Farmers can map the density of seedlings and optimize sowing. They can even get recommendations on subcontractors that might be best placed for the job.

Viticulturists use sensors to measure the ambient temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure and the wetness of leaves in vineyards.

Smart collars for cows use accelerometers to monitor how the animals move and can identify when a cow comes into heat or gets sick.

Field sensors can report data on metrics such as nutrients, moisture and the weather to determine which areas need more water and fertilizer.

Individual sheep wearing wireless devices can create a mesh network to give them connectivity across areas where there’s no mobile or Wi-Fi signal.

The next stage of development in the connected countryside is driverless farm vehicles. Some manufacturers are already at the prototype stage.

Farm vehicles equipped with telematics can report their location, fuel consumption and fertilizer supply to the farm office or a farmer’s smartphone.