



Aerial feet-on-the-ground Multispectral sensing

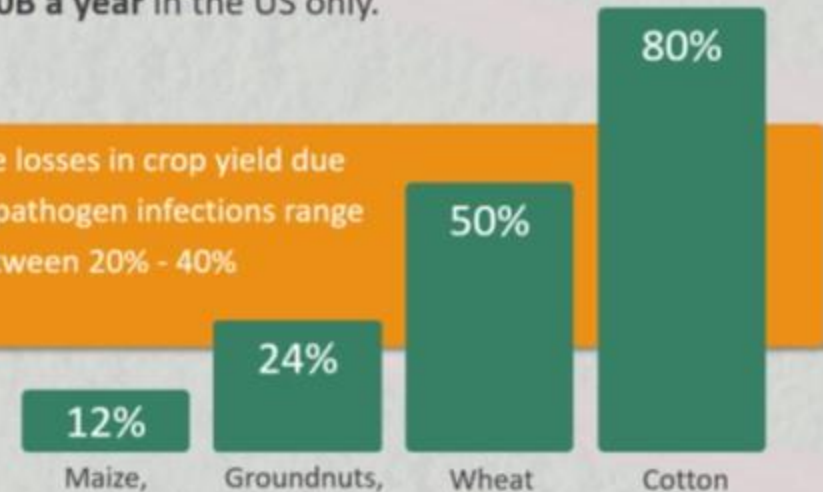


“To make agriculture sustainable, the grower has got to be able to make a profit.” *Sam Farr*

THE ECONOMIC LOSSES

Due to pathogen infections, are about **\$40B a year** in the US only.

The losses in crop yield due to pathogen infections range between 20% - 40%

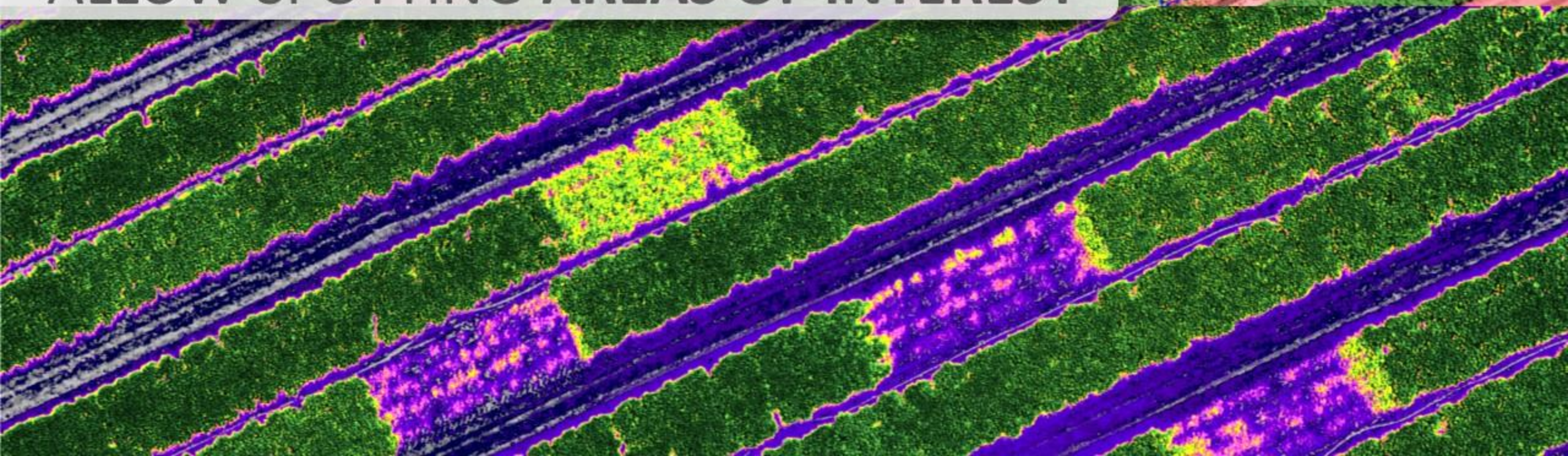




**HIGH ALTITUDE
NDVI & NDRE
PROVIDE US WITH ONLY
A VAGUE PICTURE
OF THE CROP'S HEALTH**



**MULTISPECTRAL AG METRICS
ALLOW SPOTTING AREAS OF INTEREST**



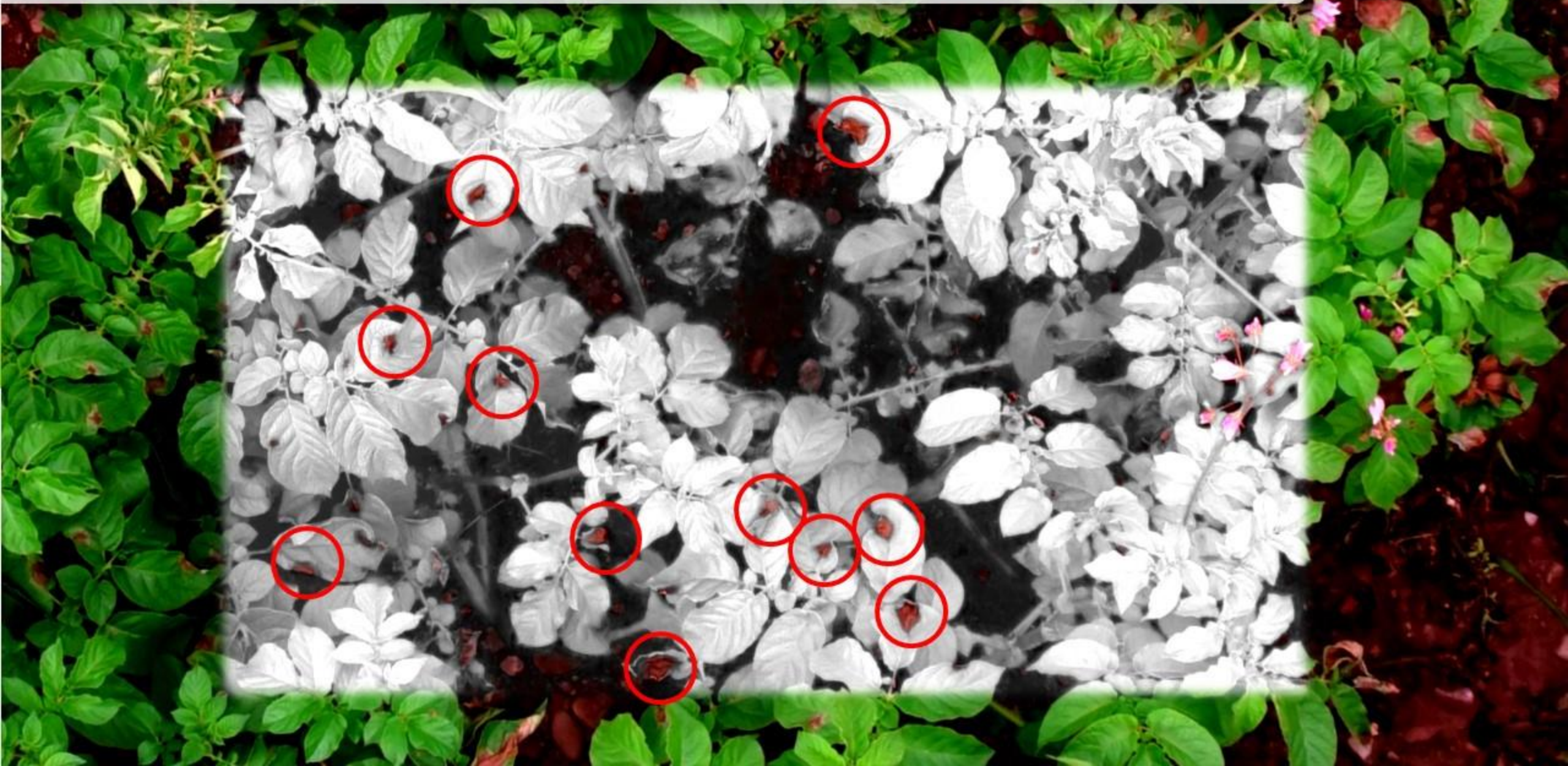
**BUT FARMERS CAN NOT
USE VAGUE INFORMATION
THEY NEED
ACTIONABLE DATA**



AUTOMATIC SYSTEMATICS IS THE SOLUTION



MACHINE-VISION PROCESSING IS A MUST



WE ARE BUILDING AND EXPANDING THE WORLD'S FIRST MULTISPECTRAL BIG DATA BANK

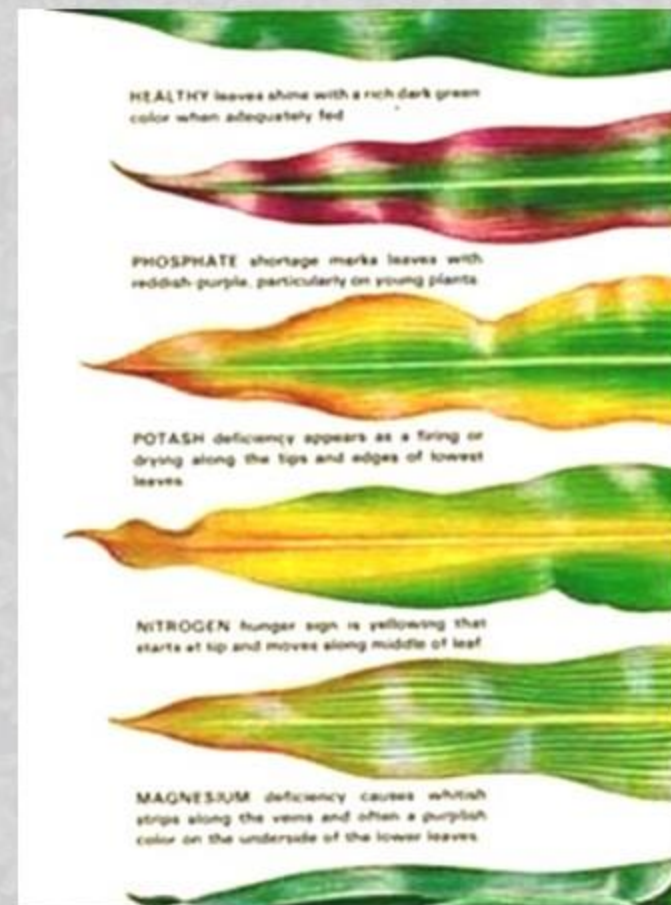
STRESS



PESTS



IRREGULARITIES



HOW DOES ONE
ACQUIRE
**CLOSE RANGE
MULTISPECTRAL**
IMAGES, WHEN
NO EXISTING
SENSOR
CAN DO IT?



AGROWING'S REVOLUTION – ENABLING REMOTE & CLOSE MULTISPECTRAL IMAGERY ACQUISITION

**AGROWING'S
FIRST SENSOR:**

- ❖ 8 MEGAPIXELS
PER CHANNEL
- ❖ 4 NARROW BANDS



AQUIRING IMAGES FROM A WIDE RANGE OF ALTITUDES: FROM **2.5m** to **2,500m** ALTITUDE

AGROWING'S 8MP IMAGE ACQUIRED AT
3M RANGE ABOVE THE CROP
1.8M HFOV
0.5 millimeter PER PIXEL



SATELLITE SENSORS
AND ALL OTHER SENSORS IN
USE **CAN NOT ACQUIRE**
MULTISPECTRAL IMAGERY
AT CLOSE RANGE



1.8m HFOV 0.5mm pixel

AN ALL-NEW PARADIGM (COMPARED TO SATELLITES) AND THE CURRENT STATE-OF-THE-ART SENSORS

	Leading State of the Art Sensor		QX1/R10/Alpha 5000 (cm/p)		Venus Satellite	
Alt (m)	cm per pixel	Pixels per sq. meter	cm per pixel	Pixels per sq. meter	cm per pixel	Pixels per sq. meter
3.75	NA	NA	0.053	3,546,590 355 per sq. cm	530	0.04 per sq. METER
50	3.4	864	0.85	13,840	0.7	NA
100	6.8	216	1.7	3,460	NA	NA
200	13.6	54	3.4	865	NA	NA
1,000	68	2.16	17	34.6	NA	NA

THE TREMENDOUS DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS

between Agrowing's chroma
channel and other sensors,
comparing two images, both
acquired from an altitude of
90m:

The background image is
a 40% excerpt of
Agrowing's 3.600x2,250
pixels image

This frame is the full 1:1
900x675 pixels image of
the market-leading sensor

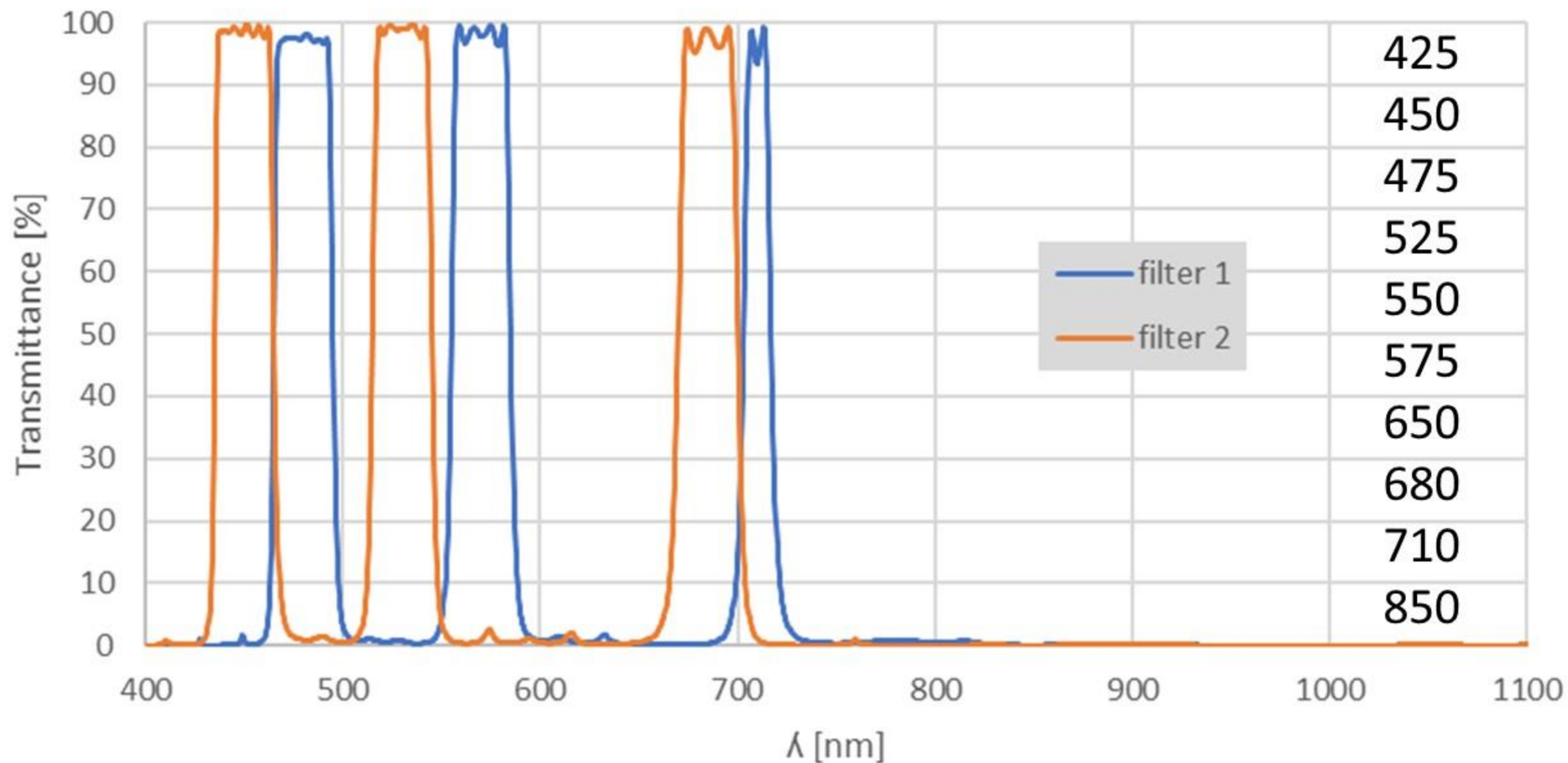
AGROWING'S REVOLUTION – ENABLING REMOTE & CLOSE MULTISPECTRAL IMAGERY ACQUISITION

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Triple BP filters #1 & #2 at collimated light, AOI=0°

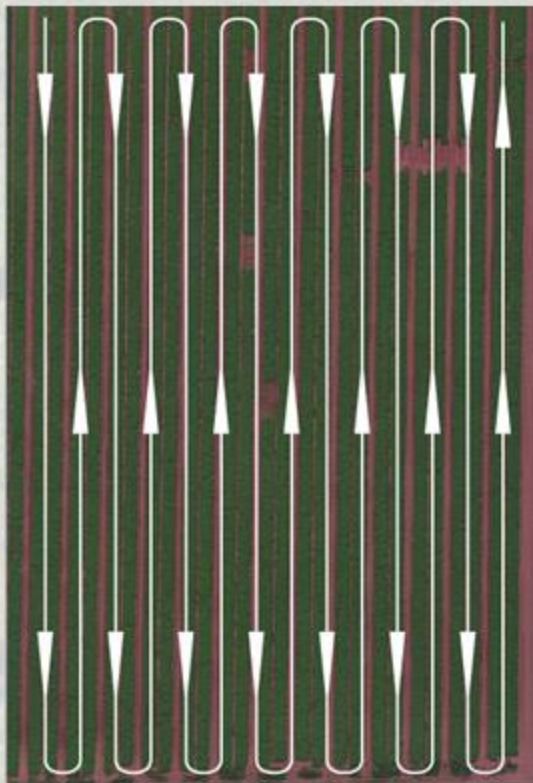


THE WORKFLOW



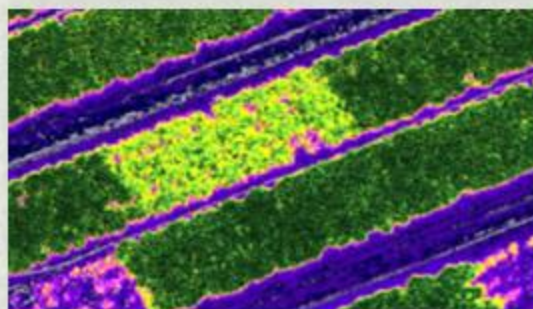
1 SCAN

Scan fields from high altitude (100m-120m) using NDVI and/or other agricultural indices.



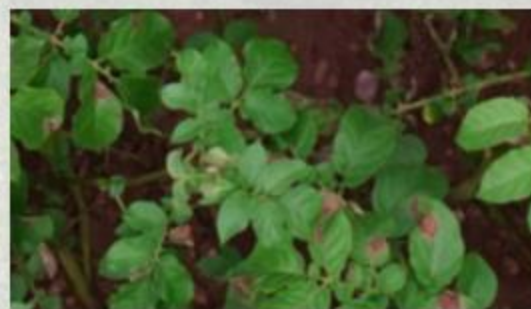
2 DETECT

Automatically detecting (by machine vision, based on the type of survey defined) areas of interest (i.e. stress, dryness, weeds). Send a drone to the specific location.



3 ANALYZE

Acquiring high-resolution data from low altitude (3m-15m); scanning and analyzing the imagery (using machine-vision); identifying the cause of anomaly in the predefined outlying areas.



4 SEND

Sending high-resolution close-up images of the problems discovered. Optionally, providing the farmer/service provider with a DSS (decision support system), based on accurate identification of the problem.



PROOF OF CONCEPT – VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION

The concept has already been proven

It is now being developed by Agrowing and for commercial deployment with several leading growers

Banana Black Sigatoka and Potato Blight (fungus)

Cotton White Fly (aphid)

Citrus HLB (bacteria)

Potato Colorado Beetle (insect)

Pineapple early induction

**Canopy percentage and plantation density
and more...**

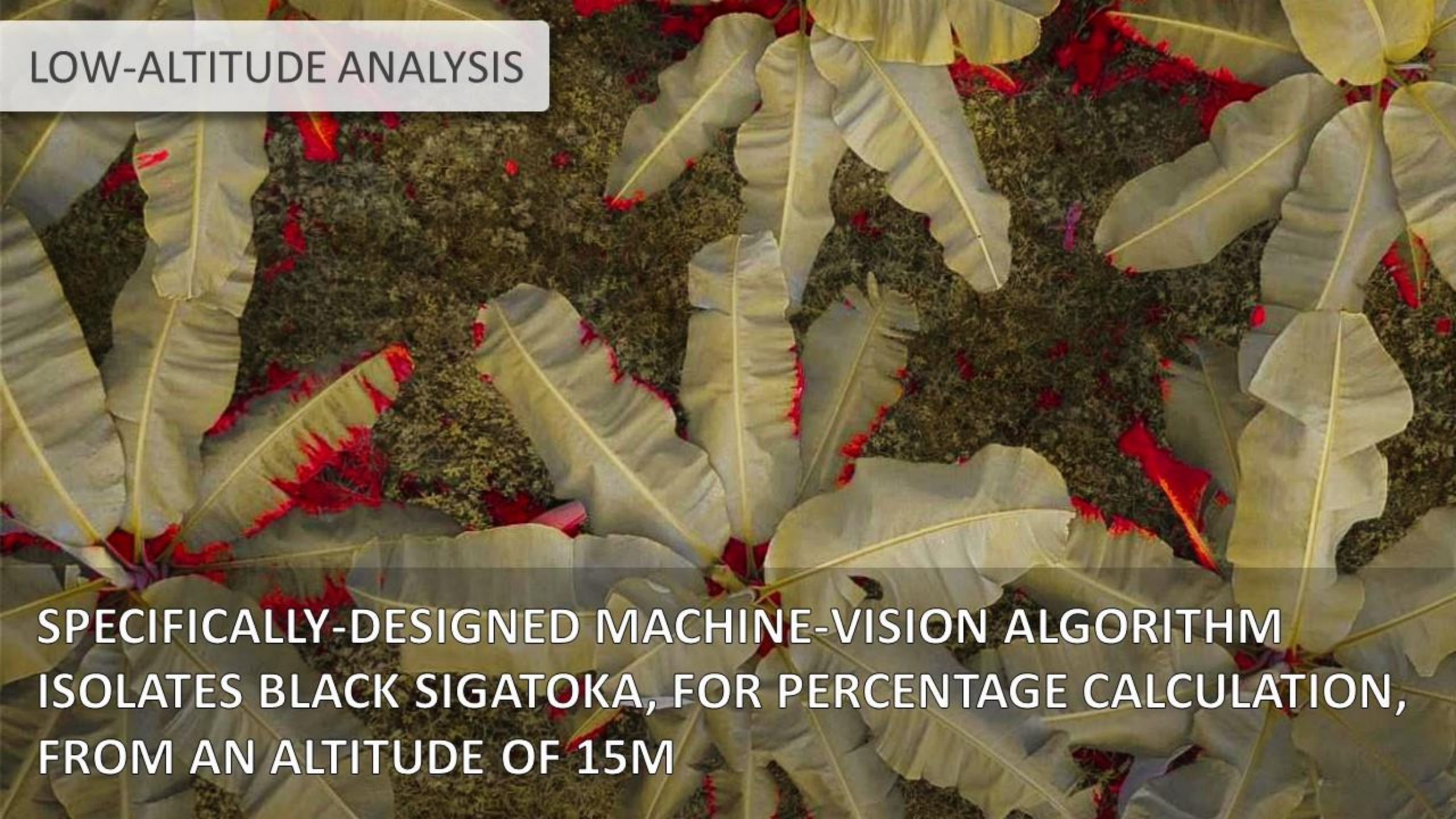
An aerial multispectral image of a citrus grove. The image shows rows of trees with varying shades of green and yellow, indicating different levels of infection. Red circles highlight trees with high-probability of infection, while yellow circles highlight trees with lower-probability of infection. A semi-transparent grey box with the text 'HIGH-ALTITUDE ANALYSIS' is overlaid on the left side of the image.

HIGH-ALTITUDE ANALYSIS

A tailor-fitted algorithm of the multispectral data reveals two classes of HLB that were detected in a citrus grove:

- * The red circles indicate trees with high-probability of infection
- * The yellow circles point at trees with lower-probability of infection

LOW-ALTITUDE ANALYSIS

An aerial photograph of a forest floor. The ground is covered with a dense layer of brown, mossy or leafy material. Scattered across this ground are numerous large, elongated, light green banana leaves. Interspersed among the leaves and the ground cover are many small, bright red flowers, likely black sigatoka. The overall scene is a natural, somewhat chaotic pattern of green, brown, and red.

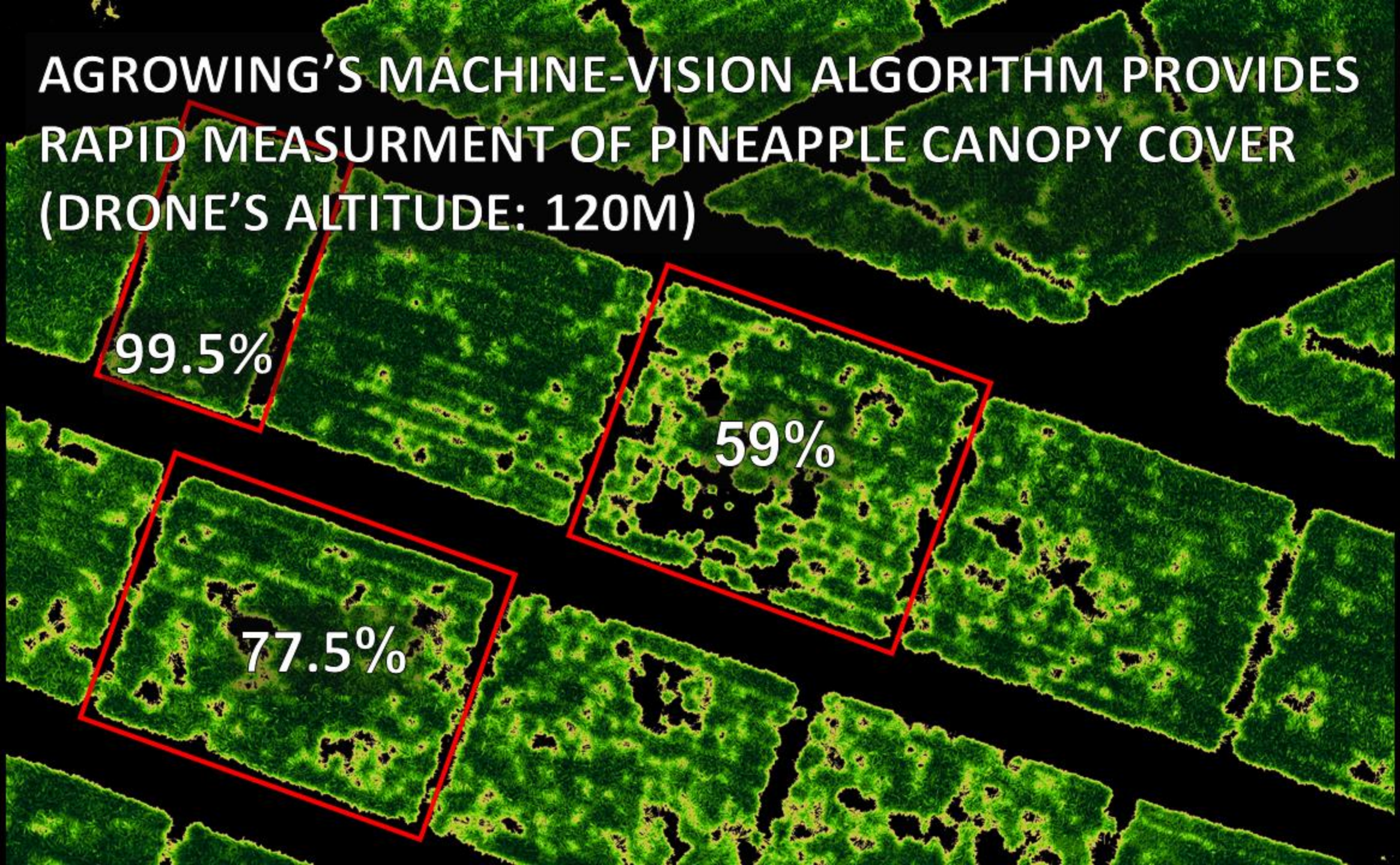
SPECIFICALLY-DESIGNED MACHINE-VISION ALGORITHM
ISOLATES BLACK SIGATOKA, FOR PERCENTAGE CALCULATION,
FROM AN ALTITUDE OF 15M

**AGROWING'S MACHINE-VISION ALGORITHM PROVIDES
RAPID MEASUREMENT OF PINEAPPLE CANOPY COVER
(DRONE'S ALTITUDE: 120M)**

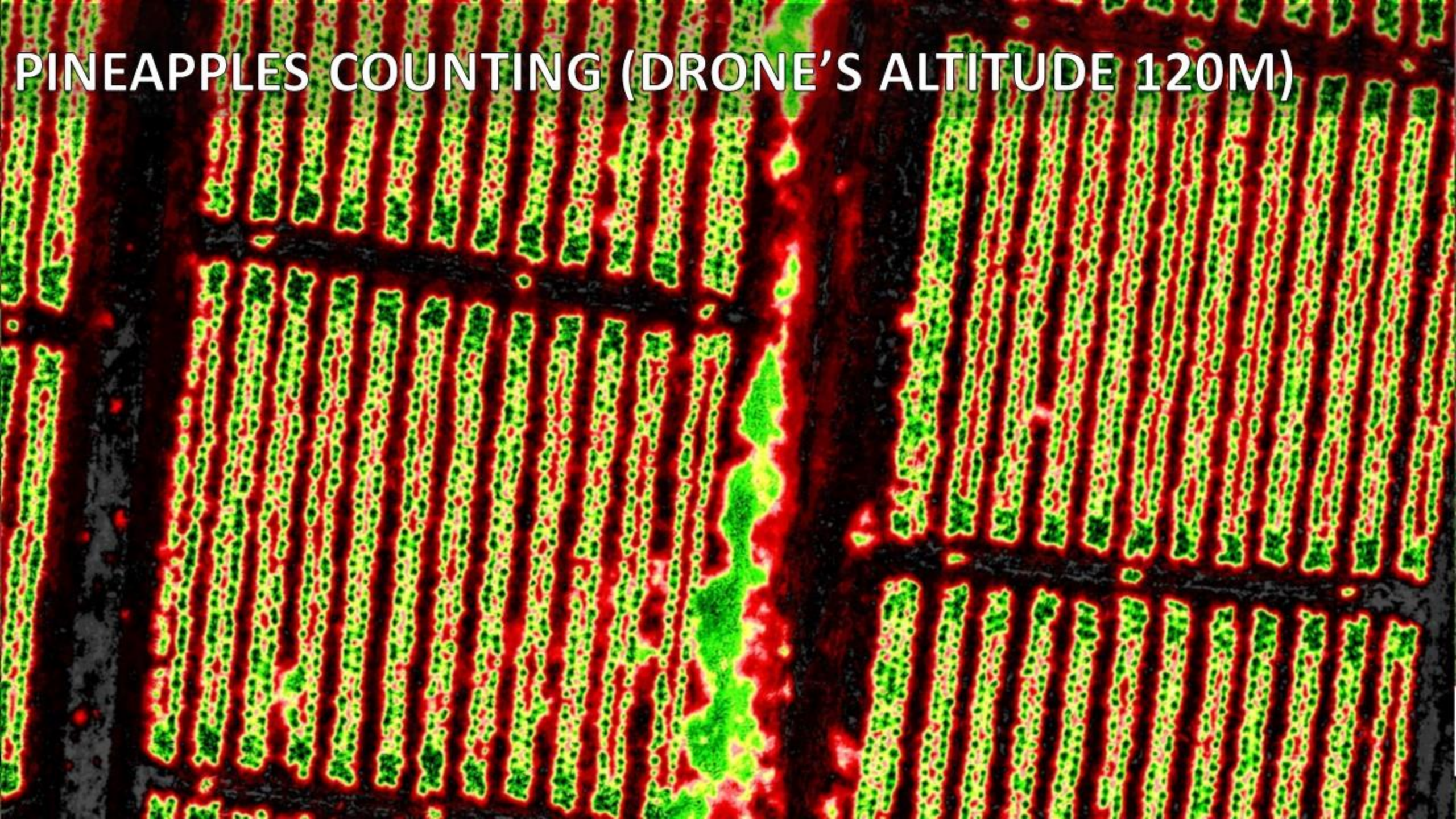
99.5%

59%

77.5%



PINEAPPLES COUNTING (DRONE'S ALTITUDE 120M)



THE EFFICIENCY OF AN AERIAL SURVEY CAN BE ESTABLISHED BY **3 MAJOR CRITERIA:**

1. **RESOLUTION** OF THE ACQUIRED IMAGERY
2. **HFOV** (HORIZONTAL FIELD OF VIEW)
3. DEGREE OF REQUIRED **OVERLAPPING** (FOR GENERATING GEOTAGGED MOSAICS)

IN-FIELD COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTION



1 Sensor

8MP and 10MP sensors (for each narrow spectral channel).

NDVI and Red Edge interchangeable lenses.



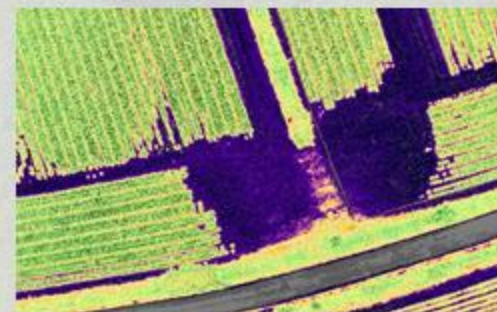
2 Drone

We collaborate with Xfold, BlueBird, Event 38, Airace and others, offering integrated agricultural drones, flying 25 minutes to 180 minutes.



3 Software

Icaros' One Button proven technology completes the package. In Field orthophoto stitching and over a dozen agricultural metrics. Adds-On include automatic areas of interest detection.





Thank You for your attention.

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