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სოფლის მეურნეობის  
სამეცნიერო-კვლევითი ცენტრი

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*“Agrometeostation-based DSS (decision support system): An applicable tool for fruit and grape farmers”*



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# Modern history of targeted Agri meteostations

- 2007 - Hobo weather station – Senaki college
- 2009-2010 - It was brought first in Georgia By company agrosphero,
- 2009-2010 - Real time meteo station was installed in two places – Mukhrani and Jigaura - SRCA
- 2012 and after. A number of agrimeteostations was brought since 2012 by donor organizations – USAID, UN FAO, UNDP etc
- Currently in country is operated more than 28 private meteostations with various service providers, like pessler, Davis Instrumentals and others.





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# SRCA - leading organization on fruit and grapevine research in Georgia

- Experimental plot in Jigaura - Total 86 Ha- 25 ha of dedicated fruit research
- Labs - fruit lab, in-vitro Lab, Screen-houses,
- Fruit crop Germplasm collection of more than 12 species, around 400 accessions (cultivars, varieties, forms and etc.)
- Grape germplasm – more than 1100 accessions





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# Scientific-research Center of Agriculture- SRCA

Jigaura - grape, fruit and agroforestry experimental station



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# Agrometeostation common platforms

- Fieldclimate – Pessl instruments
- Davis Weather Stations
- Oregon Scientific Weather Stations
- Rim PRO
- Other platforms – Italy, Türkiye, France

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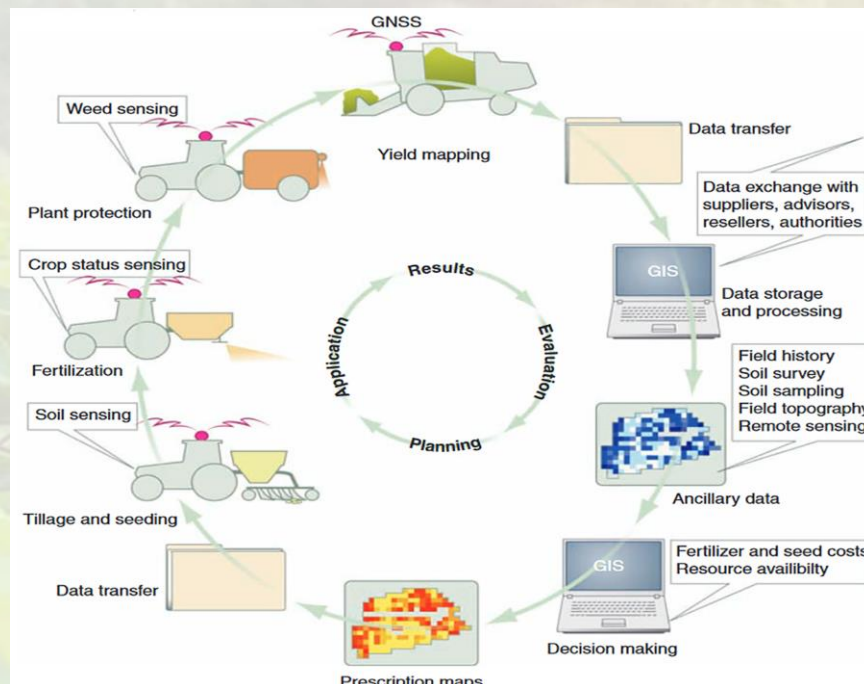


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## Agrimeteostations – an important part of precision agriculture



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## Common descriptions of agrimeteostation - difference with regular meteostation

Realtime meteostation

Hardware

Software

Solar battery

Leaf wetness sensor

Sensors



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## Main positives sides of agrimeteostations

- Adjusting pesticide application times
- Period application
- Soil moisture control – with soil sensors
- Can be incorporated with meteo forecast
- Can be calculated by chilling units
- Can be alarm frost
- Can be calculated Degree days
- Can be incorporated into satellite views
- Can be incorporated into Scouting for pests



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## Dark side of Moon – agrimeteostations

Easy buy – difficult use - tendency

“have not used” - problem

Location is important

Needs maintenance, and sensors needs calibrate

High cost – 4000 – 6000 euro

Without a subscription almost useless

Needs training

Need qualified users – not for start-uppers

Need decision-makers with skills

Whom dedicated – Small farmers ???



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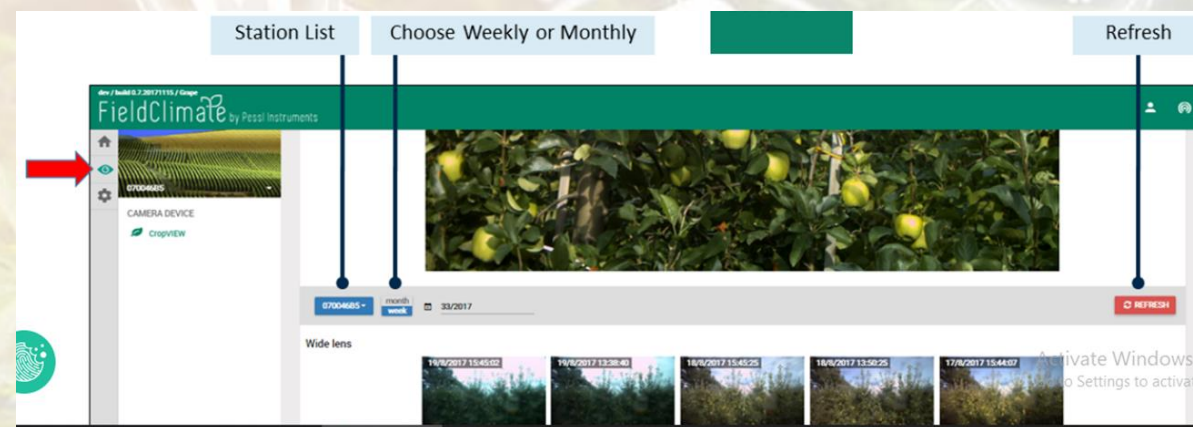


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## Some new features of agrimeteostations – cropview camera - example – fruit diameter Tool

- This tool is implemented in Field Climate, which allows you to manually draw circles around fruits, on pictures taken from your orchard or field by CropVIEW® device.
- If you precisely know the distance between the camera and the crop, you will also get a reliable measurement of fruit diameter in mm
- You select a picture from the zoom camera and Drawing” button on the top of the high-resolution picture.



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## How does it is works? Username, Password



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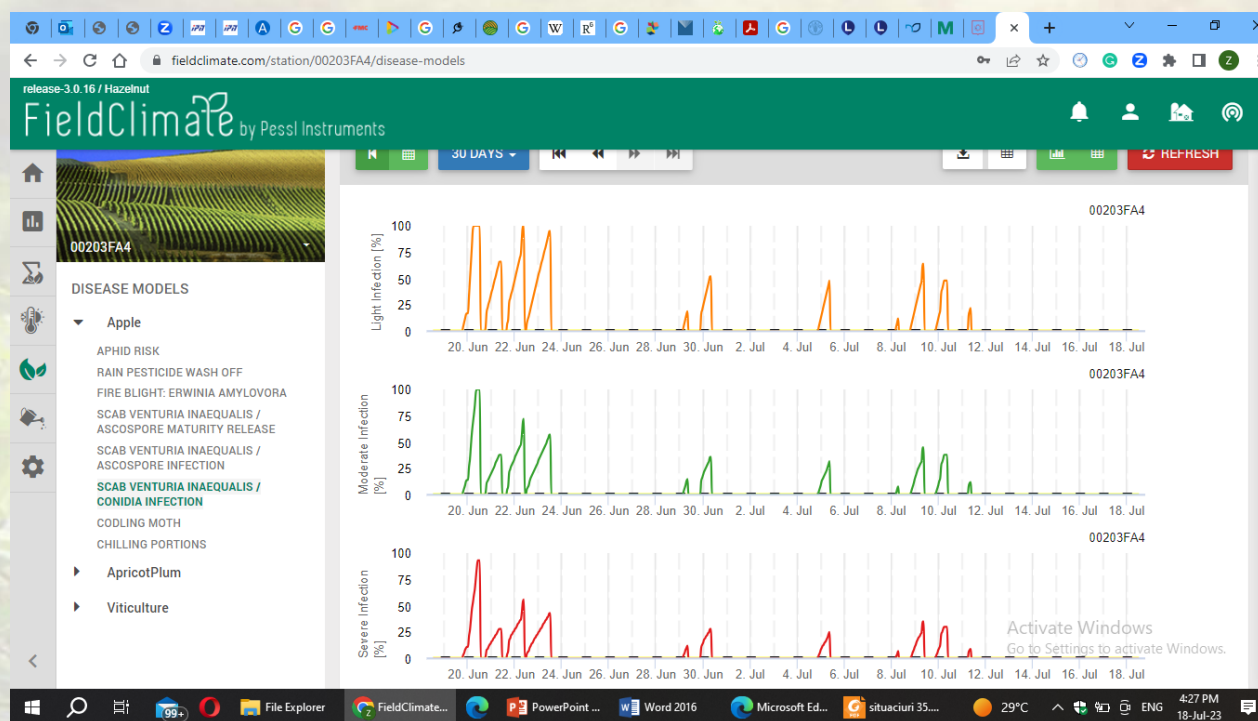


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## Apple scab – conidia – Last 30 day

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## APPLE - MeteoData practical use strategy



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Two types of fungicides against apple scab are used in conventional growing systems:

- Protective products like - Captan, Mancozeb, Dithianone, Cupper, Dodin and Strobilurins
- Curative products like DMI (diphenconazol, tebuconazol), fluopiram (Luna), Pentiophirad (Fontelis, Afet), Pydiflumetofen (Miravis), Cyprodinil (Chorus), Pirimethanil (Scala)
- In this basically we have a preventative strategy. However, , a practical preventative strategy is not able to protect apple trees completely
- The protective spray only protects for a period of 4 to 7 days
- the exact date of infection (weak, moderate and severe) as well as the ascospore/conidia discharge model and with their experience they are able to estimate the importance of an infection.
- This gives the possibility to act with a curative product if an apple scab infection was too long after the last preventative spray.

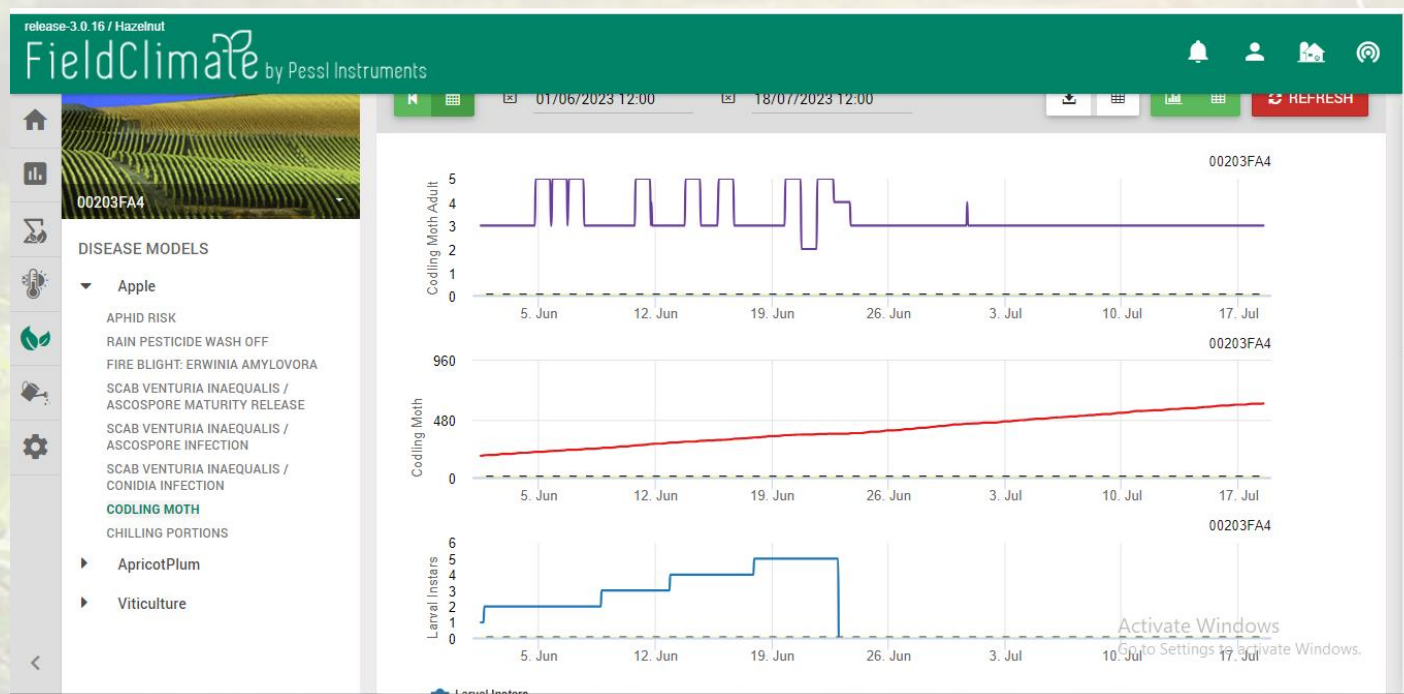


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## Practical example - Apple, codling moth

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## Practical example – Grape , Downy mildew

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## Pilot Multispectral Analysis Studies NDMI Satellite Images - SRCA



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(ND M I): - moisture index -  
humidity Normalized difference  
index  
ND M I - -1.0 - 1.0  
0.2 -0.5 Requires watering  
0.5 - 0.7 does not need watering  
0.8 - 1.0 excess water  
10 \* 10 meter pixels , % area  
distribution



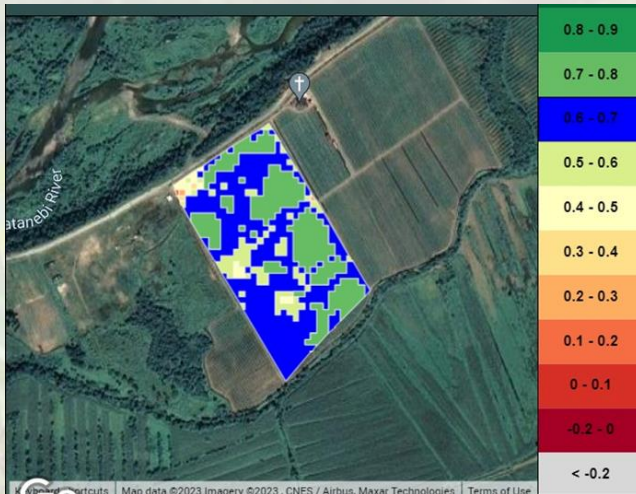


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## Pilot multispectral analysis studies - NDVI and LAI SRCA

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(NDVI): - vegetation index - vegetation Normalized difference index  
NDVI range - -1.0 - 1.0  
0 - land without vegetation  
0.1 - 0.5 Weak development  
0.6 and above - strong development



(LAI) Leaf Area Index The ratio of leaf area with land area  
0 - 2 is low,  
3 - 4 is high  
10 \* 10 meter pixel,  
% distribution of areas



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## Virtual meteostation - affordable version for small farmers

Price – 180.00 euro per annum

perfect entry into precision agriculture with no maintenance cost.

Optimize your fieldwork planning from the comfort of your home.

Very cost-effective, simple to use , and activated with a few clicks on the computer or phone.

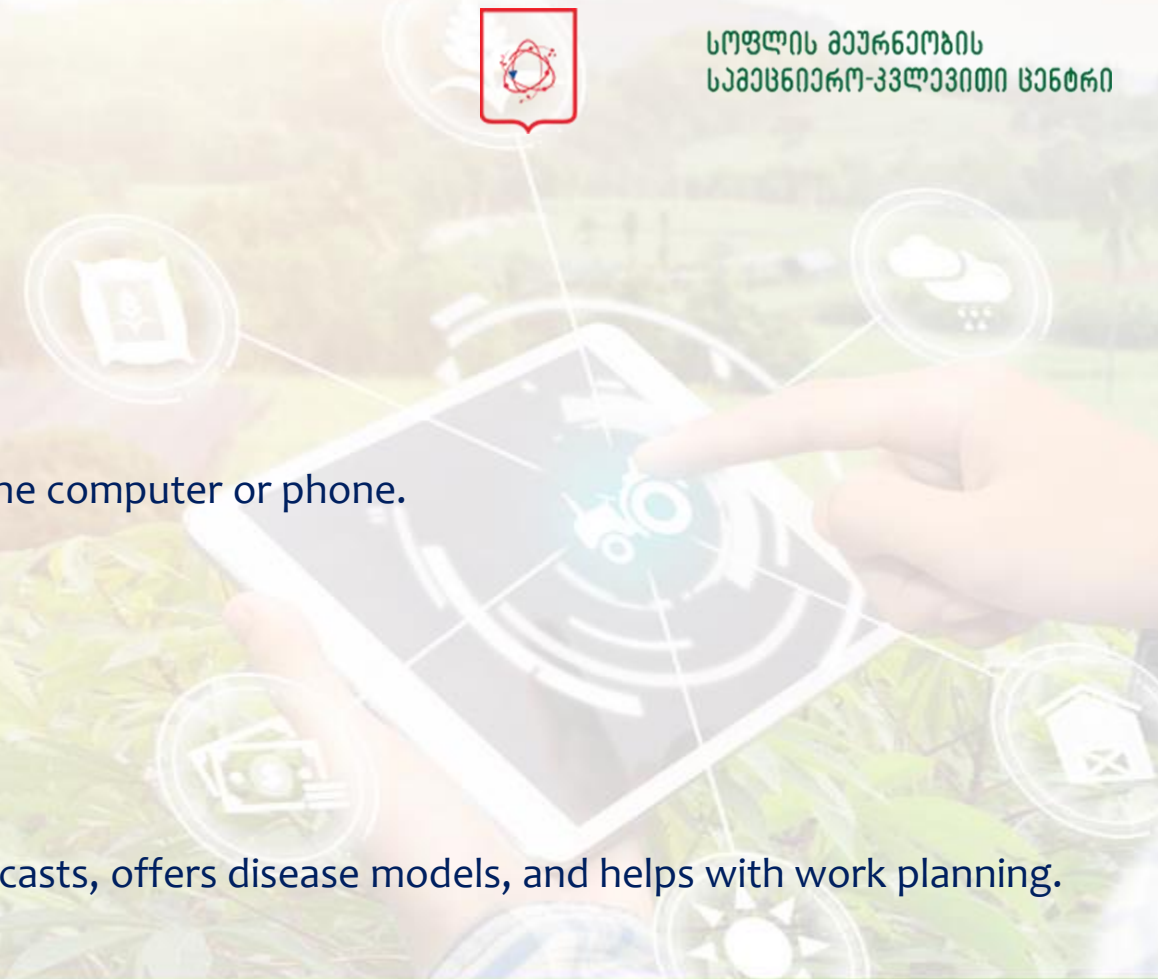
Users get access to the whole FieldClimate suite of tools.

Can be any point on Earth – without exception.

Offers the same range of solutions as an actual weather station.

Calculates all the essential parameters for the most effective results.

Works as a complete decision support service – provides weather forecasts, offers disease models, and helps with work planning.



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## Future plans for practical use of meteostations In Georgia

- Incorporate in agrimeteostations scouting of insects
- Validating soil moisture sensors for local soil conditions
- Validating satellite imagery for NDVI multispectral analysis
- Fruit Dendrometer Incorporating
- Nutrition management - validating

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# THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!

## გმადლობთ მონაწილეობისთვის!

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