FP7-SPACE 2013-1 - Grant n° 606983

D11.10 ERMES Italian open days

Task		Task Leader
Task 11.2: ERMES involvement and promotion to users communities		Dimitrios Katsantonis (DEMETER)
Work Package		**Work Package Leader**
WP11: Dissemination and promotion		Dimitris Katsantonis (DEMETER)
Deliverable Number		**Deliverable Name**
D11.10		Italian Endusers open days report
Expected Delivery Date		**Actual Delivery Date**
01/02/2017		02/02/2017
Author(s)	Tommaso Guarneri (UMIL)	
	Francesco Nutini (IREA)	
	Dimitrios Katsantonis (DEMETER)	
	Lorenzo Busetto (IREA)	
Reviewers	Reviewer 1	Project Coordination Team
	Reviewer 2	Project Coordination Team
Version	1.0	
State	Final	
Dissemination Level	Public	

Document History

Actor	Date	Version	Description
All authors	25/01/2017	1.0	First Draft
Lorenzo Busetto	28/01/2017	1.1	Revision and improvements; addition of Usability analysis results
Project Coordination Team	03/02/2017	1.1	Approval

Disclaimer

This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement n° 606983.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive summary

The main results and achievements of the ERMES project were presented to Italian end-users belonging to various branches of the agro-sector (including both the Local and Regional levels) during dedicated open days. In fact, the Italian Open day was divided into two parts depending on the type of the service.

The first one was dedicated to the local end-users (farmers and groups of farmers and members of the agro-business such as agronomists (government or private), millers, traders, etc.) and took place on the 14th of December 2016. The total number of the attendees were 40 in the Italian Open day at Local level. The partners responsible for the event presented the ERMES achievements and the developed products and services. The local case studies were presented during the event, and three collaborating farmers described their experiences in the collaboration with the project, two from Italy and one from Greece. At the end of the event, dedicated Open day questionnaires were provided to the attendees, who evaluated the quality of the Open day itself and more importantly the ERMES products and services presented. Furthermore, they evaluated the usability of the ERMES geo-portal and *Agrinotebook* tools. The most important conclusions derived by the questionnaires was that the majority of the users consider that the ERMES products are potentially able to provide technological support to optimize rice production at farm scale, while they were willing to pay an amount of €1 to €10 per hectare in order to gain access to the services.

The second Italian Open day was dedicated instead to the regional end-users, and it was held in Milano in IREA-CNR premises in 12/01/2017. The meeting was organized by personnel of the ERMES consortium (CNR IREA and UMIL), and attended by representatives of the different ERMES end-users as well as from other Institutions interested in the ERMES results. The main objectives of the meeting were *i)* to present the main products and services developed in the framework of the ERMES project concerning rice crop monitoring at regional/rice district scale, as organized in the ERMES Regional Rice Service (RRS), and *ii)* to collect users' feedback concerning the provided services and the interest for their continuation after the end of the project, as well as to discuss possibilities for the improvement of their usefulness in the framework of the workflow of the different end-users.

Both events were successful in terms of interest and participation, which was satisfactory: This deliverable provides a brief report of the two open days, focusing on their agenda and on the interactions occurred with end users. The presentations used during the meetings are also reported in Annex, as well as the questionnaires compiled during the Local open day.

1 Italian Open Day at local level

The final ERMES Local Service open day was held on 14th of December 2016 at the premises of the commodity exchange of Mortara (PV, Italy).

The open day was organized by UMIL and CNR-IREA personnel and had the main objective of discussing and demonstrating products and services developed during the ERMES project.

The open day was performed with the participation of the Project Coordinator and some representatives of the Project Consortium partners from i) the Institute for Electromagnetic Sensing of the Environment of the National Research Council (Italy), ii) the University of Milan (Italy), iii) the Cereal Institute of the Hellenic Agricultural Organization (Greece), iv) the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece) and v) SARMAP (Switzerland). It was devoted to a bilateral meeting and open discussion with end-users.

During the day, representatives of the Project Partners provided information about the various ERMES Local products and services, as well as a summary of the demonstration activities undertaken during the previous three rice cultivation years in collaboration with local rice farmers (§ 1.1, 1.2).

The meeting allowed also to collect end users responses to dedicated questionnaires aimed at assessing the perceived usefulness of ERMES products and services (§ 1.4), and the usability of ERMES tools (Agrinotebook and Local Geoportal - § 1.5).

1.1 Analytical description of the Italian Open Day event at Local level

The agenda of the Local level open day was organized into five sessions:

- **Session 1**: Welcome section and general notions of the ERMES Project.
- **Session 2**: Presentation of the results obtained during the three years of the Project (Services and products developed) and demonstration of the ERMES Local Geoportal and AgriNoteBook SmartApp
- **Session 3**: Description of experience of Italian Rice farmers. Two rice farmers involved into the ERMES Project as final end-users under Service Level Agreement reported their experiences in the use of ERMES products.
- **Session 4**: Description of experience of Greek Rice farmers: One rice farmer involved into the ERMES Project as final end-user under Service Level Agreement reported his experience in the use of ERMES products.
- **Session5**: Open discussion and collection of feedback

This document provides a recap of the main contributions and discussions arisen during the different sessions of the agenda, separated by the main meeting sessions.
The attendants (ANNEX II) who presented the main results obtained by the application of the ERMES local products are reported below:

- Mirco Boschetti (CNR-IREA),
- Lorenzo Busetto (CNR-IREA),
- Alberto Crema (CNR-IREA),
- Francesco Nutini (CNR-IREA),
- Monica Pepe (CNR-IREA),
- Roberto Confalonieri (UMIL),
- Tommaso Guarneri (UMIL),
- Francesca Orlando (UMIL),
- Valentina Pagani (UMIL),
- Francesco Holectz (SARMAP),
- Dimitris Stavrakoudis (AUTH),
- Dimitrios Katsantonis (DEMETER),
- Riccardo Braggio (Italian local end user),
- Carlo Franchino (Italian local end user),
- Christos (Takis) Plastiras (Greek local end-user).

1.1.1 Session 1: Welcome session and general notions of the ERMES Project:

UMIL Welcome – Roberto Confalonieri

Welcome to the open day participants by the Institution organizing the event.

Image 1: Dr. Roberto Confalonieri welcome speech starts the open day

Project Coordinator Welcome – Mirco Boschetti (CNR-IREA)

Welcome to open day participants, general information about the ERMES project and the daily agenda, round table of presentation of attendees.

Image 2: Dr. Mirco Boschetti welcomes the attendance to the open day

1.1.2 Session 2: Presentation of the results obtained during the three years of the Project (Services and products developed) and demonstration of the ERMES Local Geoportal and AgriNoteBook SmartApp

Main speakers: Monica Pepe, Alberto Crema (CNR-IREA)

The session was aimed at summarizing products and services developed at local scale during the ERMES project. Alberto Crema showcased the main ERMES products that can be directly used by the local stakeholders through a demonstration of the ERMES Local Geoportal. In particular, the following products were showed:

- **Rice Modelling at Local Scale (EP_L1)**: intended to provide farmers information related to the state of their own fields (i.e. phenology), in order to support them in management practices (e.g. to guide/manage nitrogen fertilization or to evaluate the right period for blast treatments), evaluating different production levels in relation to meteorology, soil status and agro-practises and to provide insurance companies with information on yield variability at farm scale.

Image 3: Dr. Monica Pepe is demonstating ERMES products and services

- **High Resolution maps on rice spatial variability (Constant Pattern Maps – EP_L2)**: devoted to the provision of high resolution (HR) maps useful to provide farmers information on uniform management zones, allowing to support their agronomic-management practises, and in particular the basal start-of-year fertilization, as well as for defining at the local scale elementary units for WARM model simulations either at the parcel or the within-parcel scale. .

- **Very High Resolution maps on rice spatial variability (Seasonal Pattern Maps – EP_L3)**: devoted to the provision of maps useful to support farm management. In particular, maps that quantify the within-field variability of the crop in key moments of the crop cycle (e.g. emergence, tillering, panicle initiation etc.) are being derived, providing farmers with the spatial location of anomalies within the field in order to support management practices such as Variable Rate Technology (VRT) fertilization, which van be key for improving rice yield as well as for allowing more environmentally sustainable production.
- **High resolution Biophysical parameters maps (LAI Maps – EP_L4)** provide high-resolution multitemporal LAI raster maps exploiting decametric optical and SAR both of which can be used for crop monitoring purposes.

Image 4: Dr. Alberto Crema is demonstrating ERMES products and services

1.1.3 Session 3: Italian Rice farmers experience in ERMES products exploitation.

Main speakers: Carlo Franchino, Riccardo Braggio (Local Italian end-users)

They presented their experience and the results obtained with the application of the ERMES local products. Both users were very satisfied by the results obtained within the service, in particular for what concerns the use of VRT fertilization for improving homogeneity of final yield while reducing or optimizing management costs.

Image 5: Mr. Carlo Franchino (Italian farmer) is demonstrating his experience from the collaboration with the ERMES project

Image 6: Mr. Riccardo Braggio (Italian farmer) is demonstrating his experience from the collaboration with ERMES project

1.1.4 Session 4: Greek Rice farmers experience in ERMES products exploitation.

Main speakers: Christos Plastiras, Dimitris Stavrakoudis, Dimitrios Katsantonis

Greek farmer Christos Plastiras shared his experience on the ERMES project with the Italian farmers. With the aid of D. Katsantonis and D. Stavrakoudis, he presented also results of a preliminary study for assessing the potential reduction of costs achievable in Greece through optimization of fertilization practices based on ERMES local products.
He was enthusiastic of the support that the ERMES local products could give to his farm. In particular, he stated that the estimation of the rice phenological phases can greatly support the organization of the contractor's farm activities, given the wide extension of his fields.

Image 7: Mr. T. Plastiras and Dr. D. Katsantonis, with the help of Dr. M. Boschetti are demonstrating the 2016 accomplishments of the collaboration of the Greek farmer with the ERMES project

1.2 Conclusions of the Italian Open day at Local level

Both collaborating farmers and end-users were strongly satisfied by the products. In particular, Carlo Franchino, thanks to the availability of instruments able to interpret the remote sensing maps, could take full advantage of the product, modulating the fertilizations on the basis of different vegetative vigor. On the other hand, Riccardo Braggio could partially benefit from the products, by

slowing the tractor velocity in the zones where the vegetative vigor, as shown by the remote sensing maps, was lower.

On the basis of open discussions held during and after the presentations, the attendees at the open day seemed to be really interested in the described services and products, with particular reference to the use of VRT techniques and their potential usefulness for reducing costs/improving revenues of rice cultivation. On other topics, they asked information about the methodology used to estimate the blast risk infections and the inputs required by the models. They also asked information about the possibility to identify the areas covered by weeds among the rice plants using remote sensing information, and to obtain rice cover maps at farm level using the information provided by SARMAP partners. Finally, they were interested about the possibilities offered by the SmartApp and the ERMES geoportal, in particular if the information inserted into the App can be directly moved to a private section of the Local geoportal.

1.3 Media attention of the Italian Open Day at Local level

The Italian Open Day was presented in the official newspaper of Ente Nazionale Risi, called “Il Risicoltore". The original article is reported in ANNEX V.

1.4 Report on the participants’ questionnaires of the Italian Open day at Local level

The Open day dedicated questionnaires were developed by DEMETER (ANNEX IV) and after the agreement with the Coordinator, they were shared to the country-specific responsibles for each Open day and translated into their native language.

The total number of questionnaires in the Italian open day were 7 (three farmers, two agronomists and two did not specify). Among the three farmers, one was acting on quite a large number of hectares, with high yielding varieties and optimized management, given the high yield obtained in the last three years. In the other two cases, average total production was lower, due to the smaller cultivated area and the lower yields. No relevant differences were found among the three farms in terms of unitary value of the product on the market.

In general, (five out of seven, two did not answer), interviewees declared that ERMES local services – and more in general technological innovations – are potentially able to provide farmers with technological support to optimize rice production at farm scale. Indeed, all interviewees declared that they would pay for ERMES services, although the value per hectare ranged from 1 to 10 euros. This is coherent with their consideration on the fact that it would be better to use farmer

consortia to access and spread information (to share service costs). In particular, the services that were considered as the most useful were related to systems for supporting the distribution of fertilizers (to increase yields and make them more uniform) and for predicting the risk of blast infection. Moreover, other services were considered as interesting by some of the interviewees, like those related with forecasting product value, production of yield maps, and prediction of phenological stages to support development-related agronomic practices. For the latter, the interest is likely motivated by the fact that they can be used to estimate phenological stages' occurrence empirically through direct observation of the plants, this being a time consuming and – in some development phases –uncertain practice when the farmer/technician is not properly trained. Information on phenological stages are used also to identify the moment(s) when top-dressing nitrogen fertilization should be applied. This is usually done at the beginning of tillering and at the panicle initiation. While the first stage is easy (fast) to detect, the second requires entering the field, harvesting some plants and dissecting them to identify the first internode (it should be no longer than 1 cm). This explains why farmers are interested in a dedicated service to understand when the top-dressing fertilization would assure the largest benefit in terms of productivity. For the same reason, interviewees are interested in alerting systems for the risk of blast infection. Indeed, in most cases, agro-chemical distribution is largely based on the moment when the first symptoms (necrotic lesions) appear on the leaves (through direct observation of the plants in each field), which could be too late to truly avoid damage. Concerning yield maps, the interest (although less pronounced) is justified by the absence of similar products on the market.

Regardless of the service, the preferred channels to transfer ERMES results to farmers are via consultancy services (directly provided by ERMES or by farmers organizations collaborating with the project) and via IT devices. In particular, a dedicated online geo-portal and consultants (agronomists) are considered as crucial to effectively disseminate ERMES products and services.

1.5 Analysis of ERMES tools usability studies

Furthermore, another two types of questionnaires were prepared by UJI personnel to evaluate the Geo-portal and the AgriNoteBook tools according to the System Usability Scale[1]. This scale was selected as a quick and easy way to reliably measure usability according to a standard. The 10-question questionnaire proposed by UJI was translated into Italian and the two questionnaires were distributed to end users. Results were processed according to Brooke's description, giving a

[1] Brooke, J. (1996). SUS-A quick and dirty usability scale. Usability evaluation in industry, 189(194), 4-7.

usability score between 1 and 100 per participant (Note that, although the scores are between 0 and 100, they are not percentages, but percentile rankings).

During and after the last Italian Open day, seven usability questionnaires were collected for both the Geoportal and AgriNotebook. Respondents included both farmers (5) and ERMES field operators who assisted some of them in the use of ERMES products (2).

Average scores were respectively 71.1 (Geoportal) and 67.5 (Agrinotebook) (Table 1-1, Table 1-2 - Annex IV). To interpret these scores, we compare them with the adjective scale rating proposed by Bangor et al[2], which reports a highly correlated mapping between mean SUS scores and a 7 scale adjective rating (worst imaginable, awful, poor, ok, good, excellent, best imaginable). According to this scale, both the geoportal and AgriNoteBook score are in between OK and good, which can be considered a satisfying result. It is worth mentioning that the very low scores reported by two of the farmers concerning Agrinotebook are most probably due to the fact that they experimented with one of the first prototypes of the App, and were not therefore aware of the substantial improvements made on it during 2016.

[2] Bangor, A., Kortum, P., & Miller, J. (2009). Determining what individual SUS scores mean: Adding an adjective rating scale. Journal of usability studies, 4(3), 114-123.

3

Table 1-1: Geoportal Usability analysis results

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Score
Italy											
User 1	5	5	3	5	4	1	5	1	3	3	62.5
User 2	4	3	1	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	45
User 3	4	1	4	2	4	2	3	2	4	3	72.5
User 4	5	2	3	4	3	2	3	2	3	4	57.5
User 5	3	1	5	1	4	1	4	2	5	1	87.5
User 6	4	1	4	2	3	2	4	2	4	1	77.5
User 7	5	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	95
Average											**71.1**

Table 1-2: Agrinotebook Usability analysis results

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Score
Italy											
User 1	3	4	1	2	3	5	1	3	1	2	32.5
User 2	4	3	2	4	3	1	2	4	3	5	42.5
User 3	4	2	3	4	3	2	3	2	4	3	60
User 4	5	2	4	2	3	2	4	2	3	3	70
User 5	3	2	4	1	3	2	4	1	4	1	77.5
User 6	5	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	5	1	97.5
User 7	5	2	4	1	4	1	5	1	5	1	92.5
Average											**67.5**

2 Italian Open Day at Regional level

The second Italian Open day was dedicated to the regional end-users, and it was held in Milano in IREA-CNR premises in 12/01/2017. The meeting was organized by personnel of the ERMES consortium (CNR IREA and UMIL), and attended by representatives of the different ERMES end-users as well as from other Institutions interested in the ERMES results. In particular, the following Institutions, involved in various ways in agronomic monitoring activities, were represented:

- Ente Nazionale Risi - ENR (Italian organization responsible for rice cultivation monitoring and improvement), represented by Simone Silvestri (**SS** in the following);
- MARS (Monitoring Agricultural ResourceS) unit of the Joint Rearch Centre - Ispra, represented by Lorenzo Seguini (**LS**);
- Lombardy Region (RL)/ ERSAF Lombardia – Phytosanitary Service, represented by Beniamino Cavagna (**BC**), Mariangela Ciampitti (**MC**), Dante Fasolini (**DF**) and Stefano Bocchi (**SB**);
- Lombardy Region (RL) – DG Agriculture, represented by Elena Brugna (**EB**)
- Cattolica Assicurazioni, represented by Lilia Storaru (**LS**)
- IPLA (ISTITUTO PER LE PIANTE DA LEGNO E L'AMBIENTE) s.p.a., represented by Fabio Giannetti (**FG**)

The main objectives of the meeting were:

1. to present the main products and services developed in the framework of the ERMES project concerning rice crop monitoring at regional/rice district scale, as organized in the ERMES Regional Rice Service (RRS), and
2. to collect users' feedback concerning the provided services and the interest for their continuation after the end of the project, as well as to discuss possibilities for the improvement of their usefulness in the framework of the workflow of the different end-users.

2.1 Analytical description of the Italian Open Day event at Regional level

In the first part of the meeting the Project Coordinator Mirco Boschetti gave an introductory recap of the main objectives and achievements of the project, briefly describing both the Regional and Local ERMES rice services (presentation available at http://www.ermes-fp7space.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ERMES_Open_Day_Regional_Introduction.pdf).

Successively, ERMES personnel described the major achievements of the project concerning the development of different services/products useful for rice monitoring at regional scale. In particular, attention was dedicated to the main products of interest for the Italian regional end-users, as derived from the signed SLAs. A brief recap of the topics covered in the different presentations and of the ensuing discussion is given in the following.

Images 8: An overview of the attendance during the Italian Open Day at Regional level

2.1.1 Recap of main presentations

Mapping of rice crop distribution, flooding and irrigation practices from satellite images

Presenter: Daniela Stroppiana (IREA) – presentation available at http://www.ermes-fp7space.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ERMES_Open_Day_Regional_Italy_RS.pdf

- This presentation focused on illustrating methods and results of activities related to the generation of yearly maps of rice crop distribution, and of multitemporal maps of agronomical flooding from satellite SAR and optical imagery. Those products were among the main interests of users ENR and IPLA.

Near Real Time monitoring of growing season's conditions

Presenter: Lorenzo Busetto (IREA) – presentation available at http://www.ermes-fp7space.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ERMES_Open_Day_Regional_Italy_RS.pdf

- This presentation focused on illustrating methods and results of activities concerning the Near Real Time monitoring of the rice growing season exploiting multitemporal NDVI / LAI satellite maps and meteorological and phenological maps derived from MODIS data. Those products were among the main interests of users JRC and RL.

ERMES regional monitoring services based on crop modelling solutions

Presenter: Roberto Confalonieri (UMIL) – presentation available at http://www.ermes-fp7space.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ERMES-open-day_regiona_Modelling.pdf

- This presentation focused on illustrating methods and results of activities concerning the regional-scale modelling of rice growing, with particular reference to products related to yield forecasting and daily risk estimation of rice blast infection. Those products were among the main interests of users ERSAF and ENR.

2.1.2 Open discussion on the developed services

During and after the presentations, ERMES users commented on the quality, usefulness and possible improvements of the different products and services. The main topics discussed are hereby briefly summarized.

Discussion concerning the rice crop and flooding mapping products

Evaluation of these products by the interested users was very positive. In particular:

- **FG** underlined the satisfying accuracy of the flood mapping products, also stressing the fact that the increased frequency of SAR observations, which will be made possible by the operativity of the Sentinel 1-B satellite, will help in further improving the usefulness of the product.
- **BC** underlined importance of the product to understand irrigation practices in the area, in relation to recent regulations on the use of specific phytosanitary products;
- **SS** agreed on the usefulness of the product, but pointed out that a limitation is related to its inability to verify fields' flooding in the later stages of the growing cycle. **MB** commented that usually rice fields are always flooded after a certain growing stage, but **SS** commented that this practice is now changing, and therefore being able to estimate flooding also on the later stages could be important. Information on when water for rice is most used/needed is crucial to assess possible conflicts in water needs. **SS** also commented that recognizing the different irrigation practices (e.g., false sowing) could provide insights on the current use of specific phytosanitary products.
- **FG** further commented that it is very important that the product is delivered very quickly, and in an easy-to-use format. Finally, he stressed out that while these kind of monitoring products are at this time exploratory, they will probably become somewhat mandatory in the framework of the new European Commission programming on agriculture starting 2020
- **LB** and **BC** commented that it would be useful for the product to be delivered to monitoring organizations of both Lombardy and Piedmont (the two largest rice-producing regions of Italy), although some fine-tuning could be needed to fit/address needs of the different organizations.

Image 9: Dr. R. Confalonieri is presenting at the Italian Open day at Regional level

Discussion concerning the monitoring and phenological products

Evaluation of these products by the interested users was positive. In particular:

- **LS** commented positively on the information concerning rice phenology provided in 2016, which was used as additional info for the production of MARS agro monitoring bulletins, and also on potentiality of the yield forecasting products (although due to a timing issue those data weren't delivered on time for operational use for the bulletins this year). He also stressed out that for MARS operational use it would be required/mandatory that the information is extended to all European rice producing areas, aggregated at NUTS1 – NUTS0 level: in that case, MARS could really exploit the system and would be eventually interested in sustaining it also economically. On this, **RC commented on the difficulty of extending the service to some of these areas (Eastern Europe and Portugal) due to the size of the areas planted with rice.**
- **LS** also reported that the integration between RS and crop modelling done within ERMES is a very interesting activity, that MARS isn't really able to perform due to the lower spatial resolution of their elaborations

Discussion concerning the yield forecasting and rice blast risk analysis products

- **LS** commented positively on potential usefulness of the yield forecasting product for JRC-MARS institutional activities, in particular if extended to other countries (see above). **RC** also underlined the potential higher usefulness of the ERMES system for example, in Eastern Europe, where the cropping practices are far from standardized and variability in inter-annual yields is more influenced by weather conditions compared to Italy.
- **SS** commented that early information on current-year yield is useful, but also underlined that its usefulness would be probably limited just to its own Institution (ENR), while he thinks that other users would not be interested.
- **BC** and **MC** gave very positive feedback on the risk alerting products and on interaction with ERMES consortium in the two demonstration years. They also highlighted the importance to somehow improving the frugality of the product and its dissemination towards farmers. This will have to be addressed if the service is continued.
- **SS** also commented on the usefulness of the product and of its quality (as assessed by ENR on data concerning test areas). ENR would be interested in further developing the product and service in relation to activities already conducting in Piedmont region. To do this, it would be important to perform tests on rice fields were phytosanitary treatment for rice blast is not conducted. **BC** and **MC** commented that collaboration between ERSAF/RL and ENR on this topic would be of interest to them, although in the past it was very difficult.

2.2 Conclusions of the Italian Open day at Regional level

Results of the meeting demonstrated the perceived usefulness of ERMES regional products and services for the involved end-users, and provided very useful feedback for their improvement and extension after the end of the project.

Most of the user's found the ERMES products to fill gaps in data/information available at their own institution. Above all they recognized ERMES products and services to have the unique characteristic to be spatially distributed and delivered in near real time during the season over the regional territory, compared to more traditional sources of information, and therefore to be very useful for monitoring, managing and prevention activities. Some of the users have also actively included ERMES products in their decision chains and evaluated their contribution.

For the future all users agree on the need for continuity of the service provided within the project with some significant improvements/enlargements (e.g. more crops) dictated by the specific needs of each user.

Annex I: Press Releases, Invitation and Agenda

Figure 2.1 Invitationi to the open day from the website of Ente Nazionale Risi

Agenda of the Italian Open day at Local level

ERMES "Open Day"

Un incontro per illustrare i risultati del progetto ERMES e le sue applicazioni nel distretto risicolo della Lomellina e discutere del contributo che può dare alle aziende risicole.

14 Dicembre 2016 - Ore 14.30

Borsa merci di Mortara - Piazza Trieste, 32 - 27036 Mortara (PV)

Programma della giornata

i) Accoglienza e nozioni generali sul progetto ERMES

ii) Presentazione dei risultati ottenuti nei tre anni di progetto (servizi offerti, prodotti sviluppati)

iii) Analisi dell'esperienza di aziende del distretto risicolo coinvolte nell'utilizzo delle informazioni prodotte per la gestione aziendale

iv) Analisi dell'esperienza di aziende greche nell'utilizzo delle informazioni prodotte per la gestione aziendale

v) Dimostrazione pratica dei prodotti sviluppati (uso Geoportale e AgriNotebook App)

Interverranno ricercatori del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR-IREA), docenti della Facoltà Di Agraria dell'Università Degli Studi Di Milano, partner di progetto stranieri esperti di risicoltura e con la presenza in sala di autorità regionali, società private attive nella fornitura di servizi in agricoltura ed esperti nell'ambito dell'agricoltura di precisione.

Agenda dettagliata e interventi

14.30 – 18.00

14.30 – 15.00 Accoglienza e introduzione ERMES

- Introduzione alla giornata (Prof. Roberto Confalonieri – Università degli Studi di Milano)

- Presentazione sintetica del progetto (Dr. Mirco Boschetti – CNR-IREA)

15.00 – 16.00 Dimostrazioni dei "tools" sviluppati nell'ambito del progetto

- Presentazione del Geoportale ERMES e della App *Agri-notebook* (Dr.ssa Monica Pepe - CNR-IREA)

- Funzionalità e utilizzo delle App Pocket LAI e Pocket N (Dr. Tommaso Guarnieri - Università degli Studi di Milano)

16.00 – 16.45 Esperienze dell'utilizzo dei servizi ERMES in aziende agricole italiane e greche

- Il caso di studio Italiano della Lomellina

  - Azienda agricola Riccardo Braggio Zeme (PV) - (Dr. Francesco Nutini - CNR-IREA)
  - Azienda agricola Carlo Franchino Rosasco (PV) - (Dr. Alberto Crema - CNR-IREA)

- Il caso di studio Greco della regione di Salonicco

  - Azienda agricola Fratelli Plastiras (Christos Plastiras)
  - Azienda agricola Kalochori's Experimental Station - DEMETER (Dr. Dimitrios Katsantonis - DEMETER; Dr. Dimitris Stavrakoudis – Università di Salonicco - AUTH)

16.45 – 18.00 Tavola Rotonda: domande e risposte

Agenda of the Italian Open Day at Regional level

ERMES Open Days for regional users

Incontro dedicato agli end-user regionali del progetto ERMES, per illustrare e discutere i risultati principali ottenuti a scala regionale e locale.

12 Gennaio 2017- Ore 09:30

CNR-IREA, via Corti 12, Milano

Programma della giornata

i) Accoglienza e nozioni generali sul progetto ERMES

ii) Presentazione dei risultati ottenuti nei tre anni di progetto (servizi offerti, prodotti sviluppati) , con dimostrazione pratica dei prodotti sviluppati (Geoportale ERMES) e delle informazioni a valore aggiunto da essi derivabili (bollettini di resa, rischi, ecc.)

iii) Discussione aperta circa l'utilità dei prodotti/servizi sviluppati, e le relative possibilità di continuazione e miglioramento

iv) Raccolta dei feedback da parte degli utenti, attraverso la compilazione di appositi questionari

Agenda dettagliata e interventi

09:30 – 13.00

09:30 – 09:45 Accoglienza e introduzione ad ERMES

Introduzione alla giornata e veloce recap sul progetto

- **Ermes project (Mirco Boschetti)**

09:45 – *11:00 Principali servizi e prodotti sviluppati nell'ambito del progetto*

- Prodotti e servizi ERMES per applicazioni di monitoraggio a scala regionale (Dr. Lorenzo Busetto – CNR IREA; Dr. Roberto Confalonieri - Università di Milano)
  - **Mappatura delle aree a riso e monitoraggio degli allagamenti (Daniela Stroppiana)**
  - **Monitoraggio della stagione risicola da immagini satellitari (Lorenzo Busetto)**
  - **Applicazioni modellistiche per la stima delle rese e del rischio biotico (Roberto Confalonieri)**
  - **Disseminazione dei risultati: il geoportale ERMES (Lorenzo Busetto)**

11:00 – 11:15 Coffee Break

11:15 – 12:15 Discussione aperta

- Discussione circa i servizi/prodotti illustrati, la loro utilità e possibilità di continuazione e miglioramento (Facilitatori: (Dr. Lorenzo Busetto – CNR IREA; Dr.ssa Valentina Paganie Dr. Tommaso Guarnieri - Università di Milano)

12:15 – 12:45 Raccolta feedback e compilazione questionari

12:45 – 13:00 Chiusura lavori – pranzo presso mensa CNR-IREA

Annex II: List of participants

List of the participants of the Italian Open day at Local level

ERMES

Copernicus

ERMES OPEN DAY

Incontro pubblico per illustrare i risultati del progetto ERMES e le sue applicazioni nel distretto risicolo della Lomellina e discutere del contributo che può dare alle aziende risicole

Borsa merci di Mortara - Piazza Trieste, 32 - 27036 Mortara (PV)

14 Dicembre 2016

Nome	Cognome	Organizzazione	Firma	e-mail
ALBERTO	CRETA	IBEA - CNR	Alberto Creta	a.creta@ibea.cnr.it
VALENTINA	PAGANI	UNIMI	Valentina Pagani	valentina.pagani@unimi.it
FRANCESCA	ORLANDO	UNIMI	Francesca Orlando	francesca.orlando@unimi.it
TOMMASO	GUARNERI	UNIMI	Tommaso Guarneri	tommaso.guarneri@unimi.it
Paolo	CARNEVALE	Az. Agricola	P. Carnevale	P.carnevale@fisab.it
CARLO	FRANCHINO	AZ. AGRICOLA	Franchino	franchinoc1@gmail.com
ADRIANO	RAVASIO	PARBORIZ	Adriano Ravasio	adrianoravasio@yahoo.it

DANIELE	RATTINI	ST. ASS. AGRI. BIO		DANIP STUDIOAGRIBIO.IT
CAMILLO	DAGHETTA	AZ. AGRICOLA		camillodag@libero.it
PIERO	PEDRAZZINI	=		piero@consorziolabellola.com
ADOLFO	NICOLA	"		adolfo.nicola@virgilio.it
GIANLUCA	BERTONE	ENTE NAZ. RISI		g.bertone@enterisi.it
DANIELE	GIORDANO	CUR IRPI		daniele.giordano@irpi.cnr.it
SIMONE	PARISI	COOPERATIVE ABACO AGRICOLA		S.PARISI@ABACOGROUP.EU
RAFFAELLA	SPADONI	Abaco SpA		r.spadoni@abacogroup.eu
ROBERTO	ORSI	Abaco SpA		r.orsi@abacogroup.eu
Giorgio Natale	Natale	Az. Agricola Natale		giorgio.natale@gmail.com
SERGIO	CERIOLI	ISIDRO SRL		sergio.cerioli@valoryza.it
FIOCCA	ANGELO	INNOVATECH		ANGELO FIOCCA@LIBERO.IT
CROCE	GIUSEPPE	Az. Agricola		beppecroce@icloud.com
ROSSI	PAOLO	Az. Agricola		agropaolo@yahoo.it

UGO ORGACE	GHEZZI	CONFAGRICOLTURA		mottang.ya.pr@confagricoltura.it
DIMITRIS	STAVRAKOUDIS	AUTH		jstavrak@auth.gr
CHRISTOS	PLASTIRAS	Farmer/Kalochori Greece		
ANTONIO	ZERBI	DISTRETTO		[illegible]@tin.it
GIUSEPPE	MALDERA	PLANETEK ITALIA		MALDERA@PLANETEK.IT
FRANCESCA	ALBANESE	PLANETEK ITALIA		ALBANESE@PLANETEK.IT
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible].EU
VALTER	AMERIO	GRED		VALTER.AMERIO@GMAIL.COM
PAOLA	CASTAGNA	ENTERISI-PAVIA		p.castagna@enterisi.it
FRANCO	SGUAZZI	ENTERISI		F.SGUAZZI@ENTERISI.IT
ANNA	CALLEGARIN			anna.callegarin@libero.it
MASSIMO	ZINI	ENTE NAZ. RISI		m.zini@enterisi.it
CARLO	CACCIA	Bonifiche Sementi		CACCIACARLO@ALICE.IT
CESARE	PAVESI	CONSORZIO AGRARIO TERRE PADANE		c.pavesi@terrepadane.it
ALDO	GREGOTTI	DISTRETTO		CHIAPPINO9@ALICEPOSTA.IT

RICCARDO	BRAGGIO	DISTRETO		braggio.bed@ferali.it
FRANCESCO	PUGLIESE	GARNEL		f.pugliese@garnet.it
FRANCESCO	NUTINI	CNR-IREA		nutini.f@irea.cnr.it
MATTEO	Ricci	MONSANTO		

- **List of participants of the Italian Open day at Regional level**

PRESENTATION OF ERMES PROJECT TO REGIONAL END-USERS

CNR-IREA – Via Corti 12, Milano

12/01/2017

Participants					
Name	Surname	Organization	Signature	e-mail	telephone
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PRESENTATION OF ERMES PROJECT TO REGIONAL END-USERS

CNR-IREA – Via Corti 12, Milano

12/01/2017

Participants					
Name	Surname	Organization	Signature	e-mail	telephone
DANIELA	STROPPIANA	IREA - CNR		STROPPIANA.D@IREA.CNR.IT	02/23699 288
MAURO	DIAZZI	ERSAF		MAURO.DIAZZI@ERSAF.LOMBARDIA.IT	
PIETRO A.	BRIVIO	IREA-CNR		BRIVIO.PA@IREA.CNR.IT	02.23699289

Annex III: Italian Open Day Presentations

Local Italian Open Day presentation

Agenda e interventi

14.30 – 15.00 Accoglienza e introduzione ERMES

- - Introduzione alla giornata (Prof. Roberto Confalonieri – Università degli Studi di Milano)
- - Presentazione sintetica del progetto (Dr. Mirco Boschetti – CNR-IREA)

15.00 – 16.00 Dimostrazioni dei "tools"

- - Presentazione del Geoportale & Agri-notebook App. ERMES (Dr.ssa Monica Pepe - CNR-IREA)
- - Funzionalità e utilizzo delle App Pocket LAI e Pocket N (Dr. Tommaso Guarnieri - Università degli Studi di Milano)

16.00 – 16.45 Esperienze dell'utilizzo dei servizi ERMES in aziende agricole

- - Il caso di studio italiano della Lomellina
  - Az. Riccardo Braggio Zorno (PV) – (Dr. Francesco Nutini - CNR-IREA)
  - Az. Carlo Frosichino Rosasco (PV) – (Dr. Alberto Crema - CNR-IREA)
- - Il caso di studio Greco della regione di Salonicco
  - Az. Fratelli Plastiras (Christos Plastiras)
  - Az Kalochori's Experimental Station of DEMETER (Dr. Dimitrios Katsantonis – DEMETER; Dr. Dimitris Stavrakoudis – AUTH)

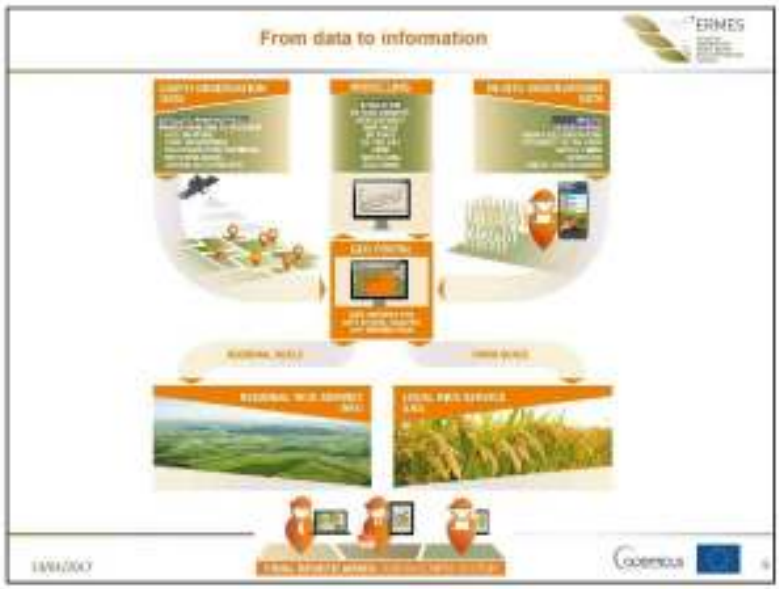
16.45 – 17.00 Tavola Rotonda: domande e risposte

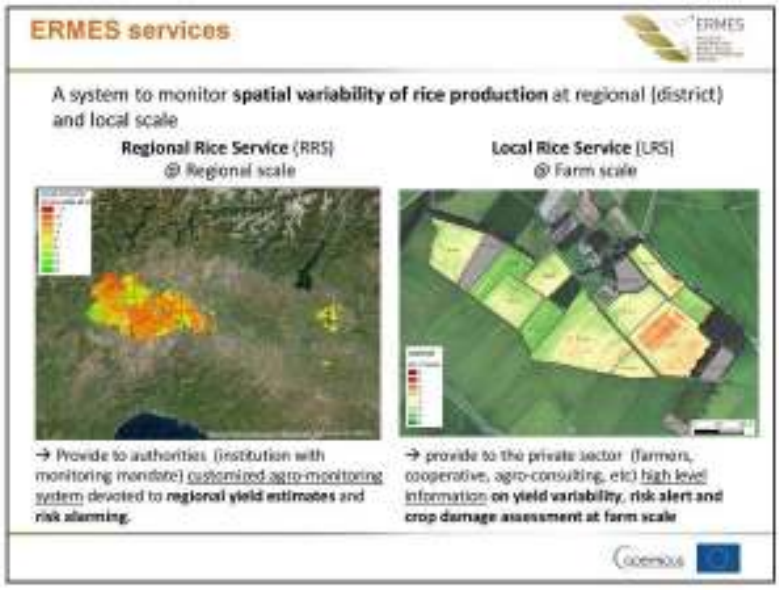
Why ERMES: provide information to agro-sector

FP7-SPACE ERMES aims to develop a prototype of downstream service dedicated to rice sector based on assimilation of EO and in situ data within crop yield modelling.

The objective of this service, targeted to European needs, is to:

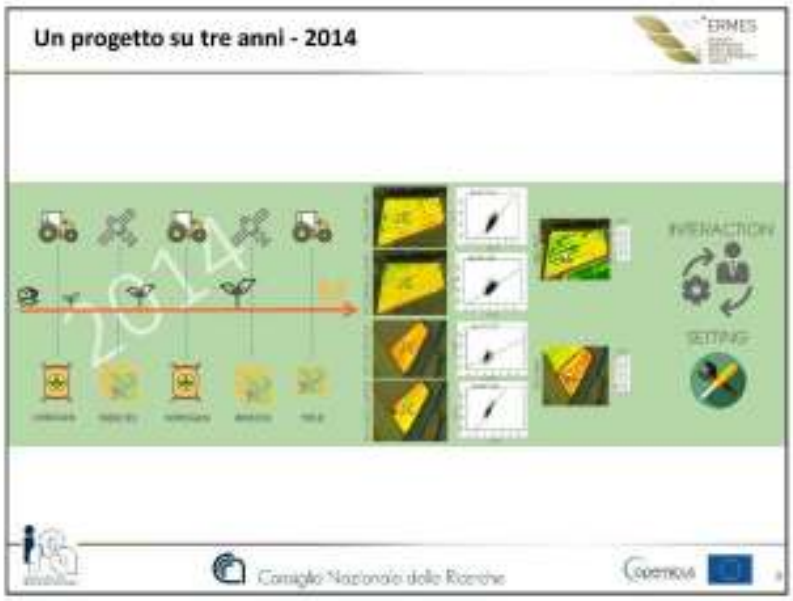
- contribute to the regional authorities in the implementation of agro-environmental policies;
- provide independent reliable information to the agro-business sector.
- support farming activities for sustainable management practices;


From data to information
ERMES


ERMES services
ERMES
A system to monitor spatial variability of rice production at regional (district) and local scale
Regional Rice Service (RRS)
@ Regional scale
Local Rice Service (LRS)
@ Farm scale
→ Provide to authorities (institution with monitoring mandate) customized agro-monitoring system devoted to regional yield estimates and risk alarming.
→ provide to the private sector (farmers, cooperative, agro-consulting, etc) high level information on yield variability, risk alert and crop damage assessment at farm scale


Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
ERMES
AN EARTH OBSERVATION MODEL BASED RICE INFORMATION SERVICE
Esperienza per il supporto alla gestione della coltura risicola nell'ambito del progetto ERMES
Alberto Crema
13 Dicembre 2016 - Mortara

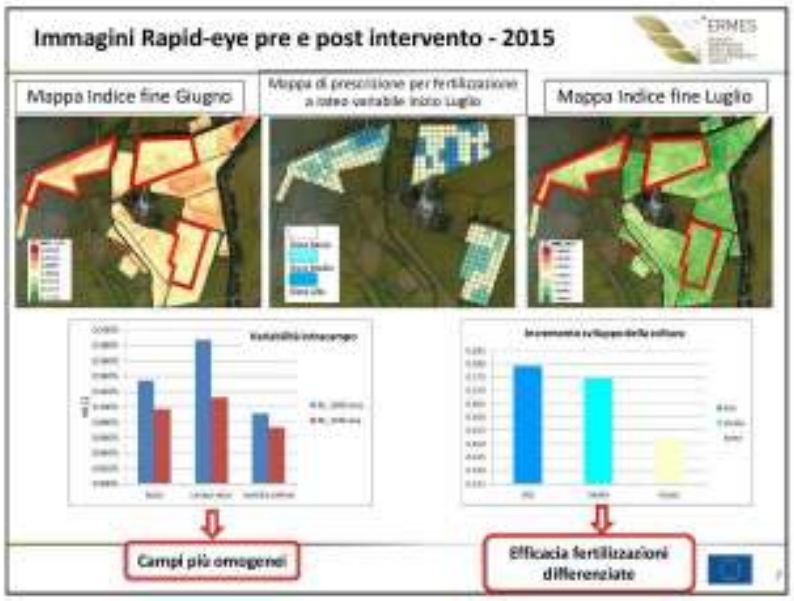

Area studio (Distretto risicolo Lombardia)
Immagine Worldview2 - 2m risoluzione
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

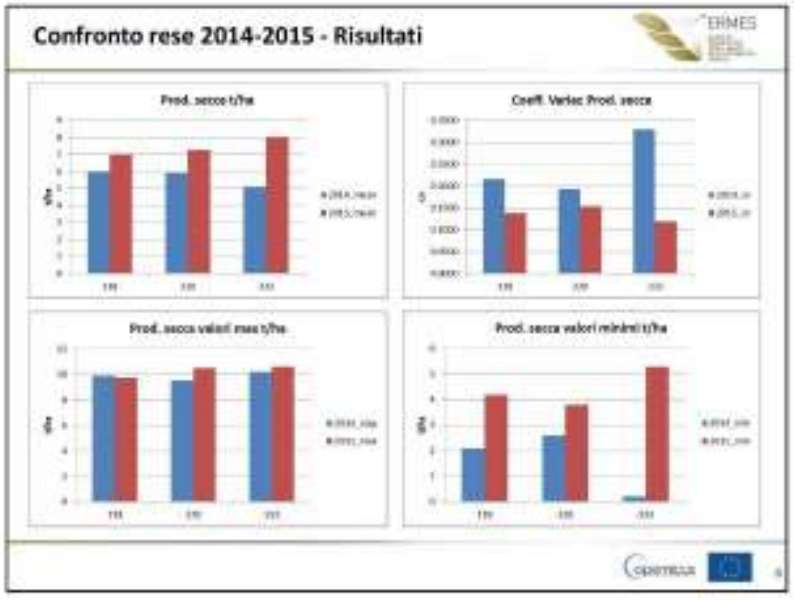

Un progetto su tre anni - 2014
2014
INTERACTION
SETTING
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

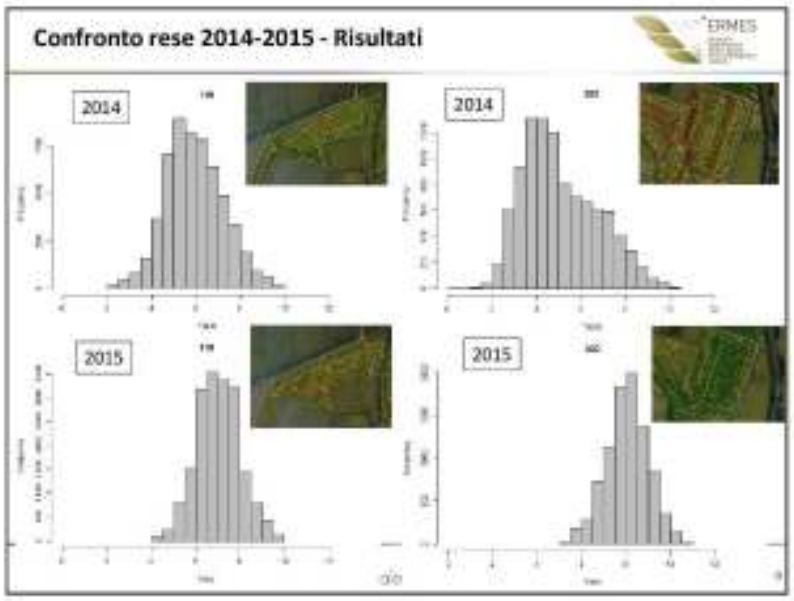

Un progetto su tre anni - 2015
2015
OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

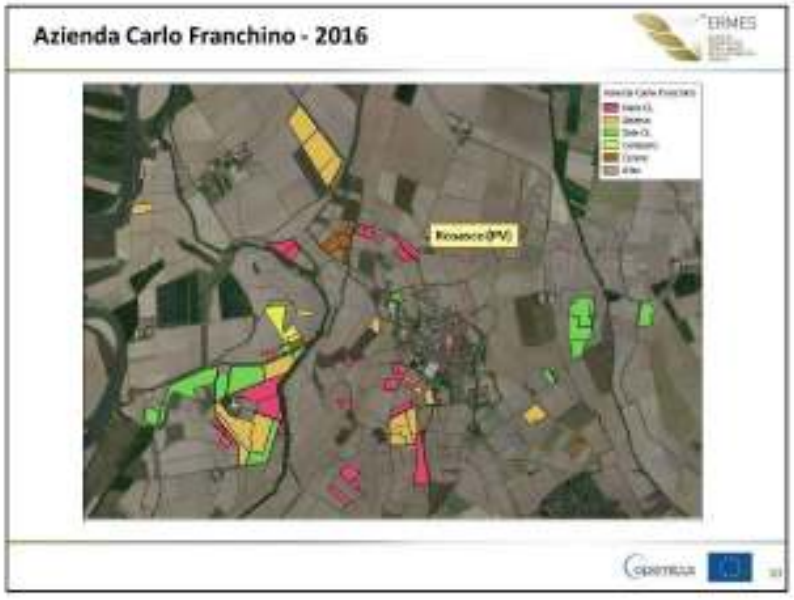

Un progetto su tre anni - 2016
OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

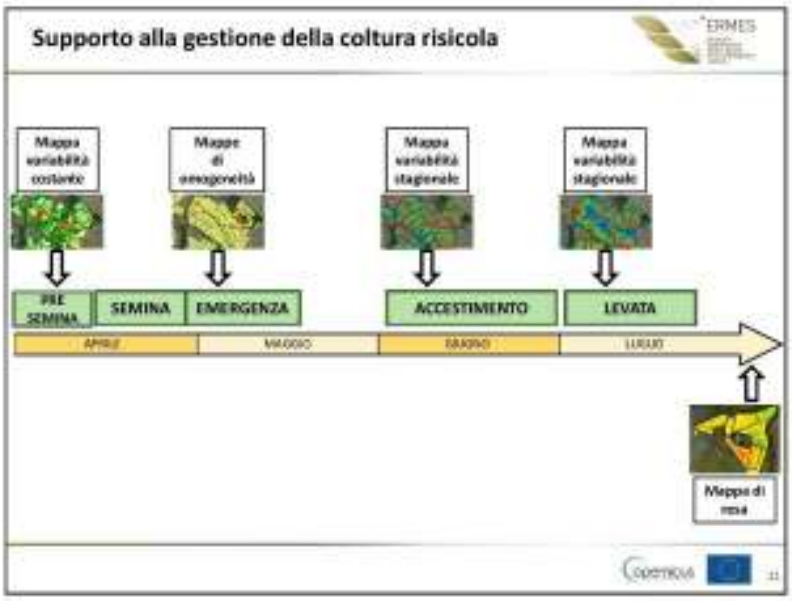

Prodotti generati nell'ambito del progetto
Contant pattern – Mappa storica
Ottenuta da analisi di serie temporali di immagini satellitari ottiche d'archivio, è divisa in classi ed è rappresentativa della fertilità del suolo
Mappe di omogeneità
Ottenute da analisi di immagini satellitari radar ad altissima risoluzione, sono utili soprattutto nelle fasi iniziali della coltura per identificare disomogeneità nella crescita della coltura
Mappe di variabilità
Ottenute da analisi di immagini satellitari ottiche ad altissima risoluzione, sono utili per valutare le variabilità intracampo nelle fasi di sviluppo della coltura
Mappe di prescrizione pre semina
Mappe di prescrizione per interventi correttivi
Mappe di prescrizione per ridurre la variabilità
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche


Immagini Rapid-eye pre e post intervento - 2015
Mappa Indice fine Giugno
Mappa di prescrizione per fertilizzazione a rateo variabile inizio Luglio
Mappa Indice fine Luglio
Campi più omogenei
Efficacia fertilizzazioni differenziate


Confronto rese 2014-2015 - Risultati
Prod. secco t/ha
Coeff. Variaz Prod. secca
Prod. secca valori max t/ha
Prod. secca valori minimi t/ha


Confronto rese 2014-2015 - Risultati
2014
2014
2015
2015


Azienda Carlo Franchino - 2016


Supporto alla gestione della coltura risicola
Mappa variabilità costante
Mappe di omogeneità
Mappa variabilità stagionale
Mappa variabilità stagionale
PRE SEMINA
SEMINA
EMERGENZA
ACCESTIMENTO
LEVATA
APRILE
MAGGIO
GIUGNO
LUGLIO
Mappa di resa


Supporto PRE-SEMINA
Varietà: Mare
Semina: 15 Aprile 2016
Mappa della variabilità costante
Fertilizzazione PRE-SEMINA a rateo variabile 6 Aprile

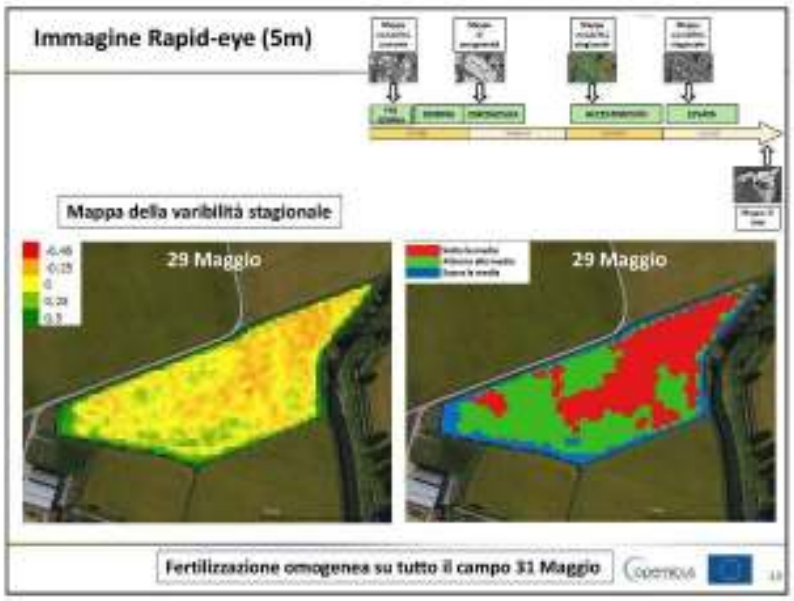


Immagine Rapid-eye (5m)
Mappa della varibilità stagionale
29 Maggio
29 Maggio
Fertilizzazione omogenea su tutto il campo 31 Maggio

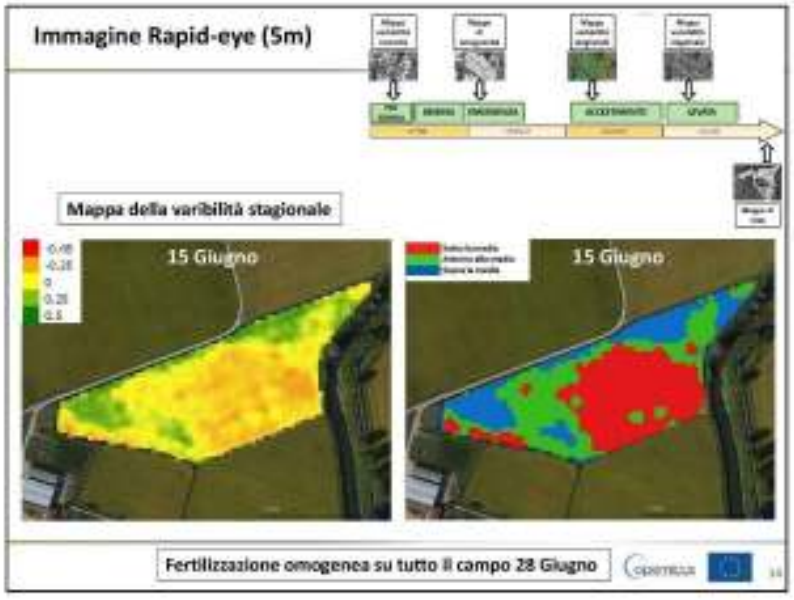


Immagine Rapid-eye (5m)
Mappa della varibilità stagionale
15 Giugno
15 Giugno
Fertilizzazione omogenea su tutto il campo 28 Giugno

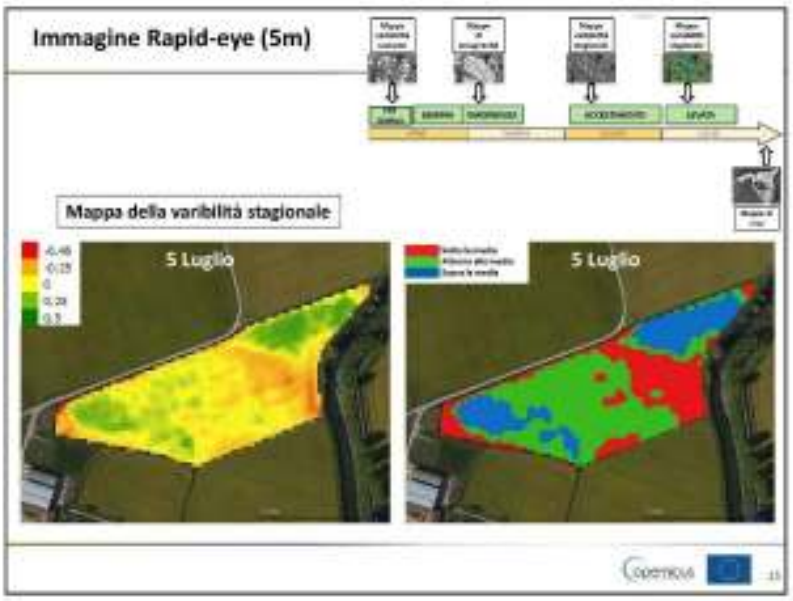


Immagine Rapid-eye (5m)
Mappa della varibilità stagionale
5 Luglio
5 Luglio

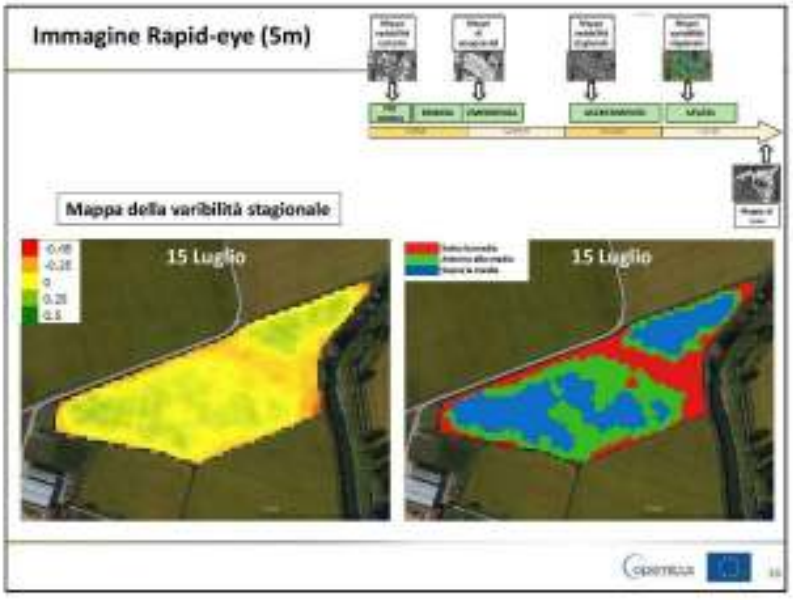


Immagine Rapid-eye (5m)
Mappa della varibilità stagionale
15 Luglio
15 Luglio

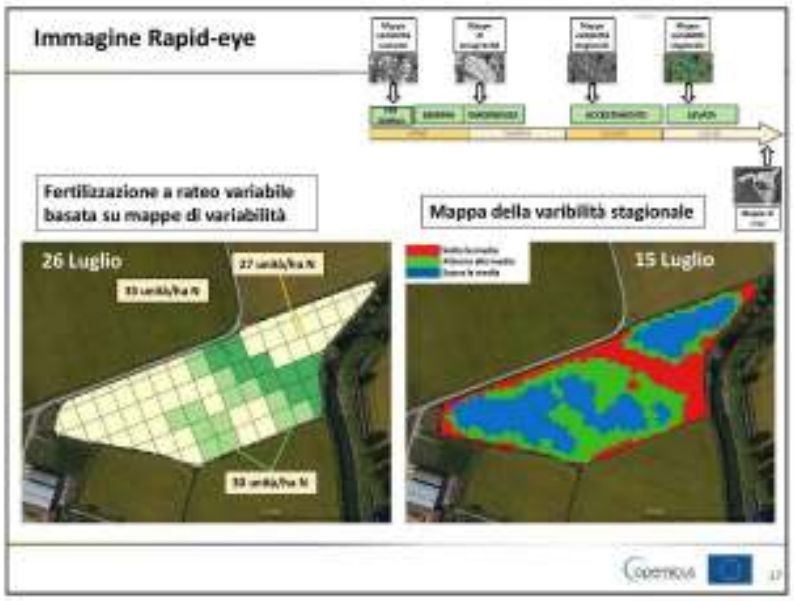
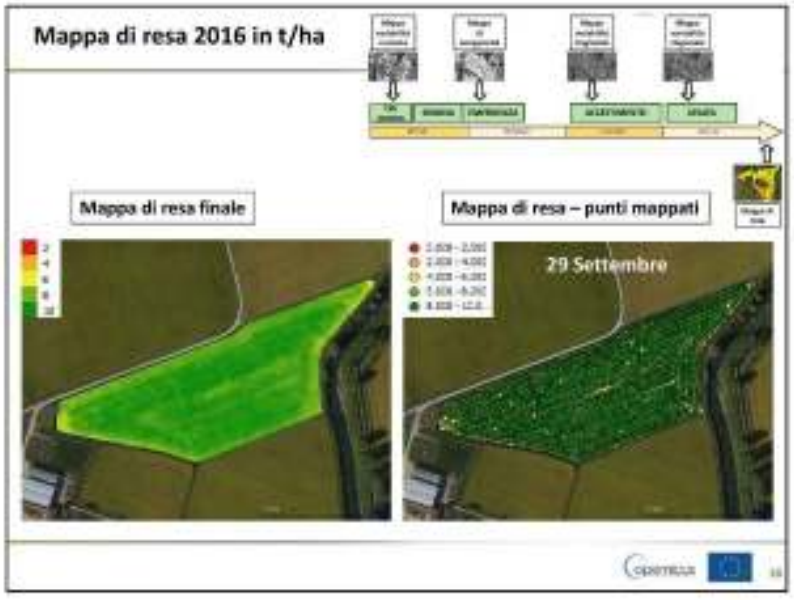
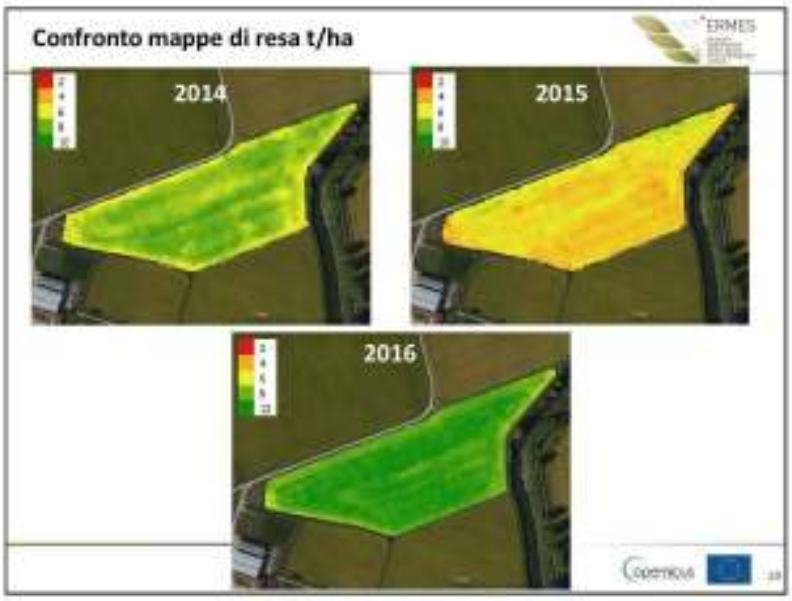
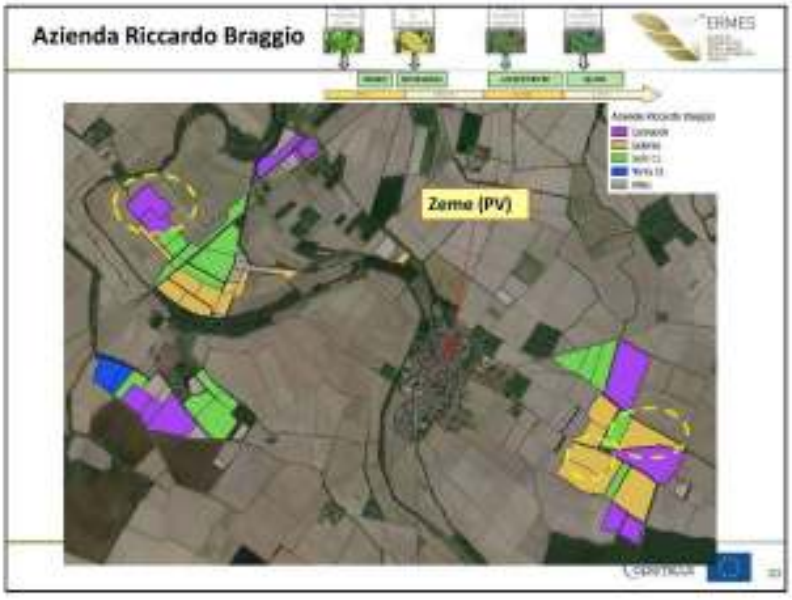


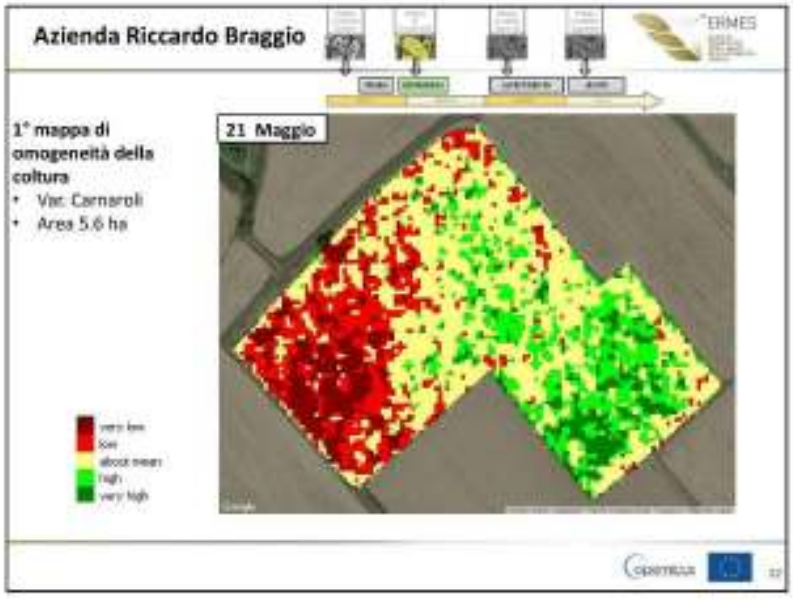
Immagine Rapid-eye
Fertilizzazione a rateo variabile basata su mappe di variabilità
Mappa della varibilità stagionale
26 Luglio
15 Luglio

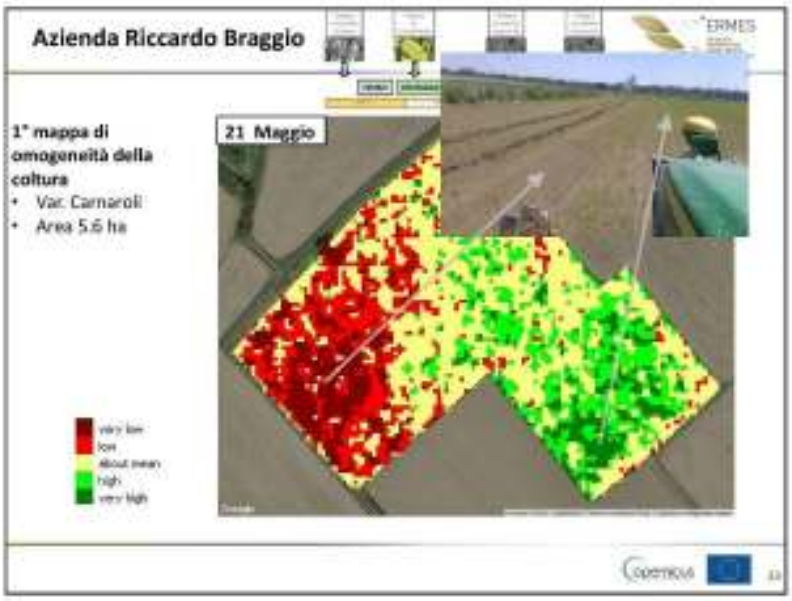

Mappa di resa 2016 in t/ha
Mappa di resa finale
Mappa di resa – punti mappati
29 Settembre

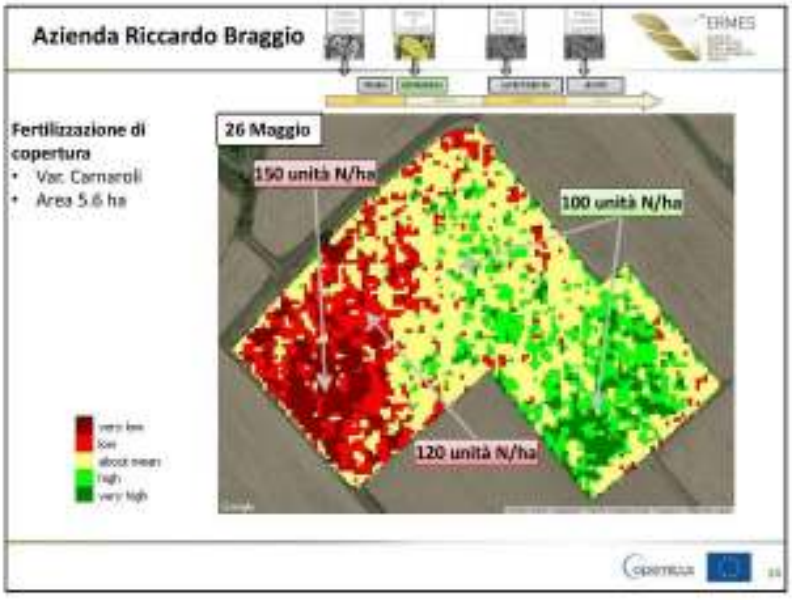

Confronto mappe di resa t/ha
2014
2015
2016


Azienda Riccardo Braggio
Zeme (PV)


Azienda Riccardo Braggio
Fertilizzazione di presemina: 29 Marzo
Var. Carnaroli
Area 10.5 ha
Semina 31 Marzo
Variabilità costante
47 unità N/ha
34 unità N/ha


Azienda Riccardo Braggio
1° mappa di omogeneità della coltura
Var. Carnaroli
Area 5.6 ha
21 Maggio


Azienda Riccardo Braggio
1° mappa di omogeneità della coltura
• Var. Carnaroli
• Area 5.6 ha
21 Maggio


Azienda Riccardo Braggio
Fertilizzazione di copertura
• Var. Carnaroli
• Area 5.6 ha
26 Maggio
150 unità N/ha
100 unità N/ha
120 unità N/ha


Azienda Riccardo Braggio
2° mappa di omogeneità della coltura
• Post Fertilizzazione di copertura
• Var. Carnaroli
• Area 5.6 ha
6 Giugno


Azienda Riccardo Braggio
Mappa di variabilità stagionale
• Var. Selenio
• Area 5.3 ha
14 Giugno

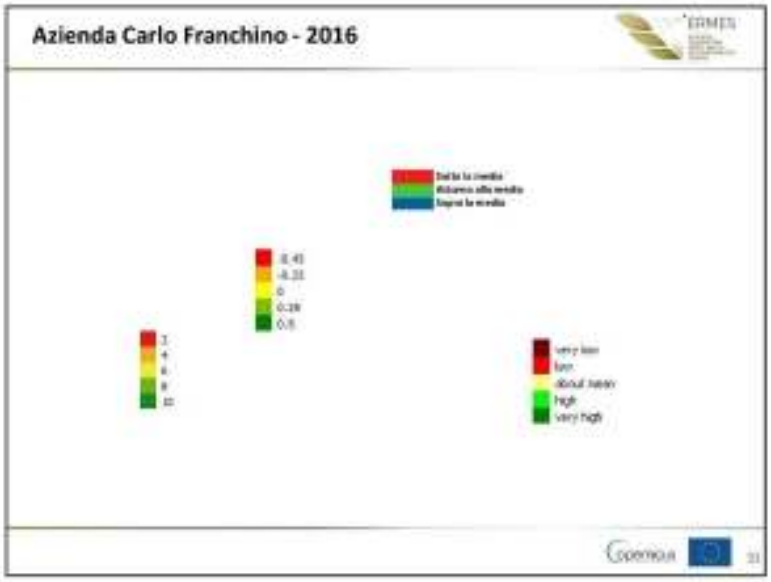

Azienda Riccardo Braggio
1° fertilizzazione di copertura
• Var. Selenio
• Area 5.3 ha
22 Giugno
81 unità N/ha
120 unità N/ha

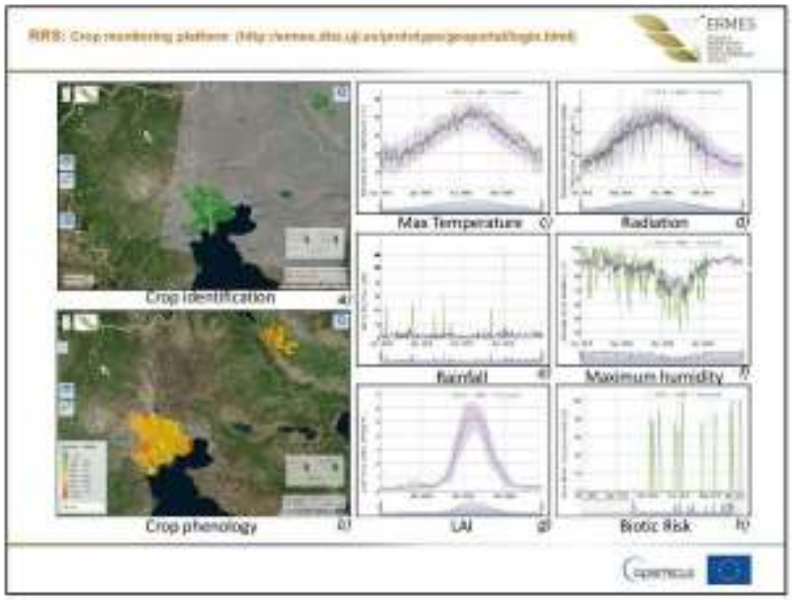

Azienda Riccardo Braggio
Mappa di variabilità stagionale
• Var. Selenio
• Area 5.3 ha
4 Luglio

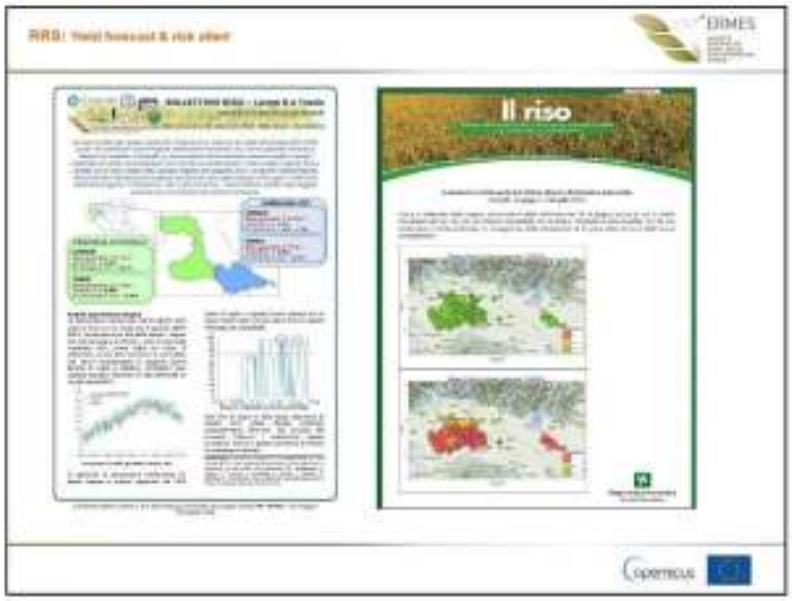

Azienda Riccardo Braggio
2° fertilizzazione di copertura
• Var. Selenio
• Area 5.3 ha
14 Luglio
30unità N/ha
24 unità N/ha


Grazie per l'attenzione

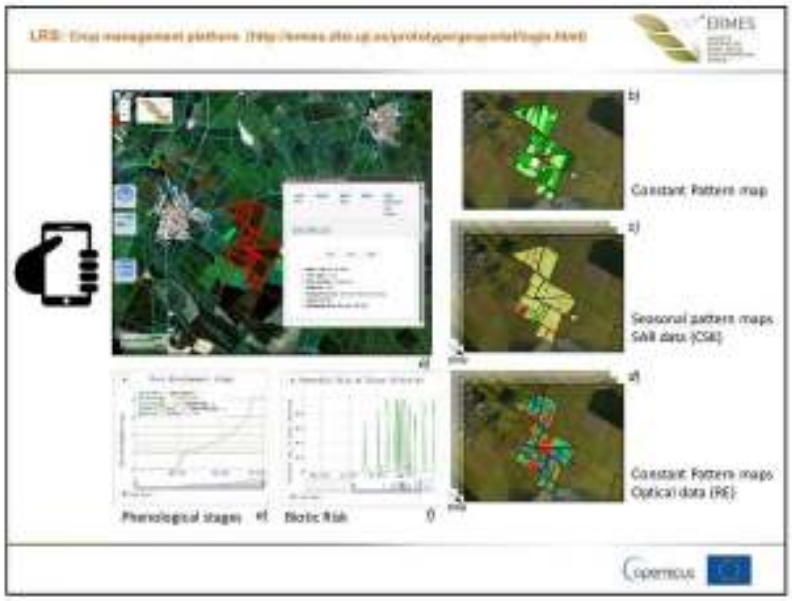

Dal dato all'informazione – simulazione di servizi
Data
Analisys
Information
Solutions
2+3=5
Support
Management
Benefits
Tools
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche


Azienda Carlo Franchino - 2016


RRS: Crop monitoring platform
Crop identification
Max Temperature
Radiation
Rainfall
Maximum humidity
Crop phenology
LAI
Biotic Risk

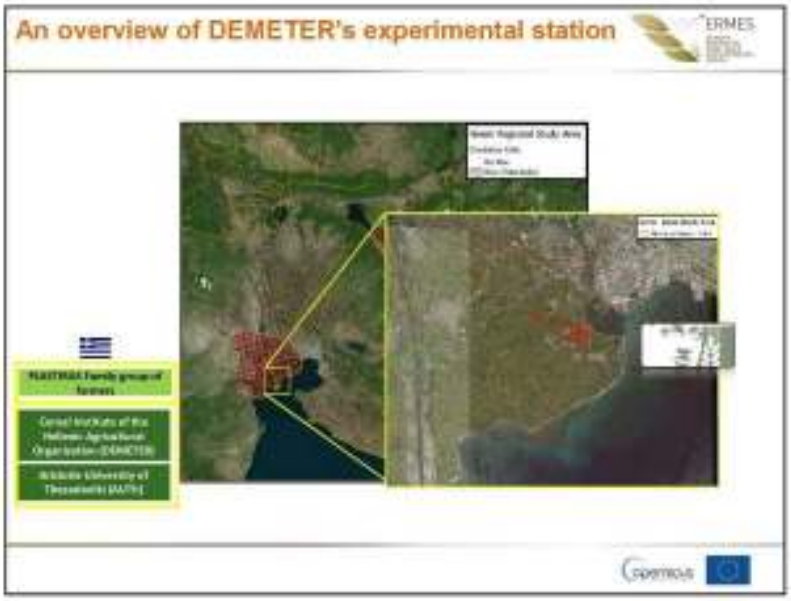

RRS: Yield forecast & rice plant
Il riso


ERMES
SERVICE DEMONSTRATION
RRS

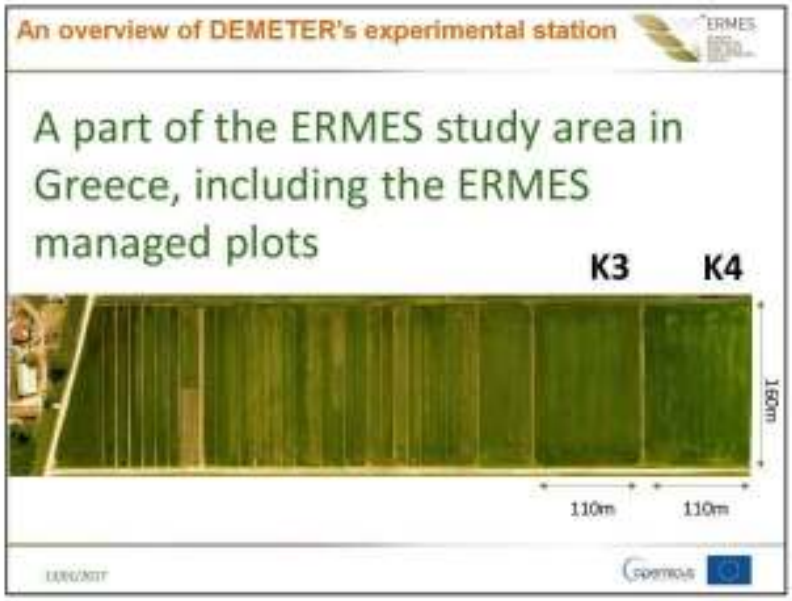

ERMES
Constant Pattern map
Seasonal pattern maps
SAR data (CSK)
Constant Pattern maps
Optical data (RE)
Phenological stages
Biotic Risk


More info
www.ermes-fp7space.eu
ERMES
GEOPORTAL


ERMES
AN EARTH OBSERVATION MODEL BASED RICE INFORMATION SERVICE
Il caso Greco


An overview of DEMETER's experimental station
ERMES


An overview of DEMETER's experimental station
ERMES


An overview of DEMETER's experimental station
ERMES
A part of the ERMES study area in Greece, including the ERMES managed plots
K3
K4
160m
110m
110m


Plastiras trucks, supporting DEMETER's research activities
ERMES

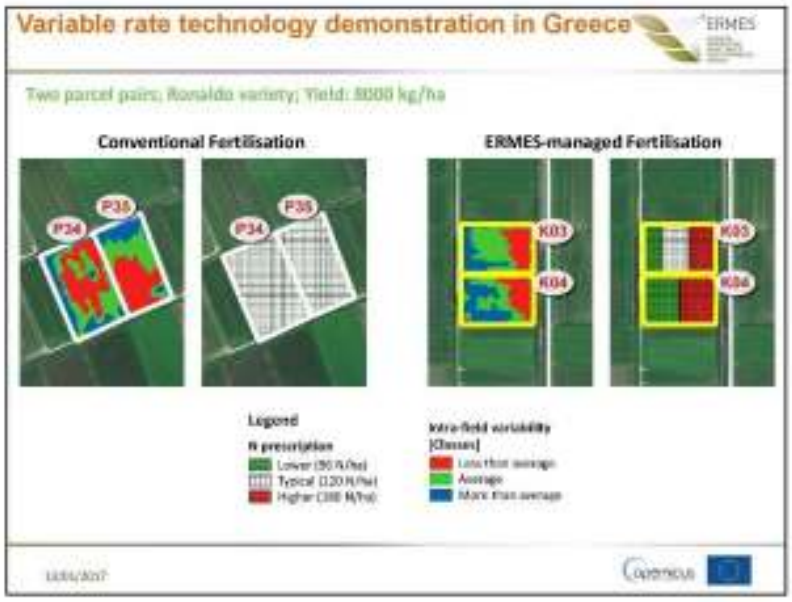

Plastiras trucks, supporting DEMETER's research activities
ERMES
CLAAS

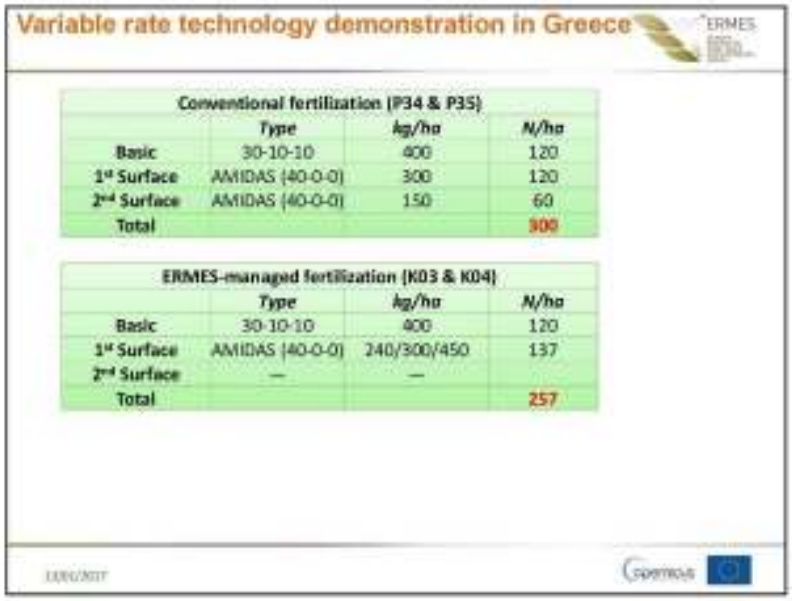

Plastiras trucks, supporting DEMETER's research activities
ERMES


Plastiras trucks, supporting DEMETER's research activities
ERMES


Plastiras trucks, supporting DEMETER's research activities
ERMES


Variable rate technology demonstration in Greece
ERMES
Two parcel pairs; Ronaldo variety; Yield: 8000 kg/ha
P34
P35
ERMES VRT Fertilisation
Conventional Fertilisation
KE03
KE04





Conventional fertilization (P34 & P35)			
	Type	kg/ha	N/ha
Basic	30-10-10	400	120
1st Surface	AMIDAS (40-0-0)	300	120
2nd Surface	AMIDAS (40-0-0)	150	60
Total			300

ERMES-managed fertilization (K03 & K04)			
	Type	kg/ha	N/ha
Basic	30-10-10	400	120
1st Surface	AMIDAS (40-0-0)	240/300/450	137
2nd Surface	—	—	
Total			257

Variable rate technology demonstration in Greece

Conventional fertilization (P34 & P35)			
	Type	*kg/ha*	*N/ha*
Basic	30-10-10	400	120
1st Surface	AMIDAS (40-0-0)	300	120
2nd Surface	AMIDAS (40-0-0)	150	60
Total			300

ERMES-managed fertilization (K03 & K04)			
	Type	*kg/ha*	*N/ha*
Basic	30-10-10	400	120
1st Surface	AMIDAS (40-0-0)	240/300/450	137
2nd Surface	—	—	
Total			257

Reduction in N/ha of 14%

Variable rate technology demonstration in Greece

Conventional fertilization (P34 & P35)			
	Type	*kg/ha*	*N/ha*
Basic	30-10-10	400	120
1st Surface	AMIDAS (40-0-0)	300	120
2nd Surface	AMIDAS (40-0-0)	150	60
Total			300

ERMES-managed fertilization (K03 & K04)			
	Type	*kg/ha*	*N/ha*
Basic	30-10-10	400	120
1st Surface	AMIDAS (40-0-0)	240/300/450	137
2nd Surface	—	—	
Total			257

Reduction in N/ha of 14%

Profit from ERMES management			
	Conventional	*ERMES*	*Difference*
Cost (€/ha)	453	388	65

Hypothesis: Precise VRT fertilisation

Conventional fertilization (P34 & P35)			
	Type	*kg/ha*	*N/ha*
Basic	30-10-10	400	120
1st Surface	AMIDAS (40-0-0)	300	120
2nd Surface	AMIDAS (40-0-0)	150	60
Total			300

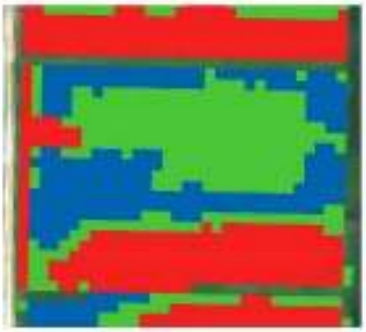
ERMES-managed fertilization (K03 & K04)			
	Type	*kg/ha*	*N/ha*
Basic	30-10-10	400	120
1st Surface	AMIDAS (40-0-0)	150/300/450	124
2nd Surface	—	—	
Total			244

Reduction in N/ha of 19%

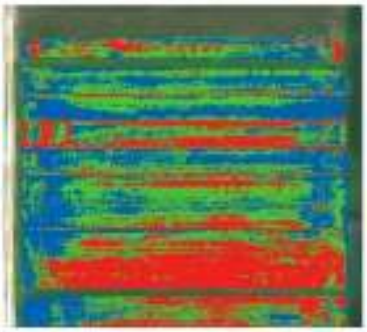
Profit from ERMES management			
	Conventional	*ERMES*	*Difference*
Cost (€/ha)	453	370	83

Operational with any remote sensing sensor

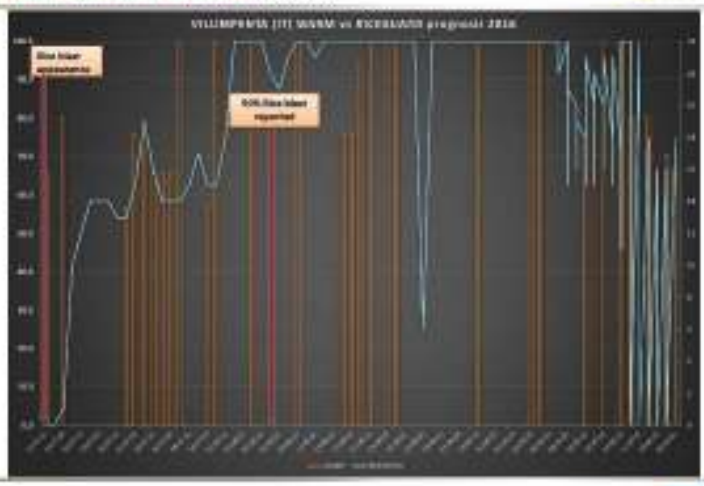
Satellite (RapidEye; 02/07/2016)



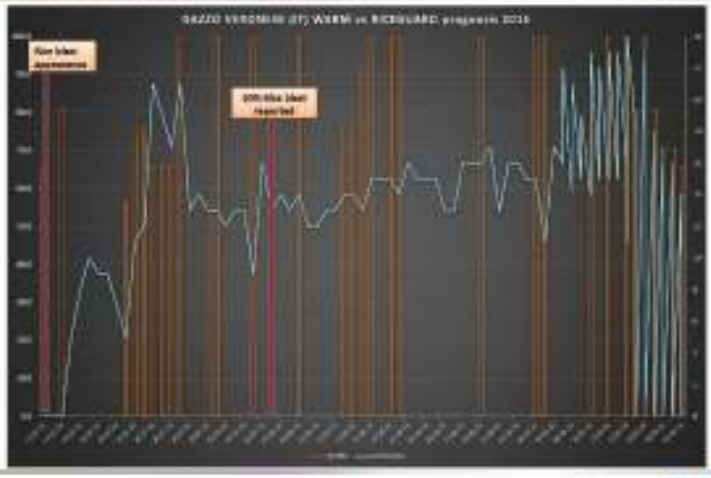
Drone imagery (14/07/2016)



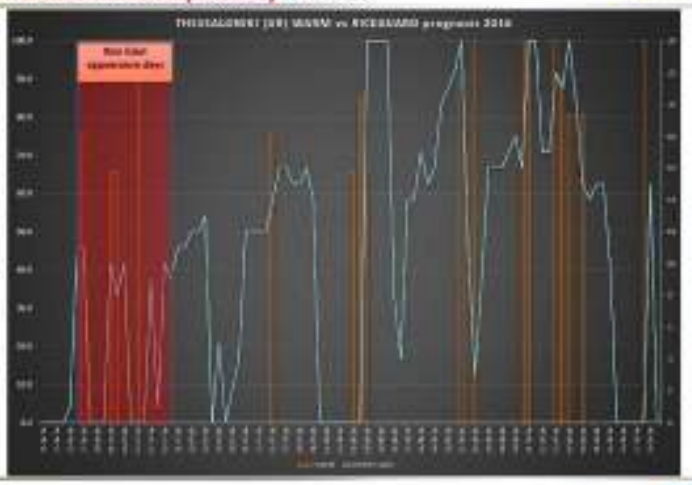
Rice blast prediction delivered by ERMES and RICEGUARD in Villimpenta area (Italy) in 2016.



Rice blast prediction delivered by ERMES and RICEGUARD in Gazzo Veronese area (Italy) in 2016.

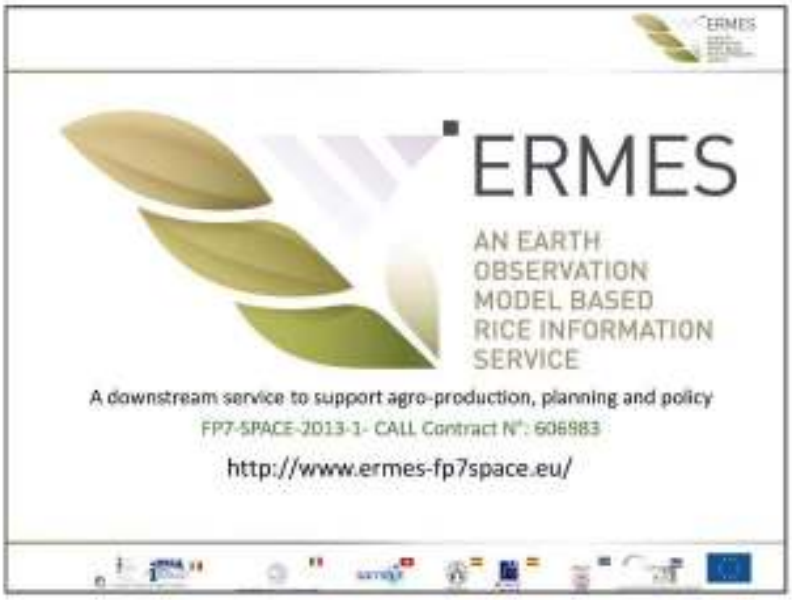


Station 1: Rice blast prediction delivered by ERMES and RICEGUARD in Thessaloniki area (Greece) in 2016.



Station 2: Rice blast prediction delivered by ERMES and RICEGUARD in Thessaloniki area (Greece) in 2016.

Regional Italian Open Day



1

Agenda e interventi

- ***09:30 – 09:45 Accoglienza e introduzione al ERMES***
- Introduzione alla giornata e recap sul progetto
  - Ermes project (Mirco Boschetti)
- ***09:45 – 11:00 Principali servizi e prodotti sviluppati nell'ambito del progetto***
- Prodotti e servizi ERMES per applicazioni di monitoraggio a scala regionale)
  - Mappatura delle aree a rischio e monitoraggio degli allagamenti (Daniele Stroppiana)
  - Monitoraggio della stagione risicola da immagini satellitari (Lorenzo Busetto)
  - Applicazioni modellistiche per la stima della resa e del rischio biotico (Roberto Confalonieri)
  - Disseminazione dei risultati: il geoportale ERMES (Lorenzo Busetto)
- ***11:00 – 11:15 Coffee Break***
- ***11:15 – 12:15 Discussione aperto***
- *Discussione circa i servizi/prodotti illustrati, la loro utilità e possibilità di continuazione e miglioramento (Facilitatori: Dr. Lorenzo Busetto – CNR IREA; Dr.ssa Valentina Pagani e Dr. Tommaso Guarnieri - Università di Milano)*
- ***12:15 – 12:45 Raccolta feedback e compilazione questionari***
- ***12:45 – 13:00 Chiusura lavori – pranzo presso mensa CNR-IREA***

*** Extra material: Applicazioni ERMES a supporto delle aziende agricole***

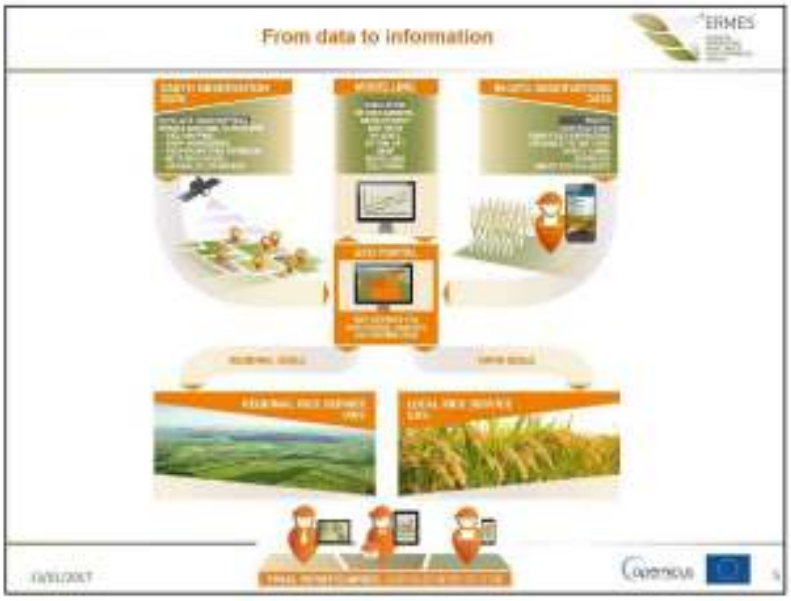
PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Why ERMES: provide information to the agro-sector

FP7-SPACE ERMES aims to develop a prototype of downstream service dedicated to rice sector based on assimilation of EO and in situ data within crop yield modelling.

The objective of this service, targeted to European needs, is to:

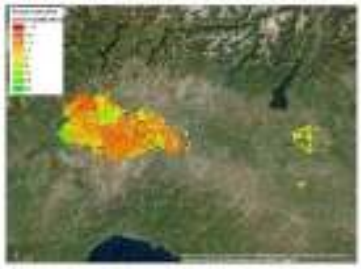
- contribute to the regional authorities in the implementation of agro-environmental policies;
- provide independent reliable information to the agro-business sector.
- support farming activities for sustainable management practices;



ERMES services

A system to monitor **spatial variability of rice production** at regional (district) and local scale

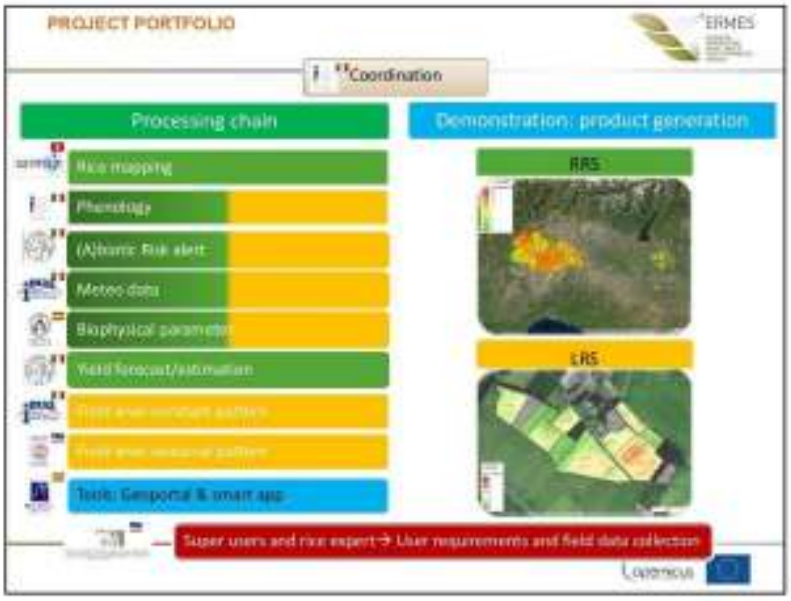
Regional Rice Service (RRS)
@ Regional scale



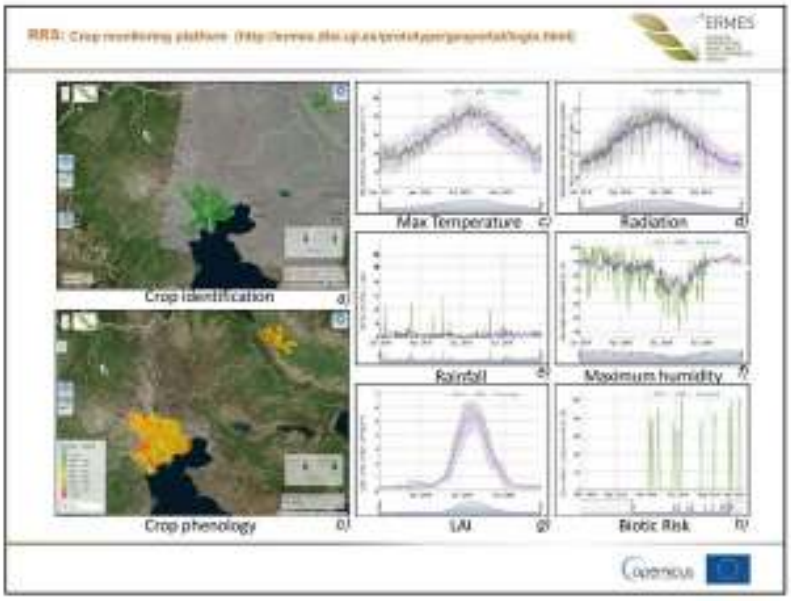
→ Provide to authorities (institution with monitoring mandate) customized agro-monitoring system devoted to **regional yield estimates** and **risk alarming**

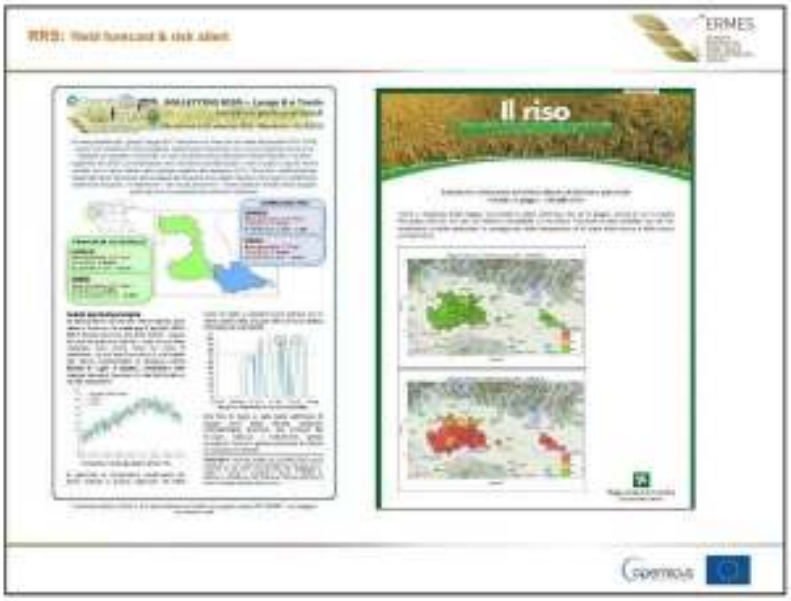
Local Rice Service (LRS)
@ Farm scale

→ provide to the private sector (farmers, cooperative, agro-consulting, etc) high level information **on yield variability, risk alert and crop damage assessment at farm scale**

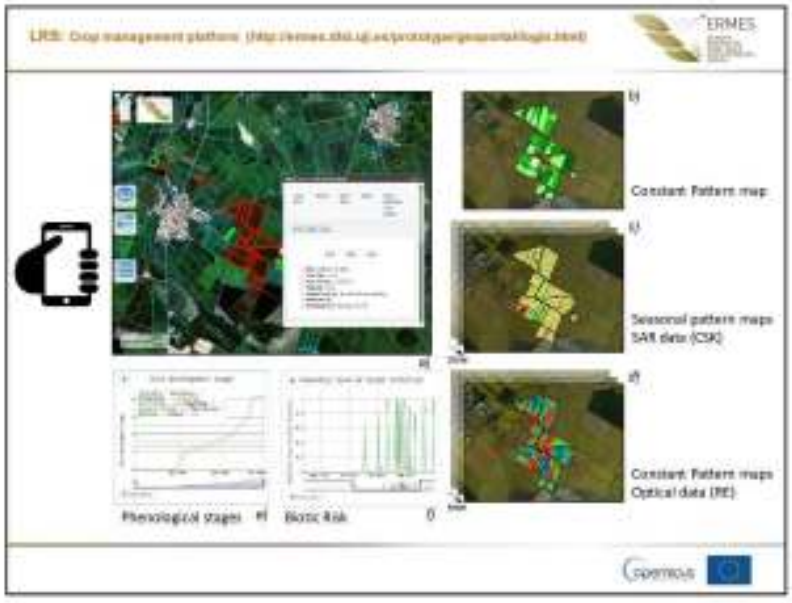

PROJECT PORTFOLIO
ERMES
Coordination
Processing chain
Demonstration: product generation
Rice mapping
Phenology
(A)biotic Risk alert
Meteo data
Biophysical parameter
Yield forecast/estimation
Tools: Geoportal & smart app
RRS
ERS
Super users and rice expert → User requirements and field data collection
Copernicus


ERMES
Regional Rice Service
Copernicus


RRS: Crop monitoring platform
Crop identification
Max Temperature
Radiation
Rainfall
Maximum humidity
Crop phenology
LAI
Biotic Risk


RRS: Yield forecast & risk alert
Il riso


ERMES
Local Rice Service


ERMES
Constant Pattern map
Seasonal pattern maps
SAR data (CSK)
Constant Pattern maps
Optical data (RE)
Phenological stages
Biotic Risk


Supporto alla gestione della coltura risicola
Mappa variabilità costante
Mappa di omogeneità
Mappa variabilità stagionale
Mappa variabilità stagionale
Mappa di resa
PRE SEMINA
SEMINA
EMERGENZA
ACCESTIMENTO
LEVATA
APRILE
MAGGIO
GIUGNO
LUGLIO


Supporto PRE-SEMINA
Varietà: Mare
Semina: 15 Aprile 2016
Mappa della variabilità costante
Fertilizzazione PRE-SEMINA a rateo variabile 6 Aprile

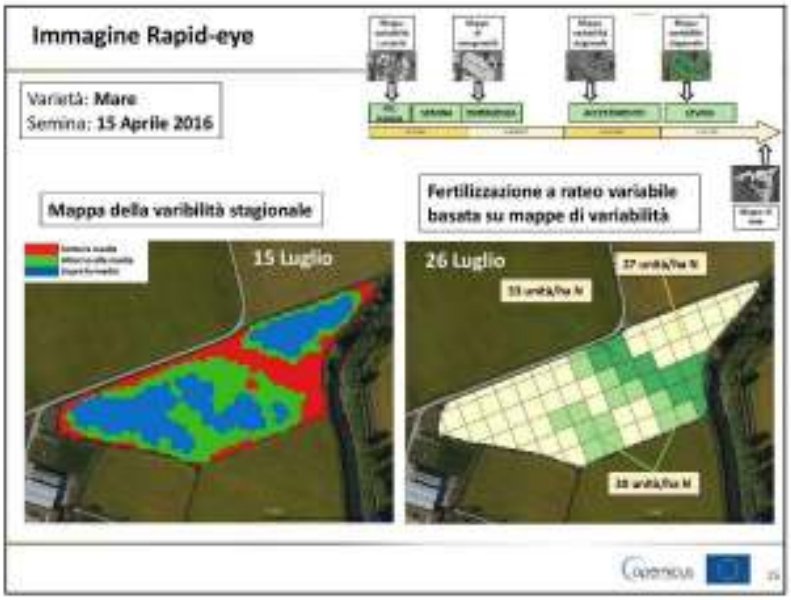
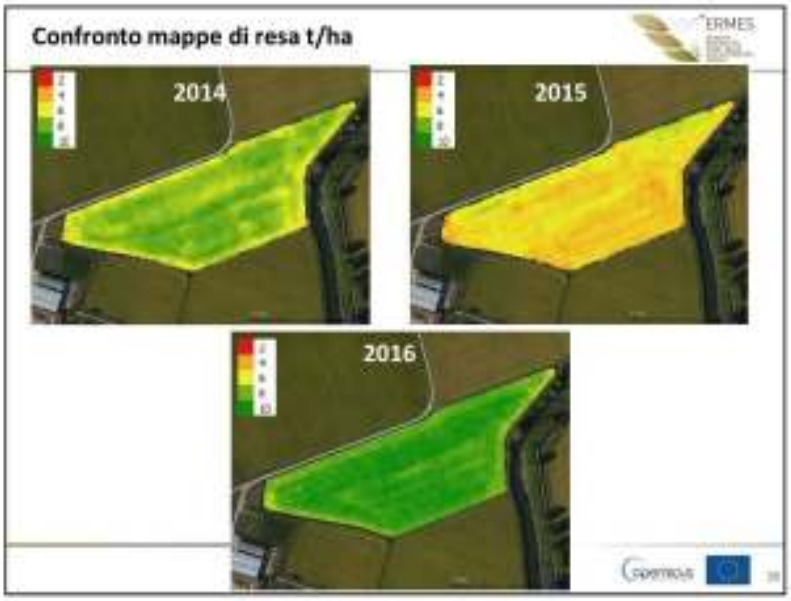
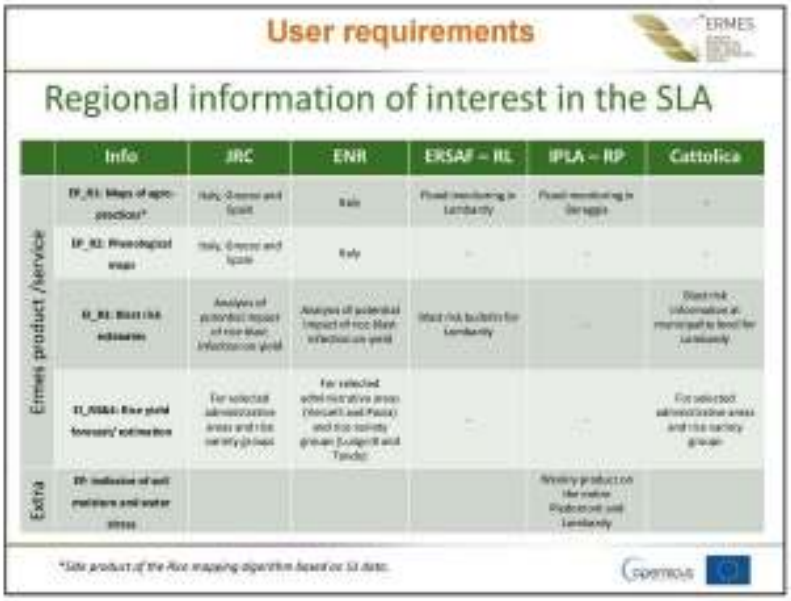


Immagine Rapid-eye
Varietà: Mare
Semina: 15 Aprile 2016
Mappa della varibilità stagionale
Fertilizzazione a rateo variabile basata su mappe di variabilità
15 Luglio
26 Luglio


Confronto mappe di resa t/ha
2014
2015
2016


More info
ERMES
www.ermes-fp7space.eu
ERMES
GEOPORTAL


User requirements
ERMES
Regional information of interest in the SLA
Info
JRC
ENR
ERSAF – RL
IPSA – RP
Cattolica
Ermes product /service
Extra
*Site product of the Rice mapping algorithm based on S1 data.

ERMES: MONITORING THE RICE GROWING SEASON FROM SATELLITE AND METEO DATA

Speakers: Lorenzo Busetto, Daniela Stroppiana (CNR-IREA)

Main Contributors

Dimitris Stavrakoudis, Hana Minakou, Ioannis Gitas(AUTH)
Manuel Campos, Gloncal Gras, Javier Garcia Haro (UVEG)
Francesca Holecz, Massimo Barbieri, Luca Setti (SARMAP)
Elisabetta Ricciardelli, Mariasunta Viggiano, Francesco Di Paola, Filomena Romano (IMAA)
Mirco Boschetti, Lorenzo Busetto, Alberto Crema, Francesco Nutini, Luigi Ranghetti , Daniela Stroppiana(IREA)
Roberto Confalonieri,Valentina Pagani, Tommaso Guarneri, Carlo Gilardelli, Ermes Movedi(UMIL)
Ignacio Morales, Carlos Grassi, Sven Castelejo (UJI)

ERMES Regional Rice Service & products - in a nutshell

Regional authorities and some branches of the private sector (e.g., traders and milling industries) need updated figures on the ongoing season, such as forecast of the production and indication of potential risks that can impact on the yield (and quality) of crops products on the market.
RRS is intended to provide **near real time crop monitoring information** and tools, regional **yield forecasting** and end of season estimation, and biotic and abiotic **risks alerting**.


ERMES
Rice mapping, agro-practices and flooding occurrence

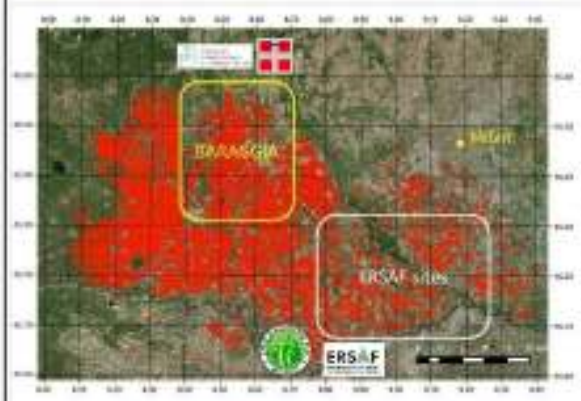

Rice mapping, agro-practices and flooding occurrence
ERMES
Usefulness for regional monitoring authorities
Get early estimates of rice-invested areas in each year
Mapping of rice cultivated areas in relation to agro-practices (Dry vs Water sowing):
Servizio fitosanitario of Lombardy Region is required to monitor rice cultivations !
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community
COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION of 8 November 2012 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of the genus Pomacea (Perry) (notified under document C(2012) 7803) (2012/697/EU)
Satellite rice crop/flooding mapping useful to plan field operators work:
e.g., relate rice cultivations positions with potential sources of phitosanitary risk (e.g., companies involved in production of acquarium plants)
Relate rice cultivations with main rivers positions
Verify spatial distribution of monitored rice paxces to check if they are «representative» of the main characteristics of the rice cultivation areas

Rice mapping, agro-practices and flooding occurrence

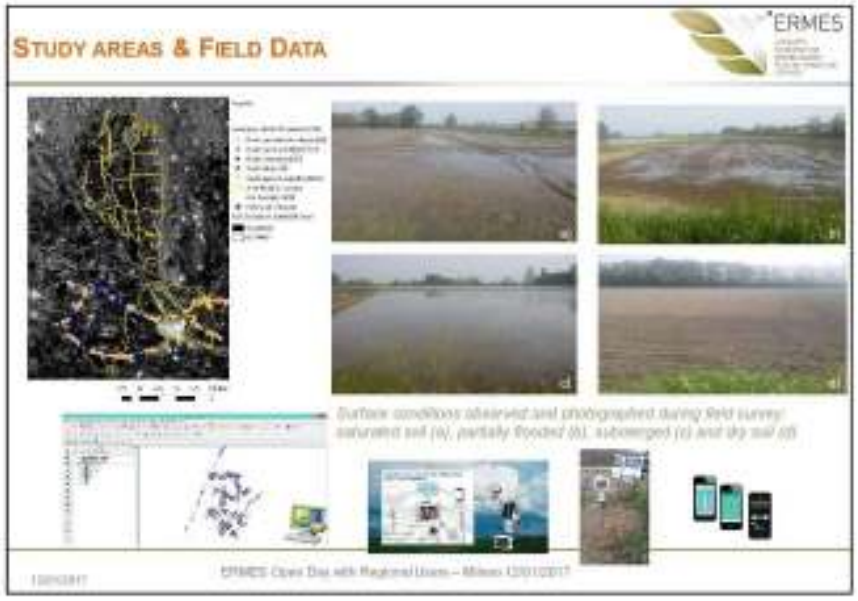
❖ Usefulness for regional monitoring authorities

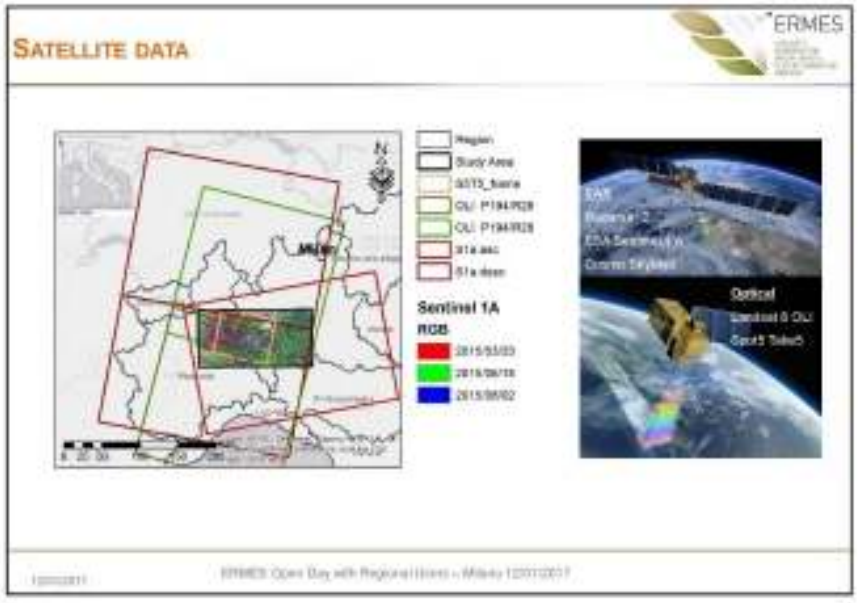
- Get early estimates of rice-invested areas in each year
- Mapping of rice cultivated areas in relation to agro-practices (Dry vs Water sowing);
  - Servizio fitosanitario of Lombardy Region is required to monitor rice cultivations !
  - DIRECTIVE 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides
    - Limitation to the use of herbicide Oxadiazon in «dry-sowed» rice fields in Lombardy Region, since alternative products can be used.
    - ERMES product allowing monitoring of flooded areas can help in identifying extent and location of dry-sowing areas

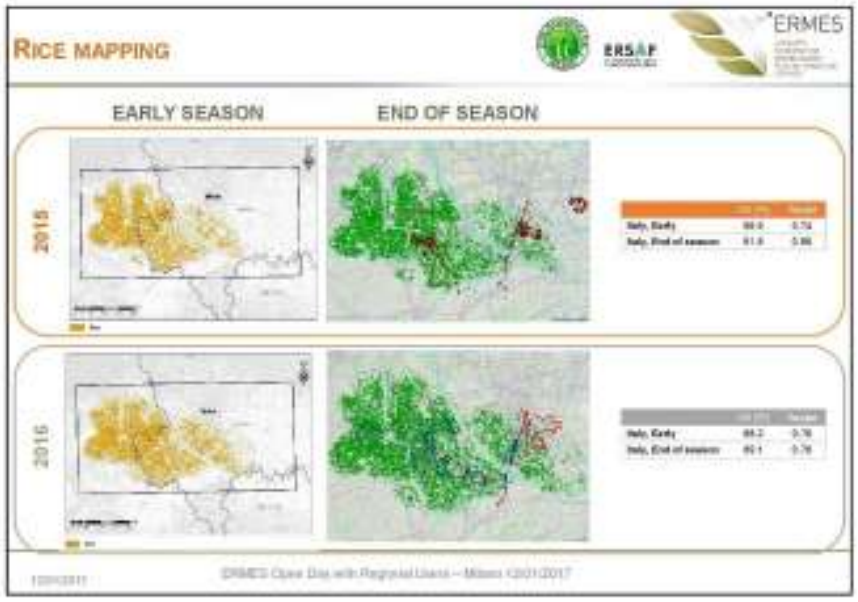
STUDY AREAS & FIELD DATA

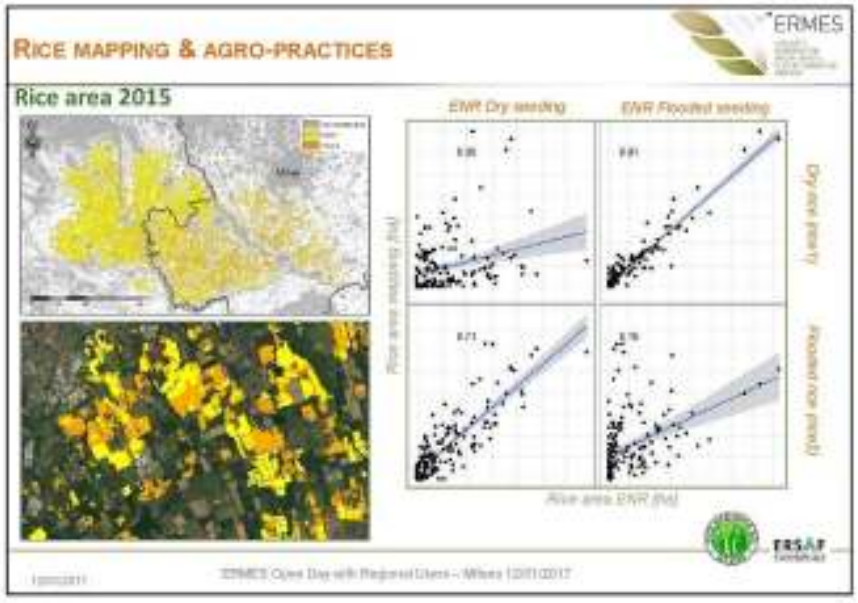


- 2003-2015
  Statistics on rice variety and agro practices at municipality scale from ENR
- 2015
  in situ monitoring of 40 rice fields to collect observations on rice variety and agro practices by ERSAF
- 2016
  in situ monitoring of water dynamics and flooding occurrence (8 stations) and field surveys at regional scale by IPLA, Regione Piemonte, IREA-CNR


STUDY AREAS & FIELD DATA
ERMES

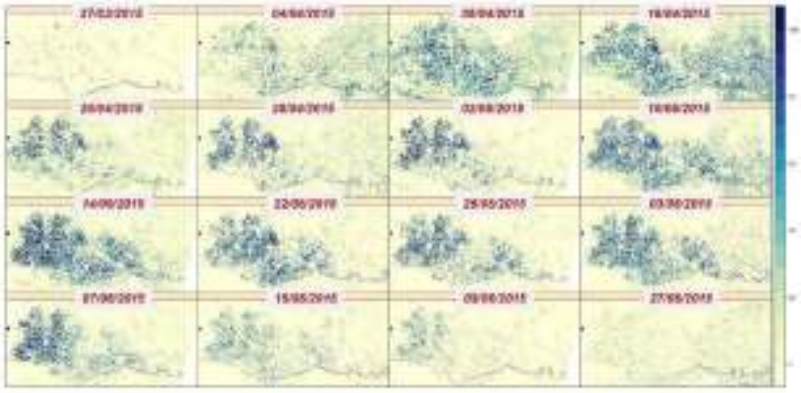

SATELLITE DATA
ERMES
Sentinel 1A
RGB
Optical


RICE MAPPING
ERMES
EARLY SEASON
END OF SEASON
2015
2016


RICE MAPPING & AGRO-PRACTICES
ERMES
Rice area 2015
EWR Dry seeding
EWR Flooded seeding

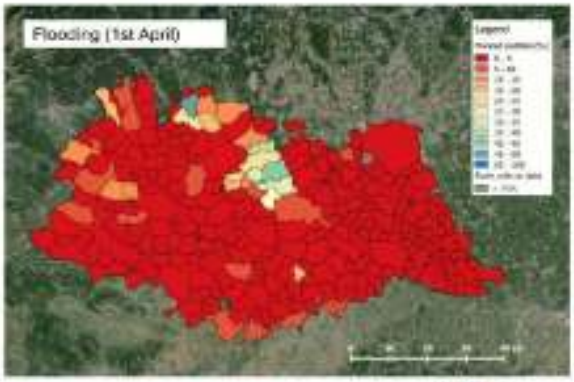
FLOODING MAPPING

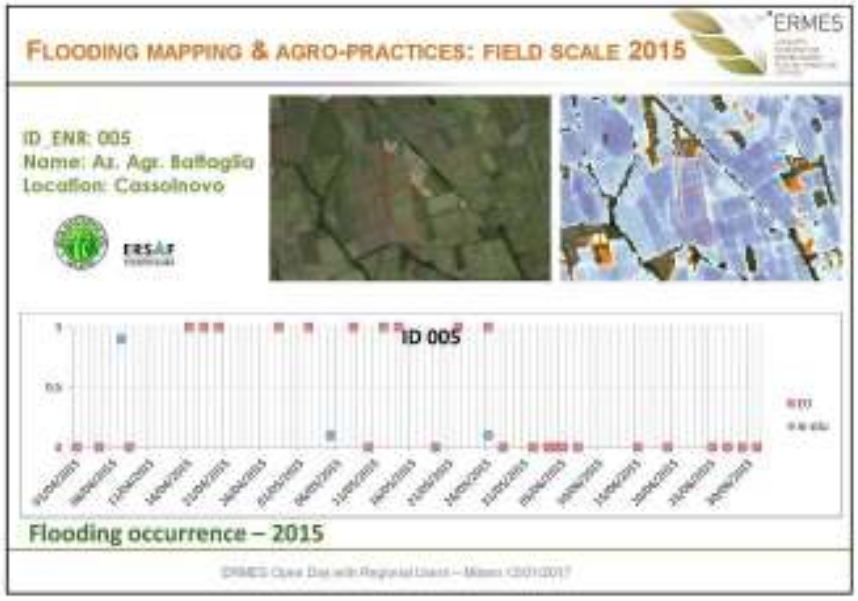
Flooding dynamics – 2015

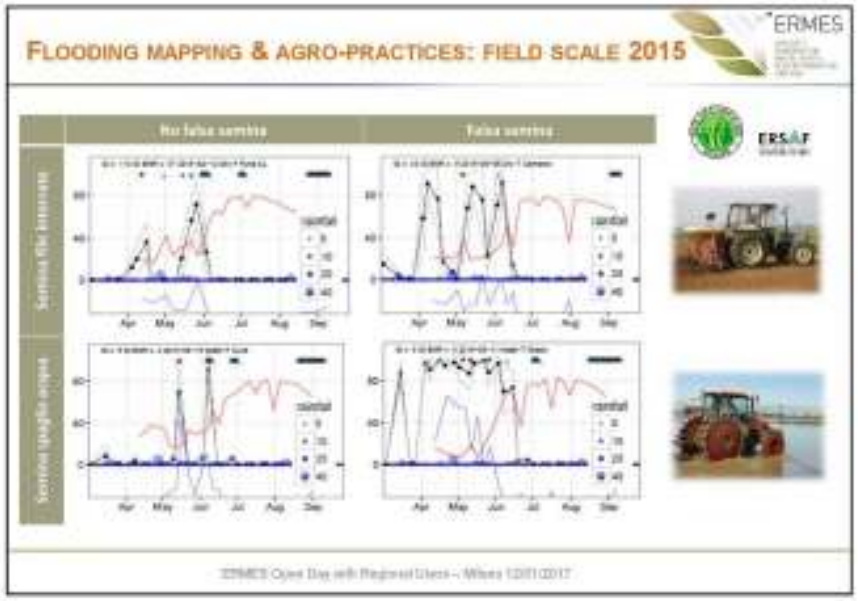


FLOODING MAPPING & AGRO-PRACTICES : MUNICIPALITY SCALE

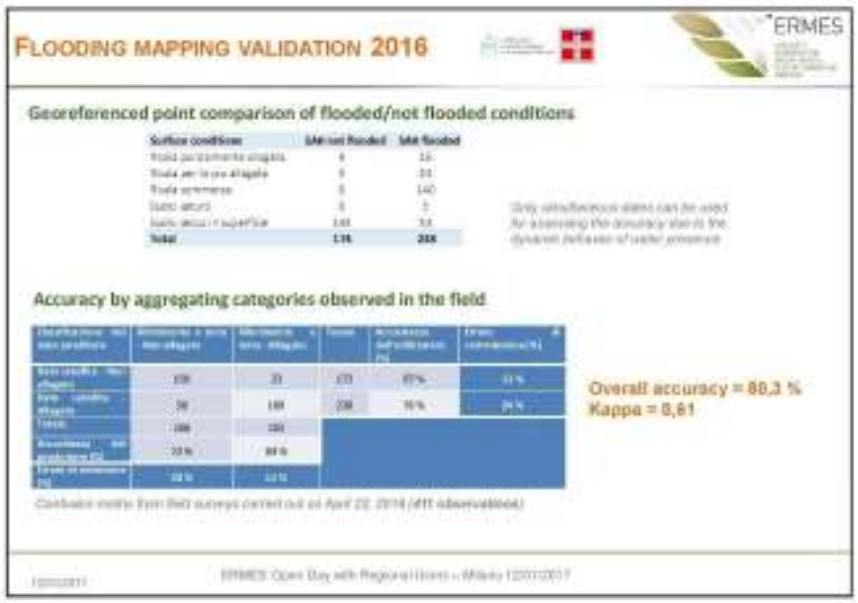
Flooding frequency – 2015




FLOODING MAPPING & AGRO-PRACTICES: FIELD SCALE 2015
ERMES
ID_ENR: 005
Name: Az. Agr. Baffoglio
Location: Cassolnovo
ERSAF
ID 005
Flooding occurrence – 2015


FLOODING MAPPING & AGRO-PRACTICES: FIELD SCALE 2015
ERMES
No false sowing
False sowing
ERSAF


FLOODING MAPPING & AGRO-PRACTICES : REGIONAL SCALE 2016
ERMES
Dynamic information
2016-04-02
Legenda
Static summary information


FLOODING MAPPING VALIDATION 2016
ERMES
Georeferenced point comparison of flooded/not flooded conditions
Accuracy by aggregating categories observed in the field
Overall accuracy = 88,3 %
Kappa = 0,61

FLOODING MAPPING VALIDATION 2016

In situ sensors (8 fields)

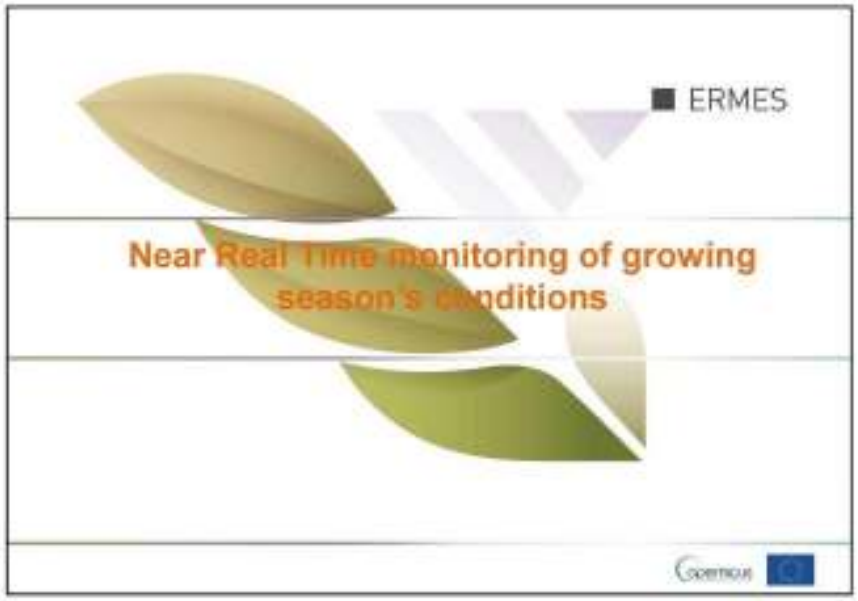
Overall accuracy = 83 %
Kappa = 0.66

CONCLUSIONS

- Rice mapping
  - Accuracy rice mapping >85% also for the in season product (early mapping – mid July)
  - Reliable information provided during the on-going season – necessary for managing and forecasting
  - Spectral rice properties can provide information on agro-practises; presence/absence of water influences the satellite signal → identification of flooded and dry sowing

- Flooding mapping and monitoring
  - Flooding mapping accuracy >80%
  - In situ sensors allow the detection of short dry periods for rice agro-management
  - Issues that can reduce detection accuracy: partially flooded fields and satellite data spatial resolution. That can be solved by post processing GIS analysis
  - Comparison with field surveys by regional operators (later than June 2016) provided lower accuracy suggesting that water detection is most accurate at the early stages (no influence of crop plants on the satellite signal)
  - Possible to provide information on the use of water and agro-practices also at parcel level


Discussion and Feedback
ERMES


ERMES
Near Real Time monitoring of growing season's conditions

Near Real Time monitoring of growing season's conditions

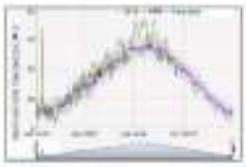
✧ Usefulness for regional monitoring authorities

- NRT information on rice development and/or growing conditions can be derived from various sources (satellite, meteo models, etc.). This allows a **constant monitoring of the season**, thus permitting to identify anomalies.
- Reliance on free-of-charge satellite and meteo data allows an inexpensive solution for large-area monitoring, and may allow to better focus in-field monitoring activies (*Note: free of charge meteo data proved sometimes to be not sufficiently accurate – alternative solutions had to be identified*)
- Besides the ERMES «standard» products, additional info and/or info better tailored for dissemination to the general publi can be derived from dedicated geospatial processing of available datasets

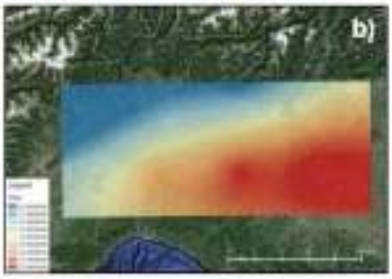
METEOROLOGICAL MONITORING

Multitemporal Meteorological maps

- Daily 2x2 km meteo maps produced for several meteo variables for IT, ES, GR, + 5 days of forecast
- Derived from ECMWF TIGGE (GR, ES) and WRF mesoscale model (IT) data, intercalibrated (when possible) with the MARS dataset of ground observations to achieve reduction of bias.
- Generated in NRT during the rice season – used to monitor meteo conditions with respect to historical data, and as inputs to WARM model



2015 Maximum Temperature time series - IT

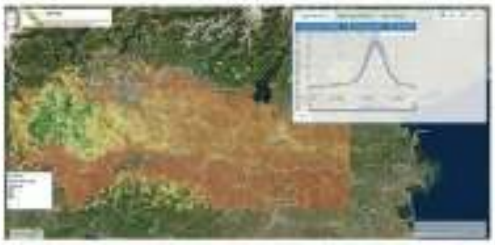


Example Daily Meteorological maps in the three countries

NDVI/LAI TIME SERIES FROM COARSE RESOLUTION RS DATA

Multitemporal LAI and NDVI maps

- Weekly NDVI maps produced from MODIS 250m data
- 2x2 km LAI Maps produced from Proba-V and MODIS every 10 days for IT, ES, GR → input to WARM !
- Produced in NRT during the whole season, exploiting automated processing chains
- Strong differences between the current year values for a given date and the average may indicate an anomaly in growth conditions (e.g., anticipated or delayed development due to meteo conditions), or a change in the kind of crop cultivated in the area.



LAI maps for the Italian study area for the date 05/08/2015, derived from MODIS data and their temporal profiles for 2015

13/01/2017 ERMES Open Day with Regional Users – Milano 12/01/2017 24

NDVI/LAI TIME SERIES FROM COARSE RESOLUTION RS DATA

- Anomaly in crop development from time series analysis (2003-2015)

2014 14 Sep 2015

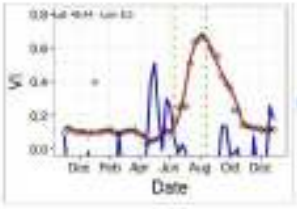
Z-Score

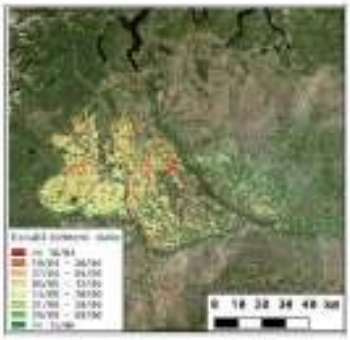
Below Normal Above

13/01/2017 ERMES Open Day with Regional Users – Milano 12/01/2017 25

Phenological Maps

- 250m resolution phenological maps for the three study areas ,produced starting from time series of MOD13Q1 and MYD13Q1 data (PhenoRice algorithm)



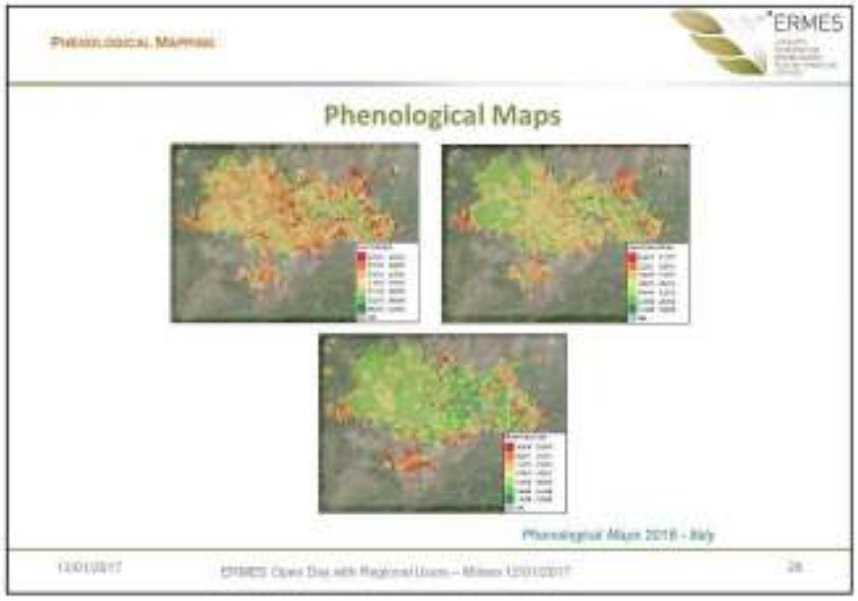


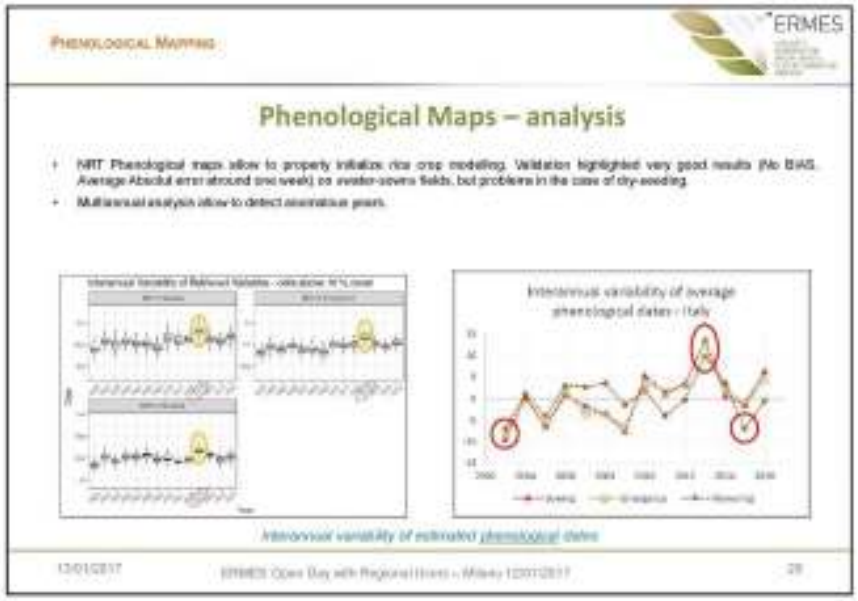
Phenological Maps

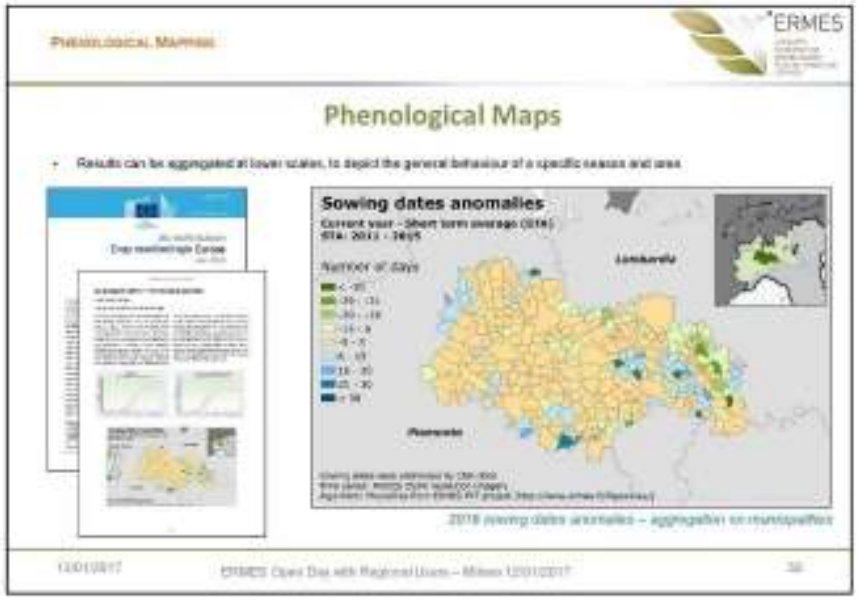
- 250m resolution phenological maps for the three study areas ,produced starting from time series of MOD13Q1 and MYD13Q1 data (PhenoRice algorithm)
- Aggregated on 2x2 km grid cells to get average estimated sowing dates
- Different maps created at monthly time steps, exploiting MODIS imagery available up to the moment of product creation → allowing to have an estimate of sowing dates around end of June)

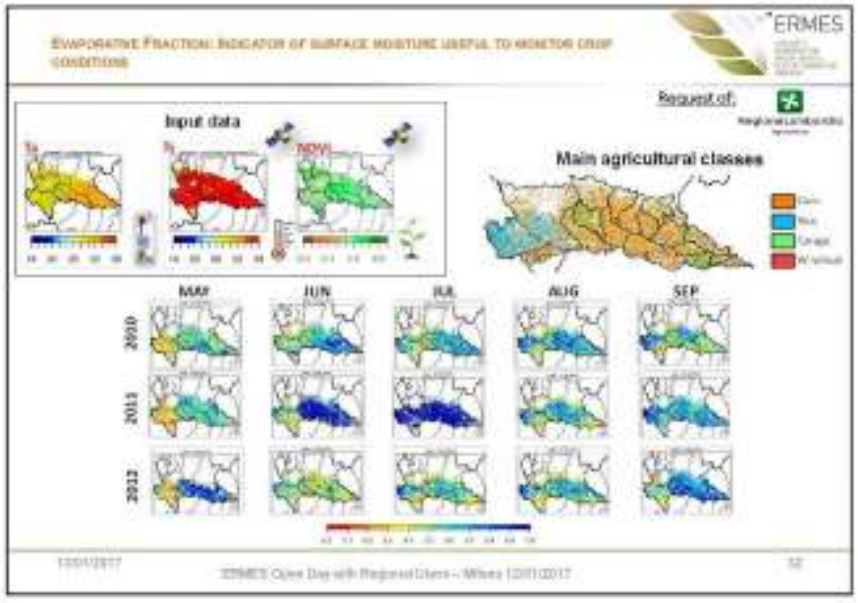
Country	Parameter	Average	Standard Deviation (days)
Italy	Sowing Date	11 May	11.1
	Emergence Date	30 May	6.4
	Heading/Flowering Date	29 July	8.2
Spain	Sowing Date	18 May	4.1
	Emergence Date	07 June	2.9
	Heading/Flowering Date	03 August	3.0
Greece	Sowing Date	14 May	2.0
	Emergence Date	03 June	2.1
	Heading/Flowering Date	05 August	3.8

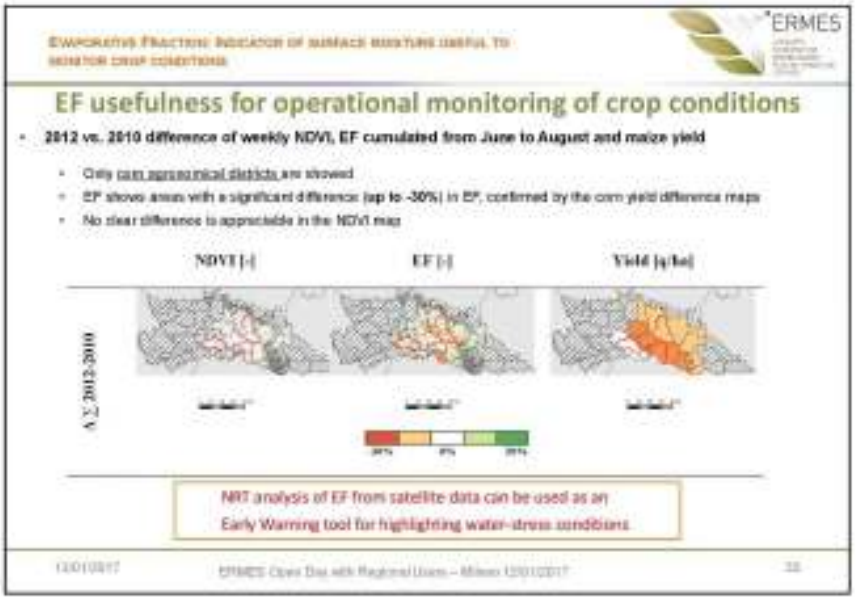
Recap of 2016 generated products

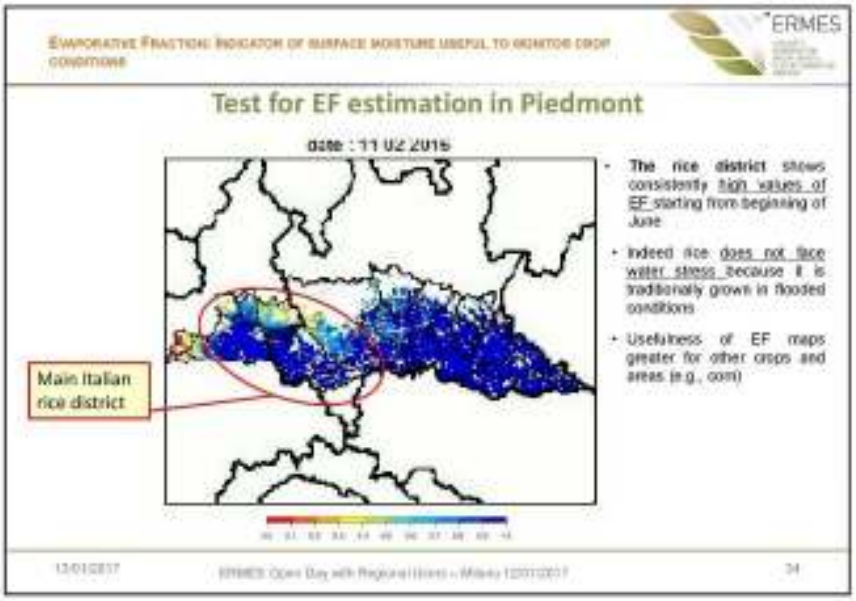

Phenological Mapping
ERMES
Phenological Maps
Phenological Maps 2016 - Italy
13/01/2017
ERMES Open Day with Regional Users – Milano 12/01/2017
28


Phenological Mapping
ERMES
Phenological Maps – analysis
NRT Phenological maps allow to properly initialize rice crop modelling. Validation highlighted very good results (No BIAS, Average Absolut error around one week) on water-severe fields, but problems in the case of dry-seeding.
Multiannual analysis allow to detect anomalous years.
Interannual variability of average phenological dates - Italy
Interannual variability of estimated phenological dates
13/01/2017
ERMES Open Day with Regional Users – Milano 12/01/2017
29


Phenological Maps
Results can be aggregated at lower scales, to depict the general behaviour of a specific season and area
Sowing dates anomalies
Current year - Short term average (STA)
STA: 2013 - 2015
Number of days
Piemonte
2016 sowing dates anomalies – aggregation on municipalities


EVAPORATIVE FRACTION: INDICATOR OF SURFACE MOISTURE USEFUL TO MONITOR CROP CONDITIONS
Request of:
Input data
Ts
Ta
NDVI
Main agricultural classes
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
2010
2011
2012


EVAPORATIVE FRACTION: INDICATOR OF SURFACE MOISTURE USEFUL TO MONITOR CROP CONDITIONS
ERMES
EF usefulness for operational monitoring of crop conditions
2012 vs. 2010 difference of weekly NDVI, EF cumulated from June to August and maize yield
Only corn agronomical districts are showed
EF shows areas with a significant difference (up to -30%) in EF, confirmed by the corn yield difference maps
No clear difference is appreciable in the NDVI map
NDVI [-]
EF [-]
Yield [q/ha]
Δ '12-'10
NRT analysis of EF from satellite data can be used as an Early Warning tool for highlighting water-stress conditions

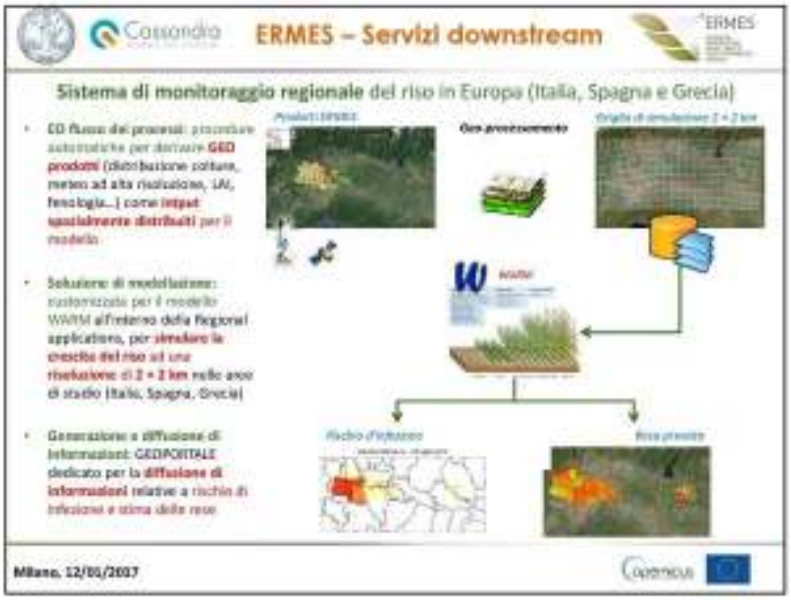

EVAPORATIVE FRACTION: INDICATOR OF SURFACE MOISTURE USEFUL TO MONITOR CROP CONDITIONS
ERMES
Test for EF estimation in Piedmont
Main Italian rice district
The rice district shows consistently high values of EF starting from beginning of June
Indeed rice does not face water stress because it is traditionally grown in flooded conditions
Usefulness of EF maps greater for other crops and areas (e.g., corn)


Discussion and Feedback
ERMES


WP8: Service demonstration
ERMES
Thanks for your attention !


Cassandra
ERMES
ERMES FP7 Project
An Earth obseRvation Model based RicE Information Service
SERVIZIO DI MONITORAGGIO REGIONALE
Milano, 12/01/2017
Copernicus


Cassandra
Perchè modelli di simulazione?
ERMES
I risultati delle attività di monitoraggio "diretto" (EO) sono utilizzati in NRT dal modello di simulazione WARM per generare altre informazioni
impossibili da rilevare in altro modo a scala territoriale
Per effettuare previsioni (short term, end of season)
Milano, 12/01/2017
Copernicus


Cassandra
ERMES – Servizi downstream
ERMES
Sistema di monitoraggio regionale del riso in Europa (Italia, Spagna e Grecia)
Milano, 12/01/2017


Cassandra
Richieste degli utenti
ERMES
Servizi regionali rivolti principalmente ad autorità pubbliche e grandi soggetti privati:
Previsione precoce e stima finale delle rese
Allerta per la difesa da malattie (patogeni fungini) [meno prodotto, distribuzione più efficace]
Milano, 12/01/2017

Prodotti sviluppati (1)

❑ **Sistemi di previsione e di stima finale delle rese**

I. Riprodurre la **risposta delle colture** ai principali **fattori agroambientali**

II. Fornire **stime tempestive sulle rese** alla raccolta

Supporto **strategico anche** in **distretti agricoli avanzati** (Lombardo-Piemontese), caratterizzati da

- **relativa stabilità** delle rese e
- **fonti alimentari alternative**

Perché?

I. **Aumento** nella **frequenza**, nell'intensità e nella durata di **anomalie meteo**

II. **Gestione del mercato** (a vari livelli, nazionale, internazionale-import/export, e con diversi obiettivi)

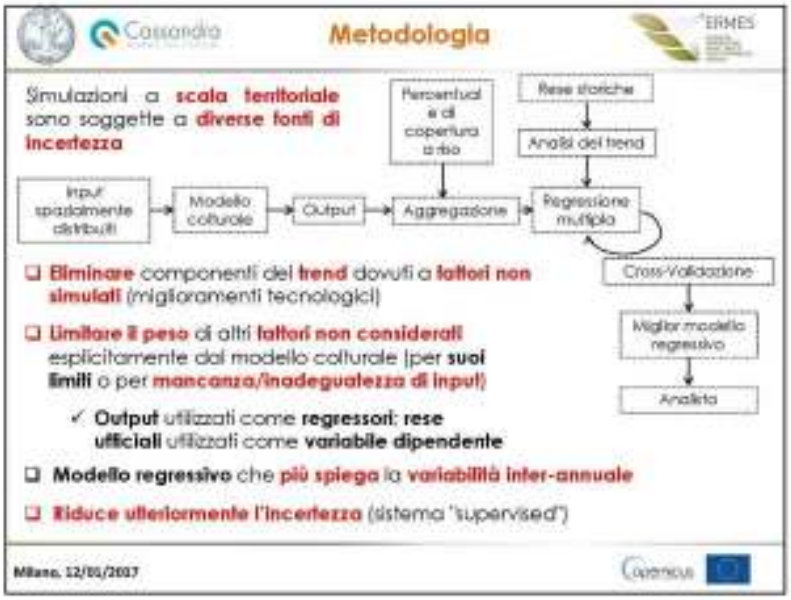
❑ **Utenti: ENR, JRC, Cattolica Assicurazioni**

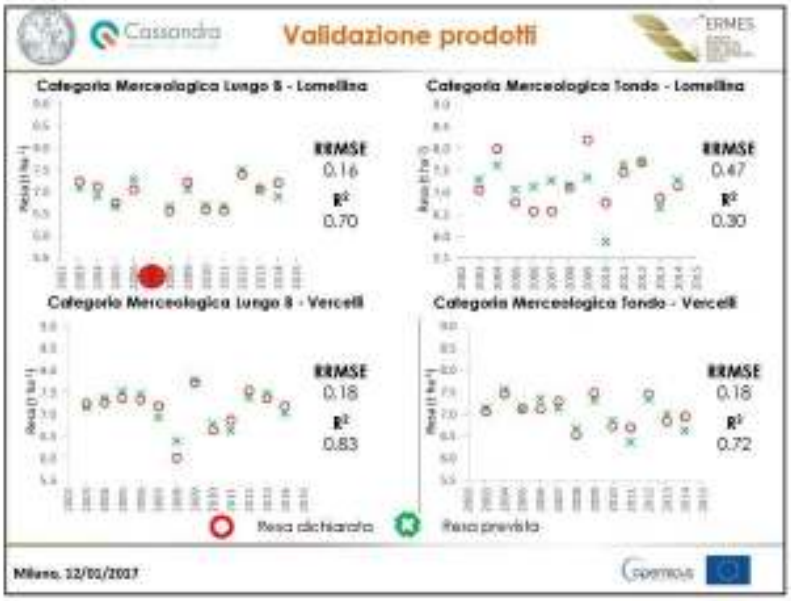
Milano, 12/01/2017

Metodologia

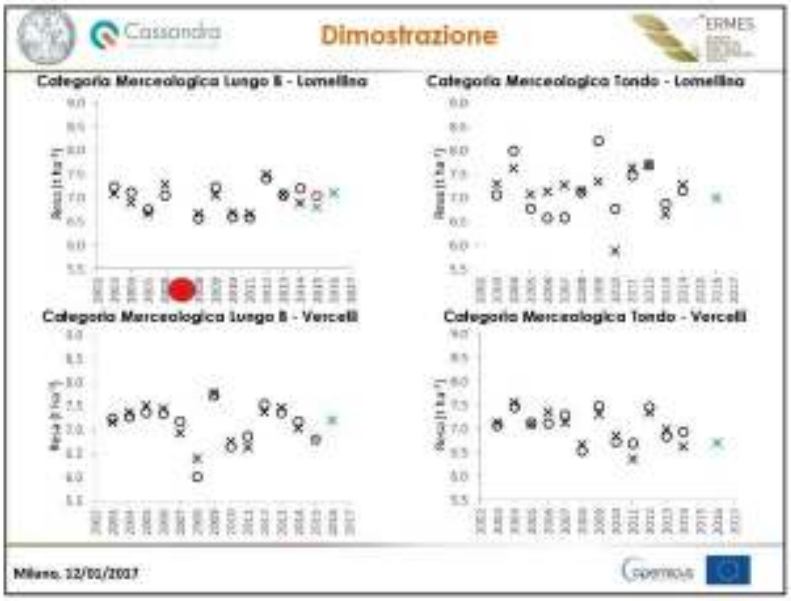
Soluzione di modellazione ad hoc per effettuare **simulazioni spazialmente distribuite** con il modello per sistemi risicoli **WARM**

Milano, 12/01/2017

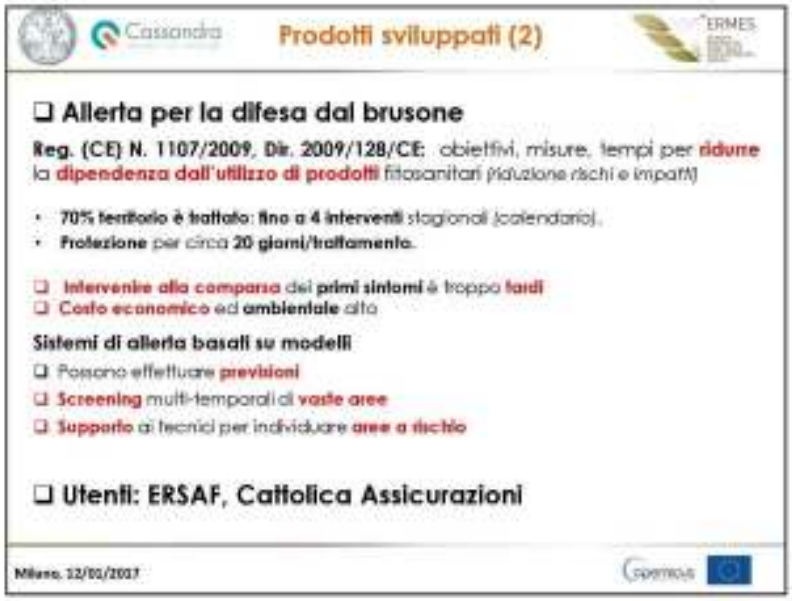

Cassandra
Metodologia
ERMES
Simulazioni a scala territoriale sono soggette a diverse fonti di incertezza
Percentuale di copertura radar
Rese storiche
Analisi del trend
Input spazialmente distribuiti
Modello colturale
Output
Aggregazione
Regressione multipla
Cross-Validazione
Miglior modello regressivo
Analisi
Eliminare componenti del trend dovuti a fattori non simulati (miglioramenti tecnologici)
Limitare il peso di altri fattori non considerati esplicitamente dal modello colturale (per suoi limiti o per mancanza/inadeguatezza di input)
Output utilizzati come regressori; rese ufficiali utilizzati come variabile dipendente
Modello regressivo che più spiega la variabilità inter-annuale
Riduce ulteriormente l'incertezza (sistema "supervised")
Milano, 12/01/2017
Copernicus

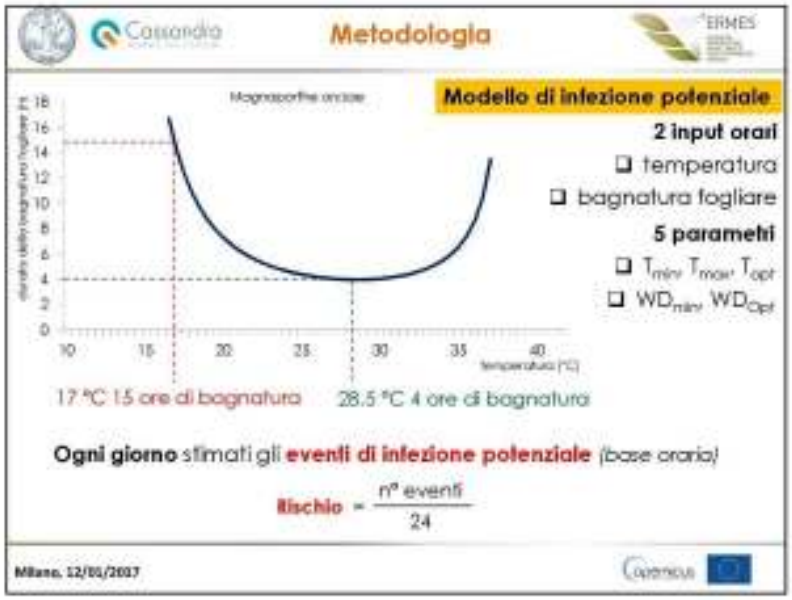

Cassandra
Validazione prodotti
ERMES
Categoria Merceologica Lungo B - Lomellina
RRMSE 0.16
R² 0.70
Categoria Merceologica Tondo - Lomellina
RRMSE 0.47
R² 0.30
Categoria Merceologica Lungo B - Vercelli
RRMSE 0.18
R² 0.83
Categoria Merceologica Tondo - Vercelli
RRMSE 0.18
R² 0.72
Resa dichiarata
Resa prevista
Milano, 12/01/2017
Copernicus


Cassandra
Modalità di erogazione
ERMES
2 bollettini (precoce e finale) nel corso della stagione
I. analisi agrometeorologica
II. previsione delle rese
III. analisi sull' evoluzione del rischio di infezione nel corso della stagione
Milano, 12/01/2017


Cassandra
Dimostrazione
ERMES
Categoria Merceologica Lungo B - Lomellina
Categoria Merceologica Tondo - Lomellina
Categoria Merceologica Lungo B - Vercelli
Categoria Merceologica Tondo - Vercelli
Milano, 12/01/2017

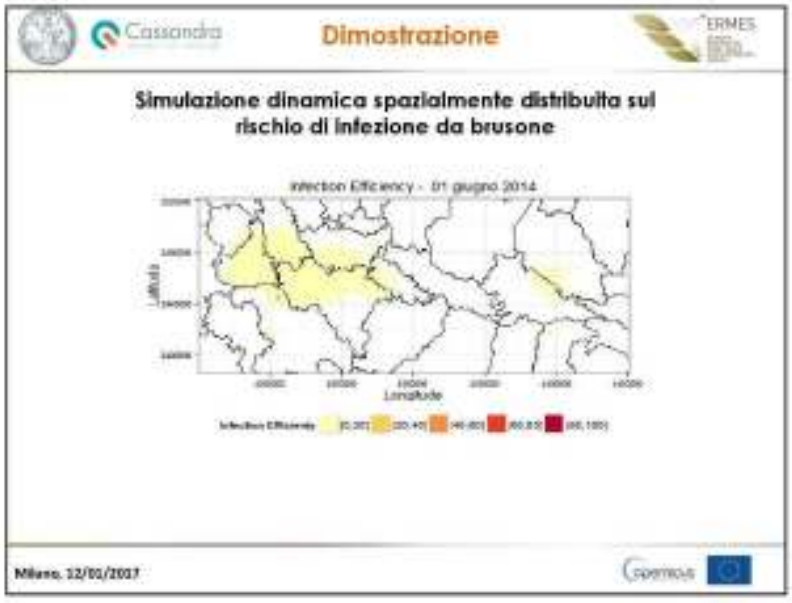

Cassandra
Dimostrazione
ERMES
MARS
modextreme
ERMES
Adm. level: NUTS0 (Italy)
Crop: rice
Adm. level: NUTS0 (Italy)
Crop: rice
Forecasting system: MODEXTREME-improved
Adm. level: NUTS2 (Veneto)
Crop: rice – indica type
3 regressori su 4 derivano da assimilazione (ricalibrazione) del modello utilizzando dati di LAI telerilevati
R² = 0.26
R² = 0.53
R² = 0.83
Milano, 12/01/2017
Copernicus

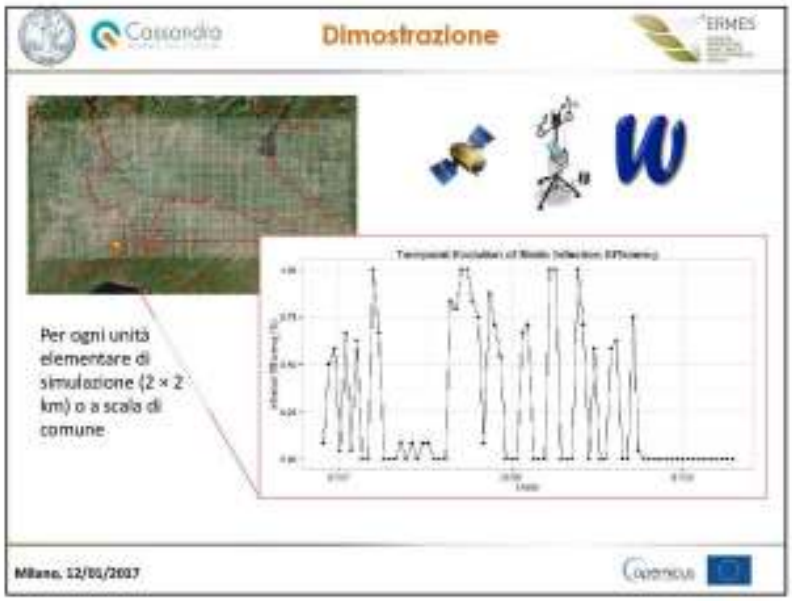

Cassandra
Prodotti sviluppati (2)
ERMES
❑ Allerta per la difesa dal brusone
Reg. (CE) N. 1107/2009, Dir. 2009/128/CE: obiettivi, misure, tempi per ridurre la dipendenza dall'utilizzo di prodotti fitosanitari (riduzione rischi e impatti)
• 70% territorio è trattato: fino a 4 interventi stagionali (calendario).
• Protezione per circa 20 giorni/trattamento.
❑ Intervenire alla comparsa dei primi sintomi è troppo tardi
❑ Costo economico ed ambientale alto
Sistemi di allerta basati su modelli
❑ Possono effettuare previsioni
❑ Screening multi-temporali di vaste aree
❑ Supporto ai tecnici per individuare aree a rischio
❑ Utenti: ERSAF, Cattolica Assicurazioni
Milano, 12/01/2017
Copernicus


Cassandra
Metodologia
ERMES
Modello di infezione potenziale
2 input orari
❑ temperatura
❑ bagnatura fogliare
5 parametri
❑ T_{min}, T_{max}, T_{opt}
❑ WD_{min}, WD_{Opt}
17 °C 15 ore di bagnatura
28.5 °C 4 ore di bagnatura
Ogni giorno stimati gli eventi di infezione potenziale (base oraria)
Rischio = nº eventi / 24
Milano, 12/01/2017

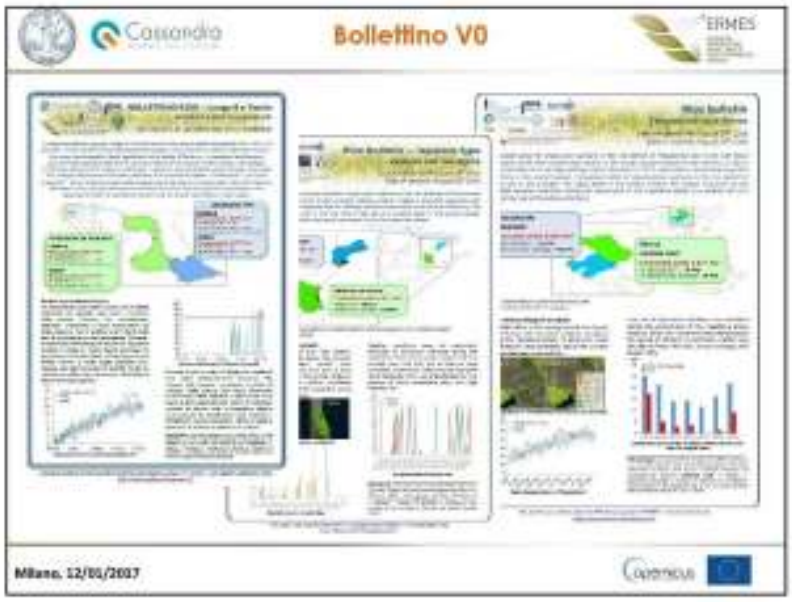

Cassandra
Validazione prodotti
ERMES
Validazione qualitativa – Garbagna 2015
✓ Riscontro positivo fra
• osservazioni comparsa sintomi in campo e
• rischio simulato dal modello
✓ Confronto fra
• rischio simulato e
• risultati sistema alternativo basato su sensori in campo (EU-FP7 RiceGUARD)
Milano, 12/01/2017

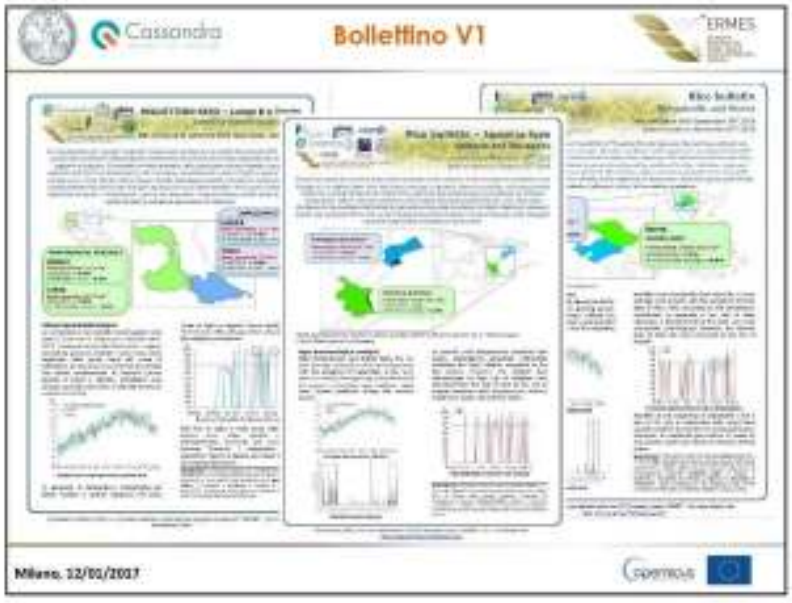

Cassandra
Modalità di erogazione
ERMES
Bollettini di allerta settimanali
I. Informazioni spazialmente distribuite sul territorio.
II. Informazioni aggregate a livello comunale
Mail - SMS
I. Informazioni aggregate a livello comunale
ERMES
ALERT
SMS
Milano, 12/01/2017


Cassandra
Dimostrazione
ERMES
Simulazione dinamica spazialmente distribuita sul rischio di infezione da brusone
Infection Efficiency - 01 giugno 2014
Latitude
Longitude
Milano, 12/01/2017


Cassandra
Dimostrazione
ERMES
Per ogni unità elementare di simulazione (2 × 2 km) o a scala di comune
Milano, 12/01/2017


Cassandra
ERMES
Grazie per l'attenzione


Cassandra
Bollettino V0
ERMES
Milano, 12/01/2017


Cassandra
Bollettino V1
ERMES
Milano, 12/01/2017

Annex IV: Italian Open Day Collected Questionnaires

Open day feedback questionnaire

Project acronym:

ERMES

Project full title:
An Earth observation Model based RicE information Service

Grant agreement No.: 606983

Open Day Demonstration Session

1. **What is your profession? Is your main occupation in the sector of agriculture (active farmer?)**

.....

2. **What was the size of the area you cultivated during the last 3 years?**

2014.....
2015.....
2016.....

3. **What was the average yield per ha of the rice paddies during the last three years?**

2014.....
2015.....
2016.....

4. **What was the total amount of money you spent, per hectare, during the last cultivation period (including land rent)?**

.....

5. **What was your net profit per hectare during the last cultivation period?**

.....

6. **Please, write down which one of the services presented during this session, comes first in mind**

.....

7. **Do you believe that the services provided by ERMES are able to cover your needs in improving the rice cultivation?**

☐ Yes

☐ Maybe

☐ No

8. **Which of the following services, presented to you in today's session, do you remember or do you think is the most important for you?**

☐ Plant growth stage prediction for supporting farming techniques (time for herbicide/fertilizer application)

☐ Support the application of surface fertilization for increased and homogenous yield.

☐ Creation of yield maps

☐ Prediction for the product's sell value

☐ Rice blast prediction

☐ Weeds appearance prediction

9. **Please, tell us how you estimate the date of appearance of the different growth stages in rice cultivation (such as tillering, booting ect)**

☐ Empirically, by in situ observation of the fields

☐ By counting the days after sowing

☐ Other .....

10. **Report the main way of supporting the surface fertilization applied in your rice fields**

☐ Empirically, by estimating the date of tillering and heading

☐ By counting the days after sowing

☐ I own remote sensing instruments attached on my tractor

☐ I have implemented drone technology to create fertilization maps

☐ Other

11. Please, report which methods, to your knowledge, are currently employed in the rice fields (yours or others) to predict rice blast?

- ☐ By using in-field spore trapping equipment
- ☐ By visual inspection of the rice plants and rice weeds
- ☐ By watching the local weather forecasts
- ☐ I have installed in-field compact weather stations
- ☐ I received alerts and warnings issued by agro-chemicals company
- ☐ I watch the official disease alerts and warnings issued by the authorities
- ☐ Other (please specify):

.....

12. Please, inform us on the availability of yield maps or forecasting yield maps in the rice fields

- ☐ There is no such possibility
- ☐ It is conducted empirically
- ☐ Through the use of a commercial system
- ☐ I do not know

13. How, according to your opinion, should the analysis and the implementation of the ERMES results be performed?

- ☐ Directly, via a personal computer/table in a general form
- ☐ Through an agro-consultant on behalf of ERMES service
- ☐ Through agronomists of the cooperative who collaborate with ERMES
- ☐ Through freelancer agronomists
- ☐ Through local agronomists employed in the public sector
- ☐ I don't know

14. What is the best way to inform the ERMES service users?

- ☐ Using the web page/ geoportal
- ☐ Via email
- ☐ Via SMS
- ☐ Through an agro-consultant

15. What is your overall impression of the ERMES service?

- ☐ I am interested in all of the services, or in some of them, in order to monitor my fields.
- ☐ I have no interest
- ☐ Other, please specify:

.....

16. Do you believe in the continuation of rice research projects, which implement new technologies such as remote sensing?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know/ will not answer

17. Using a scale from 1 to 5 evaluate the reasons why somebody should invest in the use of ERMES.

Rank the incentives for investing in using the ERMES services
1: most important - 5: least important

- ☐ Decrease/optimize agrochemicals usage in rice paddies
- ☐ Yield increase
- ☐ Accelerate the decision making process
- ☐ Ability to remotely monitor the paddy fields
- ☐ Other, please specify:

5

18. Please choose the sum of money that you are willing to pay, per year and per hectare, for the ERMES services.

- ☐ €0 (I am not interested)
- ☐ €1
- ☐ €2
- ☐ €3
- ☐ €4
- ☐ €5
- ☐ €6
- ☐ €7
- ☐ €8
- ☐ €9
- ☐ €10
- ☐ Different Sum .....

19. Please, tell us the preferred method of using the ERMES services.

- ☐ I would use the services if I could share the expenses with other users.
- ☐ I would only use the services if they were provided (for) free of charge through my cooperative.
- ☐ I would only use the services if they were provided for free through contract farming.
- ☐ I don't know/ will not answer.

20. Was the content of the session useful for you?

- ☐ Very useful
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Not very useful

21. How would you grade the presentation of the ERMES service products?

- ☐ Very useful
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Below Average
- ☐ I did not like it

22. Do you think that the application of the ERMES technology should be included in the National Strategy of the CAP in your country?

- ☐ **Yes**
- ☐ **No**
- ☐ **I do not know**

23. Do you think that the application of the ERMES products in rice will reduce the cost of production?

- ☐ **No**
- ☐ **Yes**
- ☐ **I do not know**

24. Do you think that the application of the ERMES products in rice will allow you to apply for CAP subsidies related to sustainable agro-practices?

- ☐ **No**
- ☐ **Yes**
- ☐ **I do not know**

Thank you for your assistance

7

ERMES GEOPORTAL

SUS Usability Questionaire

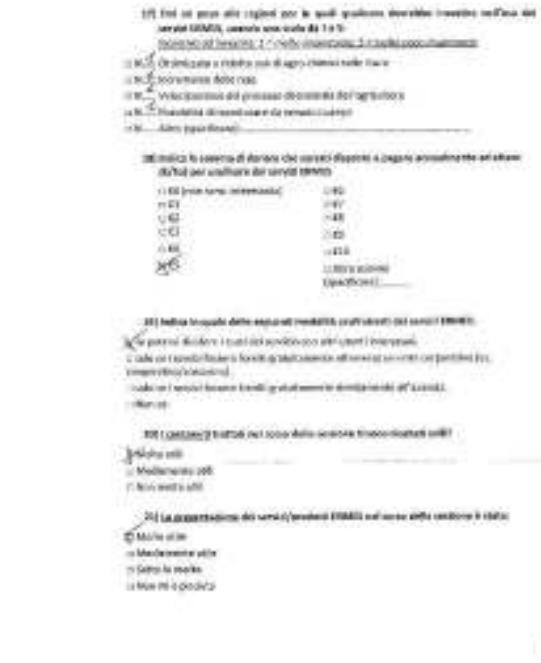
	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree
1. I think that I would like to use this system frequently.	1	2	3	4	5
2. I found the system unnecessarily complex.	1	2	3	4	5
3. I thought the system was easy to use.	1	2	3	4	5
4. I think that I would need the support of a technical person to be able to use this system.	1	2	3	4	5
5. I found the various functions in this system were well integrated.	1	2	3	4	5
6. I thought there was too much inconsistency in this system.	1	2	3	4	5
7. I would imagine that most people would learn to use this system very quickly.	1	2	3	4	5
8. I found the system very cumbersome to use.	1	2	3	4	5
9. I felt very confident using the system.	1	2	3	4	5
10. I needed to learn a lot of things before I could get going with this system.	1	2	3	4	5

SUS ERMES AgriNoteBook

Usability Questionaire

	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree
1. I think that I would like to use this system frequently.	1	2	3	4	5
2. I found the system unnecessarily complex.	1	2	3	4	5
3. I thought the system was easy to use.	1	2	3	4	5
4. I think that I would need the support of a technical person to be able to use this system.	1	2	3	4	5
5. I found the various functions in this system were well integrated.	1	2	3	4	5
6. I thought there was too much inconsistency in this system.	1	2	3	4	5
7. I would imagine that most people would learn to use this system very quickly.	1	2	3	4	5
8. I found the system very cumbersome to use.	1	2	3	4	5
9. I felt very confident using the system.	1	2	3	4	5
10. I needed to learn a lot of things before I could get going with this system.	1	2	3	4	5

Grazie per il tuo contributo



9) Quale tra i seguenti servizi presenti quello che ritieni più importante, in relazione alla sua possibile utilità per il richiedente?

- ☐ Previsione sulle date di comparsa delle diverse fasi fenologiche, come ad es. quelle sulla ripresa di distribuzione di erbicidi, fertilizzanti, ecc.
- ☐ Sistema di supporto decisionale per applicazioni mirate ad livello locale, per l'esercizio delle varie coltivazioni (es. irrigazione)
- ☐ Rilevazione di mappe di resa
- ☐ Previsioni sull'entità di resa del raccolto
- ☐ Previsioni sul rischio di infezione da batterie
- ☐ Previsioni sulla comparsa di specie infestanti

10) Come ritieni si possa valorizzare la data di comparsa delle fasi fenologiche dei tuoi (es. accrescimento, fioritura, spigatura, etc.)?

- ☐ Attraverso associazioni di tipo consortile (cooperative)
- ☐ Consorzio (gruppi formati dalla vendita (a commissione)
- ☐ Altro (specificare): _____

11) Qual è la modalità con cui prendi decisioni in merito alla fertilizzazione in vivaio?

- ☐ In base alla stima sulla composizione delle fasi fenologiche (es. accrescimento, spigatura, etc.) (epoca ottimale di applicazione)
- ☐ Consorzio (gruppi formati dalla vendita (epoca ottimale di applicazione)
- ☐ Sulla base delle caratteristiche di tipo documentale (modalità di applicazione, epoca di fioritura)
- ☐ Sulla base di mappe di prescrizione ottenute da terze parti (es. fornitori)
- ☐ Altro (specificare): _____

12) Tra le seguenti modalità di protezione degli attacchi di lepidotteri, quali ritieni sia quella effettivamente la più idonea per la tua conoscenza effettiva per la gestione dei parassiti in vivaio?

- ☐ Trattamenti con diffusione di insetticidi (piretroidi, neonicotinoidi)
- ☐ Introduzione della presenza di lepidotteri attraverso cattura degli adulti con trappole
- ☐ Altro (alla guida di raccolta delle informazioni)
- ☐ Consultazione delle previsioni meteo locali
- ☐ Installazione della cartellonistica relativa alla presenza di parassiti nei campi
- ☐ Indirizzi di utente via mail (attraverso mezzi della rete) di parassiti agro-climatici
- ☐ Indirizzi di utente via mail (attraverso mezzi della rete) di parassiti agro-climatici
- ☐ Altro (specificare): _____

13) Dal un peso alle voglioni per le quali qualcuno diversifica (numero vai) con servizi ERMES, usando una scala da 1 a 5:

Numero nel riquadro: 1 = molto importante; 5 = molto poco importante

- a) N. 1 Diminuzione e ritardo uso di agro-chimici nelle risaie
- b) N. 1 Incremento della resa
- c) N. 1 Valorizzazione del processo decisionale dell'agricoltore
- d) N. 1 Possibilità di verificare la semina / campi
- e) N. ... Altro (specificare): _____

14) Indica la somma di denaro che saresti disposto a pagare annualmente all'ettaro (€/ha) per usufruire dei servizi ERMES:

- ☐ 0 € (non sono interessato)
- ☐ 10 €/ha
- ☐ 20 €/ha
- ☐ 30 €/ha
- ☐ 40 €/ha
- ☐ 50 €/ha
- ☐ Altro (specificare): _____

15) Indica in quale delle seguenti modalità ci si avvarrà dei servizi ERMES:

- ☐ Se servizi diretti: i vari dati ed info vengono inviati
- ☐ solo se i servizi hanno fatto gradualmente interessi ai terzi (es. per la loro cooperativa/consorzio)
- ☐ solo se i servizi hanno fatto gradualmente (dal tecnico dell'azienda)
- ☐ Non so

16) I contenuti trattati nel corso della sessione ti sono risultati utili?

- ☐ Molto utili
- ☐ Mediamente utili
- ☐ Poco inutili utili

17) La presentazione dei servizi/prodotti ERMES nel corso della sessione è stata:

- ☐ Molto utile
- ☐ Mediamente utile
- ☐ Poco interessante
- ☐ Non mi è piaciuta

18) Secondo la disponibilità di "mappe di resa" e di "mappe di produzione di resa" per le superfici coltivate a riso:

- ☐ Non c'è disponibilità
- ☐ C'è la disponibilità ma in via sperimentale, in tempi non elevati
- ☐ C'è la disponibilità attraverso l'uso di sistemi/canali commerciali
- ☐ Non so

19) Secondo la tua opinione, i risultati del progetto ERMES come dovrebbero essere diffusi agli agricoltori?

- ☐ Direttamente, ad esempio con la forma possibile via computer, tablet, smartphone, ecc.
- ☐ Attraverso un coinvolgimento iniziale nella fase della gestione dei servizi ERMES
- ☐ Attraverso l'utilizzo operatori delle cooperative/consorzi che collaborano col progetto
- ☐ Attraverso operatori (tecnici professionisti)
- ☐ Attraverso agricoltori sensibilizzati nel settore pubblico
- ☐ Altro (specificare): _____

20) Secondo la tua opinione, quali è la via migliore per informare gli utenti dei servizi futuri di ERMES?

- ☐ Incontri sul territorio
- ☐ Via mail
- ☐ Via SMS
- ☐ Attraverso un consulente agronomo

21) Quale la tua impressione generale sui servizi offerti da ERMES?

- ☐ Buoni in generale e tutti i servizi a soluzioni di aiuto, per il miglioramento del mio compito delle produzioni.
- ☐ Non sono interessato
- ☐ Altro (specificare): Difficile per la stabilità della risposta

22) Sei soddisfatto o nulla possibilità di continuare in ricerche sull'uso di nuove tecnologie, come ad esempio il telerilevamento, per il settore risicolo?

- ☐ Sì
- ☐ No
- ☐ Non so

23) Pensi che l'uso delle tecnologie implementate in ERMES determinerà nuove tendenze nelle strategie aziendali della PAC (Politica Agricola Comunitaria)?

- ☐ Sì
- ☐ No
- ☐ Non so

24) Pensi che l'applicazione dei servizi ERMES nel settore risicolo sia la giusta di ridurre i costi di produzione per l'agricoltore?

- ☐ Sì
- ☐ No
- ☐ Non so Credo che dipenda dall'azienda

25) Pensi che l'applicazione dei servizi ERMES nel settore risicolo consentirà all'agricoltore di accedere ai contributi PAC per l'adozione di agro-pratiche sostenibili?

- ☐ Sì
- ☐ No
- ☐ Non so

Grazie per il tuo contributo

10) Pensi che l'uso delle tecnologie implementate in ERMES incentiverà anche in futuro le tecniche innovative della PAC (Politica agricola Comunitaria)?

- ☐ Sì
- ☐ No
- ☐ Non so

11) Pensi che l'applicazione dei servizi ERMES sul settore riduca significativamente il rischio connesso ai processi di produzione per l'agricoltore?

- ☐ Sì
- ☐ No
- ☐ Non so

12) Pensi che l'applicazione dei servizi ERMES nel settore riduca concretamente l'esposizione di assicurare ai conducenti PAC per l'adozione di agro-pratiche sostenibili?

- ☐ Sì
- ☐ No
- ☐ Non so

Grazie per il tuo contributo

1) Qual è la tua professione? (si può selezionare principale e legata all'azienda agricola (agricoltore attivo))?

Addetto

2) Qual è all'incirca la superficie coltivata a riso da te o la tua azienda negli ultimi tre anni?

2014: ..... ha
2015: ..... ha
2016: ..... ha

3) Quali sono le rese medie di riso ottenute negli ultimi tre anni?
(in alternativa alla risposta precedente è possibile inserire direttamente la produzione)

2014: ..... q/ha (opzionale: ..... t)
2015: ..... q/ha (opzionale: ..... t)
2016: ..... q/ha (opzionale: ..... t)

4) A quale prezzo in media hai venduto il riso negli ultimi tre anni?
(in alternativa alla risposta precedente è possibile inserire direttamente la produzione)

2014: ..... €/t (opzionale: ..... €)
2015: ..... €/t (opzionale: ..... €)
2016: ..... €/t (opzionale: ..... €)

5) In media, qual è il costo totale per ettaro di riso che hai sostenuto nell'ultimo anno?
Include: affitto del terreno, costo per il noleggio di macchine agricole, trattamenti, distribuzione di fertilizzanti, sementi, erbicidi, etc.

6) Quale tra i servizi presentati in questa sezione ti viene in mente per primo?

7) Pensi che i servizi messi a disposizione dal progetto ERMES siano in grado di fornire quanto necessario all'agricoltore per migliorare la gestione delle risaie e del settore produttivo?

- ☐ Sì
- ☐ Forse
- ☐ No

8) Quale tra i seguenti servizi preventivati quest'oggi ritieni più importante, in relazione alla sua positiva utilità per il risicoltore?

- ☐ Previsioni sulla data di comparsa delle diverse fasi fenologiche, come stato di sviluppo delle coltivazioni in determinati periodi, fioritura/spiga, etc.
- ☐ Stazione di supporto decisionale per agricoltore mediante un fertilizzante, per l'uomo in differenza e maggiore uniformità dei semi
- ☐ Realizzazione di mappe di rese
- ☐ Previsioni sul valore di resa/ha del raccolto
- ☐ Previsioni sul rischio di infezione da brusone
- ☐ Previsioni sulla comparsa di specie infestanti

9) Come valuti o penseresti sull'economia la data di comparsa delle fasi fenologiche del riso (es. accestimento, botticella, spigatura, etc.)?

- ☐ Di massima non cambierei la data ma sempre (a meno numerabile)
- ☐ Cercando i giusti trattamenti della semina in calendario
- ☐ Altro (specificare in): .....

10) Qual è la modalità per cui prendi decisioni in merito alla fertilizzazione in risaia?

- ☐ Ascolto alle diverse notizie e consigli dei fertilizzatori (es. consorziamento, cooperativa, UCI, banca, consulenza, associazione)
- ☐ Tramando i giorni e in base a quello che vedo (esperienza personale e collaborativa)
- ☐ Sulla base delle informazioni provenienti dalle previsioni meteo via web e/o radio (sistema dei fertilizzatori delle colture)
- ☐ Facendo di mappe di parte diverse ottenute da di aree (grazie alla fertilizzazione delle colture)
- ☐ Altro (specificare): .....

11) Tra le seguenti modalità di prevenzione degli attacchi di brusone, quale ritieni sia/o quale attualmente tu e/o altri agricoltori di tua conoscenza utilizzate per la gestione del pericolo di rischi?

- ☐ Riduzione della presenza di brusone attraverso operazioni meccaniche
- ☐ Irrigazione delle piante di riso a corretta altezza
- ☐ Concimazione delle piante con azoto ridotti
- ☐ Controllo delle condizioni meteorologiche attraverso servizi satellitari esistenti
- ☐ Eliminazione di piante infette/brusone presenti dalle fasi di produzione agro-chimici
- ☐ Applicazione di diserbo chimico/brusone presenti dalle fasi di produzione agro-chimici
- ☐ Altro (specificare): .....

12) Segnala la disponibilità di "mappe di resa" e di "mappe di previsione di rischi" per le superfici coltivate a riso:

- ☐ Non c'è disponibilità
- ☐ C'è la disponibilità sia in loco (aziendale), in maniera non dettagliata
- ☐ C'è la disponibilità attraverso l'uso di strumenti/servizi commerciali

13) Secondo la tua opinione, i risultati del progetto ERMES come descriverebbe questo effetti agli agricoltori?

- ☐ Coinvolgente, attraverso un uso facile accessibile dei computer, tablet, smartphone, etc.
- ☐ Attraverso un consulente agronomo tradizionale della gestione del tuo risi ERMES.
- ☐ Attraverso i nuovi agricoltori della sperimentazione che collaborano con progetto.
- ☐ Attraverso agricoltori Silvo professionisti
- ☐ Attraverso agricoltori impiegati nel settore pubblico
- ☐ Altro: .....

14) Secondo la tua opinione, qual è la via migliore per informare gli utenti dei servizi forniti da ERMES?

- ☐ Contatti sulla pagina web su base mail alle singole aziende
- ☐ Altri email
- ☐ Altri SMS
- ☐ Attraverso un consulente agronomo

15) Qual è la tua impressione generale sui servizi offerti da ERMES?

- ☐ Sono interessato a tutti i servizi e sarei disposto ad usarli per il mio lavoro
- ☐ Non sono interessato
- ☐ Altro (specificare): .....

16) Credi nell'utilità e nella possibilità di sostituire le macchine dell'uso di nuove tecnologie, come ad esempio l'elaborazione, per il settore risicolo?

- ☐ Sì
- ☐ No
- ☐ Non so

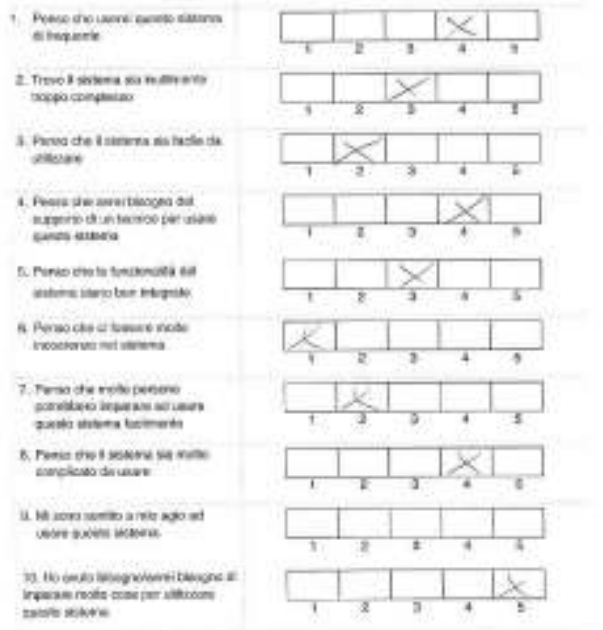
SUS ERMES Smart-App: AgriNoteBook

Questionario sulla facilità di utilizzo

	Non sono d'accordo				Sono d'accordo
1. Penso che userei questo sistema di frequente	1	2	3	4	5
2. Trovo il sistema ora inutilmente troppo complesso	1	2	3	4	5
3. Penso che il sistema sia facile da utilizzare	1	2	3	4	5
4. Penso che avrei bisogno del supporto di un tecnico per usare questo sistema	1	2	3	4	5
5. Penso che le funzionalità del sistema siano ben integrate	1	2	3	4	5
6. Penso che ci fossero molte incoerenze nel sistema	1	2	3	4	5
7. Penso che molte persone potrebbero imparare ad usare questo sistema facilmente	1	2	3	4	5
8. Penso che il sistema sia molto complicato da usare	1	2	3	4	5
9. Mi sono sentito a mio agio ad usare questo sistema	1	2	3	4	5
10. Ho avuto bisogno/avrei bisogno di imparare molte cose per utilizzare questo sistema	1	2	3	4	5

SUS ERMES Smart-App: AgriNoteBook

Questionario sulla facilità di utilizzo



SUS ERMES Smart-App: AgriNoteBook

Questionario sulla facilità di utilizzo

	Non sono d'accordo				Sono d'accordo
1. Penso che userei questo sistema di frequente	1	2	3	4	5
2. Trovo il sistema ora inutilmente troppo complesso	1	2	3	4	5
3. Penso che il sistema sia facile da utilizzare	1	2	3	4	5
4. Penso che avrei bisogno del supporto di un tecnico per usare questo sistema	1	2	3	4	5
5. Penso che le funzionalità del sistema siano ben integrate	1	2	3	4	5
6. Penso che ci fossero molte incoerenze nel sistema	1	2	3	4	5
7. Penso che molte persone potrebbero imparare ad usare questo sistema facilmente	1	2	3	4	5
8. Penso che il sistema sia molto complicato da usare	1	2	3	4	5
9. Mi sono sentito a mio agio ad usare questo sistema	1	2	3	4	5
10. Ho avuto bisogno/avrei bisogno di imparare molte cose per utilizzare questo sistema	1	2	3	4	5

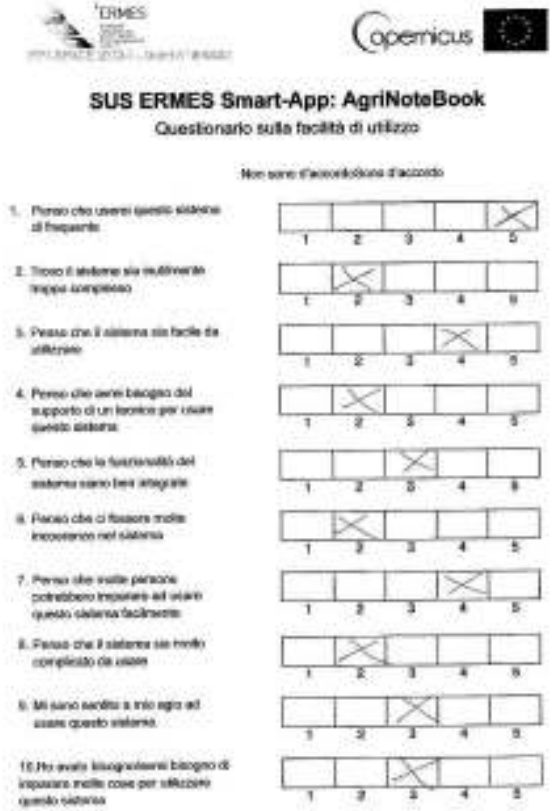
SUS ERMES Smart-App: AgriNoteBook

Questionario sulla facilità di utilizzo

SUS ERMES Smart-App: AgriNoteBook

Questionario sulla facilità di utilizzo

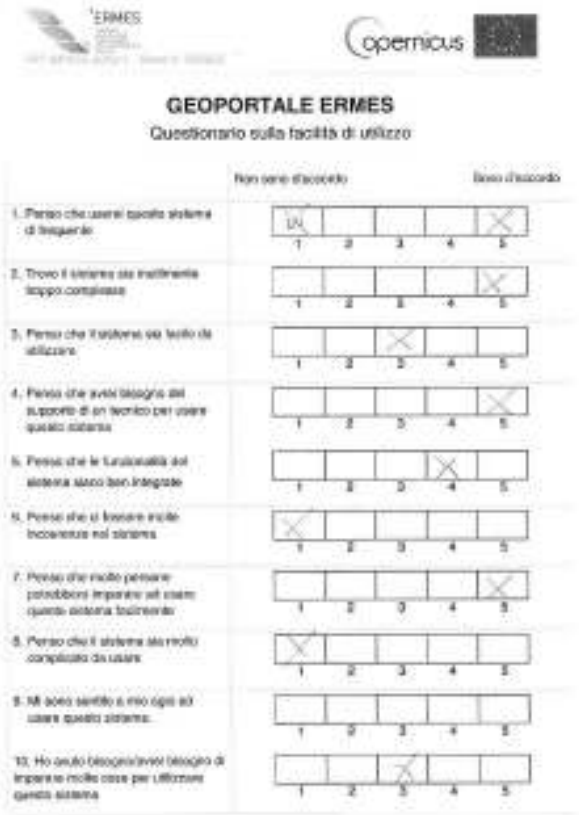
	Non sono d'accordo				Sono d'accordo
1. Penso che userei questo sistema di frequente	1	2	3	4	5
2. Trovo il sistema ora inutilmente troppo complesso	1	2	3	4	5
3. Penso che il sistema sia facile da utilizzare	1	2	3	4	5
4. Penso che avrei bisogno del supporto di un tecnico per usare questo sistema	1	2	3	4	5
5. Penso che le funzionalità del sistema siano ben integrate	1	2	3	4	5
6. Penso che ci fossero molte incoerenze nel sistema	1	2	3	4	5
7. Penso che molte persone potrebbero imparare ad usare questo sistema facilmente	1	2	3	4	5
8. Penso che il sistema sia molto complicato da usare	1	2	3	4	5
9. Mi sono sentito a mio agio ad usare questo sistema	1	2	3	4	5
10. Ho avuto bisogno/avrei bisogno di imparare molte cose per utilizzare questo sistema	1	2	3	4	5



SUS ERMES Smart-App: AgriNoteBook

Questionario sulla facilità di utilizzo

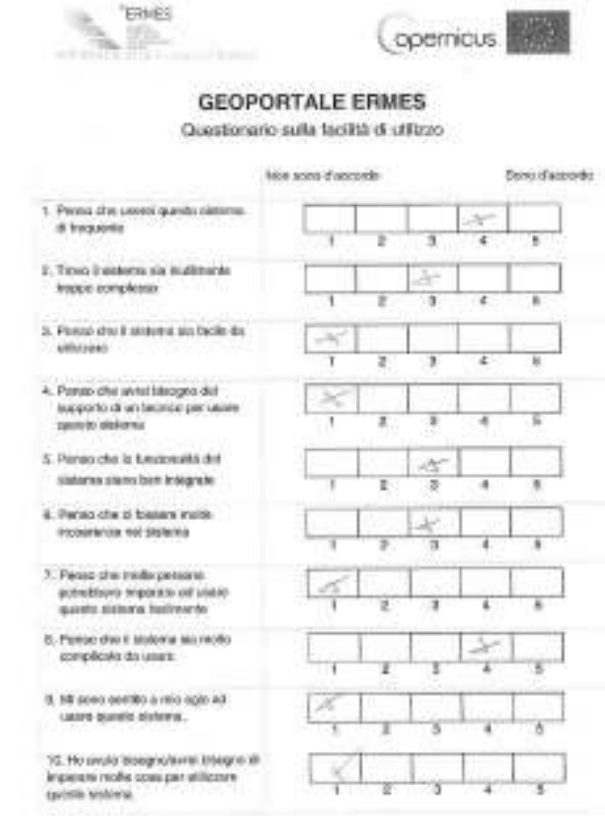
	Non sono d'accordo 1	2	3	4	Sono d'accordo 5
1. Penso che userei questo sistema di frequente					X
2. Trovo il sistema sia inutilmente troppo complesso		X			
3. Penso che il sistema sia facile da utilizzare				X	
4. Penso che avrei bisogno del supporto di un tecnico per usare questo sistema		X			
5. Penso che le funzionalità del sistema siano ben integrate			X		
6. Penso che ci fossero molte incoerenze nel sistema		X			
7. Penso che molte persone potrebbero imparare ad usare questo sistema facilmente				X	
8. Penso che il sistema sia molto complesso da usare		X			
9. Mi sono sentito a mio agio ad usare questo sistema			X		
10. Ho avuto bisogno/avrei bisogno di imparare molte cose per utilizzare questo sistema			X		



GEOPORTALE ERMES

Questionario sulla facilità di utilizzo

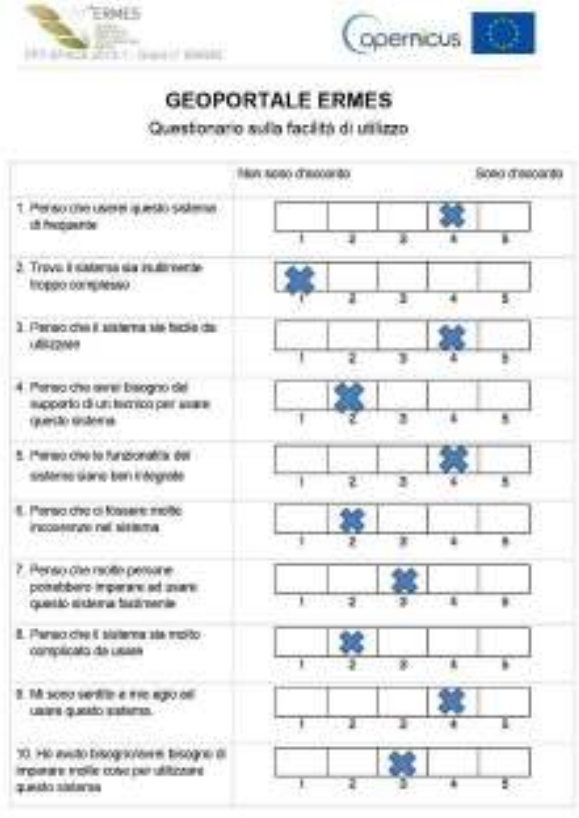
	Non sono d'accordo 1	2	3	4	Sono d'accordo 5
1. Penso che userei questo sistema di frequente	X				
2. Trovo il sistema sia inutilmente troppo complesso					X
3. Penso che il sistema sia facile da utilizzare			X		
4. Penso che avrei bisogno del supporto di un tecnico per usare questo sistema					X
5. Penso che le funzionalità del sistema siano ben integrate				X	
6. Penso che ci fossero molte incoerenze nel sistema	X				
7. Penso che molte persone potrebbero imparare ad usare questo sistema facilmente					X
8. Penso che il sistema sia molto complesso da usare	X				
9. Mi sono sentito a mio agio ad usare questo sistema					
10. Ho avuto bisogno/avrei bisogno di imparare molte cose per utilizzare questo sistema			X		



GEOPORTALE ERMES

Questionario sulla facilità di utilizzo

	Non sono d'accordo 1	2	3	4	Sono d'accordo 5
1. Penso che userei questo sistema di frequente				X	
2. Trovo il sistema sia inutilmente troppo complesso				X	
3. Penso che il sistema sia facile da utilizzare				X	
4. Penso che avrei bisogno del supporto di un tecnico per usare questo sistema				X	
5. Penso che le funzionalità del sistema siano ben integrate				X	
6. Penso che ci fossero molte incoerenze nel sistema				X	
7. Penso che molte persone potrebbero imparare ad usare questo sistema facilmente				X	
8. Penso che il sistema sia molto complesso da usare				X	
9. Mi sono sentito a mio agio ad usare questo sistema				X	
10. Ho avuto bisogno/avrei bisogno di imparare molte cose per utilizzare questo sistema				X	



GEOPORTALE ERMES

Questionario sulla facilità di utilizzo

	Non sono d'accordo 1	2	3	4	Sono d'accordo 5
1. Penso che userei questo sistema di frequente				X	
2. Trovo il sistema sia inutilmente troppo complesso	X				
3. Penso che il sistema sia facile da utilizzare				X	
4. Penso che avrei bisogno del supporto di un tecnico per usare questo sistema		X			
5. Penso che le funzionalità del sistema siano ben integrate				X	
6. Penso che ci fossero molte incoerenze nel sistema		X			
7. Penso che molte persone potrebbero imparare ad usare questo sistema facilmente			X		
8. Penso che il sistema sia molto complesso da usare		X			
9. Mi sono sentito a mio agio ad usare questo sistema				X	
10. Ho avuto bisogno/avrei bisogno di imparare molte cose per utilizzare questo sistema			X		

GEOPORTALE ERMES

Questionario sulla facilità di utilizzo

	Non sono d'accordo				Sono d'accordo
1. Penso che userei questo sistema di frequente	1	2	3	4	5
2. Trovo il sistema sia inutilmente troppo complesso	1	2	3	4	5
3. Penso che il sistema sia facile da utilizzare	1	2	3	4	5
4. Penso che avrei bisogno del supporto di un tecnico per usare questo sistema	1	2	3	4	5
5. Penso che le funzionalità del sistema siano ben integrate	1	2	3	4	5
6. Penso che ci fossero molte incoerenze nel sistema	1	2	3	4	5
7. Penso che molte persone potrebbero imparare ad usare questo sistema facilmente	1	2	3	4	5
8. Penso che il sistema sia molto complicato da usare	1	2	3	4	5
9. Mi sono sentito a mio agio ad usare questo sistema	1	2	3	4	5
10. Ho avuto bisognoavrei bisogno di imparare molte cose per utilizzare questo sistema	1	2	3	4	5

Annex V: Press report on “Il Risicoltore”

Progetto europeo ERMES, presentati i risultati ottenuti

Si è tenuto presso la Borsa Merci di Mortara un incontro pubblico sui risultati ottenuti dal progetto europeo ERMES (www.ermes-fp7space.eu/it/homepage), alcuni dei quali erano già stati posti all'attenzione degli esperti del settore con i bollettini brusone (qui un esempio: https://goo.gl/MJJa4q) e articoli dedicati su "Il Risicoltore".

ERMES ha avuto lo scopo di sviluppare a supporto degli agricoltori nuovi servizi basati su mappe satellitari, e nel corso della giornata sono intervenuti i responsabili scientifici del progetto (CNR e Facoltà di Agraria di Milano) e risicoltori lombardi i quali hanno mostrato come hanno utilizzato le informazioni fornite a supporto delle fertilizzazioni. L'incontro ha visto anche la partecipazione di agronomi e risicoltori greci, anch'essi partner del progetto ed esperti nell'utilizzo di mappe satellitari per la creazione di mappe di prescrizione.

Il dibattito scaturito nel corso della giornata con la vasta platea di risicoltori, agronomi, enti pubblici e fornitori di servizi in agricoltura ha evidenziato le potenzialità nell'utilizzo di mappe ottenute da satellite per guidare delle fertilizzazioni a rateo variabile, e ha gettato le basi per i prossimi sviluppi progettuali nell'ambito dell'agricoltura di precisione.