

# Precision crop phenotyping using drones: experiences at ILVO



Peter Lootens



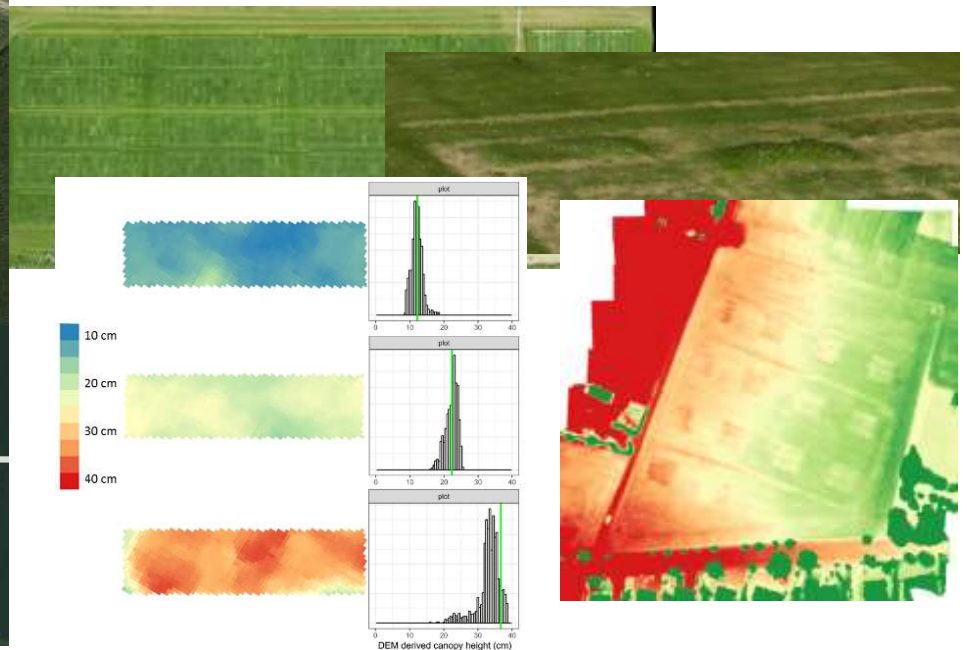
**Vlaanderen**  
is landbouw & visserij

**ILVO**  
Instituut voor Landbouw-  
en Visserijonderzoek

**Why?**

# Precision Crop Farming/Precision Crop Phenotyping

- **Aim: monitor crops/plants with high spatial and temporal resolution in an objective and quantitative manner for:**
  - Farmer (crop management) → Precision Crop Farming
    - management tasks can be performed at the right place, with the right intensity and at the right time (e.g. task maps for fertilization, crop protection, weed control, ...)
  - Breeder (plant/crop monitoring) → Precision Crop Phenotyping
    - assessments of plants, plots, trials for genotype selection or variety testing



**How – sensors and carriers?**

# Spectra en sensoren

1280 x 960 pixels  
b.v. 550, 660, 735, 790 nm

409 x 218 pixels  
25-40 bands between 400-1000 nm



640 x 512 pixels  
8-13µm  
temperature

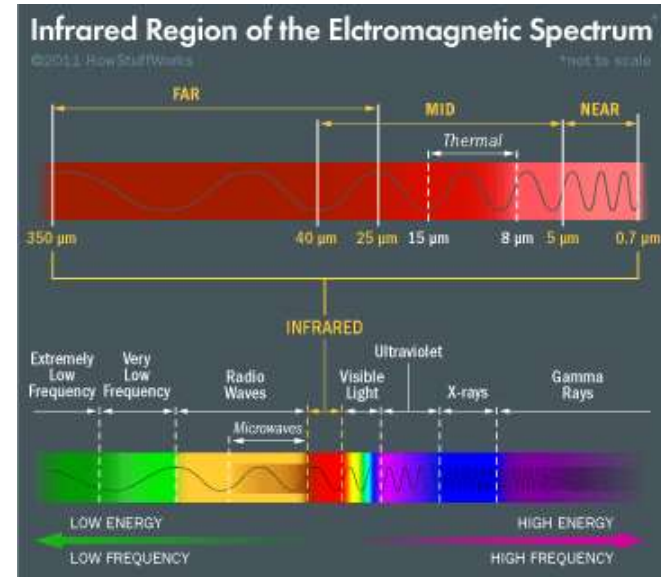
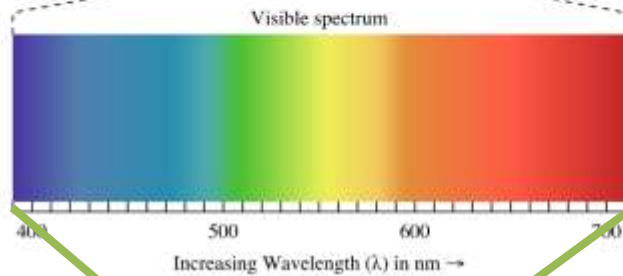
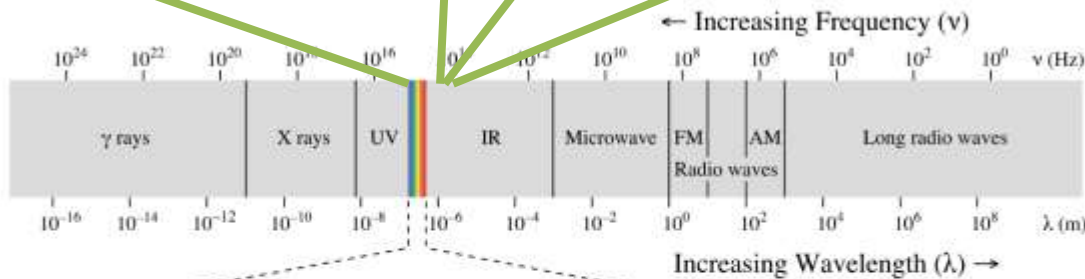
Hyperspectral camera  
Multispectral camera

Thermal camera

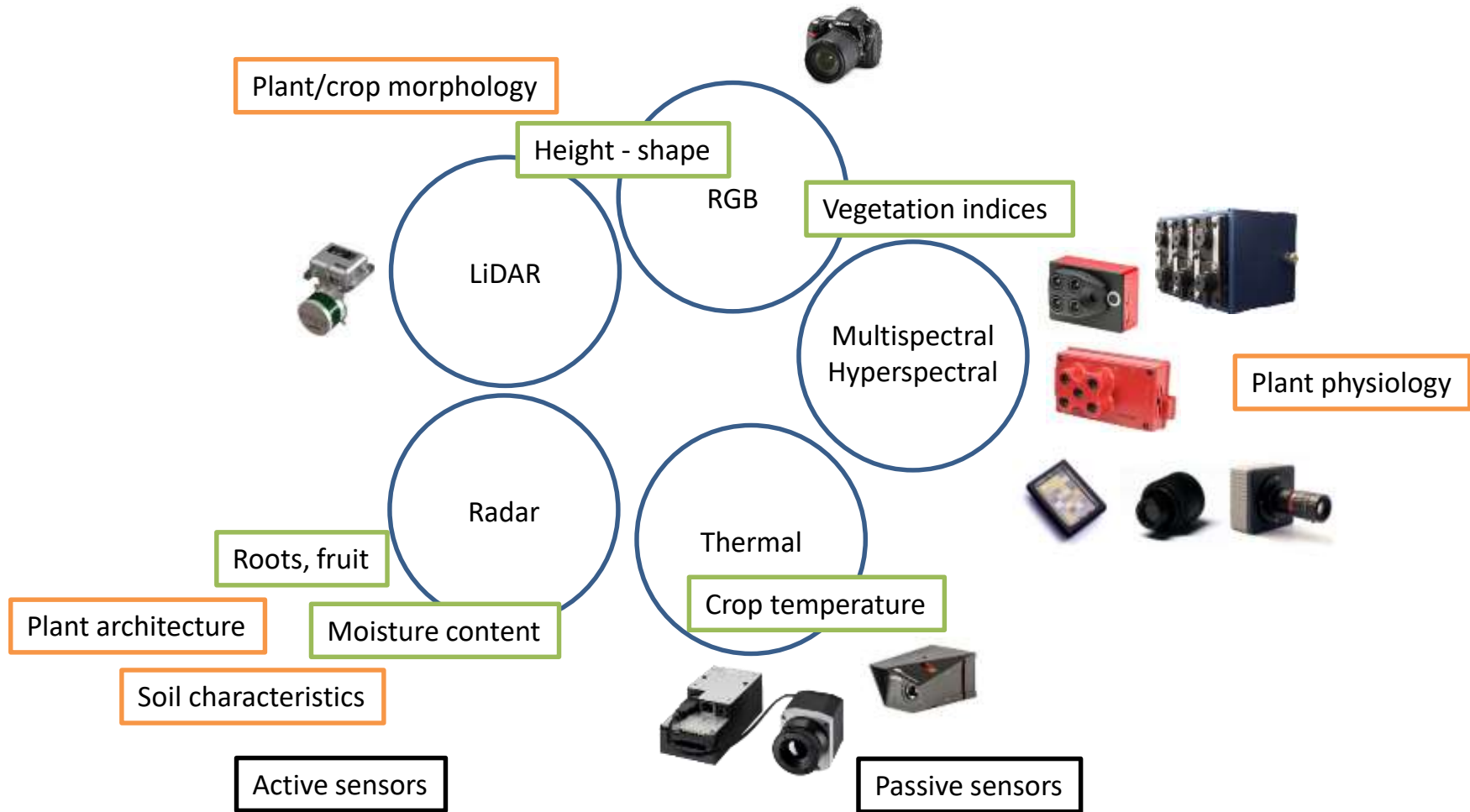
RGB camera



6000 x 4000 pixels  
RGB bands

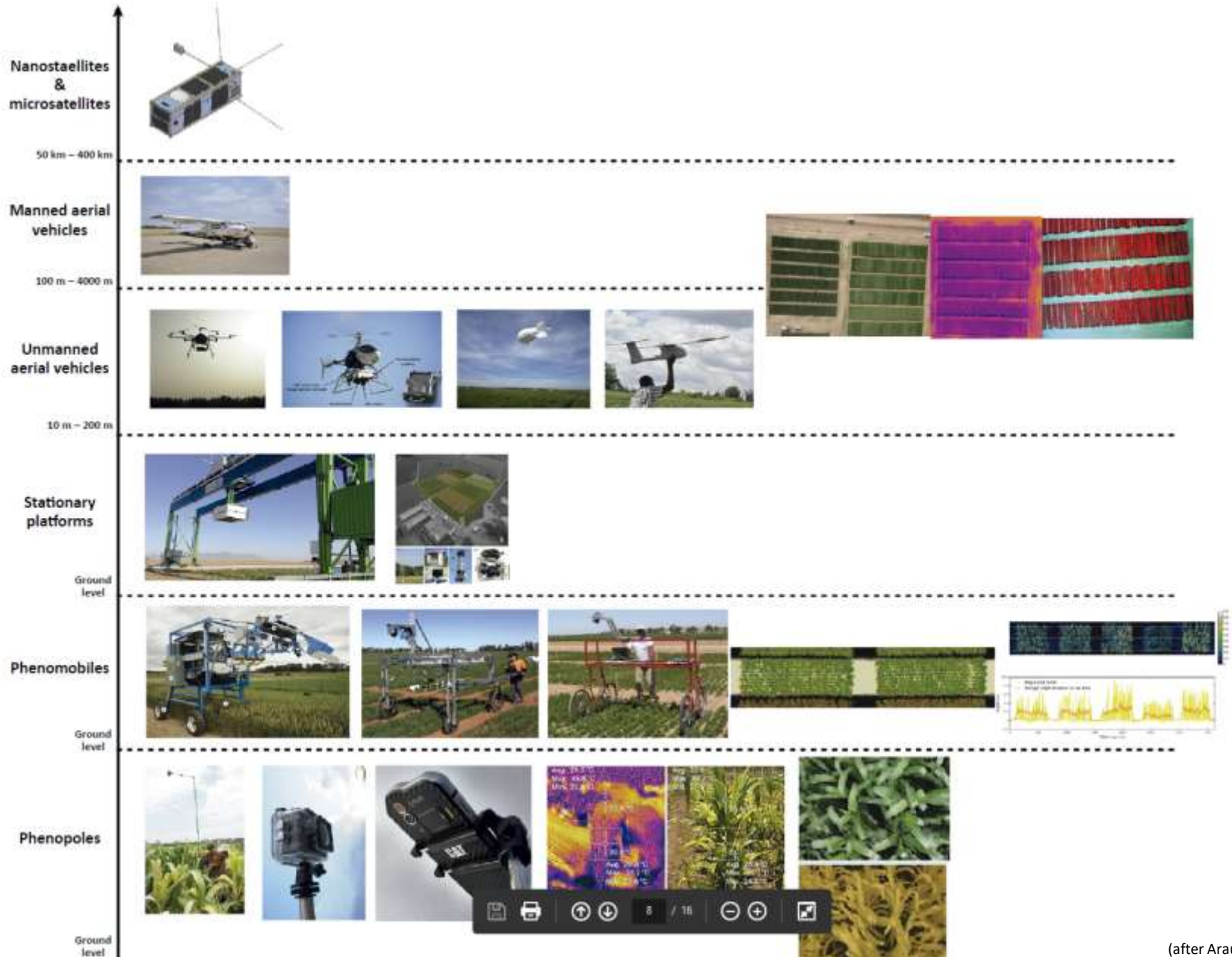


# Sensors and what can they measure?





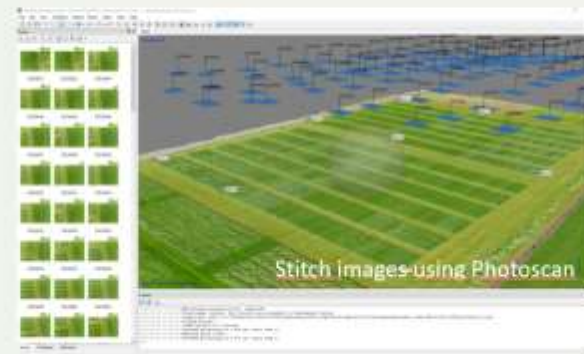
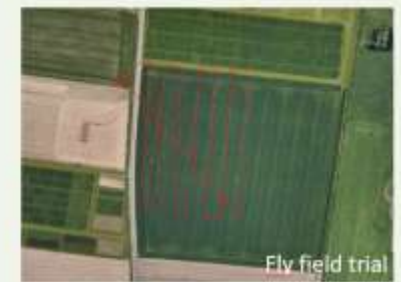
# Carrier/platforms for sensors



**How – from drone flight to data?**



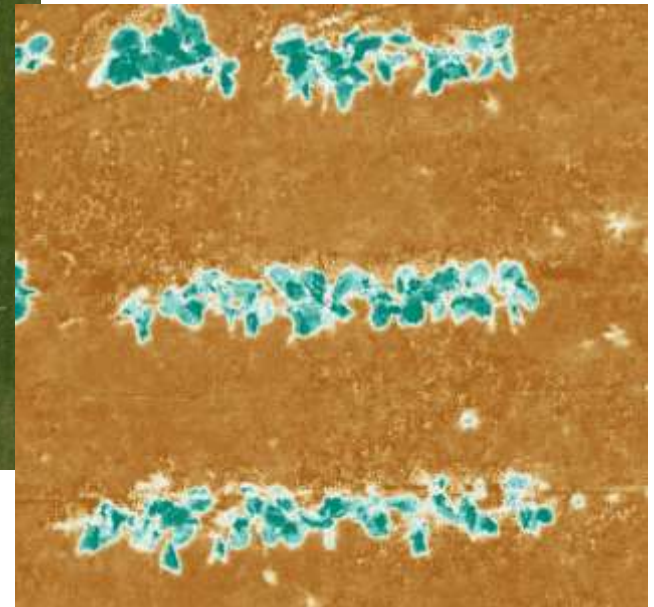
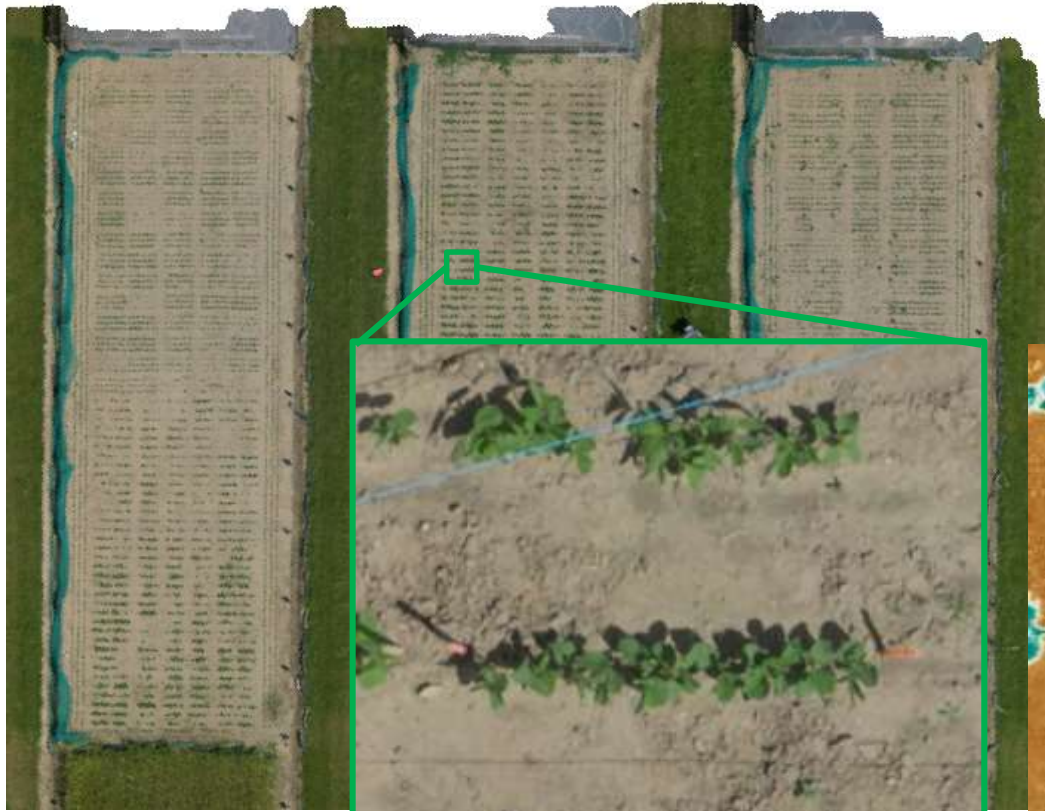
# From flight plan to orthomosaic or height model



# From orthomosaic to vegetation index: soybean – ground cover/early vigor

Normalised vegetation indices (ExG)

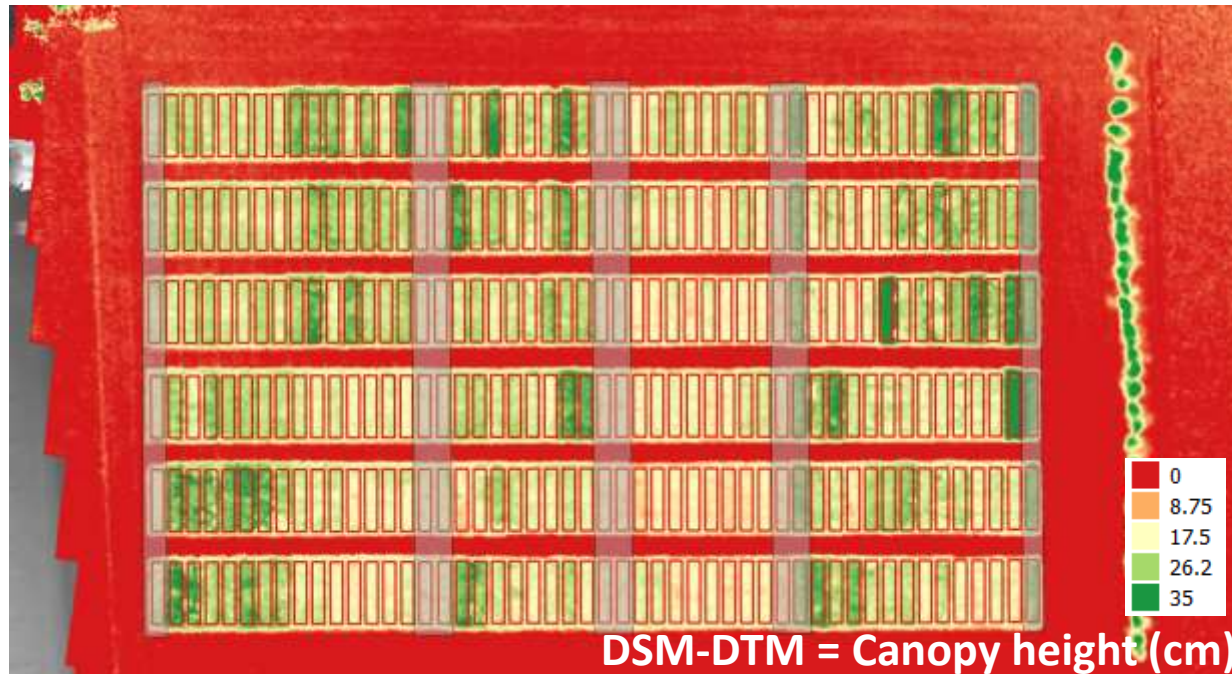
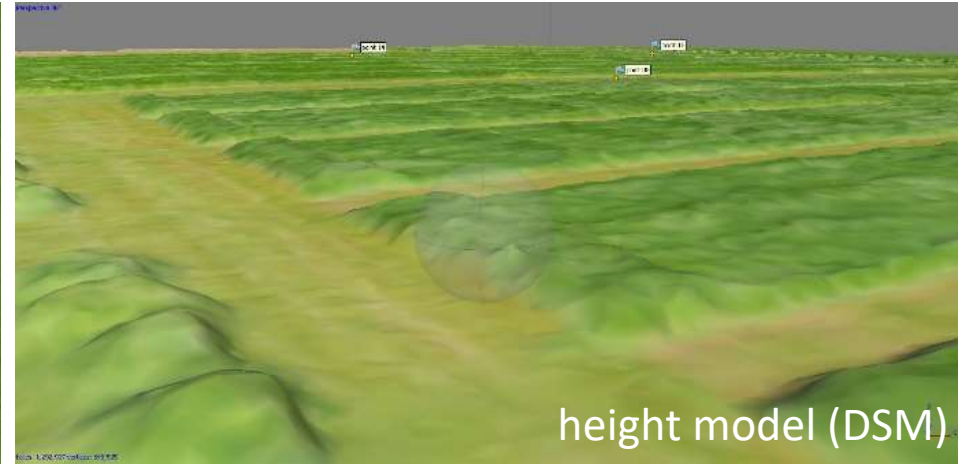
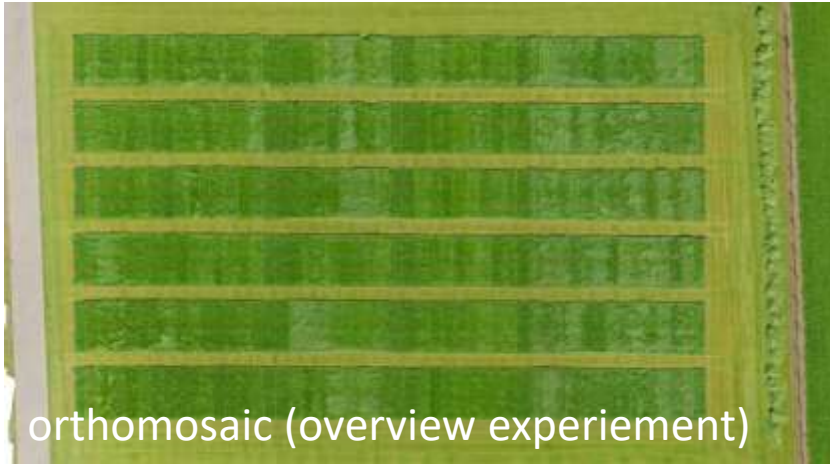
$$ExG(2) = \frac{(2 * G - R - B)}{(R + G + B)}$$



RGB sensor



# From heightmodel(DEM) to crop/plant height: plots forage grasses



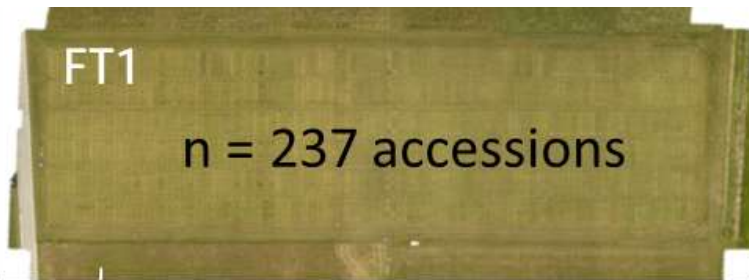
# Forage grass precision crop phenotyping

# Evaluation of persistency of forage grasses (RGB)

Spatial resolution possible up to = 2 mm

Each breeder scores consistent but different

	Breeder 1	Breeder 2
Breeder 1	0.754	0.243
Breeder 2	0.243	0.760

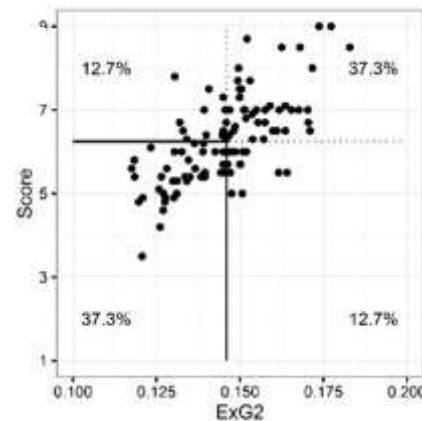


High correlations between flights  
(flights done on different days with different weather/light conditions)

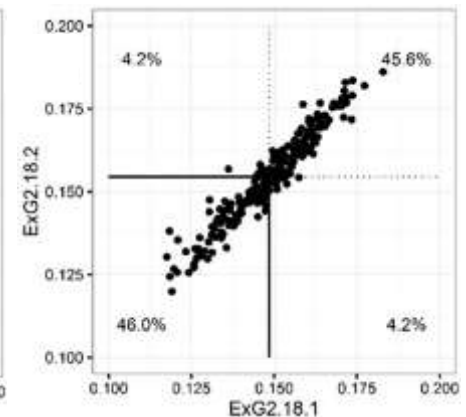
Index	ExG2 18-1	ExG2 18-2	ExG2 22-1
ExG2 18-2	0.957		
ExG2 22-1	0.948	0.930	
ExG2 22-2	0.871	0.876	0.919

Agreement of the selection with the breeder

VI-UAV vs Score-Breeder



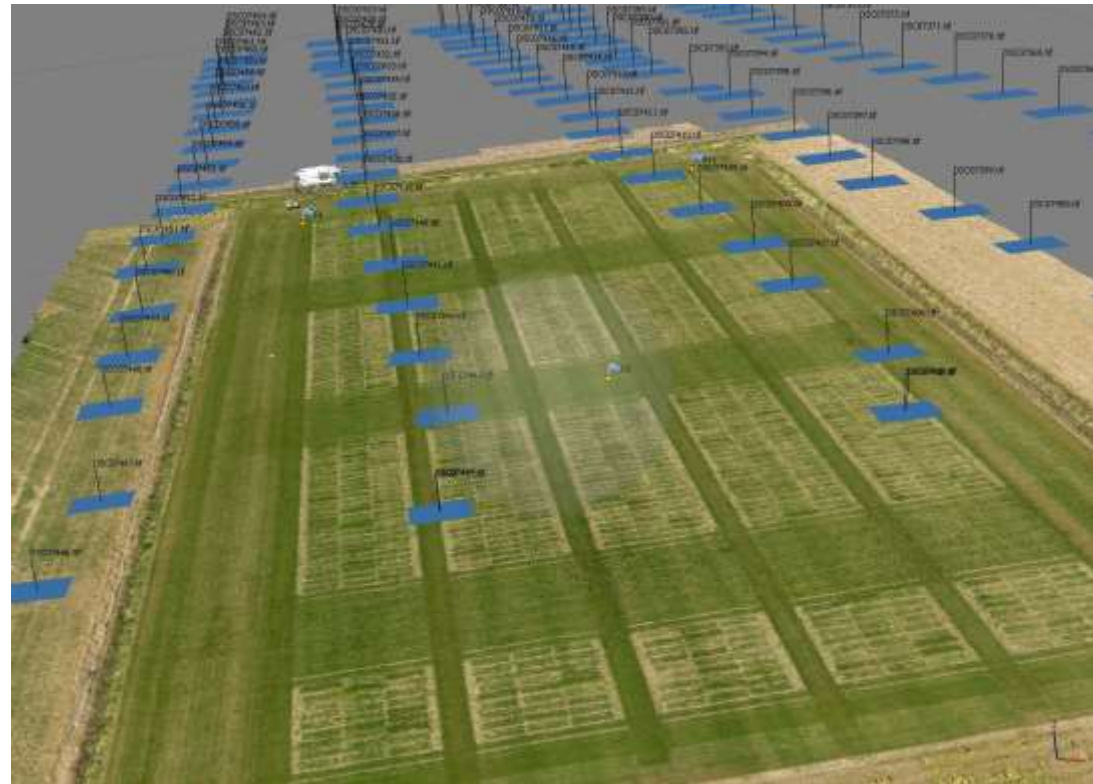
VI-UAV vs VI-UAV



# Estimation of canopy height and biomass of forage grasses (RGB)



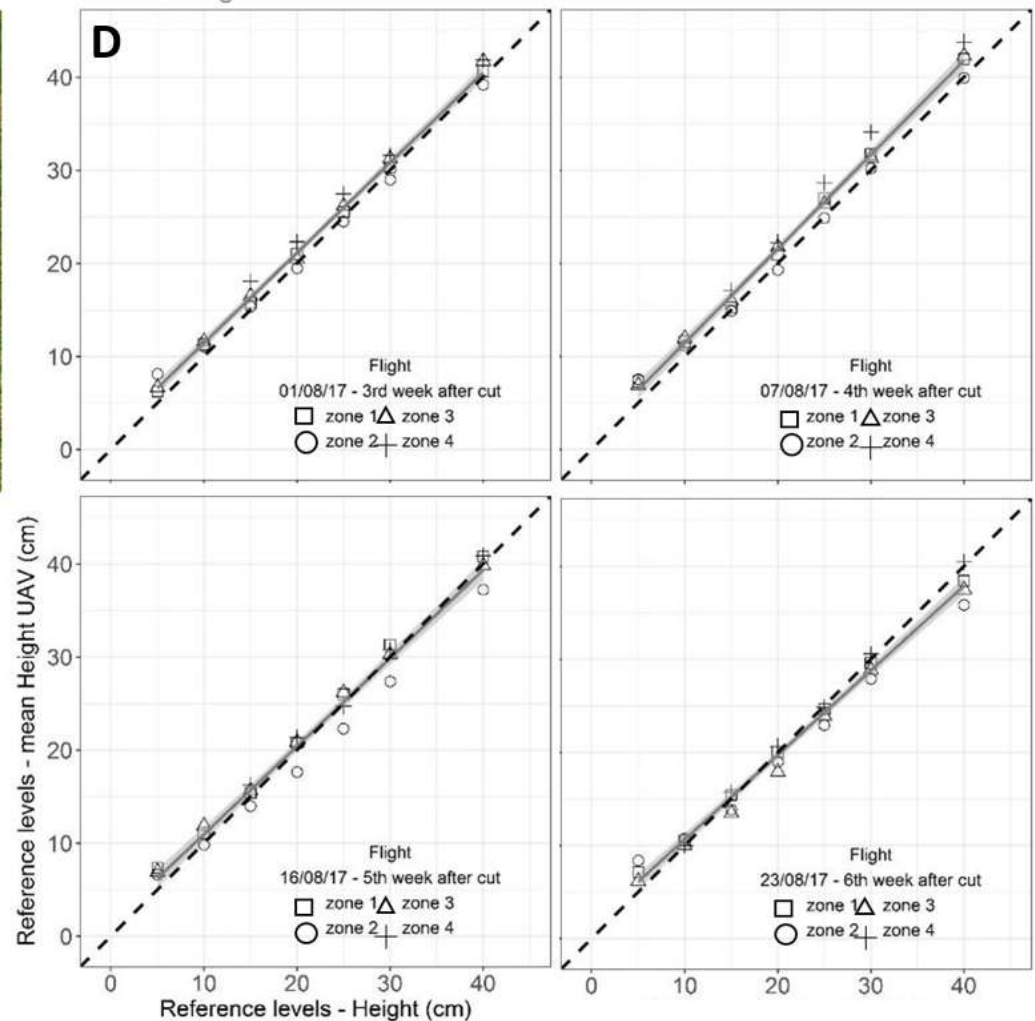
Traditional height measurement with a 'rising-plate meter'





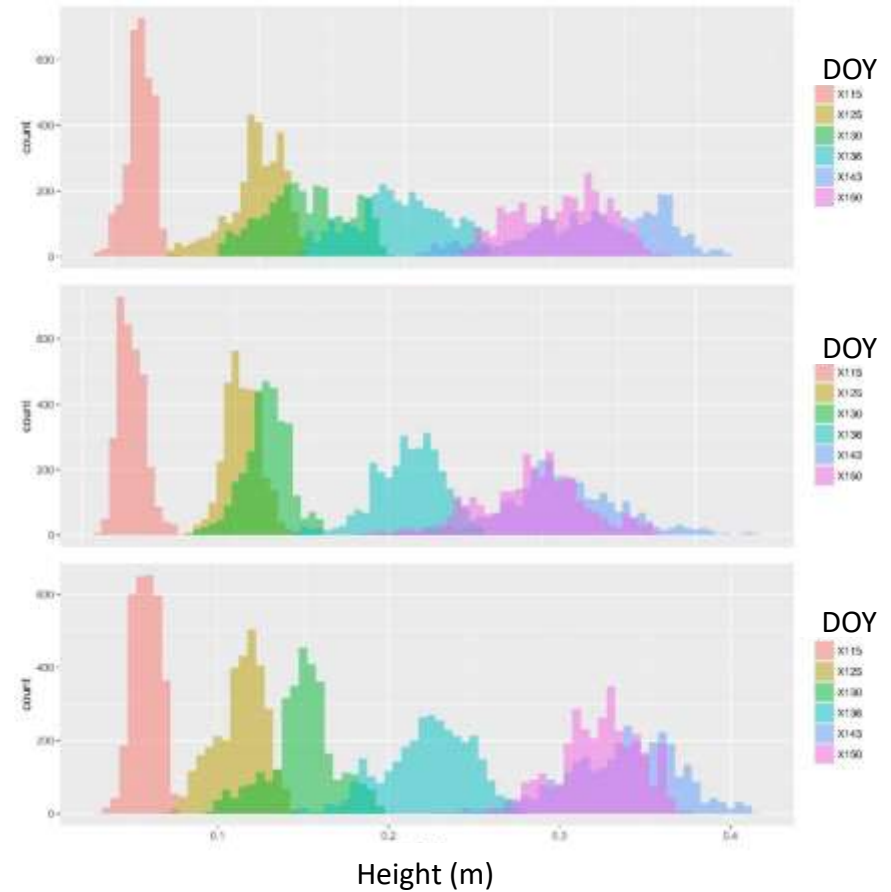
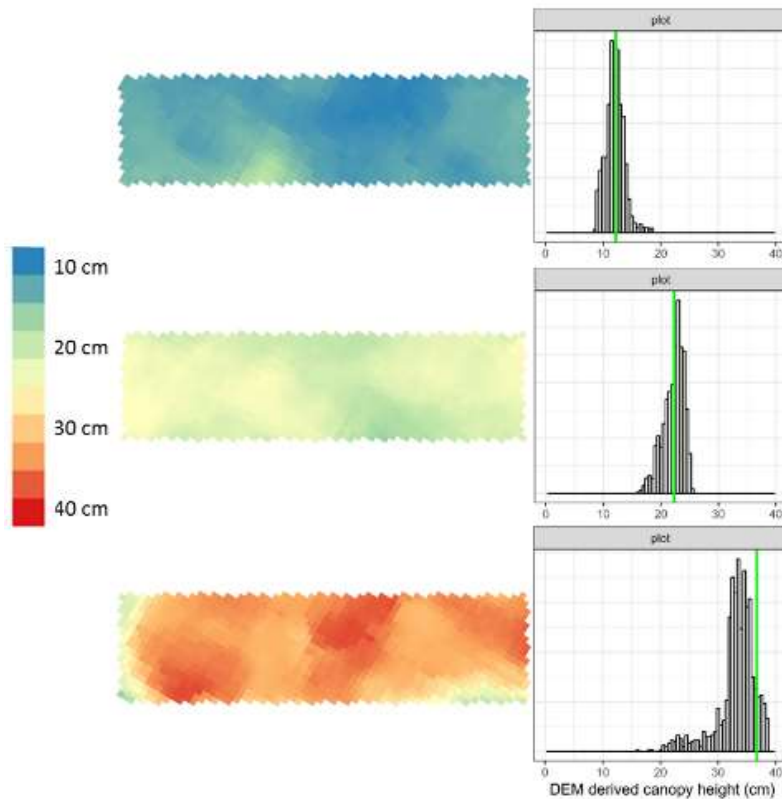
# Estimation of canopy height and biomass of forage grasses (RGB)

Correct estimation height references  
Spatial resolution = 0.5 - 0.7 cm  
Altimetric resolution = 1.0 - 1.2 cm



# Estimation of canopy height and biomass of forage grasses (RGB)

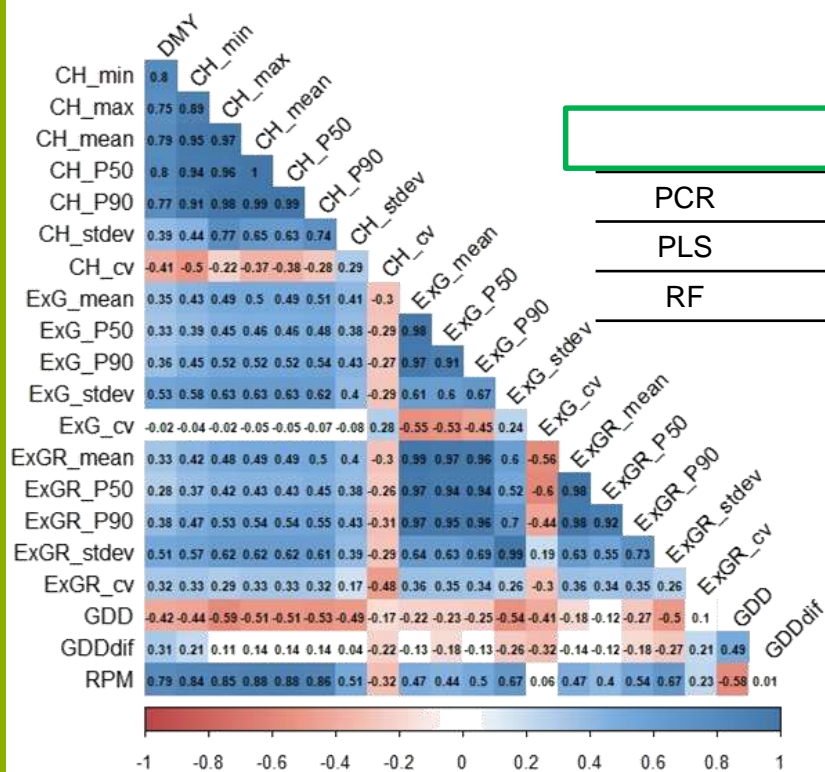
Spatial variation of growth over time



# Estimation of canopy height and biomass of forage grasses (RGB)

Several methods statistical models evaluated to estimate biomass

Model type	Variables	RMSE (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )	NRMSE (%)	R <sup>2</sup>
LR	RPM	986	31.0	0.60
	CHMv – CH_P50	876	27.6	0.67
MLR	CHMv	825	26.0	0.71
	CHMv + VIv	822	25.9	0.71
	CHMv + VIv + RPM	857	27.0	0.69
	CHMv + VIv + GDDv	679	21.3	0.81
PCR	CHMv + VIv + GDDv	714	22.5	-
PLS	CHMv + VIv + GDDv	739	23.3	(0.58)
RF	CHMv + VIv + GDDv	769	24.2	(0.70)

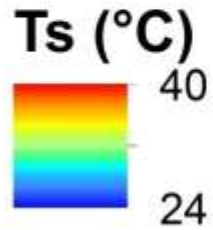




# Drought tolerance of individual plants (thermal)



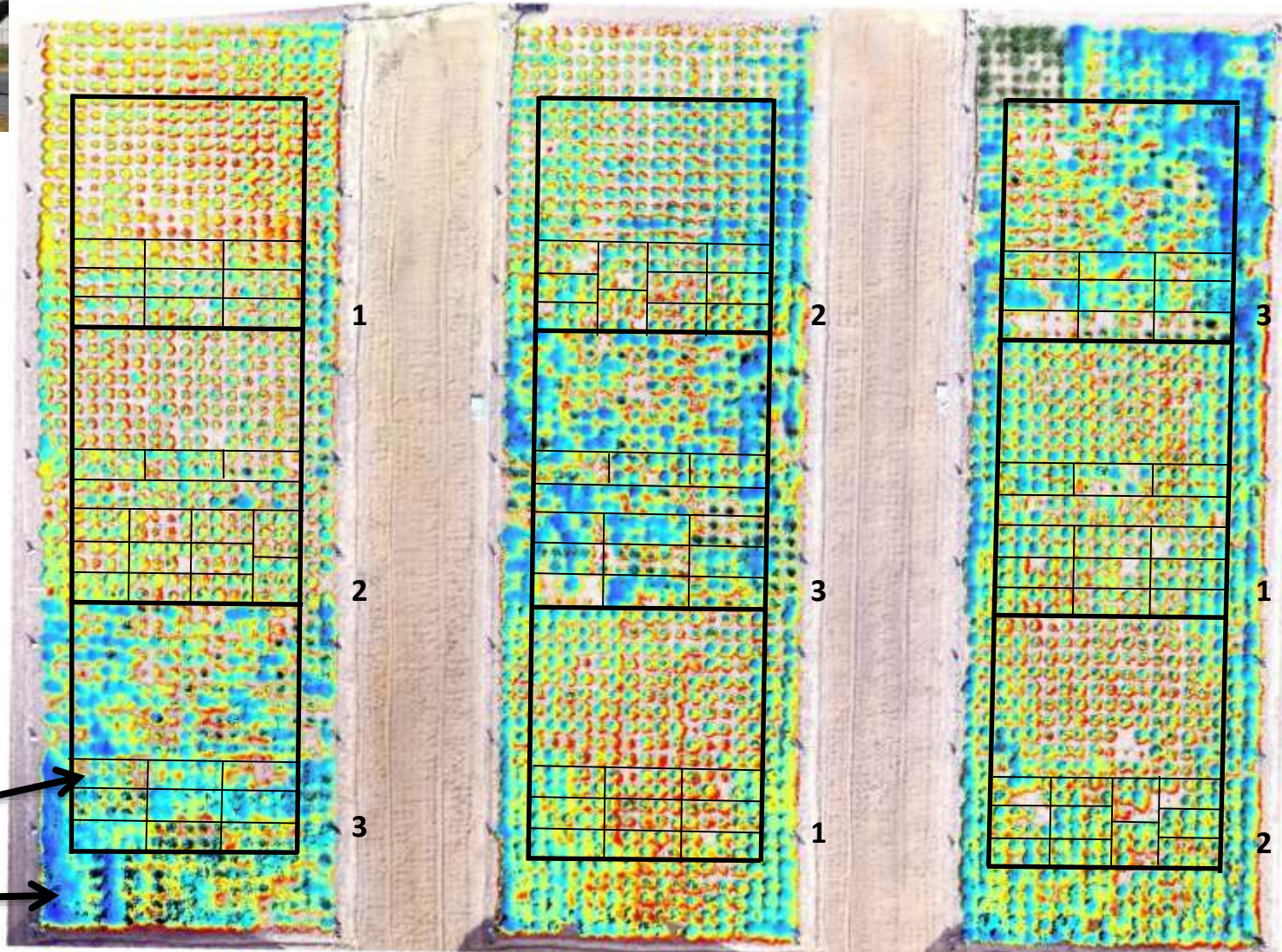
(Lootens et al. 2016 - EUCARPIA)



- 1 = *Lolium perenne*, 2n
- 2 = *Lolium perenne*, 4n
- 3 = *Festuca arundinacea*

seedlings one family

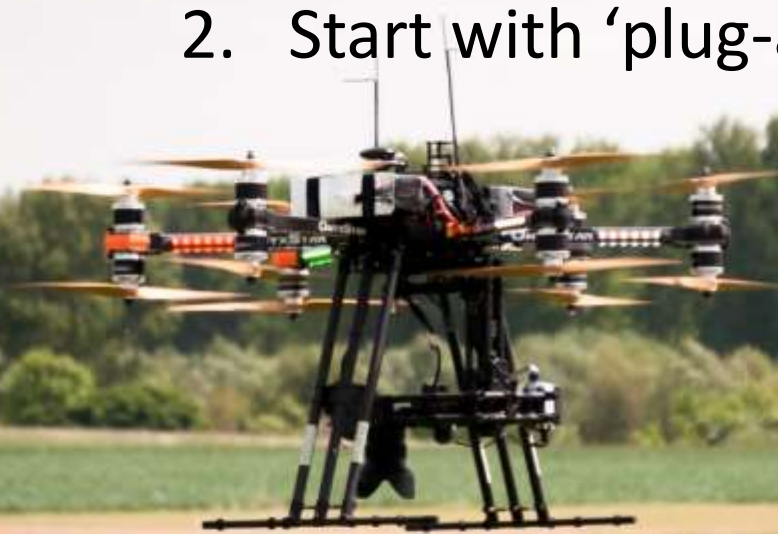
edge plants





# Take home messages

1. Discuss with the crop expert which crop trait need to be monitored
2. Start with 'plug-and-play' sensors





**INVITE**  
INnovations in  
plant Variety  
Testing

WIKILEEKS

# Thank you! Question?

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