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(57) Abstract :

Accurate agricultural statistics may be obtained as well as assessments of the acceptability of agricultural techniques under varied production conditions with the aid of standardization of crop yield estimating methods at various levels of farming. The current research covers several approaches for estimating maize yield while accounting for yield factors that are currently accessible. It also analyses the yield gap between maize potential and achievable yield. Based on yield characteristics gathered in the field, the simplest and most accurate techniques of yield estimate. However, compared to any other way of estimating production from farmers' fields, farmer estimation methods are less expensive and quicker. This research also discusses the significance of employing more sophisticated yield estimating techniques, such as crop modelling and remote sensing. These sophisticated techniques are more precise and have a smaller divergence from the precise harvest yield when predicting yield before field harvest. However, they are quite pricey and ineffective for tiny land parcels. Poor agricultural policy implementation, stringent fertilizer input regulation, the vulnerability of smallholder cropping systems to unfavorable climatic conditions, the occurrence of biotic and abiotic constraints, as well as the scarcity of labor and seeds, are all factors that contribute to the difference between potential and actual yield. we suggest that users utilize IoT to identify the soil type for cash crops, flowers, fruit, grain, herbs, shrubs, spices, trees, and vegetables as well as for average rainfall and average temperature.

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