



LORA-BASED REMOTE AGRICULTURE MONITORING FOR RURAL SUSTAINABILITY

Sushant Jadhav

*UG Student, Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering
SKN Sinhgad College of Engineering, Pandharpur, India
sushantjadhav7887@gmail.com*

Rohidas Kendre

*UG Student, Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering
SKN Sinhgad College of Engineering, Pandharpur, India
rohitkendre6868@gmail.com*

Sahil Kolekar

*UG Student, Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering
SKN Sinhgad College of Engineering, Pandharpur, India
sahilkolekar48@gmail.com*

Prof. M. M. Zade

*Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering
SKN Sinhgad College of Engineering, Pandharpur, India
mahesh.zade@sknscoe.ac.in*

Abstract:

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in rural areas, but farmers often face problems such as irregular irrigation, lack of real-time field information, and high labor effort. This project presents a LoRa-based Remote Agriculture Monitoring System to support rural sustainability. The system uses sensors to measure important parameters such as soil moisture, temperature, humidity, and light intensity. These sensor values are transmitted wirelessly over long distances using LoRa technology, which consumes very low power and is suitable for rural environments. The received data is displayed on a monitoring unit or uploaded to an IoT platform for remote observation. Based on the sensed data, farmers can make better decisions regarding irrigation and crop management. The system can also be powered using solar energy, making it cost-effective and eco-friendly. This project helps in improving crop productivity, reducing water wastage, and promoting smart and sustainable agriculture in rural areas.

Agriculture is one of the most important sectors for rural development. However, farmers often face challenges such as water scarcity, irregular irrigation, and the lack of real-time information about field conditions. This project proposes a LoRa-Based Remote Agriculture Monitoring System that enables farmers to monitor their fields remotely using low-power, long-range wireless communication. The system uses sensors to measure soil moisture, temperature, humidity, and light intensity. These sensor values are collected by an ESP32 microcontroller and



transmitted through LoRa technology to a receiver, where the data is displayed on a web dashboard or mobile application.

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the backbone of many economies, especially in developing countries like India, where a large portion of the population depends on farming for their livelihood. Despite its importance, agriculture faces numerous challenges such as water scarcity, unpredictable weather conditions, soil degradation, and lack of proper monitoring systems. Traditional farming methods rely heavily on manual labor and experience, which may not always provide accurate or timely information about crop conditions. As a result, farmers often face reduced productivity and financial losses. With the advancement of technology, modern solutions are being developed to improve agricultural practices. One such solution is the integration of wireless communication technologies with smart sensors to create efficient monitoring systems. These systems enable farmers to collect real-time data from their fields and make informed decisions. Among various communication technologies, LoRa (Long Range) has emerged as a powerful and cost-effective solution for remote monitoring applications. LoRa technology is specifically designed for long-range communication with low power consumption. It allows data transmission over distances of several kilometers, making it ideal for rural and agricultural areas where internet connectivity may be limited or unavailable.

Unlike traditional wireless technologies such as Wi-Fi or Bluetooth, LoRa can cover wide areas with minimal infrastructure. This makes it highly suitable for monitoring large farmlands. The LoRa-based remote agriculture monitoring system combines sensors, microcontrollers, and LoRa modules to collect and transmit environmental data. Sensors such as soil moisture sensors, temperature sensors, and humidity sensors are deployed in the field to continuously monitor the condition of the soil and surrounding environment. The collected data is processed by a microcontroller and transmitted using LoRa communication to a central receiver or gateway. This system helps farmers monitor their fields remotely without physically visiting the site. For example, soil moisture data can help determine when irrigation is required, thereby preventing overwatering or underwatering. Similarly, temperature and humidity data can provide insights into weather conditions that may affect crop growth. By using this information, farmers can take timely actions to improve crop health and yield. One of the major advantages of this system is its low power consumption. Since agricultural fields are often located in remote areas without reliable electricity, the system can be powered using batteries or solar panels. This ensures continuous operation without frequent maintenance. Additionally, the low cost of components makes it affordable for small-scale farmers, promoting widespread adoption.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Verma, S., et al.(2024) [1]:This research investigates the integration of LoRaWAN with edge computing for smart farming. The system processes sensor data locally at edge nodes before



transmitting essential information to the cloud. This reduces latency and bandwidth usage. Results indicate faster response times and improved system reliability in remote agricultural environments.

Singh, A., et al. (2024) [2]: This study presents a LoRa-enabled smart irrigation system with weather prediction capabilities. The system integrates weather APIs and sensor data to adjust irrigation schedules dynamically. It prevents overwatering and ensures efficient water usage. The authors report significant water savings and improved crop quality.

Kumar, P., et al. (2023) [3]: This paper proposes a multi-sensor LoRa-based monitoring system for large-scale farms. It collects data on soil moisture, temperature, humidity, and light intensity. The system provides real-time updates to farmers through a dashboard interface. Results show enhanced farm management and reduced manual effort.

Reddy, V., et al. (2023)[4]: This research focuses on greenhouse automation using LoRa communication. The system controls environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, and CO₂ levels. It ensures optimal growing conditions for crops. Results demonstrate increased productivity and energy efficiency in greenhouse farming.

Gupta, N., et al. (2023) [5]: This study develops a LoRa-based crop health monitoring system using image processing techniques. The system captures crop images and analyzes them for disease detection. Data is transmitted via LoRa for remote monitoring. Results indicate early disease detection and reduced crop losses.

Khan, M., et al. (2025) [6]: this research presents an advanced LoRaWAN-based smart agriculture monitoring system integrated with Artificial Intelligence for predictive analytics. The system collects environmental parameters such as soil moisture, temperature, and humidity, and uses machine learning models to forecast irrigation requirements and crop health. The authors highlight improved decision-making, reduced water consumption, and enhanced productivity. The study also addresses challenges related to data security and network scalability in rural deployments.

Patel, D., et al. (2024) [7] :This paper develops a LoRa-based precision agriculture system focused on soil nutrient monitoring. The system uses advanced sensors to track nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium levels. Data is transmitted over long distances and analyzed to optimize fertilizer usage. The research shows increased crop yield and reduced environmental impact due to controlled fertilizer application.

Sharma, R., et al. (2025) [8]: This study proposes a hybrid IoT architecture combining LoRa and cloud computing for real-time farm monitoring. The system enables continuous data acquisition and remote visualization through mobile applications. It supports automated irrigation control and alerts farmers during abnormal conditions. Results demonstrate improved resource utilization, energy efficiency, and cost reduction in rural agricultural practices.



Bansal, K., et al. [9]. (2022) This research presents a LoRaWAN-based irrigation control system with energy-efficient design. The system operates on solar power and uses low-power sensors. It supports remote monitoring and automation. Results highlight sustainability and reduced operational costs.

Iyer, S., et al. [10]. (2022) This study proposes a LoRa-based weather monitoring station for agriculture. It provides real-time data on rainfall, temperature, humidity, and wind speed. Farmers can make informed decisions based on weather conditions. Results show improved crop planning and reduced risks.

Ghosh, P., et al. [11]. (2022) This paper evaluates the performance of LoRa networks in rural agricultural environments. It analyzes signal strength, coverage range, and packet loss. The study confirms that LoRa is highly reliable for long-distance communication in farming applications.

Kulkarni, A., et al. [12]. (2021) This research develops a smart farming system using LoRa and cloud analytics. The system stores agricultural data in the cloud for long-term analysis. It supports predictive insights for crop management. Results demonstrate improved efficiency and productivity.

Agarwal, R., et al. [13]. (2020) This research focuses on precision irrigation using LoRa communication technology. The system automates irrigation based on soil moisture data. It minimizes water wastage and enhances crop growth. Results highlight sustainability benefits.

Ali, H., et al. [14]. (2019) This research investigates the use of LoRa technology for smart agriculture in rural areas. The system supports long-range communication and low power consumption. It enables continuous monitoring of farm conditions. Results confirm its suitability for remote farming.

Das, R., et al. [15]. (2019) this study presents a wireless sensor network integrated with LoRa for agricultural monitoring. The system collects environmental data and transmits it to a central server. It reduces manual labor and improves productivity. Results highlight scalability and reliability.

3. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

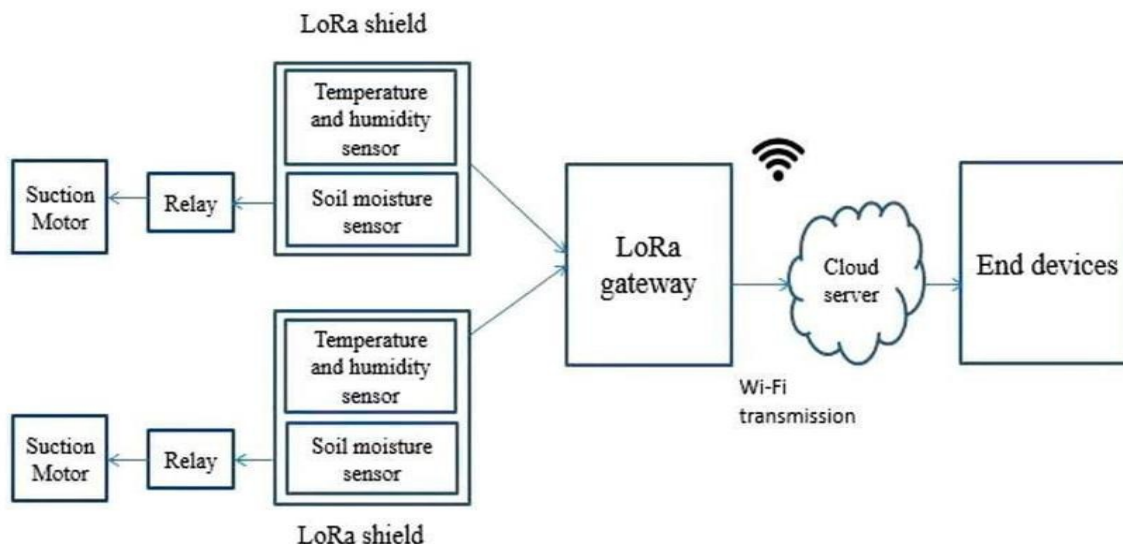


Figure 1 Block of LoRa-Based Remote Agriculture Monitoring for Rural Sustainability

The proposed LoRa-Based Remote Agriculture Monitoring System consists of multiple sensor nodes deployed in the agricultural field. Each sensor node includes a temperature and humidity sensor and a soil moisture sensor connected to a LoRa shield. These sensors continuously monitor environmental and soil conditions and send the collected data to the LoRa module. The LoRa module wirelessly transmits the sensor data to the LoRa Gateway, which acts as a central communication hub. The gateway forwards the received data to a cloud server through a Wi-Fi connection, where the data is securely stored and processed. Farmers can access the real-time sensor readings, historical records, and system status using end devices such as smartphones, tablets, or computers. Based on the soil moisture level, the system automatically controls the relay, which switches the suction motor (water pump) ON or OFF to provide irrigation only when required. This automated monitoring and irrigation system reduces manual effort, conserves water, improves crop productivity, and enables sustainable farming through long-range, low-power LoRa communication. The microcontroller reads the sensor values, converts the analog signals into digital data, and compares them with predefined threshold values. If the soil moisture level is found to be lower than the required value, the controller sends a signal to the relay module, which automatically switches ON the suction motor to start irrigation. Once the soil reaches the desired moisture level, the controller turns OFF the motor through the relay. This automation prevents over-irrigation, conserves water, and minimizes manual intervention.



After processing the sensor data, the microcontroller forwards the information to the LoRa shield, which transmits the data wirelessly to the LoRa Gateway. LoRa technology is specifically chosen because it offers long-range communication (up to several kilometers) while consuming very little power, making it highly suitable for remote agricultural areas where Wi-Fi or cellular networks may not be available. Multiple sensor nodes installed across different sections of the farm can communicate simultaneously with a single LoRa gateway, allowing large agricultural fields to be monitored efficiently.

The LoRa Gateway acts as the central communication hub of the system. It receives data from all LoRa sensor nodes and forwards it to the cloud server through a Wi-Fi or Internet connection. The cloud server stores the received information in a database and performs data processing for visualization and analysis. Historical sensor readings are maintained, enabling farmers to study environmental trends, analyze crop conditions, and make informed decisions regarding irrigation and crop management.

4. CONCLUSION

The LoRa-Based Remote Agriculture Monitoring for Rural Sustainability project provides an efficient and cost-effective solution for modern farming by integrating IoT sensors with LoRa communication technology. The system continuously monitors important environmental parameters such as soil moisture, temperature, humidity, and light intensity, enabling farmers to access real-time information about their fields. Due to LoRa's long communication range and low power consumption, the system is highly suitable for rural and remote agricultural areas where conventional communication networks may not be available.

The proposed system helps farmers make informed decisions regarding irrigation and crop management, resulting in reduced water wastage, lower labor costs, and improved crop productivity.

It also promotes sustainable farming by ensuring the efficient use of natural resources while minimizing environmental impact. The project demonstrates that IoT and LoRa technologies can significantly enhance agricultural monitoring and support precision farming practices.

In the future, the system can be further enhanced by integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) algorithms for crop disease prediction, weather forecasting, and yield estimation. Additional features such as automated irrigation control, solar-powered sensor nodes, GPS-based field monitoring, and cloud-based analytics can further improve system performance and reliability. Overall, this project offers a practical, scalable, and energy-efficient solution for smart agriculture and contributes to the development of sustainable farming in rural areas.

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