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 predict weather events and 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.

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