

Horticulture Science

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Precision Farming

What does Precision Agriculture Mean?



What does Precision Agriculture Mean?



Manage Crop Production on a Site Specific Basis to:

- optimize profit
- reduce waste
- maintain environmental quality

Typical Elements for “Precision Agriculture”,
(as defined by Michael Rasher, USDA-NRCS).

- Soil sampling-the ability to determine the physical characteristics and the variability of the soil in the field.
- Variable rate application-the ability to precisely apply the required type and quality of chemical nutrient needed to specific areas of the field.
- Yield monitoring-the ability to accurately measure the yield and simultaneously record the location in the field.

Optical

NASA Landsat MSS (1972)

NOAA AVHRR (1978)

SeaSat (1978)

NASA Landsat TM (1984)

MOS (1987)

SPOT (1986/90/94/98)

SAR (Radar)

JERS (1992)

Radarsat (1995)

ERS 1/2 (1991/95)



EOS-TERRA (1999)



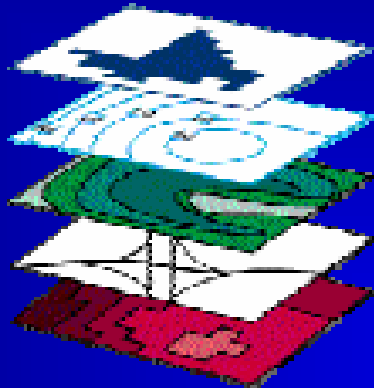
EOS-MODIS

What Is Remote Sensing?

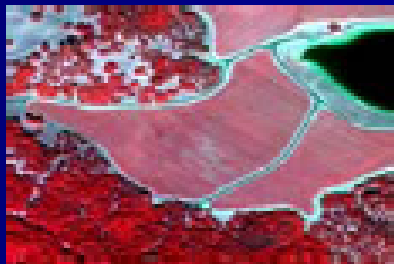
Remote sensing is the **noncontact** recording of information from the ultraviolet, visible, infrared, and microwave regions of the **electromagnetic spectrum** by means of instruments such as cameras, scanners, lasers, linear arrays, and/or area arrays located on platforms such as **near-field, aircraft or spacecraft**, and the analysis of acquired information by means of **visual, digital image processing, and model simulations**

What Is *Not* Remote Sensing?

GIS (Geographic Information Systems)

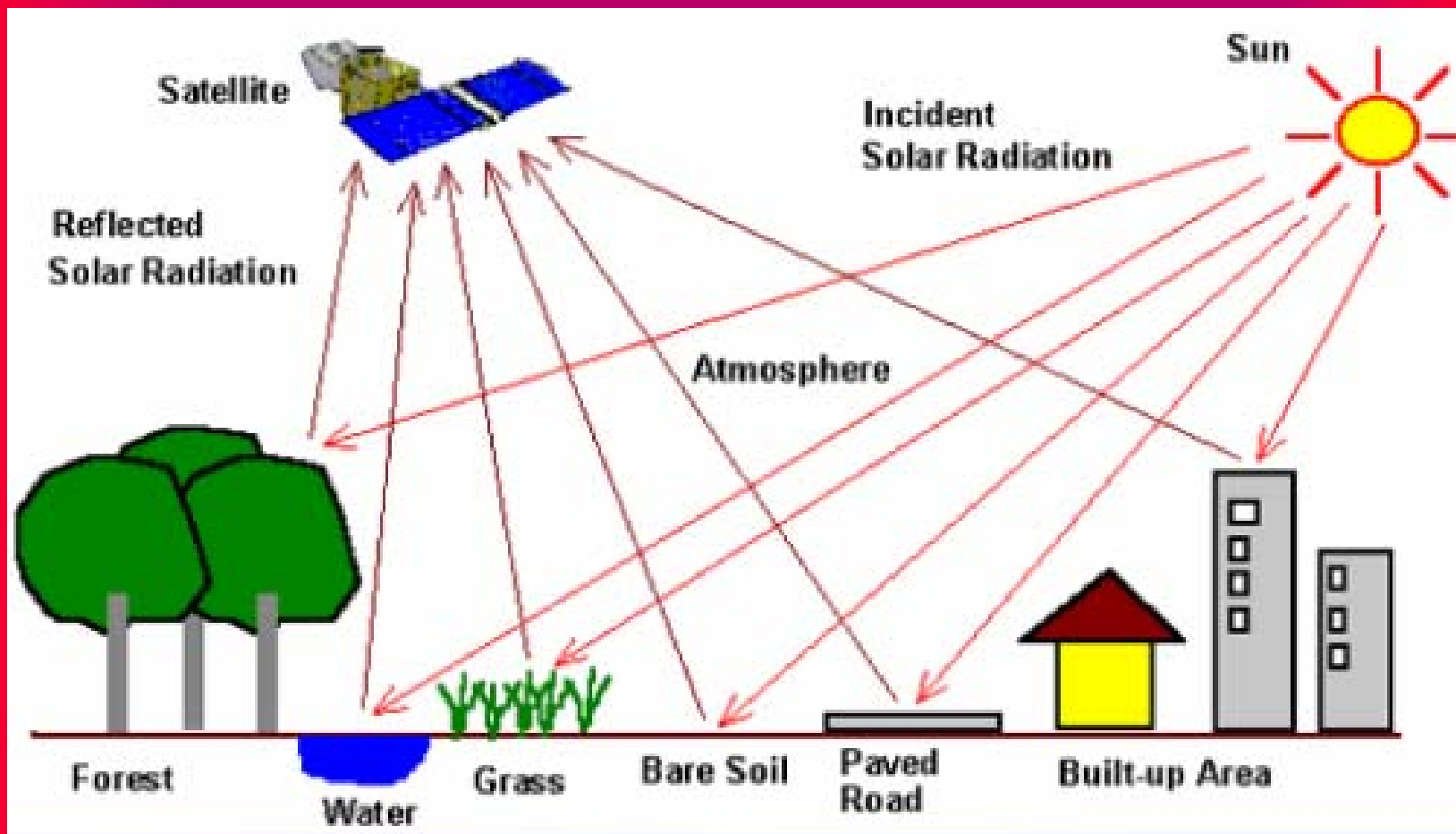


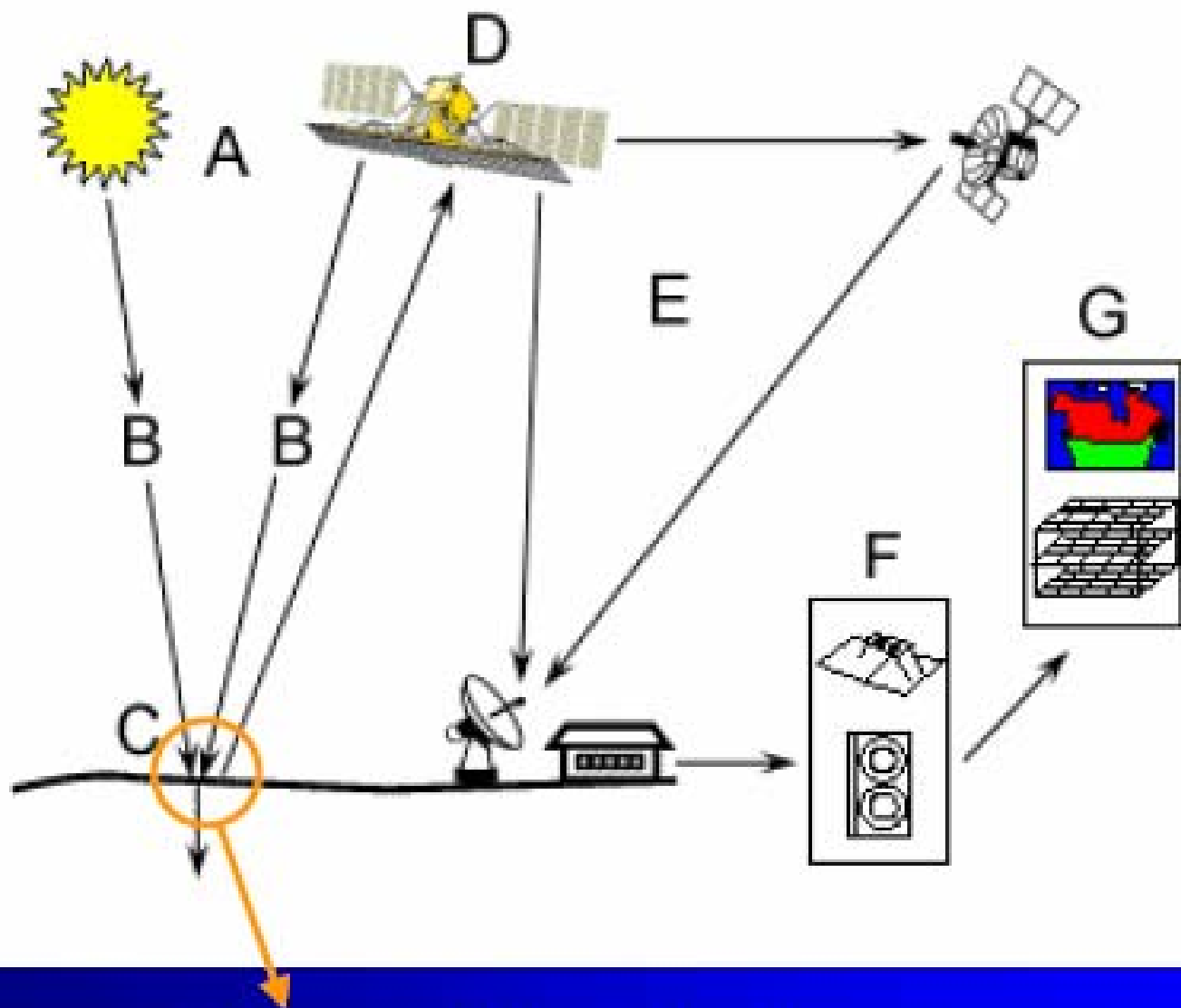
RS (Remote Sensing)



GPS (Global Positioning System)







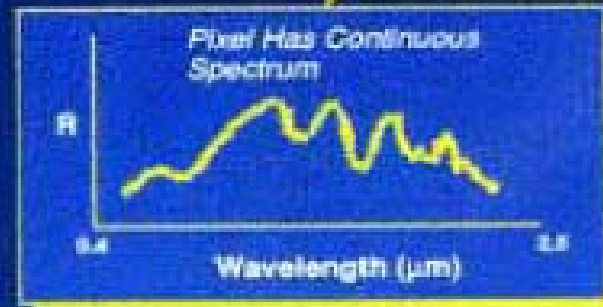
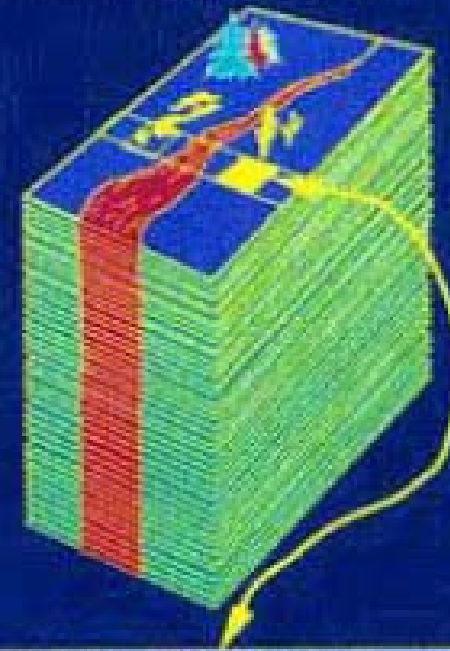
Photon-vegetation interactions

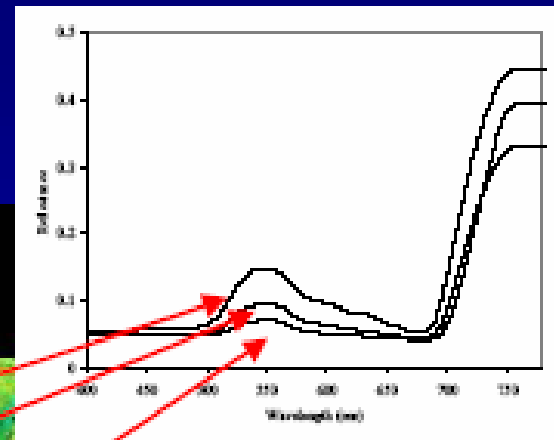
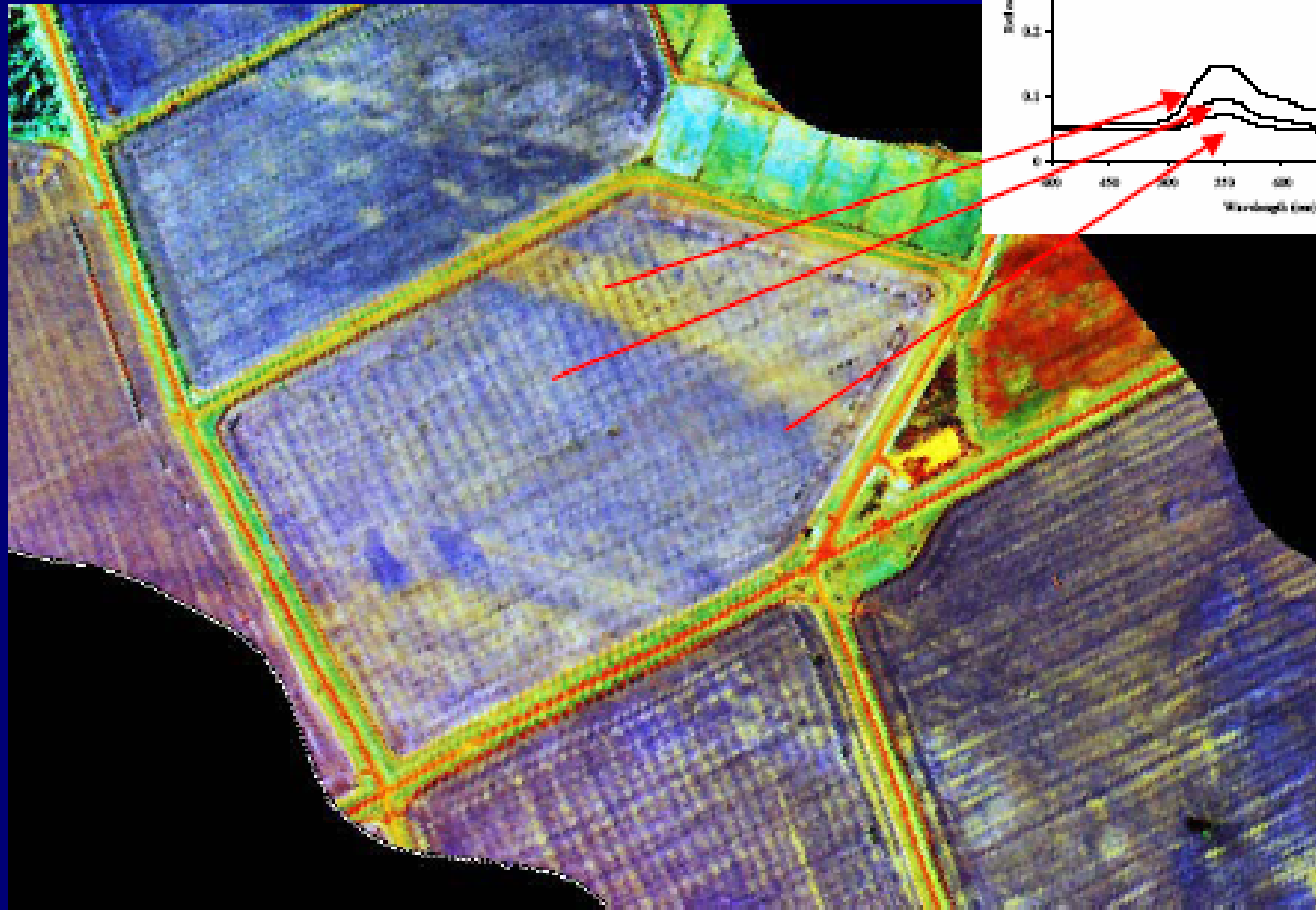
Hyperspectral Comparison

Multispectral

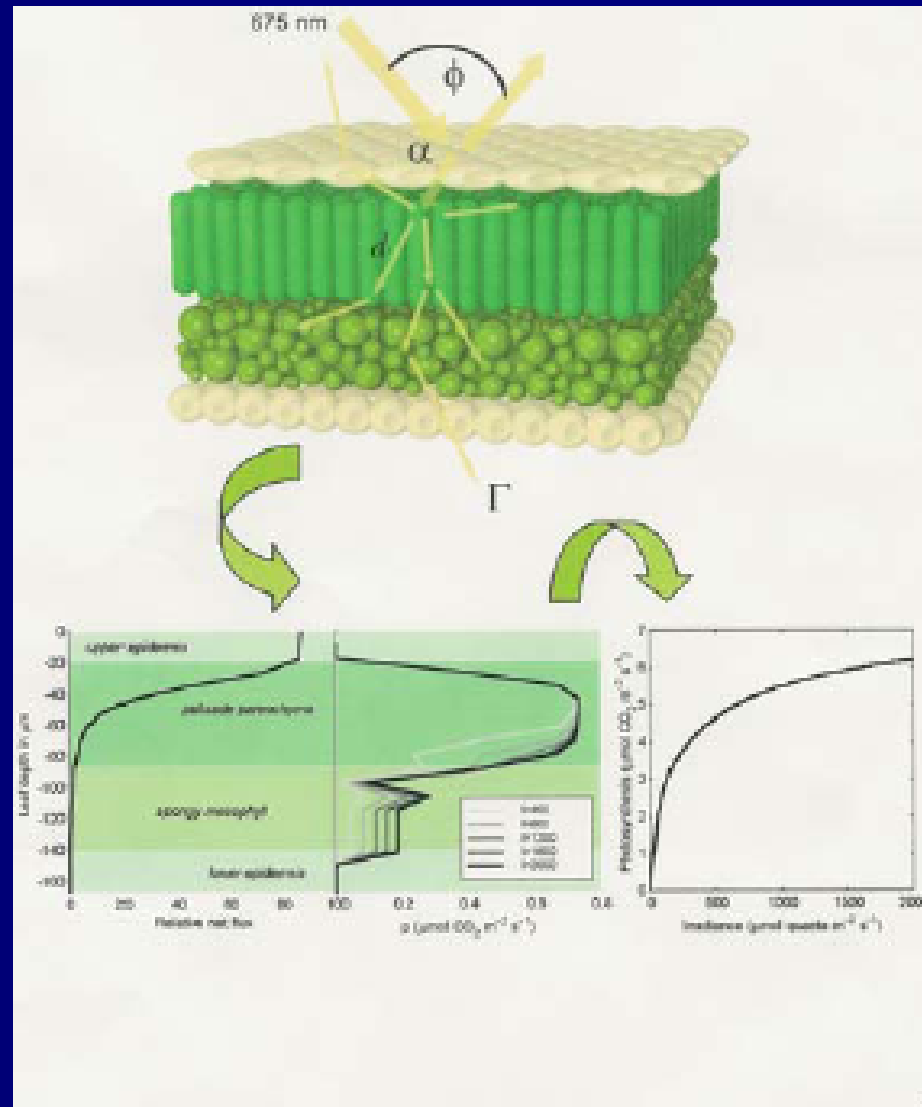


Hyperspectral

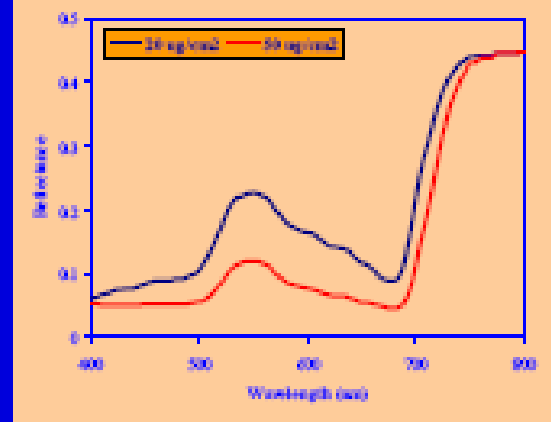
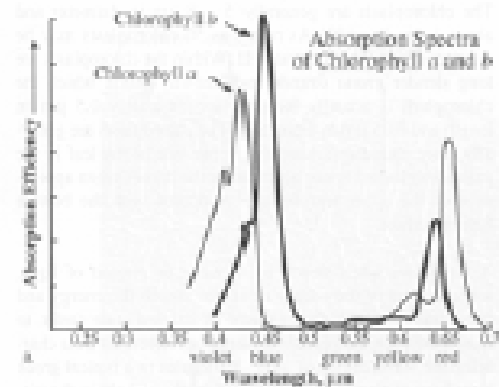


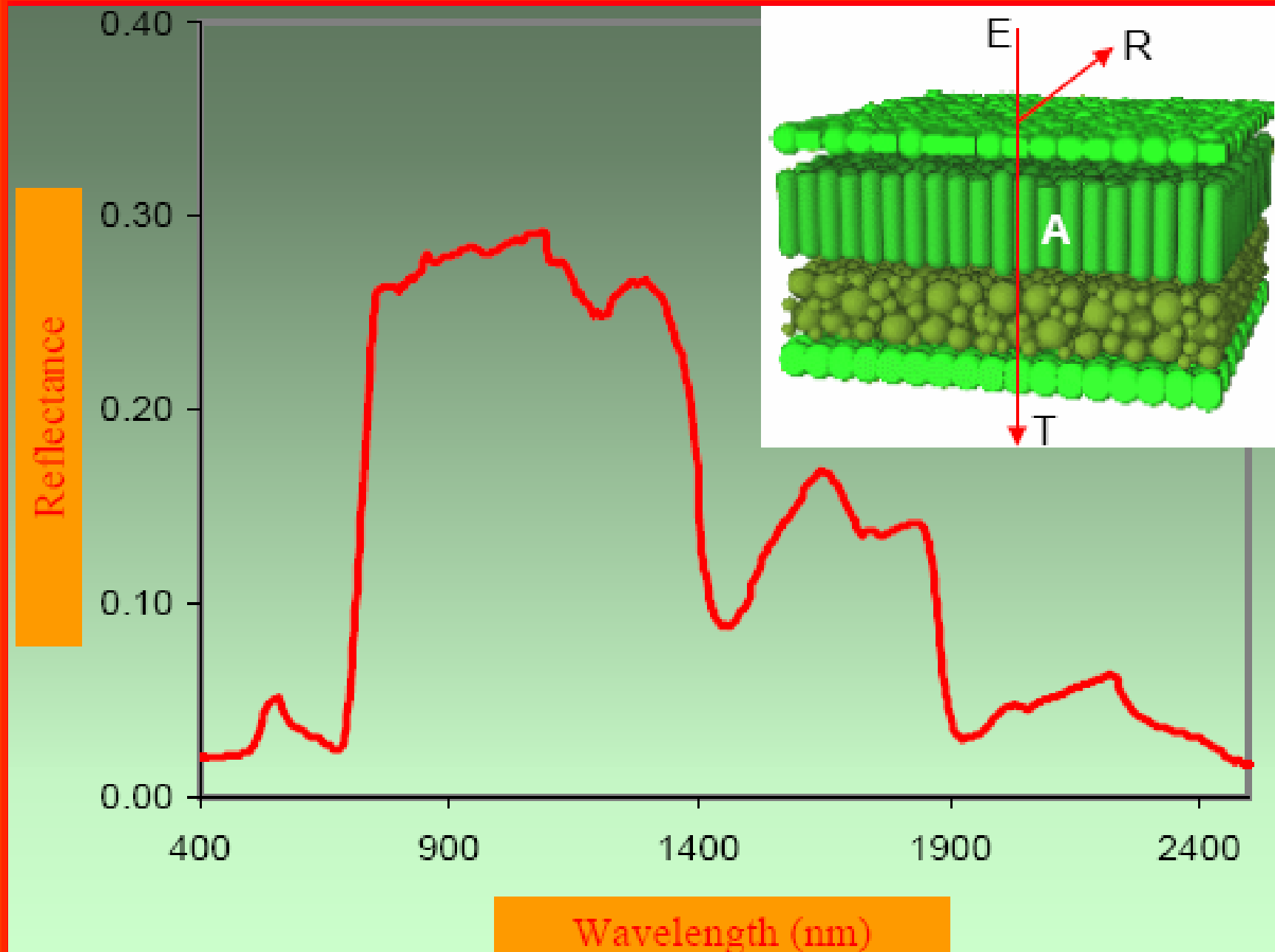


Introduction: Optical Properties and Absorption



- Changes in Leaf optical properties due to pigment content variation







Differences:

1. **Optical Properties**
2. **Canopy Structure**
3. **Soil/Bckgmd Effects**
4. **Atmospheric Effects**







Issues

Spatial resolution OK ?

- *Tree dimensions*
- *Grids with large background effects*
- *Vineyards: large shadow effects*

Spectral resolution OK ?

- *Can we estimate chlorophyll ? (chlorosis)*
- *Can we estimate biophysical parameters ?*
- *Objectives:*
 - *nutrient deficiencies (C_{ab} , N)*
 - *water stress detection (thermal)*







Instalación de sensores de teledetección en el Instituto Nacional de Técnica Aeroespacial (INTA)

Consola de Adquisición de Imágenes

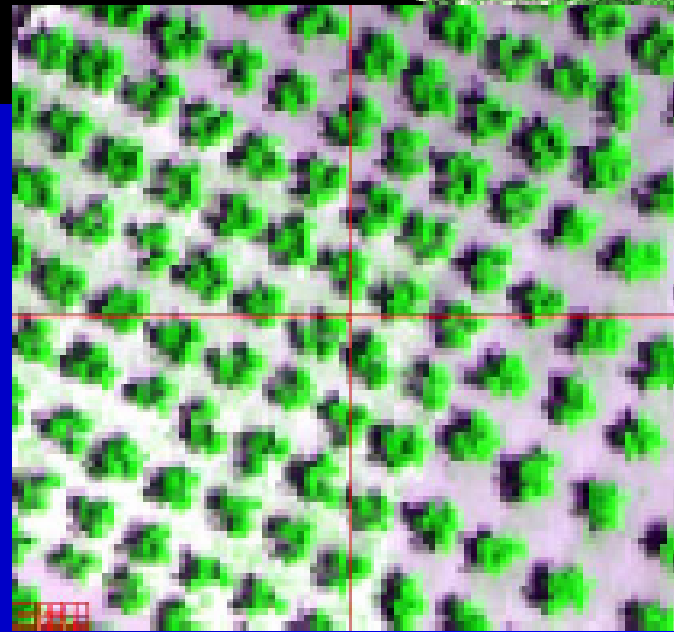
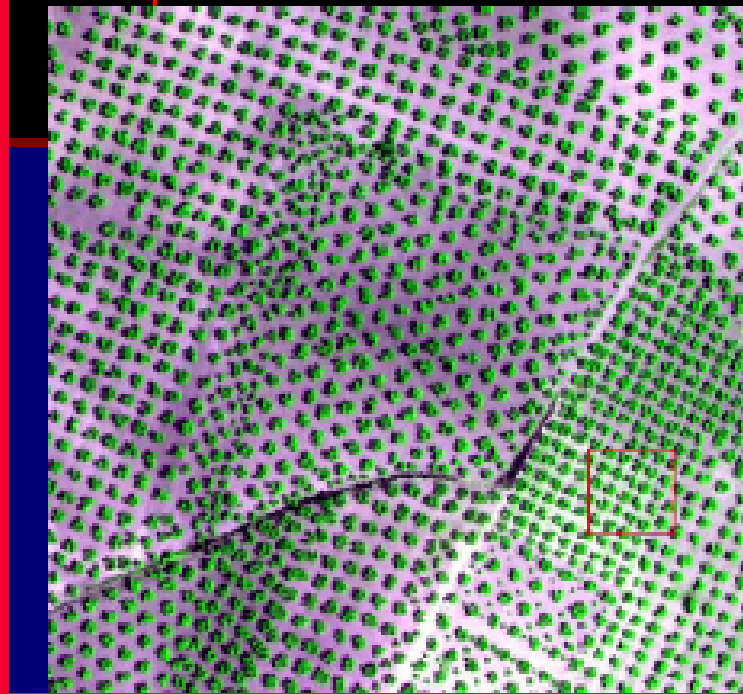
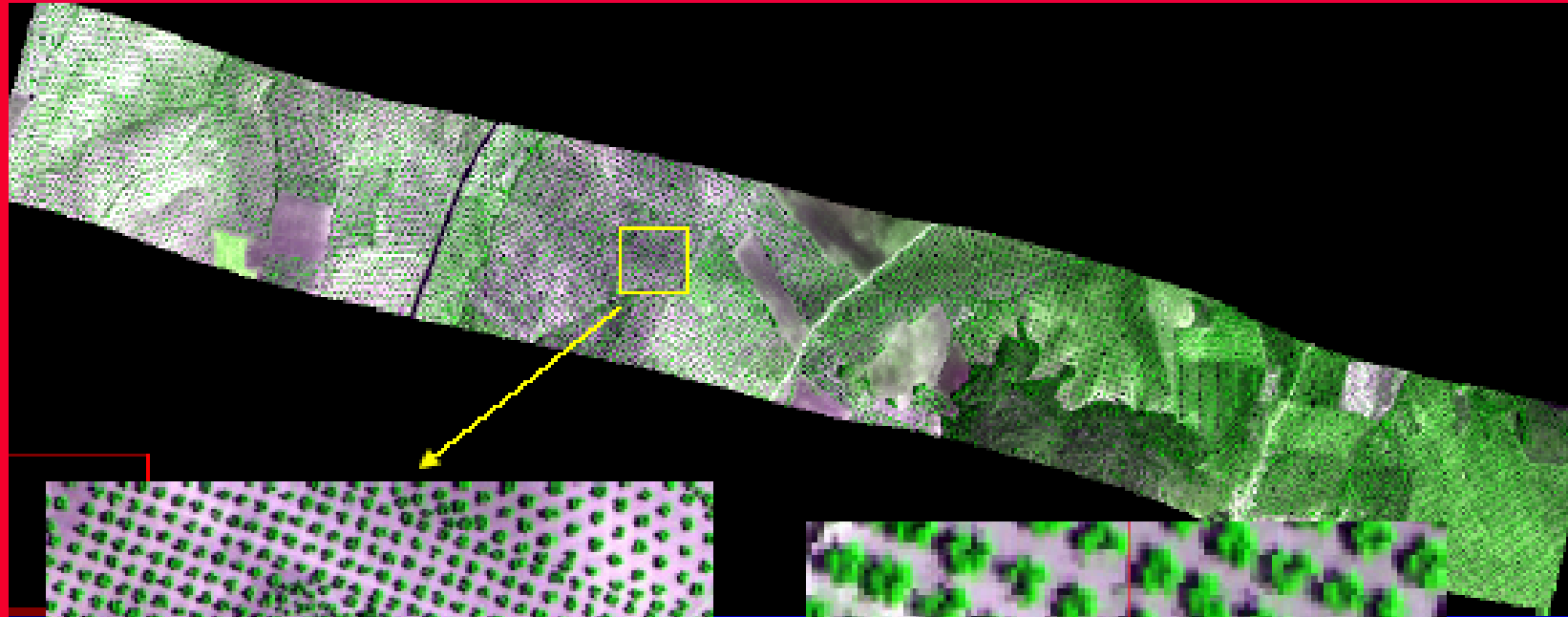
Sistema de Adquisición de Imágenes

Sistema de Navegación Inercial

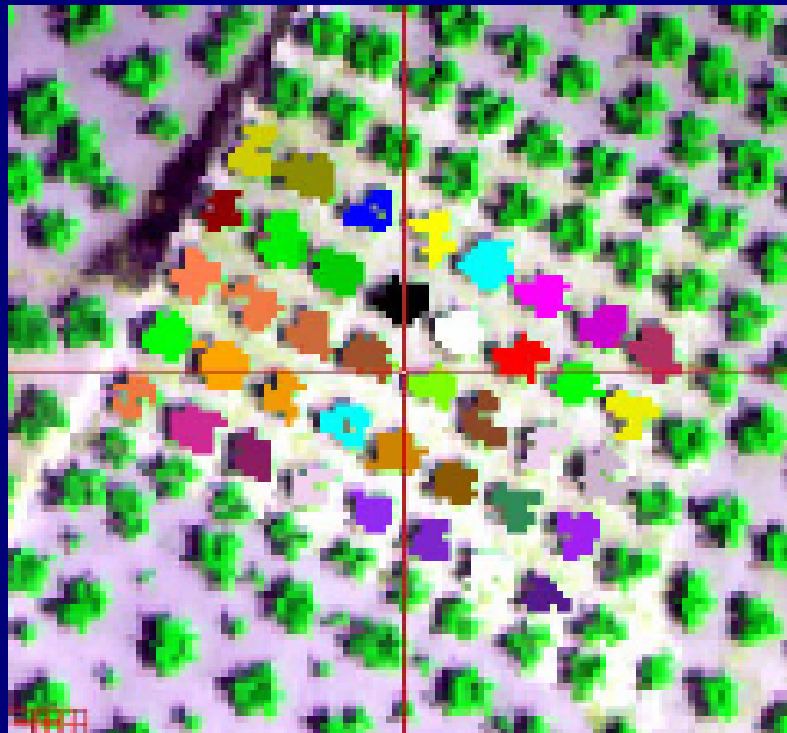
Sensor hiperespectral aerotransportado







Study Areas Olive Fields



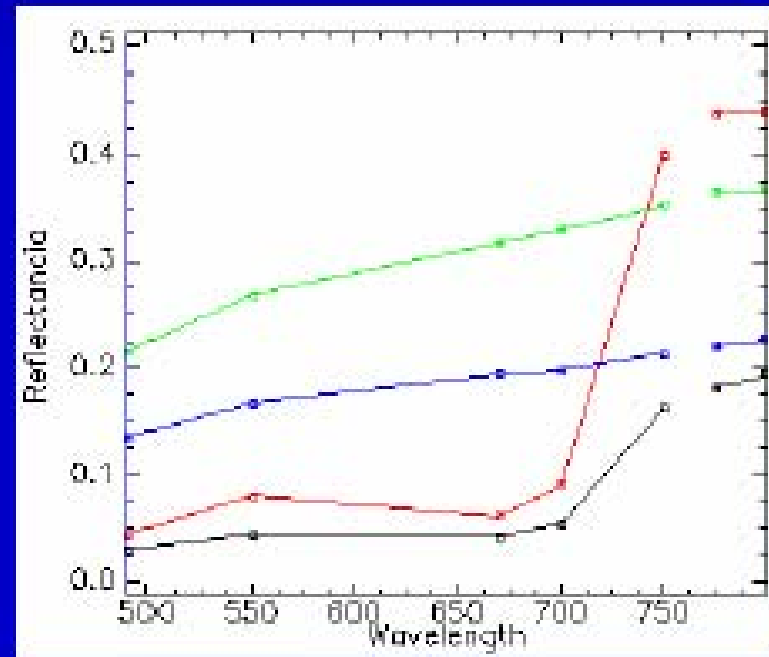
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

- Q_0 (Testigo)
- Q_1 (Q Fe 4.8 o-o)
- Q_2 (+33% Q_1)
- Q_3 (2 Q_1)
- Q_1^* (Q Fe 2.3 o-o)

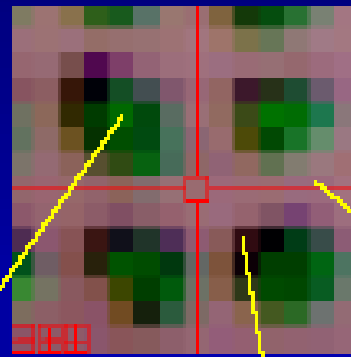
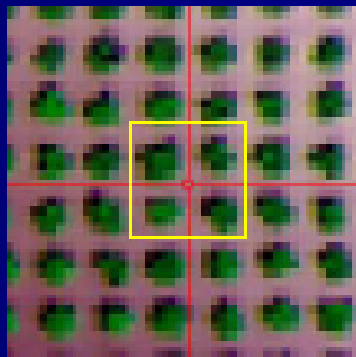


8 bands, 4-12 nm FWHM

1 m spatial resolution



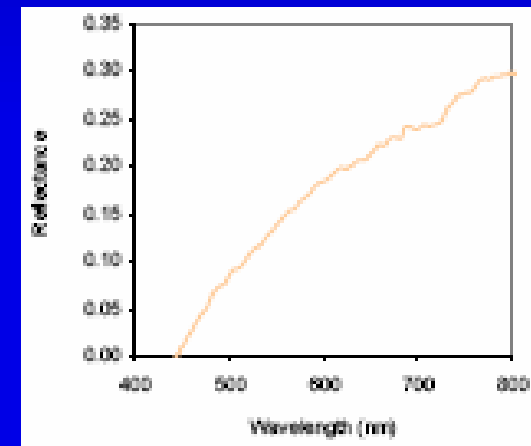
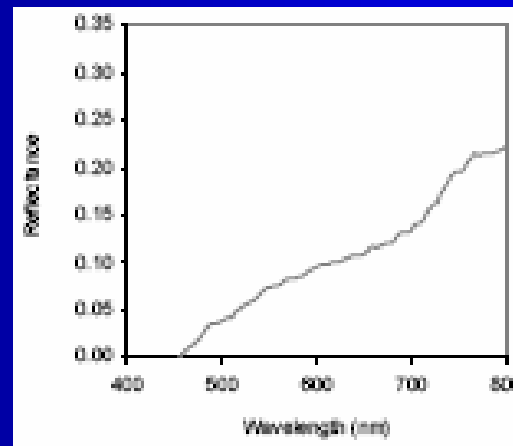
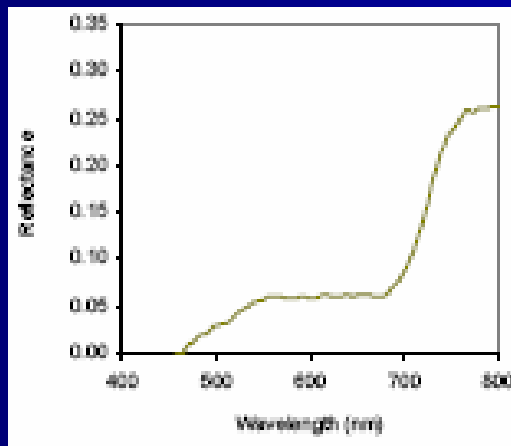
Scene components crown,
shadow and soil reflectance
extracted from ROSIS 2-m
data

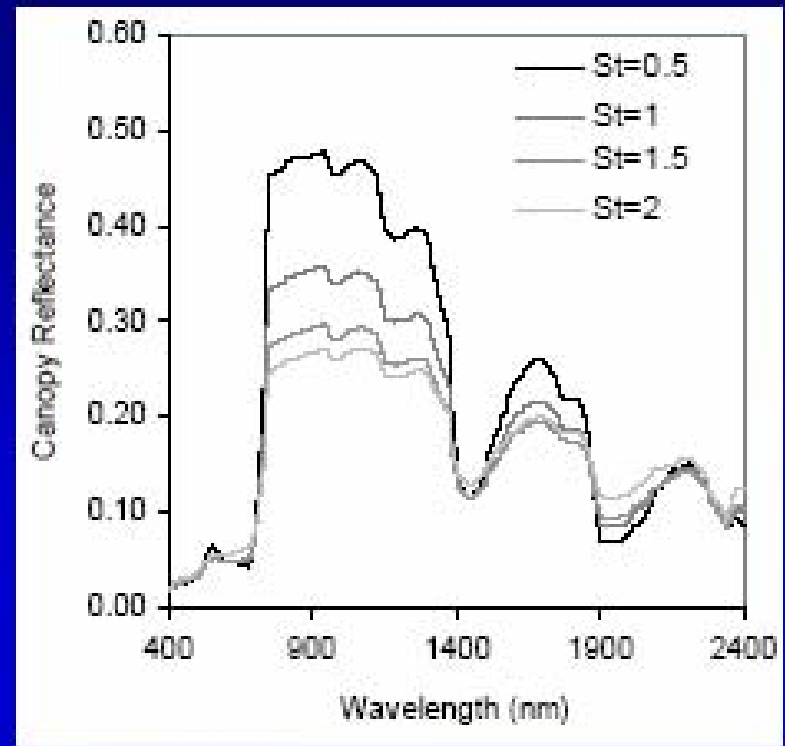
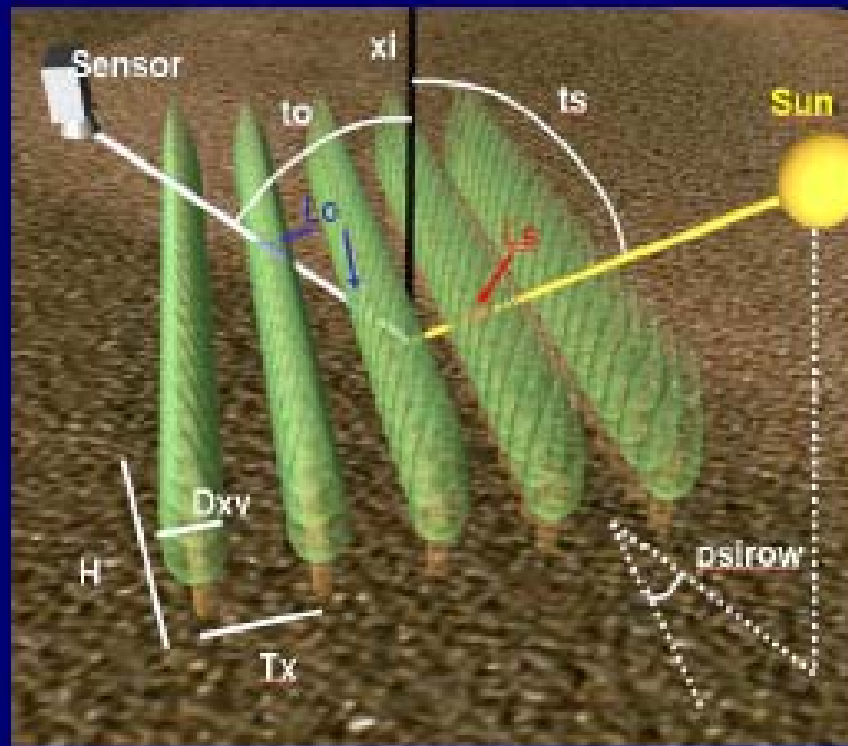


Crown

Shadow

Soil





Model simulation of row-structured discontinuous canopies with rowMCRM radiative transfer model (left). Vineyard canopy reflectance simulation as function of the visible strip length in the row crop ($St=0.5, 1\text{m}, 1.5\text{m}$ and 2m) (right).

Comprehensive precision agriculture has five major objectives:

- Increased production efficiency
- Improved product quality
- More efficient chemical use.
- Energy conservation.
- Soil and ground water protection.

To be successful, comprehensive precision agriculture relies on three key elements:

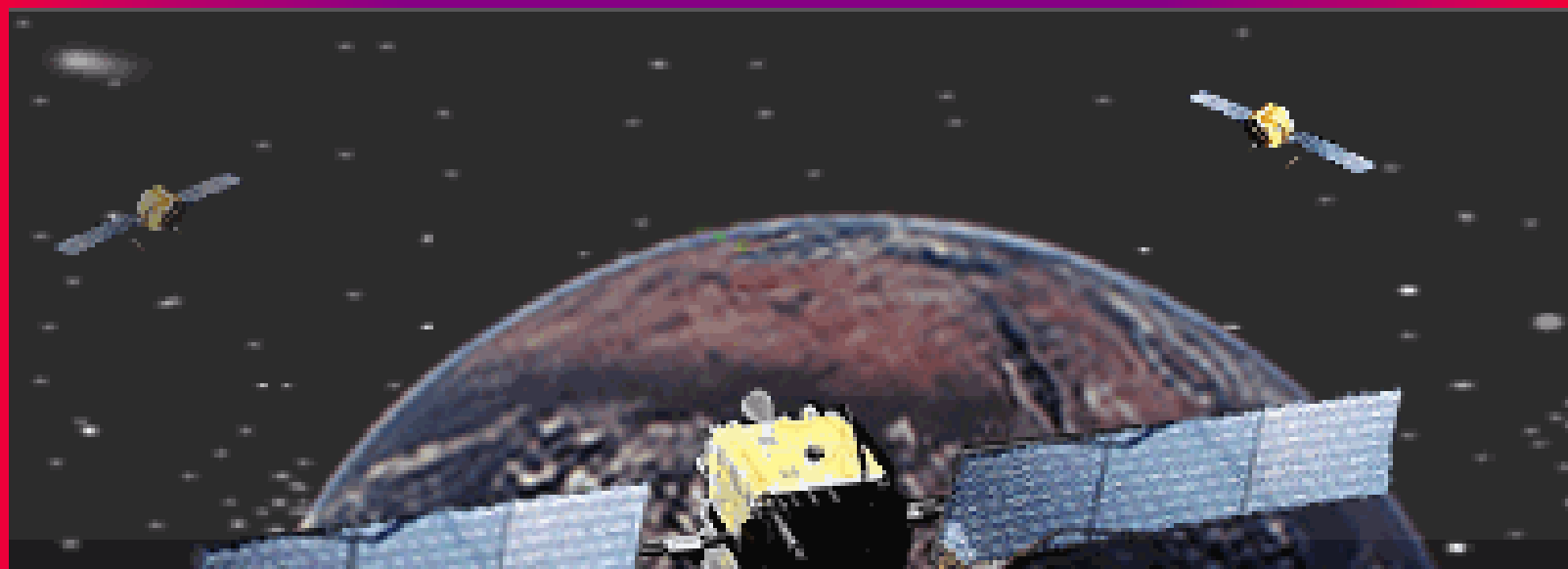
- Information
- Technology
- Management

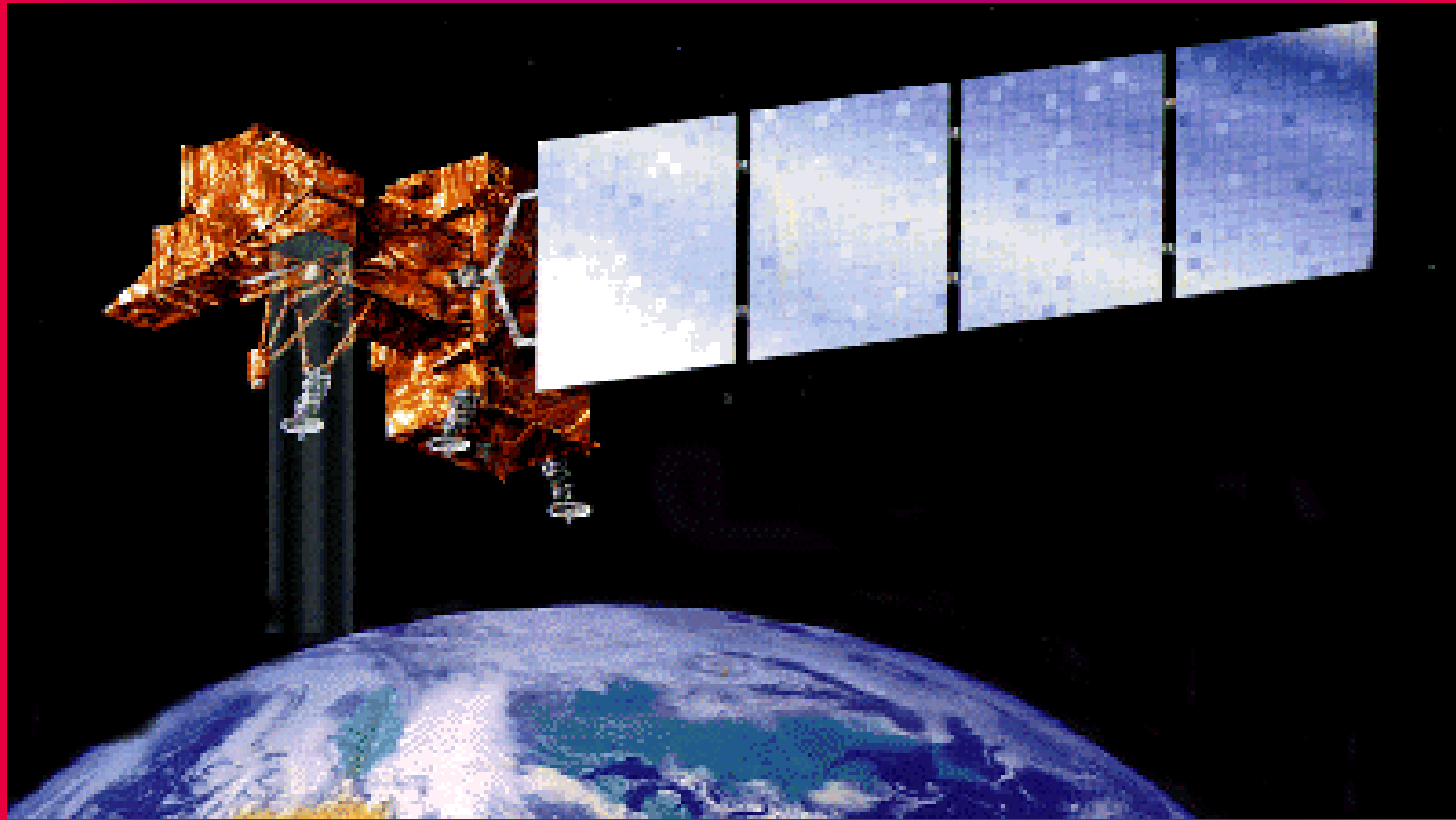
With this background in mind,
comprehensive precision agriculture
system can be viewed in two phases.

- Site Specific Management
- Post-harvest Process Control

GLDS Station distribution





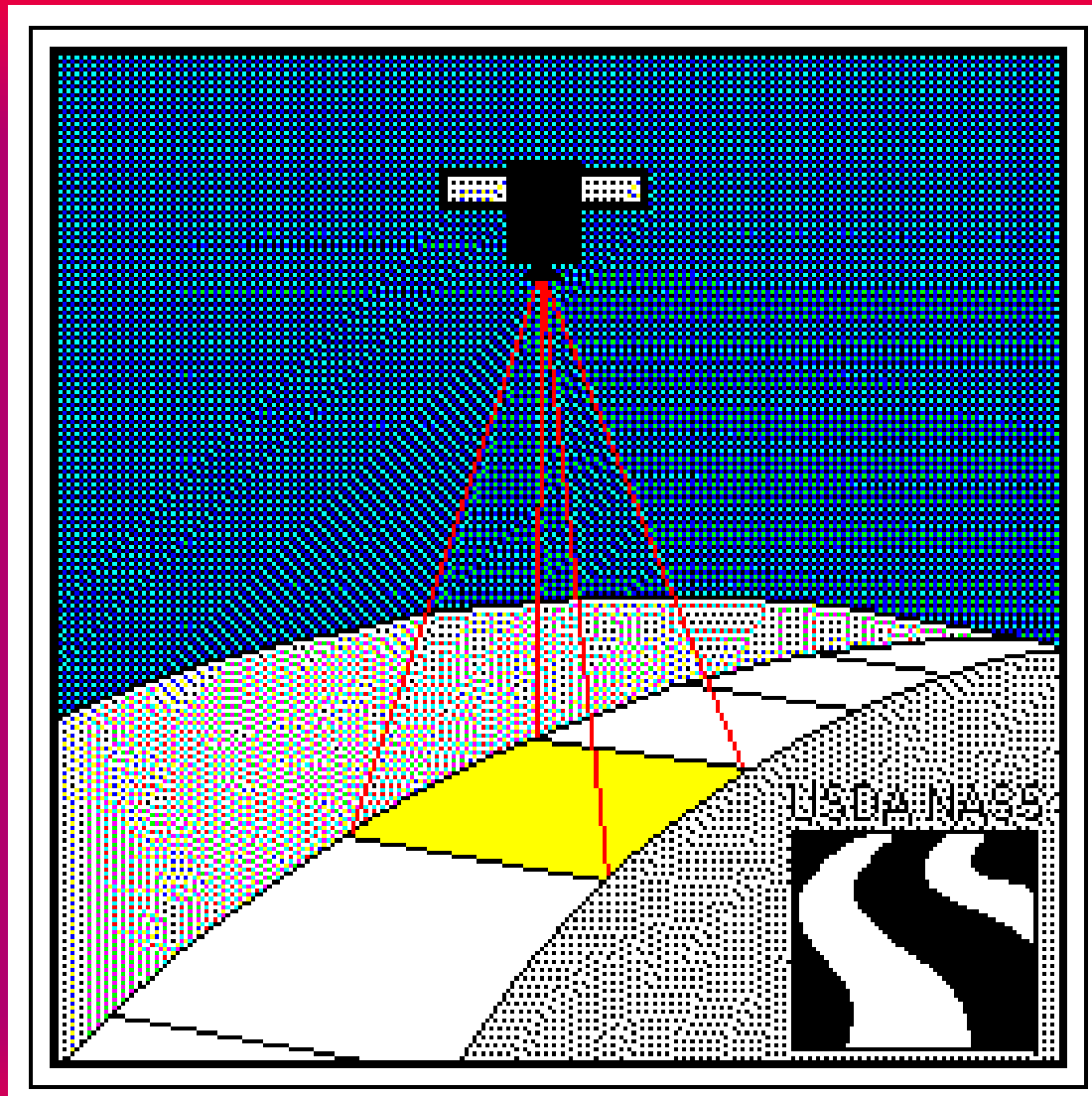


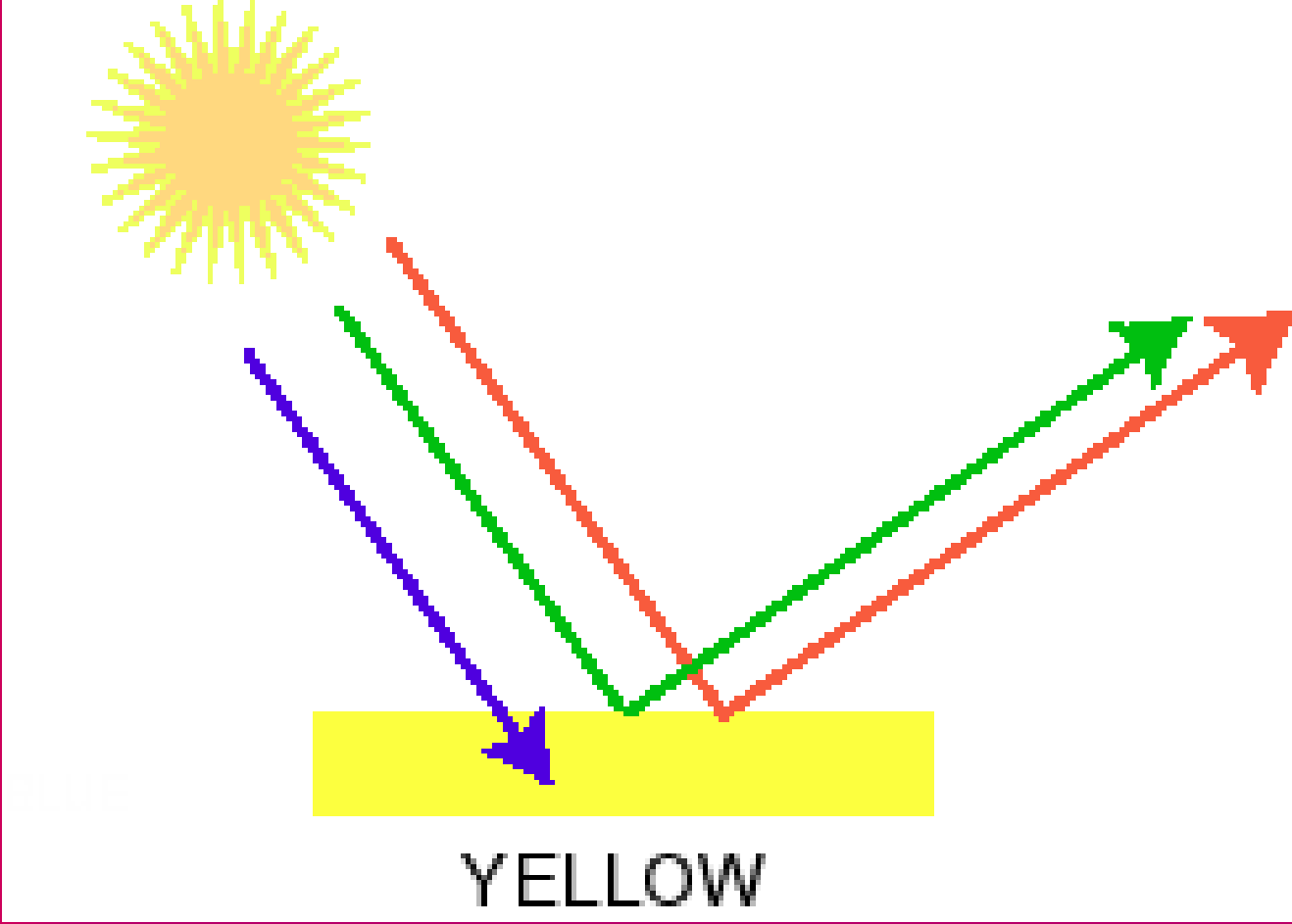


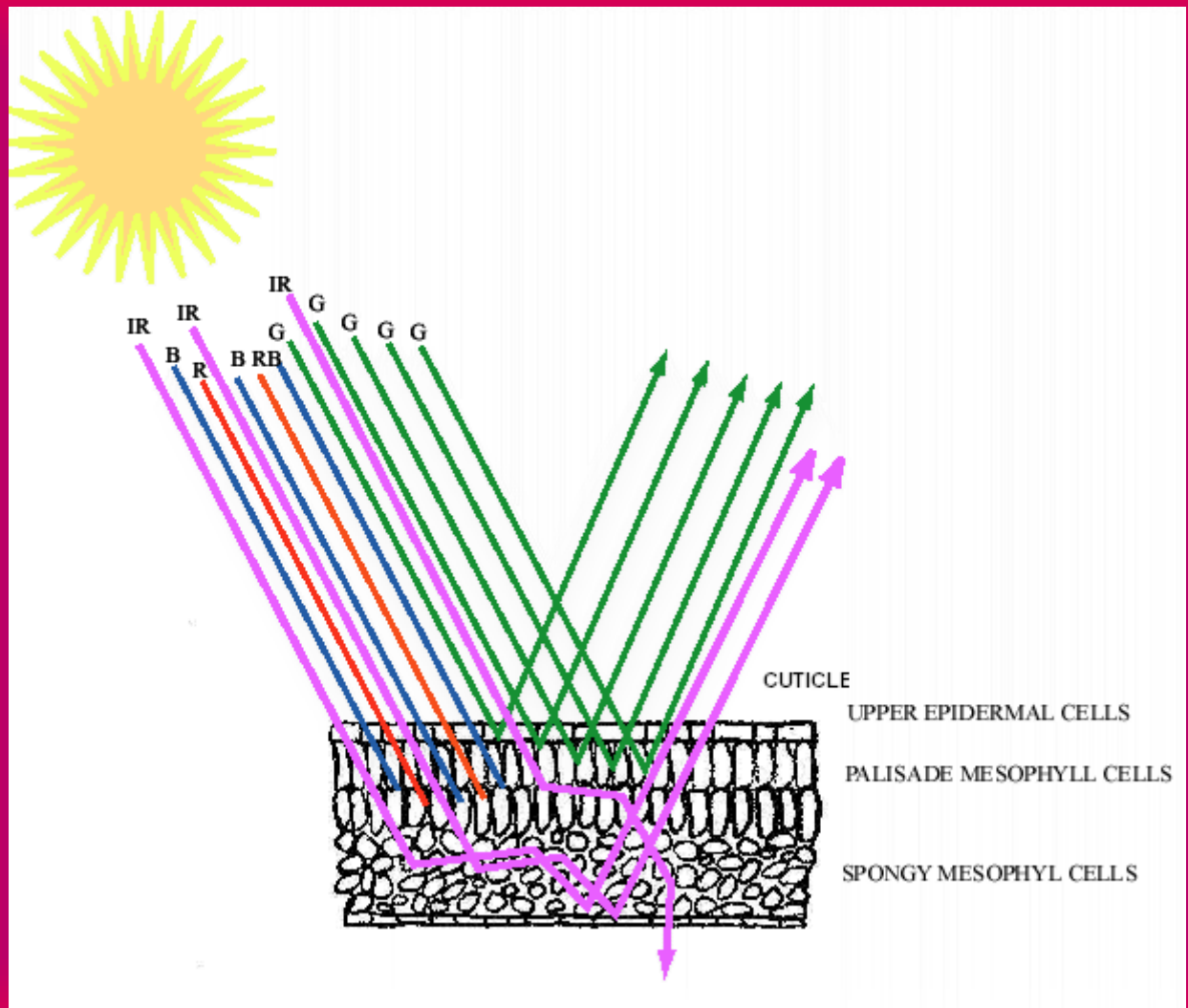
Dryden Flight Research Center EC94 42883-2
SR-71 photographed from tanker 12/94

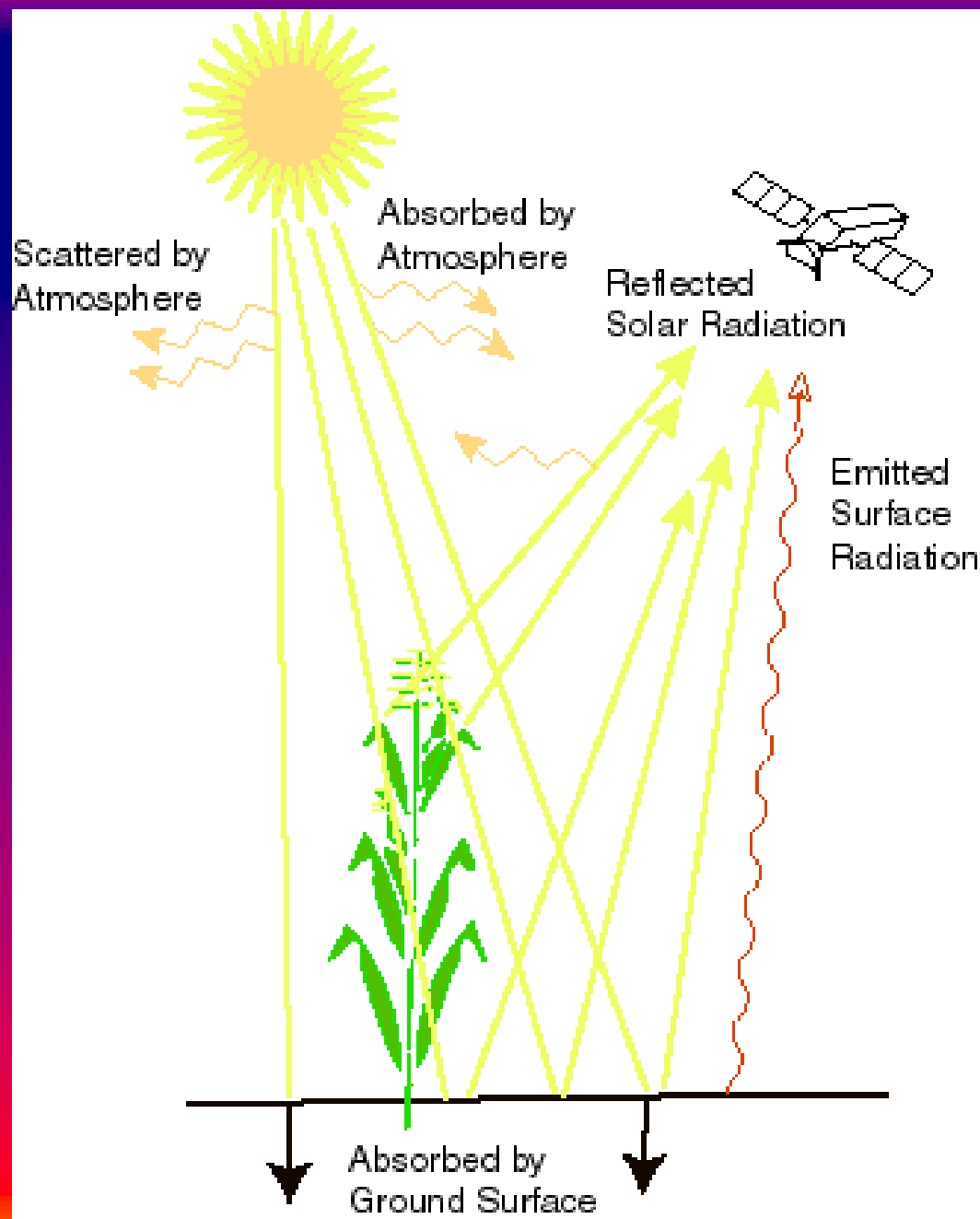








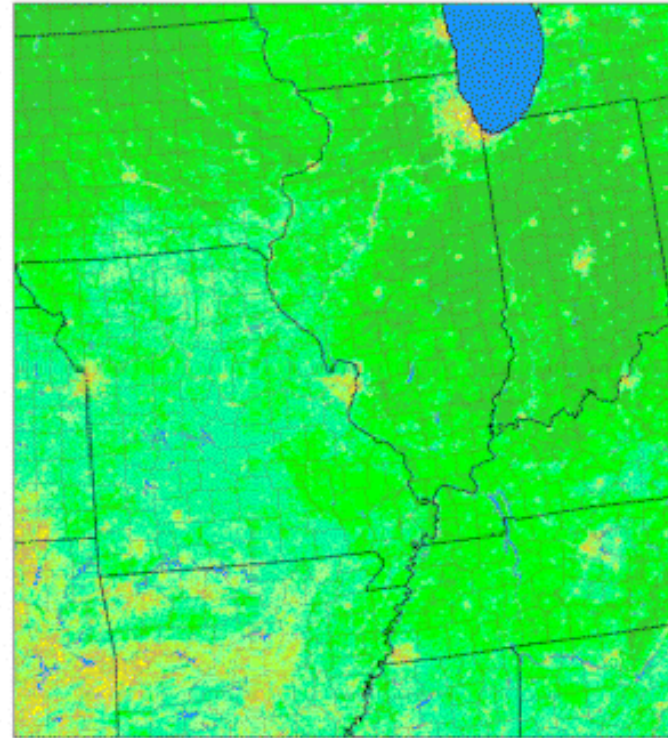
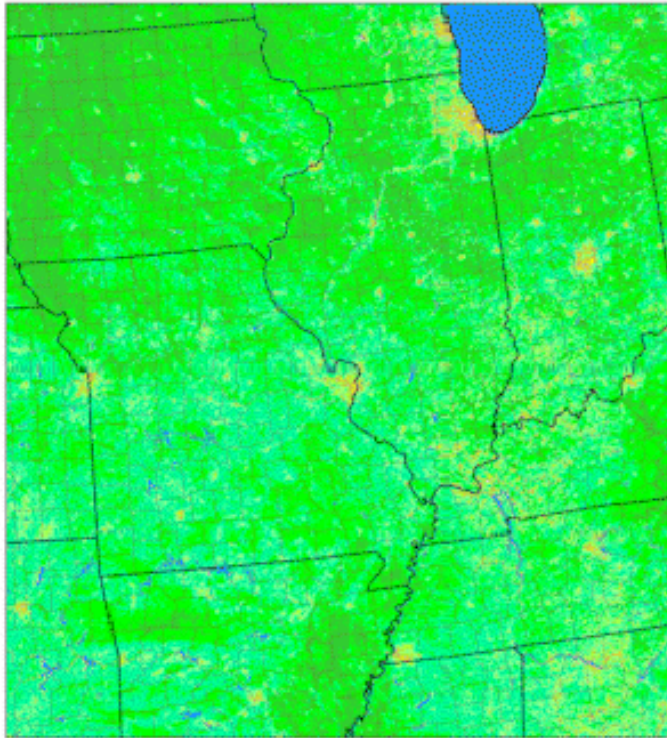




Vegetation Condition

Period 34 (8/15 - 8/28) 1997

Period 34 (8/14 - 8/27) 1998



Vegetation Index



Compiled by USDA-NRCS & USGS/ARS, NOAA, AVHRR, 1 KM Resolution
Composite Imagery: USGS EROS Data Center, Image at <http://www.eros.usda.edu/gis/usa/usa03>

Columns →

Rows ↓

10	15	17	20
15	16	18	21
17	18	20	22
18	20	22	24

25

y

x

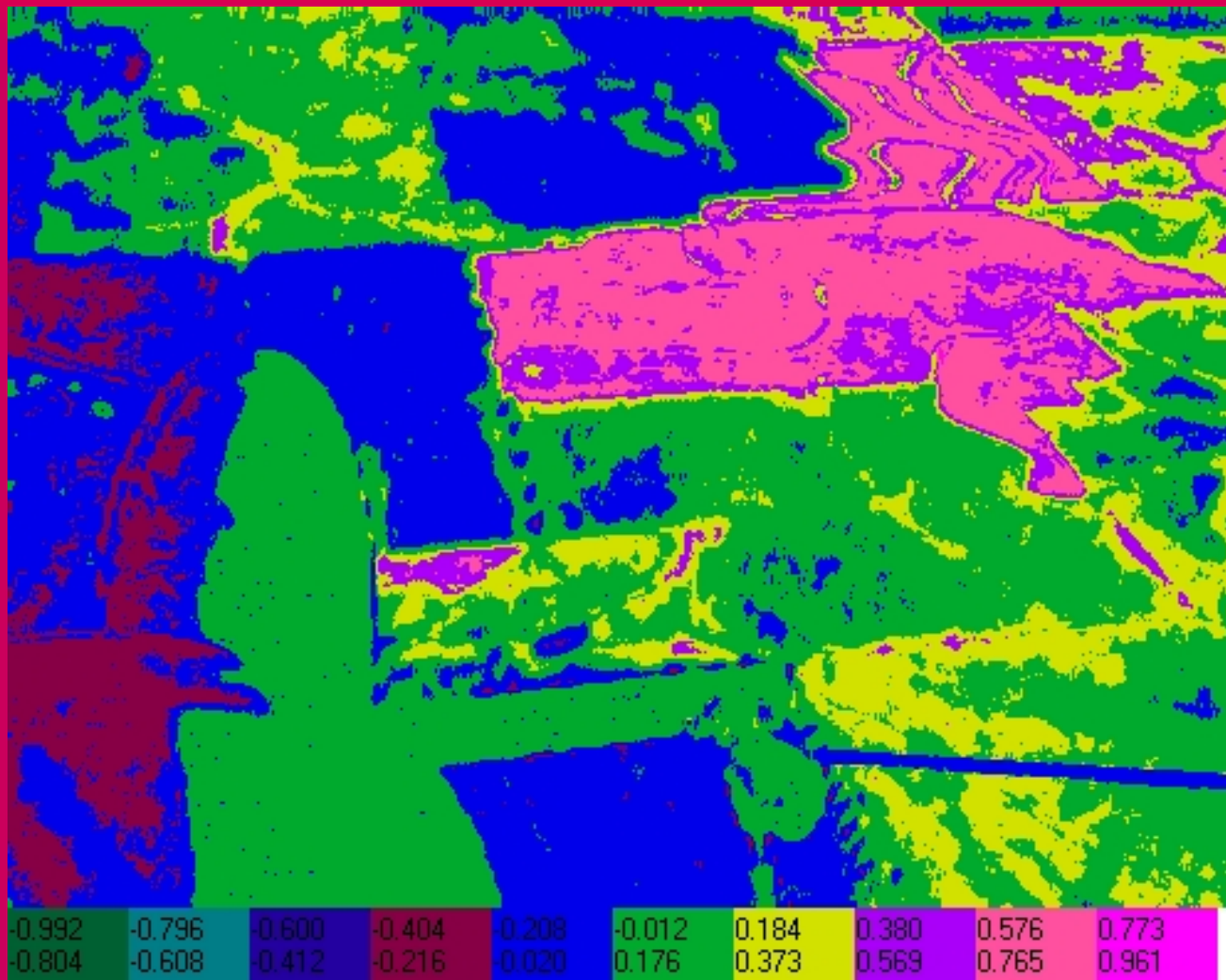




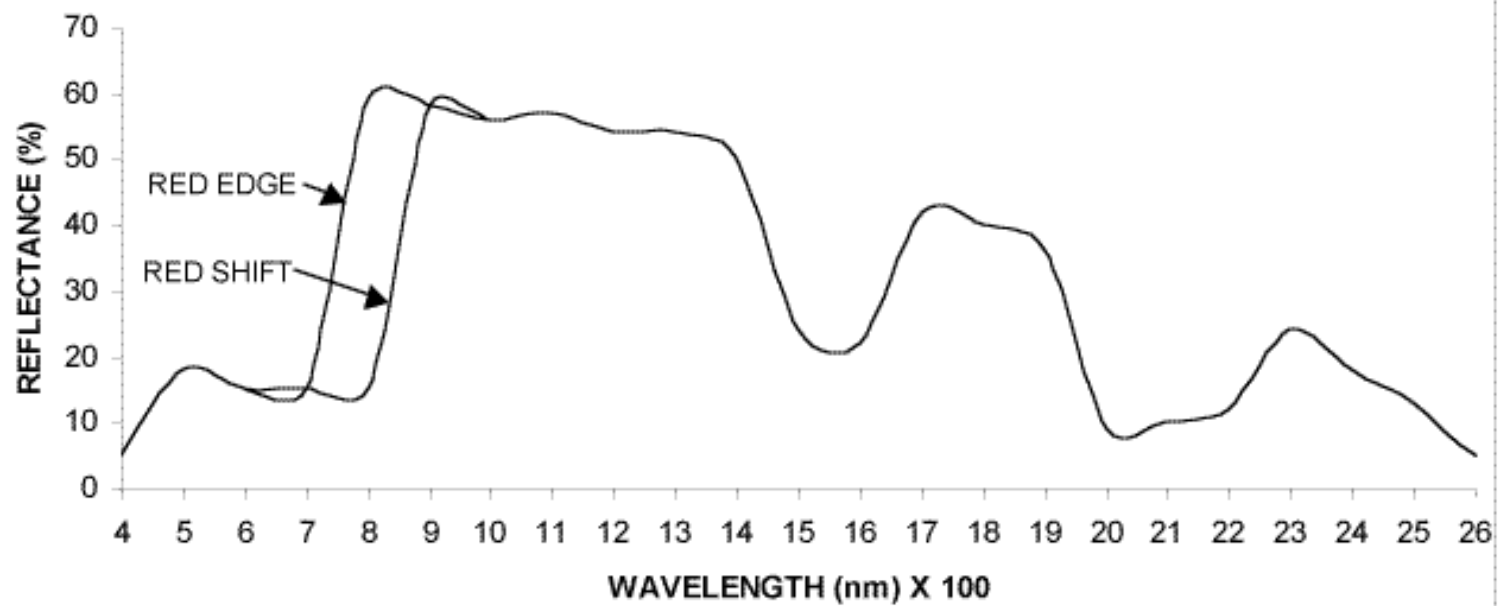








TYPICAL LEAF SPECTRAL REFLECTANCE



BCL Landview Decision Support System

File FarmData Soil Sampling FertDecision Reports Help

Weed Observation Information

Farm Id: Sample #2
Field Id: Field 3
Year: 1996
Land Use: Cropped

Point Observation? Yes

Date: 96.06.15

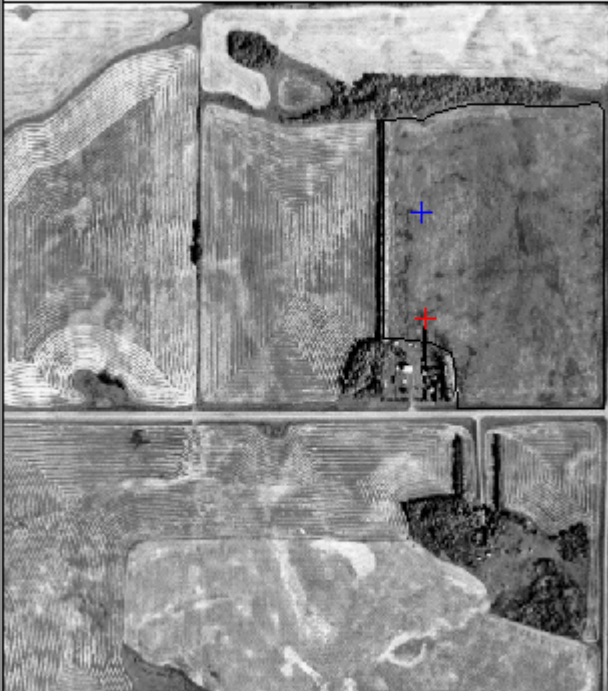
Weed Type:
Canada Thistle

Notes: Consider spot spraying

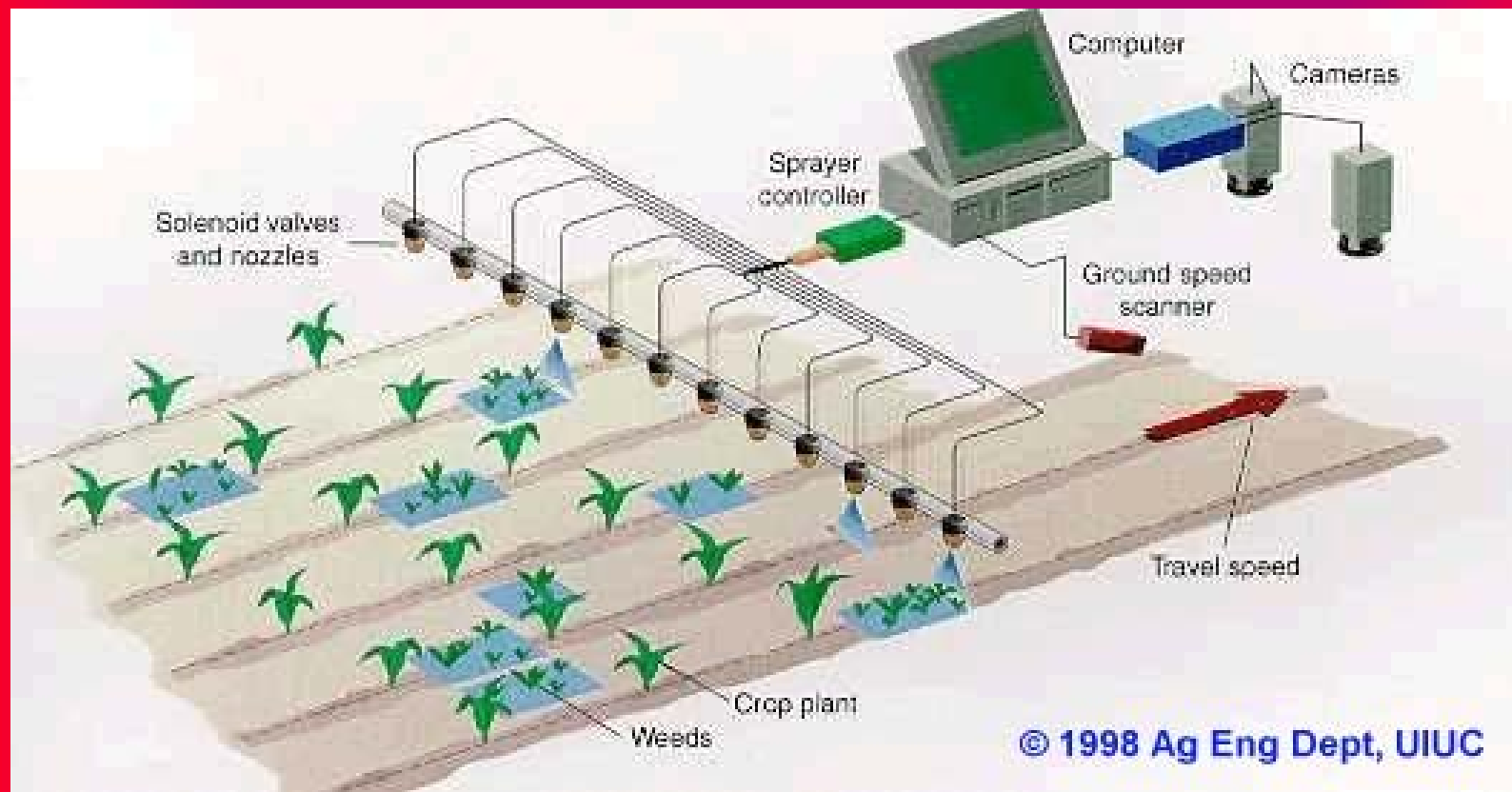
NEW NEW POINT
DELETE SAVE CANCEL

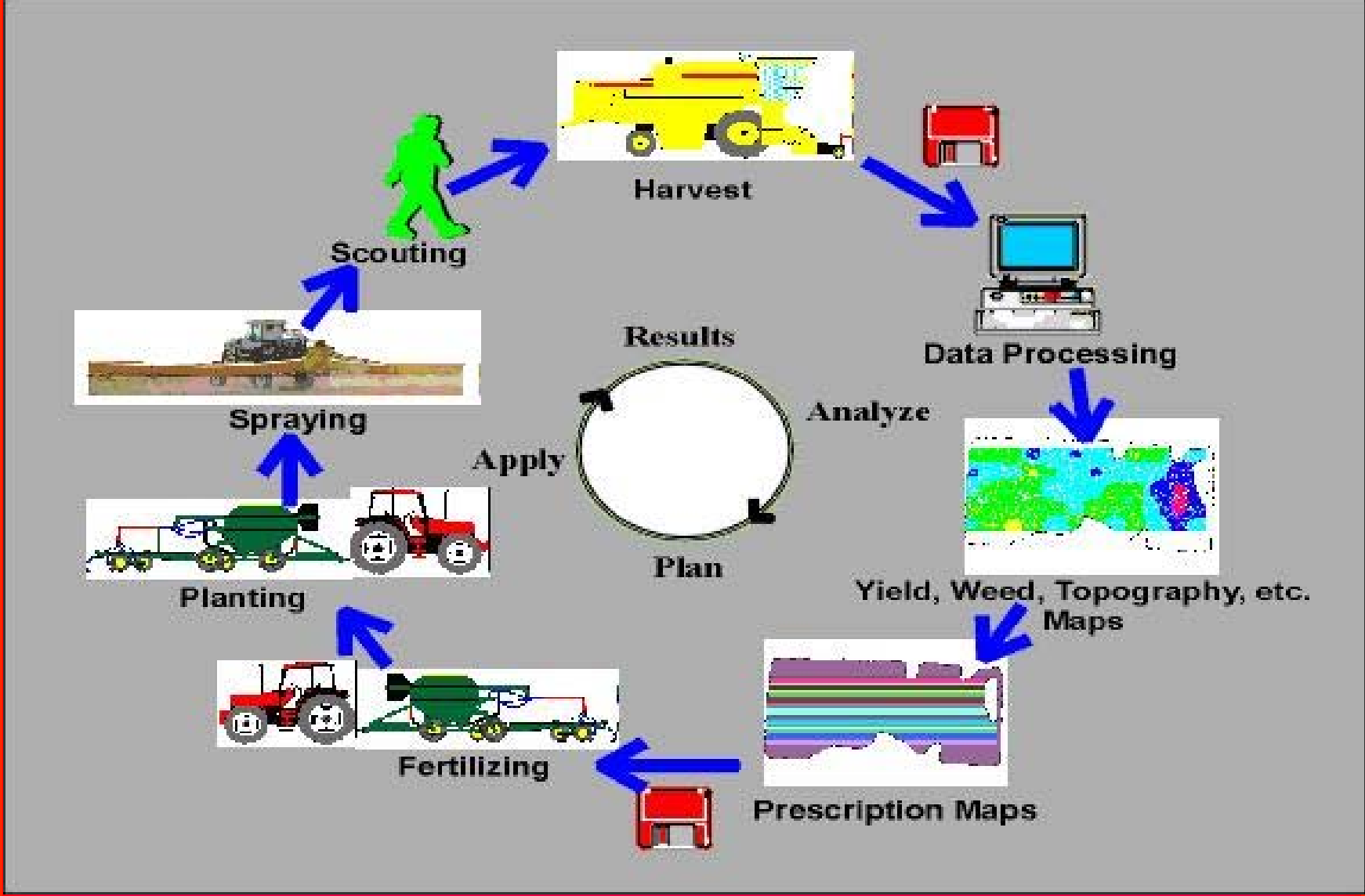
MAPPER - SAMP2H.BMP

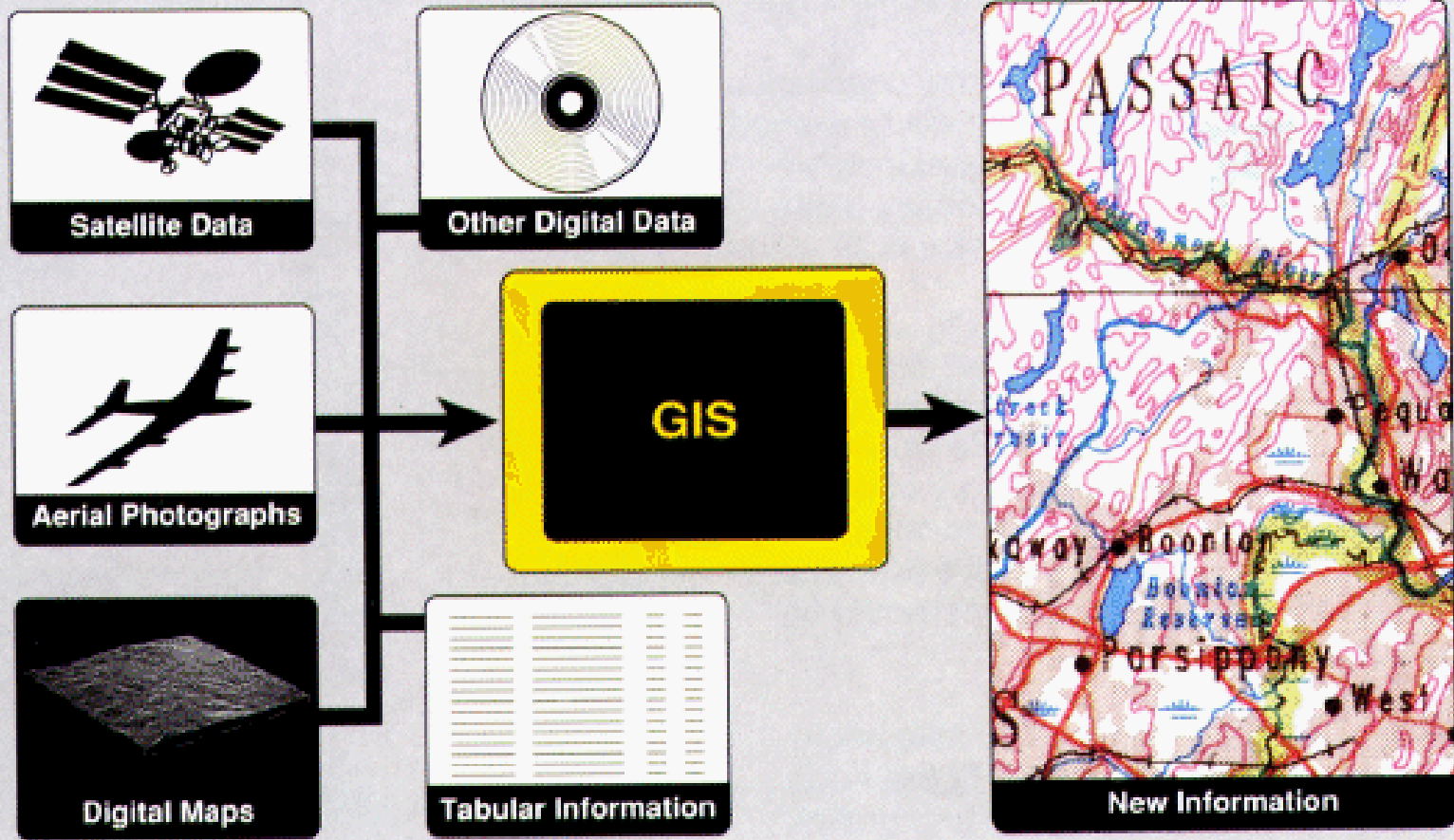
File Edit Draw View GPS Options Help



111 55'27.04" W 53 32'34.67" N







QUESTIONS

Thank You!

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