

AgroSense Manual Version 2.0





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1 Getting started with AgroSense

You can launch AgroSense from the Startmenu or by clicking **Agrosense.exe** in the installation folder/bin.

Naam	Gewijzigd op	Туре
agrossise	6-7-2014 9:48	Bestand
agrosense	6-7-2014 9:48	Toepassing
agresense64	6-7-2014 9:48	Toepassing

When starting AgroSense a connection with Internet is established and the login appears.

Username or email New user? Register Password Forgot Password? Cancel Log in 8 Google+

At the first launch of the program you can create an account or sign in with your Google+ account.



Username
First name
Last name
Fmail
Password
Confirm password
<u>« Back to Login</u>
Register

Fill in your details and you receive free access to the test-server.

Choose a server (default is the test-server,) to launch AgroSense.

Berlin provided by: LimeTri Free LimeTri test server



2 Create a farm

Choose Choose 'create new farm' in the menu under 'File' to start AgroSense's functionalities. A screen 'New Farm' will open.

🥥 New Farm	×
Name:	
	OK Annuleren

Provide your farm with a name and it will be created.

Your newly made farm will appear in the list of farms.

2.1 Create or import fields

The second step in setting up your farm is the creation of fields. Fields are the basis of any farm. They can be imported (if you posses a shapefile with fields), or can be drawn manually.

Both options will be discussed below.

2.1.1 Import fields

To be able to import fields it is necessary to have a shapefile (.shp) with fields.

AgroSense uses geographical data in WGS84 (lat/long data from a GPS-device). Data, for instance provided by the government, are mostly projected on a flat surface. In the Netherlands the RD-projection is used for this.

When the file contains information about the type of coordinates (e.g. RD) it contains the coordinates will automatically be transferred for use within AgroSense. If not, the provider of the data will have to add this information to the file or data in WGS84.



The following steps should be taken:

- 1. Choose ⁽⁶⁾'Import' in the menu under 'File' to import.
- 2. Navigate to the right folder on your drive.
- 3. Choose 'Esri shapefile' (*.shp) in the file-types option so the list will only contain shapefiles.

🛓 Importe	er bestand		×
Zoeken in:	👔 hoeve	▼	€ 💣 +
Onlangs geopende items	📽 percelen2012		
Bureaublad	Bestandsnaam:	D:\Agrosensedata\hoeve	Openen
Mijn	Bestanden van type:	ESRI shape file (*.shp)	 Annuleren

- 4. Select the right shapefile.
- 5. Choose 'open'.
- 6. The imported file will be shown under 'imported data' tab in the 'Shapes' folder.



Imported data are stored in a generic format that may contain different types of data.

A shapefile can contain multiple kinds of information on surfaces like fields, cropfields and treatmentzones.

You can view the raw data on the map by dragging the file to the map(click, hold and drag). The file



will appear in the 'table of content' (TOC).

Collapsed the TOC looks like this.



You can also maximize it by clicking the icon on the top-left.

9	TotalAreaCopy_Project

By zooming out you can see the whole file on the Openstreet background.

You can also opt for a different background.

OpenStreetMap 🕢 Select

Select the icon on the right.

A list of possible background-maps and areal photos will appear. E.g. the Virtual Earth Satellite image.





Giving imported data meaning within AgroSense is accomplished this way:

- 1. Choose the file in the 'imported data' map (shape, no dbf).
- 2. Open the file (right-click, open).
- 3. In the properties window:
 - 1. Pick the name that represents the surface.
 - 2. Pick the mapping of the surfaces.
 - 3. Click 'Process' to finalize.

Attributes			
Name:	Kavel_nr 🔻		
Value:	•		
geometry		name	
MultiPolygon		BIS.10	
MultiPolygon		BIS.10	
MultiPolygon		BIS.20	
MultiPolygon		BIS.40	
MultiPolygon		BIS.60	=
MultiPolygon		BW.10	
MultiPolygon		BW.10	
MultiPolygon		BW.10	
MultiPolygon		BW.20	
MultiPolygon		BW.30	
MultiPolygon		BW.40	
MultiPolygon		BW.40	
MultiPolygon		BW.50	
MultiPolygon		BW.60	
MultiPolygon		BW.70	
MultiPolygon		G0.10	
MultiPolygon		G0.10	
MultiPolygon		60.10	
MultiPolygon		60.20	
MultiPolygon		GO.30	
MultiPolygon		GO 40	
MultiPolygon		GQ.50	
MultiPolygon		HS.10	
MultiPolygon		HS.20	
MultiPolygon		HS.30	
MultiPolygon		HS.50	
MultiPolygon		HS.50	
MultiPolygon		HS.61	
MultiPolygon		HS.62	
MultiPolygon		HS.63	
MultiPolygon		HS.70	
MultiPolygon		HS.80	
MultiPolygon		HS.90	

Choose the farm the fields should be deployed to. (This question will only appear when multiple farms are registered.) Click 'Process'.



Mapping	parameters for b	oouwplan2013		×
Mapp	ing parame	eters		
Farm	Hoeve-1		▼ *	
-	CRANCE OF		A TATE OF	-
	N. N			
		ó		

The fields are now visible within the farm.



2.1.2 Draw fields manually

🥥 New fi	eld	×
Name:		
Start date:	1 maart 2015	0
End date:		0
Soil type:		
	01	
	OK	Annuleren

Pick a farm in the frame Farms.

Expand this by clicking +.

Click Fields and create a new one (right-click, new 'Field').

A screen 'New Field' will appear with a few administrative entries.

When a field is created you can drag it to the map (click, hold and drag).

The map will go to drawing-mode: the mouse-pointer changes to a '+' and with the edit-menu a field can be drawn.



The buttons have the following functions:

- 🏠 Pen for drawing.
- Navigation to slide or zoom to the right location.
- Cancel last point.
- Cancel all drawn surface-information.
- Store the drawn field.
- 🙆 Stop.





2.3 Create workers

New work	er 💌
Name:	
Title:	
First name:	
Prefix:	
Surname:	
Street:	
House no.:	
House no. ext.:	
Postal code:	
City:	
Country:	
	OK Annuleren

Pick a farm in the frame Farms.

Expand this by clicking +.

Click Worker and create a new one (right-click, new 'Worker').

A screen 'New Worker' will appear with a few administrative entries.

2.4 Create costumers

New custo	omer 🔀
ID:	
Name:	
External GUID:	
Token:	
Street:	
House no.:	
House no. ext.:	
Postal code:	
City:	
Country:	
	OK Annuleren

Pick a farm in the frame Farms.

Expand this by clicking +.

Click Costumers and create a new one (right-click, new 'Costumer').

A screen 'New Costumers' will appear with a few administrative entries.





2.5 Create machines

Machines consist of Vehicles and Implements.

Pick a farm in the frame Farms.

Expand this by clicking +.

Expand Machines by clicking +.

New vehicle	New implement	
Name:	Name:	
Туре:	Type:	
Brand:	Brand:	
Model number:	Model number:	
Serial number:	Serial number:	
Source system:	Source system:	
Source table:	Source table:	
Source code/id:	Source code/id:	
OK Annuleren	OK Annuleren	

Click Vehicle or Implement and create a new one (right-click, new 'Vehicle').

A screen 'New Vehicle' will appear with a few administrative entries.



2.6 Create croplist

Import standardized lists or fill in the crops you need.

arms X Imported data	
🖽 👑 Zonnehoed	le New crop
🕀 👑 Driekleurig viooltje	
🕀 👑 Onbekend	ID:
🕀 👑 Wintertarwe	Name:
🕀 👑 Aardappelen	Course automi
🕀 👑 Voederbiet	Source system:
🕀 👑 Suikerbiet	Source table:
🕀 👑 Doperwt	Source code/id:
🕀 👑 Maà s	
🕀 👑 Sorghum 🔤	
🕀 👑 Rozijnenerwt 🕴	
🕀 👑 Schokker 🚽	
🕀 👑 Kreukerwt	
🕀 👑 Kapucijner	
🕀 👑 Kikkererwt	
🕀 👑 Kievitsboon	
🕀 👑 Linzen	
🕀 👑 Sojaboon	
🕀 👑 Gele erwt	
🕀 👑 Witte boon	OK Annuleren
🖶 👑 Groene erwt	

2.7 Create buildings

🥥 New b	uilding	×
Name:	1	
Start date:	1 januari 2015	0
End date:		0
	ОК	Annuleren

Pick a farm in the frame Farms.

Expand this by clicking +.

Click Building and create a new one (right-click, new 'Building').

A screen 'New Building' will appear with a few administrative entries.

When a building is created you can drag it to the map (click, hold and drag).

The map will go to drawing-mode: the mouse-pointer changes to a '+' and with the edit-menu a field can be drawn.



The buttons have the following functions:

- 🏠 Pen for drawing.
- Navigation to slide or zoom to the right location.
- last point.
- Cancel all drawn surface-information.
- Store the drawn field.
- 🙆 Stop.







3 Create a fieldplan

3.1 Production-units

A farm is more or less a static unity of fields, machines, workers et cetera.

A fieldplan gives meaning on the dynamic side and production-units form the basis for that fieldplan.

A production-unit links specific crops/races to a specific surface for a specific period in time. It is a class of surfaces with the same crop and race.

Field plan 🚿	-
🕀 🏠 🖽	
🗄 🟠 Berlin	TestFarm
🗎 🟠 Hoev	e-1
🕀 🍃 Pro	oduction Units
🗄 🟠 Hoev	e_02

Pick a farm in the frame Farms. Expand this by clicking +.

Click Production-unit and create a new one (right-click, new 'Production-unit').

A screen 'New Production-unit' will appear with a few administrative entries.

New production unit						
ID:						
Name:						
Start date:	1 januari 2015 🕜					
End date:	0					
Planned area:						
Crop year:						
Customer:						
Crop:						
Variety:	_					
Classification:						
	OK Annuleren					

Planned area is global surface planned for this production-unit. This may differ from the final surface when picking the fields.

Cropyear is the year of harvest, wheat for instance is planted in the fall will belong to the cropyear and fieldplan of the following year.

For entries Customer, Crop, Variety and Classification you can pick an option from the list.

3.2 Link fields to a production-unit

The newly created production-unit is an administrative unit.

The production-unit gets significance within the fieldplan by linking fields to it:

- 1 Expand the **farm** by clicking the +.
- 2 Expand the **fields** by clicking the +.





3 Select a field (or multiple by holding 'ctrl' or 'shift' during selection).



4 Drag the field, or fields, to the production-unit unit 'Fieldplan'.

4 Import sensor-data

During or before the growth-season many different observations can be made.

The, now supported, collected sensor-data are in most cases collected by biomass-sensors. The obtained data can be provided as digital files in different formats.

Importing data and giving meaning to it is done in two steps:

- 1 Import the raw data.
- 2 Process the data into digital observations of a specific type e.g. NDVI.

4.1 Import raw data

The following steps should be taken:

- 1. Choose ⁽⁰⁾'Import' in the menu under 'File' to import.
- 2. Navigate to the right folder on your drive.
- 3. Choose ' csv shapefile' (*.csv) in the file-types option so the list will only contain csv-files like cropcircles. Choose 'dbf file' (*.dfb) for for instance Greenseeker or Fritzmeier files.



🛓 Importee	er bestand		×
Zoeken in:	📜 demo-files	_	🗈 📸 🎫
Onlangs geopende " Bureaublad Mijn documente	 Bergeijk (week 3! 010710AD 20110526_08403 cropnames 	5) 37_TO_SCHUUR_0	
BA91-CND.	Bostandsnaam:	Di) Agroconsodata) domo filos	Openan
Netwerk	Bestanden van type:	csv file (*.csv)	Annuleren

- 4. Select the right file.
- 5. Choose 'open'.
- 6. The imported file will appear under the 'Imported data' tab in the 'CSV' folder.



4.2 Processing imported data

Imported data are stored in a generic format that may contain different types of data.

Giving imported data meaning within AgroSense is accomplished this way:

- 1. Choose the file in the 'imported data' map.
- 2. Open the file (right-click, open).



20110526_084	037_TO_SCH	IUUR_0.c	sv 🕺								< > -	
Table Source												
				6.12			a					
Separator charac	ter Semicolo	n 🔻	Numbe	r of lines	s to ski	p	3 🔽					
\$L Lo Date	Ті Не	La Lo	Alt.	Sp	Fix	IRMI	тс	OS	тс	W	N	
51 5.1 26	06: 1	51 5.	1 30.8	3 0.0	4	723	110.0	0.628	0.175	410.0	0.079	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.8	3 0.0	4	725	140.0	0.634	0.221	412.7	0.079	
<u>51</u> <u>5.1</u> <u>20</u>	06: 1	51 5	1 20.0	5 0.3	4	723	148.0	0.647	0.229	417.7	0.085	
51 51 20	06.1	51 5	1 30.0	3 1.5	4	724	129.0	0.037	0.213	395.6	0.078	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.8	3 2.1	4	724	93.0	0.459	0.202	333.8	0.070	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.8	3 2.1	4	724	128.0	0.606	0.212	401.2	0.080	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.7	7 2.1	4	724	114.0	0.600	0.190	398.5	0.078	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.8	3 2.1	4	724	133.0	0.653	0.203	420.1	0.080	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.8	3 1./	4	/24	143.0	0.603	0.237	399.8	0.079	
<u>51</u> 5.1 20	06: 1	51 5	1 30.0	5 1.4	4	723	95.0	0.4/4	0.200	341.2	0.075	
51 51 26	06.1	51 5	1 30.0	$\frac{1.4}{1.7}$	4	724	160.0	0.562	0.180	382.6	0.079	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.8	3 1.4	4	361	125.0	0.532	0.234	368.8	0.068	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.8	3 1.2	4	722	109.0	0.455	0.240	331.6	0.063	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.8	3 1.3	4	725	143.0	0.541	0.264	372.5	0.067	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.8	3 1.4	4	725	100.0	0.536	0.188	370.5	0.073	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.9	9 1.3	4	723	119.0	0.592	0.200	395.3	0.081	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.9	$\frac{1.3}{1.9}$	4	/2/	1/4.0	0.588	0.295	393.0	0.0/0	
51 51 26	06.1	51 5	1 30.5	1.0	4	725	120.0	0.575	0.231	408.6	0.008	
51 51 26	06.1	51 5	1 30.	$\frac{1.0}{1.8}$	4	723	61.0	0.024	0 199	252.2	0.000	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.9	1.7	4	724	95.0	0.481	0.197	344.8	0.065	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 30.9	9 1.9	4	724	110.0	0.658	0.167	422.3	0.082	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 31.() 2.4	4	724	139.0	0.663	0.210	424.0	0.078	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 31.0) 2.8	4	724	68.0	0.416	0.164	311.8	0.064	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	131.0	$\frac{1}{2.9}$	4	724	119.0	0.451	0.264	329.8	0.068	
51 51 26	06: 1	51 5	1 31.0	$\frac{1}{20}$	4	725	115.0	0.296	0.219	244.7	0.002	
51 51 26	06.1	51 5	1 31 ($\frac{2.9}{3.0}$	4	724	113.0	0.590	0.195	430.6	0.078	
51 5.1 26	06: 1	51 5.	1 31.	4.2	4	724	111.0	0.678	0.164	430.1	0.082	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 31.:	L 4.0	4	724	113.0	0.686	0.165	433.0	0.084	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 31.:	l 3.7	4	724	114.0	0.691	0.165	435.2	0.086	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 31.:	L 3.7	4	724	119.0	0.676	0.177	429.2	0.082	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 31.2	2 3.7	4	724	96.0	0.572	0.167	386.4	0.078	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 31.	2 3./	4	724	98.0	0.592	0.166	395.1	0.080	
<u>51</u> 5.1 20	06: 1	51 5	1 21	2 20	4	725	104.0	0.504	0.185	286.5	0.079	
51 51 26	06.1	51 5	1 31 3	3 3.9	4	724	101.0	0.572	0.175	413.0	0.079	
51 51 26	06.1	51 5	1 31 4	1 3.8	4	724	107.0	0.632	0 169	412.0	0.085	
51 5.1 26	06: 1	51 5.	1 31.4	1 3.8	4	724	97.0	0.613	0.158	403.8	0.080	
51 5.1 26	. 06: 1	51 5.	1 31.4	1 3.8	4	724	122.0	0.652	0.188	419.8	0.080	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$
Mapping	SENSOR: Fr	itzmeier				▼ *	P	rocess				
1												

- 3. In the properties window:
 - Data is positioned in the table based on the picked separation-marker.
 - When the application recognizes the ordering a mapping will be suggested.
 - Click 'Process' to finalize.