

# **Agricultural Decision Support System with Kids' Sensors**

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**Agriculture in 20th century was very successful in terms of supporting explosively growing population.**

**But it was fully based on high input of chemicals and energy**

**But its drawbacks are serious now.....**

- **Serious impacts on environment**
  - Chemical fertilizer, pesticides etc
  - Water pollution, damage on ecosystem
  - Exhausted and unhealthy soil
- **High resource consumption**
  - Energy for machinery and chemicals
  - Water consumption
- **Food safety and reliability issues**

- **We are still facing food shortage crisis**
  - Population increases by 200,000 per day
  - Usage of food for bio-fuel
  - Meat consumption increase
  - Unstable and short water supply
  - Land shortage and degradation
  - Damage by global warming and frequent extreme weather conditions
- **Agriculture in 21st century has to secure several things simultaneously**
  - High productivity and profit performance of farmers
  - Sustainability
    - Low impact on environment, low emission
    - Sustainable resource management
  - Food safety
  - Robustness against global warming

**Paradigm shift from maximization to optimization,  
harmonizing with ecosystem services while  
securing productivity, is needed**

## An example of such optimization

- **Reduction of **pesticide** application results in**
  - Cost reduction of materials and labor
  - Lower impact on environment
  - Lower CO2 output
  - Food safety
- **To reduce pesticide**
  - Timely and pinpoint protection (application)
- **For timely and pinpoint protection**
  - Prediction of pest emergence
  - Optimal crop management

**ICT can help these processes in many aspects**

# Airborne pest immigration prediction

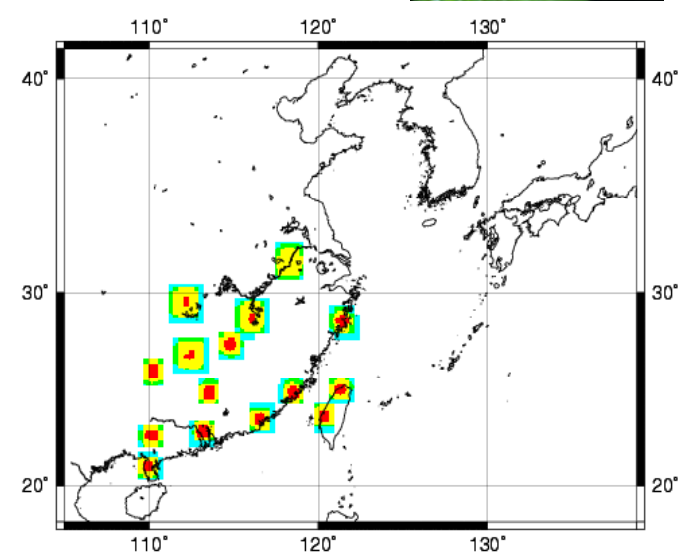
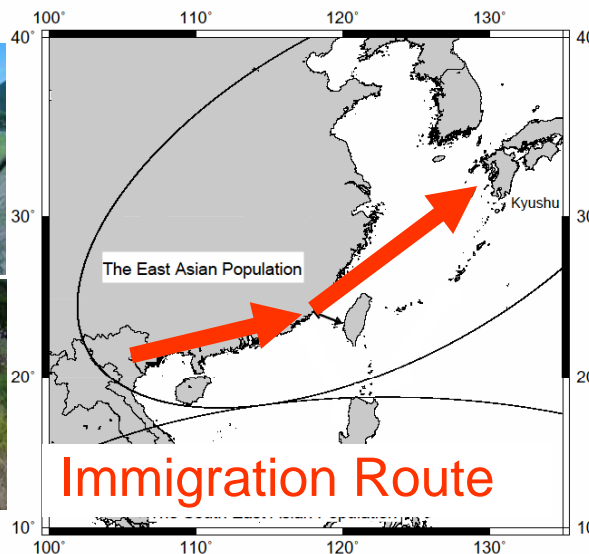
- Weather forecast to predict stream speed and direction
- Particle diffusion model to predict insect dispersion
- Identification taking-off origin
  - Inverse simulation based on insect trap data to find candidates locations of origins
  - Satellite image analysis to identify paddies of origins among candidates
  - Crop growth model to estimate rice growth stage
- Insect behavior model to estimate taking-off time



4 mm

3 mg

Rice Hopper

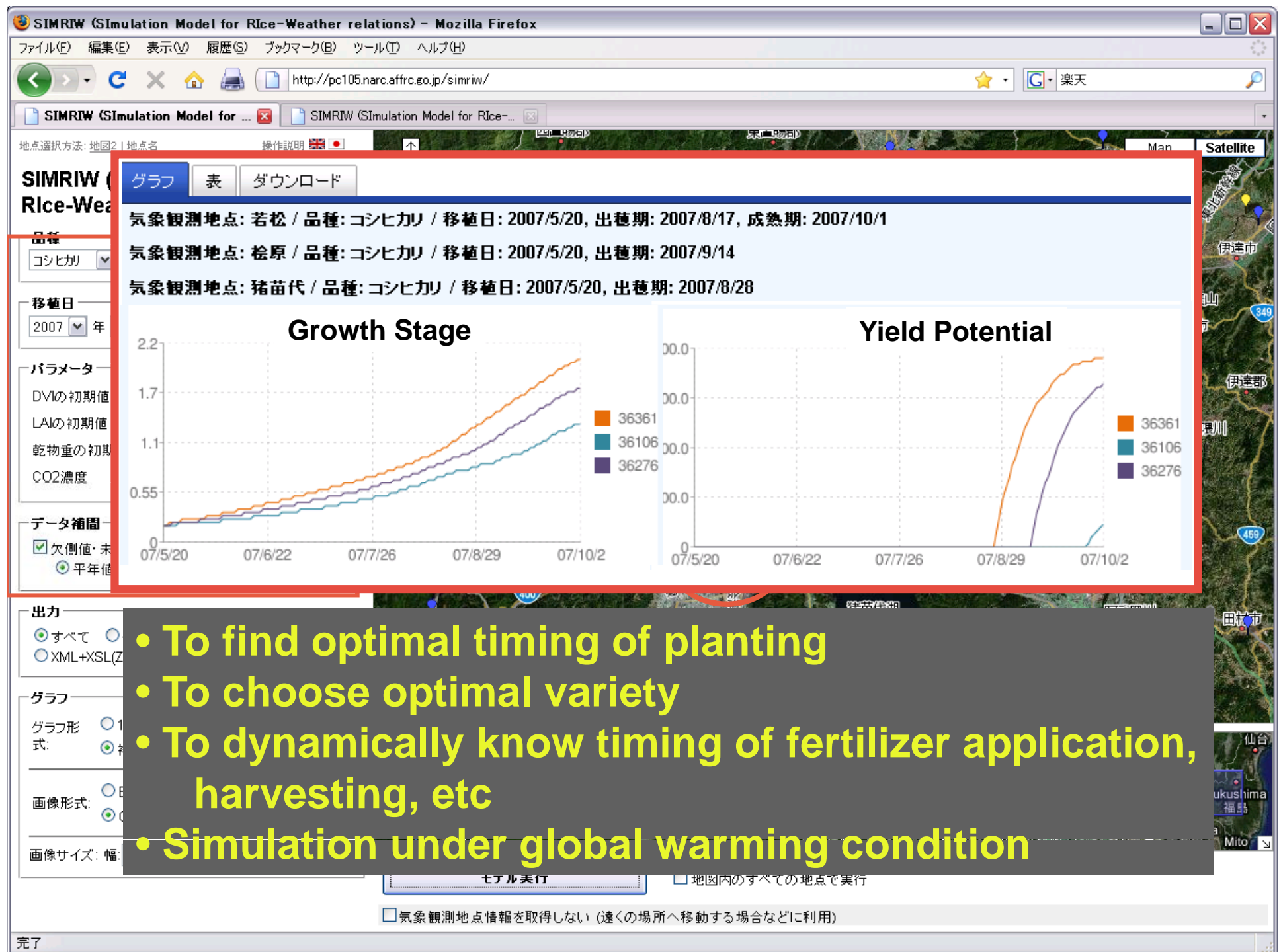


## Another example of such optimization

- **Optimized reduction of fertilizer application results in**
  - Cost reduction of materials and labor
  - Lower impact on environment
  - Lower CO2 output
- **To reduce fertilizer**
  - Timely and pinpoint application
  - Use of the most optimal variety
- **For timely and pinpoint application**
  - Prediction of rice growth to know the best timing
  - To know the most optimal variety and growing season

**ICT can help these processes in many aspects**





# Simulator for Cultivation Possibility of Rice

Top Help

Yield for each cultivar

Cultivar in max yield

Cultivar

Ishikari

Sasanishiki

Koshihikari

Nipponbare

Mizuho

IR36

IR64

IR58

Incremental temperature

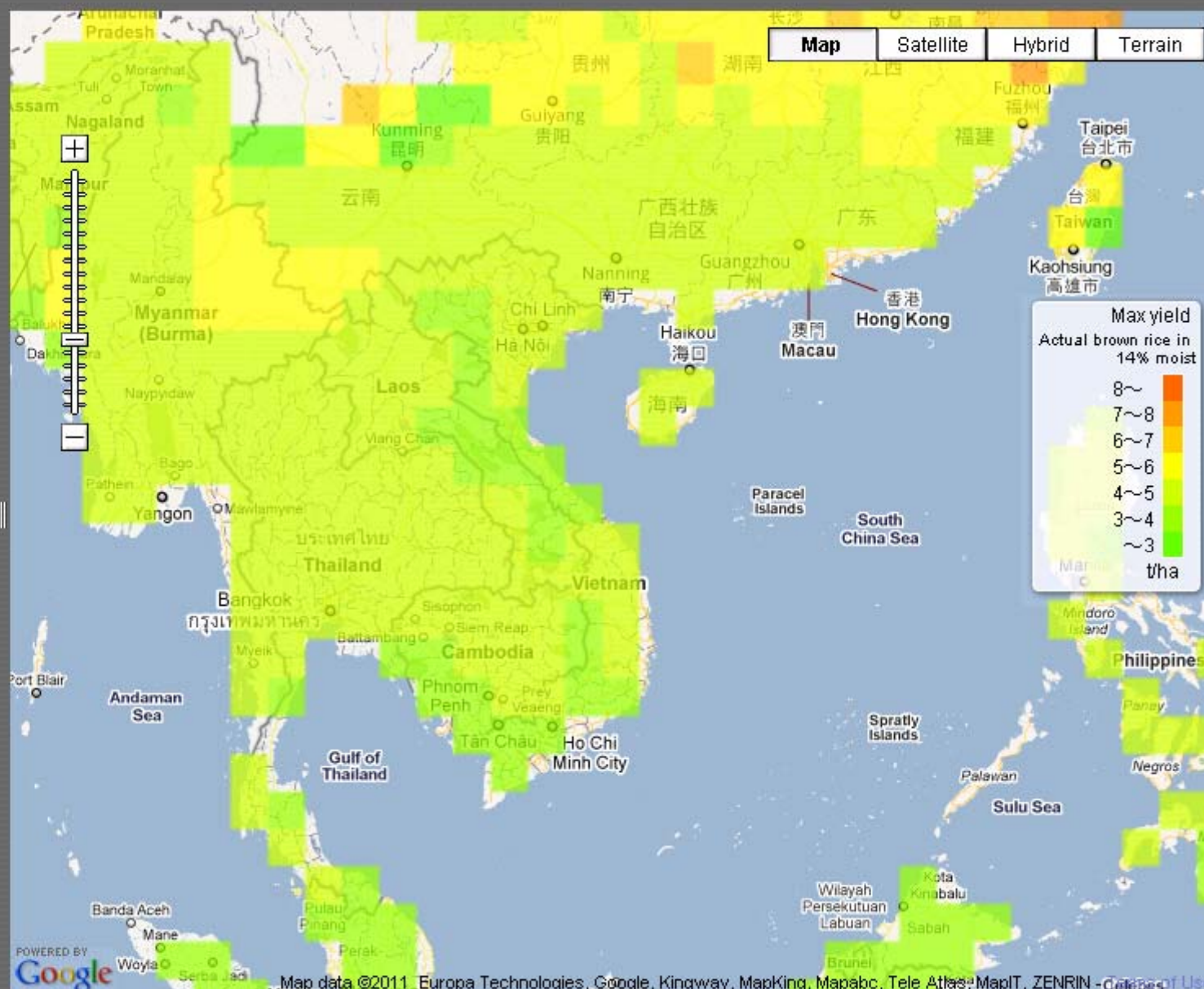
0°C 2°C 4°C

CO2 concentration

350ppm 525ppm

Download world wide data  
(zip file: about  
550KB)

Download





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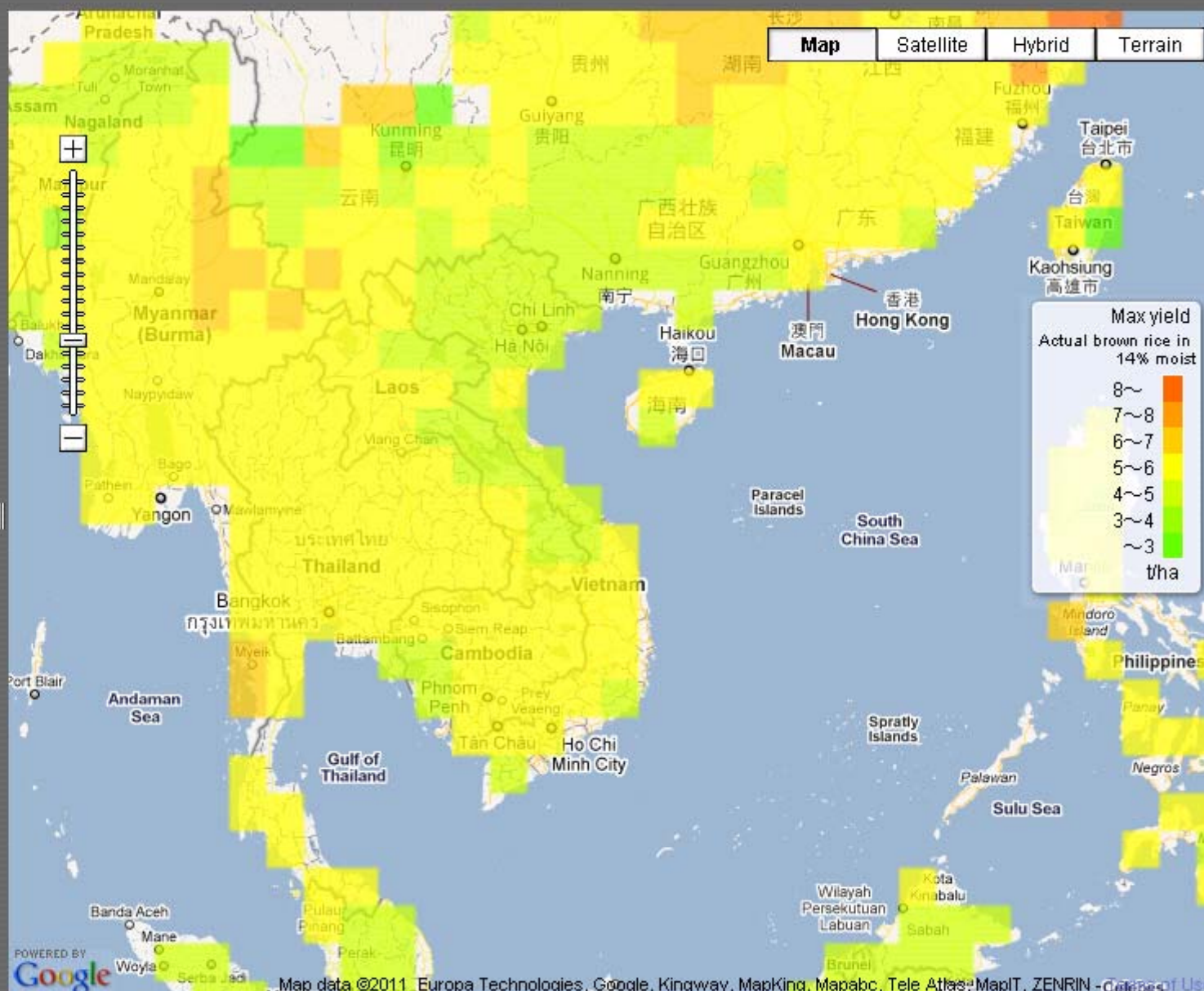
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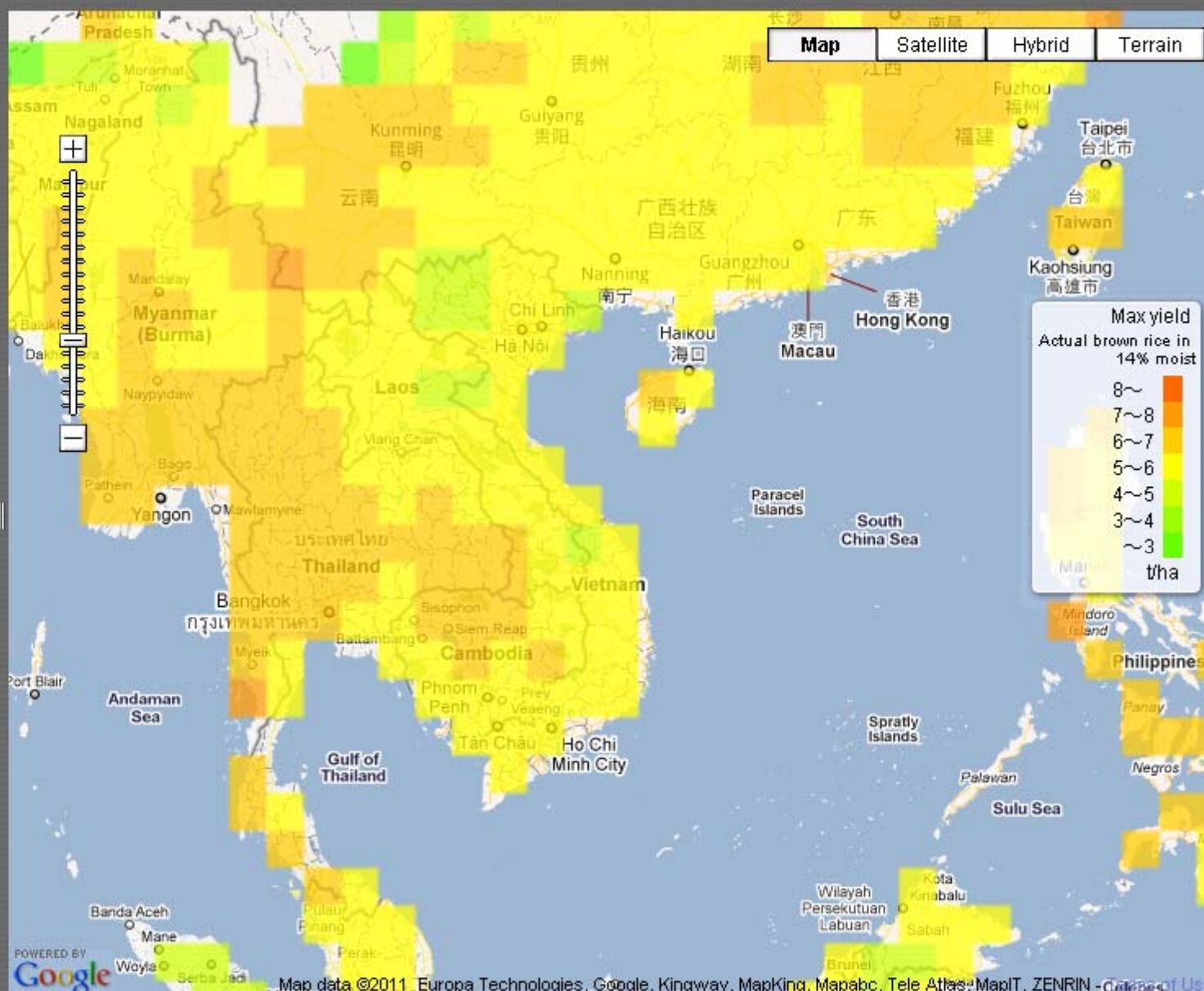
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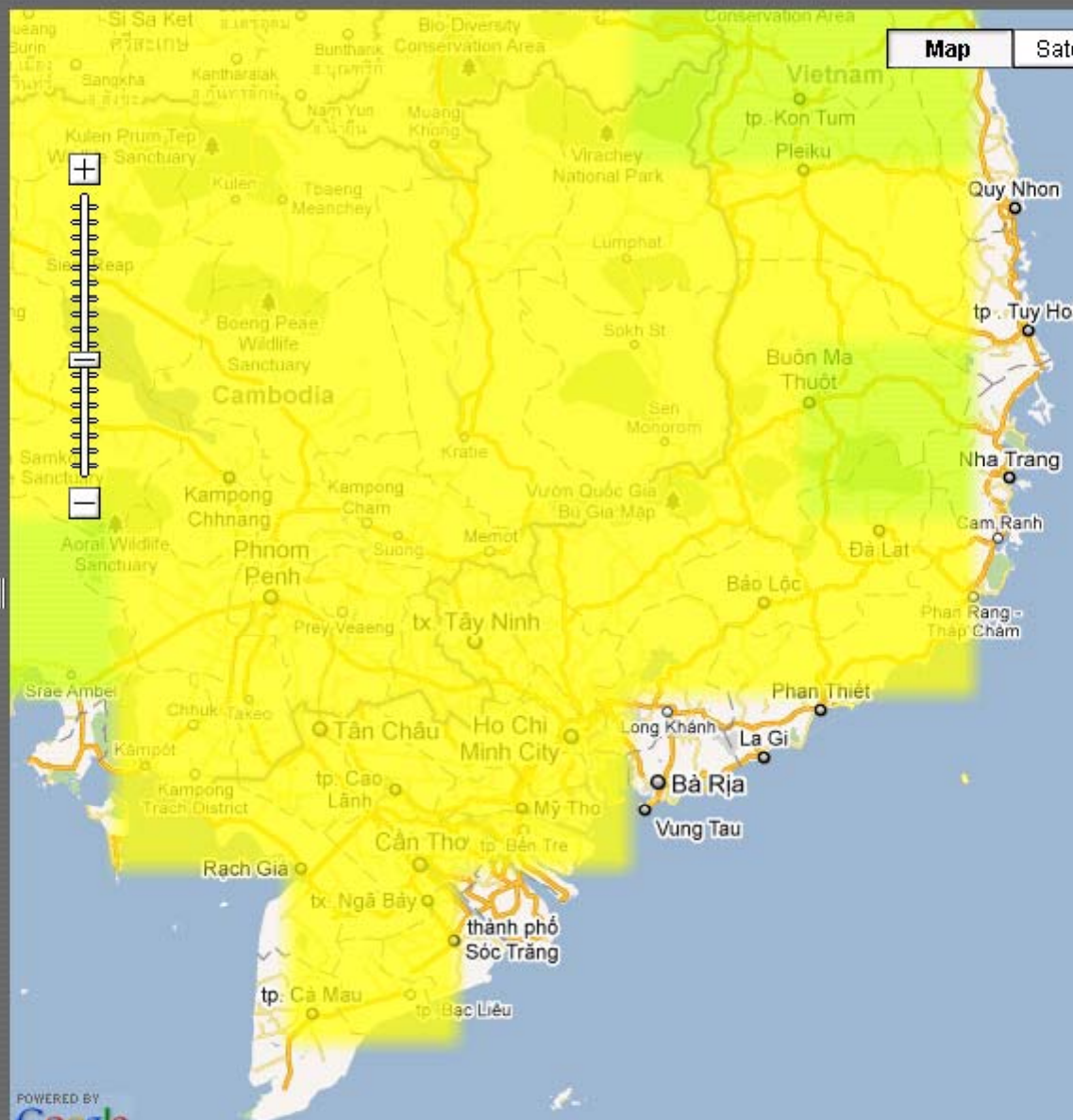
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Download



Map

Satellite

Hybrid

Terrain

Max yield  
Actual brown rice in  
14% moist

8~	
7~8	
6~7	
5~6	
4~5	
3~4	
~3	

t/ha

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Google

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# To run DSS, we need ground weather data etc.



Cell phone with GPS and camera

農業適正使用判定

判定済み履歴数 500  
未判定履歴数 40

収獲開始日(日) [指定なし] ~ [指定なし]  
最終更新日(日) [指定なし] ~ [指定なし]

判定方法  
☒ 前年度履歴で決定された農業使用履歴で判定する  
☐ 農業使用履歴を指定して判定する  
☐ 農業使用履歴なし

作物ID 11 (高干しホウレンソウ)

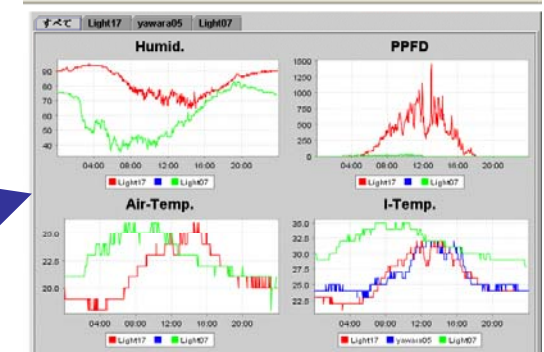
判定	地区	コード	生産者	履歴番号	判定結果	最終更新日
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	小部	2011	安藤 博		(未確定)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	小部	2030	安藤 昭幸		(未確定)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	小部	2030	松田 清正		(未確定)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	小部	2038	小松 博雄		(未確定)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	小部	2044	安藤 真由希		(未確定)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	小部	2053	川口 博雄		(未確定)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	小部	2063	名和 征幸		(未確定)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	小部	2067	堀越 重樹		(未確定)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	小部	2112	山崎 博一		(未確定)	

施肥履歴

使用年月日	肥料名(コード)	施用量	TN	TP	TK	TMg	データ入力日時
平成19年 4月27日	S121(A-128)	50kg/10a	5	10	5	1.5	2007/06/15 17:02:28
平成19年 6月20日	S444(A-136)	20kg/10a	2.8	0.8	2.8	1.2	2007/06/15 17:03:04

→選択した履歴を 編集する 実行

N施用量: 7.8kg/10a, P施用量: 10.8kg/10a, K施用量: 7.8kg/10a, Mg施用量: 2.7kg/10a



Fieldserver

- Air temp., humidity, solar radiation,
- soil moisture, CO2, etc.
- Camera (0.3 to 10 M pixels)
- WIFI hot spots

NetCamera - Microsoft Internet Explorer

アドレス http://cse.nara.affrc.go.jp/ketana/ai/model/NetCameraViewer.html

フィールドサーバ [日本, 福島県国見町 農業革新 佐野農園] NetCamera11 動画表示

再生開始 2005/5/16 撮影開始 2003/5/15  
終了 2005/5/22 2005/08/22

設定 100%

再生速度 4 枚/秒 スキップ 1 枚/表示

再生時間 再生時刻表示

特定時刻表示  
☐ より前の ☐ を中心にした  
☐ より後の 率に近い

画像を 表示/非表示

フィールドサーバ情報

Name	Value
名前	NetCamera11
グループ	Fuku
コメント	
撮影間隔	5分
撮影開始日	2003/05/15

xmlファイル表示

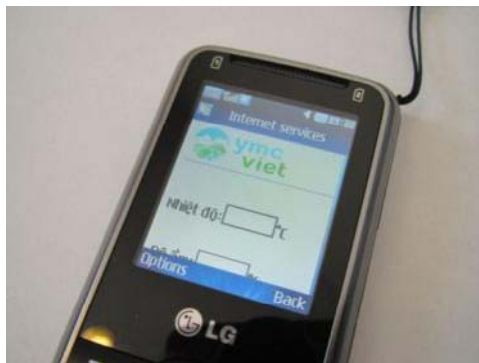
再生 前 次 繰り返し再生 元画像表示 10/15 / 10/28

2005/12/28 15:00



# In YMC Viet, kids work as sensors

Air temperature and humidity



Plant height, leaf color, pests  
Plant images

- **Kids' sensors will provide spatially high density weather information**
  - Low cost and maintenance free
  - Outlier can be easily found
  - Very useful for reliable decision support
- **Long-term continuous observation makes decision support more reliable through tuning**
  - By overcoming site-specificity of agriculture



Thank you very much



<http://www.agmodel.net/DataModel/>

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