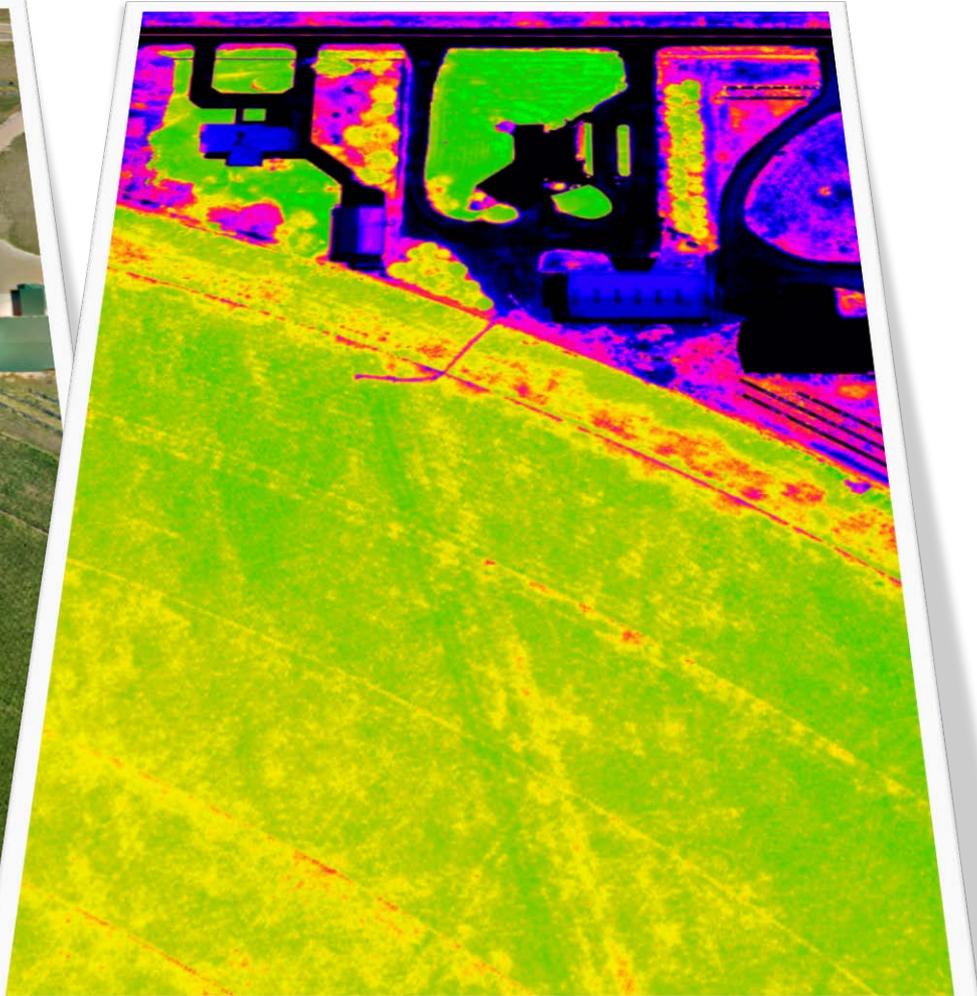
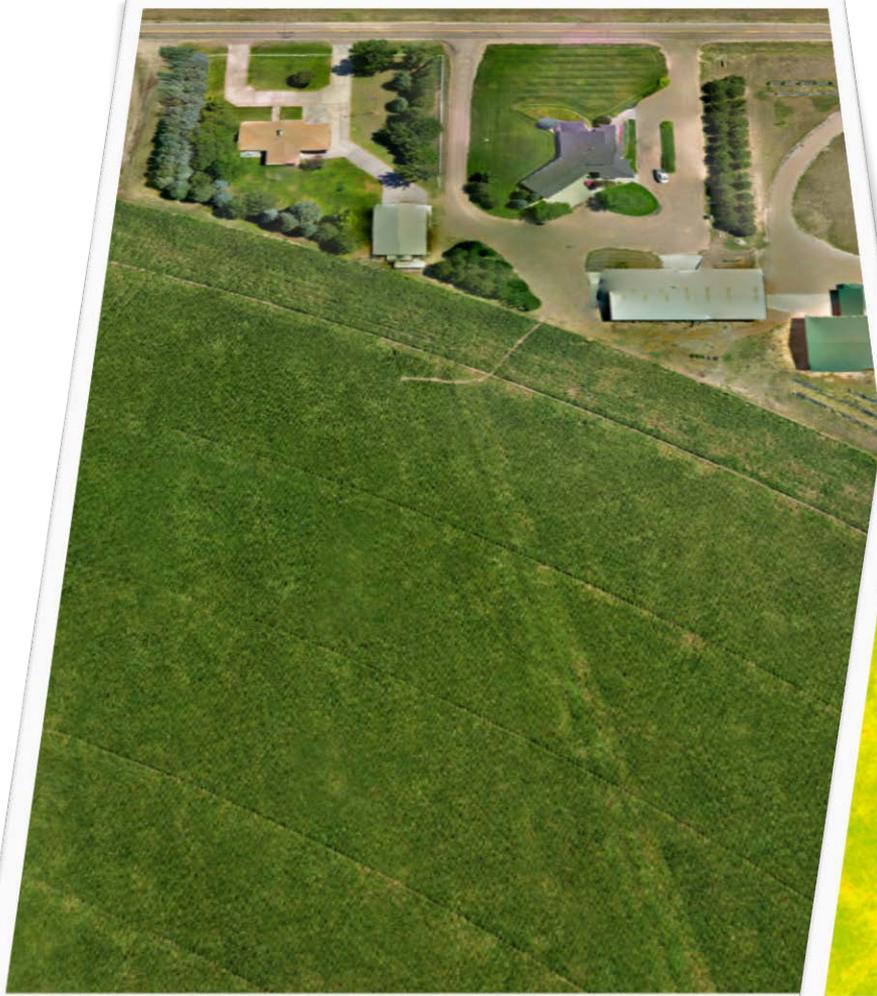




# Air Data Solutions

## Crop Stress Mapping

Measure What Matters



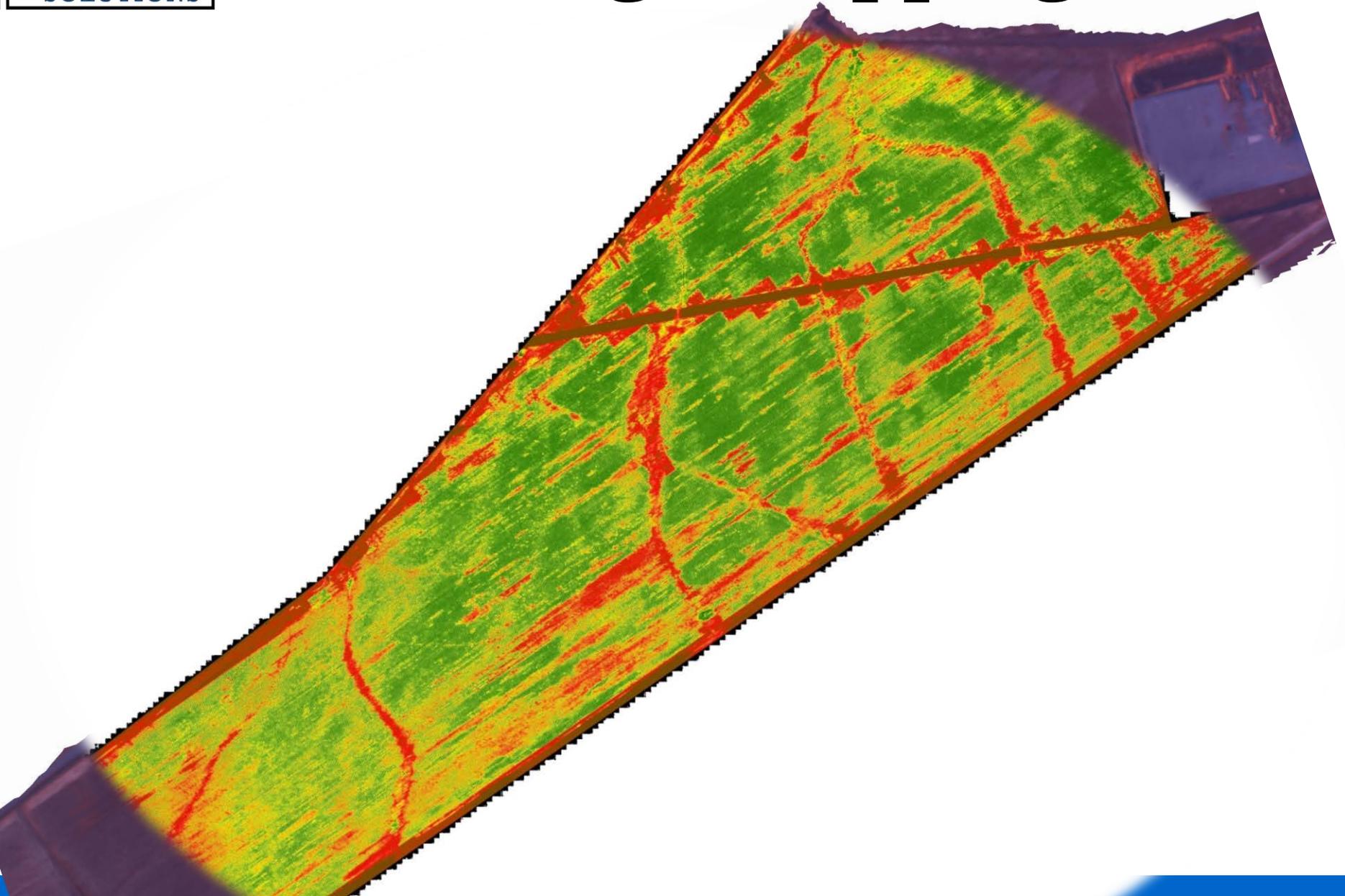


# Drainage Mapping





# Drainage Mapping



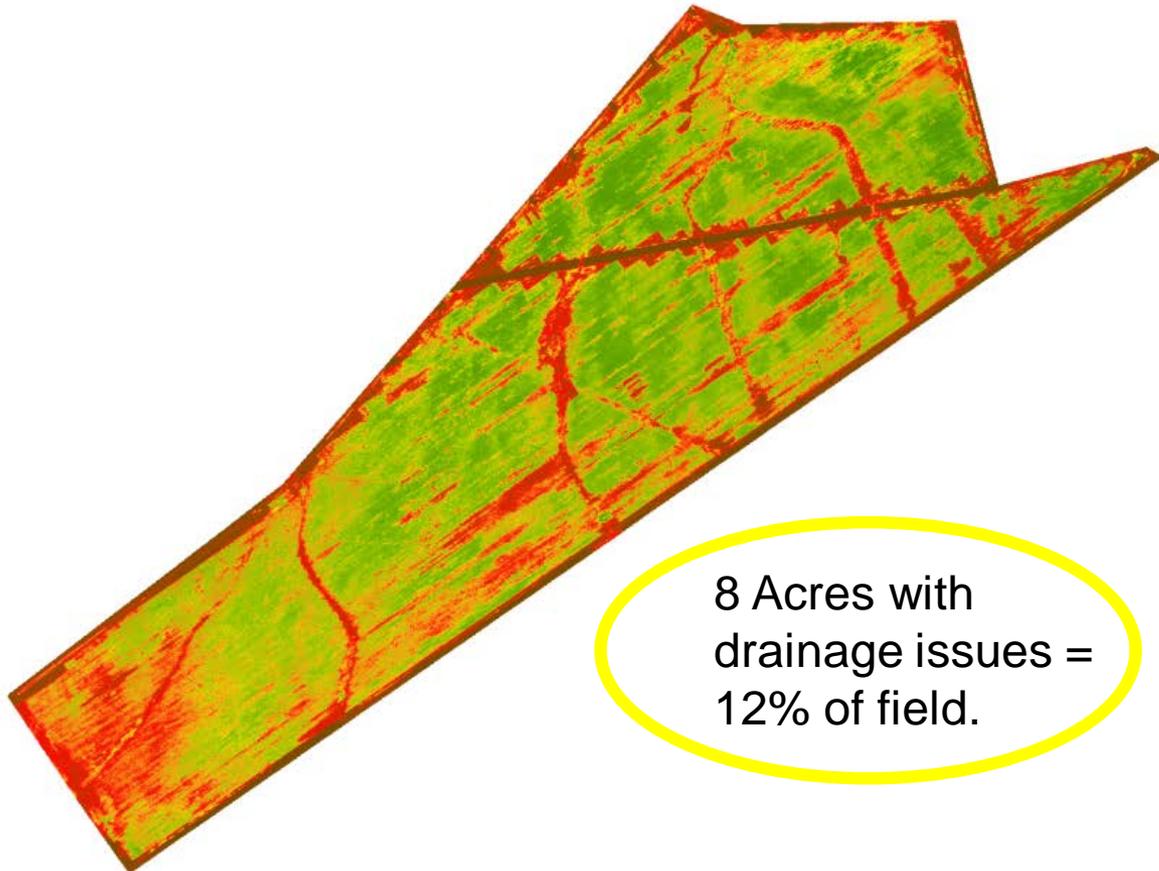


# Drainage Mapping



## Cotton 2 - Field Report

Air Data Solutions →



8 Acres with drainage issues = 12% of field.

Surveyed: 6/28/2015

Area: 66 ac

NDVI Classes

High

22.0 %	14 ac
11.2 %	7 ac
14.8 %	10 ac
10.7 %	7 ac
11.2 %	7 ac
8.1 %	5 ac
4.6 %	3 ac
4.4 %	3 ac
4.9 %	3 ac

Low

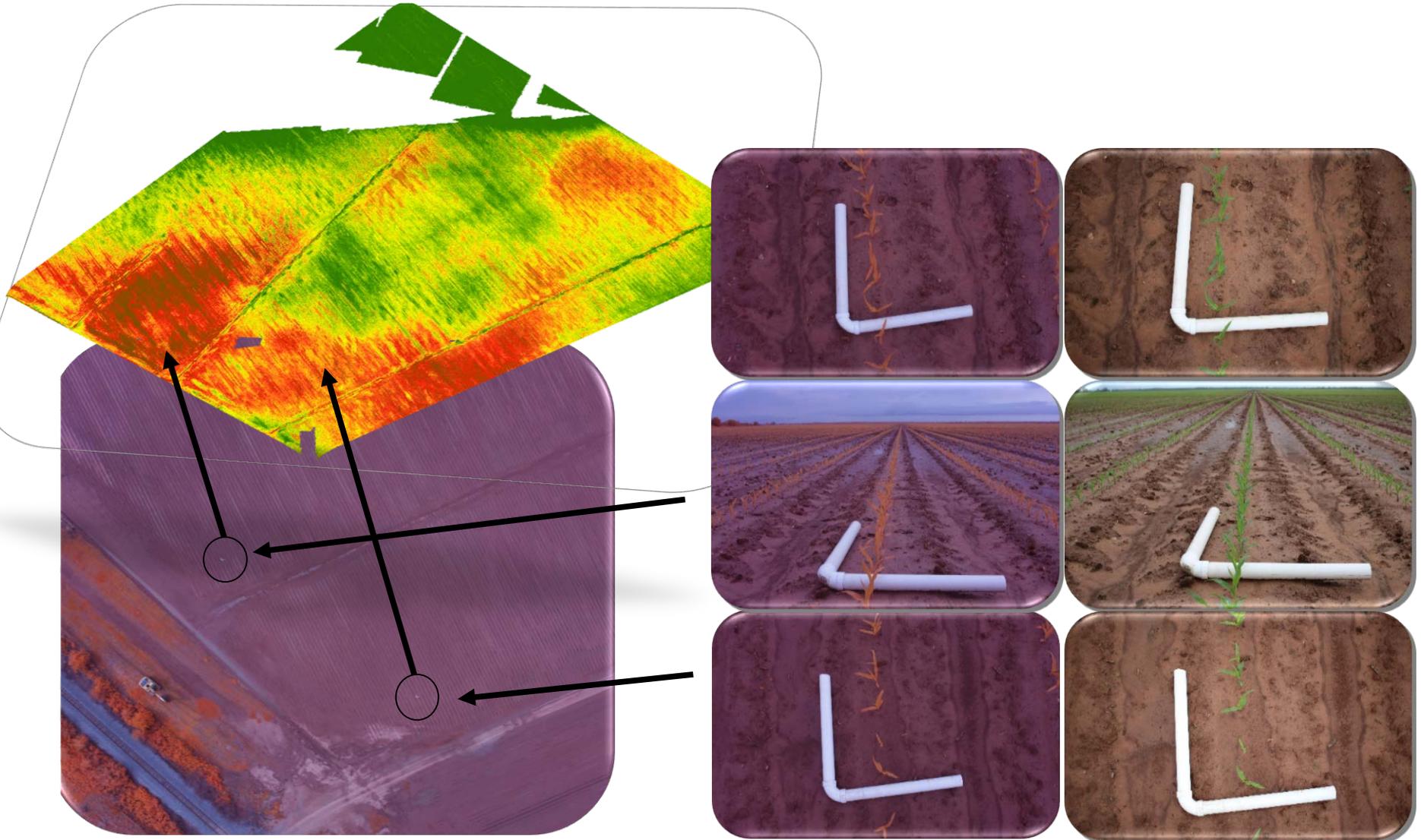
Statistics

Min:	33
Mean:	167
Max:	219
SD:	15.0
Var:	223.5



# Early Emergence Mapping

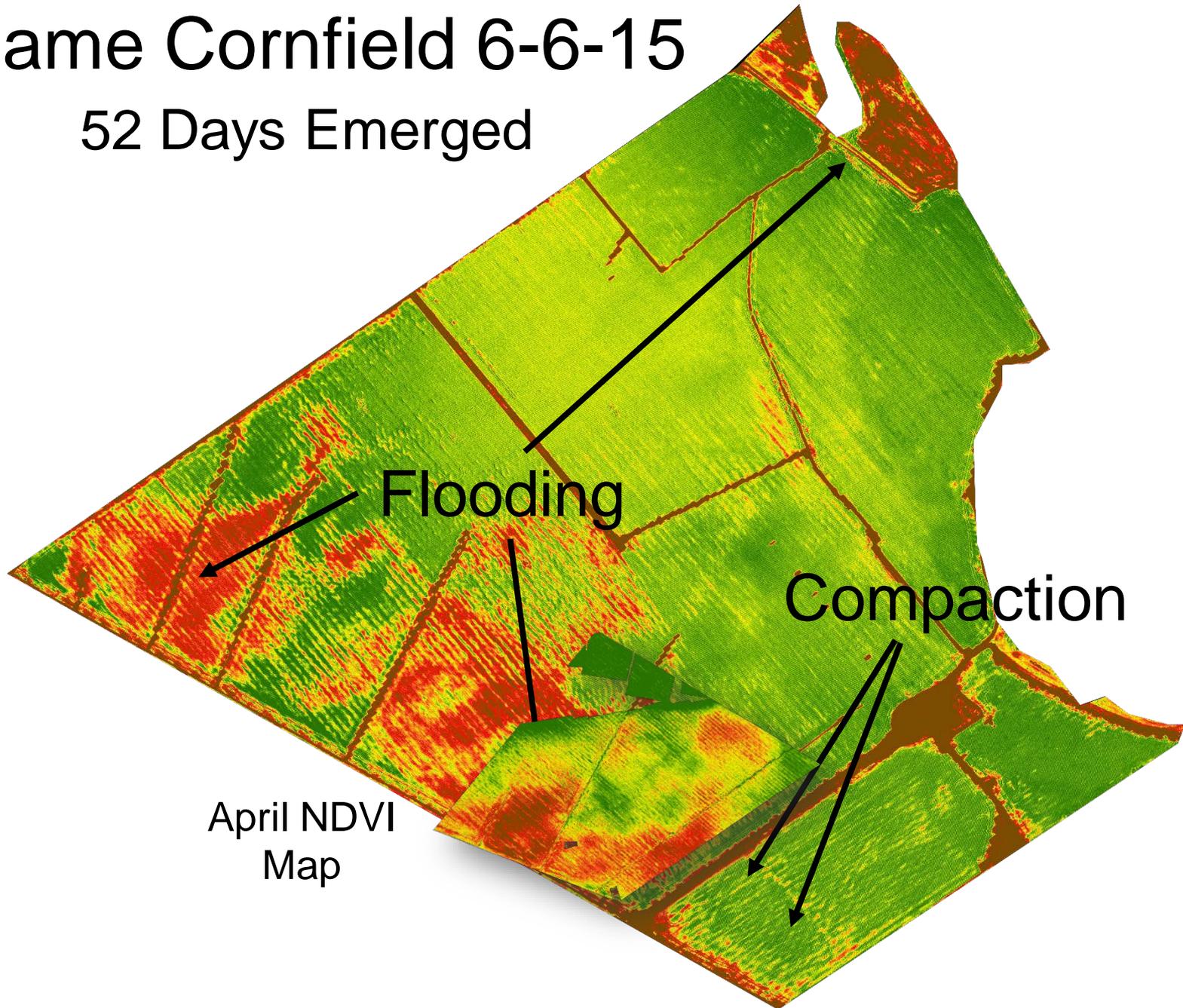
April 15, 2015 - 7 days emerged





# Same Cornfield 6-6-15

52 Days Emerged



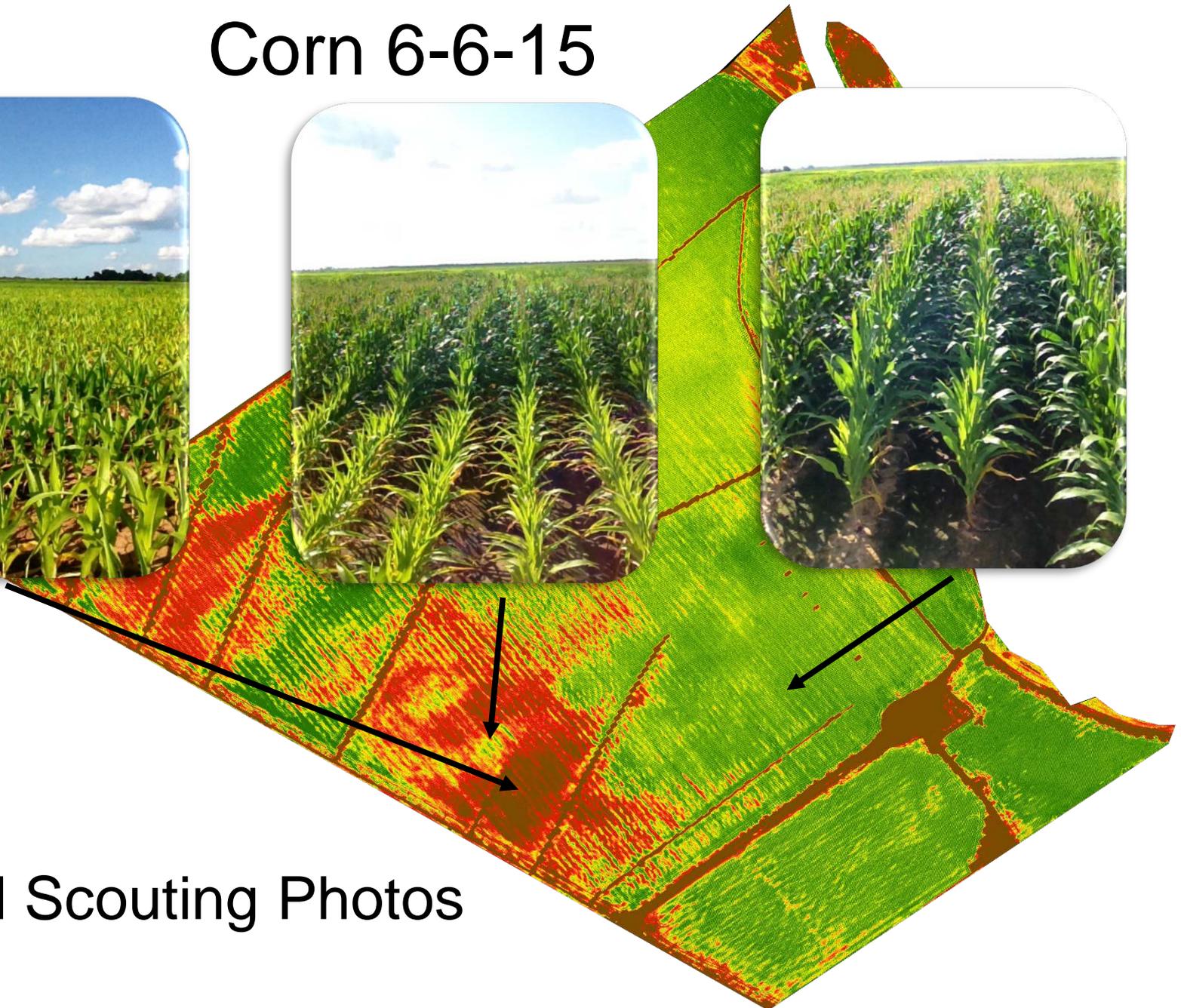
Flooding

Compaction

April NDVI  
Map



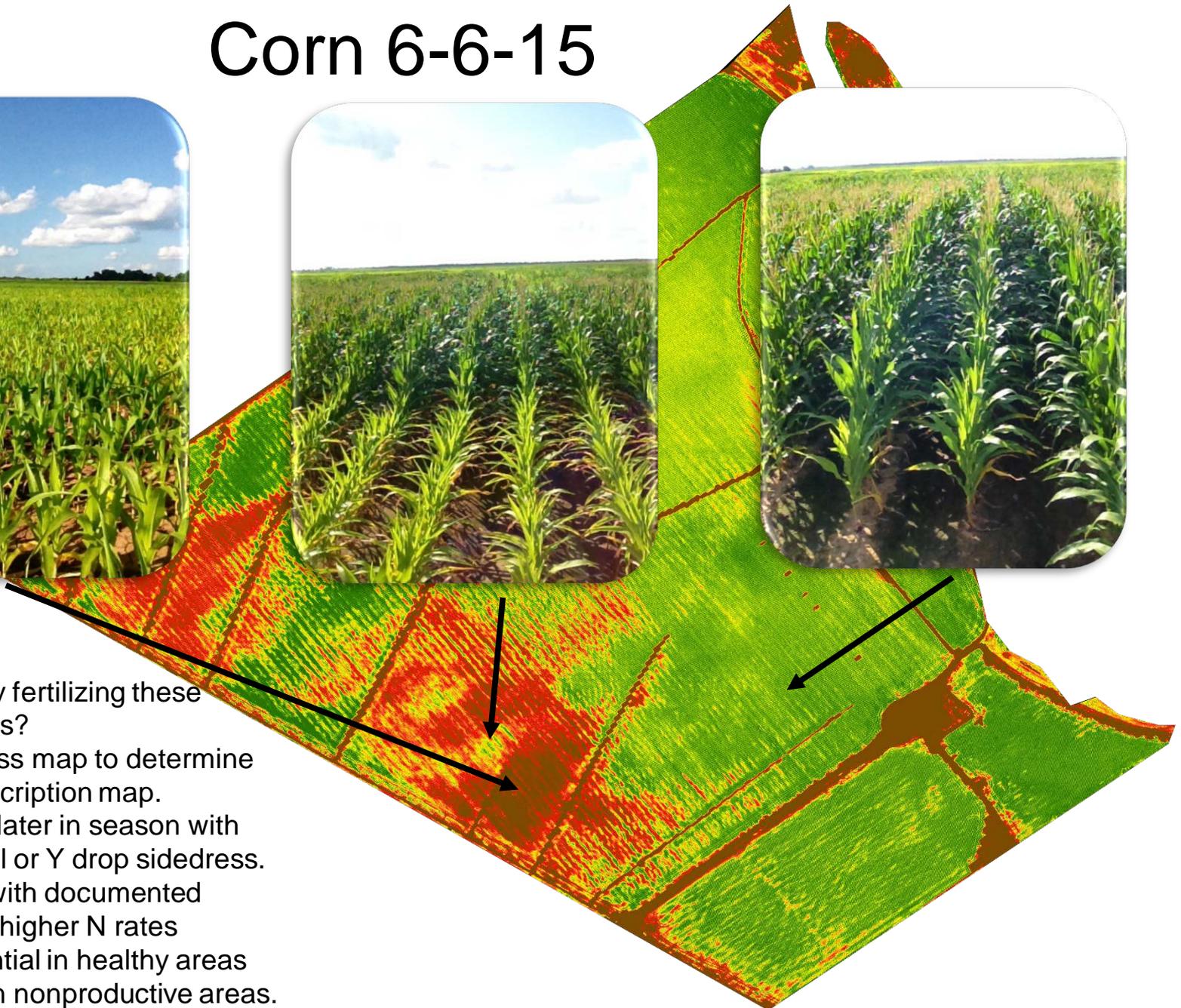
# Corn 6-6-15



Ground Scouting Photos



# Corn 6-6-15



## Proposal-

Why waste money fertilizing these nonproductive areas?

1. Use crop stress map to determine variable rate prescription map.
2. Apply Nitrogen later in season with variable rate aerial or Y drop sidedress.
3. Satisfy NRCS with documented analysis for using higher N rates
4. Maximize potential in healthy areas
5. Minimize cost in nonproductive areas.



# Hybrid Comparison June 6, 2015

Aerial imagery provides an additional layer of information that can be reviewed alongside soil and other management maps, allowing producers to make the wisest decisions from season to season. In selecting the proper genetic variety for climate conditions, color-infrared and NDVI\* imagery can provide key indicators of plant health and vitality.

As seen in the trial below, it is evident that the lower half of the field will have a higher yield.

CROP: SOYBEANS

ACREAGE: 150

HYBRID VARIETY #1

This half of the field responded less favorably to excessive soil moisture.

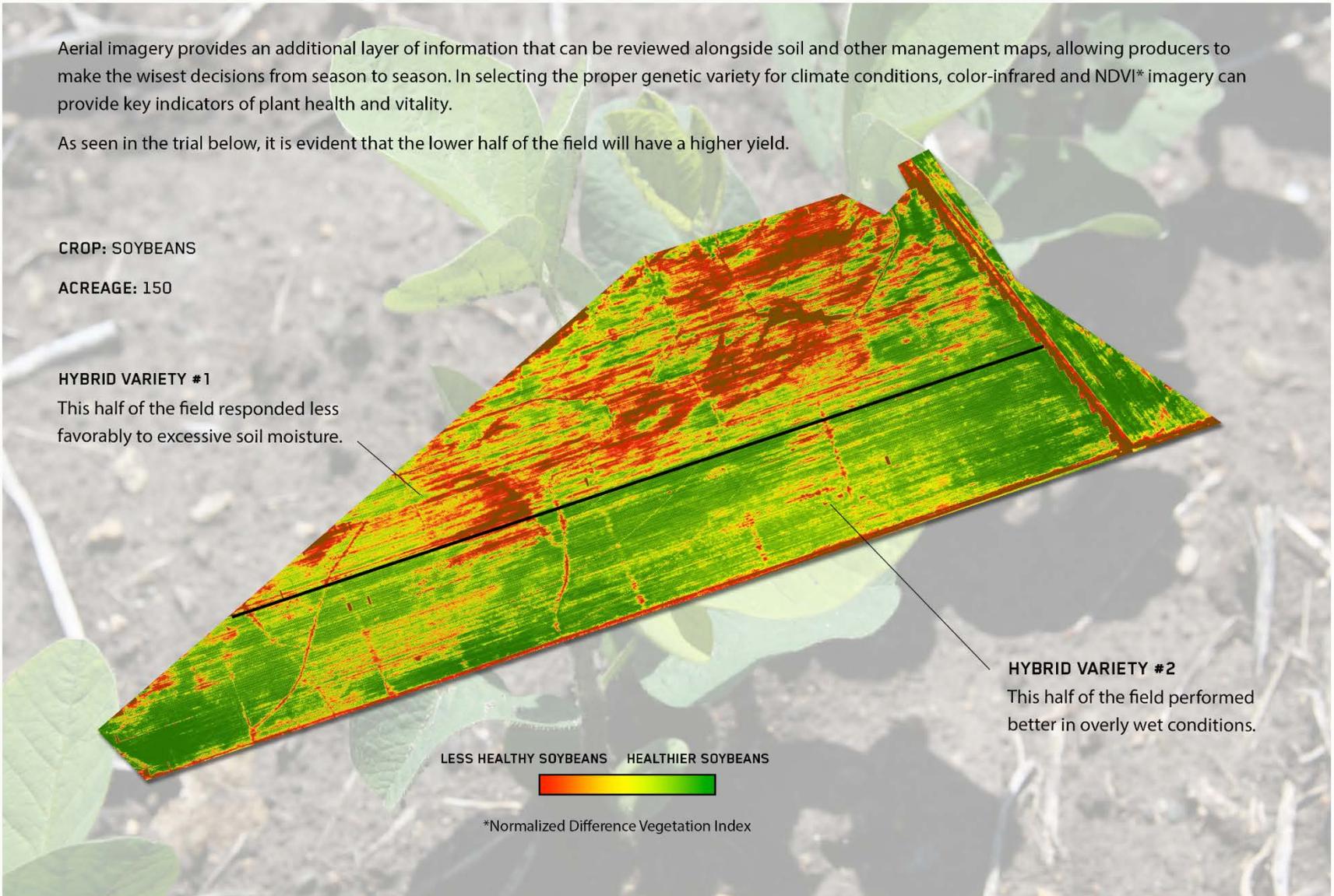
HYBRID VARIETY #2

This half of the field performed better in overly wet conditions.

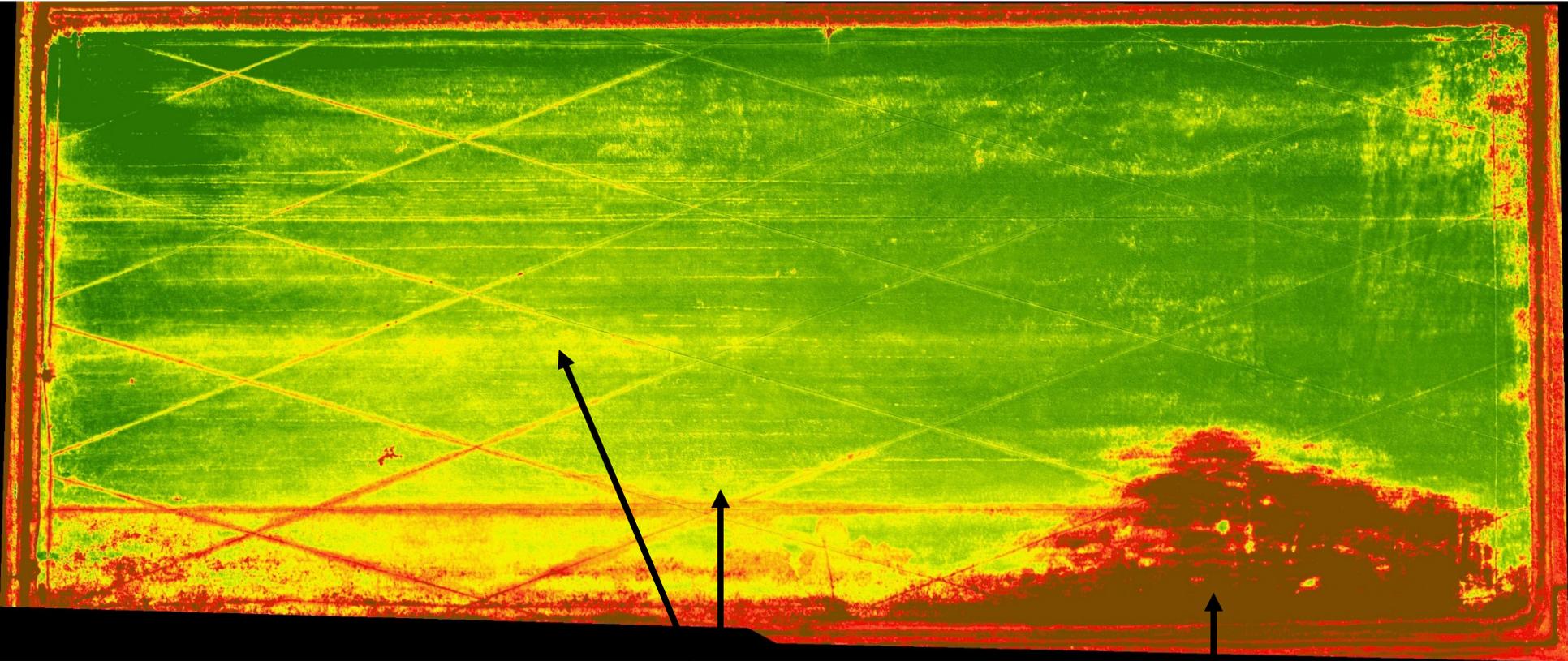
LESS HEALTHY SOYBEANS    HEALTHIER SOYBEANS



\*Normalized Difference Vegetation Index



# Why is ground truthing important



**Late Season  
Yellowing (Low  
Fertility???)**

**Pump Water**



Agronomist sampled the yellow areas and found the root cause was low ph.

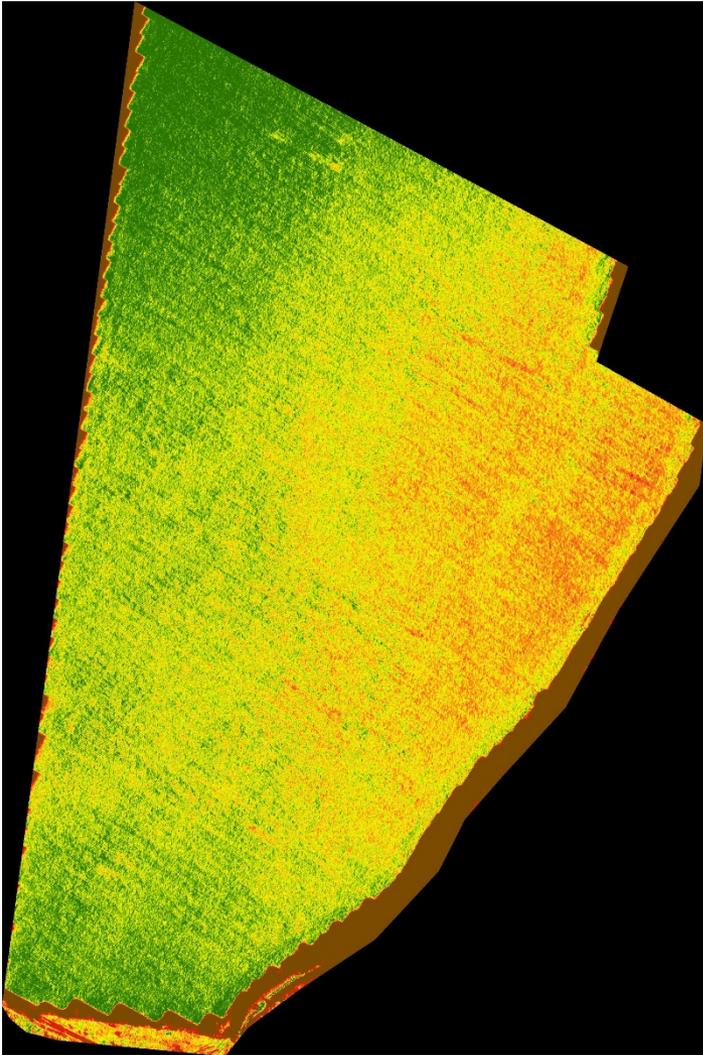


Low Soil pH releases aluminum that ties up (chelates) phosphorus  
And creates a nutrient deficiency resulting in underdeveloped roots.



# Corn – May 2015

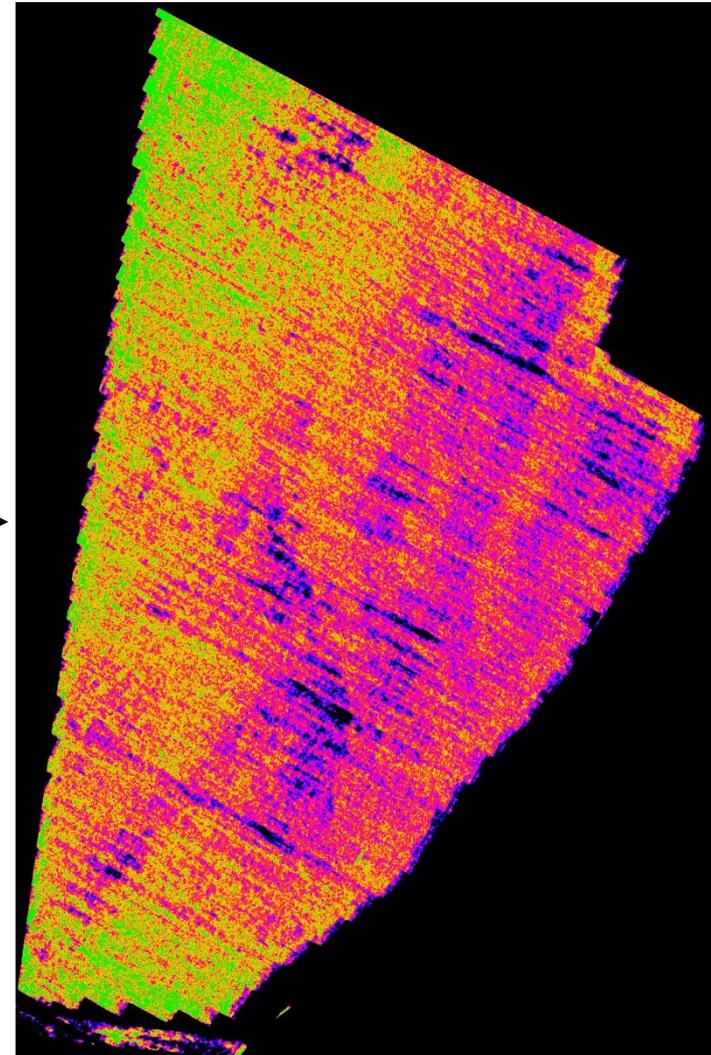
## Locating low fertility caused by levelling ridges



Reprocessed to identify ridge lines where top soil was removed.

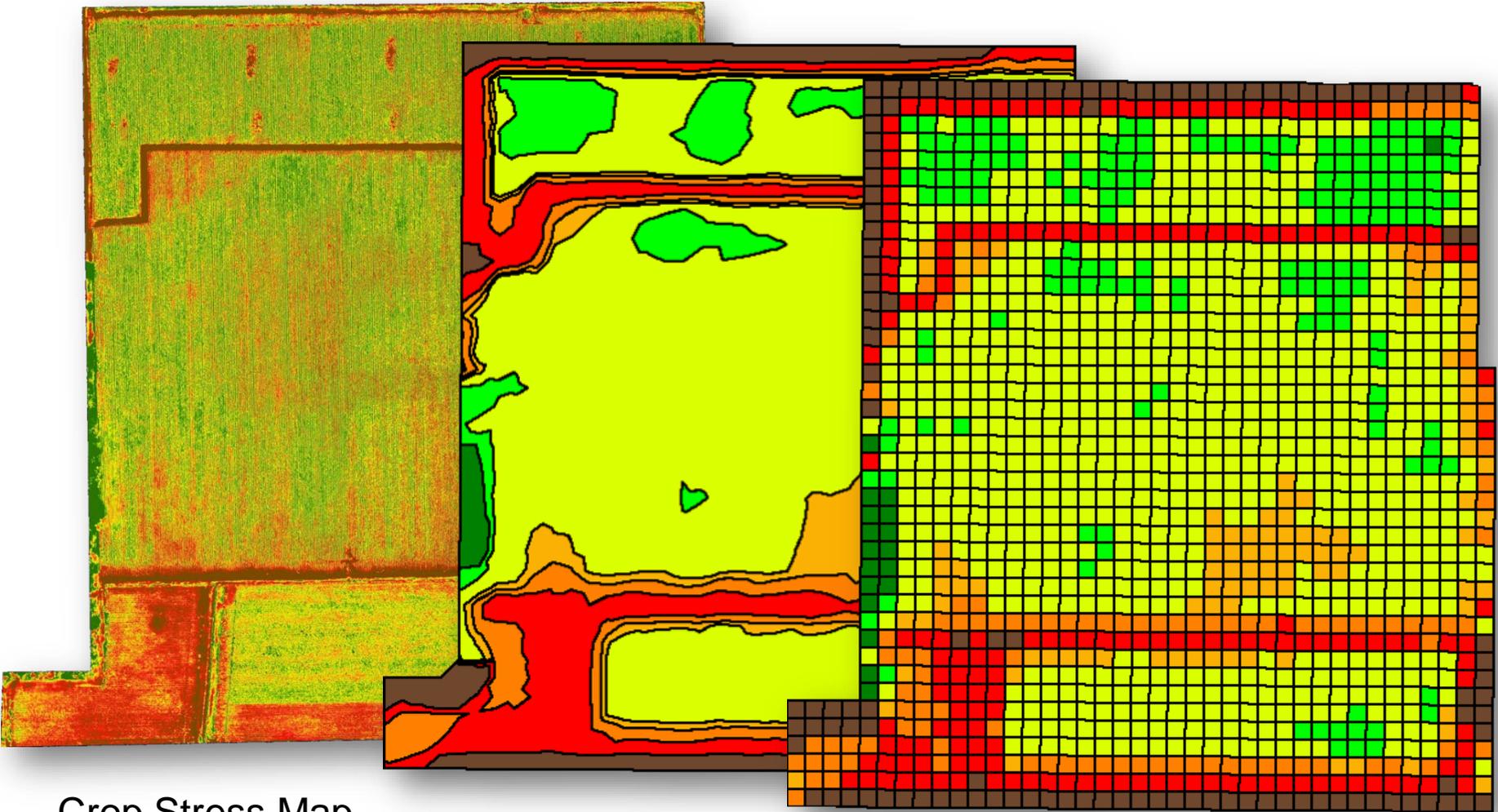


Used data to develop prescription map for applying gin trash to build up organic matter in low fertility areas.





# Variable Rate



Crop Stress Map

Zone Map (SMS)

Prescription Map (SMS)



# Variable Rate Irrigation



Precision application of fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides through center pivot irrigation systems.

Remote management and monitoring of pivot thru Valley Tracker

Improved water efficiency, and timeliness of irrigation vs. flood.

Reduces labor cost.



# Corn Yield Estimate

COMPARISON BETWEEN NDVI AND CROP YIELD MONITOR MAPS FOR CORN

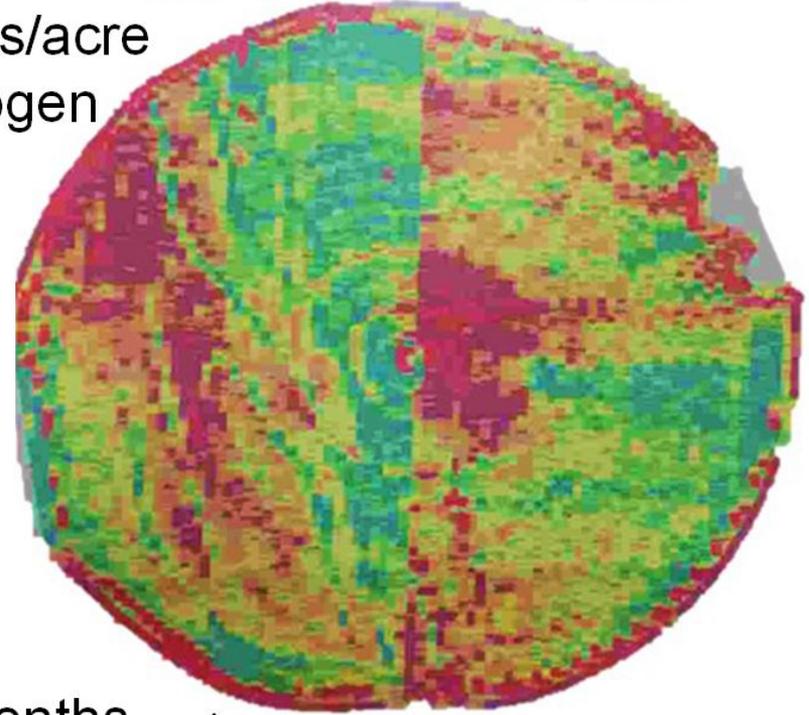
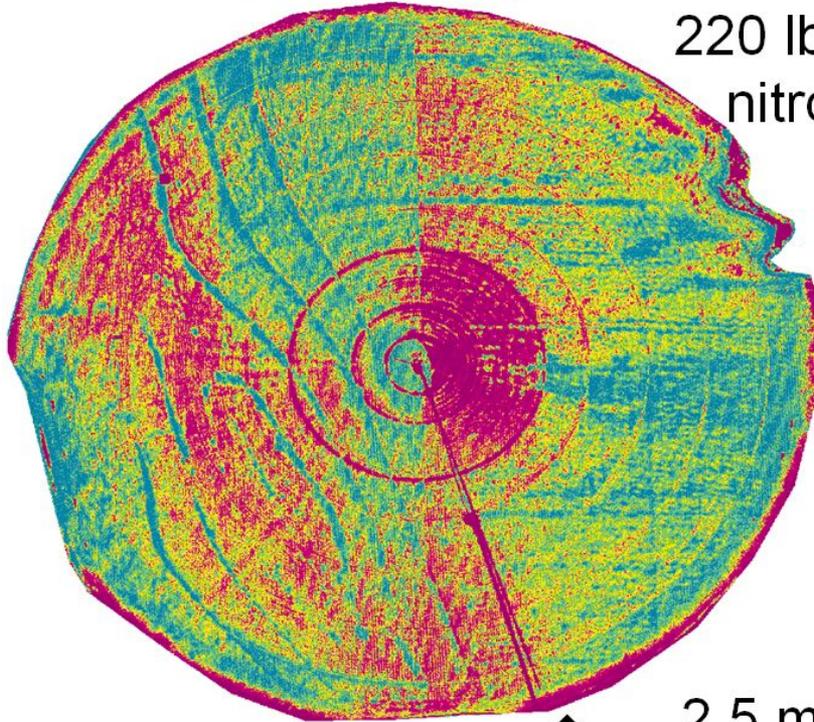
**NDVI Map**

Flown August 1, 2014

**Crop Yield Monitor Map**

Harvested October 16, 2014

220 lbs/acre  
nitrogen



2.5 months

Lower Yields

Higher Yields



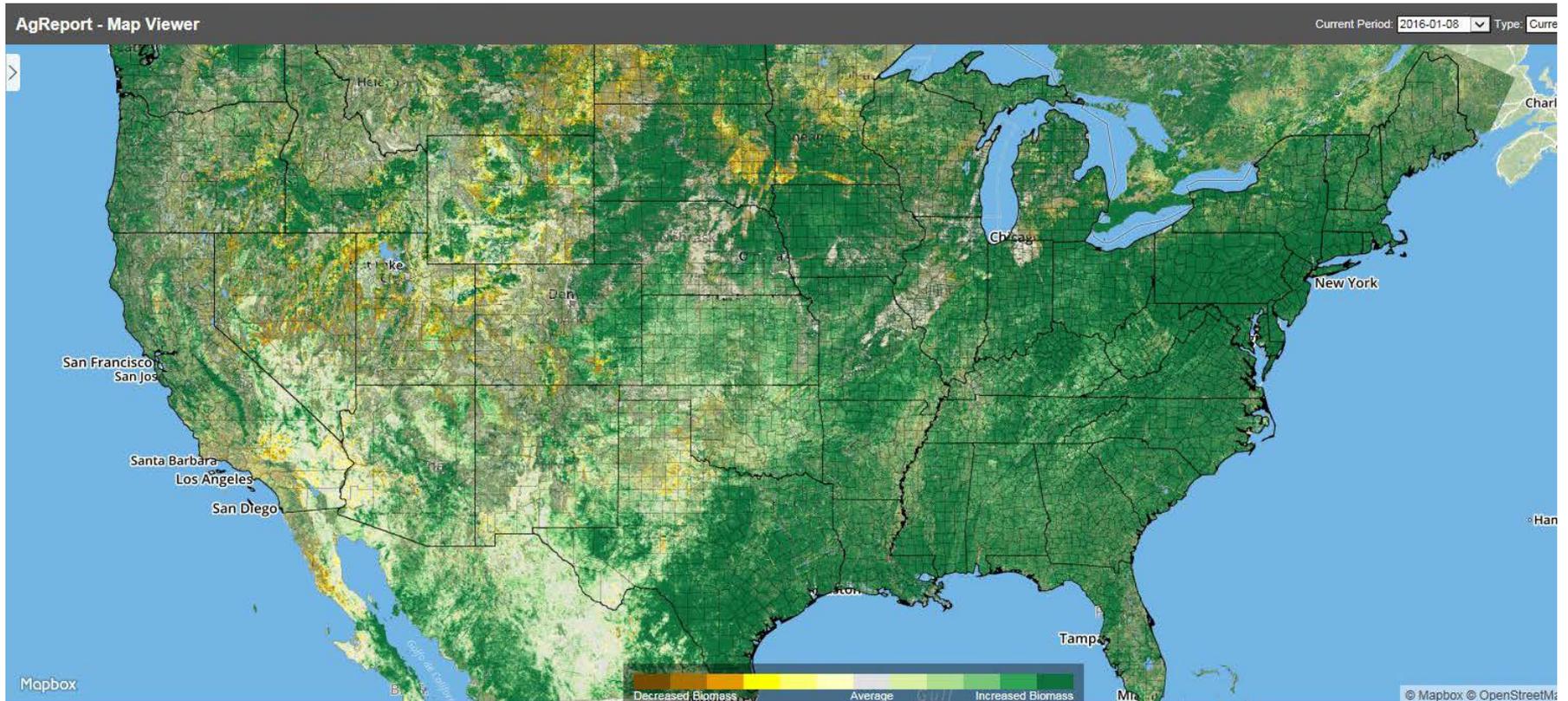
**Low NDVI**

**High NDVI**



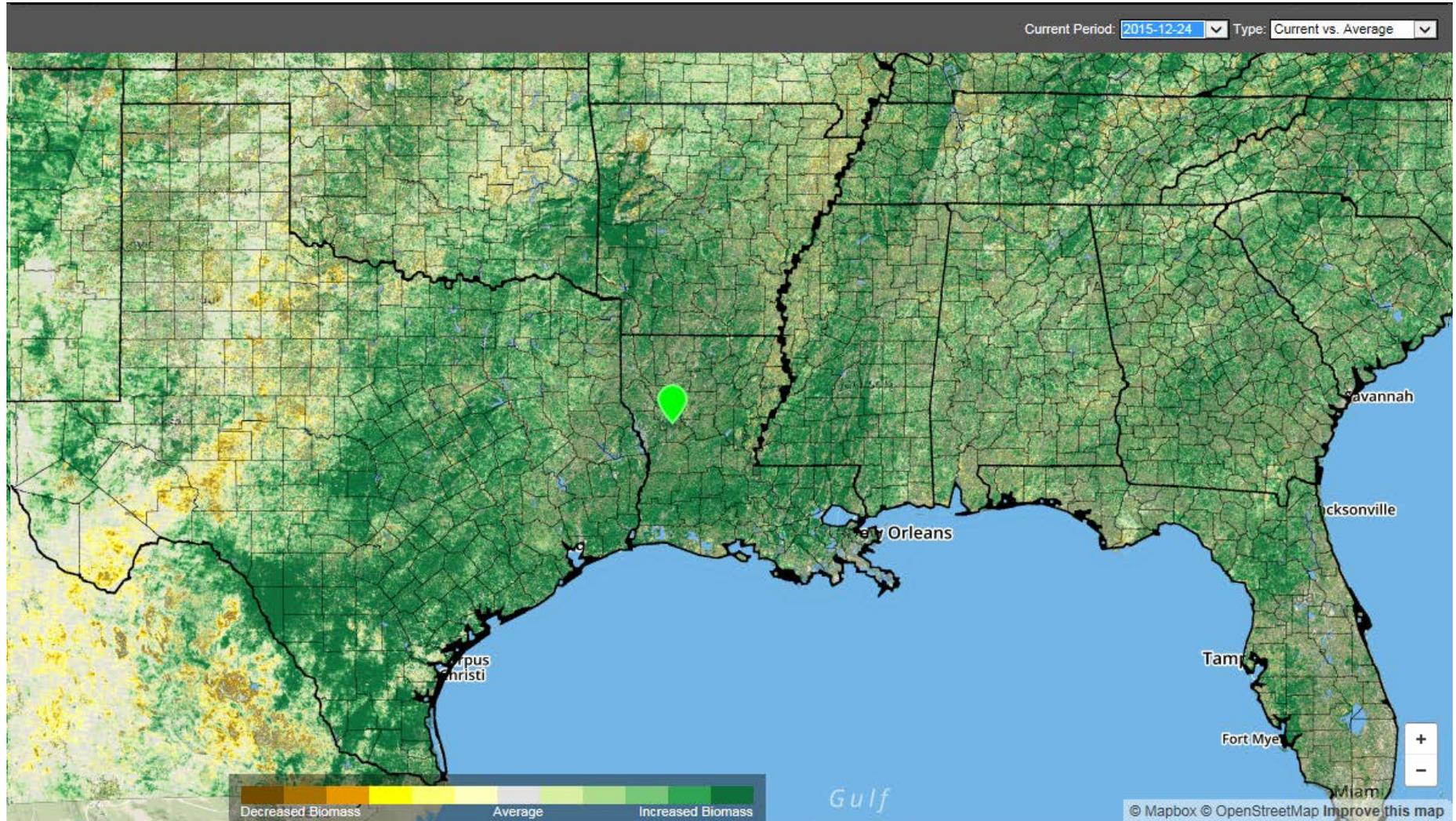
# Ag Report

Regional Satellite NDVI Data showing biomass trend on a weekly basis.





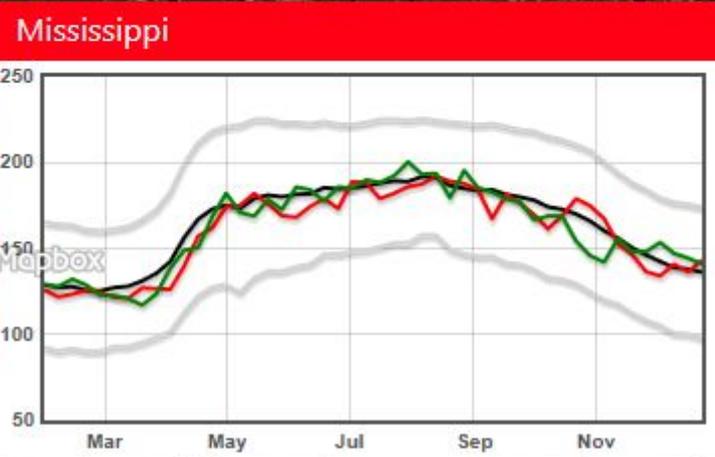
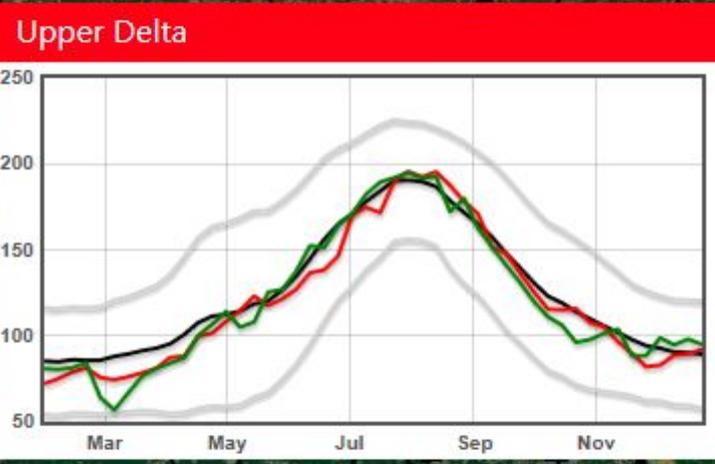
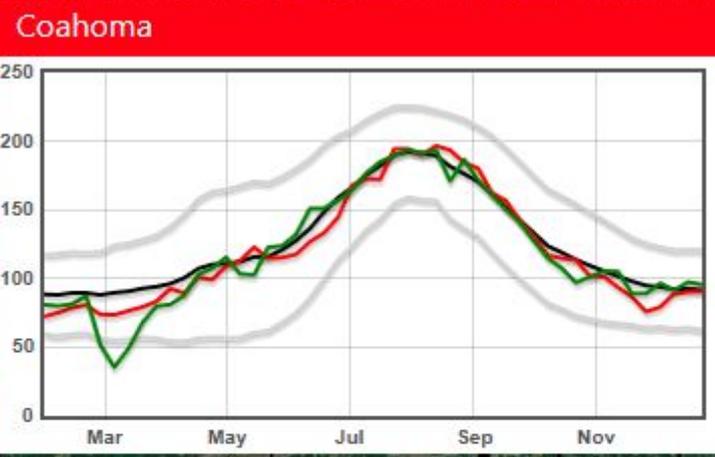
# Air Data Solutions



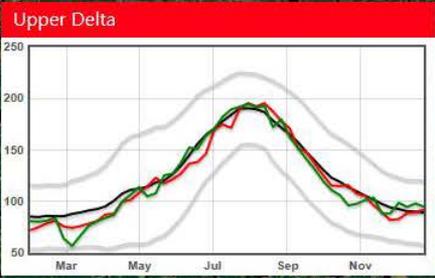
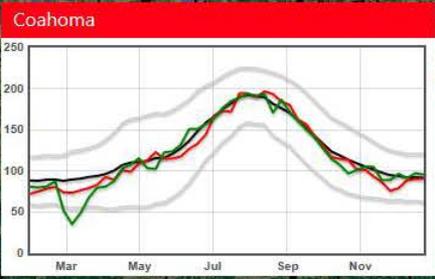


# Coahoma County,

red to 10 year average.



AgReport - Map Viewer

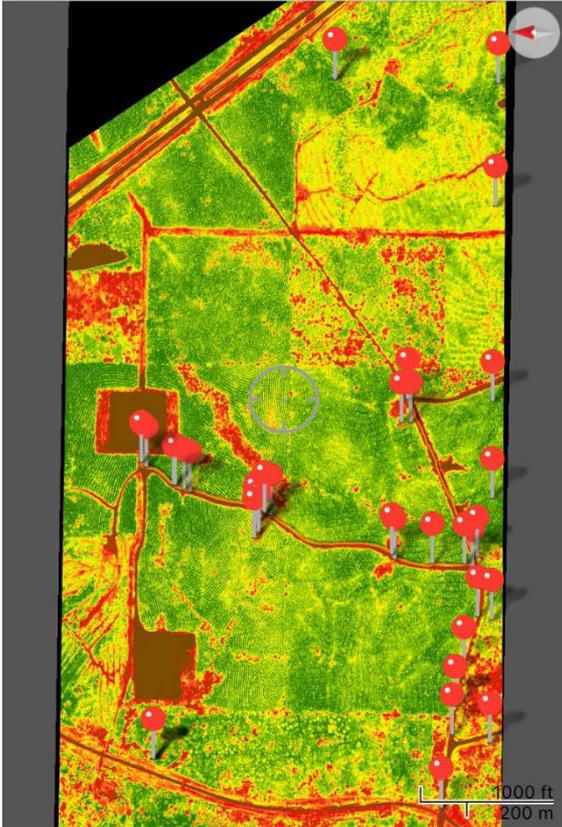


Current Period: 2016-01-08 Type: Current vs. Average

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map  
© 2016 AgPoxel, LLC | [Terms of Use](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)

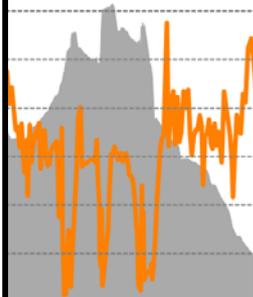
Verizon 6:08 PM 28%

Test 2: NDVI Colorized - 1/...



32.04511, -93.55628

8:56 AM



321 482 643  
Distance, 1/1000 mi

Verizon 6:08 PM

Close Placemark

TITLE

Dead Pines Road 1

1/7/16, 10:44 AM

INFORMATION

Icon

Description

Photos

Location 32.045

ATTRIBUTES



Placemarks

Parent Layer/Schema



PHOTOS.



**Cost:**

Appx 1 bushel of corn



# Sized to Scale of 1 Acre

12 Row Header = 20 Feet  
27,000 Ears / Acre 600 Kernels / Ear = 150 Ears / Bushel



28,000 See

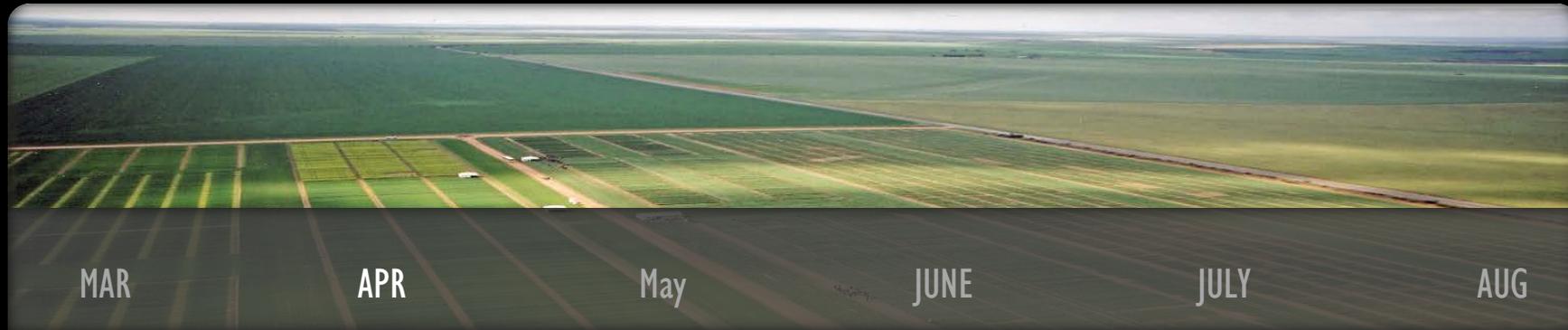


# Benefits:

1. Feed the crop when it needs it.
2. Push the potential
3. Reduce inputs in low production areas
4. Spot disease, pests, and stress early
5. Locate source of problem
6. Forecast yield potential



# Recommendations



MAR

APR

May

JUNE

JULY

AUG

## Flight 1

## Flight 2

## Flight 3

### 1. Early after emergence (Mar-Apr)

- A. Plant density and replants
- B. Use as scouting map for tissue and soil sampling
- C. Determine 2<sup>nd</sup> application of variable rate nitrogen

### 2. Mid-Season (May-July)

- A. Determine effectiveness of applications
- B. Use as scouting map for pest and weed infestations
- C. Variable rate PGR for cotton, or pesticide and herbicide applications
- D. Forecast yield potential

### 3. Late Season (July-Aug)

- A. Monitor irrigation effectiveness
- B. Use as scouting map for pest and weed infestations
- C. Burn down variable rate applications
- D. Forecast yield potential
- E. Insurance Claims, accurate zoning of affected acres



# Air Data Solutions

“Measure What Matters”

**318-471-2456**

**[don@airdatasolutions.com](mailto:don@airdatasolutions.com)**

**[www.airdatasolutions.com](http://www.airdatasolutions.com)**