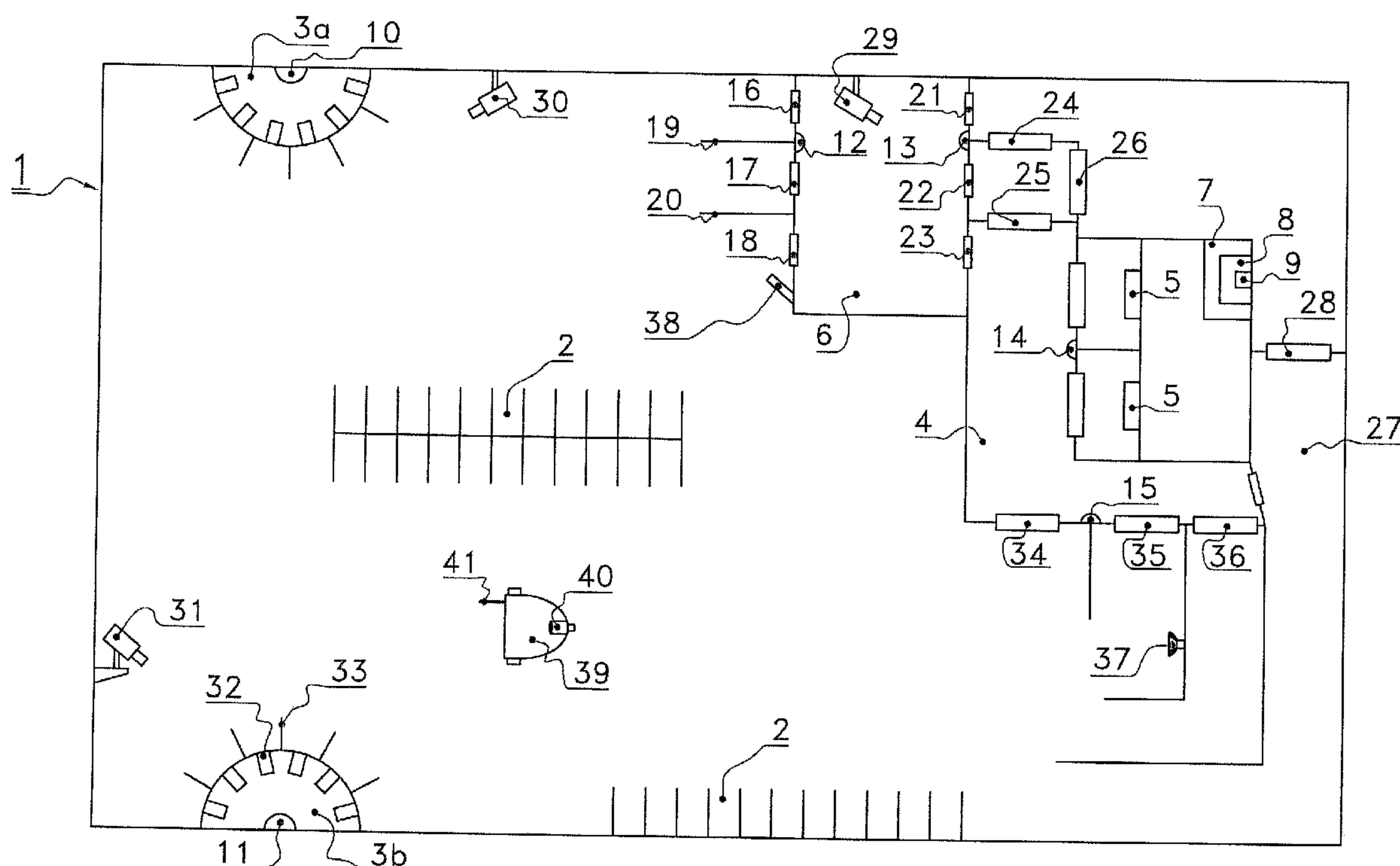
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(54) Title: AN ARRANGEMENT FOR AND A METHOD OF MANAGING A HERD OF ANIMALS



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

An arrangement for managing a herd of animals. Said arrangement comprises an animal identification system. The arrangement comprises a central unit provided with a computer having a memory, said memory containing per animal data in relation to the hierarchic order. The memory contains per animal data in relation to the jostling behaviour. A method of managing a herd of animals. In the method a number of automatic animal related treatments are performed. The method comprises the step of determining the hierarchic order of an animal, the performance of at least one of the automatic animal related treatments being controlled at least on the basis of the determined hierarchic order of an animal.

ABSTRACT

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arrangement comprises an animal identification system. The
arrangement comprises a central unit provided with a computer
having a memory, said memory containing per animal data in
relation to the hierarchic order. The memory contains per
10 animal data in relation to the jostling behaviour. A method
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basis of the determined hierarchic order of an animal.

(Figure 1)

AN ARRANGEMENT FOR AND A METHOD OF MANAGING A HERD OF ANIMALS

The invention relates to an arrangement for managing a herd of animals, said arrangement comprising an
5 animal identification system.

Such an arrangement is generally known. Although such an arrangement functions satisfactorily and takes over much time-consuming work from a farmer, in practice there appears to be a need for an improved arrangement, for it has
10 appeared that there may be for example a great difference in waiting time for admitting an animal to a certain area.

It is an object of the invention to provide an arrangement for managing a herd of animals that enables an improved management.

15 For that purpose an arrangement of the above-described type according to the invention comprises the measures mentioned in the characterizing part of claim 1. The invention is based on the insight that not only the arrangement for managing a herd is active for managing the
20 herd, but that also the animals of the herd themselves participate in the management. In this connection especially the hierarchic order appears to play an important part. It occurs for example that a dominant animal pushes other animals away and is for example the first to take fodder.
25 With dairy animals it often appears that a dominant animal wishes to be the first to enter a milk box and that other dairy animals are pushed away by this dominant animal. By this partially self-managing behaviour of the animals of the herd the management carried out by the arrangement may be
30 negatively influenced, which is not only undesirable for less dominant animals (undesired increase of waiting time for these animals), but also for the efficiency of the arrangement, for example when it comprises a milking robot. By taking into account, according to the invention, the
35 hierarchic order within the herd, there can be taken measures

for providing an improvement both for the animals of the herd and the production of the arrangement.

In an embodiment an arrangement according to the invention is characterized in that there is provided a
5 hierarchic order determining means for determining data in relation to the hierarchic order, said hierarchic order determining means supplying the determined data in relation to the hierarchic order to the memory that stores these data. Such a hierarchic order determining means may be constituted
10 by the animal identification system, a camera or the like, possibly in combination with a computer. Due to this the arrangement generates itself the data in relation to the hierarchic order. Preferably the data are updated in the memory.

15 The herd is preferably managed by the arrangement at least with the aid of the data regarding the hierarchic order.

Although in general dominant animals try to be the first to gain access to an area or to obtain fodder, in some
20 cases it may occur that dominant animals are the last to gain access, precisely because these dominant animals first wish to dominate all the other animals. This behaviour is also called jostling behaviour and is present, as every farmer knows, to a greater or lesser extent with each animal. By not
25 only taking the hierarchic order but also the jostling behaviour into account, it is possible to obtain an optimally functioning arrangement. In an embodiment of an arrangement according to the invention this is achieved in that the memory is adapted to contain per animal data in relation to
30 the jostling behaviour. The herd is preferably managed by the arrangement at least with the aid of the data regarding the jostling behaviour.

If desired, the central unit may comprise an input means for inputting per animal e.g. by a farmer, data about
35 the hierarchic order respectively about the jostling

behaviour. Additionally or alternatively these data may be generated by the arrangement itself.

In particular it has appeared that in the vicinity of gates the circulation may be negatively influenced by dominant, jostling animals. In an embodiment of an arrangement according to the invention said circulation can be improved when the arrangement is provided with an area for containing a number of animals, said area having an entrance gate respectively an exit gate, the operation of at least one of the gates being controlled at least with the aid of data from the memory.

In order further to promote the circulation said area is preferably provided with at least two, possibly juxtaposed, entrance gates respectively exit gates. As a result thereof the animals are enabled to choose another gate than that whose passage is obstructed by a jostling animal.

The invention is in particular advantageously applied to an arrangement in which the area is constituted by a treatment area.

The treatment area is preferably constituted by a milking parlour provided with a milking robot. Precisely in the situation of a milking parlour provided with a milking robot the dominant respectively the jostling behaviour may play an important part. Owing to the natural instinct of dairy animals to be milked, an animal may experience extremely much stress when it is prevented by a jostling animal from entering the milking robot, which has a negative influence on the health of the dairy animal. Moreover, it may negatively influence the milk production. In an embodiment of an arrangement according to the invention, said disadvantageous behaviour is prevented at least for the greater part when in front of the entrance gate respectively the entrance gates of the milking parlour there is provided a further area having at least one entrance gate for containing a limited number of animals.

In order not to prolong unnecessarily the waiting time for dairy animals to enter the milking robot, an embodiment of an arrangement according to the invention is characterized in that the arrangement comprises a detection
5 device for detecting animals in the further area and for issuing a detection signal, a detection signal indicating that animals are present in the further area keeping the entrance gate of the further area closed. As a detection
10 device the animal identification may be used. As a result thereof first all the animals present in the further area are given the opportunity to enter the milking robot before new animals are admitted to the further area.

Further it has appeared that at feeding stations the eating behaviour of certain animals may negatively be
15 influenced by e.g. dominant, jostling animals. Therefore, the invention can in particular be applied advantageously to an arrangement provided with a feeding station with a feeding trough, an entrance opening to the feeding trough, a closing means for closing the entrance opening, and a feed supplying
20 device for intermittently supplying an amount of fodder and/or drink into the feeding trough, the feeding trough being adapted to be closed at least with the aid of data from the memory.

For realizing an optimal feeding of the animals of
25 the herd, an embodiment of the arrangement according to the invention is characterized in that the arrangement comprises a feeding station with several juxtaposed feeding troughs, each feeding trough being adapted to be closed at least with the aid of data from the memory. When for example it is
30 detected that an animal eating from a feeding trough is pushed away, the feeding trough can be closed. The animal that pushes away can then no longer obtain fodder from the relevant feeding trough and will soon leave said feeding
35 trough, so that another animal, in particular the animal that has been pushed away, can regain access to the feeding trough

by controlling the operation of the closing means by the computer with the aid of the data obtained from inter alia the animal identification system.

In a preferred embodiment of an arrangement according to the invention, the arrangement is provided with a detection device for determining the quantity of feed present in the feeding trough at a point of time after the supply of a quantity of fodder and/or drink and for issuing a first signal for operating the closing means in dependence of the result of the quantity determination. It has appeared that animals having made use of the feeding trough, even after there is no more feed present therein, still keep their heads in the feeding trough during a short to a longer period of time waiting for additional feed that may still be supplied. As a result thereof another animal that is ready to be fed cannot gain access to the feeding trough immediately. According to the invention this is prevented by operating, after an animal has eaten at least a part of the quantity of fodder and/or drink, the closing means, i.e. by moving the closing means into the closing position, so that further access to the feeding trough is impossible for that animal. An animal that has just made use of the feeding trough is thus urged to release the entrance to the feeding trough.

The detection device preferably comprises a weighing device for weighing the quantity of feed present in the feeding trough. Said weighing device enables to measure whether or not there is feed present in the feeding trough. As a result thereof it is possible for the weighing device, e.g. after detecting that there is no more feed present in the feeding trough, to issue a signal for the operation of the closing means for closing the feeding trough.

When the detection device comprises a clock, it is possible to measure how long the quantity of feed in the feeding trough remains untouched. By setting e.g. an upper limit, after said upper limit has elapsed, i.e. after a

predetermined threshold time has elapsed, the clock can issue a first signal for causing the closing means to close. In particular when data from the weighing device and the clock are combined, an extremely efficient use of the feed metering
5 device is possible.

In a preferred embodiment the arrangement is provided with a clock for determining the duration from the supply of a quantity of fodder and/or drink and for issuing, in dependence of the result of the determination of the
10 duration, a second signal for operating the closing means. The arrangement is preferably provided with a closing means operating device for operating the closing means on the basis of the first and/or second signal.

An embodiment of an arrangement according to the
15 invention is provided with a device for detecting jamming for the closing means. This prevents an animal from being injured during closing of the entrance opening to the feeding trough.

There is preferably provided an obstacle detector for detecting an obstacle in the entrance opening. Such an
20 obstacle detector is preferably adapted to distinguish animals and other objects from each other.

It has appeared that animals, after having taken the quantity of fodder, knock or kick with force against the feeding trough or a construction supporting same for trying
25 to obtain additional fodder. According to the invention this undesired behaviour is prevented by providing an anti-violence detector. When said anti-violence detector, which may comprise e.g. a vibration detector, detects that there is knocked or the like against the feeding trough, said detector
30 issues a signal for operating the closing means for closing the feeding trough.

Preferably the feeding station is further provided with an animal identification device for identifying a particular animal that visits the feeding unit. Such an
35 animal identification device can be used extremely

advantageously for supplying a quantity of fodder and/or drink to the feeding trough with the aid of data from the animal identification device. With the aid of data from the animal identification device the operation of the closing means is controlled in an advantageous manner so that it is possible to forbid a particular animal to enter the feeding trough. Just because the animal identification device is adapted to identify a particular animal, said device is in particular suitable for holding back an animal wishing to make use of the feeding trough at an undesired point of time. Moreover, the animal identification device is adapted to cooperate with the obstacle detector for obtaining an extremely efficient functioning of the obstacle detector.

An arrangement according to the invention is in particular characterized in that there is provided a device for issuing a warning signal indicating that the closing means is going to close. In this manner an animal knows when the closing means is going to close and thus it is possible to learn the animal to leave the feeding trough at the issue of the warning signal (e.g. a sound or a light signal).

Not only jostling animals may cause a disturbance of the normal order of things at a feeding station, but also so-called gourmets may cause a disturbance. A gourmet is an animal that goes from one feeding trough to another and each time only takes a small quantity of fodder (usually the best part). Such a disturbance is avoided in an embodiment of an arrangement according to the invention because of the fact that the computer is programmed in such a manner that the closing means of a third feeding trough is operated when the data in the memory indicate that, within a predetermined period of time, an animal has taken less than a first quantity of fodder from a first feeding trough, and less than a second quantity of fodder from a second feeding trough. The first and/or second quantity preferably amount(s) to 0.75 kg, while the period of time preferably amounts to 15 minutes.

The arrangement is preferably provided with a camera for observing the behaviour of an animal. By means thereof and by means of other devices, such as the animal identification system, the data in the memory can be updated.

5 In order to be able to influence the behaviour of dominant, jostling animals and to promote the management of the herd, the arrangement is provided with means of punishment for punishing animals impeding the management of the herd. Such means of punishment may preferably comprise
10 loudspeakers, punishment means that are adapted to be put under electric tension or blowing means or the like.

It is particularly advantageous when the means of punishment comprise a punishment device that is movable from an invisible to a visible position. The punishment device is
15 preferably constituted by an inflatable object e.g. in the form of a cow, a wall or the like; a picture showing a frightening image; a partition wall or guide wall or the like.

It is particularly efficient when the means of
20 punishment comprise a vehicle moving forward automatically. Said vehicle may for example be controlled by cameras and image recognition programmes. However, a particularly accurately functioning vehicle is obtained when the animals are provided with an animal identification adapted to be
25 detected by a positioning system for determining the position of the animal, and when the vehicle moving forward automatically is controlled at least with the aid of data from the positioning system. As a positioning system GPS may for example be taken into account.

30 The disadvantage of jostling behaviour for other animals can be obviated when the means of punishment comprise a punishment path that can be reached via an exit gate, so that the jostling animal is not rewarded for its behaviour.

The invention also relates to a method of managing
35 a herd of animals, in which method a number of automatic

animal related treatments are performed, characterized in that the method comprises the step of determining the hierarchic order of an animal.

5 The performance of at least one of the automatic animal related treatments is preferably controlled at least on the basis of the determined hierarchic order of an animal.

10 An embodiment of a method according to the invention comprises the step of determining the jostling behaviour of an animal, the performance of at least one of the automatic animal related treatments being controlled at least on the basis of the determined jostling behaviour of an animal.

15 The animal related treatment comprises in particular opening respectively closing of a gate. The animal related treatment preferably comprises giving access to a feeding trough.

The determination of the hierarchic order of the animals preferably takes place initially by manual input of data based on experience.

20 Alternatively or additionally the hierarchic order respectively the jostling behaviour is determined and/or updated by determining the order in which animals of a herd enter respectively leave an area.

25 It is advantageous when the hierarchic order respectively the jostling behaviour is determined and/or updated by determining the order in which animals of a herd make use of a feeding and/or drinking station.

30 The invention will be elucidated hereinafter by way of example with reference to the drawing, in which:

Figure 1 shows a schematic plan view of an arrangement according to the invention;

Figure 2 shows a part of a feeding station in an embodiment of an arrangement according to the invention, and

Figure 3 shows a part of a feeding station in an alternative embodiment of an arrangement according to the invention.

5 Figure 1 shows a schematic plan view of an arrangement according to the invention comprising a shed 1 for containing a herd of animals. The shed 1 comprises inter alia a number of cubicles 2, feeding stations 3a, 3b, a milking parlour 4 with a milking robot 5, and a further area
10 (waiting area) 6.

 The arrangement is further provided with an animal identification system known per se. Said animal identification system comprises reading units 10 - 15 for reading the animal identification worn by an animal, in
15 particular a cow. As known, data from the animal identification are centrally stored by a central unit 7 provided with a computer 8 having a memory 9 containing several memory files. The central unit 7 centrally controls the functions of the arrangement.

20 The waiting area 6 has a number of entrance gates 16, 17, 18 (in the embodiment shown three). In the case that the entrance gates 16, 17, 18 are juxtaposed, there may be disposed partitions 19, 20. The waiting area 6 further has a number of exit gates 21, 22, 23 (in the embodiment shown
25 three). One 23 of these exit gates constitutes at the same time an entrance gate of the milking parlour 4. There are further provided selection gates 24, 25 by means of which animals coming from the other exit gates 21, 22 can possibly be guided to the milking parlour 4. The exit gate 21 and a
30 selection gate 26 can also give access to a punishment path 27 in which a waiting gate 28 is possibly provided.

 In the embodiment shown each feeding station 3a, 3b has several, possibly juxtaposed, feeding troughs 32. A feeding station having only one feeding trough can also be
35 applied within the scope of the invention. Each feeding

trough 32 is provided with a closing means known per se for closing the entrance to the feeding trough.

According to the invention the memory 9 is provided per animal of the herd with data in relation to the hierarchic order of the animal in the herd. These data can initially be inputted with the aid of the data based on experience as known to the farmer. Possibly additionally, and when known, there can be inputted per animal data in relation to the jostling behaviour into the memory. However, the data in relation to hierarchic order and jostling behaviour can also automatically be generated and updated by the arrangement.

The functioning of the arrangement according to the invention will be explained in further detail with reference to the entrance to the milking parlour 4 and the operation of the feeding stations 3a, 3b, in particular the operation of the closing means for the feeding troughs. However, it will be obvious that the invention is not limited to these two examples, but may be applied to all automatic animal related treatments that are customary in managing a herd of animals.

When dairy animals wish to make use of the milking robot 5 in the milking parlour 4, they first have to enter the waiting area 6 via one of the entrance gates 16, 17, 18. When one of the entrance gates is blocked by a dominant, jostling animal, another animal can use one of the other two entrance gates. A reading unit 12 detects which cow is present at which gate. With the aid of data regarding the hierarchic order (and data regarding the jostling behaviour, if any), and data regarding the history of the animal to be milked, the central unit 7 is enabled to control the opening of the entrance gates. There is in particular provided a detection device, for example constituted by a counting device at the entrance gates or a camera 29 provided for detecting the number of animals in the waiting area 6. When a predetermined number of animals has been reached, it is

possible for the central unit 7 not to allow animals to enter the waiting area 6 until said area is completely empty. For that purpose the detection device supplies a detection signal to the central unit 7.

5 It is noticed that the camera 29 (and possibly other cameras) is not only adapted to determine the number of animals in the waiting area, but also to determine the behaviour of the animals, for enabling updating of the data in the memory if desired.

10 When the limited, predetermined number of animals is present in the waiting area 6, the central unit 7 will control the entrance to the milking parlour 4. Also in this case an animal can choose between several exit gates 21, 22, 23. The central unit 7 opens one of these exit gates, e.g. on
15 the basis of data regarding milking history and hierarchic order, so that the waiting time per animal does not increase in an undesired manner. For that purpose there is provided a reading unit 13. When an animal has not to be milked, or shows an undesired jostling behaviour, it is possible for the
20 central unit to control the exit gates and the selection gates 24, 25, 26 in such a manner that an animal is not guided to the milking parlour 4, but to a punishment path 27.

 A dairy animal that has been milked by the milking robot 5 can leave the milking parlour 4 through exit gates
25 34, 35, 36. Also in this situation there are provided a number of gates, e.g. disposed side by side, because it has appeared that very dominant, jostling animals may wait for milked animals thus preventing them from leaving the milking parlour. Now that there are provided several exit gates, an
30 animal that has been milked is able to choose a free exit gate.

 Only when all the animals admitted to the waiting area 6 have been milked, or anyhow have left the waiting area and the milking parlour, which can be detected by the reading

units 13 and 15, the entrance to the waiting area is released.

The gates controlled by the central unit 7 also provide the possibility of punishing an animal for undesired behaviour. When for example the presence of an animal at a certain gate is undesirable, said gate can be moved such that the animal is chased away. Furthermore, as described, the animal can further be guided via a punishment path. It is possible to put a gate (or all the gates if desired) temporarily under electric tension.

Loudspeakers 37 issuing a sound that is unpleasant to animals may be used alternatively or additionally. There may further be used blowing means 38 for chasing animals away from undesired places by means of a strong air flow.

A very effective means of punishment is provided by a vehicle 39 moving forward automatically. Said vehicle 39 may for example be controlled by cameras 29, 30, 31, 40 and image recognition programmes known per se. However, a particularly accurately functioning vehicle 39 is obtained when the animals are provided with an animal identification adapted to be detected by a positioning system for determining the position of the animal, and when the vehicle 39 moving forward automatically is controlled at least with the aid of data from the positioning system. For that purpose the vehicle 39 may be provided with an aerial 41. Of course, the vehicle is adapted to carry means of punishment.

Due to the fact that the or each feeding trough 32 is adapted to be closed at least with the aid of data from the memory, a correct feeding behaviour can be stimulated. When for example pushing away of an animal eating from a feeding trough 32 is detected, e.g. by a camera 31 or 30 or by an animal identification in the feeding station 3a, 3b, the relevant feeding trough 32 can be closed. The animal that pushes away is then no longer allowed to obtain fodder from the relevant feeding trough 32 and will quickly leave said

feeding trough 32, so that another animal, in particular the animal that has been pushed away, can regain access to the feeding trough 32. With reference to Figures 2 and 3 the functioning of the arrangement at a feeding station will be
5 set out in further detail.

As described, the actions can be controlled on the basis of data, inputted manually by a farmer, in relation to the hierarchic order and the jostling behaviour of the animals.

10 However, the arrangement may be self-educating, and/or such that the inputted data are updated continuously with the aid of means determining the hierarchic order respectively the jostling behaviour. The hierarchic order respectively the jostling behaviour is preferably determined
15 by determining the order in which animals of a herd enter respectively leave an area. This can take place by making use of e.g. a camera or the animal identification. An extremely proper indication in relation to the hierarchic order respectively the jostling behaviour is obtained by
20 determining the order in which animals of a herd make use of a feeding and/or drinking station. Also in this situation a camera or the animal identification can be used.

Although only a number of means of punishment are described, it will be obvious that alternative means of
25 punishment may be used, for example a punishment device that is movable from an invisible to a visible position. In this connection there may be taken into account an inflatable object e.g. in the form of a cow, a wall or the like; a picture showing a frightening image; a partition wall or
30 guide wall or the like.

Figure 2 shows schematically a part of an embodiment of a feeding station 3a according to an embodiment according to the invention. At the feeding station 3a fodder and/or drink (hereinafter to be denoted by feed, by which is
35 meant fodder and/or drink) is supplied to an animal in

metered portions. The feeding station 3a is provided with a feeding trough 42 for containing feed. An entrance opening 44 gives an animal, e.g. but not exclusively a cow, access to the feeding trough 42. An animal identification device 54
5 known per se is preferably disposed at the feeding station 3a and recognises a particular animal approaching the feeding trough 42 and wishing to make use of it. A feed supplying device 56 supplies a quantity of feed into the feeding trough 42, possibly with the aid of data from the animal
10 identification device 54, the feed from a non-shown feed stock landing in the feeding trough 42 via e.g. a (non-shown) cover and a chute.

The feeding station 3a is thus capable of recognising a particular animal, e.g. a cow, for example by
15 means of a transponder fitted on or to the cow. The feed supplying device 56 is controlled in a manner known per se by programmes ensuring that the correct quantity of feed is supplied to the relevant cow.

A closing means 46 is movable across an entrance
20 opening 44 of the feeding trough 42. When the closing means 46 is moved across the entrance opening 44, the feeding trough 42 is made inaccessible to a particular animal, after which, as it has appeared in practice, the animal will of its own accord release the entrance to the feeding trough 42 for
25 a next animal. In the example shown the closing means 46 is constituted by a plate-like element that is capable of rotating about an axis 60. Said axis 60 may be constituted by an axis driven by a motor which, as will be described hereinafter, is controlled with the aid of data in relation
30 to the quantity of feed present in the feeding trough.

Figure 3 shows schematically a part of an alternative embodiment of a feeding station 3a to be applied to an embodiment of an arrangement according to the invention. In this embodiment the closing means is
35 constituted by the feeding trough 43 itself which is designed

as a movable one. In the shown situation the feeding trough 43 is rotatably disposed about an axis 59 that may be constituted by a motor-driven axis, said motor being controlled with the aid of data in relation to the quantity of feed present in the feeding trough, as will be elucidated hereinafter. In order to prevent that in the position in which the feeding trough 43 closes the entrance opening 45, the feeding trough 43 is provided with a wall portion 61 for catching remaining feed. Said wall portion 61 can also act as a feed guide means for feed that is supplied by the feed supplying device 55 into the feeding trough 43.

In the embodiments described the closing means rotates about an axis, the closing means being driven by a motor controlled with the aid of data in relation to the quantity of feed present in the feeding trough. For the purpose of providing, besides a simple but reliable construction, also a compact construction, a roll 64 respectively 65 is preferably driven by a motor 62 respectively 63, which roll 64, 65 contacts the closing means 46 respectively 43. According to the invention the feeding station 3a; 3b is provided with a detection device 58; 57 for detecting, after the supply of a quantity of fodder and/or drink, that at least a part of the quantity of feed from the feeding trough 42; 43 has been removed and for issuing thereupon a signal for operating the closing means 46; 43. Thus it can be prevented that, after an animal has eaten at least a part of the quantity of feed, said animal remains standing at the feeding trough 42; 43, by operating the closing means 46; 43 after receipt of a signal from the detection device 58; 57. So an animal that has just made use of the feeding trough is then urged to release the entrance to the feeding trough. Such a detection device may be constituted for example by a camera capable of giving an estimation of the quantity of feed present in the feeding trough by means of image recognition programmes.

However, the detection device is preferably constituted by a weighing device for weighing the feed present in the feeding trough. Such weighing devices are known per se. With these means it can be determined how much
5 feed a particular animal has used, and also whether remaining feed is present in the feeding unit. The closing means 46; 43 is then preferably controlled with the aid of data both from the animal identification device and data from the weighing device, so that the eating behaviour of a particular animal
10 can be taken into account. The weighing device is capable of measuring whether or not, after the supply of a quantity of feed into the feeding trough, there is still feed present in the feeding trough, and how much remaining feed is left. As a result thereof the weighing device, for example after
15 detection that there is no more feed present in the feeding trough, can issue a signal for operation of the closing means for closing the feeding trough.

As shown in Figure 2, the weighing device is constituted by a device 58 for determining the degree of
20 pivoting of the feeding trough 42, and for deducing therefrom the weight of the feed present in the feeding trough 42. In this situation the feeding trough 42 is supported by the load sensor 66 via a supporting arm, the feeding trough 42 pivoting about a hinge pin 67.

25 In the embodiment of Figure 3 the weighing device comprises the movable feeding trough 43 for weighing the feed present in the feeding unit. The feeding trough 43 is moved in a reciprocating manner by the motor 63 driving the roll 65. As a result of this movement there occurs a torque whose
30 magnitude is determined by a device 57 for measuring the magnitude of the torque. The device 57 deduces the weight of the feed present in the feeding trough from the torque determined. The exact correlation between torque and quantity of feed can previously be determined by means of simple
35 calibration tests.

The detection device 58; 57 preferably comprises a clock, so that it is possible to measure how long the quantity of (remaining) feed in the feeding trough 42; 43 remains untouched. By setting for example an upper threshold, after said upper threshold has elapsed, i.e. after a predetermined threshold time has elapsed, the clock can issue a signal for closing the closing means 46; 43. In particular when data from the weighing device and the clock are combined, an extremely efficient use of the feed metering device is possible. This makes it possible for example to use per animal a combination of data in relation to a lower threshold for remaining feed and an upper threshold for the time for operating the closing means 46; 43. Thus the closing means is operated when less than the lower feed threshold is present in the feeding trough 42; 43 longer than the threshold time. As a non-limiting example can be taken: approximately 2% to 10% of the quantity of feed supplied by the feed supply device to the feeding trough as a threshold for the quantity of remaining feed, and approximately 10 to 60 seconds as a threshold time.

The embodiments of a feed metering device shown in Figures 2 and 3 are provided with a device 48; 47 for detecting jamming for the closing means 46; 43. Thus it is prevented that an animal is injured during closing of the entrance opening to the feeding trough. A device for detecting jamming is known per se, for example with automatically closing car windows. When the device for detecting jamming detects a jamming, said device ensures by controlling the closing means that the latter releases the entrance gate. Preferably the closing means is re-closed automatically after a short time, e.g. less than 2 seconds. When an animal does not release the feeding trough after the first closing of the closing means, the closing means will repeat the closing action until the entrance opening is

completely closed. When the closing means continues to open and close, there may have occurred a defect. Consequently it is advisable to perform closing of the closing means a maximum number of times, an alarm signal being issued after
5 this maximum number has been reached. Said alarm signal may be audible, visible or otherwise.

An obstacle detector 50; 49 is provided for detecting an obstacle in the entrance opening. Such an obstacle detector 50; 49 is preferably suitable for
10 distinguishing animals and other objects from each other. For that purpose the combination with the animal identification device is advantageous, although image recognition equipment is possible as well. An obstacle could for example be constituted by the hand of a person cleaning the feeding
15 trough, it then being obvious that the closing means must not be closed when the hand is present in the entrance opening.

The embodiments of the invention according to Figures 2 and 3 also comprise an anti-violence detector 52; 51 for detecting undesired kicking, knocking or the like
20 against a part of the feeding station 3a; 3b. When the anti-violence detector 52; 51, which may comprise e.g. a vibration detector, detects that there is knocked or the like against a part of the feeding station, then said detector issues a signal for operating the closing means 46; 43 for closing the
25 feeding trough 42; 43.

There is preferably provided a device for issuing a warning signal, e.g. a sound signal and/or a light signal, indicating closing of the closing means, so that the animals are warned of closing.

30 Not only jostling animals may cause a disturbance of the normal order of things at a feeding station, but also so-called gourmets may cause a disturbance. A gourmet is an animal going from one feeding trough (or feeding station) to another and each time only takes a small quantity of fodder
35 (usually the best part). Such a disturbance is avoided

according to the invention in that the computer is programmed in such a manner that the closing means of a third feeding trough is operated when the data in the memory indicate that an animal has taken within a predetermined period of time less than a first quantity of feed from a first feeding trough and less than a second quantity from a second feeding trough. The first and/or second quantity preferably amount(s) to 0.75 kg (another quantity is possible as well), while the period of time preferably amounts to 15 minutes (another period of time is possible as well).

CLAIMS

1. An arrangement for managing a herd of animals, said arrangement comprising an animal identification system, characterized in that the arrangement is provided with a central unit (7) provided with a computer (8) having a memory (9), said memory (9) being adapted to contain per animal data in relation to the hierarchic order.
2. An arrangement as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the arrangement is provided with a hierarchic order determining means for determining data in relation to the hierarchic order, said hierarchic order determining means supplying the data determined in relation to the hierarchic order to the memory (9) that stores these data.
3. An arrangement as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the data are updated in the memory (9).
4. An arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the arrangement manages the herd at least with the aid of data regarding the hierarchic order stored in the memory (9).
5. An arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the memory (9) is adapted to contain per animal data in relation to the jostling behaviour.
6. An arrangement as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the arrangement manages the herd at least with the aid of data regarding the jostling behaviour stored in the memory (9).
7. An arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the central unit (7) comprises an input means for inputting, e.g. by a farmer, per animal data regarding the hierarchic order respectively the jostling behaviour.
8. An arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the arrangement is

provided with an area (4; 6) for containing a number of animals, said area (4; 6) having an entrance gate (16, 17, 18; 23, 25) respectively an exit gate (21, 22, 23; 34, 35, 36), the operation of at least one of the gates being
5 controlled at least with the aid of data from the memory (9).

9. An arrangement as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that the area (4; 6) is provided with at least two entrance gates respectively exit gates.

10. An arrangement as claimed in claim 8 or 9,
10 characterized in that the area (4) is constituted by a treatment area.

11. An arrangement as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that the treatment area is constituted by a milking parlour (4) provided with a milking robot (5).

15 12. An arrangement as claimed in claim 11, characterized in that in front of the entrance gate respectively the entrance gates of the milking parlour (4) there is provided a further area (6) having at least one entrance gate for containing a limited number of animals.

20 13. An arrangement as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that the arrangement comprises a detection device (29) for detecting animals in the further area (6) and for issuing a detection signal, a detection signal indicating that animals are present in the further area (6) keeping the
25 entrance gate of the further area closed.

14. An arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the arrangement is provided with a feeding station (3a, 3b) with a feeding trough (42, 43), an entrance opening (44, 45) to the feeding
30 trough (42, 43), a closing means (46, 43) for closing the entrance opening (44, 45), and a feed supplying device (56, 55) for intermittently supplying a quantity of fodder and/or drink into the feeding trough (42, 43), the feeding trough (42, 43) being adapted to be closed at least with the aid of
35 data from the memory (9).

15. An arrangement as claimed in claim 14, characterized in that the arrangement comprises a feeding station (3a, 3b) with several juxtaposed feeding troughs (42, 43), each feeding trough (32) being adapted to be closed at
5 least with the aid of data from the memory (9).

16. An arrangement as claimed in claim 14 or 15, characterized in that the arrangement is provided with a detection device (57, 58) for determining the quantity of feed present in the feeding trough (43, 42) at a point of
10 time after the supply of a quantity of fodder and/or drink and for issuing a first signal for operating the closing means (43, 46) in dependence of the result of the quantity determination.

17. An arrangement as claimed in claim 16,
15 characterized in that the detection device (57, 58) comprises a weighing device for weighing the quantity of feed present in the feeding trough.

18. An arrangement as claimed in claim 16 or 17, characterized in that the detection device (57, 58) comprises
20 a clock.

19. An arrangement as claimed in claim 18, characterized in that the arrangement is provided with a clock for determining the duration from the supply of a quantity of fodder and/or drink and for issuing, in
25 dependence of the result of the determination of the duration, a second signal for operating the closing means (43, 46).

20. An arrangement as claimed in claims 16 and 19, characterized in that the arrangement is provided with a
30 closing means operating device for operating the closing means (43, 46) on the basis of the first and/or second signal.

21. An arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims 14 to 20, characterized in that there is

provided a device (47, 48) for detecting jamming for the closing means (43, 46).

22. An arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims 14 to 21, characterized in that there is
5 provided an obstacle detector (49, 50) for detecting an obstacle in the entrance opening (44, 45).

23. An arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims 14 to 22, characterized in that there is provided an anti-violence detector (51, 52).

10 24. An arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims 14 to 23, characterized in that there is provided a device for issuing a warning signal indicating that the closing means (43, 46) is going to close.

25. An arrangement as claimed in any one of the
15 preceding claims 14 to 24, characterized in that the feeding station is provided with an animal identification device for identifying an animal, the closing means (43, 46) being operated with the aid of data from the animal identification device.

20 26. An arrangement as claimed in claims 15 and 17 and 25, and 18 respectively 19, characterized in that the computer is programmed in such a manner that the closing means (43, 36) of a third feeding trough is operated when the data in the memory indicate that, within a predetermined
25 period of time, an animal has taken less than a first quantity of fodder from a first feeding trough, and less than a second quantity of fodder from a second feeding trough.

27. An arrangement as claimed in claim 26, characterized in that the first and/or second quantity
30 amount(s) to 0.75 kg.

28. An arrangement as claimed in claim 26 or 27, characterized in that that the period of time amounts to 15 minutes.

29. An arrangement as claimed in any one of the
35 preceding claims, characterized in that the arrangement is

provided with a camera (29, 30, 31) for observing the behaviour of an animal.

30. An arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the arrangement is provided with means of punishment (37, 38, 39) for punishing animals impeding the management of the herd.

31. An arrangement as claimed in claim 30, characterized in that the means of punishment comprise loudspeakers (37).

10 32. An arrangement as claimed in claim 30 or 31, characterized in that the means of punishment comprise punishment means (34, 35, 36) that are adapted to be put under electric tension.

15 33. An arrangement as claimed in claim 30, 31 or 32, characterized in that the means of punishment comprise blowing means (38).

34. An arrangement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims 30 to 32, characterized in that the punishment means comprise a punishment device that is movable from an invisible to a visible position.

20 35. An arrangement as claimed in claim 34, characterized in that the punishment device is constituted by an inflatable object e.g. in the form of a cow, a wall or the like; a picture showing a frightening image; a partition wall or guide wall or the like.

36. An arrangement as claimed in claims 30 to 35, characterized in that the means of punishment comprise a punishment path (27) that can be reached via an exit gate (21 - 26).

30 37. An arrangement as claimed in any one of claims 30 to 35, characterized in that the means of punishment comprise a vehicle (39) moving forward automatically.

38. An arrangement as claimed in claim 37, characterized in that the animals are provided with an animal identification adapted to be detected by a positioning system

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for determining the position of the animal, and in that the vehicle (39) moving forward automatically is controlled at least with the aid of data from the positioning system.

39. A device for monitoring an animal, characterized in that the device comprises a means for determining the hierarchic order.

40. An arrangement as claimed in claim 2 or 38, characterized in that the means for determining the hierarchic order comprises a camera.

10 41. An arrangement as claimed in claim 2, 38 or 40, characterized in that the means for determining the hierarchic order determines the order in which animals enter respectively leave an area.

15 42. An arrangement as claimed in claim 2, 38 or 40, characterized in that the means for determining the hierarchic order determines the order in which animals make use of a feeding and/or drinking station.

43. A method of managing a herd of animals, in which method a number of automatic animal related treatments are performed, characterized in that the method comprises the step of determining the hierarchic order of an animal.

20 44. A method as claimed in claim 43, characterized in that the performance of at least one of the automatic animal related treatments is controlled at least on the basis of the determined hierarchic order of an animal.

25 45. A method as claimed in claim 43 or 44, characterized in that the method comprises the step of determining the jostling behaviour of an animal, the performance of at least one of the automatic animal related treatments being controlled at least on the basis of the determined jostling behaviour of an animal.

30 46. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims 43 to 45, characterized in that the animal related treatment comprises opening respectively closing of a gate.

47. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims 43 to 46, characterized in that the animal related treatment comprises giving access to a feeding trough.

48. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding
5 claims 43 to 47, characterized in that the determination of the hierarchic order of the animals takes place by manual input of data based on experience.

49. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding
10 claims 43 to 48, characterized in that the hierarchic order respectively the jostling behaviour is determined and/or updated by determining the order in which animals of a herd enter respectively leave an area.

50. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding
15 claims 43 to 48, characterized in that the hierarchic order respectively the jostling behaviour is determined and/or updated by determining the order in which animals of a herd make use of a feeding and/or drinking station.

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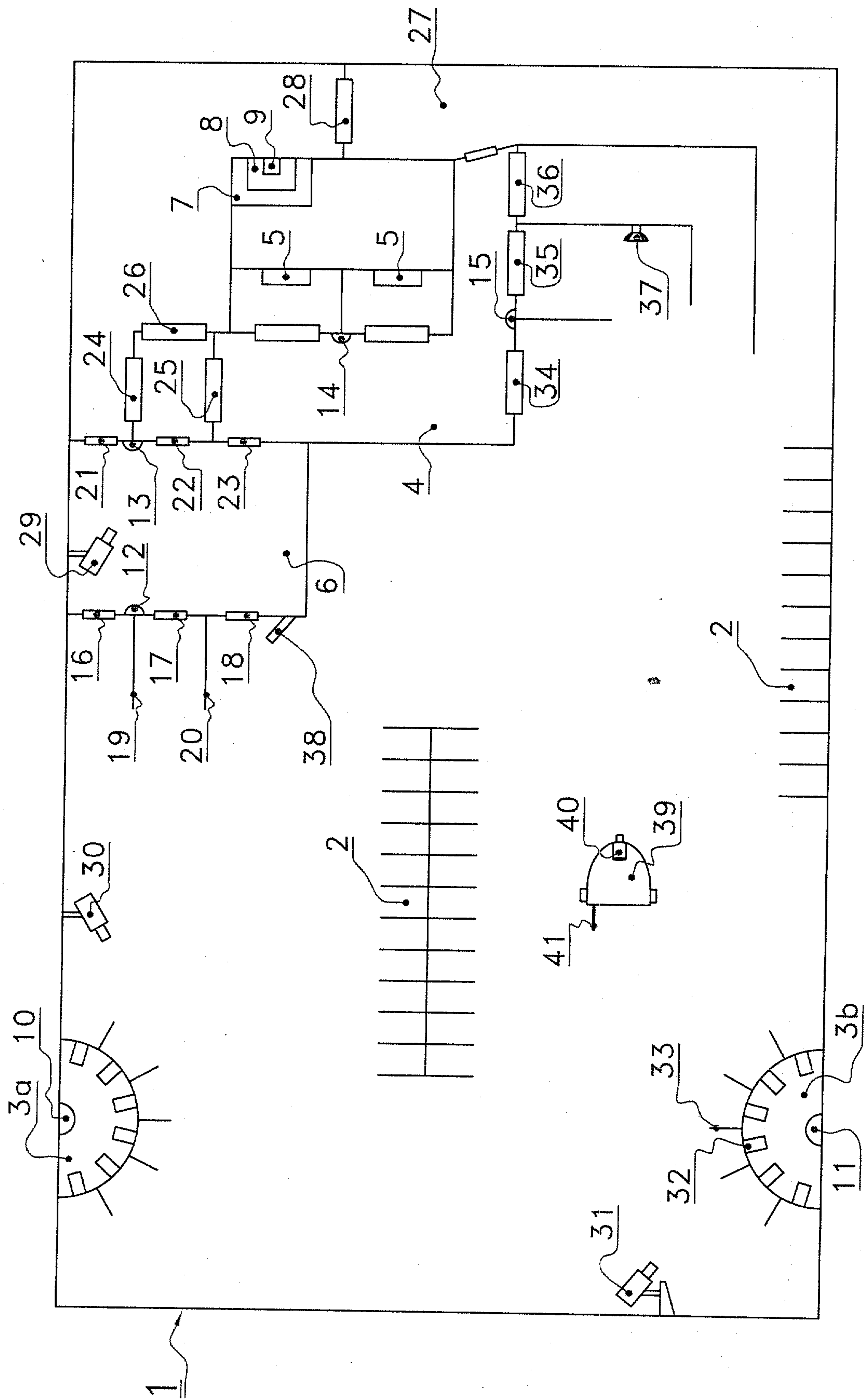


FIG. 1

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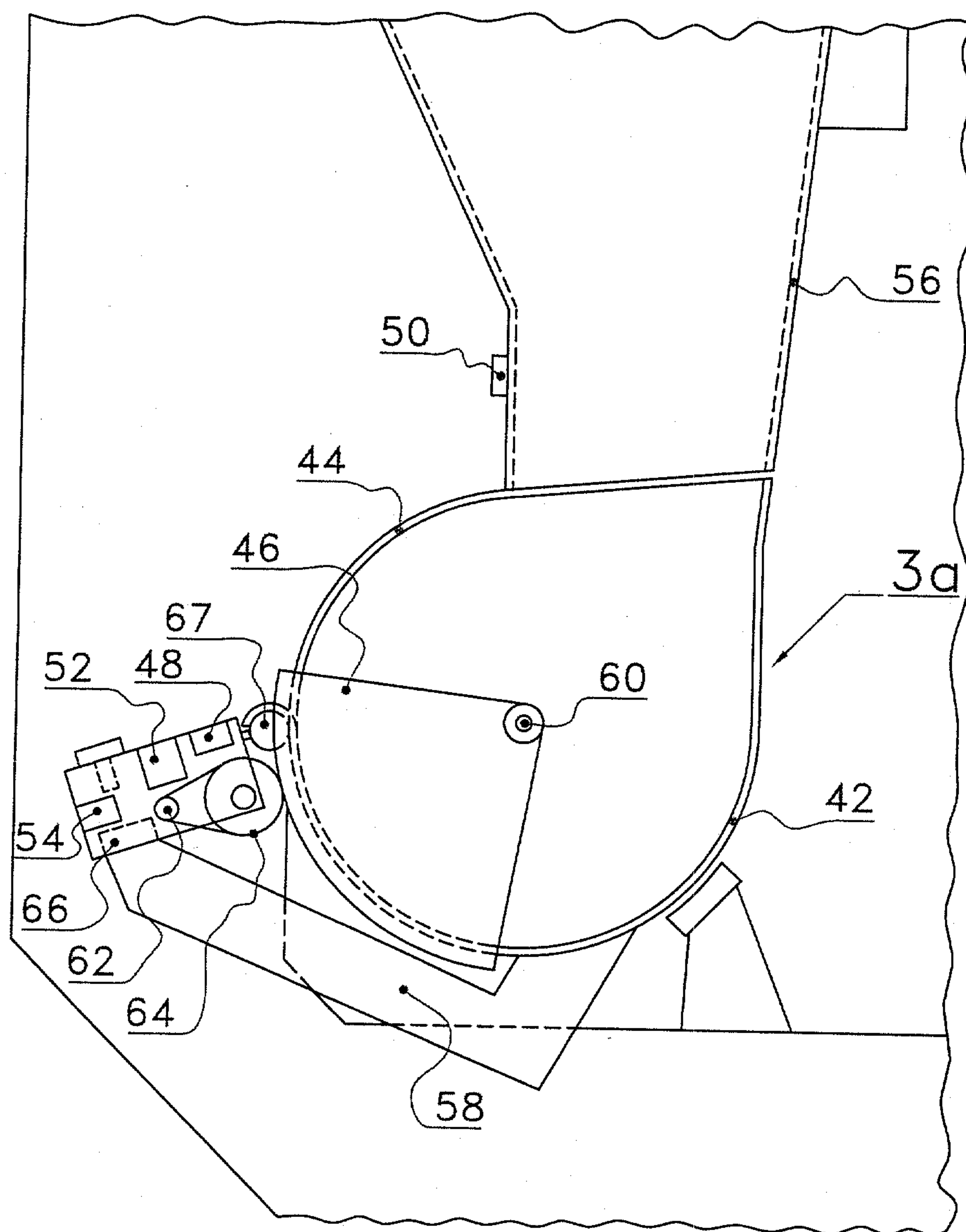


FIG. 2

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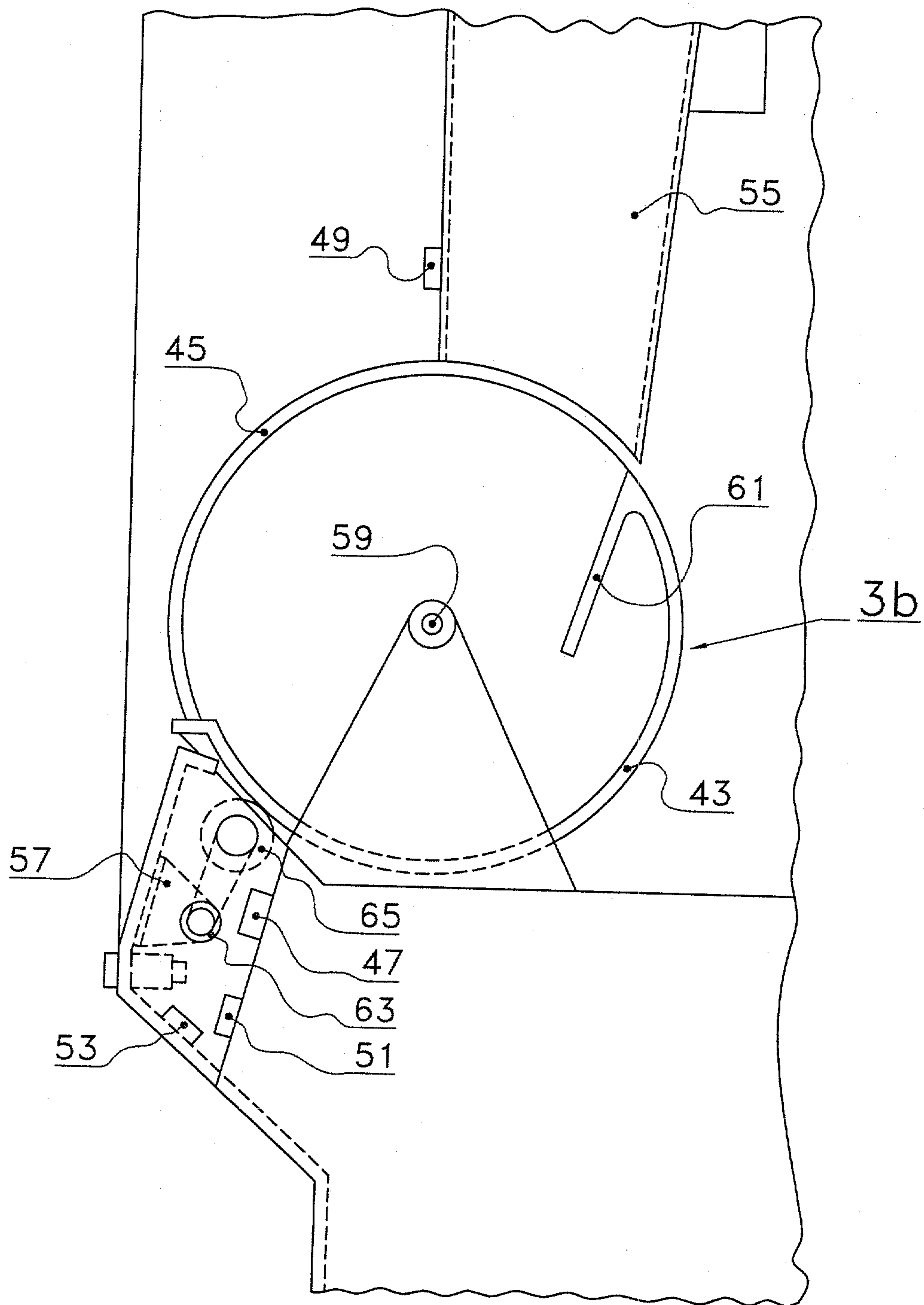


FIG. 3

