

Introduction to Drones in Agriculture

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Outline

- □ Drone use in agriculture
- The drone market
- Benefits of drones
- Drawbacks of drones
- **™** Summary





Drone, UAV, or UAS?

□ Drones are officially known as Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) or Unmanned Aerial Systems (UASs)

- ∀ariety of types
 - Multirotor drones
 - Fixed wing drones
 - Single rotor drones





How are drones used in Agriculture?

Imaging

NDVI (plant density) and NDRE (plant stress)

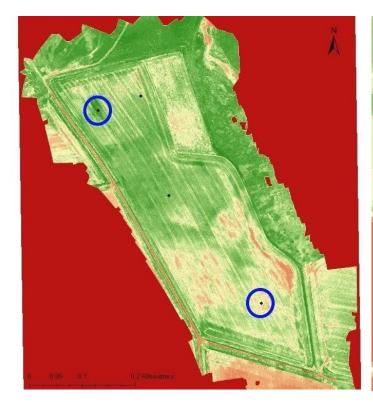
Scouting for insects, weeds, and disease

- Conducting stand counts
- Monitoring cattle
- Inspecting pivots, fences, etc.
- **™** Product application
 - Chemical spraying
 - Release of biological control agents
 - Seeding cover crops

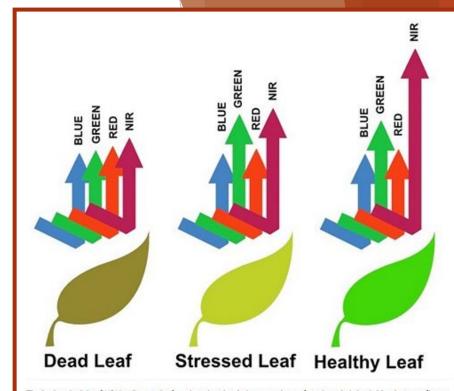


Imaging

- NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) Density & Nutrient status
- NDRE (Normalized Difference Red Edge) Stress
- High resolution sensors







The basic principle of NDVI relies on the fact that, due the their spongy layers found on their backsides, leaves reflect a lot of light in the near infrared, in stark contrast with most non-plant object. When the plant becomes dehydrated or stressed, the spongy layer collapses and the leaves reflect less NIR light, but the same amount in the visible range. Thus, mathematically combining these two signals can help differentiate plant from non-plant and healthy plant from sickly plant.

(image courtesy Agribotix.com)





Crop Scouting - Taranis





Early weed detection in sugar beets - Scottsbluff, NE

Stand count - Scottsbluff, NE



Crop Scouting - Taranis





Grasshopper & feeding damage - Scottsbluff, NE

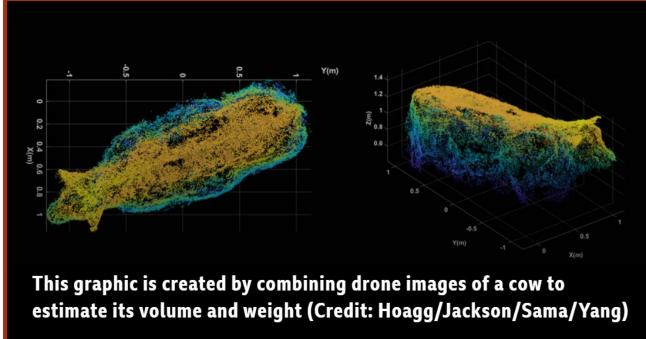
Disease detection - Nebraska

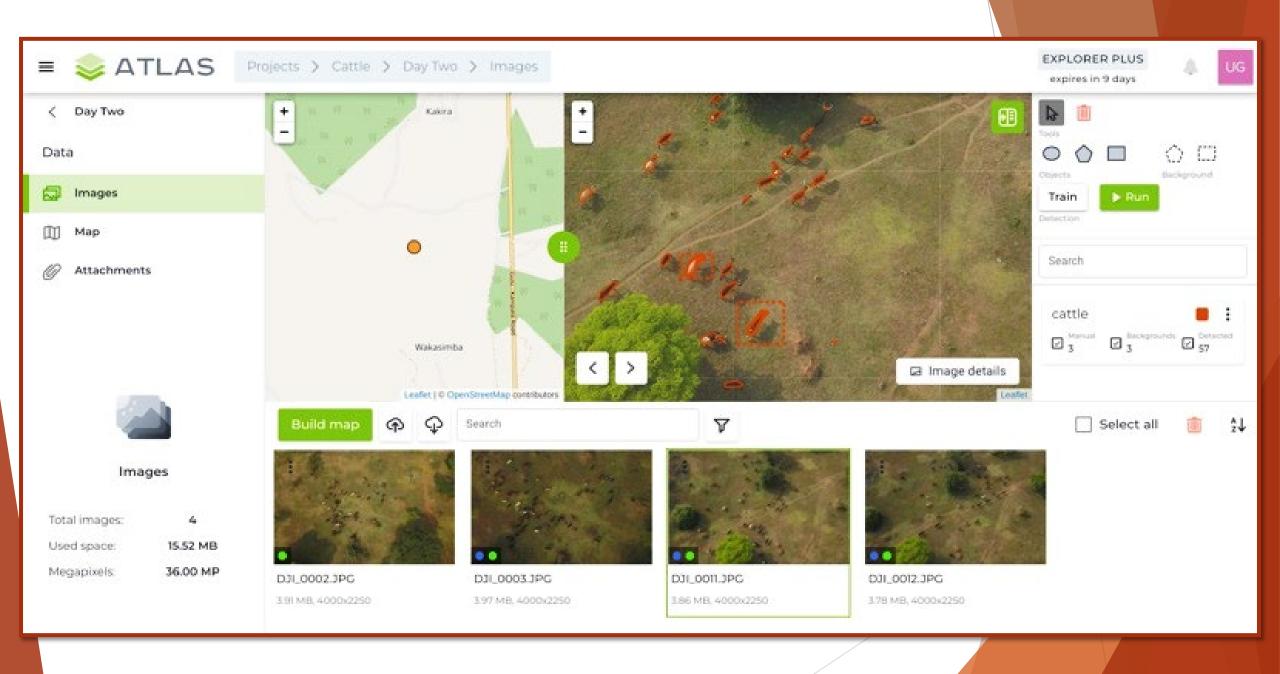


Cattle Management with Drones

- ★ Thermal imaging
- **™** Herd inspection
 - Estrous checks/Calving season
 - Health checks
 - Weather
- Pasture inspection
 - Water sources
 - Fencing

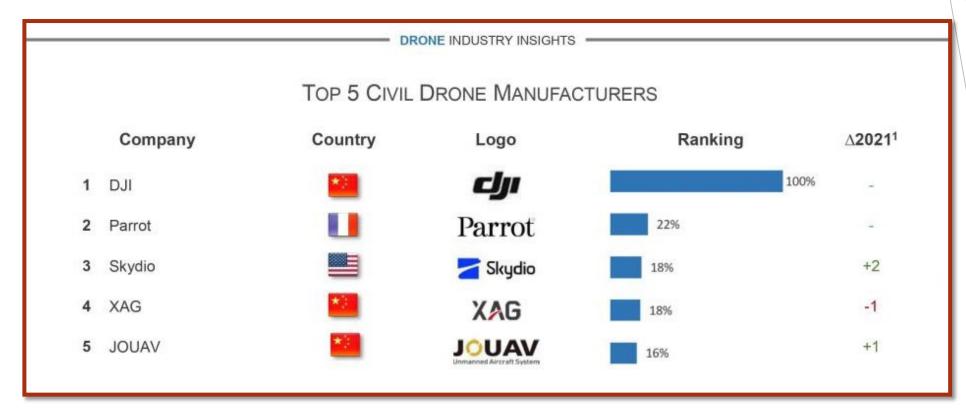








The drone market



□ DJI Ban

- Federal agencies (Department of State, Interior, and Defense)
- Four states: Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee (Local government agencies)



Drones used for imaging



DJI Mini 3

- ✓ Flight time: 51 min max ✓ 48 MP Camera
- ✓ NO Multispectral camera✓ \$500





DJI Mini 4 Pro

- ✓ Flight time: 45 min max
 - √ 48 MP Camera
- ✓ NO Multispectral camera

√ \$759

DJI Mavic 3M

- ✓ Flight time: 37 min/43 min
 - ✓ 20 MP RGB Camera
 - ✓ Multispectral camera
 - **√** \$4700



Drones used for spraying



AGRAS T10

- ✓ Payload: 8 L spraying
- ✓ Hovering time: 17 min/9 min

√ \$11,000



AGRAS T30

- ✓ Payload: 30 L spraying
 - 40 L spreading
- ✓ Hovering time: 20 min/7 min

√ \$16,000



AGRAS T40

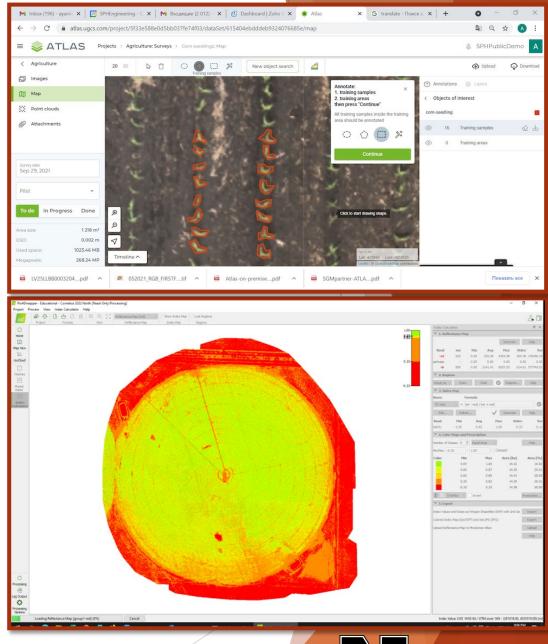
- ✓ Payload: 40 L spraying
 - 70 L spreading
- ✓ Hovering time: 18 min/7 min
 - **√** \$20,000



Software & Apps

- # ATLAS
- ▼ Pix4DMapper
- **™** Taranis
- B4UFly (App & Web)
 https://b4ufly.aloft.ai/?lat=41.1395267620781&long=-100.77149632226255
- UAV Forecast (App & Web)

 https://www.uavforecast.com/
- Agaviation.org www.Agaviation.org





Drone Benefits and Drawbacks

- Precision applications
- High resolution imaging
- Multispectral imaging
- On demand data
- Can save time and money
- Increase productivity
- Reduce number of workers
- Increase efficacy of management practices

- Limited payloads
- **Battery life**
- Time consuming software learning process
- Initial costs can be extensive
- Changing federal regulations and licensing requirements
- Weather & airspace conflicts



Summary

- The use of drones in agriculture is a fast-growing industry
- □ Drones can be a useful tool for producers that increase efficiency and reduce costs
- Startup costs (time and money) can be extensive
- Federal regulations and licensing requirements are in place to ensure safety, but add cost
- □ Drone technology can't completely replace traditional equipment at this time

