Asian Journal of Research in Computer Science

Volume 17, Issue 10, Page 95-109, 2024; Article no.AJRCOS.124470
ISSN: 2581-8260

Automation and AI in Precision Agriculture: Innovations for Enhanced Crop Management and Sustainability

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors contributed to the conceptualization and execution of this review. Author AH led the design of the study, conducted the statistical analysis, formulated the research methodology, and drafted the initial manuscript. Author MP was responsible for overseeing the analysis, managing the literature review process, and refining the manuscript. Both authors participated in reviewing and editing the manuscript and approved the final version for submission. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrcos/2024/v17i10512

Open Peer Review History:
This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/124470

Review Article

Received: 02/08/2024
Accepted: 05/10/2024
Published: 09/10/2024

ABSTRACT

Precision agriculture is one of the ways to achieve food security and sustainability through better resource-use optimization and crop productivity dealing with the challenges posed by the growing population and addressing environmental concerns. The study offers an in-depth look at the most recent developments in artificial intelligence (AI) and automation in precision agriculture (PA), with a particular emphasis on important technologies such as drones, autonomous tractors, AI-driven irrigation systems, and predictive analytics for crop management. The accuracy of crop monitoring and health assessments has increased by 30–50 percent as a result of AI-powered solutions,

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Cite as: *Hoque, Azmirul, and Mrutyunjay Padhiary. 2024. "Automation and AI in Precision Agriculture: Innovations for Enhanced Crop Management and Sustainability". Asian Journal of Research in Computer Science 17 (10):95-109. https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrcos/2024/v17i10512.*

which have improved resource-based decision-making. Systems for precision irrigation and fertilization have increased crop yields by 5–15 percent when using 25–40 percent less water and 30-40 percent less fertilizer, respectively. Robotic harvesters and sprayers are examples of automation technologies that have reduced labor expenses by 20–40 percent and increased operational efficiency by 35 percent. Additionally, AI-based prediction models have reduced pest damage by 20–25 percent and reached an accuracy of 85–90 percent for crop yield forecasts and pest control. Despite these developments, issues of scalability, affordability for small farms, and data privacy still exist, which can hinder technology adoption among farmers. The evaluation follows by outlining ideas for future research, such as 5G, blockchain, and AI integration with cloud and edge computing. These technologies could improve decision-making and transparency in precision agriculture by enabling real-time data transmission, secure data management, and enhanced traceability, thus addressing current limitations and fostering trust among stakeholders.

Keywords: Precision agriculture; AI; farm automation; predictive analytics; autonomous systems; sustainable farming.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

A farming management strategy that considers precision agriculture (PA) uses modern technologies to monitor and control crop, field, and livestock variability [1]. This strategy improves sustainability, reduces negative effects on the environment, and maximizes production efficiency. PA can identify different regions with varying necessities, enhancing yields, reducing waste, and saving expenses [2]. GPS, remote sensing, sensors, drones, and data analytics are just a few examples of technologies that enable site-specific management. These technologies enable farmers to identify and react to different situations in the same field. The growing global population makes PA an important domain for innovation and research [3].

1.2 Role of Automation and AI

Automation and artificial intelligence (AI) have significantly benefited agricultural techniques through higher productivity and precision. Automation in precision agriculture employs autonomous machinery, including tractors, robotic harvesters, and drones, to lower labor demand and enhance operational efficiency [4]. AI improves automation through the analysis of extensive datasets, pattern recognition, and real-time decision-making. Machine learning algorithms can forecast crop health, enhance irrigation schedules, and identify pests at an early stage [5]. This transition from reactive to proactive agriculture allows farmers to enhance input efficiency, increase yields, and minimize environmental repercussions. These technologies facilitate sustainable agricultural practices and enhance food production, satisfying global food demand while addressing issues such as climate change and resource shortage.

1.3 Current Trends

Precision agriculture is experiencing growth owing to developments in automation, AI, and data analytics [6]. Autonomous tractors, sprayers, and harvesters are gradually employed for activities such as planting, spraying, and harvesting, whereas drones are being utilized for crop health assessments and feedback applications. AI is employed to develop predictive models for agricultural yield, disease identification, and irrigation optimization. Machine learning algorithms analyze extensive data from sensors and meteorological predictions, thereby yielding actionable insights. Internet of Things (IoT) devices assess environmental conditions and deliver real-time data for accurate management decisions [7]. Big data analytics are employed to examine trends and offer recommendations. Cloud computing enables the storage and processing of a substantial number of datasets. Blockchain technology is being investigated for food traceability and supply chain transparency to guarantee safe information regarding the origin, handling, and quality of agricultural products [8].

1.4 Scope and Objectives

This study investigates the use of automation and AI in precision agriculture, emphasizing their utilization in enhancing crop yield, minimizing resource waste, and supporting sustainable agricultural practices. It studies the advancement of autonomous machinery, robotics for agricultural operations, and the use of big data and AI in providing immediate feedback. The paper outlines the problems in the implementation of AI and automation in precision agriculture, along with rising trends and research pathways. Also, the article critically examines the effects of automation and AI in agriculture, highlighting their potential impact on farming practices.

2. TECHNOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE IN PRECISION AGRICULTURE

2.1 Key Technologies

Precision agriculture employs advanced equipment for effective monitoring and administration of agricultural operations, facilitating data-driven decision-making and real-time interventions in modern agriculture. Sensors gather real-time data on crop and soil parameters, including soil moisture, temperature, humidity, nutrient levels, and plant health [9]. Common sensors include soil moisture sensors for irrigation optimization, temperature and humidity sensors for environmental monitoring, nutrient sensors for fertilizer application [10], and optical sensors for plant health evaluation. These data facilitate informed choices regarding irrigation, fertilization, and pesticide application, thereby enhancing the accuracy of resource management [11]. IoT has reshaped agriculture by connecting devices, sensors, and machinery across farms. These integrated systems relay real-time data to a central hub, allowing farmers to remotely oversee field conditions and automate processes, such as irrigation and fertilization. IoT-enabled smart irrigation enhances water efficiency and enables farmers to monitor factors such as livestock health and crop production via mobile applications or dashboards [9].

Drones or unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are employed in agriculture for aerial imaging, field mapping, and crop inspection [12]. Utilizing multispectral and infrared cameras, they deliver high-resolution images for assessing crop health, water stress, and pest infestations and facilitate precision application of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides [13]. GPS technology enhances precision agriculture by delivering accurate positioning data for field mapping and zoning, facilitating autonomous navigation for tractors and machinery, and enabling Variable Rate Technology (VRT) for input applications tailored to specific field conditions, thereby optimizing resource utilization and minimizing overlaps and gaps in agricultural operations. Robots are increasingly being used for agricultural tasks such as planting, weeding, harvesting, and spraying [14]. They can execute repetitive operations autonomously, utilize AI-driven algorithms for plant health evaluations, and function well under challenging conditions. For instance, robotic harvesters employ AI vision to select mature fruits and vegetables, whereas robotic weeders differentiate between crops and weeds [15].

2.2 AI and Machine Learning Applications

AI and machine learning (ML) are used in agriculture through real-time data analysis, predictive modeling, and decision-making support systems. These technologies facilitate predictive analytics, plant health assessment, precision irrigation, crop genomics, autonomous agricultural machinery, and yield enhancements. AI systems evaluate extensive datasets from sensors, drones, and meteorological stations to predict agricultural yields, pest and disease occurrence, and soil health [16]. Machine-learning models can identify patterns, enabling farmers to implement preventive measures. AI-driven systems assess crop health, identify early indicators of illnesses, nutrient deficits, or water stress, and suggest suitable remedies [17]. Machine learning algorithms propose ideal irrigation schedules for nutrient application, enhancing yield and minimizing environmental impact. AI-operated autonomous tractors, drones, and harvesters function with minimal human oversight, adapting their operations to real-time field circumstances [18]. AI-driven decision support systems assist farmers in making informed choices, thereby minimizing input expenses and optimizing profitability.

2.3 Automation Tools for Field Operations

GPS-guided planting methods enhance seed utilization and crop establishment by eliminating overlaps and gaps [19]. Precision irrigation systems provide water according to real-time soil moisture data, thereby reducing water waste and preventing over-irrigation. Variable Rate Technology (VRT) facilitates the automated application of fertilizers and pesticides using spatial data, thereby minimizing chemical runoff and promoting environmental sustainability [20]. Robotic weeders employ computer vision and AI to differentiate between crops and weeds, thereby minimizing manual weeding and excessive herbicide application [21]. Automated harvesters, utilizing AI and machine vision, identify the optimal time for agricultural harvesting and execute the work efficiently and accurately [22]. Fig. 1 illustrates the integration of several technologies within a precision agricultural framework. These technologies result in enhanced productivity, cost efficiency, and sustainability in precision agriculture.

3. AI-DRIVEN AUTOMATION IN CROP MANAGEMENT

AI helps crop management by facilitating automated, data-driven solutions for monitoring, decision-making, and optimization of agricultural operations. The capacity of AI to analyze extensive datasets, identify patterns, and generate forecasts with remarkable accuracy improves the precision and efficiency of agricultural operations.

3.1 Role of AI

AI-driven systems utilize data from sensors, drones, and satellite imaging to identify early indicators of plant stress, like water deficiency, nutritional shortages, illnesses, or pest infestations. AI models analyze these photos to detect plant health problems, facilitate prompt actions, and minimize the risk of production loss [23]. Machine learning models based on extensive datasets of crop photos can facilitate disease identification. AI systems consistently assess crop conditions, offer farmers relevant information, and diminish human field inspections, thereby reducing labor costs and facilitating proactive crop management.

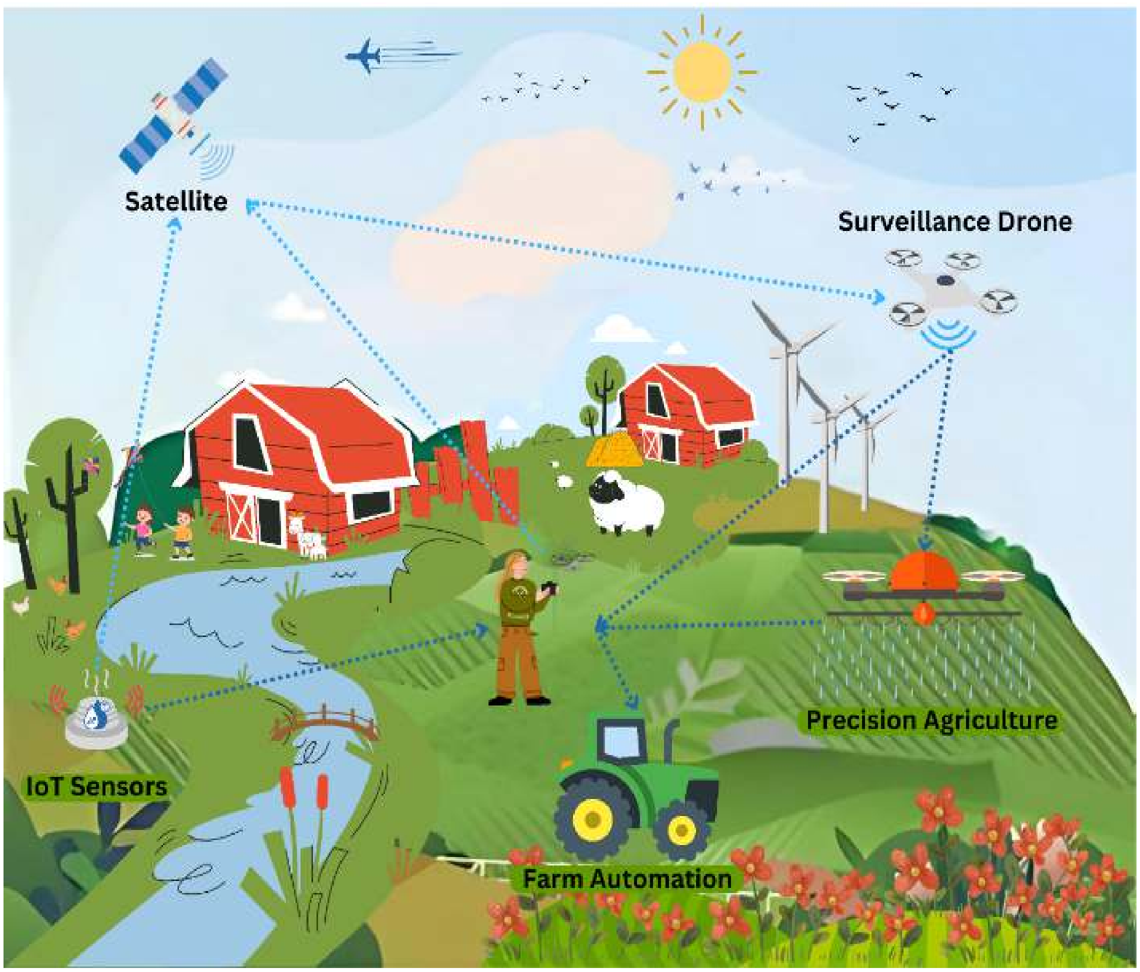

Fig. 1. Smart technologies used in precision agriculture

3.2 AI in Predictive Analytics

AI serves as a potent instrument in predictive analytics, assisting farmers in making informed decisions by anticipating crop yields, meteorological conditions, and pest infestations. AI models evaluate previous data on meteorological conditions, soil quality, cultivation methods, and crop survival to forecast future yields. AI-driven yield prediction technologies maximize resource allocation by integrating real-time data from field sensors and drones [24]. Advanced machine-learning algorithms, including regression models, decision trees, and neural networks, forecast crop yields by associating environmental variables with previous data. AI models predict pest and disease outbreaks by examining environmental factors, crop data, and pest behavioural patterns [25]. These models offer early alerts and suggest precautionary measures. AI improves weather forecasting by incorporating hyperlocal data from sensors and satellites, resulting in more precise predictions of meteorological occurrences that affect irrigation plans, planting periods, and pest-control techniques.

3.3 Automated Systems

AI-driven automation improves precision in irrigation, fertilization, and pesticide application by optimizing resource use and minimizing waste [26], [27]. These systems use data from sensors, drones, and satellites, combined with AI algorithms, to deliver inputs precisely when and where needed. AI-based irrigation systems analyze real-time soil moisture data, weather forecasts, and crop requirements to determine an optimal irrigation schedule. AI-powered drip irrigation systems monitor soil moisture levels, adjust water flow, conserve water, and improve plant health. AI-powered fertilization systems use Variable Rate Technology (VRT) to adjust fertilizer application based on soil fertility, prevent over-application and reduce environmental impact [28]. AI-optimized fertilization models recommend an ideal nutrient mix and timing for fertilizer application, ensuring optimal nutrient availability and reduced runoff. AI-driven pesticide application uses vision systems mounted on drones or autonomous sprayers to identify pest-infested areas, thereby reducing chemical use, environmental damage, and input costs. The food processing sector relies significantly on automation and AI to enhance post-harvesting efficiency and increase output [29].

3.4 AI in Soil Health Monitoring and Nutrient Management

AI systems are employed to assess soil health and regulate nutrient levels, ensuring that crops have appropriate nutrients at the optimal time. These systems incorporate soil sensors, drones, and data analytics to generate comprehensive maps of soil nutrient concentrations, thereby facilitating the application of VRT. Real-time soil data analysis enables AI models to suggest modifications to fertilizer application rates, enhancing crop nutrition and minimizing environmental impact [30]. AI models enhance nutrient management techniques by utilizing past crop data and soil analysis, advising on the most effective fertilizer types, application rates, and timing to improve nutrient absorption and reduce waste. Machine learning systems forecast vitamin deficits prior to their manifestation, thereby facilitating timely intervention. AI-driven systems assess soil composition, organic content, and microbial activity, and offer an extensive evaluation of soil vitality [31]. AI for sustainable soil management can forecast the long-term effects of agricultural operations, providing guidance on crop rotation, cover crops, and organic amendments Fig. 2 illustrates the interrelation between AI, sensors, and automated systems.

4. ROBOTIC SYSTEMS IN PRECISION AGRICULTURE

Robotic systems in precision agriculture contribute to efficiency, production, and sustainability by automating the processes from planting to harvesting [32]. Crucial robotic technologies are being developed for their impact on the industry.

4.1 Autonomous Tractors and Robotic Sprayers

Autonomous tractors and robotic sprayers contribute to agricultural automation by mechanizing processes, such as plowing, planting, and tilling. These tractors employ GPS, sensors, and AI systems to enhance field operations, minimizing overlap and increasing fuel and time efficiency [4]. They enhance productivity by functioning constantly without interruptions, decreasing personnel expenses, and facilitating accuracy in operations, such as planting and fertilizer. Robotic sprayers utilize real-time data to modify administration volumes and locations, guaranteeing that chemicals are administered only where necessary. They can utilize sophisticated AI algorithms to identify canopy regions and modify the nozzle's orientation, thereby minimizing waste and enhancing chemical application efficiency [33].

4.2 Harvesting Robots

AI-driven robotic harvesting devices can recognize mature fruits by analyzing color, size, and shape, and use machine learning algorithms to direct their arms for accurate harvesting. The robots are engineered for many crops, ranging from soft fruits such as strawberries and tomatoes to firmer vegetables such as cucumbers and peppers. They modify their harvesting methods according to the distinct needs of each crop. This automation minimizes the dependence on manual labor and enhances speed and precision, guaranteeing optimal freshness and productivity.

4.3 Drones and UAVs

UAVs help in aerial assessments of crop health, facilitating planting, and executing precise spraying operations. Drones, outfitted with high-resolution cameras and multispectral sensors, can survey broad agricultural regions and obtain precise images of crop health [34]. They indicate regions of stress, illness, or nutritional inadequacy, enabling farmers to make informed decisions for prompt intervention. AI algorithms analyze these data to provide insights into plant health, allowing farmers to modify irrigation, fertilizer application, or pest control strategies according to real-time field circumstances. Drones automate the planting process by depositing seeds directly into the soil, thereby minimizing manual labor and accelerating the procedure [35]. They are commonly used for the application of fertilizers and pesticides on crops and provide flexibility in agricultural management. Fig. 3 highlights the various roles of robotics in automating farming tasks.

5. DATA-DRIVEN DECISION MAKING IN FARM MANAGEMENT

In order to maximize farm management choices and resource utilization, this section addresses the importance of data collection, AI-based data analysis, and the application of big data and AI in contemporary precision agriculture.

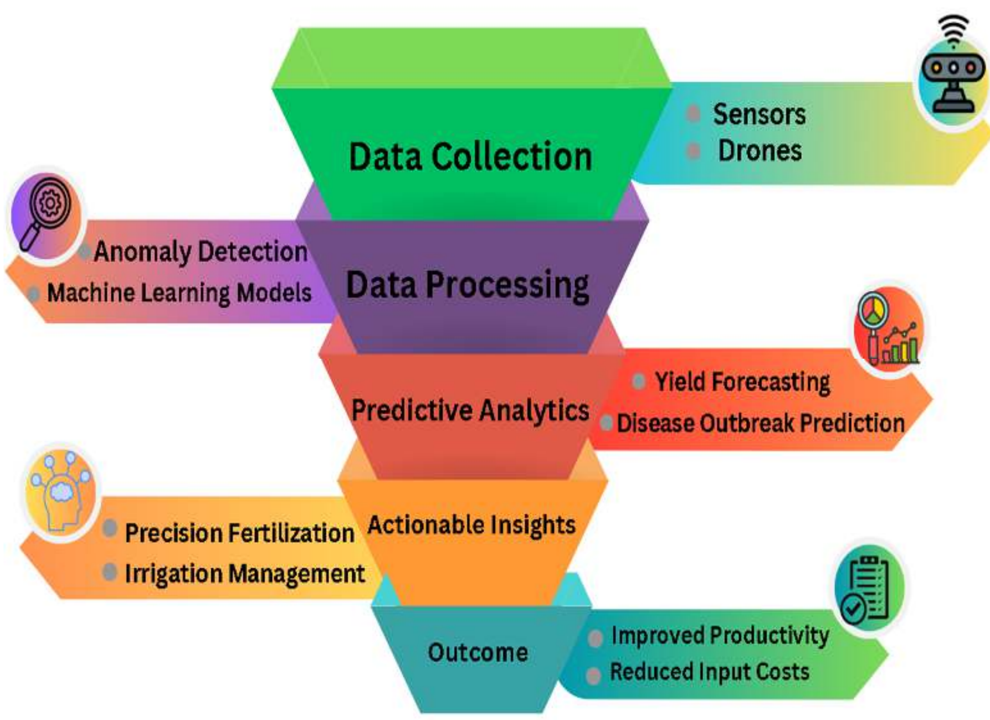

Fig. 2. Schematic of AI-driven methodology for crop monitoring

Fig. 3. AI-powered robotic systems

5.1 Importance of Data Collection

Precision agriculture depends on sensors integrated into the field or connected to agricultural devices to assess parameters, such as soil moisture, fertilizer concentrations, temperature, and crop health [36]. These sensors supply real-time data that can assist farmers in interpreting microclimates and implementing remedial actions to improve plant development and production. Drones outfitted with high-resolution cameras and multispectral sensors have transformed crop scouting and field monitoring by offering an aerial perspective of the farm [37]. These technologies facilitate the identification of crop diseases and nutritional deficits, allowing for timely treatment and reducing crop loss. Remote sensing technologies, such as satellite photography, provide extensive insights into soil conditions, crop health, and environmental factors, merging these with ground sensor data for a complete view.

5.2 AI-Based Data Analysis

AI serves as a potent instrument for the analysis of large and complex information derived from sensors, drones, and satellites. It employs machine-learning algorithms to forecast trends and produce recommendations, allowing farmers to make informed decisions in real-time. AI systems can forecast the optimal timing for irrigation, fertilization, or pesticide application by analyzing meteorological predictions and crop health information [38]. They assist farmers in making accurate judgments regarding resource allocation, avoiding waste, reducing costs, and promoting sustainability. AI can interact with automated agricultural machinery, ensuring precision in planting, irrigation, and input applications, thereby enhancing efficiency and minimizing labor and resource wastage [39].

5.3 Precision in Resource Management

AI-driven precision irrigation systems enhance water efficiency by calculating precise water requirements for various areas [40]. These systems utilize real-time data on meteorological conditions, soil moisture levels, and crop irrigation requirements to reduce water waste. They modify irrigation schedules according to soil moisture measurements and meteorological predictions, thereby enhancing water utilization efficiency. AI tools assist in arid regions by forecasting water requirements and offering strategies for water conservation [41]. AI-driven systems evaluate soil nutrient data to prescribe the appropriate quantity and type of fertilizer, minimizing waste and averting over-application. VRA systems provide fertilizers at varying rates throughout the field, minimizing expenses and ecological consequences. AI enhances energy efficiency in agricultural machinery and irrigation systems by timing activities for low-energy demand periods and regulating power output. It can also use renewable energy sources to enhance sustainable agricultural practices.

5.4 Use of Big Data and AI for Predictive Modeling

AI and big data technologies utilize historical data, meteorological patterns, edaphic conditions, and agronomic health parameters to predict future yields and suggest treatments to optimize production [42]. These models also detect dangers, such as drought, pest infestations, or disease outbreaks, offering early warnings and enabling farmers to implement preventive measures. AI algorithms can forecast pest infestations and disease outbreaks by evaluating real-time data, facilitating timely intervention, and minimizing crop damage. AI systems can enhance resource utilization by detecting trends in large data sets, enabling farmers to make informed decisions about resource allocation and management [43]. This facilitates the optimal utilization of inputs, including water, fertilizer, and energy, ensuring resource efficiency and sustainability. Utilizing AI, farmers can make informed decisions that enhance resource efficiency, increase yields, and foster environmental sustainability. Fig. 4 illustrates the importance of data-driven decision-making in precision agriculture.

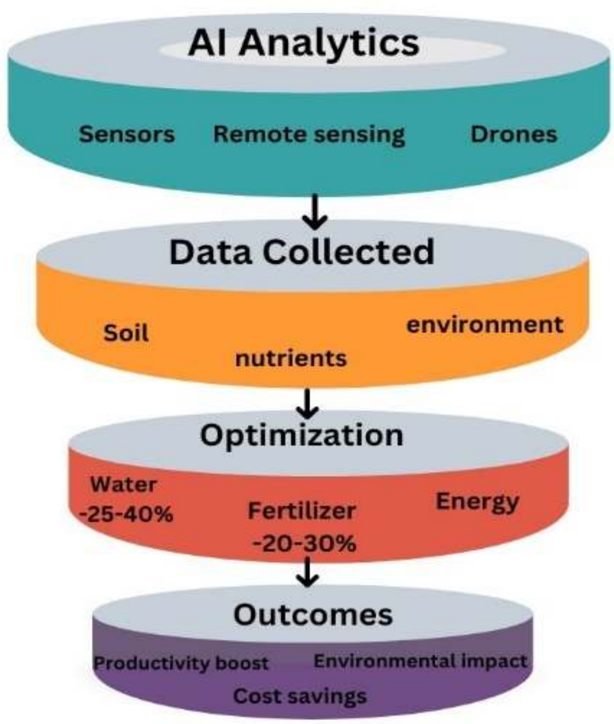

Fig. 4. Data flow for decision-making

6. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS IN IMPLEMENTING AI AND AUTOMATION

The technical, financial, data-related, and environmental obstacles that precision agriculture integration faces prevent it from being widely adopted, particularly in small and medium-sized farms.

6.1 Technical Challenges

Precision agriculture has technical obstacles, including compatibility among systems and technologies, scalability of AI solutions, and precision and dependability of sensors [44]. The use of proprietary communication protocols by many suppliers makes it difficult to combine sensors, machines, drones, and AI-driven software. Expanding AI solutions to large farms or varied agricultural environments necessitates substantial infrastructure enhancements, including additional sensors, enhanced data storage capabilities, and superior internet connectivity [45]. The precision of the sensors is essential for reliable suggestions and agricultural management, necessitating constant calibration and maintenance [46]. However, continuous exposure to environmental elements, such as weather, dust, and vermin, can deteriorate sensors over time, necessitating replacement or regular repairs. Certain sensors may exhibit inferior performance under extreme climatic conditions, presenting issues in areas with severe climates.

6.2 Economic Challenges

Automation technologies, including AI-driven systems, drones, autonomous tractors, and sensors, can impose significant financial burdens on small- and medium-sized farms owing to their substantial initial investment requirements [47], [48]. These systems require routine maintenance and repair, and equipment malfunctions may result in expensive delays. The return on investment (ROI) from automation may not be instantaneous, particularly for small-scale agricultural operations. The unpredictability of forecasting ROI resulting from agricultural yields and variable crop prices dissuades small farms from investing in this technology [49]. Governments and agricultural organizations provide subsidies or financial assistance to facilitate farmers' use of automation; however, these initiatives frequently lack sufficient reach and accessibility.

6.3 Data-Related Challenges

Concerns regarding data privacy and security have emerged, as agricultural operations increasingly depend on data-driven technologies. Precision agricultural technologies accumulate comprehensive information regarding farm operations, crop health, and resource utilization, rendering the misuse of sensitive information a significant risk [50]. Agricultural producers may lack clarity over the ownership of data produced by AI and automation technologies, while the digitization of agriculture stimulates susceptibility to hackers. Data management is a barrier, as some farms lack the requisite capacity to process substantial datasets. Cloud computing and edge computing are frequently necessary; nonetheless, they imply supplementary expenses and technical prerequisites [51].

6.4 Environmental Concerns and Sustainability Aspects

Automation technologies, like AI, can enhance resource efficiency while also affecting the environment [52]. They utilize energy for operation, contributing to the carbon impact of farms. This may provide challenges if the energy is derived from non-renewable sources, compromising the sustainability advantages of precision agriculture. The disposal of obsolete systems and gadgets presents environmental concerns, particularly in rural regions. AI may contribute to excessive land and soil utilization, necessitating a balance between the production and long-term health of soil and biodiversity [53]. To reduce this, it is imperative to incorporate renewable energy sources such as solar-powered sensors and vehicles.

7. FUTURE TRENDS AND RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

Advanced technologies like AI, robotics, cloud computing, and blockchain will have an impact on the future of precision agriculture by enabling more intelligent, effective, and sustainable farming operations. Principal trends and research trends will influence this generation.

7.1 Integration of AI and Robotics in Farm Automation

The combined efforts of AI and robotics are anticipated to propel substantial progress in agricultural automation, allowing robots to execute difficult jobs with no human involvement [54]. Fully autonomous farms, wherein AI-driven robots oversee all the phases of food production, represent an expanding field of research. Future robotic systems will probably incorporate many machines, including drones and ground robots, to enhance overall agricultural operations [55]. AI-augmented harvesting robots can manage various crop varieties with better accuracy and efficiency, minimizing crop waste and augmenting yields. Advanced sensors and AI-driven vision systems will add to robotic capabilities, facilitating precise manipulation of individual plants [56].

7.2 Role of Cloud Computing, Edge Computing, 3-D Printing, and 5G

The integration of cloud and edge computing in precision agriculture will improve data processing and decision-making capabilities. Cloud computing facilitates real-time analysis of agricultural conditions, meteorological patterns, and resource requirements, empowering farmers to make data-driven decisions on a substantial scale [57]. Edge computing, by processing data closer to the farm, diminishes latency and enhances response times for immediate decision-making. 5G connectivity facilitates uninterrupted interconnectivity among devices on a farm, allowing for real-time oversight and management of machinery and systems [58]. This will enhance intervention precision, minimize resource wastage, and augment crop yield. 5G will facilitate the proliferation of IoT in agriculture, enabling enhanced data collection and precision in farm management [59]. 3D printing technology significantly contributes to the production of tailored equipment and tools for farmers, hence enhancing the efficiency and productivity of agriculture [60,61].

7.3 Future of AI in Crop Genomics and Precision Breeding

AI has been poised to transform crop genomics by identifying genetic features that enhance production, disease resistance, and climate adaptability [62]. AI-driven algorithms may evaluate extensive genetic data to determine optimal features for breeding programs, expediting the creation of crops with favorable attributes such as drought resistance or pest tolerance. Precision breeding will facilitate the development of novel crop varieties with improved nutritional quality and environmental resilience [63]. Future AI systems will facilitate extensive agricultural phenotyping, allowing precise forecasting of crop performance across many settings.

7.4 AI-Driven Decision Support Systems

The AI-driven DSS will evaluate data regarding meteorological conditions, soil vitality, crop development, and resource consumption, enabling farmers to enhance the utilization of water, fertilizers, and pesticides [64]. These systems will integrate climate models to assist farmers in adapting to evolving weather patterns and provide guidance on planting dates, crop rotations, and watering schedules. AI facilitates carbon farming methodologies, monitors carbon sequestration rates, and allows farmers to engage in carbon credit markets [65]. AI and blockchain technology will significantly contribute to transparent supply chain management, demand forecasting, minimizing food waste, and enhancing logistics. An AI-driven support system will enhance the optimization of solar-based aquaponic systems [66] and facilitate water recycling and purification technologies, such as membrane processes [67].

7.5 Blockchain for Transparency and Traceability

Blockchain technology, combined with AI, will improve transparency and traceability in agricultural supply networks [68]. It documents the complete path of a product from farm to consumer, offering consumers comprehensive information regarding its origin, agricultural methods, and certifications. This guarantees that premium, sustainably cultivated products are delivered to consumers. AI monitors and authenticates every phase of the supply chain, whereas blockchain offers an immutable record, mitigating fraud and guaranteeing product authenticity [69]. Investigations in these domains will influence the future of agriculture, benefiting farms of various levels.

8. CONCLUSION

The incorporation of AI with automation technology has substantially enhanced the efficiency, sustainability, and production of precision agriculture. AI-driven solutions have boosted agricultural monitoring and decision-making processes by 30–50 percent, leading to a reduction in water and pesticide usage by up to 30 percent. Automated machinery, including robotic tractors and sprayers, decreased labor expenses by 20–40 percent and enhanced operational efficiency by as much as 35 percent. AI-driven predictive analytics technologies have empowered farmers to predict agricultural yields and foresee pest infestations with 85-90 percent accuracy, resulting in improved resource allocation. The combined use of AI with irrigation, fertilization, and pesticide application systems has resulted in a 25 percent reduction in fertilizer usage and a 20 percent decrease in water consumption, fostering cost efficiency and environmental sustainability. The return on investment for these technologies is typically achieved within 2-3 years, especially in large-scale enterprises. The future of agriculture will be interlinked and data-centric, with innovations in 5G, cloud computing, and blockchain, facilitating the emergence of fully autonomous farms.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of this manuscript.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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Peer-review history:
The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/124470