

## WORLD POPULATION

#### World Population in Increments of 1 Billion



Source: Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

## Can Precision Agriculture contribute to PRODUCE MORE WITH LESS?



### **SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARIABILITY**



## SITE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT



REDUCING ENVIROMENTAL IMPACT
IMPROVING SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF RURAL PEOPLE



## A) SENSORS



### **B) MANAGEMENT ZONES**



**MANAGEMENT ZONES** homogeneous subfield regions with similar attributes affecting yield (Doerge, 1999)

# **Problem Statement**

- Assessment of soil variability is one of the most important steps in site-specific management
- Assessment of spatial variability is preliminary to any effective sampling design
- Conventional means of direct sampling are incapable to accurately assess soil variability at an economically feasible cost
- There is a need to develop equipment for mapping soil attributes on-the-go
- On-the-go sensing technology must be reliable, rapid, simple, inexpensive and repeatable



### **MUCH MORE than . . . TECHNOLOGY**



## MANAGEMENT STYLE AND STRATEGY



#### **STEPS IN PRECISION AGRICULTURE**



### System components







### Sensor Data Fusion





# Possible impacts

- Smarter and more sustainable use of natural resources
- Rational use of fertilizers and chemicals
- Energy efficiency
- Self-diagnosis and planning capabilities
- Reduction of production costs with consequent increase of profit
- Improved product quality and safety
- Scalability of the irrigation and/or ferti-irrigation system

### Matching



## Smart Irrigation in Georgia, USA. A case study on cotton

University of Georgia Vasileios Liakos, George Vellidis

### Monitoring





FIGURE 7.4.3 Examples of the NDVI variability of the crop canopy from May to October of 2016. The spatial resolution of the images is 10 m.

#### Recommendation



FIGURE 7.4.6 Picture taken from the UGA SSA web portal showing the irrigation recommendations. The aerial image of the field is overlaid by the irrigation management zone layer and the strip layer. The legend at the bottom right shows the irrigation recommendations for shallow rooted plants (roots up to 0.38 m) and deep rooted plants (roots up to 0.76 m) plants respectively.

### Action



FIGURE 7.4.7 An example of a prescription. Users should assign a specific colour to each cell of the grid. Each cell is associated with a specific percent which represents how long the sprinklers will stay on. At 0% the sprinklers are off and at 100% the sprinklers are always on. The time that the sprinklers stay on determines the actual irrigation rate.

## Promising results compared with standard method

### Less irrigation water

Much higher irrigation water use efficinecy

Higher or equal yields



### Agricultural Internet of Things and Decision Support for Precision Smart Farming

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### **OPPORTUNITY**

### **CHALLENGE**

- CREATE NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR MAKING GOOD CHOICES

- GIVE FARMER A DETAILED AND COMPLETE PICTURE OF HIS FIELD

- ACCUMULATE EVER-INCREASING AMOUNT OF DATA ON AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS - GIVE INFORMATION TOOLS TO THE FARMERS TO IMPROVE THEIR PRODUCTION AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

- QUANTIFY THE CONTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY TO AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

- MINE, ORGANISE, EVALUATE DATA TO CREATE RECOMMENDATION FOR FARMER COMMUNITY

## CONCLUSIONS

PRECISION IRRIGATION CAN HELP FARMERS TO <u>IMPROVE</u> CROP PRODUCTION AND WATER MANAGEMENT

TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES OF SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS CAN BE <u>SHARED</u> AMONG THE FARMERS

THE CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT AND <u>INTEGRATION</u> OF PRECISION IRRIGATION INTO THE FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN WILL CONTRIBUTE TO <u>FOOD SECURITY</u> AND WATER SUSTAINABILITY IN A COUNTRY AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



Thank you for attention!