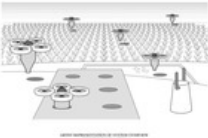
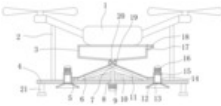
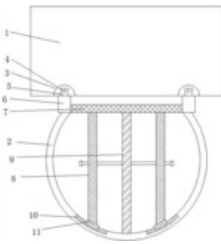
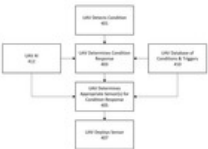
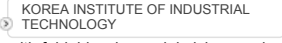
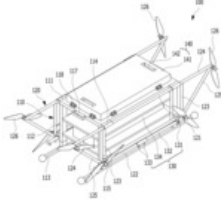
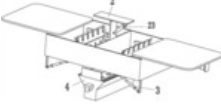
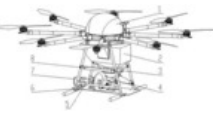
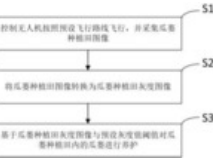
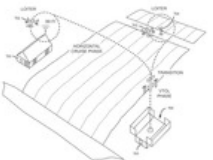
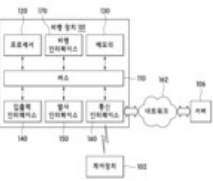


168 results for 10 and (planting or seed or bestrew) - Collection: FAMPAT

#	  Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee	
1.	Aerial farm robot system for crop dusting, planting, fertilizing and other field jobs	EP2978665	2016-02-03	 BEE ROBOTICS	
Modern farming is currently being done by powerful ground equipment or aircraft that weigh several tons and treat uniformly tens of hectares per hour. Automated farming can use small, agile, lightweight, energy-efficient automated robotic equipment that flies to do the same job, even able to farm on a plant-by-plant basis, allowing for new ways of farming. Automated farming uses unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) that are equipped with detachable implements and reservoirs and that we call "aerial farm robots." Automated farming uses high-precision GPS and other precision positioning and vision technology to autonomously and precisely perform crop dusting, planting, fertilizing and other field related farming or husbandry tasks. The subsystems for the control, refill, recharge and communication subsystems of the aerial farm robots are part of the overall automated farming system, and can autonomously handle most of the husbandry tasks on a farm.					
2.	Methods for agronomic and agricultural monitoring using unmanned aerial systems	EP3183697	2017-06-28	 CLIMATE	
A method for agronomic and agricultural monitoring includes designating an area for imaging, determining a flight path above the designated area, operating an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) along the flight path, acquiring images of the area using a camera system attached to the UAV, and processing the acquired images.					
3.	Agricultural sowing drone	CN109484647	2019-03-19	 YI LEI	
The invention discloses an agricultural sowing drone. The agricultural sowing drone comprises a drone body, suspension rods are arranged at the four corners of the outer wall of the bottom of the drone body, and a same bottom plate is arranged on the outer walls of the bottoms of the suspension rods; a seed distribution box is arranged on the outer wall of the top of the bottom plate, four annually distributed first through holes are formed in the outer wall of the side face of the seed distribution box, seed passages are formed in the inner walls of the first through holes, and four annuallydistributed second through holes are formed in the outer wall of the top of the bottom plate; seed falling boxes are arranged on the inner walls of the second through holes, third through holes are formed in the outer walls of one sides of the seed falling boxes and are located on one sides of the seed passages, and a first micro motor is arranged on the outer wall of the bottom of the bottom plate. The agricultural sowing drone broadens the range of seeds scattered by the drone, can prevent the seeds from accumulating in the seed distribution box, increases the seed falling speed, makes the seeds reach to the ground faster, prevents the seeds from drifting away in the falling process, and makes the sowing quantity more accurate.					
4.	Plant protection drone medicine chest preventing vibration	CN107804464	2018-03-16	 YANGXIN TAIFENG PLANT PROTECTION SPECIALIZED COOPERATIVES	
The invention discloses a planting protection drone medicine chest preventing vibration. The planting protection drone medicine chest comprises a drone body and a medicine chest body, grooves are symmetrically formed in the two sides of the bottom of the drone body and are of an arc structure, rotary shafts are rotatably installed in the grooves, rotary blocks are movably arranged at the two sides of the rotary shafts, the medicine chest body is of a spherical structure, fixed blocks are installed at both sides of the top of the medicine chest body, the rotary blocks are connected to the topsof the fixed blocks, the medicine chest body is provided with a chest lid and is internally provided with two first clapboards and a second clapboard, the first clapboards and the second clapboard areparallel, the second clapboard is located between the two first clapboards, and slide grooves are symmetrically formed in the two sides of the inner wall of the bottom of the medicine chest body. Theplanting protection drone medicine chest is simple in structure and novel in design, so that the impacting force to a shell of the medicine chest is greatly reduced, the service life of the medicinechest preventing the vibration is prolonged, when the vibration occurs, the influence of the medicine chest on the flying posture of a drone is small, and the gravity of the drone is stable.					
5.	Apparatus and method for monitoring a field	WO2018/048782	2018-03-15	 WALMART APOLLO WALMART STORES	
Systems, apparatuses, and methods are provided herein for field monitoring. A system for field monitoring comprises a plurality of types of sensor modules, an unmanned vehicle comprising a sensor system, and a control circuit configured to: receive onboard sensor data from the sensor system of the unmanned vehicle, detect an alert condition at a monitored area based on the onboard sensor data, select one or more types of sensor modules from the plurality of types of sensor modules to deploy at the monitored area based on the onboard sensor data, and cause the unmanned vehicle and/or one or more other unmanned vehicles to transport one or more sensor modules of the one or more types of sensor modules to the monitored area and deploy the one or more sensor modules by detaching from the one or more sensor modules at the monitored area.					
6.	Drone with foldable wings	KR101713669	2017-03-08	 KOREA INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY	
The present invention relates to a drone with foldable wings and, more specifically, relates to a drone with foldable wings minimizing a volume to facilitate carry. According to one embodiment of the present invention, the drone comprises a main unit and a plurality of wing parts combined with the main unit. The wing part is fixated in a first position upon forward rotation and is fixated in a second position upon backward rotation. Moreover, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, the drone comprises: a main unit; and a pair of wing parts including a first wing unit combined with the main unit and a pair of second wing units extended on both surfaces of the main unit. The first wing unit is fixated in a first position upon forward rotation and is fixated in a second position upon backward rotation. The second wing unit is fixated in a fifth position upon the forward rotation and is fixated in a sixth position upon the backward rotation.					
7.	Drone agricultural sowing robot	CN108860609	2018-11-23	 LIU XIANPING	
The invention relates to a drone agricultural sowing robot. The drone agricultural sowing robot comprises a storage device, two batch sowing devices and a mixing device, wherein the middle of the lower end of the storage device is provided with a mixing device, and the two batch sowing devices are arranged at the left and right sides of the lower end of the storage device. The drone agricultural sowing robot has the advantages that the problems are solved that seeds need to be put into existing storage equipment before an existing drone sows seeds, some seeds easily fall onto the ground when being placed manually, two types of seeds need to be mixed together manually during mixing, the process is tedious and complex, sowing of single-type seeds and mixed seeds cannot be switched randomly during flight, the consumed time is long, the labor intensity is large and the efficiency is low; the functions of separate sowing and mixed sowing of the two types of seeds can be achieved, the crop seeds are put conveniently, sowing of the single-type seeds and mixed seeds can be switched randomly during flight, the operation is simple, the labor intensity is low, and the work efficiency is high.					

8.	Agricultural drone for use in controlling the direction of tillage and applying matter to a field	WO2017/083128	2017-05-18	DIGI STAR	A method and system utilizing one or more agricultural drones to improve the monitoring, measuring and mapping of a field in order to produce contour maps that will be used in working a field, in particular, controlling a direction of tillage and/or controlling the spreading of matter (e.g., fertilizer, manure or sewage treatment sludge) across the field while preventing undue erosion and/or runoff. 
9.	Centrifugal swing pipe type sowing drone	CN107902091	2018-04-13	JIANGXI AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY	The invention relates to a centrifugal swing pipe type sowing drone capable of achieving even sowing, and belongs to the technical field of agricultural machinery drone sowing. The centrifugal swing pipe type sowing drone comprises a drone body, a seed box mounted under the drone, a sowing quantity adjusting device and a centrifugal swing pipe broadcast sowing device, wherein the sowing quantity adjusting device and the centrifugal swing pipe broadcast sowing device are communicated with the seed box; the sowing quantity adjusting device comprises a seed even-distributing device, an adjusting device and seed discharging ports, the seed discharging ports are formed in the sowing quantity adjusting device separately and used for communicated with the seed box and the centrifugal swing pipe broadcast sowing device, the central axis of the seed even-distributing device and the central axis of the sowing quantity adjusting device are coincident and fixed, so that seeds discharged from the seed box evenly fall into the seed discharging ports, the adjusting device is used for controlling the actual size of the seed discharging ports to adjust the sowing quantity, and the sowing quantity adjusting device is fixedly connected with support legs of the drone body through support transverse frames. According to the technical scheme, the drone has the advantages that the sowing quantity can be adjusted, and the uniformity of seed spreading is improved; the seeds are prevented from consolidating and clogging at the seed box and the seed discharging ports. 
10.	Intelligent planting maintenance management method of fructus trichosanthis	CN108901658	2018-11-30	WUHU TONGNONG ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE	The invention discloses an intelligent planting maintenance management method of Fructus Trichosanthis. The method comprises the steps: controlling a drone to fly according to a preset flight route, collecting images of a planting field of Fructus Trichosanthis, converting the images of the planting field of Fructus Trichosanthis into gray-scale images of the planting field of Fructus Trichosanthis, and performing maintenance on Fructus Trichosanthis in the planting field of Fructus Trichosanthis based on the gray-scale images of the planting field and a preset threshold of gray-scale values. In the way, the drone is used for performing flight and taking pictures of the planting field of Fructus Trichosanthis, and the images, photographed by the drone, of the planting field of Fructus Trichosanthis are identified, so that the planting situations of Fructus Trichosanthis in the planting field are known, and the difficulty of manual inspection is reduced; meanwhile, whether the growth of the crops meets expected standards or not can be identified quickly, and the benefits of planting enterprises of Fructus Trichosanthis are improved. 
11.	Survey migration system for vertical take-off and landing (vtol) unmanned aerial vehicles (uavs)	WO2016/130721	2016-08-18	AEROVIRONMENT	A method of migrating unmanned aerial vehicle operations between geographic survey areas, including: uploading a first plurality of flight missions into a first UAV pod; deploying the UAV pod; autonomously launching the UAV and providing first survey data from the UAV to the UAV pod; autonomously migrating the UAV from the first UAV pod to a second UAV pod; receiving a second plurality of flight missions in a second UAV pod; providing the UAV with one of the second plurality of flight missions from the second UAV pod; autonomously launching the UAV and providing a second survey data from the UAV to the second UAV pod; where the autonomous migrating of the UAV to accomplish the first and second survey data happens autonomously and without active human intervention. 
12.	Agricultural uav (unmanned aerial vehicle)	CN109588397	2019-04-09	SHUANGFENG COUNTY XIANGYUAN JINSUI REAPING MACHINE PRODUCTS	The invention relates to an agricultural UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle). The agricultural UAV comprises a UAV body, a seed discharging mechanism, a sowing mechanism and a pesticide spraying mechanism, wherein the seed discharging mechanism is mounted at the lower end of the UAV body; the sowing mechanism is located between the seed discharging mechanism and the pesticide spraying mechanism; the seed discharging mechanism comprises a work chamber, a storage tank, a push rack, a rotating round plate, a rotating block, a rotating motor and a seed discharging pipe; the sowing mechanism comprises a rotary motor, a driving bevel gear, driven bevel gears, a fixed rack, an adjusting cylinder, a rotary rack and a sowing rack; the pesticide spraying mechanism comprises a pesticide box, a water pump, pesticide spraying pipes, an adjusting rod, an adjusting plate and an adjusting motor; the sowing rack comprises a connecting ring, rotating plates and a sowing trough; the push rack comprises a pushblock and a push rod. The agricultural UAV can solve the problems that labor cost is high in sowing and pesticide spraying processes, adjusting flexibility is poor when the UAV is applied, sowing quantity is non-adjustable, sowing uniformity is poor and the like. 
13.	Unmanned flight device having launcher for agriculture	KR101694636	2017-01-23	KUMOH NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY ACADEMIC COOPERATION FOUNDATION	Various embodiments of the present invention relate to an unmanned flight device having a launcher for agriculture. According to an embodiment of the present invention, the unmanned flight device having a launcher for agriculture comprises: a flight interface; a communication interface; a seed storage container; a launching tube; an air tank; a plunger device; a launching unit body; a launching interface; and a processor. The present invention provides the unmanned flight device having a launcher to accurately sow a great quantity of seeds in a designated area and/or a designated position. COPYRIGHT KIPO 2017 
14.	Captive helicopter	US3381922	1968-05-07	LAING NIKOLAUS	999,954. Scattering granular material. N. LAING. Jan. 18, 1962 [Jan 18, 1961], No. 1965/62. Heading A1D. [Also in Divisions A5, B1, B7, B8 and G3] Granular material such as seed is scattered over land by a helicopter attached by a hose 7 to a road vehicle 8, Fig. 1, or to a fixed tower. Compressed air is conveyed up the hose 7, and carries the granular material with it, separation occurring on the helicopter, which uses the compressed air as an energy source. In Fig. 17, the compressed air and material enter a chamber 83 by a pipe 85, the compressed air passing through a rotor hub 84 to the blades 1. The material falls to the bottom of the chamber 83, whence it is fed to discharge ports 93 by worm mechanisms each comprising a steel rotor 89 driven by an electric motor 90, and a rubber stator 91, so that the material is fed along to ports 93, but a seal is provided at all times against loss of compressed air pressure. In Fig. 16, the granular material is conveyed from chamber 73 between two endless belts 78, 79 of elastomeric material into a chamber 70 at atmospheric pressure, the belts providing a pressure seal. The granular material is scattered from outlets at the ends of the tubes 72 in the rotor blades by the centrifugal effect of the rotating blades. In another embodiment, Fig. 15 (not shown) the compressed air and material is admitted alternately to each of two separating chambers, one chamber being opened to discharge its collected material into a temporary storage container while the other chamber is connected to the compressed air hose 7, and vice versa. Where the helicopter is fed from a fixed tower, it may be constrained, by varying the length of the hose, to fly in an inwardly or outwardly spiralling path. Otherwise, the helicopter is controlled from the ground. The hose 7 passes over a guide pulley which may be on a mast on the road vehicle as in Fig. 1. Where this will not keep the hose clear of the ground, the pulley may be held above the road vehicle by a further helicopter. A plurality of helicopters supplied by a common hose may be flown in formation. (From GB999954 A) 