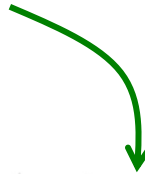


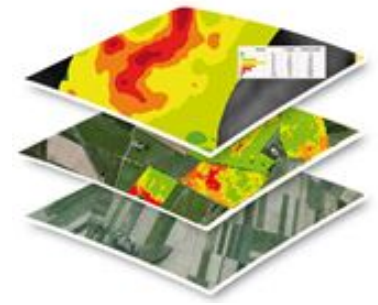
PixFruit: a digital platform to inform the agricultural sector on fruit tree yields in the tropics



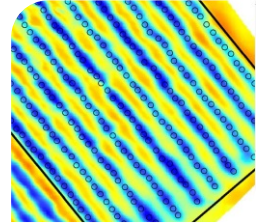
E. Faye, UPR HortSys, CIRAD | 4 Dec. 2019 | Saclay, France
emile.faye@cirad.fr



#DigitAg



The Digital Agriculture Convergence Laboratory, Montpellier, France



#DigitAg's objective is to promote the **development of digital tools in agriculture** (from data acquisition to data processing and uses) by putting together **research and higher education resources** in France, Europe, and Southern countries.

What is #DigitAg ?

400 staff members with **interdisciplinarity crossings** between agronomy, engineering sciences (computer sciences, maths, electronics, physics ...), economic, law, and social sciences..

7 years from 2017
9,9 M€ public support
=> World reference in Digital Agriculture



Public



17 partners

Digital Technos & agroecology, crop and animal production, genotyping, crop protection, farm advisory services, agri. territorial manag., crop value chains, dev. agricultural sector in the developing countries.



Private



Let's be connected!



Twitter [@DigitAgLab](#) - #DigitAg



Scoop It : [Topic Digital Agriculture](#)
<http://www.scoop.it/t/digital-agriculture>



LinkedIn #DigitAgLab
<https://www.linkedin.com/company/digitaglab>



YouTube #DigitAg Lab
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC-wt1R8NXmULYHBbUeA8GqA>



Instagram #DigitAgLab - #DigitAg
<https://www.instagram.com/digitaglab/>

www.hdigitag.fr



cirad

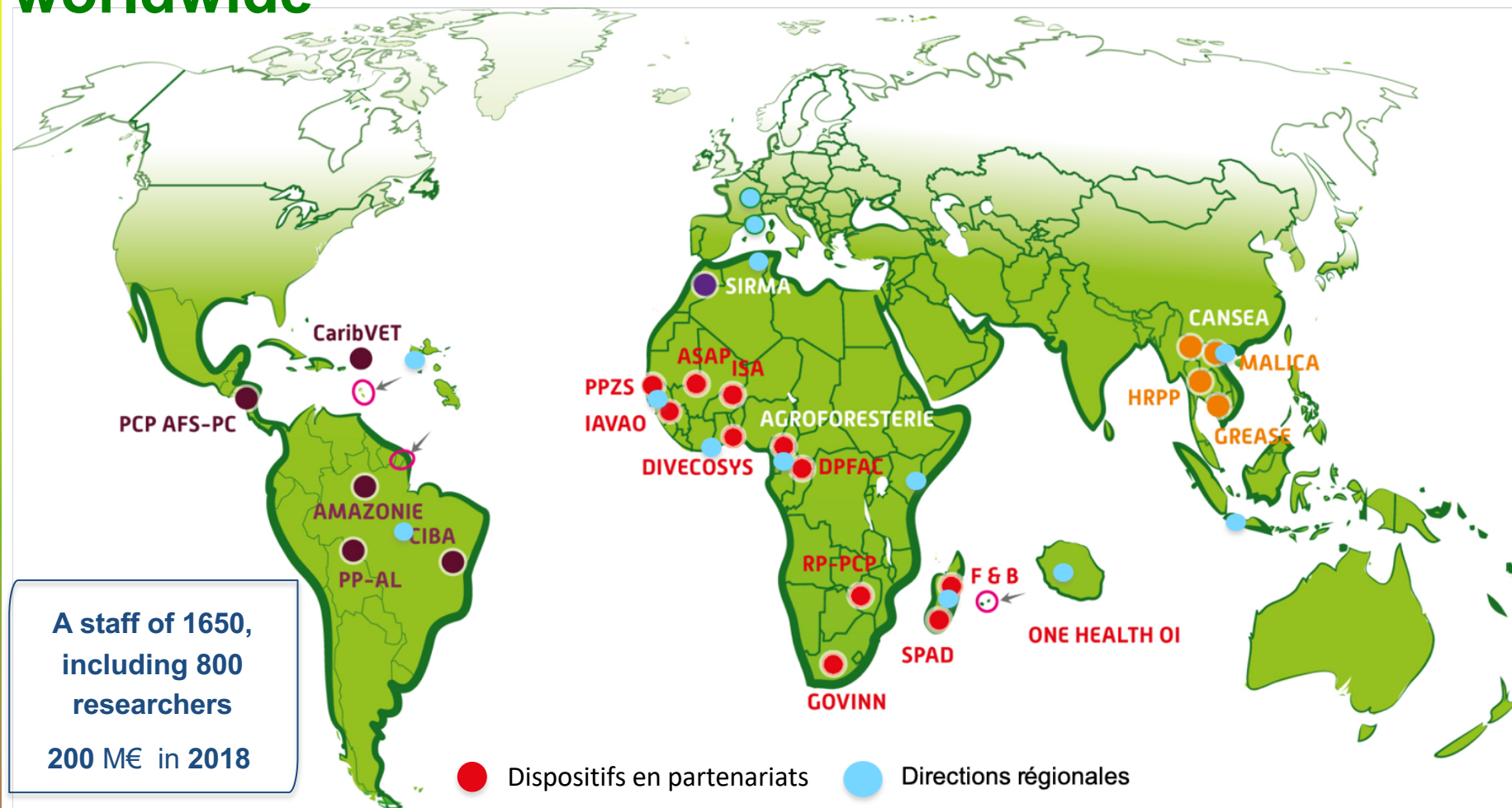
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
FOR DEVELOPMENT

Working
together for
tomorrow's
agriculture



- National public institution status, but a global mission
- Targeted research for development
- Based on 50 years' experience in the field, and an original approach

Research and training platforms in partnership worldwide



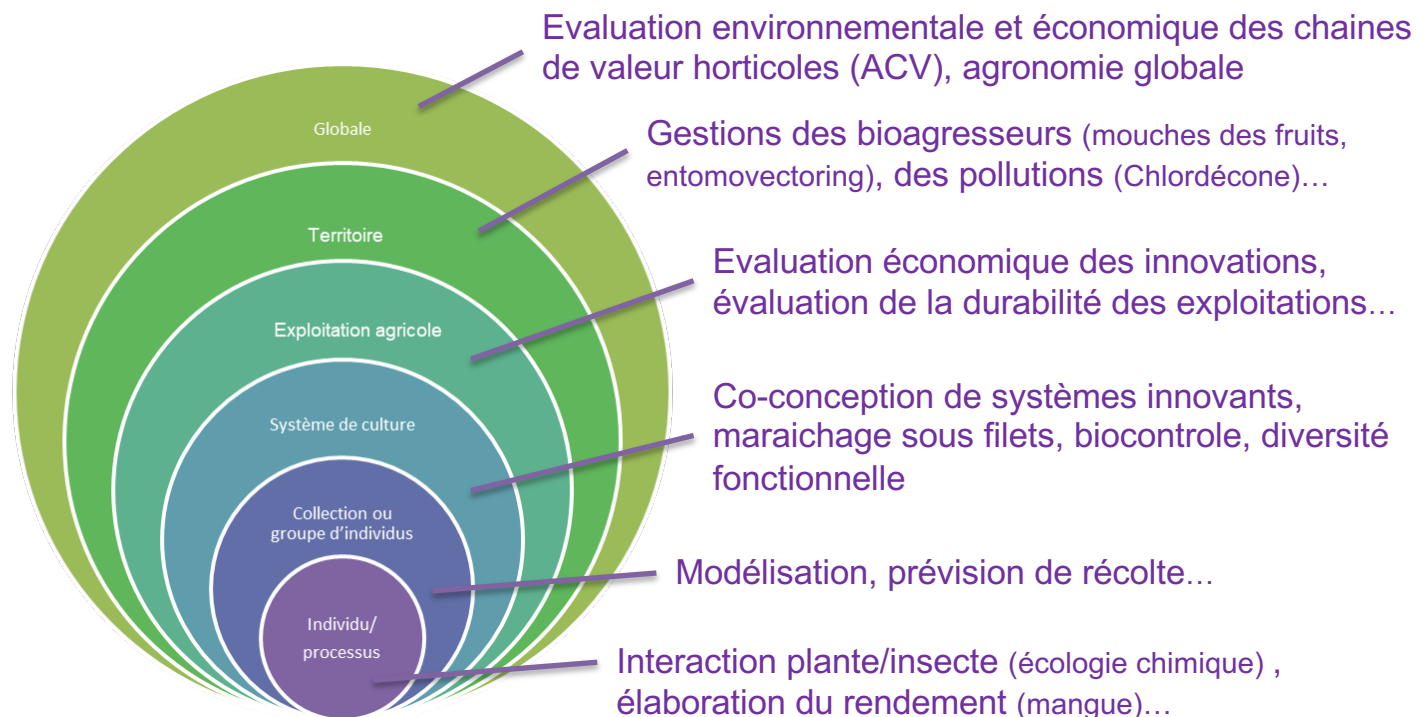
CIRAD generates knowledge and helps build capacity, in support of agricultural and rural development with specific experience of the tropical commodity chains

Address the global and local challenges of tropical horticulture to fullfill the growing demand in healthy tropical fruits and vegetable.

- Developing innovations and designing with the actors sustainable horticultural systems ...

50 persons

Martinique
Guyane
Sénégal
Côte d'Ivoire
Montpellier
Tanzanie
Kenya
Madagascar
Mayotte
La Réunion



Mango is a complex tree!



Physiology: alternance,
asynchronism

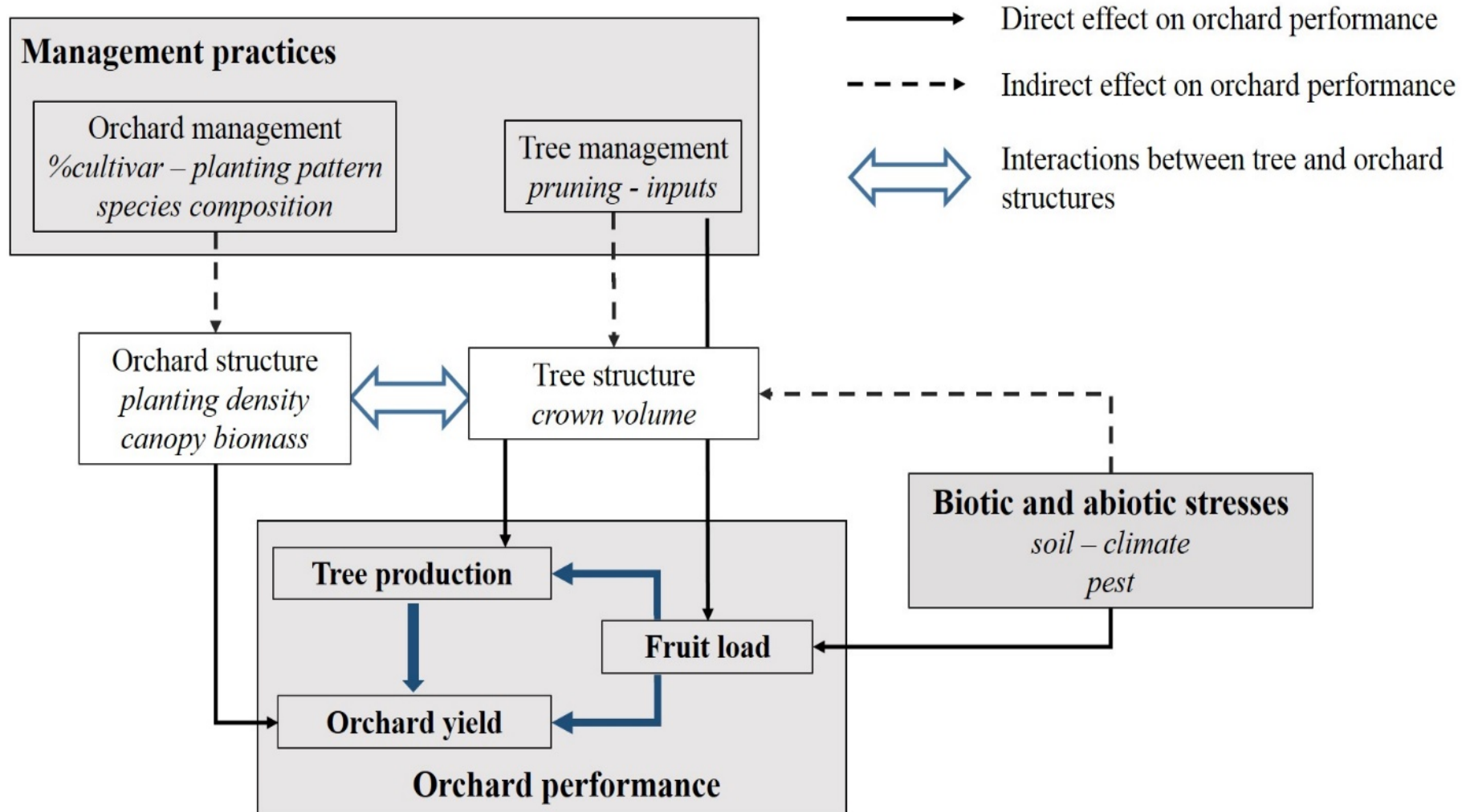


Manual field count
tedious & imprecise

- No mechanistic modelling of yield elaboration
- No data on cultivated areas
- Spatiotemporal heterogeneity in production

Mango Production
Tree / Orchard / Basin
??

Drivers of mango yields



Mango in West Africa

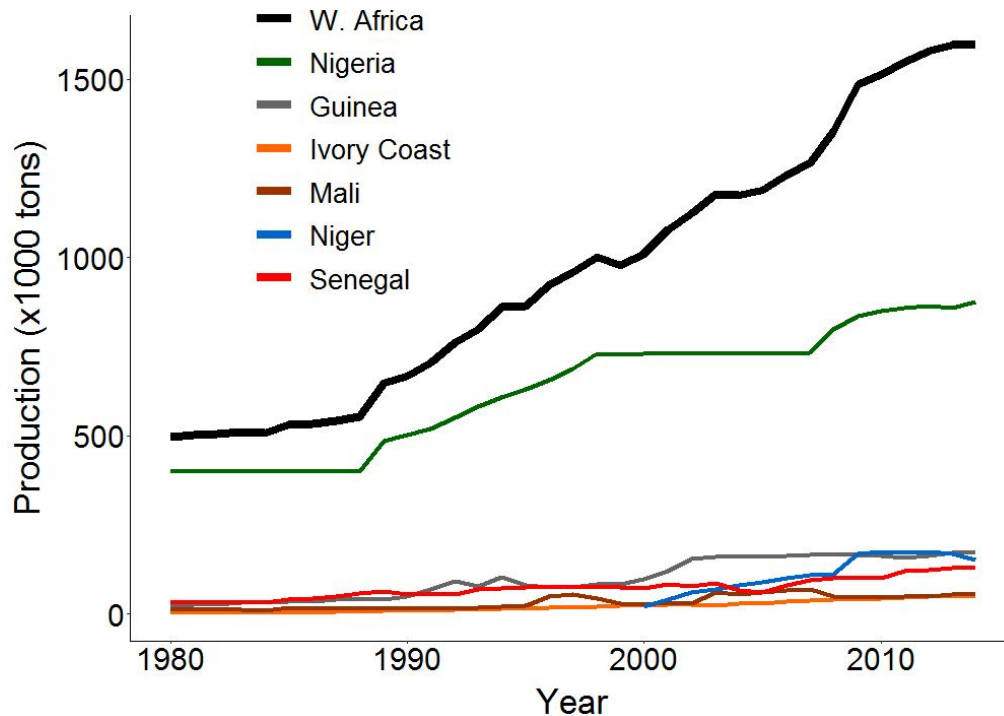
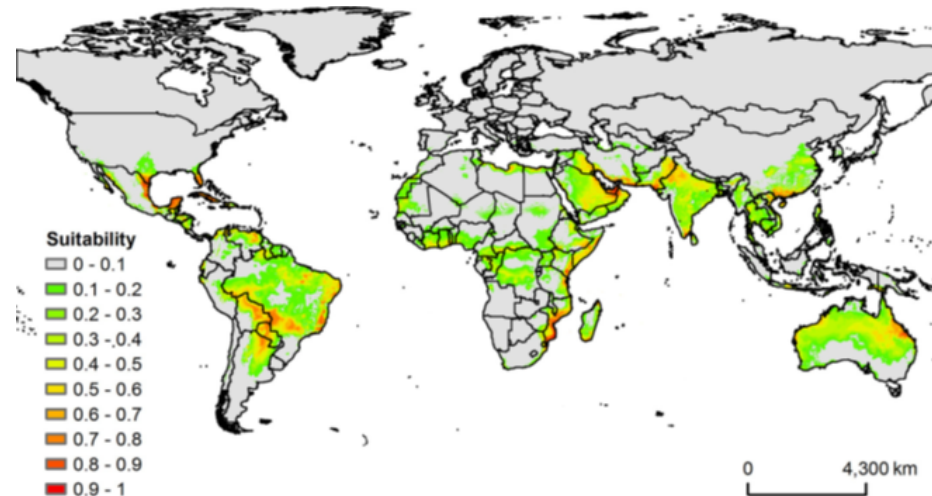
Monfreda et al. 2010

5th fruit production WW

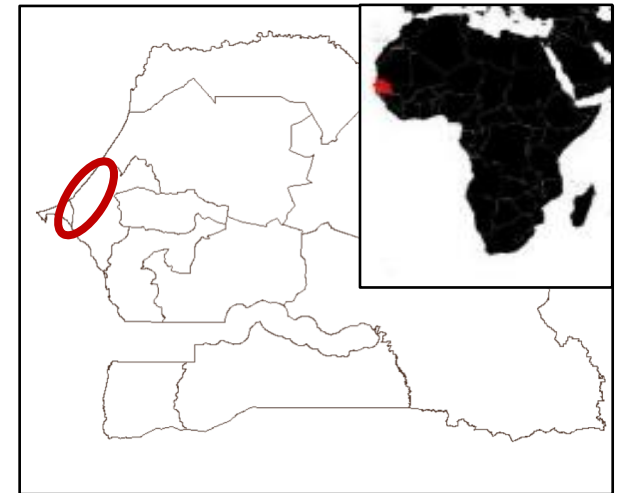
Market 2 Billions US\$

World = 50 Mt/y

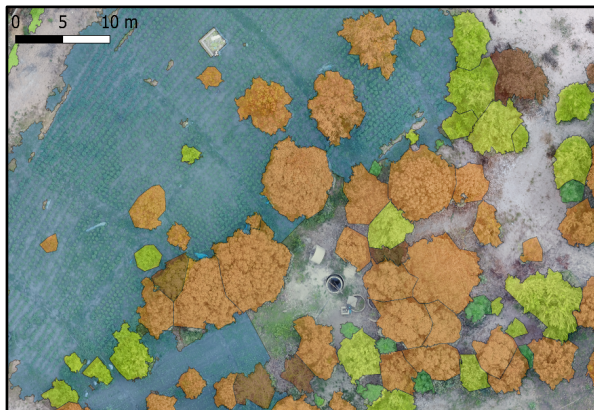
West Africa = 2 Mt/y



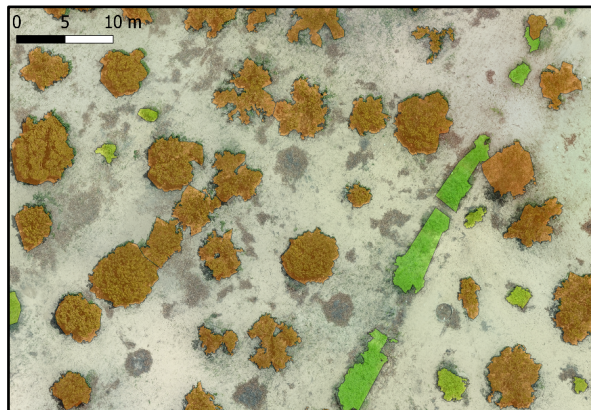
FAO (2014)



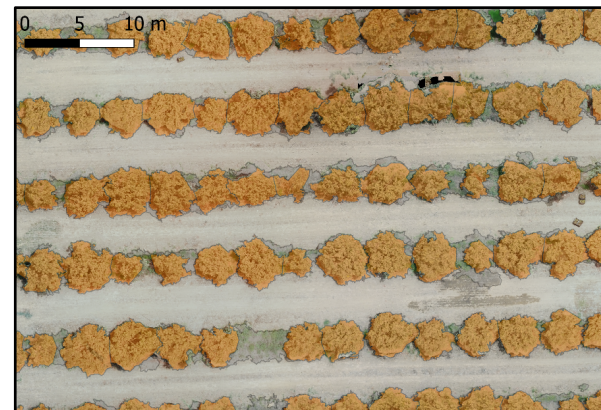
Mango cropping systems in West Africa



$5 < Y < 15$ tns/Ha



< 5 tns/Ha



20 - 40 tns/Ha



Agroforestry
Intercropping



Extensive
Traditional



Intensive – export
Monocultivar

Extensive – 80% MUS = < 5 tns/Ha picking



Diversified – XX MUS = $5 < Y < 15$ tns/Ha

Mango, citrus, papaya, cashew, annual crops...



Intensive export - 5%MUS = $20 < Y < 40$ tons/Ha

Fertigation, pruning, Pest & diseases...



The Niayes production area

1st horticultural basin



The needs of the stakeholders in the mango sector

- Yields are **strategic** and **key information** for both **growers** and **stakeholders** of the value chains involved in market supply and exports.
- In developing countries, information on yields is **barely available** nor existing, making it difficult to improve the efficiency of the production process.
- *“Nobody knows the present quantities of mango fruit produced.”* not the growers, not the buyers, nor the national agricultural statistics organism.

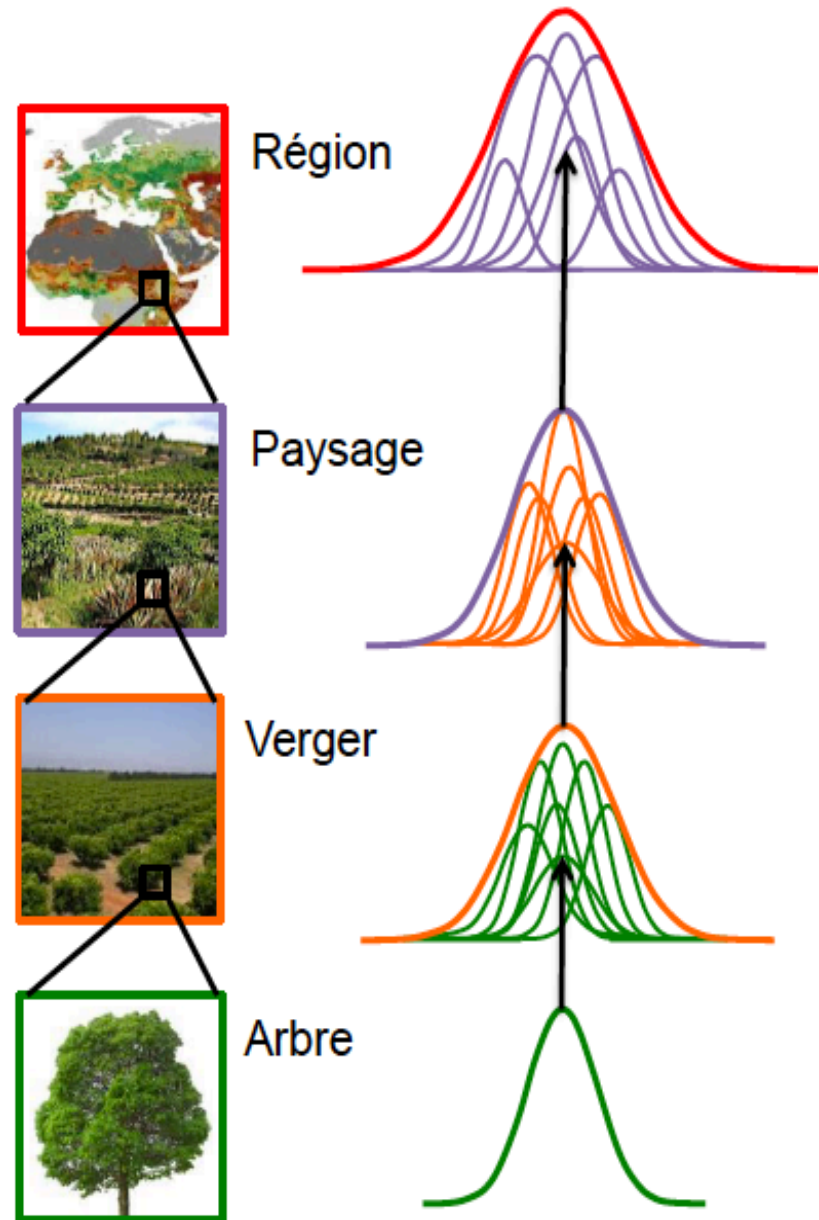
— Actors —	Needs —
Growers	Production - Relationship with buyers
Buyers/exporters	Supply, harvest date, Relationship with growers
Local authorities	Mean yields in their districts
Gov. institutions	Agricultural policies (DAPSA agri. stats, ANCAR advices)
Intern. agencies	Value chains, development (FAO, AFD, USAID...)
Research org.	Reliable Big Data, drivers of production...

Questions

What is the land productivity of mango agriculture ?

How to estimate and/or forecast the production?

At which time and space scale ?



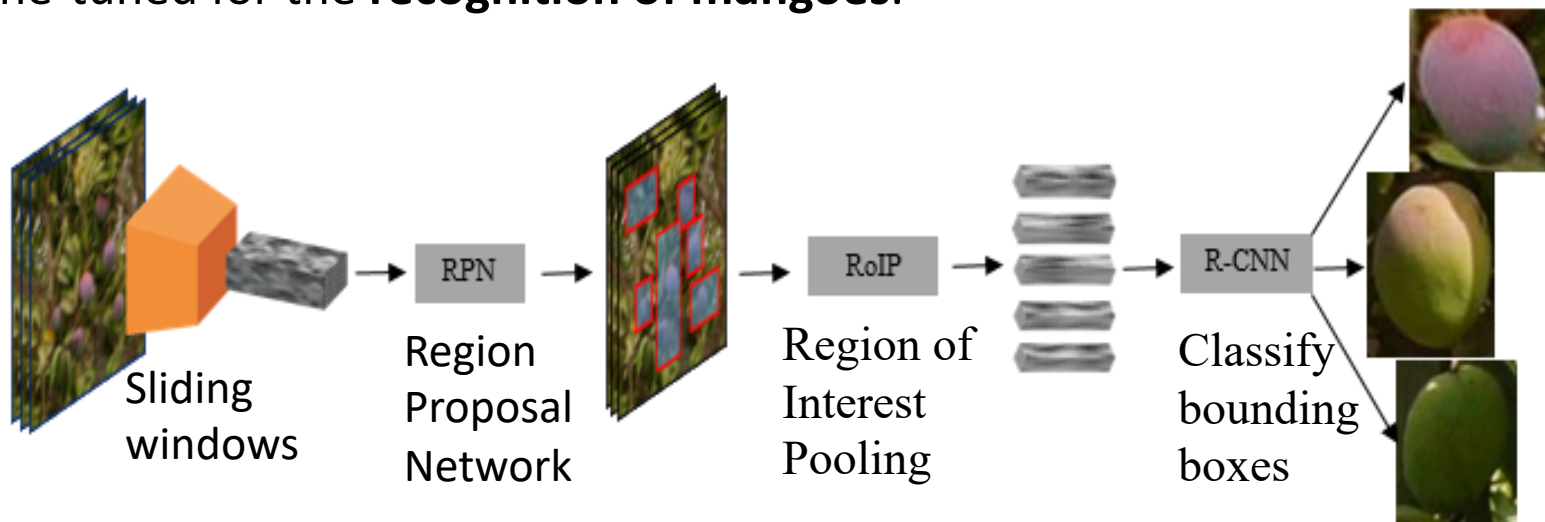
Estimating mango yields at the tree scale



Using a deep learning approach

Convolutional Neural Networks have proven in the last years to be very effective tools for **fruit counting** and **yield estimates** (Gongal et al. 2015 rev.).

Basically, CNN pre-trained on **ImageNet** for the task of classification and then fine-tuned for the **recognition of mangoes**.



- **Faster R-CNN**, a specific network to quickly detect and classify objects in images. Has been fine-tuned for mango detection in RGB Images.

Images acquisition



Fruit load



Tree size

3 cultivars (Kent, Keitt, BDH)

300 trees X 2 sides
X 3 phenol. stages =
1800 images/year

Annotations
(10459 fruits)



Field counts
(14061 fruits 65 trees)

Deep Mango features

- Key points: training and validation
 - Training: **150 images** RGB (4000x6000 pixels) with **3 000 annotated fruits (3 experts)** selected to form a representative set in terms of shape, colour, sunlight conditions or occlusions. (15,000 iterations)
 - Validation: **450 images** , **7 000 annotated fruits**, tested with a confidence threshold of 0.7
 - **F-measure** and **Loss value** to assess the performances of the CNN.
 - **The non-maximum suppression** (NMS) pre-vents multiple detection of the same object (dixed at 0.25).

Deep Mangoes: from fruit detection to cultivar identification in color images of mango trees. 2019

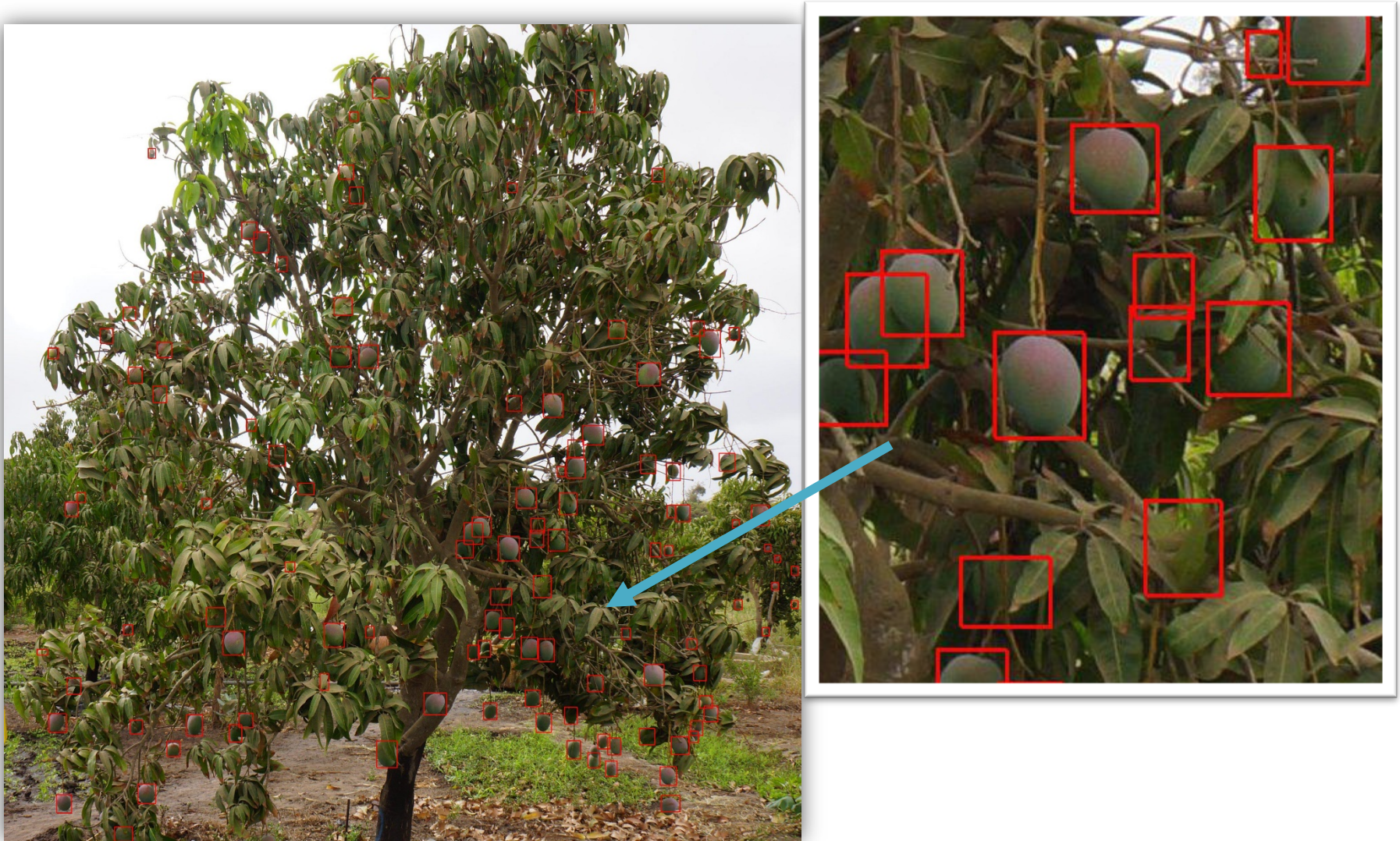
Philippe Borianne

CIRAD, UMR AMAP, F-34398 Montpellier, France
AMAP, Univ Montpellier, CIRAD, CNRS, INRA, IRD,
Montpellier, France
philippe.borianne@cirad.fr

Julien Sarron

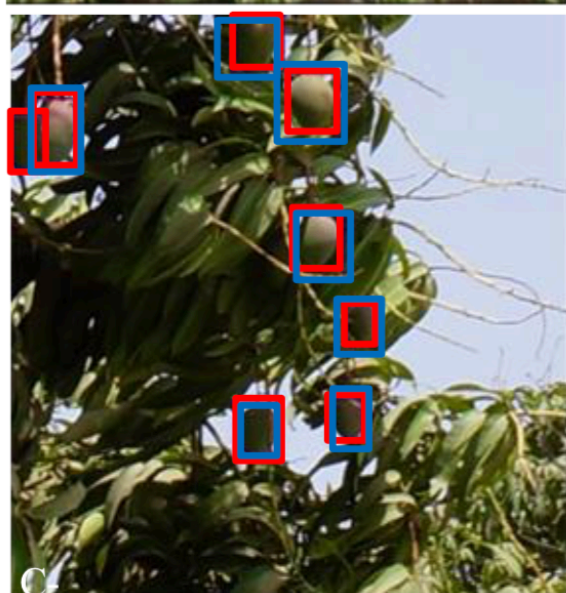
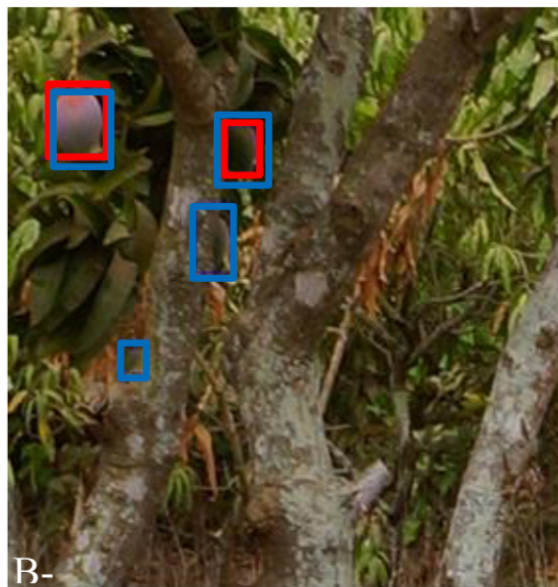
CIRAD, UPR HortSys, F-34398 Montpellier, France
Centre pour le Développement de l'Horticulture, ISRA,
Dakar, Senegal
Univ Montpellier, F-34090 Montpellier, France
julien.sarron@cirad.fr

Deep Mango: quantitative results



The network detects fruits at various stages of development in very different configurations (shade, lum., saturation...).

Deep Mango: performances evaluation



Annotations



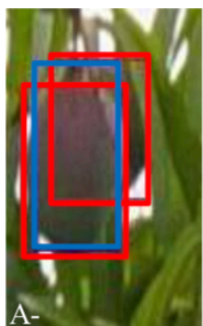
Experts



CNN

Deep Mango: performance evaluation

1 VP



1 FN

Occluded

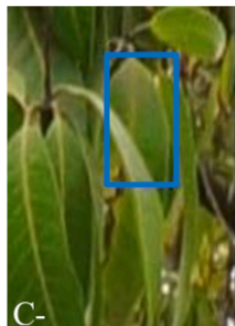
1 VP



1 FN

Hidden

1 VP



1 FP

Leaf



D-

		Référence	
		+	-
Test	+	VP	FP
	-	FN	VN

- Précision :

$$P = \frac{VP}{VP + FN}$$

- Recall

$$R = \frac{VP}{VP + FP}$$

- F-mesure :

$$F_1 = 2 \frac{P * R}{P + R}$$

- F1-Score is a measure of accuracy = 0.92**

- Evaluation of the accuracy of fruit detection and identification by the F1-score, well suited to the statistical comparison with a real "image truth ».

- The F1 score is the **harmonic mean of the precision and recall**, where an F1 score reaches its best value at 1 (perfect precision and recall).

DeepMangoes : hardware

■ Computer:

- Dell 7910 , 64 Go de RAM, processor Intel Xeon E5-2620 v3 (6C HT, 15 MB Cache, 2.4 GHz avec 6 cœurs et 12 threads), and graphics card Nvidia Quadro M4000 (8 GB, 1664 cœurs).

■ Computational **time** (1 image RGB 4000 x 6000 px)

- Traitement en mode GPU: **10 secs**
- Traitement en mode CPU: **1 hour 28 minutes**

time includes preprocessing (images) and post-processing (results) done in CPU

■ Under the framework **Caffe**

- dédié aux **stations de travail** et la mise en production
- peut être remplacé par un environnement plus « moderne »

■ Conteneur **Singularity**

- facilite le **portage** des réseaux et de leur environnement
- Supprime les coûts de transfert de données entre le DD et le Conteneur

■ only under OS **Linux**

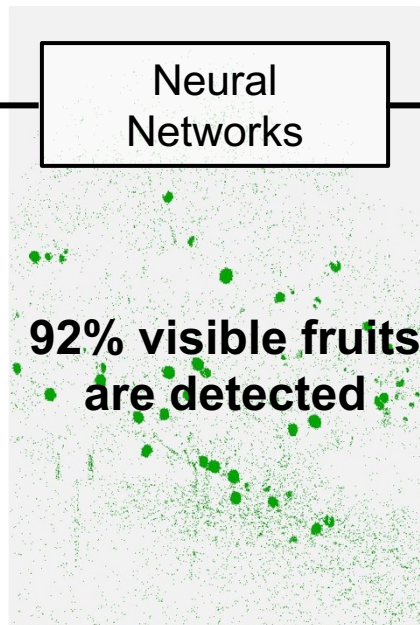
- Attention compatibilité architecture du noyau Linux

R-CNN: objectively and accurately quantify mango tree production

Image RGB



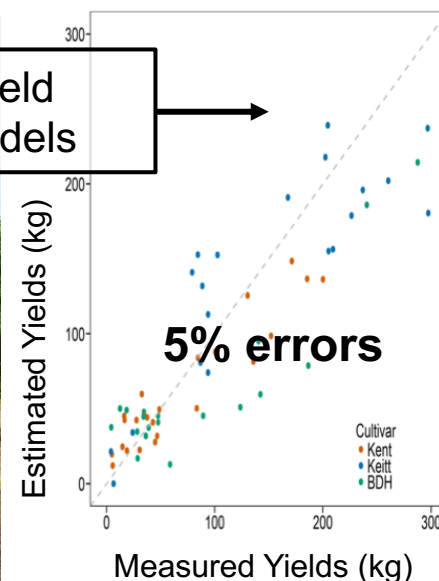
Deep-learning



Counting



Tree Production



Robust, adaptable (green fruits -> mature, 3 cultivars, lum.)

Fast (few secs / image) & accurate...

Field measure
IMAGES



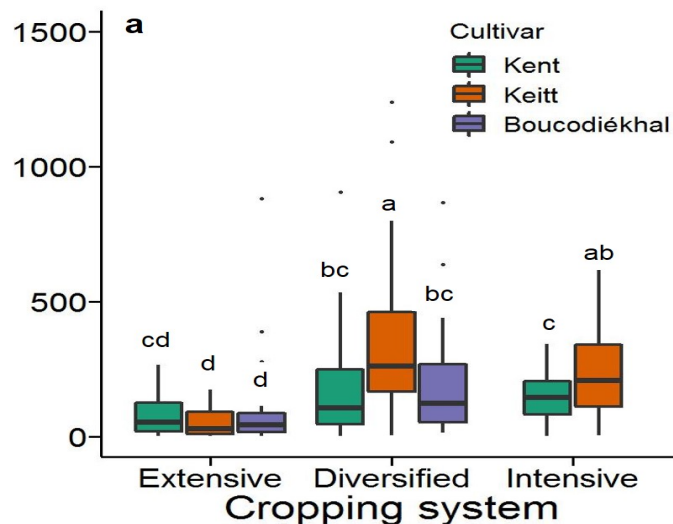
Estimation
PRODUCTION



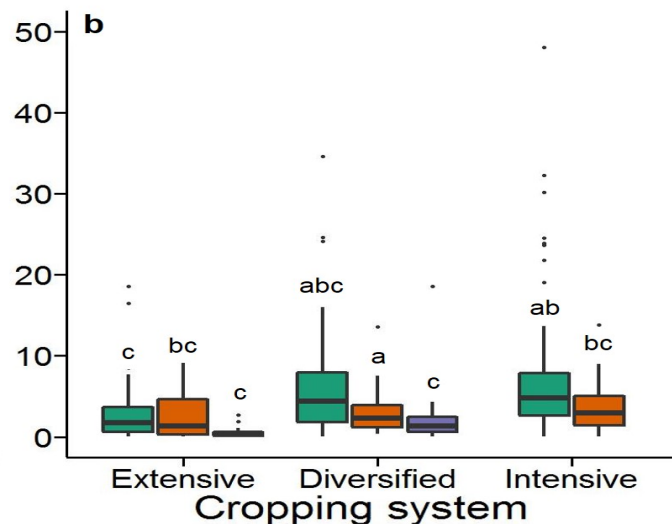
Yield gaps at the tree scale

Sarron *et al.*, In press

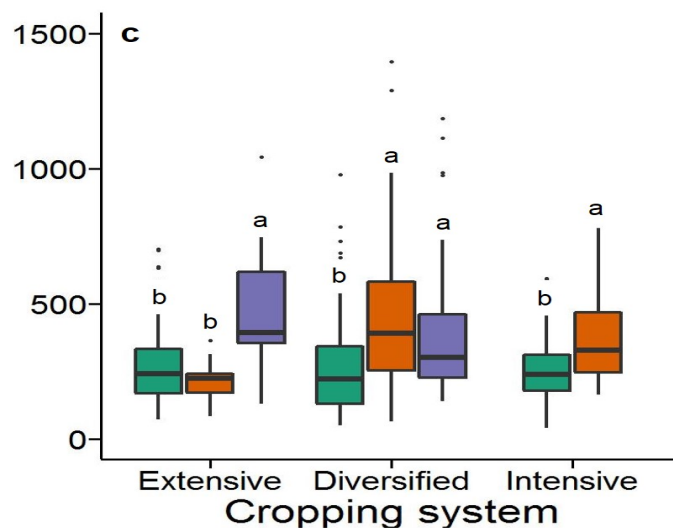
Actual production
 P_a (fruit.tree⁻¹)



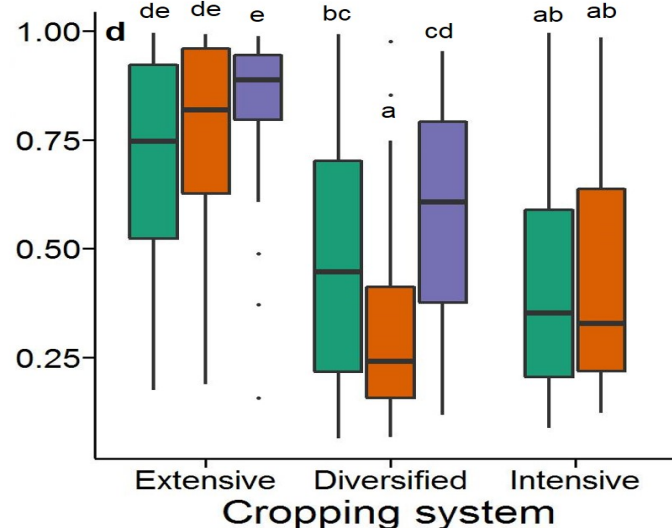
Fruit load
(fruit.tree⁻¹.m⁻³)



Attainable production
 P_{att} (fruit.tree⁻¹)



Production gap
 P_g



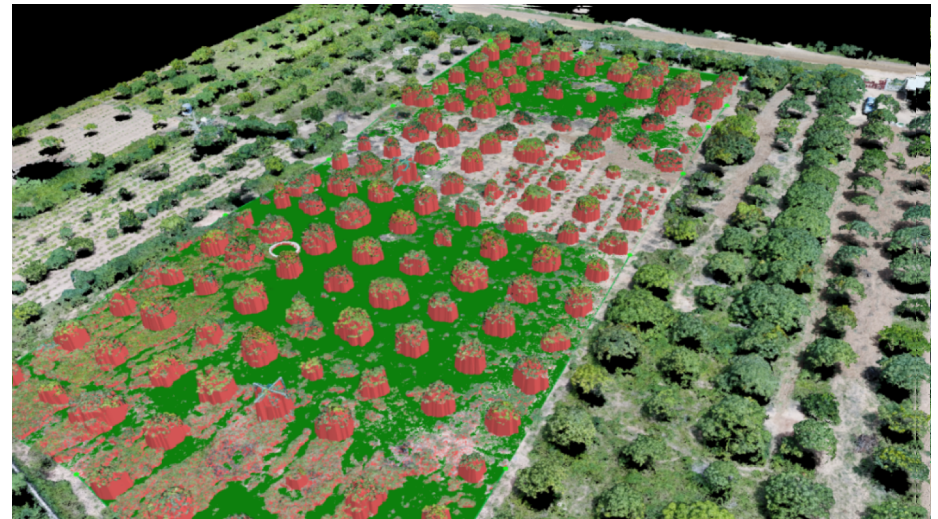
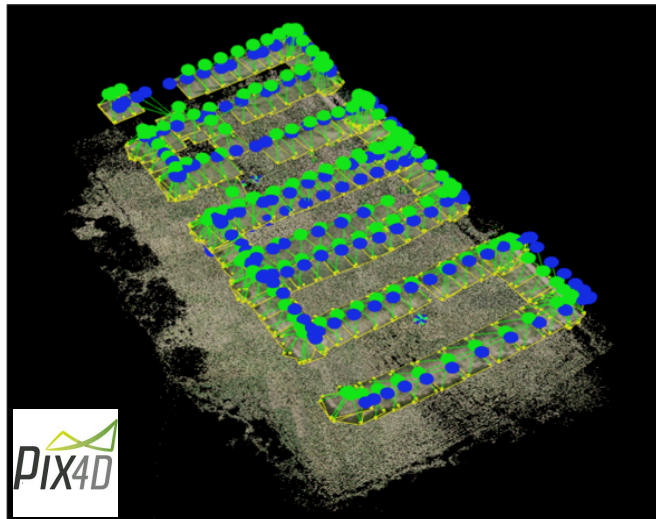
Estimating mango yields at the orchard scale



Which sampling strategies?

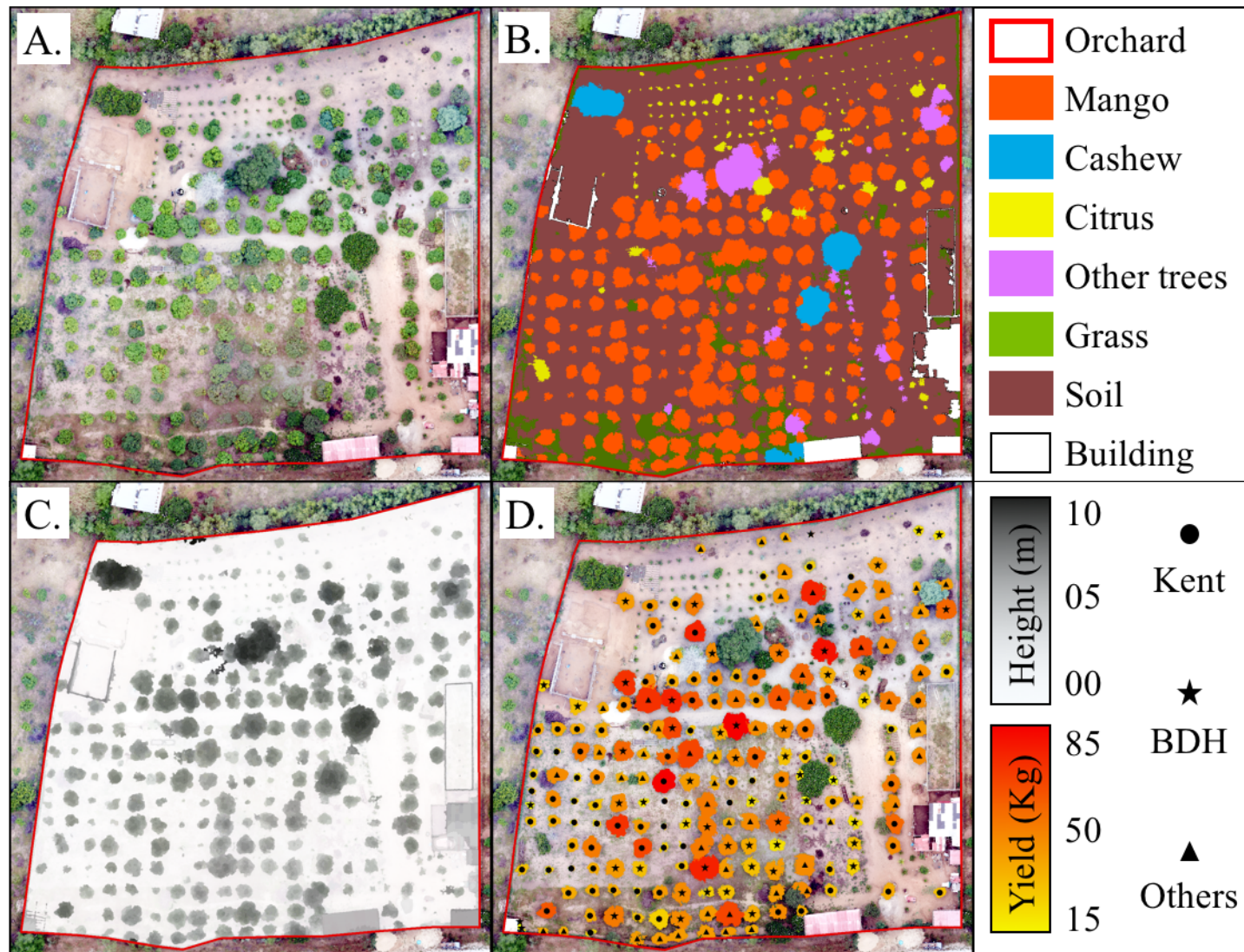
Effect of orchard and tree structure?

Mapping mango orchards



2D/3D UAV-based mapping

Land uses and structures in mango orchards



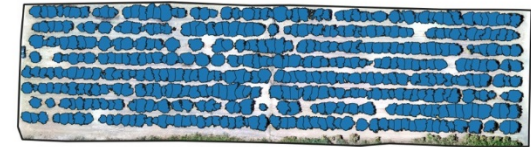
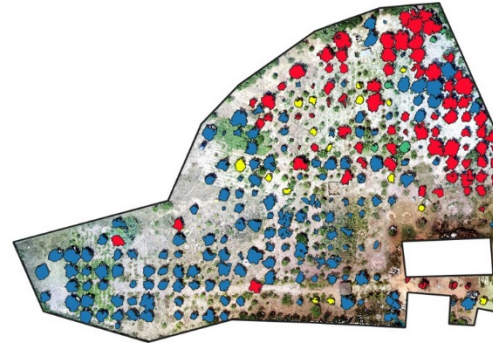
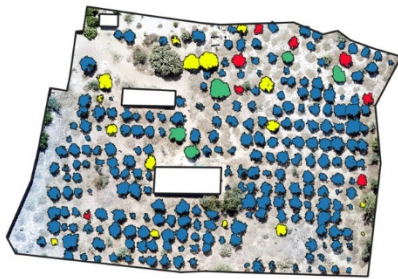
Intrafield variability: CNN applied to all trees

a

Extensive

Diversified

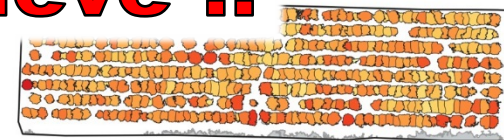
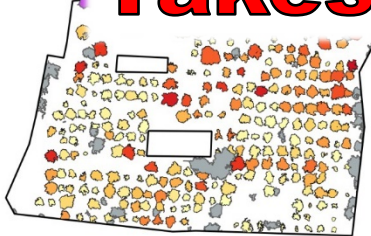
Intensive



Mango cultivar
 ■ Kent
 ■ Keitt
 ■ Boucodiékhall
 ■ Other cultivar

$I = 0.22^{***}$

Takes days to achieve !!



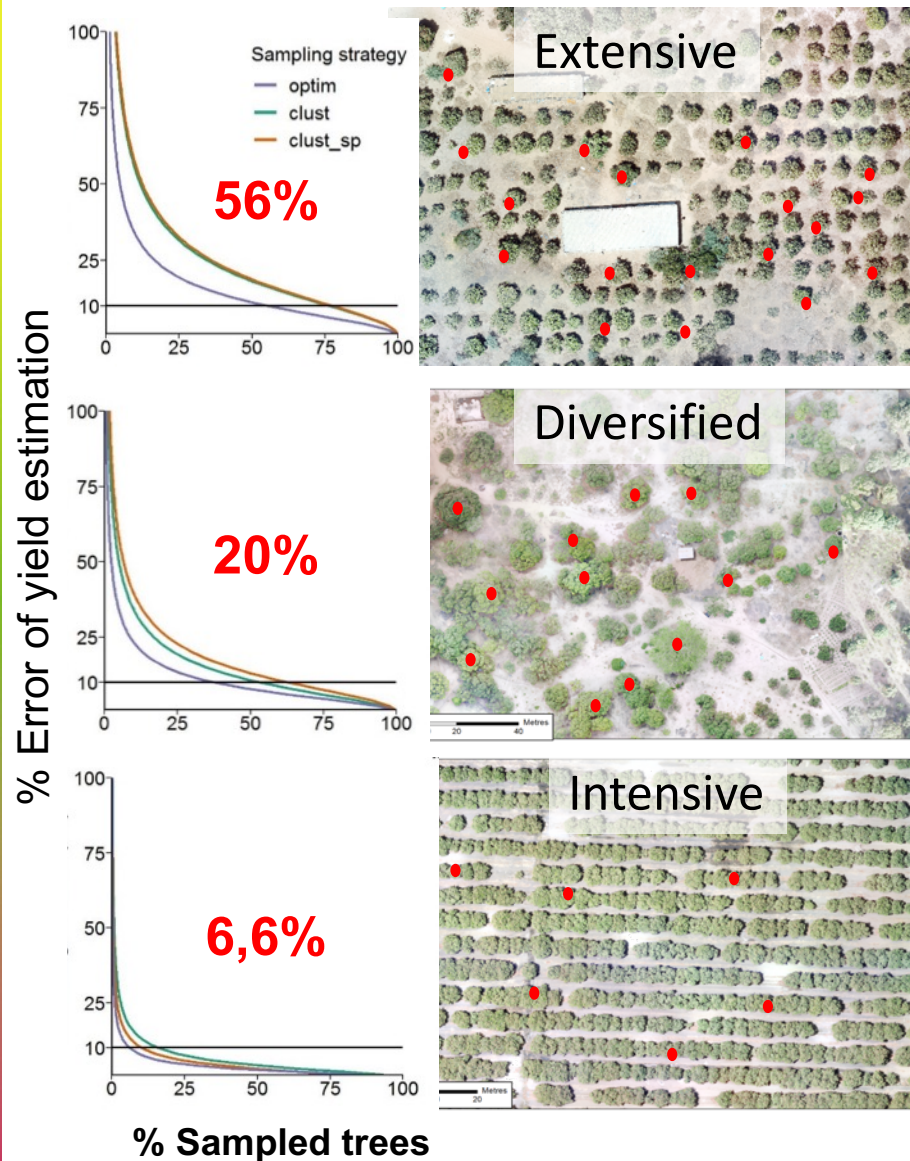
Tree production (kg.tree⁻¹)
 0 50 100 440

7,18 tons /1,24 Ha

19,96 tons/1,52 Ha

28,07 tons/1,20Ha

Adapted sampling strategies for < 10 % errors



Orchard sampling strategies

- Random
- Structural cluster for diversified orchards (37 to 20%)
- No spatial or cultivar clustering

Yield estimates:

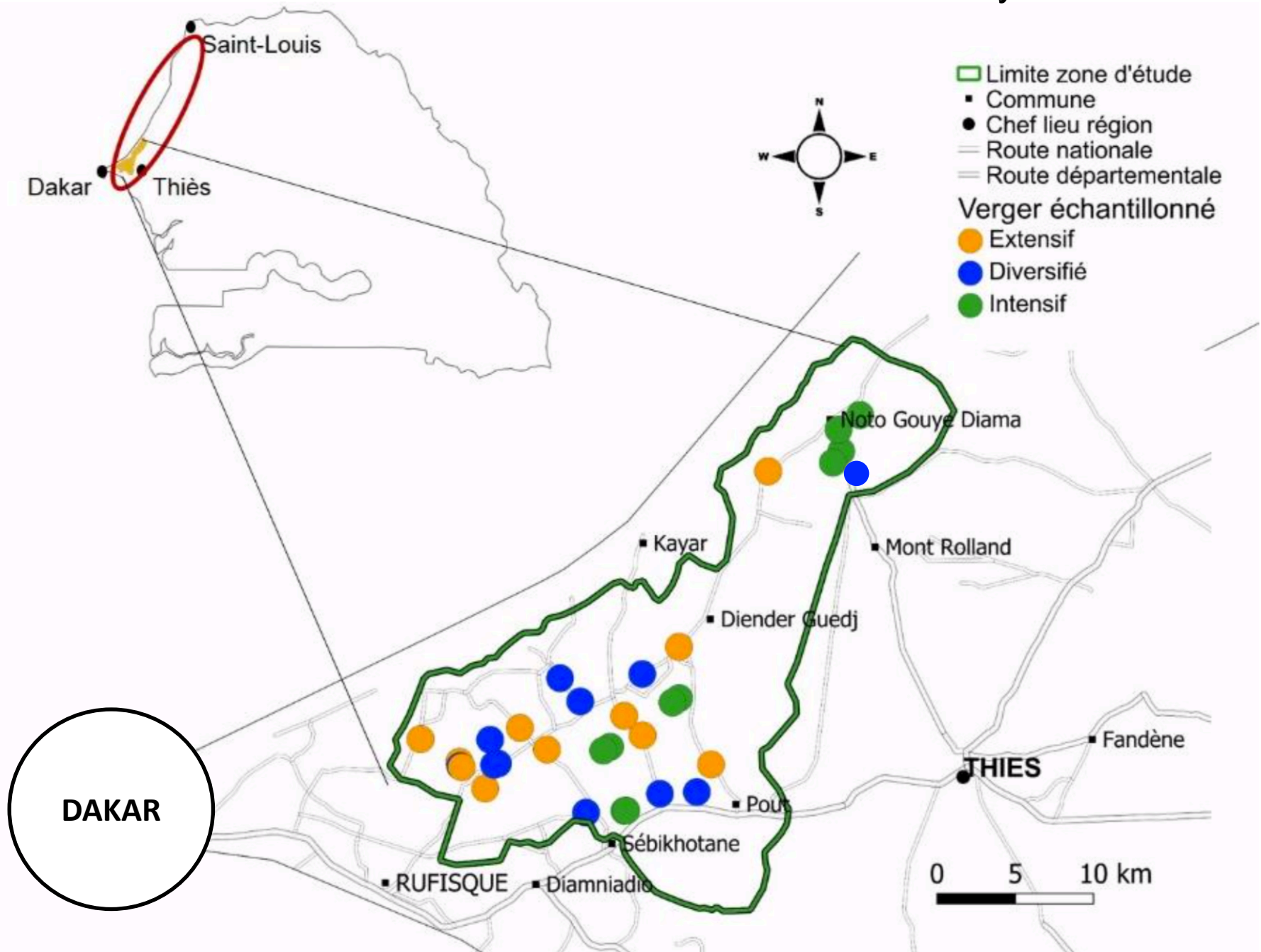
- Accurate ($C_v < 5\%$)
- Optimal sampling = to reach < 10%
- + sampled trees = - errors (4% when 100% trees sampled)

Mango production variability at the regional scale

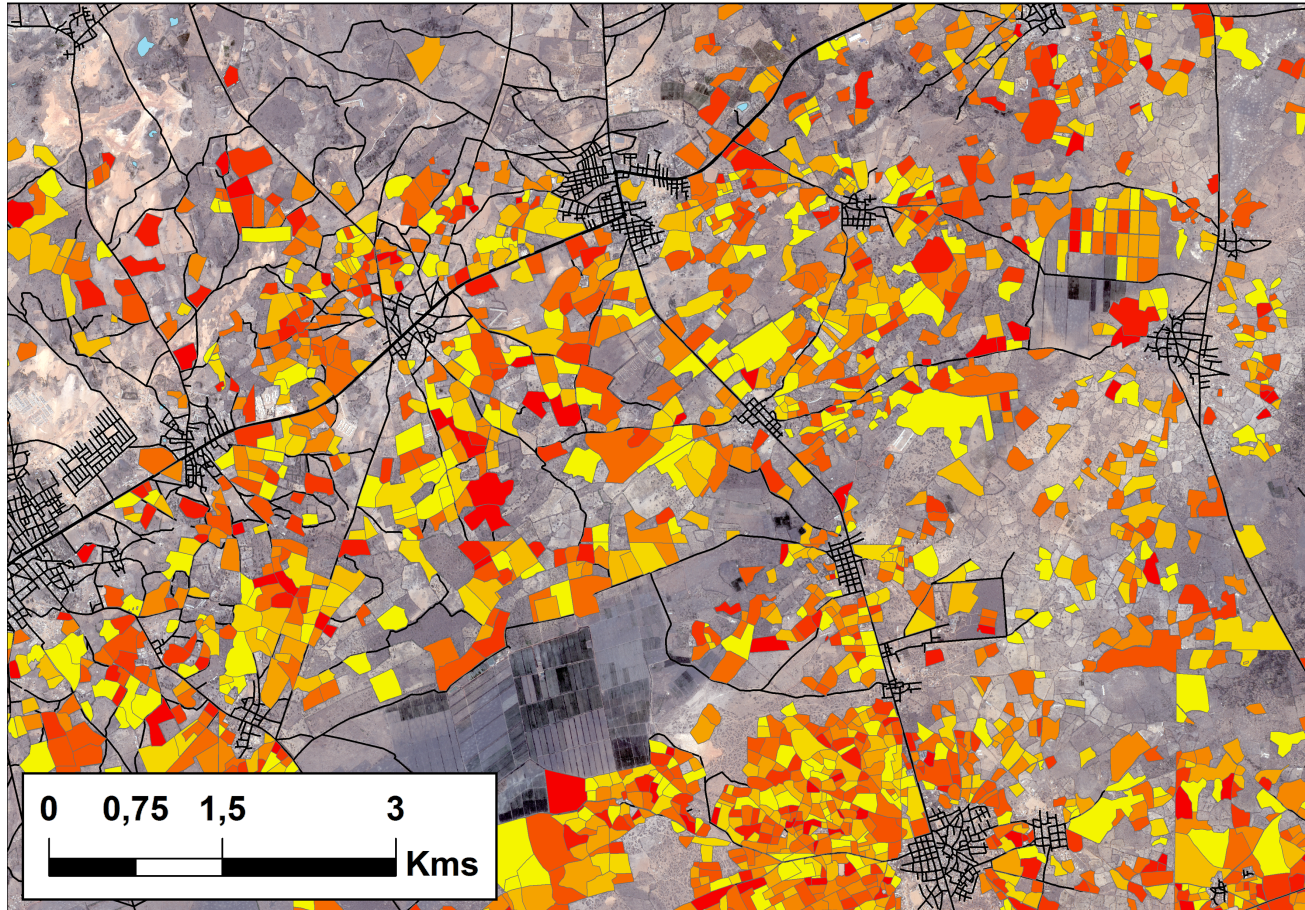


And at the regional scale?

30 orchards with yield estimations



Finding the drivers of orchard yield variability



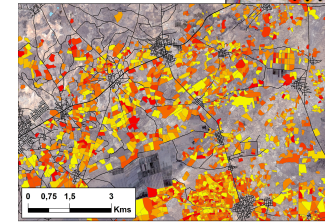
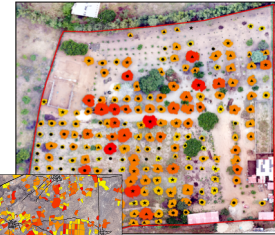
Regional diagnosis

- Orchard type
- Soil
- Climate
- Water access
- Grower practices
- Tree density
- Cultivars
- Orchard areas...

To be validated

What we have & What do we do now?

- **CNN:** accurate tool for tree production assessment
- **Sampling strategies:** => orchard yields
- **GIS Database:** orchard types, soil, climate ...



Empirical models to estimate mango production

- **Tree scale:** Correctif des échantillonnages CNN par variété

Tree Model

Tree Prod. \sim Cultivar + Nb fruits CNN (2 pics)

- **Orchard scale:** extrapolating the sampled tree productions

Orchard Model

Orchard Prod. \sim Type + Structure + Site
+ Sampled tree production

- **Bassin scale:** applications sur carte des type de vergers par satellite

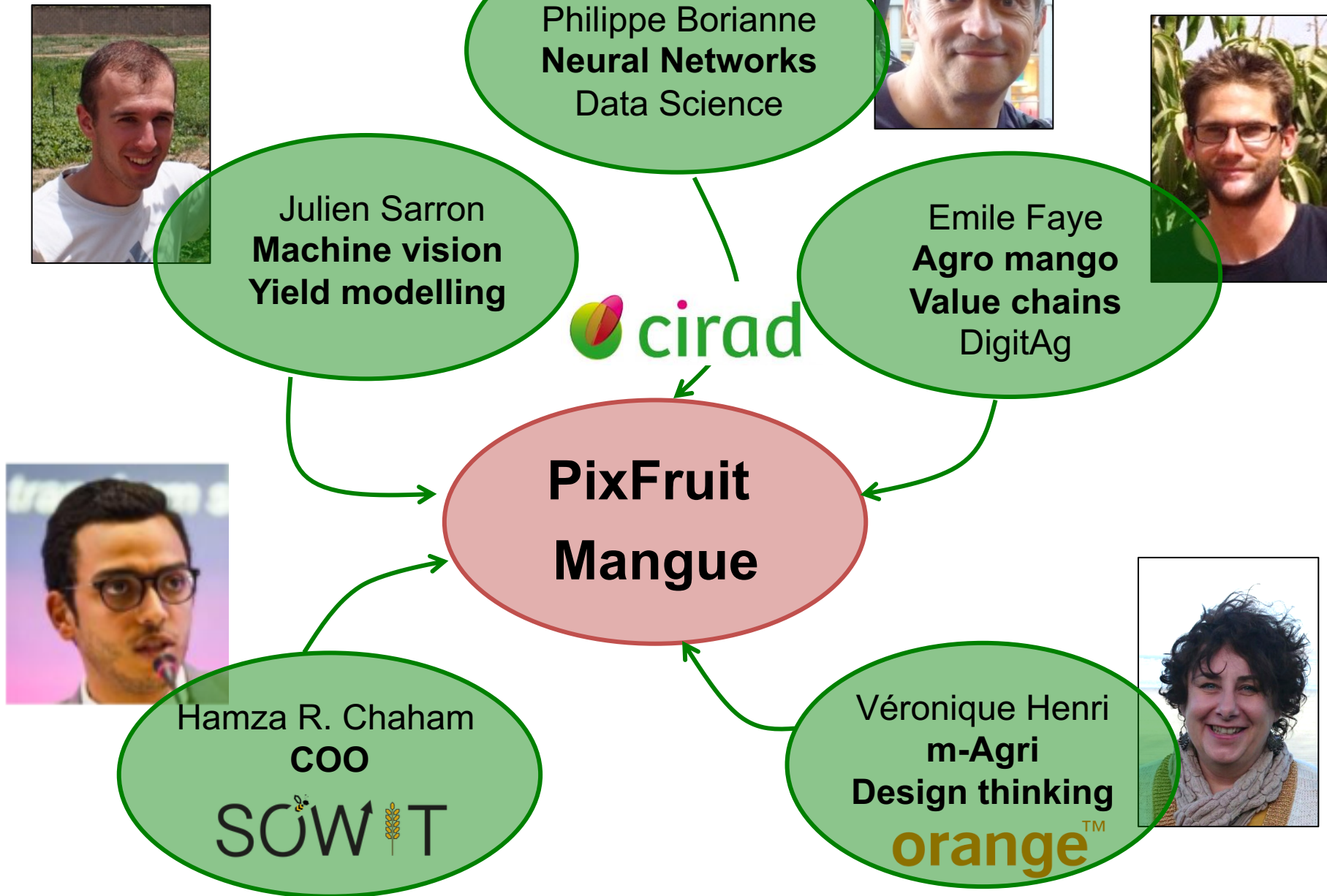
Bassin

Prod. Bassin \sim Tree density + % Cultivars + Site + Type
+ Yields of the nearby sampled orchards

PixFruit plateforme

Building a **participative** and **digital data manager** for multi-scale estimations of **fruit tree productions** to address the needs of the stakeholders of the **fruit value chains**.

PixFruit's team



PixFruit App
Neural networks
Image recognition

A. I.



Real-time information tool on tree production

PixFruit App

A participative sampling tool
to quantify objectively, accurately and instantaneously
the production of mango trees



Implementing a Yolo CNN with TensorFlow on Android & IOS

PixFruit App
Neural networks
Image recognition

A. I.



PixFruit App

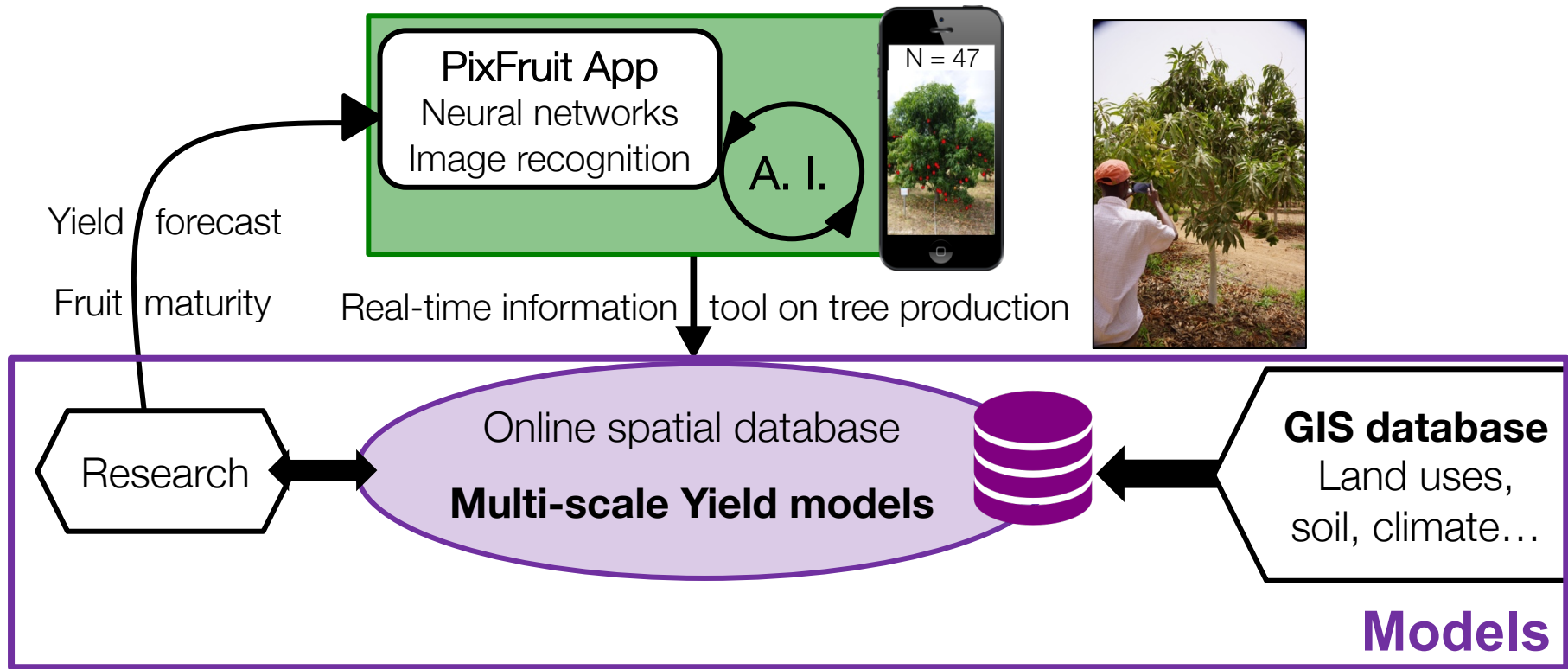
Real-time information tool on tree production

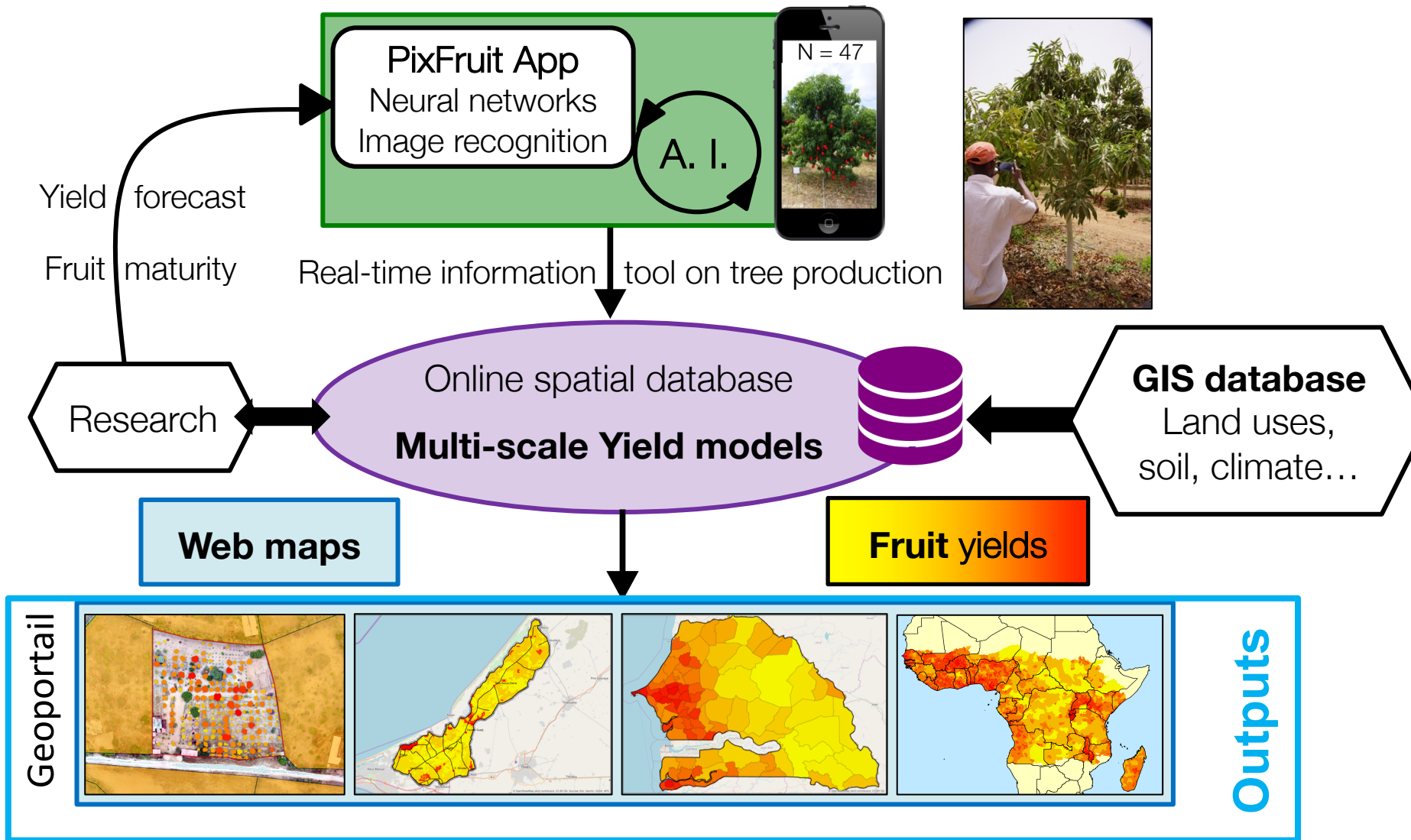
Tree Model

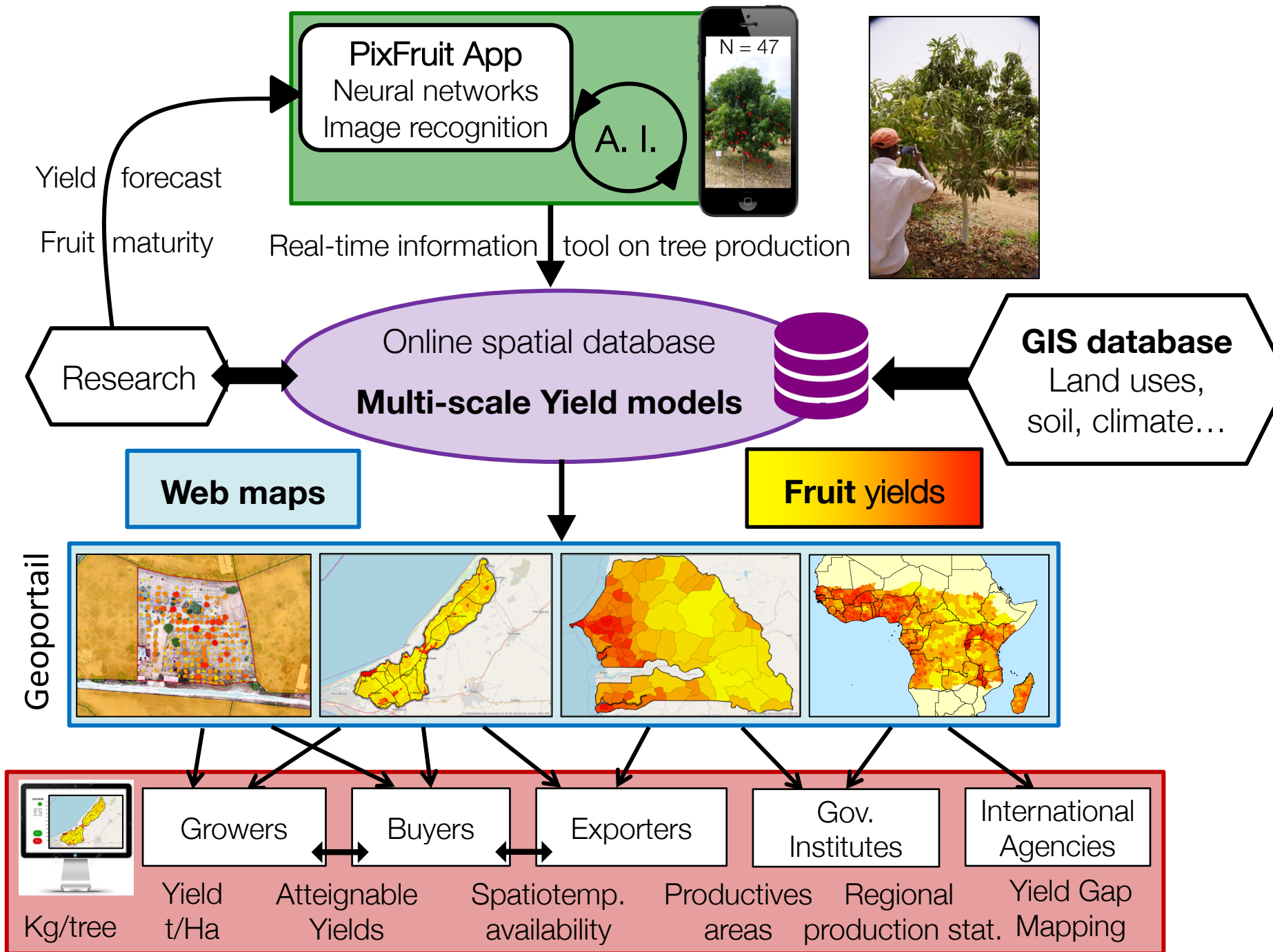
- **Tree cultivar and nb of fruits**
- GPS loc., time, date of acquisition
- User profile (name, profession, age..)
- Orchard data (%cultiv., area, density...)
- (Images if wanted)

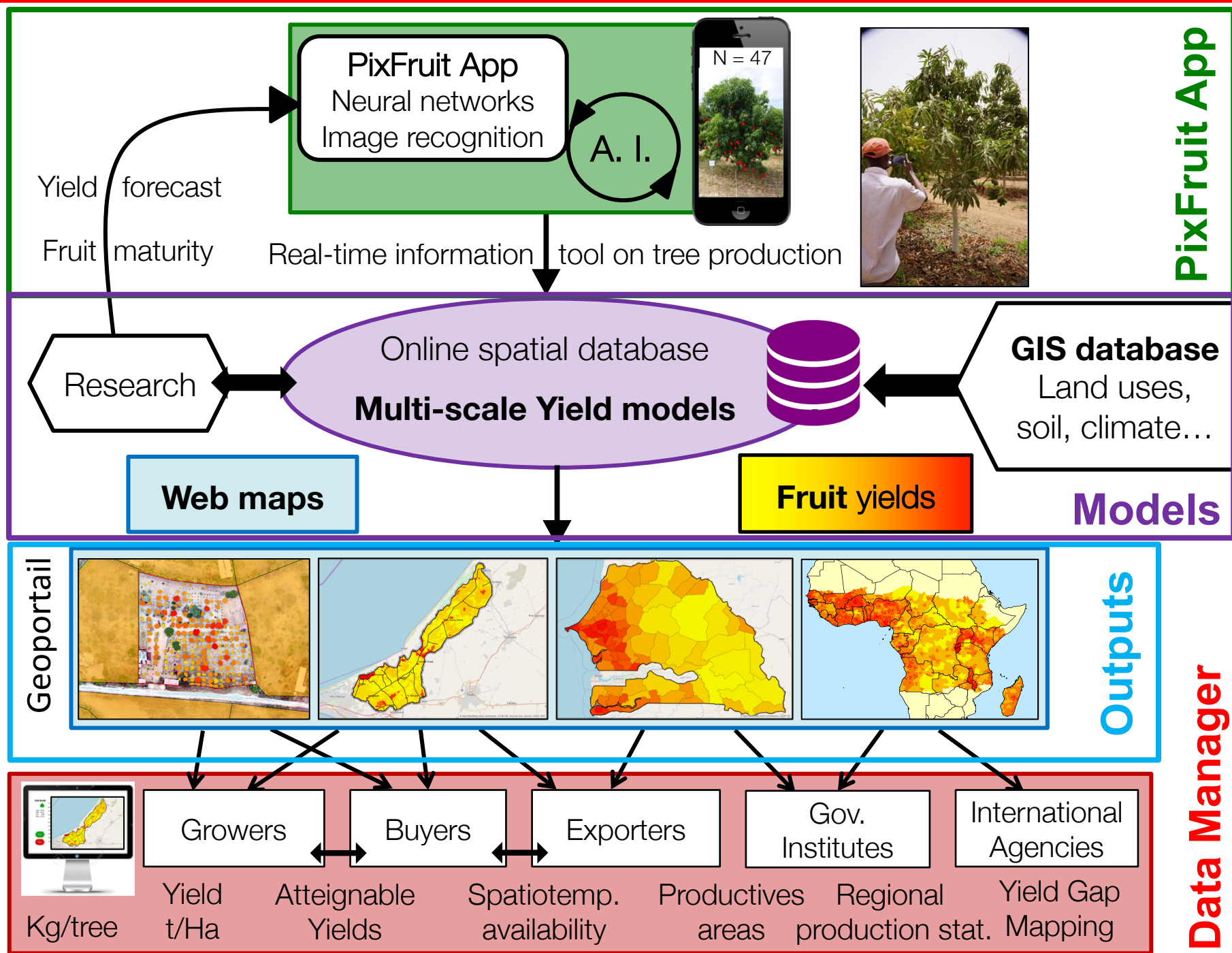
Orchard Model

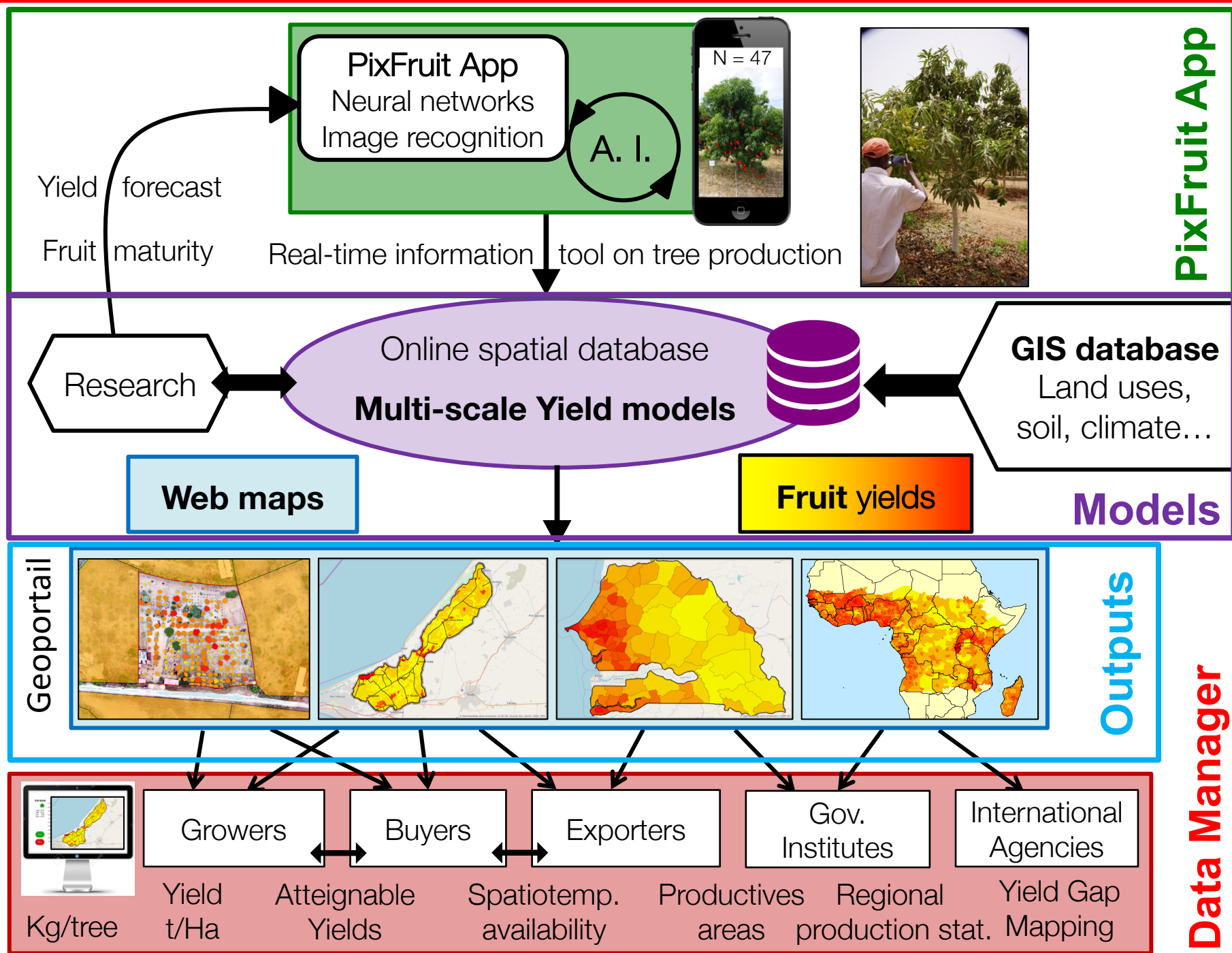
- **Current orchard yield (tns/ha)**
- **Production per cultivar**











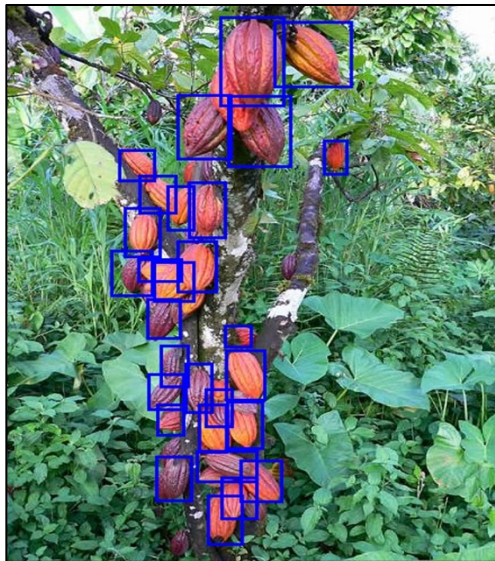
Pixfruit, next steps

- July 2020: release PixFruit App v. *beta*
- Ending 2020: prototype Senegal, Ivory Coast (Maroco, Haiti)
- Towards forecasting Havest & Maturity
- Diversification

Litchi



Cacao



Citrus

