

Project Acronym: LIFE GAIA Sense
Grant Agreement number: LIFE17 ENV/GR/000220
Project Title: LIFE GAIA Sense: Innovative Smart Farming services supporting Circular Economy in Agriculture

DELIVERABLE

Final report from the application of Smart Farming (SF) advice in Spain

Type of Document	Deliverable
Contractual date of delivery	12/2021
Deliverable Leader	COSTEIRA
Status – version, date	Summary – v.1.1.S, 30/06/2022
Action	B5

Project co-funded by the European Commission within the LIFE 2014-2020 programme		
Dissemination Level		
P	Public	
C	Confidential, only for members of the consortium and the Commission Services	X

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This deliverable was produced under the co-finance of the European financial instrument for the Environment (LIFE) programme during the implementation of the project “LIFE GAIA Sense” (LIFE17 ENV/GR/000220). The information in this document reflects only the author’s views and the European Commission is not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

Executive Summary

The purpose of the deliverable Final report from the application of Smart Farming (SF) advice in Spain is to provide all the information about the application of the fertilization, irrigation and pest/disease management advice in the Use Case of COSTEIRA that participates in the project.

The scientific models utilized for the provision of advice related with pest/disease management, irrigation, and fertilization were developed as part of the milestones “Initial specialised scientific models ready”, “Interim specialised scientific models ready” and “Final specialised scientific models ready”. The inputs used for the adjustment of the models, refer to extensive field work which covers observation (phenology stages, infection rates and location, number of pests captured in traps, etc), sampling (soil, water and plant issue samples) and the whole range of agricultural application on the field (plowing, spraying, irrigating, fertilizing, plant trimming, harvesting etc) using two complete growing seasons, which started in January 2020 and ended in December 2021.

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Version	Date	Contributor(s)	Description
0.1	8/10/2021	Carlos Alberte (COSTEIRA)	Initial version
0.2	15/11/2021	Carlos Alberte (COSTEIRA)	Draft version for review
0.3	15/12/2021	Visaria Geitona (GAIA)	Reviewed version
1.0	30/12/2021	Carlos Alberte (COSTEIRA)	Final version
1.1	20/06/2022	Carlos Alberte (COSTEIRA)	Revised version
1.1.S	30/06/2022	Carlos Alberte (COSTEIRA)	Summary

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Definitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Title
CE	Circular Economy
GAIA	GAIA EPICHEIREIN ANONYMI ETAIREIA PSIFIAKON YPIRESION
NP	NEUROPUBLIC AE PLIROFORIKIS & EPIKOINONION
ICM	Intelligent Management Crop
SF	Smart Farming
COSTEIRA	VIÑA COSTEIRA SCG

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Summary

The main objective of the LIFE GAIA Sense project is to demonstrate giasense, an innovative “Smart Farming” (SF) solution that aims at reducing the consumption of natural resources, as a way to protect the environment and support Circular Economy (CE) models.

More specifically, this project will launch 18 demonstrators across Greece, Spain and Portugal covering 9 crops (olives, peaches, cotton, pistachio, potatoes, table tomatoes, industrial tomatoes, grapes, kiwi) in various terrain and microclimatic conditions. They will demonstrate an innovative method, based on high-end technology, which is suitable for being replicated and will be accessible and affordable to Farmers either as individuals or collectively through Agricultural Cooperatives.

Moreover, LIFE GAIA Sense aims to promote resource efficiency practices in SMEs of the agricultural sector and eventually, contribute to the implementation of the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe. This project will demonstrate a method on how the farmer will be able to decide either to use or avoid inputs (irrigation, fertilizers, pesticides etc.) in a most efficient way, without risking the annual production. The focus is on the resource consumption reduction side of CE, and the results will be both qualitatively and quantitatively, considering the resources’ efficiency in agricultural sector.

1.2. Document Scope

The main scope of this deliverable is to describe the pest/disease management, irrigation and fertilization SF advices that were applied to the Use Case of COSTEIRA (see also deliverable “Documentation of use case existing agricultural practices and restrains, requirements, needed interventions and KPIs”). The document also provides a high-level overview of the scientific models operation along with the means utilized for rendering their output.

1.3. Document Structure

This document is comprised of the following chapters:

Chapter 1 provides introductory information about this deliverable.

Chapter 2 elaborates on the actual scientific models that have been utilized for the needs of the Use Case of COSTEIRA

Chapter 3 describes the collection of data used for the adjustment of the scientific models.

Chapter 4 depicts the procedure of issuing the Smart Farming Advice

Chapter 5 focuses on the actual application of the Smart Farming advice

Chapter 6 presents a conclusion and cumulative results.

2. The scientific models

In order to enable the development of services for irrigation, pest/disease management and fertilization for the producers of the Use Case of COSTEIRA, scientific predicting models have been developed and adapted to the microclimate and crop requirements of each region. The models were fed with data from a network of telemetric stations installed in the field collecting atmospheric and soil measurements, as well as data provided by the producers and agronomists involved, including information related to inputs - outputs but also to all those parameters whose values identify the specificity of each production unit in the vast variety of cases.

2.1. Irrigation management

To propose a useful water management advice, we need to ensure direct and accurate determination of the optimal irrigation time and amount of irrigation. Determining the irrigation time is achieved by introducing critical water scarcity values derived from the time-gradient analysis of the soil moisture profile along the active root and hydrodynamic parameters of the plants. For this purpose, precise knowledge of the spatial distribution of the active bedrock is required in conjunction with the continuous recording of soil moisture. The optimal irrigation dose is determined as the sum of daily water absorption values from the crop after the last irrigation. Also, given the high solubility of nutrients in the water, a significant change in nutrient concentrations should be expected with the adoption of a new water management strategy. To control the above hypothesis, the kinetic of nutrient elements at different depths along the plants' active roots need to be recorded continuously. To this end, the gaisense system provides soil moisture and soil salinity sensors capable of recording the status at different depths levels. The measurements are integrated into the models that calculate - on a forecast basis - when the water reservoir will reach a minimum. This information is processed by qualified advisors who are responsible for creating the respective agricultural advice.

2.2. Fertilization management

In order to adapt the crop fertilization models to the requirements of each one of the Use Cases, both in Spain but also in Greece and in Portugal, a series of processes are conducted in order to document the status quo and record the specific conditions in each of them. Analysis of the various related attributes like location, pH value from which alkalinity of the soil is determined, along with percentage of macronutrients like Nitrogen (N) and micronutrients, is required for the development of fertilization models. Location is used along with the use of other information like, weather and temperature, type of soil, nutrient value of the soil in that region, amount of rainfall in the region, and soil composition. All these attributes of data are analyzed. The resulting outcomes are integrated into the models, which should be able to produce a proper recommendation about required fertilizer ratio based on atmospheric and soil parameters of the land that are harmonised and consistent with the status of each area as well as the requirements of each variety.

2.3. Pest/disease hazard estimation

Among the most critical factors involved in defining potential risk infestations from pest enemies is temperature, while for diseases is the combination of temperature and leaf wetness of the plant. It is well known that temperature controls the growth acceleration of many species. Plants and insects require a specific amount of heat to develop from one point in their lifecycle to another. It has been proved that the amount of temperature that is needed to complete the development of an organism is specific and countable. This measure of accumulated heat is known as physiological time.

Theoretically, the physiological time consists of a common measure of organisms' growth. Although temperatures and days to maturity may vary, the organism's physiological time (a combination of time and temperature) remains relatively constant. The physiological time is expressed in units called Degree-days (°D). Degree-days (°D) is a measurement unit that combines temperature and time. At the lowest temperature, the time to maturity required the most days. At the highest temperature, the time to maturity required the least days. In other words, temperature and time work together with such that the time for the development of the organism's life cycle, or any stage or portion of the life cycle, decreases as the temperature increases (Knight, 2007).

For many species, the temperature limits (upper and lower temperatures) affecting their growth have already been defined by carefully controlled laboratory and field experiments. The lower growth limit for an organism is the temperature where below that limit, the growth development ceases. Likewise, the upper limit of growth is the temperature where over that limit, the growth rate starts to decrease or even stop altogether. These limits are defined as temperature thresholds. The lower developmental threshold (TL) for a species is the minimum temperature at which development can begin. The upper developmental threshold (TU) is the temperature at which the rate of development ceases to increase and begins to decrease. Each insect species has its particular development rate.

One degree-day is accumulated when the temperature is one degree above the TL for a 24-hour period. There are several methods used to calculate °D in the field:

- The simplest calculations are the "linear" methods. These types of calculations are based on the assumption that the rate of development is linear with temperature. Field temperatures follow a cyclical pattern, each 24-hour period having a minimum temperature (Tmin).
- The "averaging" method used to estimate °D first takes the average of the day's high and low temperatures, then subtracts from that figure the lower developmental threshold temperature for the specific pest or organism. The equation is:

$$^{\circ}\text{D} = [(T_{\text{max}} + T_{\text{min}}) / 2] - \text{TL}$$

In order to track the development of pests and diseases a starting date is crucial. This starting date is termed as the *biofix*. *Biofix* points are usually based on planting dates, first trap catch or first occurrence of the pest. Once the biofix point is established, then tracking and accumulating degree-days can begin.

The gaisense system provides the appropriate technical infrastructure (atmospheric sensors) capable of recording the necessary data, that is, temperature and relative humidity at hour intervals that are used along with other data sources to develop the disease prediction models. The agro-climatic measurements are fed to each model that has been calibrated according to the local cultivation conditions estimating the risk of an infestation appearance by combining all the inputs, like temperature, leaf wetness, and phenological stage.

Table 1 summarizes the pest/disease management models adjusted to the Use Case of COSTEIRA. In total, 5 scientific models have been adjusted to offer advice on disease and pest management.

Table 1. The scientific models adjusted to the pest/disease management of the Use Cases of COSTEIRA

Use Case	Crop	Diseases	Pests
COSTEIRA	VINE	Erysiphe necator	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>
		Plasmopara viticola	
		Botrytis cinerea	
		Guignardia bidwellii	

3. Data collection

In order to produce an accurate and useful SF advice for pest and disease estimation, irrigation and fertilization management data are collected to calibrate the scientific models to the context and needs of each Use Case. All data concerning applications on the field, were documented with the aid of specific forms. These were developed by GAIA and translated in English in order to be used in Spain and Portugal. The platform which was used by farmers and agronomists was the “Intelligent Management Crop – (ICM)” which has been developed by NP and is one of the existing services that were configured and used within the LIFE GAIA Sense project.

The “Intelligent Management Crop – (ICM)” is a multifunctional platform that can properly manage a group of producers or a single farm. It also allows correlations between specific cultivation practices or inputs and the product produced (quantity and quality product). Apart from monitoring, ICM is a very powerful tool for drawing conclusions about the agricultural practices and products used (fertilizers, water etc.).

The aforementioned data are also combined with valuable information which are collected uninterruptedly by the gaiatron telemetric stations, installed at selected points of selected parcels in order to be representative for each crop of a whole area. The density of the gaiatron atmospheric measurement stations’ network is such that at least one station corresponds to each type of crop in each microclimate zone, no matter how small that zone is. Accordingly, the density of the gaiatron soil measurement stations’ network is such that for each soil area and for each crop there is a station (you can see further details in B2 deliverable: LIFE_GAIA_Sense_Report_networks_of_telemetris_stations_and_traps_v.1). The data that the gaiatron stations collect refer to the atmospheric, soil and biological parameters, such as air and soil temperature, air and soil humidity, soil salinity, leaf wetness, rainfall, solar radiation and so on.

All the above are combined with the information gathered from other gaisense system dimensions and utilized to accurately calculate the needs of a plant for water, to identify the appropriate time for irrigation, to continually assess the risk of infection by pests and diseases, the monitoring of plants’ vitality, their rational fertilization and the timely qualitative and quantitative prediction of production.

3.1. Historic – reference data

The first action is to select the pilot fields and to collect historical – referential information related to the cultivar adjusted at the region, the cultivation conditions and standard practices, and also the weather conditions existed at the potential pilot fields. Moreover, information concerning regular infestations from pest and diseases, the adjacent cultivations that could have hosted potential pathogens and pest enemies, etc., complete the pilot fields’ historic information. The information was collected using questionnaires completed by the administrative entity of each pilot site. For more details, see the deliverable “Documentation of use case existing agricultural practices and restrains, requirements, needed interventions and KPIs”.

3.2. Irrigation model inputs

For the initial development of the irrigation model the following data are being collected during one cultivation period, when possible:

- Environmental conditions: Solar radiation, precipitation, relative humidity, wind speed, temperature, and soil moisture. Based on these it is feasible to calculate the amount of plant's moisture loss due to the "evapotranspiration" phenomenon.
- Aquatic state of the plant: Leaf water potential and stomatal conductance that are recorded with the use of sophisticated equipment.
- Other parcel details: Irrigation system, planting distances, crop variety, mechanical soil composition, etc.
- Recordings of irrigation: Time and quantity of irrigation water utilized.

After the initial development of the irrigation model only the following parameters are required as input:

- Amount of irrigation water provided to the parcel.
- Amount of precipitation at the parcel.
- Water loss due to evaporation.
- The output of the model is based on the calculated balance among the water inputs and losses and reflects the aquatic condition of the plants. This equilibrium is utilized by the experts in order to recommend the time and the dose of irrigation.

3.3. Fertilization model inputs

For the initial development of the fertilization model the following parameters were utilised:

- Soil parameters: soil type, acidity, organic matter and nutrients
- Crop parameters: variety, plant age, cultivation site.

The correlation of these parameters is based on the application of mathematical models on recordings derived from field experiments. The aim is to assess the optimal nutrient requirements for each crop and to extract metrics and thresholds that will allow the final calibration of the algorithm.

After the development of the model, the agronomists need to collect representative soil samples that will undergo laboratory physico-chemical analysis that will allow the characterization of cultivation's condition. The soil sampling is conducted on specific time periods, also considering the phenological stage of the cultivation, based on a strict methodology and prior the application of any fertilisers. The recordings are imported to the software platform that will proceed with the respective calculation of the potential nutrient deficit. Thus, the agronomic consultant is able to inform the producer of the dose, phase and type of fertilizer that he needs to add to the crop.

3.4. Pest/disease management model inputs

For the initial development of the pest/disease management models, different inputs are required for each prediction model needed, based on the historic – referential data and observations. Generally,

the following requirements are needed to adjust the scientific models to each pest or disease observed:

- Data from telemetric stations gaiatron
- Cultivation records (phenological stages, cultivation practices)
- Observations and measurements through sampling of affected plant parts and insect traps by field agronomists

4. The SF advice

As soon as the scientific models are adjusted to the data reflecting each crop and field, then the advice is produced and shared with the advisors/agronomists working in the field for further verification. In practice, the agronomist personalizes the directive for each parcel and uses the gaisense system to advise producers to facilitate the decision making process. The advisors, as the recipients of the final information, should be aware of the applications used by all agronomists. They are called to compose the final picture of the farm with their agronomic perception, and through their cooperation with the rest of the agronomists, in order to assess the provided advice, relating to the whole set of included fields in the smart system of gaisense.

4.1. Irrigation advice

The data are collected and integrated into the gaisense system in order to calculate - on a forecast basis - when the water reservoir will reach a minimum. The advice aims to cover the irrigation needs based on multiple parameters, is generated from the system and includes the following information:

- Recommended irrigation dosage (m3/decare/irrigation)
- Recommended irrigation dosage for the whole parcel (m3/decare/irrigation)
- Estimated irrigation duration (minutes)
- Irrigation System flow

This advice can be further processed by qualified advisors balancing also economical drivers and eco-friendliness and include the following information:

- Recommended (by agronomist) irrigation dosage (m3/decare/irrigation)
- Recommended (by agronomist) irrigation dosage for the whole parcel (m3/decare/irrigation)
- Actual time of irrigation (min)
- Estimated irrigation dosage (m3/decare/irrigation)
- Observations

Figure 2 shows the data of the irrigation advice.

Contact detail	
First Name:	.....
Last Name:	.....
Parcel Data	
Location	.....
Cartographic:	.....
Parcel ID :	.....
Crop:	.....
Tel. Number:	.....
Irrigation Advice	
Date of irrigation advice:	.....
Recommended irrigation dosage (m3/decare/irrigation)	.....
Recommended irrigation dosage for the whole parcel (m3)	.....
Estimated irrigation duration (minutes)	.....
Additional comments / Observations	

Figure 1. Irrigation advice template

Although we have here a good level of humidity and rainfall in absolute terms, during the latest phenological states it is important to provide irrigation to avoid some quantity losses or, not less important, to achieve a good balance between sugar and acidity, in order not to have an over maturation which leads wines with more content of alcohol than the optimum.

This tool provide us a very valuable information about irrigation and the best moment and dose, achieving a good resources managing.

4.2. Fertilization advice

The fertilization advice is based on the crop, and refers to the correct nutrients combination and quantities and the appropriate method of application. The advice aims to cover the crop nutritional needs based on soil and foliar analyses while balancing economical drivers and eco-friendliness. Figure 2 shows the template of the fertilization advice.



FERTILIZATION ADVICE

Contact detail		
First Name:	.....
Last Name:	.....
Soil Sample Data		
Reference number :	.....
Depth (cm):	.....
GPS:	.....
Parcel Data		
Prefecture:	.....
Province:	.....
Parcel Name:	.....
Cartographic:	.....
Area (ha):	.....
Date of fertilization advice:		
Date of soil sampling:		

Existing Nutritional Status

	Soil type	Mechanical Composition	Clay, %	Silt, %	Sand, %	pH	Conductivity mS/cm	Total CaCO ₃ ,%
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop limits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Characterization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Active CaCO ₃ , %	Organic matter, %	N-NO ₃ ppm	P, ppm	K, ppm	Mg, ppm
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop limits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Characterization	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Ca, ppm	Fe, ppm	Zn, ppm	Mn, ppm	Cu, ppm	B, ppm
Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop limits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Characterization	-	-	-	-	-	-

Summary of the soil characteristics:

Fertilization Advice

Nutrient	Dosage (units)	Recommended fertilizer		Method of Application	Application period
		kg/ha	type		
N	e.g. 12	e.g. 35	e.g. Nitrogen fertilizers	e.g. The fertilizer is applied to the parcel in 3 parts: 1 st dosage (20% of the total amount) mid of April 2 nd dosage (40% of the total amount) end of May 3 rd dosage (40% of the total amount) end of June	e.g. Mid-end spring
P					
Fe					
etc.					

Additional comments / Observations:

Figure 2. Fertilization advice template

4.3. Pest/disease management advice

Given the scientific models that have been adjusted to offer advice on pest and disease management, an alert of a pest or disease, informs the farmer on the type of pest or disease and the level of danger, a few days before a specific intervention is needed. Figure 3 presents an example of the scientific model adjusted for the Use Case of COSTEIRA, for the Downy Mildew on the vine crop. The area with the red area reflects the high risk and the grey area demonstrates the low risk of appearance of the specific disease.

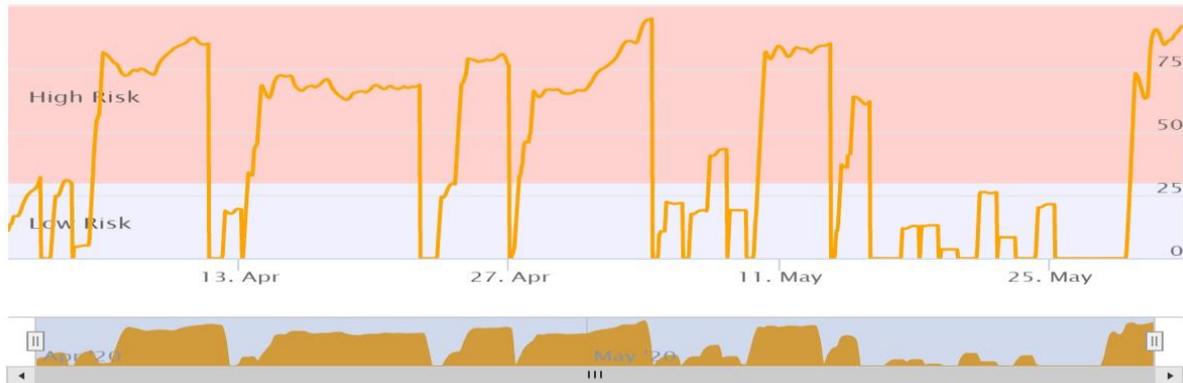


Figure 3. The scientific model adjusted for the Use Case of COSTEIRA, for the vine crop, for the period of April 1st to May 31st.

5. The SF application in the Use Case of COSTEIRA

During the first cultivation period of the project (from Spring to Autumn 2019) farmers and agronomists/farming advisors of the Use Case were contributing a lot to Action B5 and particularly sub-action B5.2, with sharing information about their cultivation practices such as when and how much they irrigated the fields, which product they applied for pest management accompanied with the concentration and the targeted enemy in the framework of the project, when, how much and what type of fertilizers they used etc and the costs of all above. This information was shared with NP and the scientific experts for developing the models but also for creating and updating the **baseline – reference costs** for each Use Case both in Spain but also in Greece and in Portugal (see also deliverable A1 LIFE_GAIA_Sense_Documentation of Use Cases v.1.2).

After the completion of the first year and the development/adaptation of the scientific models in the specific areas and cultivations of interest, we were then able to proceed to the notification of irrigation, fertilization and crop management SF advices to farmers who could henceforth **treat** their parcel accordingly, something that continued also during the cultivating period 2021.

However given the fact that a lot of farmers are by nature conservative and are used to treat their parcels in a traditional way that could even be influenced by what their neighboring farmers do in their farm or by mistrust of technology, a couple of deviations were noticed in the actual treatments of their parcels in comparison to what the gaisense system would **optimally** suggest.

Consequently, in the following paragraphs are presented

1. An analysis based on quantities (actual values) used for Irrigation, fertilization and Pest / disease management, including also quantitative information on how many actions performed by the farmers were based on SF advices or based on their usual practices. A discussion on measures taken to address such issues and how it has or not affected project impact for each case is also included.
2. An analysis based on reference, treatment and optimal treatment costs of Irrigation, fertilization and Pest / disease management

NOTES

1st Note : Cooperation with farmers

Before moving to the analytic presentation of the aforementioned data, it is important to mention and clarify the following as far as the way that an automated SF advice is issued the gaiasense system and what needs to be done after that:

As already mentioned gaiasense is a four (4) dimensional system where all dimensions interact with each other and are dependent to one another for the good operation of it.



Gaiasense remote	The dimension of seeing crops from above
<p>gaiasense remote collects, processes and exploits information for every part of the parcel. The information is acquired from sources such as satellites, aircraft and other aerial vehicles that are equipped with state-of-the-art image capturing systems. The gaiasense remote dimension is utilized to allow gaiasense and its users have a detailed and up-to-date picture of the plant’s vitality and the status of the soil.</p> <p>The status of the plants and soil is represented in the form of indices which value change in space and time, such as vegetation / health plant indices (NDVI), indices of the soil’s water status (NDWI), etc. These indices can be used along with information from the gaiasense field dimension, referring to atmospheric and soil and other records in the gaiasense farm and gaiasense eye dimensions that are related to the cultivation activities of the producer and observations that are acquired through the field respectively.</p>	
Gaiasense field	The dimension of monitoring the crop’s growing environment
<p>The data that the gaiatron stations collect refer to the atmospheric, soil and biological parameters, such as air and soil temperature, air and soil humidity, soil salinity, leaf wetness, rainfall, solar radiation and so on.</p> <p>The gaiasense field information is combined with the information gathered from other system dimensions and utilized to accurately calculate the needs of a plant for water, to identify the appropriate time for irrigation, to continually assess the risk of infection by pests and diseases, the monitoring of plants’ vitality, their rational fertilization and the timely qualitative and quantitative prediction of production.</p>	
gaiasense eye	The dimension of observing and analyzing the cultivation closely
<p>gaiasense eye allows information to be recorded by advisors, agricultural consultants and producers in the field. The information is related to the state of cultivation, through field observations and sampling.</p>	

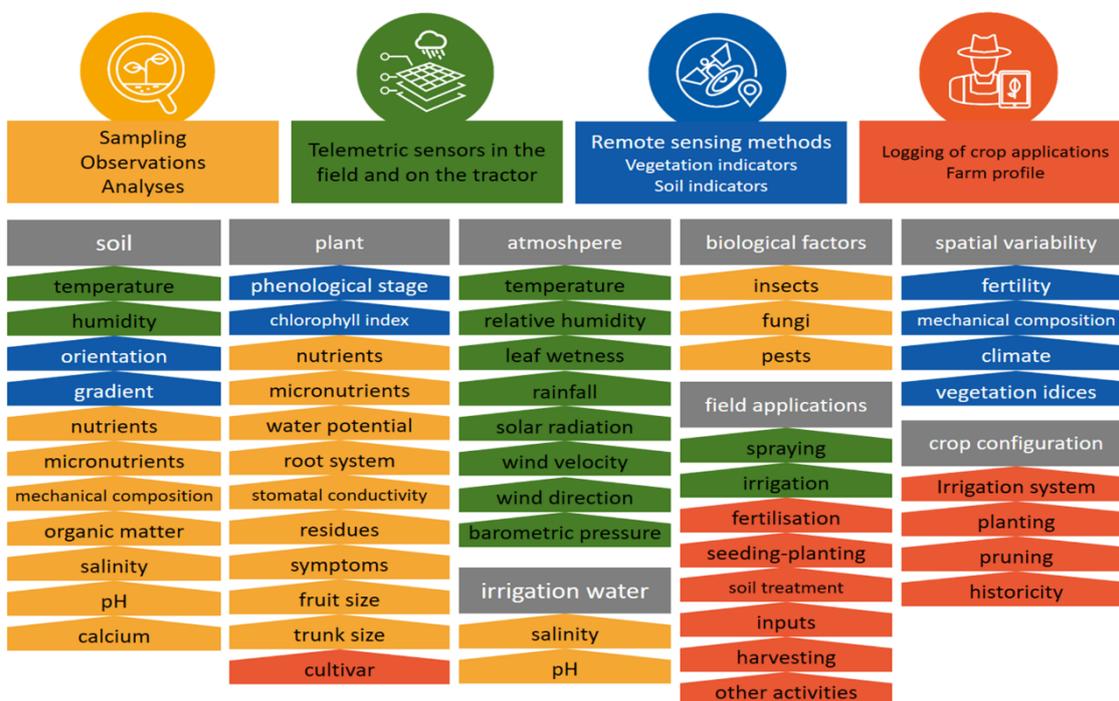
With gaisense eye, the producer or agricultural advisor makes several observations during their field visit. Such information includes observing symptoms of infection or infestation, recording of sprays and irrigations, counting insects in insect traps, etc., but also data that come from analysis such as soil and leaf sampling.

The data that comes into the system from the gaisense eye complements those coming from the other dimensions with vital information about the plant, soil, water and air that are not technically feasible to measure by telemetric stations or remote sensing.

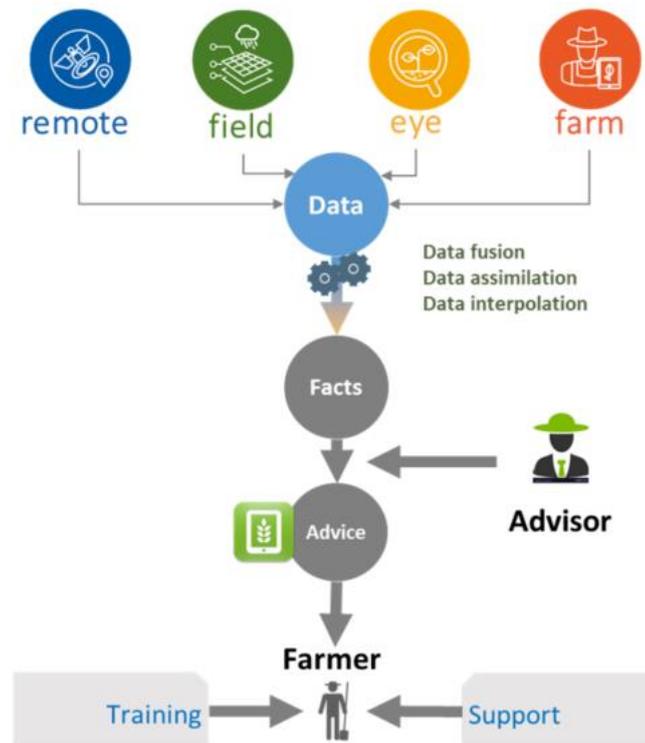
gaisense farm The dimension of recording and evaluating any significant action that takes place within the field

In order for the user to make the most of the benefits gaisense can give to the crop of a particular field, the farmer who cultivates the field but also the advisor should become part of the exploitation of the gaisense farm. gaisense offers the information system (see chapter 4 about the ICM platform) to record all information that is related to the daily cultivation work of the producer such as fertilization application, plant protection, time and duration of irrigation. This is the full and detailed picture of the exploitation, which contributes significantly to the decision-making process. gaisense farm completes the other gaisense information collection dimensions in order to fully capture everything that happens within the parcel. This is also the key for the smart farming to work properly and lead to the best possible decision-making on all farming issues.

As it can be easily understood this is a great amount of data that can be depicted as follows:



The data that are collected through the four dimensional system are of different importance and therefore they are analyzed and processed with the valuable experience and help of gaisense **advisors** (scientists and agronomists) who are able to better understand the special needs and conditions of each plot.



So, during a cultivating year, all four (4) dimensions have to continuously work properly for the continuous data feed into the gaisense system and into ICM platform so as to have **automated agricultural SF advices issued by the system** which need to be **interpreted and handled/characterized** by the advisor.

However given the fact that both farmer and advisor are key actors of the gaisense system, the establishment of a high level of **timely and direct communication** and **collaboration** among each other is crucial for the best implementation of the SF system.

A short example will make things even more clear: Whenever an action at the field takes place eg a spraying against a specific enemy, the farmer needs to directly inform the advisor so as to proceed to the necessary data entry into the system. If the farmer does not do that **on time** for whatever reason (eg forgot about it, did not think it was important to do it on the same day, was at the fields and did not have access to phone/internet, was reluctant to modernization and found it as an extra daily burden on his activities etc) or the advisor does not do the data entry in time for whatever reason (eg he did not have access to internet when the farmer called him, he was too busy with other agronomic obligations, he was on his annual/illness leave etc) and at the same time the rest of the dimensions show that there are such conditions for an infestation, then there is a chance an automated agricultural SF advice is issued, as an “alert for action”, and this alert has to be handled by the advisor.

At this point there are different options for the advisor and/or the farmer:

Advice approval : The advisor, judges that there are such conditions for an infestation, and an action has to be put into practice (eg spraying) so he proceeds to the approval of the SF advice and notifies the farmer for the steps to follow.

Advice Rejection : The advisor, judges that there are no such conditions for an infestation yet or just in the same morning the prefecture proceeded to a selective spraying in the area and the situation has to be reexamined soon, consequently, so there is no need for immediate action. In such case he rejects the SF advice and if need be he adds into the system the reason of Advice Rejection for future reference.

In case of advice approval, the advisor has five (5) days to update the system regarding the execution or not of it by the farmer. If this period passes and no action is performed, or no data entry is done, the system will automatically consider it as a Not Follow Advice and will directly archive it as not executed.

So, an advice is considered as executed, if the producer proceeds to eg crop protection management and the ICM platform is updated. In such case, the Farm Record-keeping/Crop protection tab is automatically updated and no further action is needed. In case an advice is rejected or not executed then the Farm Record-keeping is not automatically updated.

At this point, note also, that the advisor has three (3) days to approve or reject an advice after the initial “alert”. If a day passes by without any action taken, and the conditions are the same, then the advice will reappear in the system the following days, up until the conditions change or the advice is handled by the advisor.

As it can be easily understood if there is lack of communication among these two actors, or if there is not timely data entry into the system or objective conditions do not allow to the actors to react (eg travel restrictions due to Covid -19 pandemic, illness etc) then we may notice a number of actions taking place at the field without an Approved SF advice, even in cases where there would be an approval if a timely communication and data entry had taken place. Also, we may notice a number of advices archived into the system as “Not Follow Advice”, or “Not executed” but this does not mean, by no means that these advices were wrong or the producer is not willing to adhere to SF advices.

Having the above in mind, we believe that it would be misleading to generally mention that X number of farmers did follow a SF advice or X number of farmers did not retain their usual practices on a subset of field, because this would be only in individual cases.

However, since a more clear and detailed capture of the cooperation we had with the farmers is required, we have revised the following paragraphs, to include (in addition to the percentages already presented) the number of actions (irrigation/fertilization/pest management) actually carried out based on SF advices and those that took place without a SF advice although this does not directly mean that the producer was not good.

2nd Note : Achieved results and practical difficulties

It is important to mention that the achieved results of this 2nd cultivating year that SF advices were applied to participating parcels could be considered as sufficiently satisfactory given the fact that farmers are by nature conservative and they often find it difficult to change the way they traditionally cultivate their farms and adhere to scientific tools. Thankfully, the great majority of the farmers involved were more positive to take advantage of the innovations that IT offers in this very traditional sector and it is believed that the few more skeptical farmers will soon understand the benefits of it and adjust to what gaiasense system can offer to them.

Moreover, we should not neglect to mention the significant difficulties created by Covid -19 to the smooth implementation of the project. In particular, during almost all cultivating year we came across to the following situations:

- Due to travel restrictions, pilot areas that required long-distance traveling could not be easily reached and it was not always possible to collect field data. In order to face this issues, field measurements were organized at a more periodical pace something that created extra difficulties for the further adjustment of the scientific SF models to the specific crop type and location
- While no working restriction for the agricultural sector was imposed, since it is a primary sector, however due to the global economic recession that affected the entire country, it was not possible to acquire enough human resources to assist with the required field measurements and monitoring. These measurements were essential for the further adjustment of the scientific SF models to the specific crop type and location.

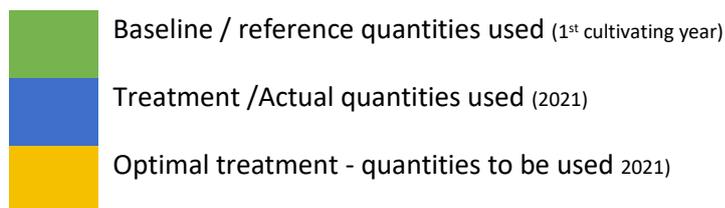
Last but not the least, we should also mention the difficulty of the majority of the farmers to choose a compound fertilizer that would comply to the suggested SF advice and at the same time to be available and at such price that would not affect dramatically his income.

5.1. SF application – Analysis based on quantities

In the following paragraphs are depicted data concerning reference, treatment and optimal treatment quantities for Irrigation, fertilization and Pest / disease management

More precisely for IRRIGATION and PEST/DISEASE MANAGEMENT there are :

A **chart** including information about:



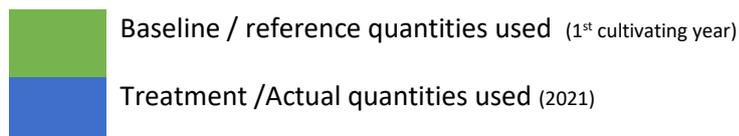
and a **table** including information about:

Goal	Treatment (2021)	Optimal treatment (2021)
Reduction targeted goal (%)	Achieved variation based on the actual treatment of the parcels (%)	Possible variation based on optimal treatment of the parcel (%)

As far as fertilization quantities are concerned and given the fact that the majority of farmers use compound fertilizers it is not possible to present selectively the quantities optimally proposed by the gaiasense system which include specific nutrients.

Consequently, the fertilization quantities data are presented as follows:

A **chart** including information about:



A **table** including information about:

Goal	Treatment (2021)
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Reduction targeted goal (%)	Achieved variation based on the actual treatment of the parcels (%)
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However, given the fact that the quantity of the irrigated macronutrients but more importantly of Nitrogen (N) is the most important, a comparative chart is also included including information about:

■	Baseline / reference quantities used (1 st cultivating year)
■	Treatment /Actual quantities used (2021)
■	Optimal treatment - quantities to be used (2021)

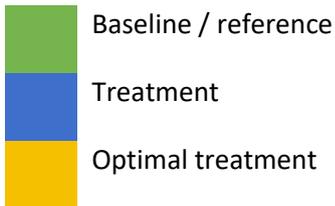


5.2. SF application – Analysis based on costs

In the following paragraphs are depicted data concerning reference, treatment and optimal treatment costs for Irrigation, pest / disease management and fertilization.

More precisely as far as Irrigation and pest / disease management costs, for COSTEIRA Use Case there is :

A **chart** including information about:



and a **table** including information about:

Goal	Treatment	Optimal treatment
Cost reduction targeted goal (%)	Achieved variation based on the actual treatment of the parcels (%)	Possible variation based on optimal treatment of the parcel (%)

As far as fertilization costs are concerned and given the fact that the majority of farmers use compound fertilizers and the price of single nutrients is not available, it would not be accurate to present costs of optimal treatments.

Consequently, the fertilization costs data are presented as follows:

A **chart** including information about:

	Baseline / reference costs
	Treatment costs

A **table** including information about:

Goal	Treatment
Cost reduction targeted goal (%)	Achieved variation based on the actual treatment of the parcels (%)

6. Conclusion

The achieved results of this 2nd cultivating year that SF advices were applied to participating parcels could be considered as sufficiently satisfactory given the difficulties farmers had to face throughout the year due to the Covid -19 restrictions but also due to their internal tendency to cultivate their field in a more traditional way. However, both field agronomists and advisors managed through intensive and persistent work and continuous communication with the farmers to persuade them, up to a great extent, to perform the SF advices generated by the gaisense system. It is strongly believed that aside the aforementioned difficulties, this 2nd year of gaisense application is completed sufficiently satisfactory.

In the following figures are depicted collectively

- Variations observed regarding total irrigation, fertilization and pest disease management costs
- Statistics of the total achieved reductions regarding irrigation, fertilization and pest disease management costs

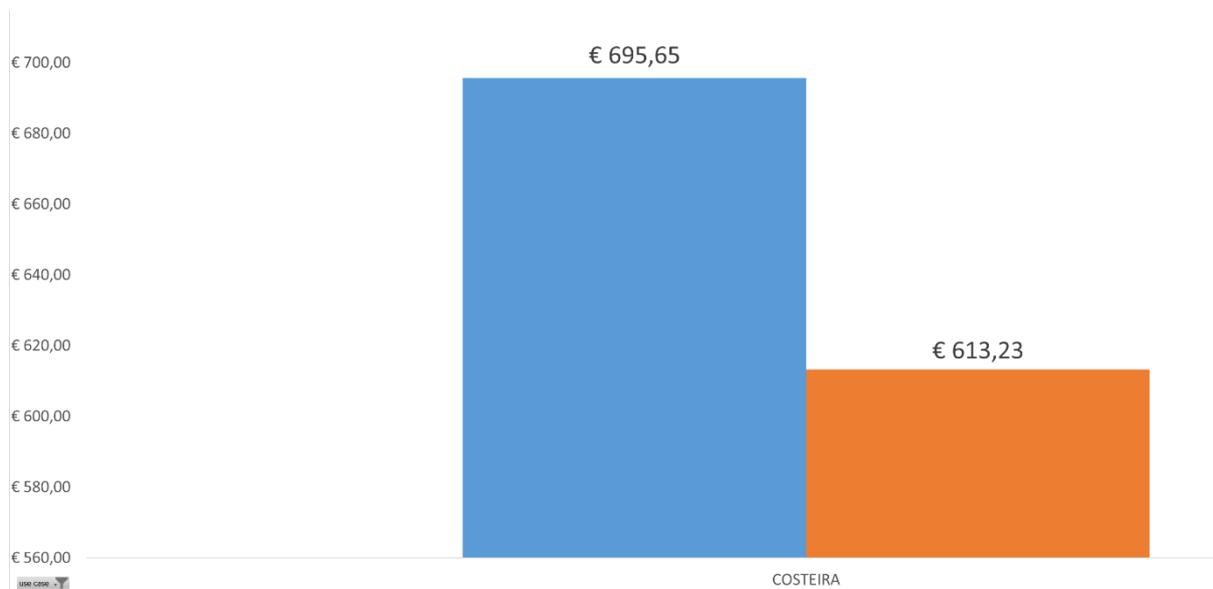


Figure 4. Total costs for COSTEIRA

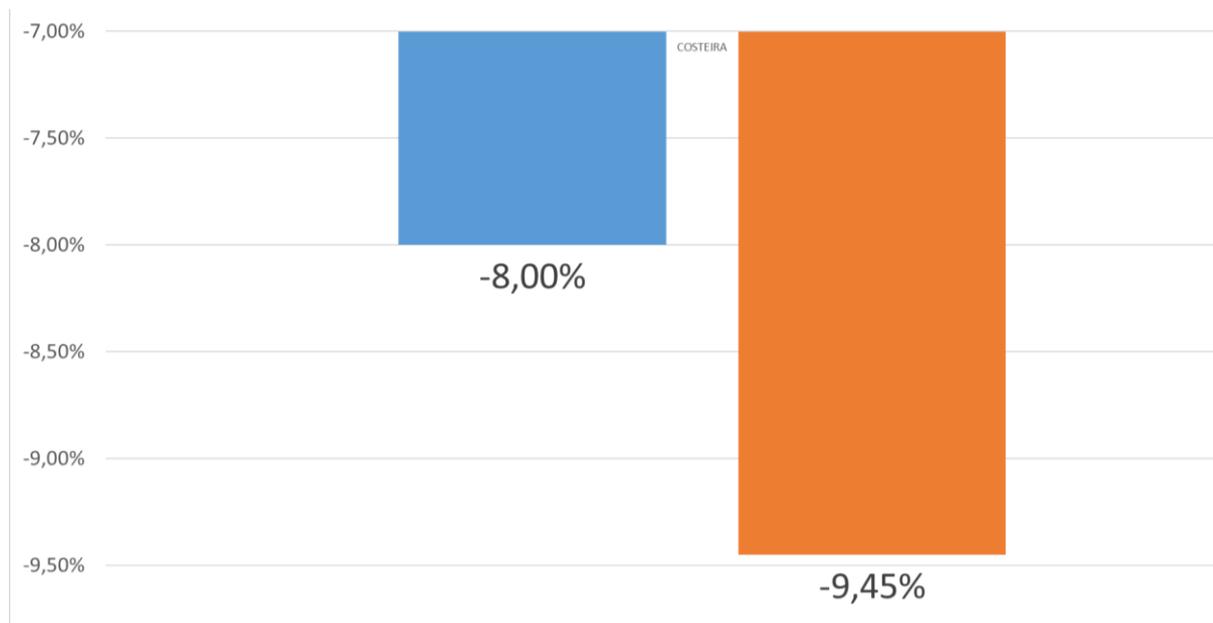


Figure 5. Reduction goals/achieved concerning irrigation/pest disease management, fertilisation for COSTEIRA