

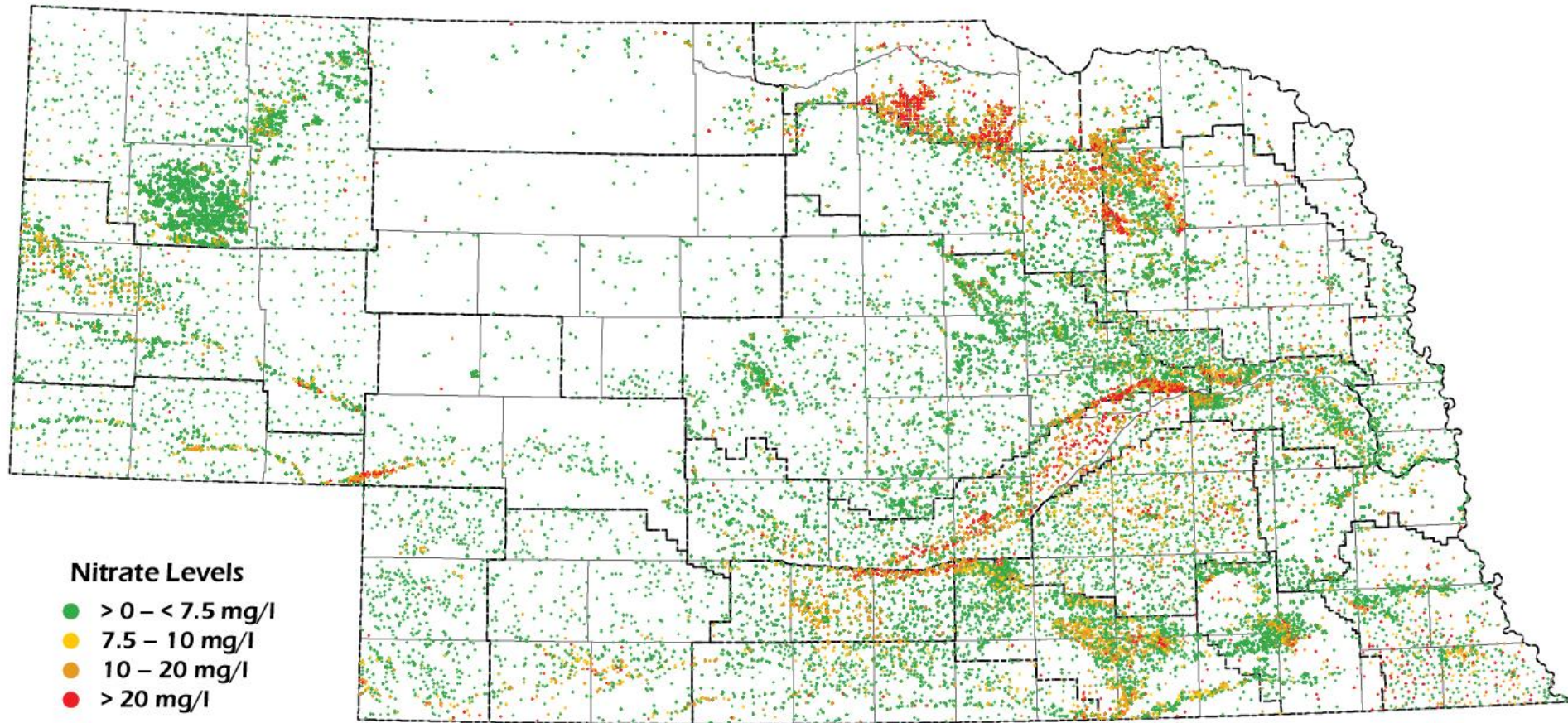


# **Project SENSE: A Summary of 3 Years of On-Farm Research and Demonstration on Crop Canopy Sensors for In-Season N Management**

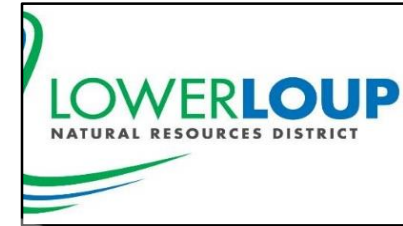
Richard Ferguson, Joe Luck, Laura Thompson, John Parrish, Joel Crowther, Dean Krull, Nathan Mueller, Troy Ingram, Taro Mieno, Keith Glewen, Tim Shaver, Brian Krienke



# Nebraska Nitrate Levels: 2013



# Partnerships and Funding Sources



***Our Cooperating Producers!!!***

United States Department of Agriculture  
National Institute of Food and Agriculture

A research/educational project of the Nebraska Corn Board, the Central Platte, Little Blue, Lower Loup, Lower Platte North and Upper Big Blue Natural Resources Districts, USDA-NIFA, and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln On-Farm Research Network



# Project SENSE

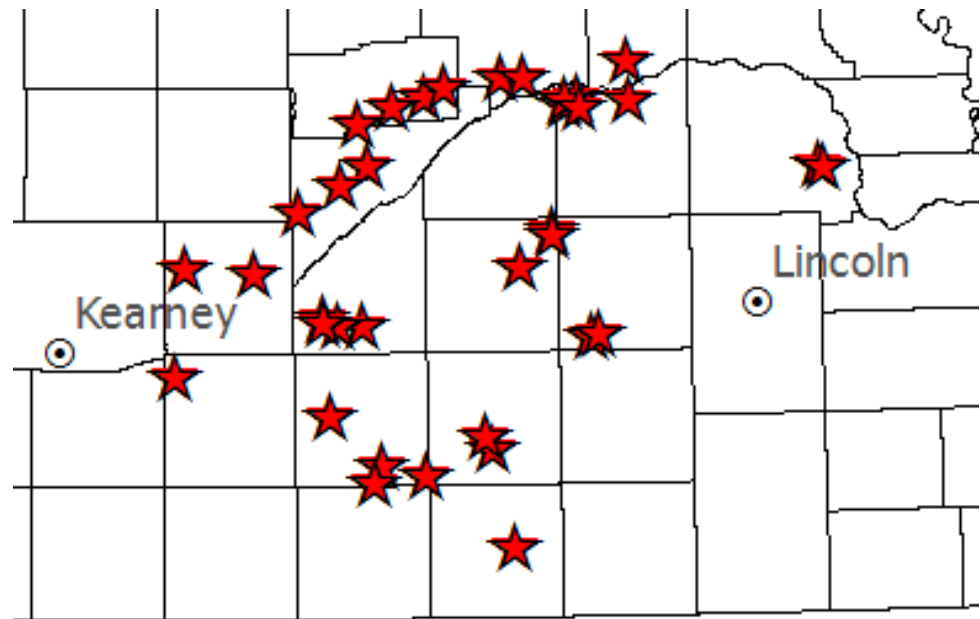
## Sensors for Efficient N Use and Stewardship of the Environment

Overall goal is to increase fertilizer nitrogen use efficiency (NUE), and reduce nitrate loss to groundwater, through increasing use of in-season nitrogen fertilization.

A *reactive* approach, using crop canopy sensors, has been proven through research to be an effective way to approach EONR, adjusting for spatial and temporal variation.

# Project SENSE Sites 2015-2017

- A total of 52 field studies were conducted with cooperating growers from 2015 to 2017
- Four sites were removed due to in-season issues based on input from growers at annual meeting

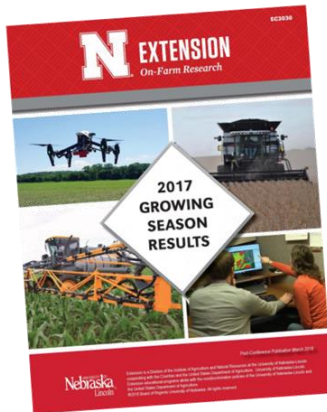


# Nebraska On-Farm Research Network

2017 Growing Season

2016 Growing Season

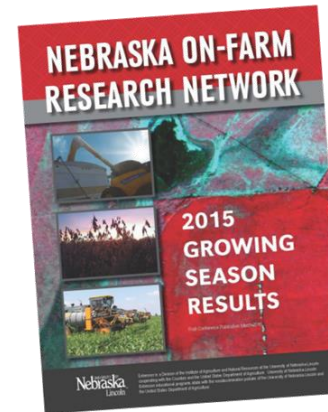
2015 Growing Season



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# RESEARCH & ANALYSIS METHODS



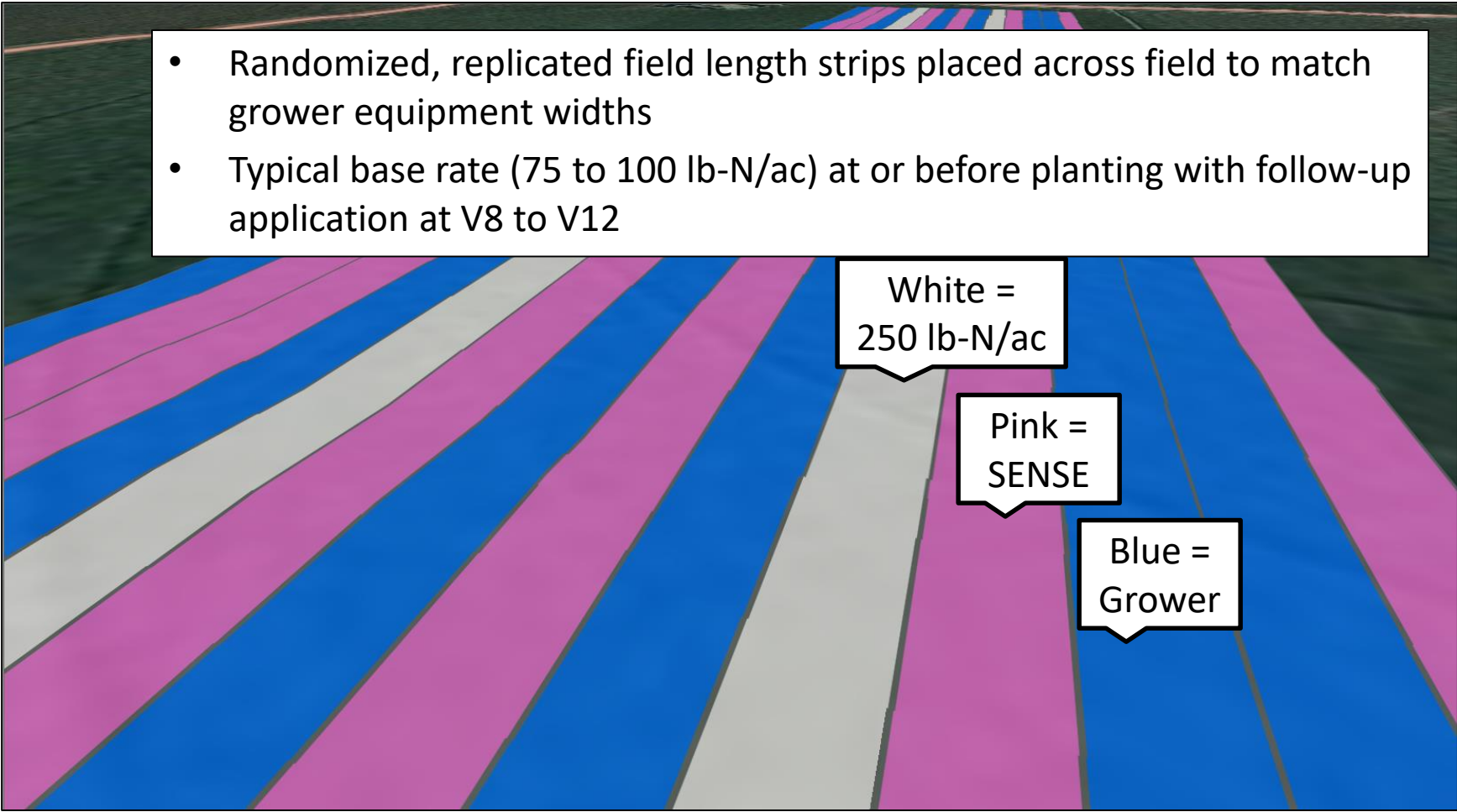
# Experimental Design

- Two treatments:
  - Grower's normal N management (rate & timing)
  - Sensor-based N application (base rate + in season)
- High-N reference (non-limiting N rate)
- Randomized complete block design
  - 6 replications
- Treatment strip width depended on grower's equipment
  - 16, 12, and 8 rows
- Total study area: 20-30 acres



# Plot Layout

- Randomized, replicated field length strips placed across field to match grower equipment widths
- Typical base rate (75 to 100 lb-N/ac) at or before planting with follow-up application at V8 to V12



White =  
250 lb-N/ac

Pink =  
SENSE

Blue =  
Grower

# Active Crop Canopy Sensors

- Light from sensor is modulated (pulsed); only light from system is detected by sensors.
- Light reflectance is measured in 2 or 3 wavebands, depending on sensor, in visible and near-infrared spectra.
- Reflectance from multiple wavebands is combined in a formula, called a vegetation index, to relate to crop stress.



$$NDVI = \frac{(NIR - Red)}{(NIR + Red)}$$

$$NDRE = \frac{(NIR - RedEdge)}{(NIR + RedEdge)}$$

# Sufficiency Index (SI)

- Relates the crop to be fertilized to a non-limiting reference

Reference = 0.385

Target = 0.319

$$SI = \frac{0.319}{0.385} = 0.83$$



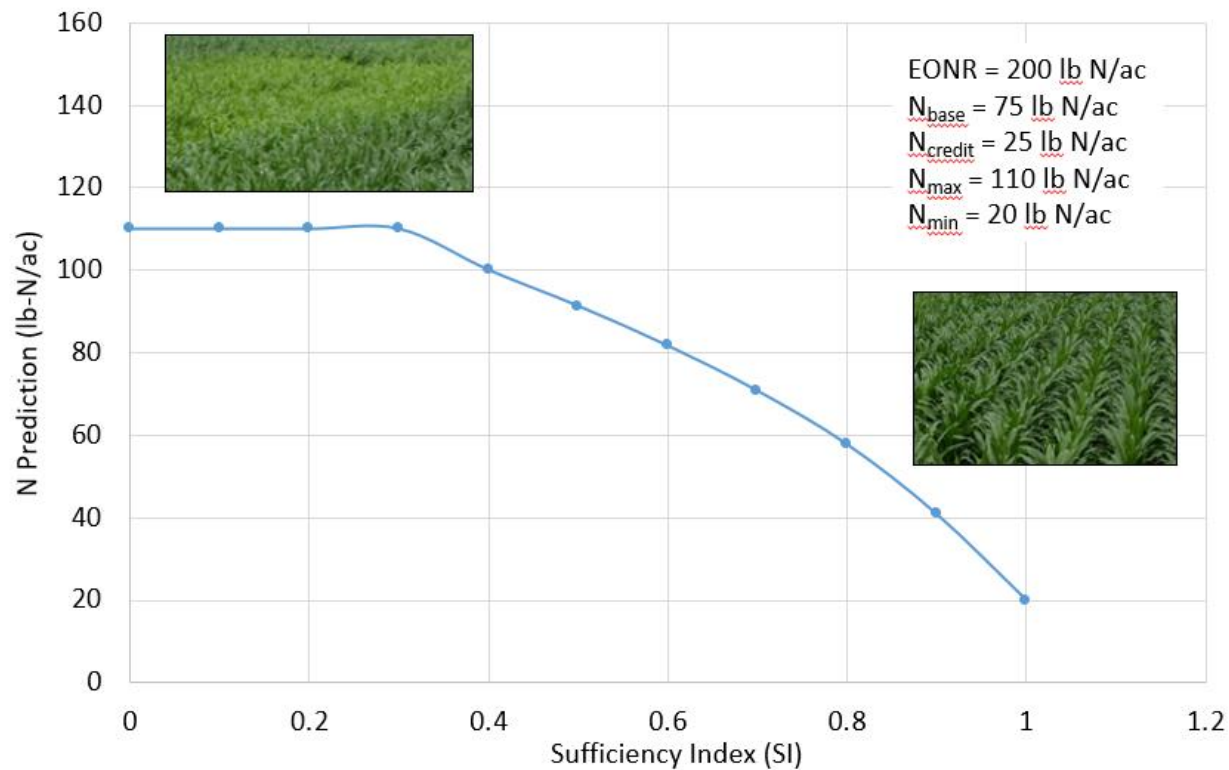
# Virtual Reference

- Generating a Reference NDRE
  - 5-minute process; system records NDRE across field
  - A range of crop conditions is okay...ensure that healthy crop is recorded
- Set up is now done and ready to apply sensor-based treatment in real time!

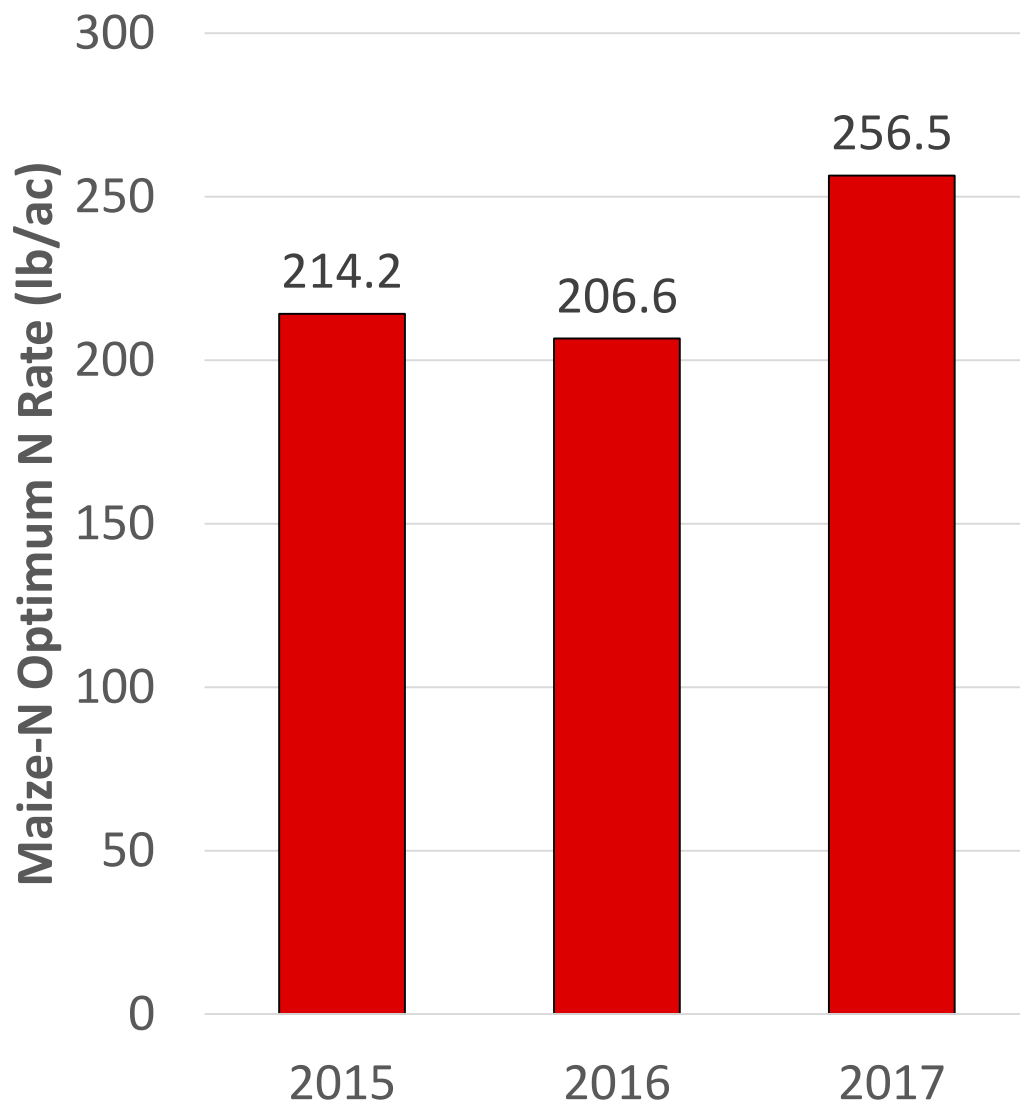


# Sensor Algorithm

$$(N_{OPT} - N_{PreFert} - N_{CRD}) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(1 - SI)}{\Delta SI}}$$



# Comparison of Calculated ONR Over Years



2017 greater than 2015 by 42 lb/acre, greater than 2016 by 50 lb/acre

# Plot Layout

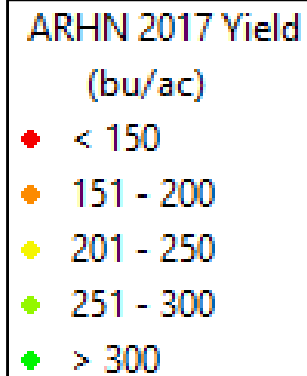
- N application data were summarized per field-length strip
- Base N and grower applications estimated based on target rates
- As-applied data from Ag Leader monitor used to calculate total N

OptRx Applied N  
(lb-N/ac)

- ◆ < 50
- ◆ 51 - 75
- ◆ 76 - 100
- ◆ 101 - 125
- ◆ > 125

# Plot Layout

- Yield monitor data were post-processed using Yield Editor software and buffered approximately 50' within strips
- Yield data were averaged within field-length strips for grower and SENSE treatments





# N

## EXTENSION

# YEAR AVERAGES



# Results

- We compared the grower N rates and yields to that of the OptRx™ system:
  - *Difference = Grower – SENSE*
  - SENSE outperformed Grower = **green**
  - Grower outperformed SENSE = **red**
- $PFP_N$  — Pounds Grain per Pound N
- Pounds N per Bushel Grain
- Profit = (Yield \* Corn Price) – (N Rate \* N Price)

Year	Corn Price	N price
2015	\$3.65/bu	\$0.65/lb
2016	\$3.05/bu	\$0.45/lb
2017	\$3.15/bu	\$0.41/lb

- Differences were statistically analyzed using PROC GLIMMIX in SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC)

# Results for All Sites 2015

	<b>Grower N Management</b>	<b>Project SENSE N Management</b>	<b>Difference</b>
<b>Total N Rate (lb/ac)</b>	198 A	153 B	45
<b>Yield (bu/ac)†</b>	235 A	231 B	4.2
<b>PPF<sub>N</sub> (lb grain/lb N)</b>	67 B	91 A	-23
<b>Lb N/bu Grain</b>	0.87 A	0.66 B	0.20
<b>Marginal Net Return</b>	\$728.06 A	\$741.97 B	\$13.91

†Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.

\*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.

# Results for All Sites 2016

	<b>Grower N Management</b>	<b>Project SENSE N Management</b>	<b>Difference</b>
<b>Total N Rate (lb/ac)</b>	186 A	153 B	33
<b>Yield (bu/ac)<sup>†</sup></b>	192 A	194 B	-2.3
<b>PPF<sub>N</sub> (lb grain/lb N)</b>	60 B	75 A	-15
<b>Lb N/bu Grain</b>	1.08 A	0.84 B	0.24
<b>Marginal Net Return</b>	\$502.13 A	\$523.99 B	\$21.86

<sup>†</sup>Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.

\*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.

# Results for All Sites 2017

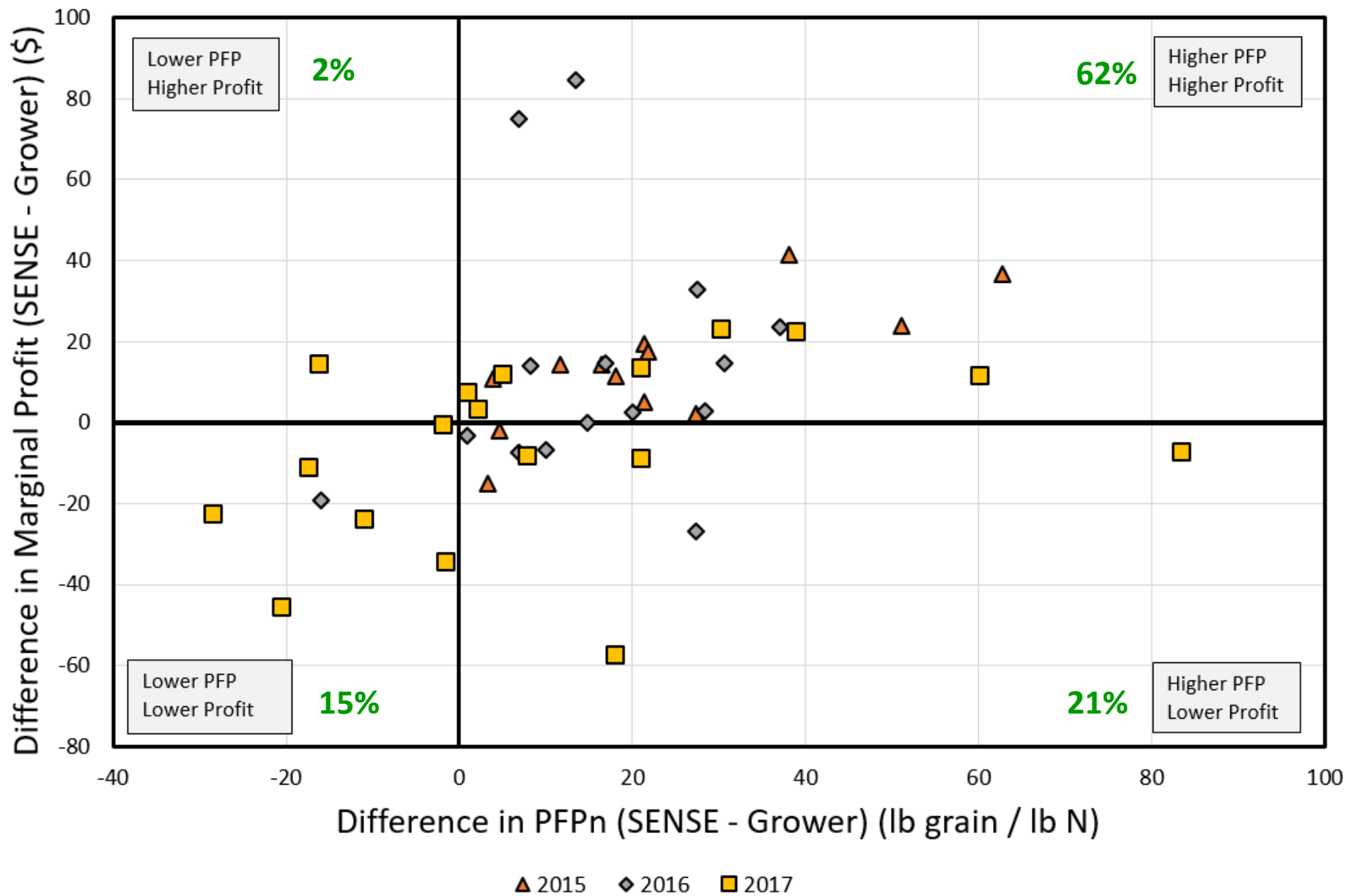
	Grower N Management	Project SENSE N Management	Difference
Total N Rate (lb/ac)	188 A	173 B	15
Yield (bu/ac) <sup>†</sup>	234 A	231 B	3.5
PPF <sub>N</sub> (lb grain/lb N)	75 B	85 A	-11
Lb N/bu Grain	0.81 A	0.75 B	0.06
Marginal Net Return	\$661.43 A	\$656.38 B	\$5.05

<sup>†</sup>Yield data from cleaned yield monitor data. Bushels per acre corrected to 15.5% moisture.

\*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 95% confidence level.

# All Sites Averages by Year

	2015 Difference	2016 Difference	2017 Difference
Total N Rate (lb/ac)	45	33	15
Yield (bu/ac) <sup>†</sup>	4.2	-2.3	3.5
PFP <sub>N</sub> (lb grain/lb N)	-23	-15	-11
Lb N/bu Grain	0.2	0.2	0.1
Marginal Net Return	-\$13.91	-\$21.86	\$5.05

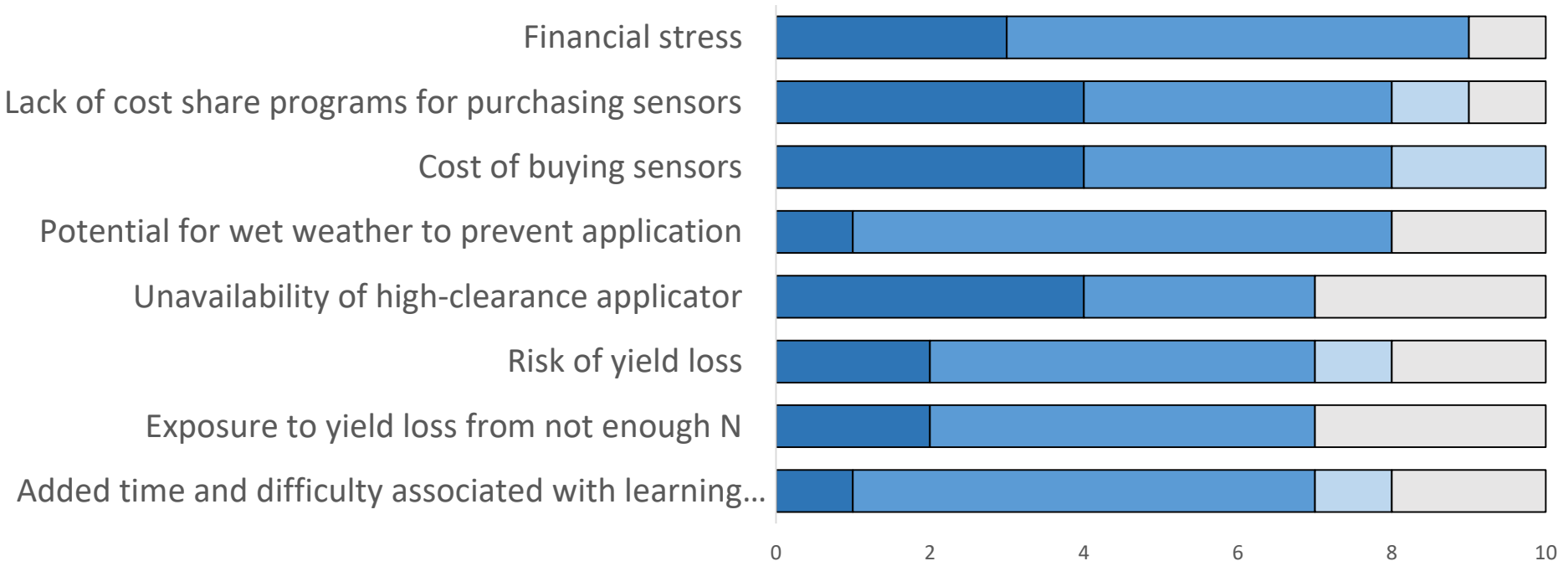


# Results/Evaluation Responses

## Project SENSE Grower Meetings:

- Annual meeting with cooperating growers.
- At the final meeting, 50% of respondents indicated that they had reduced N rates or moved to split N application since interacting with Project SENSE.

■ High Barrier ■ Moderate Barrier ■ Unsure ■ No Barrier

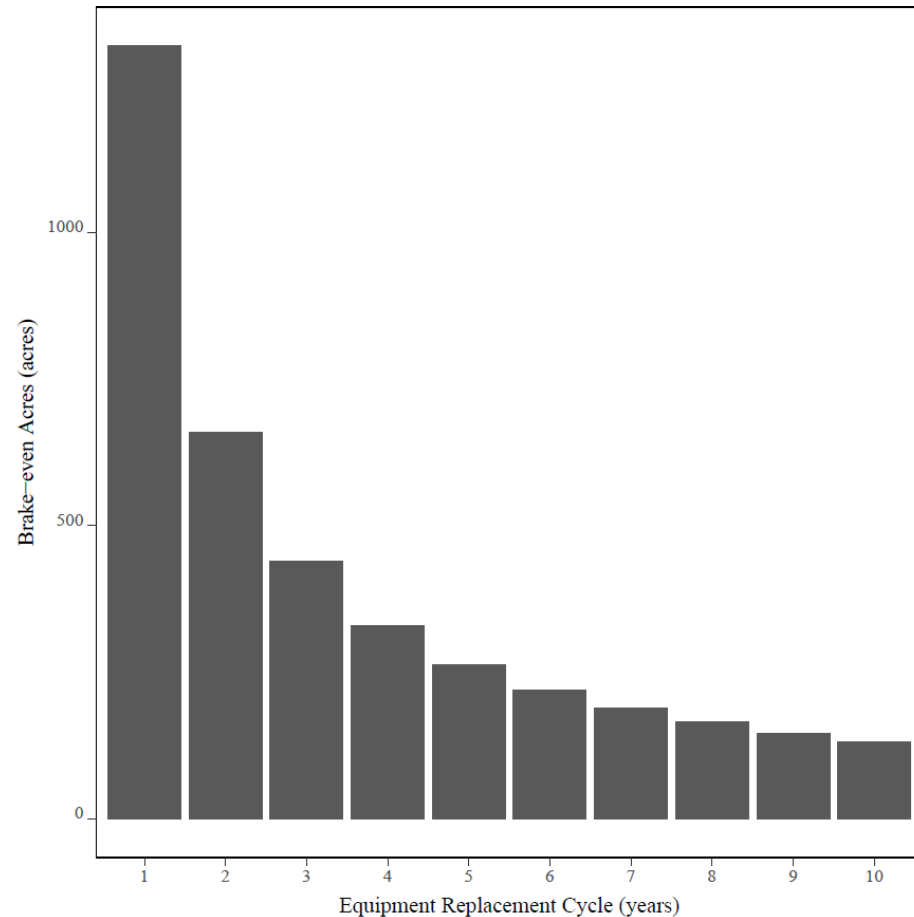




# Future Efforts and Thoughts

## Considerations for Adoption:

- Utilizing sensors to take advantage of growing season variability with a responsive approach has high potential for reducing N needs
- Reasonable EONR estimates are critical...still requires input
- Consider NUE metrics that you are currently operating at...how much more efficient can you operate economically?
- Breakeven acres could be very low if you're currently operating specific equipment for in-season N management



# Comparison of Active and Passive Sensors to Inform In-Season N Fertilization

- Determine what correlation exists between the active and passive sensors in terms of producing vegetative indices
- Can a passive sensor prescribe N rates similarly or better than an active sensor
- Determine the profitability of using sensor based systems compared to a growers standard practice





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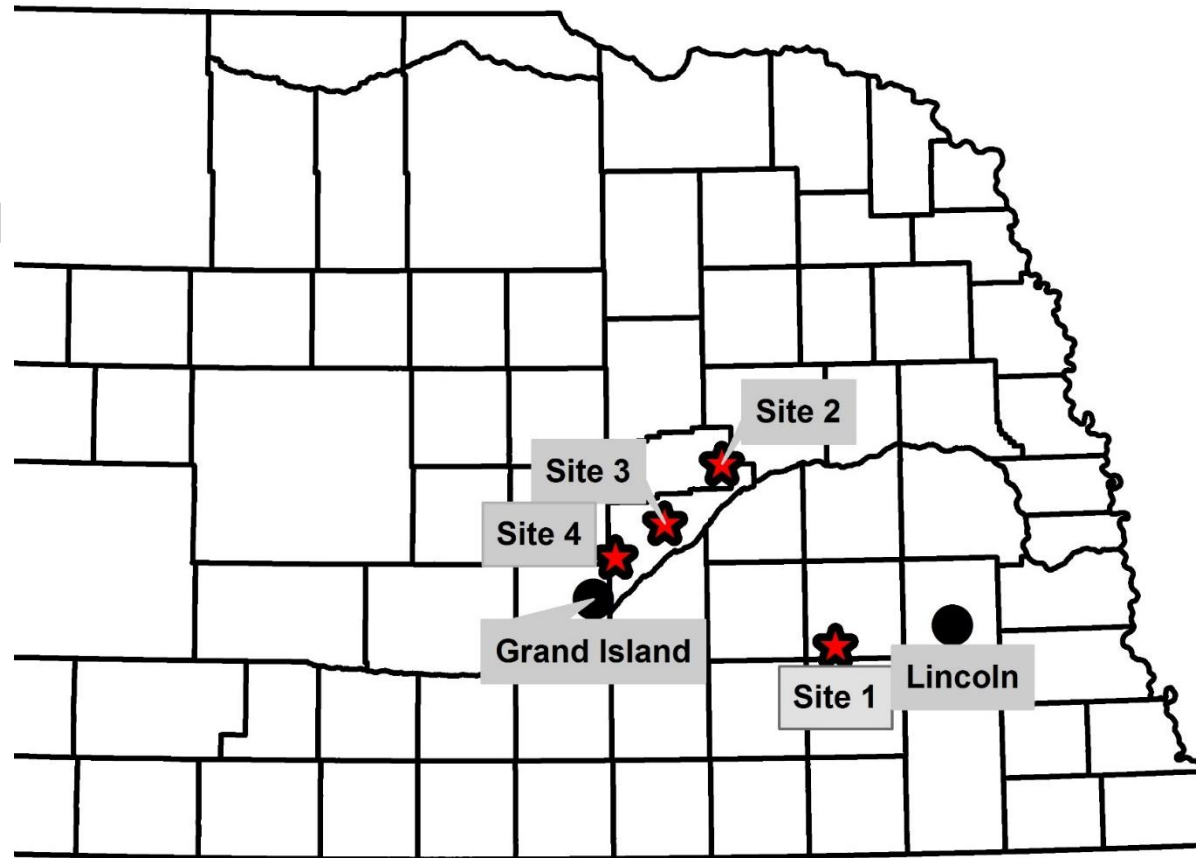
[cropwatch.unl.edu/projectsense](http://cropwatch.unl.edu/projectsense)

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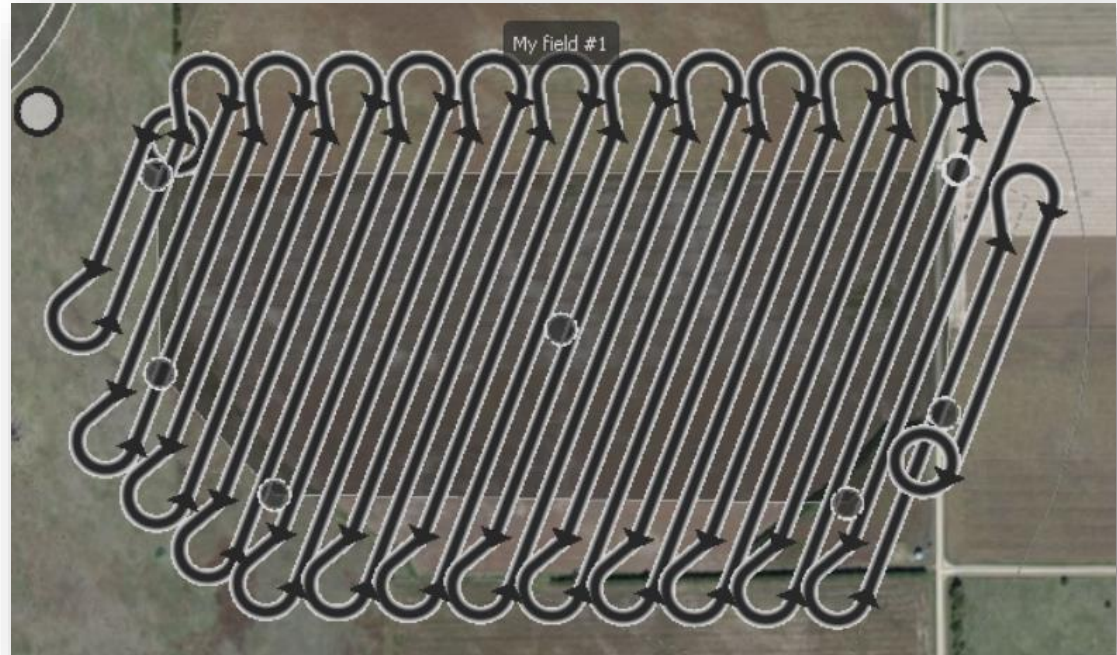
# Locations

- 4 Locations
- 3 center pivot irrigated
- 1 subsurface drip



# Fixed-Wing SenseFly eBee SQ for Mapping

- Fully autonomous
- User sets ground resolution and desired overlap
- Software plans mapping route

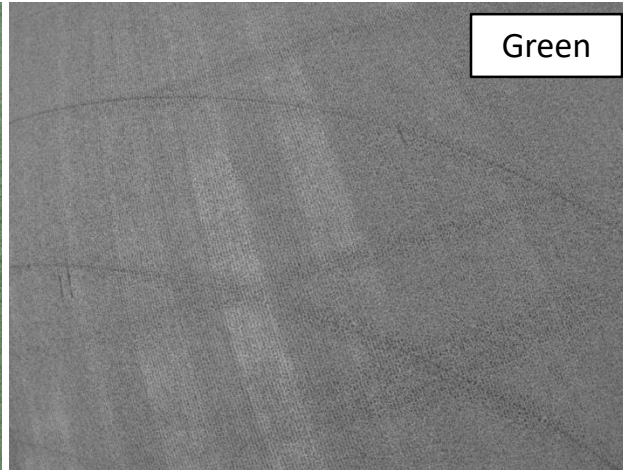


70 acres, 356  
waypoints  
5 images per waypoint

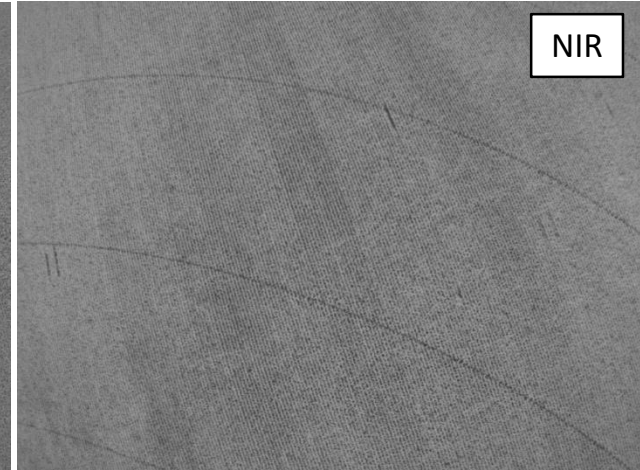
RGB (Natural Color)



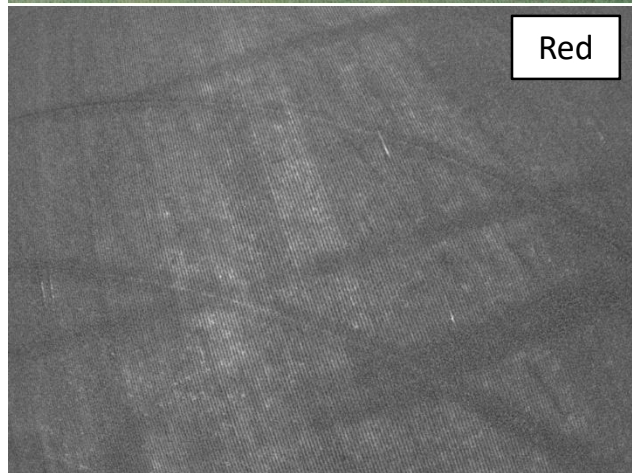
Green



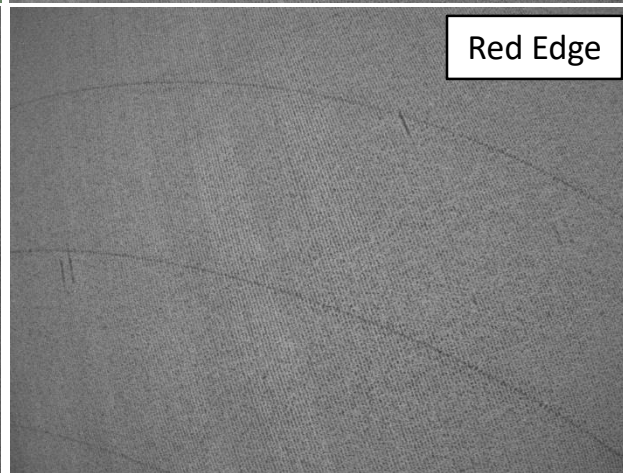
NIR



Red



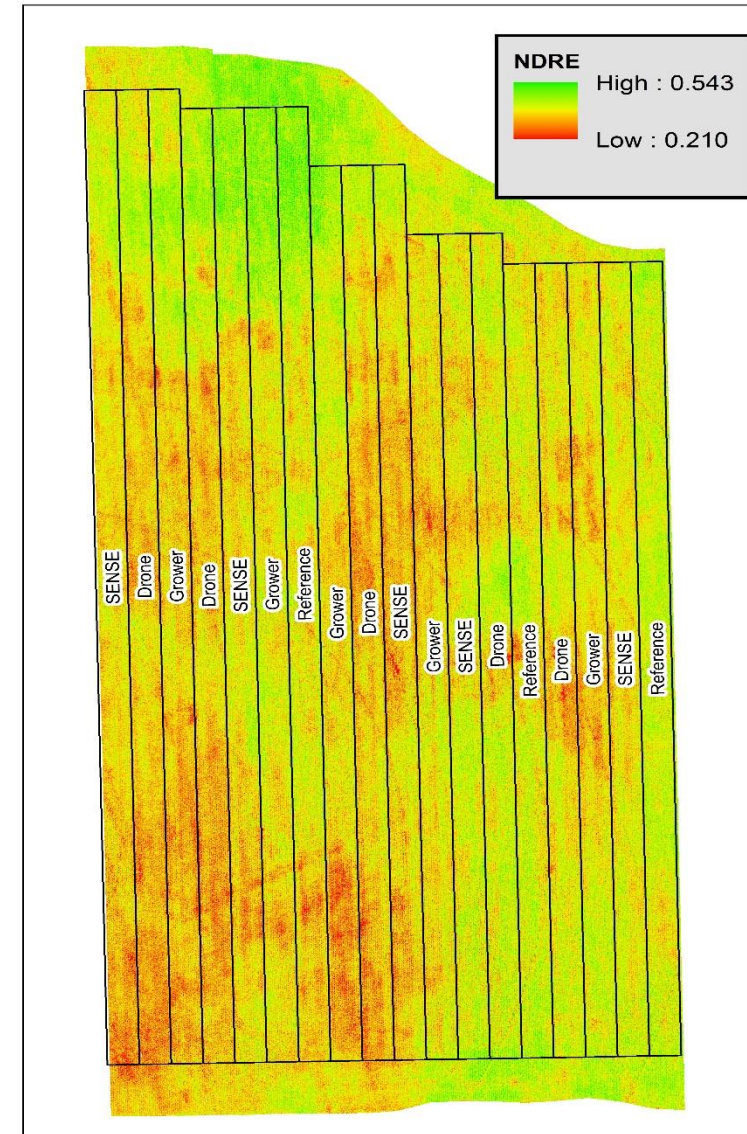
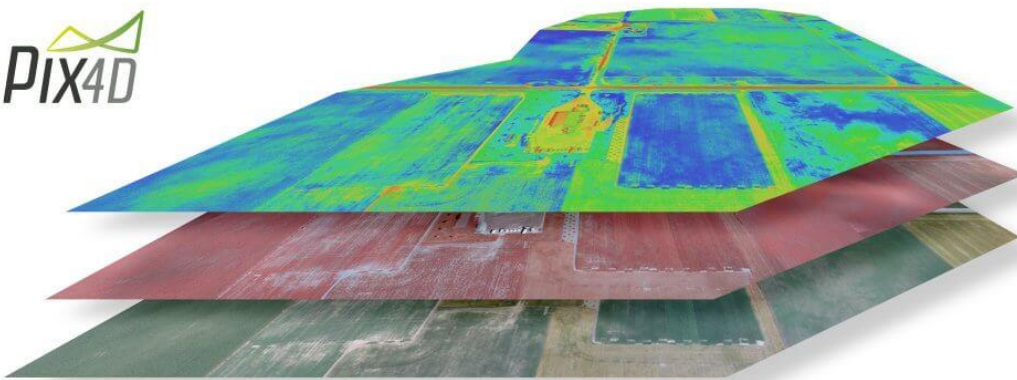
Red Edge



# Processing Passive Sensor Data

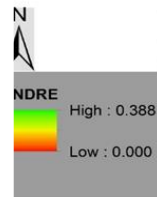
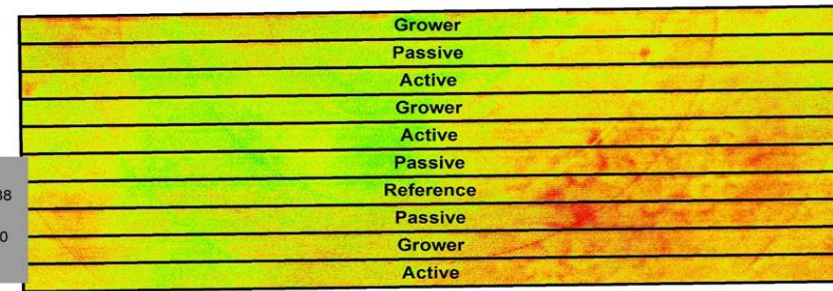
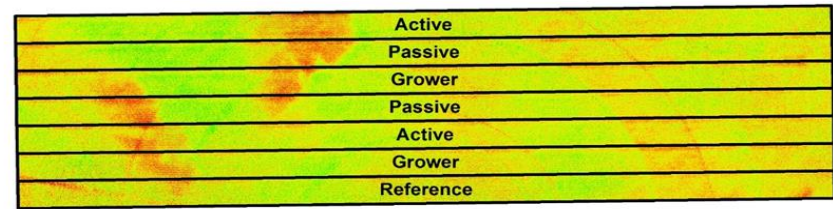
- Images are geotagged and stitched together with image processing software
- Vegetation indices can then be calculated

PIX4D

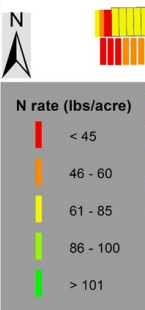
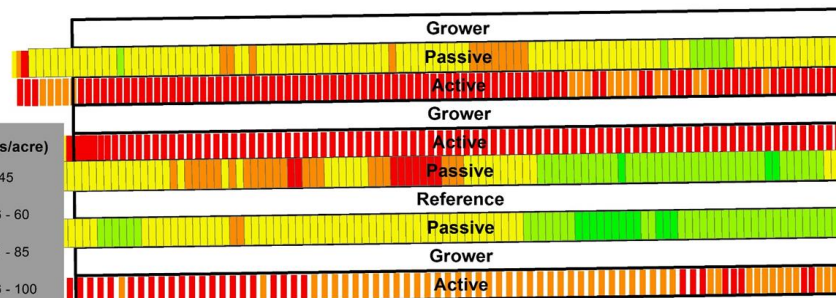
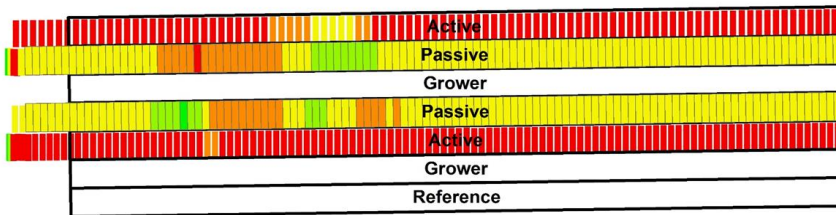


# Processing Passive Sensor Data

- Transform raster to polygon to create a prescription map
- Long process with many applications used

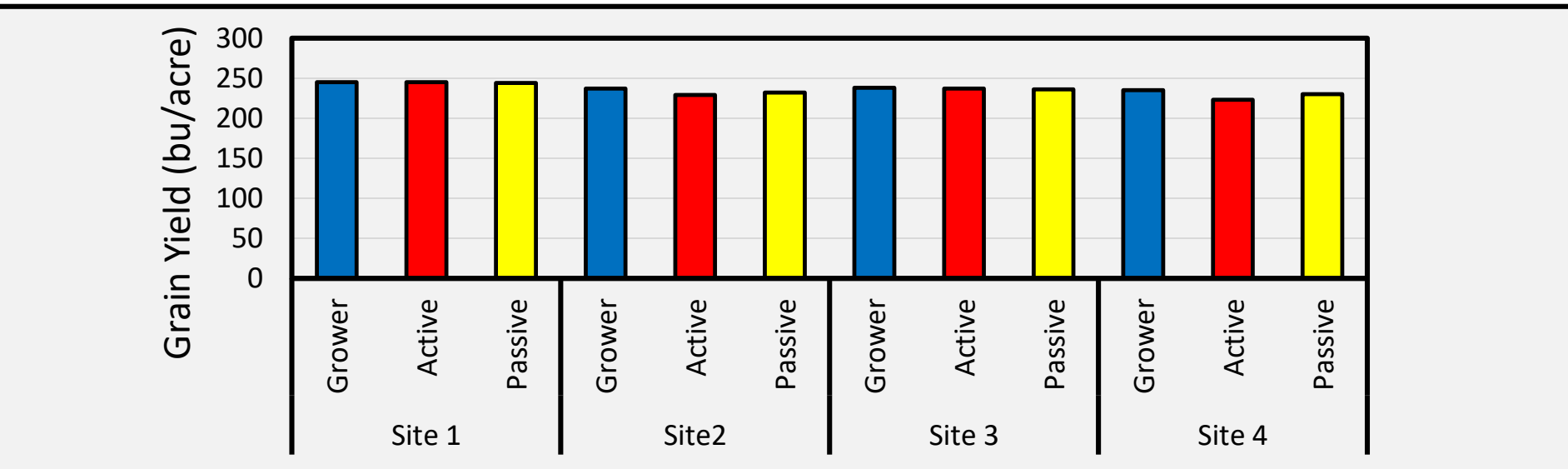
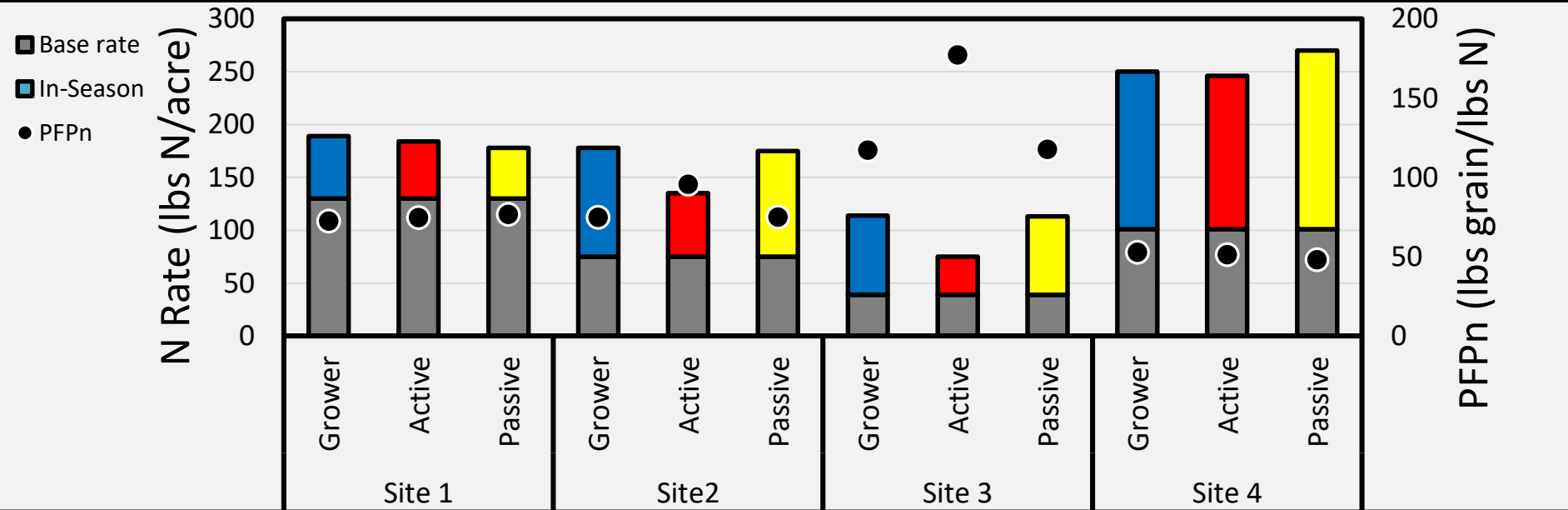


- Resolution of image affects how many pixels are used
- 8 hour turn around





# Results



# The Future

- *For Project SENSE, 2018 will be a transition year, with increased focus on use of drone-based crop canopy sensing to inform need for fertigation.*
- *Eventual integration of sensors to inform variable rate fertigation as well as irrigation.*
- *Potential for regulations to restrict significant N application to the growing season in areas at greatest risk for N leaching, or areas with highest groundwater nitrate concentrations.*