

Innovative and Disruptive Technologies for Agri-  
food Supply Chains

# Innovation Acceleration

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Rothamsted Research

- ❖ Specific challenges of disruptive innovation in agriculture
- ❖ Lean-Startup, as way of managing the innovation process
- ❖ Lean @ Rothamsted Research

# Innovation – Do we agree what it is?



“I thought I was on to something  
but I can’t figure out how to  
move it.”

Not just a bright idea!

## Invention



The process of creating  
something no-one else  
has before.

But also its conversion into  
something that has value

## Innovation



The process that translates  
knowledge into economic  
growth and social well being.

Mobile/Cloud computing

Smart phones, wearables

Location-base monitoring

Satellites and remote sensing, geo-information, drones, proximal sensing

Big Data and IoT

Big data algorithms; Linked open data

Robotics

Automation of activities

Artificial Intelligence

M2M; autonomous devices and vehicles

CRISPR/Cas9

Precision breeding; simultaneous changing of many traits

Farm Robotics, Mechanisation & Equipment

Farm Management Software

Supply Chain Logistics and Traceability

Novel Farming Systems (vertical and urban)

Novel Crops & Rotations

Innovative Food (cultured meat, insects)

Restaurant Market places

Online Restaurants & Meal Kits

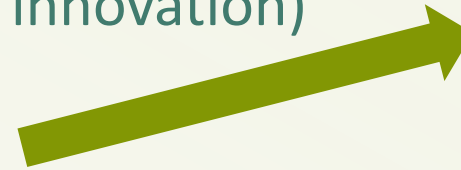
In-Store retail & Restaurant Tech

eGrocery

# Disruptive Innovation– are we ready for it?



Advance what we  
know (incremental  
innovation)



Think completely  
differently  
(disruptive innovation)





## Who invented the automobile??

AUTOMOBILE FIRSTS			
Inventor	Date	Type/Description	Country
Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot (1725-1804)	1769	STEAM / Built the first self propelled road vehicle (military tractor) for the French army: three wheeled, 2.5 mph.	France
Robert Anderson	1832-1839	ELECTRIC / Electric carriage.	Scotland
Karl Friedrich Benz (1844-1929)	1885/86	GASOLINE / First true automobile. Gasoline automobile powered by an internal combustion engine: three wheeled, four cycle, engine and chassis form a single unit.	Germany Patent DRP No. 37435
Gottlieb Wilhelm Daimler (1834-1900) and Wilhelm Maybach (1846-1929)	1886	GASOLINE / First four wheeled, four-stroke engine- known as the "Cannstatt-Daimler."	Germany
George Baldwin Selden (1846-1922)	1876/95	GASOLINE / Combined internal combustion engine with a carriage: patent no: 549,160 (1895). Never manufactured -- Selden collected royalties.	United States
Charles Edgar Duryea (1862-1938) and his brother Frank (1870-1967)	1893	GASOLINE / First successful gas powered car: 4hp, two-stroke motor. The Duryea brothers set up first American car manufacturing company.	United States

**Karl Benz;** - his car was practical, used a gasoline-powered internal combustion engine and worked much like modern cars do today.

**Henry Ford;**- neither invented the car or assembly line – he combined (and perfected) assembly-line manufacturing of goods with building cars.

Ideas that fail are part of the journey  
How do we support, reward and incentivize the risk takers?

# Agriculture is inherently uncertain and diverse



## Areas of Uncertainty:

- Production (weather etc)
- Price
- Technology
- Policy
- “Notion of rational behaviour”

## Diversity:

- Farming business
- Ownership
- Value Chains
- Operational



- ❖ Longer-term investment for testing innovations
- ❖ More funding for translation of ideas
- ❖ More engagement and collaborations with farming community



**Embodied:** products, tools, technologies



**Non-embodied:** improved practice



- ❖ Financial models that do not rely on *in perpetua* donor funds, whilst not driving up user cost and deterring solutions from becoming widely adopted
- ❖ Opportunity for government support leading to quick wins?



# Technology push vs need and societal acceptance

- Food vs Fuel
- Farming vs Biodiversity
- Organic vs Intensive
- GM vs Conventional



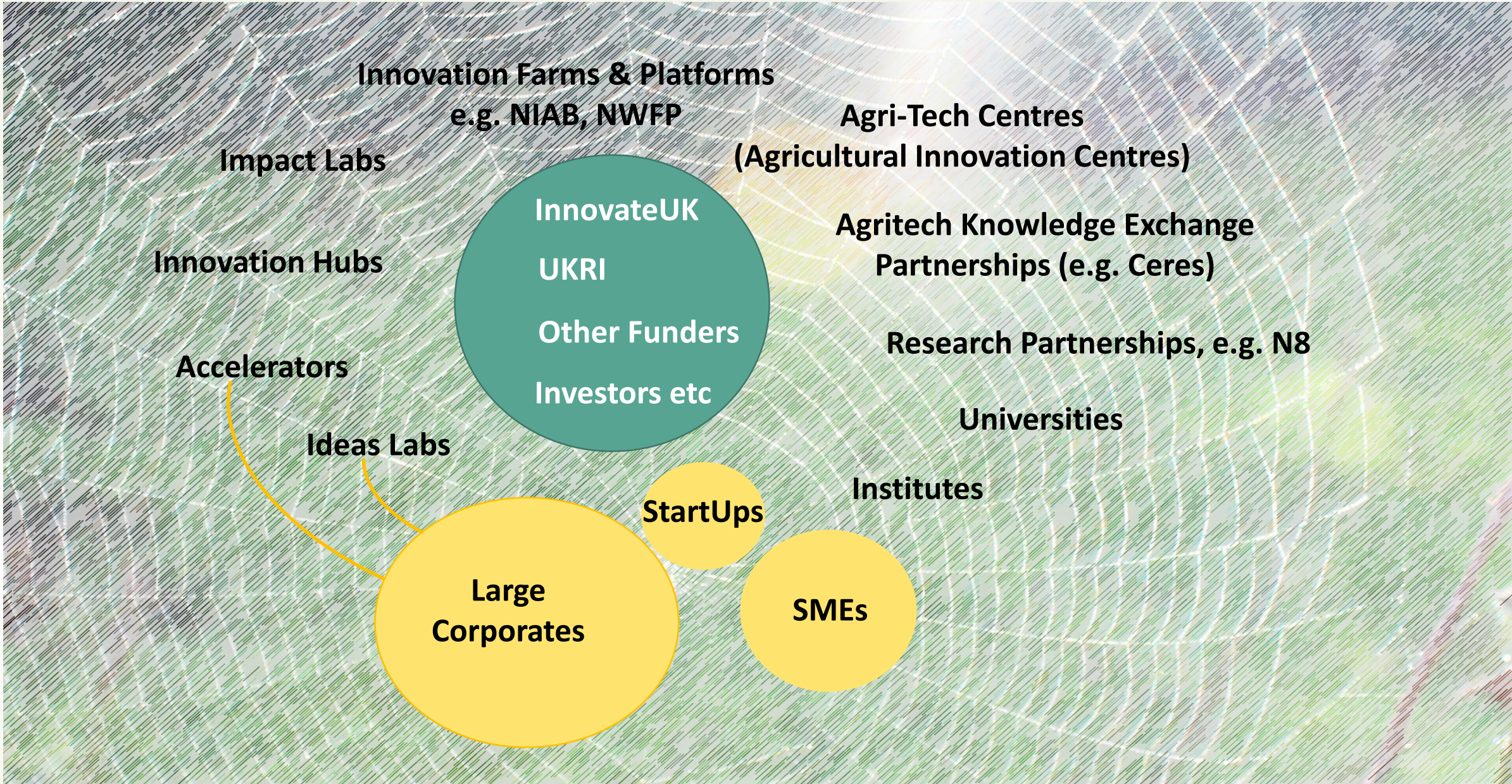
Increased acreages of GM crops across the world, since 1996, record the fastest adoption ever of any major agricultural innovation.... (except where it can't be grown commercially)



- ❖ We need to engage and share ideas early
- ❖ Make decisions on evidence (not opinion)
- ❖ Ensure large corporates are also part of disruptive innovation



# Complex Research & Innovation Landscape





# Clear and speedy routes to success

Unfairly  
competed



Fail

- ❖ Peer-to-peer learning and mentoring to navigate the fragmented Agri-Tech landscape
- ❖ Reward systems for entrepreneurs who take risks
- ❖ Inspire by celebrating our Innovators (e.g. InnovateUK showcases: BBSRC Innovator of the Year; REAP)

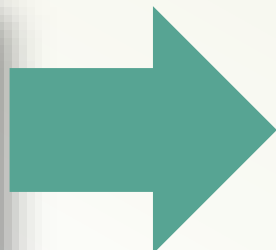
**Work together to help score goals for UK plc**



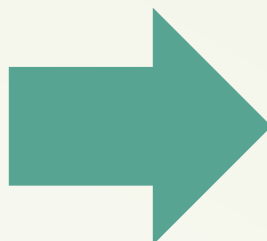
Run off with



Blocked as a threat



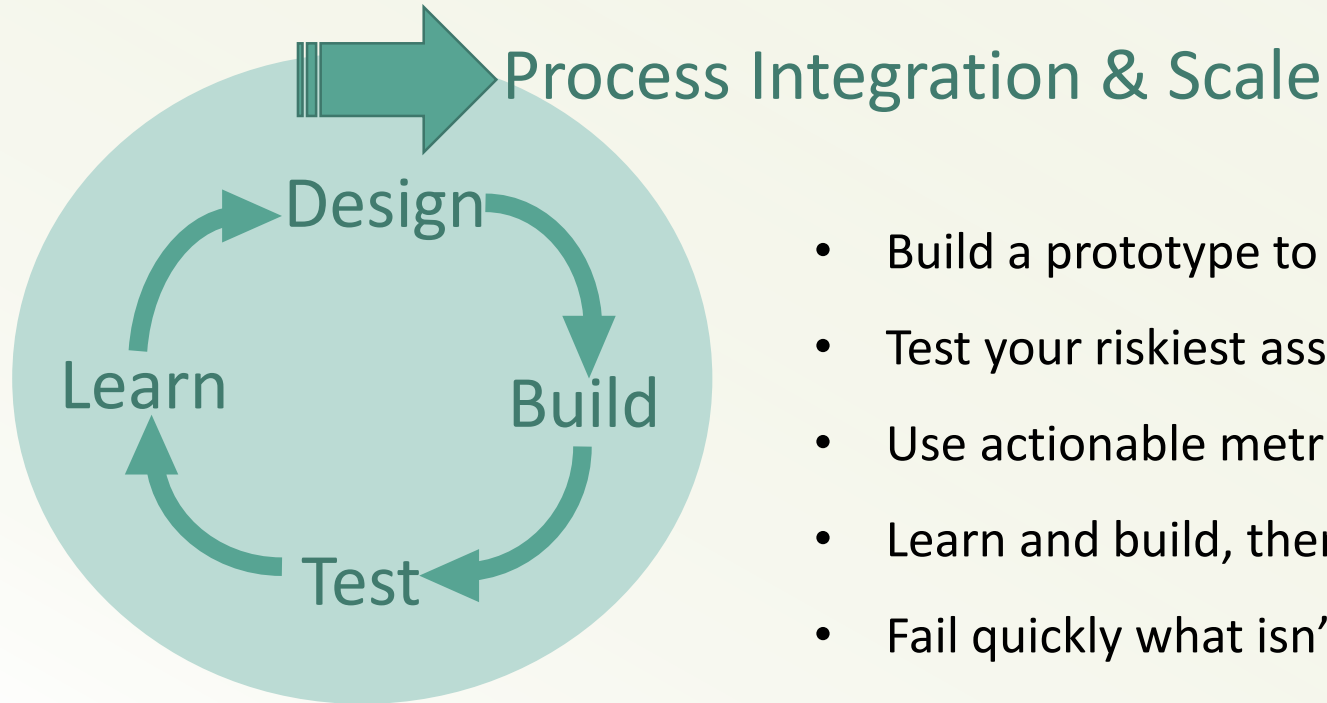
Excellent teamwork and collaborations



Path to strike clear

Success

A useful set of tools for managing innovation when there is high risk and high uncertainty



- Build a prototype to test (not a business model)
- Test your riskiest assumptions quickly
- Use actionable metrics (that inform on your assumptions)
- Learn and build, then test again
- Fail quickly what isn't working; pivot; rebuild



Zoom-in:	Single feature becomes the whole product	Technology:	New technology won't provide what's needed or at costs that will work
Zoom-out:	Single feature insufficient to support a whole product	Value capture:	Change in value proposition
Customer Segment:	Product hypothesis confirmed but not for the customers planned	Engine of growth :	Change in growth strategy to seek faster to more profitable growth
Customer Need:	Knowledge of customers revealed something else they want	Channel:	Change in how product is delivered to customers (e.g. sold in stores or on-line)
Business Architecture:	Switch from low margin, high volume to high margin low volume (or vice versa)		

*The LeanStartUp; Eric Ries*

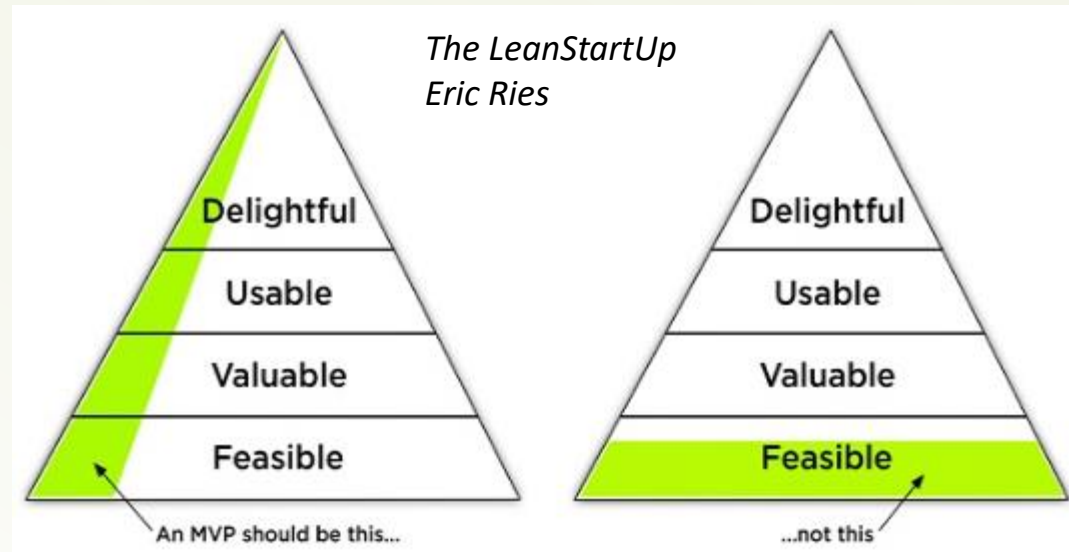
Ensure your test collects data on your riskiest assumptions about:

- Desirability
- Usefulness
- Viability
- Feasibility

Are the features introduced/changed the real reason for any uptake/growth?

## Minimum Viable Product (MVP)

Version of what you are trying to produce that test the riskiest assumptions to collect the maximum amount of validated learning from users/customers with the least effort.






Chris Hodgson, Rothamsted North Wyke

Free app enables farmers to better manage manures and nutrients, reducing wastage and improving the farm business.

Developed with Duchy College, FoAM Kernow and Elixil, it works in-field without wireless connection on Android and Apple devices; it can be downloaded via iTunes or Google Play.

An improved Pro version received 2,700 downloads since May 2017 for the iOS version alone.

## 3 Operational Models: all using Lean methodologies



**SHORT LEAPS**  
Many “start fast, fail early” projects

- General topic areas (e.g. Soils, AI, Big Data)
- High risk ideas addressing any need across the sector
- Up to 100K funding for early prototype testing; Mentored



**LONG LEAPS**  
Few, large high-risk projects

- Specific need (e.g. how to make a cart that doesn’t need a horse)
- Big challenge –funding offered over secured time period
- Failure rate high; projects starting/finishing will change
- Metered funding



**NEW ENTREPRENEURS**  
3-4 yr innovation studentships

- Specific topic areas (e.g. Soils, AI, Big Data)
- Studentships mentored by entrepreneurs

- ❖ Dynamic, adopts lean (start fast - fail early/pivot) concepts
- ❖ Rapid early testing (getting new ideas off the ground)
- ❖ Co-creation and high engagement and participation





## Hackathon with UCL

sponsored by EPSRC, CABI and GODAN



Knowledge Exchange Grant  
Impact Accelerator Awards  
University collaborations

- ❖ Technology Innovation projects (TIPs)
- ❖ Off-The-Starting Block Innovation projects I and II
- ❖ Entrepreneurism Mentor



## Entrepreneur Mentorship

Aislinn Pearson; Innovation Fellow

- Feasibility of fibre optic technology for in-field monitoring of soil
- Product development in AfSiS (→new company)



## SHORT LEAPS

Many “start fast, fail early” projects

# #60minworms prototype testing with Farmers



11<sup>th</sup> March- 30<sup>th</sup> April  
820 ha surveyed  
>9000 earthworms assessed by farmers



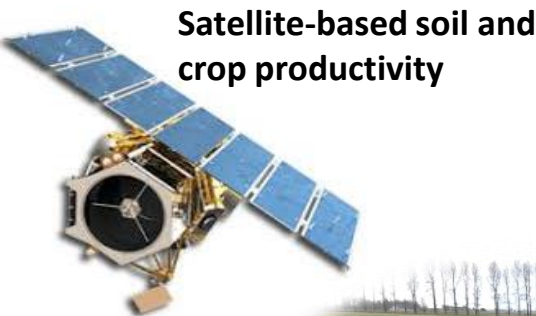
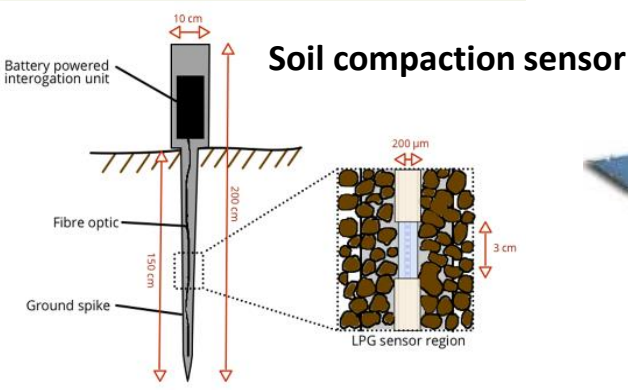
Jackie Stroud (Rothamsted) on-farm trial  
Assessment with Tim Ashton

- Majority of fields show good distribution
- Only 5% high abundance so far
- Differences in abundance of different earthworm types

## SHORT LEAPS

Many "start fast, fail early" projects





**Novel ways to measure, map and manage soils**

**Optimum location and use of soils sensors**

**Novel SOC measurement and indexing tool**

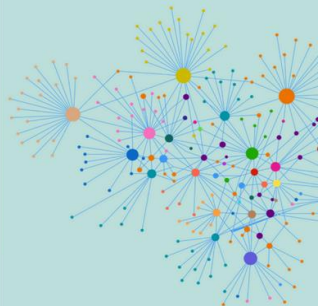


**Development of in-field diagnostic tools to measure available nitrogen accurately to mitigate losses to the environment**



Nitrate/Ammonium specific paper-strips can easily measure Nitrogen content in a soil

An integrated network of sensors has the ability to successfully determine several soil factors - moisture, pH, temperature, nitrogen content



Connecting all the data with a powerful model in order to predict nitrogen release in different soils

**IMPROVED FERTILISER RECOMENDATIONS FOR FARMERS**

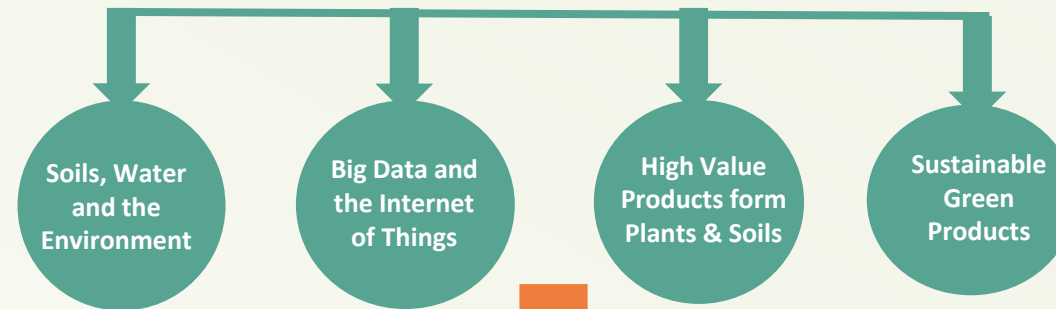


**NEW ENTREPRENEURS**  
3-4 yr innovation studentships

## Partnership



## Four Themes



## Opportunity

£2.7M



First call for projects ~ July 2018



*Coordinated with  
Innovative Farmers  
(e.g. cross-referrals  
possible)*

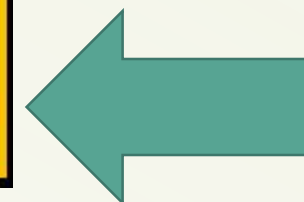
# FarmINN

Supporting innovative on-farm research projects  
which aim to provide real-world, scientifically  
proven solutions to challenges faced by UK  
farmers. Enabling farmers to rigorously  
test new ideas whilst de-risking the  
process of trying innovative practices.

**Do you have an innovative  
idea you want to test out  
on-farm?**

Visit the website to download  
application forms  
[www.rothamsted.ac.uk/  
knowledge-exchange](http://www.rothamsted.ac.uk/knowledge-exchange)  
or email

[farminn@rothamsted.ac.uk](mailto:farminn@rothamsted.ac.uk)



ROTHAMSTED  
RESEARCH

**AHDB**  
CEREALS & OILSEEDS

Farmers are supported to test their ideas rigorously on-farm with researchers using lean approaches



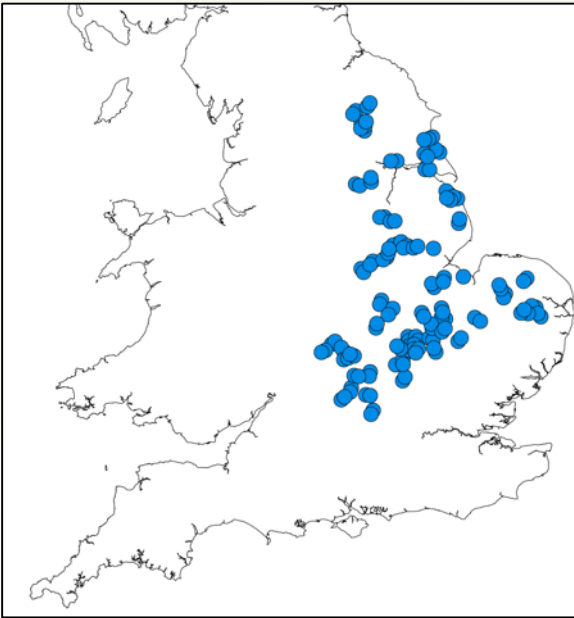
## SHORT LEAPS

Many “start fast, fail early” projects



# The Black-Grass Resistance Initiative

## Farm network

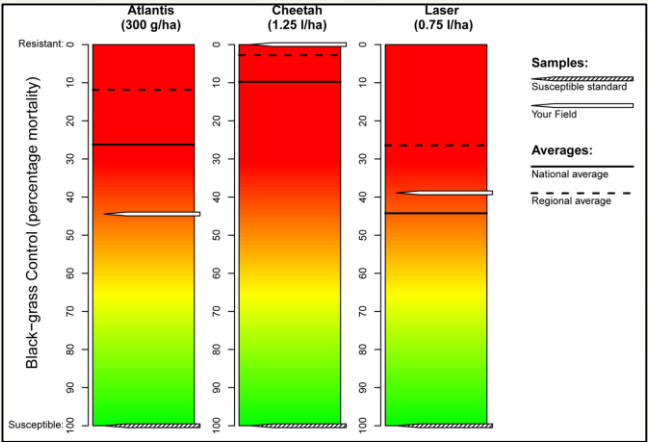


71 Farms

## Black-grass monitoring

- Abundance
- Resistance
- Management

## Benchmarking resistance (Field & Farm Level)

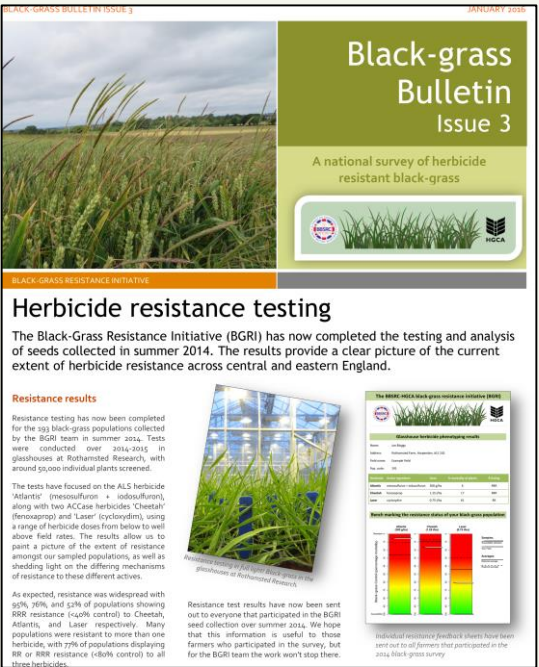


## Evidence-based Black-grass Management

## Engaging end-users



## Newsletters



ROTHAMSTED  
RESEARCH

[paul.neve@rothamsted.ac.uk](mailto:paul.neve@rothamsted.ac.uk)

- ❖ Survey sent to 12 diverse farmers;- essential success factors in your system? Knowledge Gaps?
- ❖ Workshop (4<sup>th</sup> April):- farmers worked in mixed groups, identified common factors and needs.

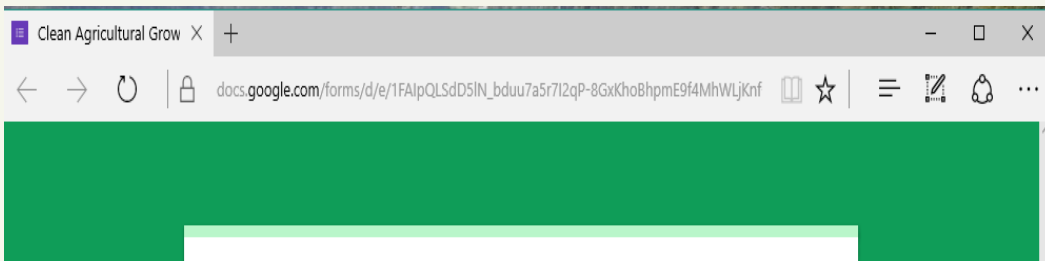
## Keys to Success

1. No/reduced till
2. Grass leys
3. Continuous soil cover
4. Diverse cropping/farming system (smart rotations)
5. Diversity in space and time (e.g. mob grazing)
6. Reduced N dependency
7. Reduced AgChem dependency/prophylactic use
8. Being informed
9. Adaptable mindset

## Future Research needs

1. Evidence for practises that improve soil health
2. More crops for our rotations
3. Moving to nutrient value not yield
4. Reducing C footprint & N dependency
5. Reversing size trend of farm machinery
6. Solutions that are farm-size independent
7. Introducing organic principles to reduce inputs
8. Data capture that informs decisions
9. Better understanding of trade-offs





## Clean Agricultural Growth: The Farmers View

A response to the Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future.

Following the large number of meetings and discussions taking place about the future of British agriculture through the transition to and beyond Brexit. We felt these discussions would benefit from a consensus on how UK farming should look in the future. Tackling the challenge of managing both productivity and protecting the environment along is a clear priority.

On April 4th 2018 a meeting was held which attempted to move beyond the usual questions and instead focus on the common elements of viable farming systems from across the diverse range of systems that exist. The aim was to identify key common features that any future farming policies could be framed around and to identify knowledge gaps for future research focus.

This survey will detail the key components of a successful farming system, as agreed at the meeting and allows you to show if you agree or disagree with them and has space to add your own. It also details the future research needs which were identified and allows you to agree or disagree and add any others you feel are needed.

No personal data will be kept.

NEXT

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### Key elements of a successful farming system

Please select if you agree or disagree with any of the identified key points \*

	Agree	Disagree
No/reduced till or grass ley	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Continuous soil cover	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Diverse cropping/farming system (rotations)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Diversity in time and space (e.g. mob grazing, cover crops)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reduced dependency on inputs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Being informed- awareness of the end user and new knowledge	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adaptable mindset- open to change	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Add any key points you feel are missing.

Your answer

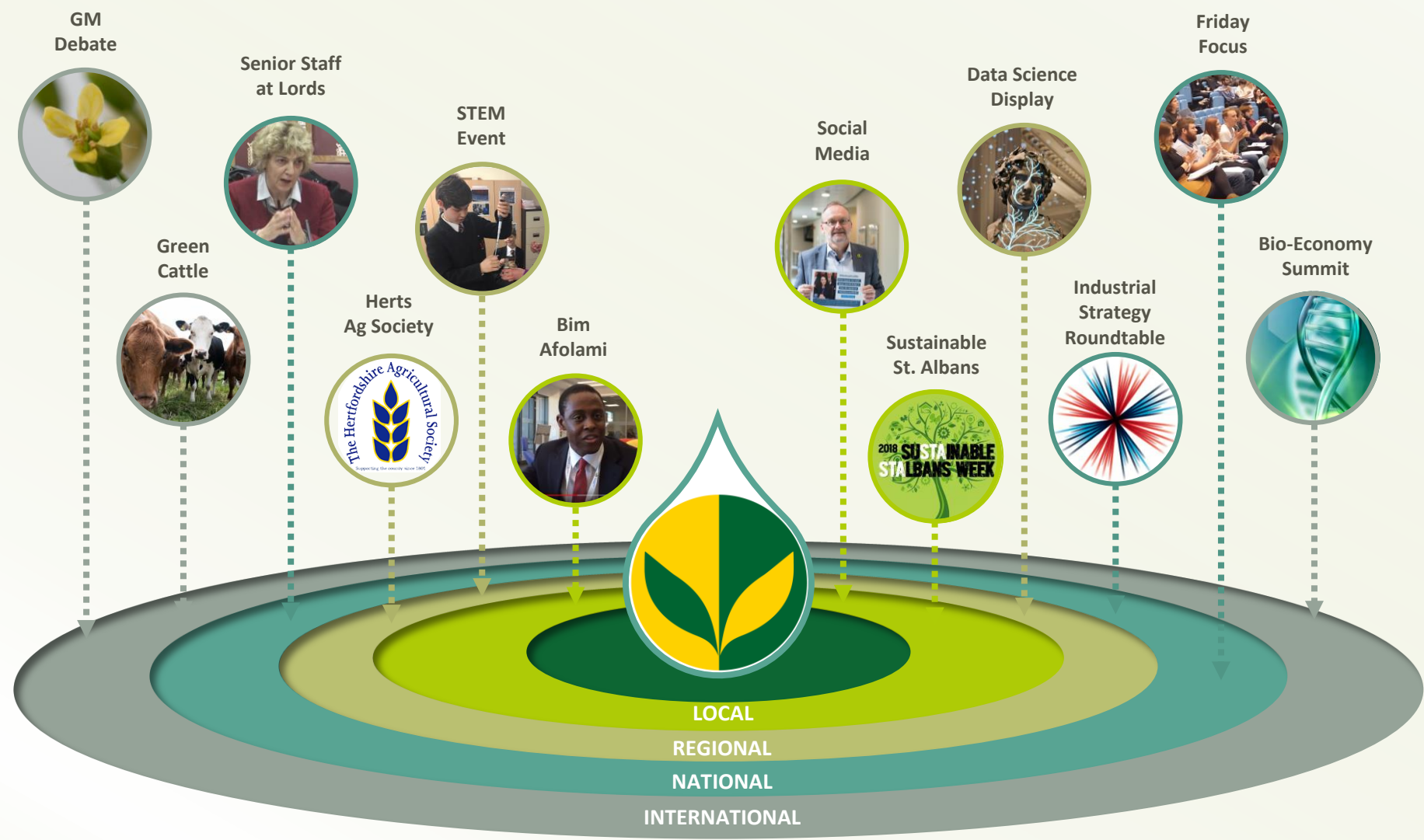
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Now: Engaging with more farmers via social media – <https://goo.gl/spHb6Z>

# Engaging widely: The Ripple Effect



## Smart Adoption

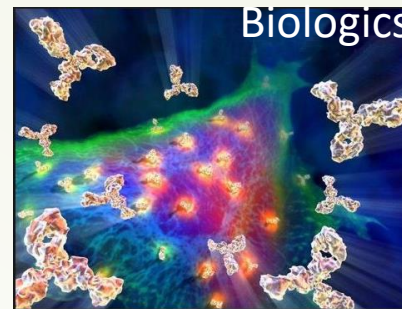
## Farmer-empowered decision-making

### Healthy (optimised) Farm Dashboards

- Fertiliser use
- AgChem use

## AI: sustainable fork to plate (certified) value chains

## Next Generation Crop/Animal Protection



Peer to Peer learning

Farmers directly access information and advice for their farms

Intelligent iAgents  
Process automation;  
Cognitive insight

Intelligent Combinations of Novel Genetics, Synthetic Biology and Breeding



- ❖ Good ideas alone will not deliver new products or practices that transform industries; we need to manage the innovation process.
- ❖ Disruptive innovation requires different mindsets and approaches.
- ❖ Agriculture has to deal with large uncertainties – we need to collaborate with farmers in translation of ideas.
- ❖ We need innovations in practice (non-embodied innovations) and not just new products.
- ❖ Adoption cannot be pushed; we need to think smartly about how to engage early and understand real needs through innovative communication channels.
- ❖ Lean StartUp methodologies have much to offer within this context



Come and celebrate  
great ideas with us

