Internet of Things (IoT) for Precision Irrigation Management in Tree Fruit Orchards

Long He

2021 Cornell NYS Tree Fruit Conference

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Challenges for Conventional Irrigation:

- Rely on human experiences
- Cause over- or under-irrigation

Precision Irrigation:

- Rely on data
- When and how much to irrigate

Benefit of Precision Irrigation:

- Improve crop yield and quality
- Conserve water and save energy
- Reduce nutrient leaching and environmental impact







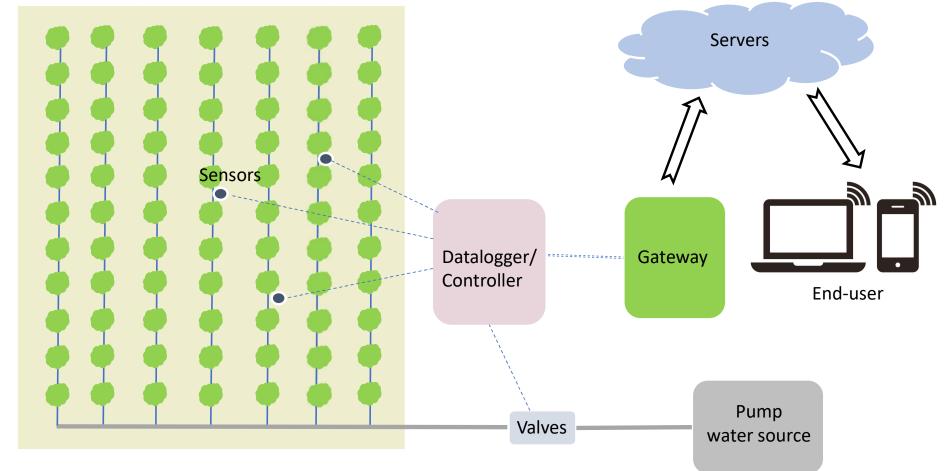


IoT for Precision Irrigation



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Internet of Things (IoT) based Irrigation Management



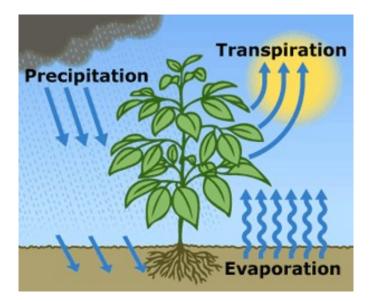
Basics of Irrigation





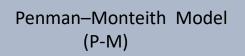
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Evapotranspiration (ET)





When Transpiration + Evaporation > Precipitation, *Irrigation* is needed.



- **Reference ET**₀
- Estimated $ET = K_c \times ET_0$

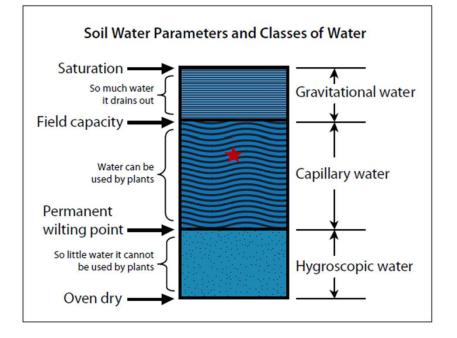
Parameters:

- Maximum air temperature
- Minimum air temperature
- Relative humidity
- Wind speed
- Solar radiation

Soil Moisture Measurement

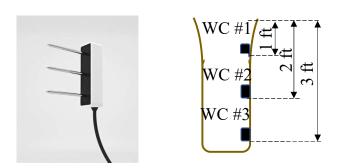


Fundamental Principles

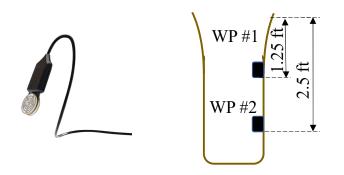


Soil Water Parameters (From: Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, E-618)

Soil Moisture Sensors



Soil water content sensor: TEROS 12 @ QTY 3



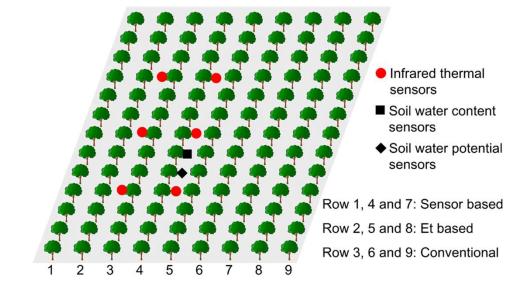
Soil water potential sensor: TEROS 21 @ QTY 2

Primary Goal

Investigate an efficient sensor-based irrigation scheduling strategy for apple orchards in Mid-Atlantic region.

Experimental Setup





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A Cellular Network based IoT Irrigation System



- Soil water content and Potential sensors
- Datalogger to record sensor data
- Cellular network for data communication (cloud server)

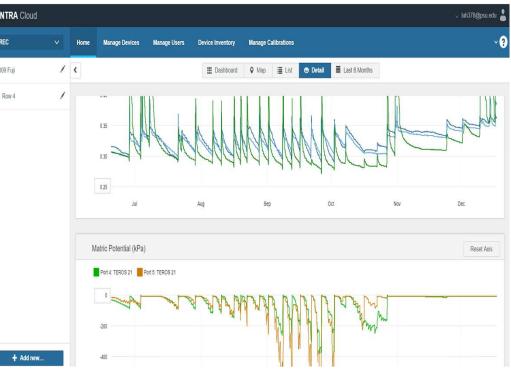


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Soil Moisture Data Monitoring & Recording

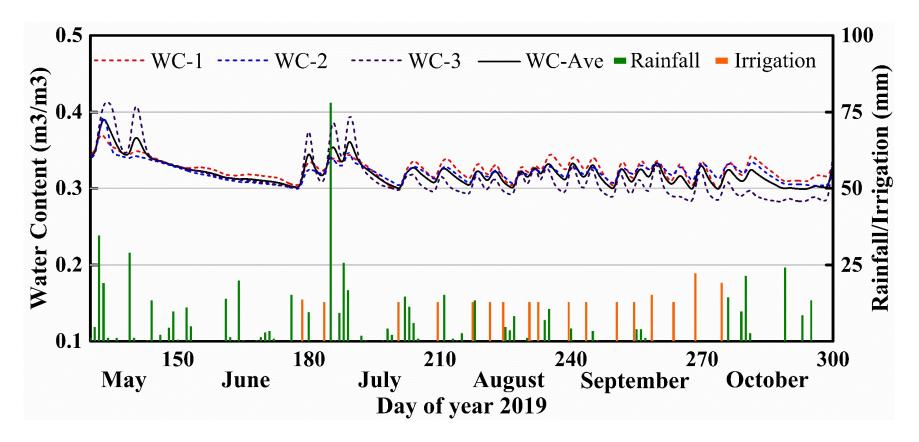
z6-02464		AT&T LTE	3:54 PM	20%
Battery	Storage Space	2	z6-02464	
D 100%	┋ 30%			
Serial Number	Measurement	TEROS 12		Port 1
z6-02464	10 minutes	Water Content	Soil Temperature	
Firmware Version 2.04.2	Last Updated 3:53 PM	and statistic in a late		
2.04.2	3:53 PIVI	0.359 m ³ /m ³	4.9 °C	>
		Saturation Extract E	2	
Actions		0.686 mS/cm		
Q	μ.	TEROS 12		Port 2
Refresh	Configure	Water Content	Soil Temperature	
		0.354 m ³ /m ³	4.8 °C	×
TEROS 12		Saturation Extract E	0	2
Water Content	Soil Temperati	0.500 mS/cm		
0.359 m³/m³	4.9 °C	[_
Saturation Extract E0	0	TEROS 12		Port 3
0.668 mS/cm		Water Content	Soil Temperature	
		0.350 m ³ /m ³	5.0 °C	
		Saturation Extract E0		>
		0.395 mS/cm		





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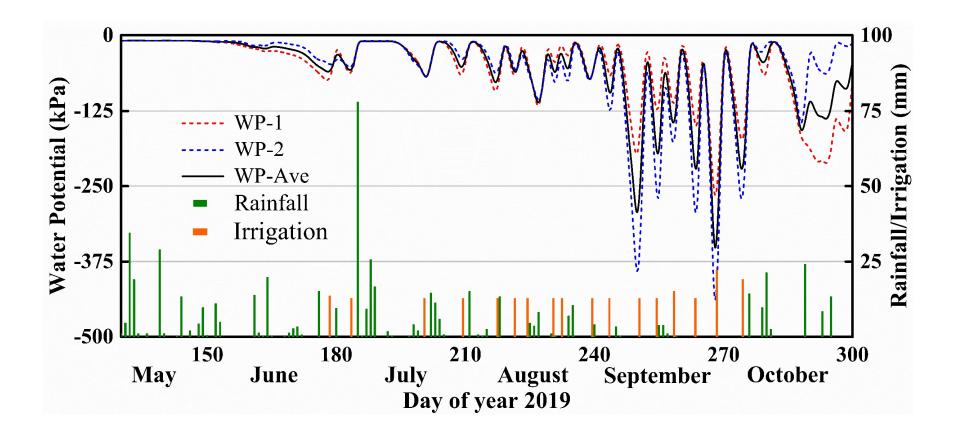
Results in Research Orchard - Soil Water Content





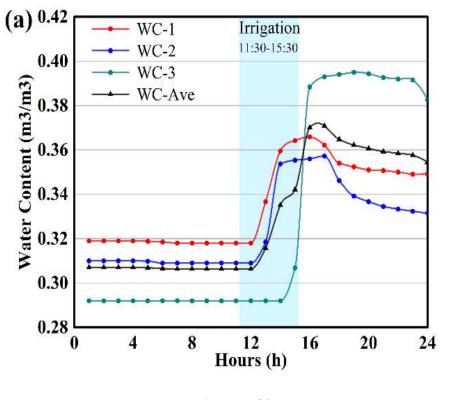
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Results in Research Orchard - Soil Water Potential

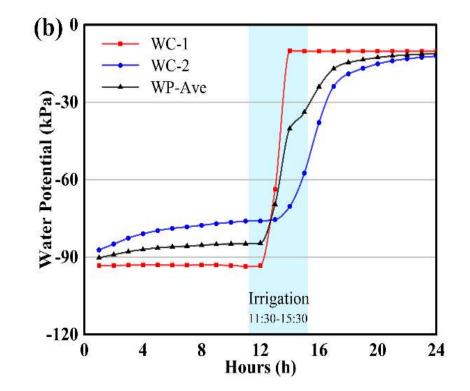


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Sensor Data in an Irrigation Event



a). Soil water content



b). Soil water potential

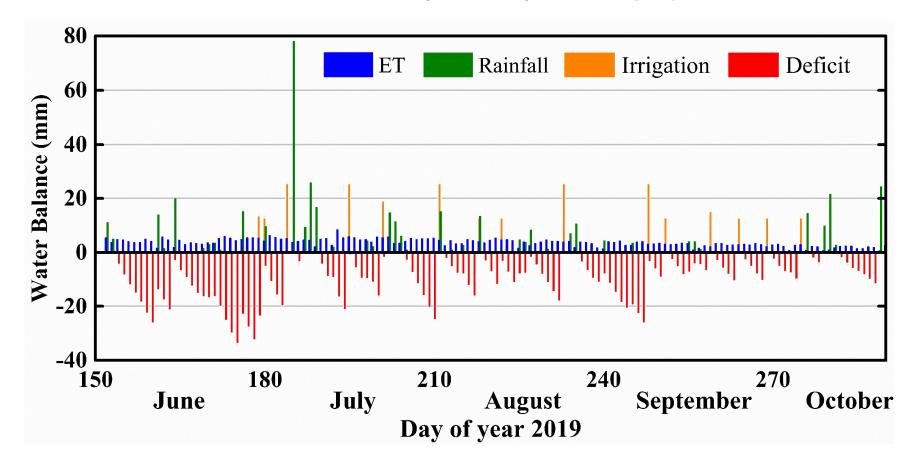




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Results in Research Orchard - Evapotranspiration (ET)







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Performance among Different Irrigation Methods

Irrigation strategies	Overall water use (mm)	Crop yield/tree (kg) (Mean±sd)	Crop size (g) (Mean±sd)	Hardness (kg) (Mean±sd)	Soluble solids (oBrix) (Mean±sd)
Moisture-based	235	24.4±3.5a	243.1±22.9a	8.2±0.6a	16.1±0.7a
ET-based	264	23.4±4.9ab	264.4±19.1a	8.2±0.4a	16.0±1.0a
Conventional	247	20.9±3.1b	258.2±15.3a	8.4±0.5a	15.9±0.8a





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Test in Commercial Orchards



Hollabaugh Bro. Inc (Honey Crisp)

Mt. Ridge Farms (Fuji)

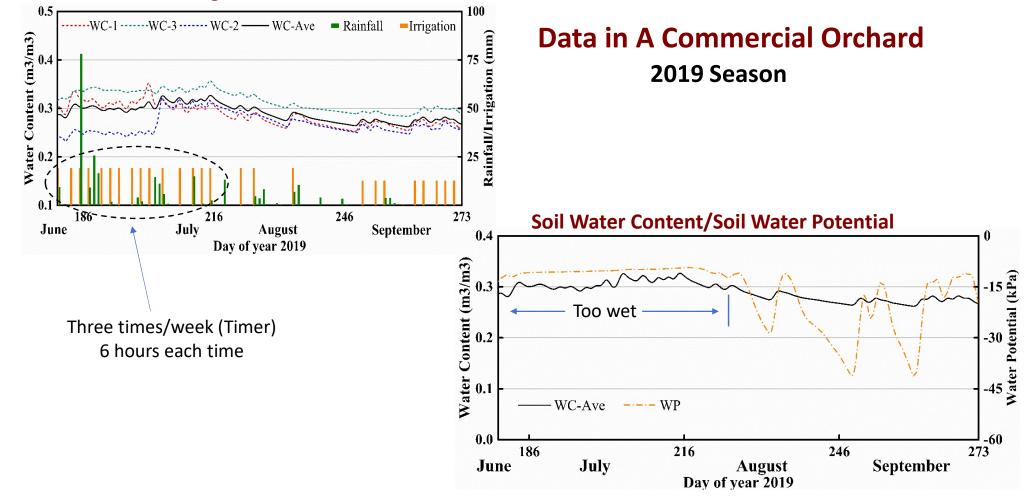
Twin Springs Fruit Farm (Crimson Crisp)

El Vista Orchards (Gala)



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Soil Water Content/Irrigation/Rainfall





Day of Year 2020

Pe

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Soil Water Content/Irrigation/Rainfall 0.4 40 ----- WC-2 ----- WC-3 Rainfall Irrigation ----- WC-1 Water Content (m3/m3) **Data in A Commercial Orchard** 0.3 Major irrigation period 0.2 2020 Season 0.10 0 Sept. June 180 Julv 210 Aug. 240 270 153 Day of Year 2020 Soil Water Content/Soil Water Potential 0.4 0 Water Content (m3/m3) -20 Water Potential (kPa) 0.3 Vet -40 0.2 -60 0.1 -80 -WC-Ave -WP 0 -100 153 210 270 June 180 July Aug. 240 Sept.



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LoRa (Long Range) IoT Irrigation System





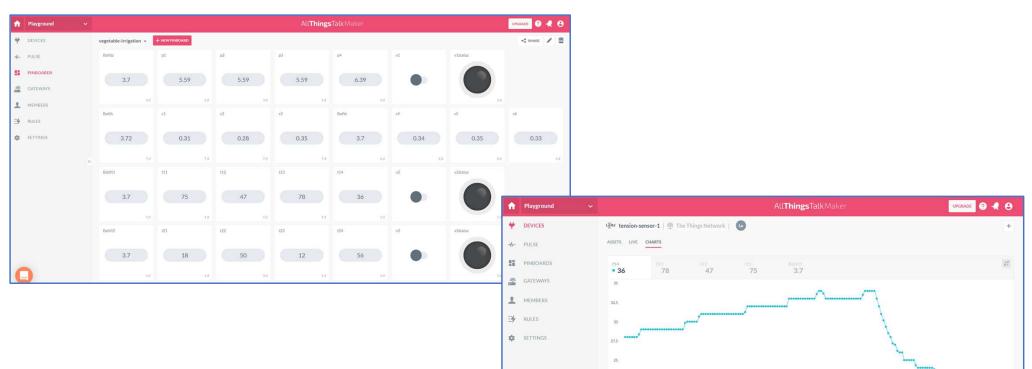


1 week (showing min/max/average) 0 ← 22. Nov 2019, 00:01 - 29. Nov 2019, 00:01 →

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Interface of the IoT irrigation System



Remote/Automated Irrigation Operation!



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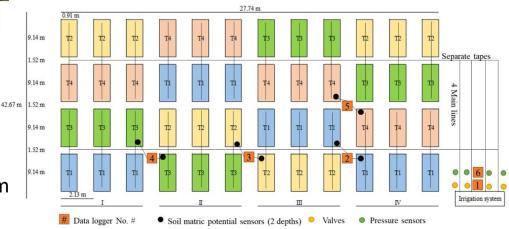
Field Test in A Tomato Field



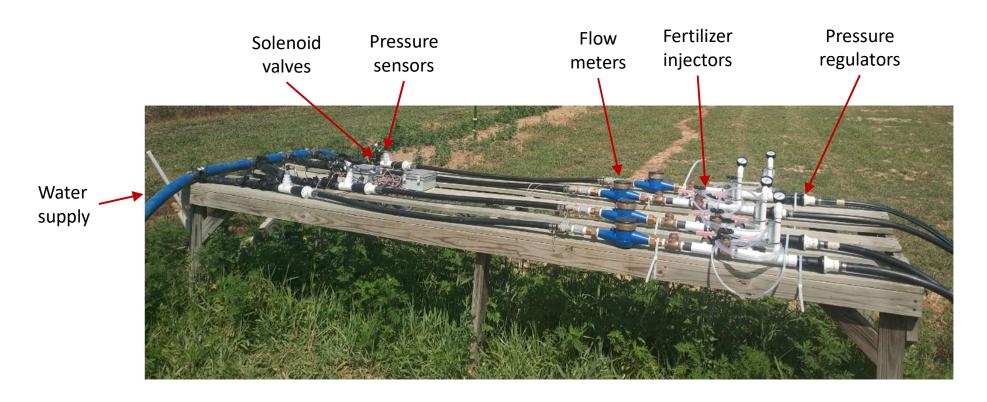
• Four Treatments:

- Treatment #1 (T1): ET based irrigation
- Treatment #2 (T2): Soil water potential (-40 kPa)
- Treatment #3 (T3): Soil water potential (-60 kPa)
- Treatment #4 (T4): GesCon decision support system

- Tomatoes were transplanted on May 21st, 2020
- There were 48 sections with 20 plants at each section
- Sub-surface drip irrigation
- Same nutrient level applied to the whole field
- Harvest dates: 8/7; 8/19; 9/1; 9/11; and 9/23



Irrigation System Setup







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Sensing/Control System Setup







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Experiment Results





Treatment	Т1	Т2	тз	Т4
Water use efficiency (kg/m ³)	22.22	26.49	27.94	28.30

Crop Yield and Quality

Treatment	Total Harvest (Mg ha ⁻¹)					
	XL	L	М	Cull	TMY	ΤY
T1	46.35	4.52	3.34	25.73	54.21	79.95
T2	52.71	6.46	3.26	23.66	62.43	86.09
Т3	38.16	5.43	3.75	27.49	47.34	74.83
T4	56.72	5.95	3.52	20.00	66.19	86.20

XL – extra large; L – large; M – medium; TMY – total market yield; TY – total yield





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A Preliminary Study in A Peach Orchard



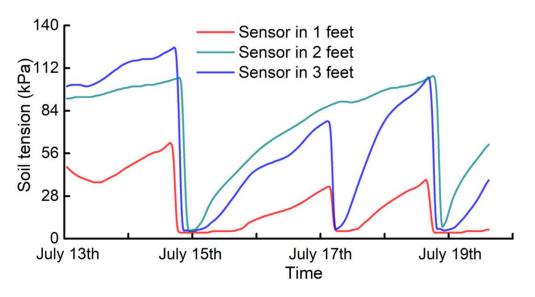






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A Preliminary Study in A Peach Orchard



- Water supply with an electric pump controller
- Tested the irrigation with soil moisture level
- Remotely controlled the valve
- A water pressure valve shows the status of the valve (on/off)
- Possible to run automatically

IoT Based Precision Irrigation

Conclusions

- Soil moisture is an easy and direct measurement for precision irrigation
- Soil moisture levels in the field can be accessed remotely through an IoT system

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Soil moisture-based irrigation was proved to be effective

A Few other thoughts:

- The cost of the system
- The location of the sensors to represent the crop root zoom
- Variation in soil types and orchard terrains
- Fully automated irrigation

Acknowledgement



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