# Monitoring leaf movement to determine water stress in corn and soybeans NC STATE UNIVERSITY

♣ PRESENTER: Esleyther L. Henriquez

### **INTRO**

• Water stress is one of the biggest factors affecting corn and soybeans yield. Early detection of water stress is critical for preventing yield loss. Automatic detection of water stress is expensive based on the mechanism that you utilize to monitor it. Therefore an inexpensive way to monitor and control water stress is needed.

#### **METHODS**

- 1. 16 time-lapse cameras were installed in soybean plots for 3 months.
- 2. 10 time-lapse cameras were installed in corn fields for 3 months.
- 3. Pictures were collected every 15 and 30 minutes for 13 and 15 hours for corn and soybeans respectively.
- 4. Images were manually scored for leaf curl in corn or leaf flip in soybeans.

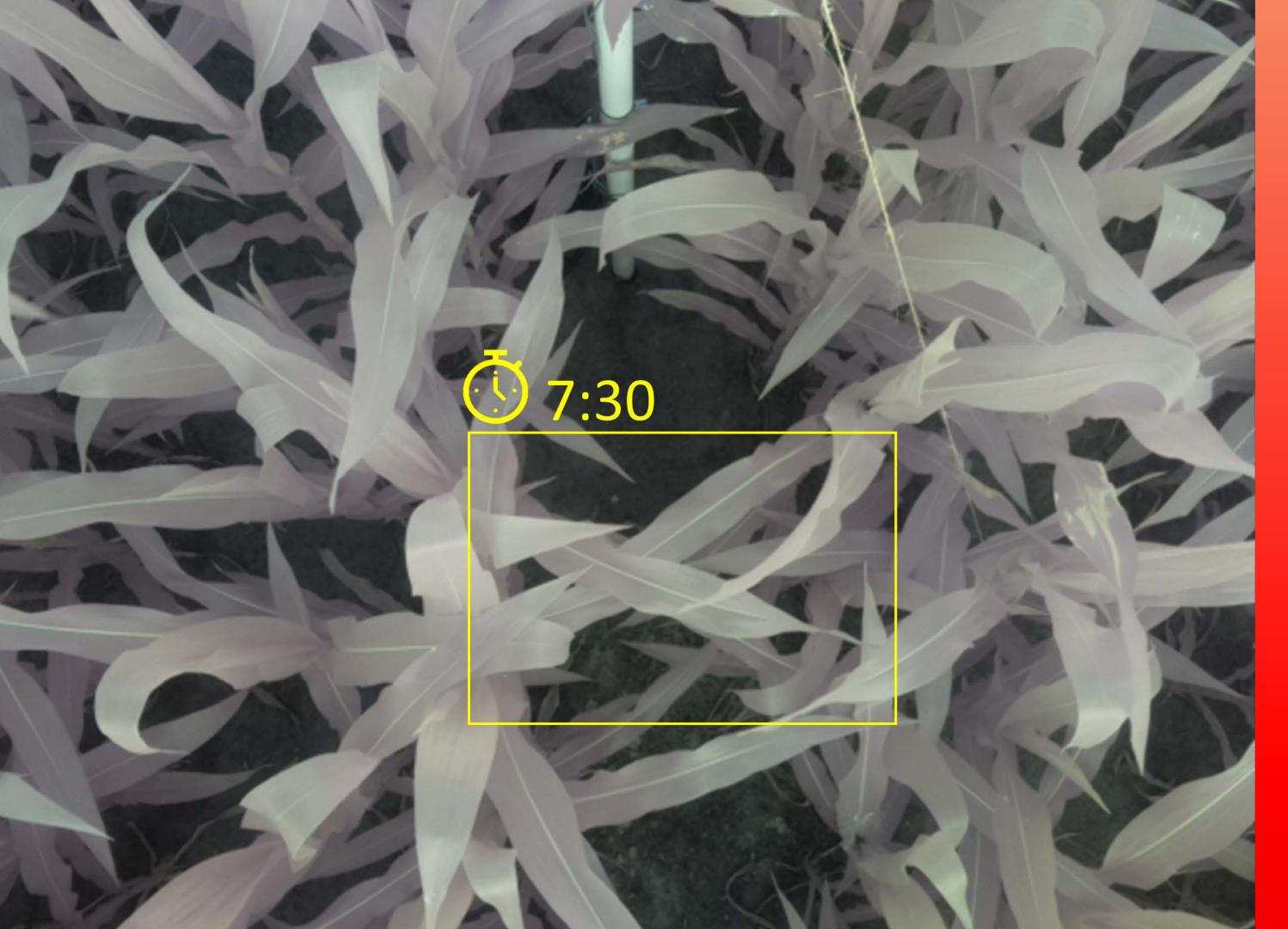


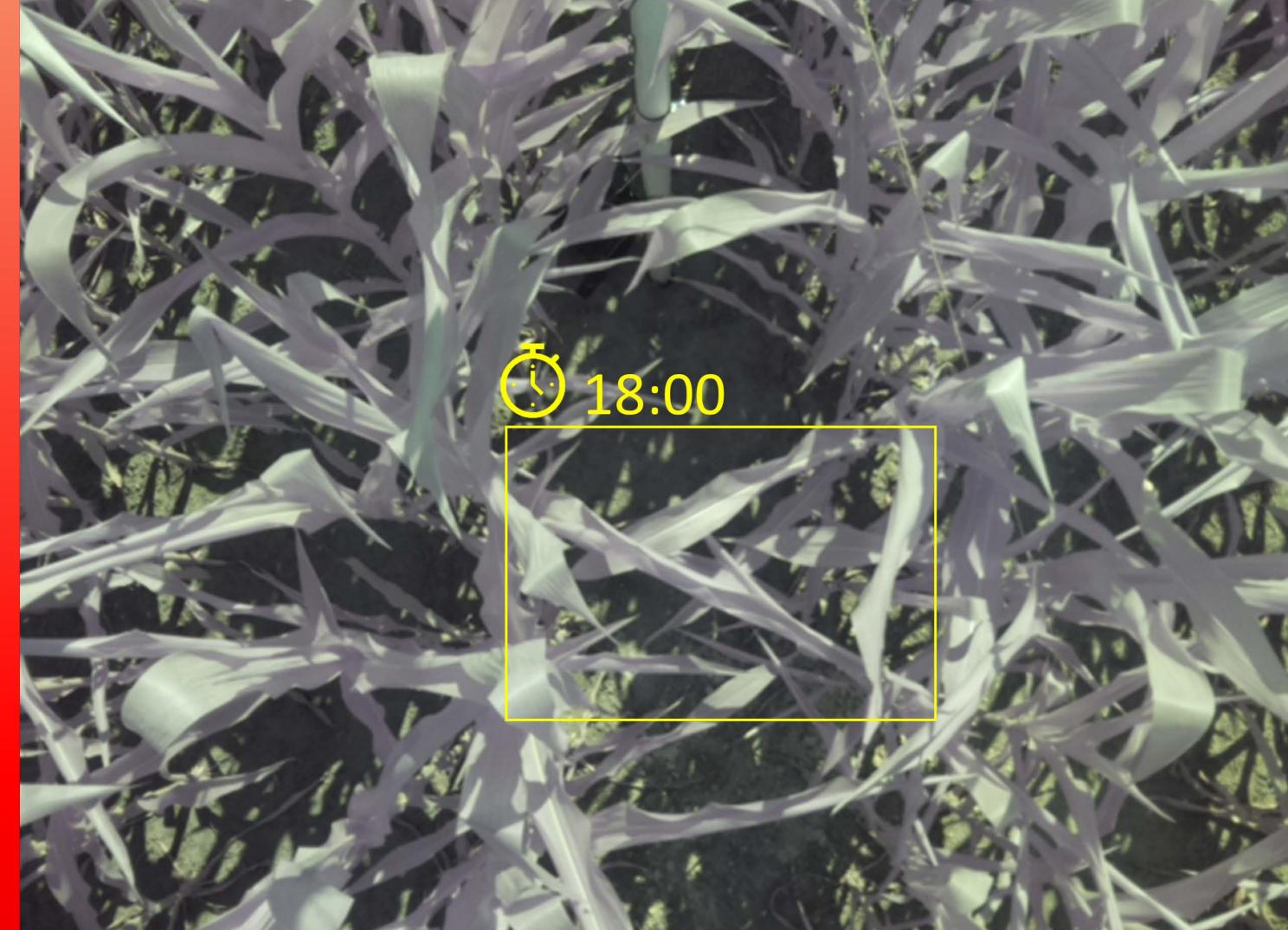


#### **NEXT STEPS**

- Multi-state deployment (North Carolina and Maryland).
- Machine learning algorithm development for leaf movement detection in real time.
- IRT and humidity sensors addition.

## Automated Drought Detection

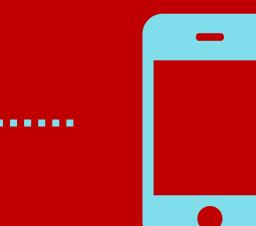










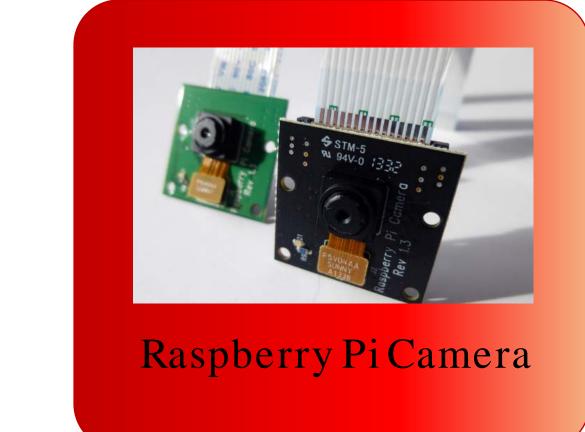


Take a picture to check the full project on GitHub





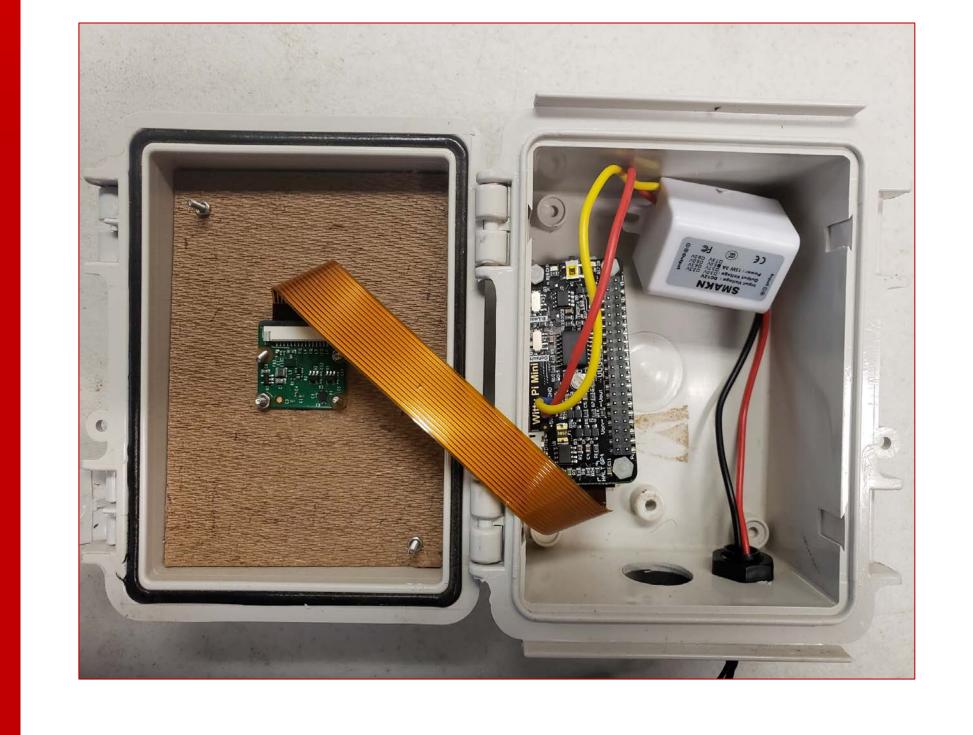












♣ Esleyther L. Henriquez Inoa¹, S.
Chris Reberg-Horton¹, Paula
Ramos-Giraldo¹, Anna Locke², and
Edgar Lovaton³. (1)Crop and Soil
Science, North Carolina State
University, Raleigh, NC, (2) USDA
ARS Crop and Soil Sciencessoybean and nitrogen fixation unit,
Raleigh NC. (3) Electrical
Engineering department. North
Carolina State University.