Automated Pest Monitoring – From Field to Computer to Recommendation









Johnny Park (Purdue University)

Larry A. Hull (Penn State University)

Vincent P. Jones (Washington State University)

Henry Medeiros (Spensa Technologies)

Anderson Nacsimento (Spensa Technologies)

Brian L. Lehman (Penn State University)

German Holguin (Purdue University)

Greg Krawczyk (Penn State University)





Outline for today's presentation

- 1. Introduction L. Hull
- 2. Development of the Z-Trap J. Park
- 3. Field Trials L. Hull
- 4. Commercialization and MyTraps J. Park
- 5. Future of Automated Pest Monitoring L. Hull

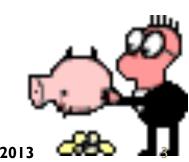


Insect pest monitoring



- Detect the presence/absence of pests
- Determine if pests exceed action thresholds
- Assess possible consequences of our action/inaction
- Prevent unnecessary expenditure of control measures





Current Methodology to Monitor Lepidopteran Pests

Plastic sex pheromone traps are used to monitor insect populations



 At least 1-2 times a week, the number of insects in each trap must be counted manually, which involves much labor and travel







Monitoring Insect Populations and Pest Infestations

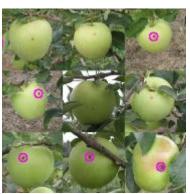
Two Research Topics Under the Comprehensive Automation for Specialty Crop (CASC) Project

1. Develop wireless sensors that can be integrated with a pheromone baited trap for automatic monitoring of insect populations

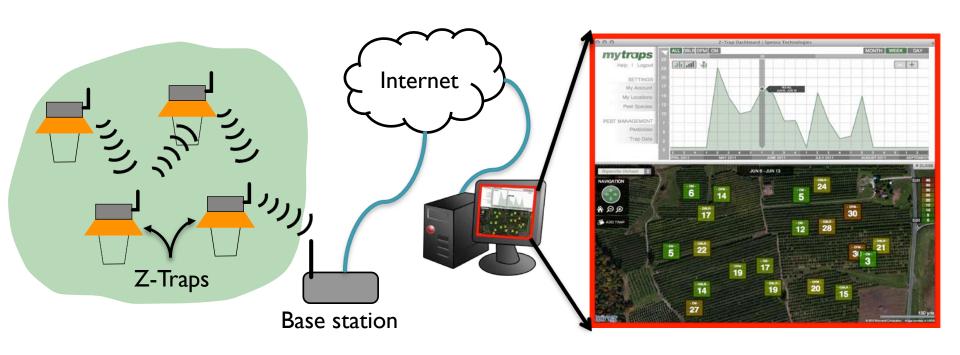


 Develop computer vision algorithms for automatically detecting internal feeding worm (IFM) damaged apples

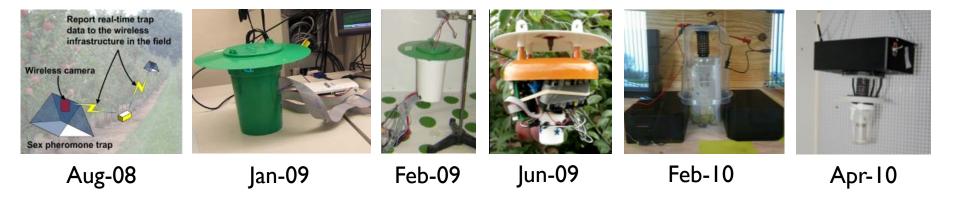




Our Solution: Automated Insect Monitoring Using Z-Traps

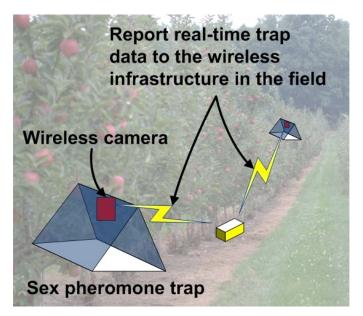


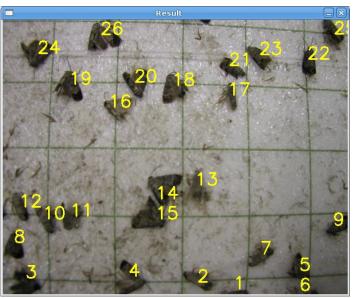
Evolution of Z-Trap





Aug 2008





Initial concept in the SCRI proposal

Jan 2009







LED (Light Emitting Diode)

LDR (Light Dependent Resistor)

Feb 2009



Funnel with sensors



Moths



Wind tunnel experiment setup at WSU

June 2009





IR bucket traps at PSU-FREC

Feb 2010



First zapper-based trap prototype



July 2010



Different versions of zapper traps

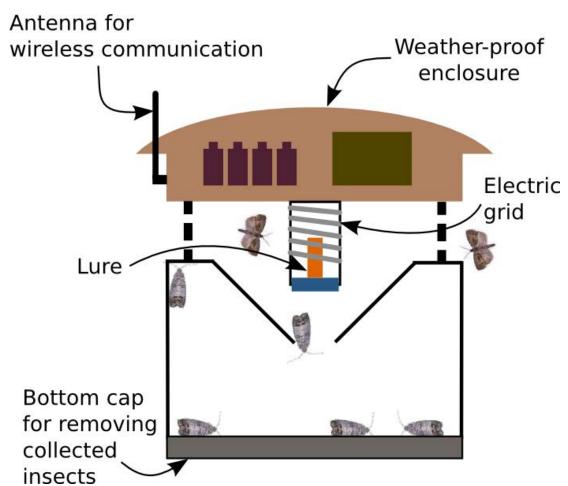
June 2011



June 2012



Z-Trap Components





2011 and 2012 Field Experiments

Various versions of the Z-Traps and LPD traps were deployed at the WSU Sunrise orchard in Washington







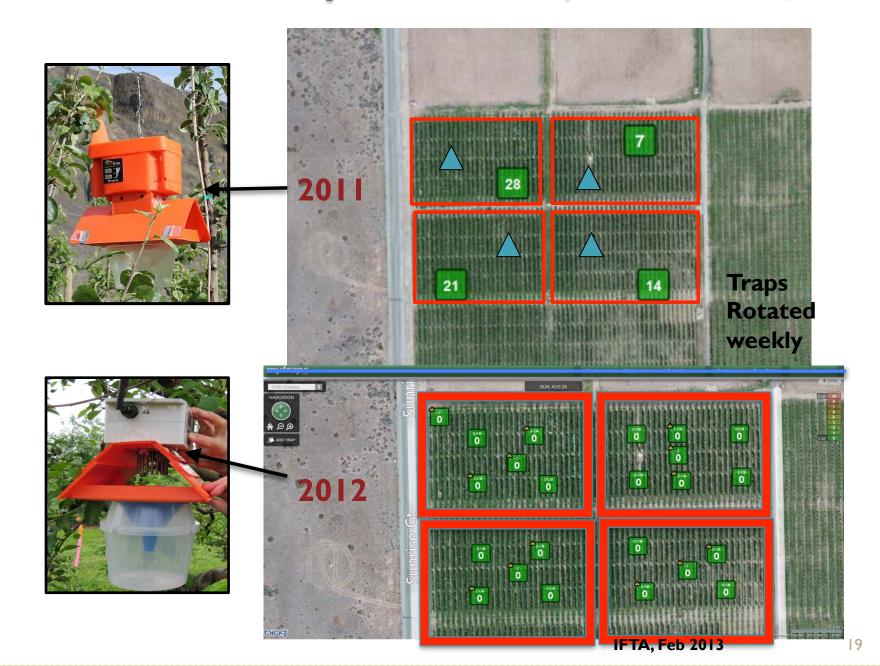
Various versions of the Z-Traps, IR and LPD traps were deployed at the Penn State FREC



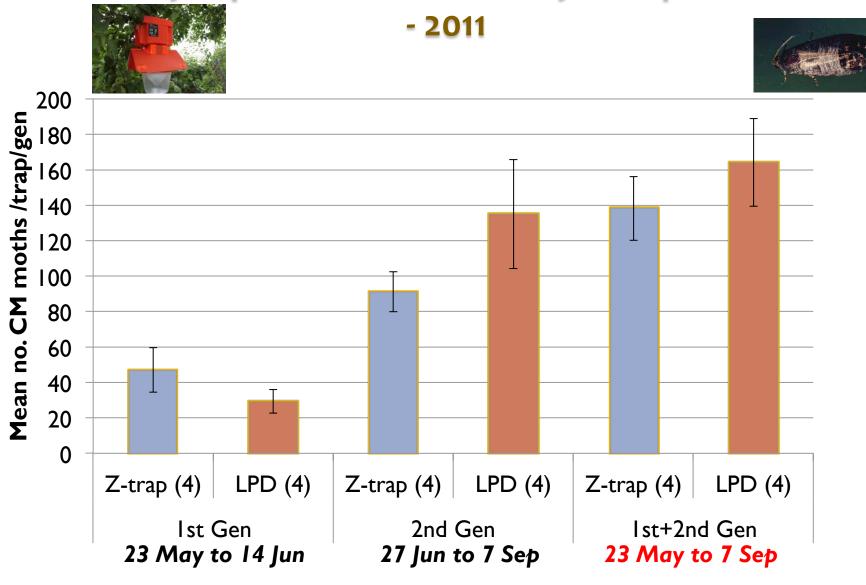




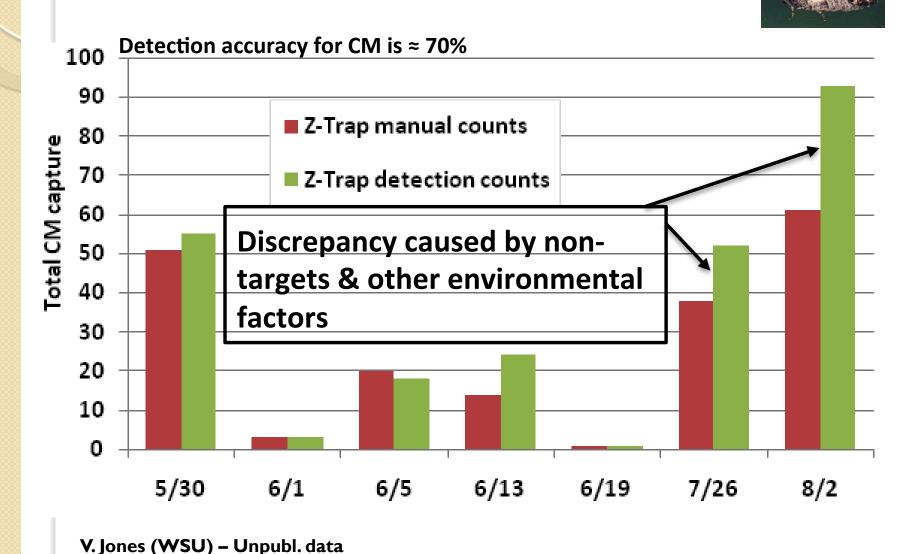
Field Tests Setup at Sunrise, WA - 2011/12



Weekly capture of CM adults by Z-Traps at WSU



Manual and Detection Counts of CM adults by Z-Traps at WSU - 2011



Field Tests Setup at PSU-FREC – 2011/2012









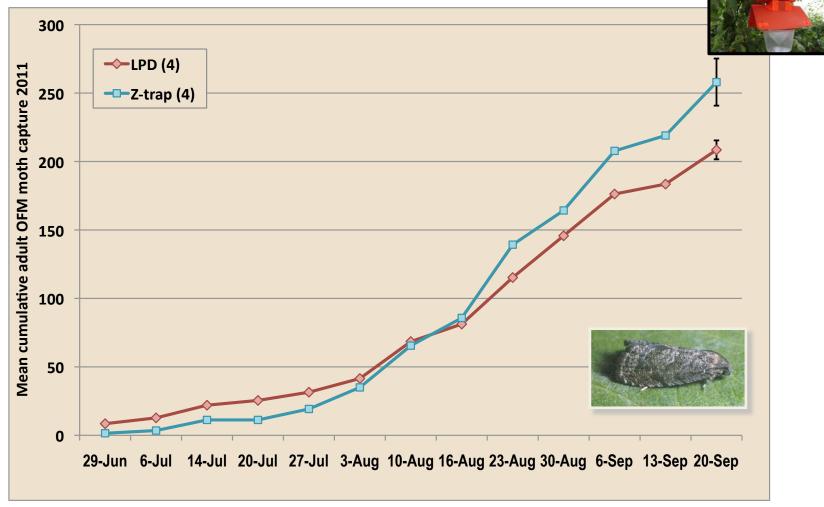




Traps rotated weekly



Cumulative Oriental fruit moth capture in Z-Traps and LPDs at PSU-FREC -- 2011



notes:

23-Aug: 2 Z-traps not working properly; data excluded

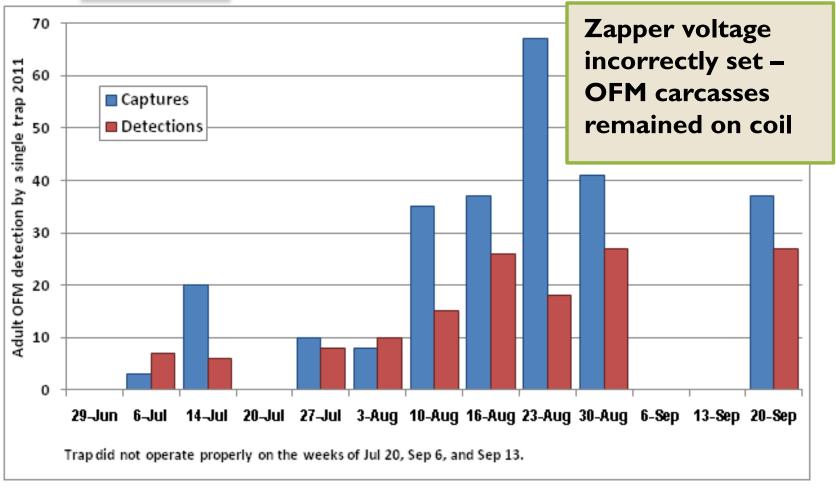
30-Aug: I Z-traps not working due to storm damage

I-Sep: OFM Z-traps not outside I-Sep to 2-Sep, corresponding LPD traps were left outside.

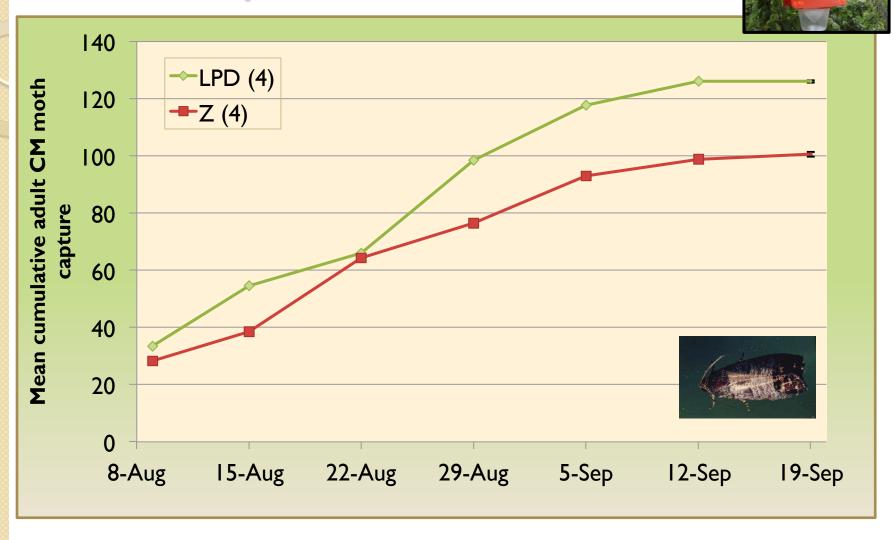
Manual and Detection Counts for an OFM Z-Trap PSU - 2011



OFM Detection error = 41%

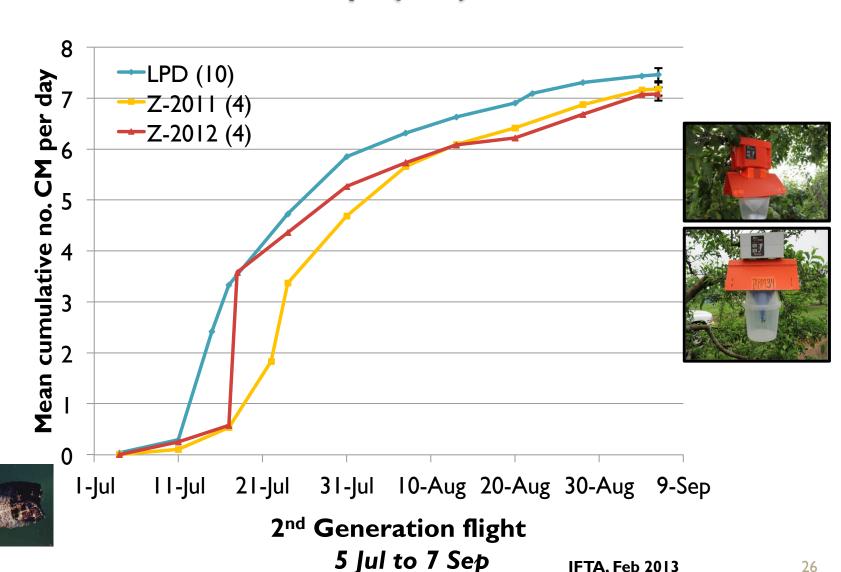


Cumulative codling moth adult capture in LPD and Z-Traps at PSU-FREC -- 2011.



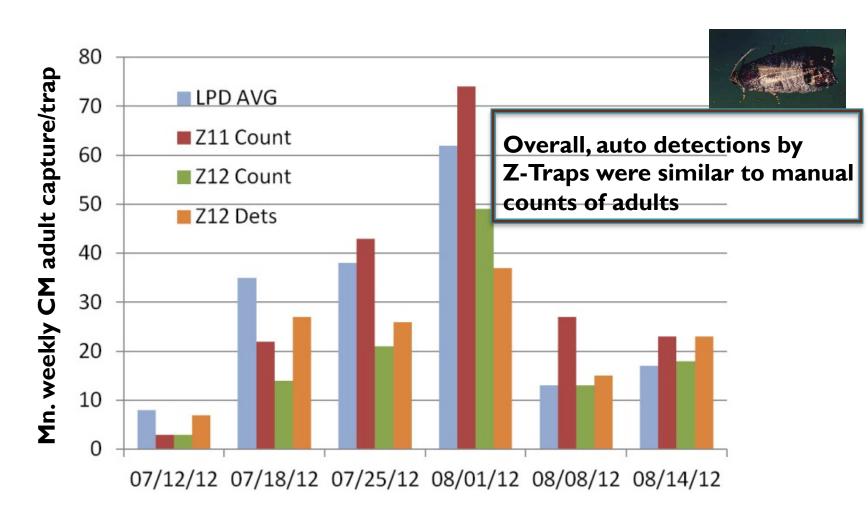
30-Aug: only 3 Z-traps due to storm damage No data 6-Sep (9am) to 9-Sep (9am) due to stormy weather

Cumulative capture of CM in LPD, 2011 Z-Traps (Z11), and 2012 Z-Traps (Z12) at WSU in 2012.

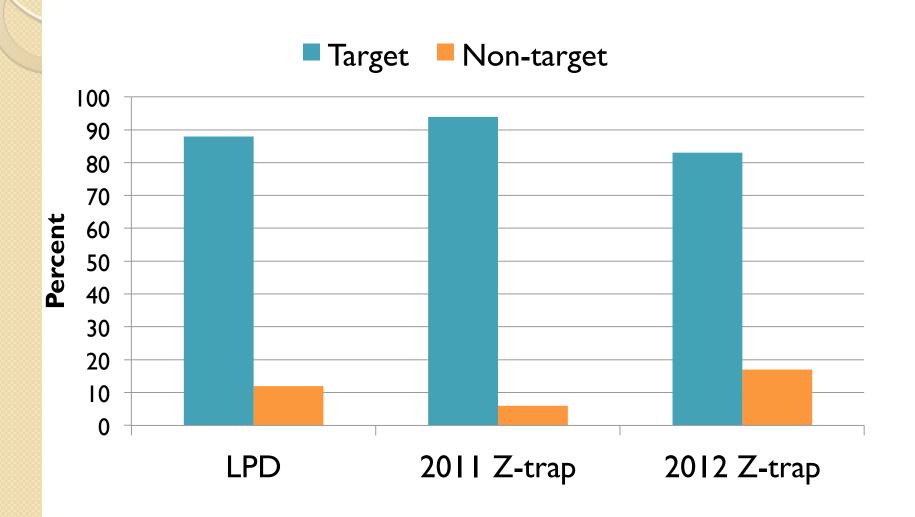


IFTA, Feb 2013

Weekly manual capture of CM adults by LPD and Z-Traps vs auto-detections at WSU in 2012.

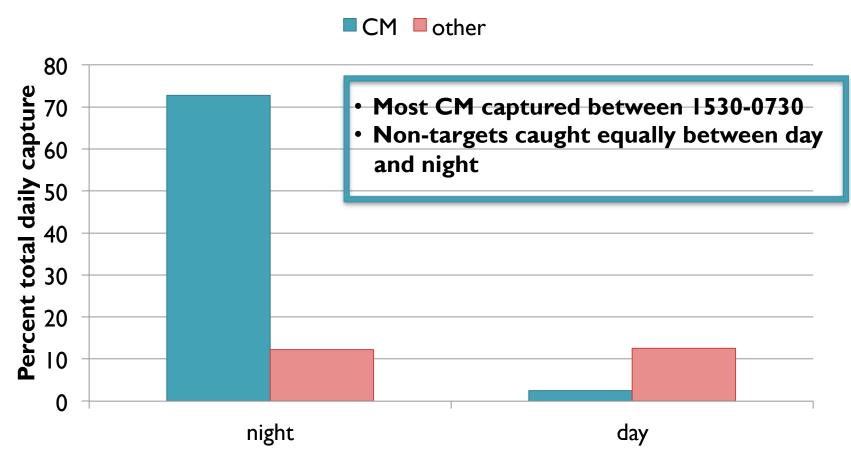


Percent of CM vs. non-target capture, WSU 2012



28

Proportion of CM and non-target captures during the day vs. night – PSU 2012



Note: Approximate sampling periods for NIGHT were from 1530 to 0730 and DAY were from 0730 to 1530.

Includes all Z-Trap and LPD trap data

IFTA, Feb 2013

Commercialization

Spensa Technologies Inc was founded in 2009



The Team



Johnny Park

Ed Lee



Henry Medeiros



Ben Brame



Anderson Nascimento





Kim Nicholson



German Holguin



Tom Puterbaugh



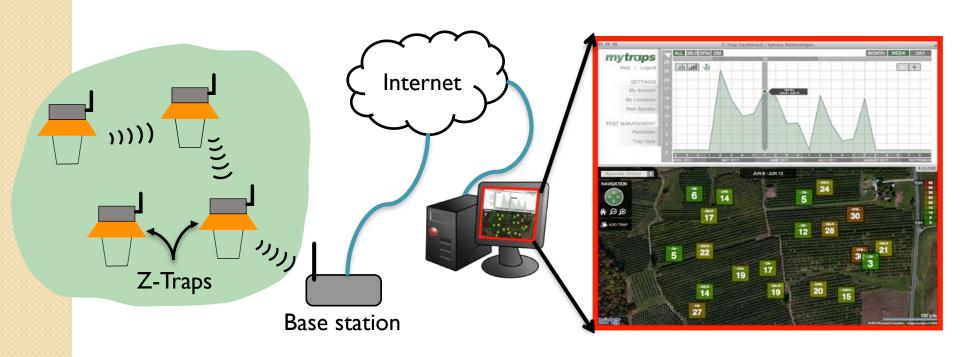
Lisa Park

Z-Trap Prototype Starter Kit for 2013 Pilot Tests



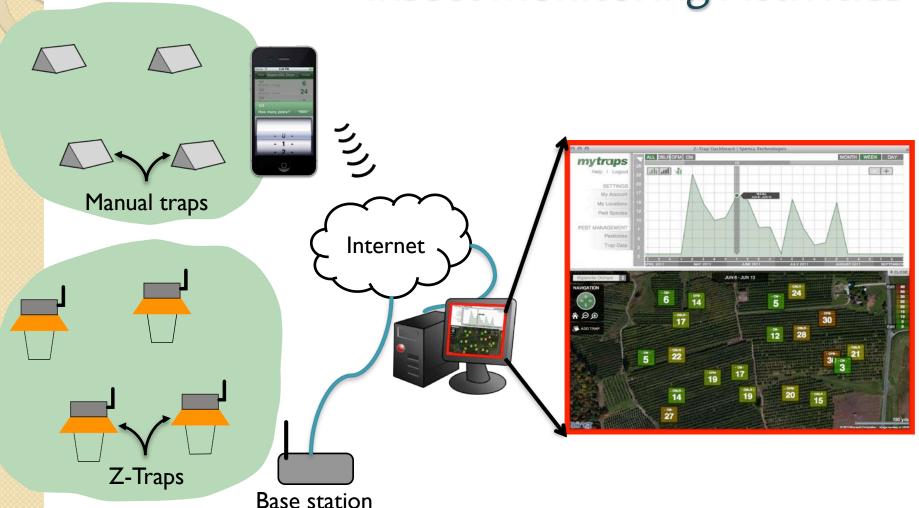


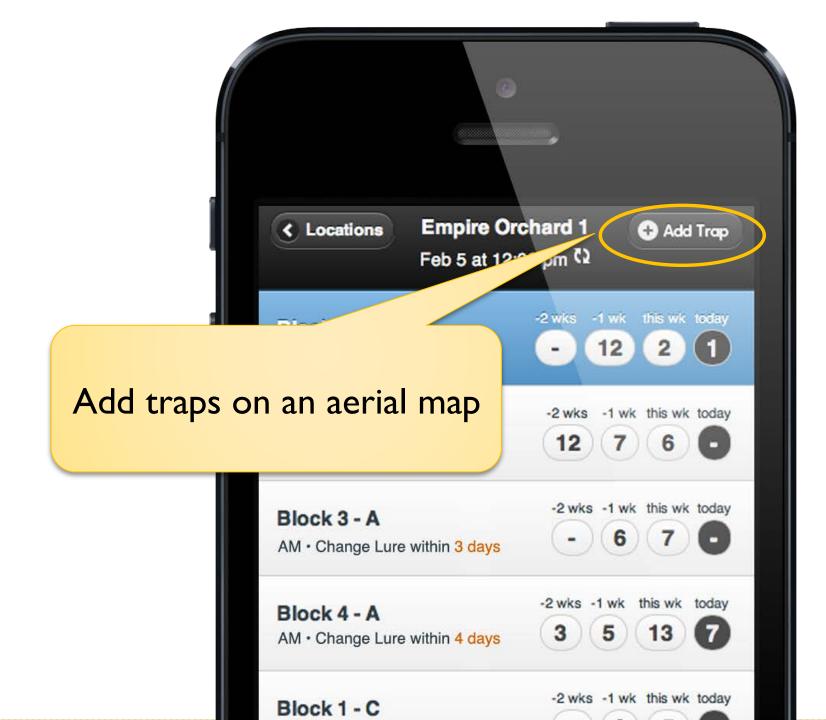
Visualization Tool for Insect Population Data Collected by Z-Traps

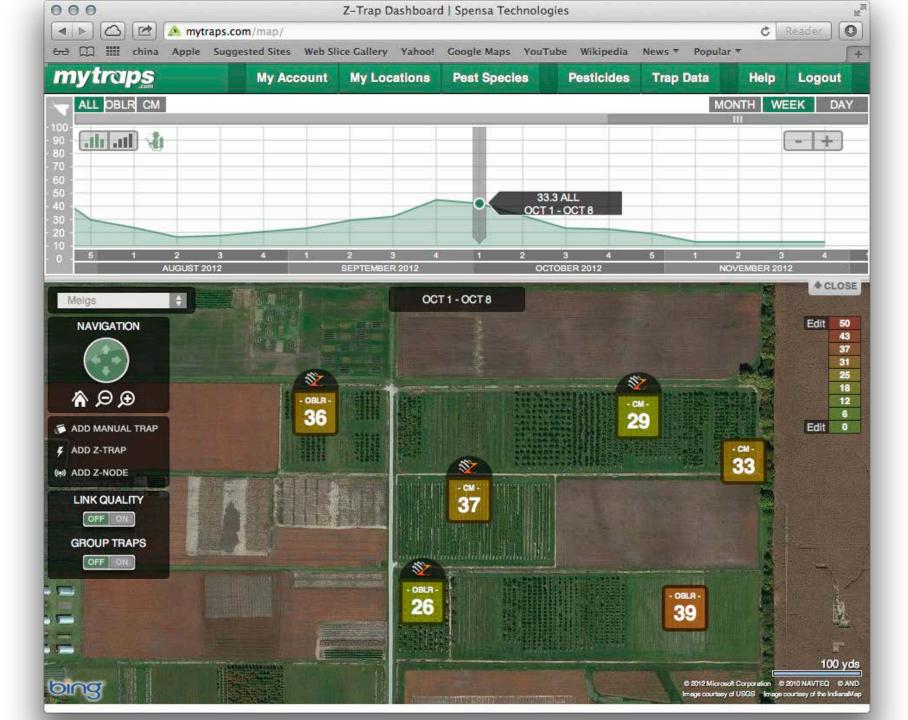




Visualization and Management Tool for Insect Monitoring Activities

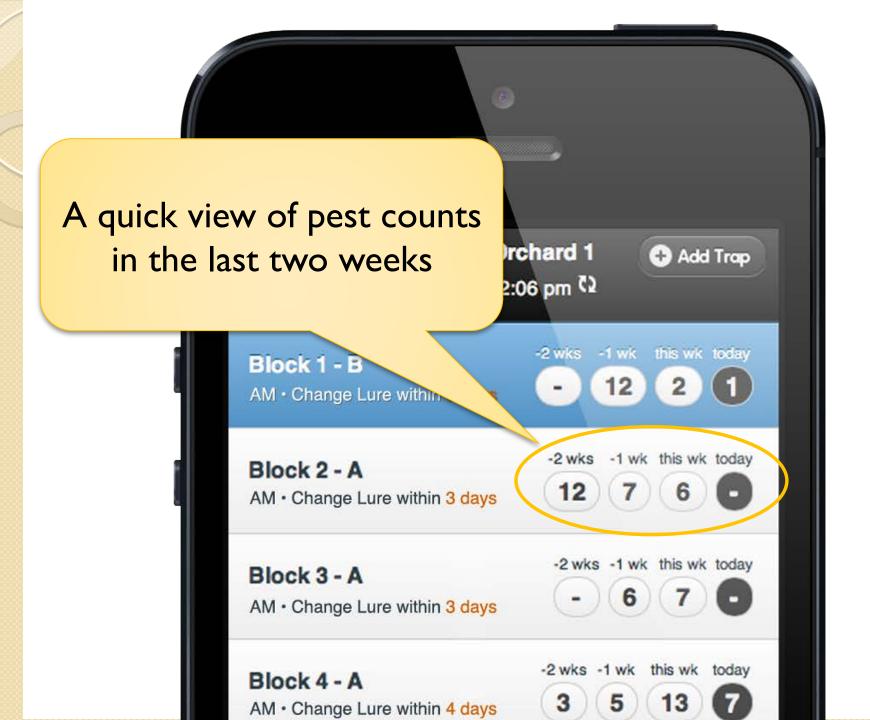


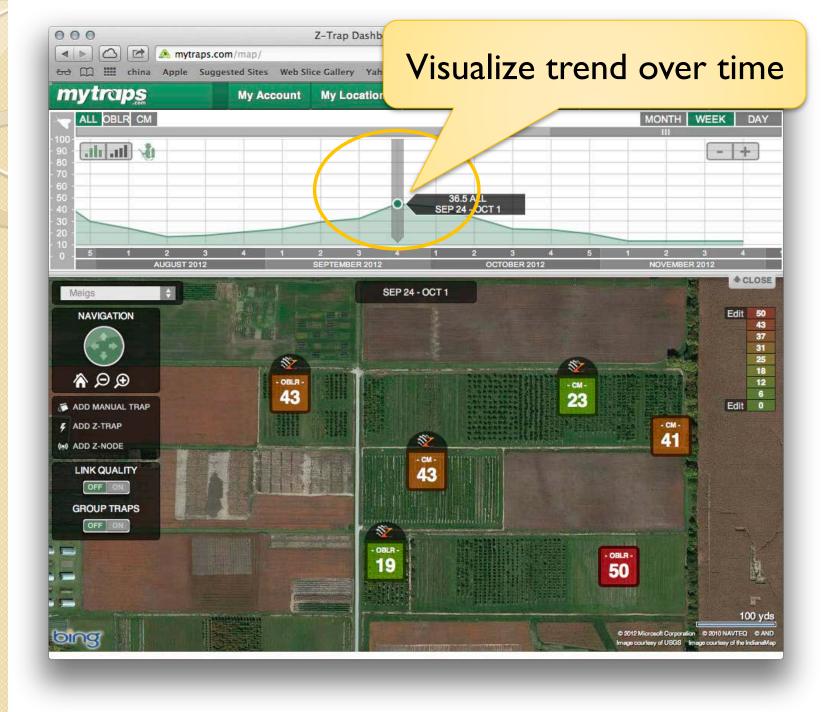


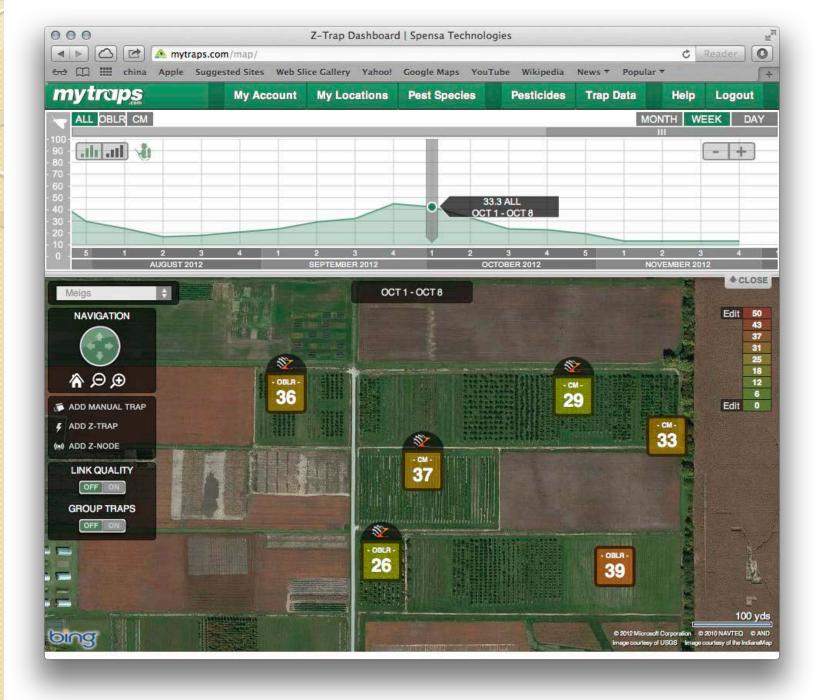


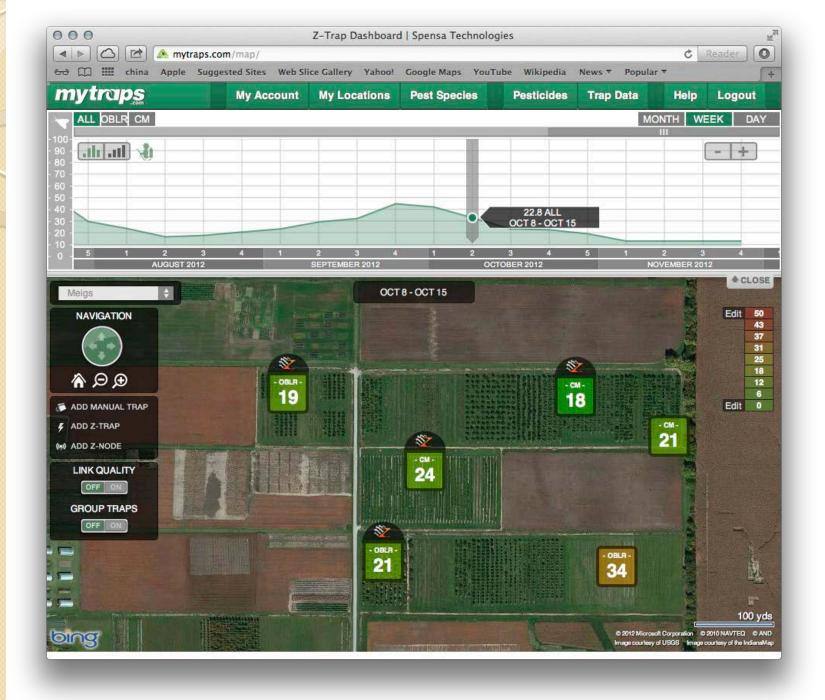
Easily enter trap data in the field

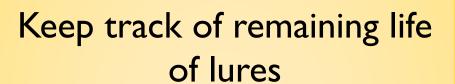


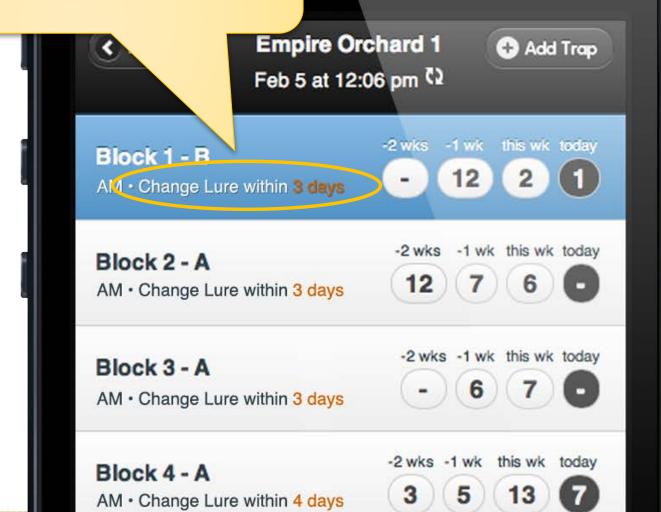


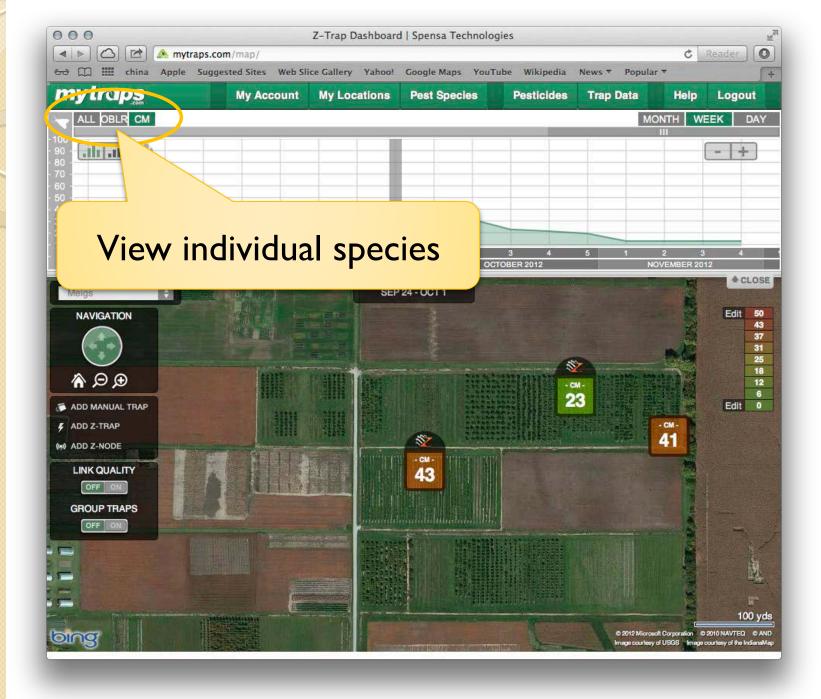


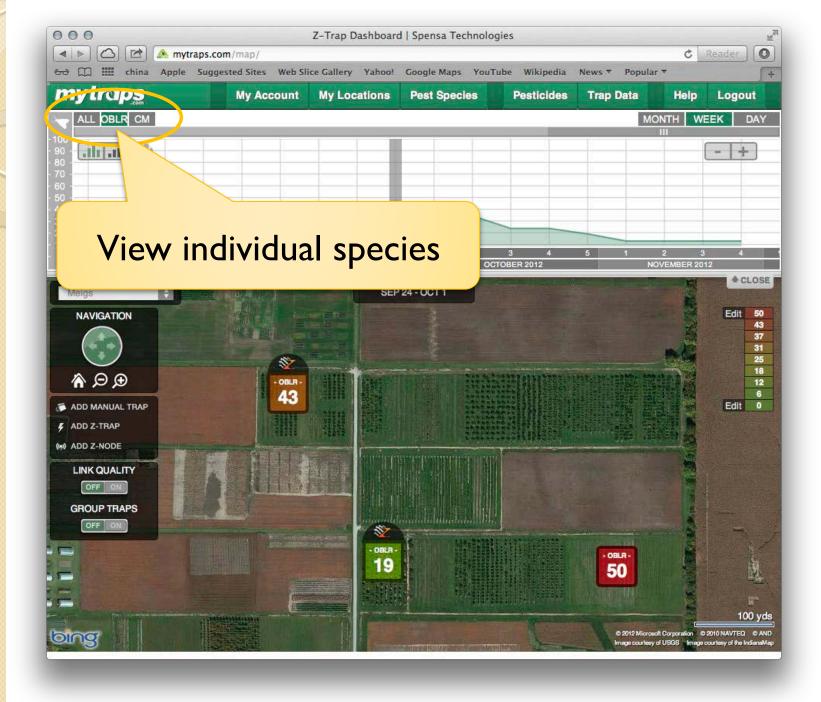


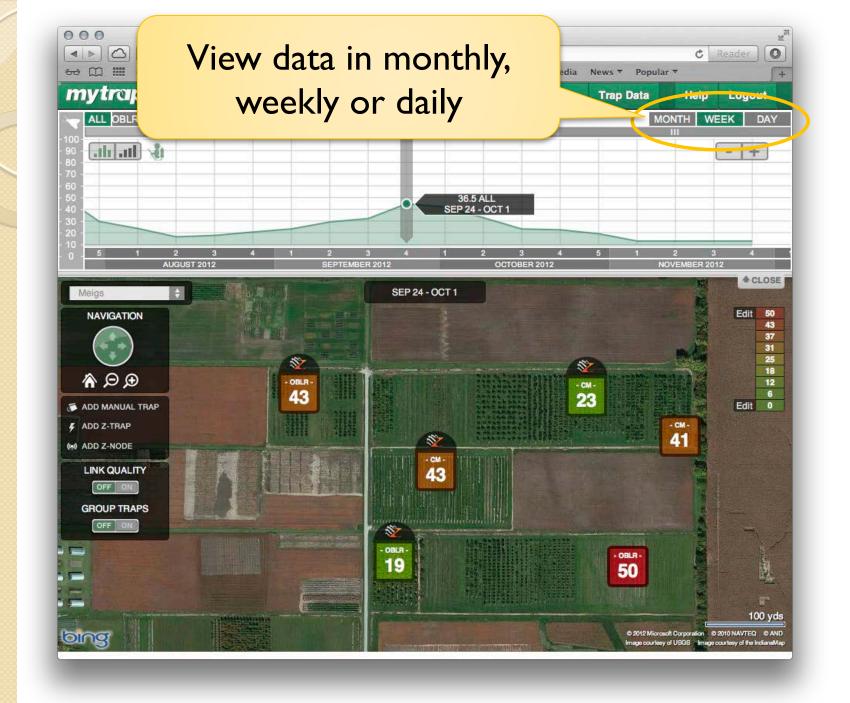


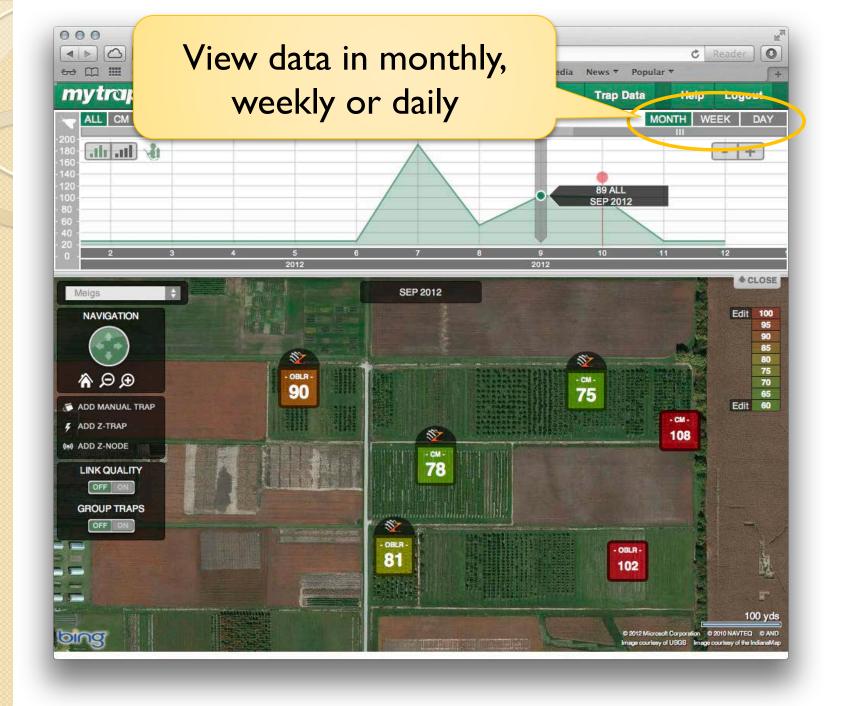


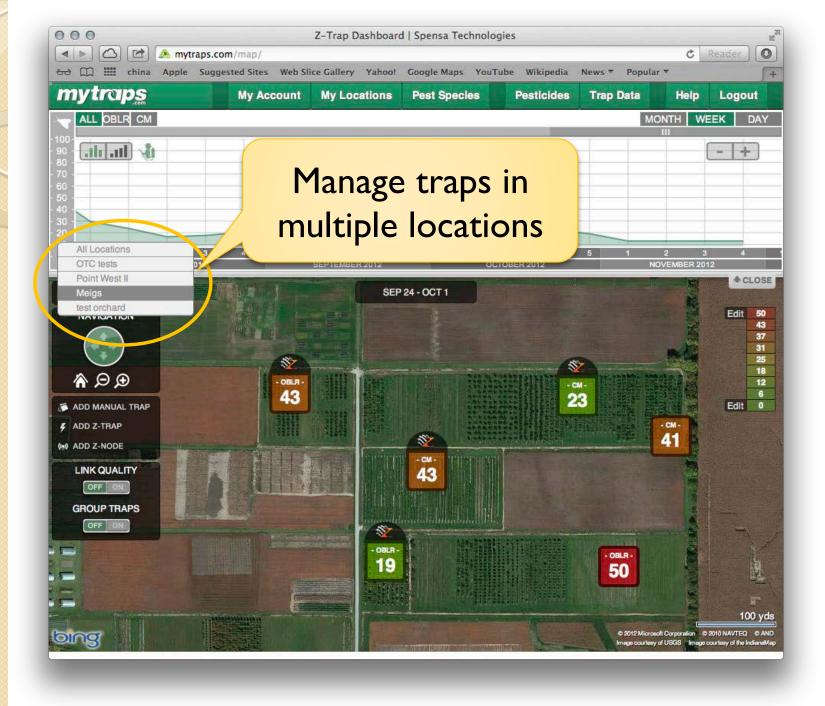


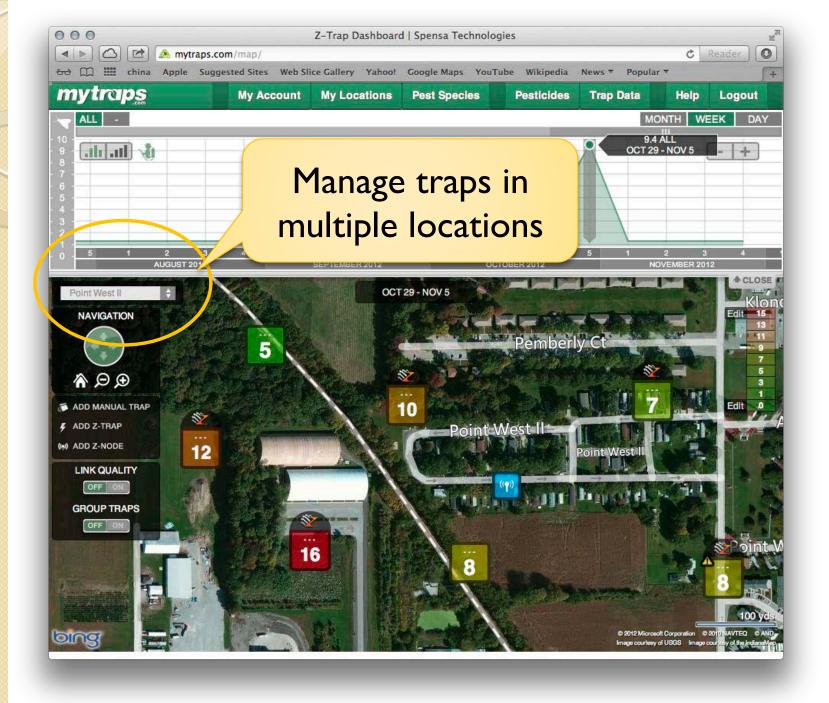














Conclusions

Z-Traps will:



- Provide an accurate and reliable way to monitor pest populations in orchards on an hourly, daily and weekly basis
- Save growers/consultants hours of valuable time and expense driving to and manually checking traps
- Have the capability to monitor and instantaneously transmit moth capture data, may improve the timing and efficacy of insecticide applications
- Time stamp all data collections
- Growers and consultants can access data anywhere at anytime by mobile phone or web browser

Future work



- Continue to improve Z-Trap moth capture rates and reduce the number of false detections
- Continue working on technology that conserves power – desire to have batteries last the entire season (this has been already achieved though not fully tested in the field)
 - Test duty cycling
- Investigate classification of multiple insect species and improve detection algorithms
- Continue work on MyTraps to improve function and user friendliness.
- Test traps on other species of insects, including leafrollers, stink bugs, natural enemies, etc.

Acknowledgments

Comprehensive Automation for Specialty Crops (CASC)

Funding for the project from the USDA Specialty Crop Research Initiative to CASC members (below), The State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, and the Washington State Tree Fruit Research Commission:

- Carnegie Mellon University
- Pennsylvania State University
- Purdue University
- Oregon State University
- Washington State University
- USDA

