Summary and Key Words
The pace of technological development is vast, and increasing. Research suggests that this will have an increasing impact on agriculture.

The demand for formal control has increased greatly. This was promoted, in part, by an increased awareness about impacts on the environment and subsequent government legislation.

The Centre of Excellence in Farm Business Management is a project managed by AgriOne, a joint venture between Lincoln and Massey Universities. Our research into decision making and information management has shown that formalisation and the use of software solutions / apps is largely driven by compliance requirements and the perceived value add.

Key words: Smart tools, Apps, Adoption

Introduction:
Change is the only constant; a statement which seems to hold true for farming.

Global overview
There is significant uncertainty with regard to the future developments within complex farm systems. Nevertheless, Zappa (2013) took a look into the future of agricultural and manufacturing technology up to 2028 for Horizons Canada. Since its publication in August 2013, several developments have already become commercial reality, such as variable rate swath control, air and soil sensors or equipment telematics (Zappa, 2013). Other foreseen developments are still expected to come to the market in the coming 10 to 12 years, such as ‘in vitro’ meat, robotic farm swarms or vertical farming (Zappa, 2013). In fact, ‘in vitro’ meat could be on the market in less than 5 years (Friedrich, 2016).

Within technological developments timeliness and information accessibility are important movements, hence smartphones and tablets have become prominent devices. Also here, the developments are continuous and their speed is incredible. For example, by now almost 2 million apps are available for the android operating system in the Google Play Store, representing the largest platform (Statista, 2016). On the other side, over 200 billion app installs are expected for 2016 (Roy, 2015). One of the reasons for this high speed of development is the low entry barrier for customers in terms of cost, considering most apps are free or come at a low cost.
This is especially interesting, when 100% of New Zealand farm owners and managers are reported to have a smartphone as published in Horizon Research’s survey, with +/- 5.5% “the maximum margin of error, at a 95% confidence level” (McInman, 2015).

New Zealand smart tools in nutrient and water management

There is already a wide range of New Zealand specific smart tools in the market. A snapshot of this is provided in this paragraph. The two main New Zealand fertilizer companies Ballance and Ravensdown have both developed their own smart solutions for fertilizer management, Ag Hub and Smart Maps, but are also offering a wider range of modules and options within these tools (Hammond 2015, Hammond 2015a). Their use is constantly increasing, e.g. about 30% of Ravensdown shareholders were using Smart Maps as of October 2015 (Hammond, 2015). More recently, sensor technology with the aim to measure soil moisture, soil temperature and enable customers to make better decisions for irrigation has become available (Hawkins, 2016).

Other tools include OVERSEER used mainly for compliance; Production Wise for crop management, FieldMAP for precision irrigation; but also Harvest Electronics and FarmIQ, both providing a more holistic approach; just to name a few.

New solutions are constantly being developed and promoted including programs like Fonterra Activate and Sprout agritech business accelerator programme, or useful online tools like the DairyNZ Riparian planner which is expected to be available mid-2016.

Our research into decision making and information management has shown that formalisation of information provision, including the use of software solutions (or apps), is driven by increasing on farm compliance requirements (Hammond, 2016). Another driver for adoption is the perceived value add that new technologies can provide through decision making improvements.

Problem statement:

As shown before, many standalone solutions are already available, many of them for free or at a low cost – especially apps. However, with many choices available to the customer, they face the risk of delaying or not making a decision at all.

More challenges lie ahead in the communication to and with farmers, covering a wide range of topics. The following collection represents the results of a Connectivity Workshop, held by the Centre of Excellence in Farm Business Management in October 2015:

- Convenience / interface / formats
- Common language / understanding
- Value proposition / desire to change
- Internet / connectivity
  - Last statistics on mobile coverage show that for example Vodafone covers 98% of New Zealanders (Vodafone, 2016).
  - That leaves approx. 90,000 New Zealanders without mobile coverage, of which a large proportion are presumably rural dwellers living outside large centres.

If these challenges are not addressed appropriately, there is risk of lack of adoption of existing solutions.
Solution:

Within Agri One, a key project of work is the Centre of Excellence in Farm Business Management (OneFarm) (Fig. 1).

Within OneFarm, joint research is done between Massey and Lincoln Universities as well as scholarships, guided by the Five Themes:

- Strategy and Structures
- Resilience and Decision Making
- Farm Systems
- Data
- Human Capability

Another focus for OneFarm is improving connectivity between the agricultural community and research and a part of this is done via the website, which includes a Toolbox (Fig. 2), blogs, webinars and a large community of researchers, farmers, rural consultants and other stakeholders around the world with interests in farm management.

Figure 1: Overview on AgriOne
The Toolbox acts as an “online library” for smart tools and other resources available to the agricultural sector. It has a wide range of categories as well as search filters and provides the opportunity to rank or comment on listed tools. In combination to this, there is a wide range of blogs, some specifically aimed at recent technological developments in agriculture.

This is all aimed at supporting people in the primary sector to make better informed decisions.

**Conclusion:**

What will the future bring? All signs are aiming in the direction of more and faster technological development in the agricultural sector. This is underpinned by OneFarm research, e.g. the Dairy Farm Systems for the Future project, as well as the ever expanding Toolbox (which currently has around 400 listings). Outside of OneFarm, New Zealand initiatives such as Fonterra Activate and Sprout Agritech assist this development by supporting new advances in the agri-tech field. Other developments that are expected to find their way into everyday agriculture are Big Data and the Internet of things. The speed of technological development will ebb off at some point in the future, and eventually entities or “things” will become integrated and communicate with each other throughout the agri-food supply chain. But the timing of that, due to the high complexity of farming and pace of change in the technological world, is still unknown.
References:


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