



Remote Sensing and GIS Applications in Modern Agronomy

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is gradually shifting from conventional field-based management toward a more data-driven approach. Modern farming requires timely information about crop growth, soil conditions, water availability, nutrient status, pests, diseases and environmental variability. Traditional field observations remain essential, but they may not provide sufficiently frequent or spatially detailed information across large agricultural areas. Remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) have emerged as important technologies for addressing this challenge.

Remote sensing refers to the collection of information about agricultural fields without direct physical contact with the observed surface. Sensors mounted on satellites, aircraft, drones and ground-based platforms can capture information in visible, near-infrared, thermal and other portions of the electromagnetic spectrum. These observations can reveal differences in crop vigor, canopy development, moisture conditions and other characteristics.

GIS provides the spatial framework required to store, process, analyse and visualize geographically referenced agricultural information. When remote sensing data are integrated with GIS, agronomists can develop detailed maps showing variations within fields and across agricultural regions.

The combination of these technologies is particularly important for precision agriculture. Instead of treating an entire field as a uniform production unit, farmers and agronomists can identify areas with different management requirements. This can support more targeted decisions involving irrigation, fertilization, crop protection and field monitoring.

Remote Sensing in Modern Agronomy

Remote sensing works on the principle that different surfaces interact with electromagnetic radiation in different ways. Healthy vegetation, stressed vegetation, bare soil and water therefore produce different spectral responses.

Agricultural sensors can capture these differences and convert them into useful information. Vegetation indices such as the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

(NDVI) are widely used to evaluate vegetation condition. Other spectral indicators can provide additional information about canopy structure, biomass, chlorophyll status and plant water conditions.

Satellite platforms provide repeated observations over large areas, while drones can provide extremely detailed information at the individual field or plant level. This combination allows agricultural monitoring to operate at multiple spatial scales.



Picture 1: Remote Sensing and GIS in Agriculture

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Picture 2: Multispectral Crop Monitoring

GIS as a Decision-Support Tool

GIS is more than a digital mapping system. It provides a platform for combining different types of spatial information.

An agricultural GIS database may contain field boundaries, soil properties, crop types, irrigation infrastructure, elevation, weather observations, pest locations and yield information. When these layers are combined, relationships between different agricultural factors can be analysed.

For example, a farmer may observe reduced crop growth in one portion of a field. GIS can help compare that location with soil nutrient maps, elevation data, irrigation coverage and previous yield records. Such analysis can help identify possible causes and guide field investigation.

GIS also makes complex information easier to communicate. Instead of examining

large datasets, farmers and agricultural professionals can interpret colour-coded maps showing areas requiring attention.

Applications in Crop Monitoring

Crop monitoring is one of the most important applications of remote sensing and GIS. Agricultural fields can be monitored repeatedly throughout the growing season to identify changes in crop development.

Satellite imagery can help identify differences in crop establishment, canopy development and maturity. Time-series observations can reveal whether crop growth is progressing normally or whether specific areas are developing more slowly.

Drone imagery provides an even higher level of detail. It can identify variations within individual fields and, under suitable conditions, can provide information at plant or small plot scale.

Such information can assist agronomists in prioritizing field visits. Instead of inspecting every part of a large agricultural area with equal intensity, areas showing unusual patterns can be examined more closely.

Soil and Nutrient Management

Soil variability is an important factor affecting agricultural productivity. Properties such as pH, electrical conductivity, organic matter, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium can vary considerably within the same field.

GIS can be used to organize soil-test results according to their geographic locations

and create spatial soil-property maps. These maps can then be compared with crop-growth information obtained through remote sensing.

The resulting information can support site-specific nutrient management. Areas with different nutrient requirements can potentially receive different management recommendations rather than applying a uniform treatment across the entire field.

Remote sensing should not be considered a complete replacement for laboratory soil testing. Instead, it can complement field sampling by helping identify spatial patterns and areas that may require further investigation.

Table 1: Applications of Remote Sensing and GIS in Agronomy

Agricultural Area	Remote Sensing Contribution	GIS Contribution
Crop monitoring	Detects crop-growth variation	Maps growth patterns
Soil management	Identifies surface variability	Creates soil-property maps
Irrigation	Detects moisture and stress patterns	Maps irrigation zones
Pest management	Identifies abnormal crop areas	Maps pest distribution
Disease monitoring	Detects spectral changes	Displays affected locations
Weed management	Identifies vegetation differences	Generates weed distribution maps
Yield estimation	Provides crop-growth indicators	Maps expected productivity
Crop mapping	Identifies crop types	Produces agricultural land-use maps

Irrigation and Water-Stress Assessment

Water availability directly affects crop growth and productivity. Both excessive and insufficient irrigation can create production problems.

Remote sensing can help identify spatial differences in vegetation condition and, depending on the sensor, surface temperature and moisture-related characteristics. Thermal sensors are particularly useful for identifying temperature differences associated with crop water stress.

GIS can combine these observations with soil characteristics, field elevation,

irrigation infrastructure and water-source locations. Such information can help identify areas that require closer irrigation assessment.

The objective of using geospatial technology in irrigation management is not simply to increase water application. Instead, it is to improve the timing, location and efficiency of water use.

Pest, Disease and Weed Detection

Pests and diseases can cause significant crop losses when they are not detected and managed at appropriate stages. Remote sensing provides an opportunity to identify changes in crop appearance associated with stress.

Multispectral, hyperspectral and thermal sensors can detect variations in plant characteristics. UAVs are particularly useful when high-resolution imagery is required for smaller areas.

GIS can convert detected stress patterns into spatial maps. These maps can guide field scouting and help agricultural professionals identify areas requiring immediate inspection.

However, a remotely sensed abnormality does not automatically indicate a specific pest or disease. Similar spectral responses can sometimes result from nutrient deficiency, water stress, soil differences or physical damage. Therefore, field verification remains an important step before implementing crop-protection measures.

Crop Mapping and Land-Use Analysis

Large agricultural regions contain multiple crops, cropping systems and land-use patterns. Satellite remote sensing provides a practical approach for mapping these areas.

Different crops exhibit different spectral characteristics and seasonal growth patterns. By analysing imagery collected at different times, crop types can be identified and mapped.

GIS can organize these classifications into agricultural land-use maps. Such maps can support crop acreage estimation, agricultural planning, resource allocation and monitoring of changes in land use.

For agricultural departments, researchers and planners, regularly updated crop maps can provide valuable information for understanding regional production systems.

Yield Estimation and Forecasting

Crop yield depends on numerous interacting factors, including genetics, soil, climate,

irrigation, nutrients, pests and management practices. Remote sensing cannot directly measure every factor, but it can provide useful indicators of crop development.

Vegetation indices, canopy characteristics and time-series observations can be incorporated into yield estimation models. GIS then allows predicted yields to be displayed spatially.

Yield maps can show areas with relatively different production potential within a field. When combined with historical yield information, weather records and field observations, these datasets can contribute to more informed agricultural planning.

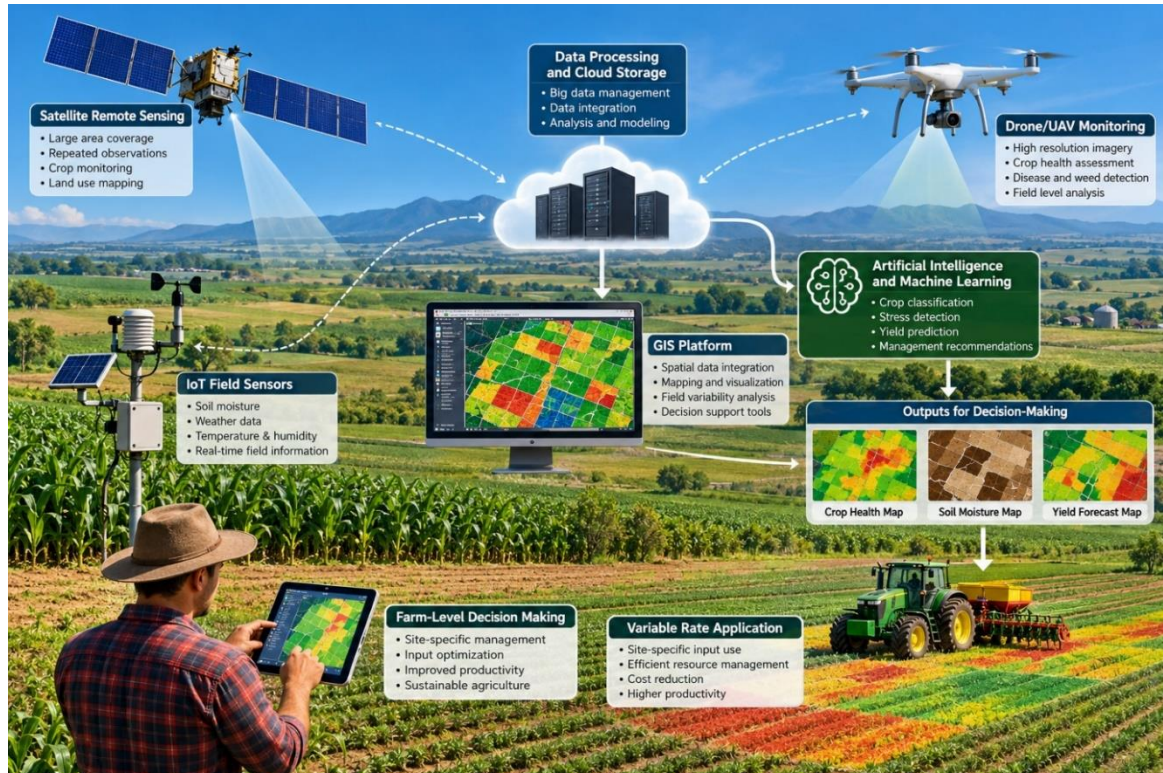
The accuracy of yield estimation depends on the quality of input data and the suitability of the model for the crop and location. Therefore, local validation remains important.

Integration with Artificial Intelligence and Smart Agriculture

The future of agricultural geospatial technology is moving toward the integration of remote sensing, GIS, Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS), Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence and machine learning.

Satellites can provide large-scale observations, drones can provide detailed field imagery, IoT sensors can provide real-time measurements, and GIS can organize these datasets spatially. Artificial intelligence can then assist in identifying complex patterns within large datasets.

This integrated approach can support automated crop classification, stress detection, disease identification, yield prediction and agricultural decision-support system



Picture 4. Future of Digital Agriculture

Challenges and Limitations

Despite their potential, remote sensing and GIS have several limitations. Optical satellite imagery can be affected by cloud cover and atmospheric conditions. Sensor resolution also determines the level of detail that can be obtained.

Drone-based monitoring requires suitable equipment, trained operators, data-processing capacity and compliance with applicable regulations. Processing large volumes of high-resolution imagery can also require substantial computing resources.

Another important challenge is interpretation. A map showing crop stress does not automatically explain its cause. Agronomic knowledge and field observations are required to distinguish between nutrient deficiency, pest damage, disease, water stress and other factors.

Cost, technical expertise, internet connectivity and digital literacy may also influence adoption, particularly among small and marginal farmers.

Therefore, technology should complement rather than replace practical agronomic knowledge. Successful implementation requires integration between digital information and field-level decision-making.

Future Prospects

The future of remote sensing and GIS in agronomy is likely to involve greater automation, higher-resolution observations and stronger integration of multiple data sources.

Satellite constellations are increasing the availability of frequent observations, while drones are making detailed field monitoring more accessible. Artificial intelligence can help process increasingly large datasets, while cloud-based platforms can make geospatial analysis easier to access.

The development of farmer-friendly applications will also be important. Complex satellite information needs to be converted into simple recommendations that farmers can understand and use.

The most meaningful progress will therefore come from connecting advanced technology with practical agronomy, local knowledge and economically feasible management practices.

CONCLUSION

Remote sensing and GIS are transforming the way agricultural fields can be observed, analysed and managed. Their applications extend across crop monitoring, soil and nutrient management, irrigation assessment, pest and disease surveillance, weed mapping, crop classification, yield estimation and agricultural planning.

Remote sensing provides repeated observations of agricultural landscapes, while GIS adds the spatial framework required to organize and interpret those observations. Together, they enable agricultural variability to be visualized and analysed more effectively.

Their integration with drones, IoT sensors, GNSS, artificial intelligence and machine learning is creating new opportunities for precision agriculture. Nevertheless, reliable results require appropriate data, technical expertise, field validation and sound agronomic interpretation.

The future of modern agronomy will increasingly depend on the ability to transform large volumes of agricultural data into practical decisions. Remote sensing and GIS can play an important role in this transition by helping farmers and agricultural professionals understand field variability and manage resources more efficiently.

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