

Automated Agriculture: Shaping the Farms of Tomorrow

ABSTRACT

As global population continues to grow, there is an increasing need for innovative solutions to enhance agricultural productivity, efficiency, and sustainability. To meet the increasing population demand, agricultural production must be doubled. The global population is projected to rise by almost two billion individuals within the next three decades. With global challenges, such as population growth, climate change, and resource formation, the integration of robotics in modern farming practices is one of the key driving forces behind this revolution. In this article, we explore the profound impact of modern farming and how technological advancement is reshaping the agricultural landscape.

Keywords: Agricultural Productivity, Efficiency, Sustainability, Population growth, Climate change, Resource, Robotics, Technological advancement

Introduction

Robotics in farming is changing the way food is grown. It includes everything from machines that plant and harvest crops themselves to advanced methods that make farming more precise. These robots and techniques are improving farming by solving big problems and helping farms run more smoothly, produce more, and harm the environment less. Robots in farming have many different uses, all of which aim to make farming more efficient, productive, and eco-friendly [1, 75]. Moreover, the integration of green nanotechnology into agriculture, utilizing biosensors and green-synthesized nanomaterials, further supports the eco-friendly aspect of robotic farming by reducing excessive pesticide use and enhancing crop productivity [2].

The integration of robotics into agriculture is driven by the need to address various challenges such as labor shortages, the environmental impact of traditional farming methods, and increasing food demand [1, 3]. A key use is for robots that work independently in the field. These robots have tools such as sensors, cameras, and GPS to move around, spot plants, and perform tasks such as seeding, getting rid of weeds, and spraying very accurately. They help reduce the need for people to work in the fields, lower the money spent on materials, and increase the amount of crops grown, while being better for the environment. Robotics in agriculture encompasses a broad spectrum of applications, including, but not limited to, autonomous navigation, precision farming, and real-time data analytics, which collectively contribute to the optimization of crop management and productivity [4, 5, 81, 82]. Interestingly, while the potential benefits of agricultural robotics are vast, the adoption of such technologies is not without limitations and requires significant capital investment. Moreover, the development of agricultural robots, or 'agribots,' is not only a technological endeavor but also a socio-economic one, as it necessitates acceptance and accessibility within the farming community, particularly in agriculture-based societies like India [6, 7]. The role of robotics in agriculture is further complicated by the need for innovation in technology and adaptation of farming practices to meet the challenges of modern agriculture [8]. The role of robotics in agriculture is multifaceted, offering solutions to enhance productivity, sustainability, and profitability. The integration of advanced robotics and AI in farming operations is poised to revolutionize agricultural practices, making it a critical area of research and development for the future of food security and environmental stewardship [9; 10].

Precision Farming

Precision farming, also known as precision agriculture, employs detailed site-specific information to optimize agricultural practices. Robotics play a pivotal role in this domain by enhancing the precision and efficiency of various farming operations [4,11,12]. Precision Agriculture (PA) encompasses a range of technologies and methodologies aimed at increasing the precision and control of farming operations. This includes autonomous machinery for planting and harvesting, as well as advanced techniques for monitoring and managing crops [13,14,85]

Precision farming, enabled by robotic technologies, has emerged as a game-changer for agriculture. Robotic systems equipped with sensors, cameras, and other advanced technologies can be used to collect real-time data regarding weather patterns, crop health, and soil conditions. These data are then analyzed to make informed decisions, allowing farmers to optimize resource use, minimize waste, and enhance the overall crop yield. The integration of robotics into agriculture has been instrumental in automating tasks such as planting, harvesting, and pest control, thereby improving productivity and sustainability [1,15,83]

Precision agriculture (PA) not only enhances productivity but also minimizes environmental effects, making farming more sustainable in the long run [84]. Currently, drones equipped with various sensors and cameras are used to gather information regarding soil conditions, crop health, and other relevant parameters.

They can cover the efficiency of large agricultural fields and provide farmers with valuable information for decision-making. Many well-known and new farming businesses are putting money into creating new types of farming robot. For example, in 2021, a company called AGCO Corporation started testing a new system called the Precision Ag Line [PAL]. This system helps farmers who use different types of machines and services from AGCO obtain better support. Interestingly, while the benefits of robotics in precision farming are well documented, including increased yield, reduced environmental impact, and 24/7 operational capabilities, there are challenges such as high initial investment costs, the need for sophisticated algorithms, and AI to control these systems [1,16]. Moreover, the adoption of robotics in agriculture is not uniform across farming systems, with pasture-grazed agriculture facing unique challenges in technology adoption [16]. While PA offers significant advancements in efficiency and sustainability, it also presents challenges such as the need for technological adoption and the management of data privacy and security [17]. Interestingly, the integration of IoT and AI within PA not only optimizes resource use but also facilitates real-time decision-making and predictive analytics, which are crucial for modernizing traditional agricultural practices [18,19,86,87]

Robotics is a transformative force in precision farming that offers significant advantages in terms of efficiency and resource management. However, the adoption of such technologies is accompanied by economic and technical challenges that must be addressed. The future of precision farming is likely to be shaped by the continued evolution and integration of robotics, with a focus on sustainability and meeting the increasing global food demand [1,3,4,5,11,12,20].

Autonomous Vehicle & Machinery



Autonomous vehicles and machinery are becoming increasingly central to the role of robotics in agriculture, as they are designed to perform a variety of tasks with minimal human intervention. The application of these technologies aims to enhance the efficiency and productivity of farming operations [21]. Precision agriculture, which involves precise management of farming practices, is a key area in which autonomous machinery makes significant contributions. These machines are equipped with advanced sensors and control systems that allow tasks such as seeding, weeding, and harvesting to be carried out with high precision [22, 23, 81].

The incorporation of autonomous vehicles, such as unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) and unmanned ground vehicles (UGV), in precision agriculture facilitates well-informed decisions regarding fertilizer, irrigation, and pest control. This approach optimizes resource utilization and enhances productivity. The vehicle is equipped with various sensors and imaging devices that can collect data related to soil health, crop conditions, and overall farm performance. However, transitioning to fully autonomous vehicles in agriculture is challenging. Currently, agricultural vehicles are mostly manned, and the shift to autonomous performance requires overcoming technical hurdles related to environmental sensing and task execution [22]. Moreover, the development of humanlike manipulation capabilities and harvesting robots remains a long-term challenge that must be addressed for robotics to penetrate the agricultural sector fully [24].

Seed mapping

Seed mapping is an application of robotics in agriculture that involves precise placement and tracking of seeds within a field. This process is integral to modern farming practices as it contributes to efficient land use and optimized growth conditions, leading to improved crop yields [3, 25]. Seed mapping is a way to track where each seed is planted using GPS technology. Here, how does it work in simpler terms?

Imagine planting seeds in the field. As each seed is planted, a special GPS device on the planting machine takes note of the exact spot where the seed falls. This is done with the help of sensors that notice when the seed passes by, such as by breaking an invisible line. This information is saved by a computer that keeps track of the direction in which the machine is moving. Sometimes, when planting, the machine may tilt slightly because of uneven ground, which can mess the GPS readings. To fix this, a tool called inclinometer is used. It measures the extent to which the machine tilts and helps correct the GPS data. [26].

All of these data are collected very quickly, and later, computers use these data to determine exactly where each seed ends up. This is helpful because later, when it is time to take care of the plants, such as watering or adding nutrients, you can be very precise and go straight to where the plants are growing. This makes farming more efficient and can help the plants grow better.

Weed mapping

Weed mapping is similar to creating a detailed map of where weeds grow in a field. It uses cameras to spot weeds and determine the number and type of weeds. Autonomous robotic systems are being increasingly developed to address this task, which is essential for precision agriculture and sustainable farming practices [27]. The current practice of pesticide application in agricultural fields often involves spraying the entire area without detailed checks or targeted application [28,29]. This approach can lead to inefficiencies such as overuse of pesticides, increased costs, and potential environmental harm [28, **Error! Reference source not found.**]. Advancements in technology, such as GPS-guided spraying machines and autonomous pesticide spraying robots, have been designed to address these issues by enabling precise and efficient pesticide applications [28,31]. These technologies can reduce the amount of pesticides used and mitigate the risk of environmental damage by ensuring that pesticides are applied only when needed [**Error! Reference source not found.**,31]. However, the adoption of such technologies is not yet widespread, and many farmers continue to rely on traditional, less-precise methods [32,29].

The use of weed maps has some significant benefits.

- It helps to plan how to control weeds better and to take care of the environment.
- This provides a clear picture of where weeds reside in natural areas.
- It tracks how weeds spread and if efforts to control them are working.
- This pinpoints exactly where the weeds are located.

These systems utilize core technologies such as machine vision and GPS to detect and map weeds, aiming to reduce reliance on herbicides and improve environmental outcomes [25,27]. However, the challenge of accurately detecting and identifying weeds under various field conditions remains a significant hurdle. Despite these advancements, complete robotic weed-control systems that can effectively map weeds in diverse agricultural settings are still in the developmental stage, necessitating further research [27]. Moreover, the integration of deep learning models in autonomous robots shows promise for real-time weed detection, which is a crucial step towards efficient weed mapping [33, 34].

Weed and pest control

Weed and Pest Management have long been a major challenge in agriculture. Traditional pest control methods typically involve extensive use of herbicides and pesticides, which present significant environmental hazards. Robotic systems offer a targeted and sustainable approach. Robotics weeders utilize artificial intelligence (AI) and computer vision to distinguish between crops and weeds, selectively removing unwanted plants without harming the main crop. Similarly, autonomous robots equipped with precision spraying systems can be used to target specific areas and apply pesticides with unprecedented accuracy. Robots equipped with sensors and artificial intelligence can identify and target weeds, thereby reducing the need for chemical herbicides and minimizing environmental impact [35,36,88]. Moreover, the use of robotics in pest control can lead to more effective monitoring and management, potentially reducing reliance on pesticides and contributing to sustainable farming practices [37]. There are different ways to manage weeds without using chemicals. For example, one can push the right around the weed's roots to dry out and die.

There are three main areas where weeds can be treated in the field:

- i) Inter-row area: The inter-row area refers to the space between planted rows of crops, where mechanical weed control methods such as harrowing, inter-row cultivation, and mowing have traditionally been used [38,39].

- ii) Intra-row area: The intra-row area is the space within the crop row itself where weeds are more challenging to manage because of the risk of damaging the crop. Novel mechanical and automated systems have been developed to address weed control in this area, such as an automatic tillage system with real-time kinematic GPS navigation [40], and a mechanical intra-row weeding prototype using rollers and ultrasonic sensors [Error! Reference source not found.].
- iii) Close-to-crop area: The close-to-crop area is immediately adjacent to the crop plants, where precision is paramount for avoiding crop damage. Intelligent weeders and advanced technologies such as sensor-based systems and robotics are being developed to improve weed control in this zone without harming crops [42, Error! Reference source not found.].

Interestingly, although mechanical weed control is effective, it is not without challenges. For instance, relying solely on inter-row data for weed detection could underestimate weed pressure because weeds are often more abundant within rows [44]. Furthermore, the effectiveness of mechanical weed control can be affected by a range of factors, such as the soil resistance of crops and weeds during cultivation, and competitive interactions between crops and weeds.[39]. Although robotics presents a promising avenue for weed and pest management, there are considerations regarding the cost of implementation and the ability of the technology to integrate with existing agricultural systems [1,5]. Additionally, the application of robotics for these purposes is still in the developmental stage in some agricultural contexts, indicating the need for further research and adaptation to diverse farming environments [35].

Crop Scouting



Figure 2: - Scouting Robot

Source: -<https://meropy.com/en/robot.html>

Crop scouting is an essential agricultural practice aimed at assessing and managing pest pressure, disease outbreaks, and overall health within crop fields. It involves regular and systematic field inspections to identify and evaluate the factors that could affect crop yield and quality [45,89]. Robotics plays an increasingly significant role in this domain, offering precision and efficiency that manual scouting cannot match. Agricultural robots equipped with advanced sensors and imaging technologies can traverse fields and collect data that are then analyzed to inform decisions regarding crop management [25, 46, and 47]. SentiV is a robotic scout designed to identify variations in crop fields and pinpoint potential risks to the plants. The robot is equipped with two cameras that scan over and under the foliage[48]. Reconfigurable ground vehicles (RGVs) have been developed to navigate through crops, providing real-time data on pest infestation, soil moisture, and disease severity, which facilitates timely and informed decision-making [48]. Additionally, precision agriculture technologies integrate various data sources, including remotely sensed data, to

proactively manage crops and prevent damage, thereby optimizing resource use and environmental protection [49]. Interestingly, while the integration of robotics in crop scouting enhances data acquisition and analysis, it also presents challenges, such as the need for sophisticated algorithms for object identification and task planning. Moreover, the development of multi-robot systems and human-robot collaboration is seen as a gateway to more advanced digital farming practices, including crop scouting [46,47]. However, the expectation of fully automated farming systems remains unrealistic in the near future, indicating that human oversight and intervention are necessary [46,47].

Data Driven Decision Making

Data-driven decision making (DDDM) in agriculture, particularly when integrated with robotics, represents a significant advancement in the sector. Robotics equipped with sensors and AI technologies can collect and analyze vast amounts of data, leading to more informed and precise farming decisions [50,51,83]. These decisions range from optimizing resource allocation to identifying the best time for planting and harvesting. The integration of robotics into farming operations facilitates comprehensive monitoring and data analysis. It can produce copious amounts of data pertaining to crop health, soil conditions, and weather patterns. Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and land-based robotic systems equipped with imaging and sensory equipment can capture high-definition images and gather valuable data pertaining to crop health, growth patterns, and potential issues. [18,52].

Analyzing these data using artificial intelligence enables farmers to make data-driven decisions, identify early signs of disease or nutrient deficiency, and implement timely interventions. Farmers can leverage these data to gain insight into crop performance, resource utilization, and environmental conditions. By employing data analytics and artificial intelligence, farmers can make informed decisions about irrigation, fertilization, and crop rotation, leading to optimized agricultural practices. Moreover, the application of DDDM in agriculture is not without ethical considerations, particularly concerning data privacy and the potential displacement of human labour [53,90,91].

Smart Irrigation System

Water scarcity is a significant concern in agriculture, and robotic technology plays a crucial role in addressing these challenges.

Smart irrigation systems are a critical component of robotics in agriculture, offering a technologically advanced solution to manage water resources efficiently. These systems utilize sensors and automation to optimize water usage, ensuring crops receive the precise amount of water needed for growth [54, 55, and 56]. The integration of robotics in these systems allows for the precise control and monitoring of irrigation, contributing to the broader concept of precision agriculture [12]. This helps in not only conserving water but also to ensure that the crop receives the optimal amount of irrigation, thereby improving crop yield and resource efficiency. Interestingly, while smart irrigation systems are promising for enhancing water management, their implementation is challenging. Initial capital investment and the need for technical expertise can be barriers, particularly in developing countries [57]. Moreover, the complexity of integrating these systems with existing agricultural practices requires careful consideration of local environmental conditions and infrastructure [15].

Micro Spraying

Microspraying in agriculture refers to the precise application of agrochemicals or nutrients to crops, targeting specific areas or even individual plants to minimize waste and environmental impacts. Robotics plays a significant role in this domain by enhancing the precision and efficiency of

the spraying operations. Agricultural robots equipped with advanced sensors and control systems can autonomously navigate fields, identify the need for spraying at the micro-level, and deliver the necessary substances with high accuracy [12,25].

Microspraying is a precise way to deal with weeds, using a very small spray that targets only the weeds without hurting the crops or soil. It is similar to having a tiny spray gun that turns on and off to hit just the right spots. This method is smart because it uses cameras to find weeds and then sprays a little amount of weed killer right on the leaves. The cool part is that using a gel instead of water can make the spray even more accurate, so it does not splash everywhere. This helps to protect crops while eliminating weeds. Interestingly, while the use of spraying drones is highlighted for their speed and reduced water usage, they also face challenges such as limited battery efficiency [58,92]. Moreover, the integration of robotics in microspraying aligns with the broader objectives of precision agriculture, which aim to optimize resource use and improve crop management through technology [4, 22].

Labour Shortages and Increased Efficiency

In recent times, fewer people have been interested in farming, and many farmers are becoming older. This has led to a reduction in the number of farm workers. Farmers are struggling to grow enough food to meet increasing demand because there are not enough workers. In addition, because there are fewer workers, wages for farm labour are increasing, and in countries like the United States and the United Kingdom, farming relies heavily on workers. This is also true in other developed countries. The World Bank states that the number of people working in agriculture has decreased by 15% in the last ten years worldwide. The shortage of workers is a big issue everywhere, and it is made worse by the fact that many farmers are older, which means there are not enough people to do manual work on farms.

In some regions, labourers are available, but they are not skilled. The integration of robotics in agriculture has been identified as a key factor in addressing labour shortages and increasing efficiency in the sector. Advanced robotics, controlled by sophisticated algorithms and AI, offers precision farming capabilities that enhance yield and quality, while minimizing waste and environmental impact [1]. These technologies enable continuous farming operations, overcoming the limitations of human labour such as working hours and physical exhaustion [1]. Moreover, the adoption of agricultural robotics can lead to reduced operational costs and enhanced farm outputs, which is crucial given the rising global food demand and need for sustainable practices [1]. Interestingly, while robotics in agriculture presents a promising solution to labor shortages, it also requires a strategic approach to workforce development. The integration of robotics in manufacturing, for instance, has shown that although automation can eliminate routine tasks, it also requires upskilling of the workforce to operate and maintain these systems [59]. This suggests that the agricultural sector may face similar challenges and opportunities, highlighting the need for investment in education and training to prepare the workforce for a collaborative future with robots [60].



Figure 3: -Indoor Farming Robots
Source: - Sompong Rattanakunchon / Getty Images

Green house and Indoor Farming

We have observed the role of robotics in outdoor farming. In addition to outdoor farming, robotics play a significant role in greenhouse and indoor farming. Automated systems help in managing environmental variables, such as temperature and light, and creating optimal conditions for plant growth. This level of control enhances year-round production, reduces resource consumption, and provides a solution for farming in areas with challenging climates. Greenhouse and indoor farming represent a significant shift in agricultural practices, moving towards controlled environment agriculture (CEA), where conditions can be optimized for plant growth. Robotics plays a crucial role in these settings by automating tasks, enhancing resource efficiency, and improving productivity [Error! Reference source not found., Error! Reference source not found., 93,94]. In greenhouses, robots can regulate the climate, manage irrigation, and monitor plant health, thereby reducing the need for manual labor and increasing the precision of environmental control [46, 47]. Interestingly, while the adoption of robotics in agriculture promises numerous benefits, it also presents challenges such as high initial costs and the need for technical expertise [15]. Moreover, the integration of advanced technologies such as IoT and AI in indoor farming facilitates the development of smart agricultural systems that can learn and adapt to optimize growth conditions for various crops [63,95,96,97]. In conclusion, the role of robotics in greenhouses and indoor farming is pivotal for the advancement of modern agriculture. Robotics contributes to the sustainability and efficiency of food production systems by enabling precise control over farming conditions and reducing the environmental footprint. As technology continues to evolve, the potential for robotics to revolutionize agriculture and meet increasing global food demand has become more apparent [1,5,98].



Figure 4: - cow inoculation process using a Fanuc industrial robot

[Source: - \(therobotreport.com\)](https://therobotreport.com)

Livestock Management

Livestock management in the context of agricultural robotics is an area where significant advancements have been made. Robotics and AI have been instrumental in transforming livestock management by enhancing productivity, improving animal welfare, and contributing to sustainability [57]. The deployment of robots in the livestock sector, as detailed by Billingsley (2019)[64], includes applications for feeding, milking, and monitoring animal health, which are critical for efficient farm operations. Robotic milking machines, for example, allow for more frequent and efficient milking, improving overall dairy farm productivity. According to the World Robotics Report 2022, India is positioned as the 10th country worldwide in terms of annual industrial installations.

Furthermore, wearable sensors and smart collars equipped with GPS technology enable farmers to track the health and location of individual animals, ensuring timely veterinary intervention and minimizing the risk of disease outbreaks. Interestingly, while the integration of robotics in livestock management promises numerous benefits, there are also challenges such as high initial costs and the need for technical expertise [65]. Moreover, farmers' perspectives on the adoption of these technologies vary, with some expressing skepticism about the reliability and safety of using agricultural robots on their land [66]. In summary, the role of robotics in livestock management is multifaceted, offering improvements in efficiency and productivity while also presenting challenges that need to be addressed. The potential of robotics to revolutionize livestock management is clear, with the potential to enhance animal welfare and meet increasing global food demands in a sustainable manner [67,68]. However, the successful integration of these technologies into agriculture requires careful consideration of the economic and social implications as well as the perspectives of the farming community.

Harvesting Automation

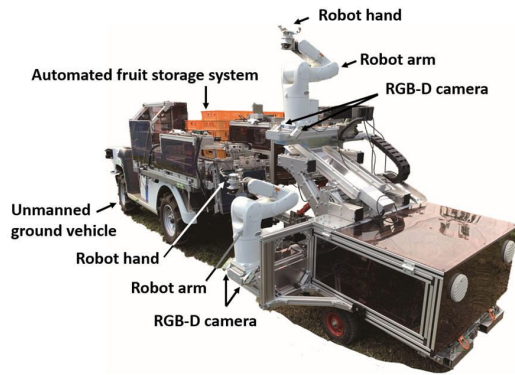








Figure 5: - Fruit harvesting robot
 Source: - (NARO or National Agriculture and Food Research Organization)





Harvesting automation represents a critical application of robotics in agriculture, with the aim of enhancing efficiency and addressing labor shortages. The integration of robotics in harvesting processes is driven by the need for precision, speed, and consistency, which are difficult to achieve with manual labor alone. Robotic systems are designed to perform tasks such as identifying ripe produce, precision picking, and in-field grading, which contribute to increased productivity and reduced waste [1, **Error! Reference source not found.**]. Interestingly, although the potential benefits of harvesting automation are significant, the adoption of such technologies is challenging. The diversity in crop types and complexity of harvesting tasks require advanced sensing, localization, and manipulation capabilities of robots. Moreover, initial capital investment and the need for skilled personnel to operate and maintain these systems are notable barriers to their widespread adoption [46, 47, 69]. Harvesting automation through agricultural robotics offers a promising avenue for improving the efficiency and sustainability of farming operations. This technology has the potential to revolutionize the agricultural sector by providing solutions to labor shortages, enhancing yield quality, and reducing the environmental impact of farming practices. An automated harvesting machine, guided by advanced computer vision and robotic arms, can selectively pick ripe fruits or vegetables with unparalleled speed and accuracy. This not only addressed labor shortages but also ensured a more efficient and cost-effective harvesting process. However, the successful implementation of these systems hinges on overcoming the technical and economic challenges. Future advances in robotics may facilitate the integration of autonomous harvesting systems into the agricultural industry [70].





Table 1 :Employing robotic technology for agricultural processes.





S. No	Robot type	Description	Tools Image




1	solar-electric Digital Farmhand	Mechanical weeding tools can target and remove weeds one by one.	 <p>Source: Agerris (2020) https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6673707377046495233/</p>
2	A small robot from France, named OZ.	This tool can remove weeds from rows of crops and among trees in orchards without harming the plants.	 <p>Source: NaoTechnologies(2016) https://www.futurefarming.com/tech-in-focus/field-robots/lets-start-with-robots-for-smallholder-farms/</p>
3	Smartcore Robot	Smartcore is a tool that accurately gathers consistent soil samples from fields and delivers them straight to the farmers	 <p>Source: Purdue Research Foundation image/Oren Darling https://www.purdue.edu/newsroom/releases/2019/Q3/autonomous-robots-enter-fields-to-collect-precise-soil-samples,-help-farmers-improve-yields,-reduce-environmental-impact,-save-money.html</p>
4	MF-Scamp robots	This robot is designed for scouting fields, removing weeds, and harvesting crops. It uses a color sensor to distinguish weeds from crops [99].	 <p>Source: Prof. Simon Blackmore, Harper Adams University, England, 2018</p>





5	Robotic Precision Planter	Developed by ICAR-IARI in New Delhi. It uses a system based on Cartesian coordinates to ensure each seed is placed at the right depth and distance apart, forming the correct pattern for the crop [100].	 <p>Source: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/HKushwaha/publication/339428195/figure/fig4/AS:861316843585536@1582365346519/Robotic-Precision-Planter-IARI-New-Delhi.png</p>
6	Rice Transplanter Robot	Rice seedlings are moved from small nursery boxes to the larger paddy field. During this process, a white box filled with insecticide is used to lightly cover the seedlings with the chemical to protect them from pests as they grow [101].	 <p>Source https://www.researchgate.net/profile/HiroshiJinguji/publication/281704745/figure/fig2/AS:475235548962818@149031639279/Nursery-boxes-for-rice-cultivation-top-and-rice-seedlings-separated-for-the-micro-paddy.png</p>
7	Swagbot	SwagBot is a robot that can track cattle and maybe sheep too. It can move over rough ground smoothly. It helps to lead the cows to grazing areas and keep them away from danger [102].	 <p>Source: Courtesy of Australian Centre for Field Robotics, The University of Sydney</p>
8	Demeter	The given Figure shows a harvester, which is a New Holland 2550 Speedrower. It is used for harvesting purpose. It has been updated with wheel encoders and servos. These additions help control several parts of the machine, like the speed, direction, and the cutting blade [103].	 <p>Source: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mark-Ollis/publication/3731308/figure/fig1/AS:333402420072449@1456500739101/The-Demeter-automated-harvester.png</p>

9	solar-powered Vitirover robot	The Vitirover is a robot that cuts grass without needing harmful chemicals. It can trim the grass very close to the base of vine plants. The robot gets its power from solar panels on its top. It uses GPS to move around safely, avoiding any gaps or holes. You can also control it with a smartphone app [81,104,105].	 <p>Source:https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Paolo-Visconti-2/publication/342438120/figure/fig6/AS:907676552818688@1593418362143/Image-of-solar-powered-Vitirover-robot-in-action-on-the-ground-a-Falcon-8-drone.ppm</p>
10	Field Work Robot	It is used to gather information about crops, spot diseases, and steer clear of obstacles [106].	 <p>Source: Amazone GmbH & Co. KG https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Amazone_BoniRob_Feldroboter-Entwicklungsprojekt.jpg</p>
11	Bee Drone	Tiny robots have been designed with horse hair and a special sticky substance that lets them pick up pollen from one flower and move it to another, these robots are being used to help with the pollination of farm crops, which is usually done by bees [107].	 <p>Source: https://www.purdue.edu/fnr/extension/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/robot-...</p>
12	Robotic gripper	A robotic gripper is a basic mechanical hand created to learn how to grab and carry various items. It's built to handle and move objects with different shapes and sizes [108].	 <p>Source:https://www.wisematic.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/mGrip-Iceberg-</p>

			<i>Lettuce-scaled.jpg</i>
13	Monkeybot	A Climbing and Pruning Robot for Standing Trees in Fast-Growing Forests [109].	 <p>Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/364281240/figure/fig7/AS:11431281088797158@1665321517675/Forest-test-operations-a-Late-spring-pruning-b-winter-pruning.png</p>
14	Vegebot	A vegetable-picking robot that can pick vegetables. It uses a special kind of artificial intelligence called machine learning to recognize and collect crops that are usually tough to gather by hand [85,110,111].	 <p>Source: university of Cambridge https://www.cam.ac.uk/research/news/robot-uses-machine-learning-to-harvest-lettuce</p>
15	FFRobot	FFRobotics introduces the FFRobot, a special and patented machine designed to harvest fruit. It's a sturdy and dependable system that mimics the gentle touch of human hands, ensuring an efficient, affordable, and gentle fruit picking process.	 <p>Source:https://www.ffrobotics.com/</p>
16	R2Weed2	Nexus Robotics has developed an autonomous robot named R2Weed2 that uses artificial intelligence to tell weeds apart from crops. This allows it to remove the weeds while leaving the crops unharmed. Additionally, as it operates, R2Weed2 collects valuable data that assists farmers in analyzing soil conditions and monitoring the environment	 <p>Source: https://nexusrobotics.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/53495961299_</p>


		[112].	d2170b5b11_c-799x499.jpg
17	Harvest CROO robot	Harvest CROO is a company that's created a smart robot to pick strawberries. This robot has many parts that work together to gently pick the fruit and put it in a package. It uses special cameras to tell which strawberries are ready to pick. This robot is really quick, taking only about eight seconds to pick each strawberry plant, which is faster than people doing the same job [112].	 <p>Source: Harvest CROO https://www.harvestcroorobotics.com/</p>
18	Carbon Robotics' LaserWeeder	LaserWeeder is a tool that uses artificial intelligence and special cameras to tell the difference between crops and weeds. It then uses lasers to get rid of the weeds without hurting the crops. The company behind it claims that this technology not only makes the crops better but also cuts down on farming costs [113].	 <p>Source: Carbon Robotics https://carbonrobotics.com/</p>
19	electric mower	Scythe Robotics has developed an electric mower that works on its own to maintain properties in a way that's both effective and eco-friendly. Their M.52 mower model comes with twelve sensors that give it a full view of its surroundings. It also has smart artificial intelligence that helps it move around any barriers it might come across [114].	 <p>Source: Scythe Robotics https://www.scytherobotics.com/</p>
20	Naio Technologies- Ted	Ted is an electric machine that looks like an upside-down 'U' and moves across and around vine rows. It uses advanced satellite navigation to keep on track, and drones help it map the land it covers. It has special blades and tools at the bottom that remove weeds from the vines, which helps	 <p>Source: Naio Technologies https://www.naio-</p>

		reduce the use of weed-killing chemicals.	technologies.com/en/ted/
21	American Robotics-UAS & UAVs	American Robotics has created Scout, a drone that stays in a protective box where it charges and analyzes data. It flies autonomously to check fields, using AI to navigate. Scout collects important information about the health of crops, which helps farmers manage their fields better [112].	 <p>Source: https://www.american-robotics.com/</p>
22	Wheat Precision Seeding Robot	Seed-sowing robots help farmers by planting seeds precisely where they need to go. This saves farmers time and money [115].	 <p>Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284786330/figure/fig1/AS:1088549470375938@1636541826122/Wheat-precision-seeding-robot.jpg</p>
23	Tractor-mounted boom sprayer	Consist of a smart system that uses cameras to recognize crop rows and automatically turn on the pesticide sprayers. It works with smartphones and can be easily added to different kinds of sprayers on tractors. The system was tested on an onion farm and successfully controlled the sprayers by identifying the crop rows [116,117,118].	 <p>Source: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Paulo-Drews-Jr/publication/339657662/figure/fig1/AS:982033379647492@1611146411857/Tractor-mounted-boom-sprayer-10.jpg</p>

24	Picking robot	Octinion, a company that works on agricultural research, has created a robot that can pick strawberries from raised platforms. This robot works all by itself: it can find strawberries that are ready to be picked, gently harvest them, and place them into a small box. It moves around the greenhouse on its own. The latest version of this robot can pick a strawberry in just 4 seconds [26].	 <p>Source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405896318311704?via%3Dihub</p>
25	Feed Pusher Robot	Used for feeding the cattle [33]	 <p>Source: https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3417/11/22/10665</p>
26	Tortuga Harvesting Robot	Tortuga AgTech has developed robots that assist in farming by automating the process of spotting and harvesting ripe fruits. These robots are designed to tackle issues such as the lack of available workers and increasing expenses. They also minimize the potential harm to fruits that might occur with manual picking. The company's robots can accurately pick fruits with a 98% success rate and only need one person to oversee their operation [84,119].	 <p>Source: Tortuga https://www.tortugaagtech.com/</p>
27	Digital FarmHand	The Digital FarmHand is a robot created for small farms by the University of Sydney. It does jobs like checking crops and making maps of fields. It can find and get rid of weeds all by itself, so farmers won't need to use as many weed killers. This could save money and be better for the planet.	

			<p>Source: University of Sydney https://www.sydney.edu.au/engineering/our-research/robotics-and-intelligent-systems/australian-centre-for-robotics.html</p>
28	AGRIM-X	<p>AGRIM-X is a smart drone made by Suind for farming. This 10L Smart Agricultural Sprayer is a robot that can work on any farm, big or small. It's the beginning of making the best crop-protection tools out there. It's got smart eyes and brains (vision and AI) to work all by itself in any kind of field. It knows how to keep the right distance from plants, move around things in its way, and start and stop safely. It's super easy to use and makes spraying crops way more effective [31].</p>	 <p>Source: Suind https://suind.com/agrimx</p>
29	Vision-RTK 2	<p>Vision RTK Fusion is a cool tech made by Fixposition AG from Switzerland. It mixes up GPS with seeing stuff to get super accurate location info. It works great outside, under trees, between tall buildings, and even inside greenhouses and barns. It's really precise, which is perfect for jobs that need to know exactly where things are [120].</p>	 <p>Source: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Lorenzo-Scalera/publication/362501601/figure/fig1/AS:11431281084675777@1663324424076/a-Agile-X-mobile-robot-in-the-corridor-of-test-case-1-b-point-cloud-of-the.jpg</p>
30	TRAXX Concept H2 Prototype (Hydrogen-Fueled Vineyard Tractor)	<p>The TRAXX Concept H2 is an innovative straddle carrier that operates using a combination of a fuel cell and batteries, providing a power output of 35kW. It's designed with two hydrogen tanks capable of holding over 9 kilograms of hydrogen, enabling it to run</p>	 <p>Source: Mick Roberts</p>

		<p>continuously for up to 12 hours.</p> <p>What makes this machine stand out is its hydrogen fuel source, which emits no pollution, making it an eco-friendly alternative to traditional gas and diesel. This feature is particularly appealing in the agricultural industry's shift towards sustainable practices. The use of hydrogen also contributes to the machine's lighter weight and quieter operation, while still maintaining efficient performance and quick refueling times.</p>	<p>https://exact-robotics.com/</p>
<p>31</p>	<p>Bluewhite Pathfinder</p>	<p>Bluewhite's Pathfinder is a cutting-edge system that upgrades regular tractors used in orchards and vineyards into a smart, self-operating fleet. These autonomous tractors can perform various agricultural tasks like spraying, spreading herbicides, discing, mowing, and harvesting with great accuracy and efficiency. The Pathfinder achieves this by integrating a variety of sensors, LIDAR, cameras, and GNSS technology, which allows it to navigate safely through different crops and terrains. This system is independent of GPS/RTK or cellular networks, ensuring reliable operation even in areas where such connections are unavailable.</p>	 <p>Source: https://www.bluewhite.co/</p>

32	Robot Apple Harvester 3	<p>Researchers at Monash University have created a robot that can independently harvest apples. During tests at Fankhauser Apples in Victoria, the robot successfully picked apples with an 85% efficiency rate. It took about nine seconds for each apple to be picked and placed, even though the robot was only working at half its potential speed [100].</p>	 <p>Source: Monash University</p> <p>https://www.monash.edu/news/articles/advanced-core-processing-new-robot-technology-appealing-for-apple-growers</p>
----	-------------------------	---	--

UNDER PEER REVIEW

Agriculture Robots market scenario: -

It is expected that the market for farming robots will be worth approximately USD 14.97 billion in 2024. By 2029, it is predicted to grow to USD 27.71 billion, with an annual growth rate of 13.10% from 2024 to 2029 [121]. The International Federation of Robotics reports that China, South Korea, Japan, the USA, and Germany are the main countries in the market. Together, these constitute 74% of the total amount of products available. The market for farm tools in India is expected to expand a lot. The IMARC Group report predicts that, from 2024 to 2032, the market will grow at a rate of 9.1% each year, and by 2032, it could be worth INR 2,527.4 billion. This increase is likely because there are not enough farm workers, it is easier to obtain money to buy farm equipment, the government is offering help, farms are producing more, and there is a rise in contract farming. With new technologies and the increased use of machines, this is a promising period for farming in India [45].

Future of agricultural robots

The future of agricultural robots is poised to be transformative, with robotics playing an increasingly important role in agriculture. Agricultural robots are expected to enhance farming productivity through advanced technologies such as sensing, artificial intelligence (AI), and autonomous navigation [3,71]. These technologies will enable precision agriculture and optimize farm management practices to achieve high efficiency and sustainability [11]. Agricultural robots, often called "agribots," is shaping up to be quite innovative and transformative for farming. Agribots are set to play various roles in agriculture, from surveillance drones to precision weed control, crop harvesting, and planting. These robots will use artificial intelligence to perform tasks more efficiently, helping to address challenges such as labor shortages and environmental concerns.

For example, robots that can identify and spray weeds with pinpoint accuracy are already being developed, thereby reducing the need for herbicides. There are also robots designed for picking fruits and vegetables that can help with labor-intensive farming [122].

High-throughput plant phenotyping (HTPP) is a modern farming technology that combines genetics, sensors, and robots to create improved crops. It helps scientists make new types of crops that are more nutritious and can survive harsh conditions, such as dry weather and pests. HTPP uses many sensors to check how the plants look and grow, such as how tall they are, how many leaves they have, and what color they are. These details are called phenotypic traits, which are visible features of a plant's genetic makeup. By examining these traits, scientists can determine which plants possess the best genes for certain qualities [29].

In the near future, we expect these robots to become more common on farms, working alongside farmers to make agriculture more sustainable and productive [97,123]. They'll be equipped with advanced sensors and data analysis tools to make smart decisions on the spot, leading to less waste and better crop management. However, the integration of AI into agricultural robots remains a challenge, limiting their application in low-volume production [71]. There are also ethical and policy questions to consider, as the widespread adoption of robots in agriculture has social, cultural, and security implications [72]. Moreover, the perspective of farmers regarding the deployment of robots and automation is crucial because their acceptance is necessary for the successful implementation of these technologies [66].

Overall, agribots are poised to revolutionize the way we farm, making it more efficient, less resource-intensive, and more in tune with the environment. [80]

Challenges and consideration

Agricultural robots are being increasingly recognized for their potential to address various challenges in the farming sector. The role of robotics in agriculture extends from land preparation to harvesting, offering solutions to labor shortages, enhancing productivity, and reducing the environmental impact of farming practices [3]. However, adoption of these technologies is challenging. One significant challenge is the complexity of the agricultural environment, which is both dynamic and unstructured. This complexity can hinder the performance of fully autonomous robots, leading to the exploration of teleoperation as an alternative to improve navigation and task execution, such as spraying grape clusters in vineyards [73]. Additionally, the socioeconomic effects of automation, including labor displacement and the need for substantial technological investment, must be considered [74]. The integration of robotics into modern farming brings about numerous benefits, but there are challenges that need to be addressed. Initial investment cost, need for specialized training, and skilled operators about the challenges faced by farmers adopting robotics technologies. [77, 78]

Robots used in agriculture (RA) require routine maintenance to work well. People with a basic education need to build, fix, and improve these robots. Because each robot has a specific job, research is important to make them do more. Therefore, it is important to teach farmers how to use and manage robots. Agricultural robots (AR) cost more than old-school farming, so non-profits, banks, and the government help by investing in or giving loans with low interest. Farmers should receive special training on AR from experts for proper use. The technology discussed should be available everywhere, even in isolated areas, to assist farmers and keep them informed of new farming methods. Farmers should connect with local experts and businesses to stay informed about farming advancements [76]

Moreover, there are concerns about data security, ethical considerations related to automation, and potential impacts on rural employment. The integration of cloud robotics in agriculture also faces challenges such as cost, connectivity, and data security concerns [64]. Moreover, the adoption of robotics in pasture-grazed agriculture is emerging, with developers facing challenges related to the complex nature of biological systems and the relative cost of technology versus farm labor costs [16]. The development of digital farming technologies, such as autonomous weed control and harvesting, is also confronted with challenges in object identification, task planning algorithms, and sensor optimization [46, 47, 79]. Farmers' perspectives on automation and concerns about safety and reliability further influence the adoption of agricultural robots [66]. Additionally, there is a continuous need for research to enhance the capabilities of robotic systems and address specific challenges in diverse agricultural environments. [78]

Conclusion

The integration of robotics into modern farming represents a transformation shift that holds immense promise for agriculture. As the world grapples with the challenges of feeding a growing population and addressing the impact of climate change, the integration of robotic technologies in agriculture provides a promising solution. Robotics plays a pivotal role in transforming the way we produce food from precision agriculture and automated harvesting to weed control and pest management. With ongoing advancements and innovations, the future of farming is becoming increasingly automated, smart, and resilient, which enables farmers to not only enhance productivity but also foster a more sustainable and resilient food system worldwide.

COMPETING INTERESTS DISCLAIMER:

Authors have declared that they have no known competing financial interests OR non-financial interests OR personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

“References”

1. Rai, A. K., M. , J., Kumar , N., Katiyar , D., Singh , O., Bhojendra, Sreekumar , G., & Verma , P. (2023). Unlocking Productivity Potential: The Promising Role of Agricultural Robots in Enhancing Farming Efficiency. *International Journal of Plant & Soil Science*, 35(18), 624–633. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ijpss/2023/v35i183327>
2. Sundararajan, N., Habeebsheriff, H. S., Dhanabalan, K., Cong, V. H., Wong, L. S., Rajamani, R., & Dhar, B. K. (2023). Mitigating Global Challenges: Harnessing Green Synthesized Nanomaterials for Sustainable Crop Production Systems. *Global challenges* (Hoboken, NJ), 8(1), 2300187. <https://doi.org/10.1002/gch2.202300187>
3. Reddy , N. V., Reddy, A. V., Pranavadithya, S., & Kumar , J. J. (2016). A CRITICAL REVIEW ON AGRICULTURAL ROBOTS. *International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology (IJMET)*, 7(4), 183-188. Retrieved from https://iaeme.com/MasterAdmin/Journal_uploads/IJMET/VOLUME_7_ISSUE_4/IJMET_07_04_018.pdf
4. Revolutionizing Precision Agriculture: A Comprehensive Review of Innovative Technologies and Application in Digital Farming - Bhavya Venugopal, Emerson Elgin Fernandez, Karthik Shekhar, Krishnanunni V S, Lekshmi P Govind - *IJFMR* Volume 6, Issue 1, January-February 2024. DOI 10.36948/ijfmr.2024.v06i01.12825
5. Krishnan, S. Swarna and B. H. S., "Robotics, IoT, and AI in the Automation of Agricultural Industry: A Review," 2020 IEEE Bangalore Humanitarian Technology Conference (B-HTC), Vijiyapur, India, 2020, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/B-HTC50970.2020.9297856.
6. Charles Oluwaseun Adetunji, Daniel Ingo Hefft, Olaniyan T. Olugbemi, Chapter 17 - Agribots: A gateway to the next revolution in agriculture, Editor(s): Ajith Abraham, Sujata Dash, Joel J.P.C. Rodrigues, Biswaranjan Acharya, Subhendu Kumar Pani, In *Intelligent Data-Centric Systems, AI, Edge and IoT-based Smart Agriculture*, Academic Press, 2022, Pages 301-311, ISBN 9780128236949, <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-823694-9.00007-4>
7. Sivasangari, A. K. Teja, G. S, P. Ajitha, R. M. Gomathi and Vignesh, "Revolutionizing Agriculture: Developing Autonomous Robots for Precise Farming," 2023 International Conference on Inventive Computation Technologies (ICICT), Lalitpur, Nepal, 2023, pp. 1461-1468, doi: 10.1109/ICICT57646.2023.10134507
8. Karthikeyan, D., & Pandian, D. S. (2021, July 21). Science and Technology in the Modern Agricultural Sector: An Overview. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)*, 7(2). doi:DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-1793
9. Gnanabai, B. M. ., & Dr. S. Meena Rani. (2023). Resisting Modern Agricultural Practices and Urge to Practice Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security in Barbara Kingsolver's *Prodigal Summer*. *Journal of Advanced Zoology*, 44(3), 1207–1214. <https://doi.org/10.17762/jaz.v44i3.1385>

10. N, S. Y., R, A. G., Saba, U., Muskan, A., & Bhattacharjee, G. (2024, April 16). The Impact of Machine Learning in Agriculture: Revolutionizing Farming Practices. *Journal of Big Data Analytics and Business Intelligence*, 1(1). doi:<https://doi.org/10.46610/JoBDABI.2024.v01i01.003>
11. Ali-Khusein and Urquhart, "Present and Future Applications of Robotics and Automations in Agriculture", *Journal of Robotics Spectrum*, vol.1, pp. 047-056, 2023. doi: 10.53759/9852/JRS202301005
12. Basri, R., Islam, F., Shorif, S.B., Uddin, M.S. (2021). Robots and Drones in Agriculture: A Survey. In: Uddin, M.S., Bansal, J.C. (eds) *Computer Vision and Machine Learning in Agriculture. Algorithms for Intelligent Systems*. Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-33-6424-0_2
13. Ponnusamy, V., Natarajan, S. (2021). Precision Agriculture Using Advanced Technology of IoT, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, Augmented Reality, and Machine Learning. In: Gupta, D., Hugo C. de Albuquerque, V., Khanna, A., Mehta, P.L. (eds) *Smart Sensors for Industrial Internet of Things. Internet of Things*. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-52624-5_14
14. Tangkesalu, D., Pedro, J. C., Tooy, D., Judijanto, L., & Saprudin, S. (2023). Precision Agriculture: Integrating Technology for Enhanced Efficiency and Sustainability in Crop Management. *Global International Journal of Innovative Research*, 1(3), 213–219. <https://doi.org/10.59613/global.v1i3.37>
15. Yépez-Ponce, D. F., Salcedo, J. V., Rosero-Montalvo, P., & Sanchis, J. (2023). Mobile robotics in smart farming: current trends and applications. *Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence*, 6. doi:10.3389/frai.2023.1213330
16. Eastwood, C. R., Rue, B. D., Edwards, J. P., & Jago, J. (2022). Responsible robotics design—A systems approach to developing design guides for robotics in pasture-grazed dairy farming. *Frontiers in Robotics and AI*, 9. doi:10.3389/frobt.2022.914850
17. Maravarman, M., Qureshi, S. G., Krishnamoorthy, V., Singh, G., Rallapalli, S., & Boopa, S. B. (2024). Integration of Precision Agriculture Technology, IoT Sensors, and System Efficiency for Sustainable Farming Practices. In S. Sharma, A. Prakash, & V. Sugumaran (Eds.), *Technological Advancements in Data Processing for Next Generation Intelligent Systems* (pp. 141-168). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-0968-1.ch006>
18. Adewusi, A. O., Asuzu, O. F., Olorunsogo, T., Iwuanyanwu, C., Adaga, E., & Daraojimba, D. O. (2024). AI in precision agriculture: A review of technologies for sustainable farming practices. *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews (WJARR)*, 21(1), 2276–2285. doi:10.30574/wjarr.2024.21.1.0314
19. Hussein, A. H., Jabbar, K. A., Mohammed, A., & Jasim, L. (2024). Harvesting the Future: AI and IoT in Agriculture. *International Conference on Smart Technologies and Applied Research (STAR'2023)*. 477, p. 7. E3S Web of Conferences. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202447700090>
20. Rao, M. T., Anil, B., Siddhartha, G., Shyam, Y., & Rao, B. P. (2024). SMART FARMING DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR PRECISION AGRICULTURE. *Journal of Nonlinear Analysis and Optimization*, 15(1). doi:<http://doi.org/10.36893/JNAO.2024.V15I01.1751-1758>
21. R. Eaton, J. Katupitiya, K. W. Siew and B. Howarth, "Autonomous Farming: Modeling and Control of Agricultural Machinery in a Unified Framework," 2008 15th International Conference on Mechatronics and Machine Vision in Practice, Auckland, New Zealand, 2008, pp. 499-504, doi: 10.1109/MMVIP.2008.4749583.
22. F. A. AuatCheein and R. Carelli, "Agricultural Robotics: Unmanned Robotic Service Units in Agricultural Tasks," in *IEEE Industrial Electronics Magazine*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 48-58, Sept. 2013, doi: 10.1109/MIE.2013.2252957
23. Ikram, K., Buttar, N. A., Waqas, M. M., Muthmainnah, M., Omer, M. M., Niaz, Y., & Khang, A. (2023). Robotic Innovations in Agriculture: Maximizing Production and Sustainability. In A. Khang

- (Ed.), *Handbook of Research on AI-Equipped IoT Applications in High-Tech Agriculture* (pp. 131-154). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-9231-4.ch007>
24. M. Bergerman, E. van Henten, J. Billingsley, J. Reid and D. Mingcong, "IEEE Robotics and Automation Society Technical Committee on Agricultural Robotics and Automation [TC Spotlight]," in *IEEE Robotics & Automation Magazine*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 20-125, June 2013, doi: 10.1109/MRA.2013.2255513
 25. Billingsley, J. (Ed.). (2019). *Robotics and automation for improving agriculture* (1st ed.). Burleigh Dodds Science Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9780429266737>
 26. Perez-Ruiz, M., Slaughter, D. C., Gliever, C., & Upadhyaya, S. K. (2012). Tractor-based Real-time Kinematic-Global Positioning System (RTK-GPS) guidance system for geospatial mapping of row crop transplant. *Biosystems Engineering*, 111(1), 64-71. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biosystemseng.2011.10.009>
 27. D.C. Slaughter, D.K. Giles, D. Downey, Autonomous robotic weed control systems: A review, *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, Volume 61, Issue 1, 2008, Pages 63-78, ISSN 0168-1699, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compag.2007.05.008>
 28. M. H. Ali, M. Jakirul Sarker, M. S. Rahman, F. Rabbi, M. S. Hossen and M. Alomgir Kabir, "Design and Development of a GPS-Guided Spray Machine for Reducing Pesticide use on Agricultural Land in Bangladesh," 2022 IEEE 12th Symposium on Computer Applications & Industrial Electronics (ISCAIE), Penang, Malaysia, 2022, pp. 66-70, doi: 10.1109/ISCAIE54458.2022.9794549
 29. Rakibuzzaman, M. ., Islam, A. ., Amin, M. A., Khan, M. M. R. ., & Rahman, M. S. . (2023). Design and Fabrication of an Agricultural Spraying Machine Using a Knapsack Sprayer. *IUBAT Review*, 6(1), 88–99. <https://doi.org/10.3329/iubat.v6i1.67234>
 30. S. Façal, G. Pessin, G. P. R. Filho, A. C. P. L. F. Carvalho, G. Furquim and J. Ueyama, "Fine-Tuning of UAV Control Rules for Spraying Pesticides on Crop Fields," 2014 IEEE 26th International Conference on Tools with Artificial Intelligence, Limassol, Cyprus, 2014, pp. 527-533, doi: 10.1109/ICTAI.2014.85
 31. Thirupathi, P., Karthik, B., Sushanth, B., Sameen, S., & Anusha, K. (2024). Embedded System – Based Pesticides Spraying Robot. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)*, IV(7), 407-412. doi:10.48175/IJARSCT-17863
 32. Manunayaka, G., & Ganesamoorthi, S. (2023). Knowledge of Vegetable Growers on the Effects of Agricultural Chemicals. *International Journal of Environment and Climate Change*, 13(10), 784–790. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ijecc/2023/v13i102716>
 33. Patel, D., Gandhi, M., H., S., & Darji, A. D. (2022). Design of an Autonomous Agriculture Robot for Real Time Weed Detection using CNN. *AVES 2021 conference*. doi:<https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2211.12077>
 34. Patel, D., Gandhi, M., Shankaranarayanan, H., Darji, A.D. (2023). Design of an Autonomous Agriculture Robot for Real-Time Weed Detection Using CNN. In: Darji, A.D., Joshi, D., Joshi, A., Sheriff, R. (eds) *Advances in VLSI and Embedded Systems. Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering*, vol 962. Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-6780-1_13
 35. S. Dash, S. Sarkar, H. P. Tripathy, P. Pattanaik and S. Patnaik, "Robotics in Weed Management: A New Paradigm in Agriculture," 2021 International Conference on Electronic Information Technology and Smart Agriculture (ICEITSA), Huaihua, China, 2021, pp. 561-564, doi: 10.1109/ICEITSA54226.2021.00111.
 36. Dwivedi, N., Kumar, D., & Suryavanshi, P. (2022). Precision farming techniques for sustainable weed management. *emergent Life Sciences Research*, 8(2), 142-149. doi:<https://doi.org/10.31783/elsr.2022.82142149>

37. Kondoyanni M, Loukatos D, Maraveas C, Drosos C, Arvanitis KG. Bio-Inspired Robots and Structures toward Fostering the Modernization of Agriculture. *Biomimetics*. 2022; 7(2):69. <https://doi.org/10.3390/biomimetics7020069>
38. Alba, O. S., Syrový, L. D., Duddu, H. S., & Shirtliffe, S. J. (2020). Increased seeding rate and multiple methods of mechanical weed control reduce weed biomass in a poorly competitive organic crop. *Field Crops Research*, 245, 107648. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fcr.2019.107648>
39. Rueda-Ayala, V., Rasmussen, J., Gerhards, R. (2010). Mechanical Weed Control . In: Oerke, EC., Gerhards, R., Menz, G., Sikora, R. (eds) *Precision Crop Protection - the Challenge and Use of Heterogeneity*. Springer, Dordrecht. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-90-481-9277-9_17
40. Nørremark, M., Griepentrog, H.W., Nielsen, J. et al. Evaluation of an autonomous GPS-based system for intra-row weed control by assessing the tilled area. *Precision Agric* 13, 149–162 (2012). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11119-011-9234-5>
41. Saber, M. N., Burks, T. F., Macdonald, G. E., Lee, W. S., & Salvador, G. A. (2013, July). An Automated Mechanical Weed Control System for Organic Row Crop Production. *American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers(ASABE)*, Paper number 131593595. doi:<https://doi.org/10.13031/aim.20131593595>
42. Gerhards, R., Andújar Sánchez, D., Hamouz, P., Peteinatos, G.G., Christensen, S. & Fernandez-Quintanilla, C. (2022) Advances in site-specific weed management in agriculture—A review. *Weed Research*, 62, 123–133. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1111/wre.12526>
43. VAN DER WEIDE, R.Y., BLEEKER, P.O., ACHTEN, V.T.J.M., LOTZ, L.A.P., FOGELBERG, F. AND MELANDER, B. (2008), Innovation in mechanical weed control in crop rows. *Weed Research*, 48: 215-224. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-3180.2008.00629.x>
44. Tardif-Paradis, C., Simard, M.-J., Leroux, G. D., Panneton, B., Nurse, R. E., & Vanasse, A. (2015). Effect of planter and tractor wheels on row and inter-row weed populations. *Crop Protection*, 71. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cropro.2015.01.026>
45. Matthews, G. (1996). The importance of scouting in cotton IPM. *Crop Protection*, 15(4), 369-374. doi:[https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-2194\(95\)00145-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-2194(95)00145-X)
46. Shamshiri R R, Kalantari F, Ting K C, Thorp K R, Hameed I A, Weltzien C, et al. Advances in greenhouse automation and controlled environment agriculture: A transition to plant factories and urban agriculture. *Int J Agric & Biol Eng*, 2018; 11(1): 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.25165/j.ijabe.20181101.3210>
47. Shamshiri, R. R., Weltzien, C., Hameed, I. A., Yule, I. J., Grift, T. E., Balasundram, S. K., . . . Chowdhary, G. (2018, July). Research and development in agricultural robotics: A perspective of digital farming. *Int J Agric & Biol Eng*, 11(4), 1-14. doi: 10.25165/j.ijabe.20181104.4278
48. meropy. (2023). With SentiV, keep an eye on your crops. Retrieved from meropy: <https://meropy.com/en/robot.html#:~:text=SentiV%20is%20a%20scouting%20robot,are%20talking%20about%20near%20sensing>
49. Schmitz A, Badgujar C, Mansur H, Flippo D, McCornack B, Sharda A. Design of a Reconfigurable Crop Scouting Vehicle for Row Crop Navigation: A Proof-of-Concept Study. *Sensors*. 2022; 22(16):6203. <https://doi.org/10.3390/s22166203>
50. Mishra, S. (2022). Emerging Technologies—Principles and Applications in Precision Agriculture. In: 3, G.P.O., Raval, M.S., Adinarayana, J., Chaudhary, S. (eds) *Data Science in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management. Studies in Big Data*, vol 96. Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-5847-1_2

51. Oladele Junior Adeyeye, & Ibrahim Akanbi. (2024). A REVIEW OF DATA-DRIVEN DECISION MAKING IN ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT. *Engineering Science & Technology Journal*, 5(4), 1303-1324. <https://doi.org/10.51594/estj.v5i4.1028>
52. Onesi-Ozigagun , O., Ololade, Y. J., Eyo-Udo , N. L., & Ogundipe, D. O. (2024). Data-driven decision making: Shaping the future of business efficiency and customer engagement. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Updates*, 7(2), 19-29. doi:<https://doi.org/10.53430/ijmru.2024.7.2.0031>
53. Vashishth, T. K., Sharma, V., & Kumar, B. (2024). Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Integrated Biosensors and Bioelectronics for Agriculture. In A. Khang (Ed.), *Agriculture and Aquaculture Applications of Biosensors and Bioelectronics* (pp. 158-183). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-2069-3.ch008>
54. Shah, T. (2023, December). Data-Driven Decision-Making: Leveraging Analytics for Product Management. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)*, 3(2). doi:10.48175/IJARSCT-14271
55. Lita, D. A. Visan, A. Gheorghita Mazare, L. M. Ionescu and A. I. Lita, "Automation Module for Precision Irrigation Systems," 2020 IEEE 26th International Symposium for Design and Technology in Electronic Packaging (SIITME), Pitesti, Romania, 2020, pp. 136-139, doi: 10.1109/SIITME50350.2020.9292300
56. D Patel ., Gandhi, M., H., S., & Darji, A. D. (2022). Design of an Autonomous Agriculture Robot for Real Time Weed Detection using CNN. AVES 2021 conference. doi:<https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2211.12077>
57. D Patel., Gandhi, M., Shankaranarayanan, H., Darji, A.D. (2023). Design of an Autonomous Agriculture Robot for Real-Time Weed Detection Using CNN. In: Darji, A.D., Joshi, D., Joshi, A., Sheriff, R. (eds) *Advances in VLSI and Embedded Systems. Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering*, vol 962. Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-6780-1_13
58. Issa, A. A., Majed, S., Ameer, S. A., & Al-Jawahry, H. M. (2024). IoT and AI in Livestock Management: A Game Changer for Farmers. *International Conference on Environmental Development Using Computer Science (ICECS'24)*. 491, p. 8. E3S Web of Conferences. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202449102015>
59. M. Shahrooz, A. Talaeizadeh and A. Alasty, "Agricultural Spraying Drones: Advantages and Disadvantages," 2020 Virtual Symposium in Plant Omics Sciences (OMICAS), Bogotá, Colombia, 2020, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/OMICAS52284.2020.9535527
60. Adebayo, R. A., Obiuto, N. C., Festus-Ikhuoria,, I. C., &Olajiga, O. K. (2024). Robotics in Manufacturing: A Review of Advances in Automation and Workforce Implications. *International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies*, 4(2), 632-638. doi:<https://doi.org/10.62225/2583049X.2024.4.2.2549>
61. Christensen, H., Gini, M., Jenkins, O. C., &Yanco, H. (2020). Robotics enabling the workforce. arXiv preprint arXiv:2012.09309.
62. Azzaretti, C., & Schimelpfenig, G. (2022). Perspective: Benchmarking Opportunities Can Contribute to Circular Food Systems in Controlled Environment Agriculture. *American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers*, 535-538. doi: 10.13031/aea.14888
63. Garcia, A. , Griffith, M. , Buss, G. , Yang, X. , Griffis, J. , Bauer, S. and Singh, A. (2023) *Controlled Environment Agriculture and Its Ability to Mitigate Food Insecurity*.

64. Rajendiran, G., & Rethnaraj, J. (2023). Future of Smart Farming Techniques: Significance of Urban Vertical Farming Systems Integrated with IoT and Machine Learning. *Open Access Journal of Agricultural Research*, 8(3). doi:10.23880/oajar-16000308
65. Billingsley, J. (Ed.). (2020). *Robotics and automation for improving agriculture* (2nd ed.). Burleigh Dodds Science Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9780429266737>
66. Fantin Irudaya Raj, E., Francy Irudaya Rani, E., Sweetline Jenita, C., & WinstorJebakumar, V. S. (2024). Agricultural Automation Using Cloud Robotics. In R. Gatti & C. Singh (Eds.), *Shaping the Future of Automation With Cloud-Enhanced Robotics* (pp. 380-393). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-1914-7.ch021>
67. N. Biswas and A. Aslekar, "Improving Agricultural Productivity: Use of Automation and Robotics," 2022 International Conference on Decision Aid Sciences and Applications (DASA), Chiangrai, Thailand, 2022, pp. 1098-1104, doi: 10.1109/DASA54658.2022.9765207
68. Dhanta, R. & Mwale, M. (2024). Transforming Agriculture With Modern AI: Harnessing Artificial Intelligence to Revolutionize Farming. In D. Sharma, B. Bhardwaj, & M. Dhiman (Eds.), *Leveraging AI and Emotional Intelligence in Contemporary Business Organizations* (pp. 350-370). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-1902-4.ch021>
69. Solona, O., Skoromna, O., & Ohorodnichuk, H. (2023). APPLICATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FIELD OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. *SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS OF VINNITSA NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNIVERSITY*, 123(4). doi:10.37128/2520-6168-2023-4-5
70. Robotics in agriculture: Advanced technologies in livestock farming and crop cultivation Yury Shvets, Dmitry Morkovkin, Maria Basova, Alexander Yashchenko and Tatyana Petrusevich E3S Web Conf., 480 (2024) 03024. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202448003024>
71. Aravind, K. R., Raja, P., & Pérez-Ruiz, M. (2017). Task-based agricultural mobile robots in arable farming: A review. *Spanish Journal of Agricultural Research*, 15(1), e02R01. <https://doi.org/10.5424/sjar/2017151-9573>
72. Barua, R., Bhowmik, S., Banerjee, A., & Banerjee, D. (2024). The Emerging Advancement of Robotics in the Modern Agriculture Field. In A. Khang (Ed.), *Agriculture and Aquaculture Applications of Biosensors and Bioelectronics* (pp. 256-268). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-2069-3.ch013>
73. Sparrow, R., Howard, M. Robots in agriculture: prospects, impacts, ethics, and policy. *Precision Agric* 22, 818–833 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11119-020-09757-9>
74. George Adamides, Christos Katsanos, Georgios Christou, Michalis Xenos, Giorgos Papadavid, Thanasis Hadzilacos, "User interface considerations for telerobotics: the case of an agricultural robot sprayer," *Proc. SPIE 9229, Second International Conference on Remote Sensing and Geoinformation of the Environment (RSCy2014), 92291W (12 August 2014)*; <https://doi.org/10.1117/12.2068318>
75. Sharma, A. ., Raghavan, M. ., Shi, Z. ., & Bang, N. T. H. (2021). Utilization of protected cultivation for crop production and preservation in India. *Environment Conservation Journal*, 22(1&2), 13–17. <https://doi.org/10.36953/ECJ.2021.221203>
76. Bazargani, K.; Deemyad, T. Automation's Impact on Agriculture: Opportunities, Challenges, and Economic Effects. *Robotics* 2024, 13, 33. <https://doi.org/10.3390/robotics13020033>
77. Cheng, C., Fu, J., Su, H., & Ren, L. (2023). Recent Advancements in Agriculture Robots: Benefits and Challenges. *Machines*, 11(1), 48. doi:10.3390/machines11010048
78. Oetomo, D., Billingsley, J. Editorial: Special issue on agricultural robotics. *Intel Serv Robotics* 3, 207–208 (2010). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11370-010-0079-y>

79. Fasiolo, D. T., Scalera, L., Maset, E., & Gasparetto, A. (2022). Experimental Evaluation and Comparison of LiDAR SLAM Algorithms for Mobile Robotics. In V. Niola, A. Gasparetto, G. Quaglia, & G. Carbone (Ed.), *The International Conference of IFToMM ITALY*. 122, pp. 795-803. Springer, Cham. doi:https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-10776-4_91
80. Gupta, Y., & Kumar, A. (2022, February 11). Robotic Farming- The Upcoming Revolution In The Agriculture Sector. Retrieved from startuptalky: <https://startuptalky.com/robotic-farming/>
81. Amir Ghalazman E., Gautham P. Das, Iain Gould, Payam Zarafshan, Vishnu Rajendran S., James Heselden, Amir Badiie, Isobel Wright, Simon Pearson, Chapter 10 - Applications of robotic and solar energy in precision agriculture and smart farming, Editor(s): Shiva Gorjian, Pietro Elia Campana, Solar Energy Advancements in Agriculture and Food Production Systems, Academic Press, 2022, Pages 351-390, ISBN 9780323898669, <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-323-89866-9.00011-0>.
82. Paper number 131593595, 2013 Kansas City, Missouri, July 21 - July 24, 2013. (doi: 10.13031/aim.20131593595) @2013
83. Han, D. (2023). Big Data Analytics, Data Science, ML&AI for Connected, Data-driven Precision Agriculture and Smart Farming Systems: Challenges and Future Directions. CPS-IoT Week '23: Proceedings of Cyber-Physical Systems and Internet of Things Week 2023 (pp. 378-384). New York, NY, USA: Association for Computing Machinery. doi:10.1145/3576914.3588337
84. Kayastha S., Behera A., Sahoo J.P., Mahapatra M. (2024). Growing Green: Sustainable Agriculture Meets Precision Farming: A Review . *Bhartiya Krishi Anusandhan Patrika*. 38(4): 349-355. doi: 10.18805/BKAP697.
85. Nikam, D. A., Bujare, H. M., Gavali, S. P., Patil, A. M., Konuri, P. T., & Desai, S. B. (2024, April). Smart Agriculture Automation System using ML. *International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)*, 12(IV). doi: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2024.59848>
86. Daraojimba, D. O., Adewusi, A. O., Asuzu, O. F., Olorunsogo, T., Iwuanyanwu, C., & Adaga, E. (2024). AI in precision agriculture: A review of technologies for sustainable farming practices. *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews*, 21(1), 2276–2285 .doi: <https://doi.org/10.30574/wjarr.2024.21.1.0314>
87. N. Kumar, A. Singh, D. Das, D. Srivastava, V. S. R. Talari and A. D. Kurukwar, "Impact of IoT based Autonomous Farming Equipment on Crop Culture and Management in the Agricultural Sector," 2022 International Conference on Edge Computing and Applications (ICECAA), Tamilnadu, India, 2022, pp. 669-675, doi: 10.1109/ICECAA55415.2022.9936243.
88. Valle, S. S., & Kienzle, J. (2020). *AGRICULTURE 4.0 Agricultural robotics and automated equipment for sustainable crop production* (Vol. 24). Rome, FAO: Integrated Crop Management. Retrieved from <https://www.fao.org/3/cb2186en/cb2186en.pdf>
89. Fountas S, Malounas I, Athanasakos L, Avgoustakis I, Espejo-Garcia B. AI-Assisted Vision for Agricultural Robots. *AgriEngineering*. 2022; 4(3):674-694. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriengineering4030043>
90. Adesiyan, J. S., & Raffington, A. E. (2024). AgriTech Revolution: Next-Generation Supply Chain in America's Agriculture. *International Journal of Environment and Climate Change*, 14(2), 254–272. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ijecc/2024/v14i23943>
91. Raikov and V. Abrosimov, "Artificial Intelligence and Robots in Agriculture," 2022 15th International Conference Management of large-scale system development (MLSD), Moscow, Russian Federation, 2022, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/MLSD55143.2022.9934170
92. Soussi A, Zero E, Sacile R, Trincherro D, Fossa M. Smart Sensors and Smart Data for Precision Agriculture: A Review. *Sensors*. 2024; 24(8):2647. <https://doi.org/10.3390/s24082647>
93. *Applied Engineering in Agriculture*. 38(3): 535-538. (doi: 10.13031/aea.14888) @2022

94. Ting, K.C., Lin, T., Davidson, P.C. (2016). Integrated Urban Controlled Environment Agriculture Systems. In: Kozai, T., Fujiwara, K., Runkle, E. (eds) LED Lighting for Urban Agriculture. Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-1848-0_2
95. G. Arndt, Technology Transfer and Agricultural Robotics, CIRP Annals, Volume 34, Issue 1, 1985, Pages 381-386, ISSN 0007-
96. Saxena, N. N. (2021, November). Agriculture Sector Improvement Implementing IoT. International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer Science & Technology (IJIRCST), 9(6), 26-30. doi: <https://doi.org/10.55524/ijircst.2021.9.6.6>
97. Kumari, M., Kasib, M., Singh, P., Khan, A., Singh, S., & Singh, B. (2023, April). Smart Irrigation System Using IOT. International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET), 11(4). doi: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.51012>
98. Kale, S. (2023, September 1). The Future of Food Production: How Indoor Farming Robots Are Changing the Way We Eat. Retrieved from linkedin: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/future-food-production-how-indoor-farming-robots-changing-snehal-kale/>
99. Zimmermann, N. (2018, April 06). Can robots kill glyphosate? Retrieved from dw: <https://www.dw.com/en/could-agricultural-robots-replace-glyphosate/a-43964752>
100. Kushwaha, H. L. (2019, December). Robotic and Mechatronic Application in Agriculture. RASSA Journal of Science for Society, 1(3), : 89-97. Retrieved from <https://www.rassa.org.in/>
101. Jinguji, H., & Uéda, T. (2015, 06). Can the use of more selective insecticides promote the conservation of *Sympetrum frequens* in Japanese rice paddy fields (Odonata: Libellulidae)? *Odonatologica*, 44, 63-80. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281704745_Can_the_use_of_more_selective_insecticides_promote_the_conservation_of_Sympetrum_frequens_in_Japanese_rice_paddy_fields_Odonata_Libellulidae
102. Hayward, A., & Farmer, M. (2016, July 26). Meet SwagBot, the Robot Cowboy That Can Herd and Monitor Cattle On Its Own. Retrieved from smithsonianmag: <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/innovation/meet-swagbot-robot-cowboy-can-herd-and-monitor-cattle-its-own-180959913/>
103. Ollis, M., & Stentz, A. (1997). Vision-Based Perception for an Automated Harvester. Proceedings of the 1997 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robot and Systems. Innovative Robotics for Real-World Applications. IROS '97. 3, p. 1838. Grenoble, France: IEEE. doi:10.1109/IROS.1997.656612
104. Shiva Gorjian, Saeid Minaei, Ladan MalehMirchegini, Max Trommsdorff, Redmond R. Shamshiri, Chapter 7 - Applications of solar PV systems in agricultural automation and robotics, Editor(s): Shiva Gorjian, Ashish Shukla, Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conversion, Academic Press, 2020, Pages 191-235, ISBN 9780128196106, <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-819610-6.00007-7>.
105. Visconti, P., Fazio, R. d., Velázquez, R., Del-Valle-Soto, C., & Giannoccaro, N. I. (2020, June). Development of Sensors-Based Agri-Food Traceability System Remotely Managed by A Software Platform for Optimized Farm Management. *Sensors*, 20, 3632. doi:10.3390/s20133632
106. wikipedia. (2024, March 16). agricultural robot. Retrieved from wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_robot
107. University, P. (2017, July 24). FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCES. Retrieved from purdue: <https://www.purdue.edu/fnr/extension/a-new-drone-supports-pollinator-efforts/>
108. Simon Birrell et al. 'A Field Tested Robotic Harvesting System for Iceberg Lettuce.' *Journal of Field Robotics* (2019). DOI: 10.1002/rob.21888
109. Ban, Y., Lyu, K., Ba, S., Wen, J., Kang, F., & Li, W. (2022). Monkeybot: A Climbing and Pruning Robot for Standing Trees. *Actuators*, 11(10). doi:10.3390/act11100287

110. Cambridge, U. o. (2019, July 8). Robot uses machine learning to harvest lettuce. Retrieved from cam: <https://www.cam.ac.uk/research/news/robot-uses-machine-learning-to-harvest-lettuce>
111. G, R., & J, R. (2023, July). Future of Smart Farming Techniques: Significance of Urban Vertical Farming Systems Integrated with IoT and Machine Learning. *Open Access Journal of Agricultural Research*, 8(3). doi:10.23880/oajar-16000308
112. Gossett, S. (2024, May 1). SOFTWARE ENGINEERING PERSPECTIVES. Retrieved from builtin: <https://builtin.com/robotics/farming-agricultural-robots>
113. Asscherman, E. (2023, April 21). Carbon Robotics bags \$30m for weed control with autonomous laser bots. Retrieved from futurefarming: <https://www.futurefarming.com/tech-in-focus/field-robots/carbon-robotics-bags-30m-for-weed-control-with-autonomous-laser-bots/>
114. Evans, S. (2023, January 27). Scythe Robotics Raises \$42M for Autonomous, Electric Lawn Mower. Retrieved from iotworldtoday: <https://www.iotworldtoday.com/robotics/scythe-robotics-raises-42m-for-autonomous-electric-lawn-mower#close-modal>
115. Haibo, L., Shuliang, D., Zunmin, L., & Chuijie, Y. (2015, November). Study and Experiment on a Wheat Precision Seeding Robot. (Y. Li, Ed.) *Journal of Robotics*, 2015(Article ID 696301), 9. doi:10.1155/2015/696301
116. G. Arndt, Technology Transfer and Agricultural Robotics, *CIRP Annals*, Volume 34, Issue 1, 1985, Pages 381-386, ISSN 0007-8506, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0007-8506\(07\)61794-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0007-8506(07)61794-6).
117. Gnanabai, B. M. ., & Dr. S. Meena Rani. (2023). Resisting Modern Agricultural Practices and Urge to Practice Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security in Barbara Kingsolver's *Prodigal Summer*. *Journal of Advanced Zoology*, 44(3), 1207–1214. <https://doi.org/10.17762/jaz.v44i3.1385>
118. Tangkesalu, D., Pedro, J. C., Tooy, D., Judijanto, L., & Saprudin, S. (2023). Precision Agriculture: Integrating Technology for Enhanced Efficiency and Sustainability in Crop Management. *Global International Journal of Innovative Research*, 1(3), 213–219. <https://doi.org/10.59613/global.v1i3.37>
119. Gabor, Z. Mechatronic System for Mechanical Weed Control of the Intra-row Area in Row Crops. *KünstlIntell* 27, 379–383 (2013). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13218-013-0265-0>
120. Pavkin, D. Y., Shilin, D. V., Nikitin, E. A., & Kiryushin, I. A. (2021). Designing and Simulating the Control Process of a Feed Pusher Robot Used on a Dairy Farm. *Applied Sciences*, 11(22), 10665. doi:10.3390/app112210665
121. Mohanty, L. K., Singh, N. K., Raj, P., Prakash, A., Tiwari, A. K., Singh, V., & Sachan, P. (2024). Nurturing Crops, Enhancing Soil Health, and Sustaining Agricultural Prosperity Worldwide through Agronomy. *Journal of Experimental Agriculture International*, 46(2), 46–67. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jeai/2024/v46i22308>
122. Bogala Mallikharjuna Reddy; *Agriculture Robotics, Data Science for Agricultural Innovation and Productivity* (2024) 1: 48. <https://doi.org/10.2174/9789815196177124010007>
123. Kootstra, G., Bender, A., Perez, T., van Henten, E.J. (2020). Robotics in Agriculture. In: Ang, M., Khatib, O., Siciliano, B. (eds) *Encyclopedia of Robotics*. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-41610-1_43-1