

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

Alistair Murdoch, Nikolaos Koukiasas & Paul de la Warr (Reading) Robert A Pilgrim & Shane Sanford (USA)

Co-funders for UK activities: AHDB-Horticulture (Project CP134), Douglas Bomford Trust (UK), University of Reading

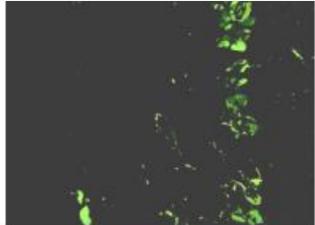
#### **Machine Vision Tasks**

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

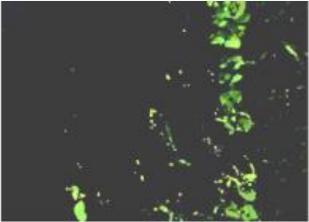




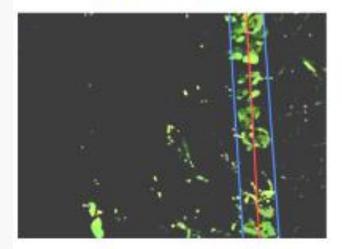
image capture



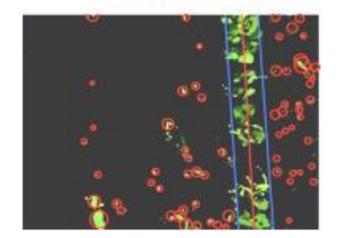
segmentation



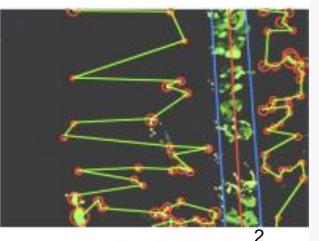
despeckle



seedline detection



plant centroids



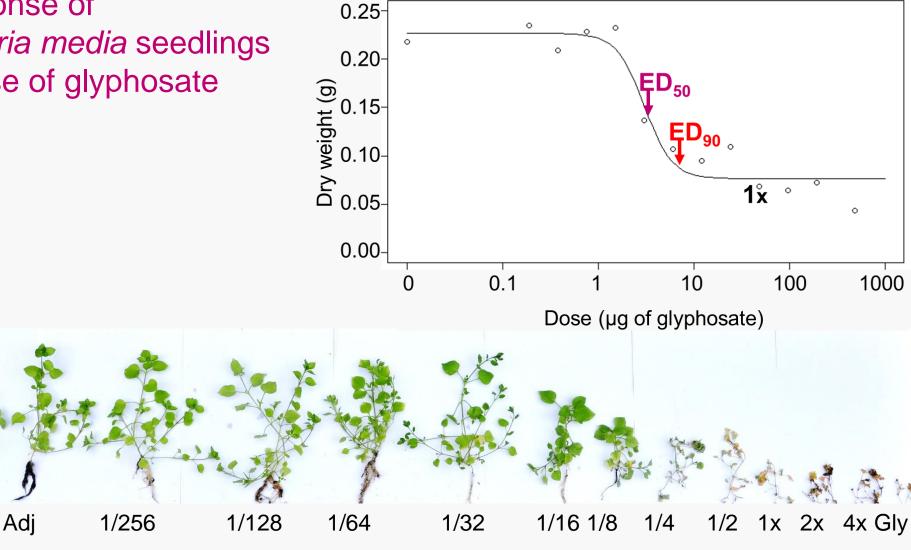
scheduling

#### Do droplets work?



**Response of** Stellaria media seedlings to dose of glyphosate

Control



**ED**<sub>50</sub> ED<sub>90</sub>

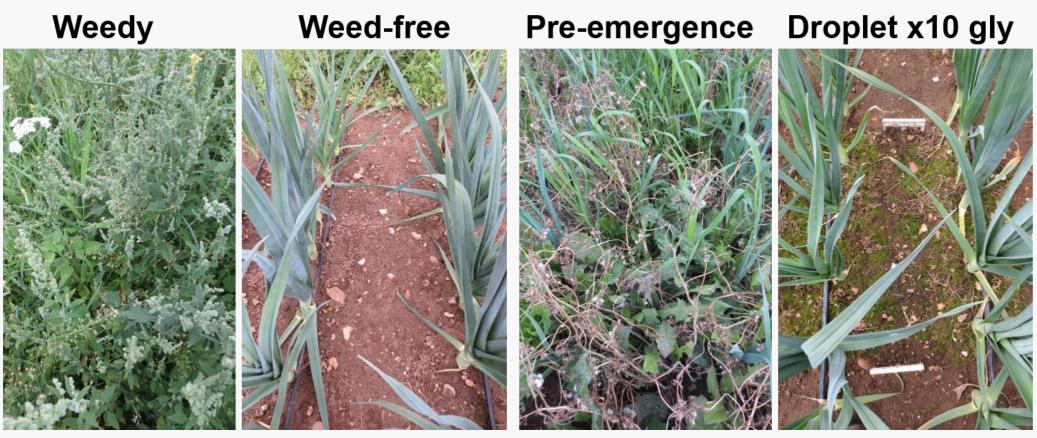


#### Some dose-response studies

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)

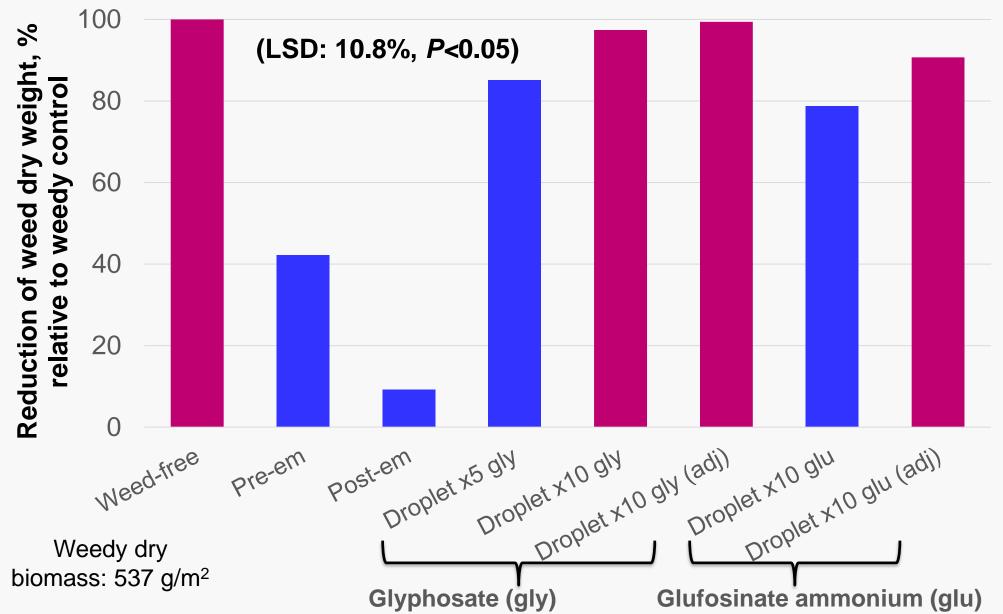


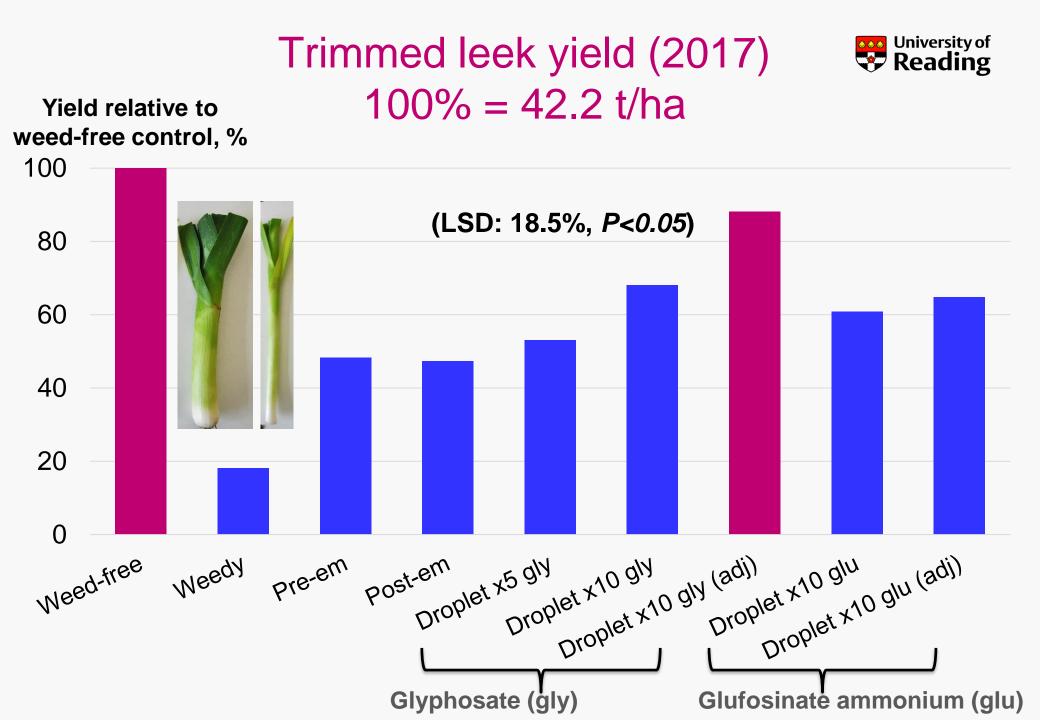
# Leeks 2017



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

