

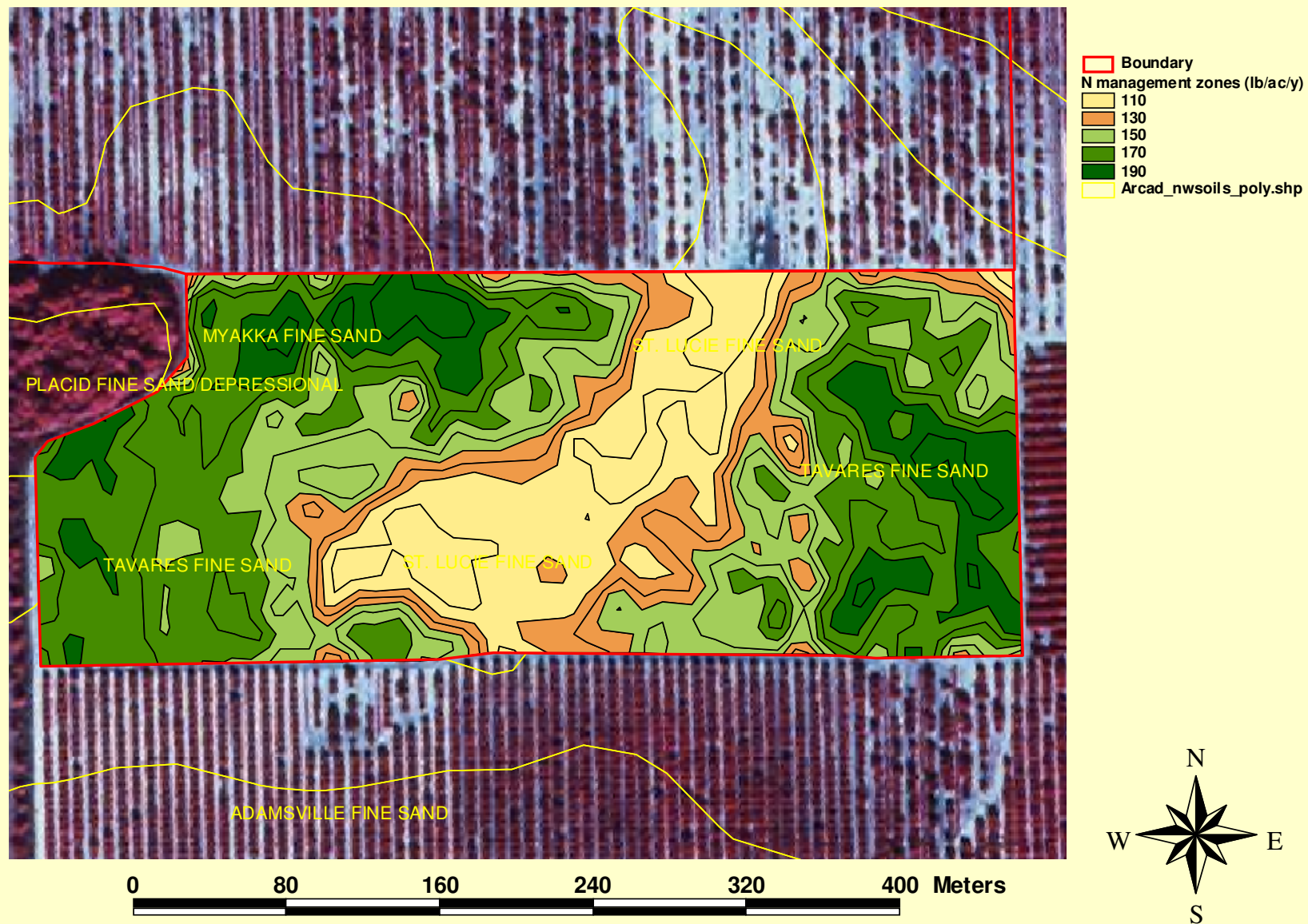
# **Precision Agriculture : Methods and Applications**

**Wonsuk “Daniel” Lee**  
**Associate Professor**

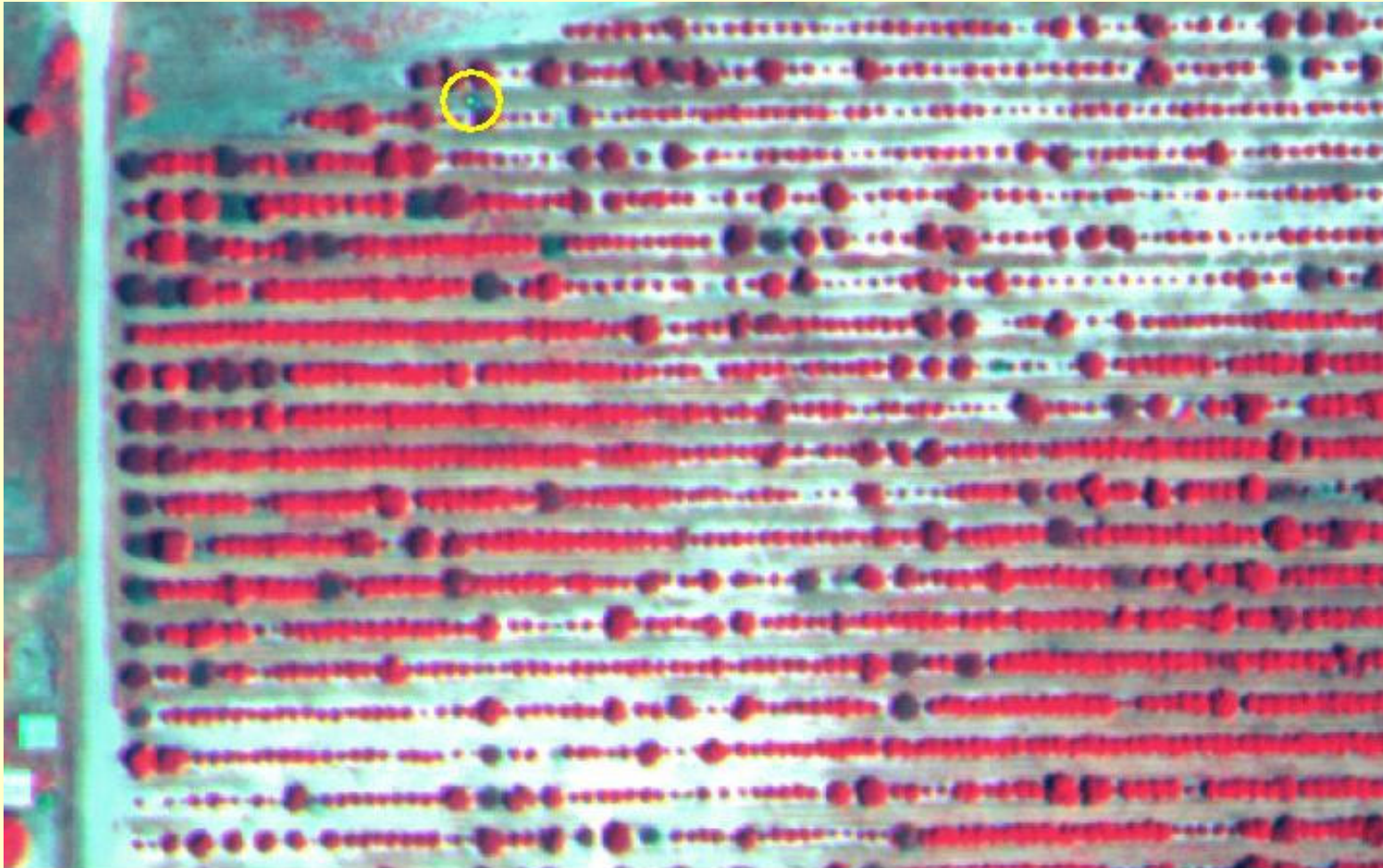
University of Florida  
Agricultural and Biological Engineering

# What is Precision Agriculture?

# In-field variability



# Color Infrared Imagery



**RDACS, 0.5-meter multispectral image, false-color scheme (close-up).**  
**Note Geolocation target (circled in yellow).** (Real-time Digital Airborne Camera System)



# In-field variability



## Spatial variability at different locations in a field

- Soil fertility
- Moisture content
- Soil texture
- Topography
- Plant vigor
- Weed/pest populations
- Soil organic matter content ...

# What is precision agriculture?

Managing each crop production input (fertilizer, limestone, herbicide, seed, insecticide, etc.) on a site-specific basis to **reduce waste**, **increase profits**, and **maintain the quality of the environment**.  
(Morgan and Ess, 2003)

# Tools for precision agriculture

- GPS, GIS
- Yield monitoring and mapping ←
- Soil testing
- Variable rate fertilizer application ←
- Crop scouting/Ground truthing
- Remote sensing ←



# Yield Mapping

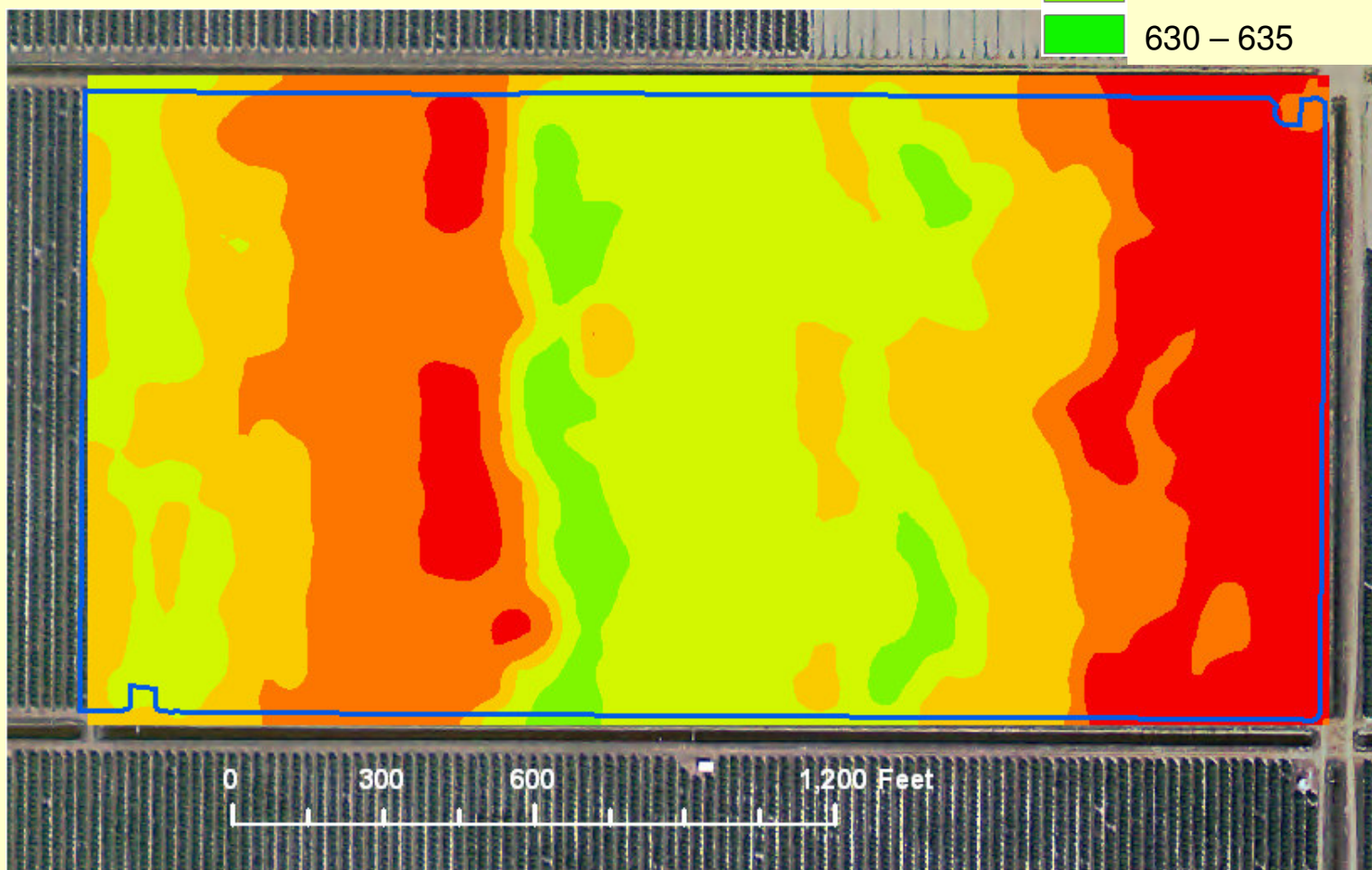
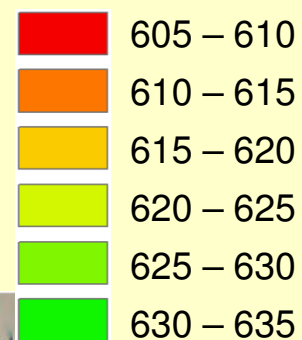
# Citrus yield mapping



## Citrus Yield Mapping

- Location
- Date Picked
- Bin size
- GPS Trip Ticket No.
- Block ID
- Crewleader
- Boxes
- Costs
- Picker

Yield (Box/ac)



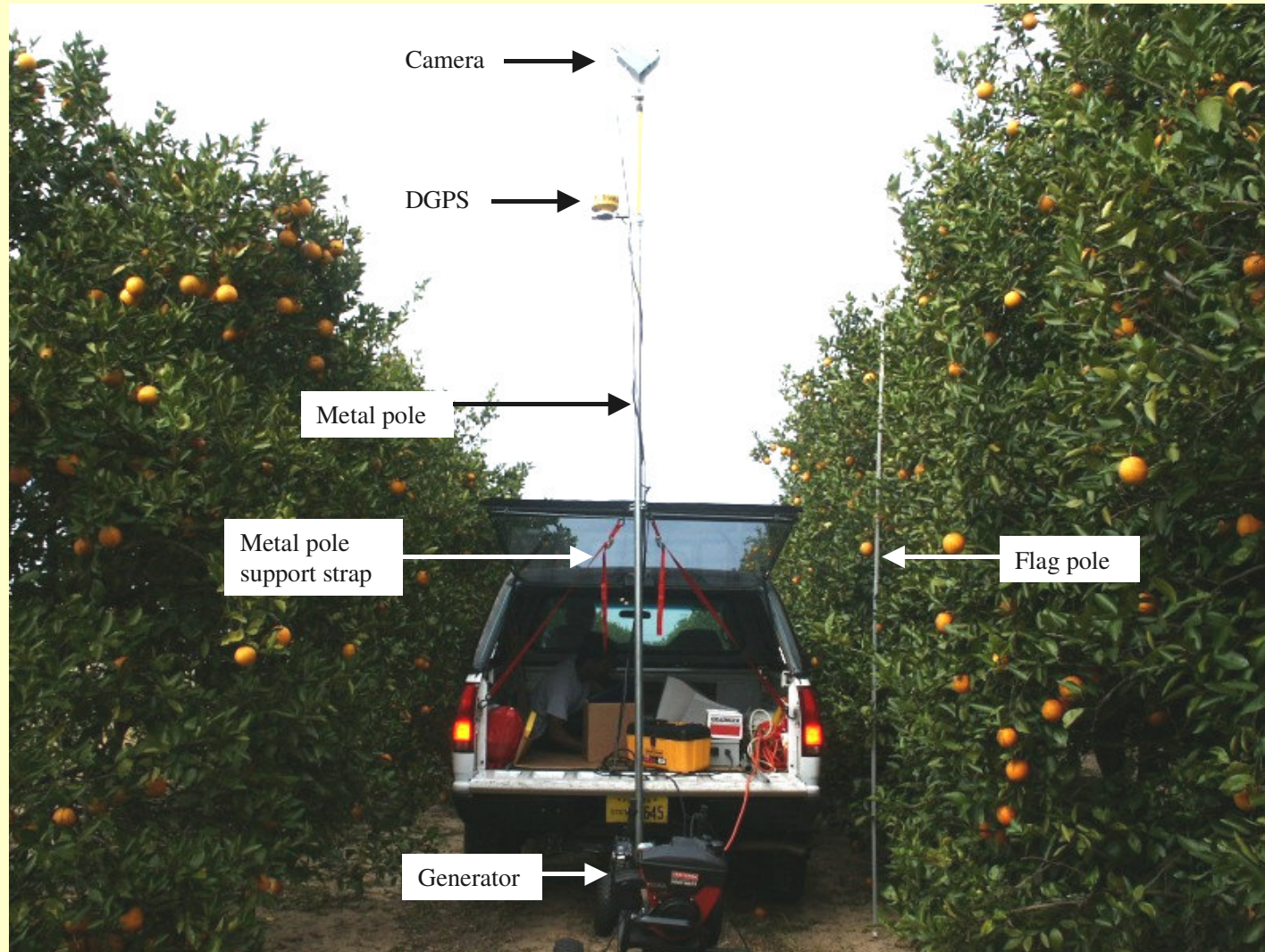
# Citrus Yield Mapping using Machine Vision

Objectives are to:

- Complete a machine vision based yield mapping system using a camera, image processing hardware/software, a GPS receiver, and a microprocessor,
- Calibrate and test the yield mapping system in a commercial citrus grove, and
- Evaluate the performance by hand harvesting single tree yield.



# Image acquisition system



# Camera and DGPS





# Sample images



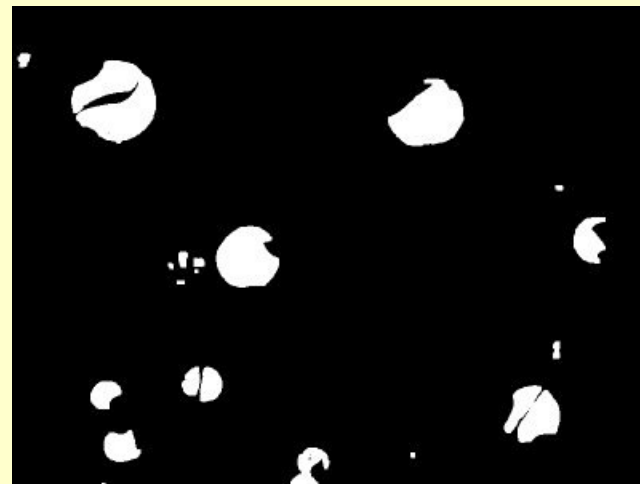
# Pre-processing of images



**Extract  
fruits  
only**



**Remove  
noise**

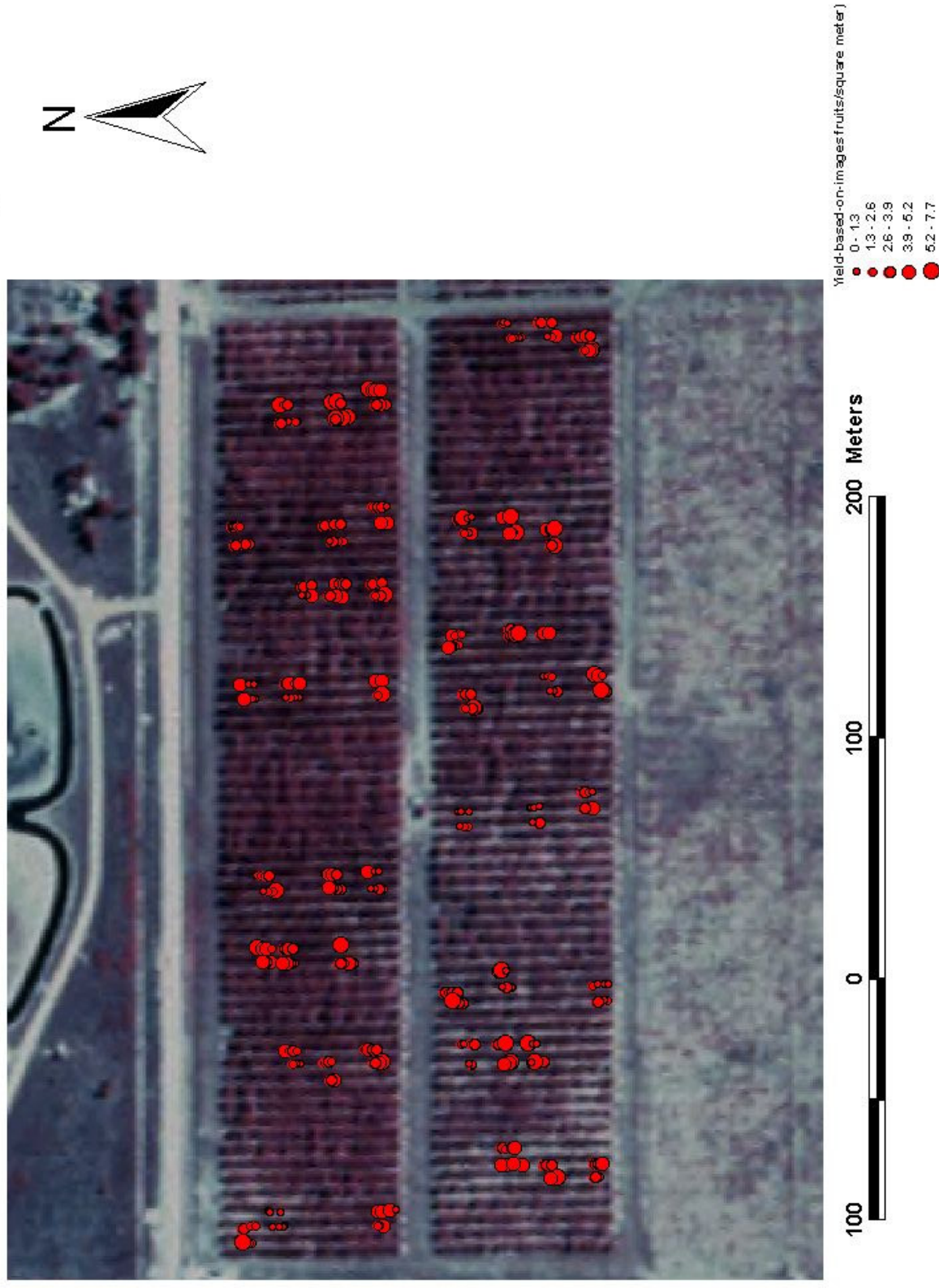


**Fill gaps**

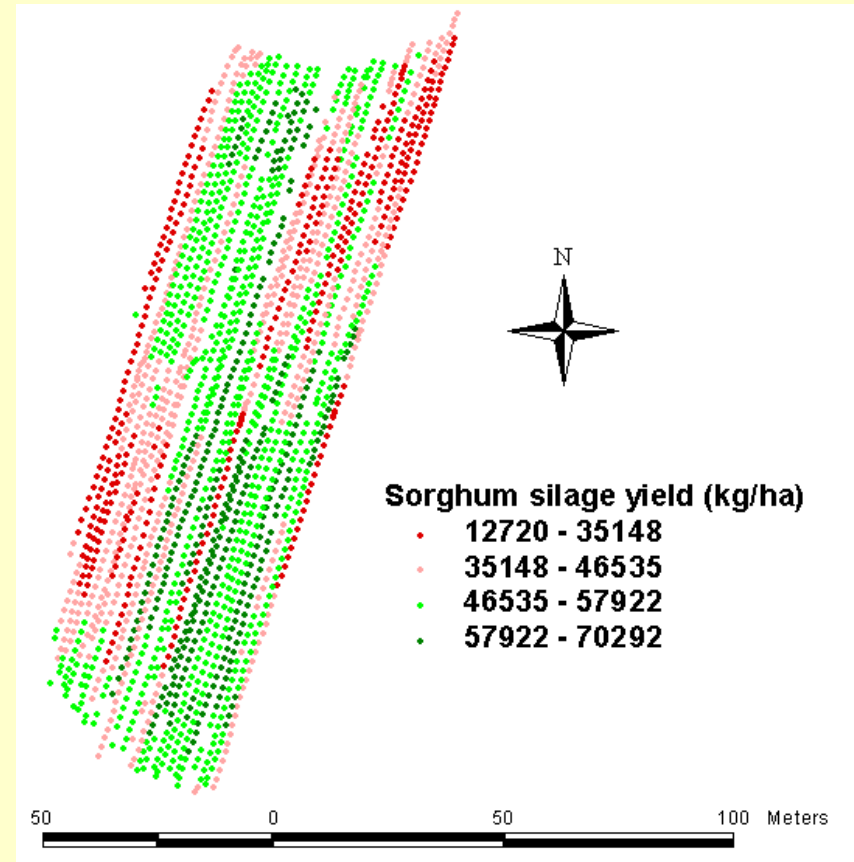
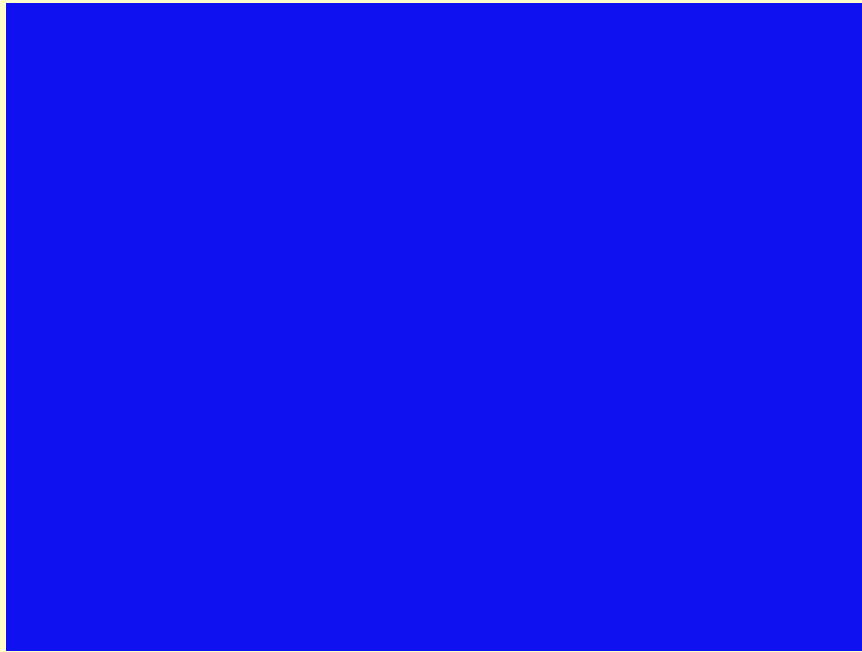




## Yield mapping based on citrus fruits in an image

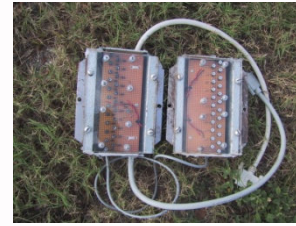


# Silage yield mapping





# System set up



LED sensor

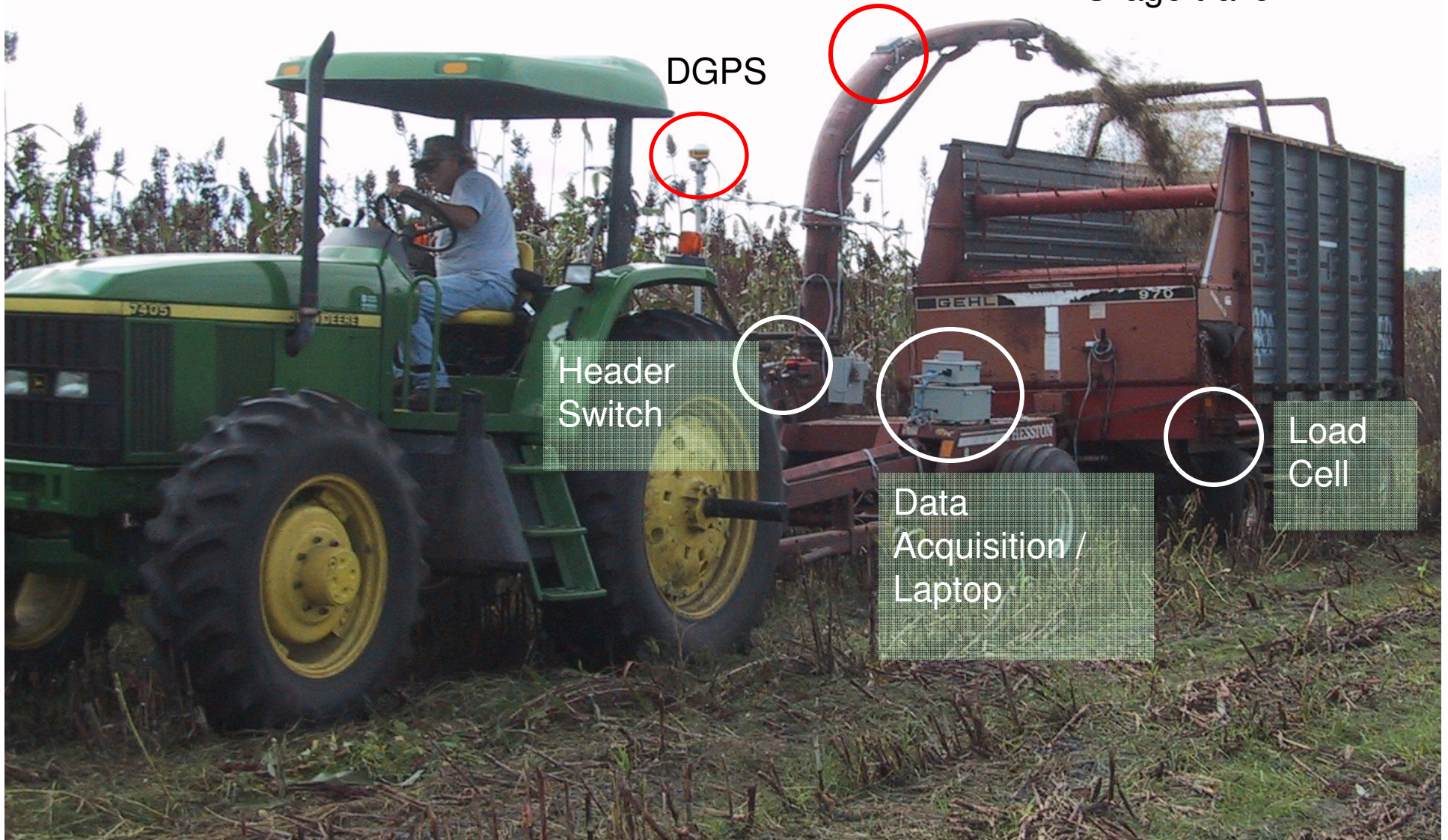
Silage trailer

DGPS

Header  
Switch

Data  
Acquisition /  
Laptop

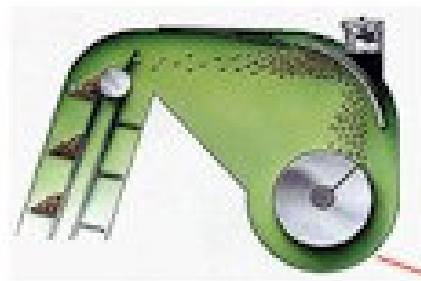
Load  
Cell



Mass flow sensor

DGPS

Display



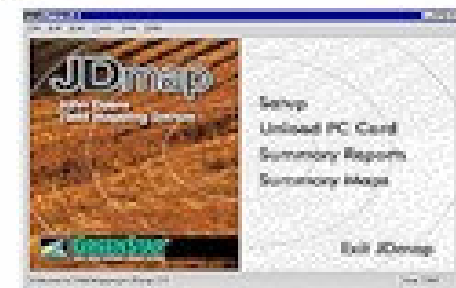
Data storage



Moisture sensor

Header switch

(Source: <http://www.dakotalandeq.com/combine/grnstar1.htm>)



Mapping software



# Non-grain yield mapping system

Crop	Measurement methods
Citrus	Load cells
Potatoes	Load cells
Tomatoes	Load cells
Sugarbeets	Load cells
Peanuts	Load cells, optical sensors
Cotton	Load cells, optical sensors
Sugar cane	Load cells
Coffee	Load cells
Grapes	Load cells
Strawberries	Load cells
Horseradish	Load cells
Forage (baled)	Load cells
Forage (chopped)	Load cells, radiometric sensors, shaft torque sensing,

# Variable Rate Technology (VRT)

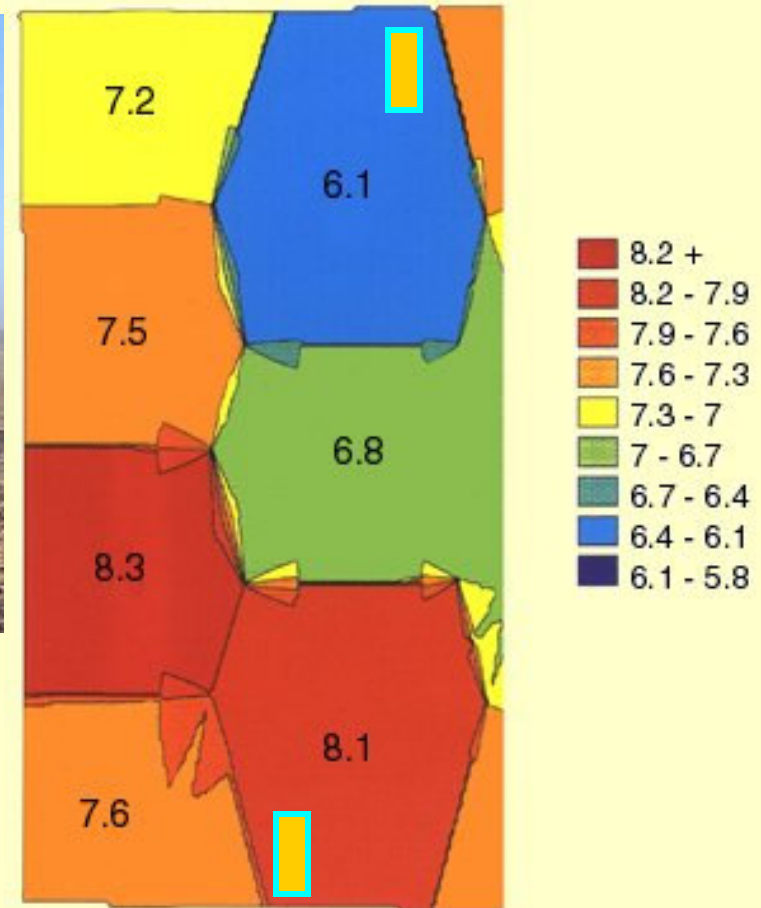
# What is VRA / VRT?



Fertilizers

Chemicals

Seeds



(Source: [http://www.directag.com/directag/printer\\_article/1%2C1458%2C757%2C00.html](http://www.directag.com/directag/printer_article/1%2C1458%2C757%2C00.html))

# Two basic methods

Map-based

Sensors: positioning,  
pressure/flow,  
ground speed

Controller

Actuator

Sensor-based

Sensors: soil/plant,  
pressure/flow,  
ground speed

Controller

Actuator

# Spinner spreaders





# VRT Examples



Tree See system

(Source: <http://www.treesee.com>)



Granule application for citrus

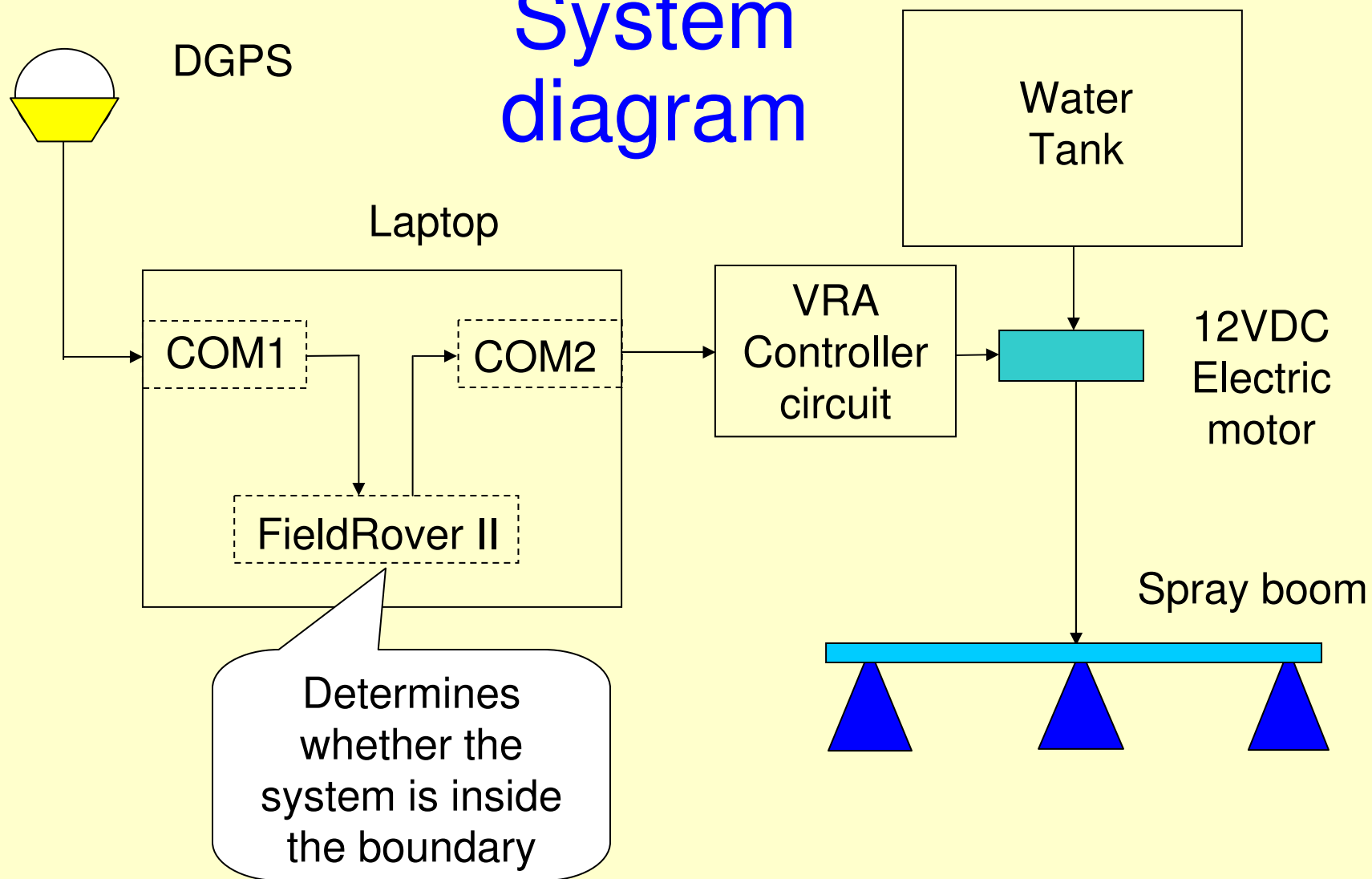
(Source: Dr. Arnold Schumann)

# Simple VRT system

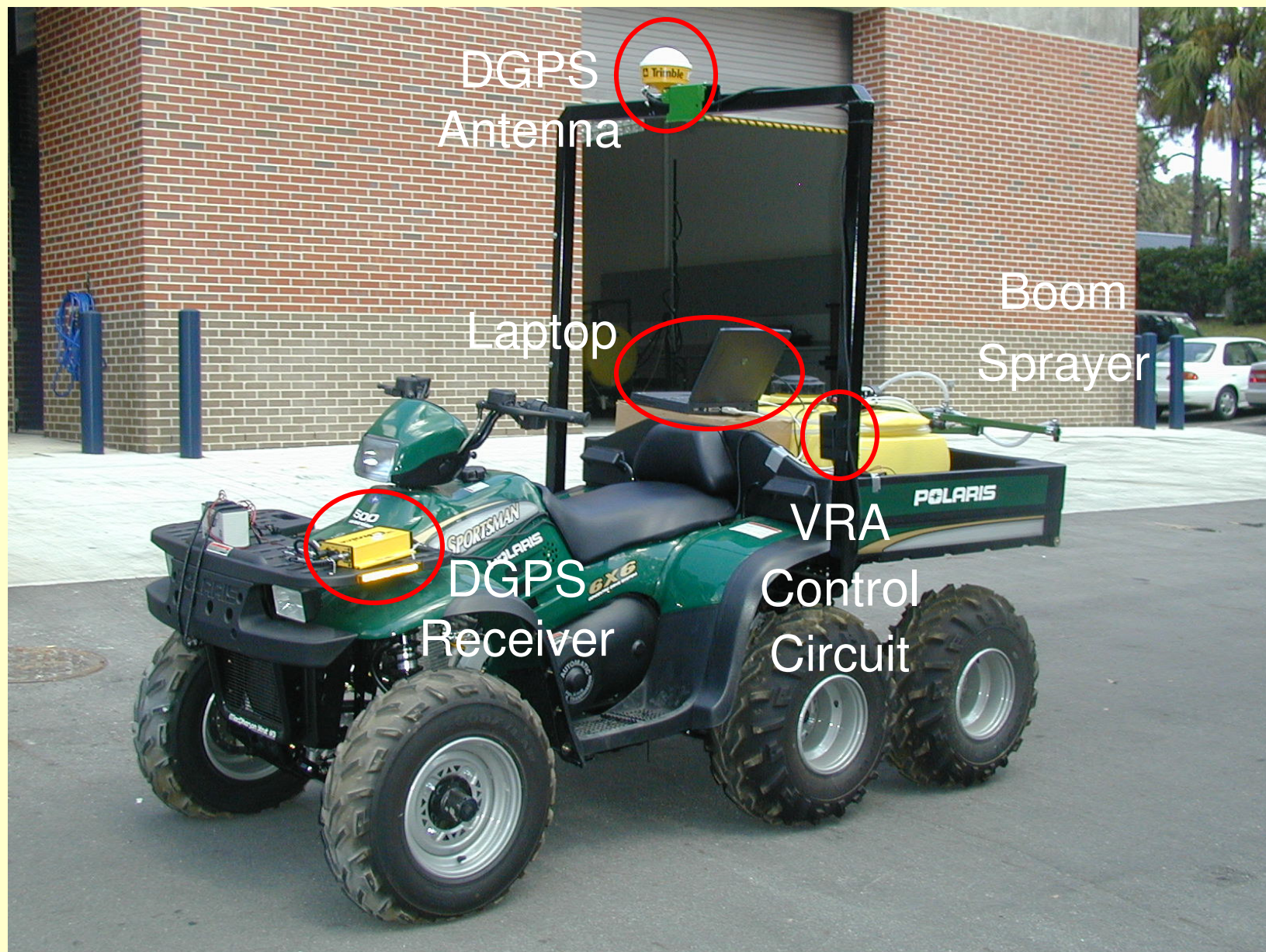


(Source: <http://muextension.missouri.edu/xplor/waterq/wq0450.htm>)

# System diagram

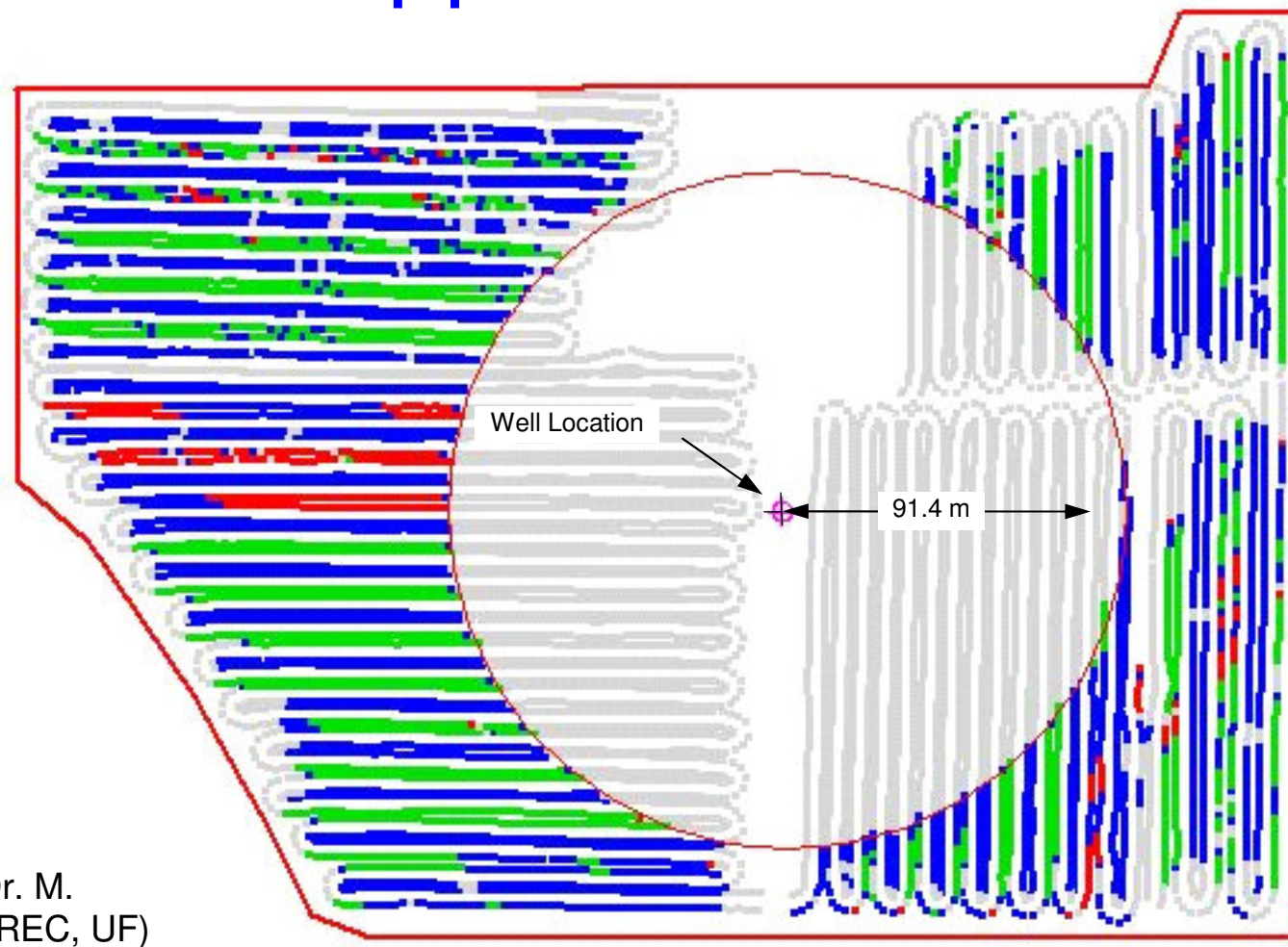








# As-applied map of simulated aldicarb application in a citrus grove



(Source: Dr. M.  
Salyani, CREC, UF)

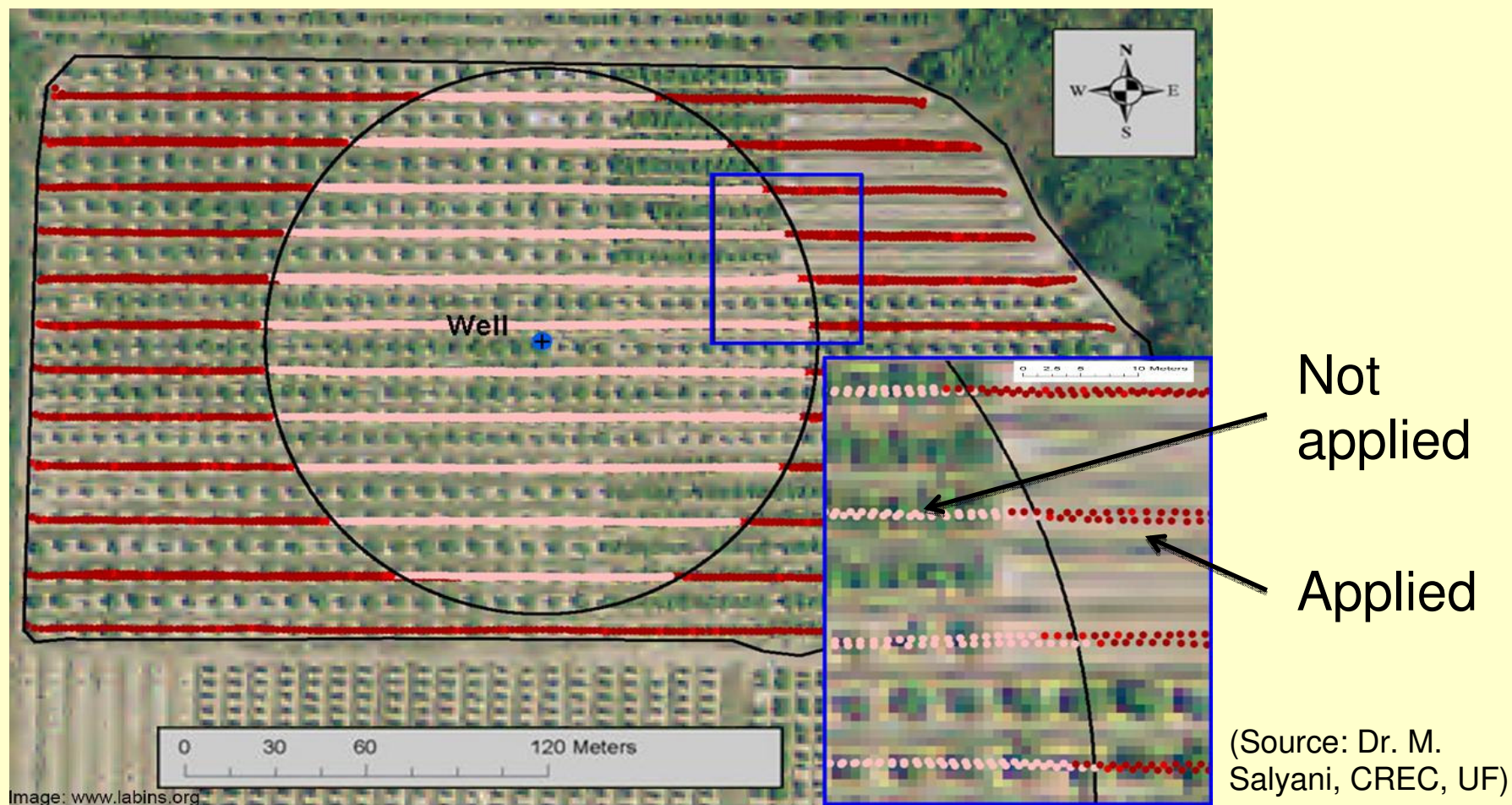
○ 0 kg/ha

● 18.5 kg/ha

● 28 kg/ha

● 37 kg/ha

# Application map recorded by a control system





# Future applications of VRT

- Planting: soil moisture
- Tillage: SOM sensor
- Manure application: manure nutrient sensor
- Pest management: weed detector
- Crop diagnosis: machine vision system
- Precision irrigation: in-field soil moisture sensor

# **Research Projects in Florida using GNSS**

# **Early Research in Precision Agriculture**

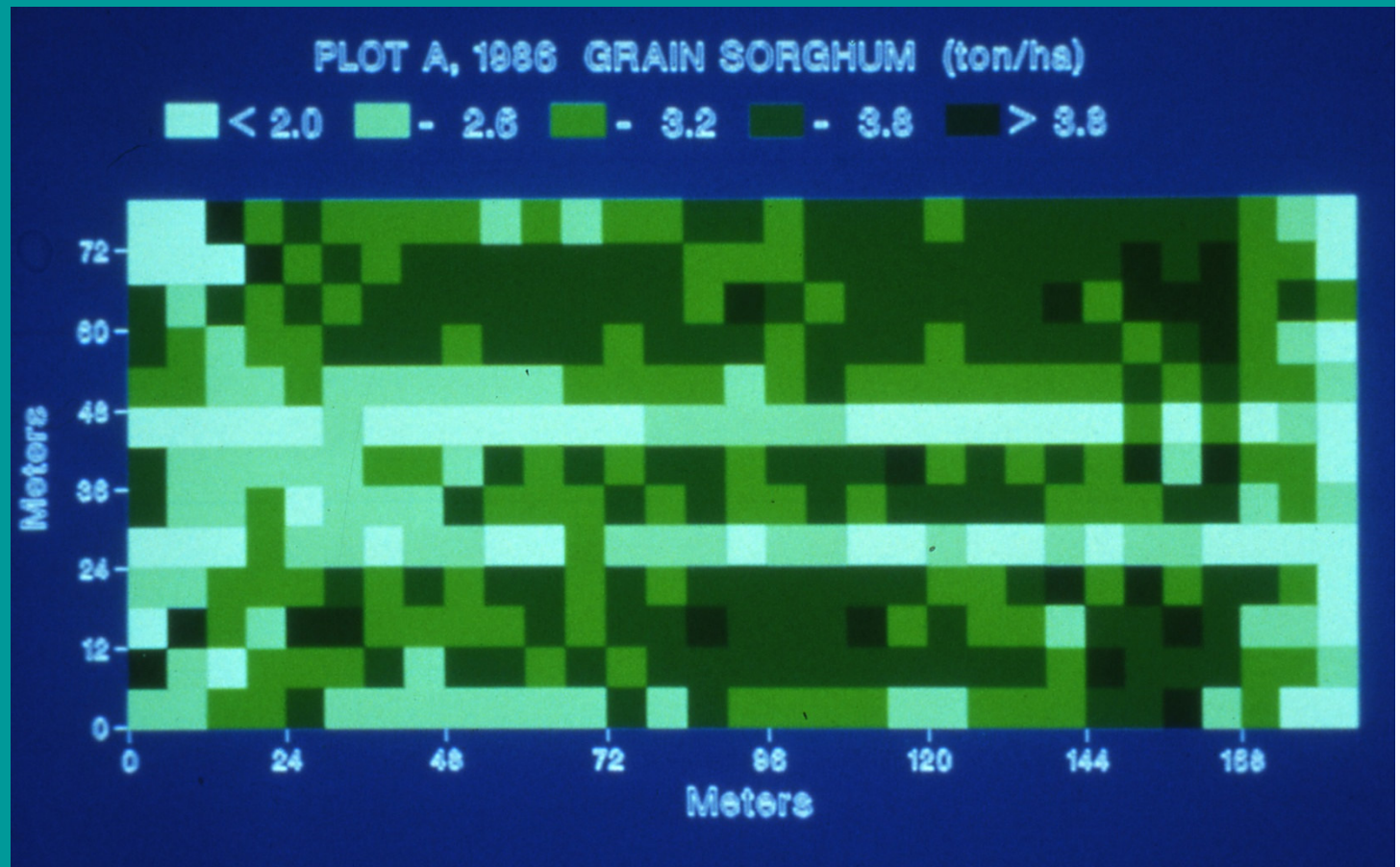


# Store Information with Spatial Attributes

Example: Bae, Searcy, Schueller '83-'86

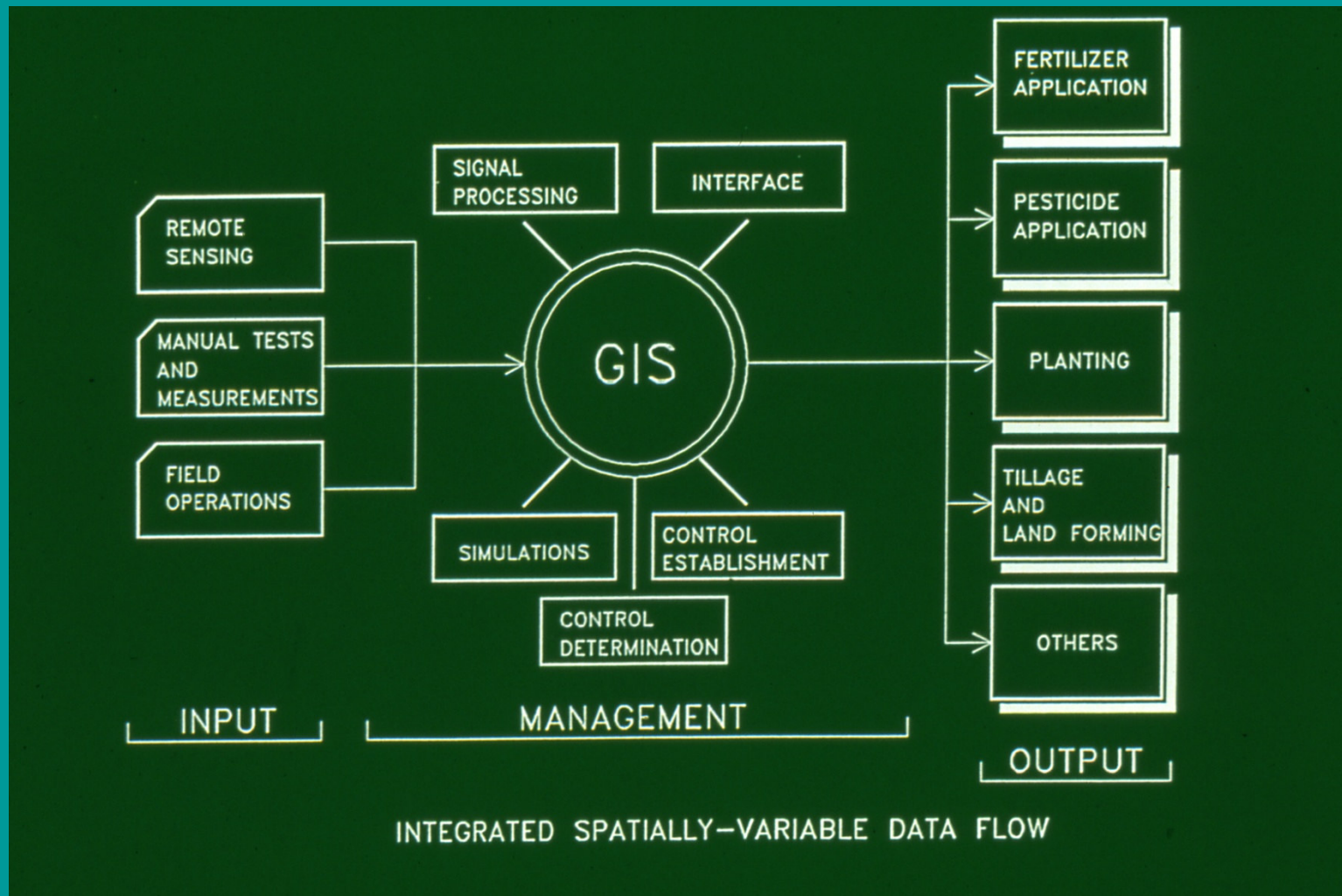
First  
Published  
Yield Map?

(Source: Dr. J. K.  
Schueller, MAE, UF)



# Sense (Input) – Manage – Control (Output)

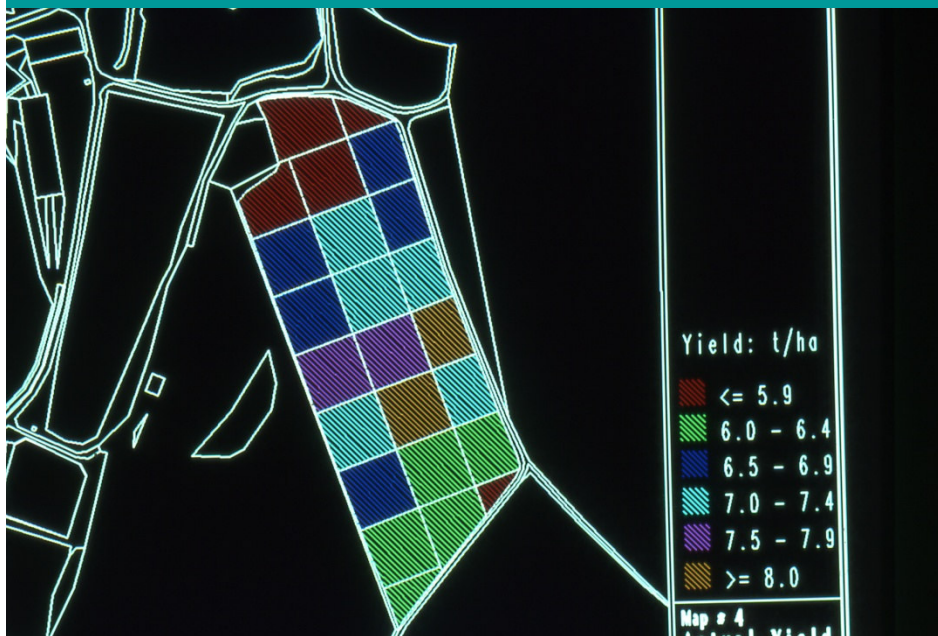
## Schueller 1980's Schematic



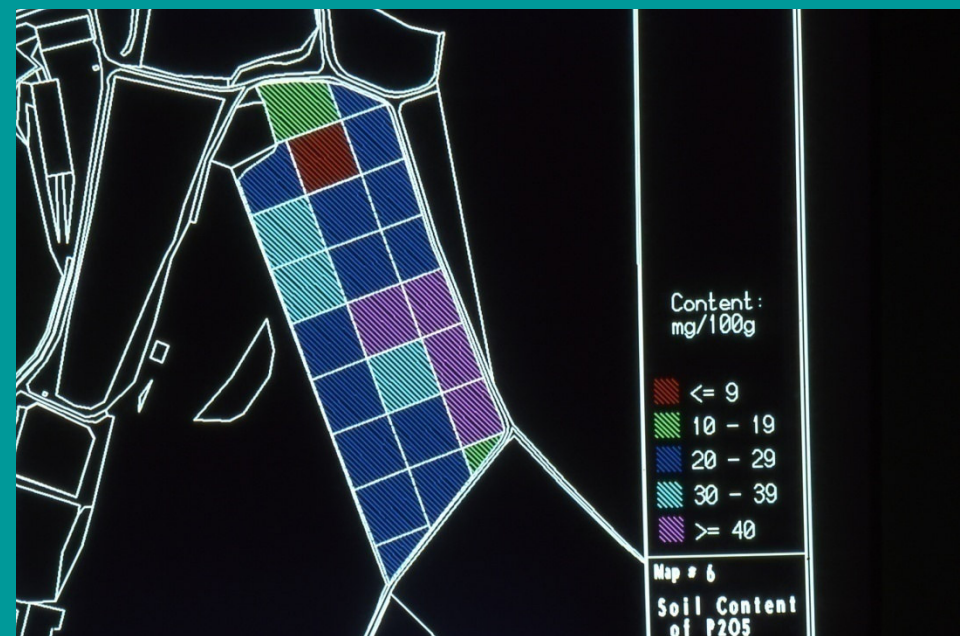


# Inputs

## Yield Map from Combine



## P Fertility from Soil Samples



(Source: Dr. J. K. Schueller, MAE, UF)

**Note High Fertility (Purple)  
Region in Right Corner!**

# Manage

- Must Develop Appropriate Algorithm
- In This Case: Replace Phosphorous Removed By Yield (**R**), Modified By P Fertility

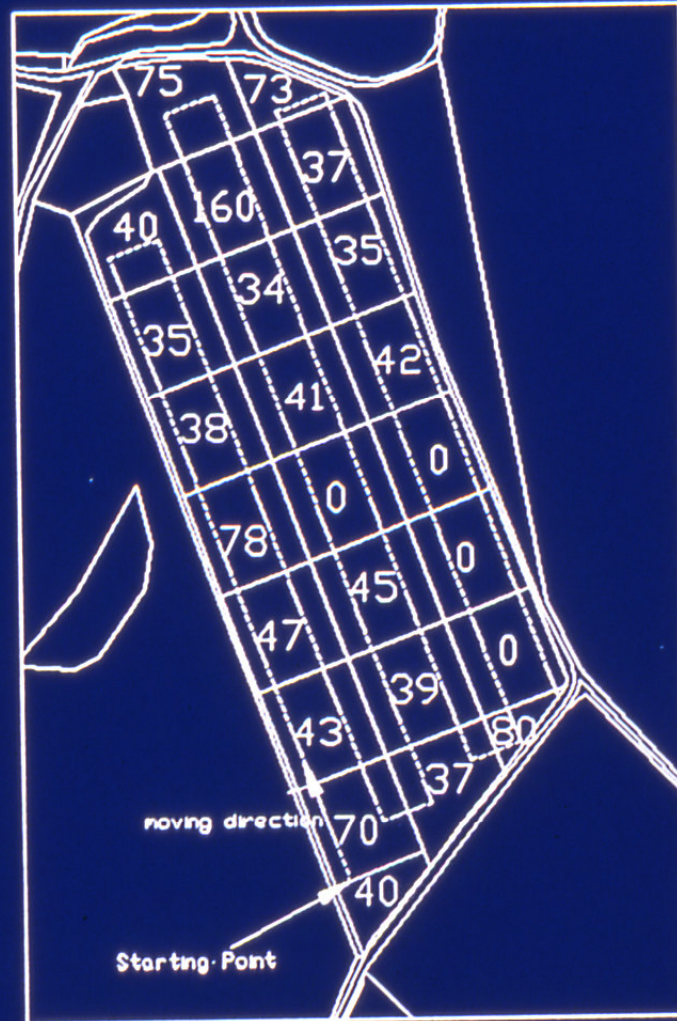
<u>P Fertility</u>	<u>Desired P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></u>
Low	R + 90
Middle	R + 40
High	R
Very High	½ R
Extremely High	0

(Source: Dr. J. K. Schueller, MAE, UF)



# Output

(Source: Dr. J. K.  
Schueller, MAE, UF)



**Field B Fertilizer Desired Rates (kg/ha) and Applicator Moving Path.**

# **Sensing Systems for Precision Agriculture in Florida**



# Remote Sensing – Aerial Photography of Citrus

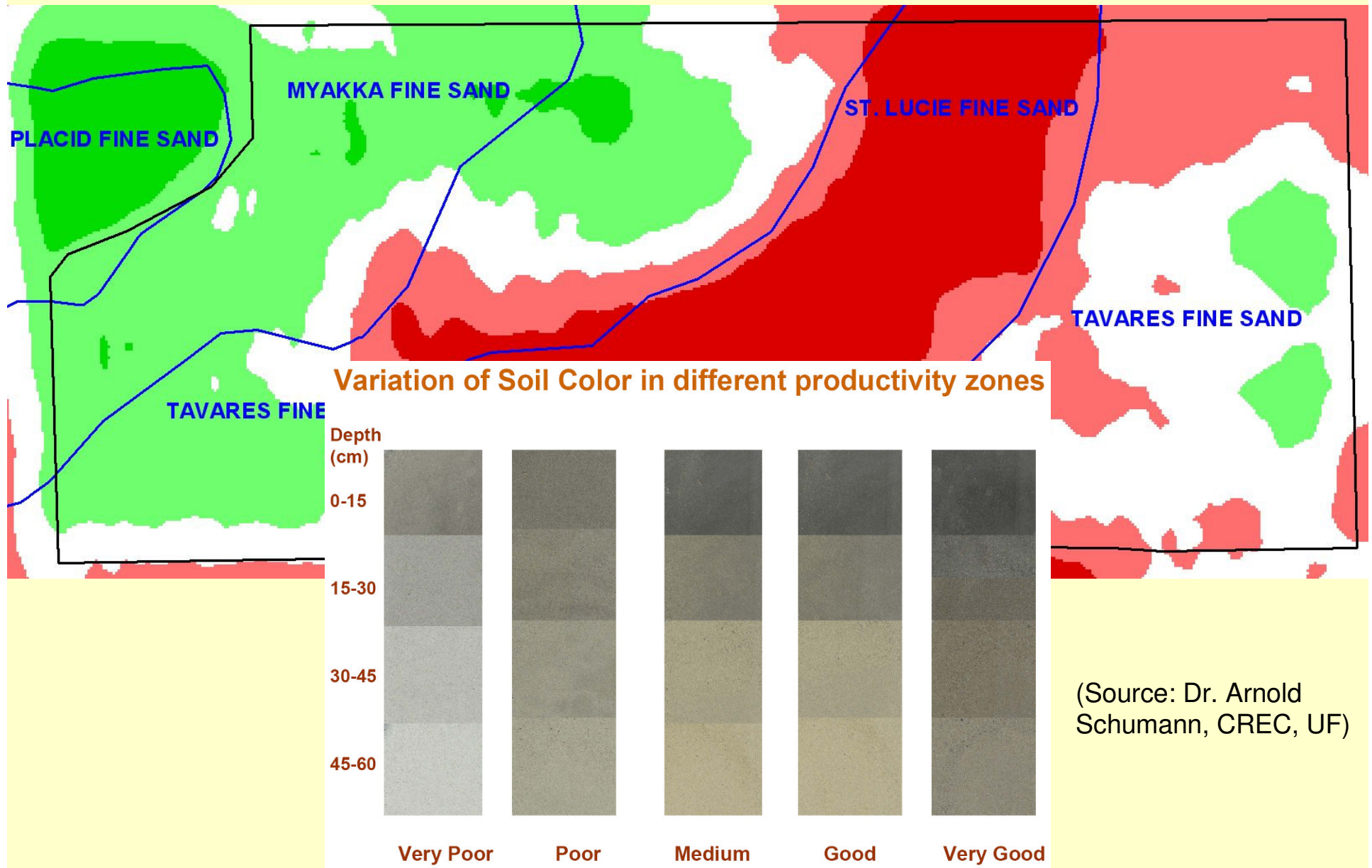


Weak soils

(Source: Dr. Arnold Schumann, CREC, UF)



# Remote Sensing – NDVI of Citrus

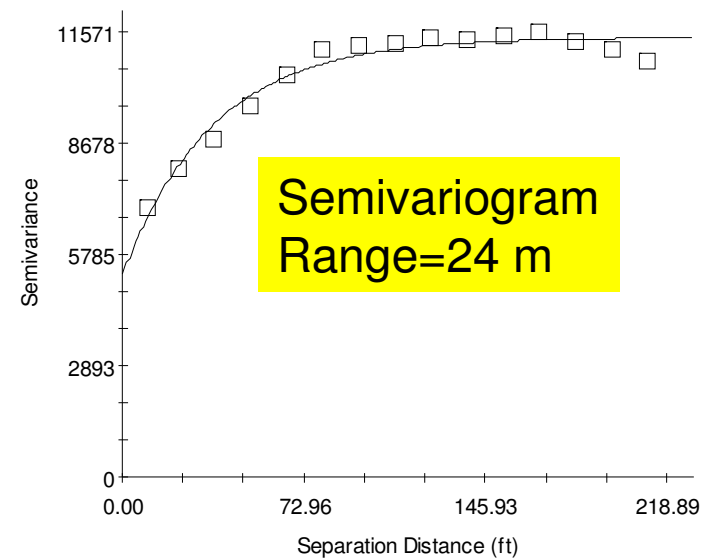




## Raw Greenseeker NDVI

Healthy plants

### Goodson Back Field



Exponential model ( $C_0 = 5270.00000$ ;  $C_0 + C = 11440.00000$ ;  $A_0 = 36.60$ ;  $r^2 = 0.961$ ;  $RSS = 1118125$ .)

(Source: Dr. Arnold Schumann, CREC, UF)



Kriging interpolation of NDVI  
using exponential model

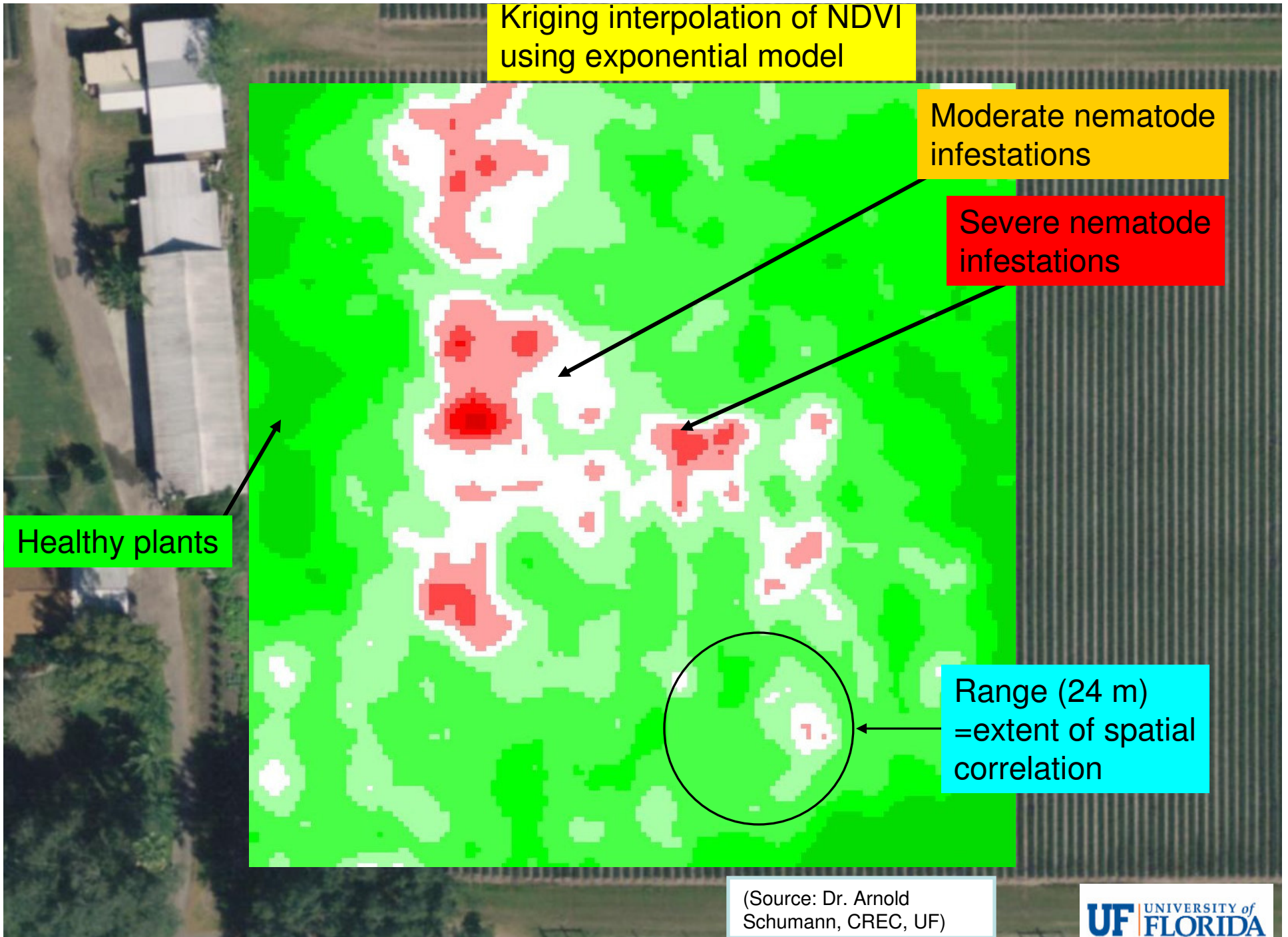
Moderate nematode  
infestations

Severe nematode  
infestations

Healthy plants

Range (24 m)  
=extent of spatial  
correlation

(Source: Dr. Arnold  
Schumann, CREC, UF)



# EM38 Soil Electrical Conductivity Meter

Calibration



Field testing

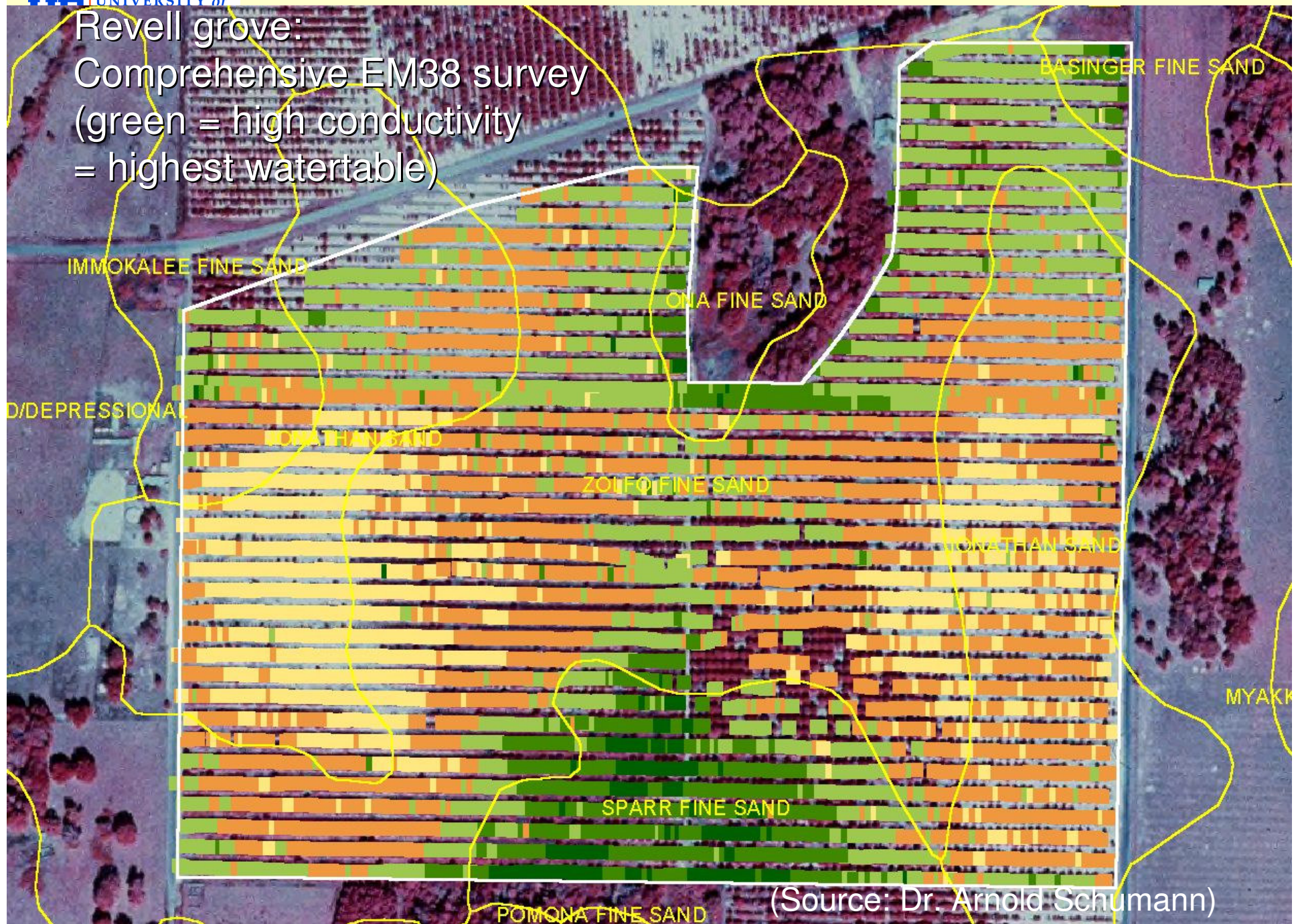


Field testing

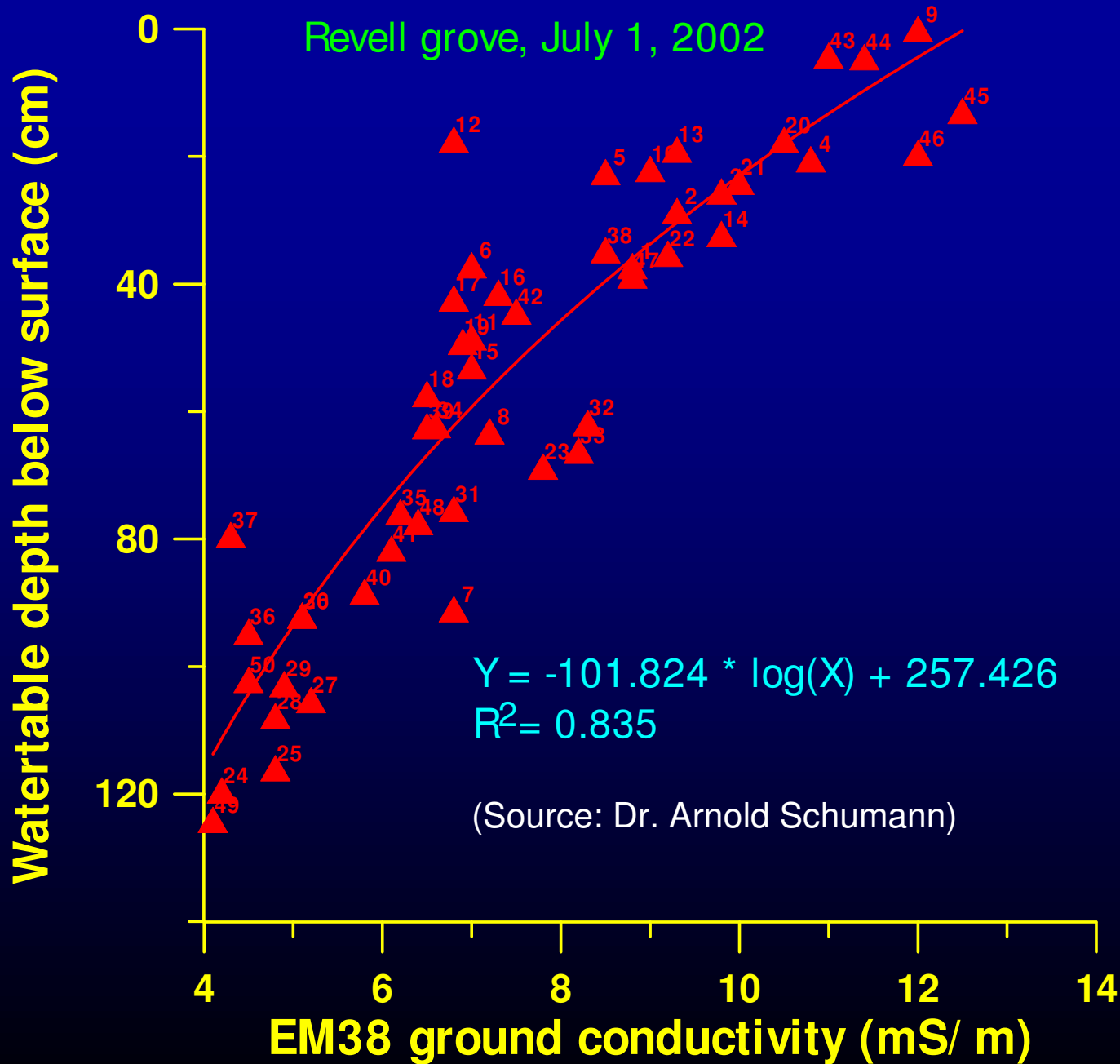




Revell grove:  
Comprehensive EM38 survey  
(green = high conductivity  
= highest watertable)









# Counting Citrus Tree and Estimating Canopy Area for Census Purposes Evaluation of Feature Analyst and GeoCitrus Technique

(Source: Dr. Reza Ehsani, CREC, UF)

# Why Count Trees?

***We want to count citrus trees to see if domestic crop forecast can be automated:***

Andrew Meadows, Spokesperson, FDOC(USA Today, December 82004)

- Crop management: tree development (size) and health
- Property appraisal

# Large Grove- Close Look at Results

Accuracy

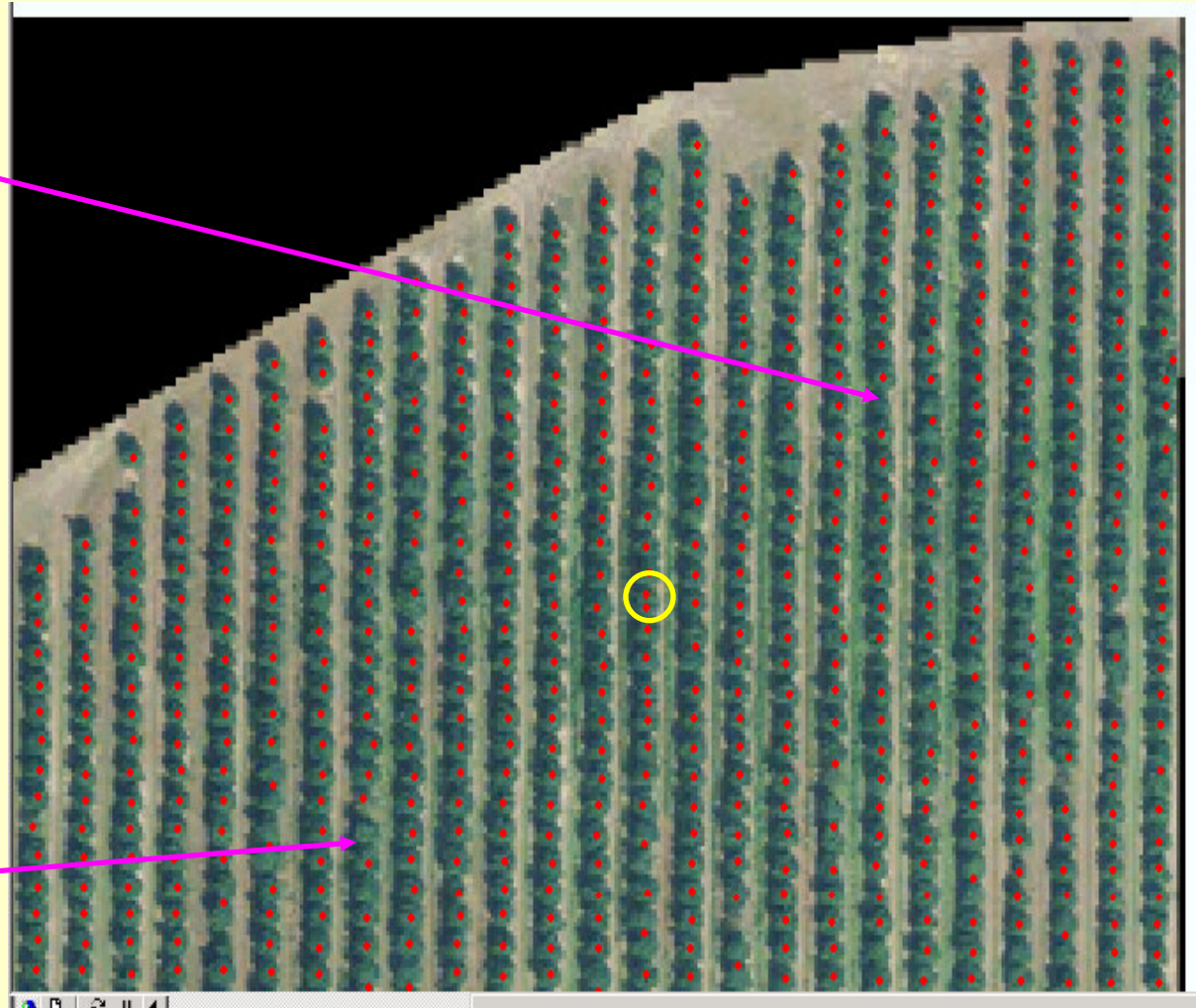
Total Tree #: 2817

Software count:  
2640

Double: 5

Missing: 177

Net Count Accuracy:  
 $2640/2817*100=$   
93.7%





# Wide Spaced Grove- Results

**Accuracy**

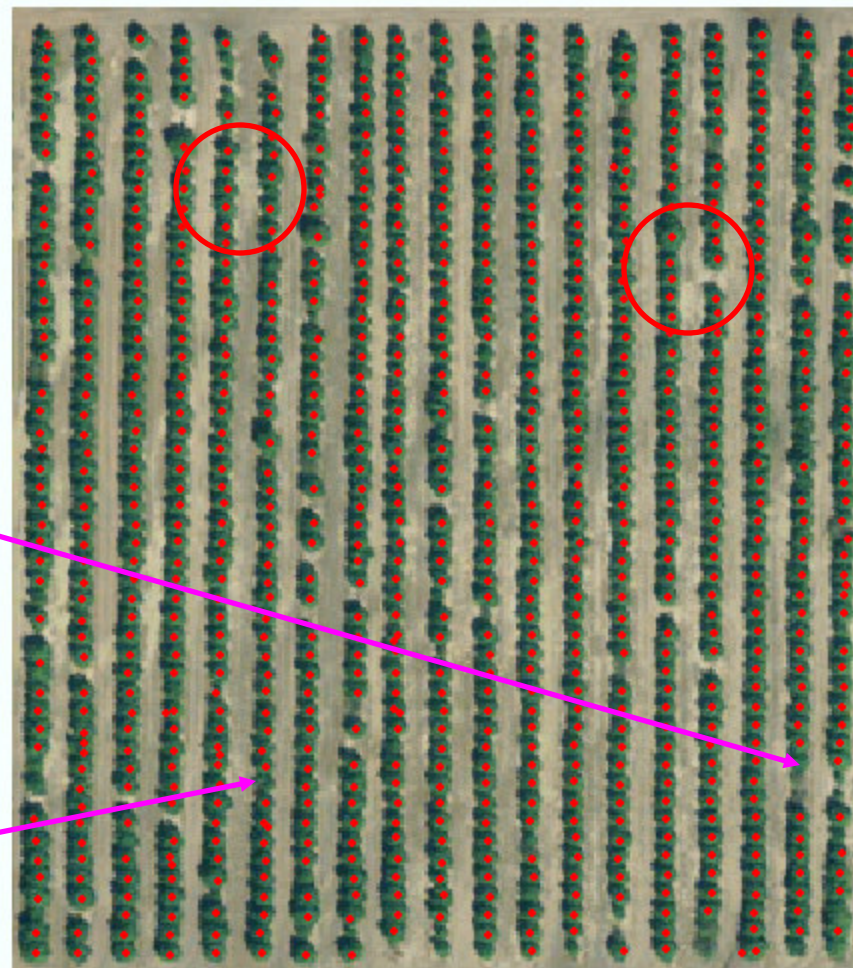
**Total Tree #: 898**

**Software count: 859**

**Double: 5**

**Missing: 39**

**Net Count Accuracy:**  
 **$898/859 \times 100 = 95.7\%$**



# Uniform Size Grove- Results

**Accuracy**

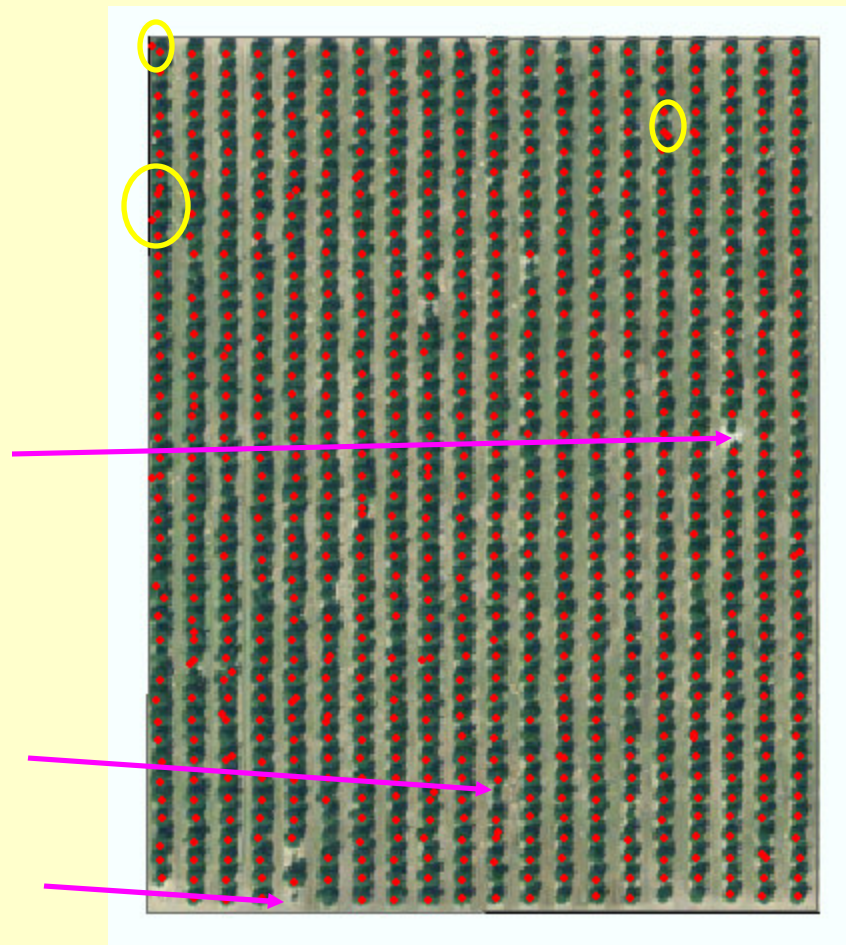
**Total Tree #: 857**

**Software count: 826**

**Double: 25**

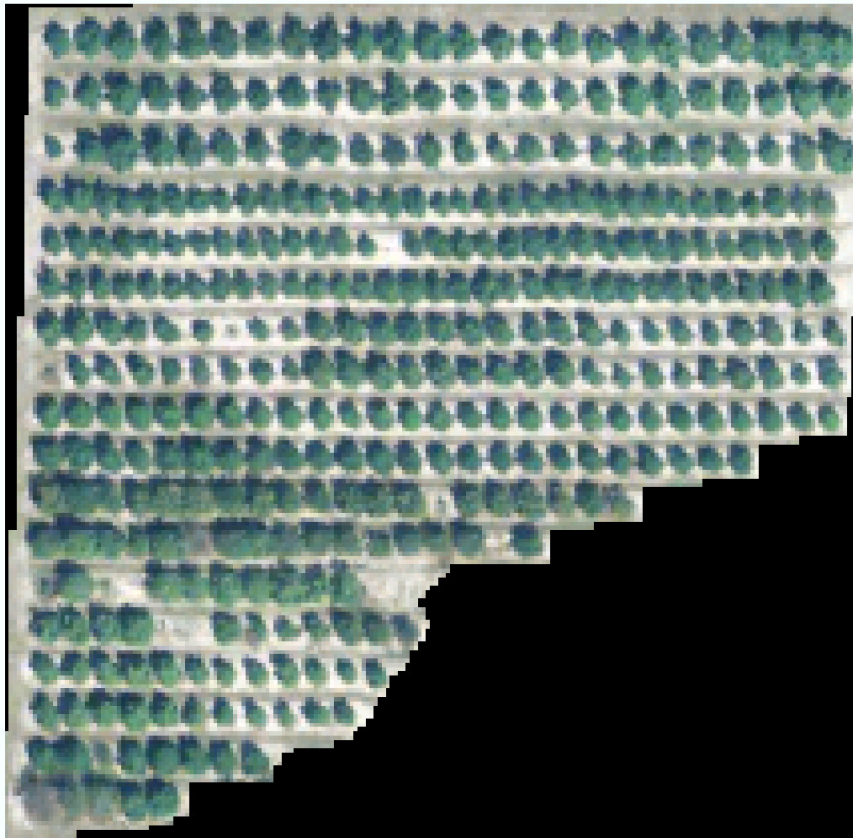
**Missing: 31**

**Net Count Accuracy:**  
 $826/857*100= 96.4\%$

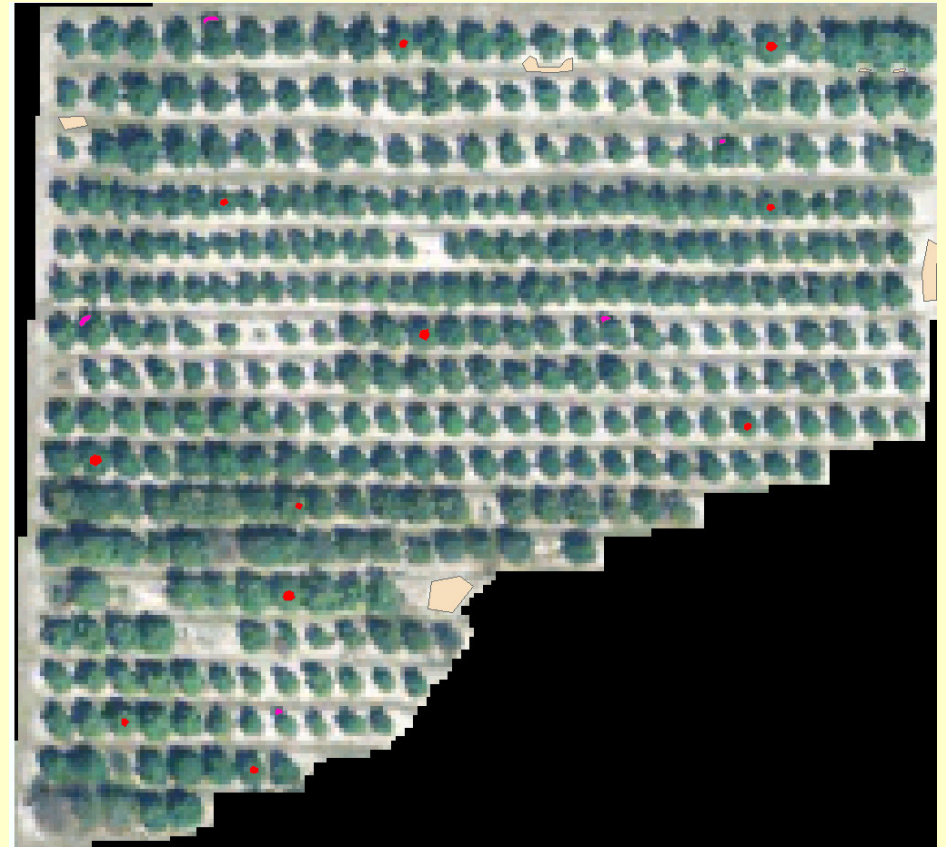




# Canopy Area Estimation

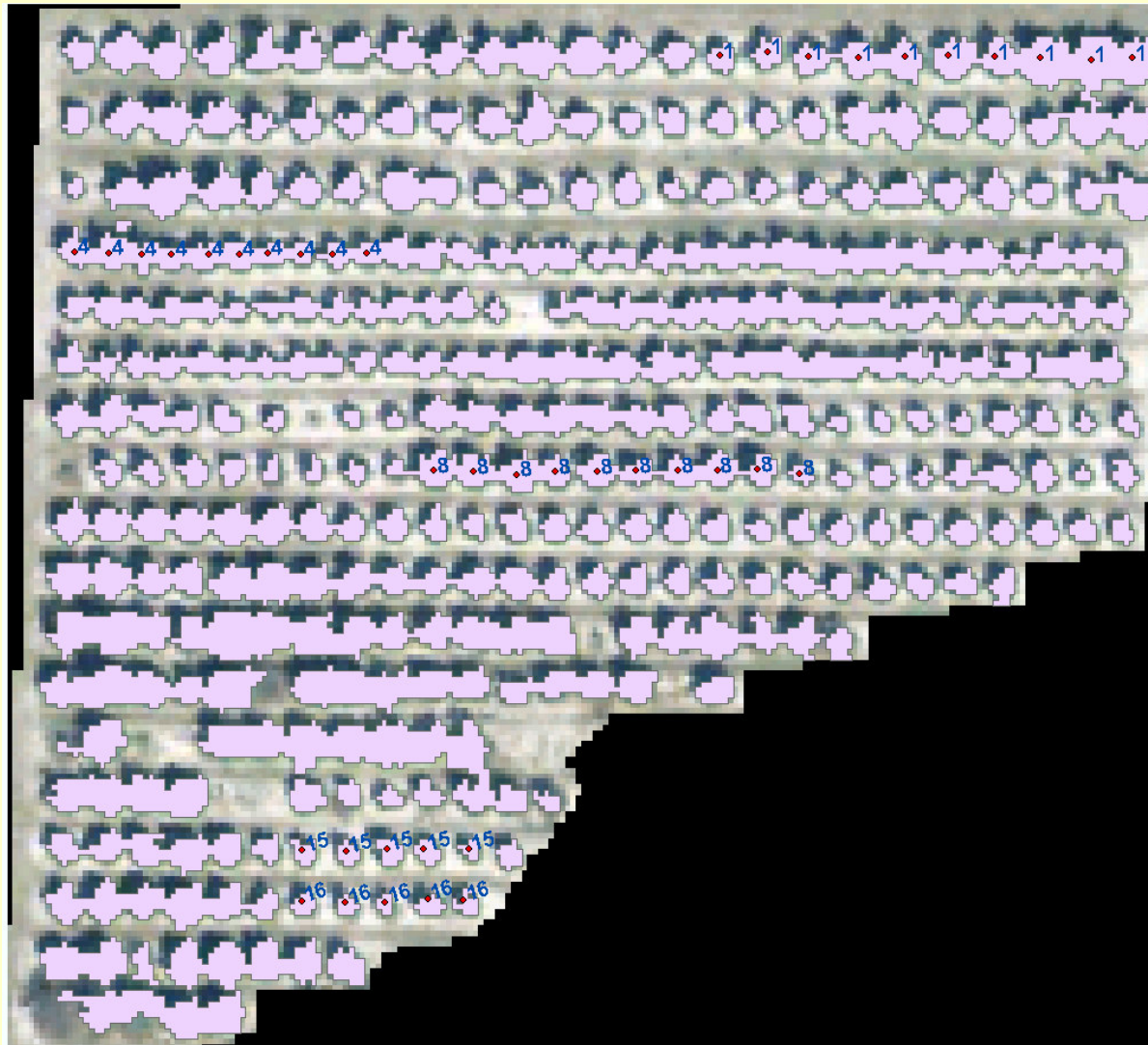


Area: approx. 2.75 acres  
Total Tree #: 357



Training Learner

# Canopy Area Estimation - Results

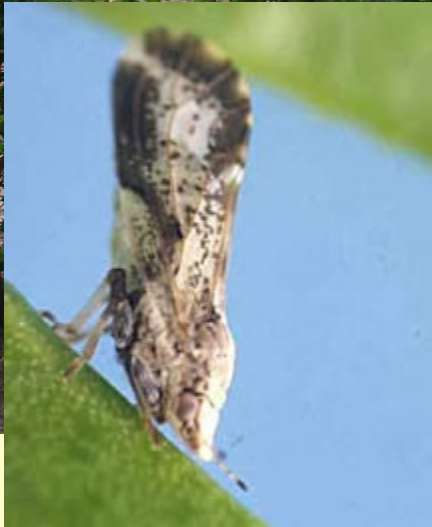


**% Accuracy  
: 70- 92%**



# Citrus Greening (Huanglongbing or HLB) Detection

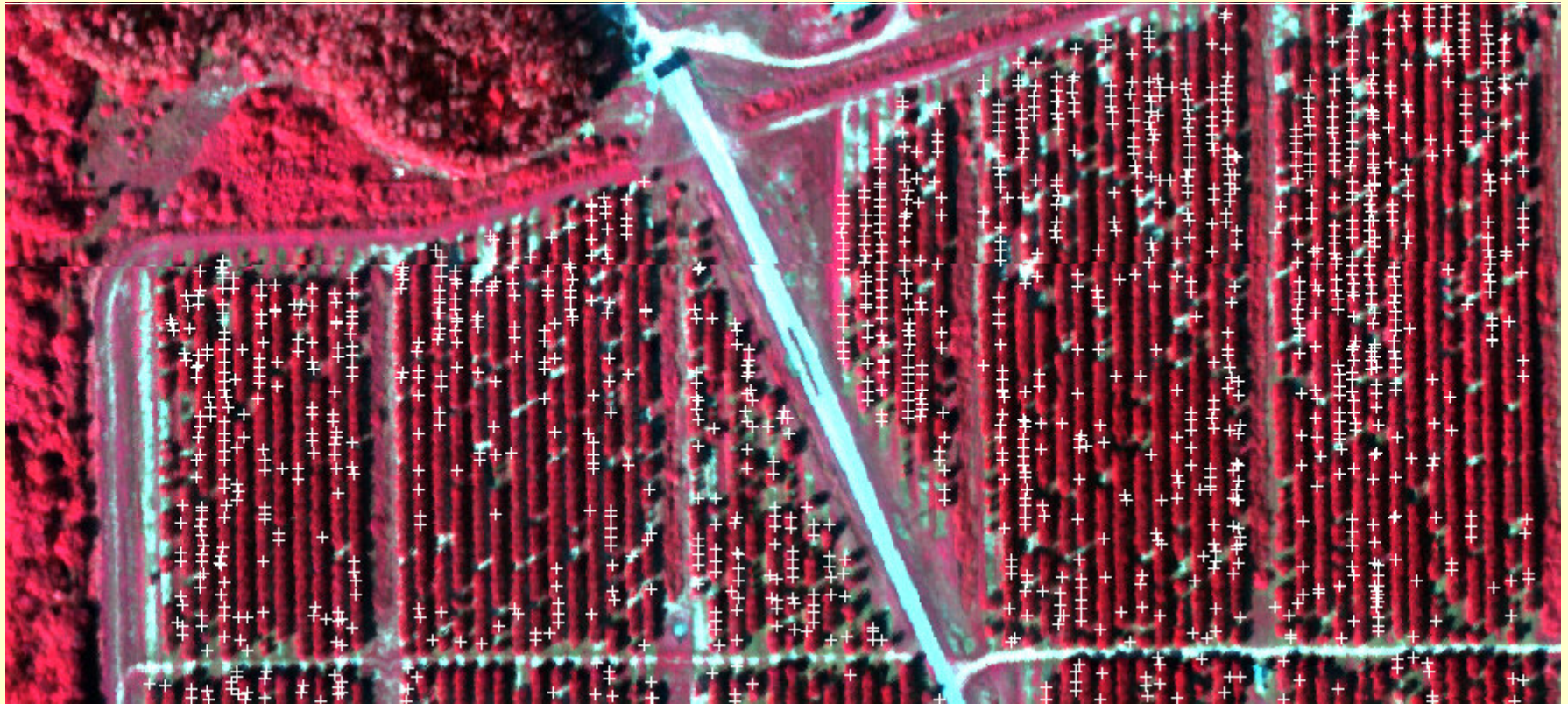
# Citrus greening (HLB)



(Source: <http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/enpp/ento/dcitri.htm>)

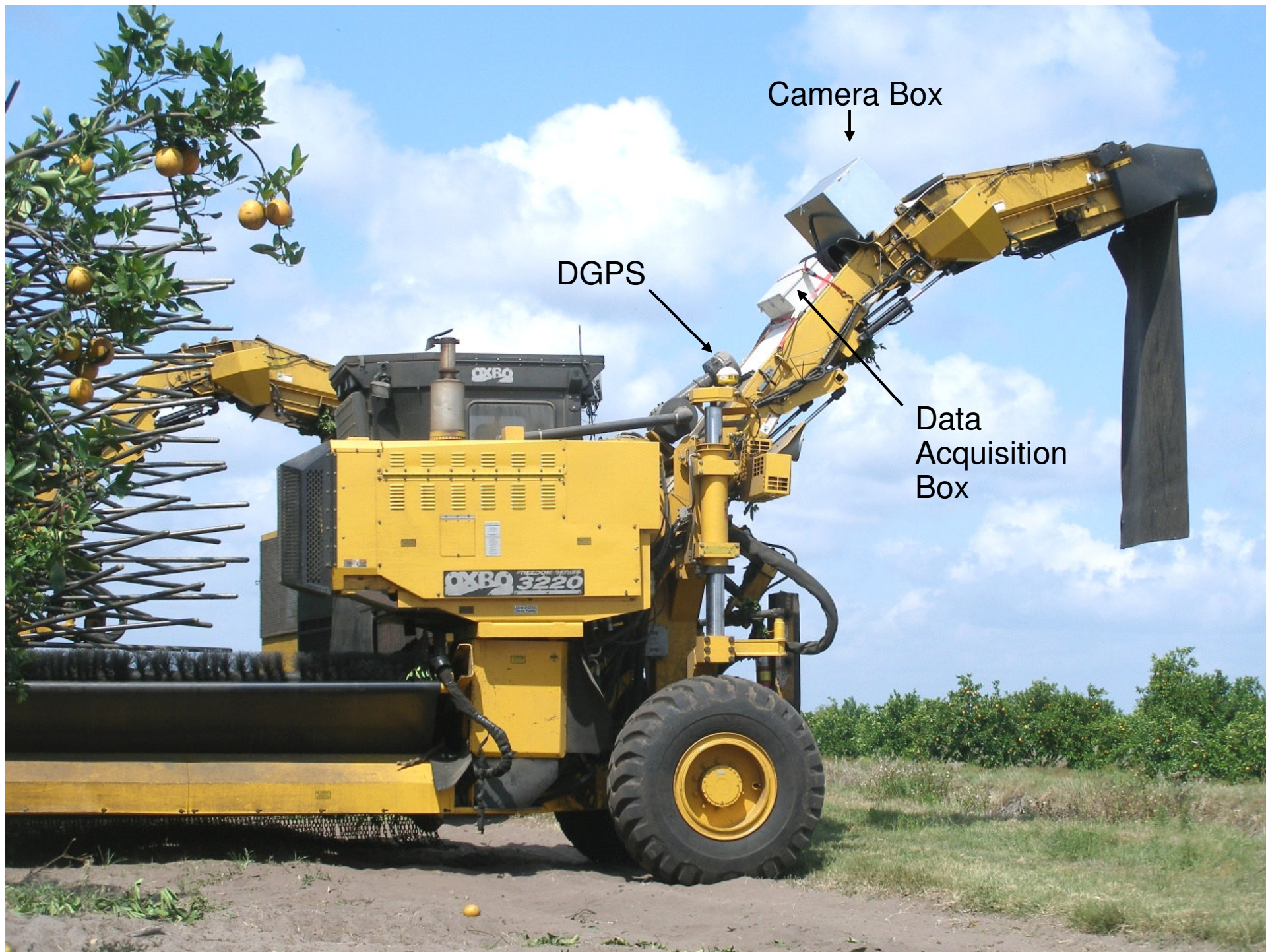


# HLB detection using hyperspectral imaging: ground truthing





# Citrus trash detection system for a canopy shake and catch harvester using machine vision



Camera Box

DGPS

Data  
Acquisition  
Box



# Trash detection system



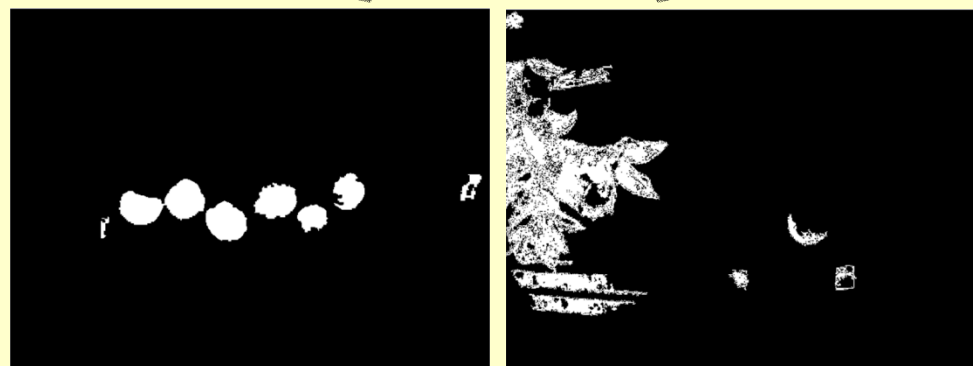
- Objectives: To investigate the amount of trash during harvesting and its effect on harvesting and processing operations



# Image acquisition and processing



Image acquisition location  
in a citrus grove



Binarization of fruit and leaves

# Phosphorus (P) detection



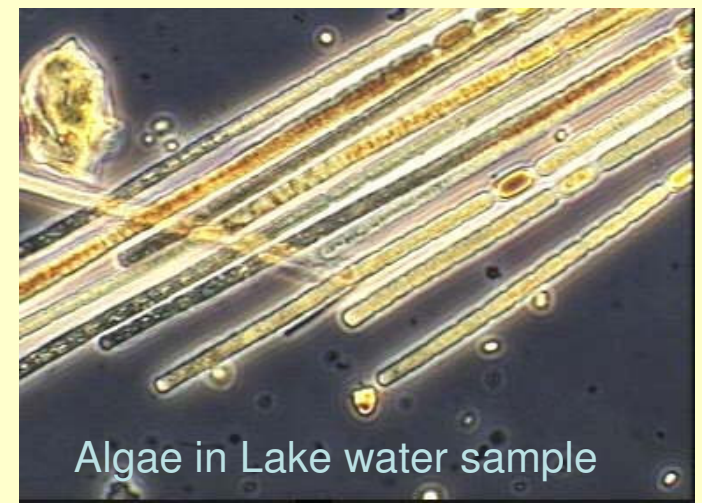
## Lake Okeechobee ("Big water")

- The "liquid heart" of South Florida.
- 2nd largest freshwater lake in the U.S. (Surface area of 730 square miles)
- Drainage basins covers more than 4,600 square miles (11,913 km<sup>2</sup>).
- Shallow: Avg. depth 9 feet
- Source of drinking and irrigation water



# Lake Okeechobee

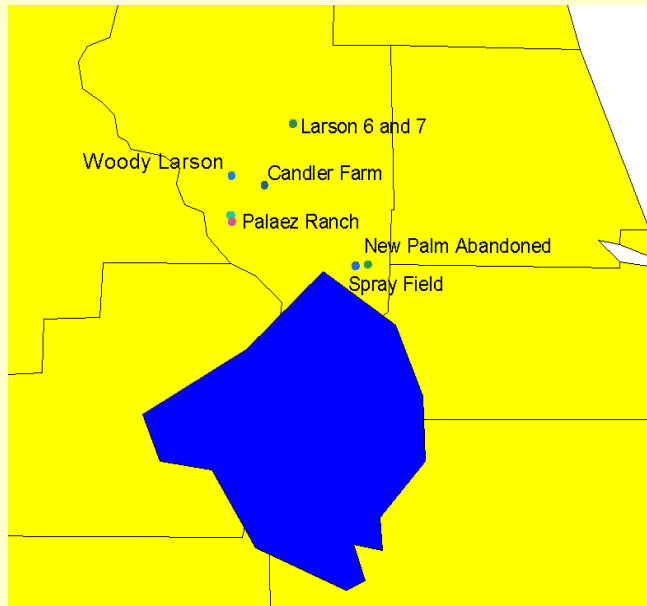
- Natural habitat for fish, birds, and other wildlife.
- Supplies essential water for people, farms and the environment.
- Provides flood protection.
- Attracts boating and recreation enthusiasts.



Algae in Lake water sample

# Okeechobee soil and vegetation sampling

Soil samples and grass samples were obtained from 10 sampling sites

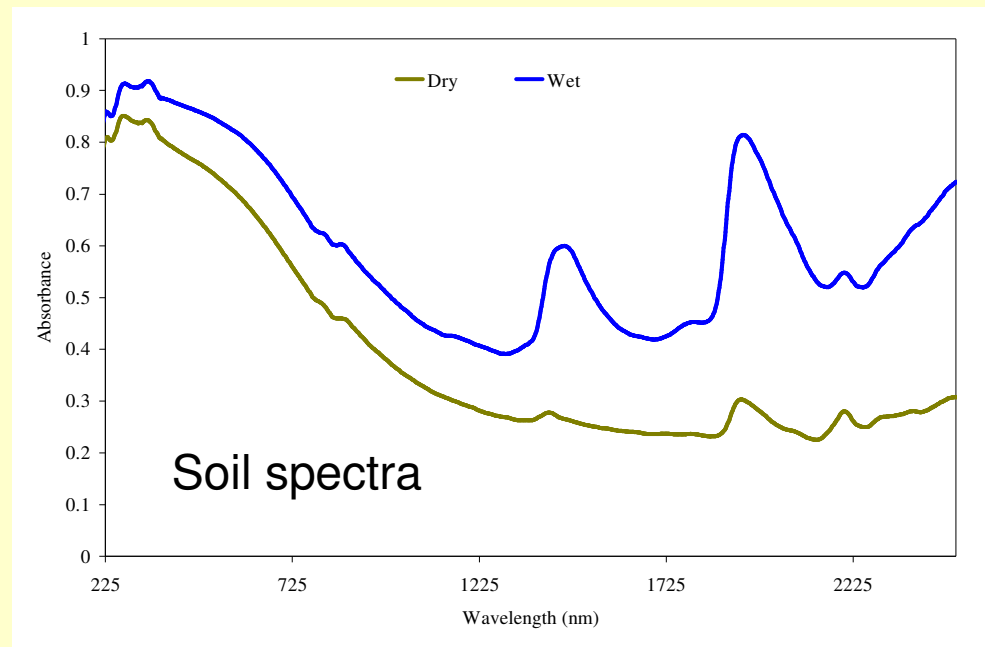


# Spectral measurement

- Reflectance measured with an integrating sphere
- 400-2500 nm with 1 nm increment
- Reference (PTFE) used to correct baseline



(Cary 500 UV-VIS-NIR, Varian, Inc.)





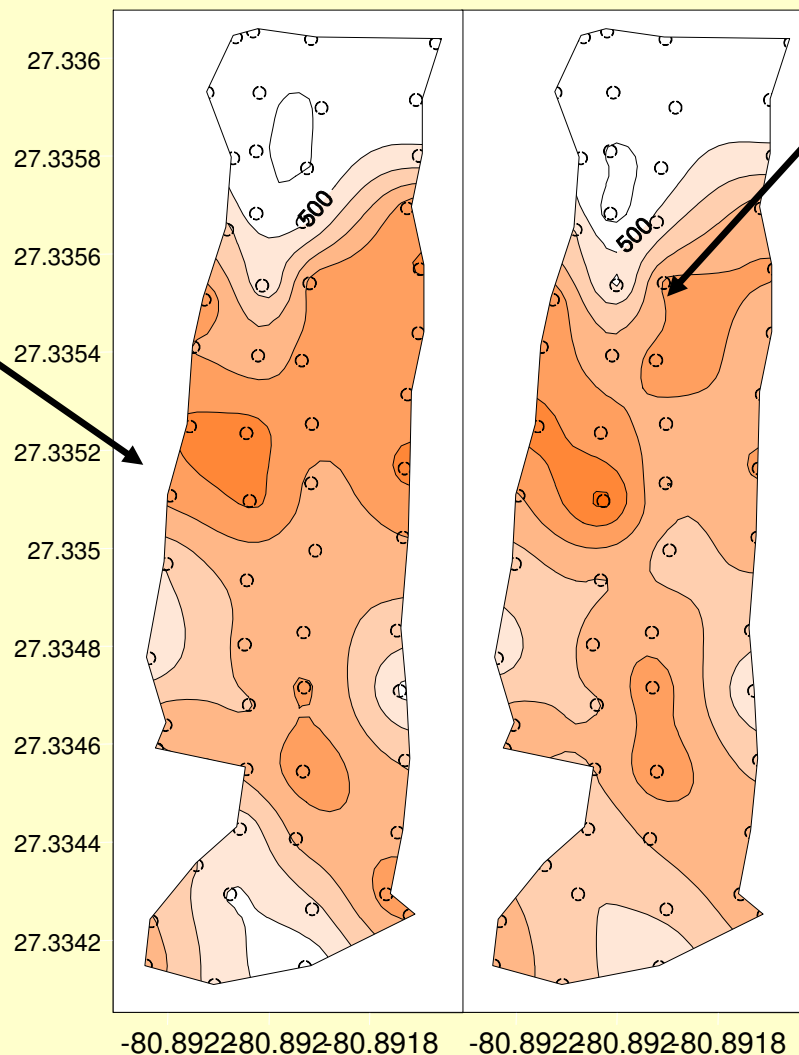
# Soil P prediction map

Actual vs. Predicted: Mehlich-1 P

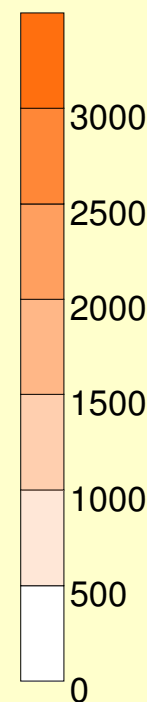
PLS predicted

Actual

Candler Farm  
24 June 2003  
Soil sample  
Mehlich 1-P

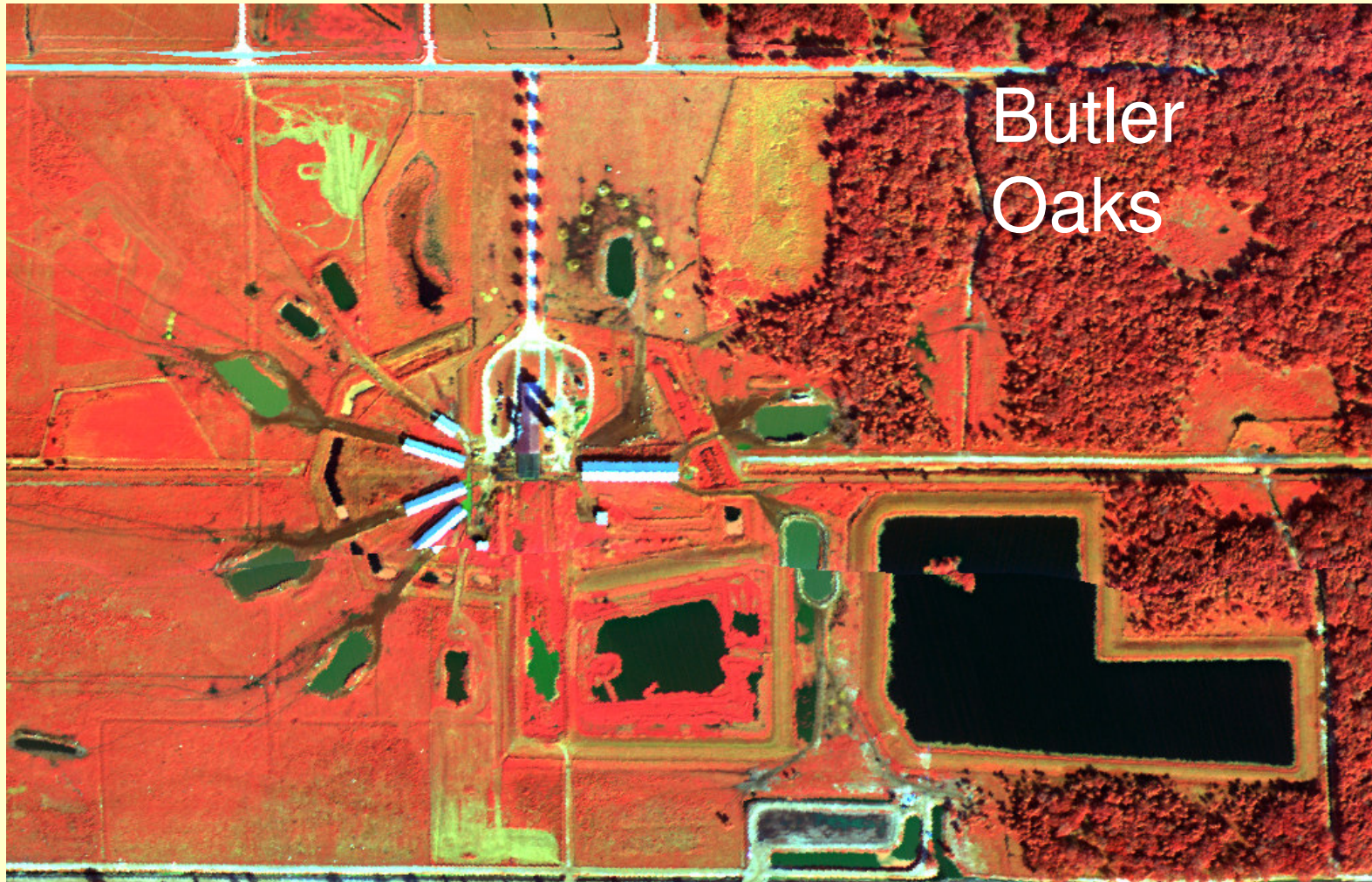


P (mg/kg)



Avg. prediction  
error: ~ 20%

# Hyperspectral and multispectral image studies





# Two class SAM classification





# GNSS in Teaching



# Acknowledgment

- Dr. John Schueller, MAE, UF
- Dr. Masoud Salyani, CREC, UF
- Dr. Arnold Schumann, CREC, UF



# Thank you!



<http://precag.ifas.ufl.edu>