

Precision Farming

- From Beginning to Eco-friendly Land Use Systems -

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Online-Presentation „Dürnast Smart Farming Seminar “

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Precision Farming

Several definitions in literature and daily discussions

In my mind:

Precision Farming aims to tailor everything even more precisely to the individual requirements of plant and animal performance, health, wellbeing and the environment

Today I'd like to talk about the technology of Precision Farming with:

- Technical initial points
- Yield measurement
- Planting
- Application Technology
- Transborder Farming

and I'd like to end with the IKB-Dürnast project

„Technical Initial Point 1“ (Weihenstephan)

1974 - 1986: SFB 141 Collaborative Research Project

„Production techniques in cattle farming“

Beside other topics in dairying four key technologies investigated:

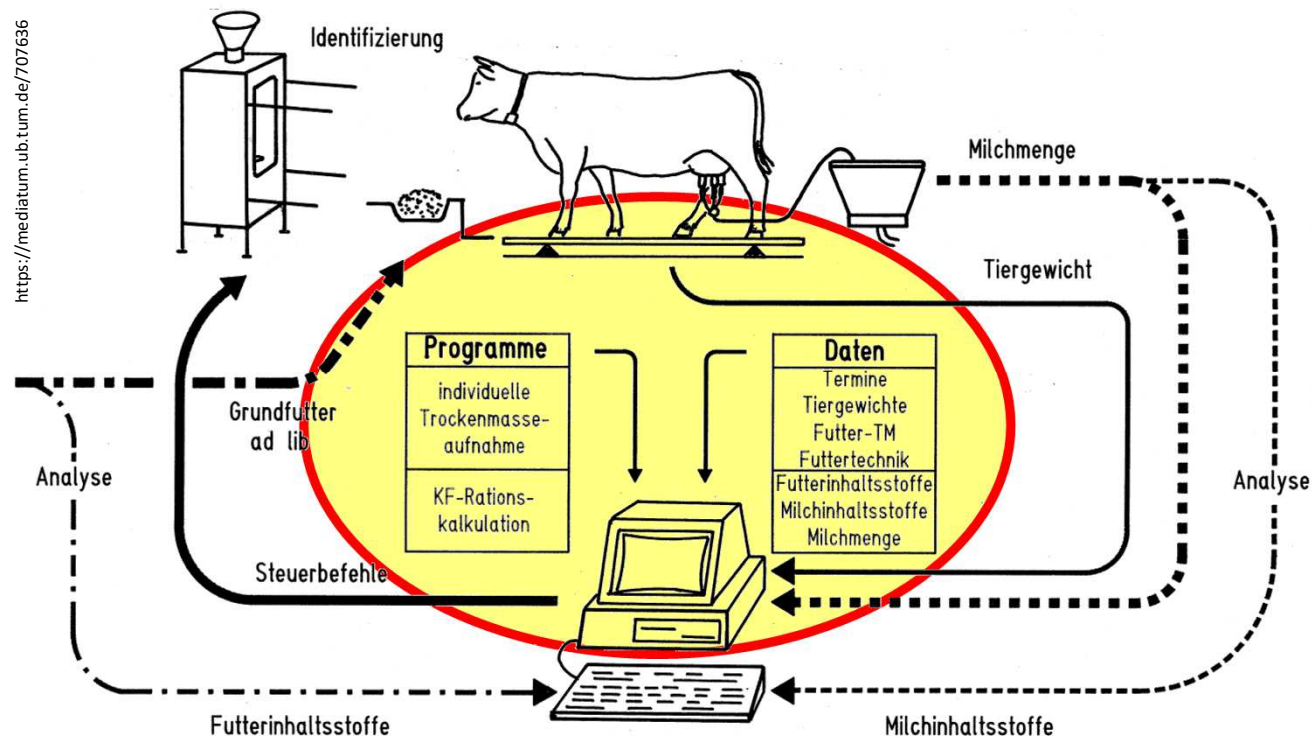
- *RFID animal identification*
- *Concentrate feed dispenser*
- *Individual milk quantity measurement (weight, volume)*
- *Individual animal weight detection (pass-trough scale)*

With this new technologies an energetic **animal-specific control loop** becomes possible, as:

Animal weight will be stable, when (simplified):

$$E_{\text{Basic feed (Estimate function)}} + E_{\text{Concentrate feed (1 kg = 2 l Milk)}} - E_{\text{Milk amount (measured)}} = 0$$

Dairying becomes „Precision Livestock Farming“

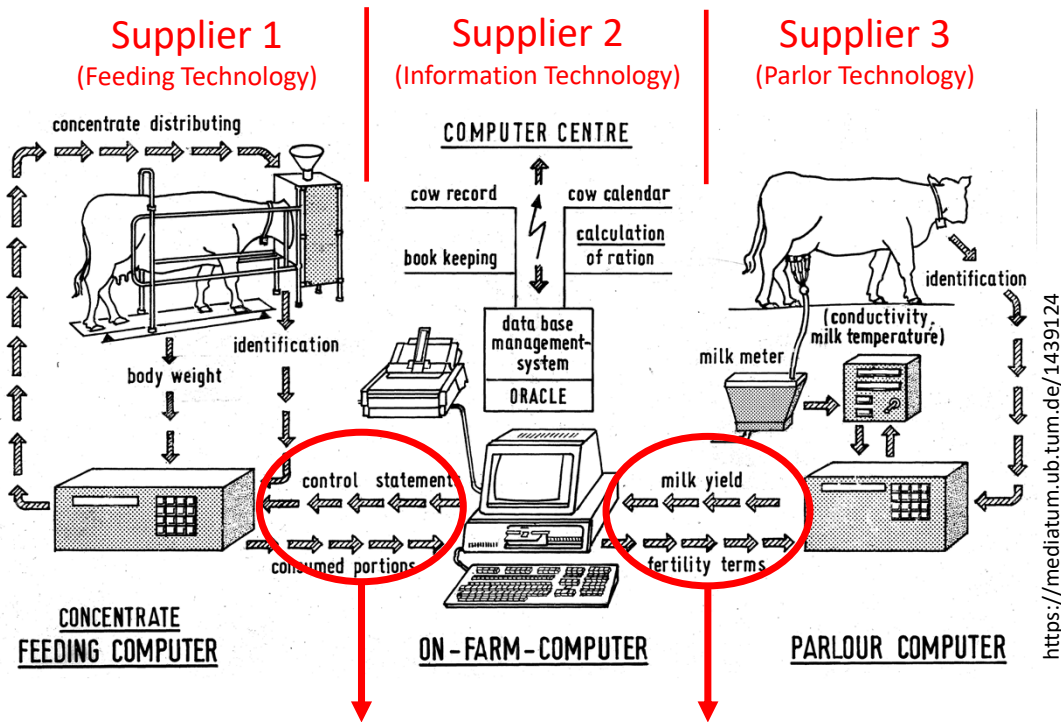


2. April 1984: For the first time a daily report per cow is generated automatically (MS-DOS, ORACLE, proprietary interfaces)

Source: Auernhammer, H., Wendl, G. (1987): Experiences with data handling in micro computer based herd management systems. In: Proceedings of the third Symposium "Automation in Dairying", Wageningen: IMAG, pp. 331-337

„Precision Livestock Farming“ at Farm Level

Leistungsdaten der Herde mit 47 Kühen am 6. 2.1986



!!! Company (supplier) independence only with a standardized communication system !!!

Standardization attempt: "Electronic indoor communication" 1984 - 1986 failed, standard still not available today!

Kuh-nr.	Milchmenge (kg)					Kraftfutterverbrauch (kg)					Besam.-datum	Kalb.-datum	Lakt.-tage	Kode
	g-abends	morgens	Tag	Mittelwert	Abweich	Jahres-kg	Sorte 1	Sorte2						
1	7.1	7.5	14.6	14.9 (6)	-0.3	698.9 (2.4)	2.5	240.1 (0.8)	0.8	37.9	23.1.86	10.11.85	88	7
2	3.5	3.9	7.4	7.1 (5)	0.3	812.5 (0.0)	0.0	130.7 (0.0)	0.0	18.5	1.10.85	17.8.85	173	7
3	10.5	11.3	21.8	21.2 (5)	0.6	587.3 (5.0)	5.0	121.4 (0.8)	0.8	18.8	0.0.0	7.12.85	61	7
4	4.7	0.0	4.7	6.9 (4)	0.0	1062.3 (0.0)	0.0	146.0 (0.0)	0.0	18.5	20.6.85	5.5.85	217	7
5	7.7	9.3	17.0	15.7 (5)	1.3	634.4 (5.2)	5.2	103.8 (0.8)	0.8	13.0	0.0.0	20.1.86	17	0
6	6.5	7.1	13.6	12.3 (5)	1.3 *	1722.9 (0.6)	0.4 *	399.4 (0.8)	0.7 *	48.3	11.9.85	27.7.85	194	7
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0)	0.0	876.4 (0.0)	0.0	122.6 (0.0)	0.0	20.9	26.5.85	1.3.85	-31	7
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0)	0.0	0.0 (4.0)	4.0	4.0 (0.8)	0.8	0.8	0.0.0	0.0.0	0	0
9	7.1	7.3	14.4	13.2 (4)	1.2	960.6 (2.0)	2.0	44.0 (0.9)	0.8	13.2	0.0.0	9.1.86	29	0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0)	0.0	701.0 (0.0)	0.0	0.0 (0.0)	0.0	0.0	10.6.85	1.3.85	-46	7
11	5.3	4.3	9.6	11.6 (4)	-1.9 *	1489.0 (0.0)	0.0	292.8 (0.2)	0.1 *	33.7	21.10.85	22.7.85	199	7
12	8.7	11.1	19.8	19.1 (5)	0.7	760.6 (4.0)	4.0	99.0 (0.8)	0.8	16.5	0.0.0	29.12.85	39	0
13	6.1	6.7	12.8	12.6 (6)	0.2	1417.0 (0.6)	0.6	306.4 (0.8)	0.8	41.9	4.10.85	30.7.85	191	7
14	9.5	9.1	18.6	19.4 (6)	-0.8	650.4 (4.0)	4.0	182.3 (0.8)	0.8	27.7	3.2.86	25.11.85	73	7
15	6.3	5.5	11.8	11.3 (5)	0.5	470.3 (4.0)	4.0	66.0 (0.8)	0.8	12.0	0.0.0	9.1.86	29	0
16	8.3	9.3	17.6	17.9 (6)	-0.3	583.1 (3.0)	2.5 *	51.7 (0.8)	0.7 *	11.6	0.0.0	22.12.85	46	0
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0)	0.0	949.8 (0.0)	0.0	167.2 (0.0)	0.0	24.0	7.6.85	7.4.85	299	7
18	7.3	10.3	17.6	16.8 (6)	0.8	1637.0 (2.2)	2.2	411.9 (0.8)	0.8	46.9	19.11.85	28.9.85	131	7
19	4.3	4.7	9.0	9.7 (6)	-0.7	890.5 (0.0)	0.0	185.7 (0.0)	0.0	24.9	29.10.85	30.9.85	127	7
20	5.7	6.7	12.4	11.6 (6)	0.8	1247.8 (1.2)	1.2	320.6 (0.8)	0.8	41.6	1.11.85	31.8.85	159	7
21	4.0	4.7	9.0	8.3 (6)	0.7	1028.9 (0.0)	0.0	131.7 (0.0)	0.0	20.6	8.7.85	12.6.85	239	7
22	7.3	8.1	15.4	14.9 (6)	0.5	1754.3 (1.2)	1.1	423.0 (0.8)	0.7 *	47.1	22.9.85	24.6.85	227	7
23	5.5	7.7	13.2	13.0 (5)	0.2	1546.2 (0.4)	0.4	337.1 (0.8)	0.8	41.0	28.2.85	13.7.85	208	7
...														
40	4.5	5.5	10.0	9.8 (6)	0.2	1167.9 (0.6)	0.6	279.6 (0.6)	0.6	38.5	8.1.85	22.9.85	137	7
41	7.5	7.7	15.2	13.5 (6)	1.7 *	1632.1 (0.6)	0.6	365.7 (0.8)	0.8	42.0	20.1.86	19.9.85	140	7
42	7.1	8.3	15.4	15.3 (2)	0.1	37.9 (5.0)	5.0	63.6 (0.8)	0.8	11.0	0.0.0	22.1.86	15	0
43	10.1	12.5	22.6	22.1 (5)	1.4	733.6 (4.9)	4.0	84.4 (0.8)	0.8	12.0	0.0.0	3.1.86	34	0
44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0)	0.0	1177.8 (0.0)	0.0	222.2 (0.0)	0.0	28.8	12.6.85	17.3.85	-48	7
45	0.0	9.9	9.9	0.0 (0)	0.0	661.0 (5.0)	5.0	91.6 (0.8)	0.8	9.8	0.0.0	28.1.86	9	0
46	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 (0)	0.0	0.0 (0.0)	0.0	0.0 (0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0.0	0.0.0	0	0
47	4.9	5.3	10.2	10.6 (6)	-0.4	1284.9 (0.0)	0.0	276.4 (0.0)	0.0	31.0	3.9.85	2.7.85	199	7
Summ	229.6	262.7	492.3	476.6	15.7	73.8	73.1	21.8	21.4					

Anzahl der gemolkene Kühe	=	38
Milch pro Kuh und Tag	=	13.0 kg
bisherige Jahresmilchproduktion	=	61522.3 kg d.h. 82.6 % des Kontingentes bereits erfüllt
bisherige Monatsproduktion ab 1. 2.	=	2562.7 kg
bisheriger Jahreskraftfutterverbrauch	=	127.58 dt (S1) 19.47 dt (S2)
bisheriger Kraftfutterverbrauch ab 1. 2.	=	4.27 dt (S1) 1.27 dt (S2)

*) Abweichung um mehr als 10 % vom Mittelwert bzw. Sollwert

Source: Auernhammer, H., Pirkelmann, H., Wendl, G. (Hrsg.): Prozeßsteuerung in der Tierhaltung - Erfahrungen mit der Milchmengenerfassung, Tiergewichtsermittlung und Bereitstellung von Managementdaten. Schriftenreihe der Landtechnik Weihenstephan, Weihenstephan 1985, Nr. 2 (<https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/683701>)

Silsoe 1984 - Sabbatical at Silsoe College (Cranfield University, UK)

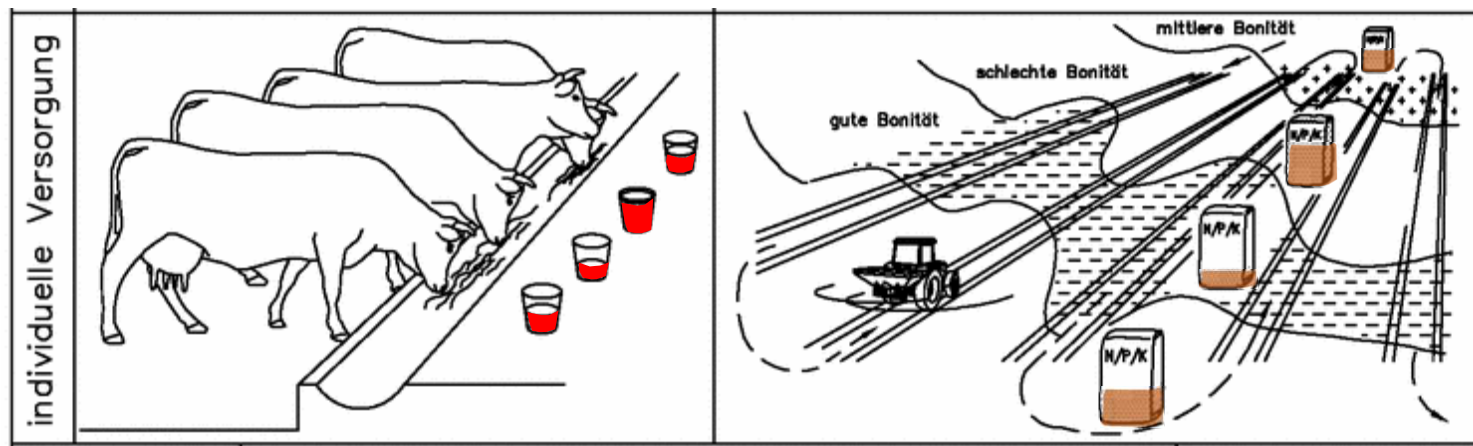
John TAYLOR demonstrated a Handheld-NIR Device

Many and long lasting discussions:

- Will the sensor replace the eye of the tractor driver during fertilization (greenness)?
- Will this sensor detect the overall plant growth (performance like the milk meter)?
- How can it be included in a „closed loop fertilization control system“ (electronic communication system)?

→ Individual Nutrient Supply 1986

→ Research strategy from dairying transferred to crop production!



Lessons learned

Systematically no difference between animal and crop production systems

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| • Animal | → | Part field / Plant | → | Identification |
| • Milk yield | → | Crop yield | → | Yield meter |
| • Body weight | → | Soil fertility | → | Soil sensing |
| • Concentrate dispenser | → | Fertilizer distributor | → | Distribution control |

→ **No chance of realization without an Electronic Communication System, as:**

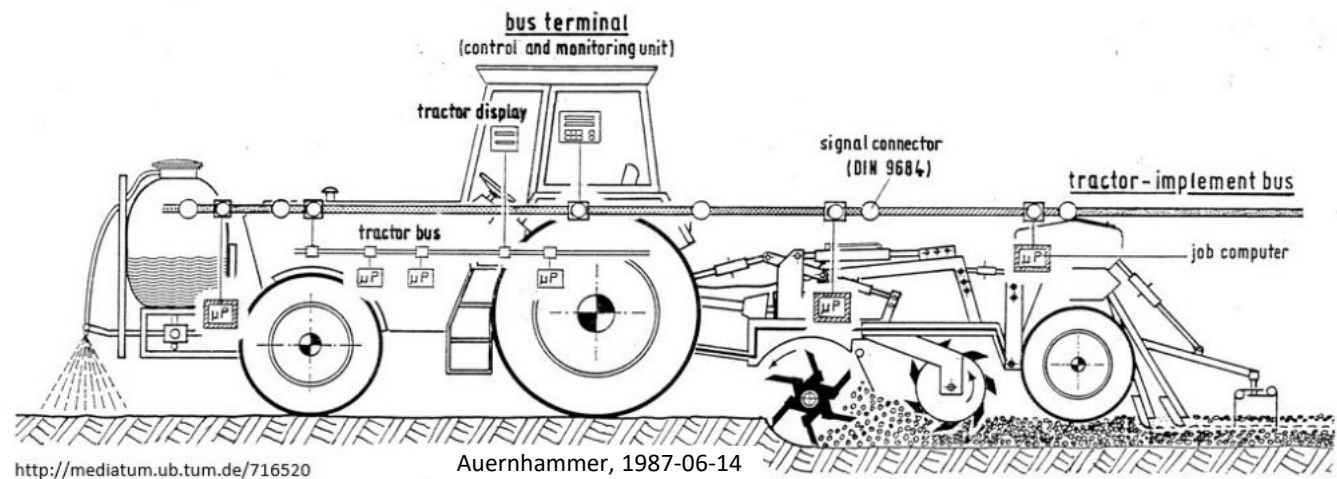
Outside self-propelled machinery no dominant Ag Machinery manufacturer

- Several tractor manufacturer from very small once to big once, all of them with OEM suppliers (engines, gear boxes, axels, three-point-linkage, tyres, ...)
- A huge number of implement manufacturer as small and medium-sized family enterprises
- Tractor and implement combination selected by farmers according to regional and farm-specific requirements

„Technical Initial Point 2“ (Germany and neighbor countries)

Electronic Tractor Implement Communication

Tractor – Implement – FMS → LBS (23.6.1987 – 19.1.1998) & ISOBUS (26./27.2.1990 - ?)



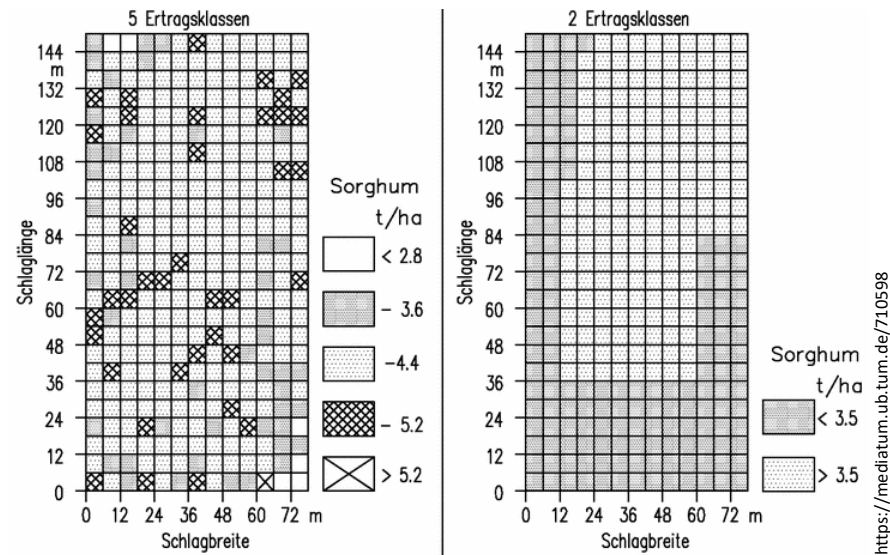
LBS Standardization procedure within LAV (DIN 9684)

- Largest standardization procedure that time in DIN
- For the first time a standard was defined before implementation und usage
- Implementation to ISO 11783 was initiated and accompanied

Source: Auernhammer, Hermann; Frisch, J. (1993): Mobile Agricultural BUS-System – LBS, <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1509574>

Oksanen, Timo; Auernhammer, Hermann (2021): ISOBUS — The Open Hard-Wired Network Standard for Tractor-Implement Communication, 1987-2020, <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1595782>

„Technical Initial Point 3“ In-field localization (USA) 1986/1987



Texas A&M 1986 (Stout, Schueller, Searcy et al.):

Triangulation + Plot combine → Yield mapping

Results:

- Requires infrastructure (not to be put into practice!)
- Usage of the military system **GPS** (Under development, timing availability open, civilian use possible?, accuracy?, cost?)

→ **Continuation of the tests discontinued!**

GPS-Receivers in Germany, an unknown technology (10 Satellites available, for military use only):

- Only supplier in Germany 1987 SEL Alcatel (Stuttgart), Receiver price = 42.000 DM
- Only supplier in Germany 1988 SEL Alcatel (Stuttgart), Receiver price = 18.000 DM
- Only supplier in Germany 1989 SEL Alcatel (Stuttgart), Receiver price = 9.800 DM, system purchased

→ **Stationary accuracy tests 1989 Lehrstuhl Landtechnik Weihenstephan and Gut Wittenfeld**

„Technical Initial Point 4“ Locale Yield Measurement 1990 (FAM)

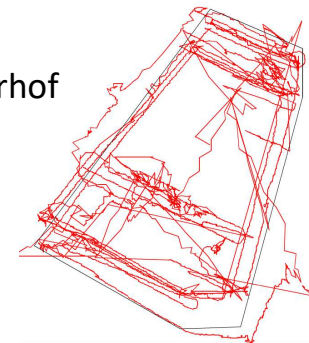


DANIA MD with yield sensor + own GPS (12 Satellites available, no SA, Golf-War, time of harvest adjusted to GPS availability)

12.08.1990
Flachfeld Scheyern
17,1 ha WW



20.08.1990
Gut Schlüterhof
7,9 ha WW



Local yield measurement from 1991 to 2000 - FAM Scheyern

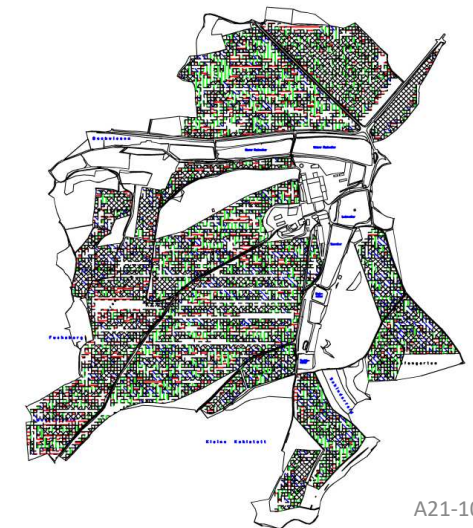


World's first large-scale use of local yield determination 1991 & 1992 with series combines and DGPS on > 100 ha

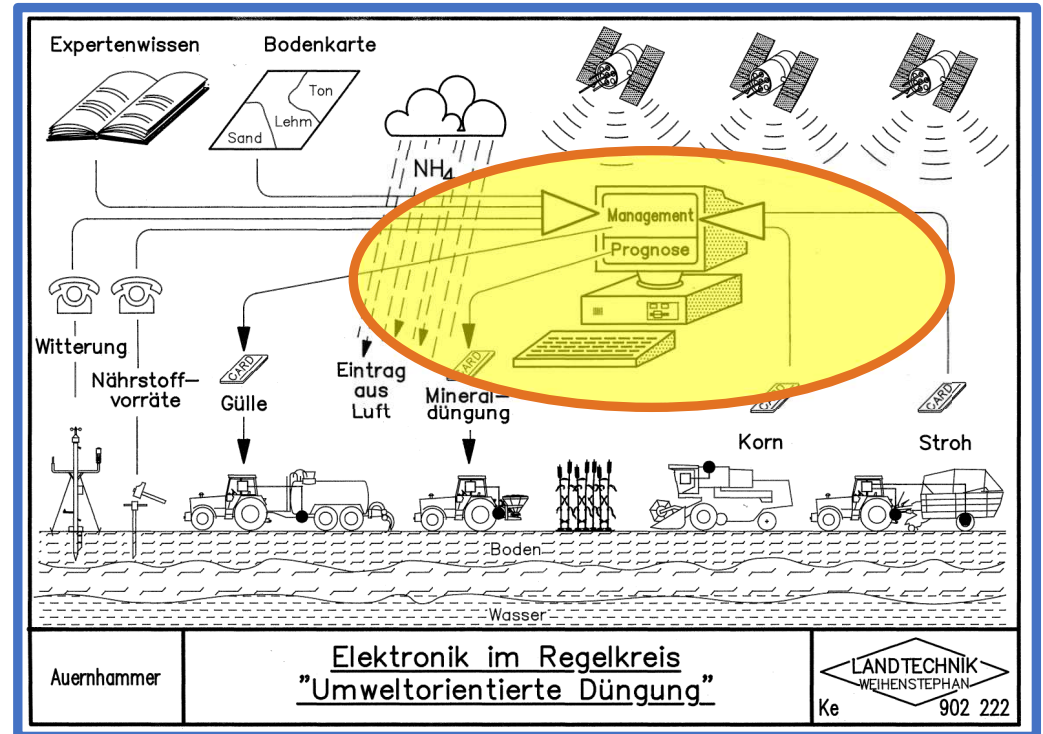
- Trace maps
- Yield maps abs. in grid format (5, 12, 24 m side length)
- Yield maps rel. in grid format (5, 12, 24 m side length)
- Moisture maps in later years

→ A total of 1,371 maps available at: <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1575449>

(Yield data in preparation with standardized format for publication in mediaTUM)



Also in arable farming information in the center (identical to animal husbandry)



<https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=710617>, erstellt am 14.08.1990

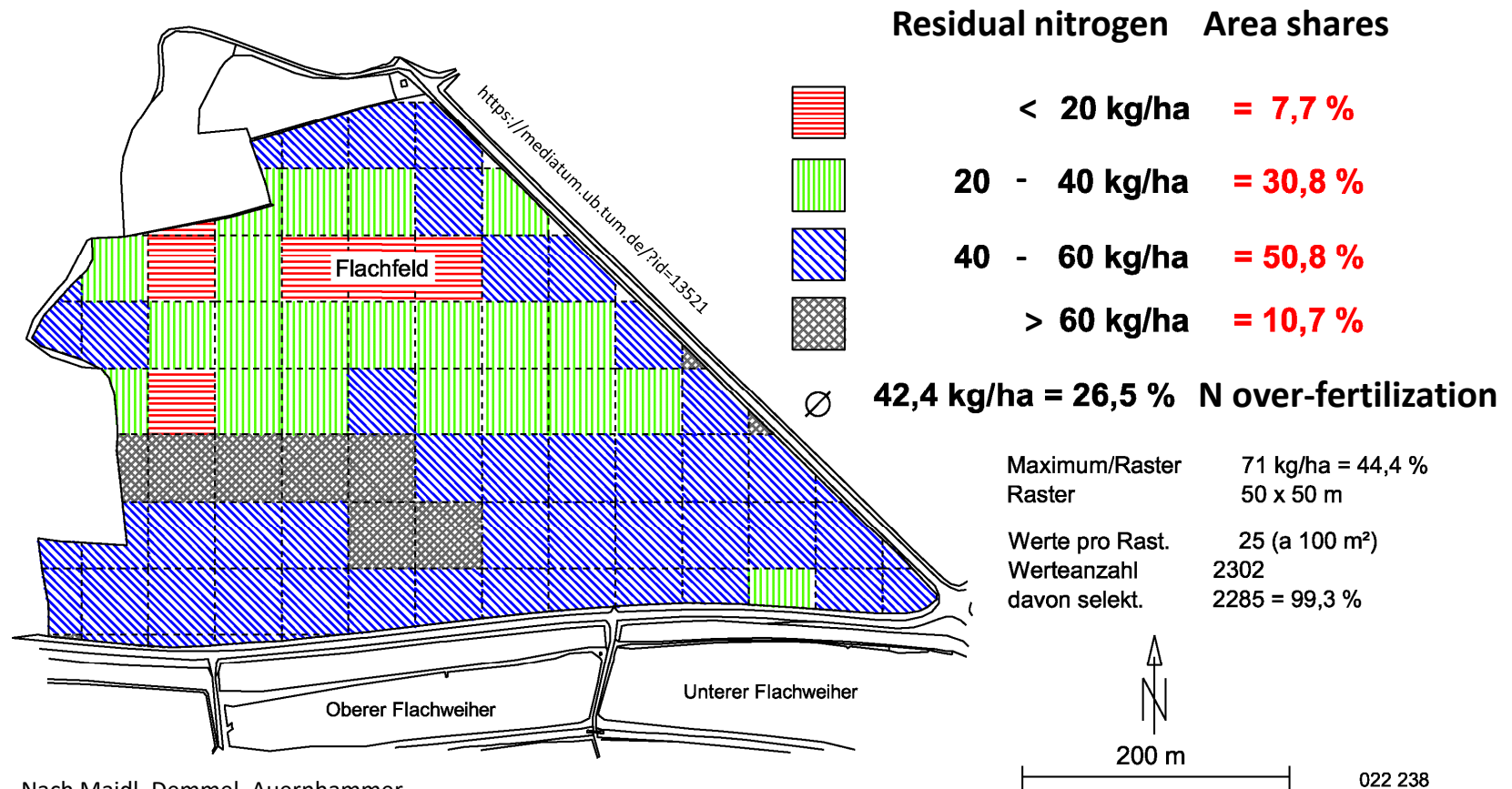
Closed loop control of part-field N-supply possible, with:

Nitrate pollution environment (simplified):

$$N_{\text{Exact distribution}} + N_{\text{Input air}} + N_{\text{Mineralization}} - N_{\text{Yield (Straw remains)}} = 0$$

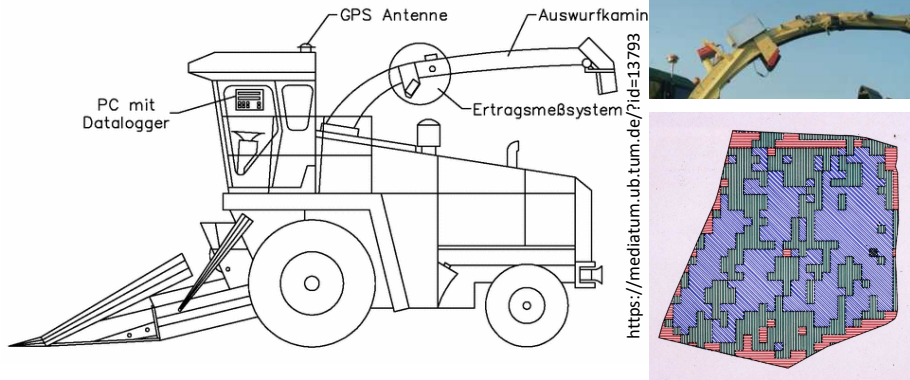
Calculated residual nitrogen „Flachfeld“ 1991

(Winter wheat „ORESTIS“; 16.6 ha; fertilization 160 kg N/ha uniformly)



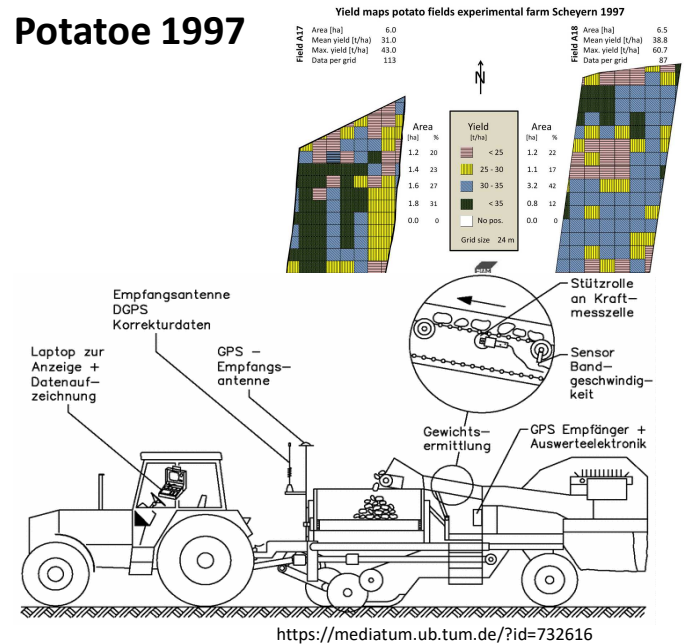
FAM - Local yield determination for the whole crop rotation

Chopped material 1993



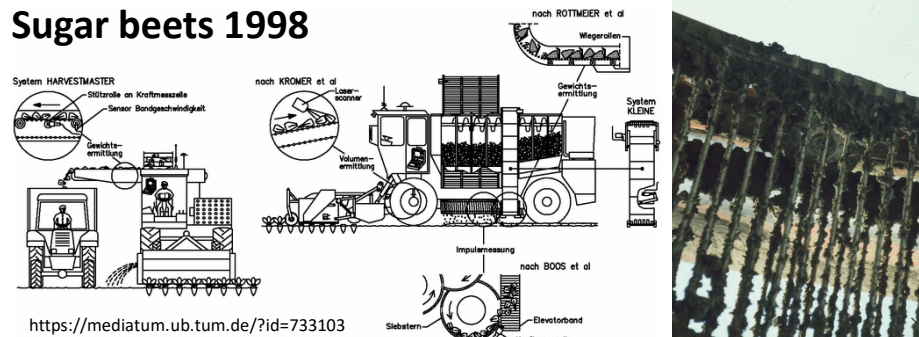
Source: Auernhammer, Hermann; Demmel, Markus; Pirro, P.J.M. (1995): Yield Measurement on Self Propelled Forage Harvester, <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1509590>

Potatoe 1997



Source: Demmel, Markus; Auernhammer, Hermann (1999): Local yield measurement in a potato harvester and overall yield pattern in a cereal-potato crop rotation, <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1509624>

Sugar beets 1998



Source: Demmel, Markus; Auernhammer, Hermann; Rottmeier, Josef (1998): Georeferenced Data Collection and Yield Measurement on a Self Propelled Six Row Sugar Beet Harvester, <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1380425>

→ Will it ever be possible to determine root crop yields by satellite ?

Theoretical considerations on robotics 1995

Autonomous seeding



<https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1449070>

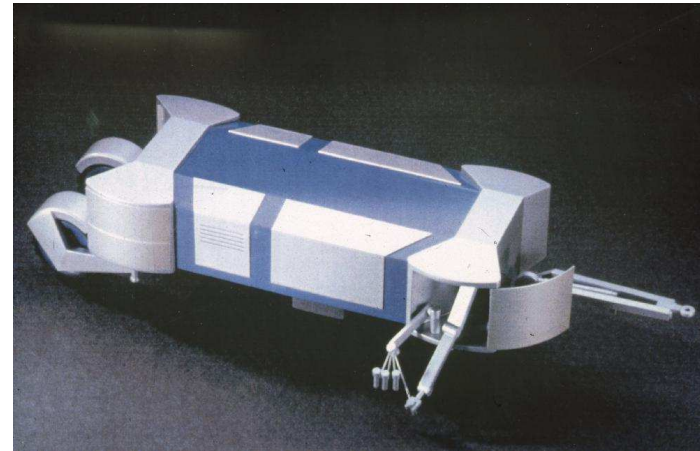
Follows the seedbed preparation unit (goes with it to field and return with it to farm)

Hybrid drive with bio Fuels

Sufficient seed capacity for all-day work

Source: Pilgram, Christian (1995): Selbstfahrende Saatbettkombination, <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1449070>

Mobile Milking Robot



<https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1449073>

For the pasture operation in summer

As a mobile milking parlor in winter for "small dairy farms" with a cubicle stall and automatic concentrate feeder, but without own milking technology.

Source: Schneider, Franz (1995): Mobiler Melkstand, <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1449073>

Part-field technique and equal spaced planting 1996 - 1998

LBS and part-field technique 1996



LBS in a standard tractor

GPS-Integration

Manual activation of the part-field section
control in an air spreader

Source: Auernhammer, Hermann; Demmel, Markus; Ostermeier, Ralph; Weigel, R. (1996): Bus Configuration and Bus Load in a Tractor Fertilizer Spreader System (LBS by DIN 9684), <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1509600>

Equal-spaced planting 1998



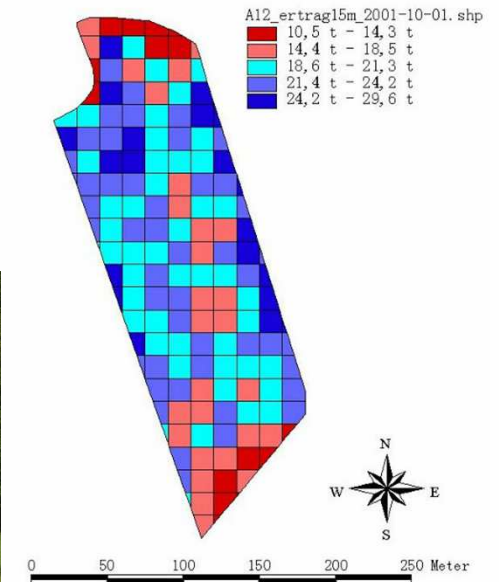
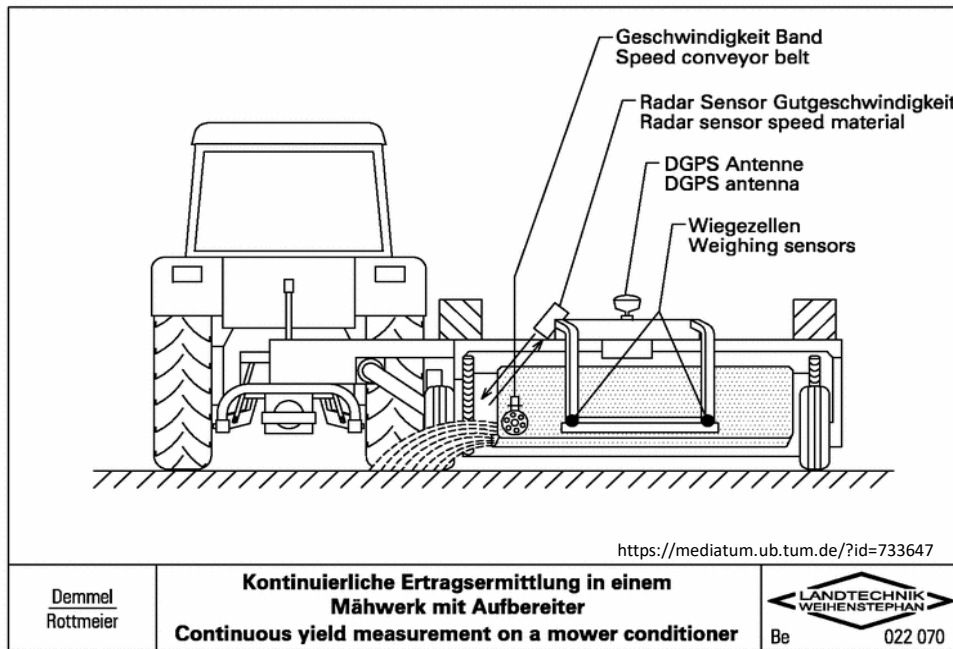
Each plant same stand space

Manually adjusted diagonal connection at start of
plant row (nowadays easily realizable via GNSS)

→ In diagonal hoeing, no need for crop chemical
protection agents (optimal use of robotics)

Source: Demmel, Markus; Auernhammer, Hermann; Kormann, Georg; Peterreins, Markus (1999): First results of investigations with narrow row equal space planting of corn for silage, <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1509625> A21-10 (16)

Grassland yield measure where it occurs 1998



Use of standard sensors (strain gauges, reed contact, radar)

→ Simplified extension with NIR for moisture and ingredients measurement

Relatively easy integration into today available butterfly configurations

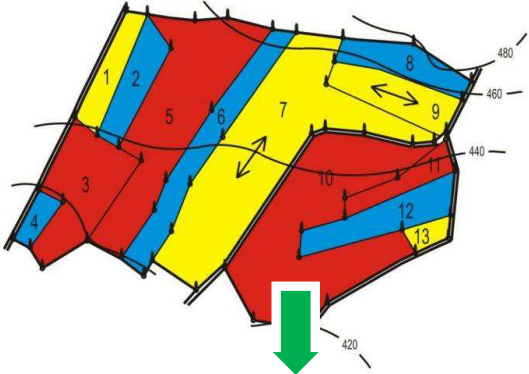
Source: Rothmund, Matthias; Auernhammer, Hermann (2005): Transborder Farming - Virtual Land Consolidation for Improved Farming in Small-Scale Farming Systems, <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1380429>

Transborder Farming (small scale field structures = part field) 1998

Sub project „Micro Precision Farming“ in the Collaborative Research Project „preagro“

Existing structure

Example:
„Hersbrucker Land“

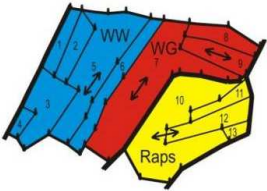


Landwirt		WW	WG	Raps
A		12	5	1
B		4;6	10	9
C		8	3	13
D		2	11	7

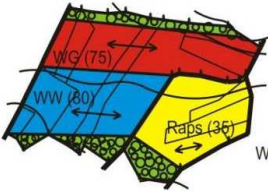
<https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=733232>

Focused on yield (economy)

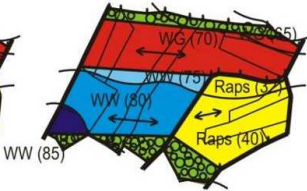
Transformed to environment (ecology)



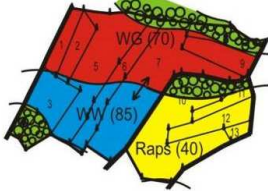
Aligned to property



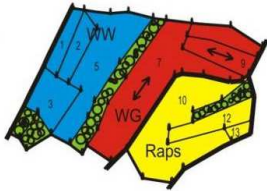
Joined yield target



Part-field realization



Reduction of erosion



Landscape preservation

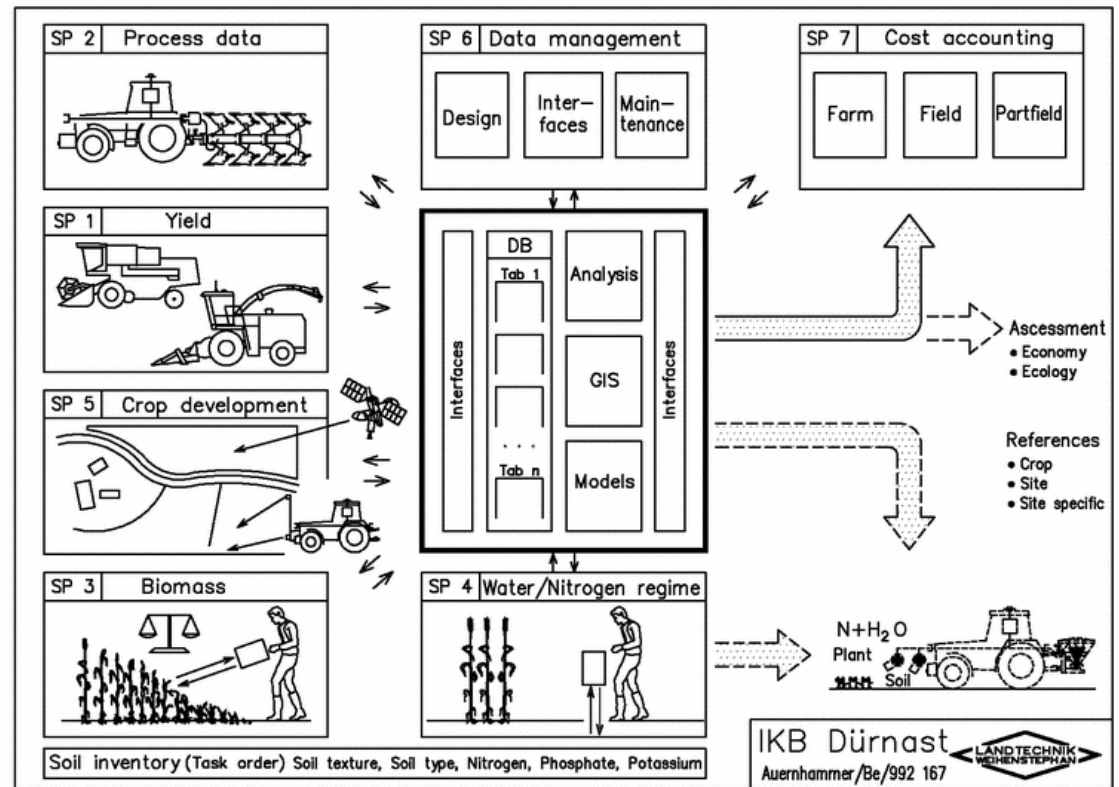
Source: Rothmund, Matthias; Auernhammer, Hermann (2005): Transborder Farming - Virtual Land Consolidation for Improved Farming in Small-Scale Farming Systems, <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1380429>

IKB-Dürnast “Information System Small-Scale Crop Husbandry” 1999 – 2005

DFG funded Collaborative Research Project

Chairs of Agricultural Engineering
(Application and management), Agronomy,
Plant Nutrition, Farm Management and
Economy

- Two 3-year funding periods
- Use of latest machine technology
- 8 PhD-Theses
- Worldwide Reputation

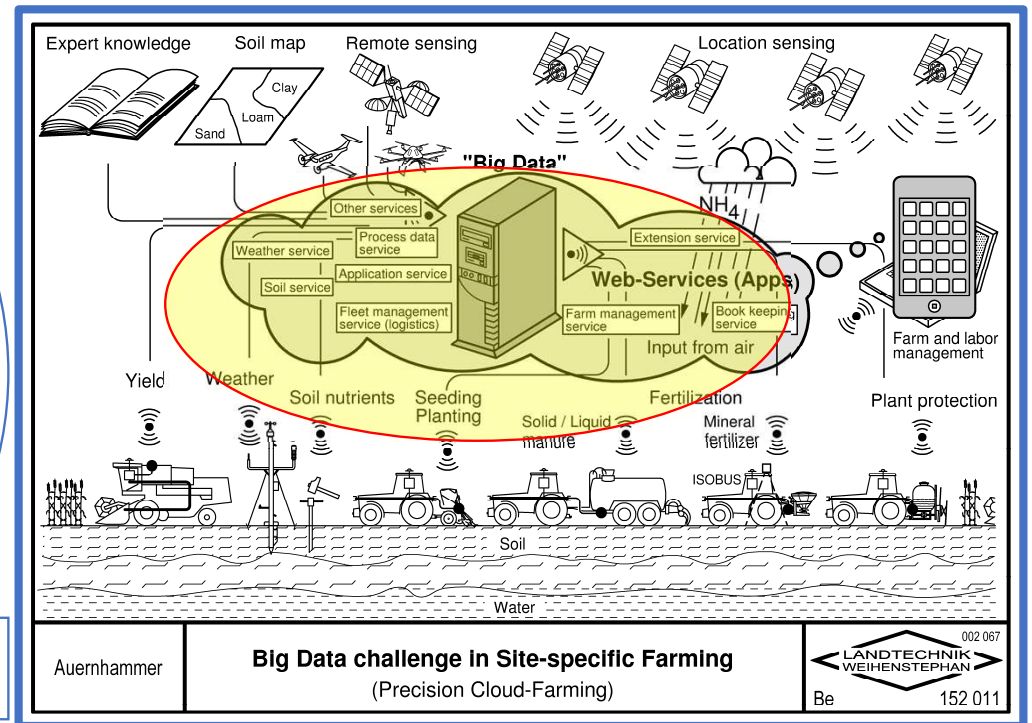


<https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=733092>

Source: Auernhammer, Hermann; Demmel, Markus; Maidl, Franz X.; Schmidhalter, Urs; Schneider, Thomas; Wagner, Peter (1999): An on-farm communication system for precision farming with nitrogen real-time application, <https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1509622>

Precision Farming „Quo vadis ?“

Thanks to all of them: Pirkelmann, Wendl, Wendling, Stanzel, Taylor, Gerl, Reinholz, Nienhaus, Robra, Buschmeier, Goense, Toft, Muhr, Demmel, Rottmeier, Wild, Kormann, de Baerdemaeker, Schueller, Terao, Ostermeier, Schneider, Pilgram, Fröhlich, Spangler, Trukenbrod, Perger von, Steinmayr, Maidl, Stout, Searcy, Blackmore, Wagner, Vellidis, Motobayashi, Gemtos, Ehrl, Werner, Rothmund, Spreng, Molin, Noguchi, Steinberger, Noack, Gallmeier, Heckmann ... **and many more!**



<https://mediatum.ub.tum.de/?id=1238738>

- Much has changed and been further developed,
- much has been achieved
- and many new challenges are open (the challenge for all of you)!

Source: Auernhammer, H., Demmel, M. (2015): State of the Art and Future Requirements. In: Precision Farming Technology for Crop Farming (Ed.: Zang, Q.), Boca Raton, FL (USA): CRC-Press, pp. 299-346 (ISBN 9781482251074)