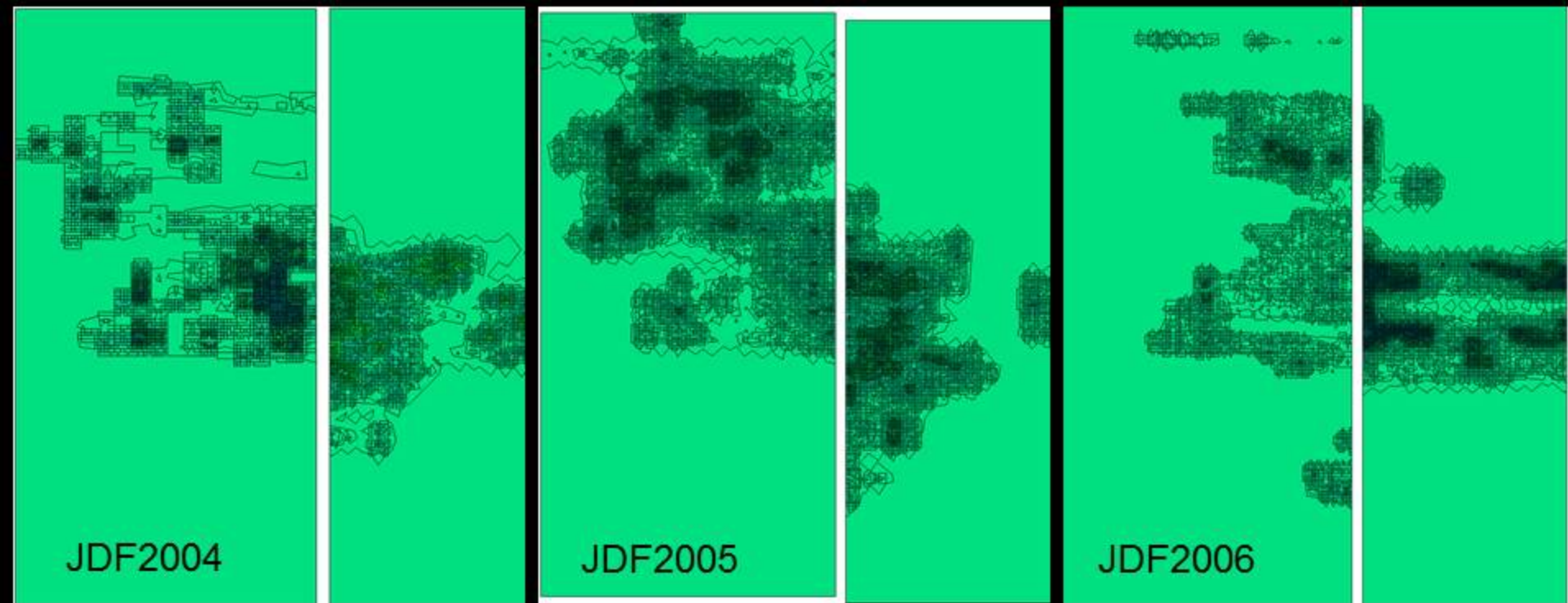


**10:40 -11:10 am Strawberry Yield and Sting Nematode Impacts  
Estimated from Remote Sensing Technologies-  
Using Measures of Strawberry Canopy Greenness.**

**(Joseph W. Noling, Arnold W. Schumann, Billy Crow and Marjorie Cody  
Strawberry Agritech, August 5, 2015**





## FIELD DISTRIBUTION OF STING NEMATODE DAMAGE IN March of 2004, 2005, AND 2006

*What do the maps tell us ?* **When, Where Problem Distributed**

**Clearly, YIELD MAPS WOULD INCREASE UTILITY &  
HAVE IMMEDIATE MANAGEMENT IMPLICATION**

Large

Medium

Medium

Small

Large

Small

Small

In Addition to Counting, Started Assessing Yield of Different Plant Sizes

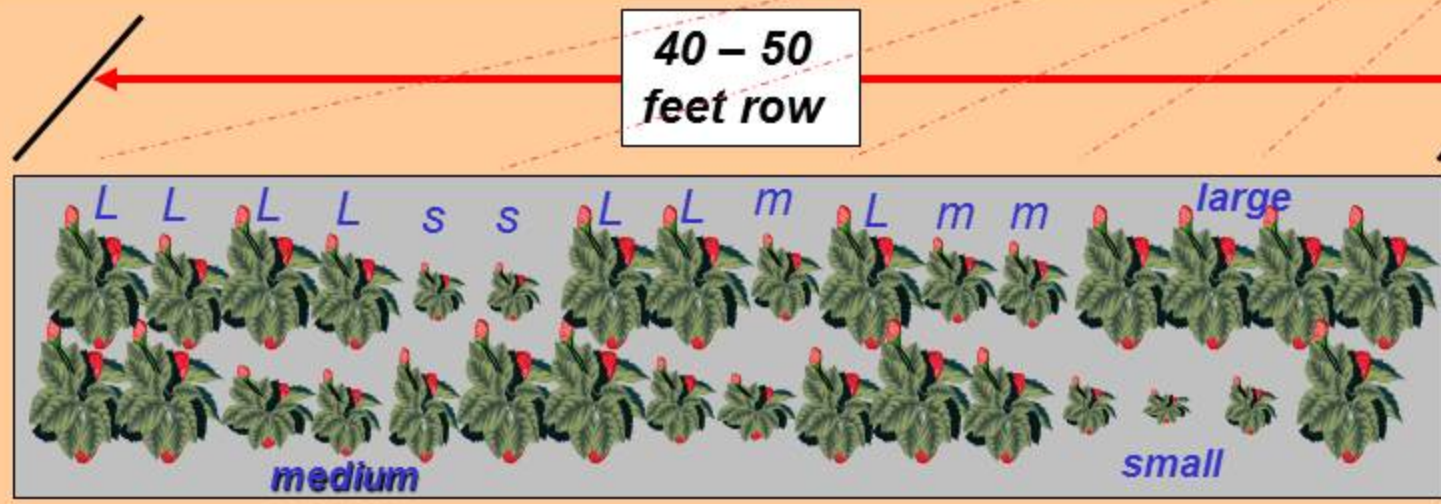




# Ground Truthing Sting efficacy and treatment performance



**PLANT SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS** enumerated for All Fields and Chemical Treatments by Row and Sprinkler Section



	<u>Canopy Diameter</u>	<u>Relative Yield</u>
<b>Small</b>	< 8 "	17%
<b>Medium</b>	<12 "	48%
<b>Large</b>	>12 "	100%
<b><u>and Dead</u> = 0 %</b>		

**RELATIVE YIELD** computed as the sum contribution from all plant of different sizes within each sprinkler section



# Evaluating the Methodology – Relative Yield vs YIELD



## End of Season Ground Truthing

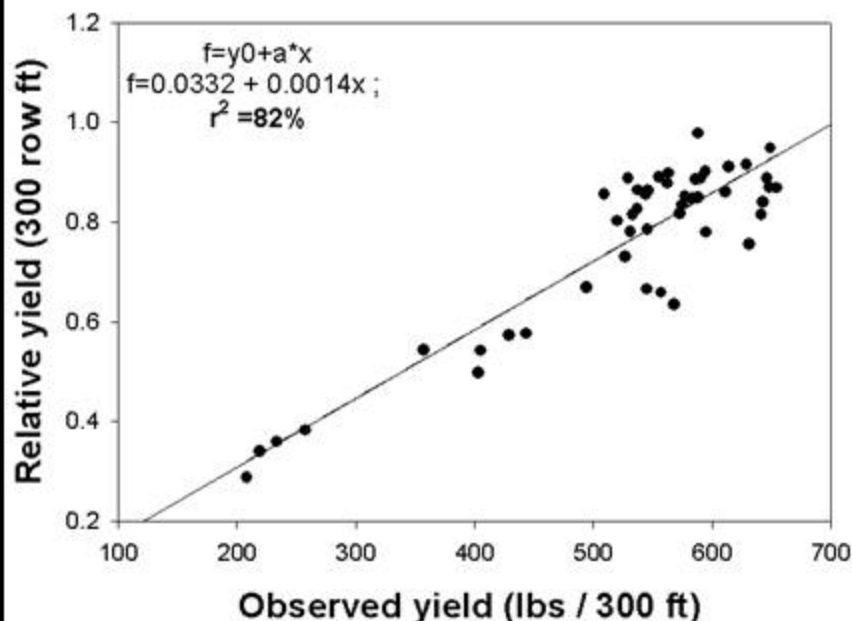
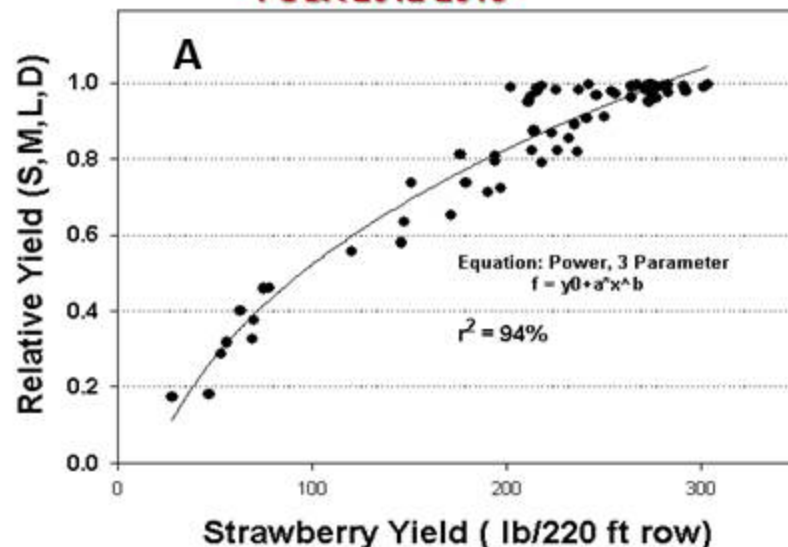


VS

## Hand Harvesting



FSGA 2012-2013



*Very close agreement between*

**Hand Harvest Yields  
&  
Relative Yields**

*Based on Assessments of  
Different Plant Sizes (S,M,L,D)*

# Creating the Map, Comparing the Treatments .....

## Characterizing Overall Crop Performance in over 60 Sting Nematode Infested Large Scale Grower Field Demonstration Trials 2009

				Relative Yield			Relative Yield								
1	location	trmt	*obs	relyld.	%small	%medium	%large	25	C_Grooms	MBR	60	0.93519	0.00608	0.11164	0.88016
2	T_Alexand	MBr	88	0.8646	0.03625	0.17506	0.7737	26	C_Grooms	Midas	48	0.94267	0.00562	0.09623	0.89517
3	T.Alexand	chisel	64	0.92684	0.003362	0.10028	0.87777	27	C_Grooms	Paladin	48	0.94045	0.00397	0.00084	0.88955
4	T.Alexand	nochisel	64	0.91344	0.00732	0.13865	0.8451	28	C_Grooms	MBr	36	0.92894	0.00000	0.00000	0.8651
5	TimBlake-	Inline	48	0.92488	0.00547	0.1281	0.862	29	C_Grooms	Vapam	48	0.92500	0.00000	0.00000	0.86895
6	TimBlake-	Inline	48	0.93854	0.00643	0.08976	0.89403	30	P.Haire-N	Vapam	56	0.92500	0.00000	0.00000	0.7257
7	Blanco	MBr	80	0.8567	0.0588	0.1548	0.7719	31	P.Haire-S	Vapam	56	0.92500	0.00000	0.00000	0.497
8	M_Brown		72	0.85352	0.02508	0.21238	0.7465	32	EddieMercer		56	0.92500	0.03646	0.2005	0.7582
9	Chancey	chisel	40	0.97656	0.001804	0.03351	0.96005	33	Eddie		56	0.84996	0.02123	0.17183	0.5528
10	Chancey	nochisel	50	0.97912	0.000825	0.02474	0.96701	34	Eddie		56	0.3343	0.4783	0.4156	0.052
11	M.Council	PicClor 60	84	0.8708	0.01689	0.2172		35	Eddie		48	0.559	0.2711	0.389	0.3248
12	M.Council	Midas50/50	60	0.91658	0.00736	0.00000	0.91658	36	Eddie		48	0.28839	0.556	0.3451	0.02708
13	M.Council	Midas98/2	48	0.91264	0.01000	0.00000	0.91264	37	Sapp-1	PicClor 60	48	0.5626	0.2498	0.2646	0.3922
14	M.Council	MBr50/50	69	0.89610	0.00000	0.00000	0.89610	38	Sapp-2	PicClor 60	48	0.84784	0.03501	0.1993	0.7455
15	Duke_Farm		80	0.89610	0.00000	0.00000	0.89610	39	Sapp-3	PicClor 60	48	0.8549	0.0636	0.1631	0.7652
16	FL_Pacific	Dazitol				0.17634	0.7453	40	Skeeter-1	none	108	0.734	0.0877	0.3292	0.5598
17	FL_Pacific-W				0.02988	0.18909	0.7639	41	Skeeter-2	none	50	0.20346	0.2945	0.2635	0.026
18	RonGo			0.8811	0.03019	0.1972	0.7676	42	Skeeter-3	Telone	90	0.13698	0.4574	0.1226	0
19	RonGo		56	0.85952	0.02087	0.2349	0.7423	43	Stickles-C	Inline	56	0.86938	0.02102	0.2104	0.764
20	RonGo		48	0.95464	0.0058	0.077	0.9164	44	Stickles-C	Inline	56	0.87435	0.02057	0.2055	0.7715
21	RonGo	EC+Inline	48	0.96943	0.003165	0.03982	0.94963	45	Stickles-Charlie	Taylor	64	0.85978	0.03343	0.2079	0.7536
22	RussellGo	Telone EC	52	0.88973	0.01901	0.15778	0.71919	46	Stickles-Moore	Lake-	48	0.87008	0.03286	0.19631	0.7695
23	RussellGo	EC+Inline	64	0.93318	0.01213	0.10752	0.87911	47	Stickles-Moore	Lake-	48	0.87529	0.02298	0.2021	0.77363
24	Green		56	0.89142	0.01692	0.1781	0.8024	48	Stickles-Moore	Lake-	48	0.90401	0.01313	0.15917	0.82479

**DID WE USE THE INFORMATION ----- Absolutely**

\* Each observation represents plant size distributions (no. of s,m,l,dead) within 48-50 feet of plant row

# Evaluating the Methodology – Relative Yield vs YIELD



End of Season  
Ground Truthing

Hand Harvesting



Evaluating the Methodology – Ground Truthing

PLANT SIZE DISTRIBUTION: Assessment of the 1946-1947

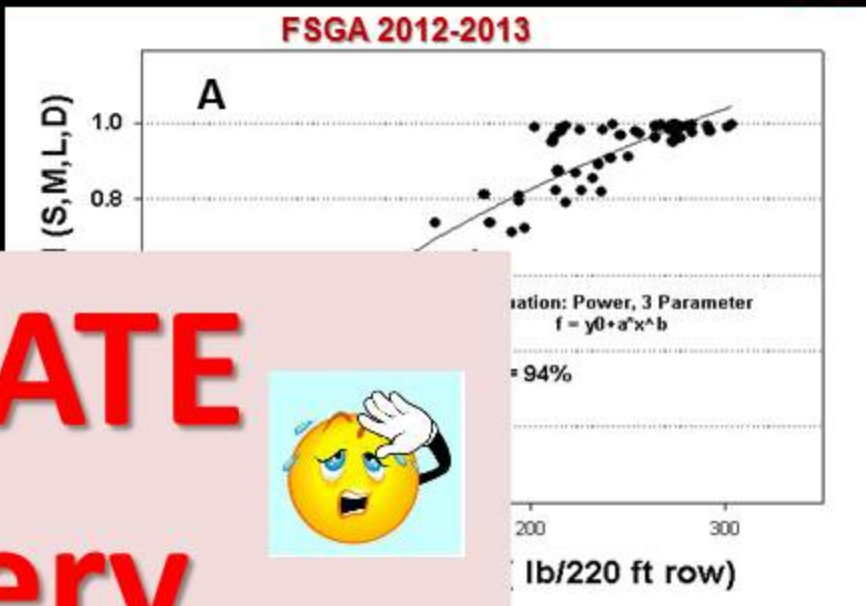
Hand Harvesting

Small < 8"

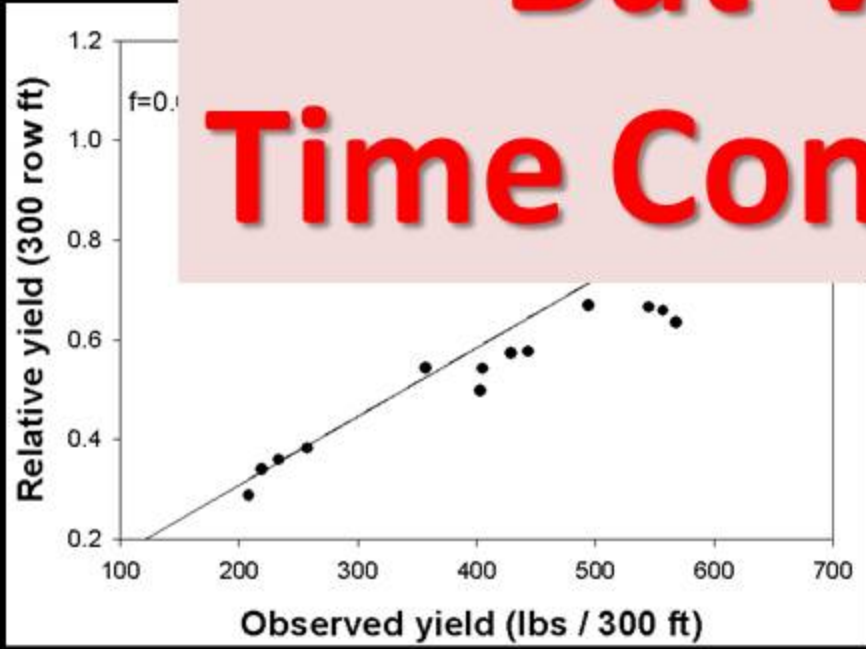
Medium < 12"

Large > 12"

Dead = 0



**ACCURATE**  
**But Very**  
**Time Consuming**



Relationship between  
Observed Yields  
&  
Relative Yields  
Based on Assessments of  
Different Plant Sizes (S,M,L,D)



Expert Operator 😊

# Trimble NDVI 'GreenSeekers'

## Laptop controlling Data Acquisition



### Trimble GPS

### Trimble 'Nomad' Variable Rate Controller



1974 IH Farm All 140

Maps to indicate where they occur and yield maps to estimate impacts

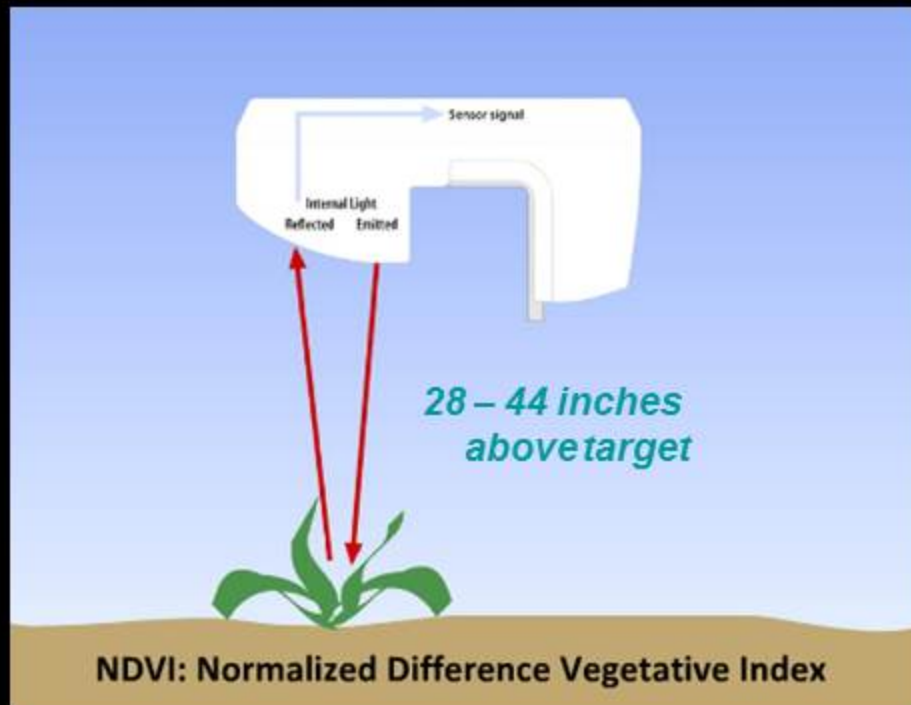


# The Greenseeker® NDVI sensor

Trimble (formerly NTECH Industries, Ukiah, Ca)

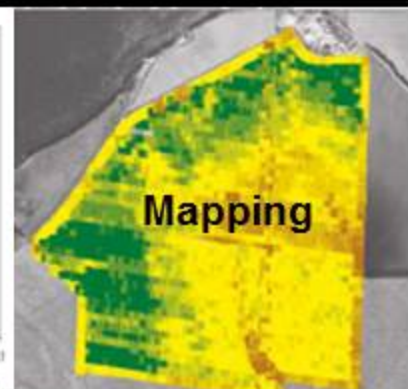
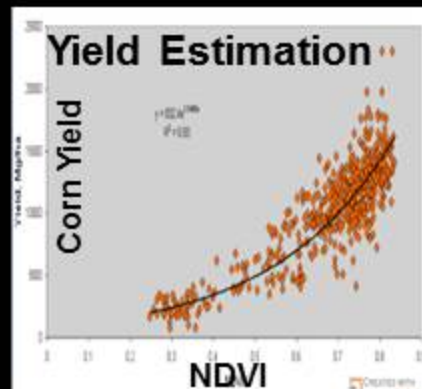
- The Greenseeker uses its own light source
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)

$$\text{NDVI} = (\text{NIR} - \text{Red}) / (\text{NIR} + \text{Red})$$



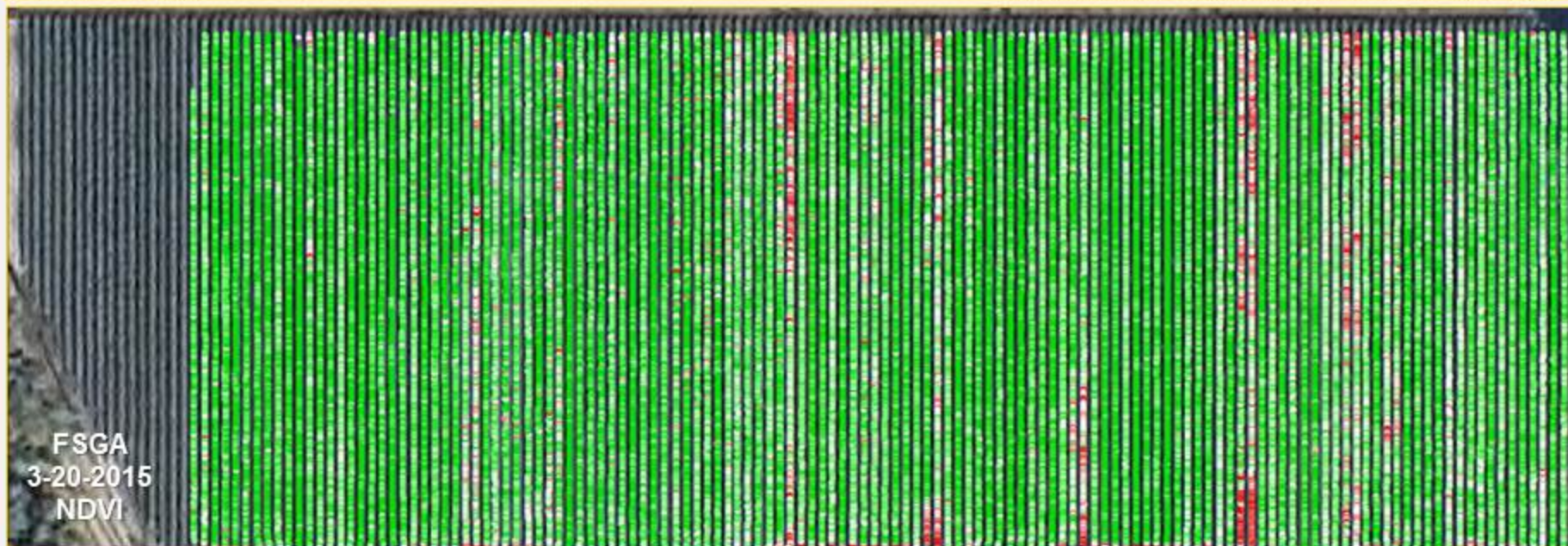
*Emits light at two wavelengths, measures reflectances, computes and outputs NDVI, a measure of the amount and vigor of green plant canopy cover in its view*

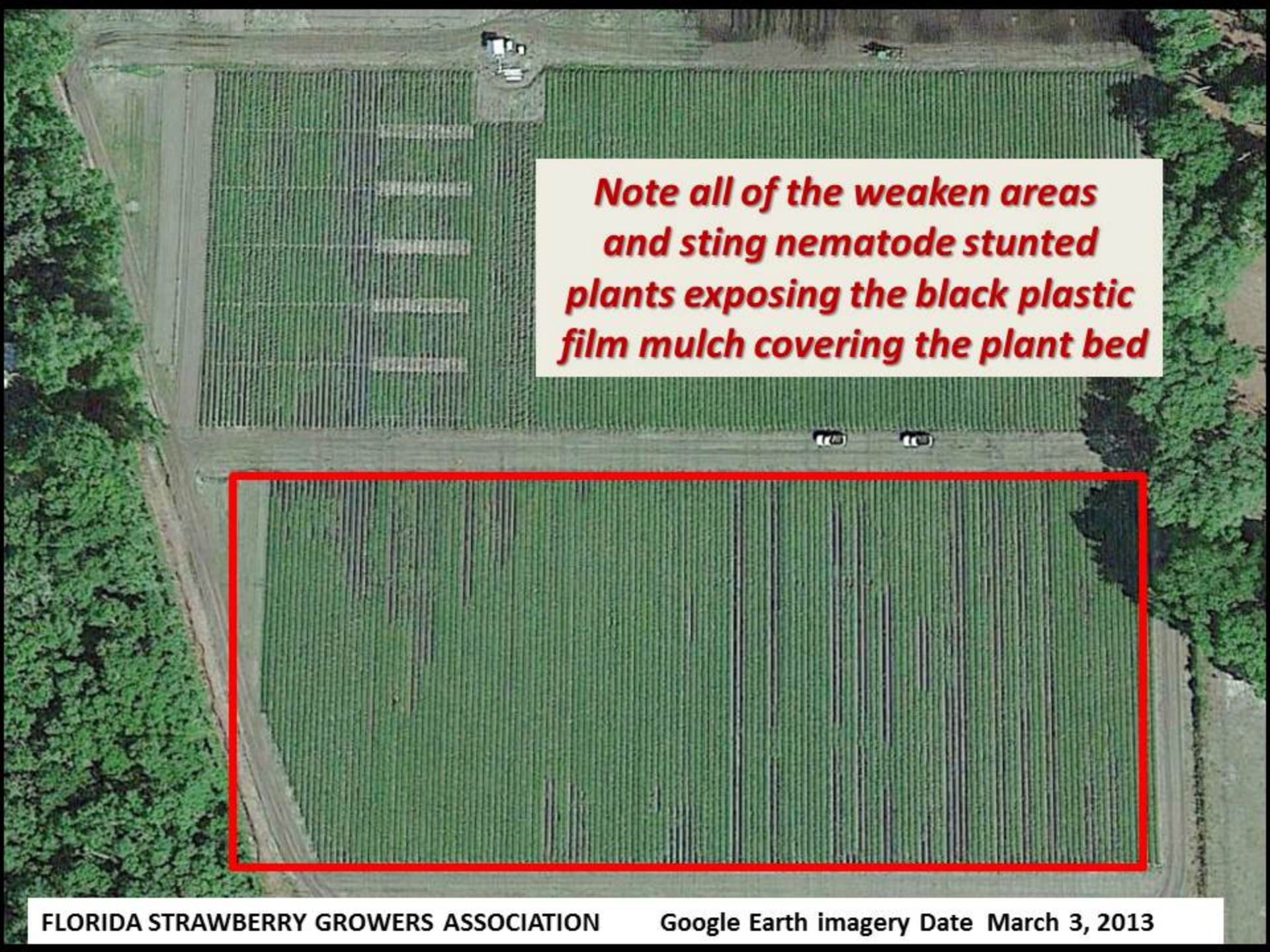
*Healthy plants reflect more NIR*





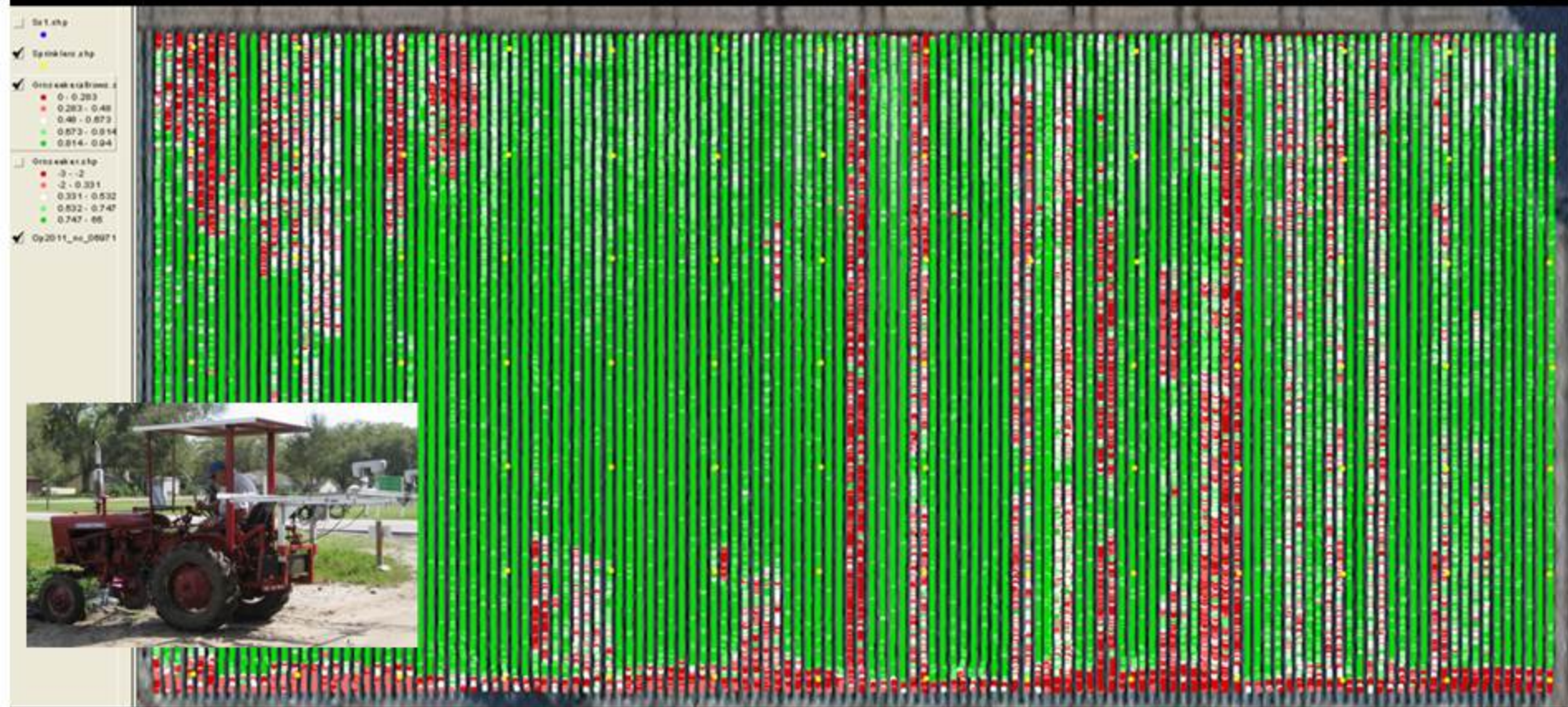
# FSGA 2015 – Imaging Comparisons: Google vs NDVI



An aerial photograph of a large agricultural field, likely a strawberry field, showing rows of plants. A red rectangular box highlights a specific section of the field where the plants appear stunted and the black plastic mulch is exposed. A text box with red text is overlaid on the upper right portion of the image, providing a note about the observed issues. The field is surrounded by trees and a dirt road is visible on the left side.

***Note all of the weaken areas  
and sting nematode stunted  
plants exposing the black plastic  
film mulch covering the plant bed***

# Characterizing Nematode Distribution and Fumigant Treatment Performance Using GreenSeeker and NDVI technologies

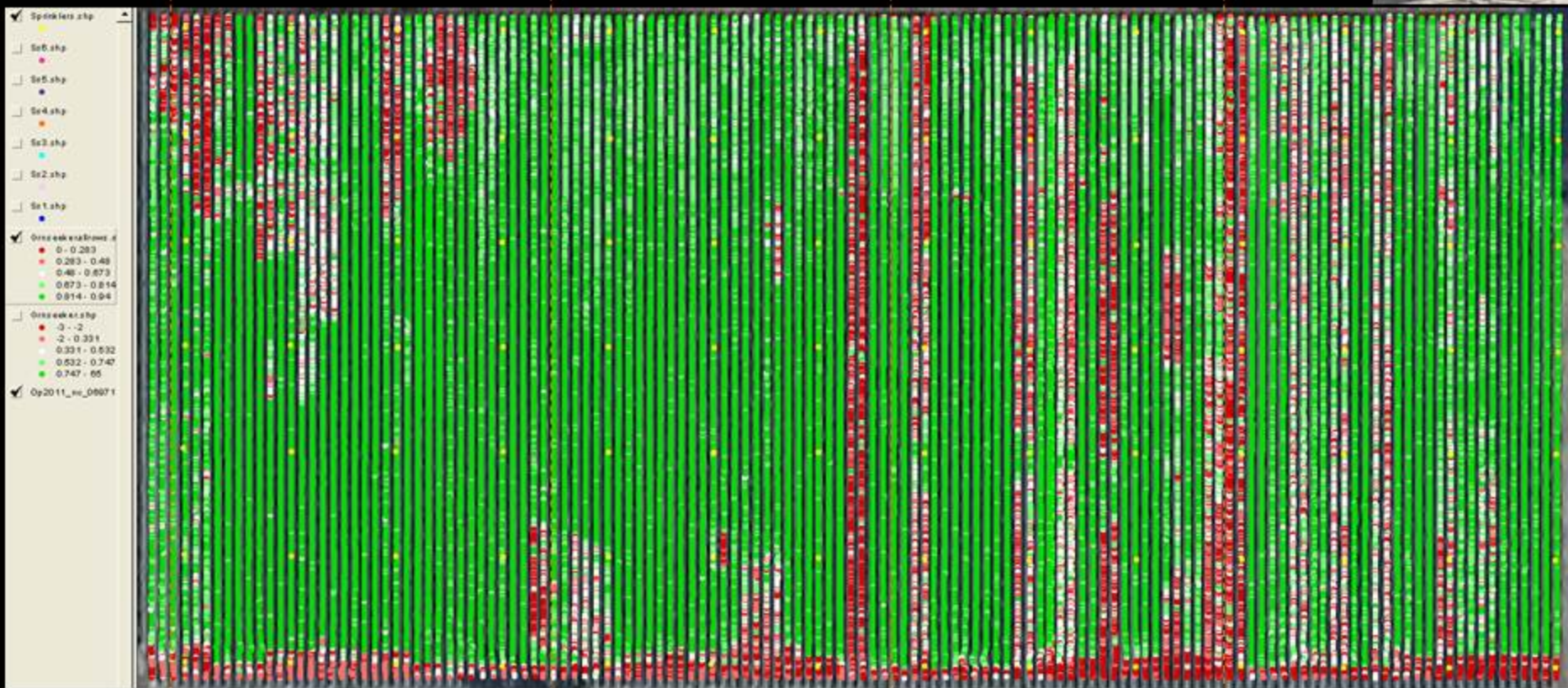


Florida Strawberry Growers Research & Education Foundation Farm March 4, 2013

**Field areas in red above indicate dead or small nematode stunted strawberry plants. Rows of stunted plants indicate a diversity of fumigant treatments which did not effectively control the Sting Nematode, *Belonolaimus longicaudatus* during 2012-2013!**

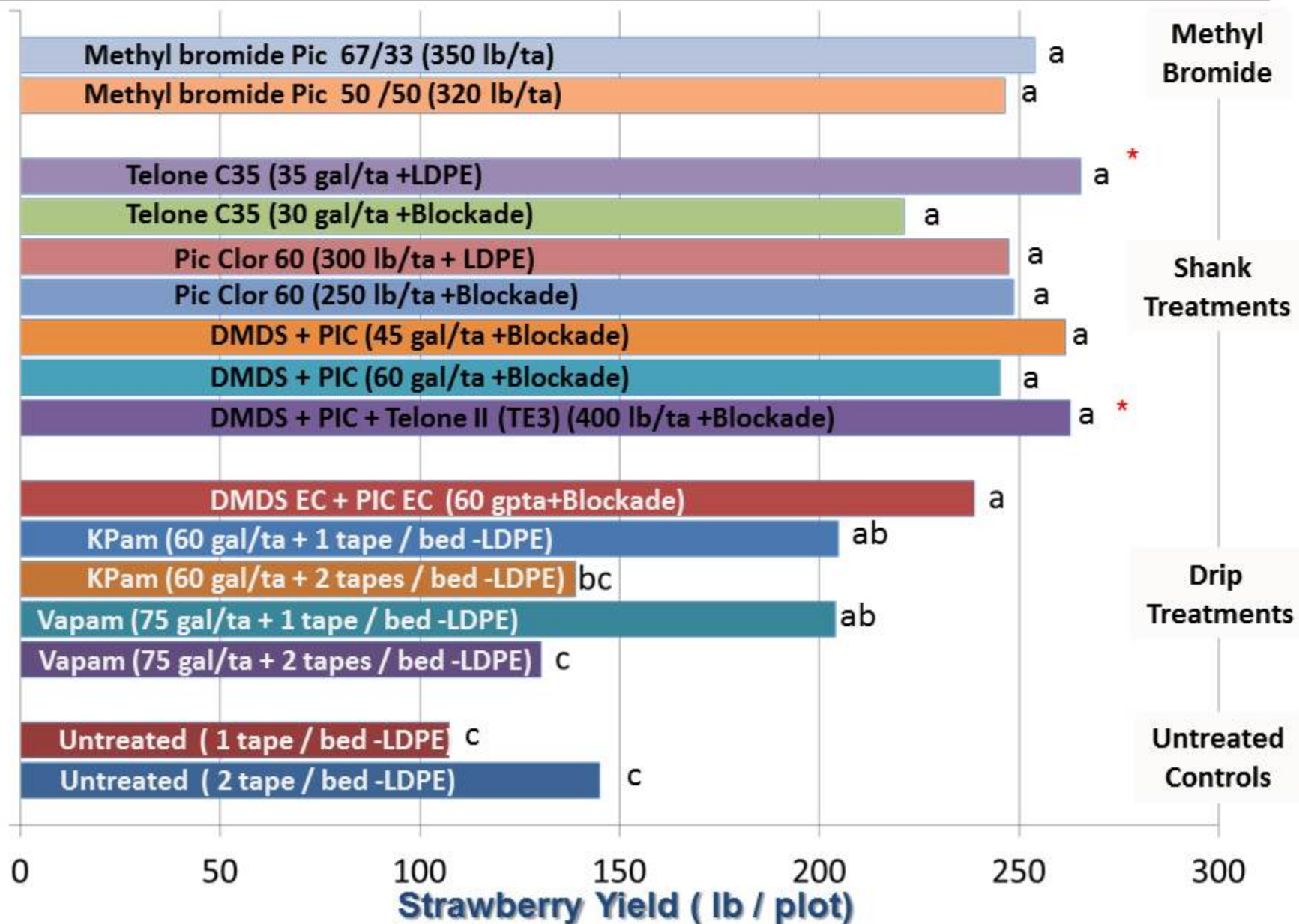


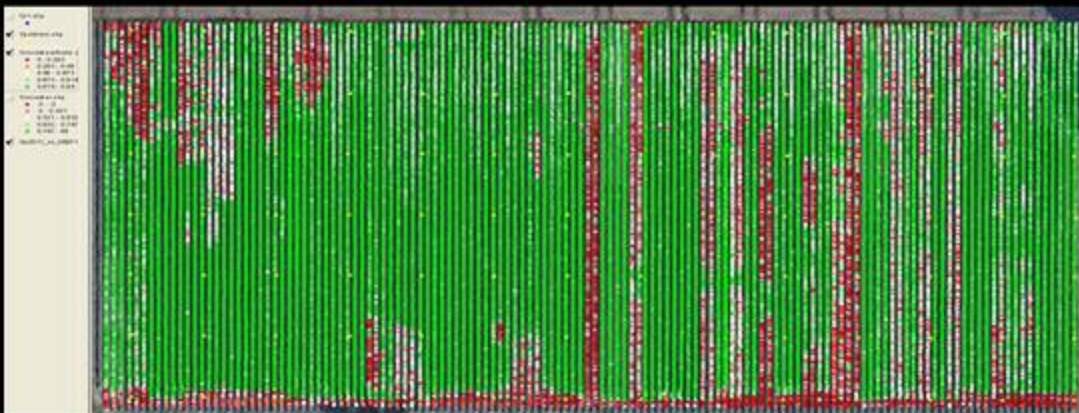
# FSGA. NDVI Field Analysis Showing Distribution of Sting Nematode Stunted Plants at end of season on March 3, 2013



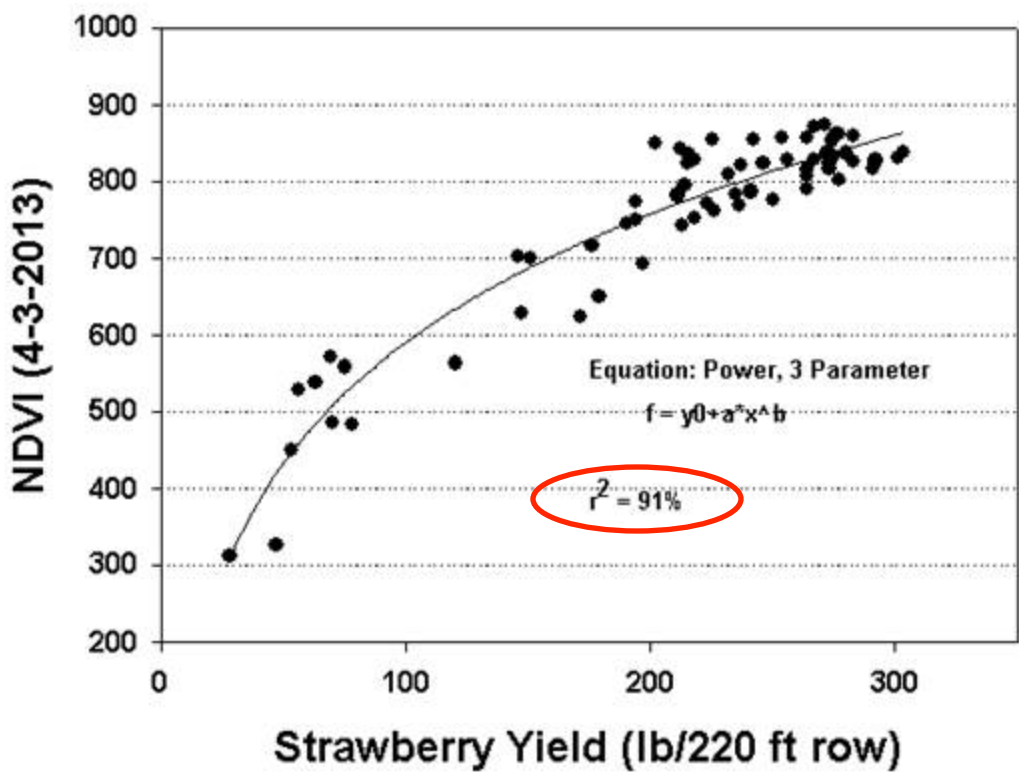
trmt	NDVI	SE	obs	trmt	NDVI	SE	obs
1-Methyl Bromide 67/33 (350 lb/ta)	851	1.08	4165	9-Pic-Clor60 (300 lb/ta)+LDPE	797	2.14	4497
2-Methyl Bromide 50/50 (320 lb/ta)	822	1.71	3685	10-Pic-Clor60 (250 lb/ta)+Blockade	799	1.86	4144
3-TeloneC35 (35gpta)+LDPE	816	1.77	3346	11-Kpam (60gpta)+LDPE-1 tape	688	3.14	4162
4-TeloneC35 (30gpta)+Blockade	800	2.63	3334	12-Kpam (60gpta)+LDPE-2 tapes	628	3.06	4099
5-DMDS + PIC (45gpta)	853	1.21	3745	13-Vapam (75gpta)+LDPE-1 tape	713	3.59	3386
5-DMDS + PIC (60gpta)	846	1.31	3299	14-Vapam (75gpta)+LDPE-2 tapes	631	3.54	3316
7-DMDS+PIC+TeloneII(Te3)(400 lb/ta)	835	1.52	3326	15-Untreated-1 tape	450	4.64	3746
8-DMDS + PIC EC(60gpta)	861	1.02	3710	16-Untreated-2 tapes	606	4.08	3313

Figure 1. Strawberry fruit yields (lb/plot) for 16 different fumigants, rates of application, types of plastic mulch, and numbers of drip tapes per bed applied via shank or drip tape delivery at the Florida Strawberry Growers Association Farm in Dover, FL during Fall 2012-Spring 2013.





Florida Strawberry Growers Research & Education Foundation Farm March 4, 2013



*Very close agreement between*  
**Hand Harvest Yields  
&  
NDVI**  
*Assessments of Canopy cover*

*The system works as an accurate alternative to hand harvesting, and for field mapping for crop loss assessment / insurance purposes*



# Evaluating the Methodology- Proof of Concept

*Closely correlated variables!*

End of Season  
NDVI Assessment



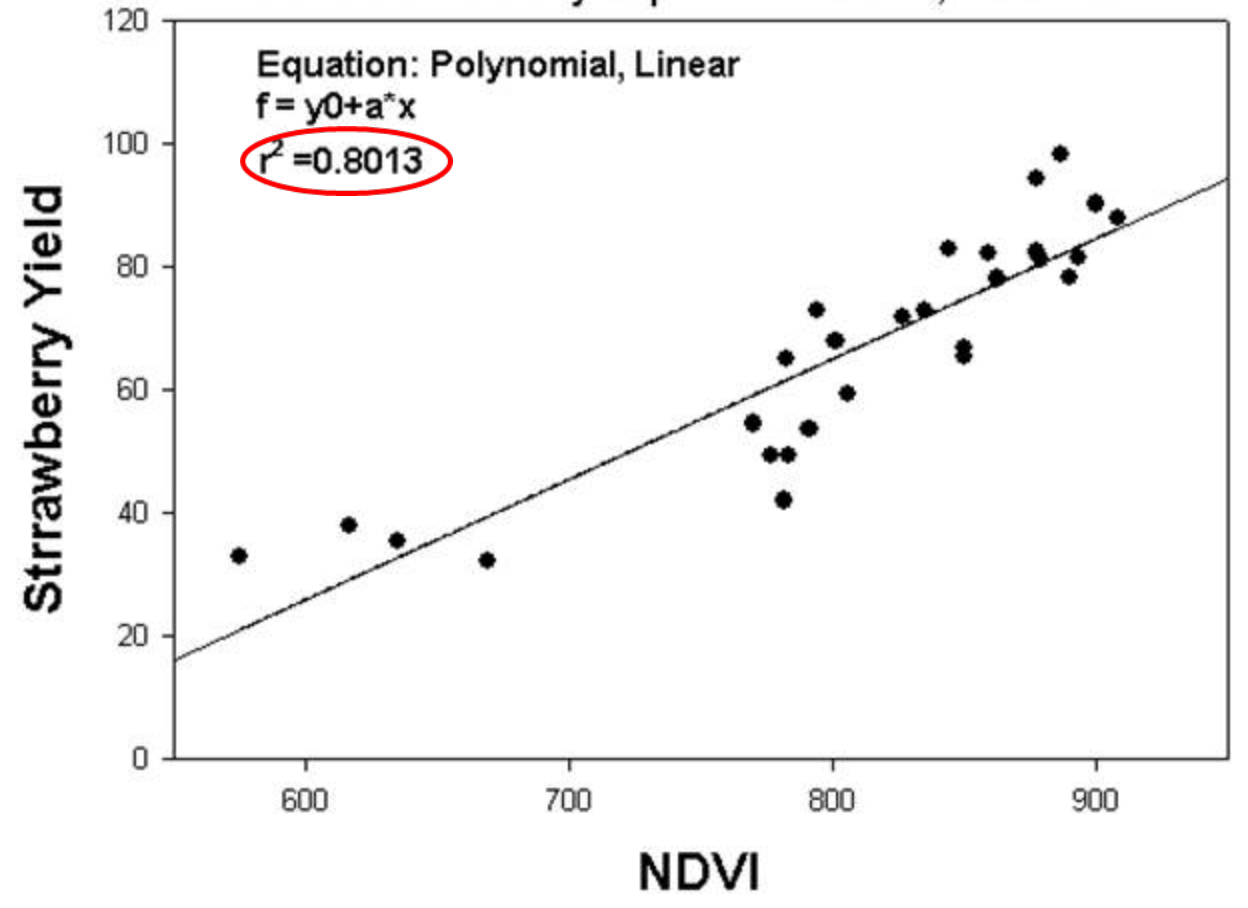
NDVI

VS

Hand Harvesting



Use of Hyperspectral Reflectance / NDVI to predict Strawberry Yield in a Mana Strawberry Experiment Dover, FL 2012-13







# Evaluating the Methodology- Proof of Concept

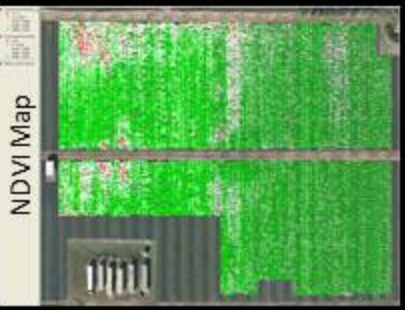
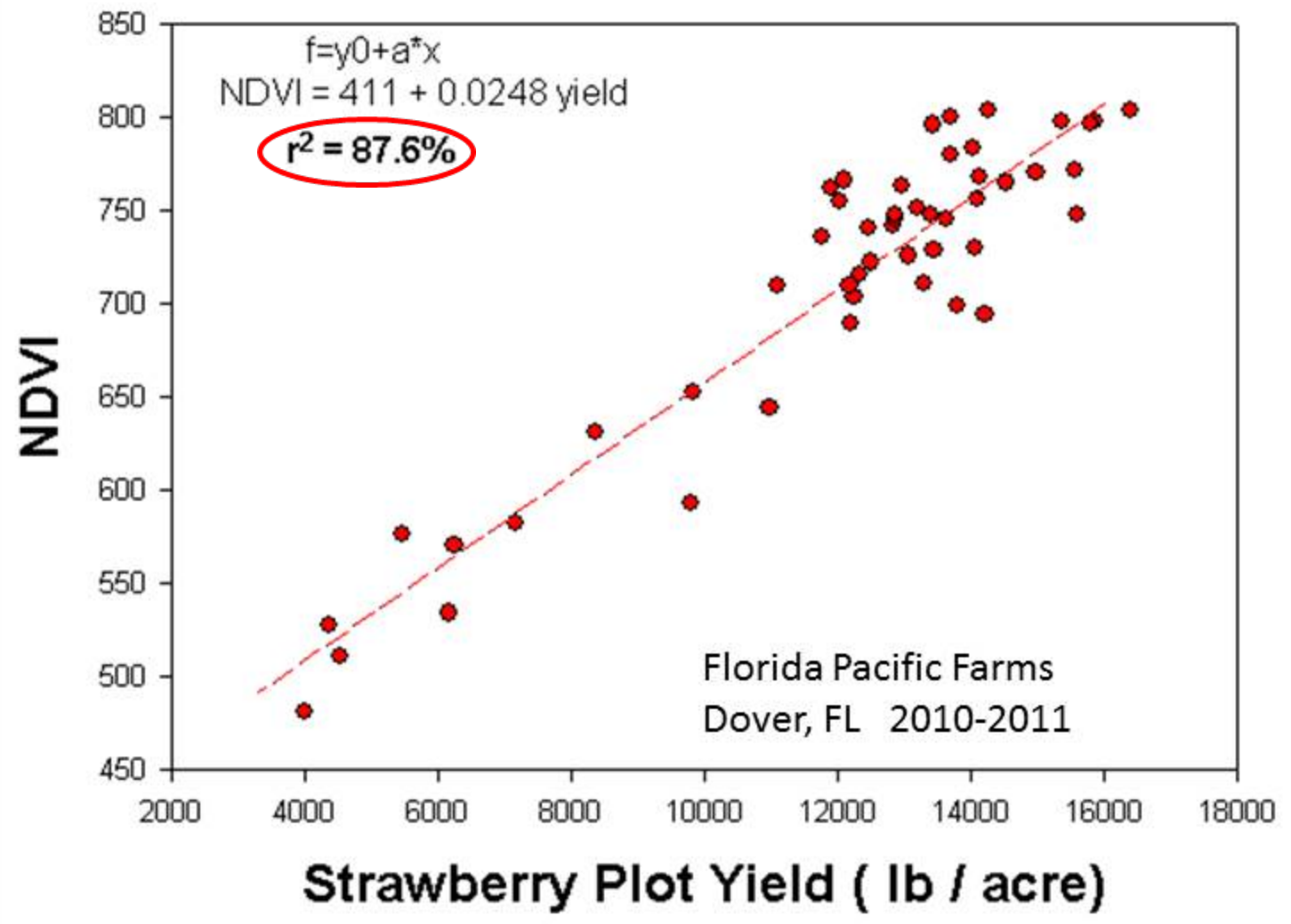
End of Season  
NDVI Assessment

*Closely correlated variables!*



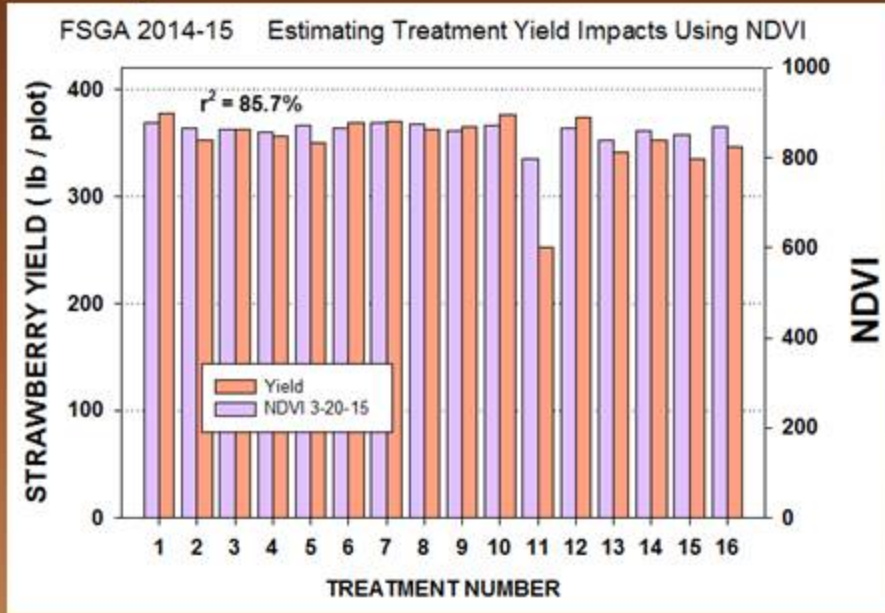
**VS**

Hand Harvesting





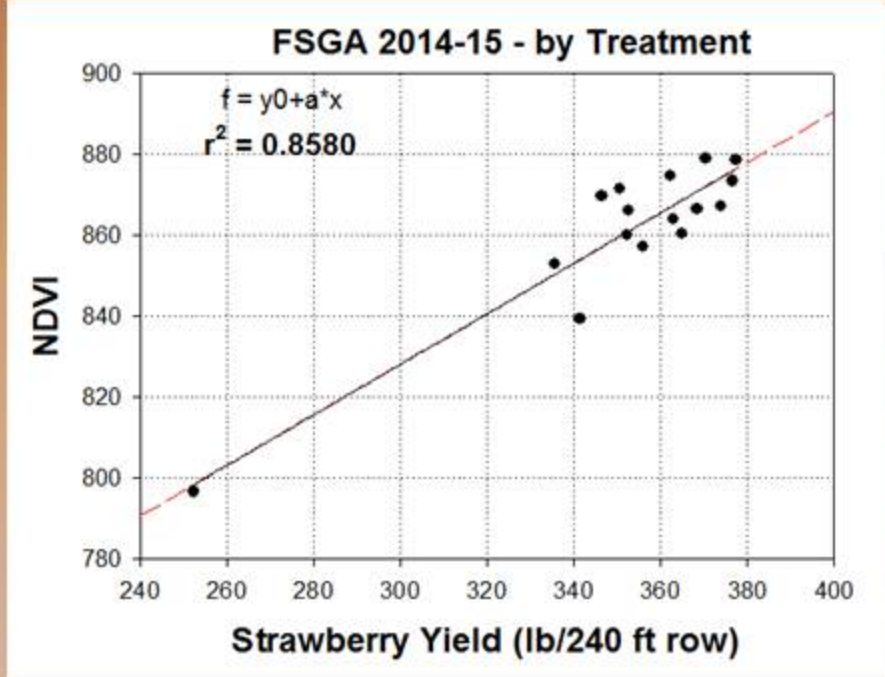
# Direct and Indirect Measures of Berry Yield - FSGA 2014-15



• **Close Agreement between NDVI and Hand Harvesting**

Mapping Provides Permanent Record

- Treatment Performance
- Stunted Plant Locations





# Evaluating the Methodology- Understanding Variation



## Environmentally Induced - harvest yields differentially affected?

End of Season  
NDVI Assessment



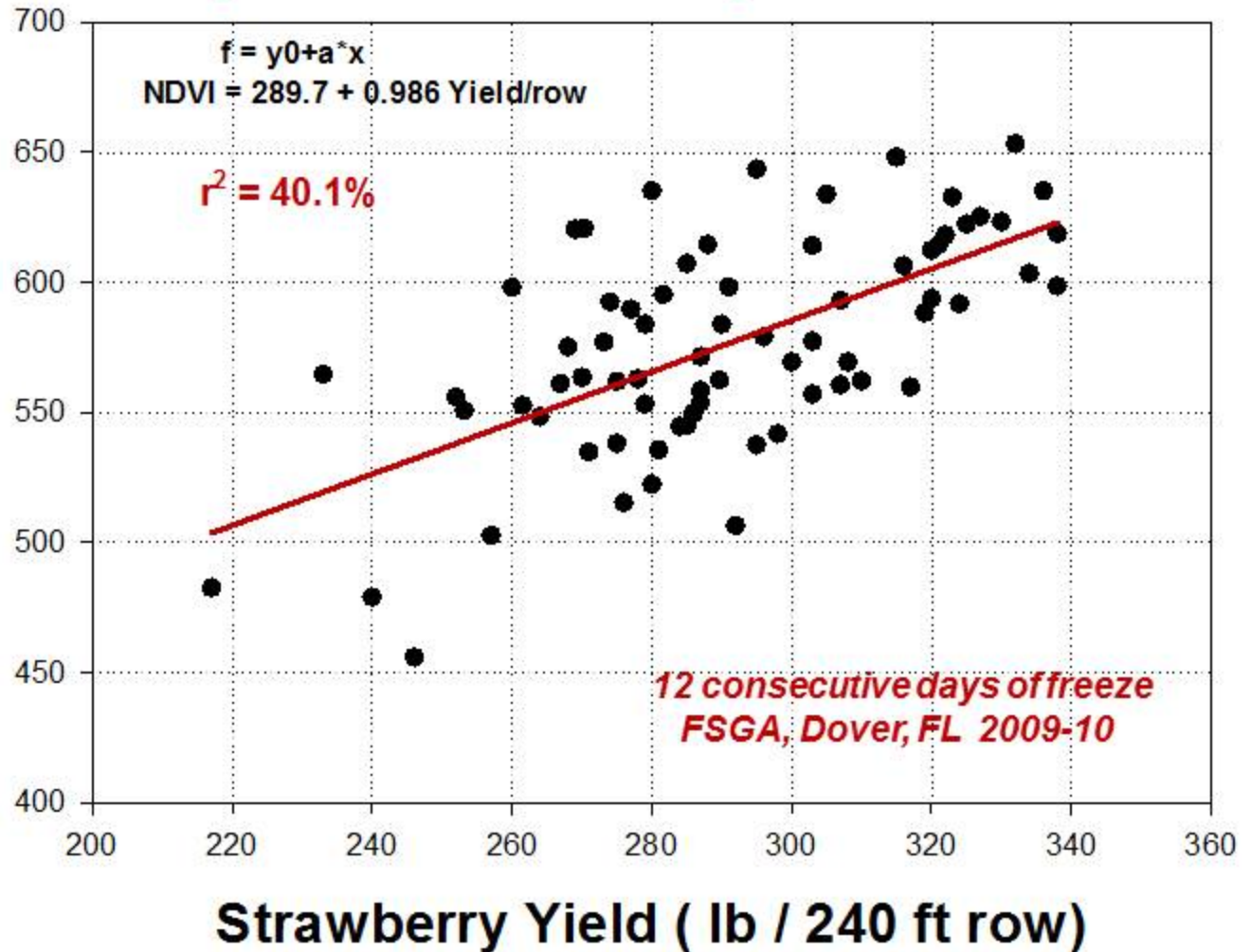
NDVI

VS

Hand Harvesting



NDVI

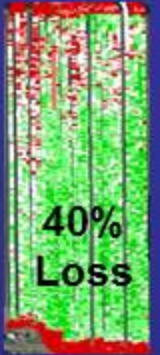




What can we Conclude:

# Hand harvesting

Simple Tool for :



- Nematode Mapping
- Crop Loss Assessment
- Cost effective alternative to labor intense picking to quantify treatment differences among Sting Nematode Management alternatives

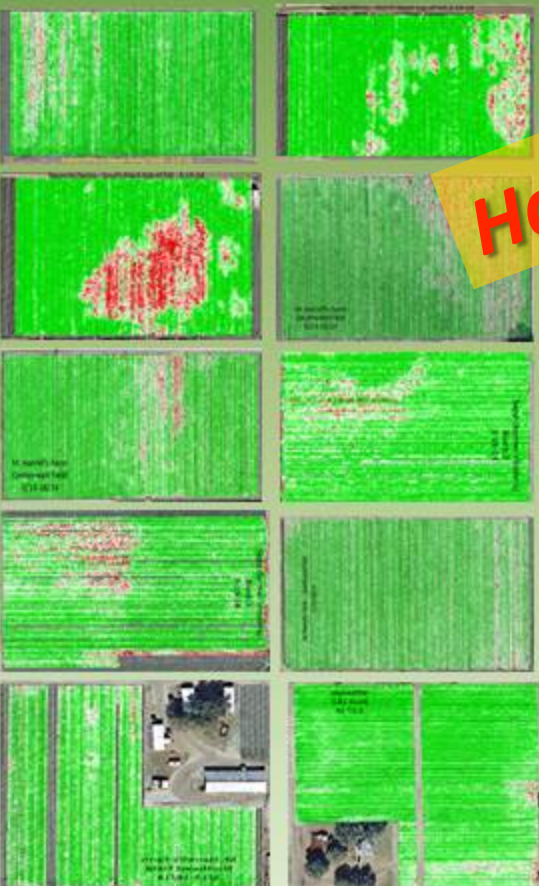
(particularly useful for large scale demos with many cooperators and pinpoint accuracy not required)



# 14 Grower Demo's

- Different Fumigants
- Rates of Application
- Tarp Permeabilities

compared with  
Grower Standard



**Have we used NDVI ----- You Bet 😊**

**FSGA (rows 1-96)**

- DMDS + PIC (60gpta;38gpa) + Blockade
- DMDS EC(50gpta)+Vapam(75gpta)+Blockade
- TE3 (400 lbs/ta;24gpa) + Blockade
- DMDS EC + PIC EC ( ) + Blockade

**FSGA (rows 97-122)**

- TE3 (12gpa) + VaporSafe
- TE3 (18gpa) + Blockade
- TE3 (24gpa) + Blockade
- Mbr+Pic 67/33 (350lb/ta)

**Favorite Farms Labor Camp Field**

- DMDS (24gpa) + VaporSafe
- DMDS + PIC (38gpa) + Blockade
- TE3 (24gpa) + Blockade

**Favorite Farms Farm 2 blocks McIntosh**

- DMDS + PIC (38gpa) + Blockade
- TE3 (24gpa) + Blockade

**Favorite Farm -Bethlehem Rd (3 fields)**

- TE3 ( gpa) + Blockade(3.58 gal/min;4.2mph)
- TE3 (24gpa) + Blockade
- DMDS + PIC (38gpa) + Blockade

**Favorite Farm-Bethlehem Rd - South blk**

- TE3 ( gpa) + Blockade(3.58 gal/min;4.2mph)
- TE3 (24gpa) + Blockade
- DMDS + PIC (38gpa) + Blockade

**Sapp Farm -Block 1**

- TE3 (24gpa) + TIF
- DMDS + PIC (38gpa) + TIF

**Sapp Farm -Block 2&3**

- TE3 (19gpa) + Imaflex
- TE3 (19gpa) + VaporSafe
- TE3 (19gpa) + Blockade

- DMDS + PIC (30gpa) + Total Blockade
- DMDS + PIC (30gpa) + Imaflex
- DMDS + PIC (30gpa) + VaporSafe

**Stickles Florida Pacific Blocks 1&2**

- TE3 (24gpa) + FilmTek
- TE3 (24gpa) + VaporSafe
- Telone C35 (22 gpa) + Filmtek

**Stickles Florida Pacific Blocks 3-6**

- DMDS + PIC (38gpa) + FilmTek + NoDevrinol
- DMDS + PIC (38gpa) + FilmTek + Devrinol
- Pic Clor 60 (300 lb/ta) No Devrinol
- Pic Clor 60 (300 lb/ta) + Devrinol

**Whiteside- Moores Lake**

- TE3 (19gpa) + VaporSafe
- TE3 (12gpa) + VaporSafe
- TE3 (24 gpa) + Blockade
- Pic Clor 60 (300 lb/ta) + LDPE

**Whiteside in Front of House**

- TE3 (19gpa) + VaporSafe
- TE3 (12gpa) + VaporSafe
- TE3 (24 gpa) + Blockade
- Pic Clor 60 (300 lb/ta) + LDPE

**Adam Young Farm**

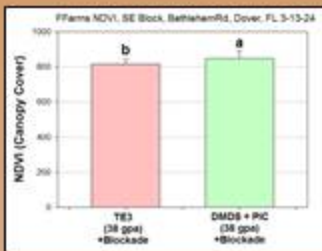
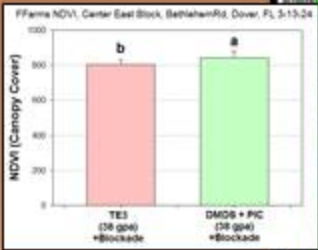
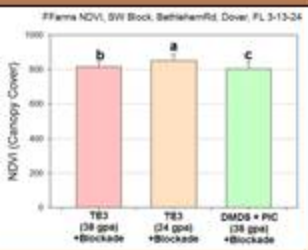
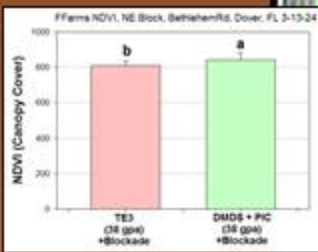
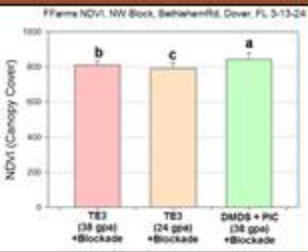
- DMDS (38gpa) + Blockade
- DMDS (38gpa) + FilmTek
- DMDS (38gpa) + TIF
- DMDS (23gpa) + FilmTek
- DMDS (23gpa) + TIF

**Ronnie Young Farm**

- TE3 (12gpa) + VaporSafe
- TE3 (24gpa) + Blockade



# Field and Whole Farm Experimental Units



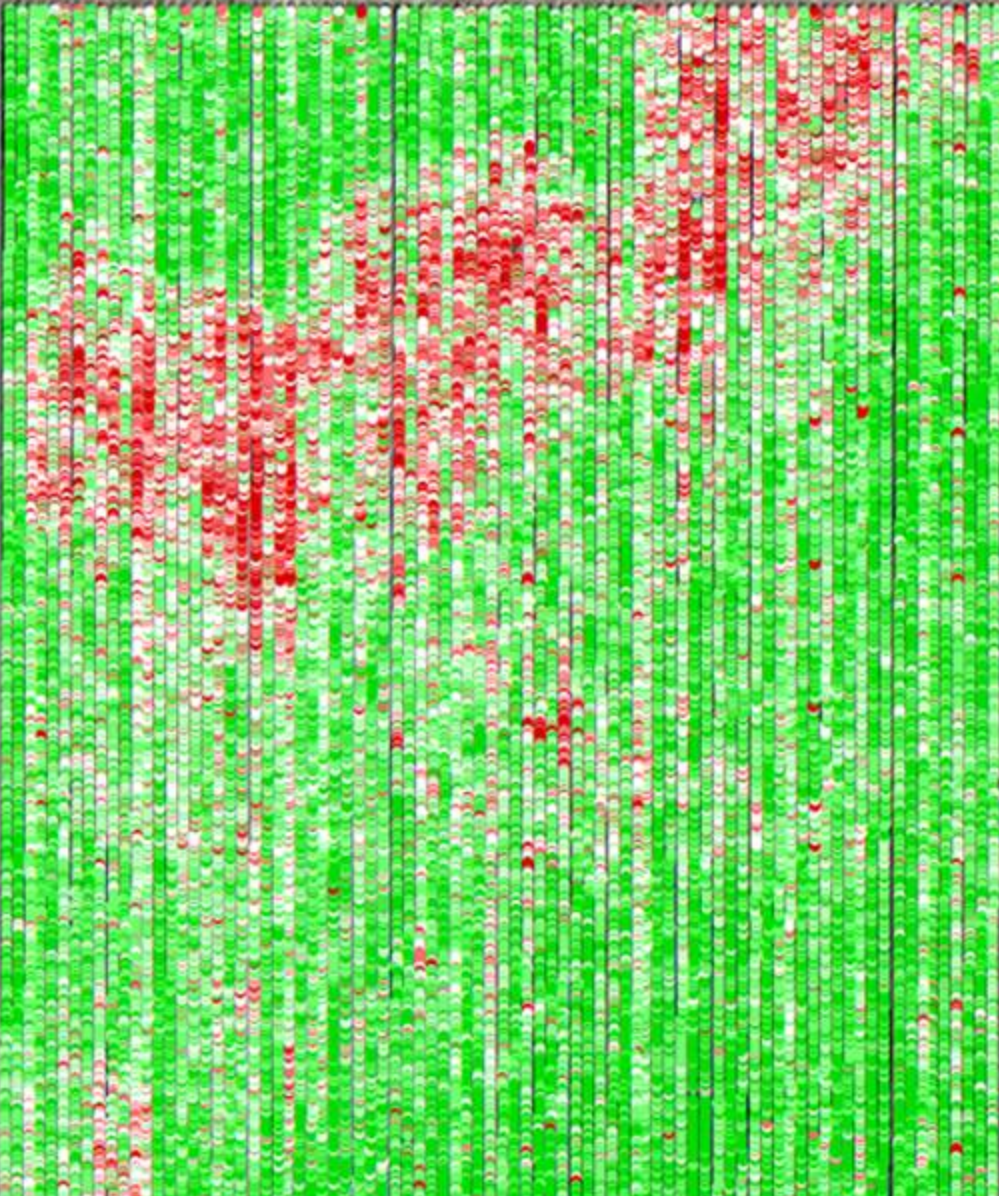
TE3 (24 and 38 gpa)  
DMDS+PIC (60 gpa)  
TE3 (24 and 38 gpa)

Favorite Farm Bethlehem Rd 3/13-18/24

**Of the 3 DMDS treatments DMDS +PIC (60 gpa) the Best NONE Solved Nematode Problem**



# Favorite Farms –East of Labor Camp March 2015



### RootGuard<sup>®</sup>

Soil Amendment

A proprietary blend (patent pending) of differing grades of crab shell and a blend of organic materials, this mix has been engineered to enhance the natural occurring soil microbial community.

**Guaranteed Analysis: 4-3-0**

Total Nitrogen 4.00% - 8.00% Ammoniacal Nitrogen 4.00% Other Nitrogen Inactive Nitrogen 0.00% Water Insoluble Nitrogen  
Available Phosphorus (P2O5) 3% Available CONTROLLED RELEASE NITROGEN 1.00%

*Do not use on: Curb, Driveway, Paved Areas*

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:**

Store in a safe place. Store in original container and use tightly sealed when not in use. Dispose of unused product and empty containers in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

**DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION:**

Read label management practices. Distribute evenly at rates indicated by label. Do not re-work. Do not be granulated or other quality. Do not use. Do not apply. Do not apply. Do not apply.

**NET WEIGHT: # lbs (4.47 KG)**

Manufactured by: Agricultural Solutions, LLC  
7.0 Box 60, Lake Okauchee, FL 33409

Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product will be available on the Internet at <http://www.agpsa.org/metals.html>

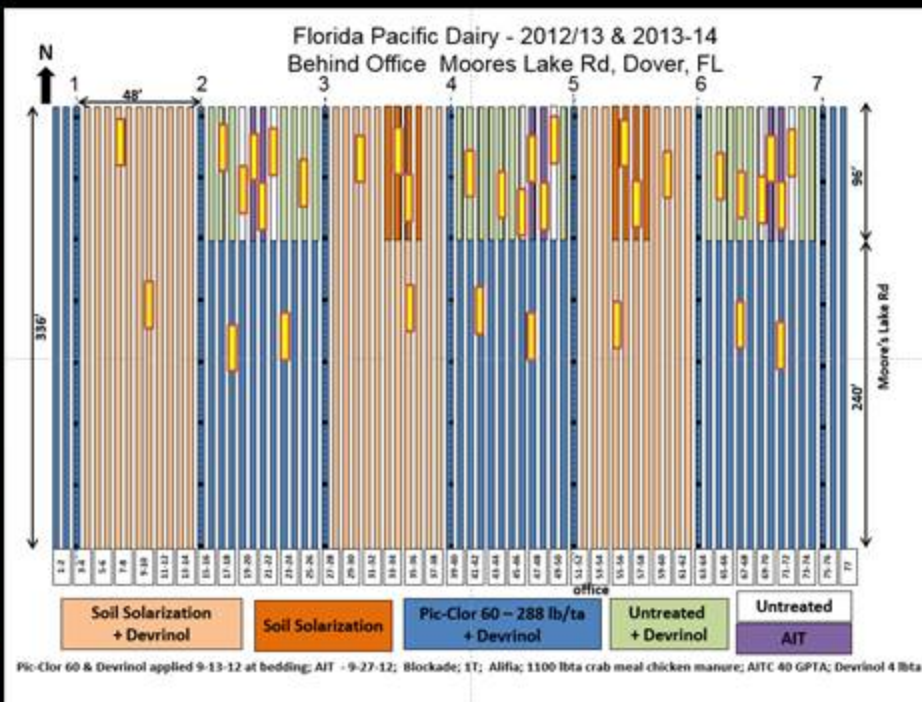
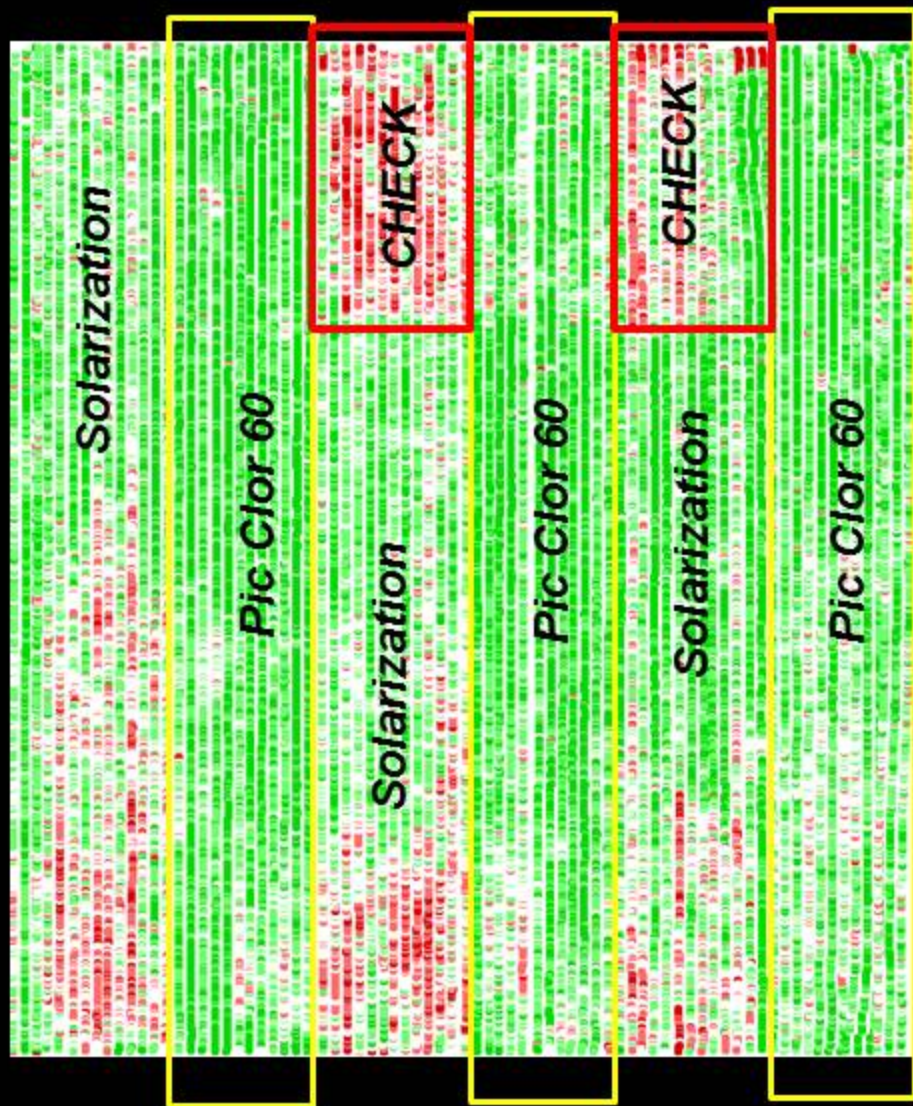
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**NDVI Map  
Of Strawberry  
Canopy Density  
Following  
3<sup>rd</sup> year of  
RootGuard<sup>®</sup>  
(>1000 lb/a)**





# Driscoll Farm– Soil Solarization – AITC Blocks March 2015



- **Solarization ineffective**
- **Pic Clor 60 not perfect**
- **Dominus not imperfect**







## Describing Double Cropping Impacts by NDVI

*Do You Notice Any Pattern of Nematode Damage Between Successive Crops ?*



Highest Crop Damage in 2nd Crop well correlated w/ Areas of Least Damage In 1st crop

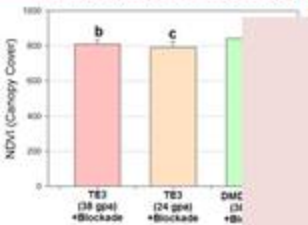
Powerful tool to map and describe Biological interactions

# Field and Whole Farm Experimental Units



**ACCURATE  
But Very  
Limited in Scope  
& application**

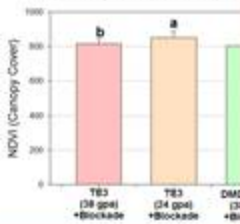
FFarms NDVI, NW Block, BethelHd, Dover, FL 3-13-24



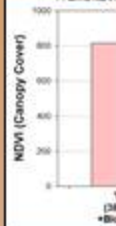
FFarms NDVI, NE Block, BethelHd, Dover, FL 3-13-24



FFarms NDVI, SW Block, BethelHd, Dover



FFarms NDVI



*Of the 3 DMDS treatments  
DMDS +PIC (60 gpta) the Best  
NONE Solved Nematode Problem*



# **Assessing Strawberry Canopy Size and Sting Nematode Impact Using Color Digital Imaging**

## **Experiment 1** **Spring 2014**

**IDS Systems**

**GmbH UI-124XLE**

**USB 2.0**

**SXGA (1280 x 1024)**

**CMOS sensor**

## **Experiment 2** **Spring 2015**

**Nikon Coolpix**

**S9100**

**Video Mode**

**30 Hz**

**(51,000+)**



## Experiment 1- Spring 2014



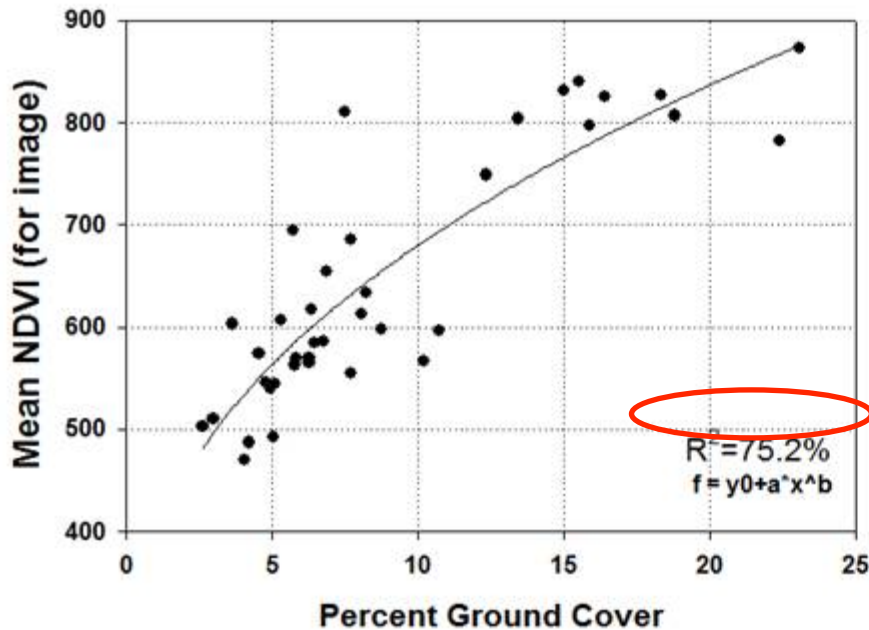
## The Pictures We Got !



Something closer to what we should be after. Some added soft lighting probably required

# Comparing NDVI & Image Greenness (pixels)

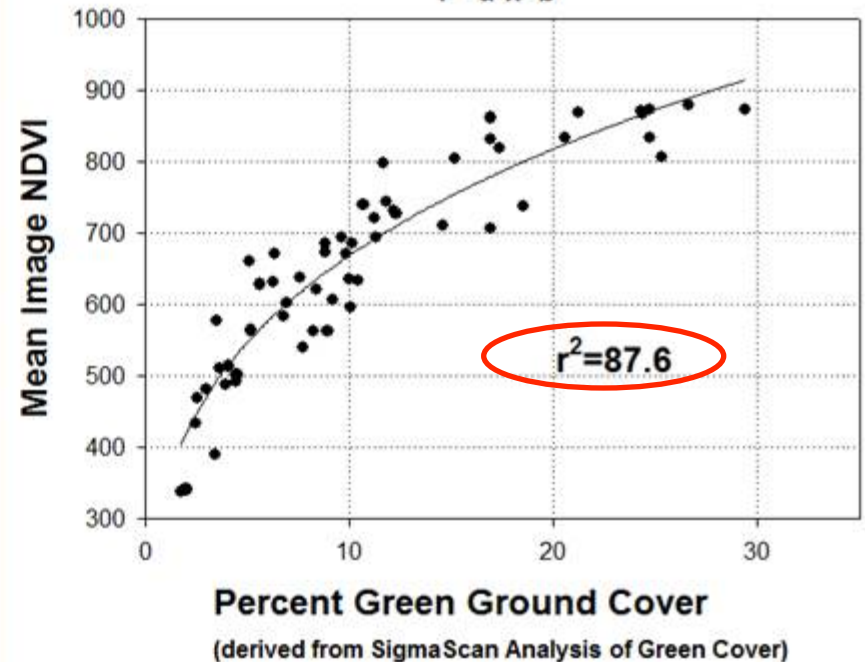
Regression of NDVI and Percent Green Cover of first 38 images submitted for analysis



Regression Analysis Without regard to image quality. Even though image quality was quite poor, percent ground cover computed from green Pixels is still very descriptive of NDVI. ↑

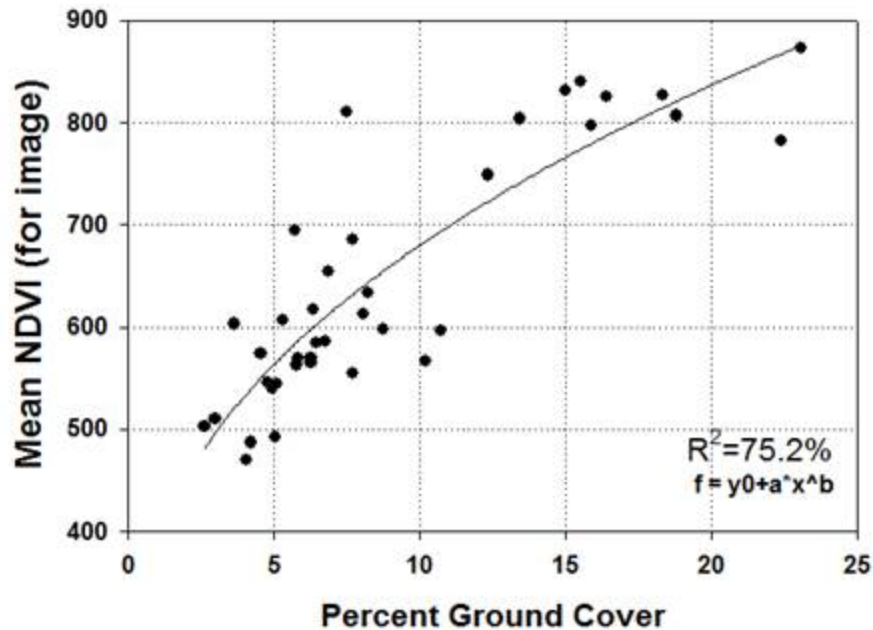
Regression Analysis Using images which minimize boom or interior shading, Washout, or images which include large portions of the row middle (off center) removed much of the variation and improved descriptive capability. ↓

Subjective Best of Best Images- Barber Farm, Spring 2014  
Equation: Power, 2 Parameter  
 $f = a \cdot x^b$



**One is as good as the other!**  
**NDVI or Digital Images**

Regression of NDVI and Percent Green Cover of first 38 images submitted for analysis



Regression Analysis Without regard to image quality. Even though image quality was quite poor, percent ground cover computed from green Pixels is still very descriptive of NDVI. ↑

**One is as good as the other!**  
**NDVI or Digital Images**

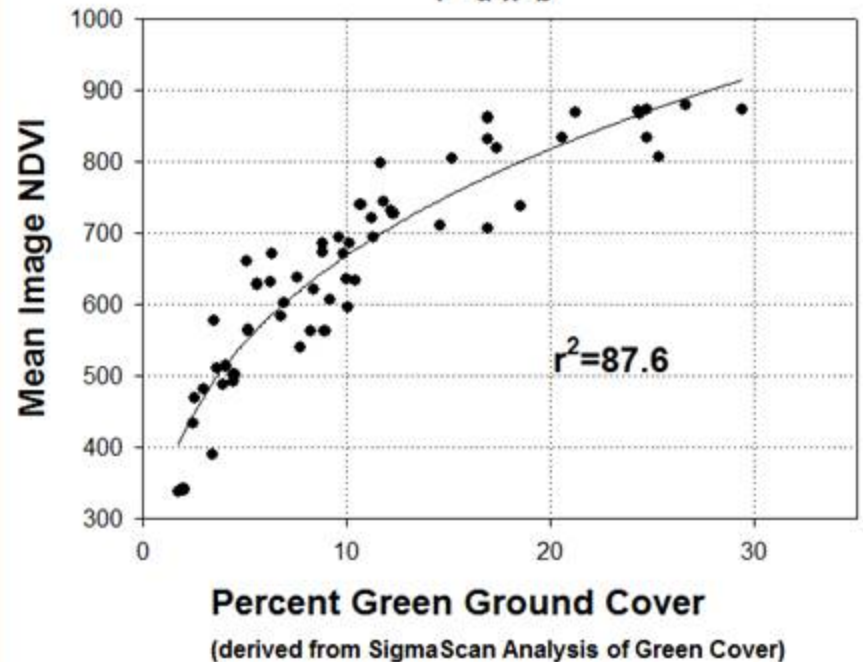
## Comparing NDVI & Image Greenness (pixels)

Regression Analysis Using images which minimize boom or interior shading, Washout, or images which include large portions of the row middle (off center) removed much of the variation and improved descriptive capability. ↓

Subjective Best of Best Images- Barber Farm, Spring 2014

Equation: Power, 2 Parameter

$$f = a \cdot x^b$$





Experiment 2 Spring 2015  
Nikon Coolpix S9100  
Video Mode 30 Hz  
(51,000+ images to analyze)



## Shaded Row Video Clips

**VS**



## Full Sun Video Clips

*1000 have been processed* ☹️



## General Summary



Strawberry yields were well correlated and described by end of season counts of plant sizes (Relative Yield ) and by NDVI



The GreenSeeker was effectively used to evaluate a variety of mulch / fumigant treatments within Grower Demo's



Both methods capable of Providing Growers Insights to Product Performance using quantitative data relating Strawberry Canopy Cover and Relative Yield

THE END







# Digital Imaging:

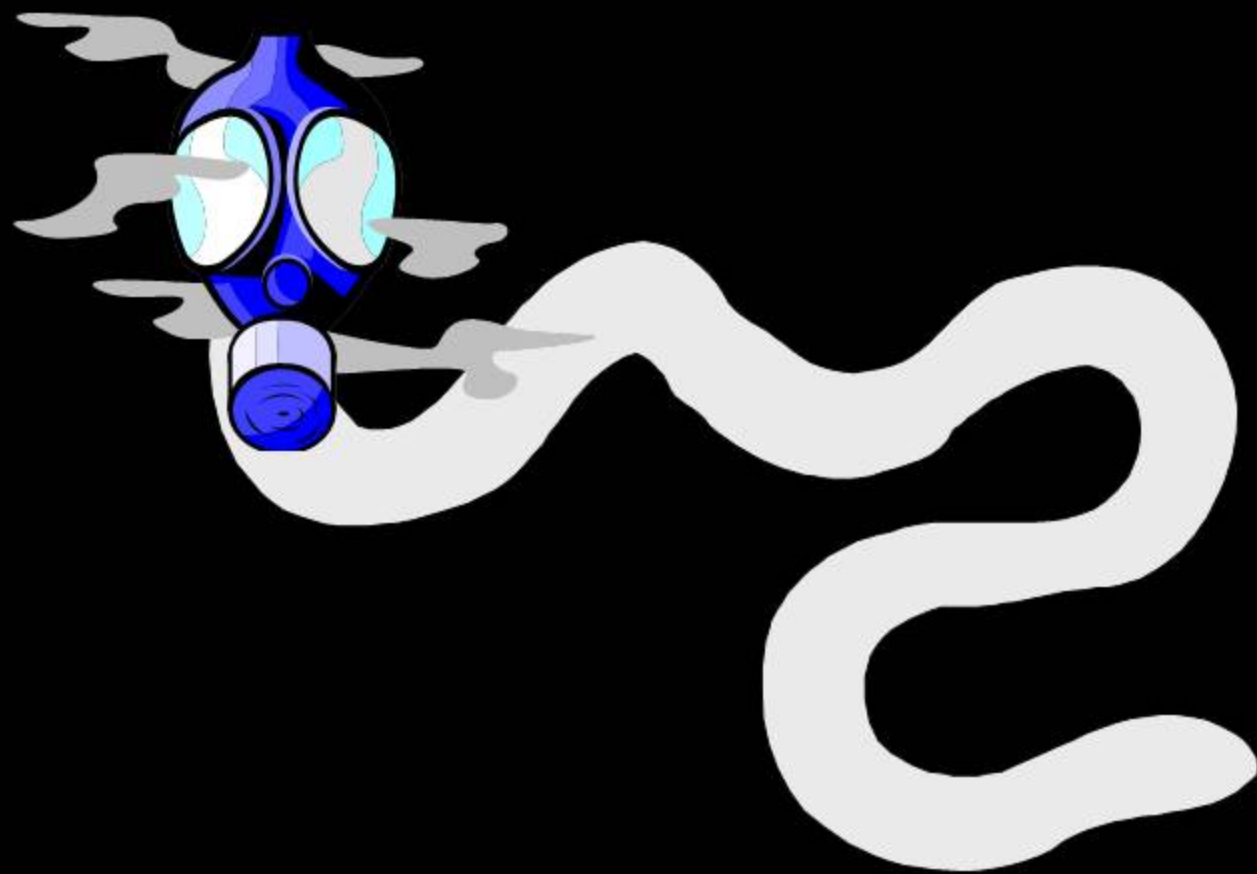


## Lessons learned and Problems to resolve:

1. **We need to eliminate the shadow from the camera boom-**  
To do this we have built a frame for a tarp to cover the entire boom to minimize washout from incident light.
2. **Install 12 volt lighting** to illuminate the bed below to minimize interior shading within the strawberry plant canopy
3. **Pay closer attention to orient / center the camera** on the bed middle, adjusting height to maximize bed only
4. **Pay much closer attention to color settings and calibration** of the camera prior to and during mapping
5. Additional image processing opportunities will be explored, such as quantifying the dead (brown) plant tissues, blooms, and red leaf tips from mite damage
6. The next step will be to process images in real time and make computerized decisions for smart-spraying

***We are confident that digital imagery will ultimately serve as a superior alternative to NDVI for assessing Sting Nematode Impact***

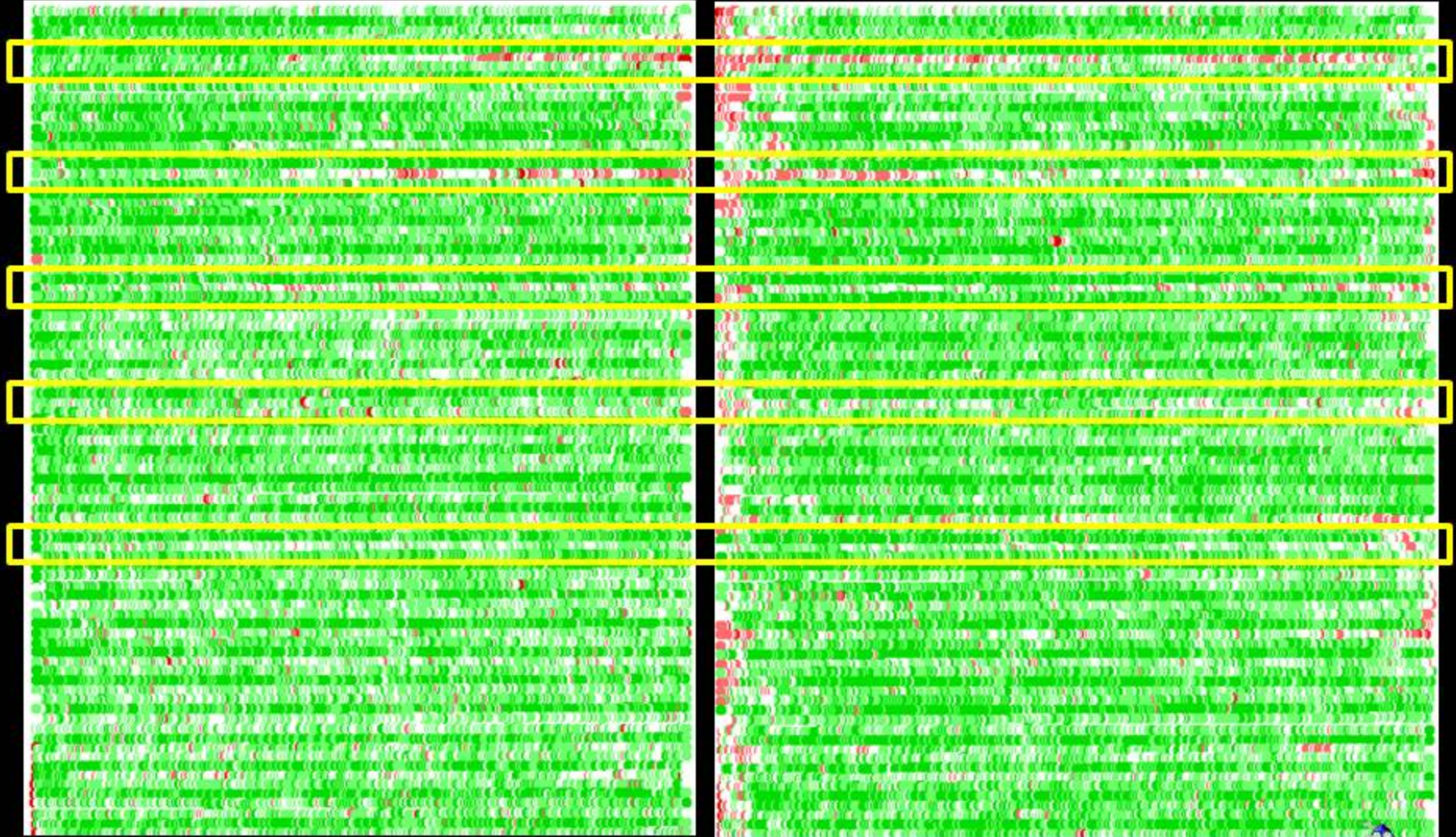
***Thank you ---- ANY QUESTIONS?***



Field  
and  
Whole Farm  
Experimental Units



# Summer Broadcast Deep Shank Delivery of Telone II (18 gpa) (12" apart-15" deep) End of Season NDVI -Driscoll Farm's- March 2015

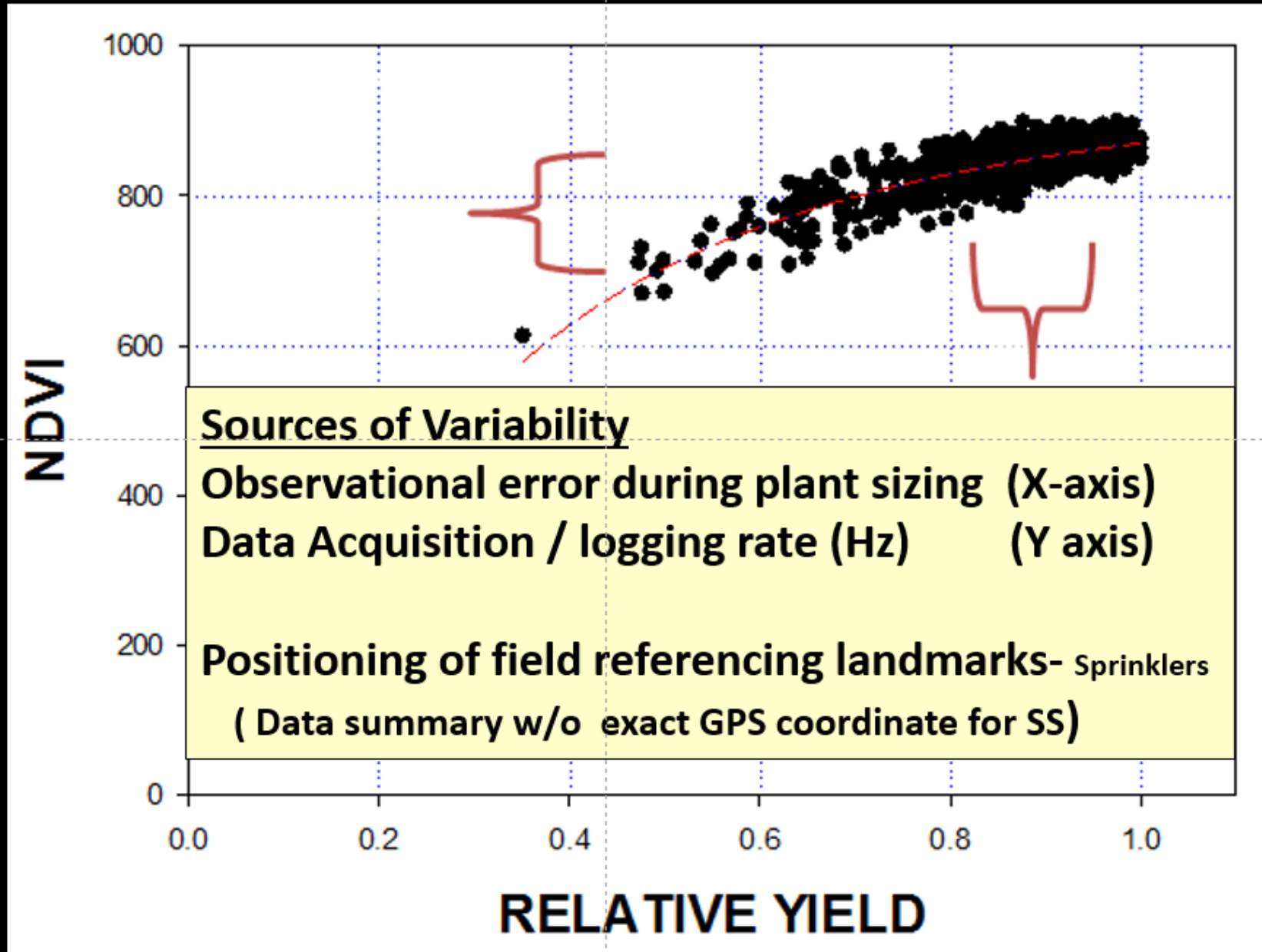


**Using sprinkler rows as benchmark, a very significant benefit to Deep Shank!**



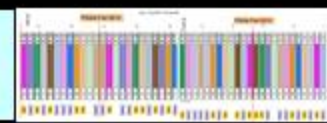


# Evaluating the Methodology – Understanding Variation





# Closely Related Variables- FSGA 2014-15



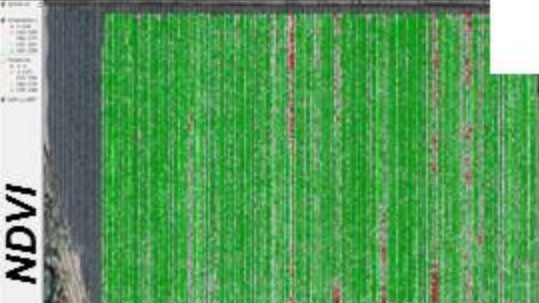
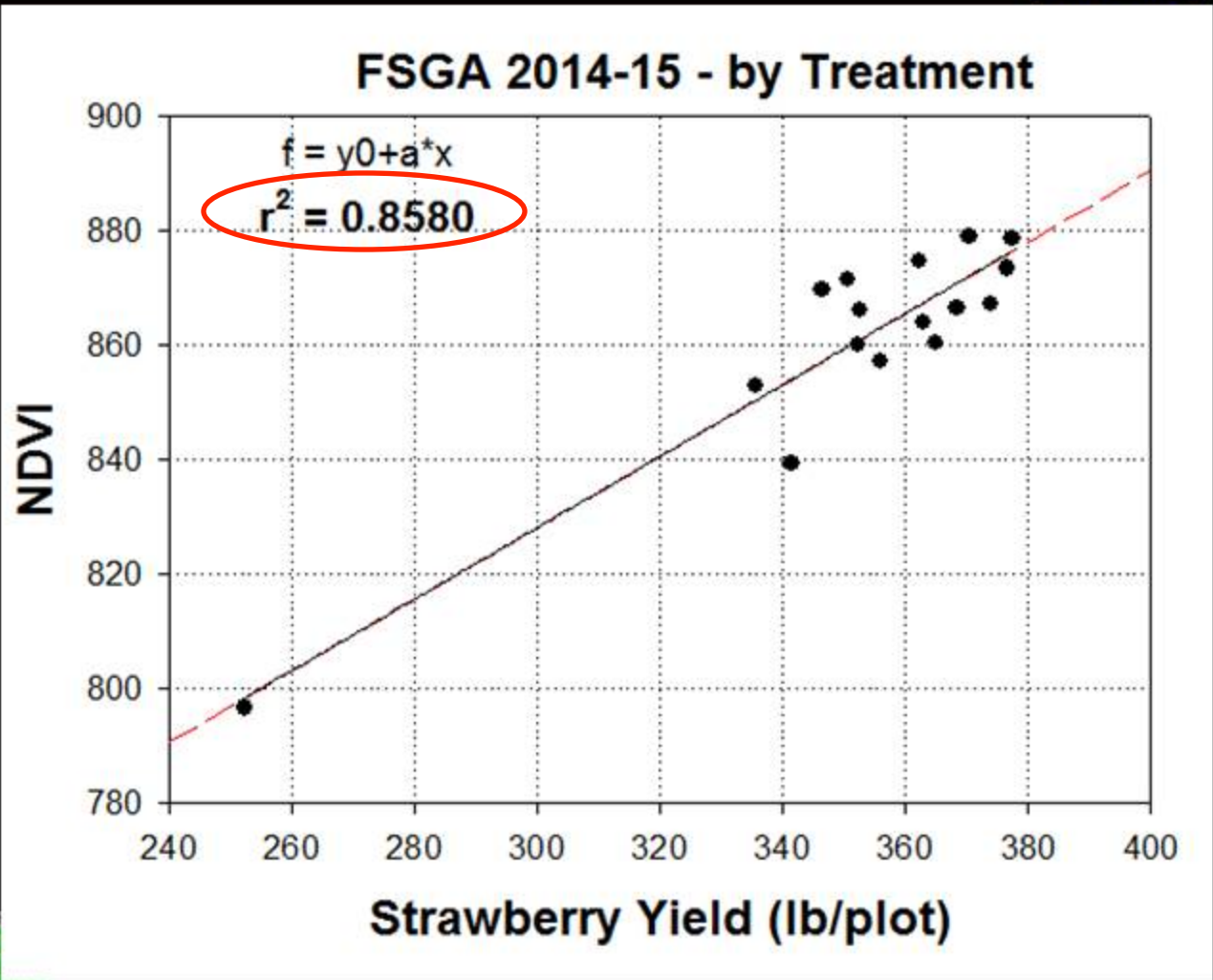
End of Season  
NDVI Assessment



NDVI

VS

Hand Harvesting



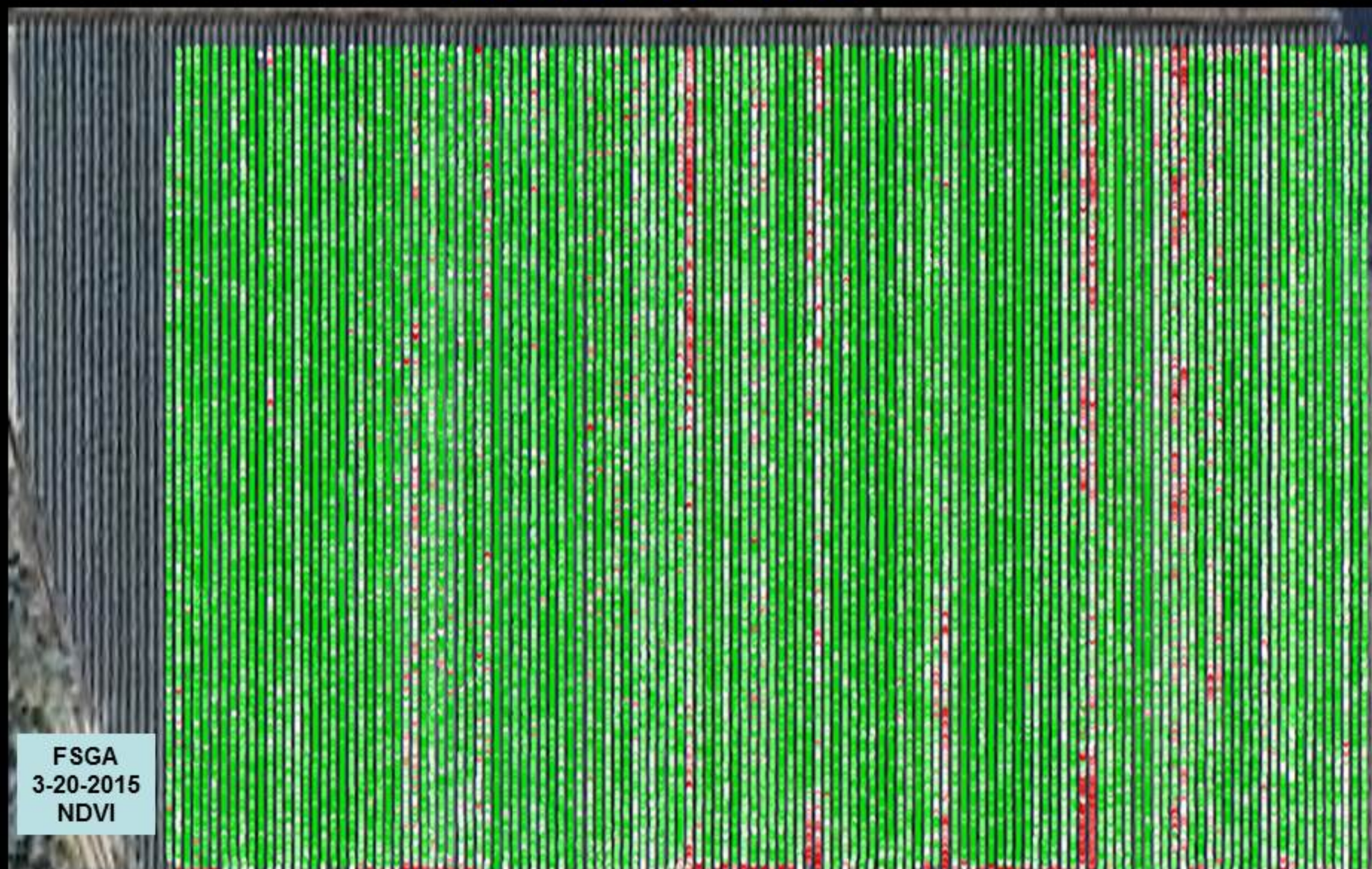
NDVI

- Treatment List for FSGA 2014-15
1. MBr + PIC 67/33 (350 lb/ta) + TIF VaporSafe
  2. MBr + PIC 50/50 (320 lb/ta) + TIF VaporSafe
  3. Telone C35 (35 gpta) + LDPE
  4. Pic-Clor 60 (300 lb/ta) + LDPE
  5. DMDS + PIC (40 gpta) + TIF Vaporsafe
  6. DMDS + PIC (25 gpta) + TIF Vaporsafe
  7. DMDS+PIC+Telone II (300 lbs/ta)+TIF Vaporsafe
  8. DMDS EC+PIC (40gpta)+TIF Vaporsafe
  9. Kpam (62 gpta) + LDPE
  10. Dominus + PIC (400 lb/ta) + LDPE
  11. Untreated + LDPE
  12. Telone C35 (35 gpta)+Deep Drip Telone II (18 gpta) + LDPE
  12. Telone C35 (35 gpta)+Deep Shank Telone II (18 gpta) + LDPE
  13. Dominus (25 gpta) + Blockade
  14. Dominus+PIC 67/33 (325 lb/ta) + Blockade
  15. PO + PIC (67/33) (400 lb/Ta) + Blockade
  16. PO+Telone+PIC (40/40/20)(400lb) + Blockade



# End of Season NDVI Canopy Density Map

## FSGA 2014-15



FSGA  
3-20-2015  
NDVI

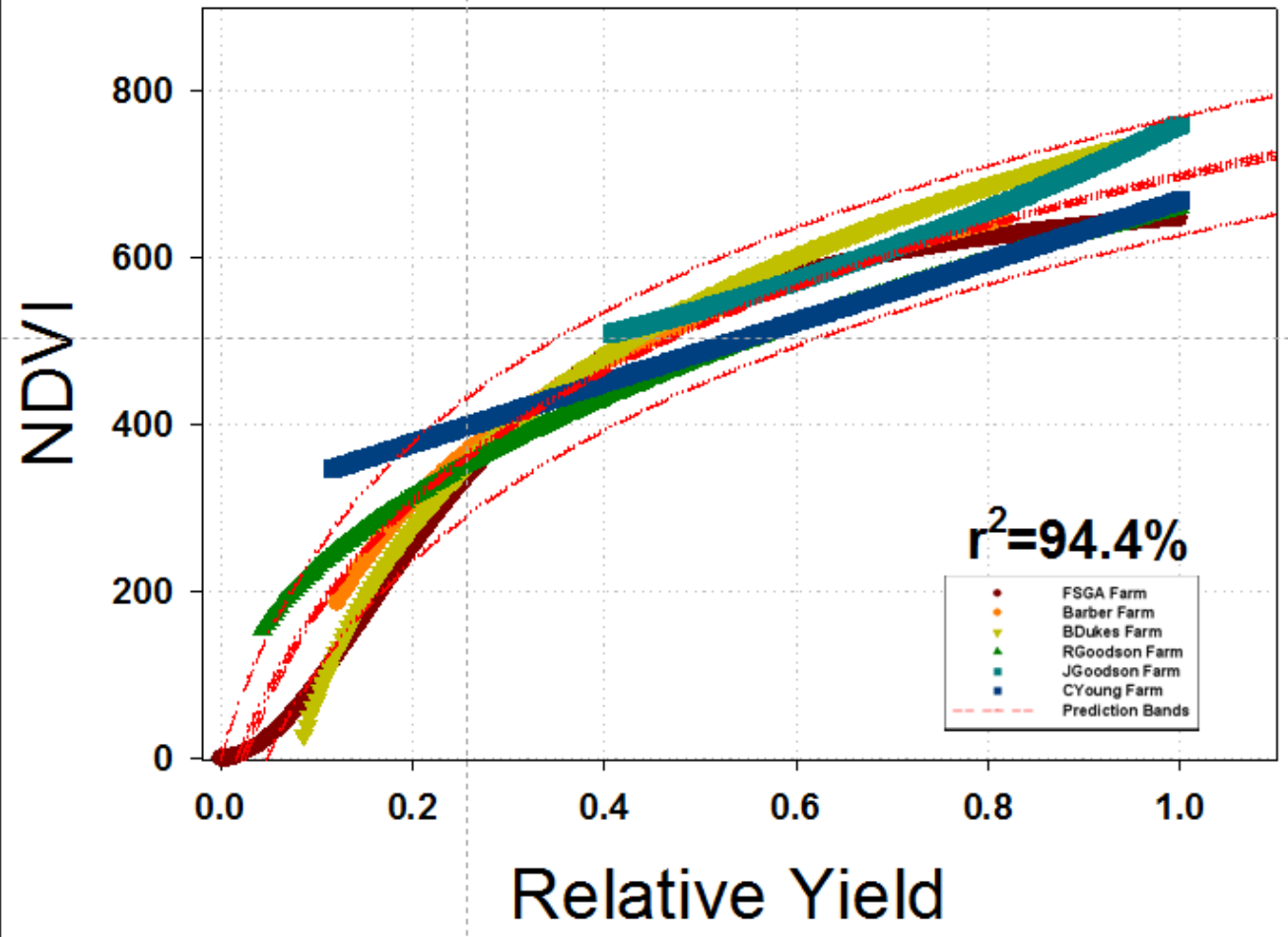
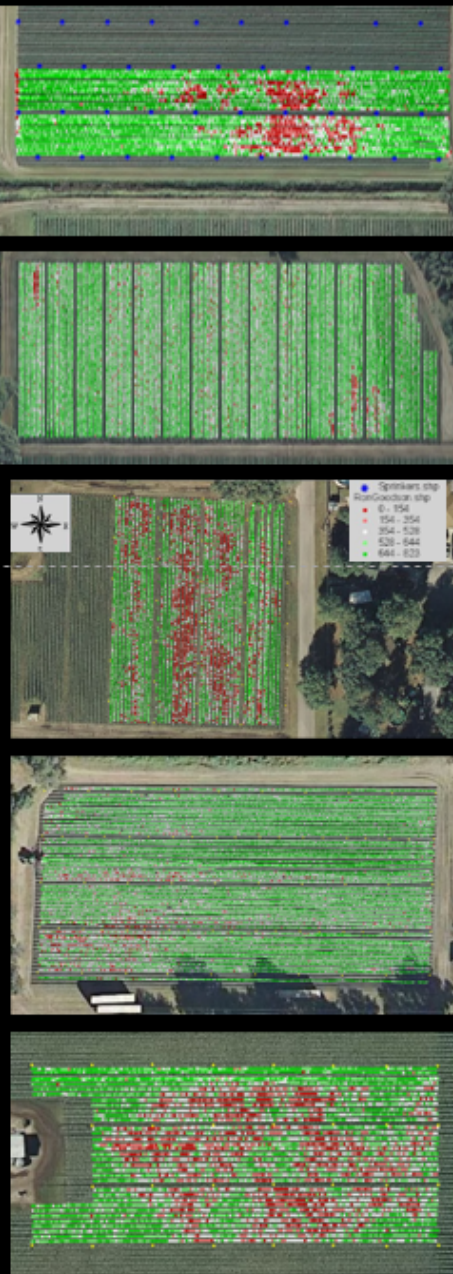


# Understanding How To Calibrate Images with YIELD !



## Comparison of Results from Six Field Studies 2009-10

Relationships which don't have to be redefined for each field.  
We know how to calibrate NDVI with Relative Plant Yield !



Equation: Logarithm, 3 Parameter  
 $f = \text{if}(x-x_0 > 0, y_0 + a * \ln(\text{abs}(x-x_0)), 0)$

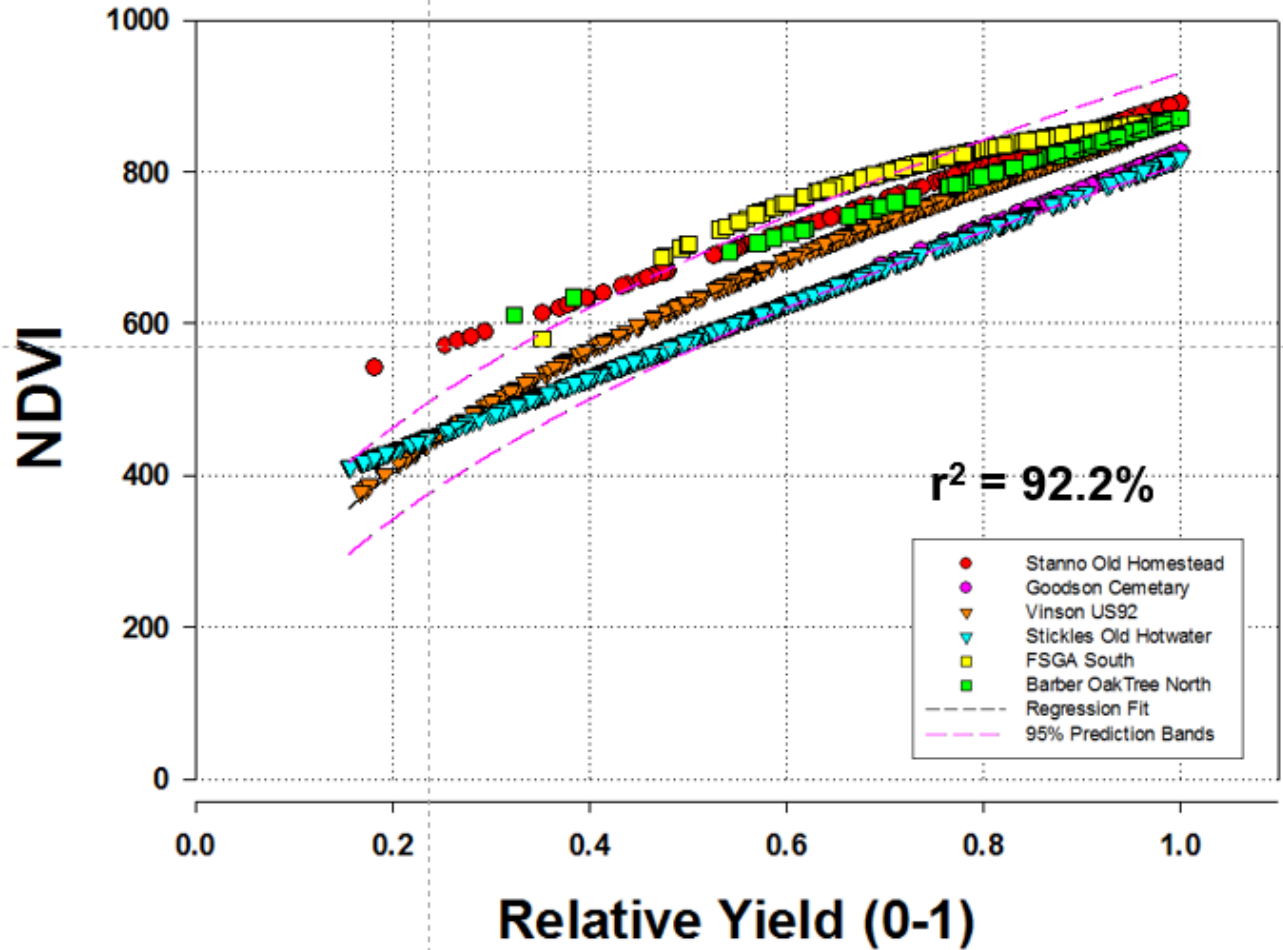


# Understanding How To Calibrate Images with YIELD !



## Comparison of Results from Six Field Studies 2011-2012

Relationships which don't have to be redefined for each field, We know how to calibrate NDVI with Relative Plant Yield !



Equation: Power , 2 Parameter  
 $f = a \cdot x^b$



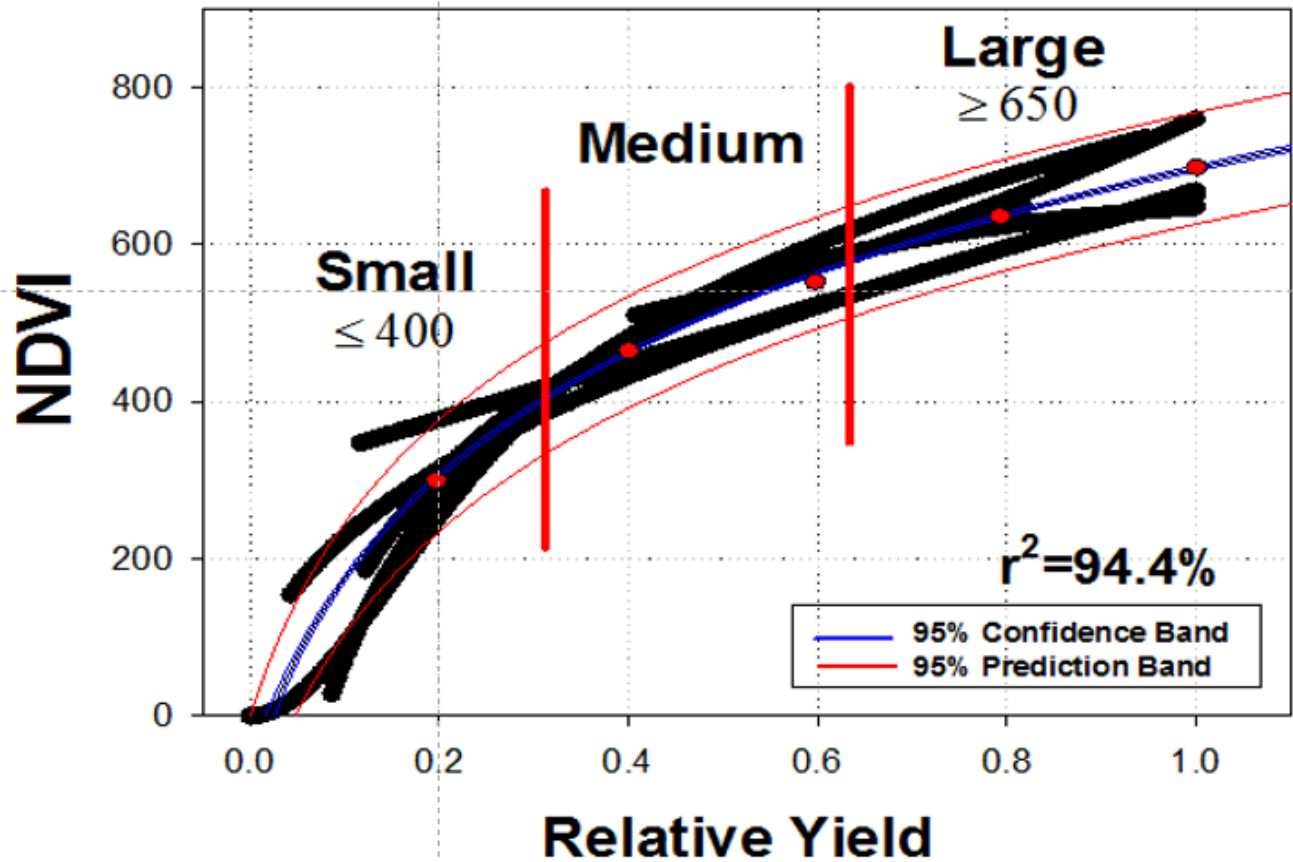


# Understanding How To Calibrate Images with YIELD !

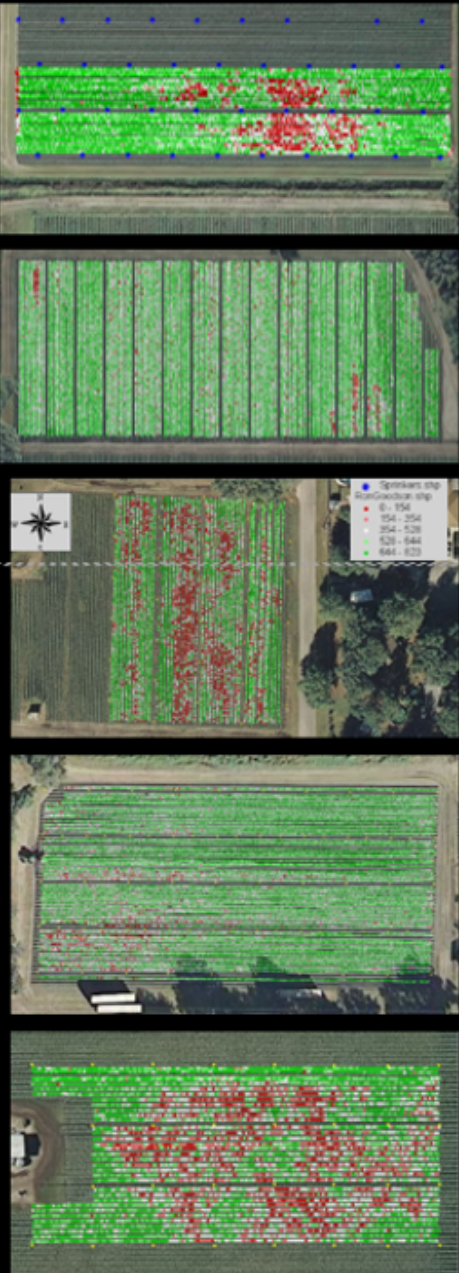


## Comparison of Results from Six Field Studies 2009-10

Based on Comparison of Results from Six Field Studies during 2009-2010, We know how to calibrate NDVI with Plant Yield !

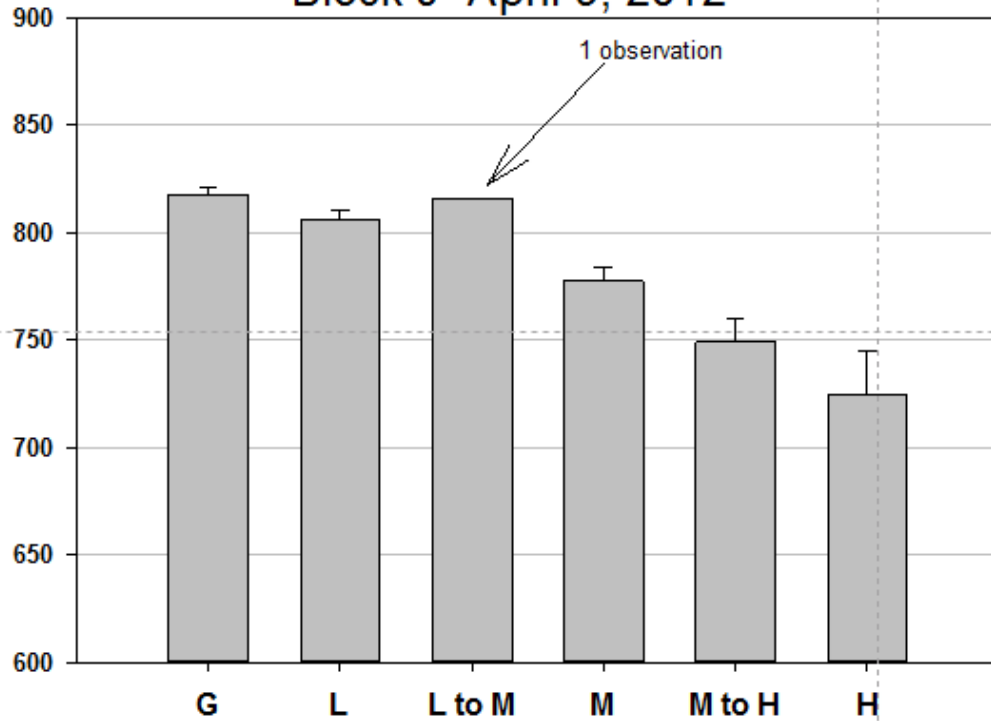


Equation: Logarithm, 3 Parameter  
 $f = \text{if}(x-x_0 > 0, y_0 + a * \ln(\text{abs}(x-x_0)), 0)$

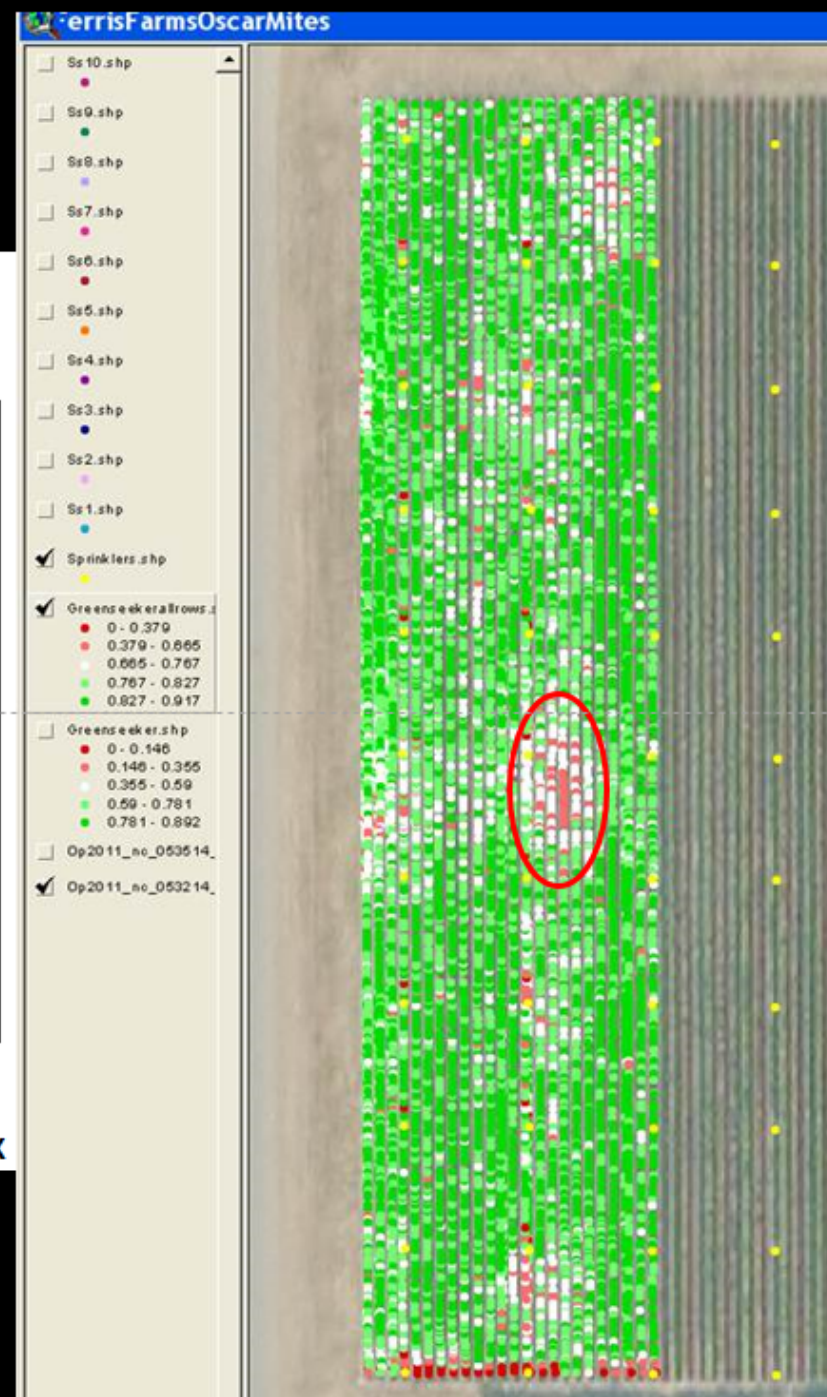


# Future Endeavors .....

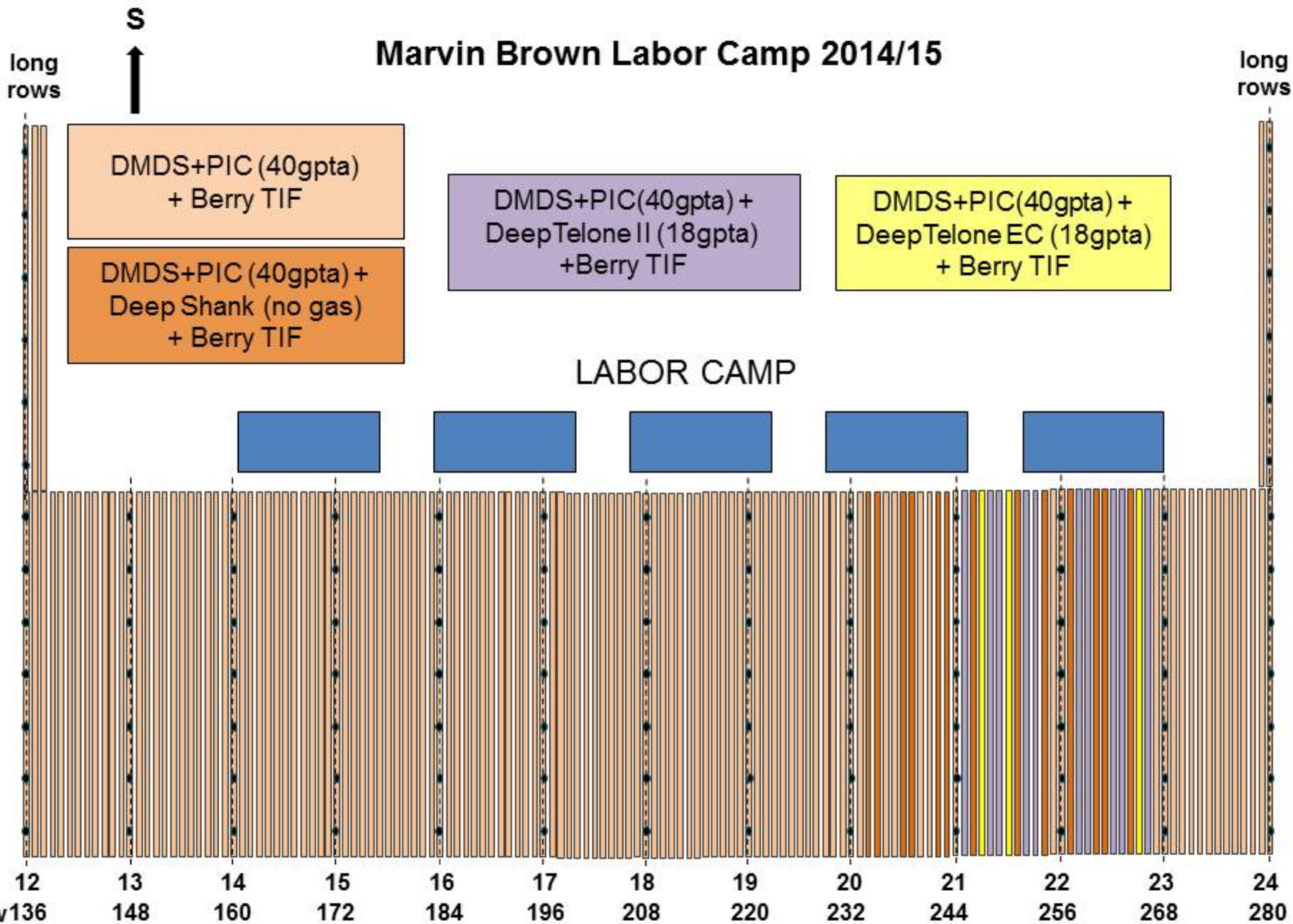
## Ferris Farms Mite NDVI Study - Block J -April 9, 2012



### Mite Infestation- Strawberry Cropping Impact Index



# Marvin Brown Labor Camp 2014/15

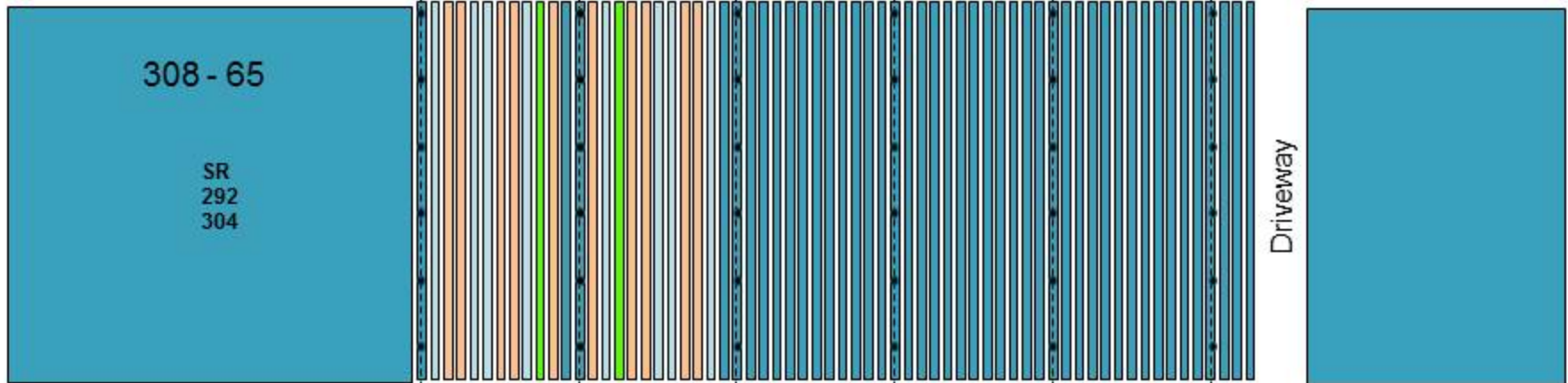




# Marvin Brown 2 North blocks top of hill – 2014/15

IT

64 52 40 28 16 4



Rows

296 - 65	
SR	SR
196	76
208	88
220	100
232	112
244	124
256	136
268	148
280	160
292	172
	184

**DMDS + PIC (40 gpta)  
Berry TIF**

**DMDS + PIC (40gpta)  
+Deep Telone II (18 gpta)  
Berry TIF**

**DMDS + PIC (40gpta)  
+Deep Telone EC (18 gpta)  
Berry TIF**

**DMDS + PIC (40 gpta)  
+ Deep Shank (no gas)  
Berry TIF**

**DMDS + PIC (40gpta)  
+Deep Telone EC (18 gpta)  
Berry TIF-only 1 hr**

Driveway

Driveway

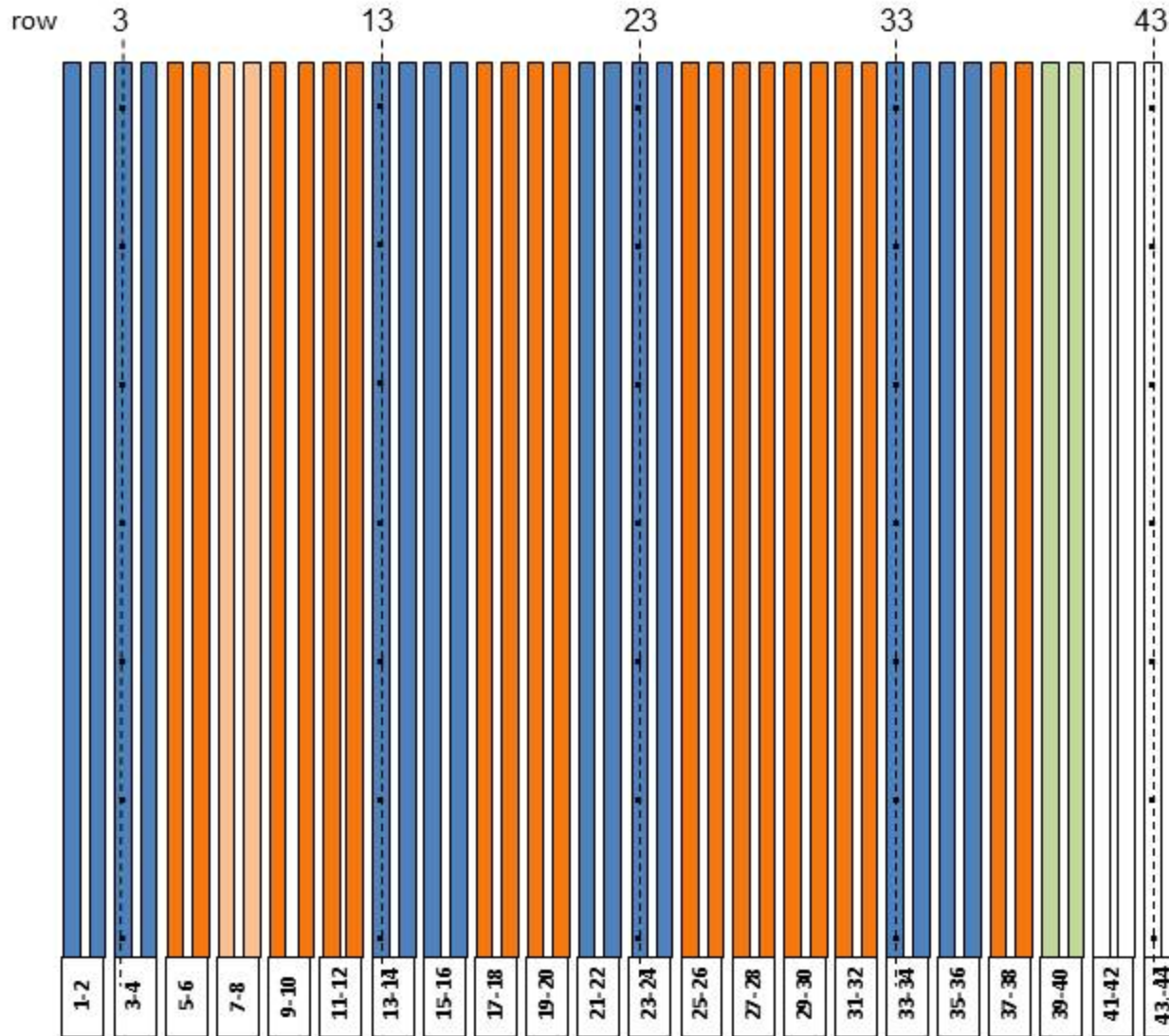
Driveway

McIntosh Road



# Adam Young – Mini-Coulter - 2014/15

Sprinkler row -----



**DMDS 79/21 – 52.8 gpa  
Berry TIF**

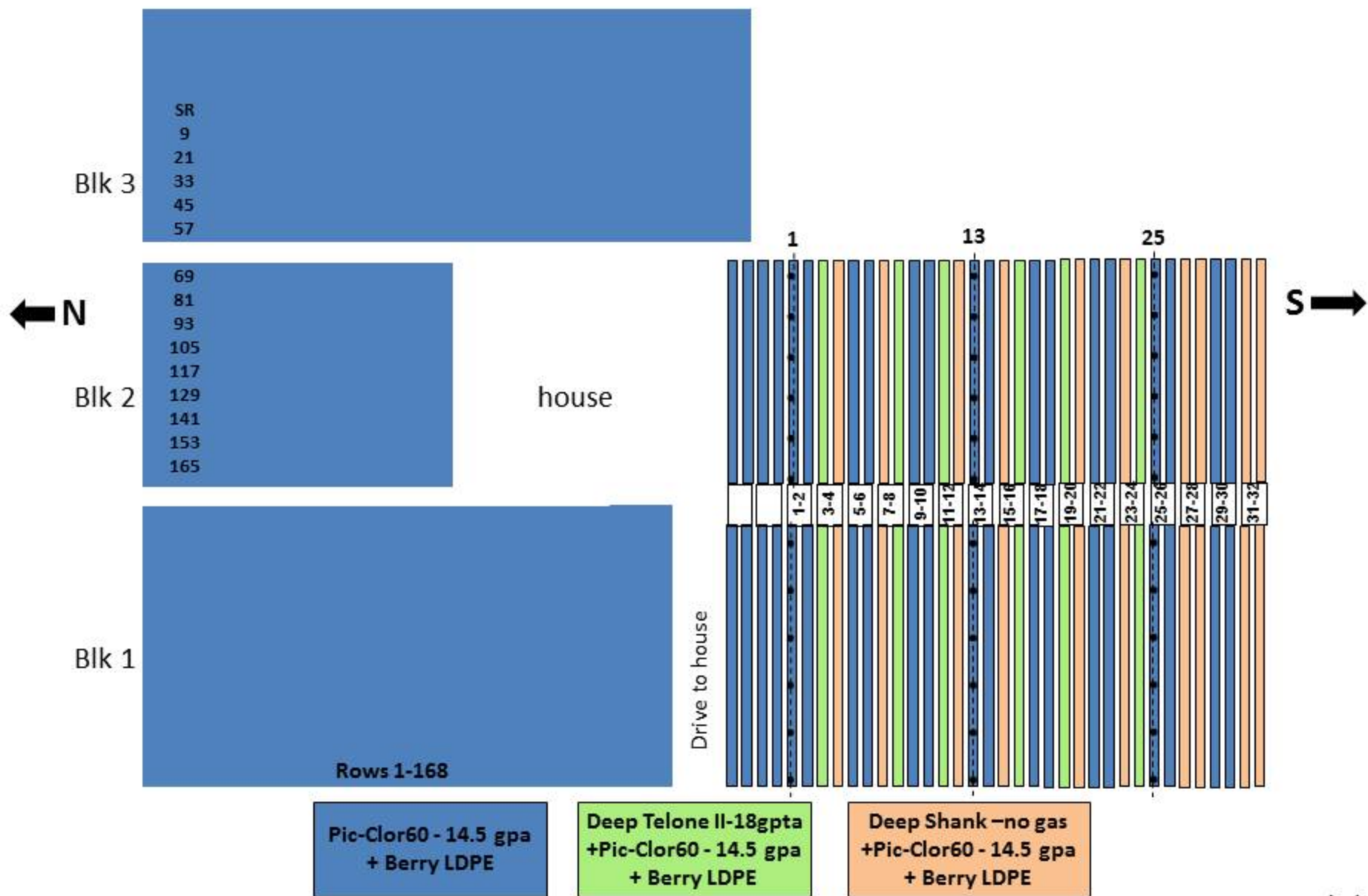
**DMDS 100% – 40 gpa/  
Kpam – 40 gpa  
Berry TIF**

**DMDS 100% – 40 gpa/  
Kpam – 40 gpa (2X)  
Berry TIF**

**DMDS Alone – 40 gpa  
Berry TIF**

# Whiteside – near house – 2014/15

Sprinkler row -----



shed

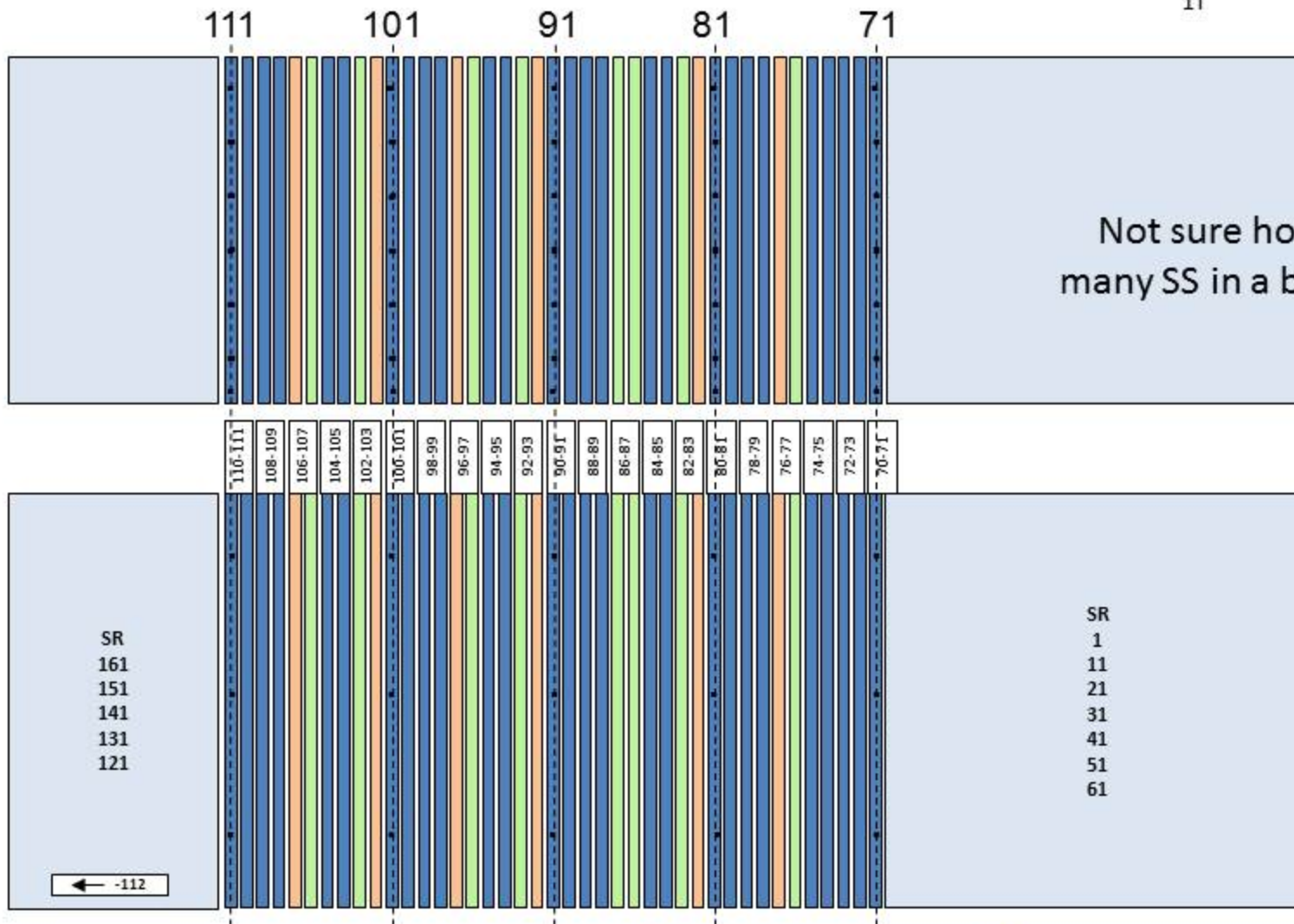


# Whiteside – new field - 2014/15

## Blocks near Moore's Lake Rd

Applications made 9-20-14  
1T

Moore's Lake Road



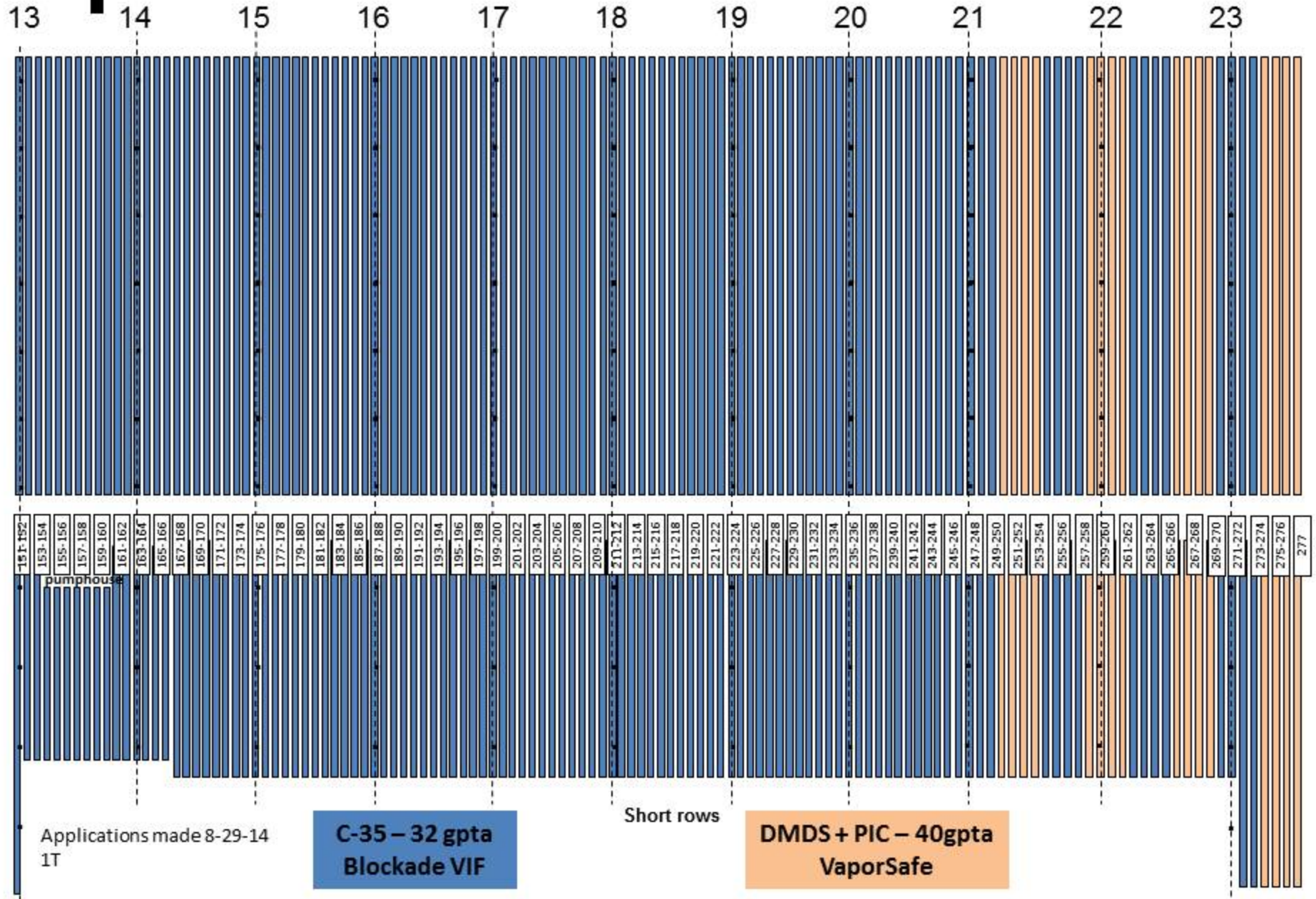
Pic-Clor60 – 14.5 gpa  
+ Berry LDPE

Pic-Clor60 – 14.5 gpa  
+ VaporSafe

Deep Telone II-18gpta  
+Pic-Clor60 14.5 gpa  
VaporSafe

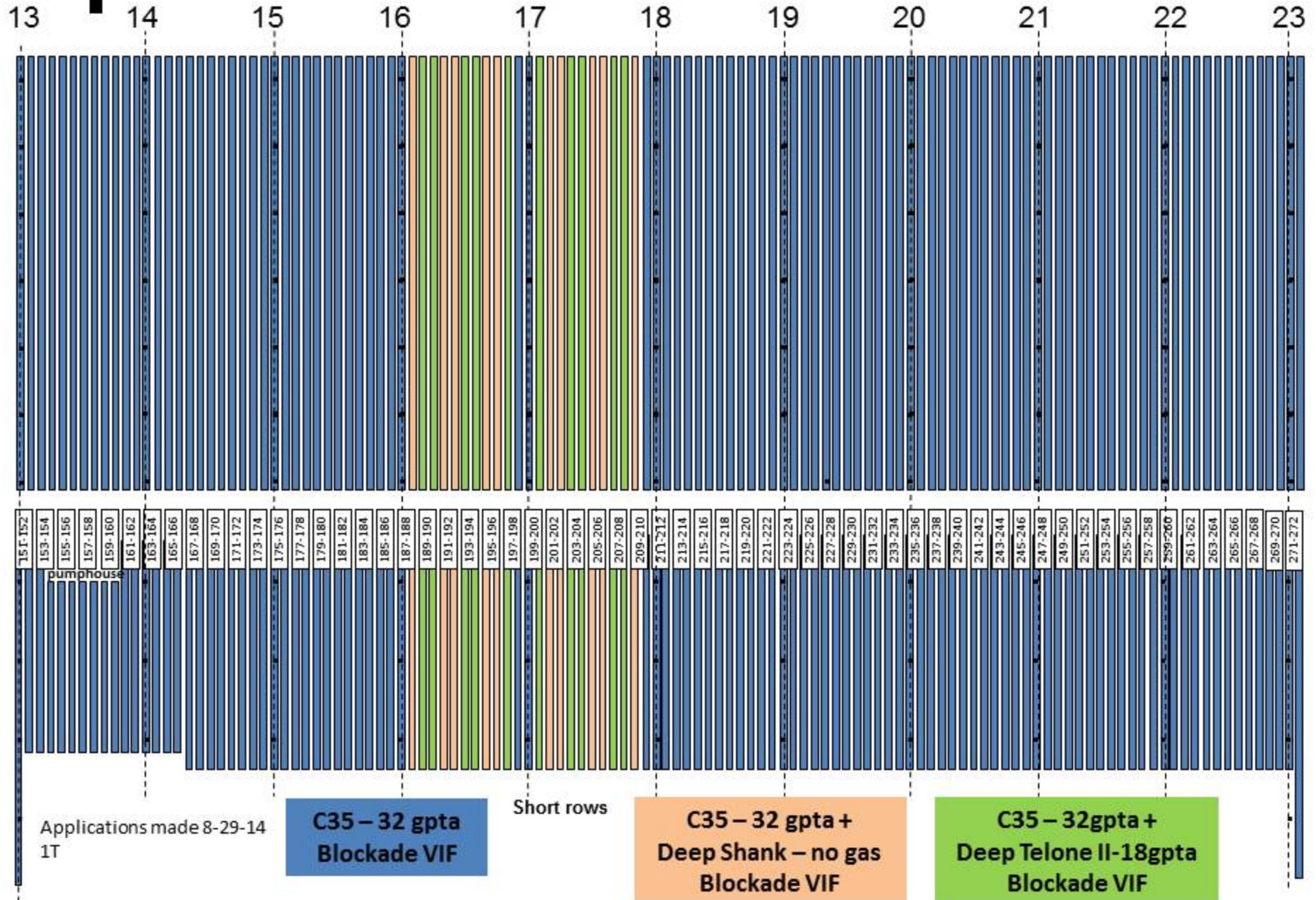
Deep Shank – (No gas)  
+Pic-Clor60 14.5 gpa  
VaporSafe

# Florida Pacific Dairy - 2014/15 Blocks 1 & 2





# Florida Pacific Dairy - 2014/15 Blocks 1 & 2

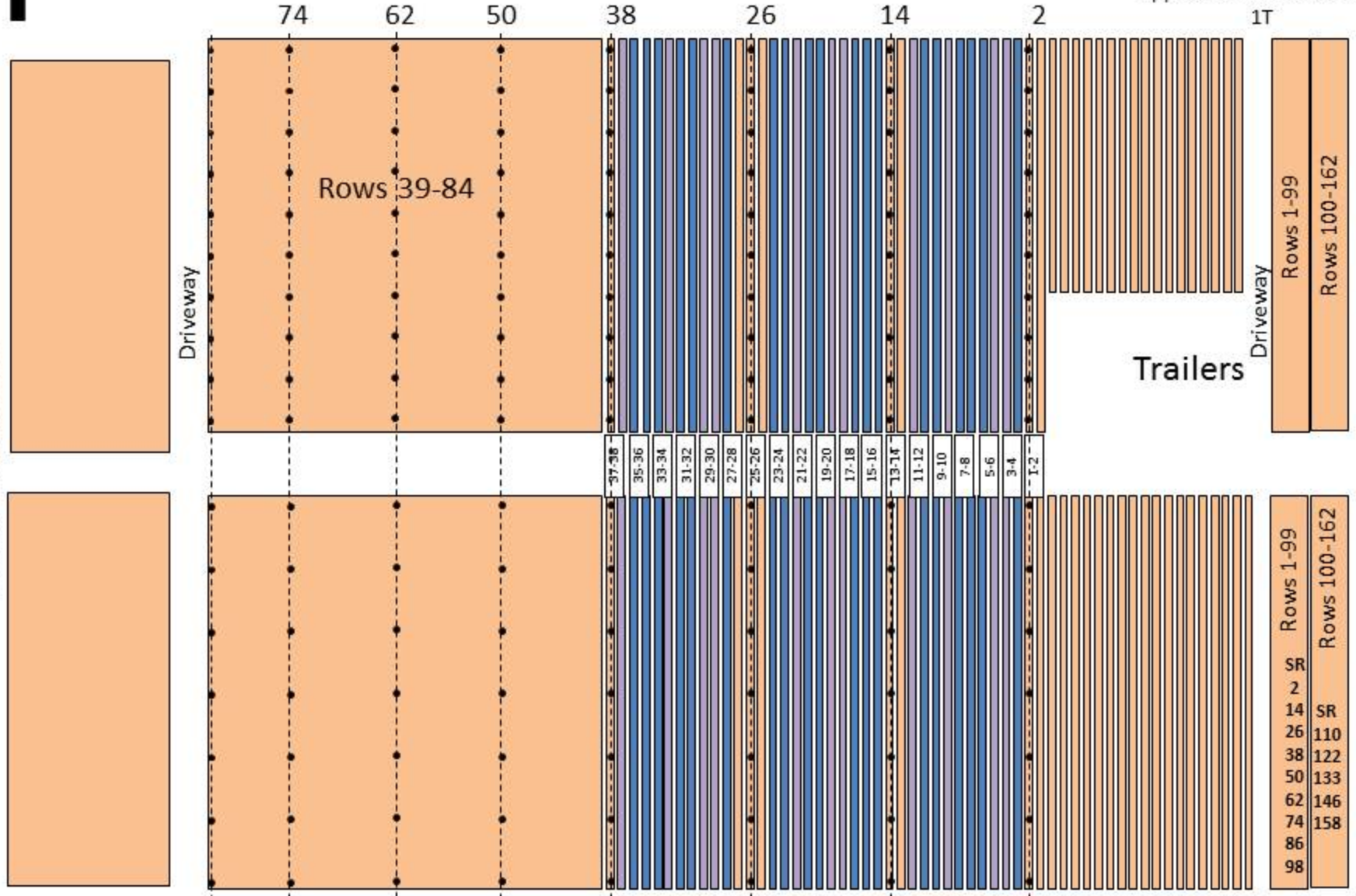


# Mark Harrell Bethlehem Road – 2014/15

Applications made 8-26-14



Bethlehem Road



**DMDS + PIC – 40 gpta  
Berry TIF**

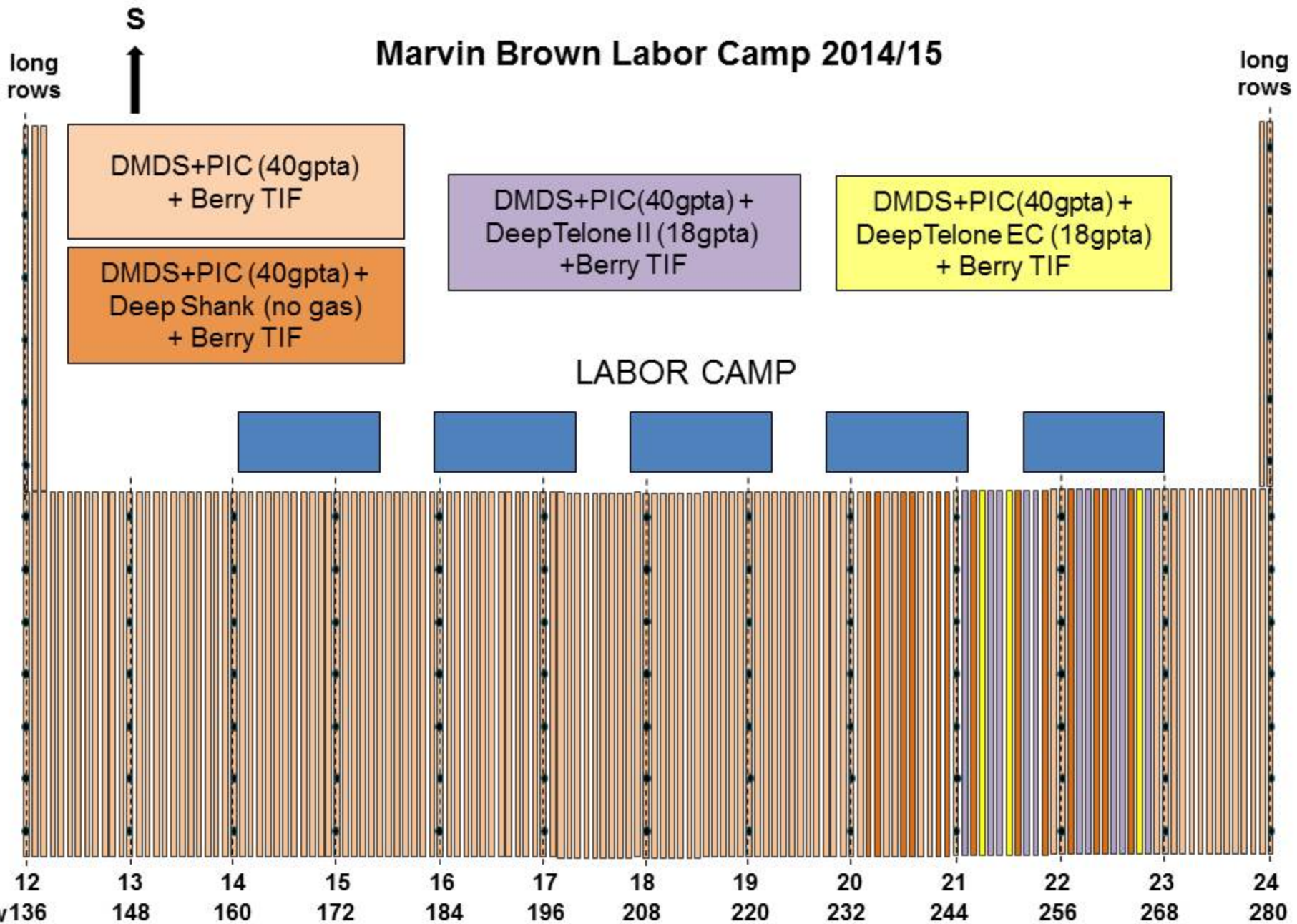
**DMDS + PIC – 40 gpta  
DeepTelone II – 18gpta  
Berry TIF**

**DMDS + PIC – 40 gpta  
Deep Shank-No Gas  
Berry TIF**

Rows 1-99	SR
Rows 100-162	SR
	2
	14
	26
	38
	50
	62
	74
	86
	98

Rows 1-99
Rows 100-162

# Marvin Brown Labor Camp 2014/15

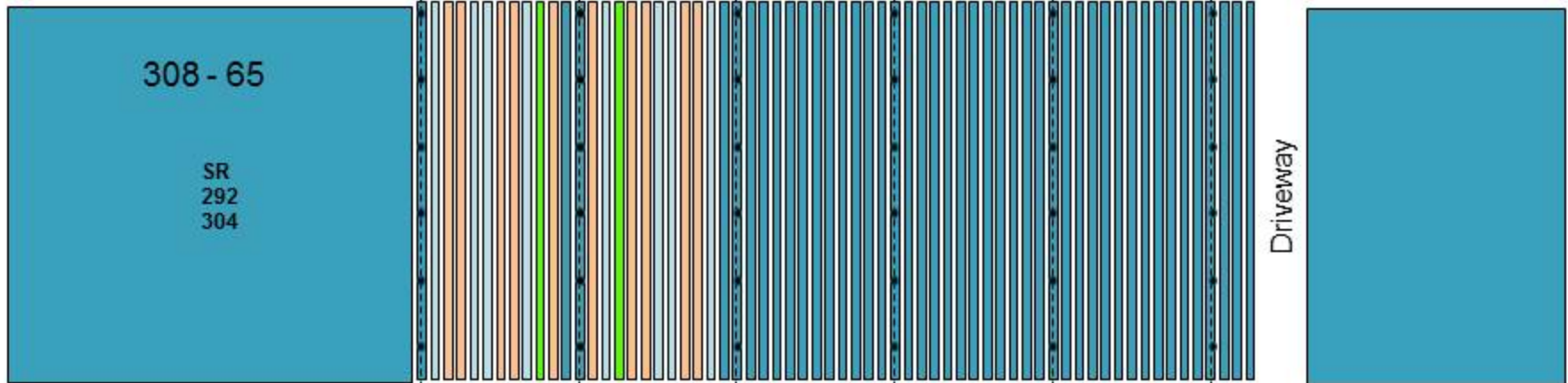




# Marvin Brown2 North blocks top of hill – 2014/15

IT

64 52 40 28 16 4



Rows

308 - 65

SR  
292  
304

296 - 65

SR	SR
196	76
208	88
220	100
232	112
244	124
256	136
268	148
280	160
292	172
	184

**DMDS + PIC (40 gpta)  
Berry TIF**

**DMDS + PIC (40 gpta)  
+ Deep Shank (no gas)  
Berry TIF**

**DMDS + PIC (40gpta)  
+Deep Telone II (18 gpta)  
Berry TIF**

**DMDS + PIC (40gpta)  
+Deep Telone EC (18 gpta)  
Berry TIF**

**DMDS + PIC (40gpta)  
+Deep Telone EC (18 gpta)  
Berry TIF-only 1 hr**

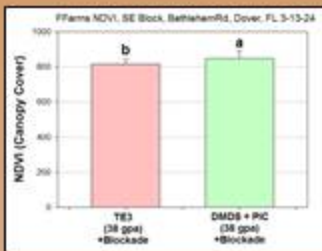
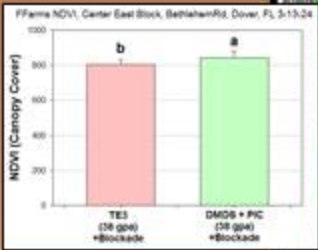
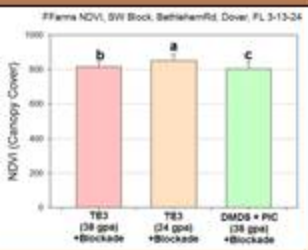
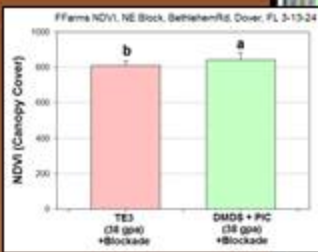
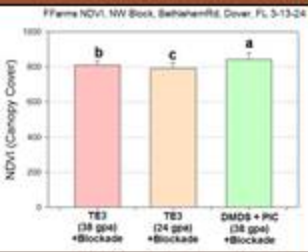
Driveway

Driveway

Driveway

McIntosh Road

# Field and Whole Farm Experimental Units



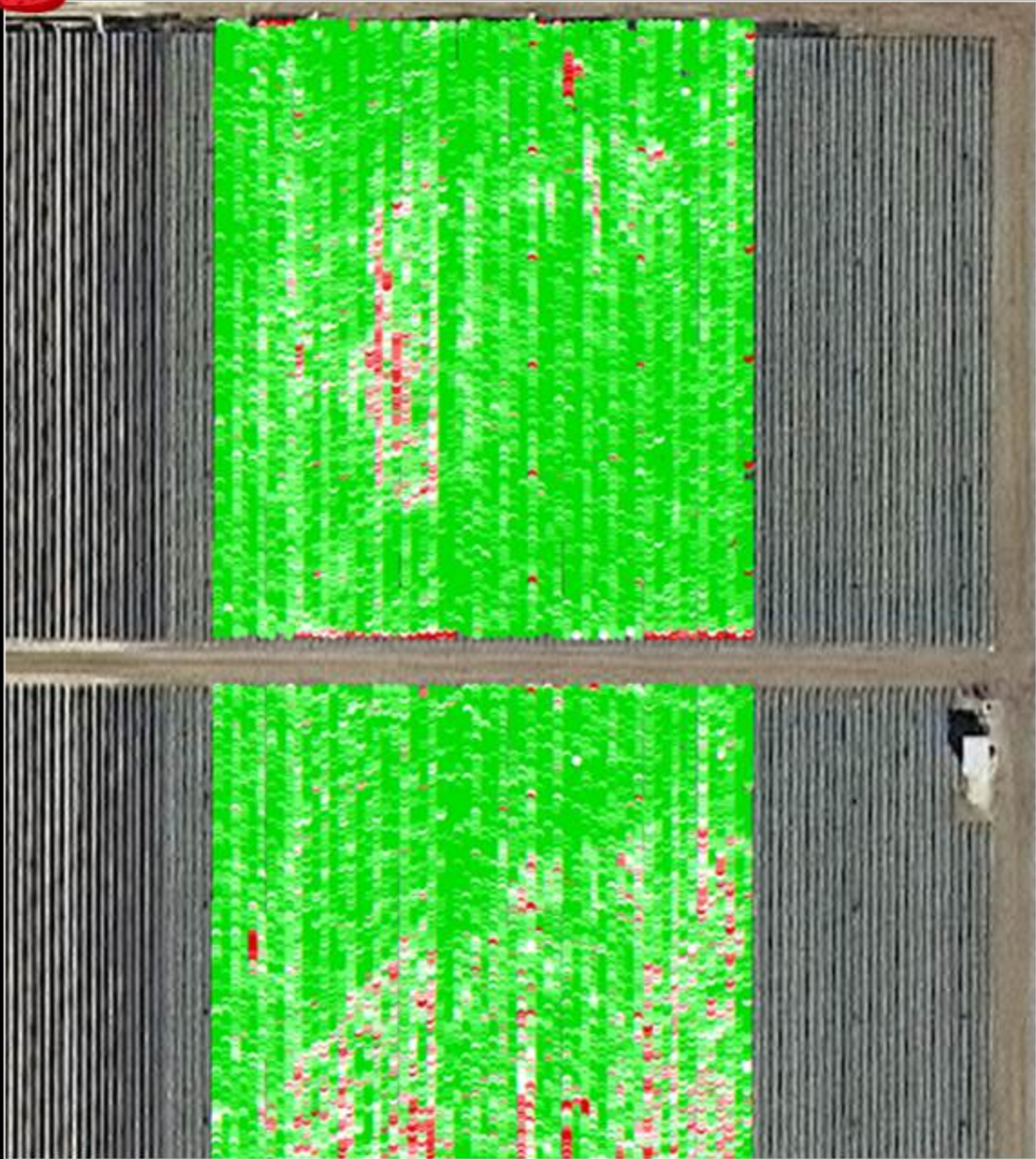
TE3 (24 and 38 gpa)  
DMDS+PIC (60 gpta)  
TE3 (24 and 38 gpa)

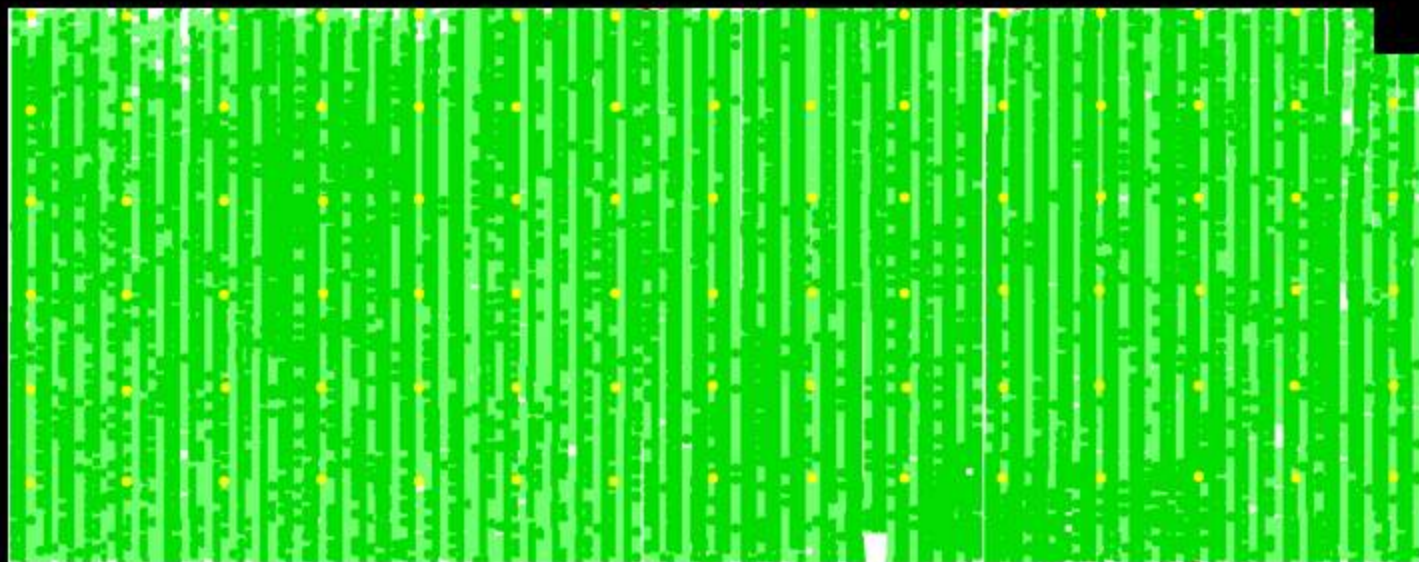
Favorite Farm Bethlehem Rd 3/13-18/24

**Of the 3 DMDS treatments DMDS +PIC (60 gpta) the Best NONE Solved Nematode Problem**



# Favorite Farms – North and South Blocks March 2015





***Benefits of Deep Shank  
(15" Deep-Split Stream)  
applications of Telone II (18 gpa)  
could not be discriminated.***

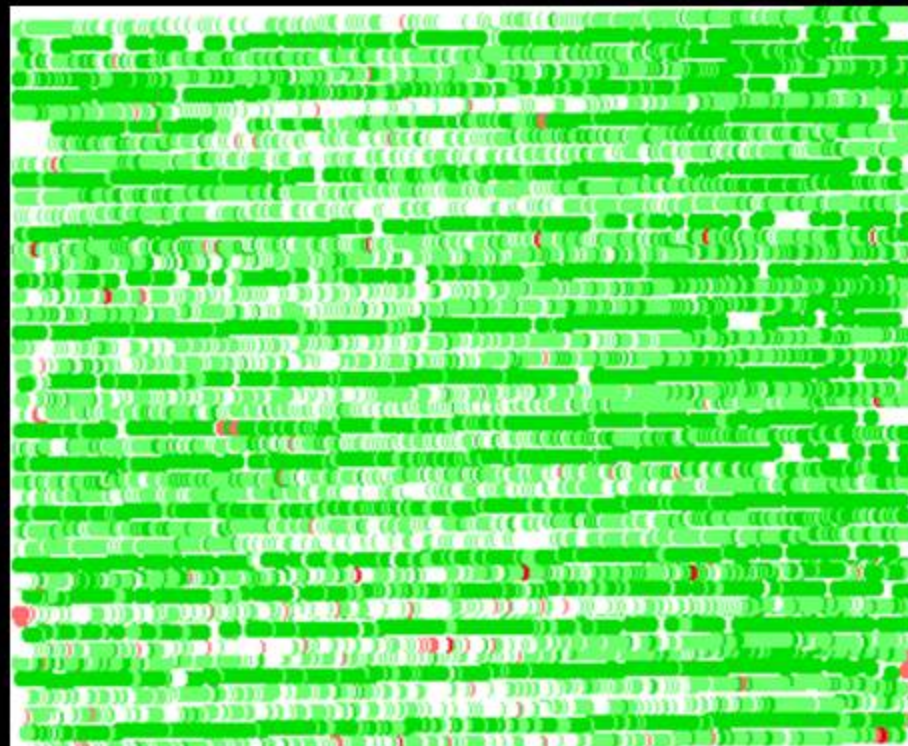
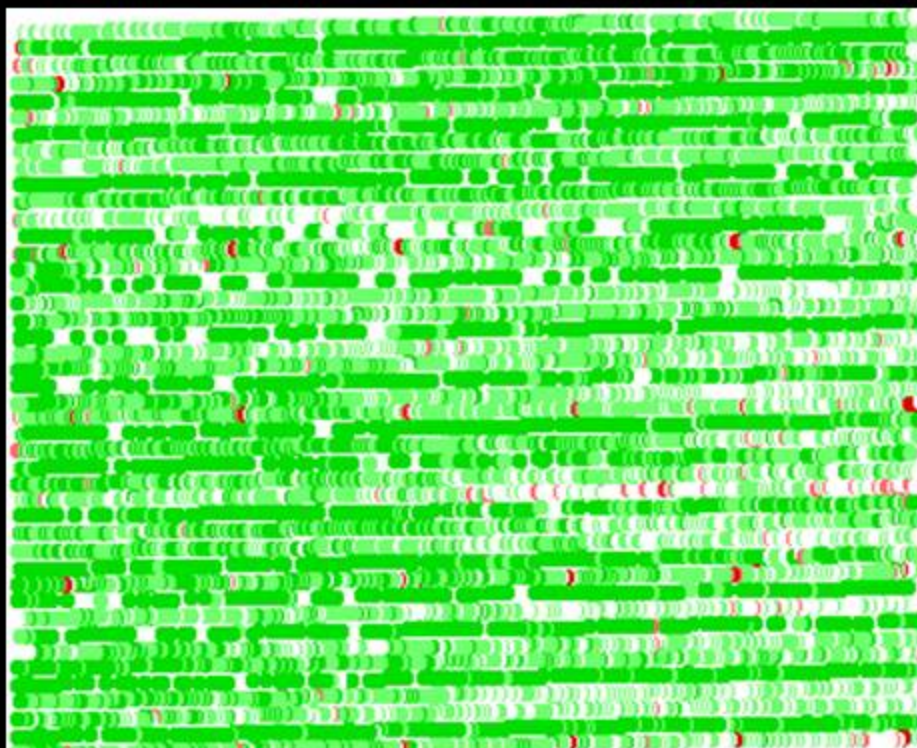




# Whiteside Farm - March 2015

## Deep Shank Telone II (18 gpa)

### Single Ripper Shank / bed in Split Stream



**Note every 4<sup>th</sup> row which was deep shanked  
With the single shank w/ wings prior to bedding**



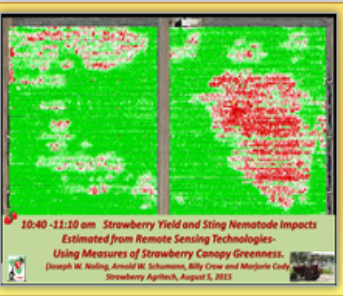


## Experiment 1- Spring 2014

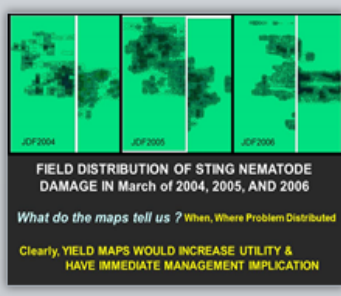


## The Pictures We Got !





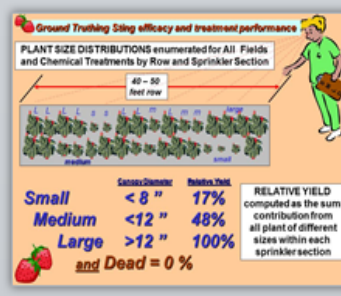
1



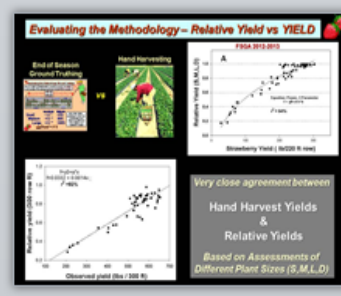
2



3

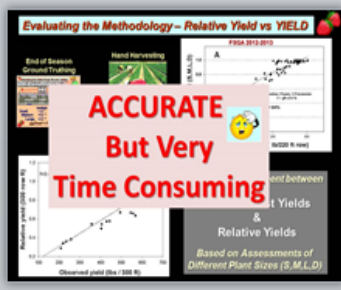


4



5

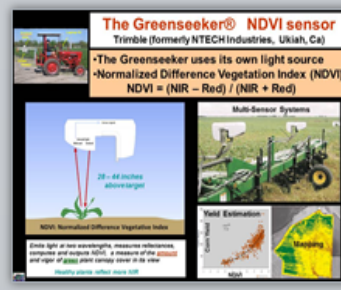
6



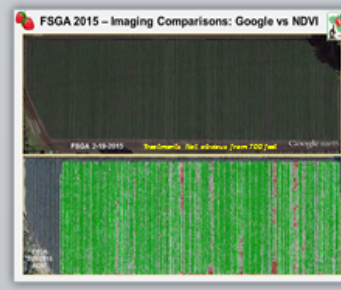
7



8



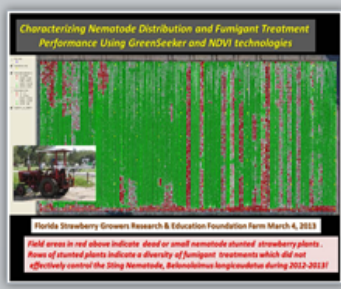
9



10



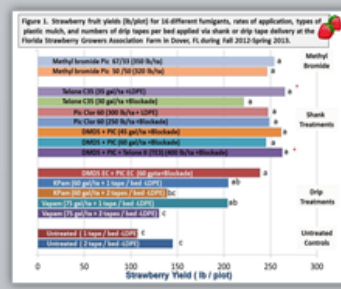
11



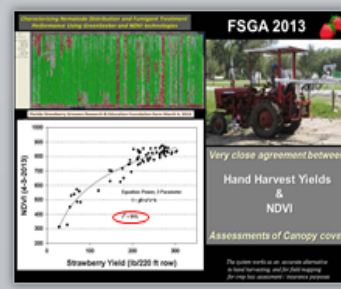
12



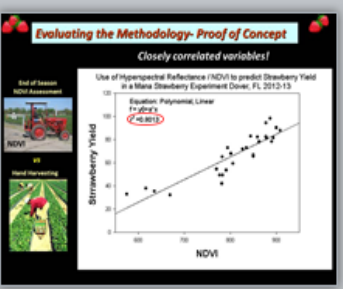
13



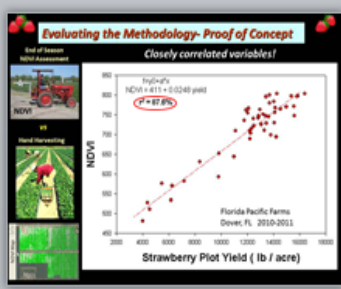
14



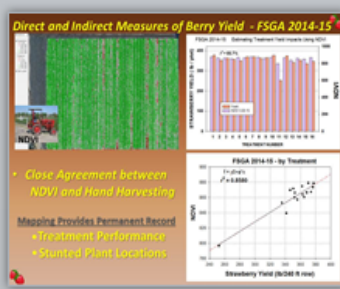
15



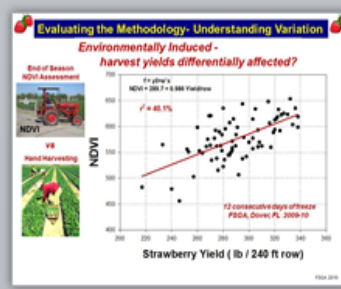
16



17



18



19



20

**FSCA sponsored**

**14 Grower Demo's**

- Different Fungicides
- Rates of Application
- Trip Removabilities

**compaired with Grower Standard**

**Have we used NDVI --- You Bet!**

OF THE 3 DEMOS... JAMES VHC (50 gals) the Best NOME Solved Nematode Problem

21

**Field and Whole Farm Experimental Units**

OF THE 3 DEMOS... JAMES VHC (50 gals) the Best NOME Solved Nematode Problem

22

**Favorite Farms - East of Labor Camp March 2015**

**NDVI Map Of Strawberry Canopy Density Following 3<sup>rd</sup> year of RootGuard® (>1000 lbs)**

23

**Driscoll Farm- Soil Solarization - AITC Blocks March 2015**

- Solarization ineffective
- Pic Clor 60 not perfect
- Dominus not impfect

24

**Describing Double Cropping Impacts by NDVI**

**Do You Notice Any Pattern of Nematode Damage Between Successive Crops?**

**End of Season Strawberry NDVI March 1, 2015**

**Early Season Yellow Squash NDVI April 1, 2015**

**Highest Crop Damage In 2<sup>nd</sup> Crop well correlated w/ Areas of Least Damage In 1<sup>st</sup> crop**

25

**Field and Whole Farm Experimental Units**

**ACCURATE But Very Limited in Scope & application**

OF THE 3 DEMOS... JAMES VHC (50 gals) the Best NOME Solved Nematode Problem

26

**Assessing Strawberry Canopy Size and Sting Nematode Impact Using Color Digital Imaging**

**Experiment 1 Spring 2014**

**Experiment 2 Spring 2015**

27

**Experiment 3 - Spring 2014**

**The Pictures We Got 1**

Something closer to what we should be after. Some added soft lighting probably required.

28

**Comparing NDVI & Image Greenness (pixels)**

**One is as good as the other! NDVI or Digital Images**

29

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**Experiment 3 - Spring 2015**

**Shaded Row Video Clips**

**vs**

**Full Sun Video Clips**

1300 have been processed!

THE END

**General Summary**

Strawberry yields were well correlated and described by end of season counts of plant sizes (Relative Yield) and by NDVI

The GreenSeeker was effectively used to evaluate a variety of mulch / fumigant treatments within Grower Demo's

Both methods capable of Providing Growers Insights to Product Performance using quantitative data relating Strawberry Canopy Cover and Relative Yield

THE END

**Digital Imaging:**

**Lessons learned and Problems to resolve:**

- We need to eliminate the shadow from the camera boom. To do this we have built a frame for a tarp to cover the entire boom to minimize washout from incident light.
- Install 12 volt lighting to illuminate the bed below to minimize interior shading within the strawberry plant canopy
- Pay closer attention to orient / center the camera on the bed middle, adjusting height to maximize bed only
- Pay much closer attention to color settings and calibration of the camera prior to and during mapping
- Additional image processing opportunities will be explored, such as quantifying the dead (brown) plant tissues, blooms, and red leaf tips from mite damage
- The next step will be to process images in real time and make computerized decisions for smart-spraying

**We are confident that digital imagery will ultimately serve as a superior alternative to NDVI for assessing Sting Nematode impact**

THE END

**Thank you --- ANY QUESTIONS?**

**Summer Broadcast**

**Deep Shank Delivery of Telone II (14 gpa) (12" apart-15" deep)**

**End of Season NDVI - Driscoll Farms - March 2015**

Using aprinkler rows as benchmark, a very significant benefit to Deep Shank

THE END