



## 1st Tameus Workshop, Minutes

Institut für Informatik UZH, Zurich, BIN 1.D.06, 10:00 - 16:00

January 20, 2012



## Session 1

- ▶ Hans Hinterberger: Geschichte und Start der Futtermitteldatenbank
  - ▶ the start was in 1991 with the food database, which is now accessible at <http://www.swissfir.ethz.ch/> (Schweizer Nährwertdatenbank)
  - ▶ due to the complexity of feed data, it proved impossible to simply copy the schema of the food database for the feed database
  - ▶ the first version of the feed database was released in 2007,
  - ▶ two PhD students: Markus Dahinden and Karl Presser
  - ▶ Markus Dahinden is the main developer of the first version of the feed database
  - ▶ Karl Presser is well connected and just acquired 4 year EU project (Nährmittel, food)
  - ▶ collaboration with Institut für Tierernährung at uzh, eFeed



## Session 1

- ▶ Andrej Taliun: The Tameus project
  - ▶ in the last year we built the database with millions of nutrients measurements
  - ▶ student projects took a significant part in developing the system
  - ▶ 8 student projects including 2 Bachelor thesis
  - ▶ the main focus for the next year is the research part with analyses of the data, and improvement of the system with advanced querying, reporting and user classes.



## Session 2

- ▶ Francesco Cafagna: What data is available?
  - ▶ the major of the data in the feed database comes from the lims files which can have misclassified feeds
  - ▶ it is not possible to correct the data inside the lims system. Also changes are planned to the lims system. This might improve things but we cannot rely on format or quality of the raw lims data. A cleaning/classification step remains necessary.
  - ▶ in the past Peter Stoll did the classification; now Annelies Bracher is doing it; only clean data is relevant not lims data
  - ▶ the import of Agridea data is easy since it is organized in a table with clear attributes
  - ▶ we want to include animal density into the feedbase. Permissions must be checked. People do not want this information to be public. We need to be able to limit access to the data.



## Session 2

- ▶ Annelies Bracher: Erfassung von Futtermitteldaten
  - ▶ feed data combine information from feed (crop production, chemical analysis) and animals (digestive systems, nutritive values) which have to be processed, cleaned, converted and classified to generate useful queries.
  - ▶ to extract the meta data (as geographical, biological properties) is one of the difficult parts: in the lims files multiples attributes are represented by one string without strict formatting rules. Some meta-data have to be collected from various protocols and reports.
  - ▶ selection of the nutrients with a tree is comfortable
  - ▶ Many formulas have to be integrated in a correct way.
  - ▶ Data management tools are needed to handle several data formats (data import) and classification procedures



## Session 3

- ▶ Marc Boessinger: Qualität und Analyse von Dürrfutter
  - ▶ each year provide surveys about the feed quality across different regions
  - ▶ the general trend of the last three years is the increase of the feed quality in terms of its energy value
  - ▶ it is important to understand how the altitude affects the quality
  - ▶ FDBS is a good possibility for collaboration
  - ▶ data must be available very fast (currently they drop a lot of data that has incomplete information because they want to be fast; additional incomplete data would be available)
- ▶ Annelies Bracher: Die 10 interessantesten Abfragen
  - ▶ for the first query can be improved by adding sugar
  - ▶ the use of different colors to mark nutrients groups in the tables improves presentation
  - ▶ export function is the major missing future
  - ▶ combination of selection criteria (Radius plus kanon) is useful



## Session 3

- ▶ Adrian Bieri: Welche Reports brauchen Anwender?
  - ▶ mismatch of the average nutritive value between the feedbase.ch and externally published reports is a major issue for the farmer, particularly in the case of grass silage. Knowing the right value would help to optimize feeding and reduce costs. Additional feed categories are suggested such as late autumn silage.
  - ▶ it was a request to incorporate feed quality per region
  - ▶ the availability of the new data with respect to hay quality is critical; the farmers need to have it before winter feeding starts, however, that process takes much longer because of the analyses, data post processing, and classifying.
  - ▶ willing to give data but there must be a win-win situation



## Session 3

- ▶ Adrian Bieri: Welche Reports brauchen Anwender?
  - ▶ Raufutter must be current values (values of the day);  
Einzelfutter is used to look up information (wikipedia like) and values can be a bit dated
  - ▶ online computations/regressions are important where user can make calculations and change values
  - ▶ Holland and Germany are good examples
  - ▶ wish for online calculations such as the computation of derived nutrients for example for amino acids based on user defined chemical analysis of basic nutrients. The Dutch feed database offers (paying!) such a possibility.
  - ▶ high interest in temporal evolution of nutrients combined with other attributes.
  - ▶ a feed database should be: broad based, multidimensional, correct, up-to-date, traceable, allow user defined queries, interactive, allow data exchange (import/export), cheap, simple to use



## Session 4

- ▶ **Monika Boltshauser: Finanzierung, Benutzende, Sponsoren und Partner**
  - ▶ good base funding for research part; need funding for non-research parts;
  - ▶ subscriptions provides only small part of necessary fundings for non-research parts
  - ▶ limit functionality for the free users and provide new functionality for registered users as data export
  - ▶ the target is to have 3-4 main sponsors
  - ▶ we are looking for more partners to have a good data basis
  - ▶ more advertising for FDBS is planned
  - ▶ exchanging links with foreign feed databases (french, germany) could attract more subscribers from abroad