## A review of the history of Precision Agriculture in Australia and some future opportunities





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## **Precision Agriculture:**

A philosophy aimed at increasing long term, site-specific and whole farm production efficiency, productivity and profitability while minimising unintended impacts on the environment.

## Site-specific crop management (SSCM)

A form of PA whereby decisions on resource application and agronomic practices are improved to better match soil and crop requirements as they vary in the field.





## Precision Agriculture and Site-Specific Crop Management

## Main messages:

- Precision Agriculture (PA), in its current SSCM form, has a long history of innovators and pioneers with a single aim of improving agricultural management. Australia remains at the forefront of the development of PA tools and practical applications, not the least because of our unique range of production conditions.
- Undoubtedly the application of PA continues to be a general success in Australia despite the fact that some products or techniques have not been adopted or remain ahead of their time.





## Precision Agriculture and Site-Specific Crop Management

## Main messages:

- Development opportunities are naturally opening in areas which better quantify small-scale variation and allow such information to be usefully integrated into management decisions.
- Important areas for PA to continue the transformation of agricultural management into an increasingly resource efficient, less risky, societal endeavour are:
  - sensing systems
  - analytical procedures
  - software

- agronomic understanding
- robotics
- human resources





## The Development of SSCM







## PA evolving in Australia since 1788

- Henry Dodd: culling uneconomic production areas in 1788/9.
- Since then: farmers, scientists and agribusiness have been learning about, modifying and redesigning management systems to suit the spatial and temporal variability in agricultural production conditions presented across the country.
- PA is a logical part of this process.





## Wheat yield map: Canberra 1934







## **Reflectance activated spot spraying:** commercialised O/S from work in Tamworth in mid 1980's





Felton, W.L. and K.R. McCloy. 1992. Spot spraying. Agricultural Engineering 73(6):9-12.





## The arrival of civilian access to the GPS in 1993







## Selective availability active until 2/5/2000







## Fugro Starfix/OmniStar WADGPS : (1994/5)



#### ~ A\$6500 plus A\$3000 licensing (1-3m WADGPS)





## Harvester track data: (December 1995)







## Beeline Navigator: late 1990's

A GPS and inertial guidance system for agricultural machinery.







Beeline Navigator , Agsystems P/L - Design award at 2001 Australian International design awards, Heavy machinery





## More recent:

- Wide area corrections increase in accuracy from sub-metre to subdecimetre by 2005.
- Corrections and diagnostics via internet and mobile communications.
- High accuracy CORS networks available to agriculture from 2009.







Distributed in Australia in 1993 by Croplands: A\$ 8500





## AgLeader: 1995



Imported direct from AgLeader (eventually distributed by Pathways): A\$ 6000











## **Cotton yield monitors: from 1997**







## Grape yield monitors: from 1995/6



Much successful utilisation and developments in PV has come from Australia





## PA hardware history in Australia

## Variable-rate controllers: available before GPS



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Mid-late 90's sees some 'extravagant' Australian experimentation with nutrients.

- Late 90's sees initial commercial use of variable-rate controllers.
- Importantly, led to the substantiation of savings/efficiencies to be gained.





## **Other important developments**

- Late 1990's: Soil ECa field instruments mobilised and applied in Australia to PA. Gamma-radiometrics around 2000.
- Late 1990's: on-harvester protein sensors first trialed in Australia.
- Broad-acre spot spraying systems using plant reflectance commercially available in the early 1990's but not considered widely in Australia till 2005/6.
- 2005: Boom and planter section control arrives.
- Crop reflectance sensors available for nutrient management in 2003/4, but not widely available in Australia until 2006.
- 2009: Implement steering available.





## **PA hardware history in Australia**

## The major early issue: combining hardware







## PA software history in Australia







## PA software history in Australia

## Further developments

- 1994: Basic software with manufacturer's yield monitors allows yield map construction;
- 1995/6: Independent spatial farm management software;
- 1996: Hand-held computer mapping/scouting software available;
- 1996/7: Farmstar ~A\$3400 plus licensing fee;
- 2000: PA software with intuitive GUI and GIS capabilities;
- **o** 2000: PA-specific mobile mapping software; and
- Since then: explosion in developments and capabilities from Australian and International independent and aligned companies.





- 1995/6: yield mapping sparks wider interest in dealing with production variability across large paddocks.
- 1995/6: Grid soil sampling concept to drive variable-rate input application brought to Australia.



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## History of PA management in Australia

## Grid soil sampling: the USA approach















## Grid soil sampling







## **The American approach to investigation**

## Grid soil sampling: input application decisions







- 1995/6: yield mapping sparks wider interest in dealing with production variability across large paddocks.
- 1995/6: Grid soil sampling concept to drive variable-rate input application brought to Australia.
- 1996: first all-in one hardware and software solution for yield mapping, field navigation for scouting and variable-rate control.





## PA hardware history in Australia

## **Rockwell Vision System: 1996**



### **Monitor and controller**

#### SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:

- An 80486 computer (Pentium 150MHz or faster recommended).
- •At least 8 Mb of RAM (32 Mb recommended).
- Video Card -2 Mb VRAM capable of 16 bit HiColor mode.
- A minimum of 10 Mb of free hard disk space to install; additional space required for processing data.
- Microsoft Windows95 or Windows NT
   4.0 operating system.
- · Floppy disk drive.



#### A\$ 18,000

## GPS & demodulator

### **GIS** software







## PA hardware history in Australia

## **KEE Lynx/Zynx X10: ~ 2000**



Added: •Guidance system •Boom leveler •Header height control •Depth control •PC operating system







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- 1997: first national PA conference in Australia.





## First national PA conference: 1997



#### Presentation Program

The program format has been structured to highlight research within the basic components of a Site-Specific Management System.

9.00 am	Symposium Introduction and Opening
	College of Sciences & Technology, University of Sydney
9.10 am	Welcome and introduction to Pierre Robert
	Alex McBratney, ACPA, University of Sydney.
Chair	man: Alex McBratney
9.30 am	Grid sampling and crop monitoring-measuring crop variability. Jon Medway, Charles Sturt University
9.50 am	Rice yield mapping. Brendan Williams, University of Melbourne
10.10 am	Adoption of site-specific technology at the farm gate.
10.30 am	Remote sensing applications in pasture nutrition
Morning Te	a
Chain	Part Clark Oracle
11 20 am	An investigation of heles and a set in the
11.20 011	Richard Louis Cashar Massa Massa Massa
11.40 am	Precision Agriculture: what are the implications for wheat quality? John Skerrift, CSIBO Division of Plant to detert
12.00 noon	Preliminary real-time cotton yield monitoring.
12.20 pm	Precision Agriculture for sugar cane.
12.40 pm	Towards a real-time soil pH sensor. Banhad Visears Borsed ACBA University of Southern Queensiand.
Lunch	Haphael Viscarra Hossel, ACPA, University of Sydney.
-	<ul> <li>A. Barcinian C. Sublections point on the point state of the point of t</li></ul>
Chairm 12 EO ann	an: Tom Cowirick
13.50 pm	Spatial prediction and mapping precision.
14 10 pm	Brett Whelan & Alex McBratney, ACPA, University of Sydney.
14.10 pm	Tamasa Shates 4004 (libraria ta soil variation.
14.30 nm	Potential role of Brasisian Assistant to back the second second
14.00 pm	Kim Paragent & Stars Manual Control of Precision Agriculture techniques in property management planning.
14.50 pm	Designing and implementing on form superior soll and Land Management.
	Simon Cook, CSIBO Land and Water
15.10 pm	Designing and implementing on-farm experimentation for Precision Agriculture. David Mills, Precision Farmion Australia
Afternoon Te	a
Chairm	an' Brett Whelen
15.50 pm	Determining variable-rate Nitrogon roquiromente
	Tony Good, Incitac Fartillears
16.10 pm	Progress on variable-rate control equipment.
16.30 pm	Precision Agriculture-putting the concept into practice:a demonstration project. Geoffrey Hamilton, Konding Group
16.50 pm	International perspective and local review. Pierre Robert, Centre for Precision Addrukture, University of Manager-
17.20 pm	Discussion
17.30 pm	Close



## History of PA management in Australia

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- Late 1990's: management class/zone concept introduced to direct investigative sampling and manage inputs.
- Early 2000's: High accuracy elevation, soil ECa and yield maps to make management classes proves useful across much of Australia.
- Mid-2000's: variable-rate nutrient and ameliorant application within management classes is used in numerous agricultural industries.





- From 2001: vehicle navigation accuracy continues to improve and controlled traffic/swathing takes off by 2006. Reduced input application from boom section control by 2007, interrow sowing by 2009 and automated implement control by 2010.
- 2003: First general conference for PA in livestock management is held in Europe and signals the beginning of fine scale spatial management to join precision feeding and animal handling operations.
- 2007: plant reflectance sensors more widely applied to manage in-fallow weeds and brings significant reductions in herbicide applications.
- 2008: plant reflectance sensors used to monitor crop vigour/health/nutrition begin to be used by innovators for fine-scale N management.





## Future opportunities in cropping

- fine scale, real-time, cost-effective estimation of crop/soil nutrient levels;
- fine scale, real-time, cost-effective estimation of profile soil moisture content;





## Mapping soil variability

## **Multi-sensor platforms**







## Soil nutrient measurement

An automated multi ion measuring system (MIMS) for rapid in-field soil nutrient testing



Na<sup>+</sup>

**K**+







CSIRO

NO<sub>3</sub>-

Grains Research & Development Corporation

GRDC







## New techniques for nutrient measurement







## Future opportunities in cropping

- fine scale, real-time, cost-effective estimation of crop/soil nutrient levels;
- fine scale, real-time, cost-effective estimation of profile soil moisture content;
- localised weather predictions;
- crop yield monitors for more crops;
- efficient, integrated crop quality monitors;
- spatial yield prediction/simulation models;
- combining crop reflectance sensors with an independent biomass sensor;
- understanding agronomic impact of fine-scale resource variability and interactions;





## Future opportunities in cropping

- autonomous weeding;
- public-funded research targeting PA for increased water-use efficiency and improved farm C and N emission management;





# Gathering soil/crop information during common operations

### Vehicle engine load during sowing







## Gathering soil/crop information during common operations

### Vehicle engine load during sowing



Data supplied by Rupert McLaren, McLaren Farms 'Glenmore', Barmedman, NSW





# Gathering soil/crop information during common operations

## Vehicle engine load during sowing









## Spatil C and N dynamics and balance



- + as-applied fertiliser map
- + yield map or imagery to estimate biomass

= spatial estimates of C and N dynamics which could be used to support balance calculations.





## Future opportunities in cropping

- autonomous weeding;
- public-funded research targeting PA for increased water-use efficiency and improved farm C and N emission management;
- secondary and tertiary education;
- improving PA GIS capabilities;
- integrating multiple data layers for real-time decision making for nutrient/irrigation applications;
- product tracking and production information traceability; and
- more plug and prosper.







## Looking back:

Looking forward

Australians have been hugely influential in the development of PA tools and techniques that increase the efficiency of crop management

By any measure, PA has improved Australian agricultural management over the past 10 years.

Given continued pressure on production efficiency, it is no time to back off the innovation and practical application of PA by and for Australians.



