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Yield estimation is possible when the accurate data are obtained on when and where each plant is sown, because thusly potential interferences in classification of different plants can be avoided (e.g. matching of index values of very poor maize with sunflower of good quality). All this leads to a conclusion that the same VI values during the classification cannot be applied in the images made in different conditions (first of all, due to different progression of a plant or a sowing moment, which results in different chlorophyll concentration in the plant), but a rough estimation on yield quantity can be made if there is a reliable datum that some plant exists on certain territory, for which an exact stage of development is known.

Research has shown that the yield estimates in this way is possible and applicable method if it meets the minimum requirements, such as details about the type of crop on a particular lot and its date of sowing. Of course, it is necessary to make categorization of vegetation index values, which define the amount of yield, based on the analysis of yield in previous years.

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