



Extraction of temporal plant information using 3D LiDAR data in apple trees

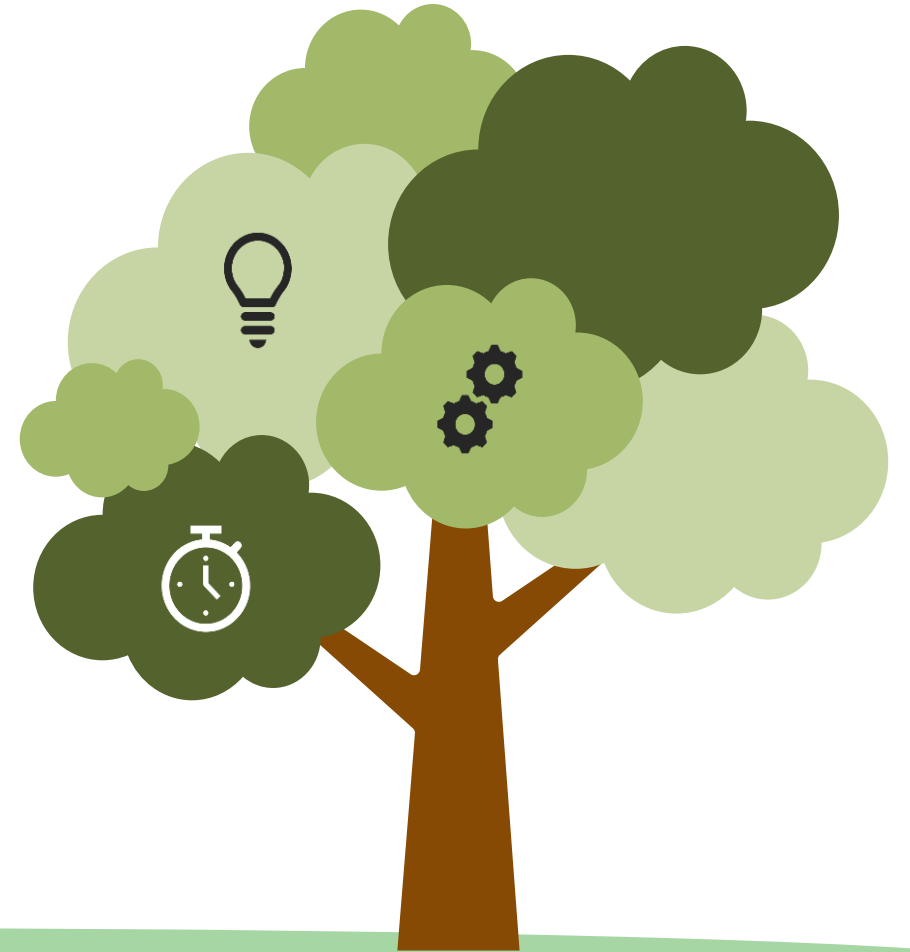
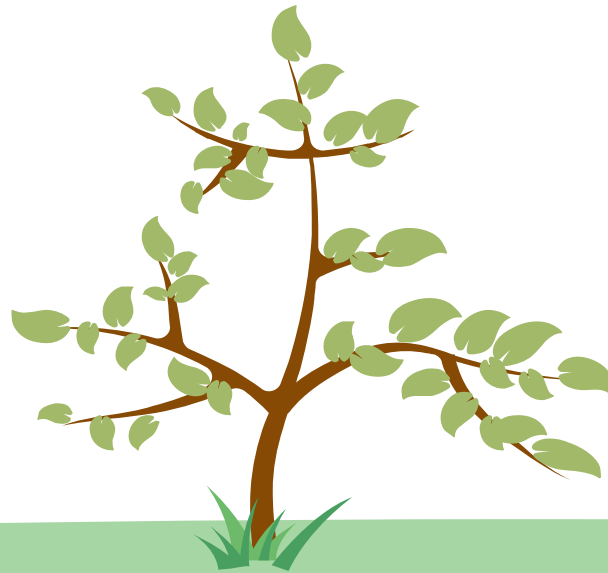
Nikos Tsoulas

Impact in:

- Evapotranspiration
- CO₂ assimilation
- Crop load and fruit quality

Affected by:

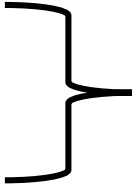
- Soil texture and nutrients
- Canopy management (e.g. pruning, thinning)
- Weather conditions



Manually:

- Time consuming
- Cost-effective (no spatial data)
- Uncertainty (complex data: Volume, Wood structure)

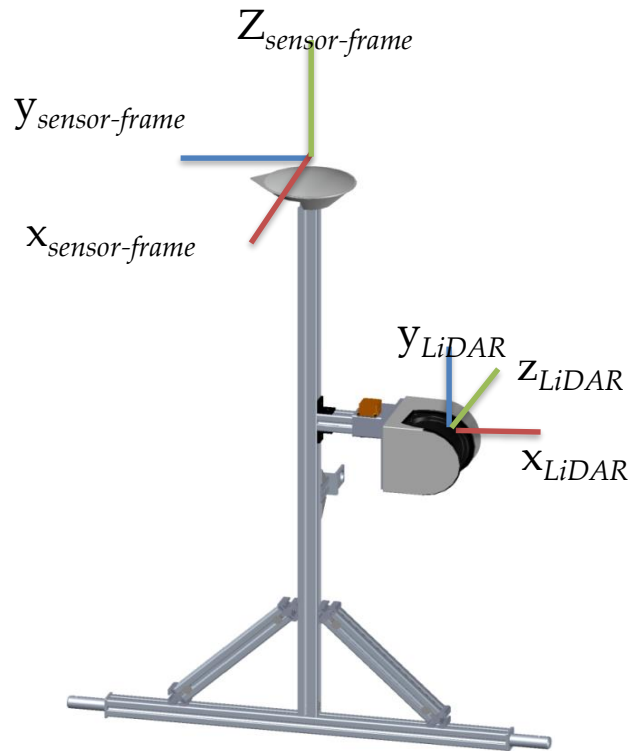
3D Remote sensing techniques :

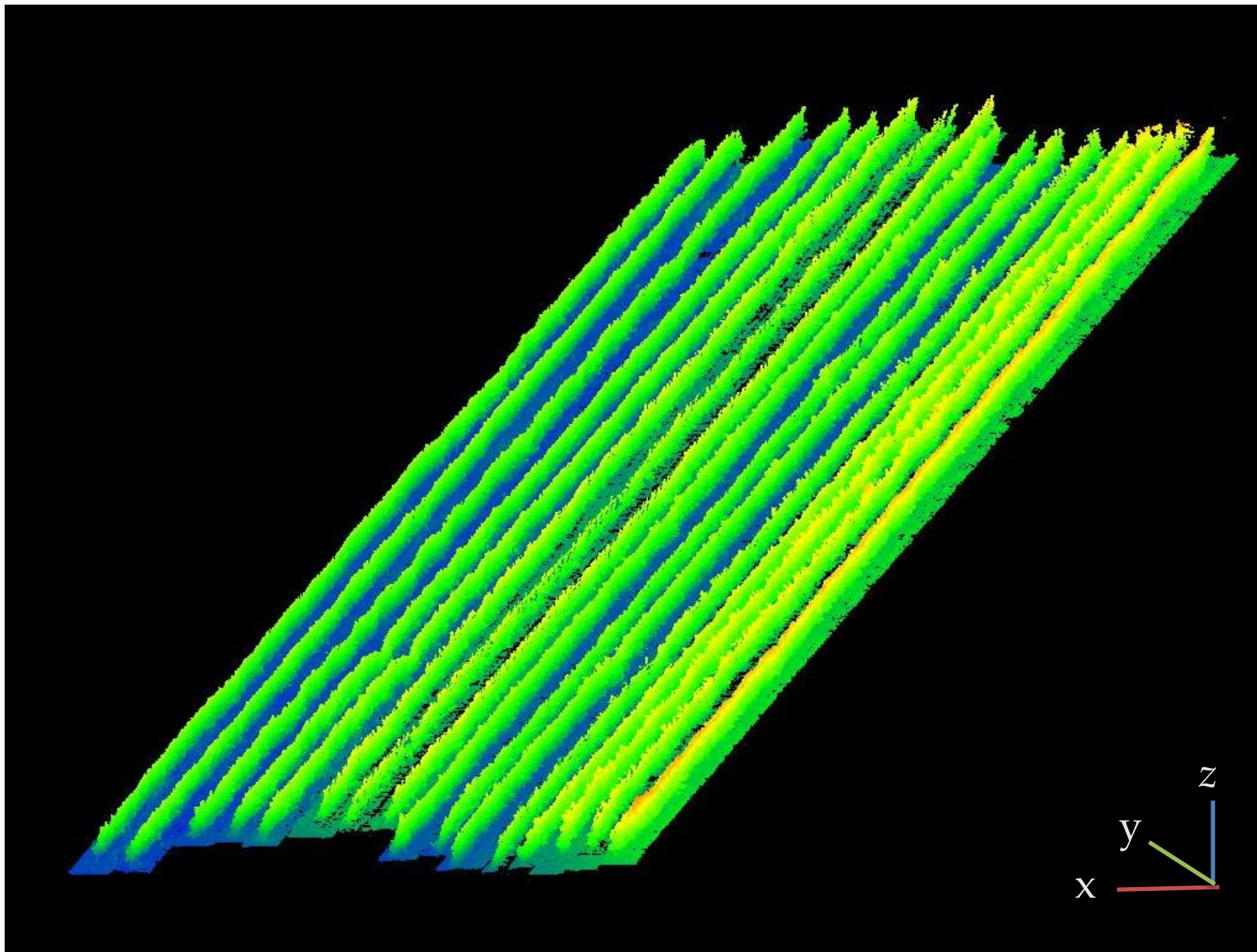
- Objectiveness
 - Repeatable and fast data acquisition
 - Larger datasets
 - Less labour intensive
 - Non destructive
- 
- High resoluted
Spatio-temporal data



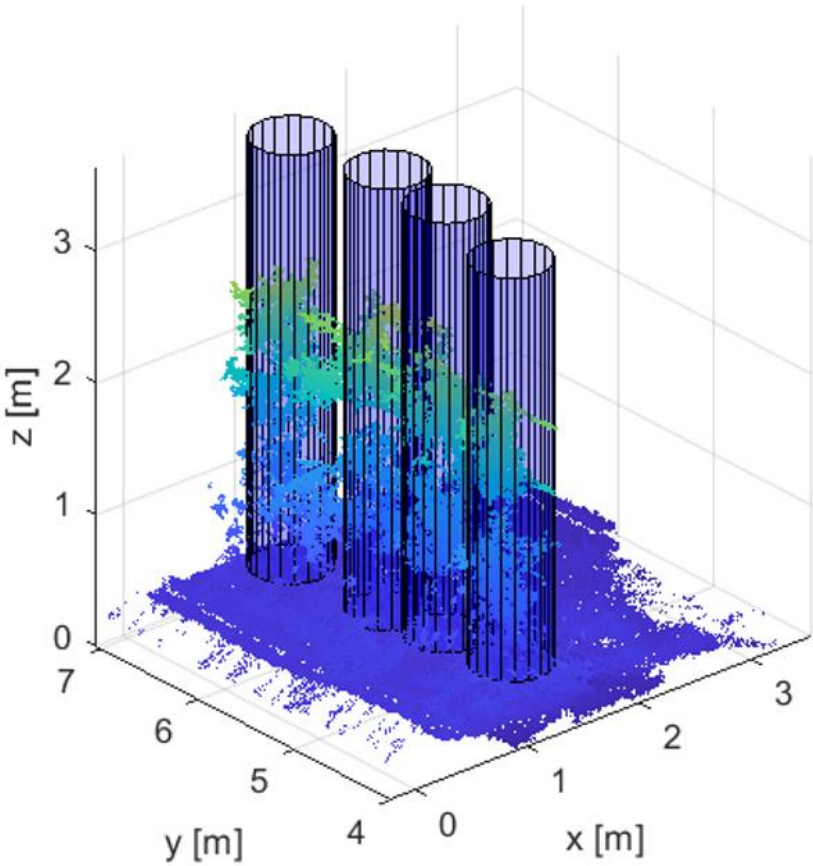
Light detection and range (LiDAR) data :

- High density 3D point clouds
- Backscattered intensity
- The laser beam is not affected by light varying conditions





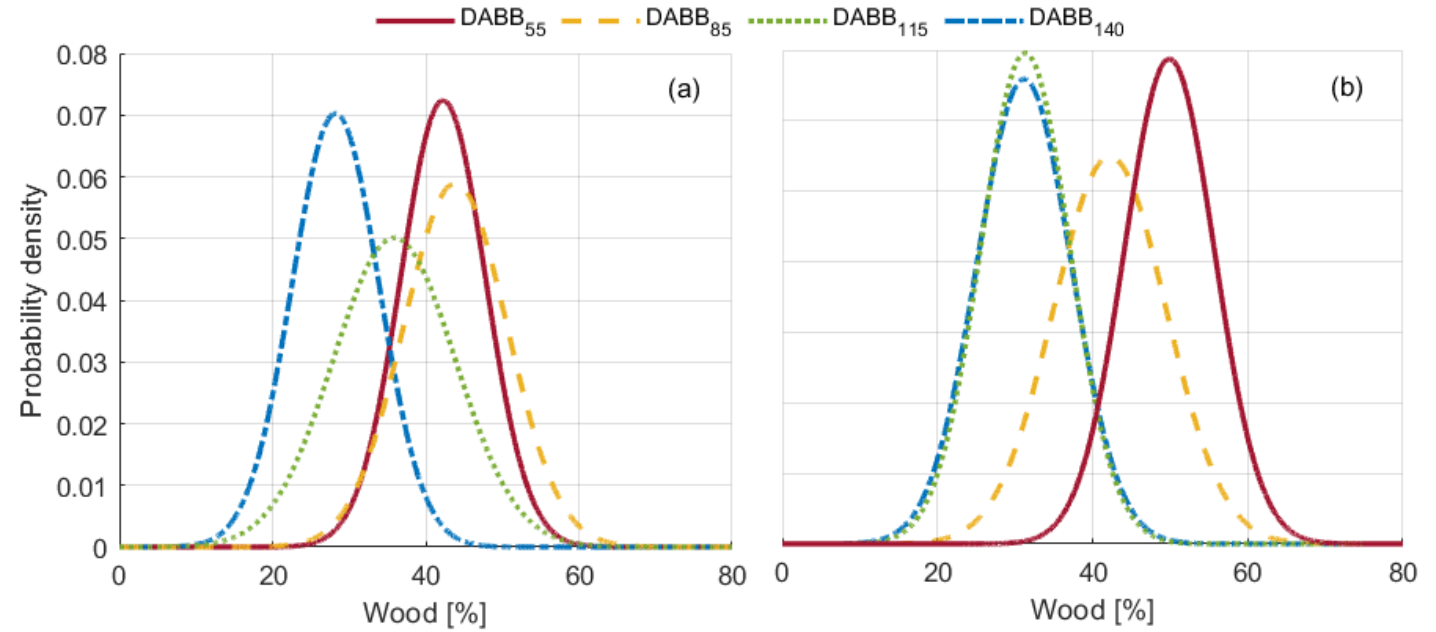
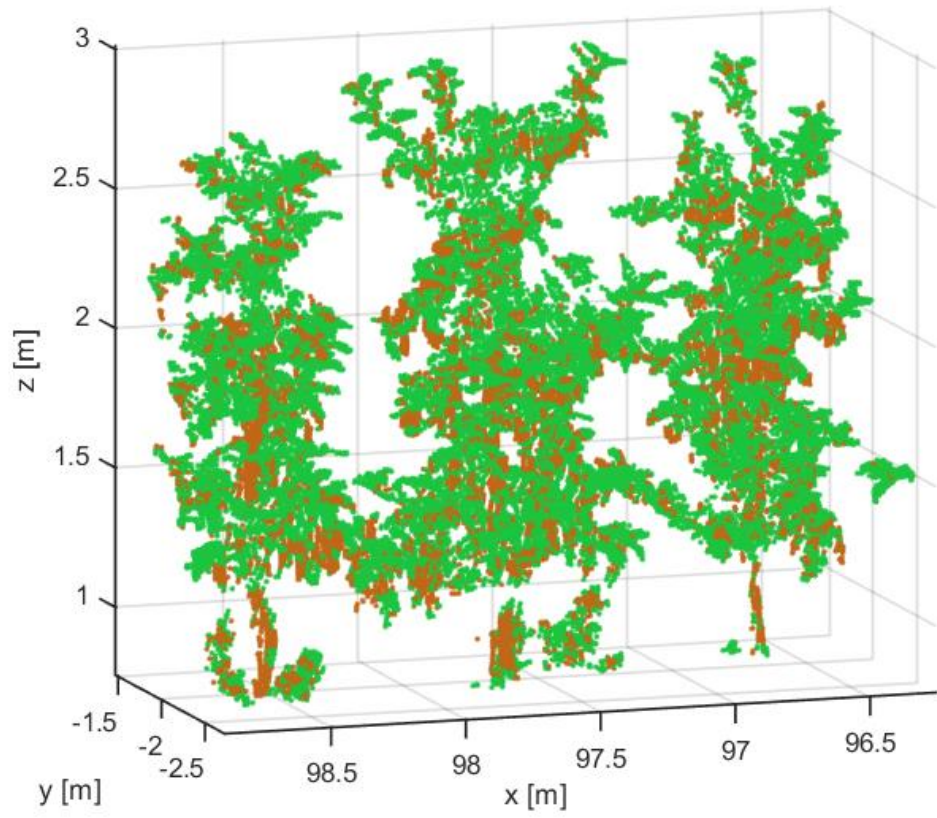
Determine and segment trees based on their stem position using cylinders

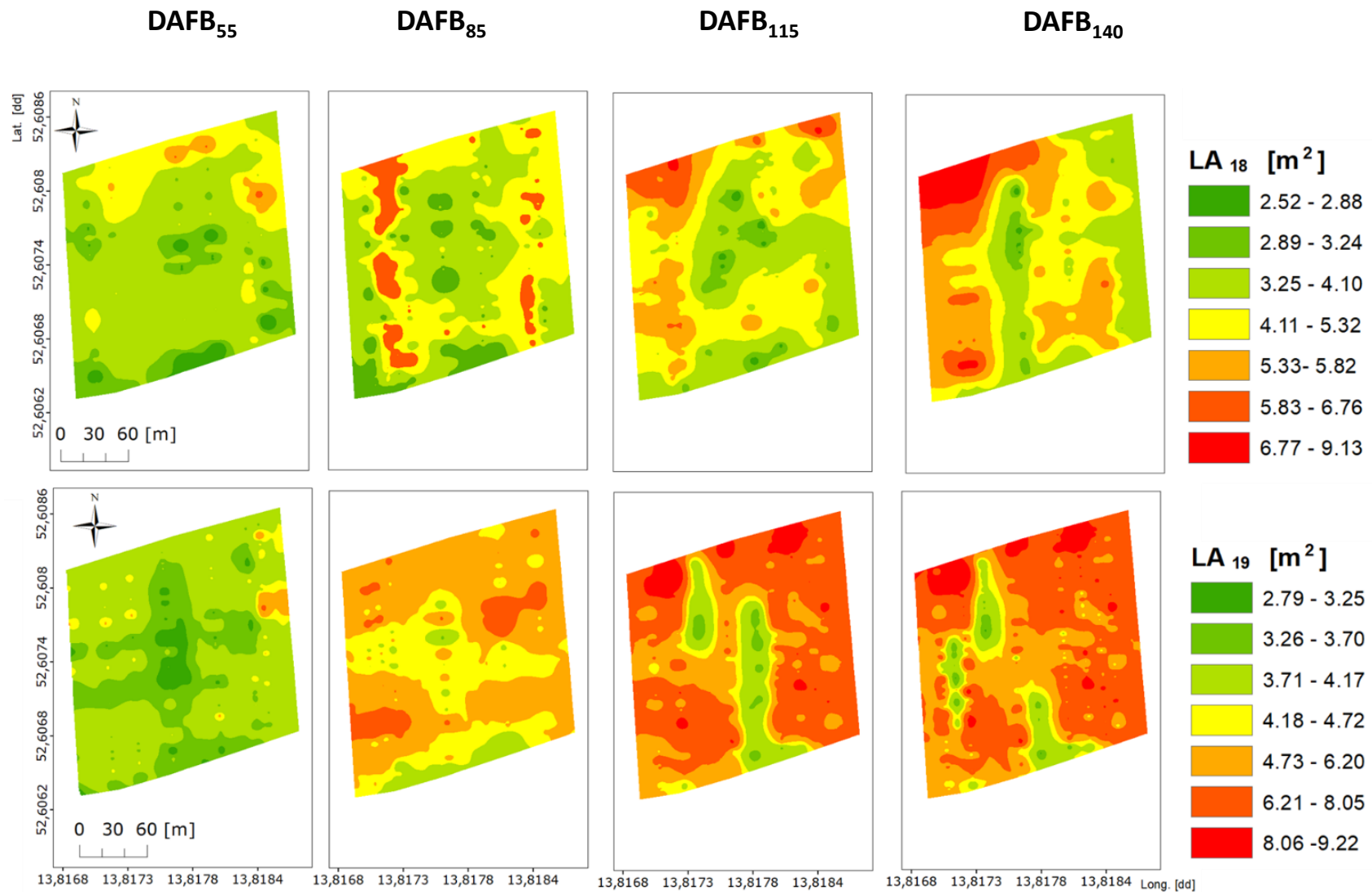


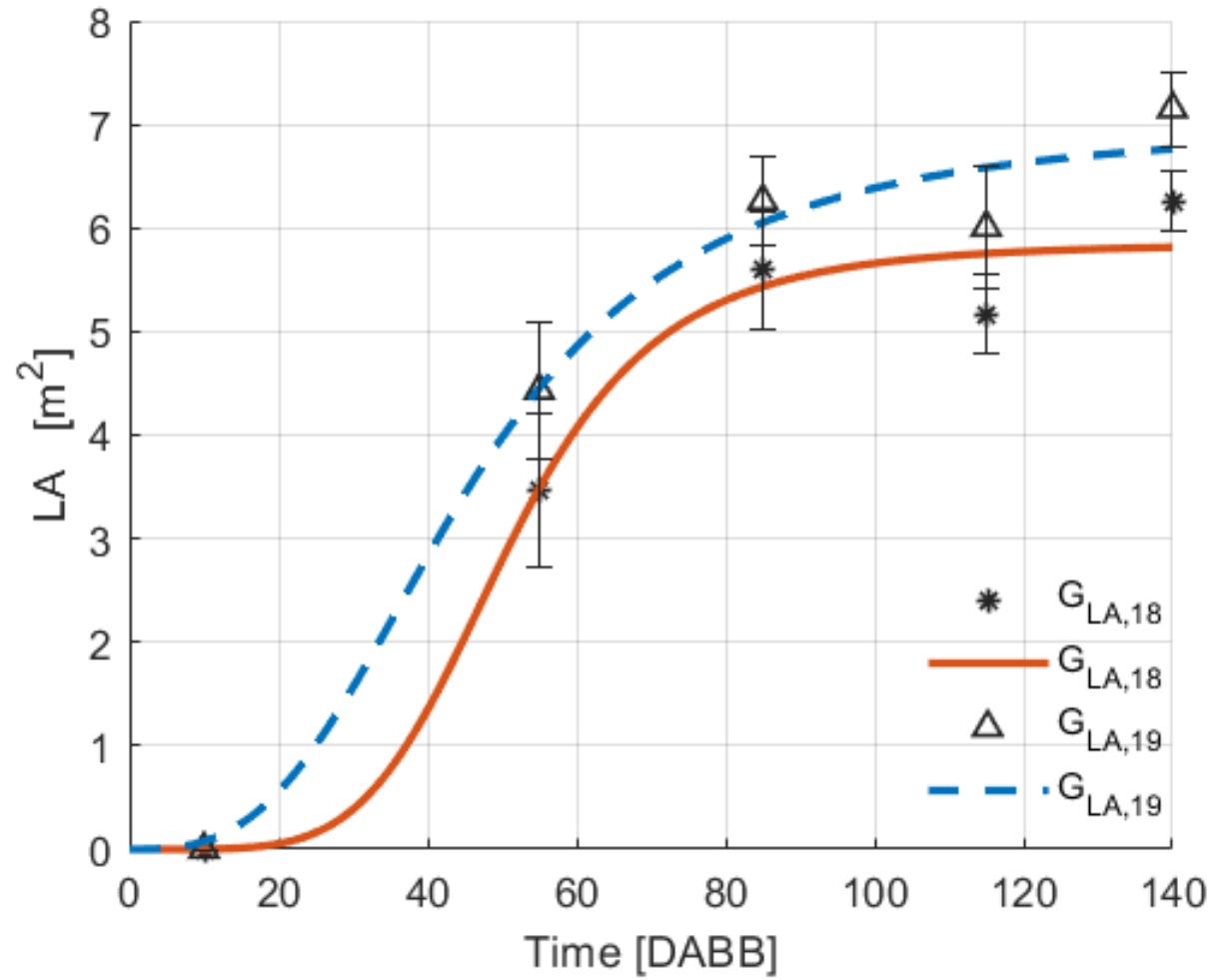
- Volume
- Leaf area
- Height, Width
- Points per tree
- Wood structure

- Extract information per tree
- Increased spatial resolution
- Extract spatio temporal data
- Site specific Management

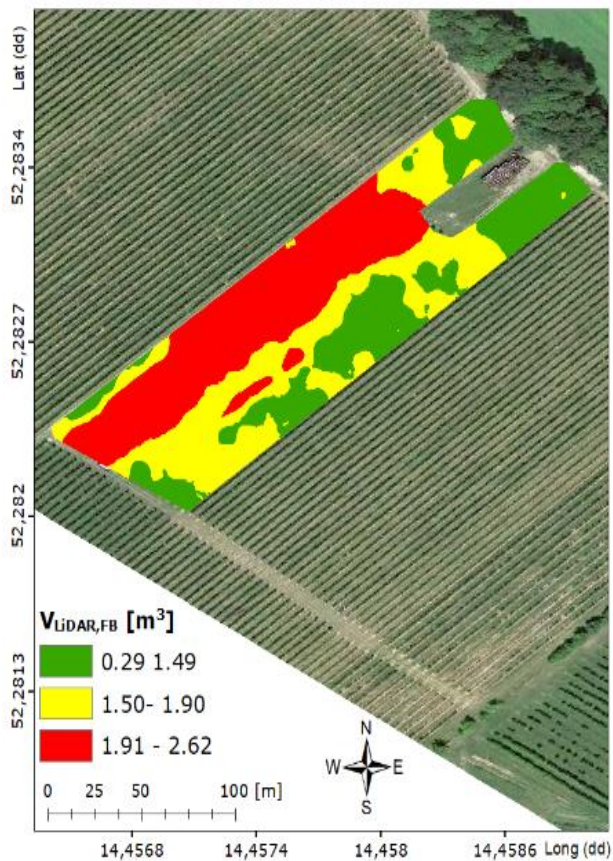
Tsoulias, N., Paraforos, D. S., Fountas, S., & Zude-Sasse, M. (2019). Estimating Canopy Parameters Based on the Stem Position in Apple Trees Using a 2D LiDAR. *Agronomy*, 9(11), 740.



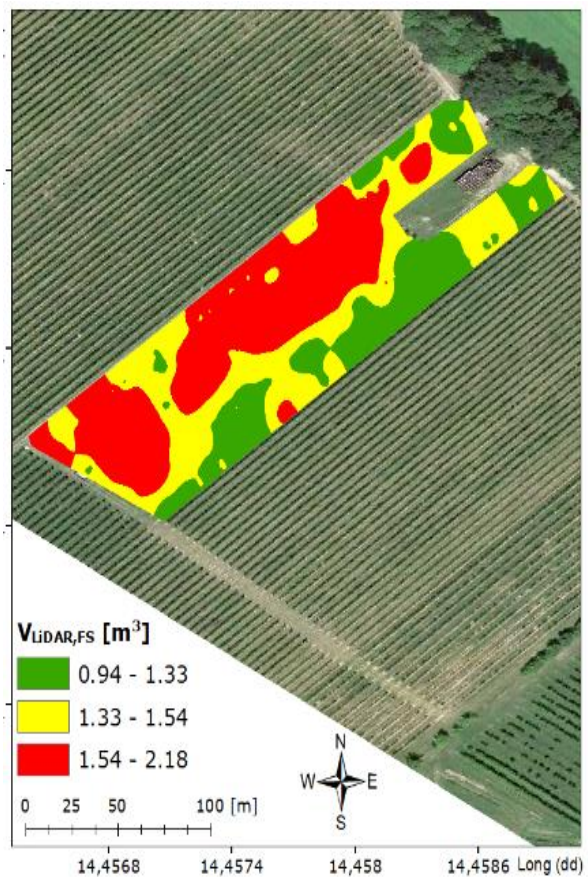




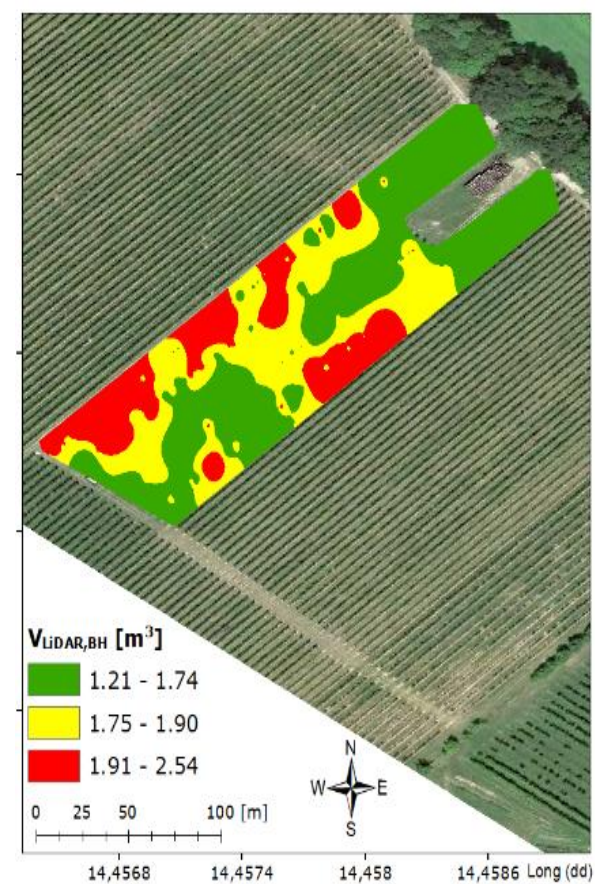
**Full bloom
(DAFB₁₀)**

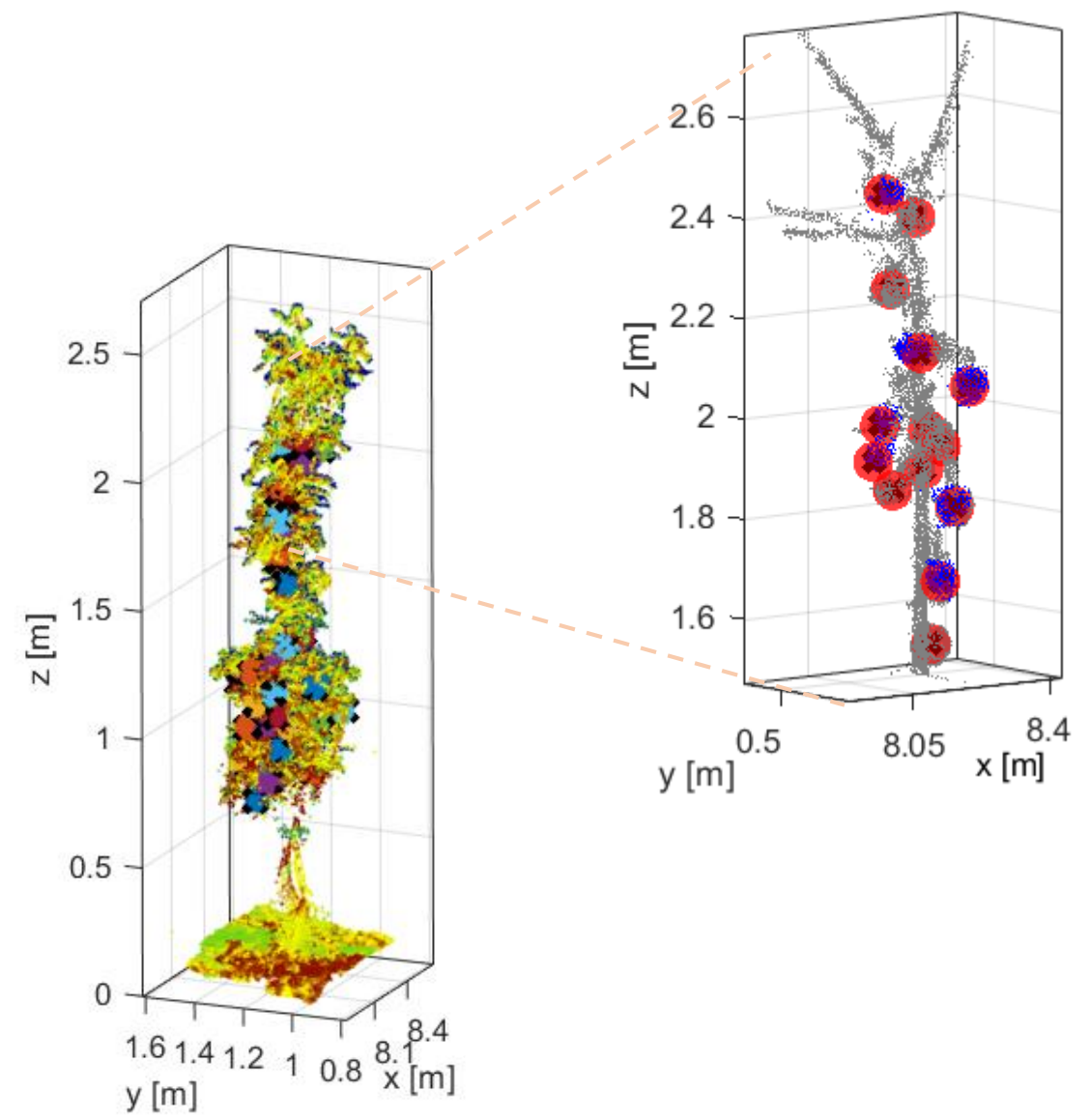
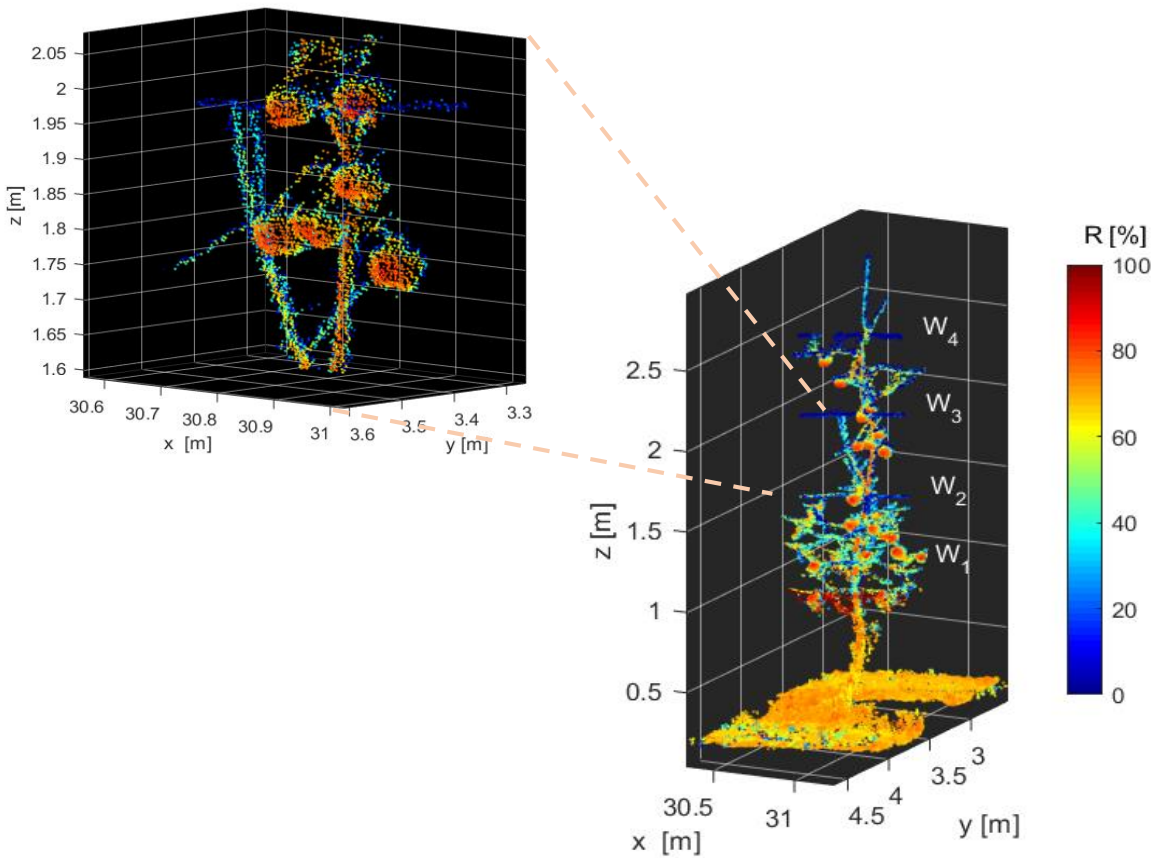


**Fruit Set
(DAFB₃₁)**



**Harvest
(DAFB₈₁)**

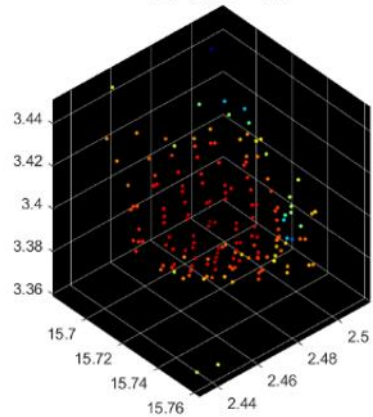




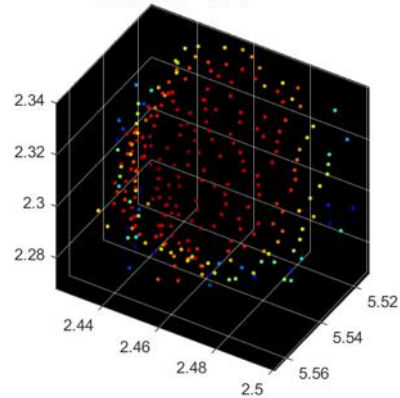
Fruit detection based on LiDAR point cloud:

- Reflectance varies among tree elements
- Shape geometry
- Apple segmentation

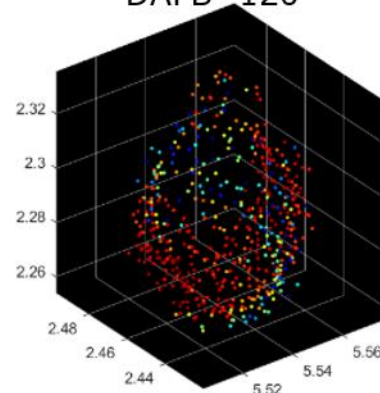
DAFB-42



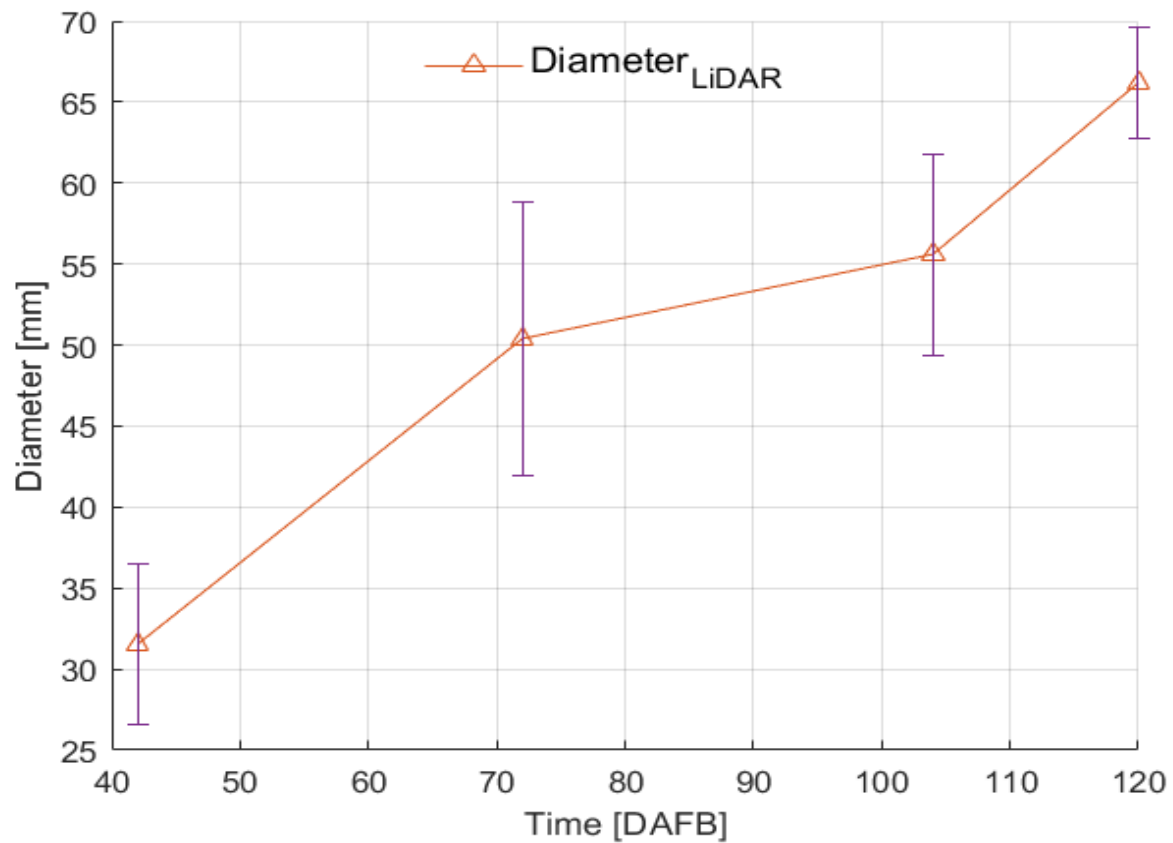
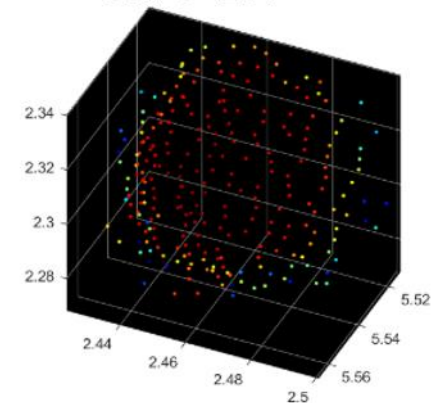
DAFB-72



DAFB- 120

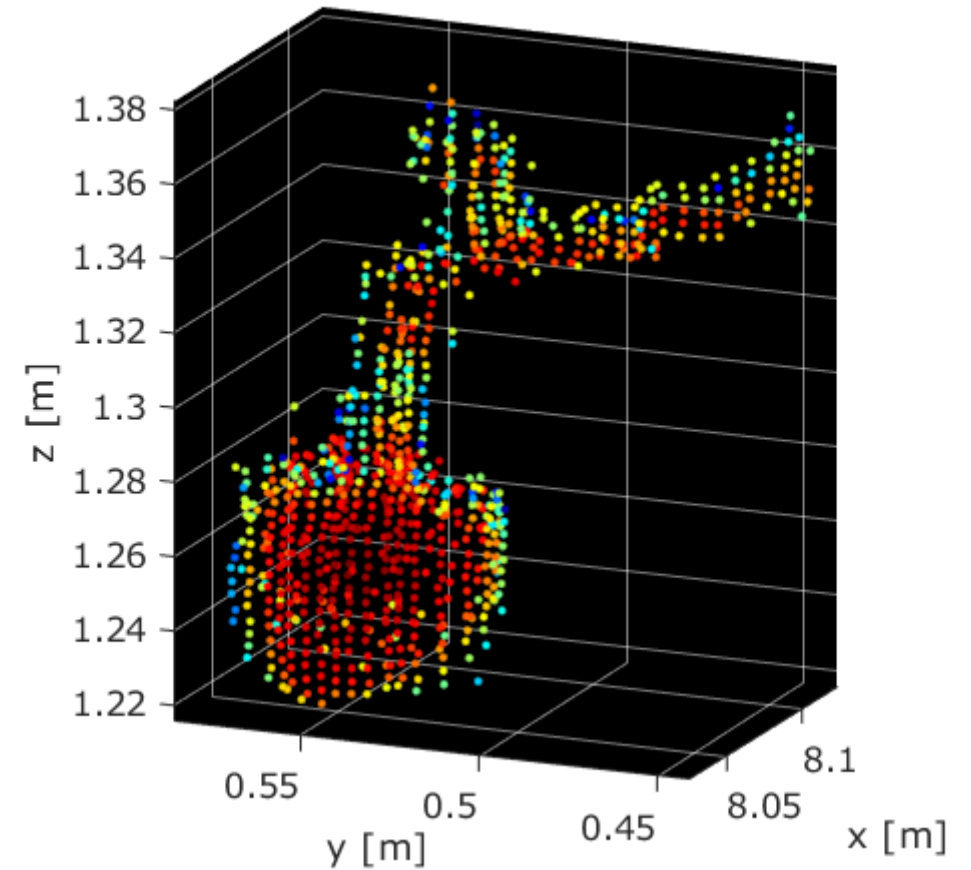


DAFB- 104

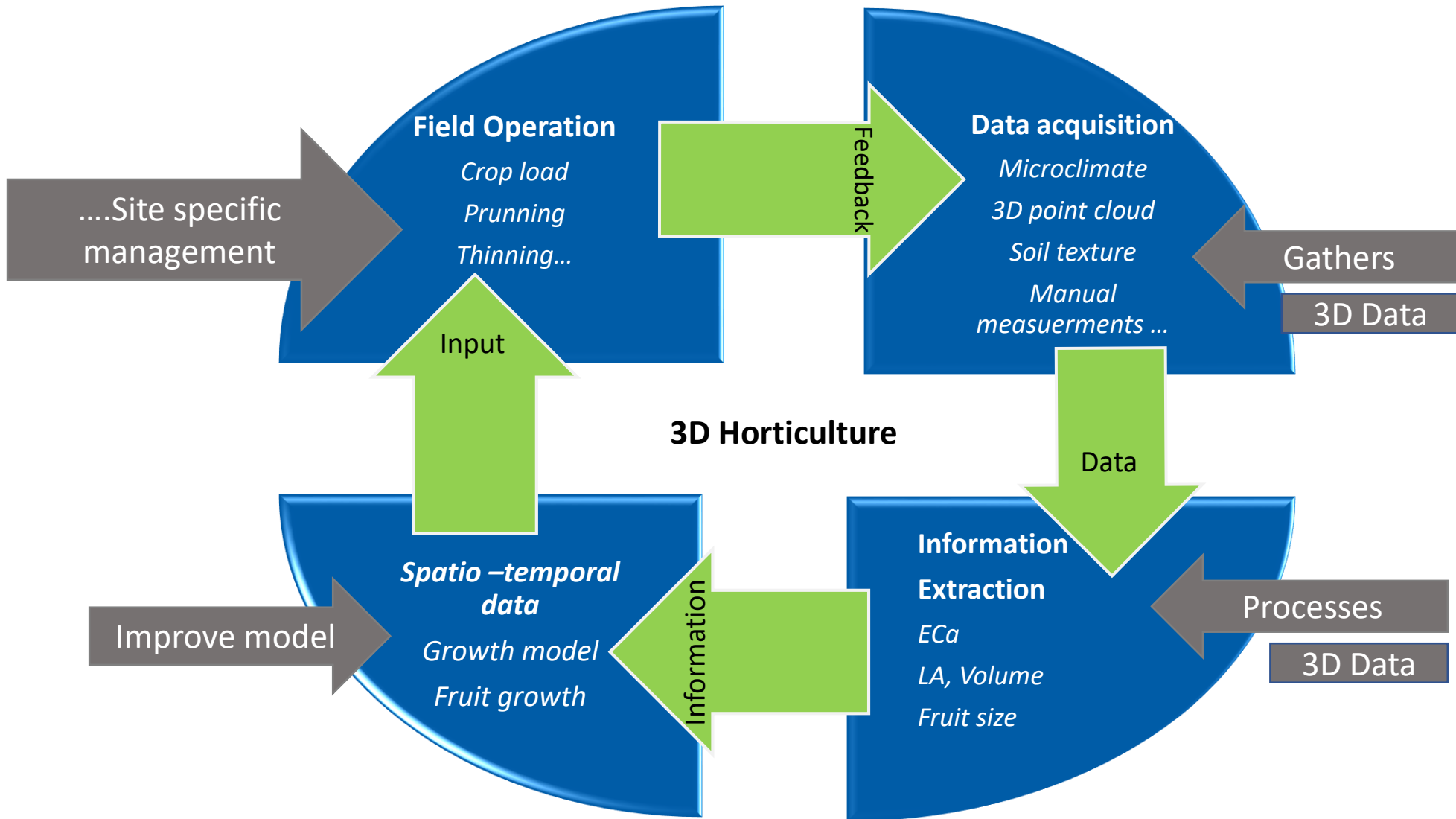


Overall:

- Acquire tree structural parameters in 3D.
- Repeated measurements allowed to observe spatio-temporal heterogeneity.
- Study and model the growth of e.g. LA, Volume
- Investigate the spatial relationship with field variables such as the ECa over the growth period.
- Create a fruit detection methodology which is not affected by light varying conditions.
- Fruit properties (Number, diameter, growth)
- Potential of management zone delineation and improving growth modeling.



Zude-Sasse M., Akbari E., Tsoulias N., Psiroukis V., Fountas S., Ehsan R. Sensing in horticulture. In : Sensing approaches for precision agriculture, Escolà A., Kerry R. Eds.;2021; Springer; US.



Thank you for your
attention any questions?



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