

Advanced monitoring techniques

Prof. Pablo J. Zarco-Tejada
pablo.zarco@unimelb.edu.au



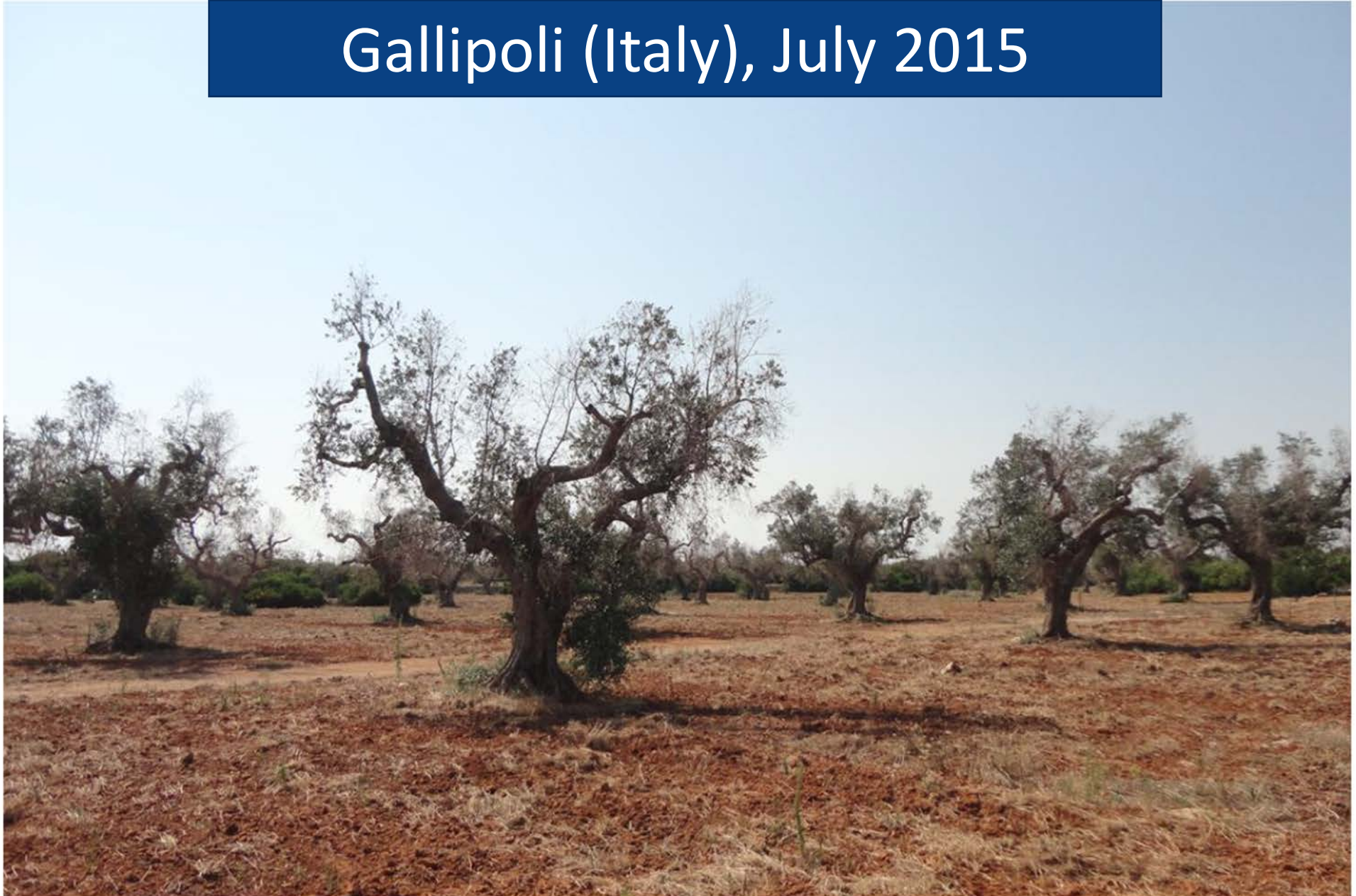
[@ZarcoTejada](https://twitter.com/ZarcoTejada)

School of Agriculture & Food (FVAS) / Faculty of Engineering (FEIT)
The University of Melbourne

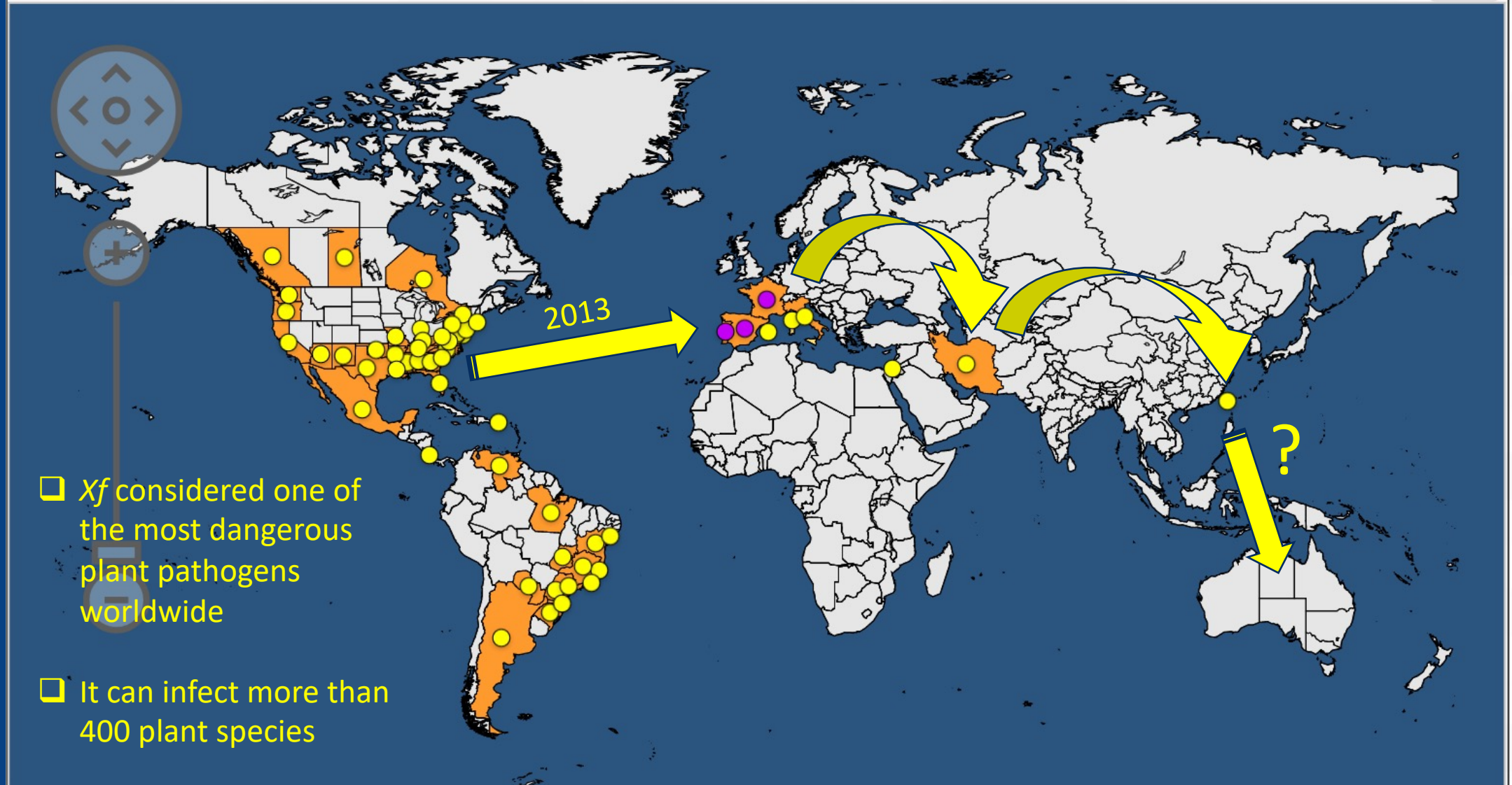
Gallipoli (Italy), October 2013



Gallipoli (Italy), July 2015







❑ *Xf* considered one of the most dangerous plant pathogens worldwide

❑ It can infect more than 400 plant species

Top plant pests and diseases – Australia

Xylella fastidiosa

- The greatest threat worldwide
 - It can infect over 550 plant species → major transboundary plant pest
 - Modelling estimates up to €5.2 billion of losses per year in the olive sector alone
- **Considered a global epidemic**

Home

News

Journals

Topics

Careers

Se

Recent Videos

Latest Podcasts

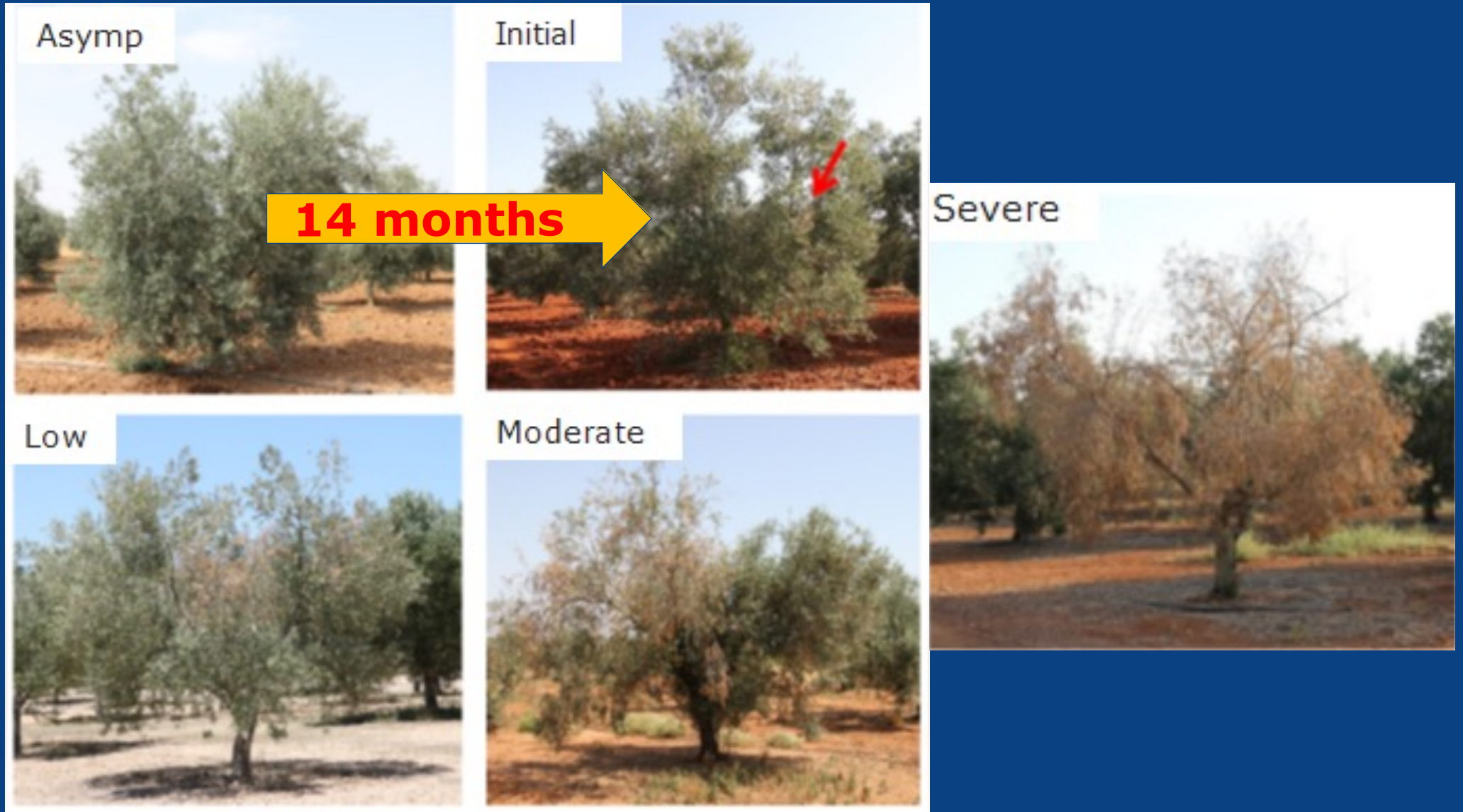
Photo Galleries

“The development of fast methods for early detection of the disease across large areas is critical”

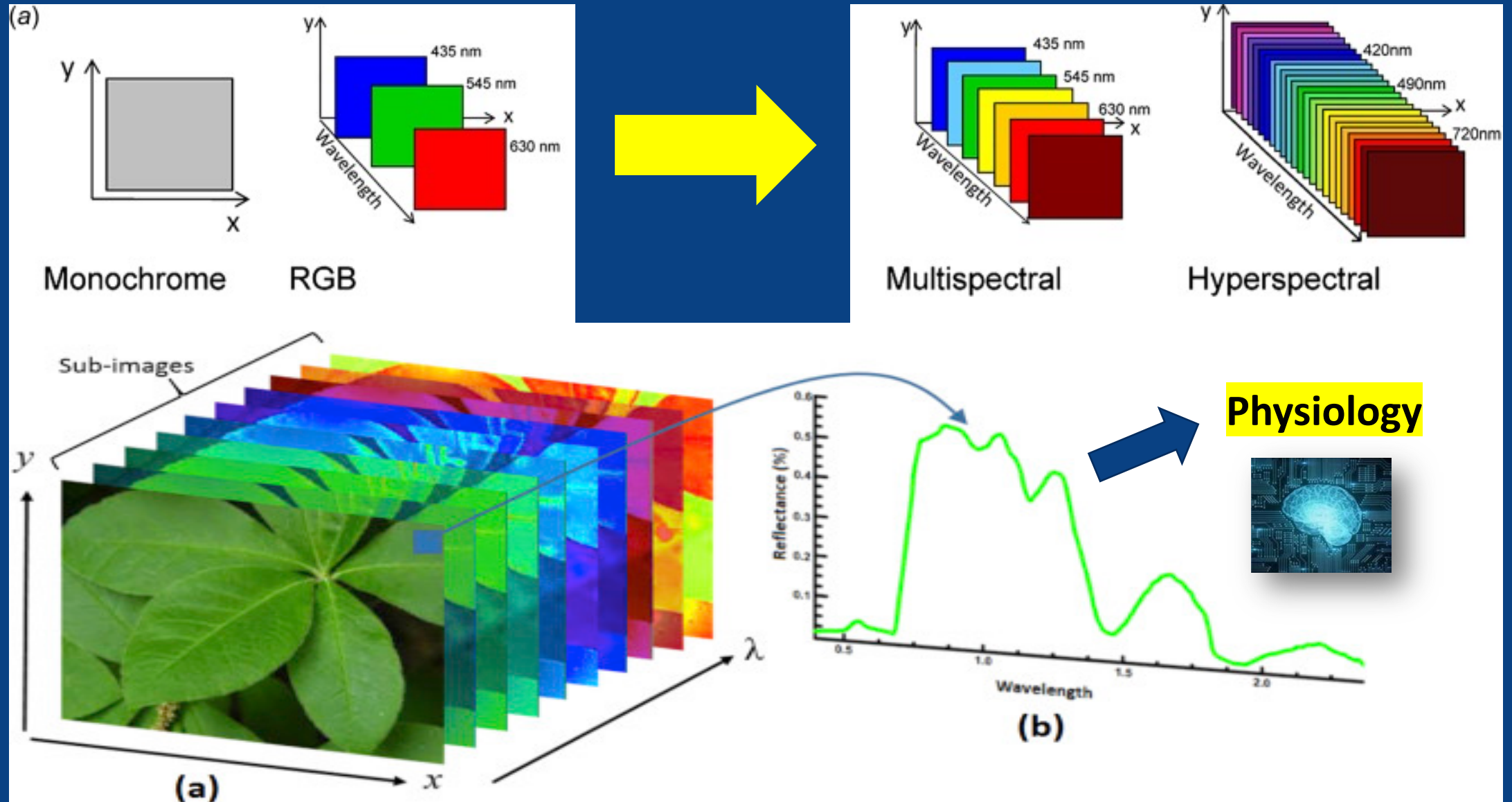
Can Apulia's olive trees be saved?

Science | Jul. 21, 2016

Pre-visual (asymptomatic) detection

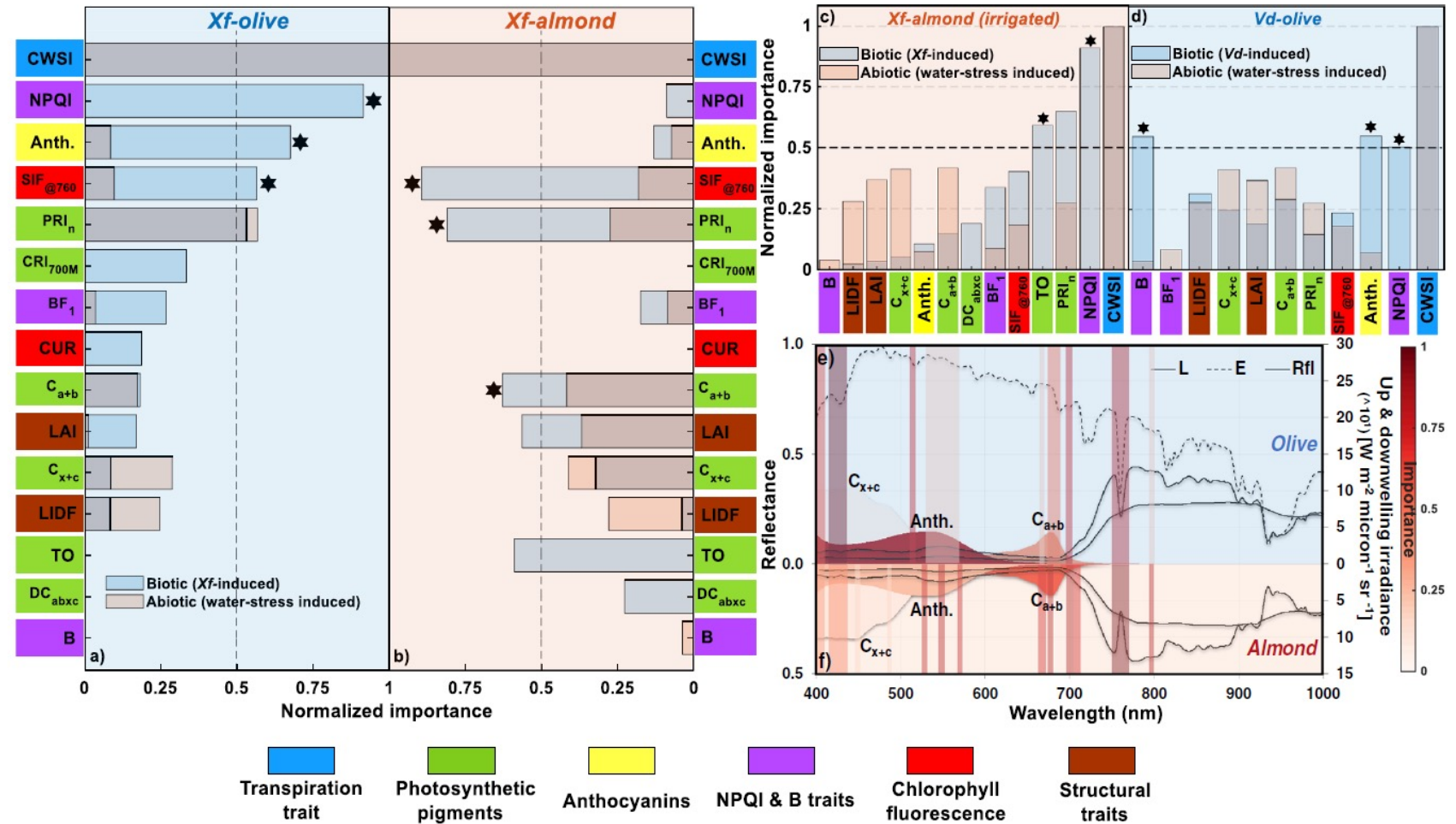


Imaging Spectroscopy



Specific spectral-
based RS indicators
across species
almond vs olive
and across
pathogens *Xf* vs *Vd*

Accuracy > 92%



Conclusions

1. Progress made is the last 20 years on assessing hyperspectral and thermal remote sensing for biotic-induced stress detection across species ($OA > 0.8-0.9$; $k > 0.6$)
2. **Drones** (~hundreds of hectares) and **piloted aircraft** (~thousands of hectares) should carry hyperspectral and thermal technology for asymptomatic detection
3. **Satellite** sensors more suited for advanced severity detection & monitoring
4. Should avoid **limitations** to carry hyperspectral imagers **by drone technology**

Advanced monitoring techniques

Prof. Pablo J. Zarco-Tejada
pablo.zarco@unimelb.edu.au



[@ZarcoTejada](https://twitter.com/ZarcoTejada)

School of Agriculture & Food (FVAS) / Faculty of Engineering (FEIT)

The University of Melbourne