NEW ERA AGRICULTURE MAGAZINE

Eliminating the Seed of Doubt in Agriculture with Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) has the ability to greatly reduce uncertainty and increase agricultural productivity. Farmers may improve resource allocation, enhance yields, and make better decisions by utilising AI approaches. Here are a few ways AI can assist in removing any remaining ambiguity in agriculture: AI-powered systems can examine a significant quantity of data from sensors, satellites, drones, and other sources to track the health of crops and spot diseases at an early stage. Farmers can prevent crop losses and reduce concerns about the health of their plants by spotting potential problems early on before they develop into serious issues. AI systems can process historical and current data, such as weather patterns, soil conditions, and crop performance, to produce precise predictions and Precision farming methods like focused interventions and variable rate applications can be made possible by AI. AI algorithms may optimise the use of fertilisers, herbicides, and water by analysing data from a variety of sources, including soil samples, weather, and crop health. With this strategy, waste is minimised, resource efficiency is increased, and input effectiveness concerns are diminished. By examining real-time data from soil moisture sensors and meteorological stations, AI can enhance water management in agriculture. AI algorithms can optimise irrigation schedules and avoid overwatering and under watering by taking into account elements such as evapotranspiration rates, crop water requirements, and water availability. With its precise irrigation, sustainable farming methods are encouraged and questions regarding water usage are dispelled.

Key words-: Satellites, Drone, Herbicide, Resource efficiency, Water management.

Introduction

Is there a sector that carries more risk than agriculture? They say you get what you sow. But they omit to include the phrase "if you're lucky." Farmers hardly ever discuss yields when bad weather occurs or crops become ill. Or when a pandemic strikes the world, managing numerous procedures becomes more difficult all of a sudden because the majority are not digital. The world's population is expanding at the same time that

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urbanisation is continuing. Consumption patterns are shifting, and disposable income is increasing. Farmers need to find a strategy to boost output since they are under a lot of pressure to satisfy the rising demand. There will be more people to feed in 30 years. And because there are less fertile. We must seek for methods to lessen or at the very least control the dangers faced by farmers. One of the most interesting possibilities is the global application of artificial intelligence in agriculture. AI has the ability to transform the way we think about agriculture by bringing about numerous advantages and allowing farmers to produce more with less work. However, AI is not a self-contained technology. Artificial intelligence (AI) is the next phase in the transition from conventional to creative farming. AI can support already-used technology. AI isn't a magic bullet, and agribusinesses need to be aware of it.

However, it can significantly improve modest, everyday tasks and greatly ease farmers' lives. So how can artificial intelligence be used for sustainable agriculture?

Why adopting AI is such a challenge for farmers

It is true that farmers may face difficulties as a result of the use of AI. Here are a few causes for this:

Technical Complexity: In order to be implemented and used efficiently, AI technologies frequently need a certain level of technical competence. Without sufficient training and support, farmers who may not have substantial technological backgrounds may find it difficult to comprehend and operate AI systems.

Cost: There may be large up-front expenditures associated with implementing AI technologies. For farmers, especially those

with limited financial means, it can be expensive to buy infrastructure, software, technology, and specialists. AI system upkeep and update costs may also be important. AI frequently depends on solid internet connectivity and infrastructure, such as fast internet access and steady power supplies.

Data Availability and Quality: To train and produce reliable predictions, AI systems need access to vast volumes of high-quality data. However, acquiring and gathering the essential data may be difficult for farmers. The process of collecting and utilising data for AI applications can be complicated by problems including data privacy, data ownership, and data interoperability.

Adaptation to Local Conditions: Farming methods can vary widely depending on the climate, type of soil, the crop being grown, and local laws.

Agriculture is a diversified industry. When creating and deploying AI technologies across various farming contexts, it can be challenging because implementing AI solutions frequently involves customisation to meet certain local requirements.

When it comes to making decisions in important areas like crop management, pest control, or resource allocation, farmers may be reluctant to completely rely on AI systems. Farmers might favour conventional techniques or a mix of AI and human skill as they establish trust and confidence in the technology, which may take some time to happen.

Education and Awareness: Farmers must be informed about the potential advantages of AI, comprehend the technology, and acquire the necessary training in order to apply it efficiently. However, it can be difficult

to guarantee extensive education and awareness among farmers, especially in areas with poor access to resources and knowledge.

While there are obstacles, it's important to note that AI offers farmers a wide range of options, including improved yield predictions, increasing efficiency, and aiding precision agriculture. The use of AI in agriculture is likely to grow over time as the technology develops, becomes more widely available, and farmers become more familiar with its advantages.

Applying AI to solve farming challenges:-

Artificial intelligence (AI) can be used to address a range of farming issues and advance agricultural methods. The following are some applications of AI in agriculture:

Crop and Soil Monitoring: By examining satellite photos, drone data, and data from ground sensors, AI can help monitor crops and soil conditions. AI can identify patterns and anomalies in crop growth, nutrient deficits, insect infestations, and water stress by utilising machine learning algorithms. Farmers can use this data to inform their decisions on irrigation, fertiliser use, and insect management.

Precision Agriculture: With the help of AI, farmers will be able to use resources like water, fertiliser, and pesticides more efficiently. By examining information obtained from a variety of sources, such as sensors, weather patterns, and previous yield statistics. AI can help in early detection and treatment of pests and illnesses that affect plants. AI systems can detect symptoms of illnesses or pests by examining photographs of crops or leaves taken by drones or cell phones, allowing for quick intervention. In order to anticipate disease outbreaks and recommend preventive actions, AI can also analyse weather and environmental data.

Robotics for agriculture: AI can power drones and autonomous robots that are used for farming operations like planting, harvesting, and weeding. These robots can precisely recognise and manage crops by using computer vision and machine learning. They are able to work diligently and precisely, which lowers the need for labour and boosts productivity in general.

Supply Chain Optimisation: Using data from a variety of sources, including market demand, weather, logistics of transportation, and storage capabilities, AI can improve the agricultural supply chain. AI algorithms can offer in-the-moment information and forecasts on the best times for harvest, locations for storage, and modes of transportation, assisting farmers and distributors in making decisions that will minimise waste and boost revenue.

Agricultural Yield Prediction: AI can forecast agricultural yields by using historical data, weather trends, and satellite imagery. AI models can analyse these variables and anticipate yields accurately for farmers, facilitating better planning and decision-making for resource allocation, pricing, and marketing tactics.

AI-powered systems can keep an eye on the wellbeing and behaviour of livestock. Computer vision algorithms, for instance, can examine video feeds to find symptoms of illness or suffering in animals. Additionally, AI can help in optimising breeding programmes, managing animal nutrition and feed, and foreseeing disease outbreaks in livestock herds.

These are just a few instances of how AI can be used to address issues in farming. Agriculture could undergo a transformation as a result of the application of AI technology, becoming more productive, efficient, and sustainable.

How AI should be combined with other technologies

AI and other technologies together can result in strong and creative solutions for a variety of sectors. Here are some examples of how integrating AI with other technologies might be effective:

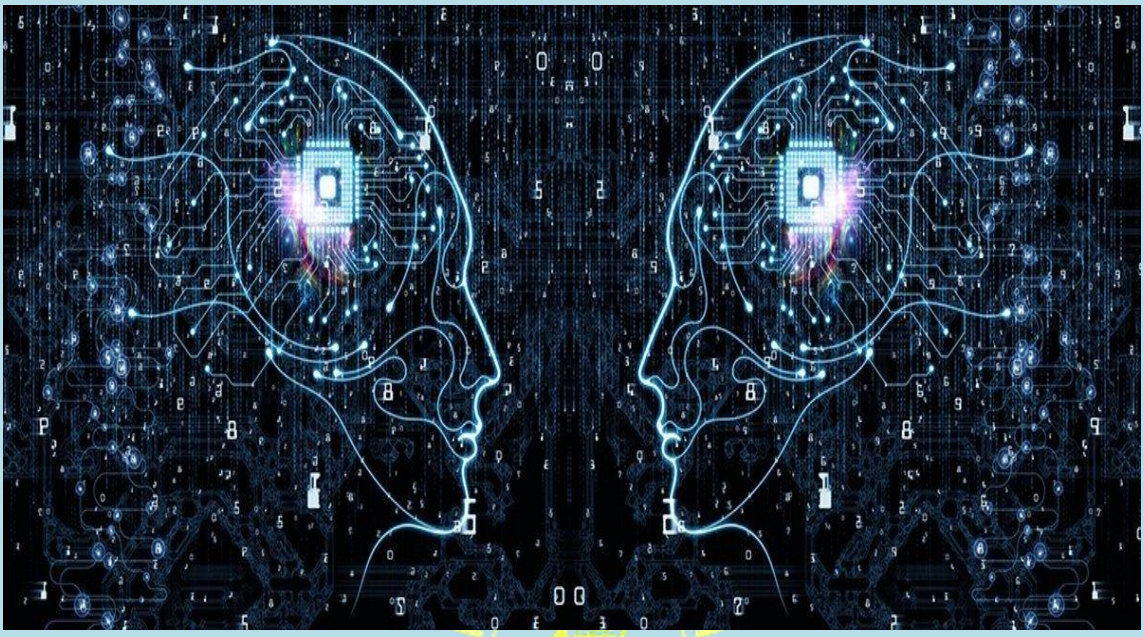
Internet of Things (IoT): By combining AI and IoT, systems may be made that are intelligent and interconnected. IoT device data can be analysed by AI to produce predictions, gather new knowledge, and automate procedures. For instance, by analysing sensor data and modifying temperature and lighting settings appropriately, AI can optimise energy usage in smart buildings.

Robotics: AI can improve robot performance by giving them the ability to detect and comprehend their surroundings, make wise judgements, and adapt to changing conditions. This combination is especially helpful in sectors like manufacturing, healthcare, and logistics where robots can accurately and efficiently carry out complicated tasks.

AR & VR: By offering intelligent content recommendations, in-the-moment object identification, and personalised interactions, AI may improve AR and VR experiences. AI algorithms, for instance, can employ user behaviour and preferences analysis to create personalised AR/VR content or offer virtual assistants for help and assistance.

Big Data Analytics: AI is capable of processing and analysing enormous amounts of both structured and unstructured data, allowing businesses to gain insightful information, spot patterns, and make informed decisions. Businesses may streamline

processes, enhance customer experiences, and discover new opportunities by combining AI with big data analytics.



Reality vs expectations of artificial intelligence for sustainable farming

Sustainable farming techniques could be revolutionised by artificial intelligence (AI), which also has the ability to solve many problems facing the agricultural sector. However, it's critical to make a distinction between AI expectations and reality in this setting. Here is an evaluation of the two:Precision Agriculture is a fact.

Precision farming methods are now being used in actual agriculture thanks to AI. To monitor and analyse numerous aspects like soil moisture, nutrient levels, crop health, and weather patterns, farmers can collect data using sensors, satellites, drones, and other technology. These data can be processed by AI algorithms to yield insightful information and practical suggestions for improving farming methods. This aids farmers in minimising environmental impact, increasing yields, and reducing resource waste.

What to Expect: Autonomous Farming

The creation of autonomous farming systems is one of the goals of AI in sustainable agriculture. Fully autonomous farming operations are still in their infancy, despite the advances achieved in this sector. There are considerable obstacles to be overcome, such as the necessity for sophisticated robotic systems capable of carrying out a variety of agricultural activities and the complexity of decision-making in uncertain circumstances. Although more development is to be expected, fully

autonomous farming on a broad scale might take some time before it becomes a reality.

Management of pests and diseases

AI technology can detect and track pests, diseases, and weeds in crops when used in conjunction with computer vision and machine learning algorithms. This lessens the need for extensive pesticide use by enabling early diagnosis and focused action.

Conclusion –: In conclusion, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in agriculture has the potential to dispel any lingering scepticism and completely transform the sector. Farmers and other agricultural professionals can more efficiently manage risks, optimise crop yields, and reduce resource waste by utilising AI technologies. Seed breeding and selection is one important area where AI can have a big impact. AI can analyse enormous volumes of genetic data to pinpoint the features in crops that are most desired by consumers by using sophisticated algorithms and machine learning techniques. Breeders can then create new kinds with increased yields, enhanced disease and pest resistance, and enhanced nutritional value. Additionally, by gathering and analysing real-time data from numerous sources, including sensors, AI-powered systems might improve precision agriculture practises. In addition, crop monitoring and disease detection can both benefit greatly from AI. AI is able to analyse photos of plants and find early indications of illnesses, nutrient deficits, and pest infestations by using computer vision and machine learning algorithms. This minimises crop losses and lessens the need for chemical interventions by enabling farmers to act quickly and stop the spread of illnesses. Farmers may also anticipate weather patterns, market trends, and other elements that affect agricultural productivity with the aid of AI-powered forecasting models. These models may give precise forecasts by combining historical data, satellite imaging, and climate models. This allows farmers to organise their operations, improve logistics, and make well-informed choices about planting, harvesting, and marketing their produce.