

"eyeSpot" – leaf specific droplet applicator for weed control in field vegetables

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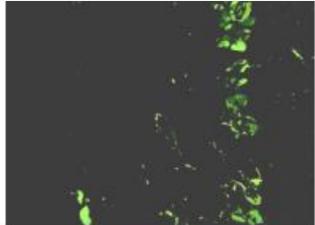
Machine Vision Tasks

Is an object a plant? Is it large enough to target? Is it crop or a weed? If weed, is it safe to treat? If yes, schedule for droplet application

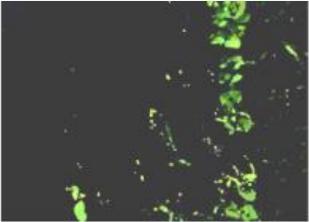




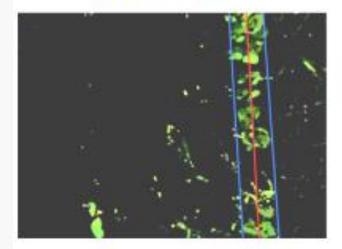
image capture



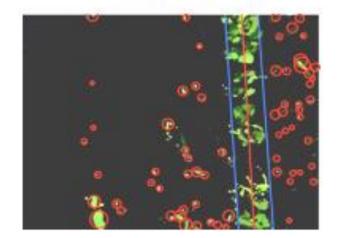
segmentation



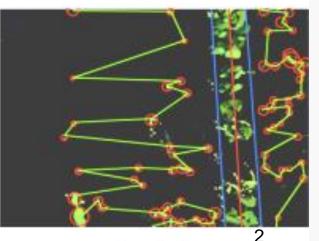
despeckle



seedline detection



plant centroids



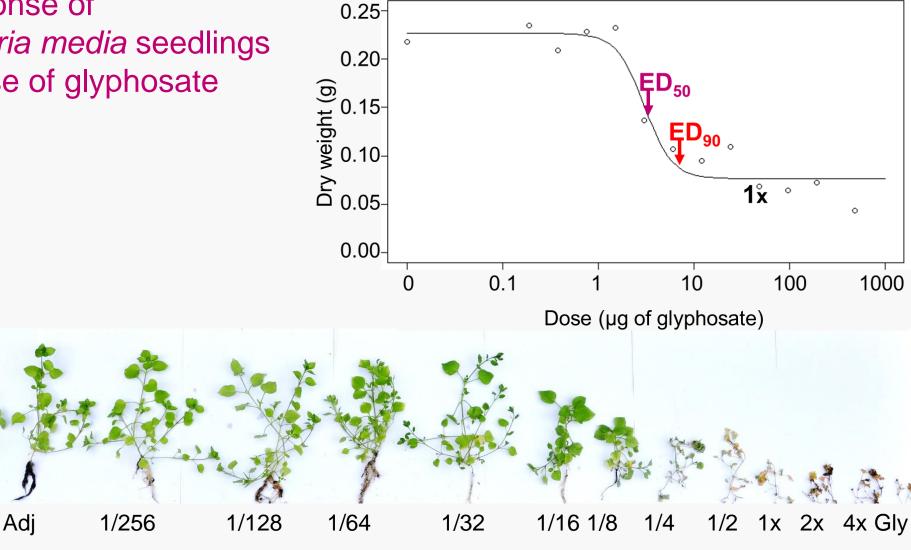
scheduling

Do droplets work?



Response of Stellaria media seedlings to dose of glyphosate

Control



ED₅₀ ED₉₀

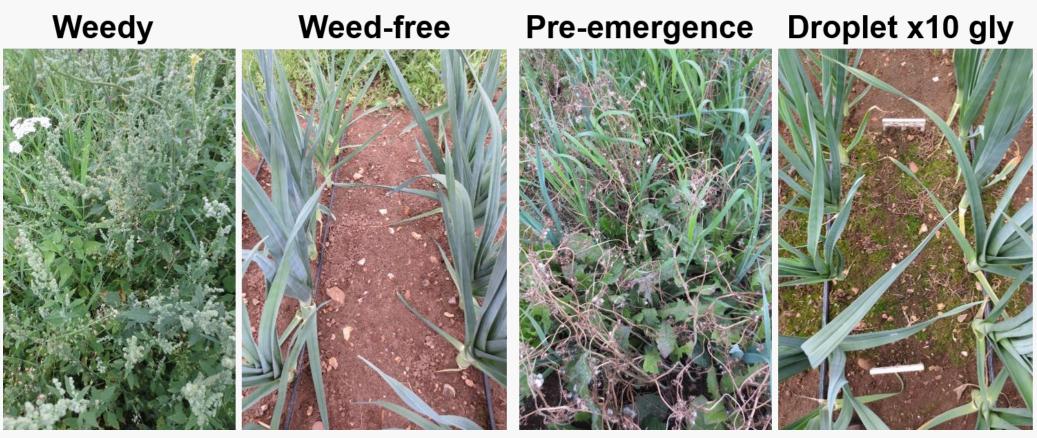


Some dose-response studies

Weed	1x (µg)	ED50 (µg) (±SE)	ED90 (µg) (±SE)
Glyphosate			
Stellaria media	48.8	3.04 (1.1)	6.3 (7.8)
Amaranthus retroflexus	419.8	13 (2.05)	46 (19)
Glufosinate-ammonium			
Amaranthus retroflexus	321.6	45.3 (21.4)	1683 (2145)
Chenopodium album	21.8	4.4 (1.2)	9 (6.1)
Urtica urens	28.1	1.4 (0.3)	3.4 (2.4)

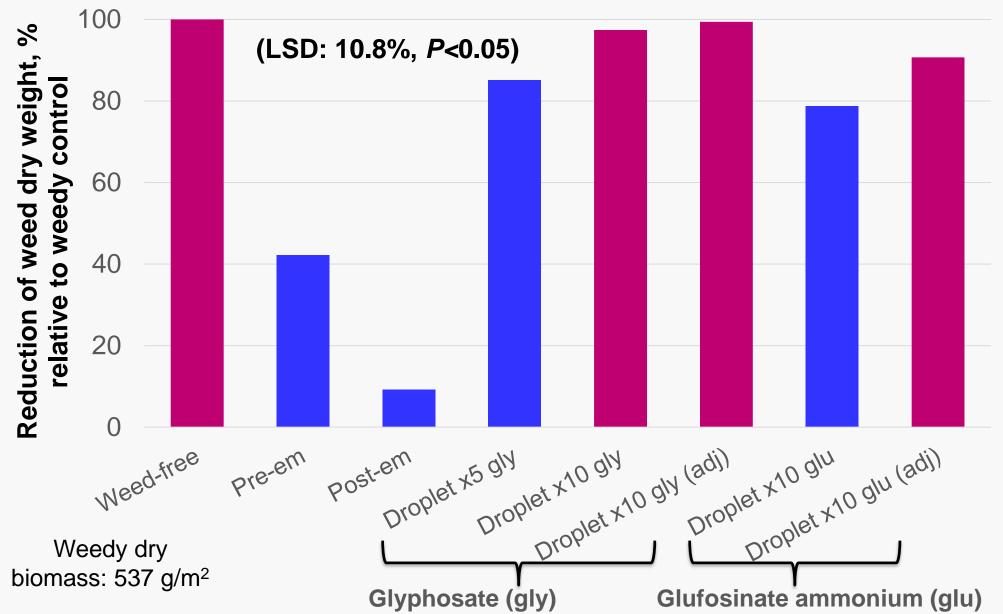


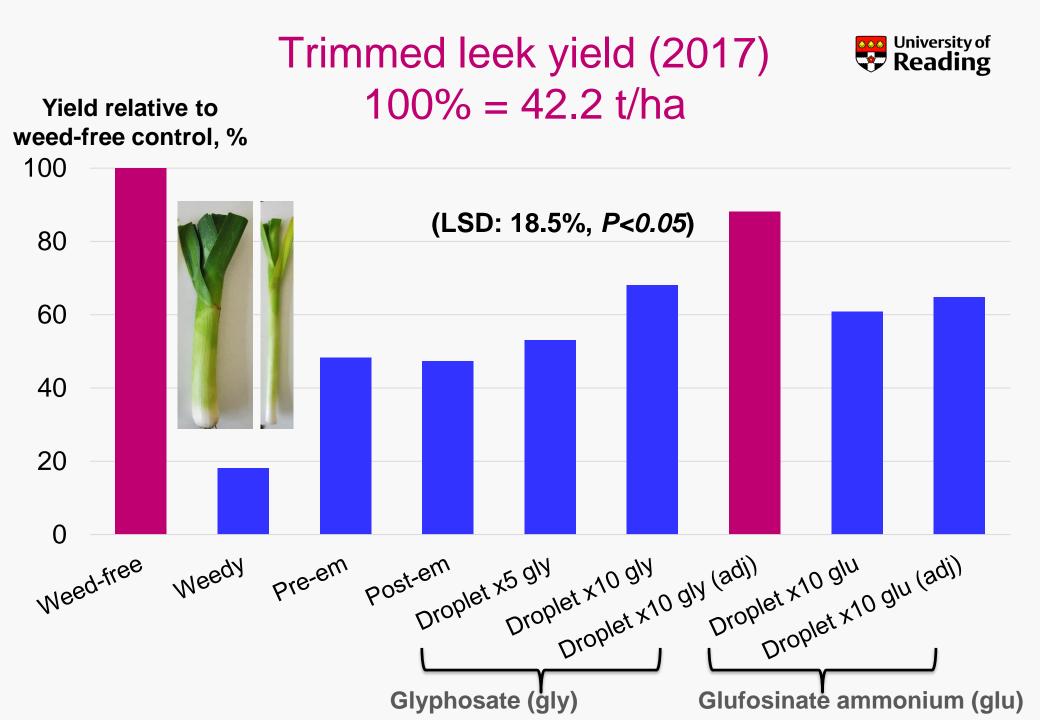
Leeks 2017



Droplet x10 gly: droplets of glyphosate were manually applied 10 times, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 weeks after planting (last treatment 16 d before harvest)

Efficacy of weed control (leeks)





Key findings

- Manually applied droplets work!
- Over 90% reduction in herbicide use in cabbages (74% in leeks)
- Three droplet treatments needed in cabbages (10 in leeks)
- Glufosinate-ammonium works but less effective than glyphosate
- Automated applicator: no spatter with nozzle 50 cm above paper target (1µL water droplets)

Automated machine trials planned for 2018 at Sonning Farm, Reading

