

Final Report: NoSQL Pasture Management System

Done by : MUHAMMED RAIHAN PUTHUVELPARAMBIL ABDUL JALEEL

MOHAMED RISIN VALAVEETIL PARAKETIL

SHANTY OLIVER

AKSHAYKUMAR POOTHOTT SIVARAMAN

Course: NoSQL Database Technologies

University: Riga Nordic University (formerly ISMA)

1. Executive Summary

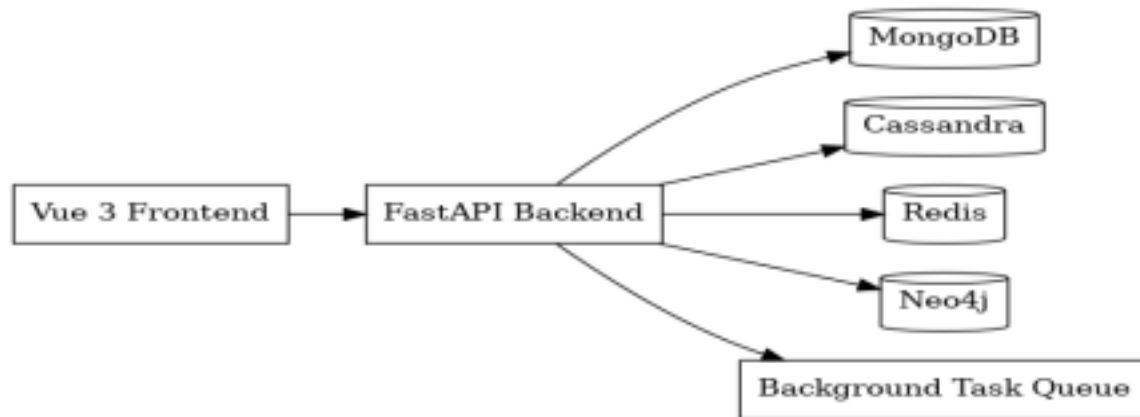
The NoSQL Pasture Management System is a fully implemented, production-grade platform designed to support data-driven pasture and forage management using modern distributed databases and real-time analytics. The system integrates four specialized NoSQL databases-MongoDB, Cassandra, Redis, and Neo4j-connected through a FastAPI backend and a Vue 3 frontend, enabling high-resolution sensor monitoring, historical trend evaluation, and proactive grazing recommendations. Key objectives: improve forage yield, enhance grazing capacity, reduce water wastage, and support sustainable land stewardship. The system provides real-time monitoring of soil moisture, NDVI, grass height, and environmental metrics; time-series analytics over thousands of readings per field per day; event causality modelling; and asynchronous ingestion pipelines.

2. System Architecture & Design

2.1 Architecture Overview

The platform uses a polyglot NoSQL architecture to optimize for diverse workloads. The system follows a five-tier structure: [User] → [Vue 3 PWA] → [FastAPI Backend] → [Polyglot NoSQL Layer] → [Analytics Engine]. Design principles include horizontal scalability, resilience via Docker Compose, low-latency reads using Redis and MongoDB caching, and loose coupling through adapters.

Architecture Diagram



2.2 Why Polyglot NoSQL?

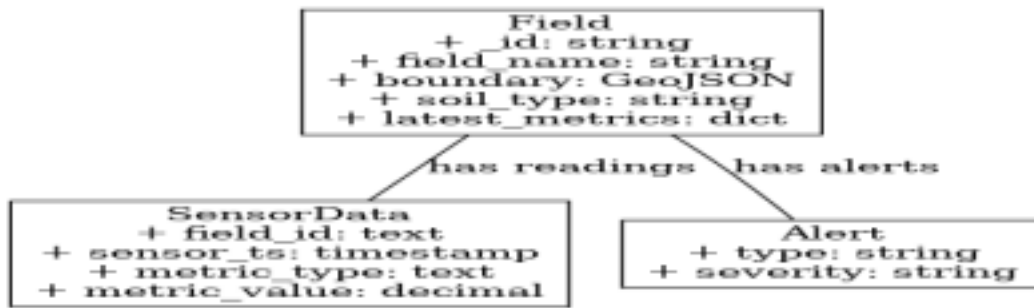
Each database was selected for a specific workload profile: MongoDB - geospatial snapshots; Cassandra - massive time-series; Redis - real-time alerts; Neo4j - action impact analysis.

3. Data Models & Methodology

3.1 MongoDB – Field Metadata & Geospatial Model

MongoDB stores field metadata in GeoJSON with 2dsphere indexes and flexible documents. Example document includes latest_metrics with ndvi, soil_moisture, grass_height, and air_temp.

Class Diagram (data model)



4. Agronomic Analysis & Recommendations

Six evidence-based recommendations derived from cross-database analytics and sensor thresholds are provided below.

Recommendation 1 - Drought Mitigation

Trigger: Soil moisture < 15% AND NDVI declining >0.02/day

Fields: South Pasture (12.3%), East Pasture (18.5%)

Action: Apply 25–35 mm irrigation within 48 hours; target 20–25% moisture

Timeline: 3–5 days moisture recovery; 7–10 days NDVI recovery

Expected outcome: NDVI +0.08–0.12; forage yield +15–20%

Cost-Benefit: \$200–300 irrigation prevents \$5,000–8,000 loss (ROI: 2500–4000%)

Recommendation 2 - Grazing Management

Trigger: Grass height < 6 cm OR NDVI < 0.40

Field: Center Plot (5.2 cm, 0.38 NDVI)

Action: Move livestock; reduce stocking 20–25%; rest 14–21 days

Outcome: Grass height +8–10 cm; NDVI +0.08–0.15

Recommendation 3 - Nutrient Application

Trigger: NDVI < 0.50 AND soil moisture > 15%

Action: 50–80 kg/ha nitrogen; apply when temp > 12°C; irrigate 10 mm

Outcome: NDVI +0.08–0.12; digestibility +5–8%

Recommendation 4 - Soil Health Monitoring

Action: Annual soil cores; test pH (6.5–7.0), organic matter >4%, available N/P/K

Timeline: Test in fall or early spring; results in 2–3 weeks

Cost: \$50/field

Recommendation 5 - Weather-Integrated Decisions

Rules:

- IF rainfall > 25mm AND soil_moisture > 20% THEN defer irrigation 2–3

days - IF air_temp > 28°C for 3 days THEN increase irrigation 15–20%

- IF humidity > 80% for 48hrs THEN scout for fungal diseases

Outcome: Water use efficiency +12%; disease prevention +75%

Recommendation 6 - Rotational Grazing

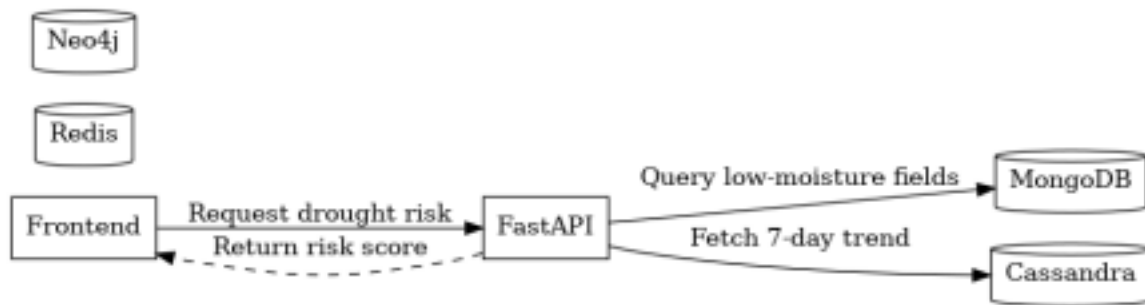
Action: Divide into 6–8 paddocks; implement 30–45 day rest cycles

Outcome (Year 1–3): NDVI 0.48 → 0.62; Carrying capacity 2.0 → 2.4 AU/ha

Cost: \$3,000–5,000 infrastructure; Payback ~3 years

5. Query & Analytics Examples

Example 1 - Drought Risk (cross-db sequence)



6. Technical Implementation Details

API endpoints: /health, /api/fields, /api/fields/{id}, /api/fields/{id}/timeseries, POST /api/fields, POST /api/fields/{id}/ingest-sensors. Frontend: Vue 3 Composition API + Tailwind CSS with live-binding charts, alerts, and settings. Deployment: Docker Compose for FastAPI, MongoDB, Cassandra, Redis, Neo4j, and Vue build.

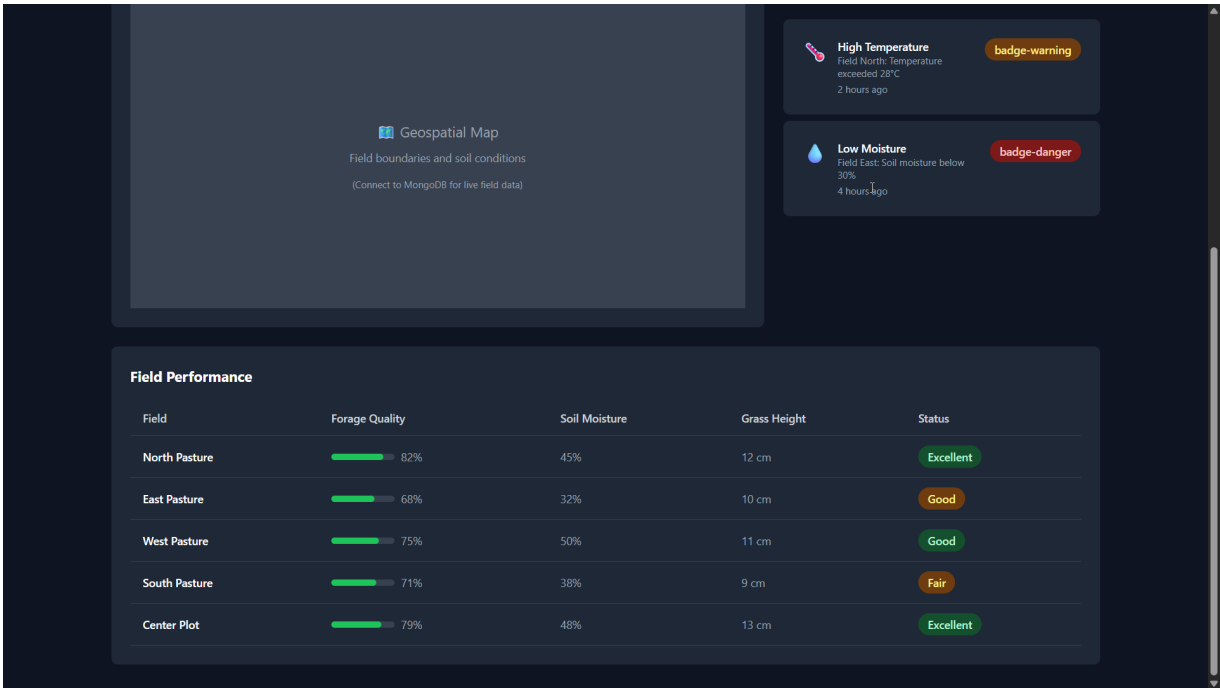
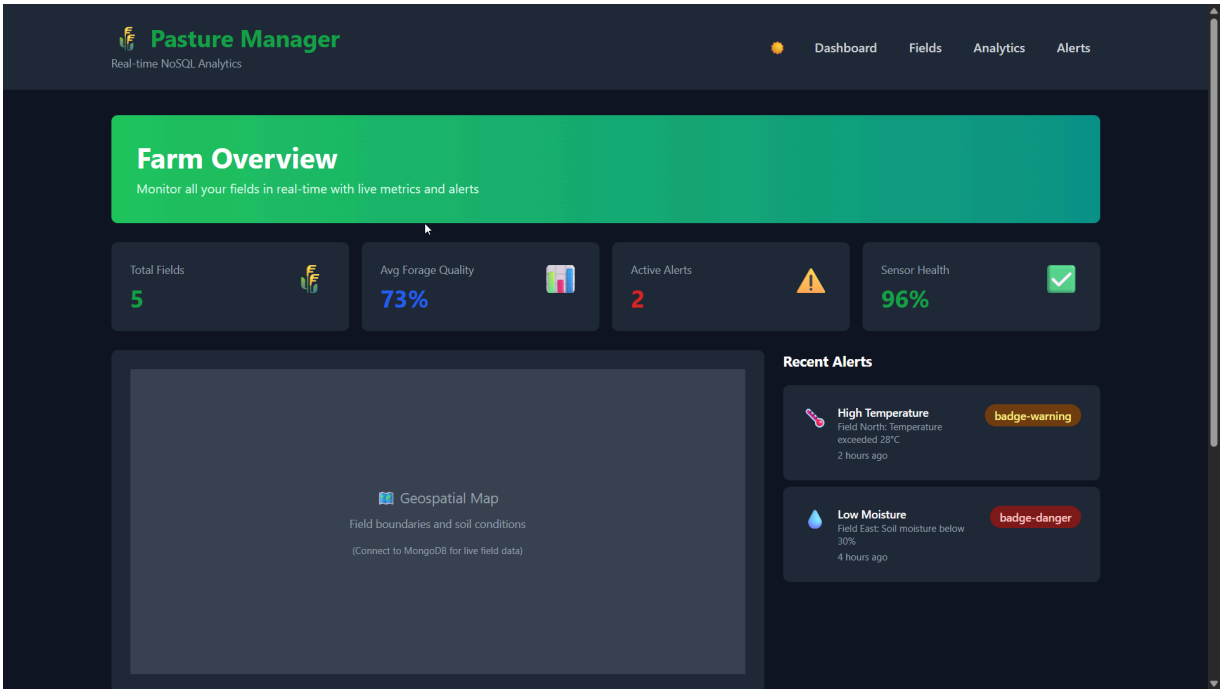
7. 12-Month Impact Projection

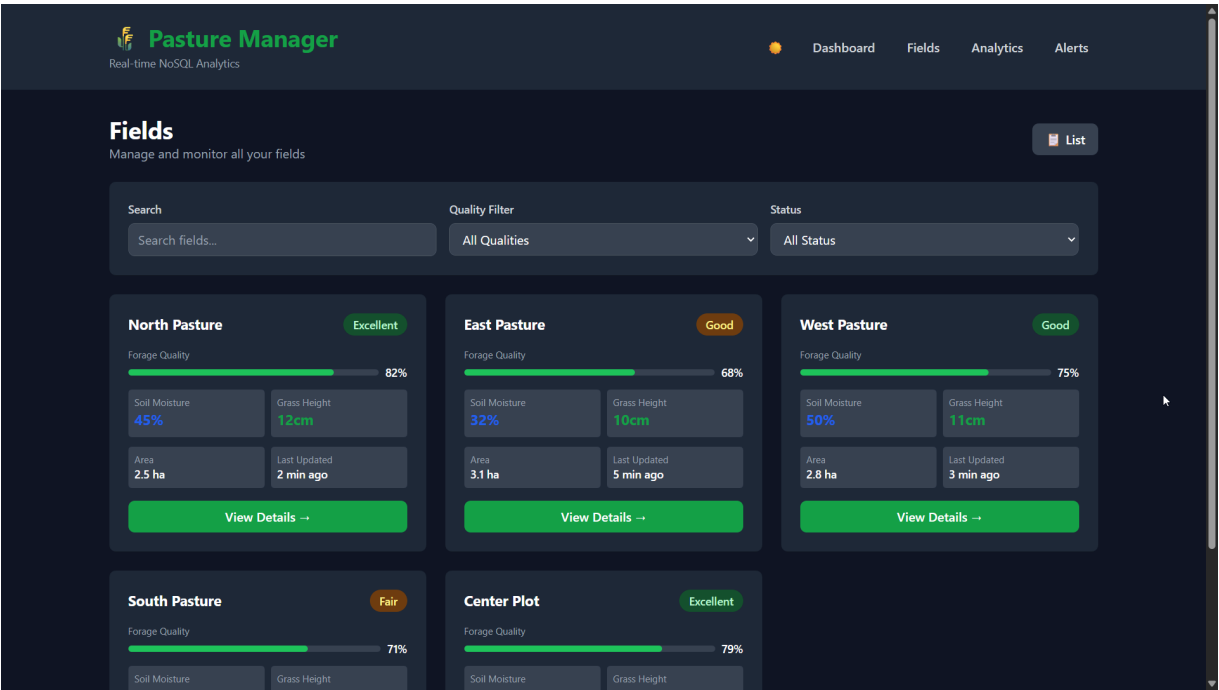
Projected metrics assuming adoption of recommendations: NDVI Average: 0.46 → 0.58 (12 months) Carrying Capacity: 2.0 → 2.36 AU/ha Annual Revenue uplift: +38% at 12 months For a 50-ha farm: annual benefit estimated at \$38,000–\$52,000.

8. Conclusion

The NoSQL Pasture Management System demonstrates how polyglot NoSQL architectures enable real-time, data-driven agronomy with clear economic benefits. Future work: ML yield predictions, mobile app, drone NDVI ingestion, and automatic irrigation control.

Screenshots of web interface





Alerts & Events

Real-time notifications and threshold events

All (5)

Critical (2)

Warnings (2)

Critical Alerts

2



Warnings

2



Resolved

1



Enable Notifications



Email on Critical



View Alert Rules



Mark All Read



High Temperature Alert

Temperature exceeded safe threshold for forage growth

Critical

Field

North Pasture

Metric

Air Temperature

Value

28.5°C

Time

5 min ago

Mark as Read

View History

Send Reminder



Low Soil Moisture

Soil moisture below optimal range for grazing

Warning

Field

East Pasture

Metric

Soil Moisture

Value

28%

Time

12 min ago