



IPB University
— Bogor Indonesia —

Department of
Computer Science
<http://cs.ipb.ac.id/>



https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/smart-farming-flat-composition_6415532.htm

MOOC Matakuliah Kapita Selekta Sistem Cerdas

Laboratorium Sistem Cerdas

Departemen Ilmu Komputer dan Elektronika

FMIPA UGM

15 Februari 2021

Pengenalan Pertanian Cerdas

Imas Sukaesih Sitanggang

Departemen Ilmu Komputer FMIPA IPB

Short Biography

- Email : imas.sitanggang@apps.ipb.ac.id, imas.sitanggang@ipb.ac.id
- Google scholar ID: Imas Sitanggang
- Research gate ID: Imas Sukaesih Sitanggang
- Linkedin ID: Imas Sitanggang
- Affiliation: Computer Science Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, IPB University

Research Interest



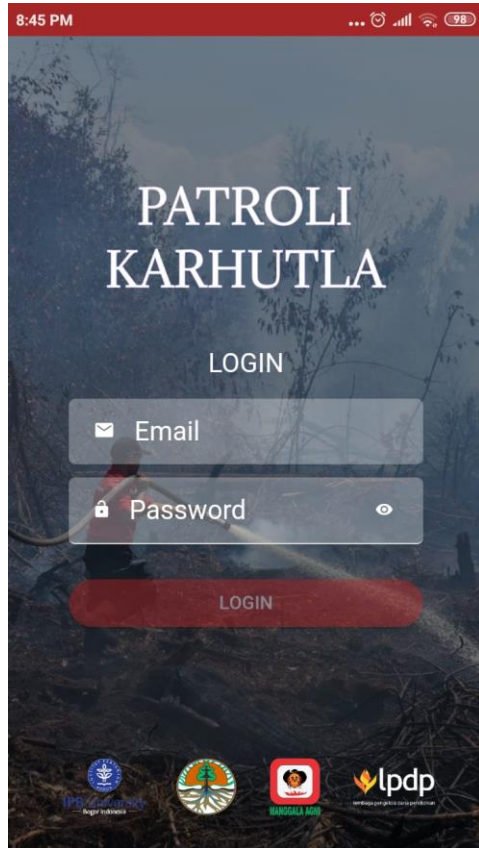
DATA MINING



DATA WAREHOUSE

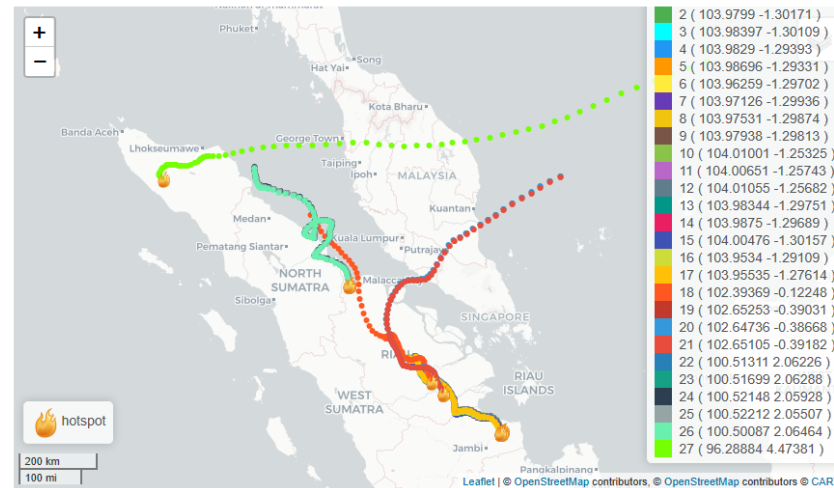


Short Biography Kegiatan penelitian saat ini



**Aplikasi Patroli Terpadu
Karhutla Wilayan Sumatera**

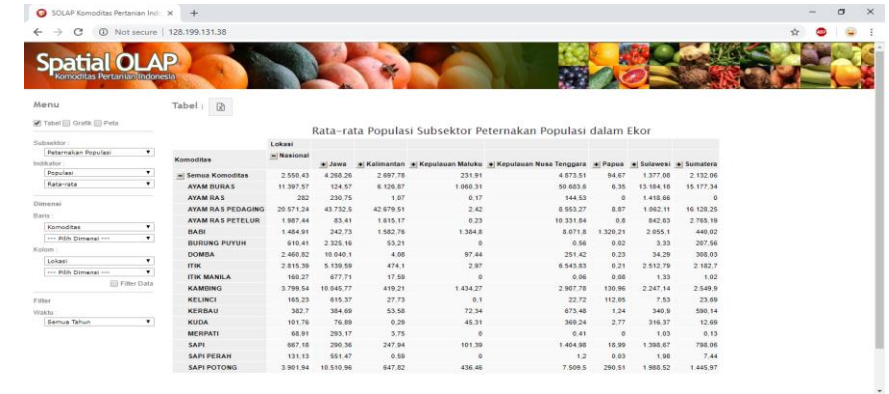
Haze Trajectory using HYSPLIT Model, Initial Point Hotspot VIIRS in Sumatra on 2 September 2019



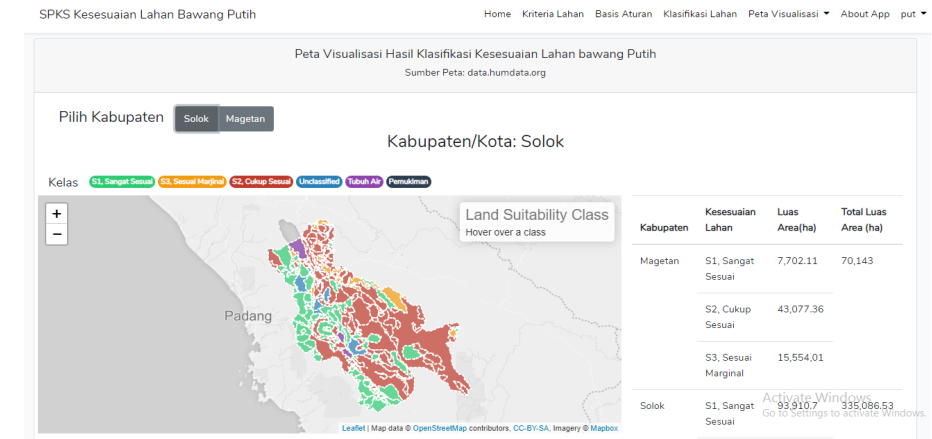
Haze Trajectory Application



Sistem Informasi Patroli Karhuta



**SOLAP untuk Komoditas
Pertanian Indonesia**



**Sistem Kesesuaian Lahan untuk
Bawang Putih**

Agenda

Smart
Agriculture vs
Precision
Farming

Definisi Precision
Farming

Definisi Smart
Agriculture

Teknologi dalam
Pertanian Cerdas

Big Data dalam
Pertanian

Machine
Learning dalam
Pertanian

Penerapan Machine Learning
dalam Pertanian

Mengapa Smart Agriculture?

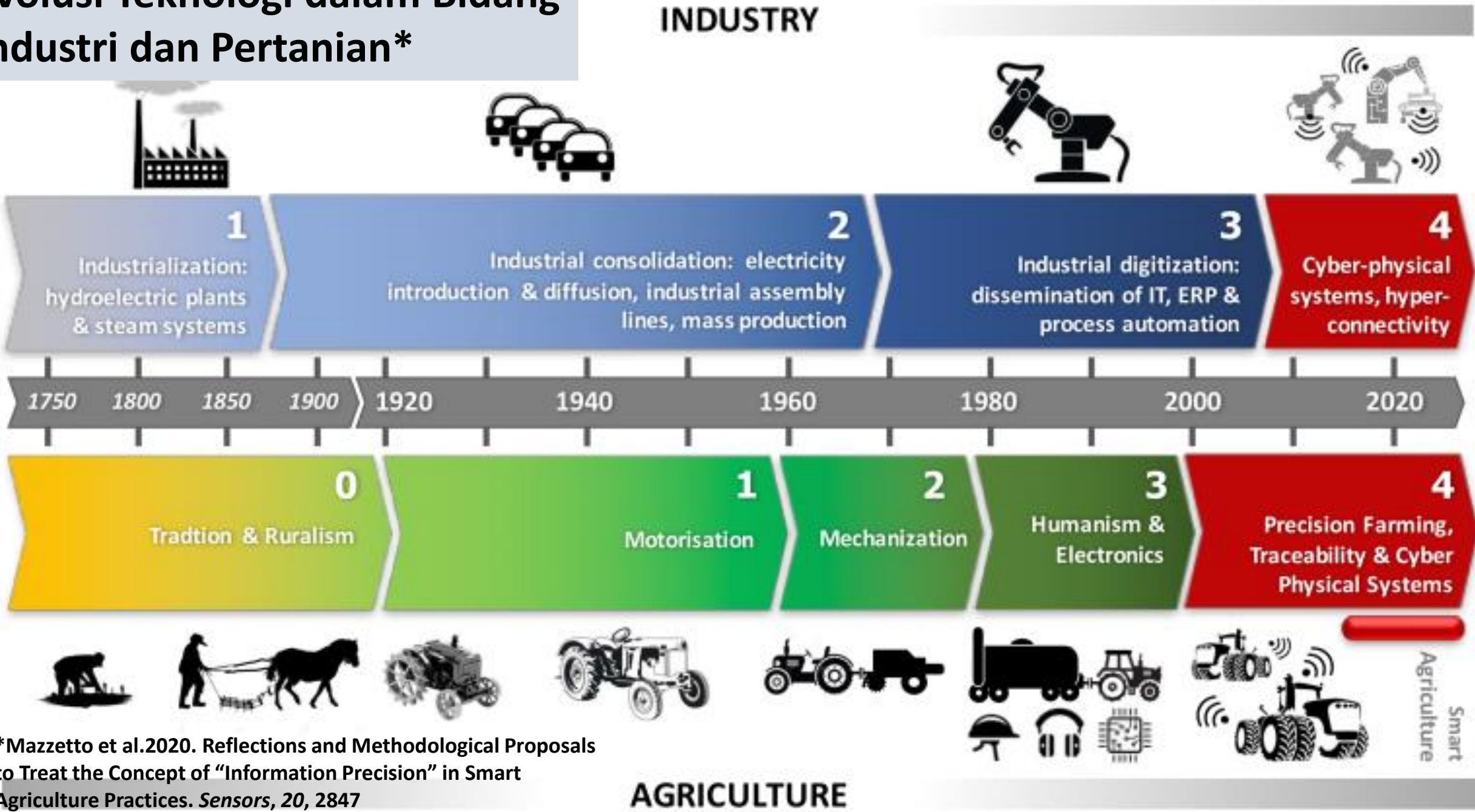


Per September 2020 mencatat jumlah penduduk Indonesia sebesar 270,20 juta jiwa (<https://www.bps.go.id/>)

NASIB DUNIA USAHA di TENGAH PANDEMI CORONA



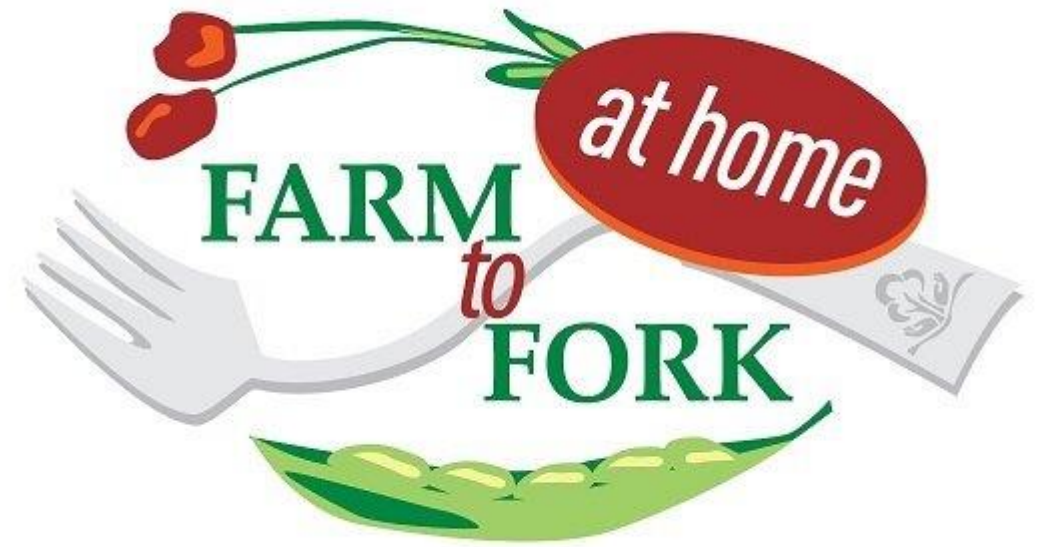
Evolusi Teknologi dalam Bidang Industri dan Pertanian*



*Mazetto et al.2020. Reflections and Methodological Proposals to Treat the Concept of "Information Precision" in Smart Agriculture Practices. *Sensors*, 20, 2847

Smart Agriculture dan Precision Farming

- Smart agriculture merupakan teknologi di era Industri 4.0 untuk pengembangan pertanian modern
- Disebut juga sebagai Agriculture 4.0
- Merupakan evolusi dari precision farming
- Aplikasi dari smart agriculture mencakup monitoring hasil pertanian, pemetaan lahan pertanian, manajemen irigasi, penyimpanan produk pertanian, delivery produk pertanian ke konsumen, dan lainnya










Farm to Fork Solutions

Supply Chain Solution



Farm Management



-  Farmer, Farm and Crop Info
-  Weather Advisory
-  Geo Tag and Area Audit Plot
-  Package of Practise
-  Pest & Disease Advisory
-  Yield Estimation
-  Fertilizers and Pesticides Usages



Farm Management >>

Harvest



Harvest Planning (Grade Wise)



Farmer Cash Transaction Ledger

Warehouse

Harvest Issued as Inventory (SKU) mapped to specific farmer

Quality Inspection - Lab Samples, Reports

Export Market MRL Levels

Process Management - Sorting, Cleaning, Grading etc..

Inventory Management - Cold Storage, FIFO etc..

Packaging - QR / Bar Code Label

Harvest

Warehouses

Customer Order Management

Shipping



Customer Order Management



Definisi Precision Agriculture

- **Precision farming** adalah teknologi yang bertujuan untuk mendapatkan pengetahuan presisi dari kegiatan pertanian di lahan, sehingga proses kontrol kegiatan tersebut dapat dilakukan tepat waktu (Mazzetto et al. 2020)
- **Precision agriculture atau precision farming** adalah konsep pengelolaan pertanian modern menggunakan teknologi digital untuk memonitor dan mengoptimalkan proses produksi pertanian (Precision agriculture and the future of farming in Europe, 2019. European Parliamentary Research Services)

*Mazzetto et al.2020. Reflections and Methodological Proposals to Treat the Concept of “Information Precision” in Smart Agriculture Practices. *Sensors*, 20, 2847

Definisi Smart Farming

- **Smart farming** adalah penggunaan aplikasi dan *data-rich ICT-service* cerdas yang dikombinasikan dengan perangkat keras (contoh dalam traktor, greenhouse), untuk menghasilkan makanan yang berkualitas (Wolfert et al. 2014)
- **Smart farming** adalah penerapan teknologi data dan informasi untuk proses optimasi sistem pertanian yang kompleks untuk mendukung petani dalam pengambilan keputusan berdasarkan data riil*

Wolfert et al. 2014. A Future Internet Collaboration Platform for Safe and Healthy Food from Farm to Fork, Global Conference (SRII), 2014 Annual SRII. IEEE, San Jose, CA, USA

<https://www.biooekonomie-bw.de/en/articles/dossiers/digitisation-in-agriculture-from-precision-farming-to-farming-40>

Melibatkan tidak hanya mesin untuk memonitor dan mengoptimalkan proses produksi pertanian, tetapi mencakup semua kegiatan dalam pertanian.

Smart Agriculture

Penerapan teknologi Internet of Things, Sensor, Sistem berbasis lokasi, Robotika dan Kecerdasan Buatan dalam pertanian

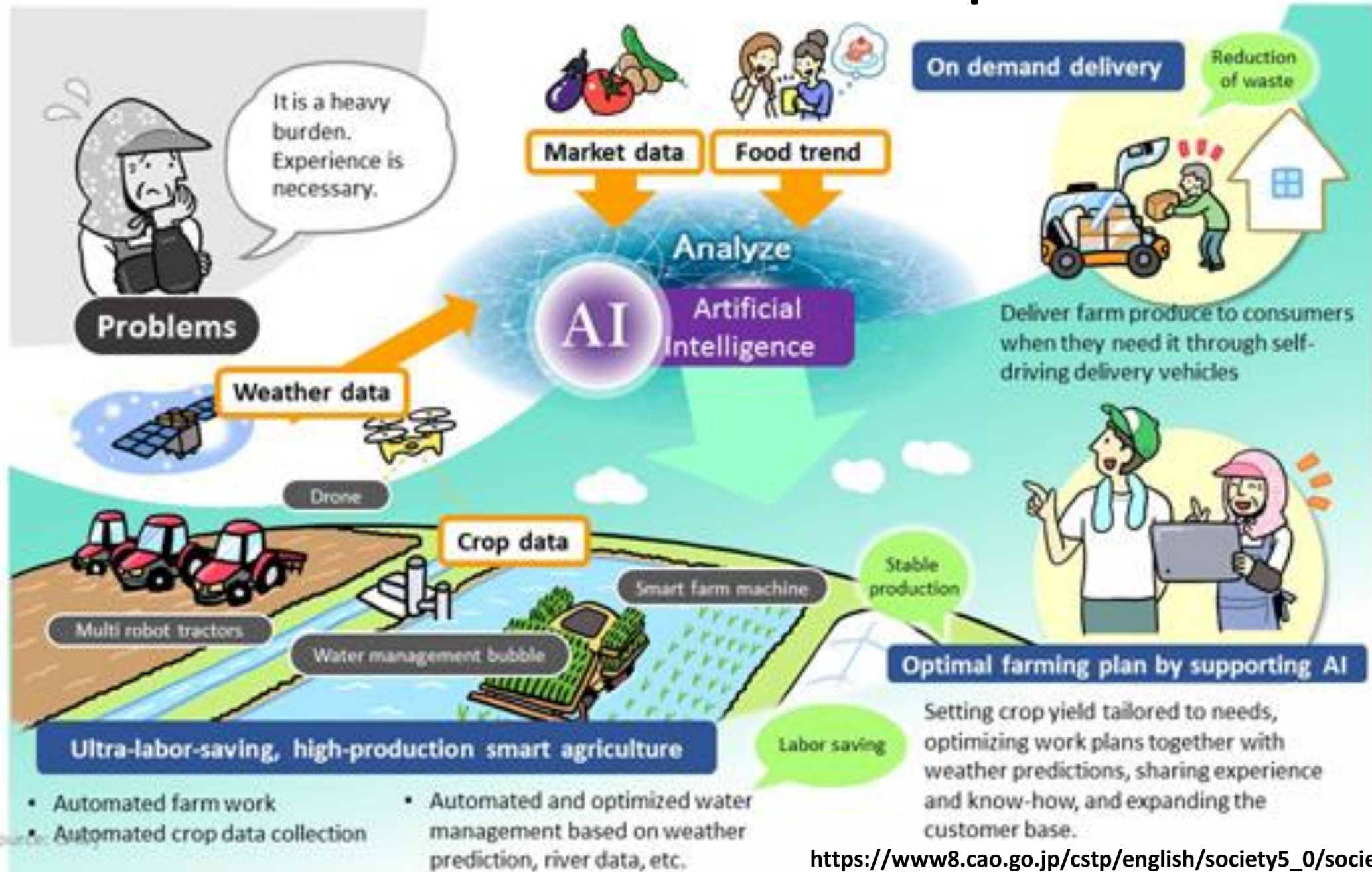
Tujuannya untuk meningkatkan kualitas dan kuantitas hasil pertanian dan mengoptimalkan penggunaan tenaga kerja.

Precision Agriculture

Penerapan teknologi digital dalam pengelolaan pertanian untuk memonitor dan mengoptimalkan produksi pertanian

Teknologi digital digunakan untuk mengukur dan menganalisis kebutuhan tanaman dan lahan pertanian

Pertanian saat ini dan masa depan



[source: Asahi]

Emerging Technologies dalam Pertanian

Machine Learning

Kecerdasan Buatan

Sains Data & Data Mining

Big Data Analytics

Internet of things

Blockchain

Robotika

Drone dan citra satelit

Aplikasi Mobile

Ultra-labor-saving, high-production smart agriculture

On demand delivery

Reduction of waste

Deliver farm produce to consumers when they need it through self-driving delivery vehicles

Optimal farming plan by supporting AI

Setting crop yield tailored to needs, optimizing work plans together with weather predictions, sharing experience and know-how, and expanding the customer base.

- Automated farm work
- Automated crop data collection

- Automated and optimized water management based on weather prediction, river data, etc.

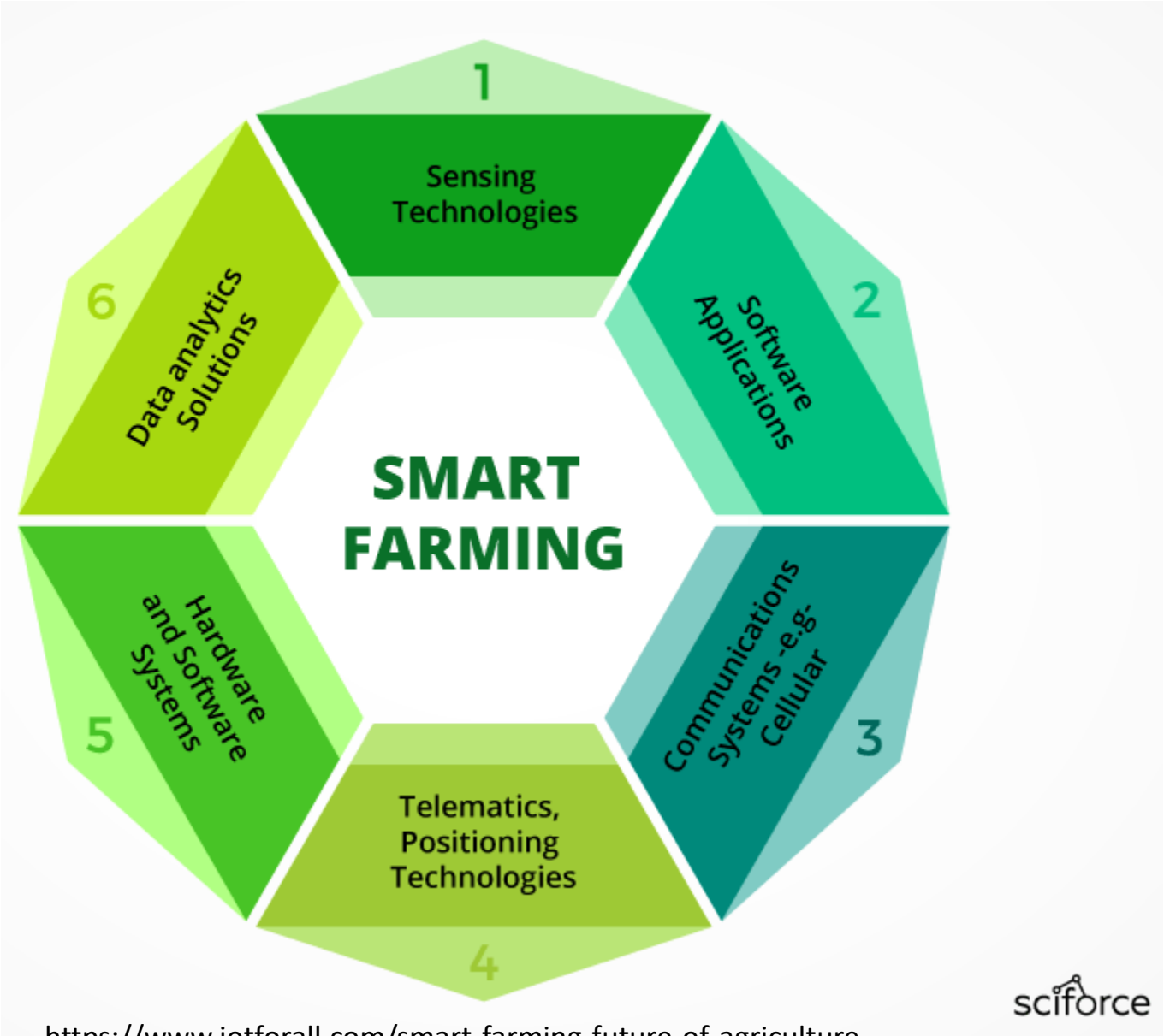
Smart Farming: The Future of Agriculture

IoT

Robotics

Drones

AI



<https://www.iotforall.com/smart-farming-future-of-agriculture>

sciforce



Teknologi yang akan diadopsi pada tahun 2025 (prediksi)

Kecerdasan Buatan, Big Data Analytics, dan Komputasi Awan diprediksi akan meningkat penggunaannya dalam bidang pertanian untuk mendukung Smart Agriculture

Technology/Sector	AGRI (%)	AUTO (%)	CON (%)	DIGICIT (%)	EDU (%)
3D and 4D printing and modelling	54	67	39	39	69
Artificial intelligence (e.g. machine learning, neural networks, NLP)	62	76	73	95	76
Augmented and virtual reality	17	53	58	73	70
Big data analytics	86	88	91	95	95
Biotechnology	50	18	48	40	46
Cloud computing	75	80	82	95	95

Source
Future of Jobs Survey 2020, World Economic Forum

Big Data Overview

- Apa itu Big Data?
 - Koleksi dataset berukuran besar yang tidak dapat diproses menggunakan teknik komputasi tradisional
 - Teknologi Big data bukan hanya mencakup data saja tetapi melibatkan komponen lain seperti tools, teknik, dan frameworks.



Social media



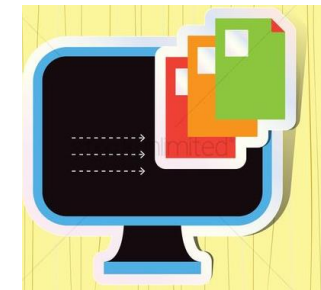
DNA, Disease



IoT sensor



Business transactions



Electronic Files



Structured data : Relational data

Semi Structured data : XML data

Unstructured data : Word, PDF, Text, Media Logs

Source: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/hadoop/hadoop_big_data_overview.htm

40 ZETTABYTES

[43 TRILLION GIGABYTES]
of data will be created by 2020, an increase of 300 times from 2005



It's estimated that **2.5 QUINTILLION BYTES**

[2.3 TRILLION GIGABYTES]
of data are created each day



Volume SCALE OF DATA

6 BILLION PEOPLE
have cell phones



WORLD POPULATION: 7 BILLION

Most companies in the U.S. have at least **100 TERABYTES**
[100,000 GIGABYTES]
of data stored



The FOUR V's of Big Data

From traffic patterns and music downloads to web history and medical records, data is recorded, stored, and analyzed to enable the technology and services that the world relies on every day. But what exactly is big data, and how can these massive amounts of data be used?

As a leader in the sector, IBM data scientists break big data into four dimensions: **Volume, Velocity, Variety and Veracity**

Depending on the industry and organization, big data encompasses information from multiple internal and external sources such as transactions, social media, enterprise content, sensors and mobile devices. Companies can leverage data to adapt their products and services to better meet customer needs, optimize operations and infrastructure, and find new sources of revenue.

By 2015 **4.4 MILLION IT JOBS** will be created globally to support big data, with 1.9 million in the United States



As of 2011, the global size of data in healthcare was estimated to be

150 EXABYTES
[161 BILLION GIGABYTES]



30 BILLION PIECES OF CONTENT are shared on Facebook every month



By 2014, it's anticipated there will be **420 MILLION WEARABLE, WIRELESS HEALTH MONITORS**

4 BILLION+ HOURS OF VIDEO are watched on YouTube each month



Variety DIFFERENT FORMS OF DATA

400 MILLION TWEETS are sent per day by about 200 million monthly active users



The New York Stock Exchange captures **1 TB OF TRADE INFORMATION** during each trading session



Modern cars have close to **100 SENSORS** that monitor items such as fuel level and tire pressure

Velocity ANALYSIS OF STREAMING DATA

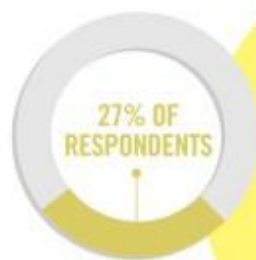
By 2016, it is projected there will be **18.9 BILLION NETWORK CONNECTIONS** - almost 2.5 connections per person on earth



1 IN 3 BUSINESS LEADERS don't trust the information they use to make decisions



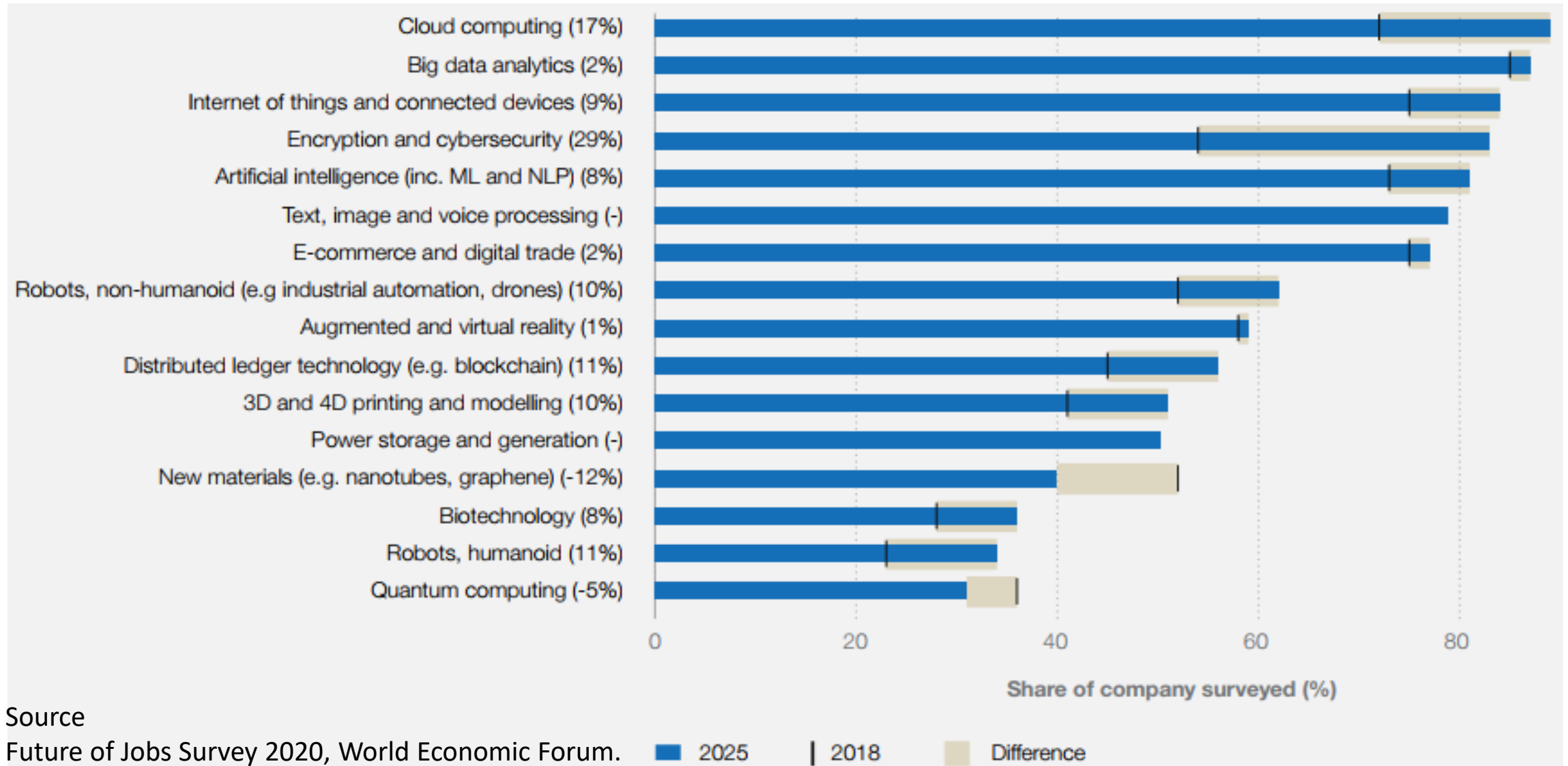
Poor data quality costs the US economy around **\$3.1 TRILLION A YEAR**



in one survey were unsure of how much of their data was inaccurate

Veracity UNCERTAINTY OF DATA

Technologies likely to be adopted by 2025



Sains Data dan Big Data

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Human Intelligence Exhibited by Machines

Amazon purchase prediction Smart Email Categorization

Machine Learning (ML)

An Approach to Achieve Artificial Intelligence

Google Maps speed of traffic Facebook facial recognition

Netflix video recommendation

Deep Learning (DL)

A Technique for Implementing Machine Learning

Self-Driving Cars

Speech Recognition Robotics

1950's

1980's

2010's

Data Science

Scientific methods, algorithms and systems to extract knowledge or insights from big data

Data Analysis

Process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming and modeling data

Data Analytics

Discovery, interpretation, and communication of meaningful patterns in data

Data Mining

Big Data

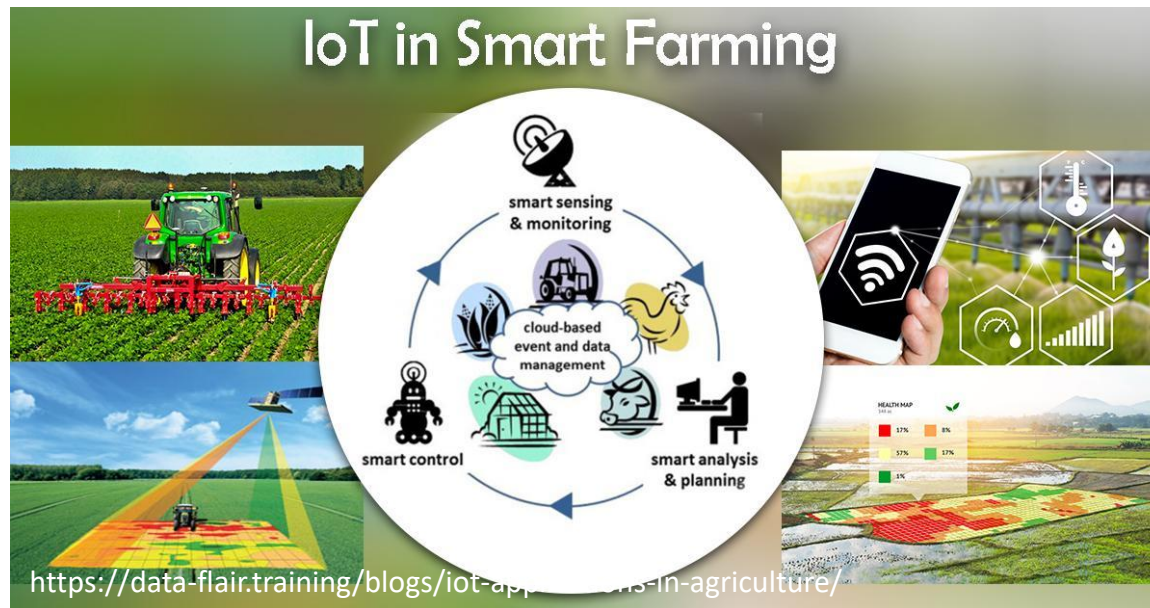
Big Data dalam Bidang Pertanian



Citra satelit

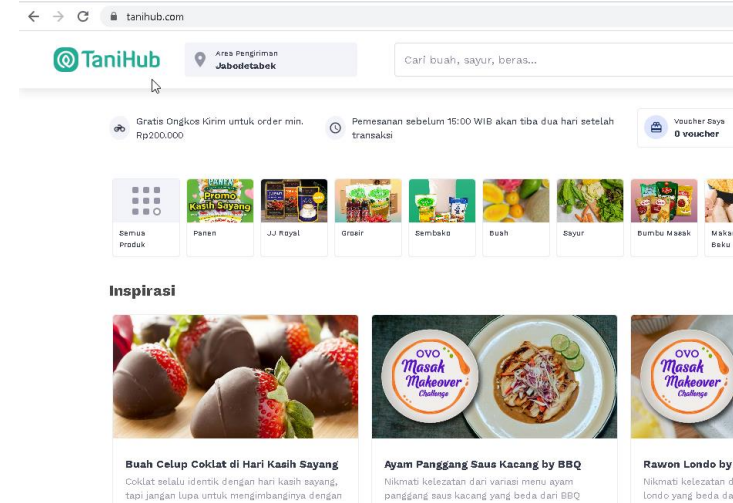


<https://uavcoach.com/agricultural-drones/>

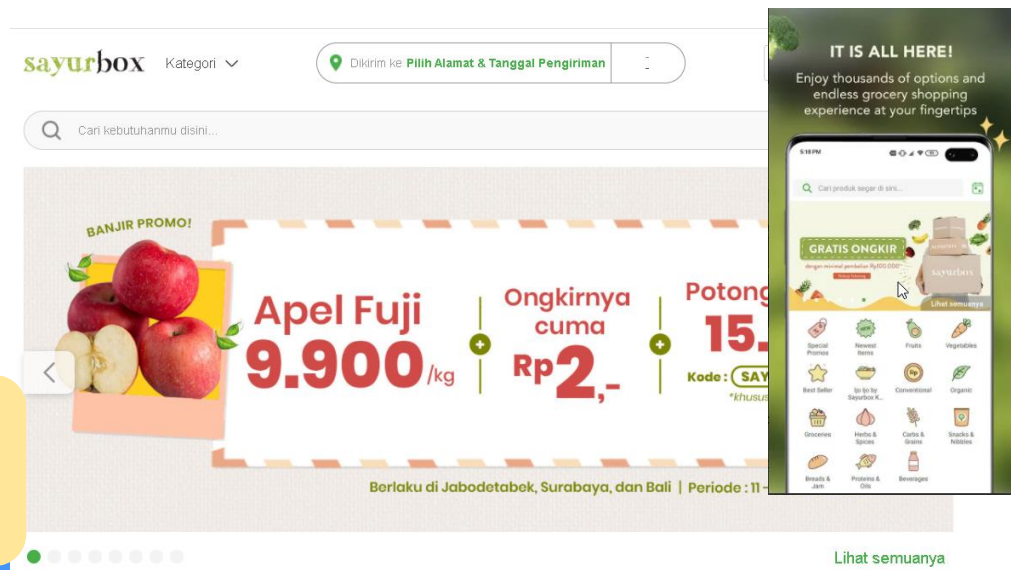


Teknologi digital dan sistem otomatisasi penyumbang Big Data

E-commerce

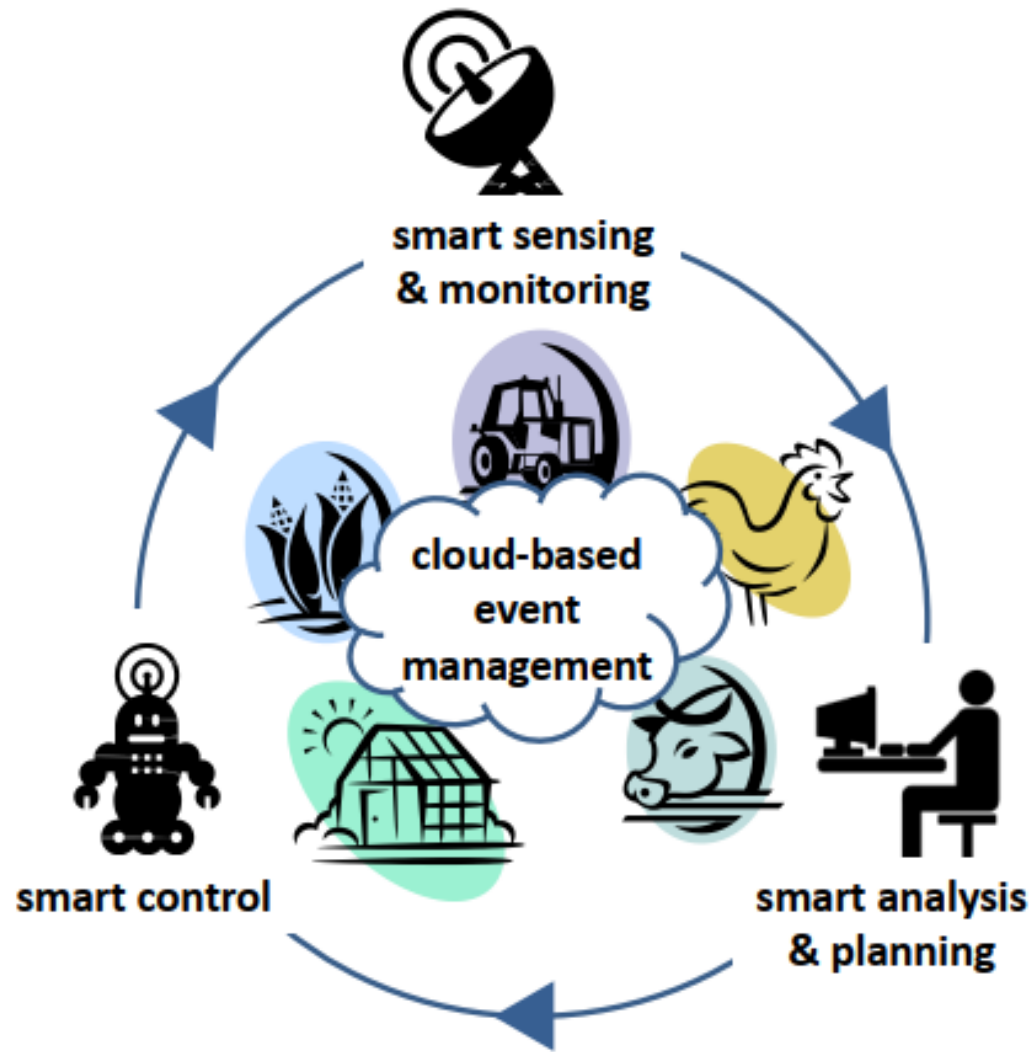


Tanihub: klien 30 perusahaan ritel dan restoran besar, 20 ribu petani yang bergabung



Lihat semuanya

Big Data dalam Bidang Pertanian



Smart Farming sebagai siklus dari

- smart sensing and monitoring
- smart analyses and planning
- smart control of farm operations

dengan memanfaatkan cloud-based event management system

Isu yang muncul:

- Big data yang dihasilkan dari peralatan penelitian
- Interoprabilitas antara sistem

Machine learning

Aplikasi dari kecerdasan buatan yang menghasilkan model atau sistem melalui proses pembelajaran pada data. Proses “learn from data” dilakukan tanpa arahan dari user.



Dengan machine learning, komputer dapat memodifikasi atau mengadaptasi perilaku atau aksinya, sehingga perilaku dan aksi tersebut menjadi lebih akurat.

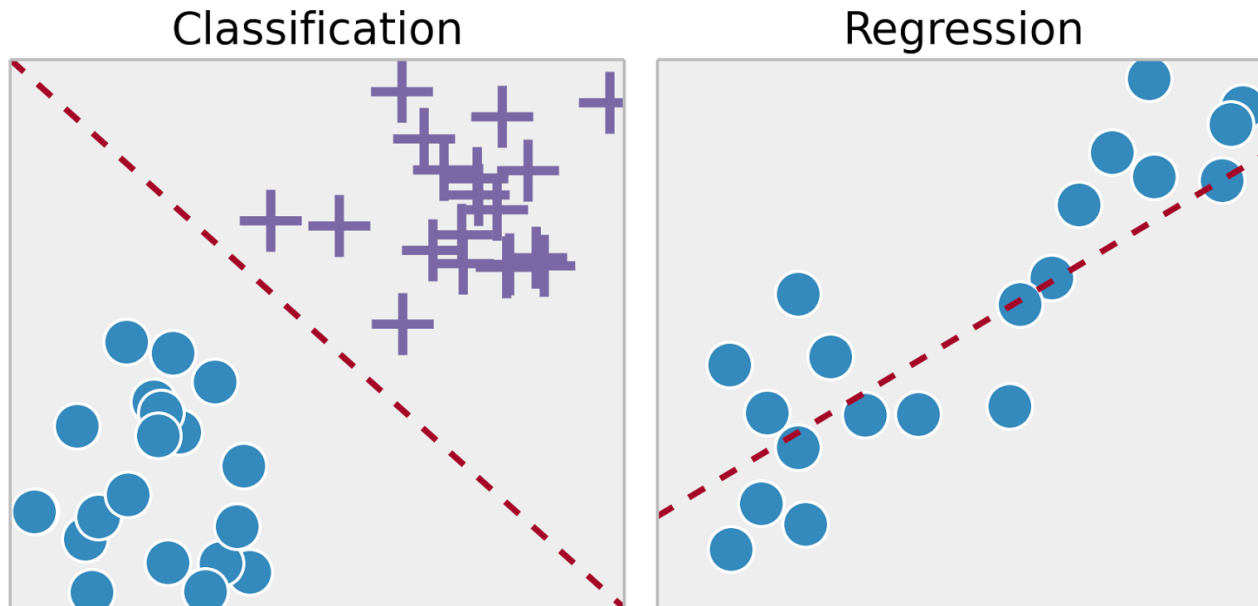
Contoh perilaku atau aksi:

- Membuat prediksi
- Mengontrol pergerakan robot



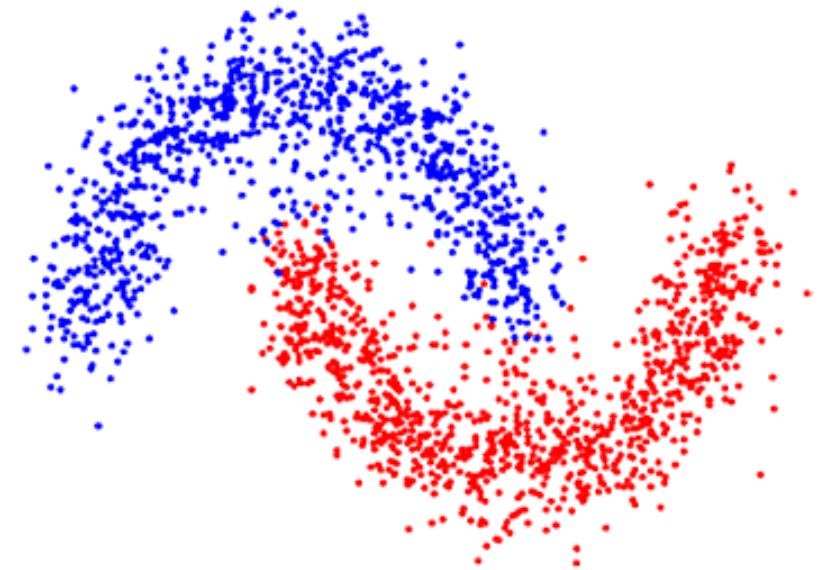
Tipe-tipe algoritme dalam machine learning

Supervised learning



<https://www.kdnuggets.com/2017/11/machine-learning-algorithms-choose-your-problem.html>

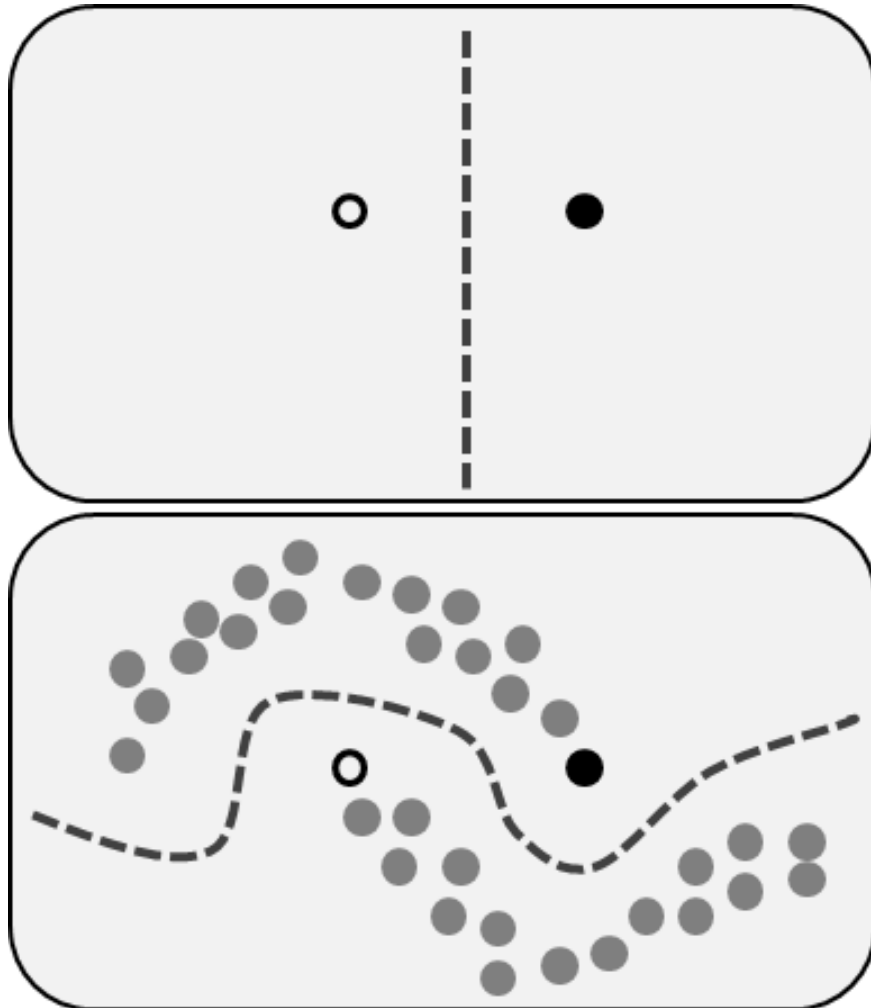
Unsupervised learning



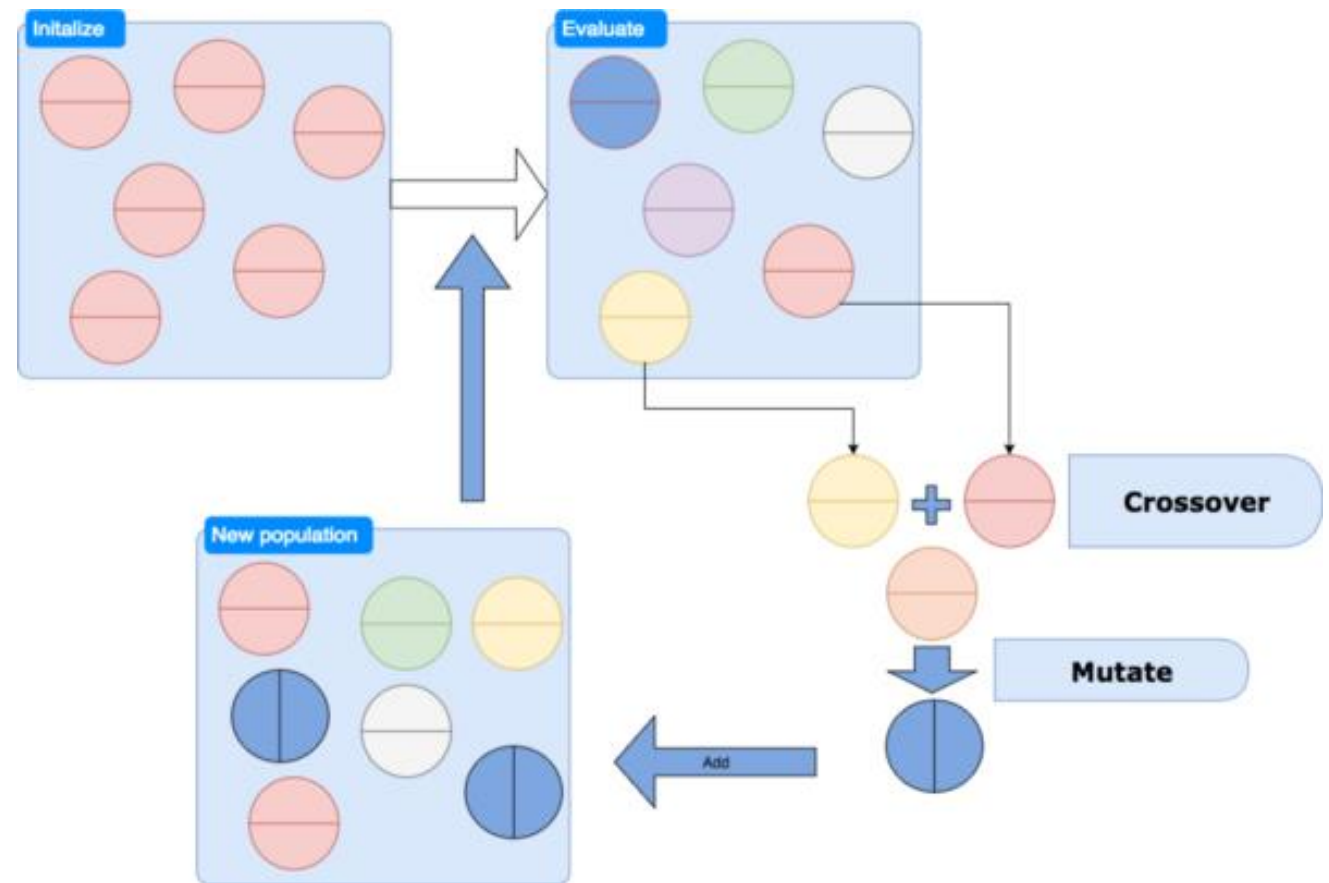
<https://www.kdnuggets.com/2017/11/machine-learning-algorithms-choose-your-problem.html>

Tipe-tipe algoritme dalam machine learning

Semi-Supervised Learning



Evolutionary learning



<https://www.kdnuggets.com/2017/07/design-evolution-evolve-neural-network-automl.html>

Type-tipe algoritme dalam machine learning

Ensemble Learning

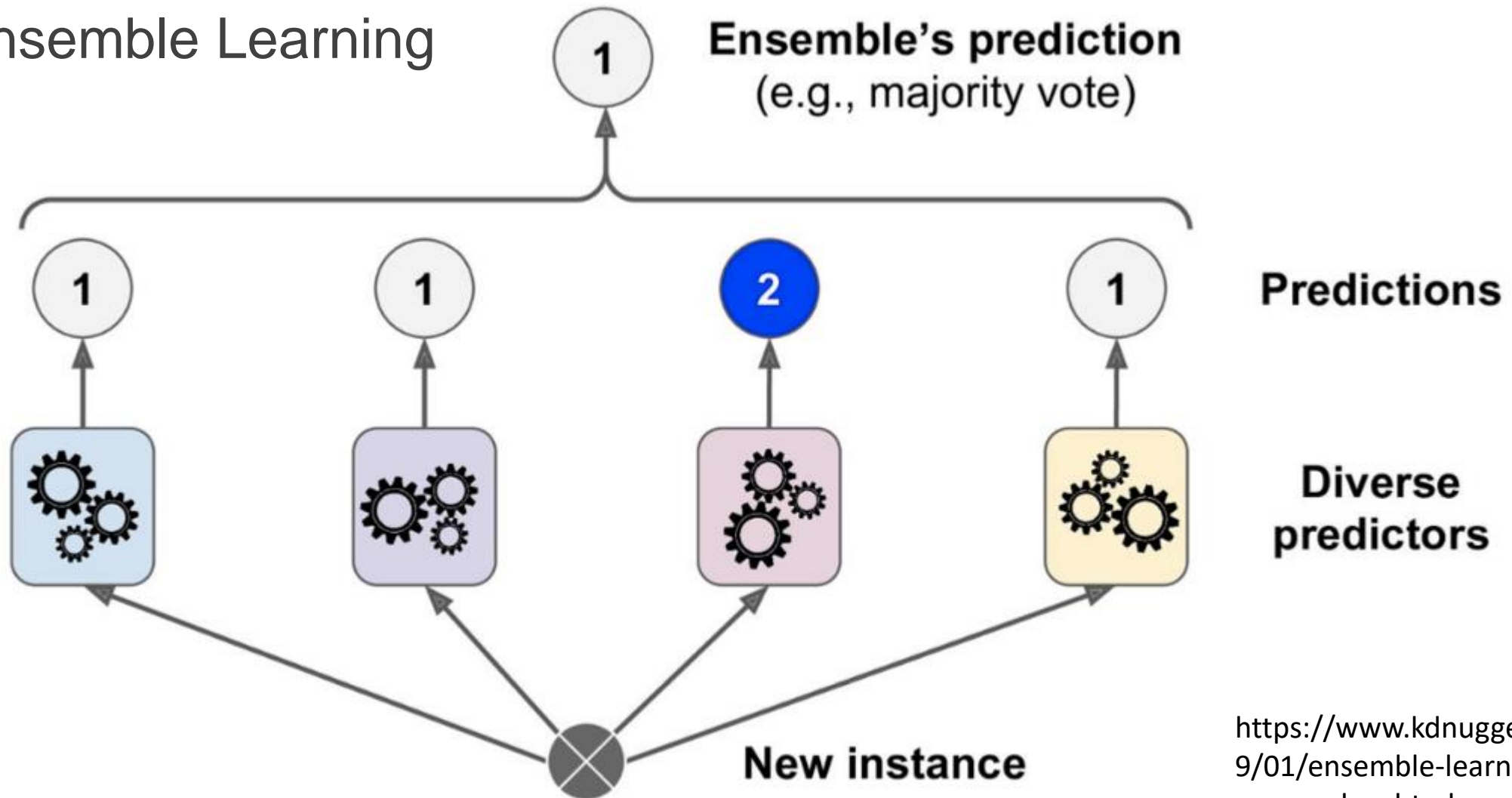
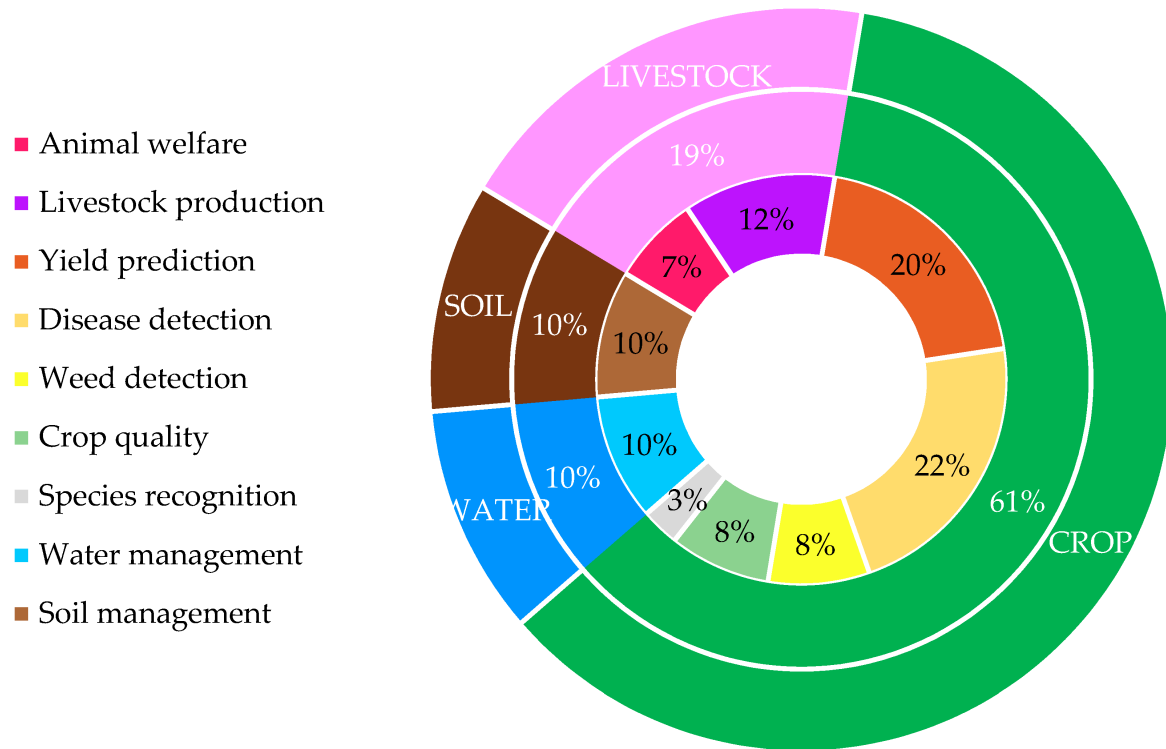


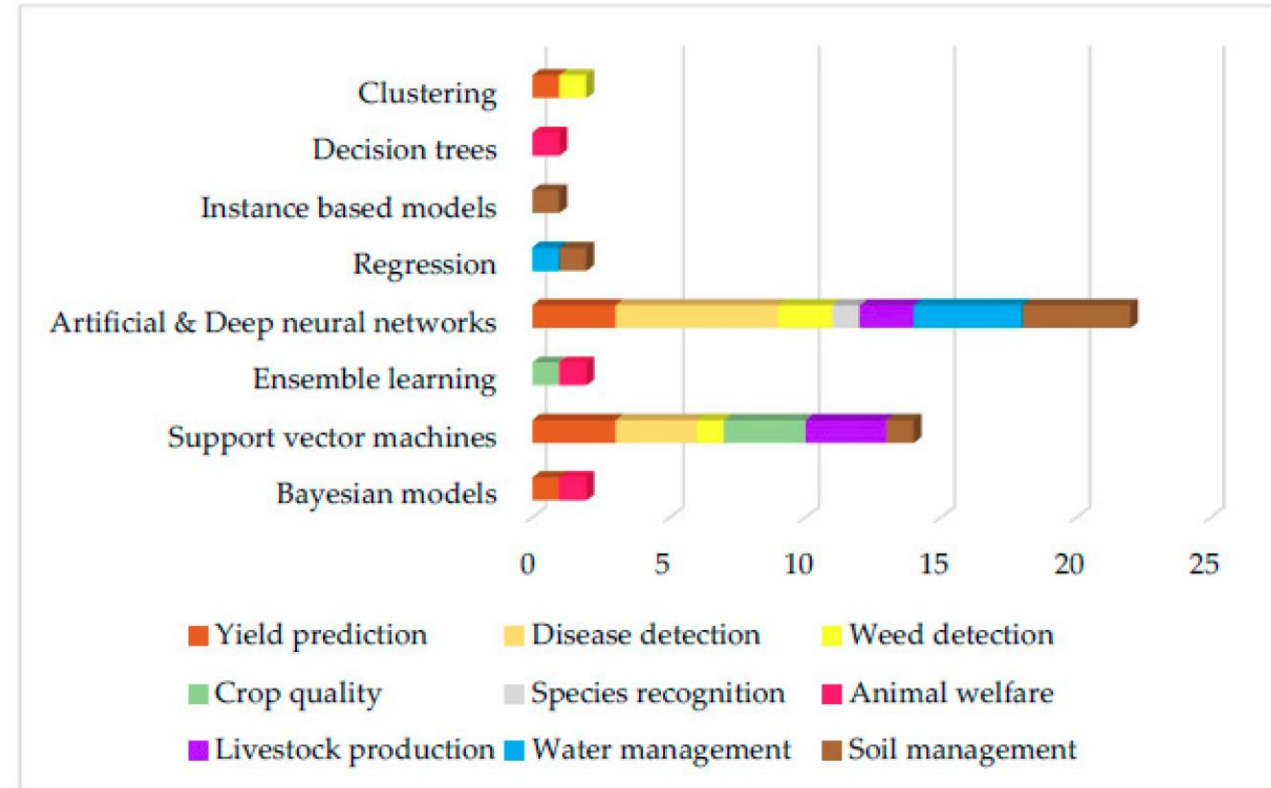
Figure 7-2. Hard voting classifier predictions

<https://www.kdnuggets.com/2019/01/ensemble-learning-5-main-approaches.html>

Machine Learning in Agriculture



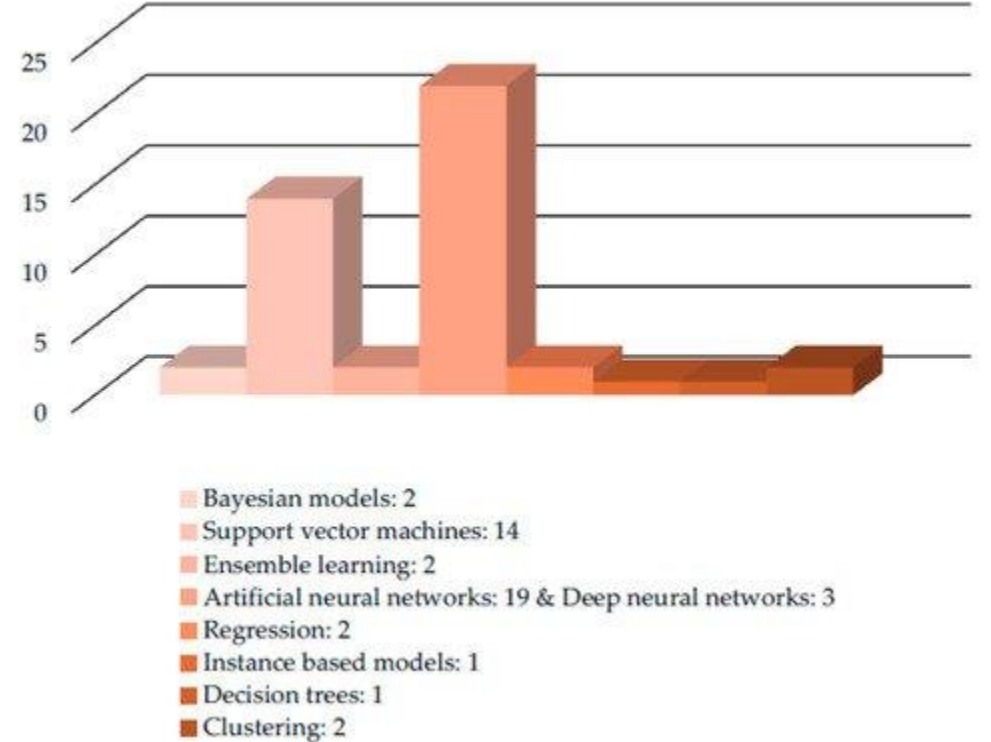
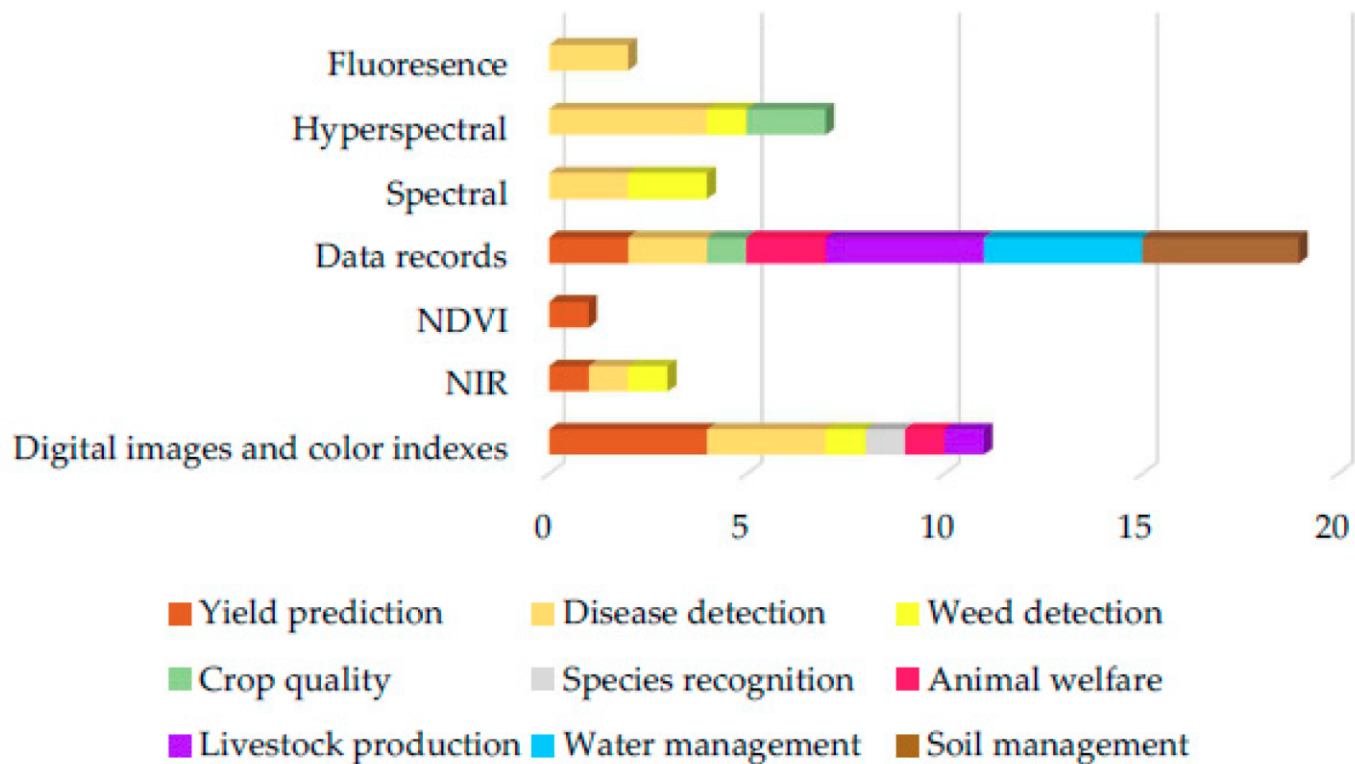
Papers according to the application domains



ML models according to each sub-category of the four main categories

Liakos, et al. 2018. Machine Learning in Agriculture: A Review. *Sensors* **2018**, 18, 2674.

Machine Learning in Agriculture



Data resources usage according to each sub-category. NDVI—normalized difference vegetation index; NIR—near infrared

Liakos, et al. 2018. Machine Learning in Agriculture: A Review. *Sensors* **2018**, *18*, 2674.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/s18082674>



IPB University
— Bogor Indonesia —

Department of
Computer Science
<http://cs.ipb.ac.id/>

MOOC Matakuliah Kapita Selekta Sistem Cerdas

Laboratorium Sistem Cerdas,

Departemen Ilmu Komputer dan Elektronika, FMIPA UGM

15 Februari 2021

**ML in
Agriculture**



Penerapan Machine Learning dalam Pertanian

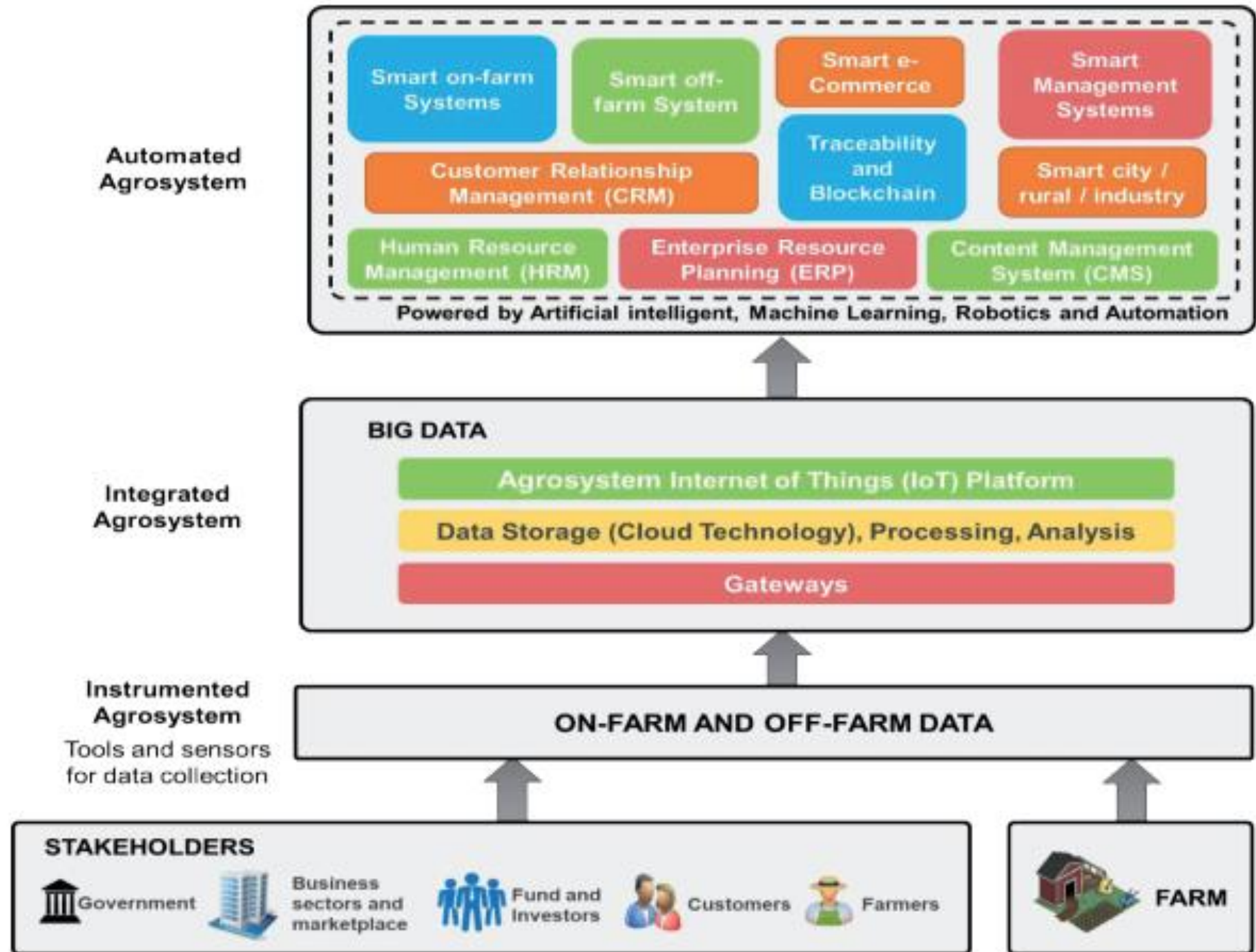
Imas Sukaesih Sitanggang

Departemen Ilmu Komputer FMIPA IPB

<https://techvidvan.com/tutorials/future-of-machine-learning/>

Model Agrosistem Cerdas 4.0

Pengembangan Penelitian Agro-Maritim 4.0, IPB Press, 2019





IPB University
— Bogor Indonesia —

Department of
Computer Science
<http://cs.ipb.ac.id/>

Penelitian Dasar Unggulan Perguruan Tinggi Tahun 2020

Model Spasial untuk Kesesuaian Lahan Bawang Putih menggunakan Pendekatan Machine Learning

**Imas Sukaesih Sitanggang, Muhammad Asyhar Agmalero, Annisa dan Tim
Departemen Ilmu Komputer FMIPA IPB**

**Nara Sumber: Prof. Dr. Ir. Sobir, M.Si
Departemen Agronomi dan Hortikultura Faperta IPB**

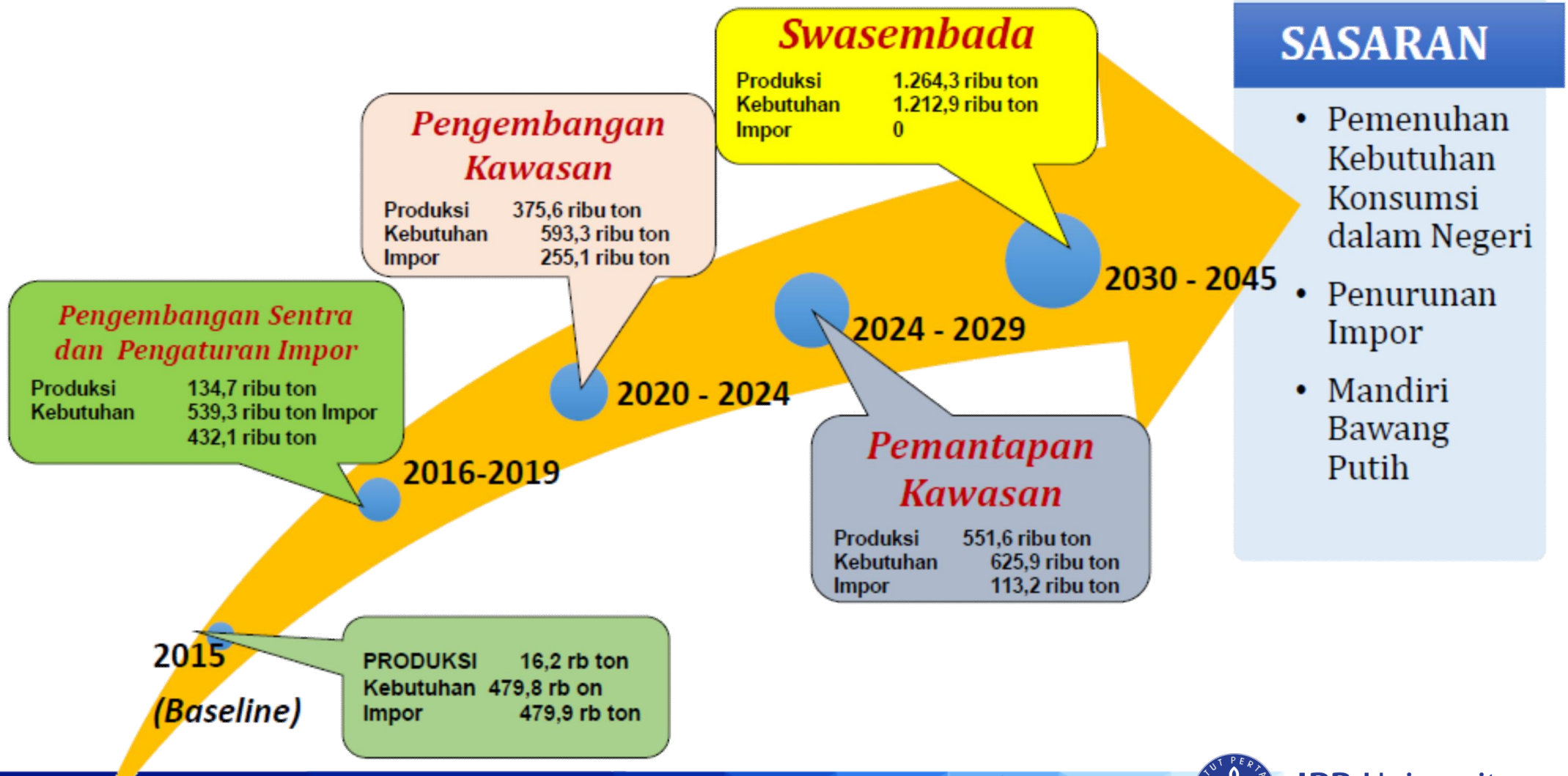
Latar belakang

Berdasarkan data Dirjen Holtikultura (2017), produksi bawang putih di Indonesia hanya **16,2** ribu ton, sedangkan kebutuhannya **479,8** ribu ton. Menurut data BPS, luas lahan pertanian bawang putih tahun **2015-2016** mengalami penurunan dari **2563 hektar ke 2407 hektar**.



#167654274

Proyeksi Swasembada Bawang Putih (Dirjen Holtikultura 2017)



Metode penelitian

Studi area: Magetan dan Solok

Data spasial syarat tumbuh bawang putih

Praproses Data Interpolasi spasial menggunakan Ordinary Cokriging

Spatial clustering dengan menggunakan algoritme Density Based Spatial Clustering of Application with Noise (DBSCAN)

Klasifikasi spasial menggunakan algoritme pohon keputusan spasial

Kesesuaian Lahan untuk Bawang Putih

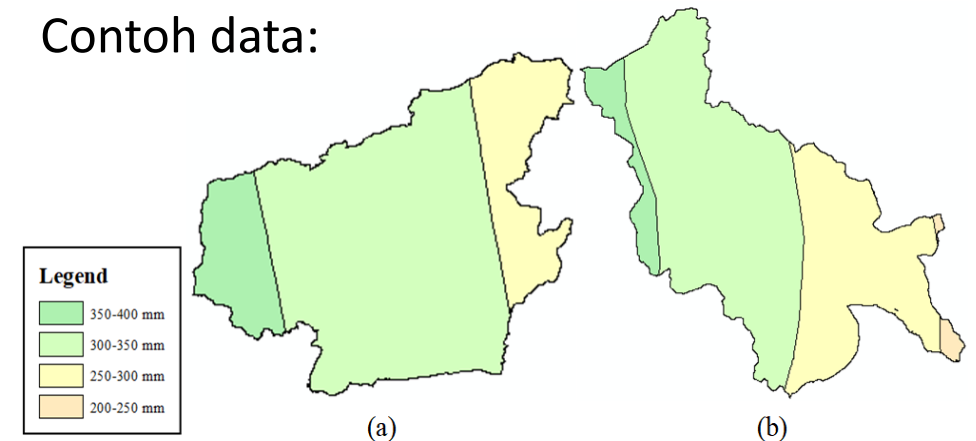
Sistem Pendukung Keputusan Spasial Kesesuaian Lahan untuk Bawang Putih

Data Penelitian

Variabel	Satuan	Format	Sumber
Curah hujan	mm	Tabular	BMKG
Temperatur	°c	Tabular	BMKG
Elevasi	mdpl	Raster	USGS
Kedalaman tanah	cm	Vektor	BBSDLP
Drainase	—	Vektor	BBSDLP
Tekstur tanah	—	Vektor	BBSDLP
Kemasaman tanah	°	Vektor	BBSDLP
Kapasitas tukar kation	cmol	Vektor	BBSDLP
Kejenuhan basa	%	Vektor	BBSDLP
Relief	%	Vektor	BBSDLP

- BMKG = Badan Meteorologi Klimatologi dan Geofisika
- USGS = United States Geological Survey
- BBSDLP = Balai Besar Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya Lahan Pertanian

Contoh data:



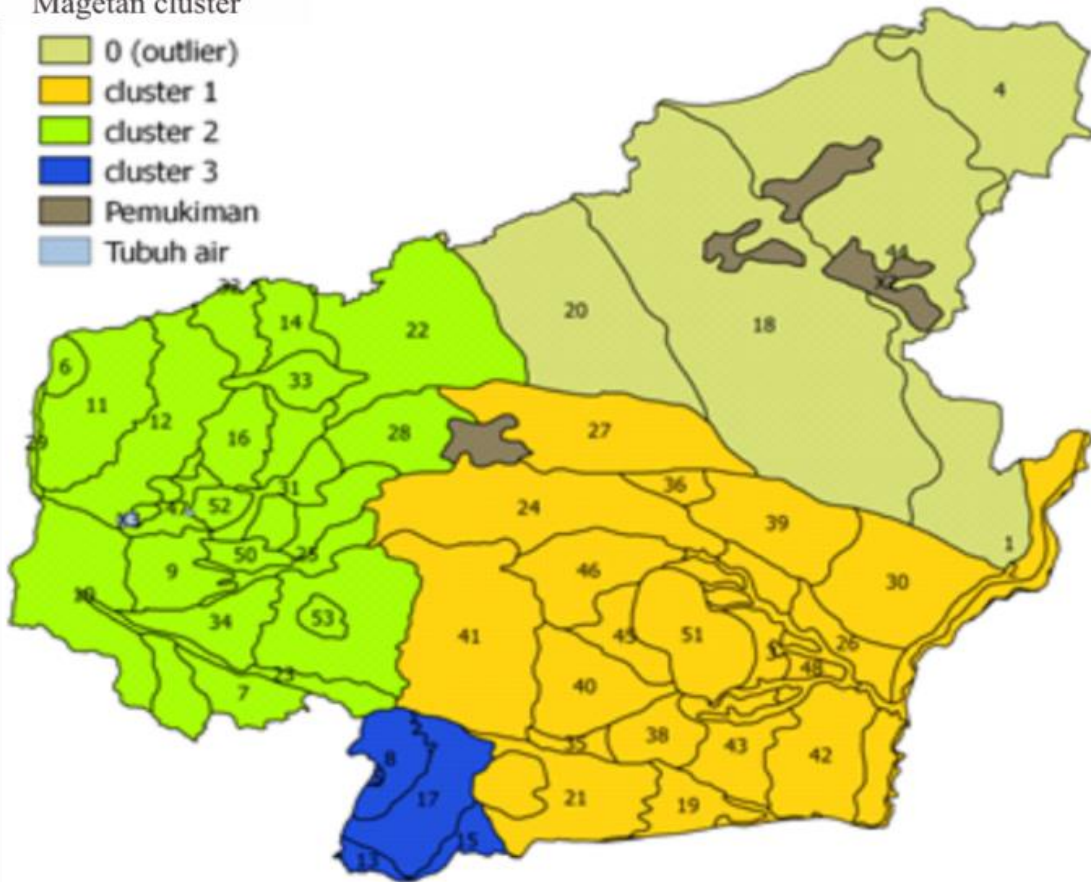
Layer curah hujan Kabupaten
(a) Magetan dan (b) Solok

Cluster berdasarkan syarat tumbuh bawang putih

Legend

Magetan cluster

- 0 (outlier)
- cluster 1
- cluster 2
- cluster 3
- Pemukiman
- Tubuh air

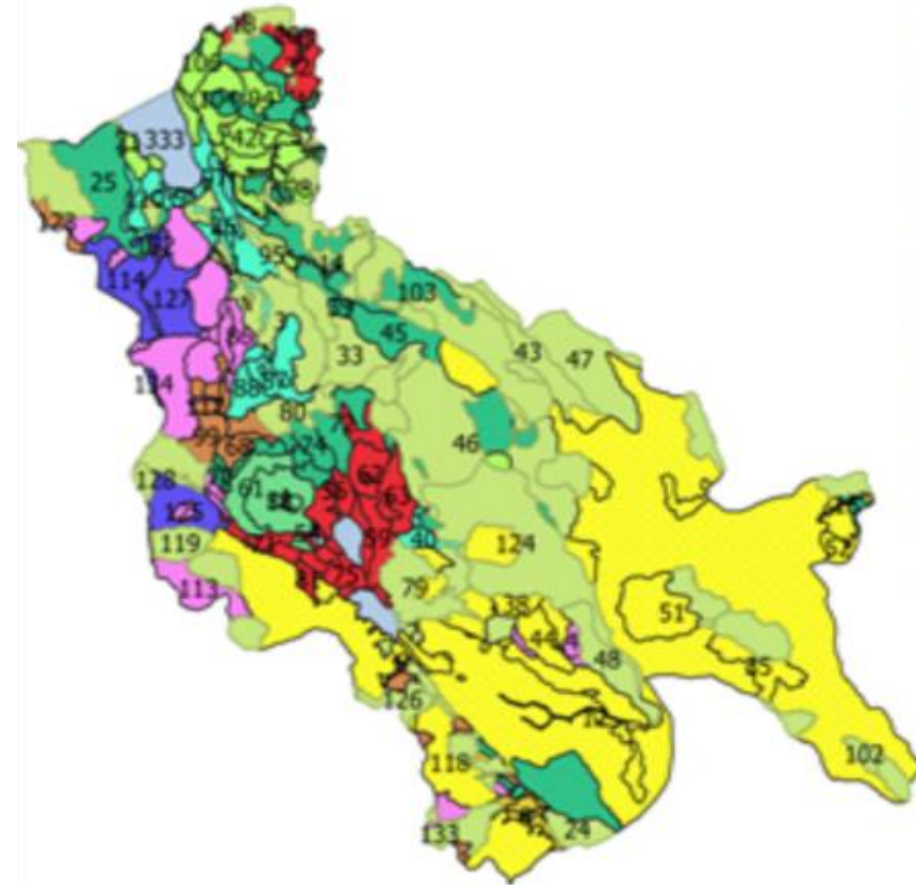


Kabupaten Magetan

Legend

Merge Solok cluster

- 0 (outlier)
- cluster 1
- cluster 10
- cluster 2
- cluster 3
- cluster 4
- cluster 5
- cluster 6
- cluster 7
- cluster 8
- cluster 9
- Tubuh air

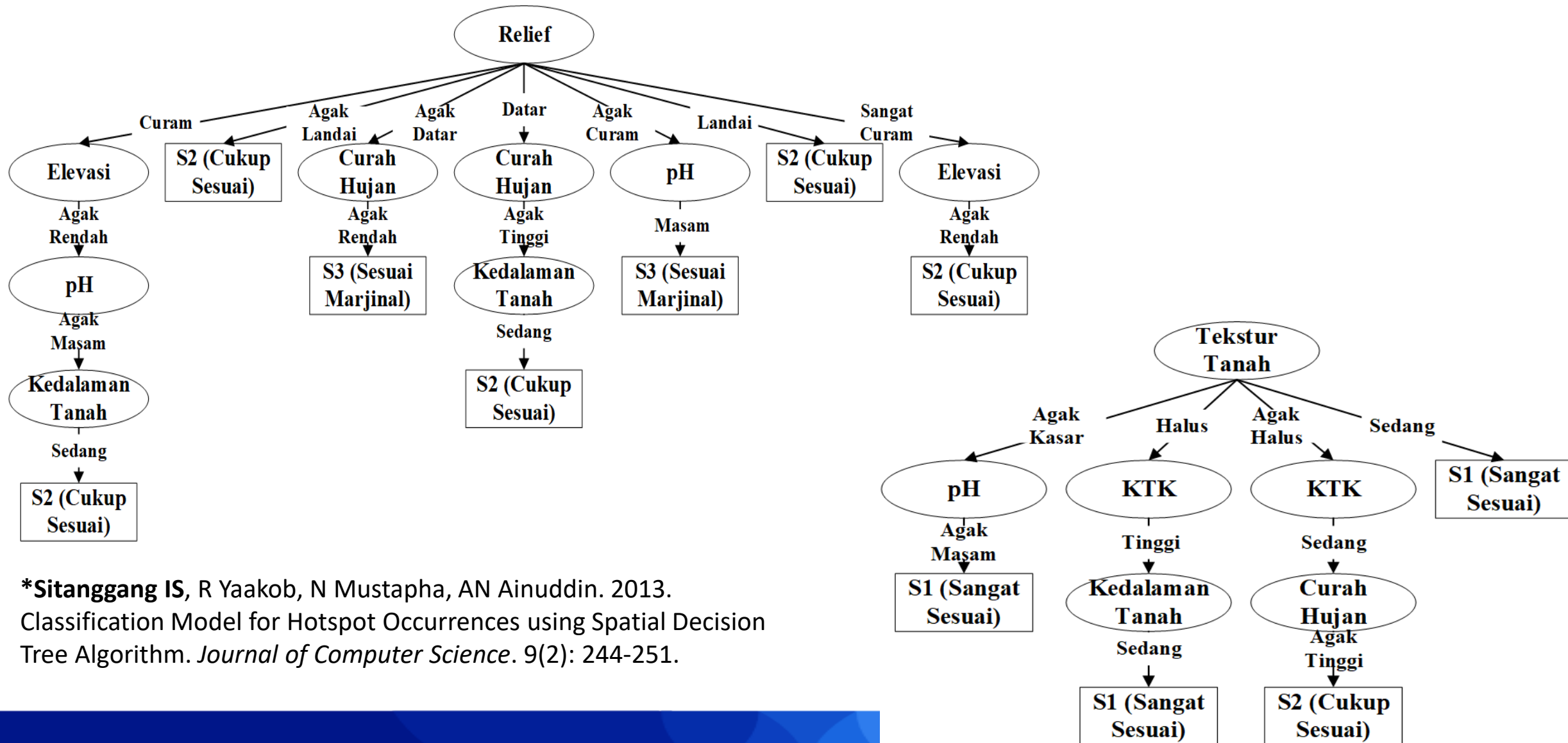


Kabupaten Solok

Karakteristik *cluster* di Kabupaten Magetan

Karakteristik syarat tumbuh bawang putih	Cluster ID			
	1	2	3	0 (outlier)
Temperatur (°C)	24	24-25	24	24
Curah hujan (mm)	300-350	300-400	300-350	250-350
Elevasi (mdpl)	rendah	agak rendah	rendah	rendah
Kedalaman tanah (cm)	dalam	dalam	dalam	sangat dalam
Drainase	baik	baik	baik	baik
Tekstur tanah	halus	sedang	halus	halus
Kemasaman tanah (cmol)	netral	agak masam	netral	netral
KTK	sedang	rendah	sedang	sedang
KB (%)	sangat tinggi	sedang	sangat tinggi	sangat tinggi
Relief (%)	agak landai	curam	agak curam	datar

Model Pohon Keputusan menggunakan algoritme spatial decision tree*

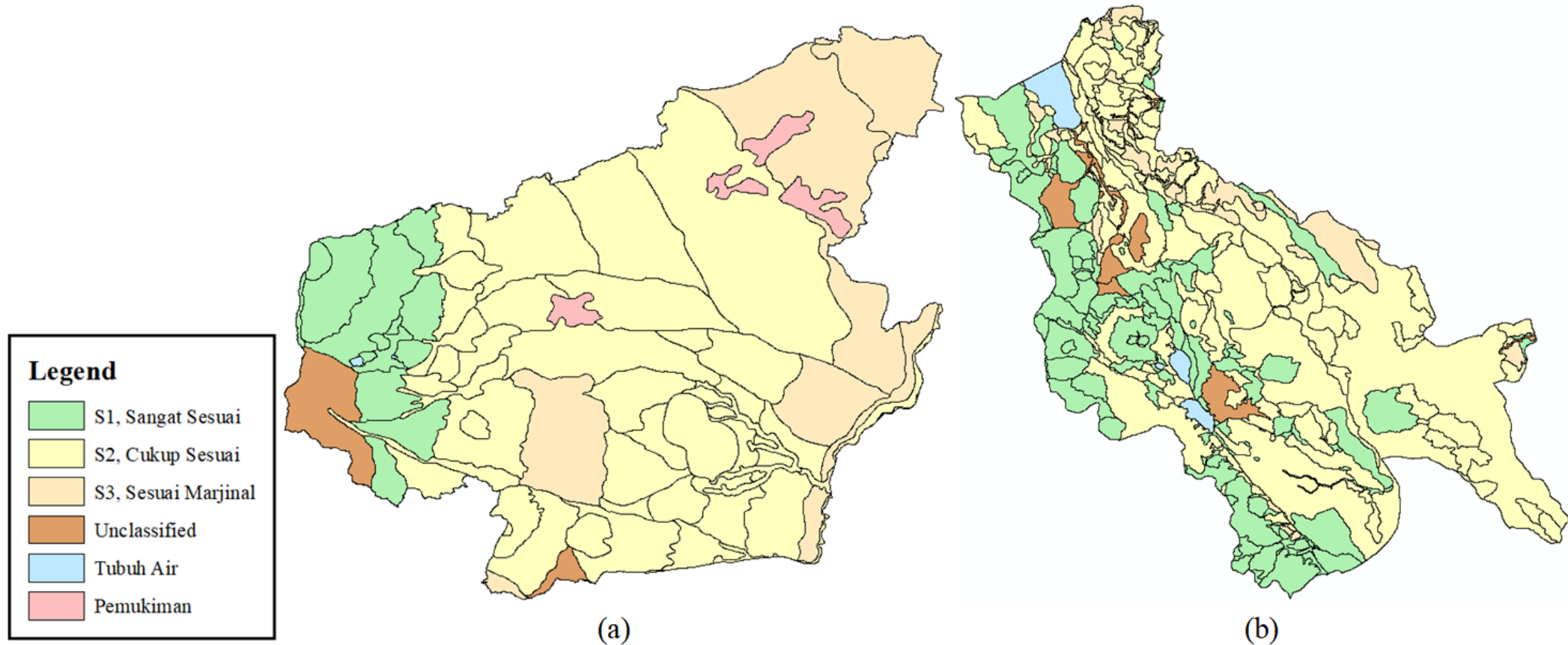


*Sitanggang IS, R Yaakob, N Mustapha, AN Ainuddin. 2013. Classification Model for Hotspot Occurrences using Spatial Decision Tree Algorithm. *Journal of Computer Science*. 9(2): 244-251.

Contoh aturan yang dihasilkan

1. JIKA relief = curam DAN elevasi = agak rendah DAN kemasaman tanah = agak masam DAN kedalaman mineral tanah = dalam DAN kapasitas tukar kation = sedang MAKA kelas kesesuaian lahan = S1 (sangat sesuai)
2. JIKA relief = curam DAN elevasi = agak rendah DAN kemasaman tanah = agak masam DAN kedalaman mineral tanah = sedang MAKA kelas kesesuaian lahan = S2 (cukup sesuai)
3. JIKA relief = agak datar DAN curah hujan = agak rendah MAKA kelas kesesuaian lahan = S3 (sesuai marjinal)
4. JIKA relief = curam DAN elevasi = agak tinggi DAN temperature = 24°C DAN kapasitas tukar kation = rendah DAN curah hujan = agak tinggi DAN kedalaman mineral tanah = dalam MAKA kelas kesesuaian lahan = S1 (sangat sesuai)
5. JIKA relief agak datar DAN curah hujan = agak tinggi MAKA kelas kesesuaian lahan = S2 (cukup sesuai)
6. JIKA relief = datar DAN curah hujan = agak rendah DAN kedalaman mineral tanah = sangat dalam MAKA kelas kesesuaian lahan = S3 (sesuai marjinal)
7. JIKA relief = agak datar DAN curah hujan = agak tinggi MAKA kelas kesesuaian lahan = S2 (cukup sesuai)

Kesesuaian Lahan Bawang Putih berbasis model pohon keputusan spasial*



Kesesuaian lahan bawang putih Kabupaten (a) Magetan dan (b) Solok

*Nurkholis A, Sitanggang IS, Annisa, Sobir. Spatial decision tree model for garlic land suitability evaluation, accepted pada IAES International Journal of Artificial Intelligence (IJ-AI)

SPK Kesesuaian Lahan Bawang Putih

Peta Visualisasi Hasil Klasifikasi Kesesuaian Lahan bawang Putih

Sumber Peta: data.humdata.org

Pilih Kabupaten

Solok

Magetan

Kabupaten/Kota: Solok

Kelas

S1, Sangat Sesuai

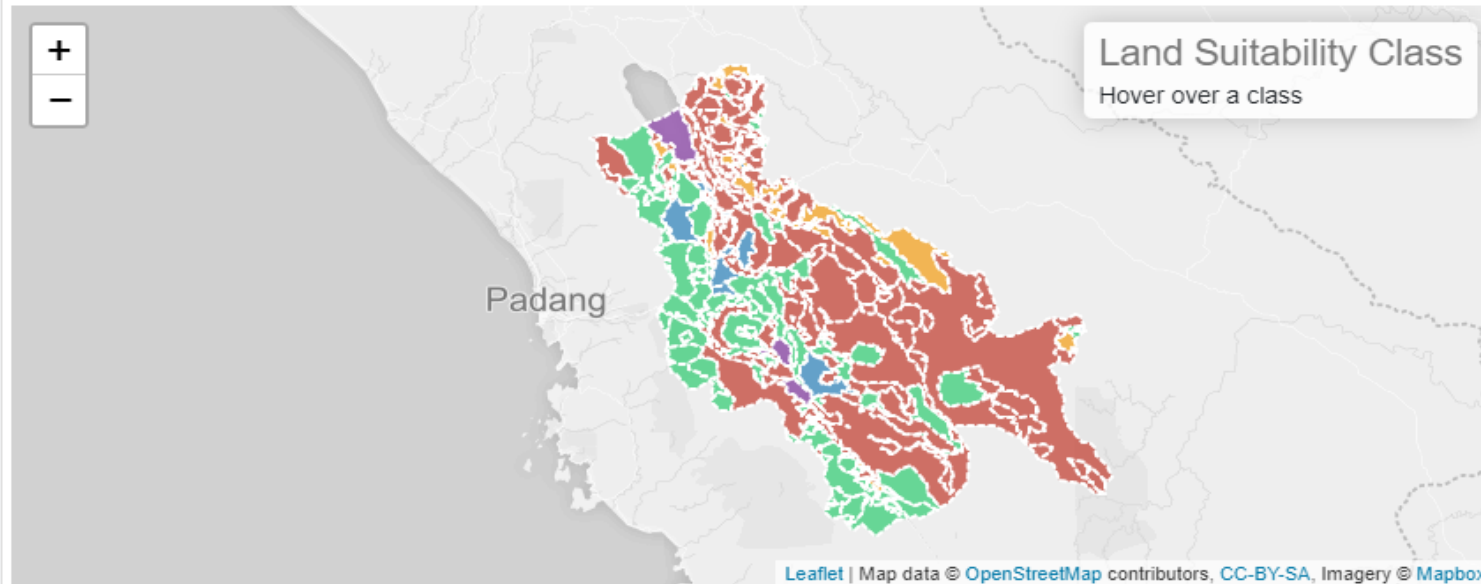
S3, Sesuai Marginal

S2, Cukup Sesuai

Unclassified

Tubuh Air

Pemukiman



Kabupaten	Kesesuaian Lahan	Luas Area(ha)	Total Luas Area (ha)
Magetan	S1, Sangat Sesuai	7,702.11	70,143
	S2, Cukup Sesuai	43,077.36	
	S3, Sesuai Marginal	15,554,01	
Solok	S1, Sangat Sesuai	93,910.7	335,086.53



IPB University
— Bogor Indonesia —

Department of
Computer Science
<http://cs.ipb.ac.id/>

Penelitian Dasar Unggulan Perguruan Tinggi Tahun 2020

Klasifikasi Lahan Bawang Putih menggunakan Citra Sentinel-1A

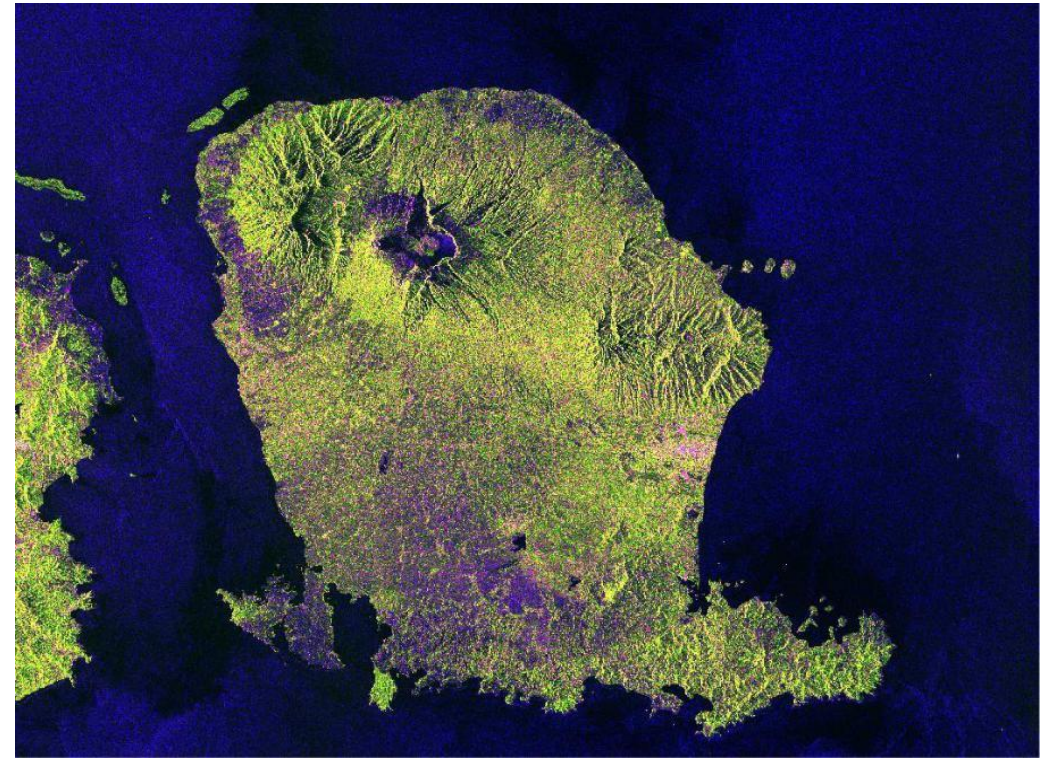
**Imas Sukaesih Sitanggang, Risa Intan Komaraasih, Muhammad Asyhar Agmalaro,
Departemen Ilmu Komputer FMIPA IPB**

Area studi



Kecamatan Sembalun, Lombok Timur

Keputusan Menteri Pertanian No. 472/Kpts/Rc.040/6/2018 tentang Lokasi Kawasan Pertanian Nasional yang menetapkan kawasan pengembangan bawang putih nasional di 18 Provinsi, salah satunya Kecamatan Sembalun di lereng gunung Rinjani.



Citra Sentinel-1A pada Pulau Lombok (Hasil visualisasi aplikasi SNAP). Ukuran piksel 10×10 m

Klasifikasi menggunakan algoritme machine learning

Pengambilan citra menggunakan drone Sembalun, Lombok, 11 November 2019



Klasifikasi citra Sentinel 1A*

Algoritme yang digunakan: pohon keputusan (C5.0)

Scenario	Number of Attributes	Attribute Description
1	2	VV, VH
2	3	VV, VH, VV-VH
3	5	VV, VH, (VV-VH), (VV/VH), (VV+VH)/2

Four possibilities of radar image polarization:

- HH : Horizontal Transmit, Horizontal Receive
- HV : Horizontal Transmit, Vertical Receive
- VH : Vertical Transmit, Horizontal Receive
- VV : Vertical Transmit, Vertical Receive

*Komaraasih R I, Sitanggang IS, Agmalero MA. 2020. Sentinel-1A Image Classification for Identification of Garlic Plants using a Decision Tree Algorithm. 2020 International Conference on Computer Science and Its Application in Agriculture (ICOSICA)

Parameter	Range nilai
Criterion	Entropy, gini
Max_depth	1,2,3,4,5
Max_leaf_nodes	None, 5, 10, 20
Min_samples_split	2, 5, 10, 20
Min_samples_leaf	2, 5, 10, 20
Random_state	123

Dataset	Pixel sampel with class Garlic	Pixel sample with class Non garlic
A	Pixel collected from the image on 13 July 2019	Pixel collected from the image on 10 November 2019
B	Pixel collected from the image on 25 July 2019	Pixel collected from the image on 22 November 2019

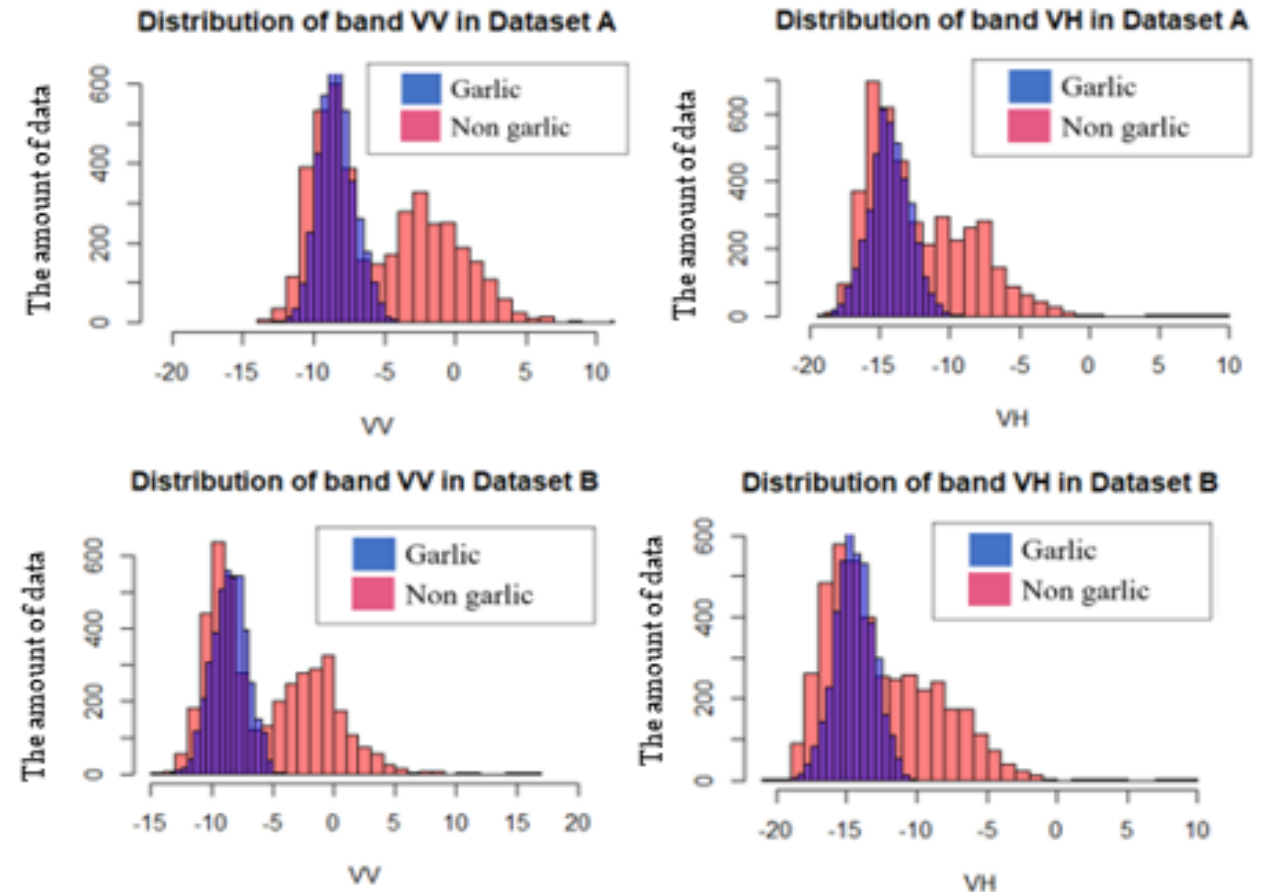
Klasifikasi citra Sentinel 1A*

Akurasi model:

74.10% (Dataset A), 76.46 (Dataset B)

	Dataset A		Dataset B	
	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)
Garlic	93	58	73	90
Non garlic	69	95	87	67
Average	81	77	80	78

Saat ini sedang diimplementasikan algoritme klasifikasi: Random Forest, CNN, KNN, dan algoritme Maximum Likelihood Classification



*Komaraasih R I, Sitanggang IS, Agmalero MA. 2020. Sentinel-1A Image Classification for Identification of Garlic Plants using a Decision Tree Algorithm. 2020 International Conference on Computer Science and Its Application in Agriculture (ICOSICA)



IPB University
Bogor Indonesia

Department of
Computer Science
<http://cs.ipb.ac.id/>

Penelitian Tesis Master

Sistem Pendukung Keputusan Spasial Evaluasi Kesesuaian Agroekologi Gambut untuk Tanaman Nanas

Tim peneliti:

Fiqhri Mulianda Putra*, **Imas Sukaesih Sitanggang***, **Sobir****

Departemen Ilmu Komputer FMIPA IPB

Departemen Agronomi dan Hortikultura Faperta IPB

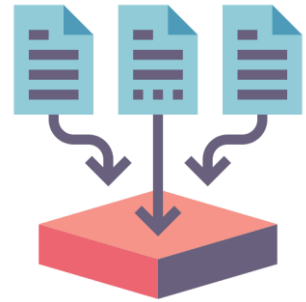
Latar belakang

- Nanas (*Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr.) adalah salah satu komoditas unggulan sub sektor hortikultura Indonesia.
- Berdasarkan data Badan Pusat Statistik Riau, produksi nanas di Provinsi Riau pada tahun 2015 sebesar 74,388 ton atau turun dari tahun 2013 sebesar 96,173 ton (BPS 2017).
- Kabupaten Kampar pada tahun 2015 sebesar 8,482 ton atau turun dari 2013 sebesar 20,046 ton.
- Kabupaten Kampar mempunyai potensi lahan gambut sekitar 191,363 ha. Sekitar separuh luasan merupakan gambut tipis, sedangkan sisanya bervariasi dari mulai gambut sedang hingga gambut dalam sehingga di Kabupaten Kampar masih cukup luas untuk budidaya nanas
- Diperlukan identifikasi kesesuaian lahan agroekologi nanas di Kabupaten Kampar

Tujuan penelitian:

Membuat model sistem inferensi *fuzzy* dengan metode Mamdani dalam menentukan kesesuaian lahan untuk tanaman nanas

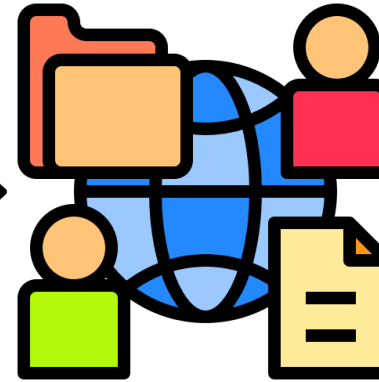
Metode Penelitian



Pengumpulan Data



Analisis Data



Akuisisi Pengetahuan



Representasi Pengetahuan

Sistem Inferensi Fuzzy



Fuzzifikasi
IPB University
— Bogor Indonesia —



Inferensi dan Implikasi



Defuzifikasi



Visualisasi

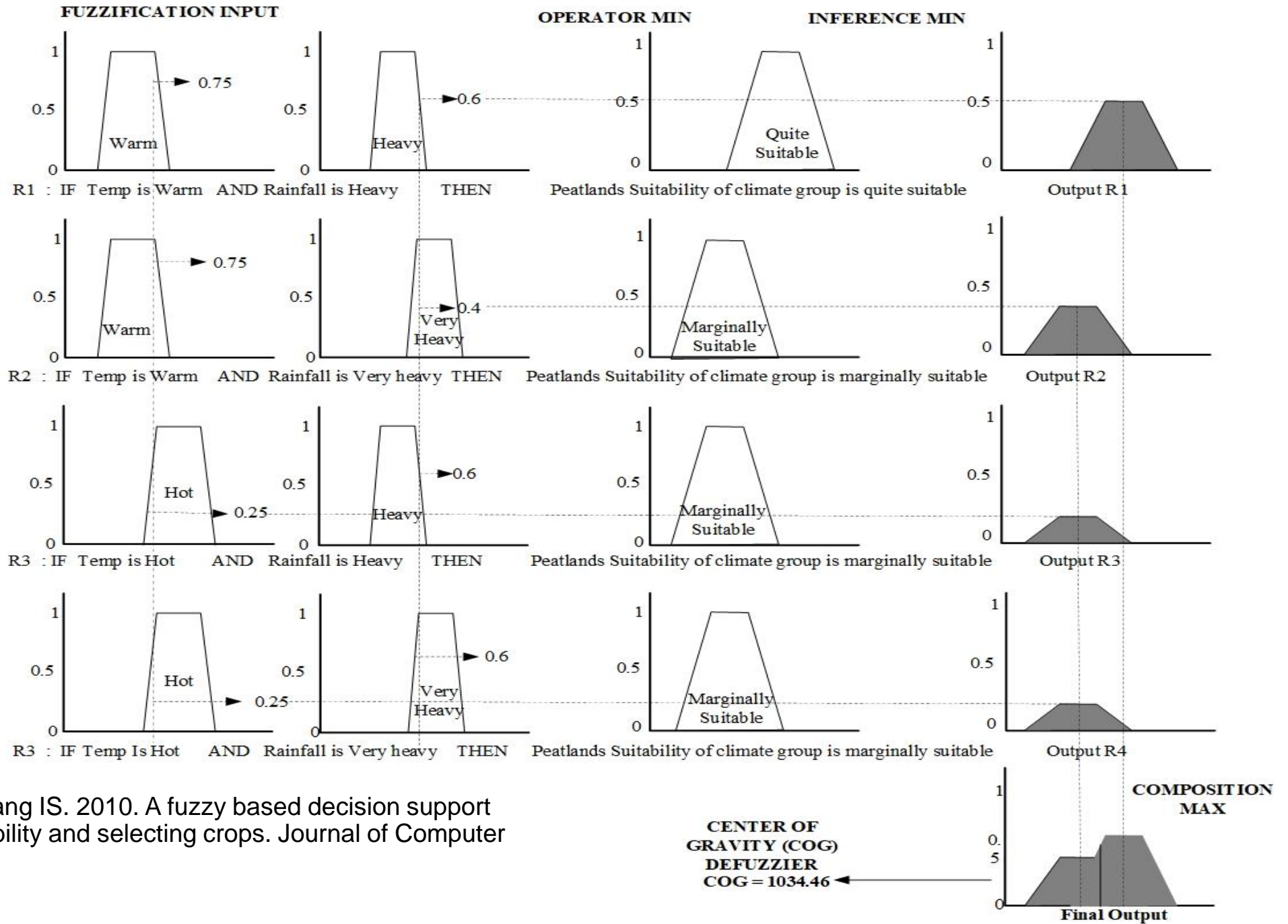
Data Penelitian

- Peta satuan peta lahan semi detail dari Balai Besar Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya Lahan Pertanian,
- Peta lahan gambut dari Kementerian Pertanian 2017
- Peta batas administrasi kabupaten dan kecamatan tahun 2018 dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)
- Data temperatur dari BMKG
- Curah hujan per kecamatan selama tahun 2011 hingga 2017 dari Kampar Dalam Angka Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Kabupaten Kampar berdasarkan kecamatan yang mempunyai lahan gambut.

Area Penelitian

- Kabupaten Kampar, Provinsi Riau
- Potensi lahan gambut sekitar 191,363 ha (BPS 2017).
- Data tentang sifat dan karakteristik lahan Kabupaten Kampar dari Balai Besar Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya Lahan Pertanian (BBSDLP 2017) adalah drainase, tekstur tanah, pH H₂O, kejenuhan basa (%), kapasitas tukar kation (cmol), ketebalan gambut (cm), kematangan gambut dan lereng (%)

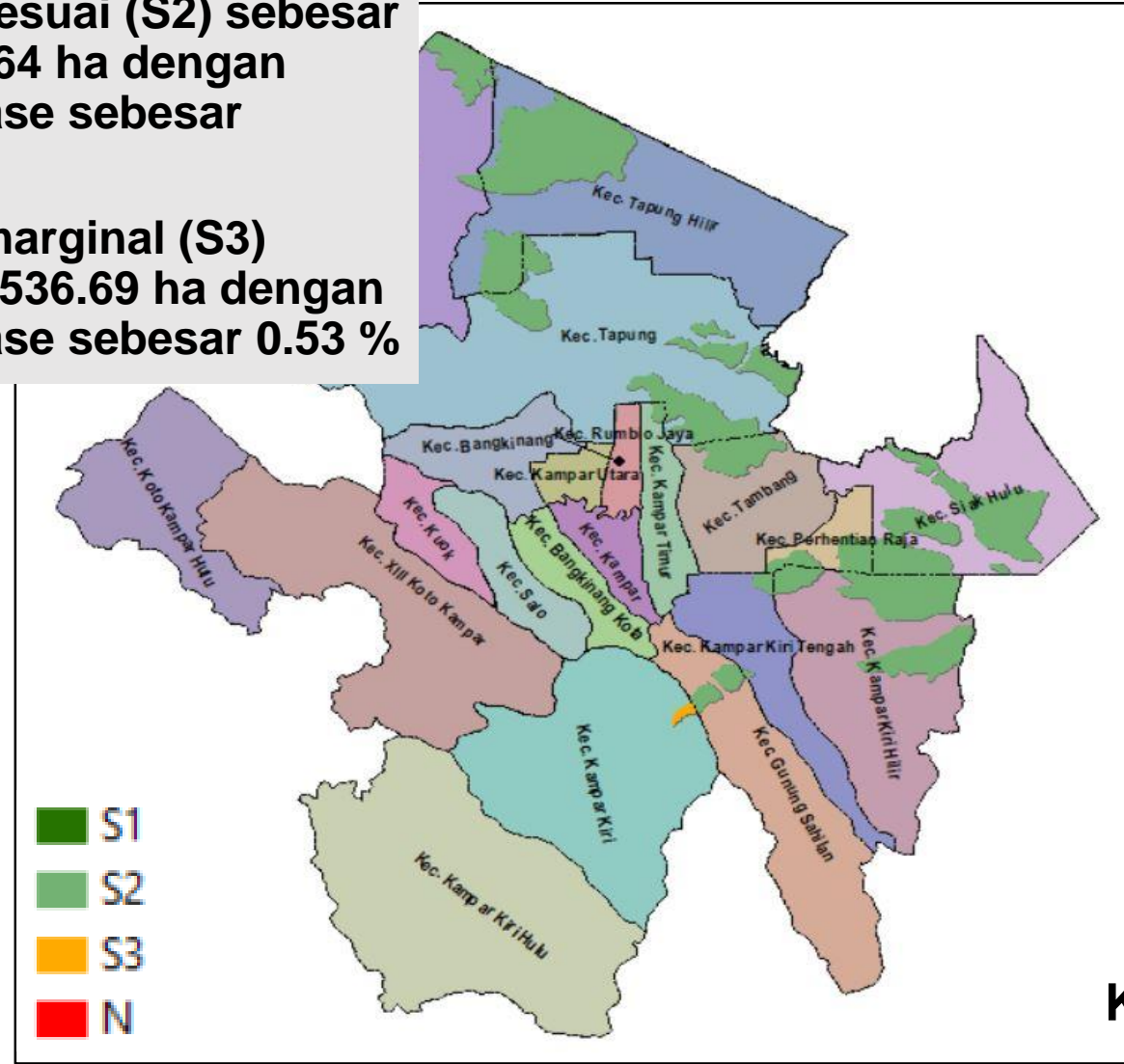
Sistem Inferensi fuzzy Kesesuaian Agroekologi Nanas



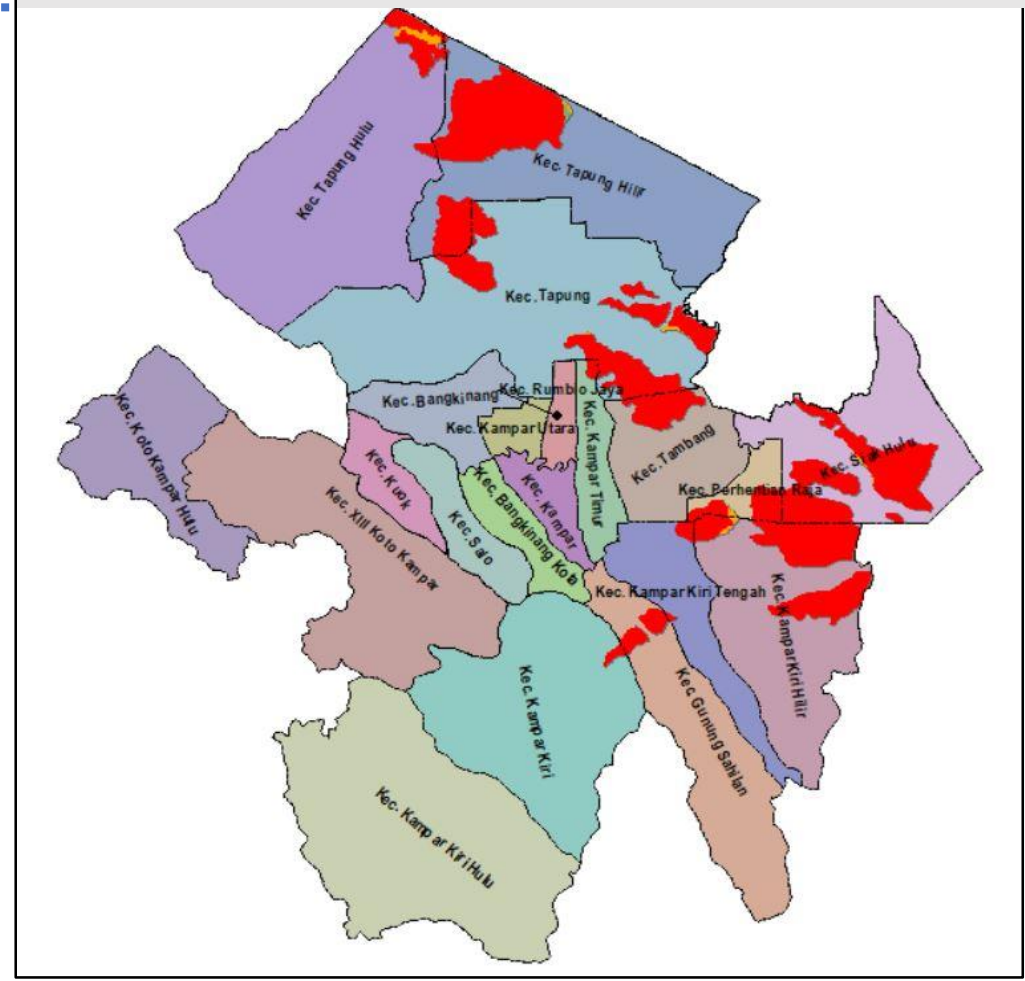
Diadopsi dari Hartati S, Sitanggang IS. 2010. A fuzzy based decision support system for evaluating land suitability and selecting crops. Journal of Computer Science. 6(4):417-424.

Kesesuaian lahan untuk nanas

- Cukup sesuai (S2) sebesar 102 205.64 ha dengan persentase sebesar 99.47%.
- Sesuai marginal (S3) sebesar 536.69 ha dengan persentase sebesar 0.53 %



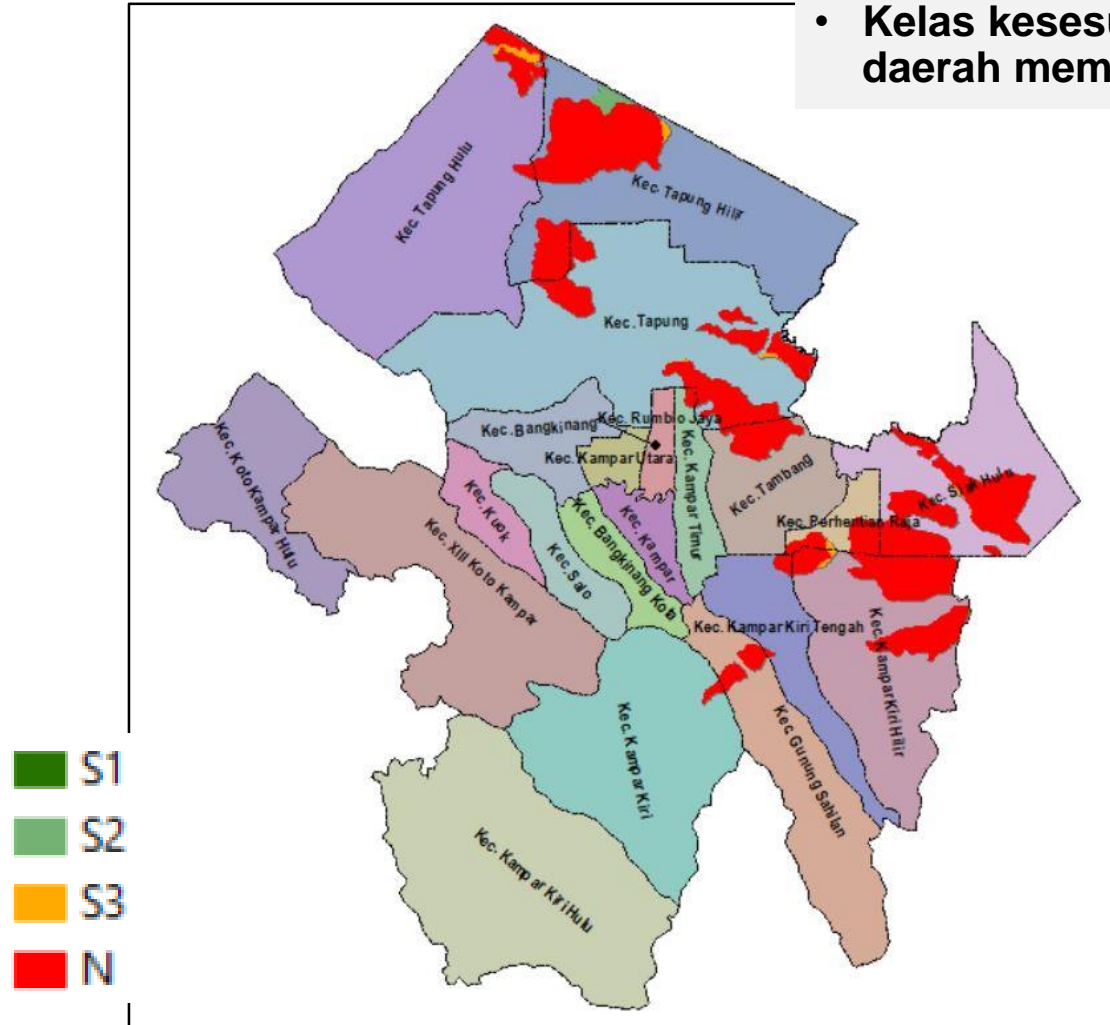
Hasil identifikasi kesesuaian tanah di sebagian besar wilayah Kabupaten Kampar memiliki kriteria sesuai marginal (S3) dan tidak sesuai (N) untuk ditanami tanaman nanas di lahan gambut.



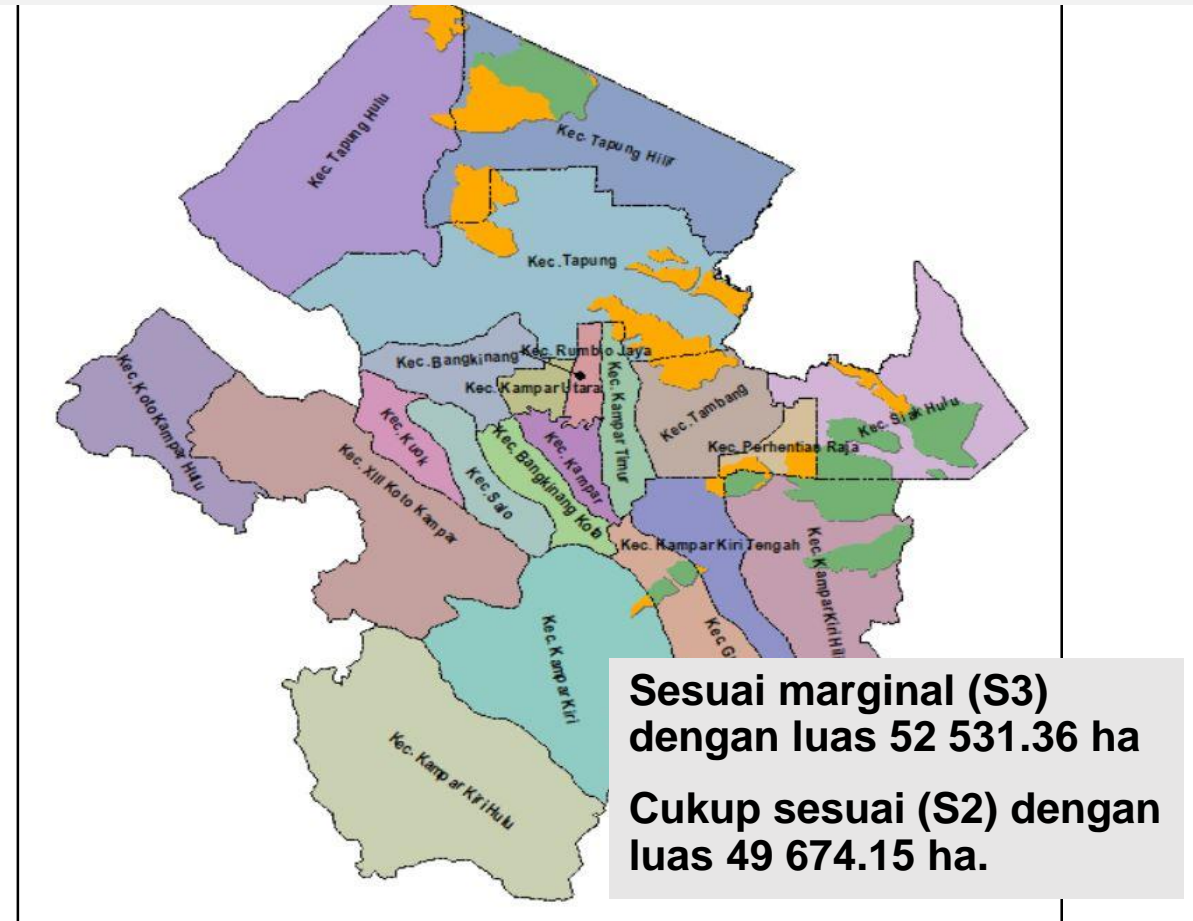
Kesesuaian Lahan Gambut Kelompok Tanah

Hasil dan Pembahasan

- Kematangan lahan gambut Kampar didominasi oleh lahan gambut kategori sedang (hemik) untuk kelas cukup sesuai (S2).
- Kedalaman gambut juga digunakan untuk penentuan kesesuaian gambut, yaitu cukup sesuai (S2), sesuai marginal (S3) dan tidak sesuai (N).
- Kelas kesesuaian N mendominasi wilayah kabupaten Kampar, dimana daerah memiliki kedalaman gambut di atas 2 meter.



Kesesuaian Lahan Gambut Kelompok Gambut

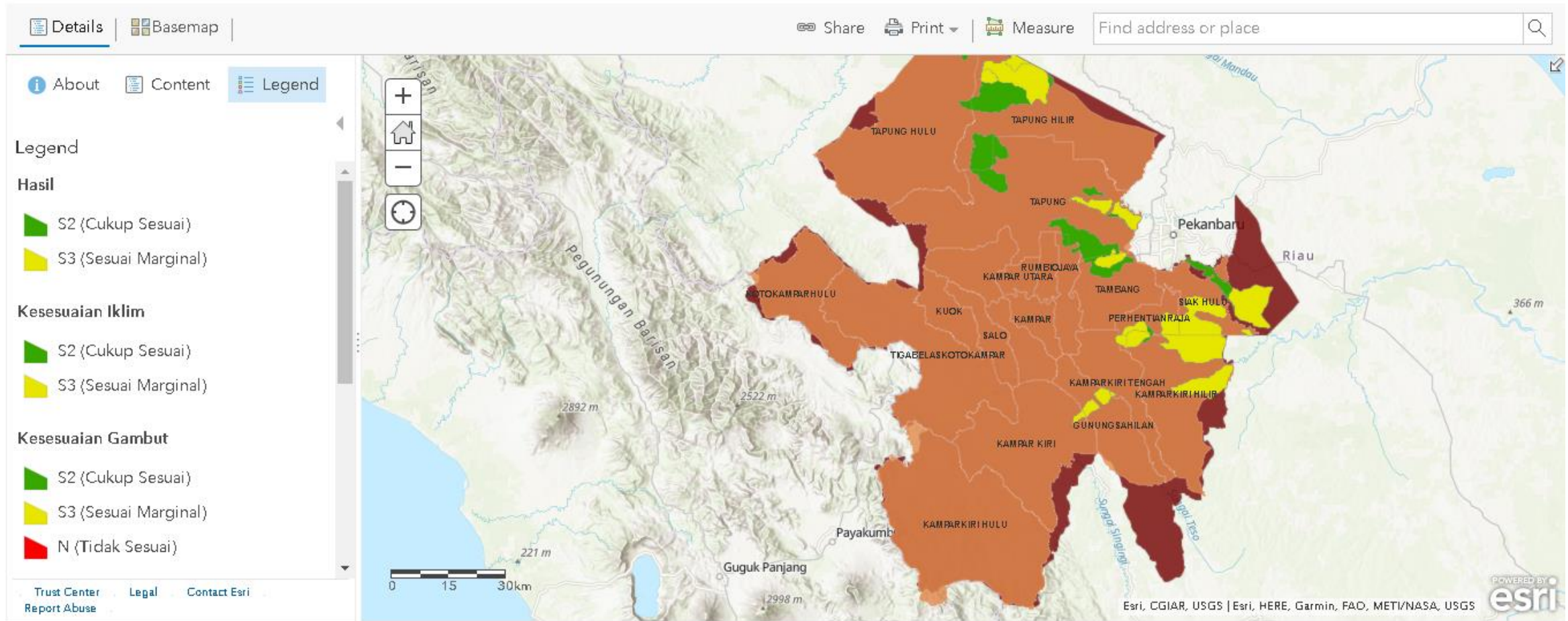


Kesesuaian Agroekologi

Visualisasi kesesuaian agroekologi menggunakan perangkat lunak GIS

ArcGIS Analysis of Agroecological Suitability Evaluation on Peatlands for Pineapple Plants (Case Study in Kampar, Riau)

Modify Map Sign In



Putra FM, Sitanggang IS, Sobir, Gusmendasari R. 2020. Visualization of Pineapple Agroecological Suitability In Kampar District with Fuzzy Approach, diterima dalam prosiding The 2nd International Symposium on Transdisciplinary Approach for Knowledge Co-Creation in Sustainability 2020, di Bogor, November 3rd-4th 2020.



IPB University
Bogor Indonesia

Department of
Computer Science
<http://cs.ipb.ac.id/>

Penelitian Terapan Unggulan Perguruan Tinggi (PUPT)

Spatial Online Analytical Processing (SOLAP) Komoditas Pertanian Indonesia

Tim pengembang:
Imas Sukaesih Sitanggang
Asep Rahmat Ginanjar
Rina Trisminingsih
Husnul Khotimah
Muhamad Syukur

REPUBLICA 10.10

Latar Belakang

Kebutuhan akan ringkasan data secara multidimensi (berdasarkan waktu dan lokasi)

Profil kabupaten di Indonesia berdasarkan produktivitas komoditas pertanian

Produktivitas lahan selama puluhan tahun akan mencerminkan kesesuaian lahan



Potensi pengembangan komoditas pertanian di wilayah tertentu

Teknologi yang digunakan

Data produktivitas, produksi dan luas panen komoditas pertanian di Indonesia yang meliputi tanaman hortikultura, tanaman pangan, perkebunan, dan peternakan
(Sumber: <http://aplikasi.pertanian.go.id/bdsp/>)

Teknologi data
warehousing



Spatial Online Analytical
Processing (SOLAP)

SOLAP Komoditas Pertanian Indonesia

Pendekatan Multidimensi
Berbasis Spasial



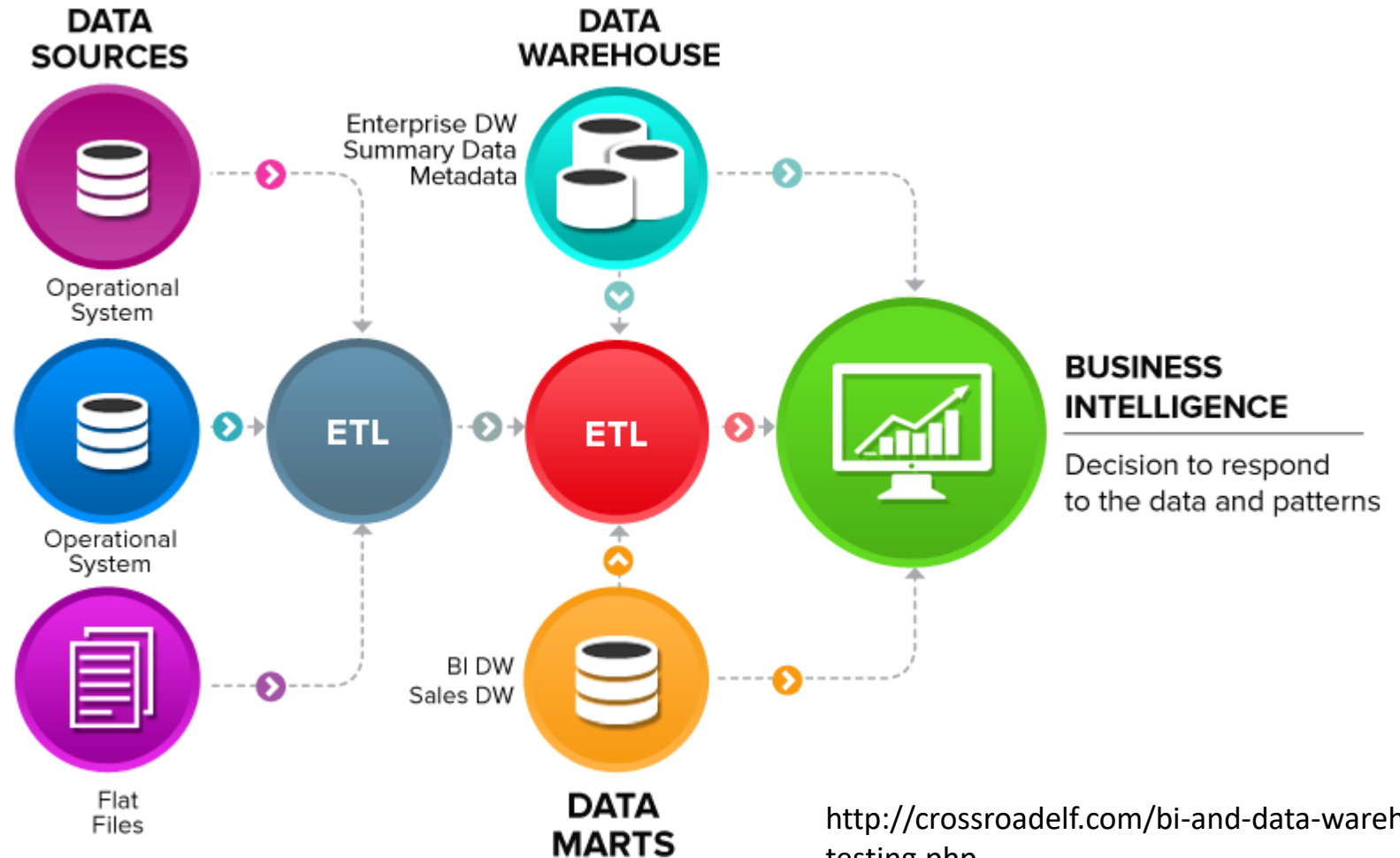
Data Warehouse vs Business Intelligence

Business intelligence (BI) adalah teknologi yang digunakan oleh perusahaan untuk analisis data dengan menyediakan data atau informasi historis, saat ini dan hasil prediksi dari kegiatan bisnis.

Reporting

Online analytical processing

Data mining



<http://crossroadelf.com/bi-and-data-warehouse-testing.php>

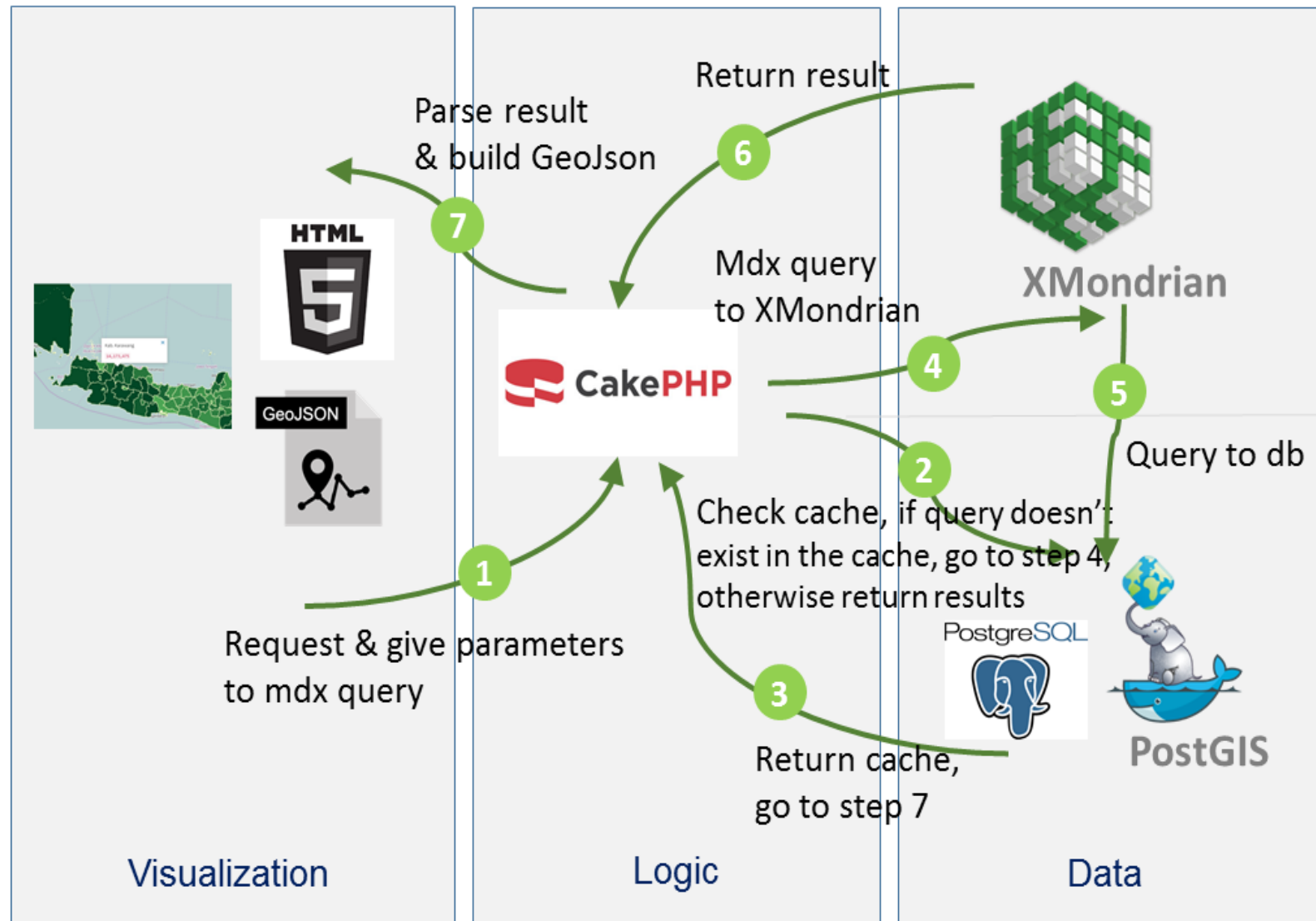
Data yang dikelola

9 komoditas Tanaman Pangan, **92** komoditas Hortikultura, **33** komoditas Perkebunan, **20** Peternakan (populasi), **28** Peternakan (produksi)



Sumber foto: <https://balubu.com/tanaman-hortikultura/>

Arsitektur SOLAP untuk Komoditas Pertanian Indonesia



Ginanjar AR, IS Sitanggang, Annisa. 2020. Optimization of Spatial Visualization Module in SOLAP for Indonesian Agricultural Commodities. *International Journal of Geoinformatics*. 16(1): 9-19.

Sitanggang IS, AR Ginanjar, M Syukur, R Trisminingsih, H Khotimah. 2017. Integration of spatial online analytical processing for agricultural commodities with OpenLayers

Menu

Tabel Grafik Peta

Subsektor :

Peternakan Populasi

Indikator :

Populasi

Rata-rata

Dimensi

Baris :

Komoditas

--- Pilih Dimensi ---

Kolom :

Lokasi

--- Pilih Dimensi ---

Filter Data

Filter

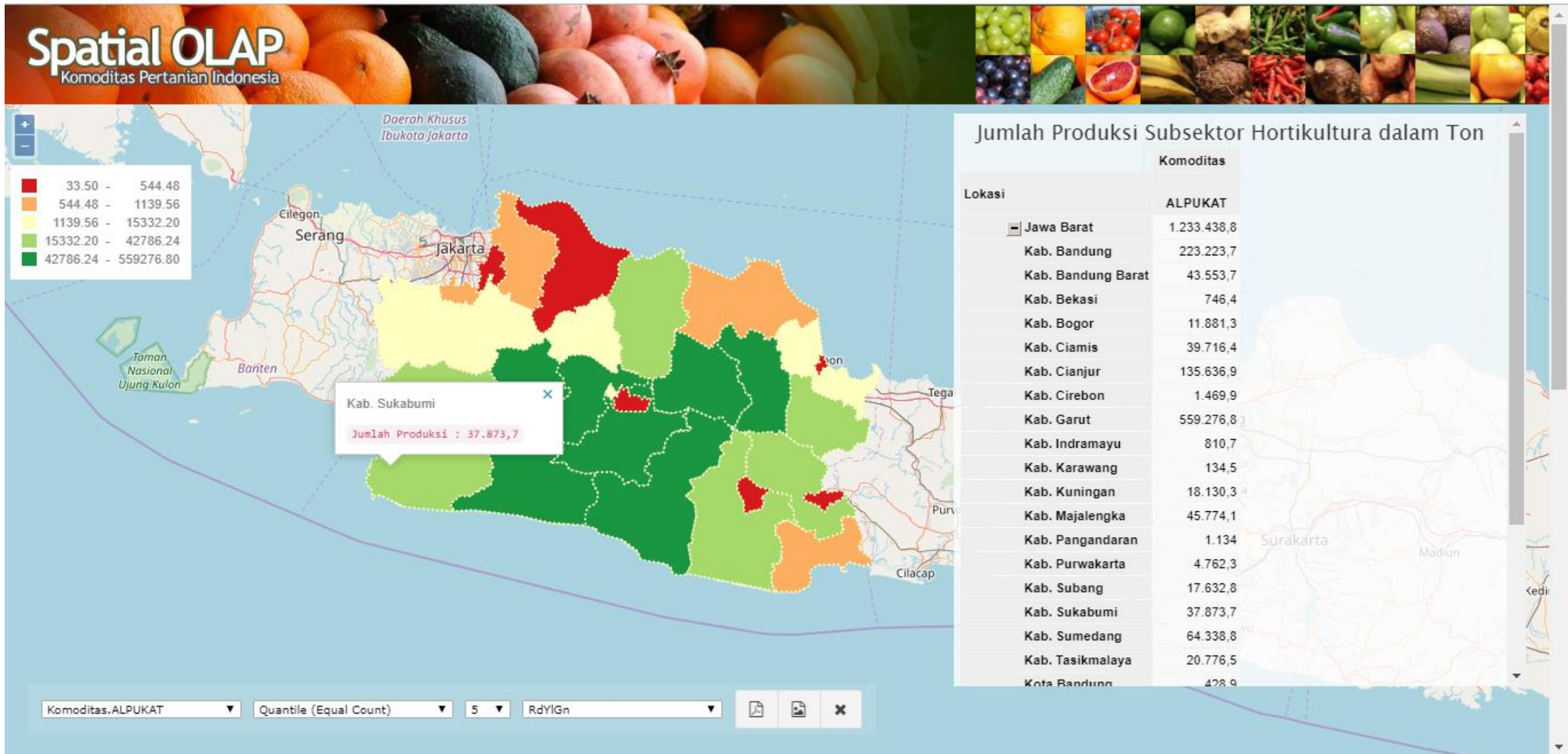
Waktu :

Semua Tahun

Tabel |

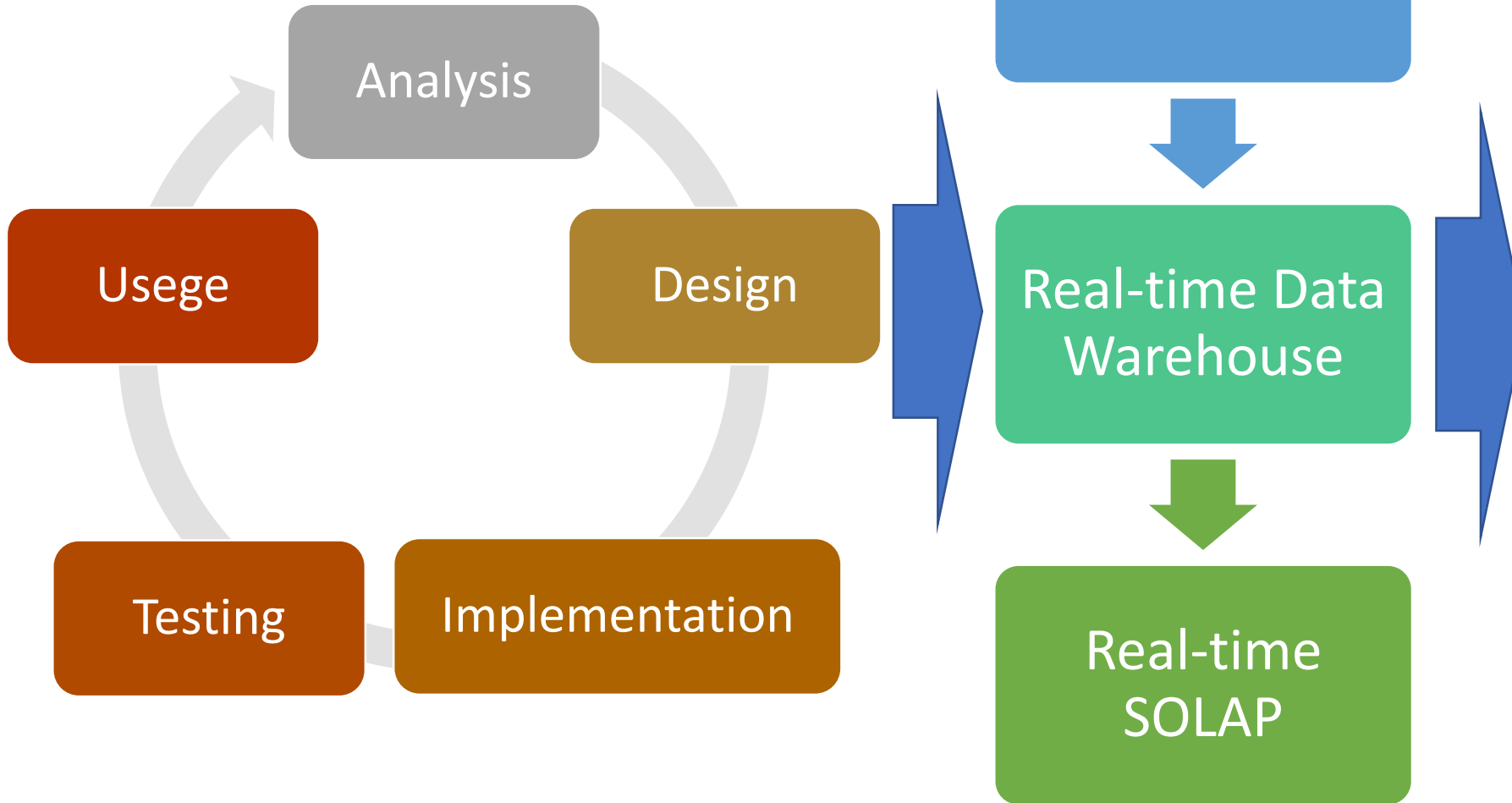
Rata-rata Populasi Subsektor Peternakan Populasi dalam Ekor

Komoditas	Lokasi							
	Nasional	Jawa	Kalimantan	Kepulauan Maluku	Kepulauan Nusa Tenggara	Papua	Sulawesi	Sumatera
Semua Komoditas	2.550,43	4.268,26	2.697,78	231,91	4.873,51	94,67	1.377,08	2.132,06
AYAM BURAS	11.397,57	124,57	6.126,87	1.060,31	50.683,6	6,35	13.184,18	15.177,34
AYAM RAS	282	230,75	1,07	0,17	144,53	0	1.418,66	0
AYAM RAS PEDAGING	20.571,24	43.732,5	42.679,51	2,42	8.553,27	8,87	1.062,11	16.128,25
AYAM RAS PETELUR	1.987,44	83,41	1.615,17	0,23	10.331,84	0,8	842,63	2.765,19
BABI	1.484,91	242,73	1.582,76	1.384,8	8.071,8	1.320,21	2.055,1	440,02
BURUNG PUYUH	610,41	2.325,16	53,21	0	0,56	0,02	3,33	207,56
DOMBA	2.460,82	10.040,1	4,08	97,44	251,42	0,23	34,29	308,03
ITIK	2.815,39	5.139,59	474,1	2,97	6.543,83	0,21	2.512,79	2.182,7
ITIK MANILA	160,27	677,71	17,59	0	0,06	0,08	1,33	1,02
KAMBING	3.799,54	10.045,77	419,21	1.434,27	2.907,78	130,96	2.247,14	2.549,9
KELINCI	165,23	615,37	27,73	0,1	22,72	112,05	7,53	23,69
KERBAU	382,7	384,69	53,58	72,34	673,48	1,24	340,9	590,14
KUDA	101,76	76,89	0,29	45,31	369,24	2,77	316,37	12,69
MERPATI	68,91	293,17	3,75	0	0,41	0	1,03	0,13
SAPI	667,18	290,36	247,94	101,39	1.404,98	18,99	1.398,67	798,06
SAPI PERAH	131,13	551,47	0,59	0	1,2	0,03	1,98	7,44
SAPI POTONG	3.901,94	10.510,96	647,82	436,46	7.509,5	290,51	1.988,52	1.445,97



Optimasi poligon menggunakan algoritme Visvalingam-Whyatt

Pengembangan saat ini



Kesesualan Lahan



Budidaya komoditas yang tepat



© Can Stock Photo - csp14585906

Kesejahteraan

petani

IPB University
— Bogor Indonesia —

Robot Penyiram Tanaman

- Robot sederhana yang dilengkapi dengan navigasi line follower dan memanfaatkan sensor ultrasonik untuk mendeteksi keberadaan pot.
- Robot juga dilengkapi dengan pompa air DC yang dapat dikendalikan secara otomatis untuk menyiram tanaman.
- sudah diuji di Greenhouse Departemen Ilmu Komputer FMIPA IPB

Pengembang:

- Dr Karlisa Priandana, Departemen Ilmu Komputer IPB
- Friska Alvionita Gilda, mahasiswa Program Studi Teknik Komputer Sekolah Vokasi IPB

ROBOT Penyiram Tanaman



<http://fmipa.ipb.ac.id/mengenal-robot-penyiram-tanaman-buatan-dosen-dan-mahasiswa-fmipa-dan-sekolah-vokasi-ipb-university/>

ASURA: Smart Assisting Robots to Increase Harvesting Capacity

Usability:

- Reduces the workload of harvesters due to manual harvest constraints

Advantages:

- There are two operating modes, namely: Person Following and Android Remote Control
- Equipped with an easy to operate interface
- Reducing the risk of fatigue and increasing harvesting capacity

Innovator:

- Sutan Muhammad Sadam Awal (student)
- Unggul Teguh Prasetyo (student)
- Ahmad Safrizal (student)
- Alifah Nur Aini (student)
- Dr. Slamet Widodo (supervisor)

Department of Mechanical and Biosystem Engineering, IPB



Jurnal terkait Smart Agriculture



Volume 181, February 2021

ISSN 0168-1699

Computers and electronics in agriculture



Articles

Latest published Top cited Most downloaded

Research article Abstract only

Disease and pest infection detection in coconut tree through deep learning techniques

Research article Abstract only

Development and assessment of belt-drive seedlings transmission device for fully-automatic vegetable transplanter

Research article Abstract only

Simulation-aided study of herbicide patch spraying: Influence of spraying features and weed spatial distributions
S. Villette, ... J.P. Douzals
March 2021

[Purchase PDF](#)

Research article Abstract only

Fractional vegetation cover estimation in southern African rangelands using spectral mixture analysis and Google Earth Engine
L.M. Vermeulen, ... A. Palmer
March 2021

[Purchase PDF](#)

Research article Abstract only

Machine learning optimization of spraying time for pest assessment
A greedy approach to improve pesticide application for precision agriculture using model predictive control
Umar Zangina, ... Mohd Saiful Azimi Mahmud
March 2021

Research article Abstract only

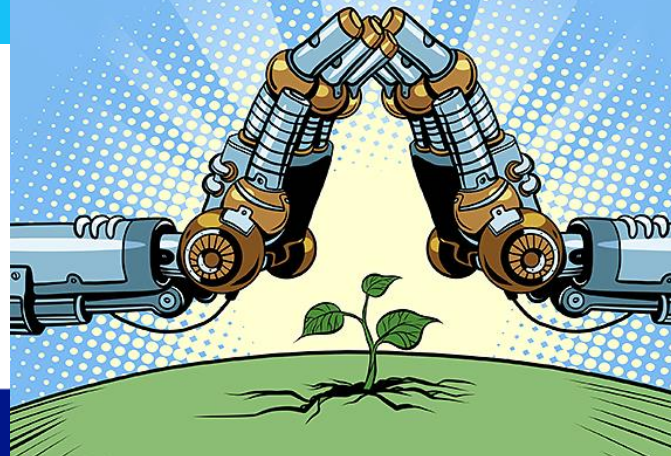
Estimation of water content in corn leaves using hyperspectral data based on fractional order Savitzky-Golay derivation coupled with wavelength selection

KeAi

ISSN: 2589-7217

Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture

Volume 4 | 2020



Articles

Articles in press Latest published Most downloaded

Research article Open access

Mango internal defect detection based on optimal wavelength selection method using NIR spectroscopy
Anitha Raghavendra, ... Mahesh K. Rao
In Press, Journal Pre-proof, Available online 10 February 2021

[Download PDF](#)

Erratum Open access

Erratum regarding missing Declaration of Competing Interest statements in previously published articles
In Press, Journal Pre-proof, Available online 8 January 2021

[Download PDF](#)

Erratum Open access

Erratum regarding missing Declaration of Competing Interest statements in previously published articles
In Press, Journal Pre-proof, Available online 6 January 2021

[Download PDF](#)

International Conference on Computer Science and Its Application in Agriculture (ICOSICA 2020)

17 September 2020, Bogor, Indonesia

Prosiding

- <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/conhome/9243081/proceeding>

The screenshot shows the IEEE Xplore website interface. At the top, there are navigation links for IEEE.org, IEEE Xplore, IEEE-SA, IEEE Spectrum, and More Sites. A search bar is present with a dropdown menu set to 'All' and a search button. Below the search bar, there are options for 'Browse Conferences', 'Computer Science and Its Appli...', and '2020 International Conference...'. The main heading reads 'Computer Science and Its Application in Agriculture (ICOSICA), International Conference on'. There are buttons for 'Copy Persistent Link', 'Browse Title List', and 'Sign up for Conference Alerts'. A 'Proceedings' tab is selected, showing 'All Proceedings' and 'Popular' options. At the bottom, the text reads '2020 International Conference on Computer Science and Its Application in Agriculture (ICOSICA)' and 'DOI: 10.1109/ICOSICA49951.2020'.

The poster is for the 'Call for Paper' of the 'The First International Conference on Computer Science and Its Application in Agriculture (ICOSICA 2020)'. It is a virtual conference held on 17 September 2020. The poster lists the following:

- Keynote Speaker:** Prof. Dr. Arif Satria SP, M. Si, Rector, IPB University.
- Invited Speakers:** Prof. Naoshi Kondo (Kyoto University), Prof. Rusli Abdullah (Universiti Putra Malaysia), Dr. Wisnu Ananta Kusuma (IPB University), and Dr. Wida Susanty Haji Suhaili (Universiti Teknologi Brunei).
- Conference Tracks:**
 - Track 1: Software Engineering and Information Science** (Subtopic: blockchain, e-commerce, e-government, human-computer interaction, information system, knowledge management system, mobile application, smart city, smart society, user experience, virtual and augmented reality, visualisation).
 - Track 2: Computational Intelligence and Optimisation** (Subtopic: artificial intelligence, bioinformatics, computer vision, data mining, deep learning, information retrieval, machine learning, pattern recognition, remote sensing, spatio-temporal analysis, natural language processing).
 - Track 3: Computer System and Networks** (Subtopic: computer networks and virtualisation, cybersecurity, drone and unmanned aerial vehicle, high-performance computing and cloud, internet of things, robotics, ubiquitous computing, future internet).
 - Track 4: Innovative Computer Technology in Veterinary, Fishery and Agromaritime, Animal Science, Forestry, and Agricultural Engineering**
- Submission Timeline:**
 - Paper submission deadline: July 16, 2020
 - Notification of paper acceptance: August 10, 2020
 - Submission of camera-ready paper: August 17, 2020
- Author guidelines and conference information is available at icosica.apps.cs.ipb.ac.id.
- Submit your paper at: edas.info/N27316.

The poster also includes a registration fee table:

Registration Type (Per Paper)	Standard	Domestic
IEEE Member	\$160	Rp1,600,000
Non-IEEE Member	\$220	Rp2,200,000
IEEE Student Member	\$110	Rp1,100,000
Non-IEEE Student Member	\$160	Rp1,600,000
Additional Page (per page)	\$30	Rp300,000
Virtual Participant	\$20	Rp200,000

The conference is co-sponsored by IEEE Indonesia Section. All accepted papers in ICOSICA 2020 will be published in the conference proceedings and will be submitted for publication in IEEE Xplore.

Technical Co-Sponsor: IEEE INDONESIA SECTION. Contacts: icosica@apps.ipb.ac.id



Pertanian

Smart Agriculture untuk Petani dan Rakyat Sejahtera



VectorStock®

VectorStock.co

**Kuantitas dan kualitas
produk pertanian meningkat**

Sejahtera Petani Indonesia, Sejahtera Rakyat Indonesia

Gambar dari <https://nusakini.com/>

Terima Kasih



IPB University
— Bogor Indonesia —

Computer Science Departement
FMIPA-IPB Kampus Darmaga
Jl. Meranti Wing 20 Level V, Bogor, Indonesia
Phone/Fax: +62 251 8625584
<http://cs.ipb.ac.id/>