The GreenSeeker handheld crop sensor is an affordable, easy-to-use measurement device that can be used to assess the health—or—vigour of a crop. Readings taken by the GreenSeeker handheld can be used to make non-subjective decisions regarding the amount of fertiliser to be applied to a crop, resulting in a more efficient use of fertiliser—a benefit to both a farmer’s bottom line and the environment.

**HOW THE GREENSEEKER HANDHELD CROP SENSOR WORKS**

- Upon pulling the trigger, the sensor turns on, emits brief bursts of red and infrared light, and then measures the amount of each type of light that is reflected back at the sensor.
- The sensor continues to sample the scanned area as long as the trigger remains engaged.
- The strength of the detected light is a direct indicator of the plant’s vigour.
- The sensor displays the measured value in terms of an NDVI reading on its LCD display screen. NDVI readings can range from 0.00 to 0.99; the higher the reading, the healthier the plant.

**CALCULATE NITROGEN RATES USING NDVI READINGS**

As you collect NDVI readings throughout the field using the GreenSeeker handheld, utilise the Connected Farm™ Scout app on your smartphone or tablet to calculate fertiliser application rates and geo-reference the location. The logged data is then sent to www.connectedfarm.com so users can view their information online. The scout app is available for both Android™ and iPhone® platforms and can be downloaded for free at www.connectedfarm.com.

**Features**

- High-quality optical sensor instantly measures plant vigour.
- Long-lasting rechargeable battery.
- Micro USB charging port provides direct connection to recharge the handheld without the need to remove and replace the battery.
- Comfortable hand grip.
- Easy-to-read display, even in sunlight, provides NDVI values for plants in view of the sensor.
- Simple pull-type trigger designed for minimal operator fatigue.
To ensure the accuracy of your readings, hold the sensor 60–120 cm (24”–48") above the crop when the trigger is pulled.

The sensor’s field of view is an oval; the field of view widens as the height of the sensor above the ground increases.