

President's Day Commercial Tree Fruit School

Precision Farming: Progress with Sensing and Irrigation Technologies

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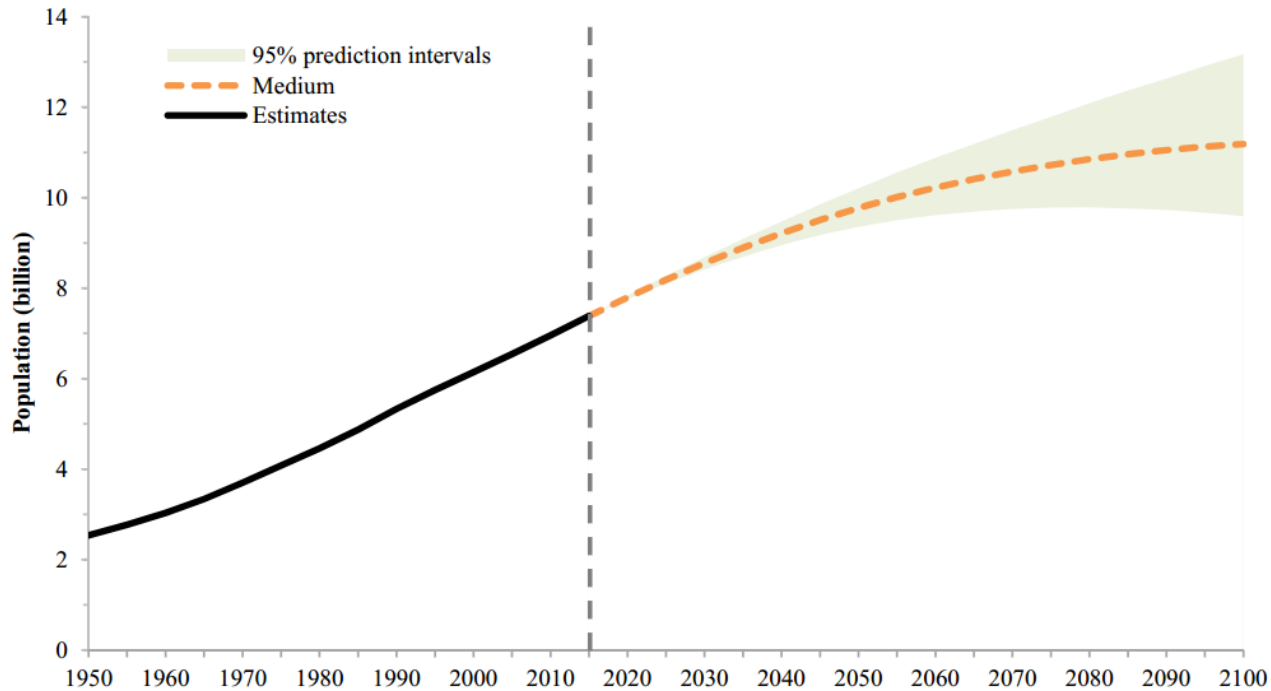
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Introduction

Why Precision Farming?



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017).
World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. New York: United Nations.

- ❖ Population increase
- ❖ More food required
- ❖ Less available resources
- ❖ Precision farming is needed

Precision Farming

Precision farming aims to develop a decision support system to improve efficiency and optimize returns with minimal inputs.

Minimize Inputs

Water Use
Energy Consumption
Labor Needed
Environment Impact

Maximize Outputs

Production yield
Crop Quality
Efficiency

Precision Farming

Crop Sensing

- ❖ Sensors
- ❖ Cameras
- ❖ Drones
- ❖ Plants
- ❖ Soil
- ❖ Environment

Decision Making

- ❖ Data
- ❖ Models
- ❖ Expert
- ❖ Algorithms
- ❖ Network
- ❖ Interface

Field Operating

- ❖ Machinery
- ❖ Robotics
- ❖ Control system
- ❖ Autonomous
- ❖ Field operations

Crop Sensing

- ❖ Crop coverage detection
- ❖ Crop water stress detection
- ❖ Real-time crop load estimation
- ❖ Identification of pests and diseases infestation
- ❖ Soil mapping
- ❖ Crop nutrient deficiency detection



Crop Sensing

In-Field Sensing



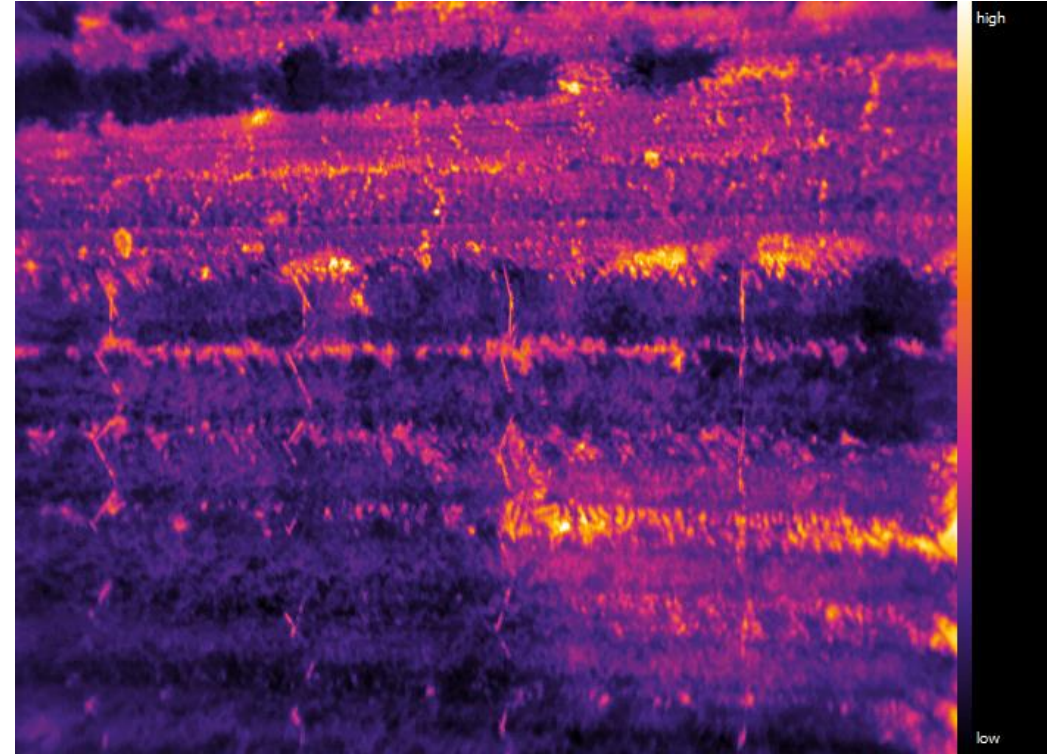
Soil moisture sensor @ Meter Group Inc



Soil nutrient sensor @ Re:char

Crop Sensing

UAV Based Sensing



Crop Sensing

Proximal Sensing

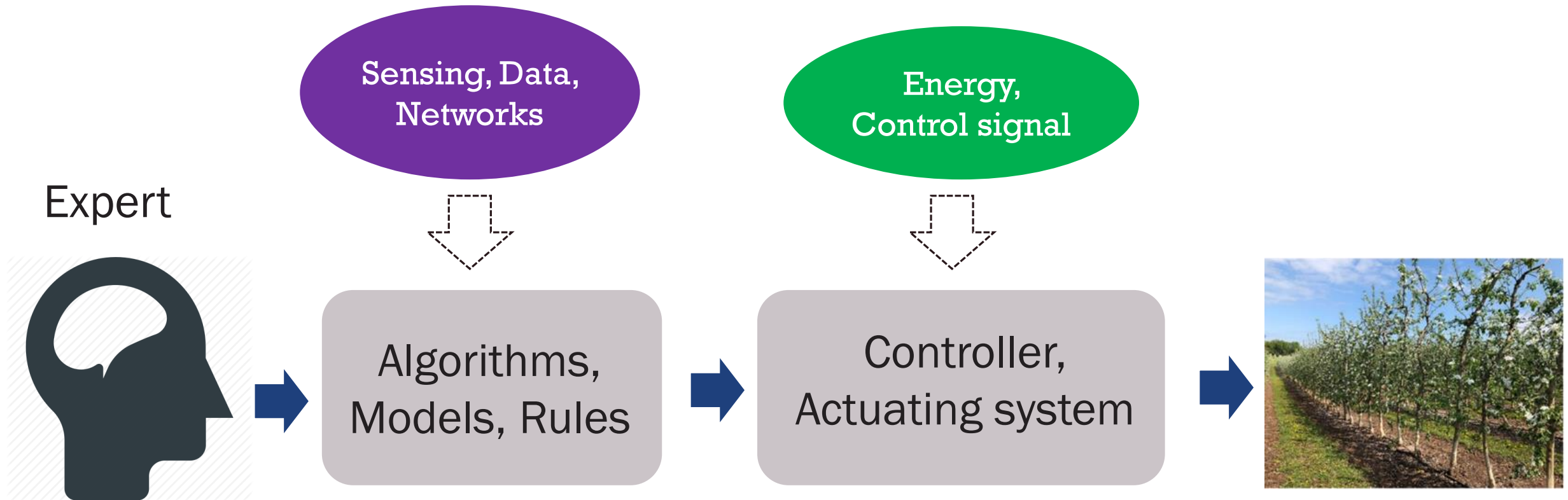


Phenotyping sensing platform (Washington State University)



Crop load estimation (Dr. Daeun Choi, Penn State)

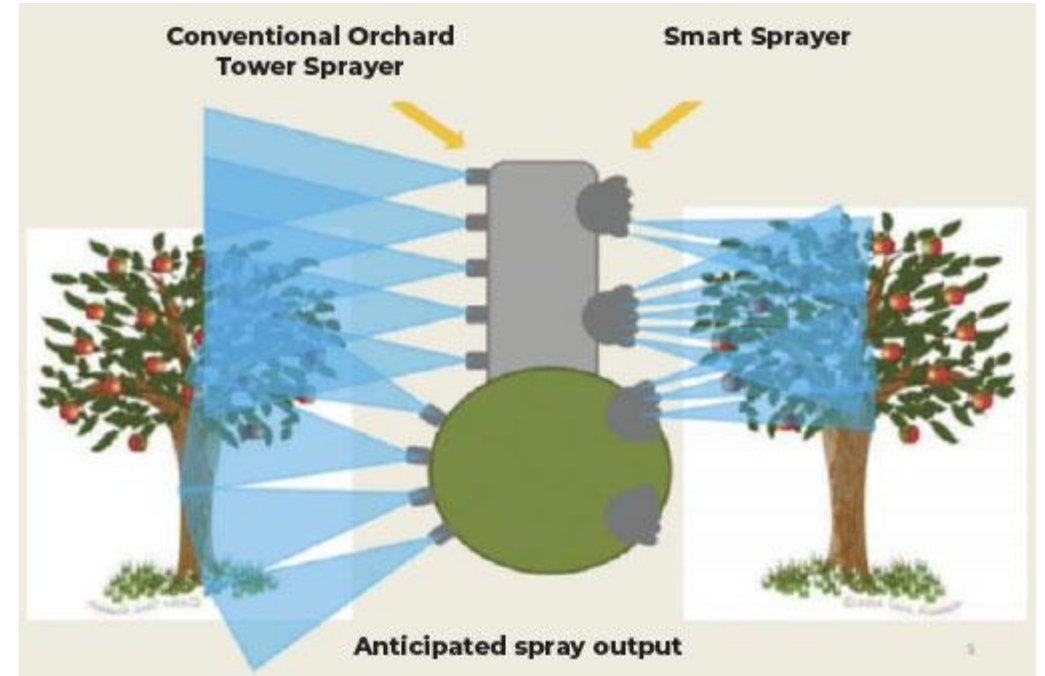
Decision Making



Field Operating



Time to start/stop the irrigation



From: Ozkan, E. 2018. (Ohio State University)

Case I: Sensor-Based Irrigation

Importance of Irrigation

Necessity:

- ❖ Mandatory for dry and semi-arid area
- ❖ Supplemental for drought days/uneven rainfall in humid area



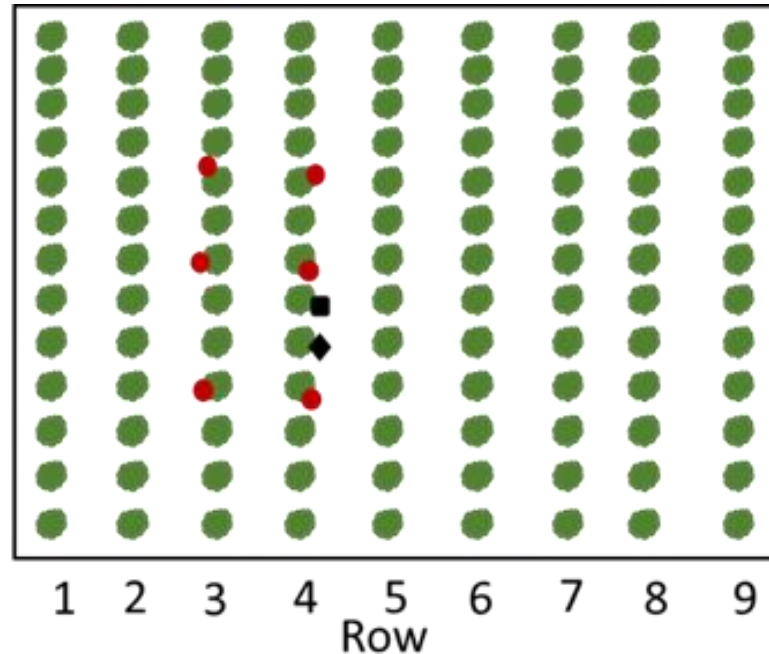
Proper irrigation:

- ❖ Increase yield
- ❖ Improve quality
- ❖ Conserve water
- ❖ Save energy
- ❖ Decrease fertilizer
- ❖ Reduce environmental impact



Case I: Sensor-Based Irrigation

When to irrigate, and how much to irrigate?



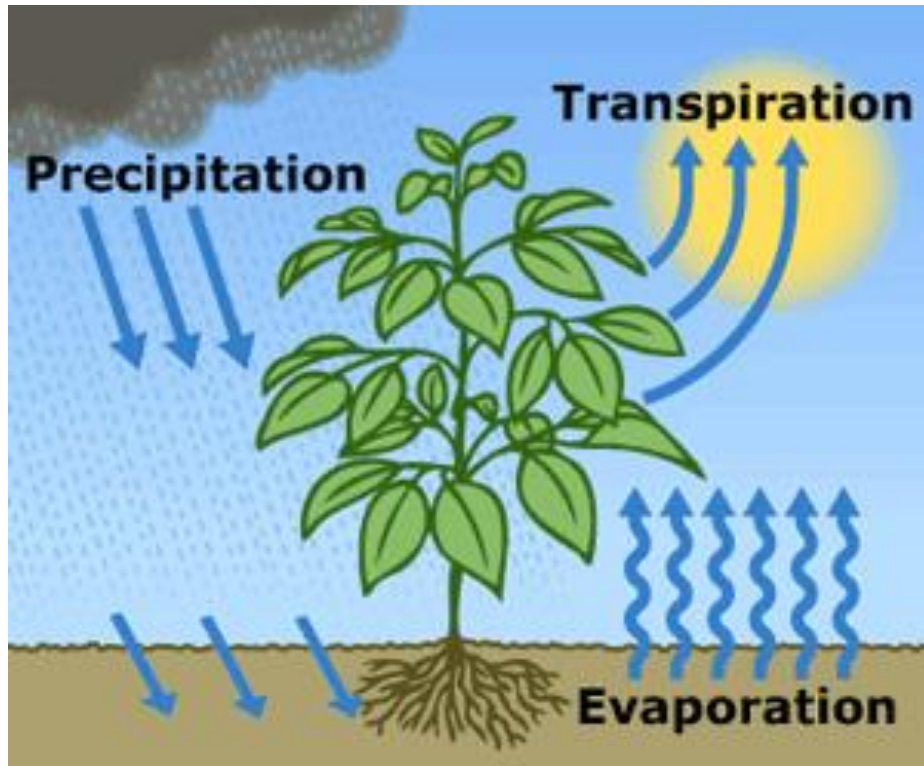
- Row 1 and 5: Conventional
- Row 2 and 6: ET based
- Row 3 and 7: CWSI based
- Row 4 and 8: Soil moisture based
- Infrared thermal sensors (one at a location)
- Soil water content sensors (three)
- ◆ Soil water potential sensors (two)

Orchard for test – Tall spindle Fuji trees

Schematic illustration of the experimental setup

Case I: Sensor-Based Irrigation

Evapotranspiration (ET)-Base Irrigation



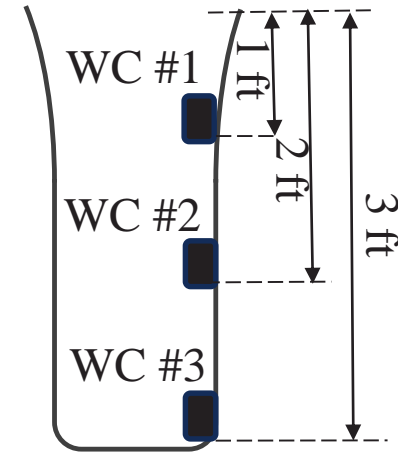
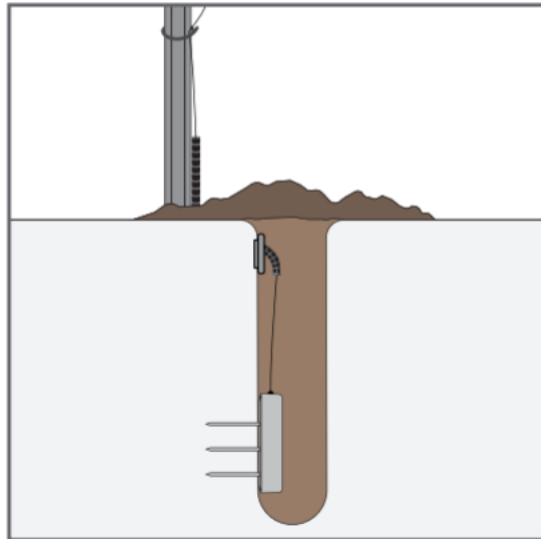
Penman-Monteith Model (P-M)

- Reference ET_0
- Estimated $ET = K_c \times ET_0$

When $\text{Transpiration} + \text{Evaporation} > \text{Precipitation}$,
Irrigation is needed.

Case I: Sensor-Based Irrigation

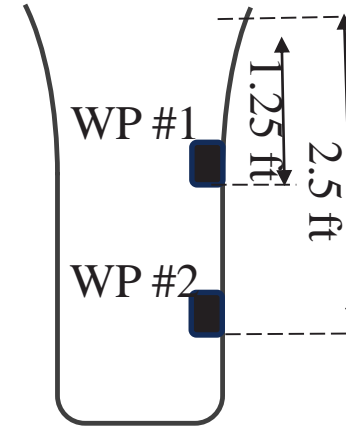
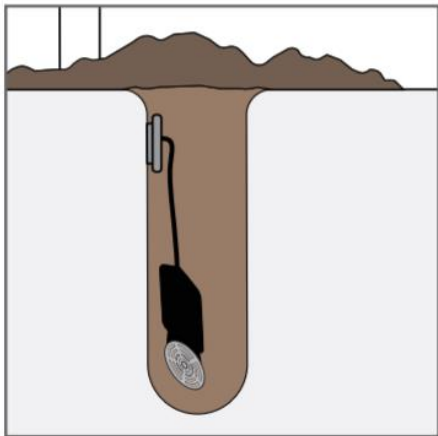
Soil Water Content-Based Irrigation



Case I: Sensor-Based Irrigation

Soil Water Potential-Based Irrigation

TEROS 21 @ QTY 2



Case I: Sensor-Based Irrigation

Canopy Temperature-Based Irrigation (Crop Water Stress Index)

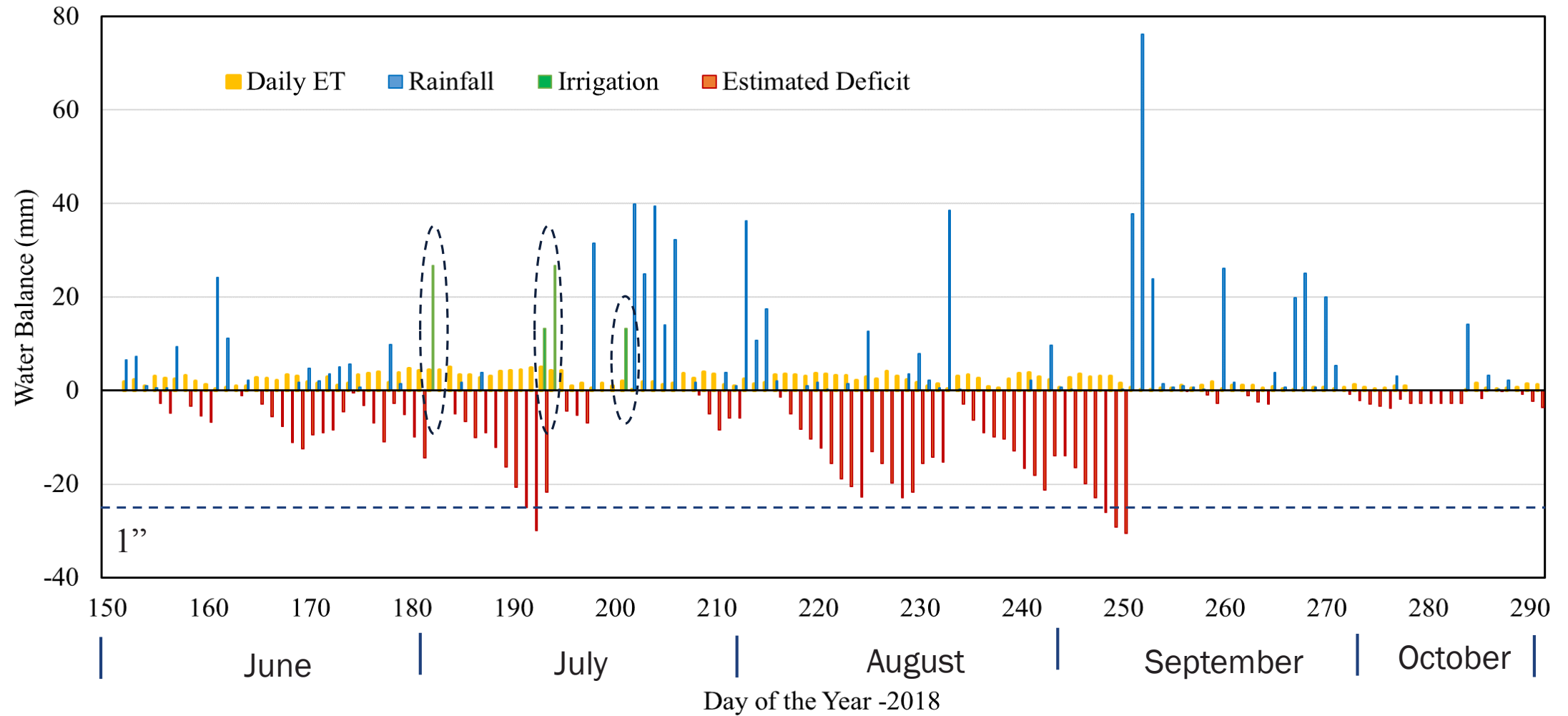
IR/t 3x @ QTY 6



$$CWSI = \frac{\Delta T_m - \Delta T_l}{\Delta T_u - \Delta T_l}$$

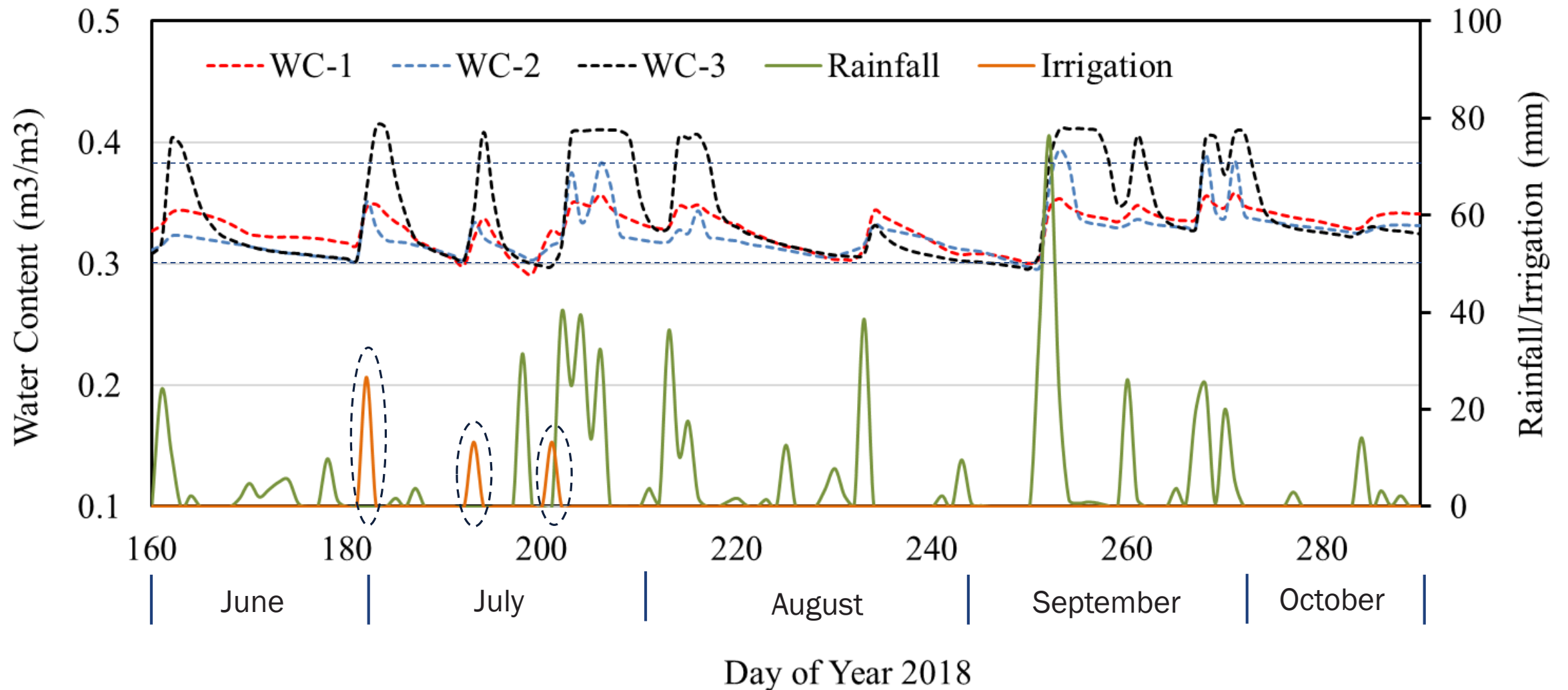
Case I: Sensor-Based Irrigation

Evapotranspiration (ET)-Based Irrigation



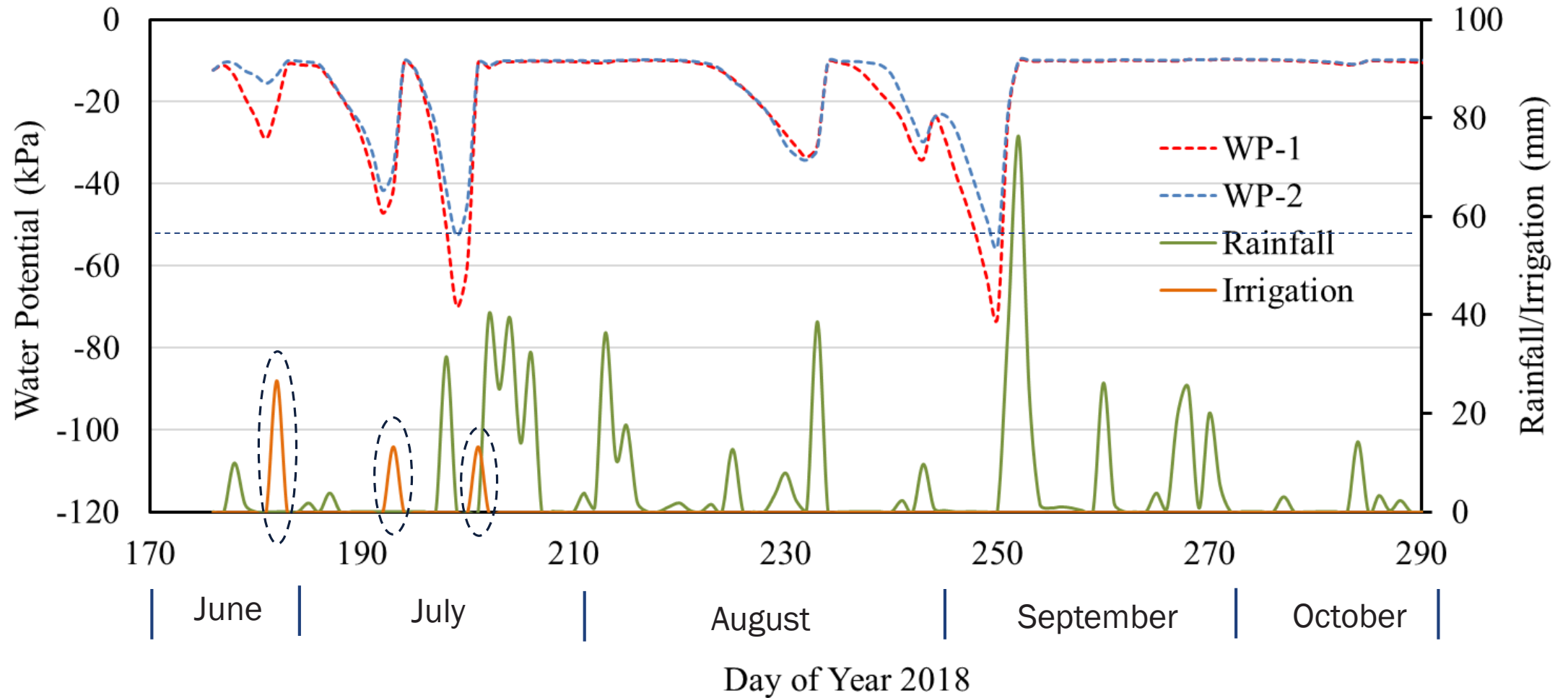
Case I: Sensor-Based Irrigation

Soil Water Content–Based Irrigation



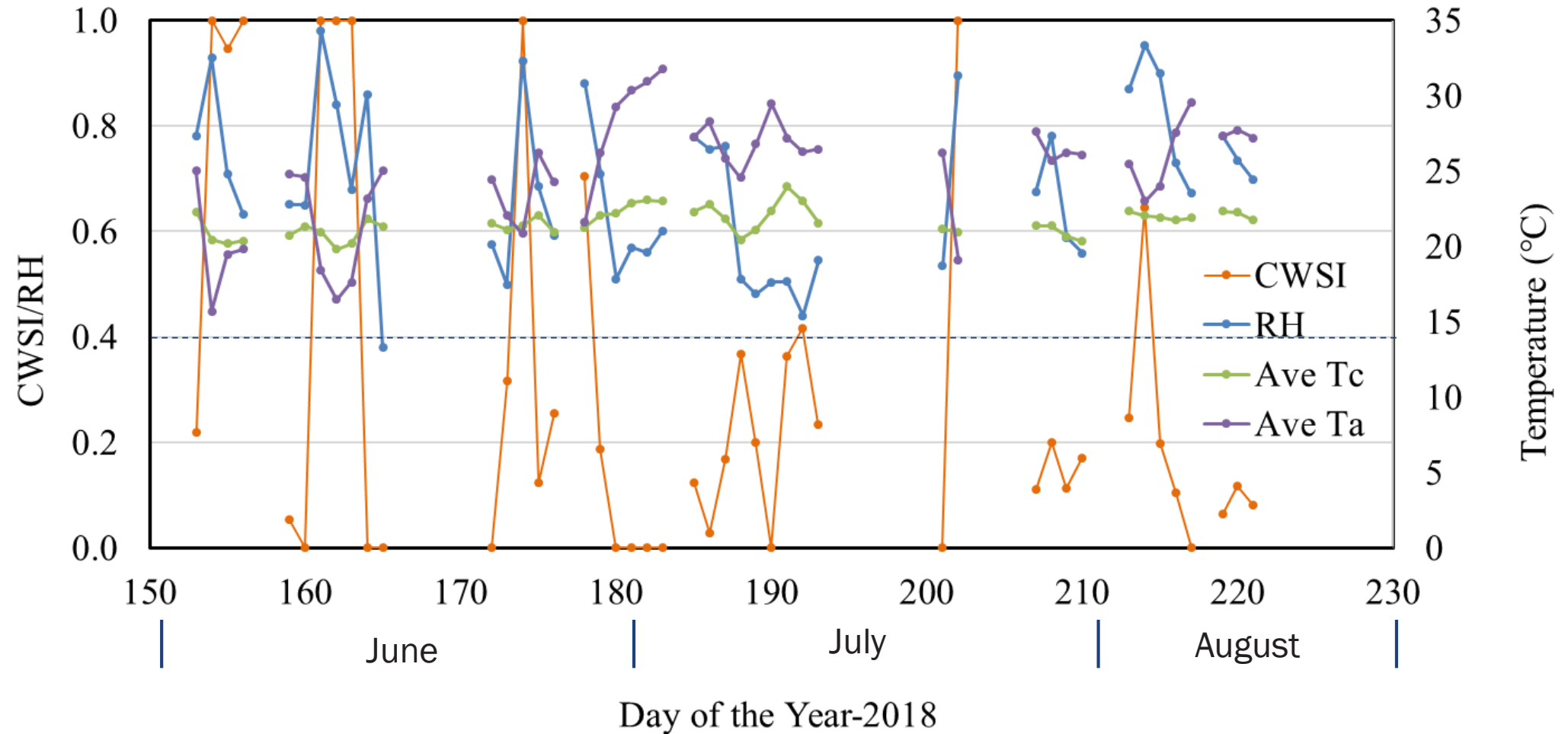
Case I: Sensor-Based Irrigation

Soil Water Potential-Based Irrigation



Case I: Sensor-Based Irrigation

Canopy Temperature-Based Irrigation



Case I: Sensor-Based Irrigation

Comparison of the Tested Methods

	ET-Based	Soil Moisture-Based	Canopy Temperature-Based	Combination
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Easy to apply▪ No in-field sensors▪ Low cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Direct reading of soil moisture▪ Low cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Direct measuring plant stress▪ Can be little bit costly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ET + Soil Moisture▪ Soil moisture + Canopy Temperature
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Estimated value▪ Accumulating error▪ Your own weather station	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Root region▪ Sensor location▪ Soil type▪ Real canopy stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Targeted area of sensor▪ Climate (too humidity)	

Water use?

Crop production?

Case II: Canopy Estimation using 3D LiDar

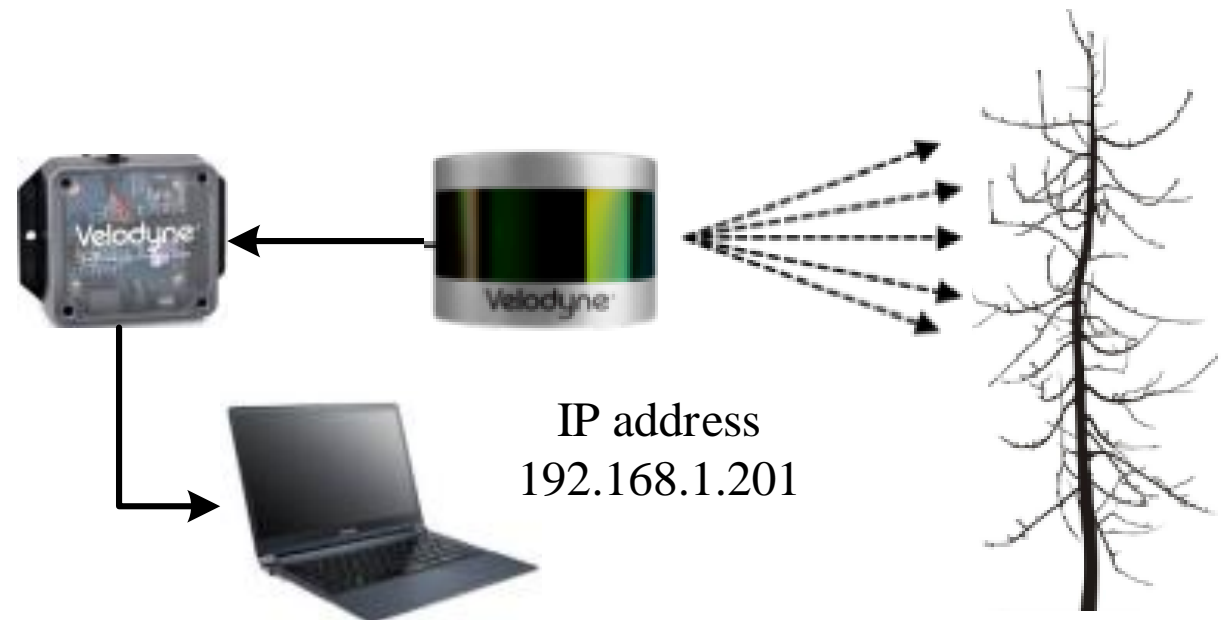
3D Canopy Reconstruction

- ❖ Mechanical summer pruning
- ❖ Precision spraying
- ❖ Orchard platform auto guidance



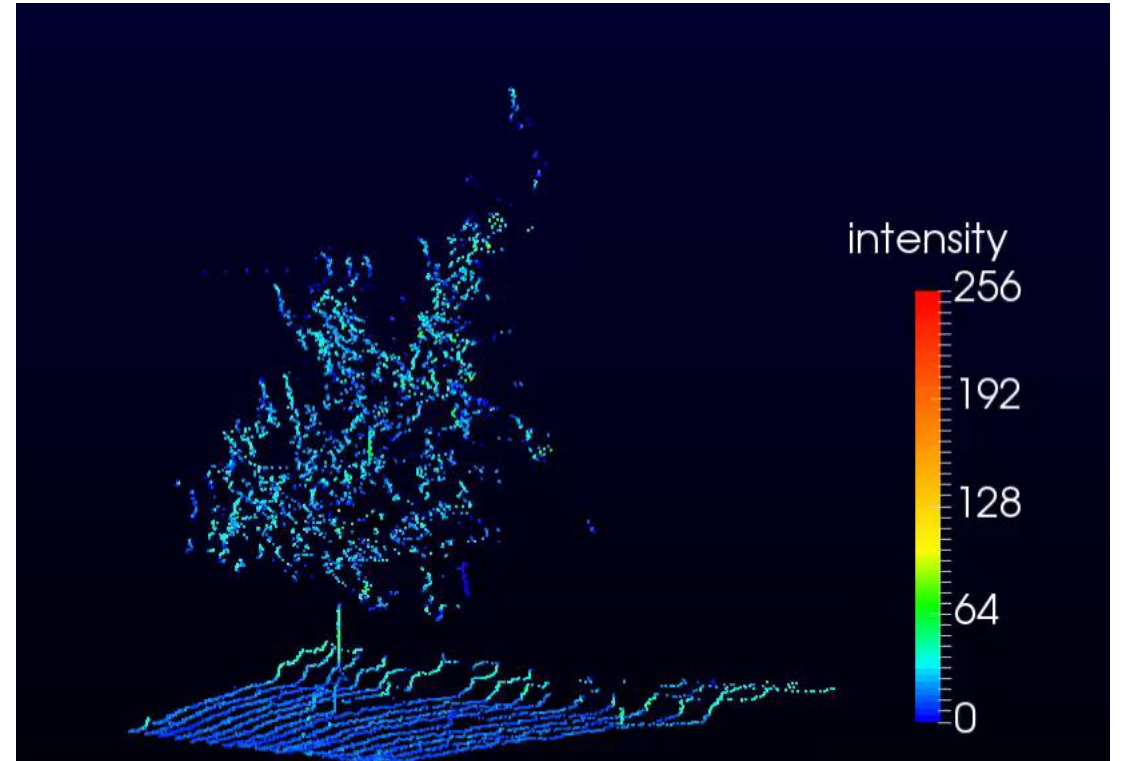
Case II: Canopy Estimation using 3D LiDar

Experimental Setup



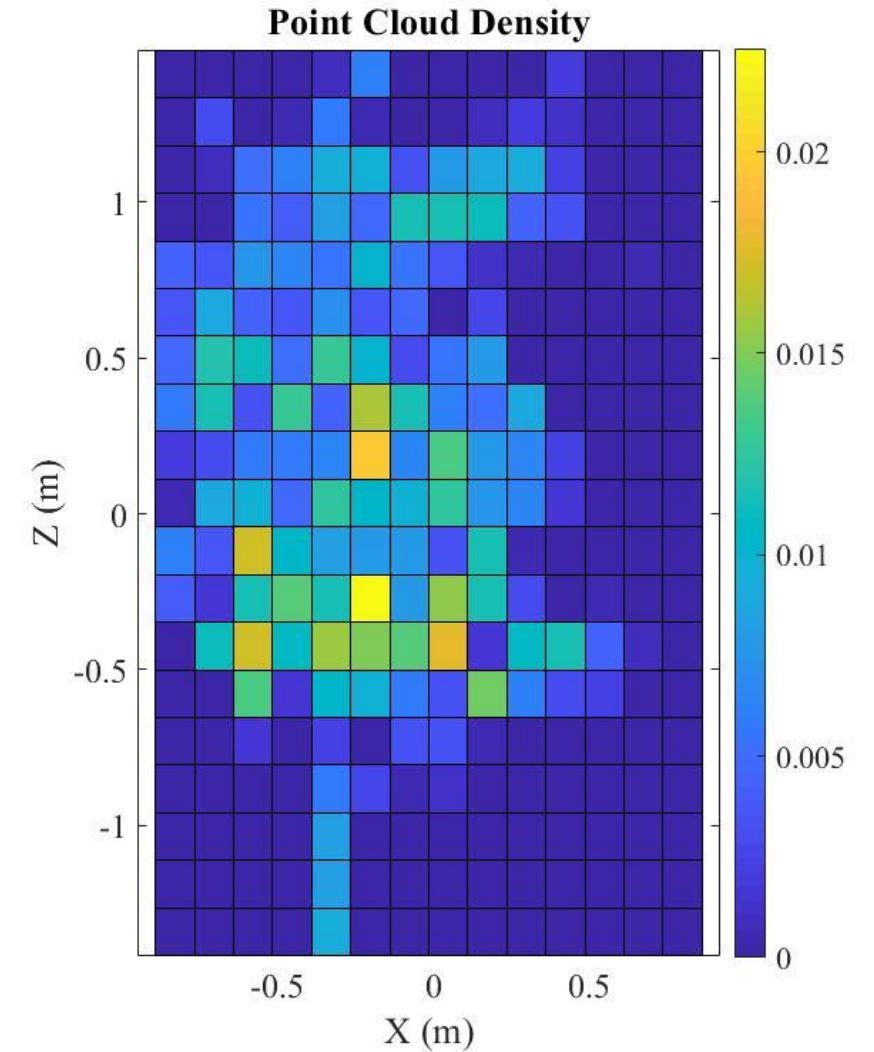
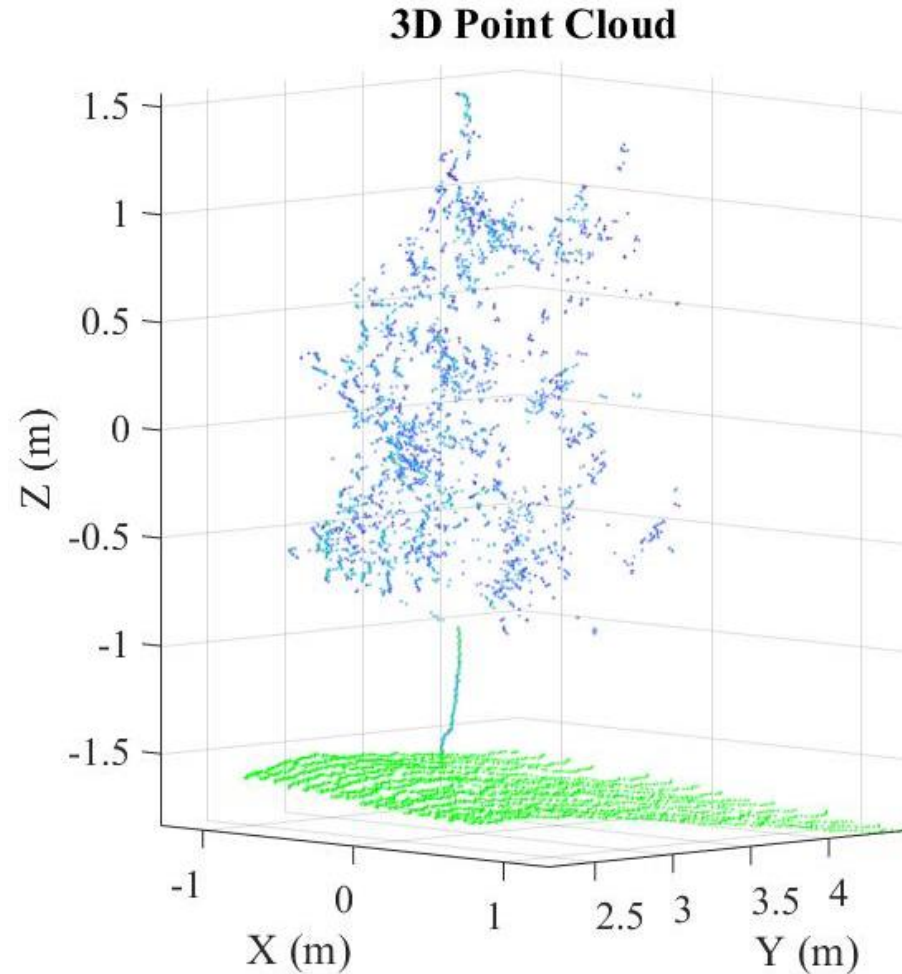
Case II: Canopy Estimation using 3D LiDAR

Field Test with a Utility Vehicle

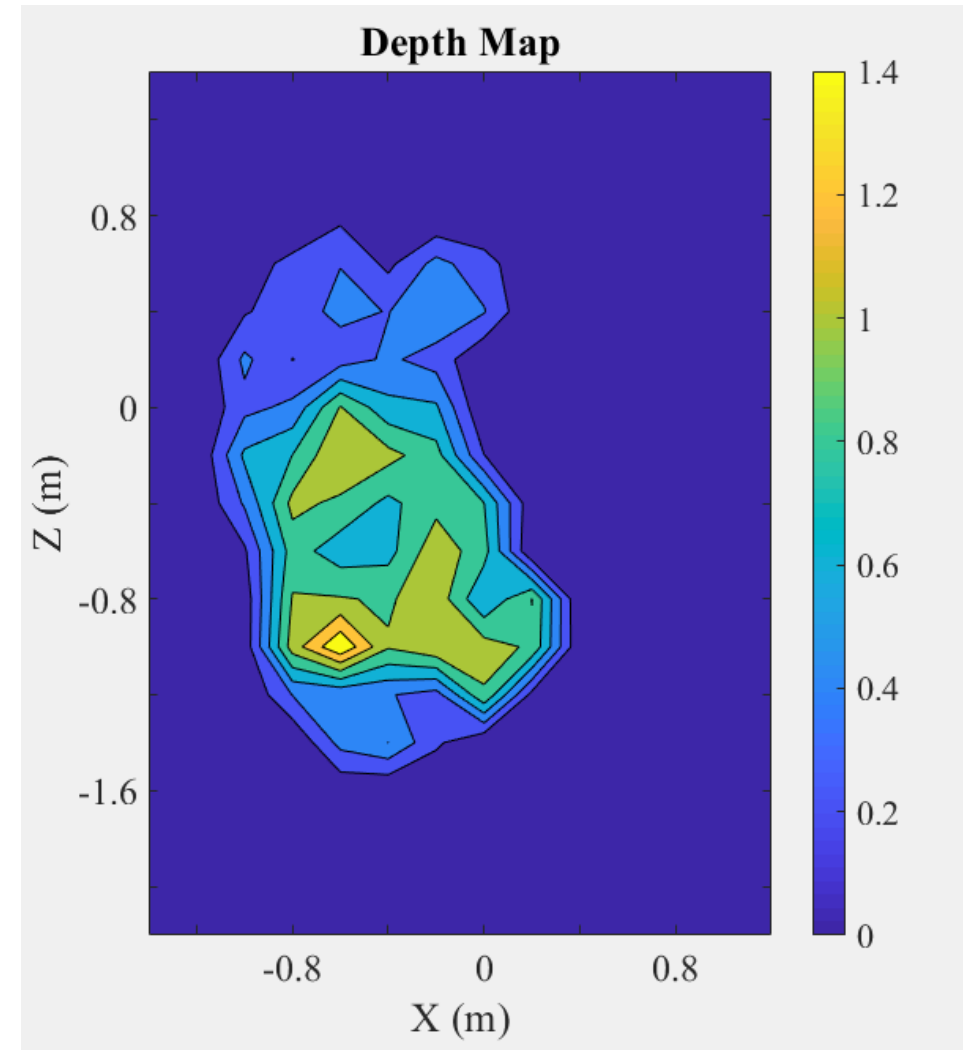
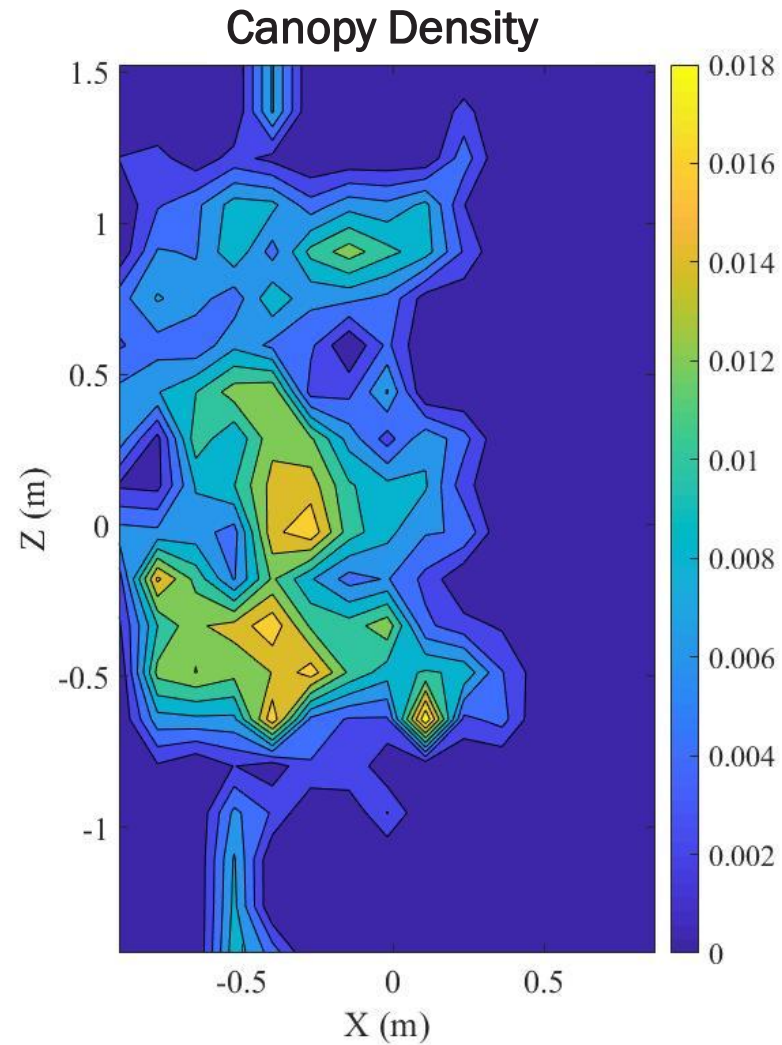


Case II: Canopy Estimation using 3D LiDar

Point Cloud of a Tree Canopy



Case II: Canopy Estimation using 3D LiDar



Precision Spraying Technologies for Pest Management



From: USDA-ARS Dr. Heping Zhu



From: DJI MG-1S Sprayer Drone

□ Activities

- Preliminary studies: pest/disease detection; variable rate sprayer
- Workshop/seminar: pest management, intelligent spraying, drone sprayer
- Seeking collaboration

Acknowledgement

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Collaborators

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Greg Krawczyk, David Biddinger, Kari Peter
Tara Baugher, Daniel Weber

Field Setup/Data Acquisition

Azlan Zahid
Lihua Zeng

***Precision* & *Automated* Agriculture**

Thank you !



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