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Use of miniature drones for biodiversity survey

Prof. Dr. Stefano Mintchev Environmental Robotics Lab 23 Oct 2024

Motivation

Globalisation and climate change have led to an **increase in pest invasions** and outbreaks worldwide, causing significant crop losses and economic damages.

- These costs are rising and were mostly due to invasive insects (88%)
- These costs mainly resulted from direct resource damages and losses (75%)



Traditional **monitoring approaches are inadequate** in detecting invasions or outbreaks during their **early stages**, when management protocols are most effective and sustainable.



Visual survey

Camera / pheromone traps

Remote sensing

Early pest detection for sustainable agriculture





Plant volatiles for remote sensing of insect pests





Attract predators and parasitoids (Kessler & Baldwin 2001, Brodman et al. 2008)



Repel adult herbivores (Allmann et al. 2013)

What make volatiles an excellent early warning system?

- Rapid (released withing seconds / hours)
- *Predictable* (provide info about the physiological and phenological status of the plant)
- *Tailored* (mixture and ratio depends on the herbivore)

Plant volatiles ...



Schuman and Baldwin, 2012, Ch. <u>15 in The Ecology of Plant</u> <u>Secondary Metabolites</u>

... collection



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Slide taken from M. Schuman (BIO339, Co-Evolution with Herbivores)

Drone-base collection of plant volatiles









C. Geckeler, S. E. Ramos, M. C. Schuman and S. Mintchev, "Robotic Volatile Sampling for Early Detection of Plant Stress: Precision Agriculture Beyond Visual Remote Sensing," in *IEEE Robotics & Automation Magazine*, vol. 30, no. 4, pp. 41-51, Dec. 2023.

Proof-of-concept outdoor sampling







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Early pest detection for sustainable agriculture





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Environmental DNA







Valentin et al. 2019, Allen et al. 2020

State-of-the art and limitations

Survey tools based on eDNA have proven especially useful for detecting rare or elusive species due to their high sensitivity to detect minute traces left behind by organisms.



Valentin et al. 2019, Allen et al. 2020

The probability of detecting spotted lanternflies given presence in a plot was over two times higher for eDNA (84%) versus visual surveys (36%).

Limitations

- 1) Manual eDNA collection is labor intensive, time-consuming (2 m/min) and not repeatable.
- 2) Processing samples can be expensive and time-consuming.



eProbe - Surface eDNA Sampling





S. Kirchgeorg, et al., "eProbe: Sampling of Environmental DNA within Tree Canopies with Drones", Environmental Science and Technology, 2024.

Results - eDNA Survey in Singapore



of probes = 10 # of metazoan detections = 152



Portion of Molecular Operational Taxonomic Unit (Class)



Macaca fascicularis

Hospitalitermes sp



Cecidomyiidae sp.



Entomobrya marginata

The GRiP Project



This interdisciplinary research project aims to **improve the sensitivity and timeliness** of pest detection and surveillance in Swiss vineyards through the integration of **robotics and genetic technologies**.





• Dr. Martina Lüthi



fenaco

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Filed tests in vineyards

Successfully developed and tested:

- Drone-based eDNA sampling
- CRISPR_cas detection of *P. japonica*

Collection of dataset to compare eDNA sampling (drone and manual) with visual survey









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manual_vegetation

Early infestation (Early May)

No visual detections

ERL Members :

- Christian Geckeler
- Luca Girardi
- Steffen Kirchgeorg
- Gabriel Maquignaz
- Ilya Semenov
- Dr. Adam Seewald
- Dr. Rui Wu

Contacts:

- smintchev@ethz.ch
- https://erl.ethz.ch

Research Partners:

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Fundings:

World Food System

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Center

plant science center



Thank you! Questions?

