

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

2023 - 2024 Student Board Research Project



FORT HAYS STATE
UNIVERSITY



High Plains
Farm Credit

What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

(AI) - theory/development of computer systems capable of performing tasks that historically required human intelligence

- Recognizing speech, making decisions, and identifying patterns
- Umbrella term for wide variety of technologies
 - ([machine learning](#), [deep learning](#), [natural language processing \(NLP\)](#))
- Common examples of AI in use today
 - Chat GPT, Google Translate, Netflix, Tesla

Brief History of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

First AI program - **Logic Theorist** (Allen Newell, Cliff Shaw, Herbert Simon)

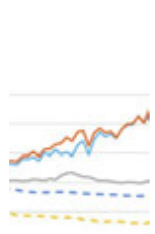
- Program designed to mimic problem solving skills of a human
- Funded by Research and Development (RAND) Corporation
- Presented at **Dartmouth Summer Research Project on AI** (DSRPAI) in 1956

What changed since then?

- Fundamental limit of computer storage - no longer a problem
 - **Moore's Law** - memory/speed of computers doubles every year
 - Finally caught up, surpassed

Advantages of Utilizing AI

Precision Agriculture



Increased Productivity



Resource Optimization

Improved Crop Management



Predictive Analytics

Automation of Tasks



Global Food Security



Disadvantages of Using AI

High Initial Investment

Job Displacement

Long Technology
Adoption Process

Environmental Concerns

Data Privacy and Security

Technological Dependence

Current Uses of AI

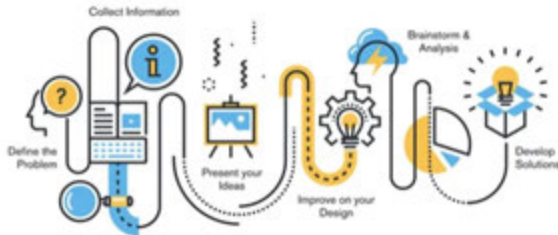
Customer Service and Support



Supply Chain Management



Product Development and Innovation



Marketing and Sales



Current Industries Using AI

Retail



Healthcare/Insurance

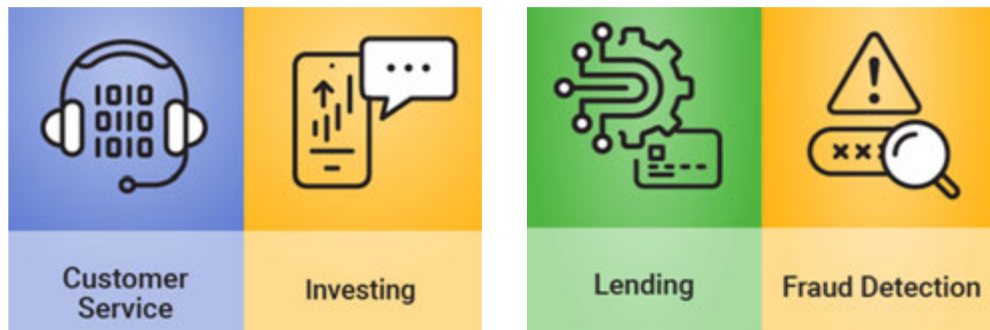


Manufacturing



AI in the Finance Sector

- Market Forecasting
- Risk Management
- Fraud Detection
- Portfolio Management
- Wealth Management



Future Potential

- Entirely Endless
 - Education
 - Transportation
 - Finance
 - Law
 - Healthcare



Current Uses of A.I. in Agriculture

- Diagnose Plant Disease
- Automatic Irrigation/Irrigation Leaks
- Sorting Harvested Produce
- Managing Greenhouse Climates
- Weeding Robots
- Self Driving Tractors



The Future of A.I. in Agriculture



Improvements of current technology



Move producers away from manual labor



AI will assist producers, not take their job



Will continue to become more popular

Importance of Regulation

- Ensuring Responsible AI Use
- Promoting Sustainable Agriculture Practices
- Safeguarding Stakeholder Interests

Regulations and Monitoring (national and global levels for AI in agriculture)

- **Data Protection Laws**

- General Data Protection Regulation sets standards (data privacy/security)

- **Environmental Regulations**

- Codex Alimentarius Commission develops food standards/guidelines

- **Standards For Ethical AI Use**

- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

- **Monitoring Institutions**

- USDA, Federal Trade Commission, and international bodies like the Codex Alimentarius Commission and Food & Agriculture Organization

Proposed Regulations: AI in Agriculture - Focus & Impact

Areas Of Focus

- Accessibility and Inclusivity
- Stricter Environmental Standards
- Market Competitiveness
- Guidelines For Regulatory Oversight
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Stakeholder Consultation

Impact

- Equitable Access, Regardless of Resources
- Reduced Environmental Footprint
- Fair Competition and Market Practices
- Compliance to Sustainable AI Practices
- Benefits All
- Data Transparency Fosters Informed Discussions

Pros for Farmers and Ranchers

Small Operations

- Decreased costs in long run
- Maximize production of each acre
- Monitor livestock if out of town

Large Operations

- Decreased costs (middle - longrun)
- Less employees
- Can monitor large areas quickly to see where to water, spray, fertilize

Cons for Farmers and Ranchers

Small Operations

- There are large upfront costs
- Can fall further behind
- Learning curve
- Cyber Security

Large Operations

- Cyber security
- Can get to reliant/grind shutdown

Advantages for Ag Lenders

- Credit Assessments
- Automated Loan Approval
- Precision Agriculture
- Reduce costs by automating certain operations
- Fraud detection and prevention



Disadvantages for Ag Lenders

- Increased reliance on technology and data analytics
 - May require staff training
 - infrastructure upgrades
- Potential concerns about data privacy
- Risk of algorithmic biases or inaccuracies

77% of society relies too much on technology to succeed, indicating an over-dependence on technology.



Sources

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