*[Short introduction into section 2.2. Sensor units]*

In agriculture, the weather factor plays a key role in the growth and development of plants, since it affects both the environment (e.g., soil, fungi, pests) and the plants themselves (e.g., the integrity of branches and leaves) [1]–[3]. By monitoring the corresponding meteorological parameters, agronomy helps to predict weather events and to plan suitable adjustments to an area for the maximised agric productivity. Some such qualities includes wind data, rainfall, temperature, humidity, and atmospheric pressure, which are to be monitored by the Autonomous Wireless Agrometeorology Station via a set of sensors which are looked into in this section.

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[2] B. Gardiner, P. Berry, and B. Moulia, “Review: Wind impacts on plant growth, mechanics and damage,” *Plant Sci.*, vol. 245, pp. 94–118, Apr. 2016, doi: 10.1016/j.plantsci.2016.01.006.

[3] E. de Langre, “Effects of Wind on Plants,” *Annu. Rev. Fluid Mech.*, vol. 40, no. 1, pp. 141–168, Jan. 2008, doi: 10.1146/annurev.fluid.40.111406.102135.