

SEEDS Workshop

# Use of soil land surface data in precision agriculture

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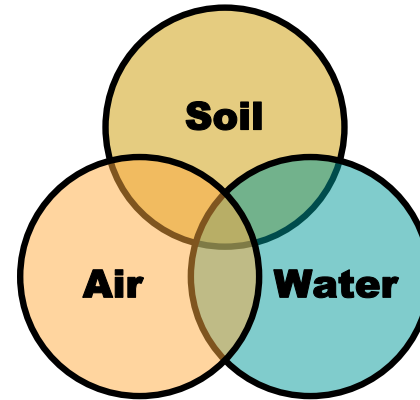
23 March 2022

[afbini.gov.uk](http://afbini.gov.uk)



# Main Science Question

- How can we manage land sustainably while minimising nutrient losses to the environment?
- Soil nutrient management needs to be more efficient
- Apply only the nutrients we need and where we need them



# Managing Soil Nutrients

- Farm scale studies: Farm type, farm intensity, soil type. N, P, K, S, pH
- Field scale: Precision management of nutrients at sub-field scale



# Impact



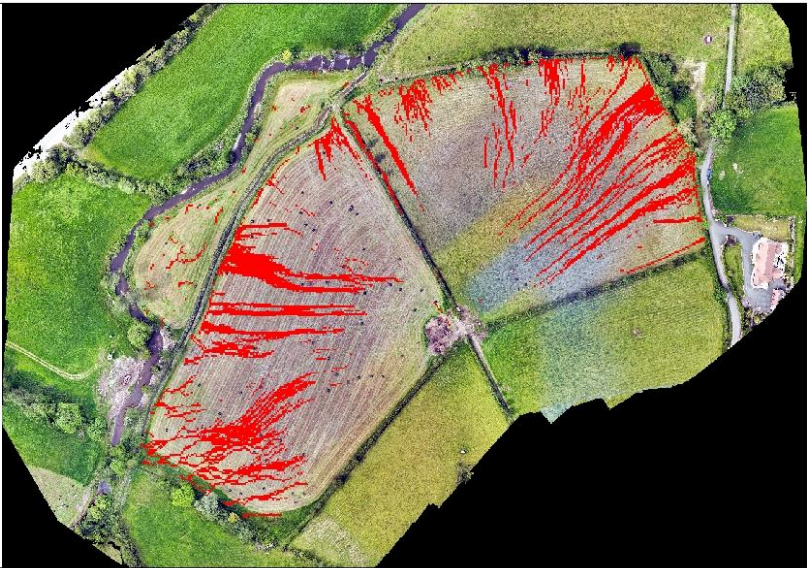
- Revisions to fertiliser recommendations included in policy e.g. Nitrates Action Programme
- Improvement in water quality & air quality
- Meeting WFD & GHG emission targets
- Benefits for health and quality of life
- Savings for farmers . Avoiding unnecessary fertiliser



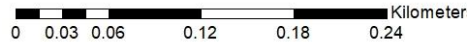
## Summary

### Nitrates Action Programme 2015-2018 & Phosphorus Regulations

Further details of all the measures can be found in the full Guidance Document at [www.daera-ni.gov.uk](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk)



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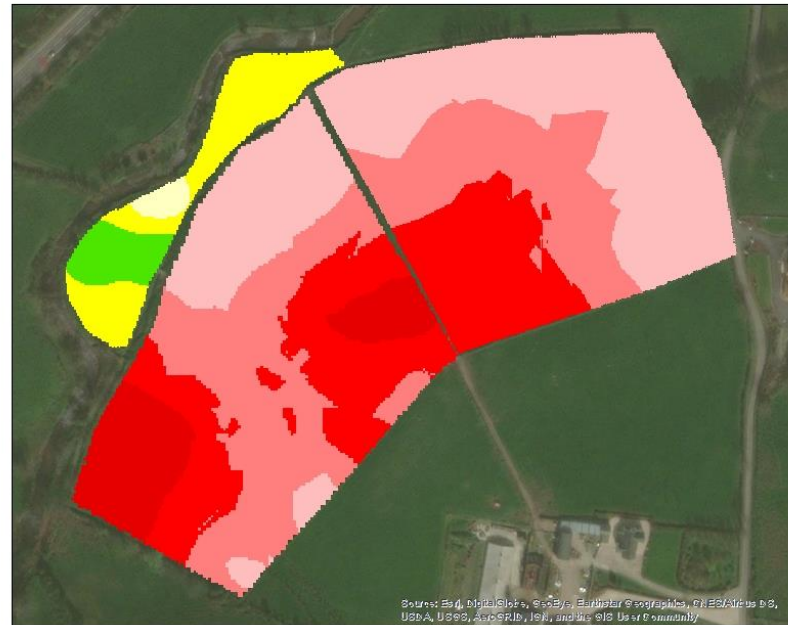


**Legend**

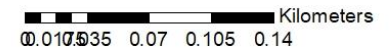
**Modelled Runoff Channels**



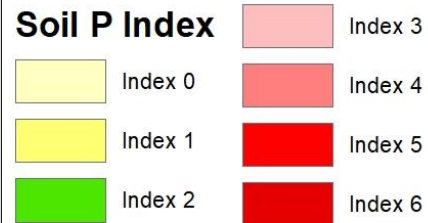
Hayes, E. Higgins, S. Geris, J. Mullan, D. 2021



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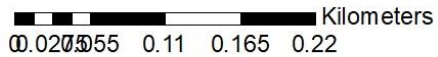


**Legend**



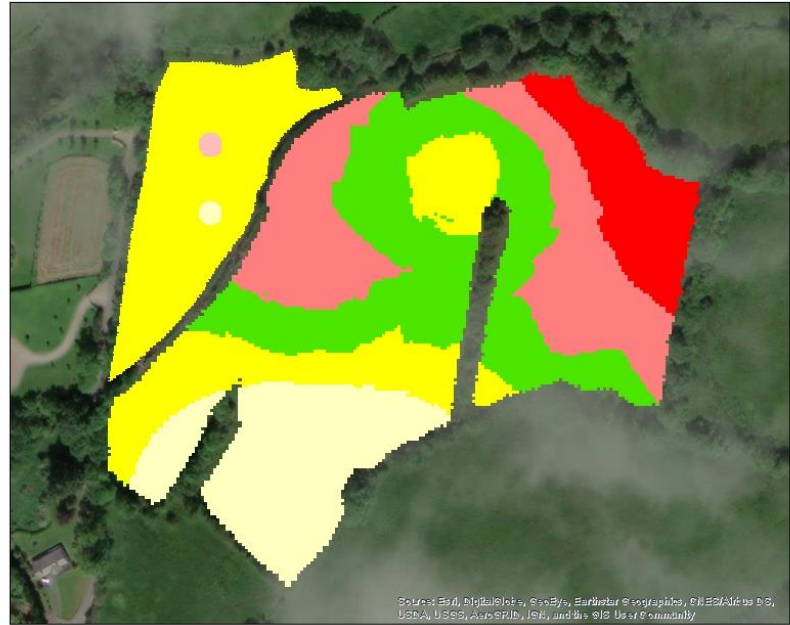


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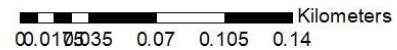


Targeted soil nutrient management

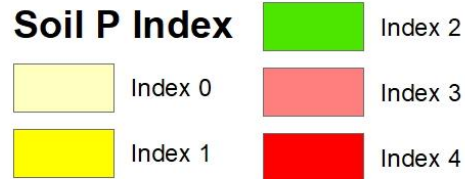
Hayes, E. Higgins, S. Geris, J. Mullan, D. 2021



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## Legend



# GPS technology on tractors

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- Many new tractors are now fitted with GNSS technology.
- This will help increase the precision of nutrient management



# Precision slurry and fertiliser applications

- This technology is part of the CIEL precision grassland platform at AFBI Hillsborough
- Potential benefits of new technology for farmers, and for minimising the environmental impact of agriculture





## Improvements in Satellite Imagery

**Early Problems:** Extensive cloud cover during key monitoring periods

- Limited the number of images available during the growing season
- low repeat cycle (14 days)
- low resolution (4m)
- relative expense of the data

**Recent Advances:** Shorter revisit time so ability to provide more images and cover phenological events

- Multiple wavelengths so greater ability to distinguish between species.
- Higher resolution



(a) IKONOS 4m true colour orthoimagery. (b) NDVI calculated from IKONOS 4m multispectral imagery.



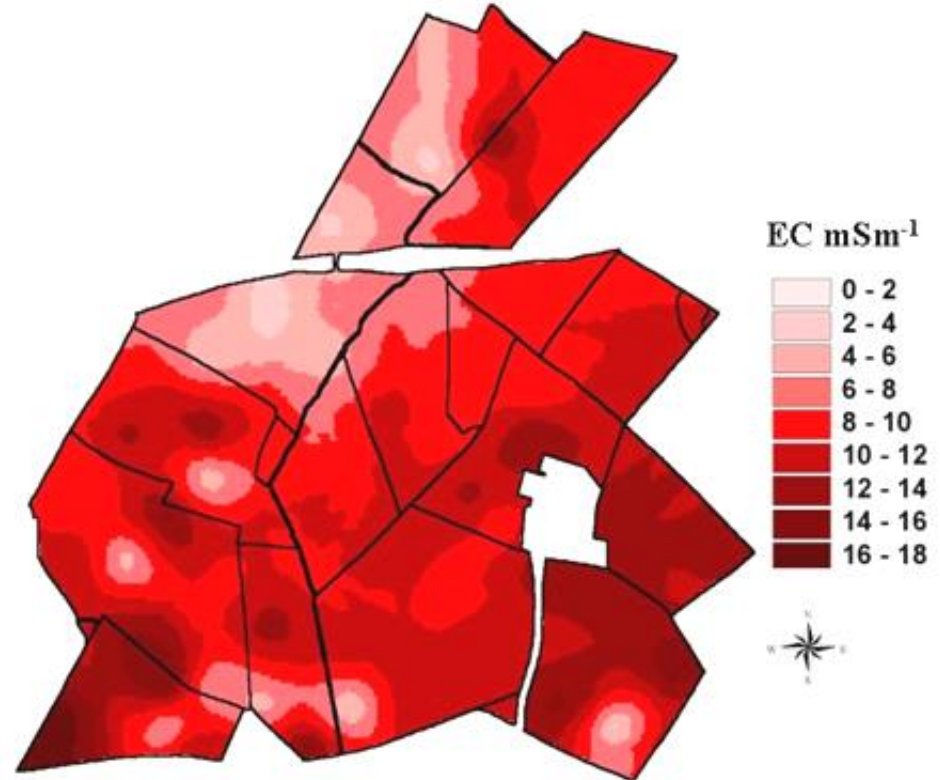
# Requirements for Different Soil Properties

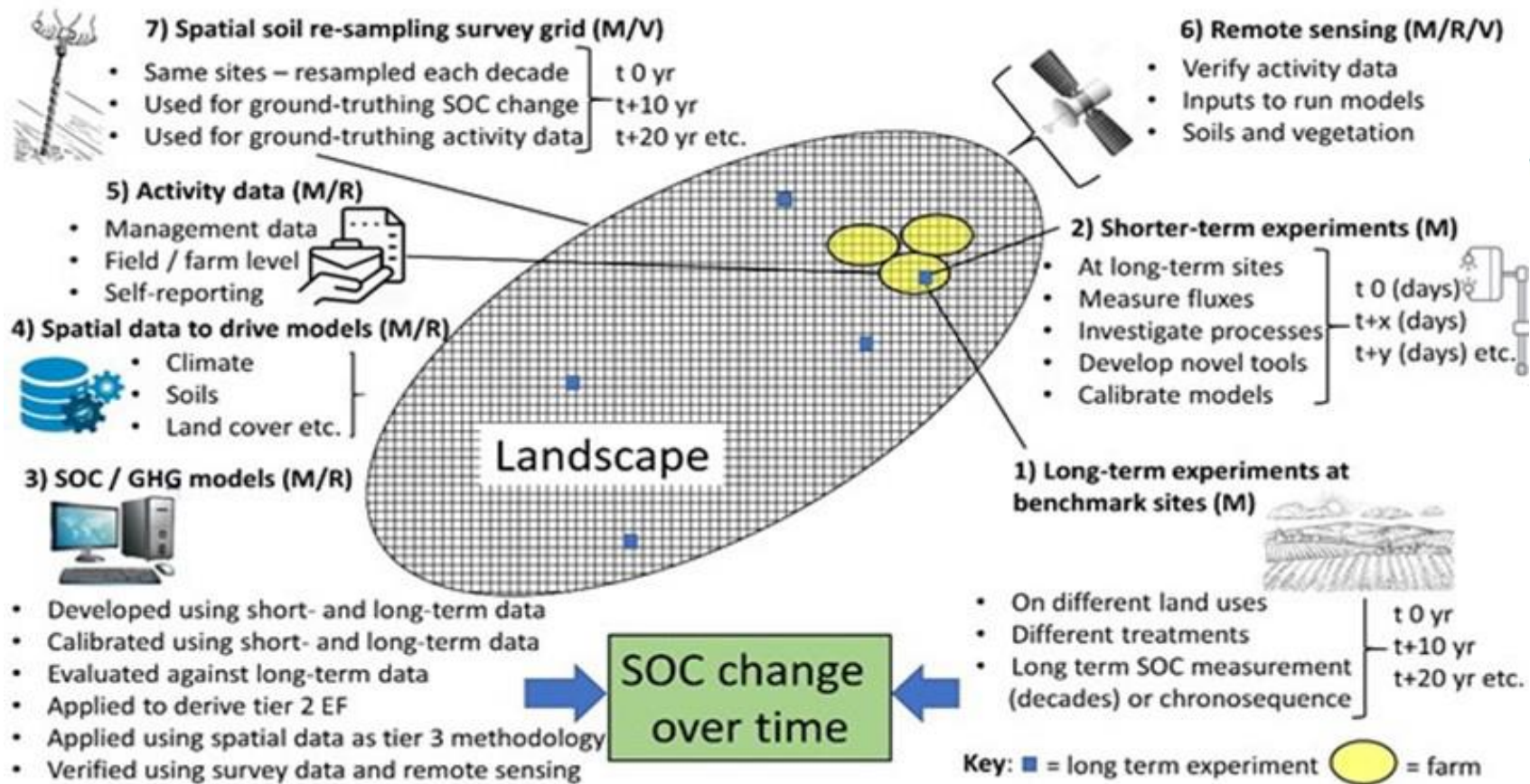
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- Continuous monitoring, in-situ sensors, real-time data e.g. soil temperature & moisture, nutrients
- Proximal sensors – ground based platforms. Carbon, soil texture
- Remote sensing and aerial systems – mapping of crop yields & landscape features

# Mapping soil properties

- Work with EU partners in EJP Soil





# Impact and Future Direction

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- Work with EU partners to advance knowledge in precision agriculture.
- Downscaling, upscaling & increasing precision of soil maps
  
- Continue to contribute to local policy & Decision Support Systems
- Applied research and work with local farmers