

## on Various Pea Cultivars Using Multispectral Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

Josie Dieu<sup>1</sup>, Milton Valencia Ortiz<sup>2</sup>, Diego Fernando Restrepo Holguin<sup>2</sup>, Sindhuja Sankaran<sup>2</sup>, Rebecca McGee<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Washington State University, Pullman, WA and University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

<sup>2</sup>Washington State University, Pullman, WA

<sup>3</sup>USDA-ARS, Washington State University, Pullman, WA

### Abstract

Seed treatments were applied to two cultivars of spring peas, Hampton and PS17100022, and two cultivars of winter peas, MiCa and Klondike. The seed treatments were Bigfoot (mycorrhizae), X-seed (nutritional slurry), *Rhizobium leguminosarum*, and an untreated control. Multispectral cameras and sensors mounted on an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) were used to capture images at regular intervals. Images were stitched and orthorectified using Pix4D, and MATLAB was used to extract the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), as well as other relevant vegetation indices. Custom code scripts using Python were developed to create visual displays that assisted in recognizing trends and patterns in the data.

### Introduction



- Optimizing crop resilience for increased yields is vital to feed the growing world population.
- It is crucial to explore options for superior plant varieties.
- Several products have been developed that when applied to the seeds may enhance plant growth and yield. This project evaluated 3 of these products on spring and winter peas.



### Materials & Methods



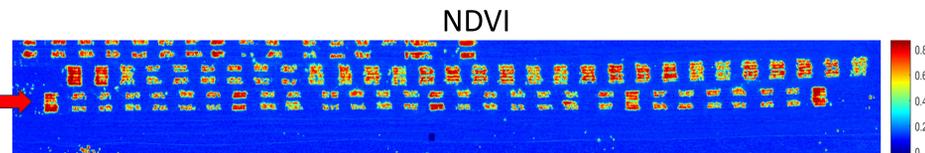
Germinated "seedlings"



PS17100022, Klondike, Hampton, MiCa (counterclockwise from lower left) in the Bigfoot Treatment



UAV with multi-spectral camera

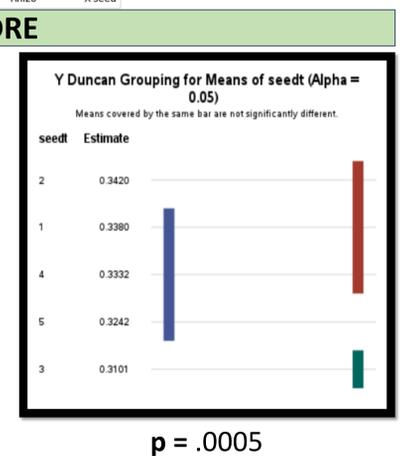
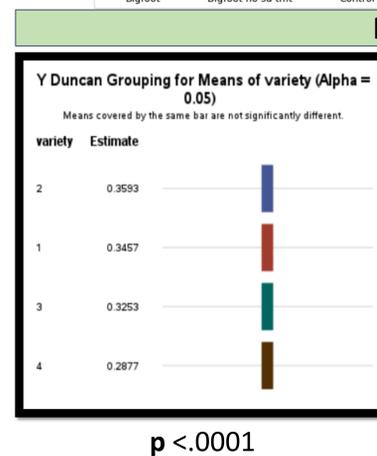
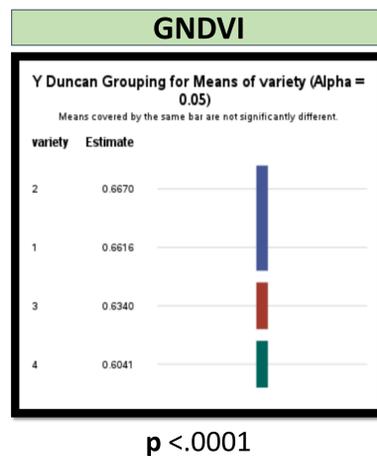
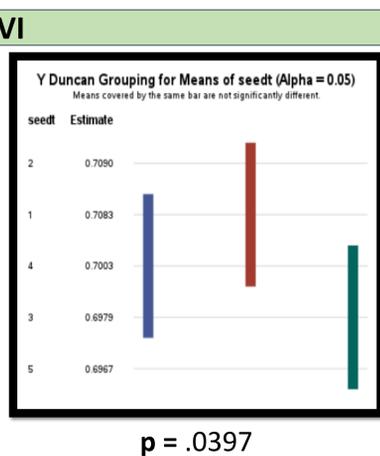
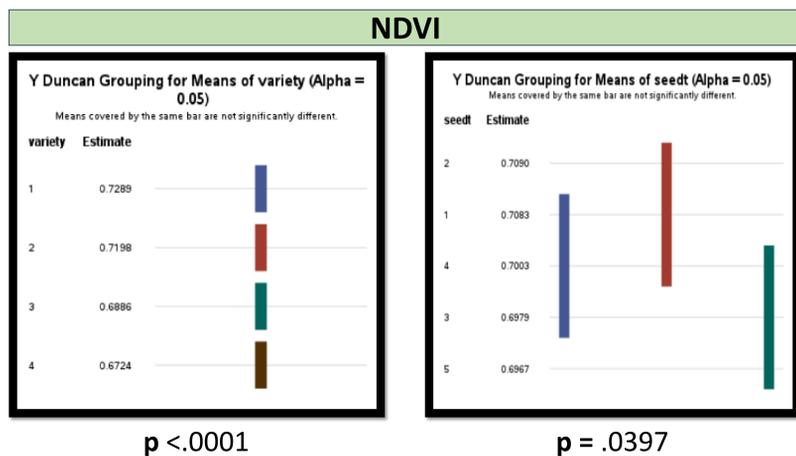
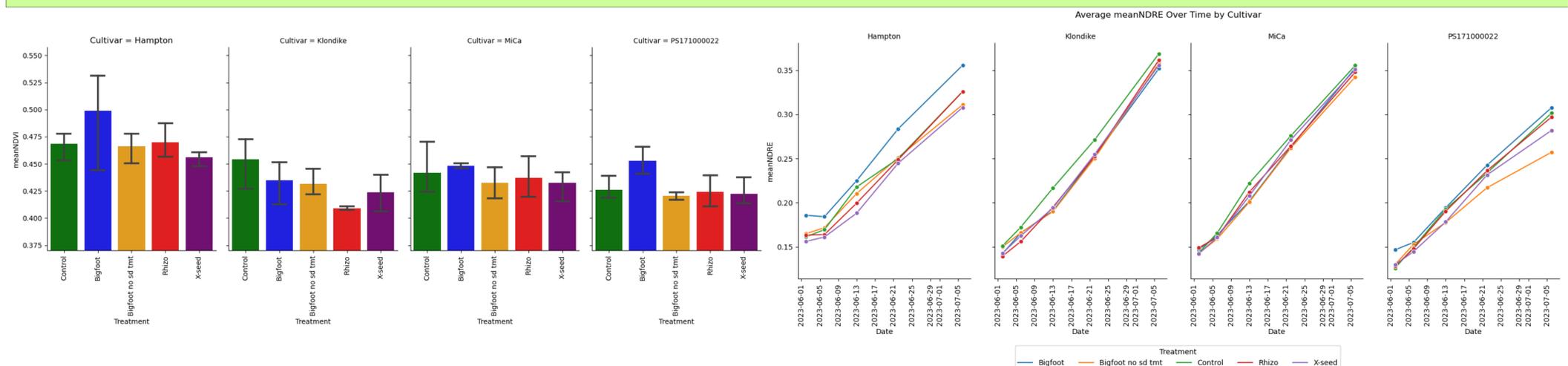


Plots Segmented Using Semi-Automated Algorithm



Processed images

### Results



### Conclusions & Continuing Work

- Significant differences were detected between genotypes, as well as seed treatments for NDVI and NDRE.
- There were no significant interactions between the genotypes and the seed treatments.
- When the plants reach physiological maturity, seeds will be harvested, agronomic data will be collected, and seeds will be analyzed for nutritional components (minerals, protein, carbohydrates, etc.)

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