Correction to: A meta-analysis of factors driving the adoption of precision agriculture

Yeong Sheng Tey¹ · Mark Brindal²

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Correction to: Precision Agriculture

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The original version of the article contained a mistake in Table 1. It has been corrected in this correction.

The correct version of the Table 1 is given below:

The articles of Michels et al. (2020a) and (2020b) shown in the previously published version of Table 1 use different datasets rather than the same dataset as indicated by the note. The correct Table 1, reflecting a total of 19 studies (arising from 23 eligible articles) for the meta-analysis should appear as shown in the erratum. This correction does not affect the findings.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11119-021-09840-9>.

✉ Yeong Sheng Tey
tyeong.sheng@gmail.com

¹ Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

² The University of Adelaide, Urrbrae, South Australia 5064, Australia

Table 1 Overview of 23 eligible articles in this review

No.	Author(s) (Year)	Country	Sector	Types of precision agriculture (adoption rate)	Sample
1	Asare and Segarra (2018)	United States	Cotton	Georeferenced grid soil sampling	1344
2	Banerjee et al. (2008) ^a	United States	Cotton	GPS guidance system (25.8%)	879
3	D'Antoni et al. (2012) ^{b,c}	United States	Cotton	Autosteer technology (44.7%) and lightbar GPS technology (21.1%)	1692
4	Daberkow and McBride (1998)	United States	Corn	Precision agriculture	950
5	Daberkow and McBride (2003)	United States	Cotton	Precision agriculture (20.2%)	3883
6	Gardezi and Bronson (2019)	United States	Corn	Precision agriculture (56%)	3574
7	Groher et al. (2020) ^{c,d}	Switzerland	Arable crops, fodder crops, vegetables, grapes, fruits, and strawberries	Precision agriculture (41.8%), driver assistance system (36.5%), and electronic measuring system (16.8%)	827
8	Isgin et al. (2008) ^d	United States	Corn	Precision agriculture (36.0%)	491
9	Khanna (2001) ^c	United States	Corn	Soil test (14.2%) and variable-rate application technology (42.7%)	569
10	Kolady et al. (2021) ^{c,d}	United States	Corn, soybeans, and other crops	Embodied-knowledge (72%) and information-intensive (66%) precision agricultural technologies	198
11	Larson et al. (2008) ^a	United States	Cotton	Remote sensed imagery for site-specific management (8%)	941
12	Michels et al. (2020a)	Germany	Arable crops	Smartphone applications for crop protection (71%)	207
13	Michels et al. (2020b)	Germany	Arable crops	Smartphone for agricultural purposes (50.2%)	817
14	Michels et al. (2021)	Germany	Agriculture	Drones (22%)	167
15	Nair et al. (2011) ^{b,c,d}	United States	Cotton	Plant and soil-based variable detection technology (24.6%) and variable rate application technology (67.6%)	1472
16	Paustian and Theuvsen (2017)	Germany	Wheat, barley, rye, oilseed rape/canola, sugar beet, corn, potato, and feeding crops	Precision agriculture (30.0%)	227

Table 1 (continued)

No.	Author(s) (Year)	Country	Sector	Types of precision agriculture (adoption rate)	Sample
17	Pivoto et al. (2019) ^c	Brazil	Soybean, wheat, corn, rice, and oat	Soil georeferenced sampling (64.9%), variable-rate fertilizer and corrective applications (56.3%), auto-pilot spraying (56.8%), and management spraying (50.8%)	119
18	Roberts et al. (2002) ^c	United States	High valued crops, i.e., tobacco, nursery crops, fruits and, vegetables	Yield monitor with GPS (22%) and without GPS (25%), grid soil sampling (29%), variable-rate application technology (19%), and any precision agricultural technology (39%)	1027
19	Schimmelpfennig and Ebel (2016) ^c	United States	Corn	Yield monitor (43.0%), yield mapping (22.0%), variable-rate application technology (19.0%), GPS (17.0%)	1507
20	Tamirat et al. (2018)	Denmark and Germany	Not specified	Precision agriculture	260
21	Vecchio et al. (2020)	Italy	Not specified	Precision agriculture (28.7%)	174
22	Walton et al. (2008) ^{a,d}	United States	Cotton	Precision soil sampling (40.5%)	827
23	Walton et al. (2010) ^a	United States	Cotton	Portable/handheld GPS device (11.4%)	765

^{a,b}Multiple articles that used the same respective dataset. Each group (e.g., ^b) was considered as a study; ^cseparate statistical analyses concerning different types/combinations of precision agriculture were considered as a study; ^donly the best model (among multiple statistical analyses) is reviewed; *GPS* global positioning system.

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