

# Evaluation of Cost-Effective Real-Time Slope Sensing System for Wild Blueberry

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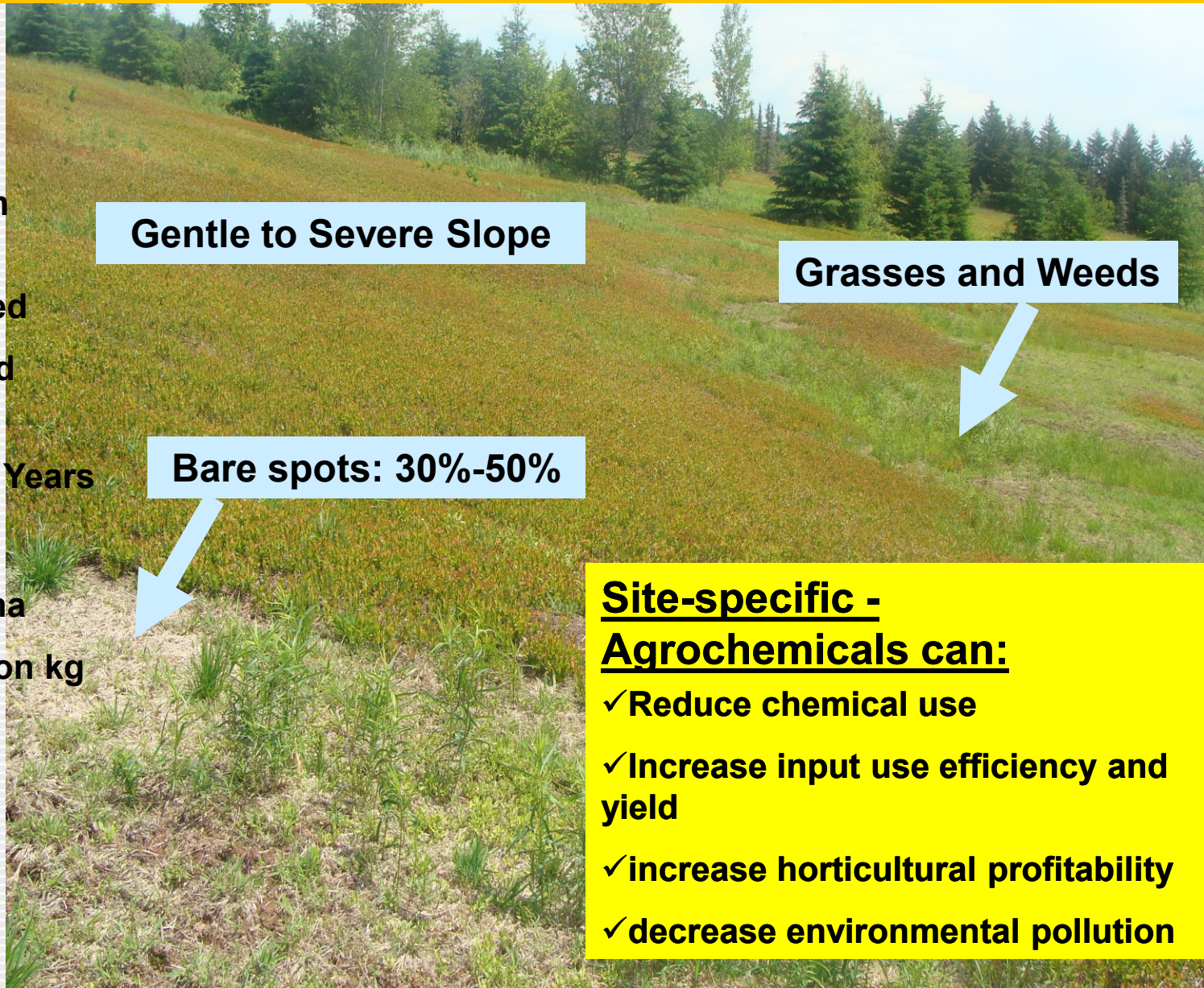
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# Wild Blueberry fields need to be managed site-specifically using VRT, Sensors, DGPS, Digital photography, Aerial images, GIS.....

- WBB- Unique Crop
- Native- Northeastern North America
- Crop-Never cultivated
- Deforested Farmland

Production cycle = 2 Years

- Total area = 79,000 ha
- Fruit yield = 82 million kg
- Value = \$352 million



Gentle to Severe Slope

Grasses and Weeds

Bare spots: 30%-50%

## Site-specific - Agrochemicals can:

- ✓Reduce chemical use
- ✓Increase input use efficiency and yield
- ✓increase horticultural profitability
- ✓decrease environmental pollution

# OBJECTIVES

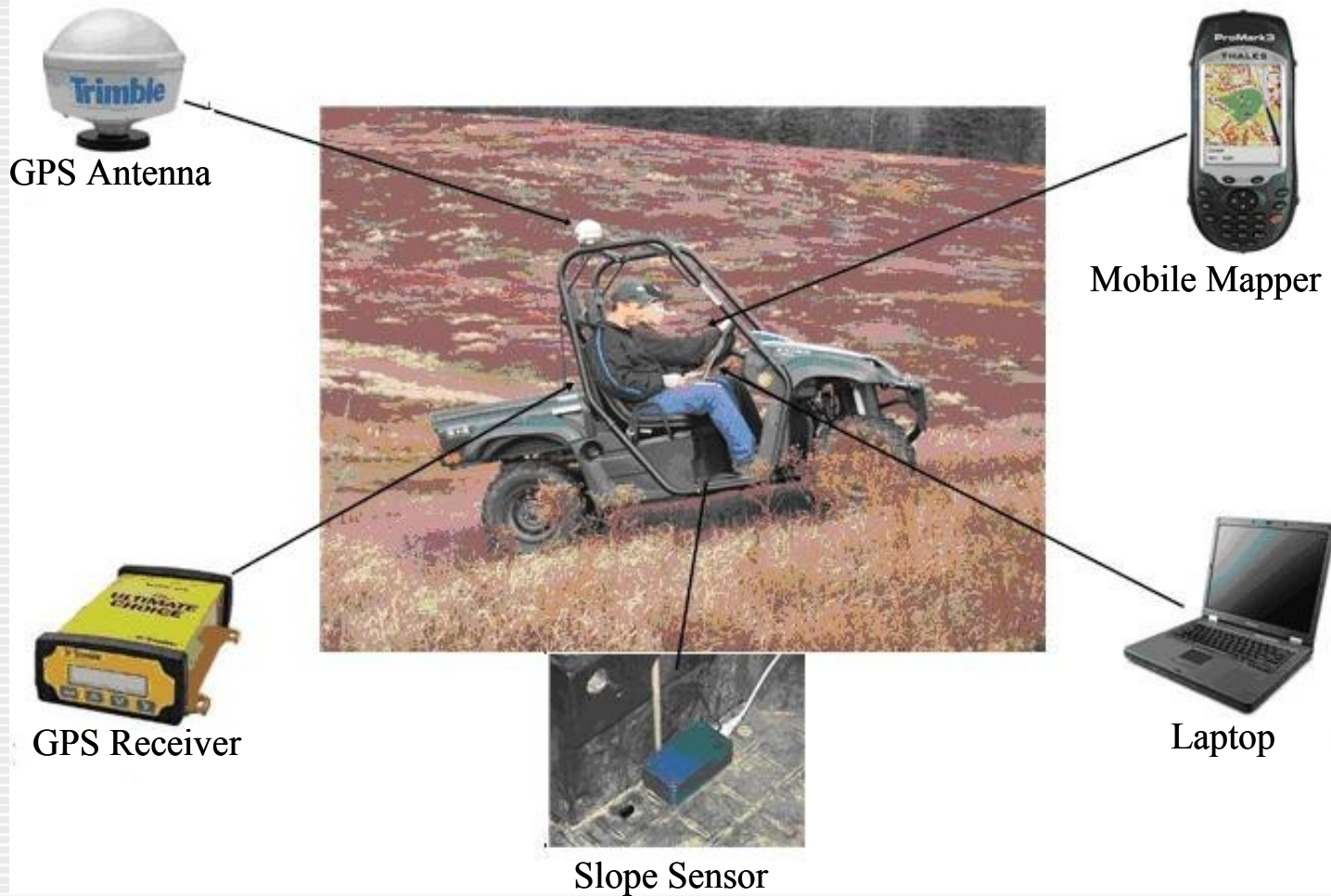
- **To develop cost-effective automated slope measurement and mapping system**
- **To evaluate performance of slope system in commercial wild blueberry fields**



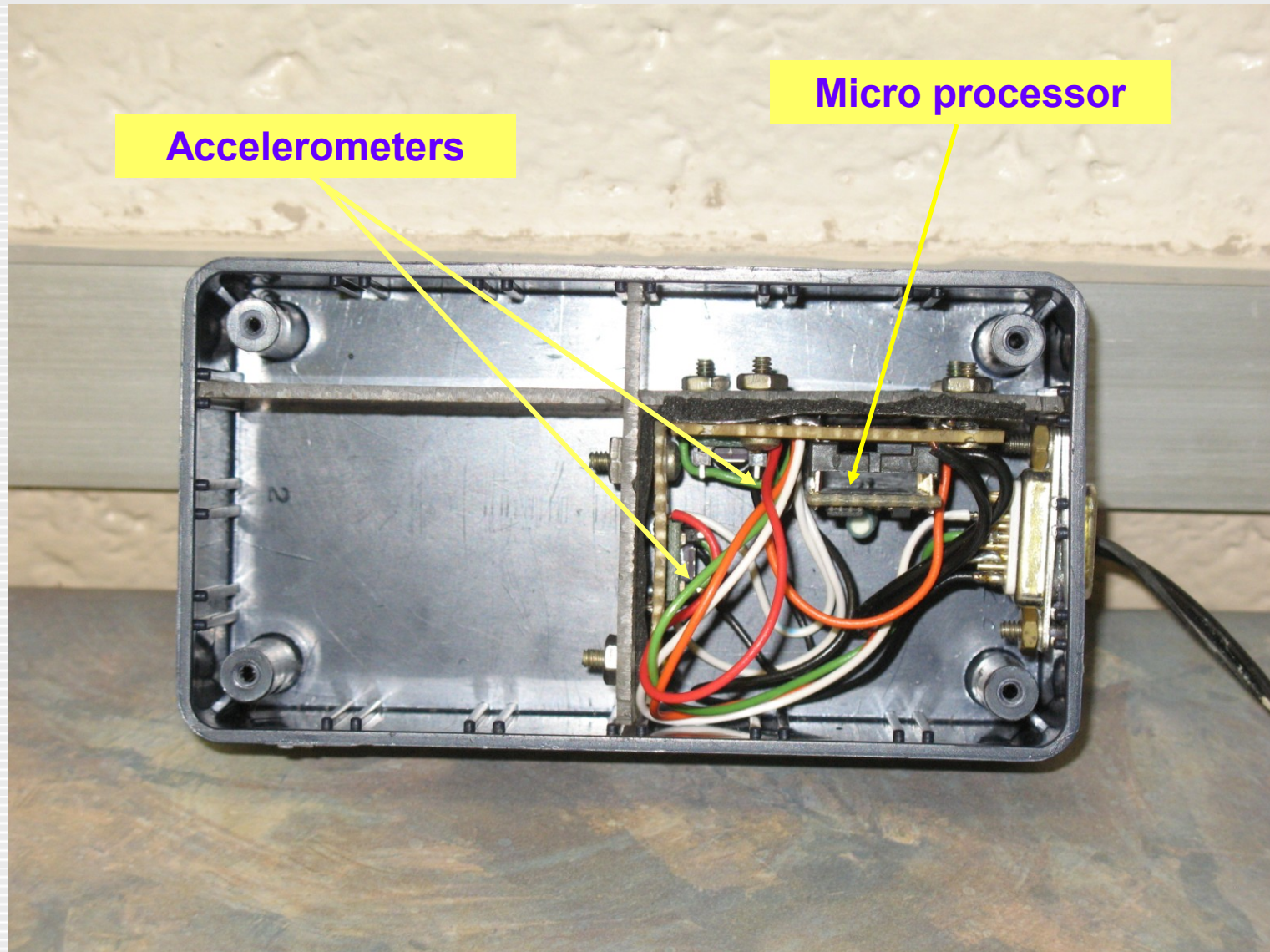
# Low-cost Slope Measurement and Mapping System



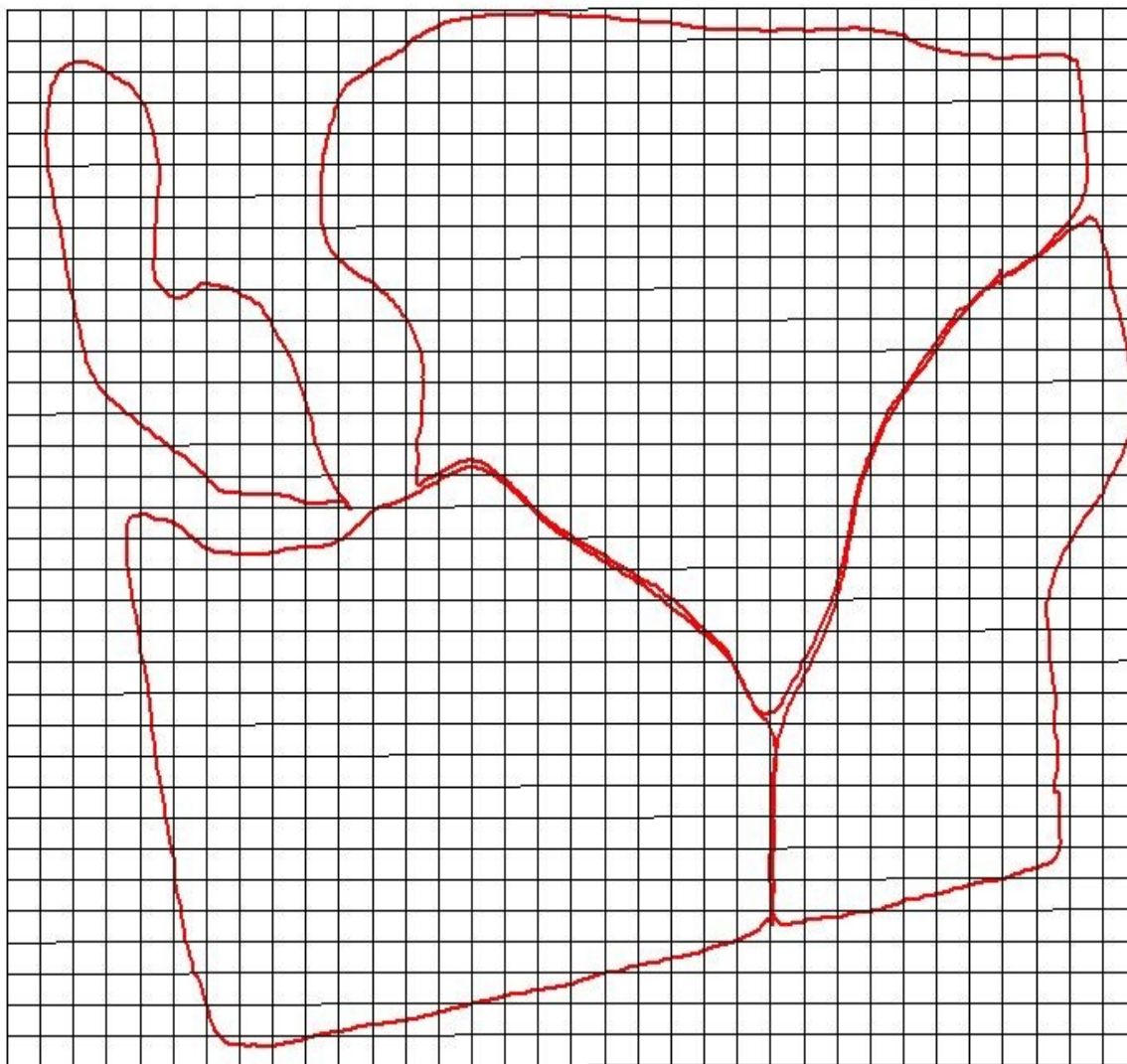
# SMMS-Integration



# Accelerometers Configuration



# Gridlines for Field Tracking



# Software Development

The screenshot displays the 'Slope Sensor 2007' software interface. The window title bar includes the application name and standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons. The interface is divided into two tabs: 'Data Capture' (active) and 'Database'. The 'Data Capture' tab contains a 'Setup' section with the following elements:

- Job description: Trial
- Separation (m): 3.00
- Starting speed (m/s): 0.50
- Start when moving
- Calibrate button (with subtext: Calibrate on level ground only)

Below the setup section, there are three main data display panels:

- GPS (Green Panel):** Displays 'GPS Fix: A' and 'Track (deg): 20.4'.
- Slope (degrees) (Green Panel):** Displays a large '1.5'.
- Speed (m/s) (Yellow Panel):** Displays a large '0.1'.

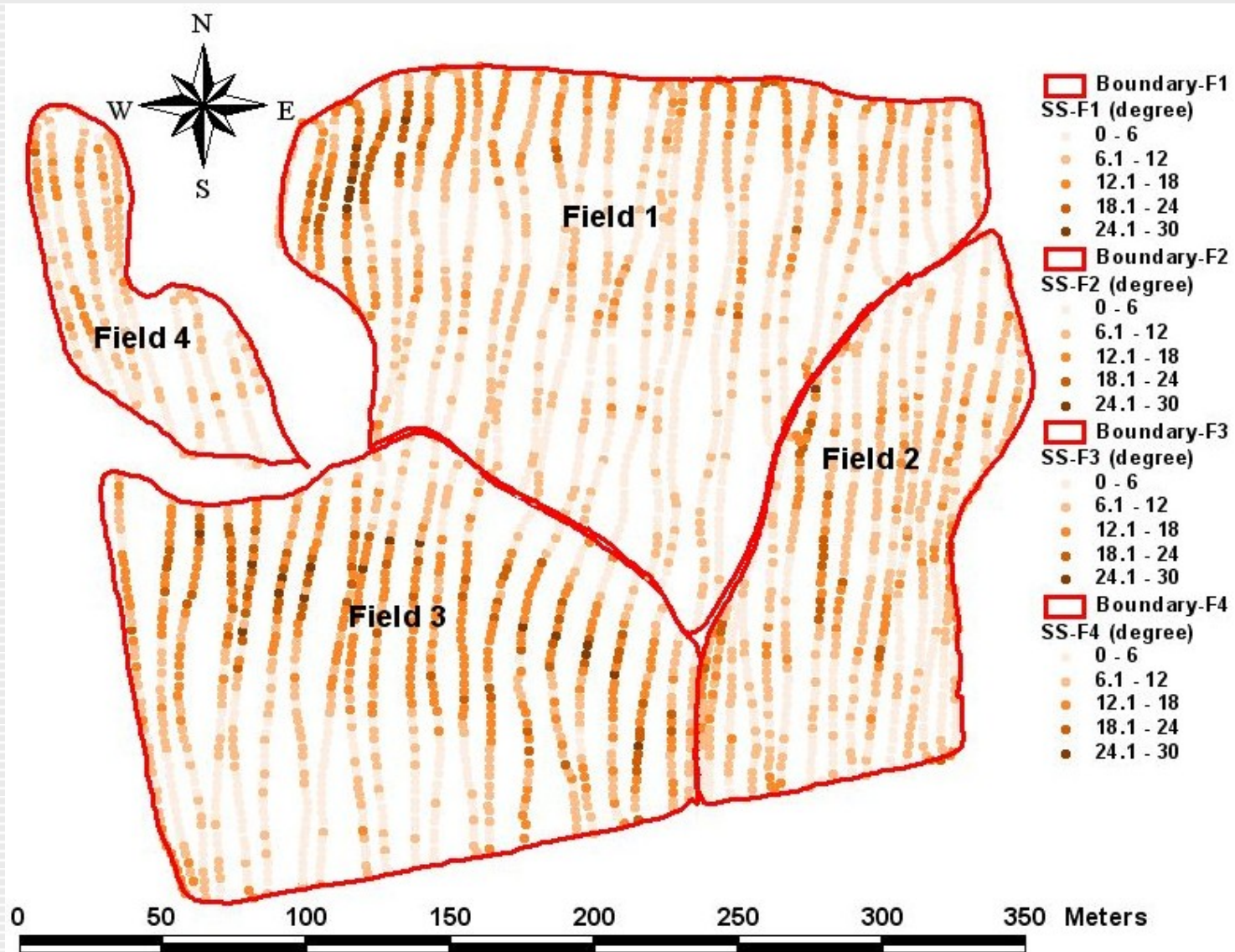
At the bottom of the interface, there are two additional panels:

- Database (Yellow Panel):** Displays 'Records: 122' and 'Interval(s): 44.8'.
- Compass (Grey Panel):** Shows a simple compass rose with a needle pointing towards the bottom.

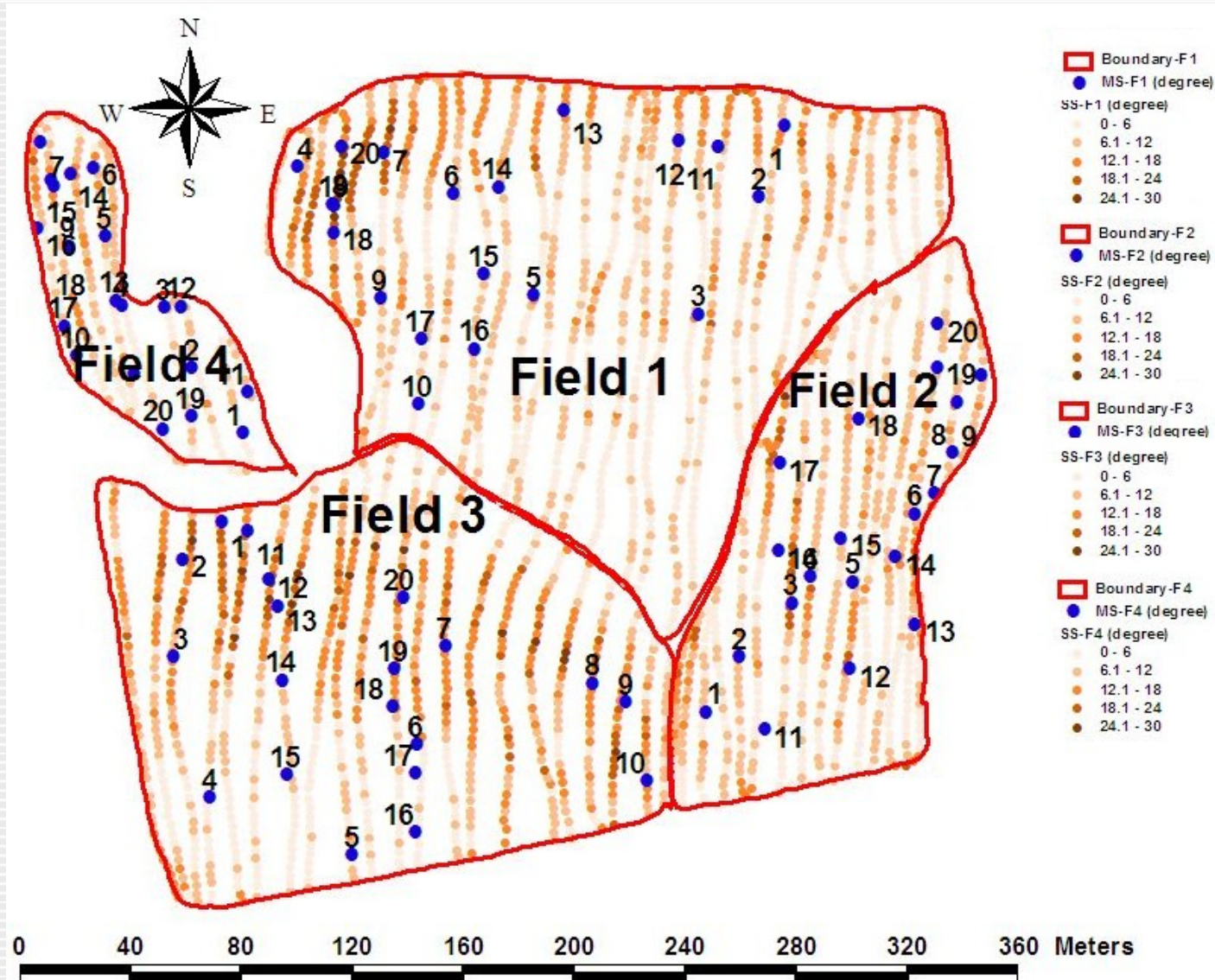




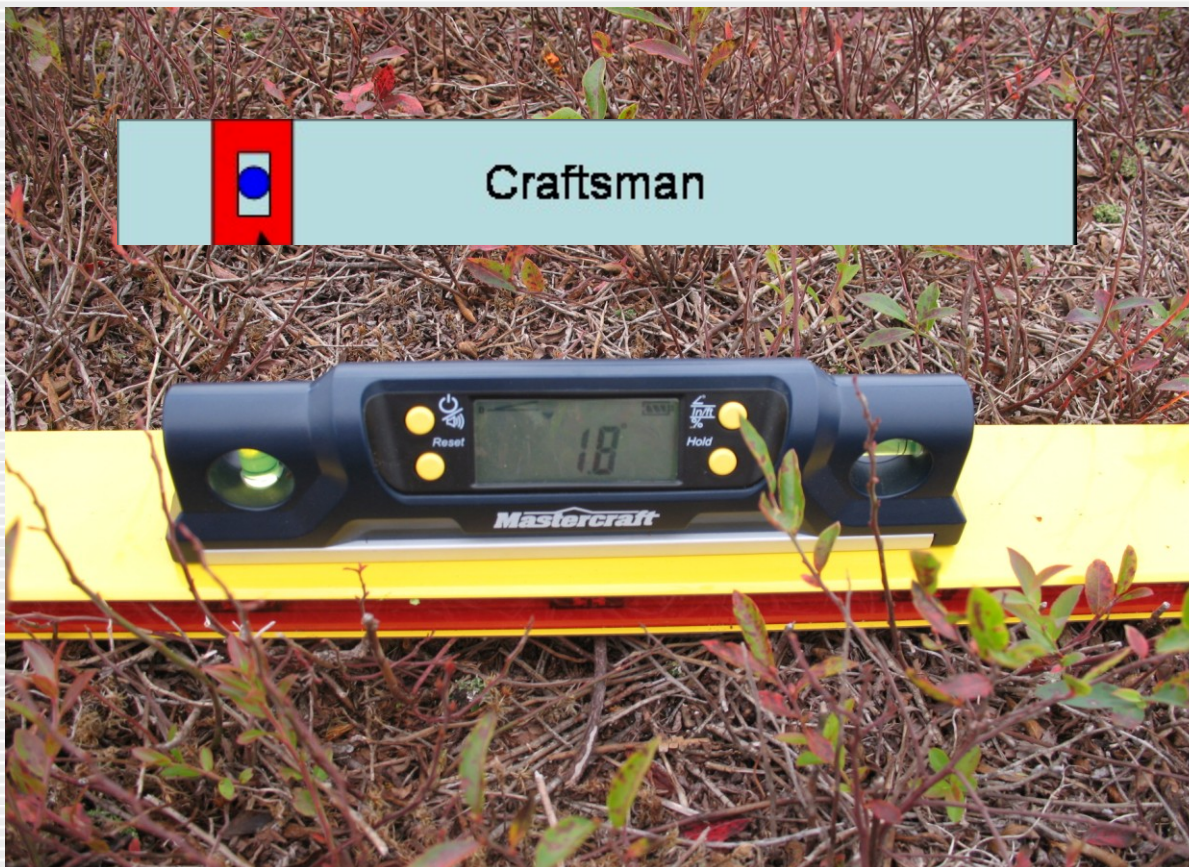
# GIS map of slope angle raw data measured with SMMS



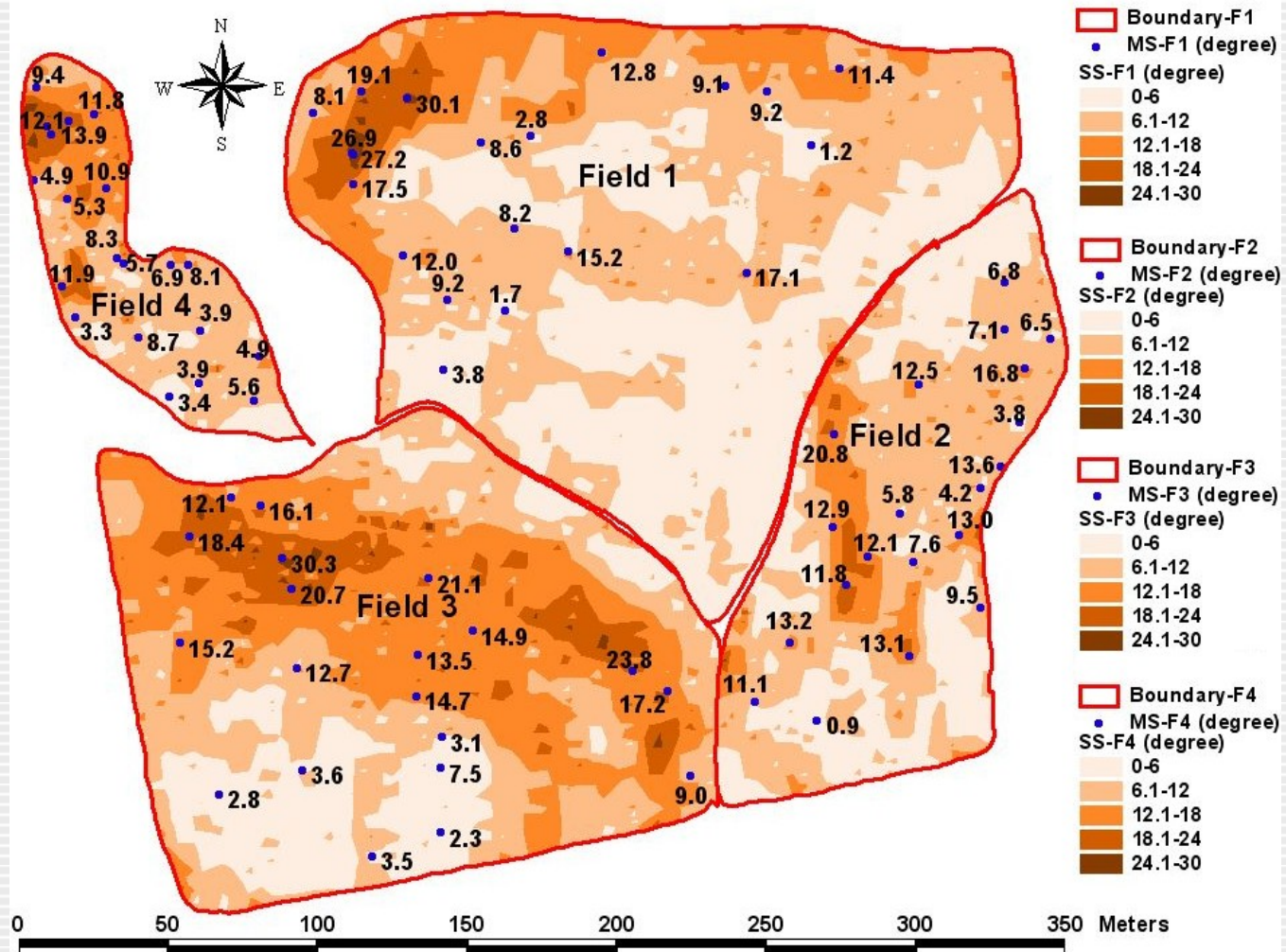
# Points for Manual Slope Measurements



# Craftsman SmartTool Plus digital level



# Interpolated maps of slope measured with SMMS and manually at selected points

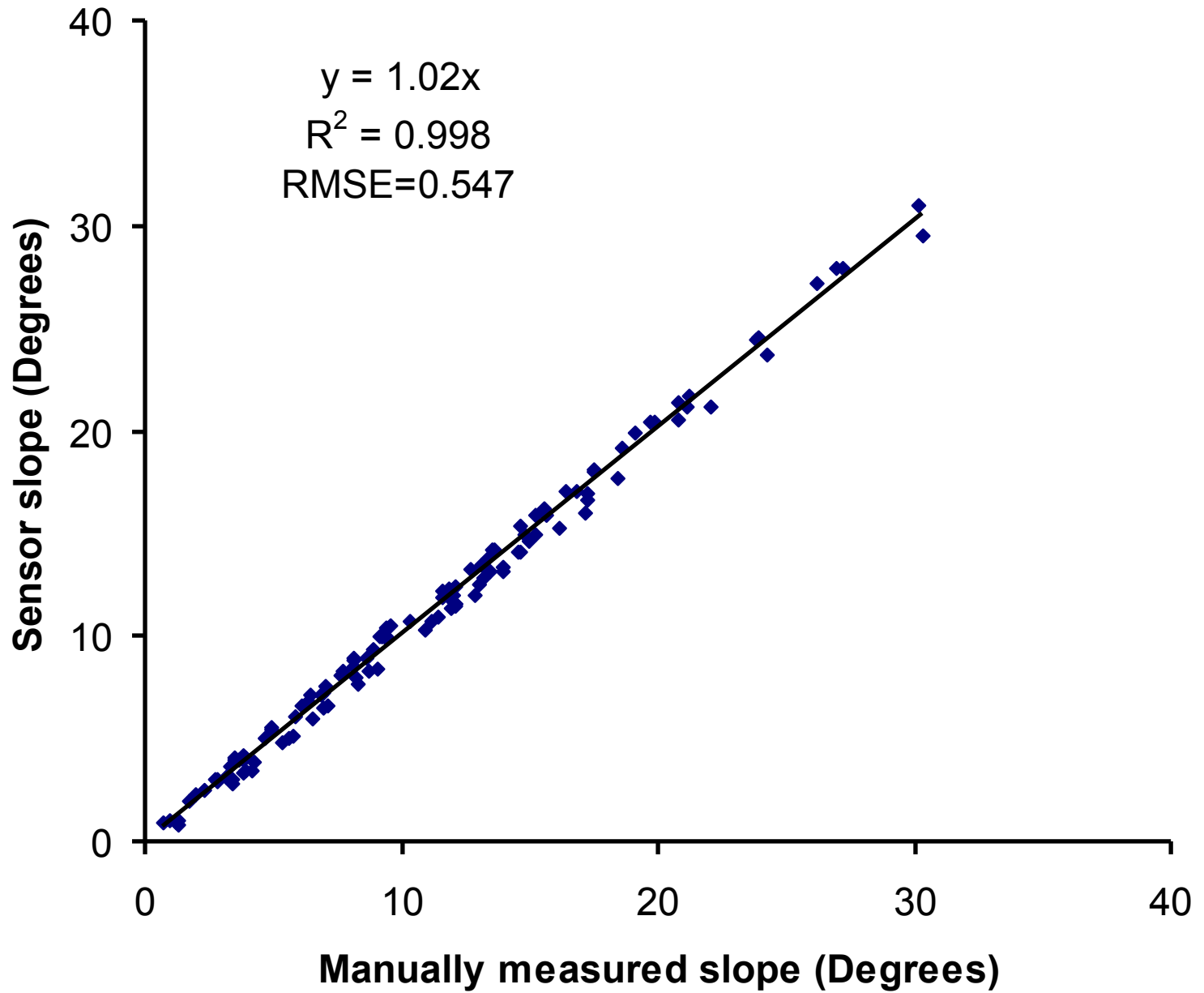


# Relationship between Sensor Data and Manual Data

<b>Field 1 (n)</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Min.</b>	<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>RMSE</b>	<b>t(d.f.) F-probability</b>
<b>MSF1 (20)</b>	<b>12.56</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.995</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>-0.108(38)</b>
<b>SSF1(20)</b>	<b>12.85</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>			<b>0.914</b>
<b>MSF2 (20)</b>	<b>10.12</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.990</b>	<b>0.135</b>	<b>-0.059(38)</b>
<b>SSF2 (20)</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>			<b>0.953</b>
<b>MSF3 (20)</b>	<b>12.81</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.995</b>	<b>0.111</b>	<b>-0.005(38)</b>
<b>SSF3 (20)</b>	<b>12.83</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>			<b>0.996</b>
<b>MSF4 (20)</b>	<b>7.82</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.981</b>	<b>0.165</b>	<b>0.072(38)</b>
<b>SSF4 (20)</b>	<b>7.98</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>			<b>0.942</b>

# Relationship between Sensor Data and Manual Data

Field 2 (n)	Mean (degree)	Max. (degree)	Min. (degree)	$R^2$	RMSE
MSF5 (20)	11.97	26.2	1.3	0.994	0.207
SSF5 (20)	12.15	27.2	1.1		
MSF6 (20)	11.24	23.9	0.7	0.996	0.456
SSF6 (20)	11.66	24.6	1.0		

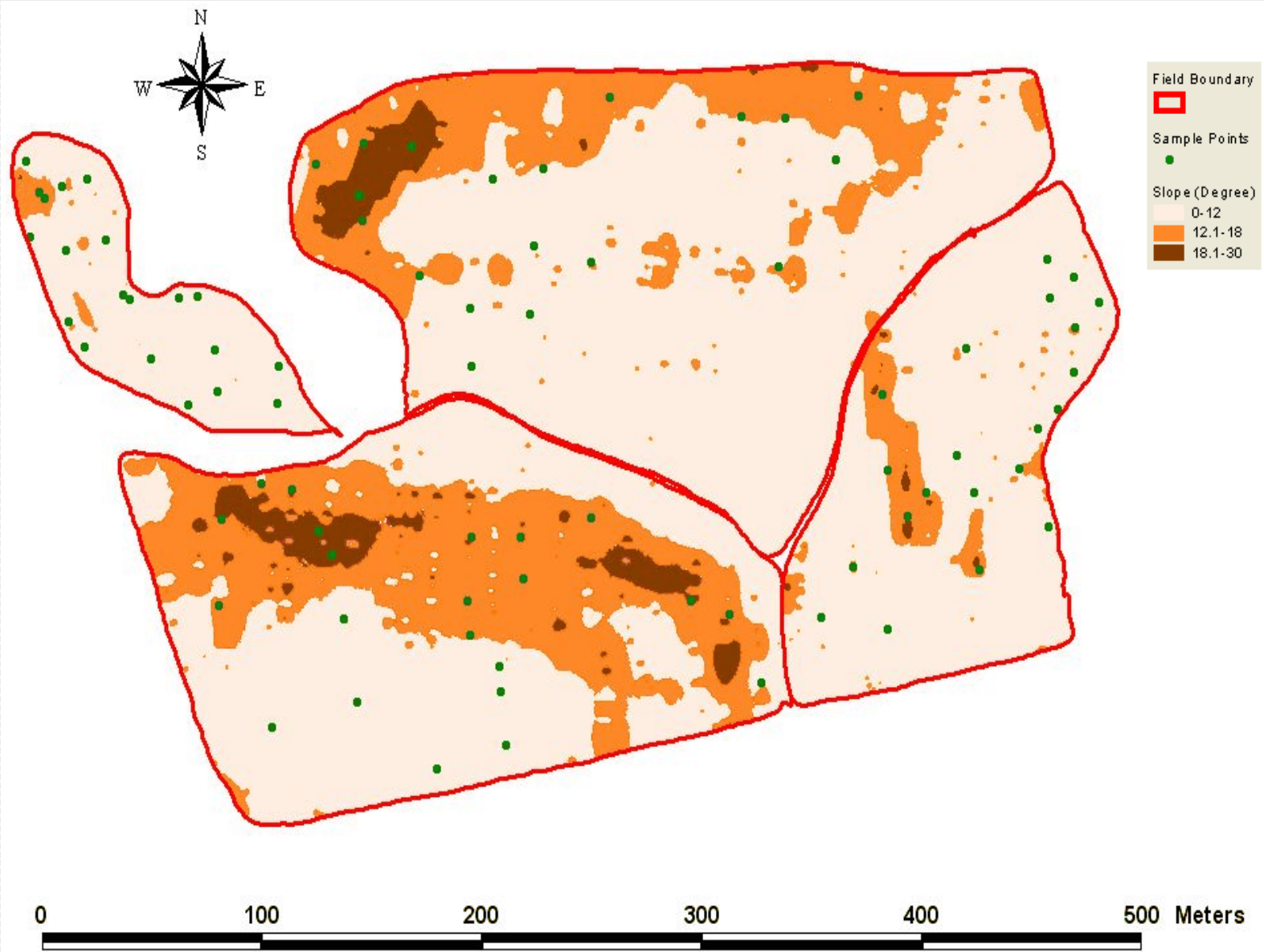




# Percentage of field area under different slopes

Field	Total area (ha)	Percentage of area in different slope classes				
		very low	low	moderate	steep	very steep
<b>F1</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>F2</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>F3</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>F4</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>F5</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>F6</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0</b>

# Sampling points in low, moderate and steep slope areas



# Comparison of mean fruit yield, soil properties/leaf nutrients for different slope zones

Soil properties/ Leaf nutrients/ Fruit yield	Site 1			Site 2		
	<u>Slope (degrees) Zones</u>			<u>Slope (degrees) Zones</u>		
	0-12	12-18	18-24	0-12	12-18	18-24
Yield (Mg ha <sup>-1</sup> )	6.1 <sup>a</sup>	4.9 <sup>b</sup>	2.6 <sup>b</sup>	8.6 <sup>a</sup>	5.6 <sup>b</sup>	3.15 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Soil Properties</b>						
SOM (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	55.4 <sup>a</sup>	45.1 <sup>b</sup>	41.7 <sup>b</sup>	82.2 <sup>a</sup>	70.2 <sup>b</sup>	57.2 <sup>b</sup>
Soil pH	4.54 <sup>a</sup>	4.6 <sup>a</sup>	4.62 <sup>a</sup>	4.65 <sup>a</sup>	4.65 <sup>a</sup>	4.68 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Leaf Nutrients</b>						
N (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	16.3 <sup>a</sup>	16 <sup>a</sup>	13.2 <sup>b</sup>	18.1 <sup>ab</sup>	18.3 <sup>a</sup>	16.2 <sup>b</sup>
P (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	1.2 <sup>ab</sup>	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.4 <sup>a</sup>	1.2 <sup>ab</sup>	1.0 <sup>b</sup>
K (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	4.1 <sup>a</sup>	4.2 <sup>a</sup>	3.8 <sup>a</sup>	4.4 <sup>a</sup>	4.3 <sup>a</sup>	4.1 <sup>a</sup>

Means followed by similar letter(s) in each row not significantly different from each other at the 5 % confidence level

## Ranges for Wild Blueberry Leaf Nutrient in Nova Scotia

Leaf Nutrient	Minimum	Maximum
N (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	16	20
P (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	1.1	1.44
K (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	4.1	5.2

Eaton et al. 2009. International Journal of Fruit Science

# Conclusions

- ✓ **The cheap, accurate, reliable, smaller size and light weight accelerometers could be used as tilt sensor to develop SMMS.**
- ✓ **The SMMS was sufficiently accurate to measure and map slope rapidly and reliably in selected wild blueberry fields.**
- ✓ **The soil organic matter, leaf nutrients (N, P) and fruit yield were significantly different in steep slopes and low lying areas of each field**
- ✓ **This information could be used to generate prescription maps for site-specific application of agrochemicals to improve horticultural profitability and environmental protection.**
- ✓ **The slope maps can also be used for safety reasons during field operations by adjusting the vehicle's speed at particular slopes.**
- ✓ **The operator can use slope maps as a guide for accurate application of agrochemicals by changing spray rates at particular slopes.**



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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# THANKS

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