



Using UAV Technology Detect Cherry Leaf Spot Disease & UAS Applications in Special Crops and Orchards

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2016 Cherry Leaf Spot & UAS Project

Project Goals:

Collect weekly data utilizing fixed wing UAS over UAS Spray Efficacy Trial

Analyze data for potential to detect CLS

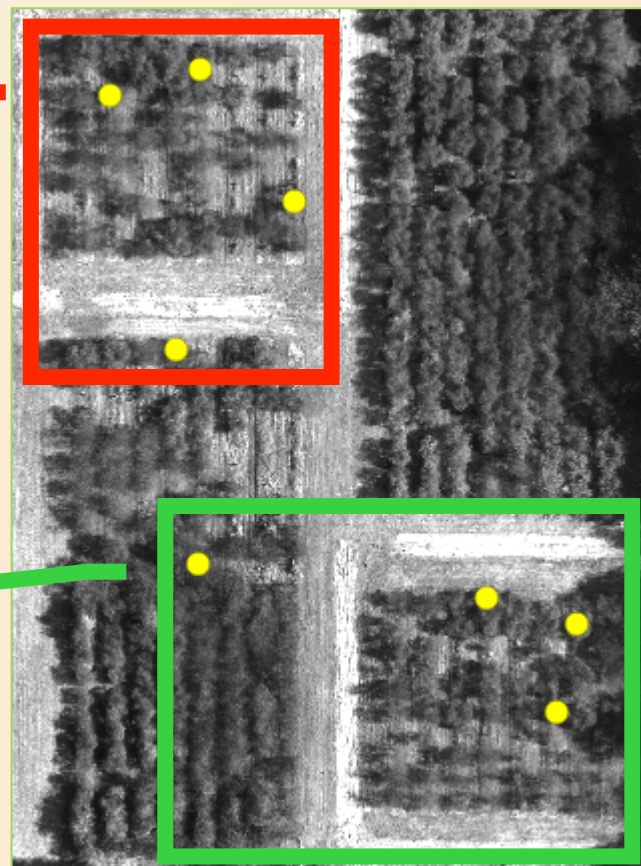
Synthesize data and determining future applicability of UAS technology



CLS Spray Efficacy Trial: Data Collection Site

- Northwest Michigan Horticulture Research Station
- Montmorency Cherry Blocks

Untreated Controls
CLS Trial 1



CLS Treated Trees
CLS Trial 2

Flights

SenseFly eBee Fixed Wing
Unmanned Aircraft System

Weekly flights at NWMHRC

1.6 acres surveyed, 20 min. flights

Altitude: 107 ft. = 1.7 in./pixel

Multispectral and RGB cameras
equipped



AS & Optical Equipment Utilized

aseFly "eBee" Fixed Wing UAS System

Nov MultiSpec 4C Multispectral Camera

Four Lenses simultaneously collecting multispectral data



Green (550 nm)

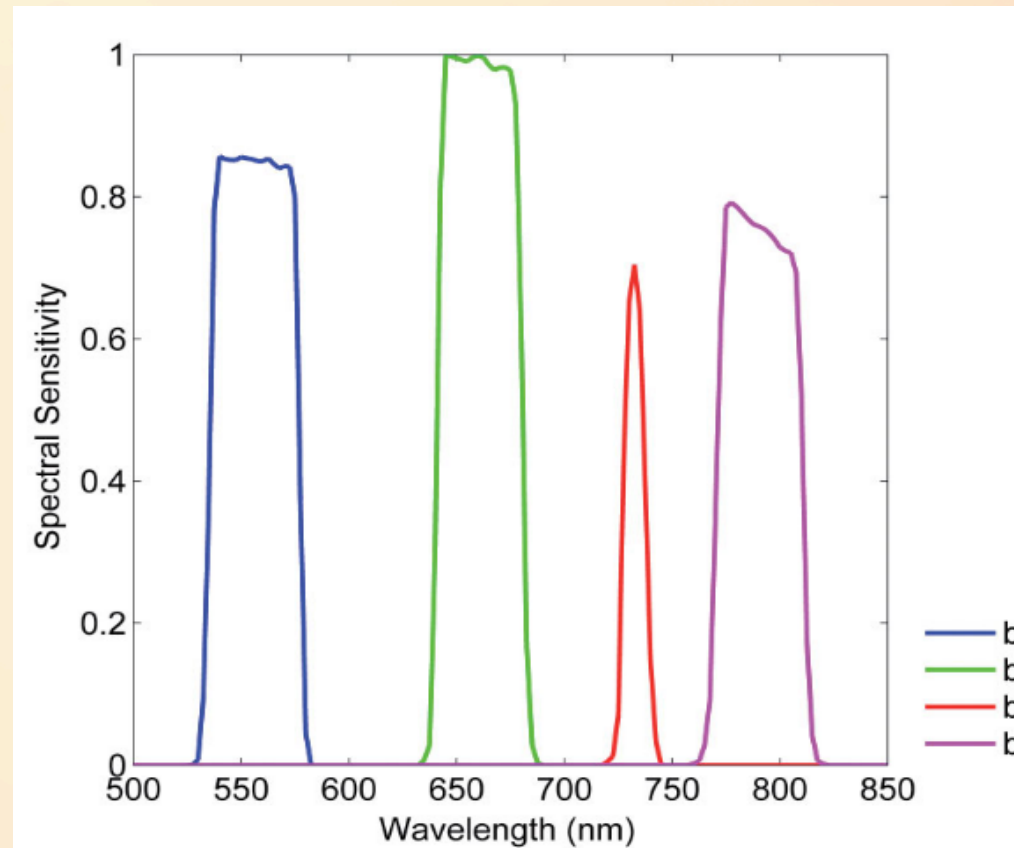
Red (660 nm)

Red-edge (735 nm)

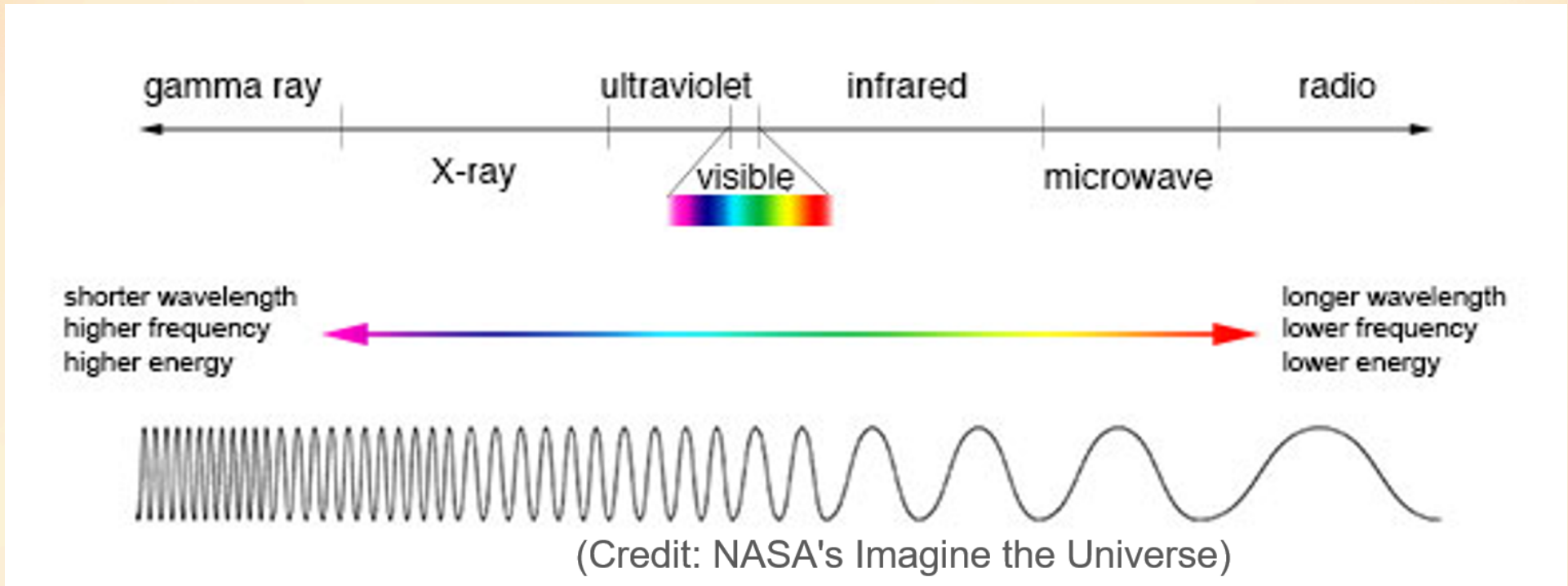
Near infrared (790 nm)

Sony CyberShot DXC WX220

Digital Camera (Red/Green/Blue)



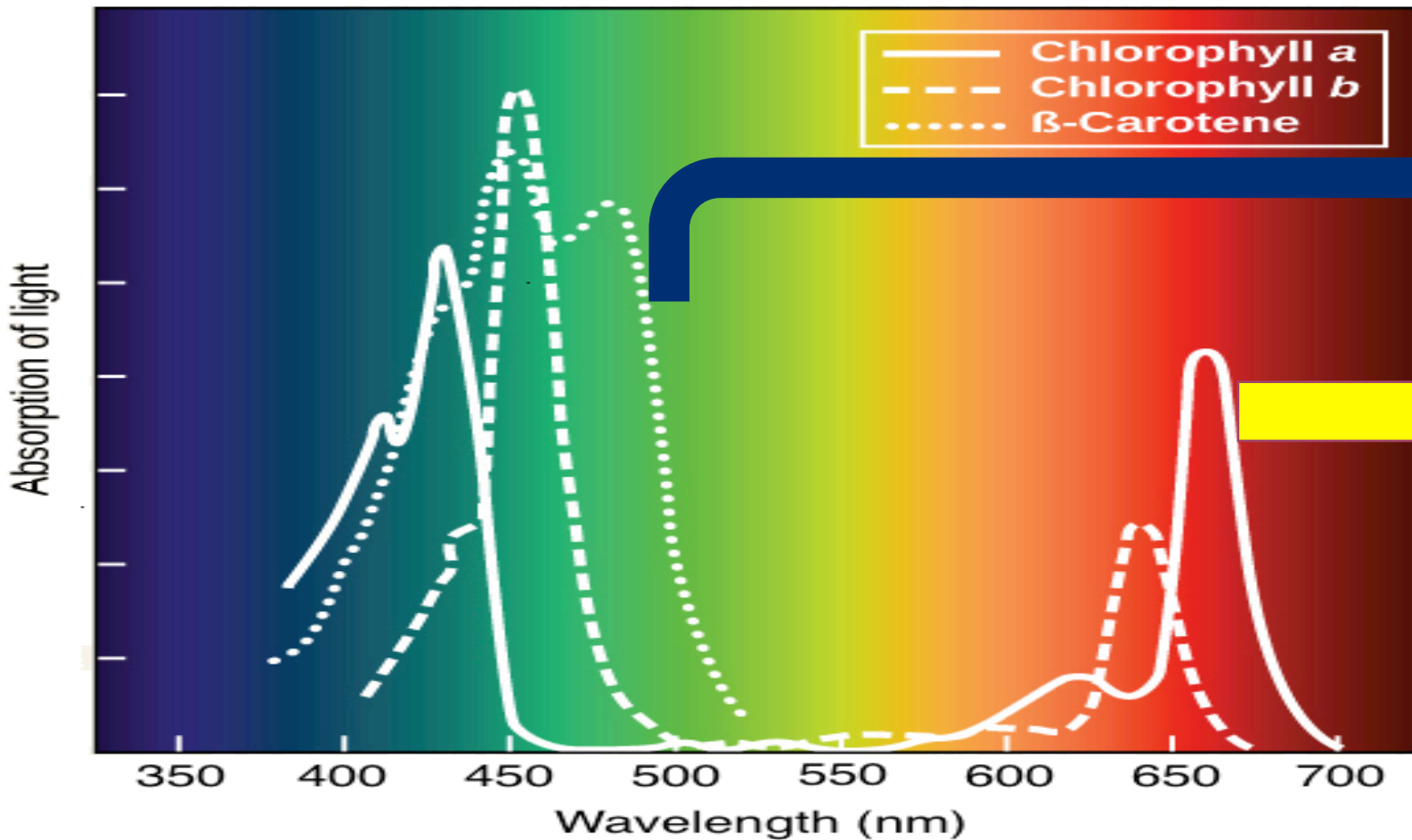
The Electromagnetic Spectrum



- Basis for our data comes from reflectance in the small visible spectrum
- Electromagnetic Radiation is very measurable and hence can provide precise inputs/feedback (think X-Ray machine, dialing in radio stations)

What are we trying to measure?

Absorption Spectra of Pigments



Are disturbances in canopy photosynthetic activity and pigment absorption due to symptoms measurable?

Vegetative Indices Used

<u>Index Name</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Focus of Application</u>
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	$NDVI = \frac{\rho_{NIR} - \rho_{Red}}{\rho_{NIR} + \rho_{Red}}$	-1.0 to +1.0	Spectral range of Chl-a+ Chl b absorption, 660 nm & 790 nm Past uses: assess row crop N fertilizer requirements, estimate vegetative densities, water stress
Green Chlorophyll Index (GCI)	$CI_{Green} = \frac{\rho_{NIR}}{\rho_{Green}} - 1$	0 to 16	Spectral range of many plant pigment's absorption (at low levels) 550-700 nm Past uses; irrigation & fertility comparisons, LAI
Red-edge Chlorophyll Index (RECI)	$CI_{Red-edge} = \frac{\rho_{NIR}}{\rho_{Red-edge\downarrow\uparrow}} - 1$	0.0 to 0.9	Steep range of increased reflectance 690-730 nm, where Chl absorption ends Past uses; soil background impurity analysis, row crop canopy density

Cherry Leaf Spot Life Cycle

Blumeriella jaapii - Pathogen

Ascomycota Fungal Disease

Overwinters in leaf litter

Annual life cycle can create foliar epidemic

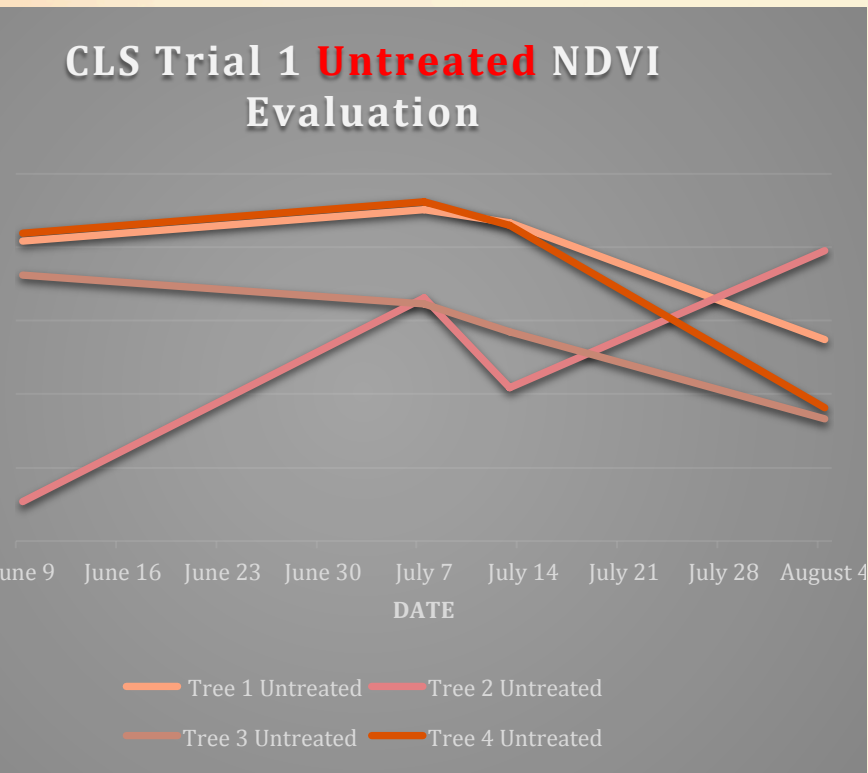
Early detection key to control

Genetic tools help us manage?...



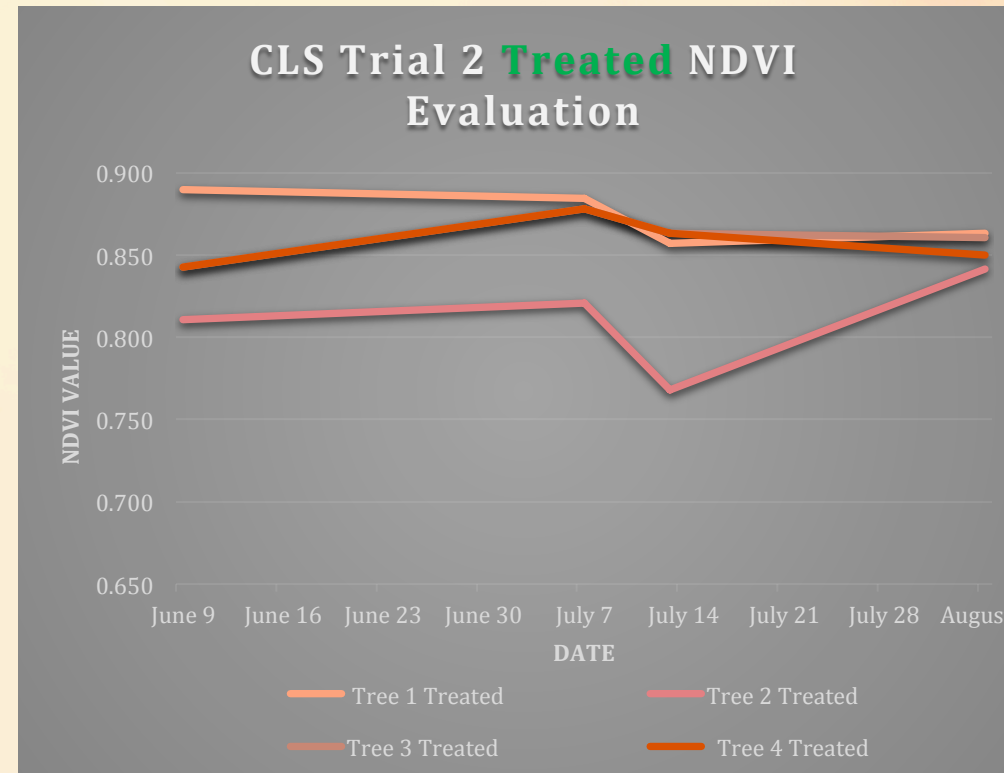
Credit: <http://plantdoctor.pbworks.com/>

Normalized Difference Vegetative Index (NDVI) Results Untreated (UTC) vs. Treated



Untreated Control

- Sustained loss of tree vigor amongst 3 of 4 UTC
 - Consistent +/- 5% amongst 3 of 4 UTC
 - Values consistently lower than treated, 3 of 4
 - 2 ending below .80, 2 below .75

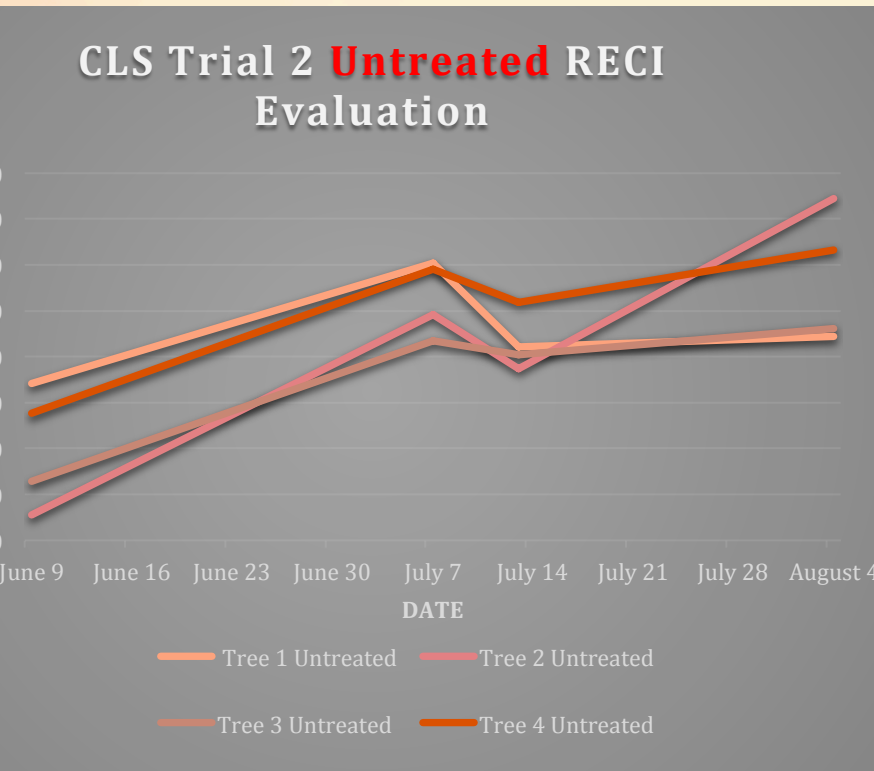


Treated

- Sustained higher values, 3 of 4 finishing
 above .840
 - More parallel, steadier NDVI trends
 amongst treated trees

Red-edge Chlorophyll Index (RECI) Results: Untreated (UTC) vs. Treated

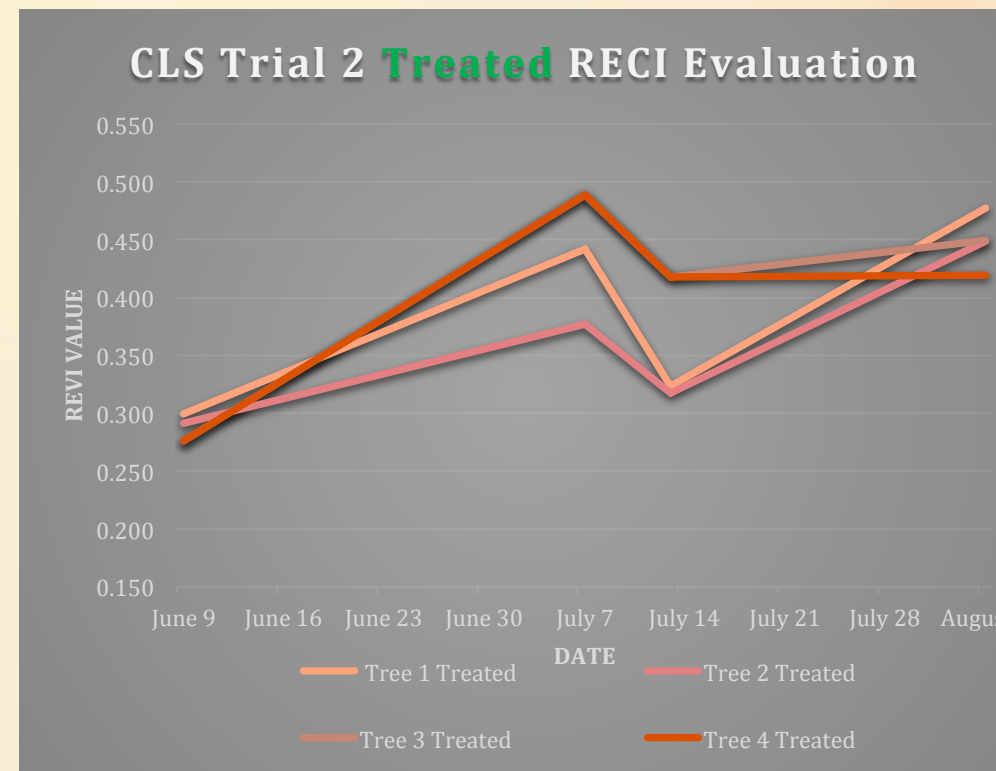
CLS Trial 2 **Untreated** RECI Evaluation



Untreated

showing no notable correlation in trend
presence of CLS symptoms
is equivalent to treated trees

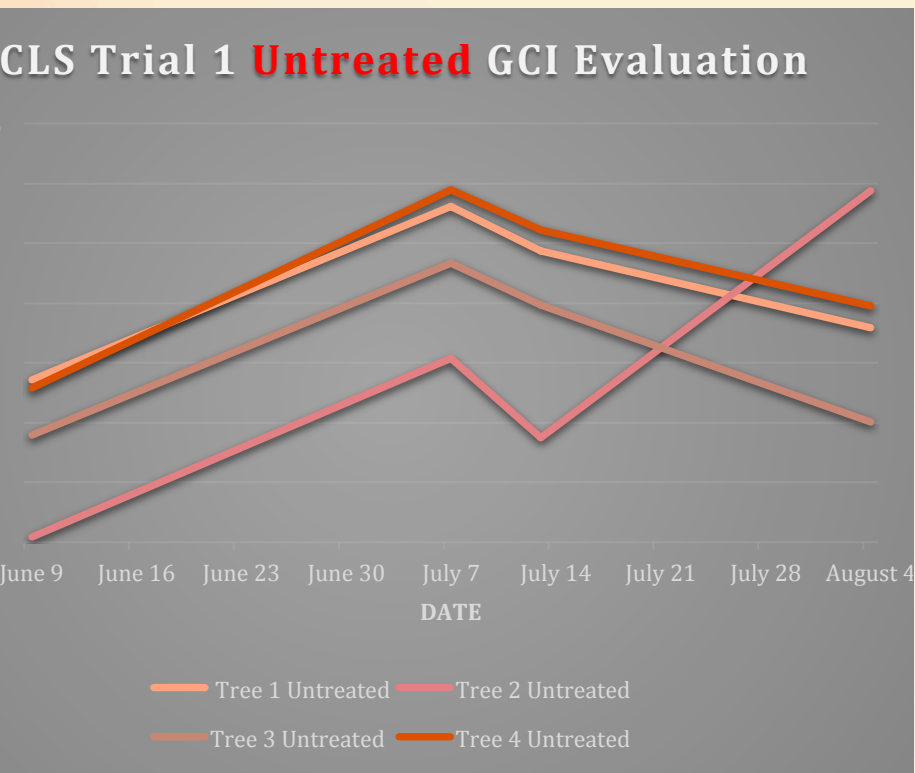
CLS Trial 2 **Treated** RECI Evaluation



Treated

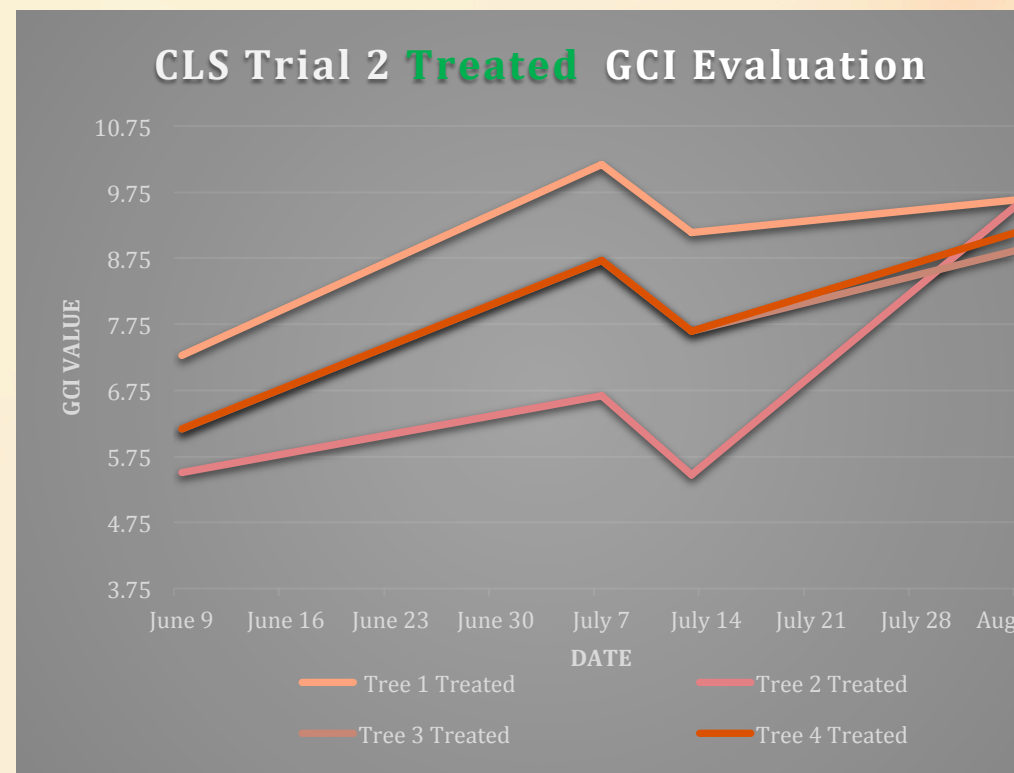
- Values parallel those of UTC, no correlation
lack of CLS progression
- Consistent trend across index= complimentary
tool?

Green Chlorophyll Index (GCI) Results: Untreated UTC vs. Treated



Untreated Control

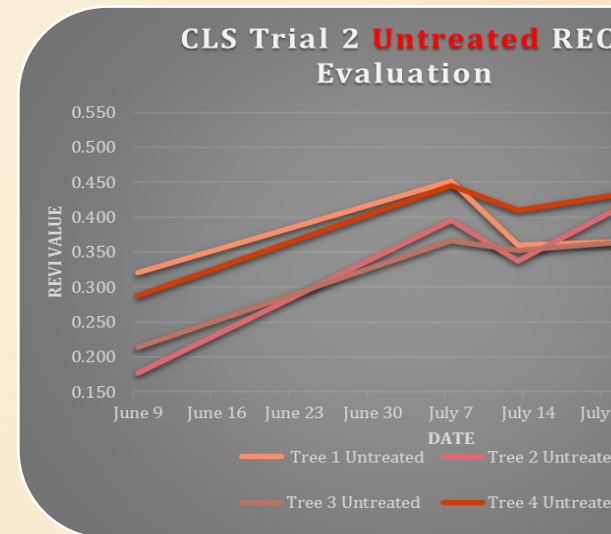
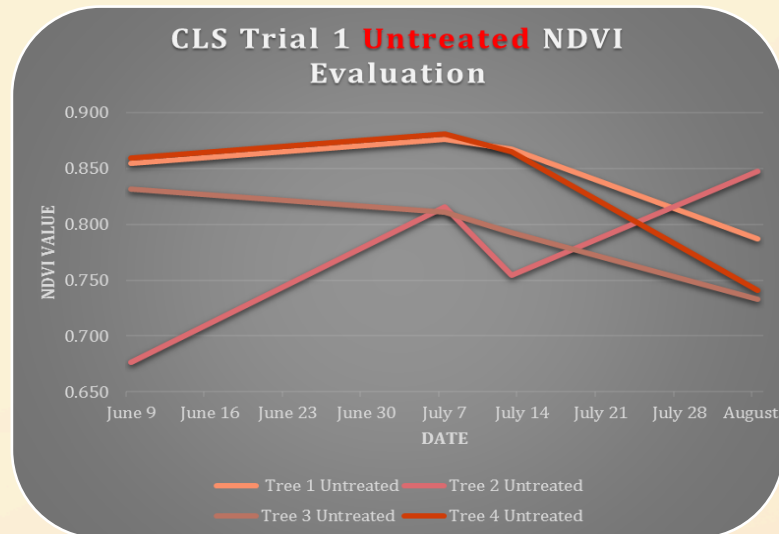
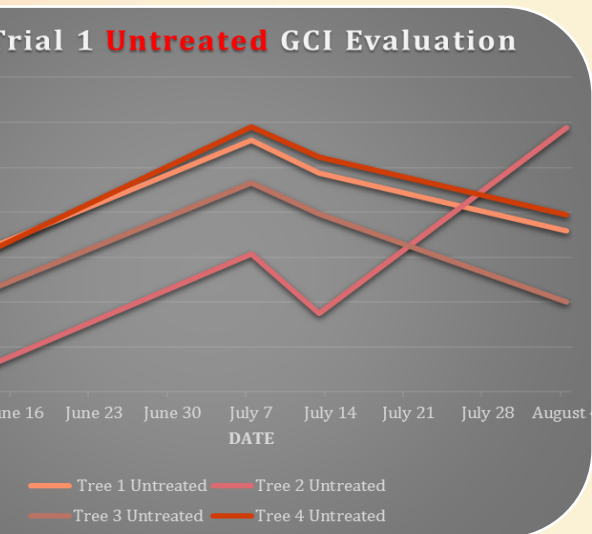
Similar trends similar NDVI, may suggest
 β carotene, depleted photosynthetic
 activity in Green λ 500-550 nm range
 Largest margins on scale between trees in
 Untreated (UTC) : vs NDVI & RECI scales



Treated

- Like NDVI, treated trees sustaining higher GCI values versus UTC, (appr. 19%) ending
- Wide margins on scale, but strong trends amongst group, and trends with NDVI

Comparison of Indices Used : UTC

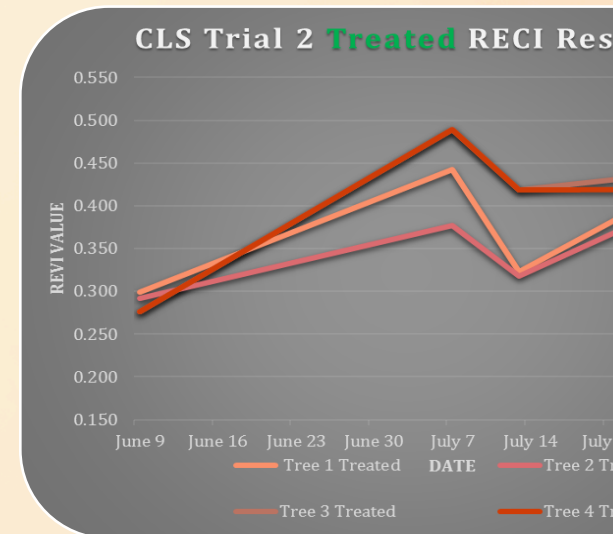
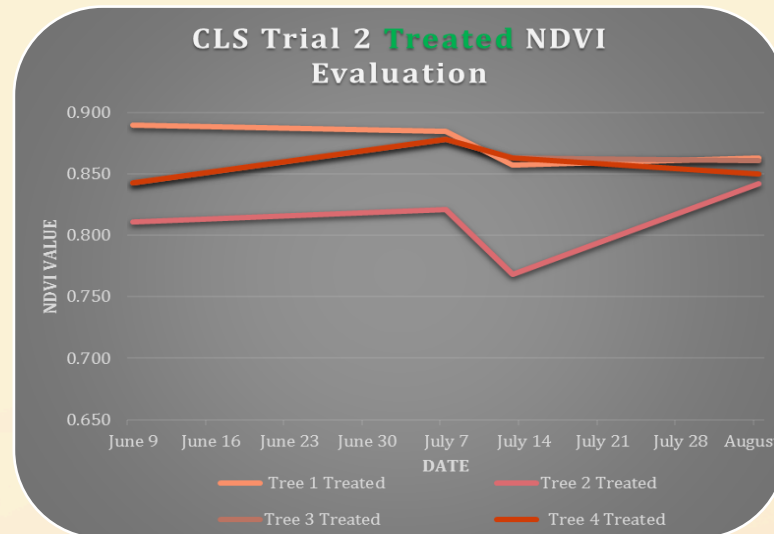
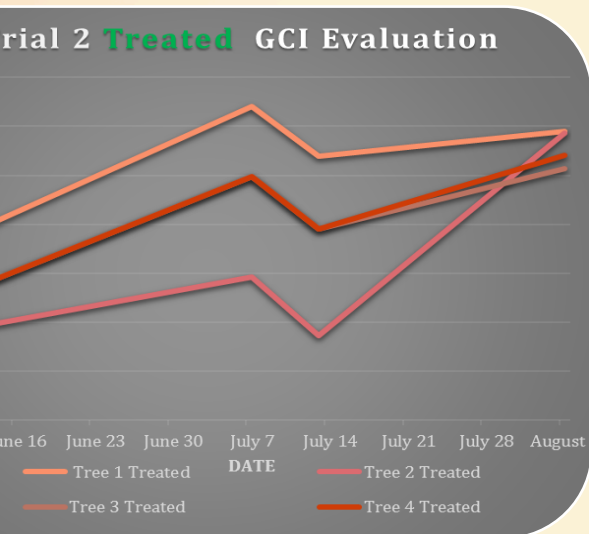


GCI

NDVI

RECI

Comparison of Indices Used : **Treat**



GCI

NDVI

RECI

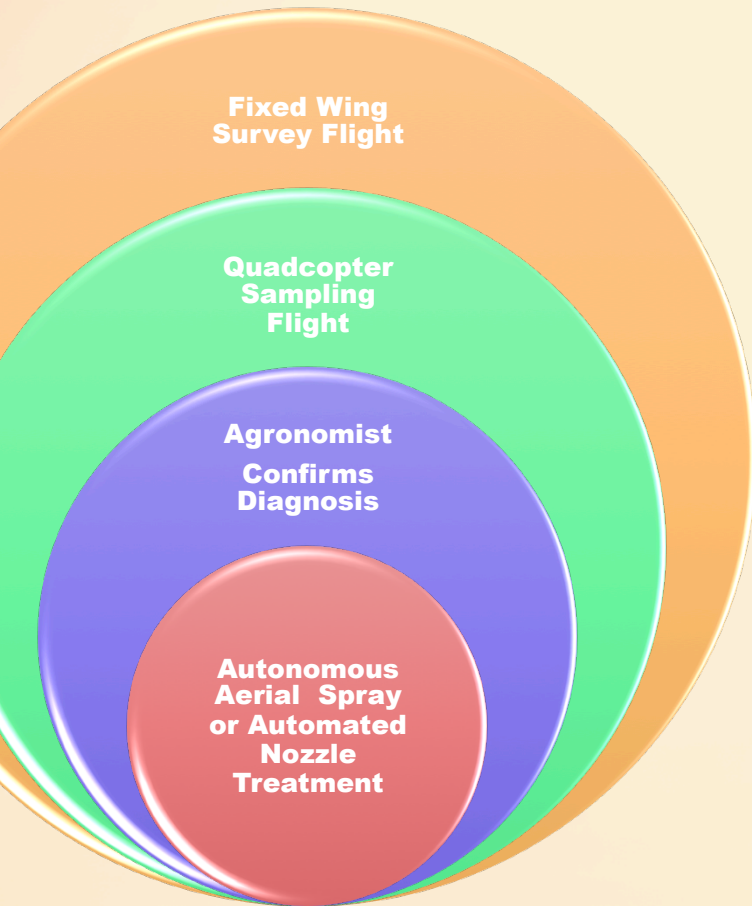
Conclusions

Can not scientifically single out CLS as sole cause of UTC lower values, however, highly likely there was positive association

General photosynthetic activity & tree vigor can be assessed via UAS using the NDVI and GCI indices

GCI may be an effective complimentary filter to NDVI or GCI, focuses on a narrow wave length near edge of photosynthetic activity, variable results UTC vs treated

Model for Future UAS Agronomy: Routing, Diagnostic & Treatment Techniques



- 1) Fixed Wing UAS Surveying Flight
 - Efficiently maps and detects areas of concern utilizing vegetative indices optimized for crop, GDD
- 2) Low-Altitude Quad-Copter or Hex-Copter Flight
 - GIS Tagged Areas of Concern Inspected and Sampled
 - LIDAR, Robotic Sampling Tools, and/or VR (Virtual Reality)
- 3) Agronomist Confirms Diagnosis
 - Agronomist or Scout confirms UAS diagnosis and samples, writes spray recommendation
- 4) Autonomous Aerial Spray or Automated Nozzles Spray Treatment
 - UAS Device can make autonomous aerial application of agro-chemical with GIS, LIDAR, automatic nozzle
 - Or Tractor + sprayer equipped with precision autonomous nozzle technology is used

Potential for Future UAS Applications and Research in Specialty Crops

fruit

Continue to develop, optimize indices and algorithms for use at canopy level (higher altitude, "fixed wing") and leaf scale (low altitude, "copter")

Develop robotic attachments for optical and destructive leaf tissue sampling, soil sampling

Use repellents/deterrents

Assess potential impact in High-Density, Tall-Spindle, Fruiting Wall systems for automation, irrigation control and automation techniques

Develop indices to monitor water content and stress in vines, precision irrigation

Develop methods to non-destructively sample individual berries/clusters Brix/Ta/Ph, improve product quality control, yield estimates

berry

Develop indices and/or thermal imaging to monitor frost pockets + drought stress, control irrigation valves



Acknowledgements

- Funding Provided by
 - NMC Foundation Innovation Grant
 - MSU AgBioResearch
 - NMC Aviation Division
 - MSU Institute of Agricultural Technology
- Resources and Expertise Provided by
 - Matt Lyons(In memory of)
 - NWMHRC Research Staff & Technicians
 - Bob Goodwin
 - George Sundin and Graduate Students



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Spartans Lead the Way



(...and Hawk Owls too)