













































Beneficiary:

AUA: Agricultural University of Athens, Department of Agricultural Economy and Rural Development, Informatics Laboratory, 75 Iera Odos, Athens 11855, Hellenic Republic, Attika region, EU.

2. Partnership:

• PP1/UCO: University of Cordoba (Spain, Andalusia, EUMC).

PP2/UNIMOL: University of Molise (Italy, Lazio, EUMC).

PP3/LARI: Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute (Lebanon, MPC).

PP4/IO: Institut de l'Olivier (Sfax, Tunisie, MPC)

PP5/RCCHAB: Centre Régional des Recherches en Horticulture et Agriculture Biologique

(Sousse, Tunisie, MPC)

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Beirut - February 16th, 2023

Prof. T. Tsiligiridis –AUA/Greece





























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Problem Overview- Problem to solve

- Olive fly (Dacus, Bactrocera olae) is one of the most significant entomological problem in olive groves in many countries around the world including almost all Med-basin countries.
- Factors affecting significantly the quality and quantity of the olive oil production.
 - Monitoring {pest distribution, no of pest captures, phenological stage of fruits, infestation of fruits, local meteorological conditions, etc.}
 - Control methods (spraying method (cover, bait, insecticide used), decision making of spraying application:
 <u>when</u>, <u>where</u>, and <u>how</u> }
- Up to today's experience:
 - Monitoring: It is usually based on manual methods (conventional traps).
 - Control methods:
 - Bait spraying is the most appropriate control method because:
 - Large-scale
 - Low cost
 - Small interventions in the environment compared to other spraying methods (e.g., cover spraying).
 - Decisions are based on empirical knowledge; there is no scientific intuition.





























Problem Overview - Problem to solve

Female adult dacus pest





Dacus is the most significant entomological problem in olive trees. The control approaches used have major effects in the quality and quantity of the olive oil production in the Med Basin countries.

Dacus attracts in olives

Adult larval olive fly

Dionysios Perdikis (AUA), New concepts for Bactrocera (= Dacus) Oleae, 1st Workshop, FruitFlyNet-ii project/ENICBCMED, 3.11.2020

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Problem Overview - Problem to solve



Not accurate	 Empirical approaches almost everywhere Subjective assessments almost everywhere Absence of guidance during spraying applications 			
Costly	 Labor and travel costs Pesticide formulation costs Insect monitoring costs 			
Effect the environment and the public health	 Non-compliance with safety distances in many cases Out of target sprays in many cases Non-compliance with environmental and safety conditions set in most cases 			
Influence the quality and quantity	ResidualsDecrease in efficacy			
Hard to evaluate	 Recording is limited No tracking facilities of activities and conditions 			

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Conventional Methods





























IPM Practices – LAS innovation

Develop and implement an automated e-monitoring and control system (LAS: Location Aware System) against the olive fly (dacus) able to provide best IPM practices (compared to the conventional methods) in order to:

- 1. Increase the efficiency
- 2. Reduce the overall cost
- 3. Increase the environmental protection, public health, residential areas
- 4. Trace the spraying application
- 5. Record the historical intervention activities





























LAS e-Services: Classification

The FruitFlyNet-ii e-services can be classified into the following six groups:

- a. Group 1: User profile management and information.
- b. Group 2: Area digitization and geospatial data collection.
- c. Group 3: e-monitor micro-climatic parameters.
- d. Group 4: e-monitor pest population dynamics
 - Pest identification of the trapped insects and counting.
 - Olive fruits infestation
- e. Group 5: Decision module and production of infestation scaled spraying maps
- f. Group 6: Provision of spraying e-guidance and tracing.































LAS e- Services: Classification

	Packages					
E-services	Basic	Standard	Balanced	Advanced	Premium	
Field digitization	Manual	Assisted	Assisted	Automated and Assisted	Semi-Automated	
Micro-climate monitoring	Limited	Meteorological stations	Meteorological stations	WiFi/3G/4G	WiFi/3G/4G	
Pest Monitoring	Assisted	Assisted	Assisted and Semi-automated	Automated	Semi-Automated	
Infestation Risk	Assisted	Assisted	Automated risk and map creation	Automated risk and map creation	Semi-automated risk and map creation	
Spraying Process	Tracking	Tracking and Guidance	Tracking and Guidance, Traceability	Tracking and Guidance, Traceability	Tracking and Guidance, Traceability	

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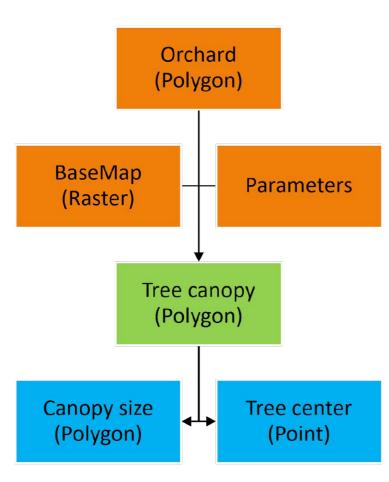


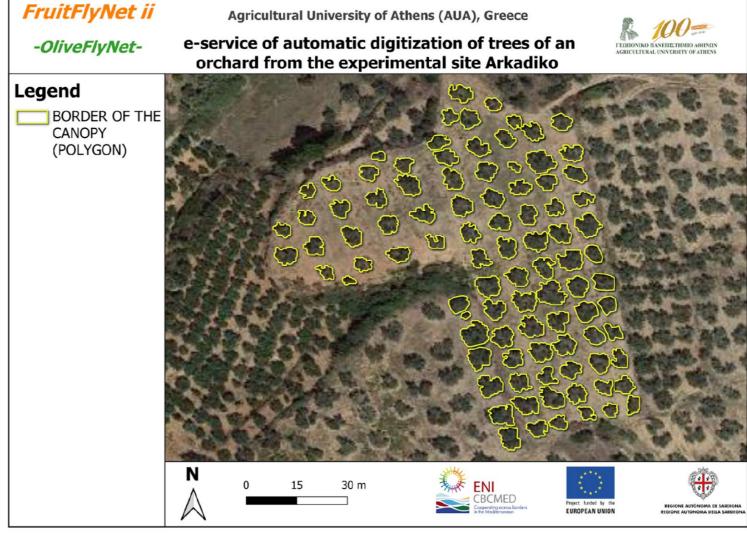


LAS e- Services: Digitization

2. Field digitization and geospatial data collection







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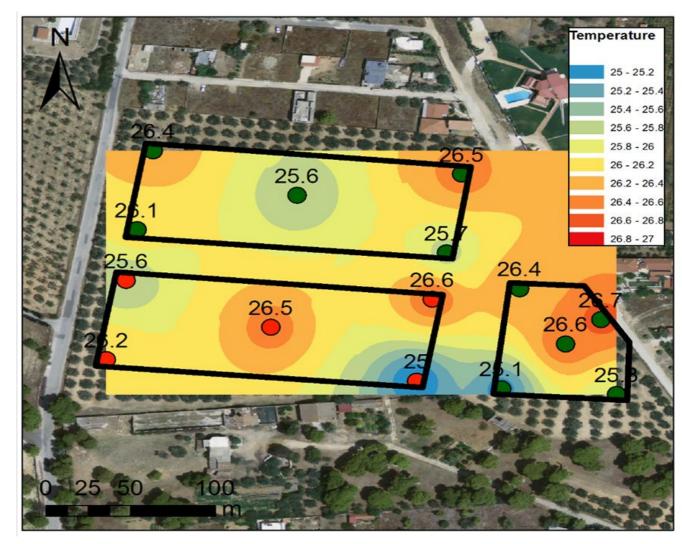






LAS e- Services: e-Monitoring

- 3. Group 3: e-monitor the micro-climatic parameters
 - e-services for:
 - gathering the meteo-data from:
 - Sensors (temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, etc.).
 - ✓ Meteo-stations.
 - store the values of the meteorological parameters to:
 - the server.
 - the cloud.
 - feed a specific DSS of the LAS to perform a particular task.
 - Example: Some tasks may:
 - cancel a spray application due the high temperatures.
 - create micro-climate maps, using interpolation.





























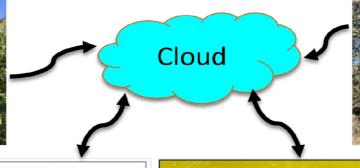


LAS e- Services: e-Monitoring

- 4. Group4: e-monitor pests' population dynamics
 - Pest identification of the trapped insects and counting.

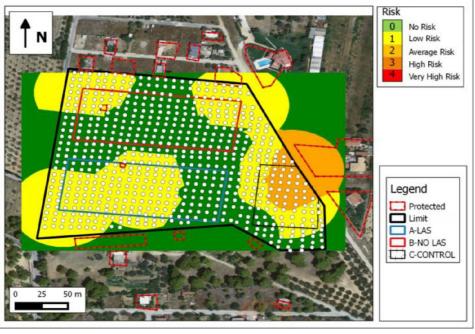
Scaled spraying map creation





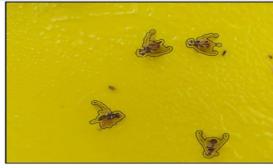


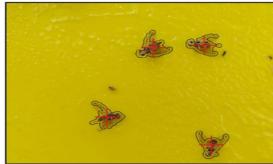
Dacus identification and counting











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Forestas Agentas brestale regionale po silvalego de su territoria e de Zambiere de sa Sandago Agentas forestas regionale per o sviluppo de territorio e dell'ambiente della Sardegna SardegmaForeste





















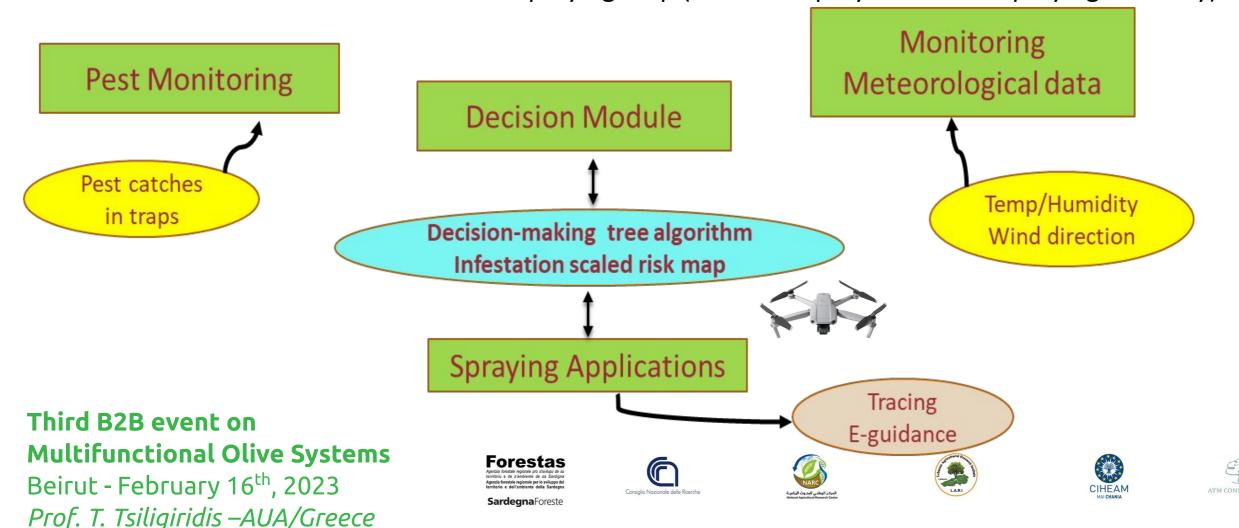






LAS e- Services: Spraying applications and e-tracing

- 4. Group 4-5: DSS spraying module
 - A decision support module is based on a decision-making algorithm which provides critical parameters affecting the bait spraying applications
 - ☐ Decision tree algorithm (*when, where* and *how* to spray)
 - ☐ The infestation-scaled spraying map (*where* to spray with *what* spraying intensity)



















Commercialization of LAS - Innovation cost

OliveFlyNet LAS e-services

- 1. Business Plan and Strategic analysis
 - Estimate the LAS parametric cost
 - Equipment
 - e-trap network establishment
 - ✓ E- services provided
 - ✓ Operational
 - ✓ Maintenance
 - Estimate the improved LAS parametric cost
 - e-trap improvement
 - additional e-services asked by stakeholders





























Commercialization of LAS - Innovation cost

OliveFlyNet LAS e-services

- 1. Business Plan and Strategic analysis
 - Estimate the LAS parametric cost
 - Estimate the improved LAS parametric cost
 - Technological driven improvements to reduce cost and increase autonomy of LAS in all levels
 - ☐ FFN-ii project research teams
 - Living Labs to combine and integrate solutions
 - ✓ Research teams,
 - Specialized companies
 - Market analysis How does the LAS will be introduced in the Agri-market?
 - ✓ Web-based application development
 - Online subscription services





























Commercialization of LAS - Who will be benefit

OliveFlyNet Location Aware e-services

2. SpinOffs creation

- Development of a network of producers deserving the LAS implementation
- Presentations and demonstrations of LAS e-services to
 - ✓ producers, groups of producers, cooperatives.
 - Olive and olive oil companies,
 - ✓ SFBs, specialized SMEs, pesticides companies,
 - ✓ IPM industry.
- Searching for financial instruments and/or investors
- Forecasting revenues and/or the forecasting savings from this innovation
- Prepare legal documents for the spinoff creation













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Thank you for following!!