



# IMPROVING DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS WITH MACHINE LEARNING: IDENTIFYING BARRIERS TO ADOPTION

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Asim Zia, Sharon A. Clay

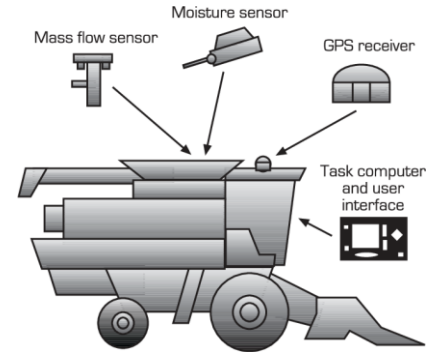
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University, 57007

# Precision Agriculture Solves Many Challenges

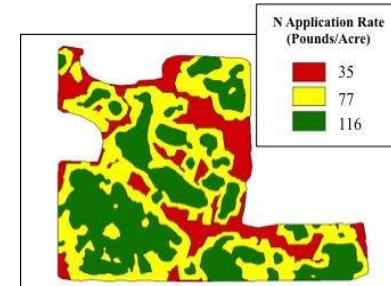
UAVs can characterize a field to identify crop health stressors before yield/economic loss occurs

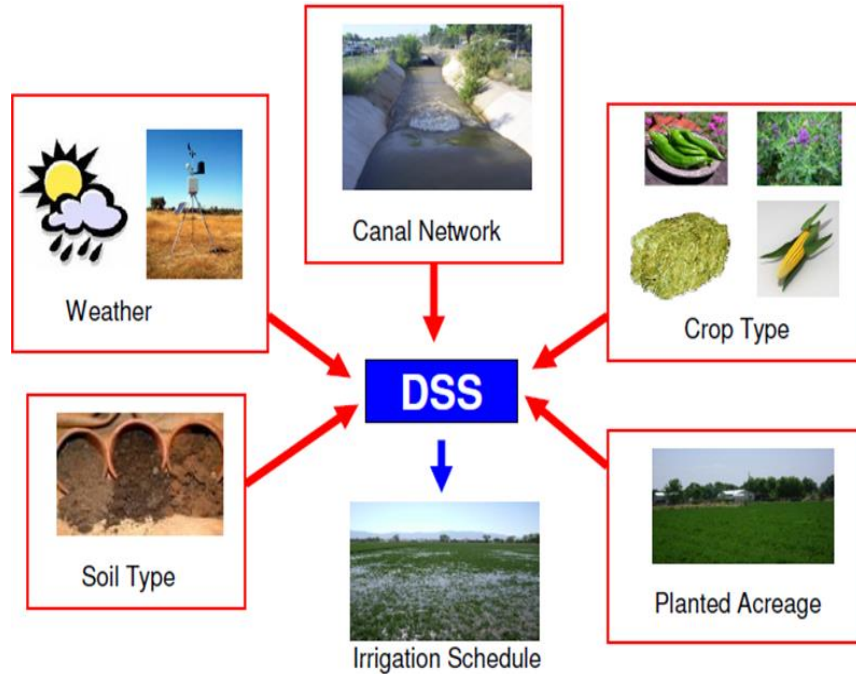


The integration of sensors into harvesters provides precise yield data in which to make well-informed management decisions and yield goals



The use of Variable Rate Fertilizer Technologies reduce cost of input and increase resource use efficiency





## Decision Support Systems

Integrates collected data with modeling to produce actionable decisions

# How DSSs Generally Work within Precision Ag

## Data is Collected

Yield Monitor  
UAV  
Satellite imagery  
Ground based Sensors



## Management Decisions

Variable N Rate  
Pest Management  
Variable Irrigation



## Data is Analyzed/ Modeled

Process-based Models  
Empirical Models  
Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning



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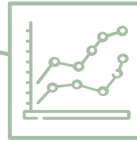
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# Modeling and Data Analysis to Make Decisions

## Process - Based

Chemical, physical, or biological process

$(\text{Yield Goal} \times 1) - \text{N credits} = \text{N Rate}$

## Empirical Model

Statistical model based on observations among variables



### Welcome to the North Dakota Wheat Nitrogen Calculator

You will need to know the location of the farm, the general productivity of the soils, the price you contract for wheat, the cost per pound of N, the soil test nitrate-N to a depth of 2-feet, and the previous crop.

Please select the location of the farm. The map of North Dakota on this site will help you determine the region of the farm. [Click on the map for a detailed view.](#)

The map shows the state of North Dakota divided into Eastern North Dakota and Western North Dakota. A small area in the northeast is labeled "Langdon Area".

☒ Eastern North Dakota  
☐ Western North Dakota  
☐ Langdon Region

Low productivity is defined in Eastern ND as historical yields below 40 bushels per acre  
Medium productivity is defined in Eastern ND as historical yields from 41 to 60 bushels per acre  
High productivity is defined in Eastern ND as historical yields over 60 bushels per acre

Please select the historical productivity of the farm from the options below.

☒ Low Productivity  
☐ Medium Productivity  
☐ High Productivity

Select Nearest Wheat Price (\$/bushel)

Select Nearest N Cost (cents/lb)

Nitrogen Recommendation Before Credits:

Please indicate the amount of nitrates in the soil. (Enter the analysis result in the box.)  
Soil test for Nitrogen analysis (lbs/acre 2-ft depth)

Please indicate the crop previously planted in the field.

☒ No Nitrogen-supplying crop  
☐ Soybeans, Field Peas, Dry Bean, Lentils, Chickpeas, or harvested Sweet Peas  
☐ Sugarbeet with yellow-green leaves  
☐ Sugarbeet with green leaves  
☐ Harvested Alfalfa or unharvested Sweet Clover (5 plants/sq-ft)  
☐ Harvested Alfalfa or unharvested Sweet Clover (3-4 plants/sq-ft)  
☐ Harvested Alfalfa or unharvested Sweet Clover (1-2 plants/sq-ft)  
☐ Harvested Alfalfa or unharvested Sweet Clover (1 plant/sq-ft)

Nitrogen provided by previous crops:

Please indicate the previous tilling method used in the field.

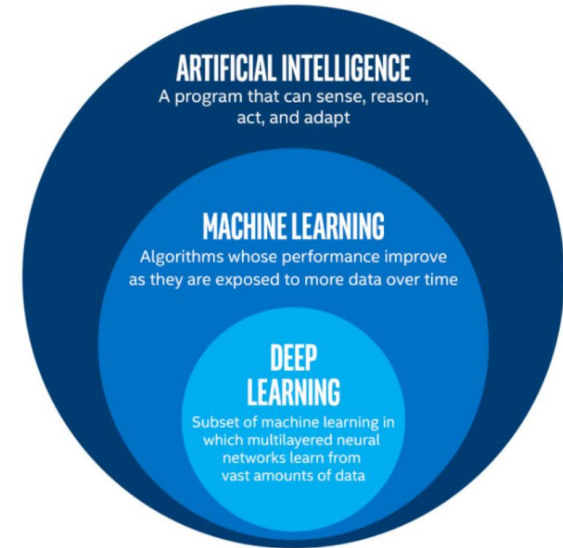
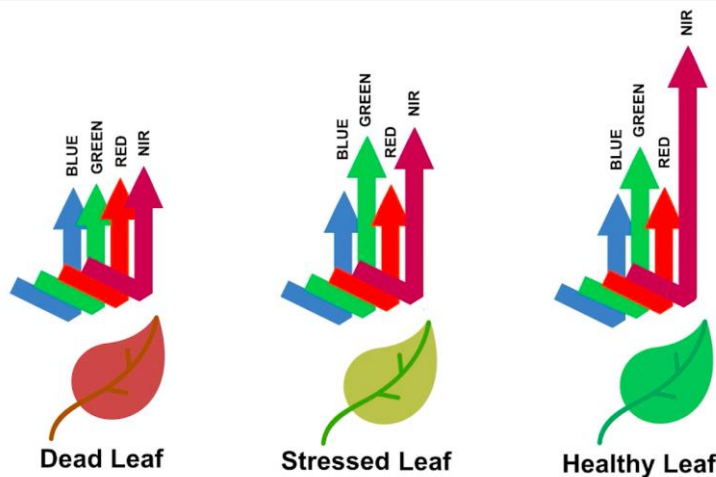
☒ Is the field area conventionally tilled (chisel and/or disc, and/or field cultivator or plow)?  
☐ Has the field area been in No-till for 1 to 5 years?  
☐ Has the field area been in No-till for more than 5 years?

# Machine Learning

AI vs ML vs DL

ML the model will identify new and complex patterns to update itself without human intervention (no feature selection required)

Example: Vegetative indices to predict yield

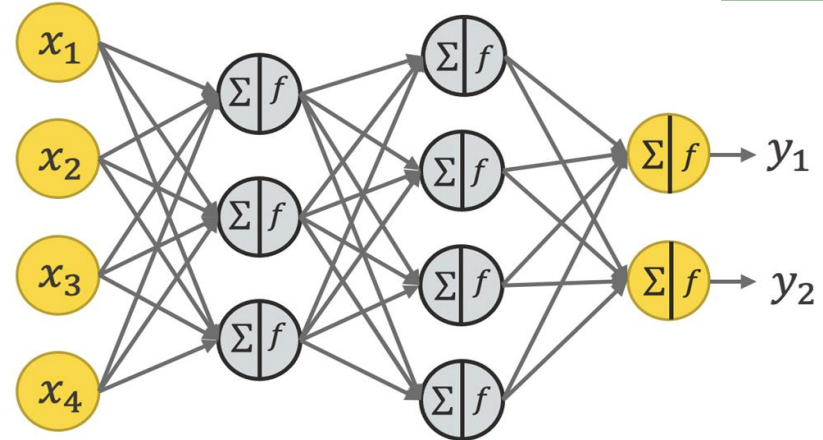
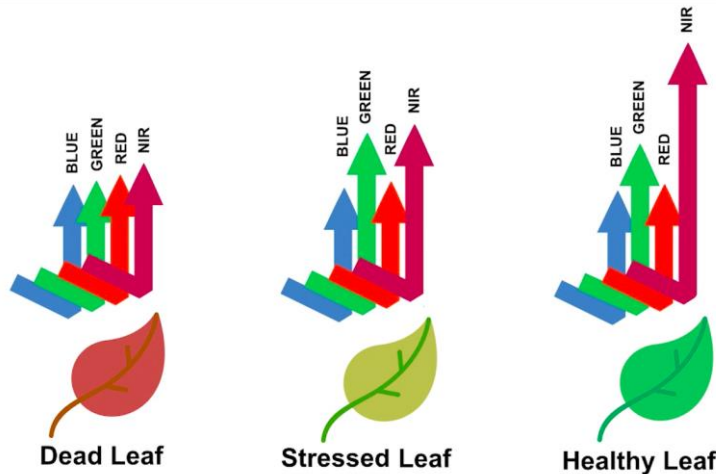


# Machine Learning

AI vs ML vs DL

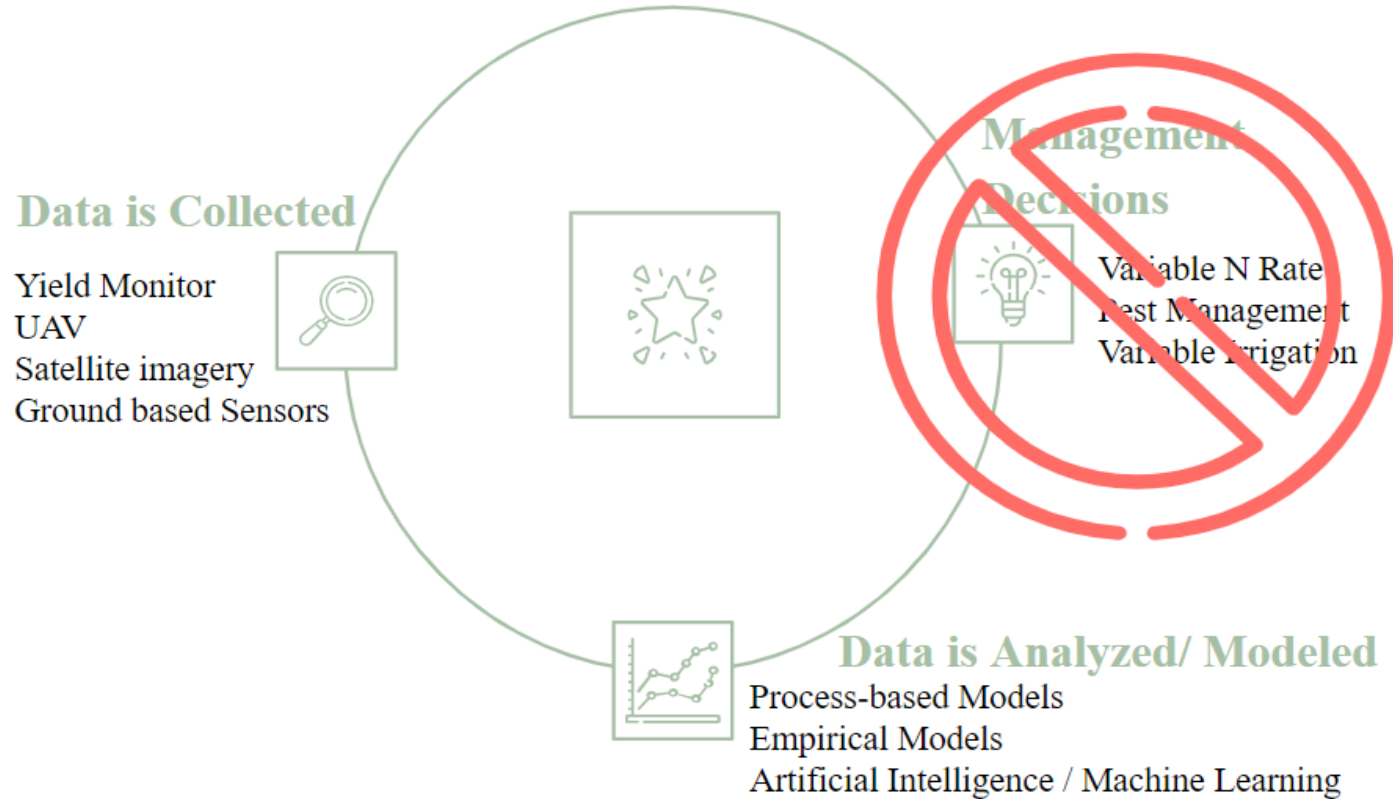
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Example: Vegetative indices to predict yield





# Barriers to Adoption of these Management Tools



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Some Precision Ag Technologies are more prevalent than others suggesting there are barriers to the adoption of some of these tools



More Yield Monitors



Less Variable Rate Technology

# Barriers Identified Through Survey

Agricultural retailers have been surveyed about producer attitudes every other year since the mid-1990s to give insights (Erickson & Lowenberg-DeBoer, 2022)

#1 Economic Limitations

#2 Trust Concerns

#3 Data Privacy

#4 Workforce Availability

## 2022 PRECISION AGRICULTURE DEALERSHIP SURVEY

Bruce Erickson and James Lowenberg-DeBoer

August 2022

Departments of Agronomy and Agricultural Economics

Purdue University

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# Financial Barrier



# Financial Barriers

Crop prices have been observed to dictate how much of a barrier

## **Return on Investment**

Smaller farms have a more difficult time making a return on investment which deters farmers from taking these economic chances

Ashworth et al., (2018) discussed that the cost of the equipment per hectare decreases with increasing farm size

# Two Farmers Want to Use Variable Rate Application

Farmer 1:

Farm size: 100 ha



Farmer 2:

Farm size: 1000 ha



# Two Farmers Want to Use Variable Rate Application

Mapping Software: \$3,000



Applicator: \$100,000



Total: \$103,000

Farmer 1:

Farm size: 100 ha

Cost /ha : \$1,030



Farmer 2:

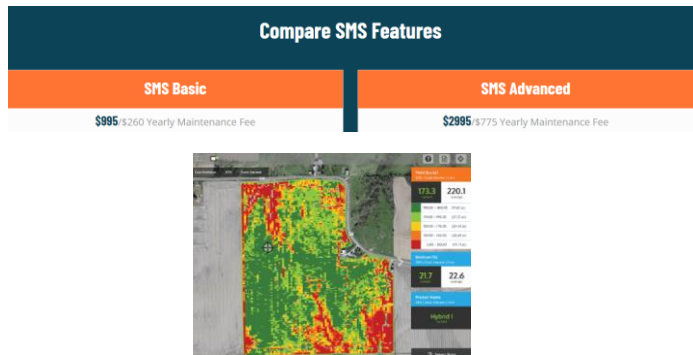
Farm size: 1000 ha

Cost /ha : \$103



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Mapping Software: \$3,000



Applicator: \$100,000

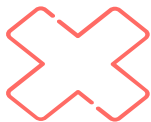


Total: \$103,000

Farmer 1:

Farm size: 100 ha

Cost /ha : \$1,030



Farmer 2:

Farm size: 1000 ha

Cost /ha : \$103





# Considerations: Potential Solutions

Collecting data (yield, soil, remote sensing imagery, etc) will provide **no economic impact until a decision is made** that drives an increase in revenue.

- Studies have observed significant advantages in which PA does save 20-30% in input costs (Winstead & Fulton, 2010)
- A farmer with 100 ha may not use PA technology the same way as one with 1,000 ha.
- University extensions can guide you to the right farm technology.

## Industry-Driven Solutions

- Industry paying farmers and creating a market for crops produced with PA technology

# Trust Concerns



# Farmer Opinions on UAVs (Miles, 2019)

ADOPTION OF UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS BY FARMERS IN TEXAS

A Thesis

by

MISTY VIDRINE MILES

Submitted to the Office of Graduate and Professional Studies of  
Texas A&M University  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

**High-Tech Enthusiasts:** Embrace UAVs for advanced data and innovation.

**Purposeful/Selective Users:** Value UAVs but use them strategically.

**Conventional/Selective Skeptics:** Prefer traditional methods, showing cautious adoption.

## Key Takeaway:

Trust and Expectations: Varying levels of trust in technology influence adoption, driven by differing expectations of UAV benefits.

# Sticking Points for DSS in Agriculture

#1

Model Explainability/Communication

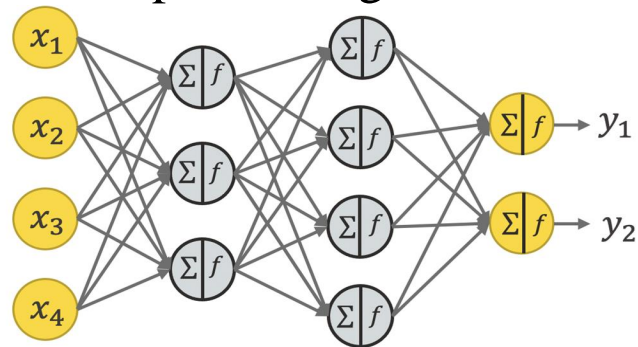
#2

Clear Decision-Making Responsibility

#3

Fairness in Model Development

Deep Learning Model



# Bias from Training Models with Large Farm Data

A lack of small farm data could create a data bias for future PA tools using ML and AI models



# Examples of Cultivating Trust

- Building a tool that is not just easy to use but also **useful**
  - Vite.net: Vineyard Management using in field sensors
    - Identified specific issues for vineyards
    - Convey information easily and clearly
  - Pigs2Win: Swine Production DSS
    - Worked closely with farmers during design process, used excel, became familiar quickly



# **Data Ownership/ Privacy**



# Legal Issues with Data

Bushel of corn is **tangible** and **excludable**



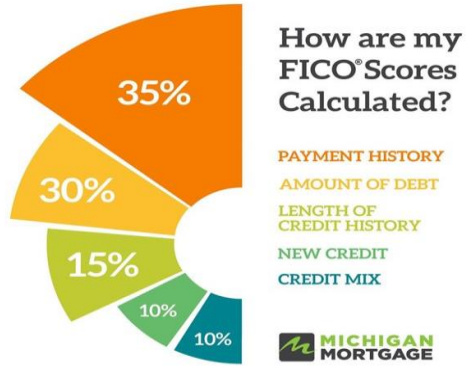
Farm Data:

**Not** Tangible

**Not** Excludable







Source: <https://www.myfico.com>

- Data ownership is similar to a credit score
- Who is profiting and what are they doing with it?
- ML motivates third parties to acquire and aggregate data



The image features a stylized iceberg floating in a blue ocean against a light blue sky. The iceberg is divided horizontally by the water line. The portion of the iceberg above the water is light blue and jagged, representing the visible part of the issue. The portion below the water is a darker blue and much larger, representing the hidden part of the issue. Five white rectangular text boxes are placed over the iceberg, with one on the visible tip and four on the submerged base.

Data Ownership

Open Source Data Sharing

Individual Contracts

Trade Secrets

End User License Agreements

Landlord vs Tenant

# Ag Data Transparent Certified Companies

<https://www.agdatatransparent.com/>



# WorkForce Availability



# Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities in Precision Ag

- Long-term adoption requires skilled labor that is proficient in PA  
A 2015 survey (Erickson et al., 2018) Knowledge, skills, and abilities in the precision agriculture workforce

- Employees in PA meets or exceed education expectations

- **However** -

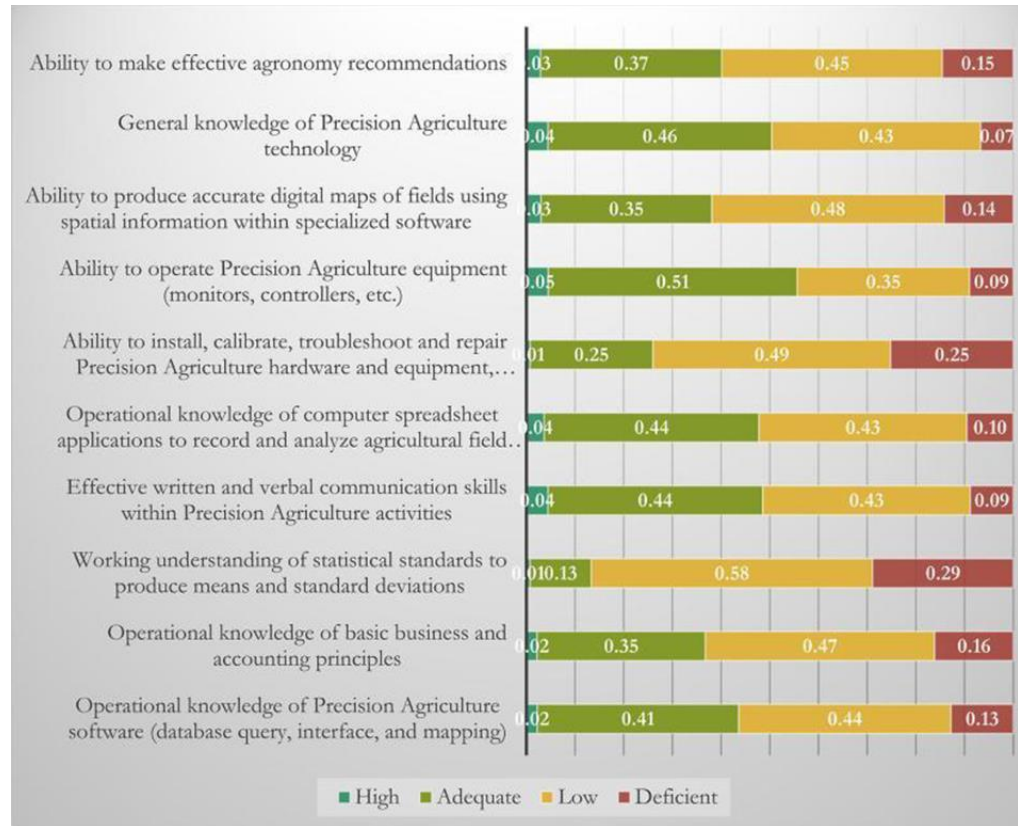
There is a shortage of employees capable of practical field applied skills:

Data-intensive thinking

Understanding Statistical Standards

Effectively design field trials for data

# Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities in Precision Ag



<https://doi.org/10.4195/nse2018.04.0010>

## Great Plains IDEA

- Interactive Distance Education Alliance (IDEA) offers fully online programs and coursework

## Ag IDEA

- A Tri-Societies affiliate offering courses in agriculture disciplines to close the gap in knowledge

## Offering Precision Agriculture Majors and Minors at Land Grant Universities

- I encourage you to seek out classes involving: agriculture machinery and management, agronomy, and **data science**



# Lowering Barriers Will Push Precision Ag Progress Forward

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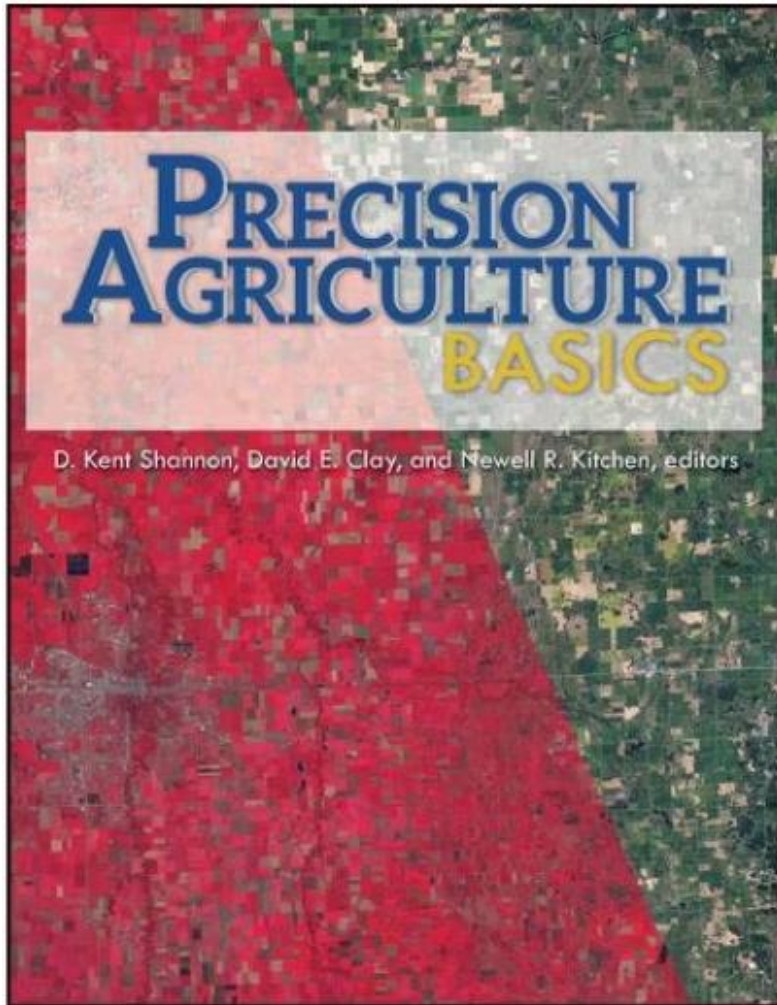
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Revision of PA Basics Book

We are looking for students to review the updated and new chapters

Certificate from ASA-CSA-SSSA to put on your resume

# Questions?

Contact information: [skye.bugler@sdstate.edu](mailto:skye.bugler@sdstate.edu)

Office: Raven 105, please stop by anytime!

