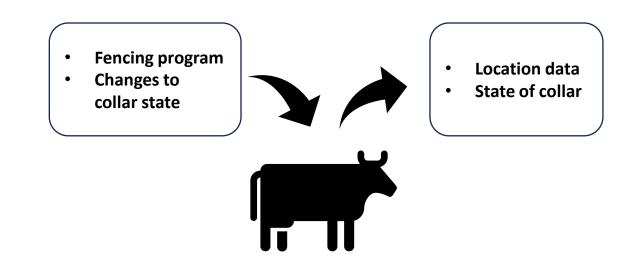
# Understanding GPS, Coverage, and Why Base Station Optimization is Important

## Interfacing with collars and coverage

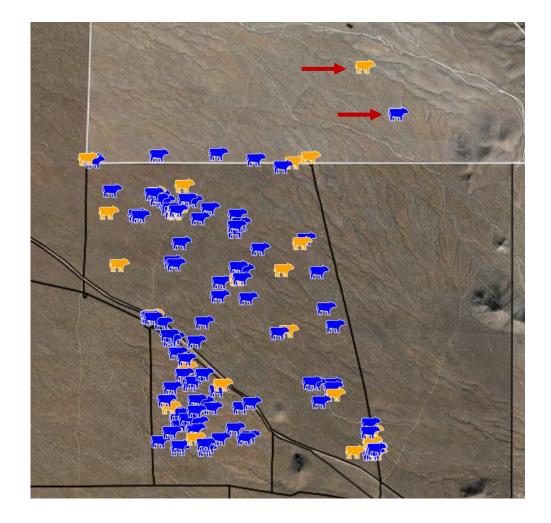
Collars receive and relay information via a lora radio signal

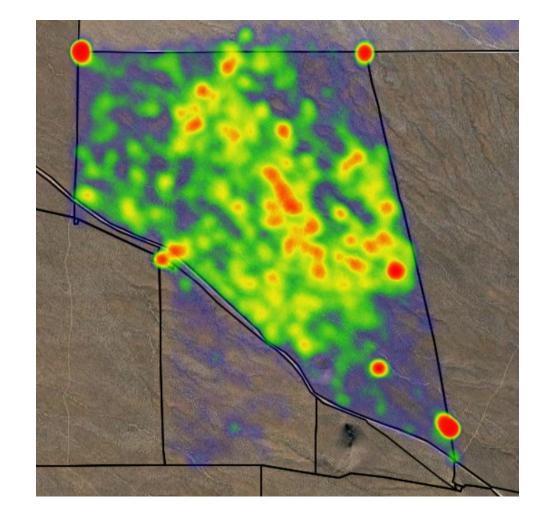
> Information such as location can be relayed to an online user interface such as HerdManager



#### Cattle locations

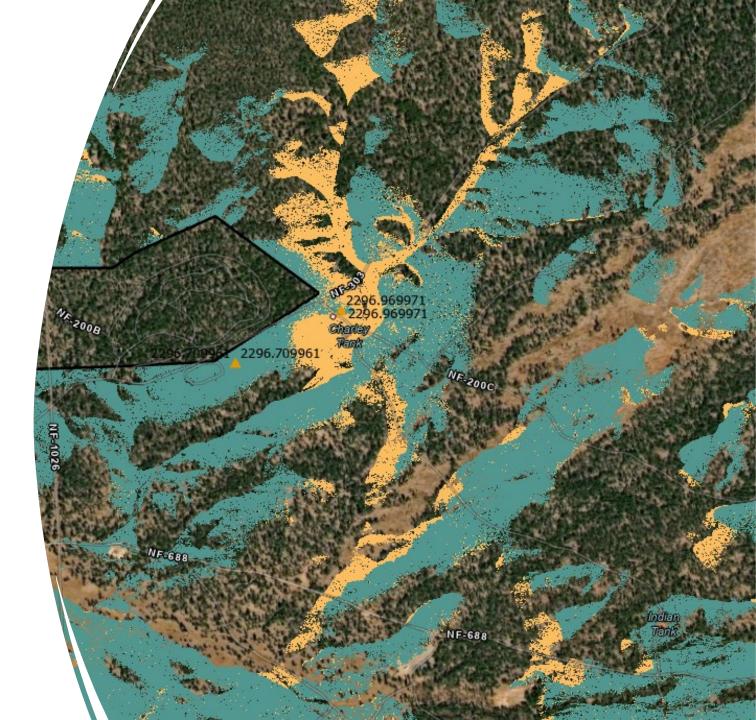
# Heat maps of activity





Potential problems with this data and how its interpreted

- Lora allows us to manage areas with no cell service
- Coverage from lora is influenced by topography creating dead zones
- The data we receive, and its interpretation can be influenced by the coverage of the lora signal



#### Let's check this out in real time

# 

Misinterpretation stems poor lora coverage

This can affect interpretation in a few ways

- 1. Heatmaps of activity misleads where cattle truly occur
- 2. Animals' actual location are less reliable
- 3. Locating dropped collars are less informed



#### How do we handle this?

The best way to handle coverage issues is with optimal placement of the base station

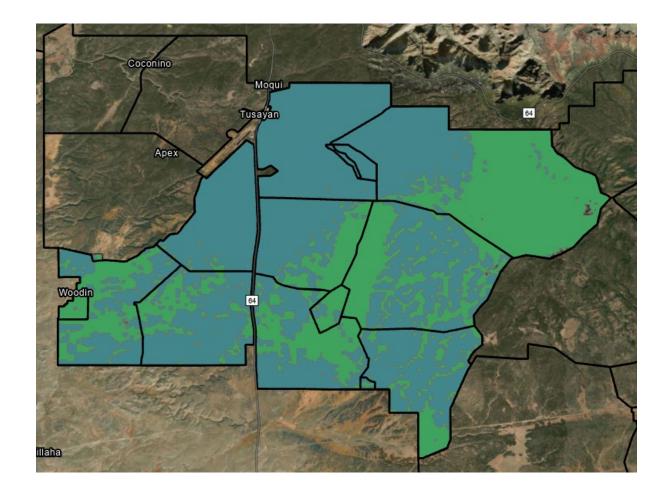
- 1. Optimal placement requires the user to **identify** a location that **maximizes** coverage for the desired area
- 2. Maximizing coverage provides the reassurance that animals last known locations are accurate and where dead zones may exist to either exclude or recognize that

## Tackling this endeavor

- 1. Vence offers some support regarding base station placement
- 2. Limited to stationary placement

## What you need to accomplish use this tool

- Federal Communication Commission (FCC) Mobile LTE Coverage Map
- This cellular coverage for Version and AT&T for Anita Allotment



#### Digital Elevation Model (DEM)

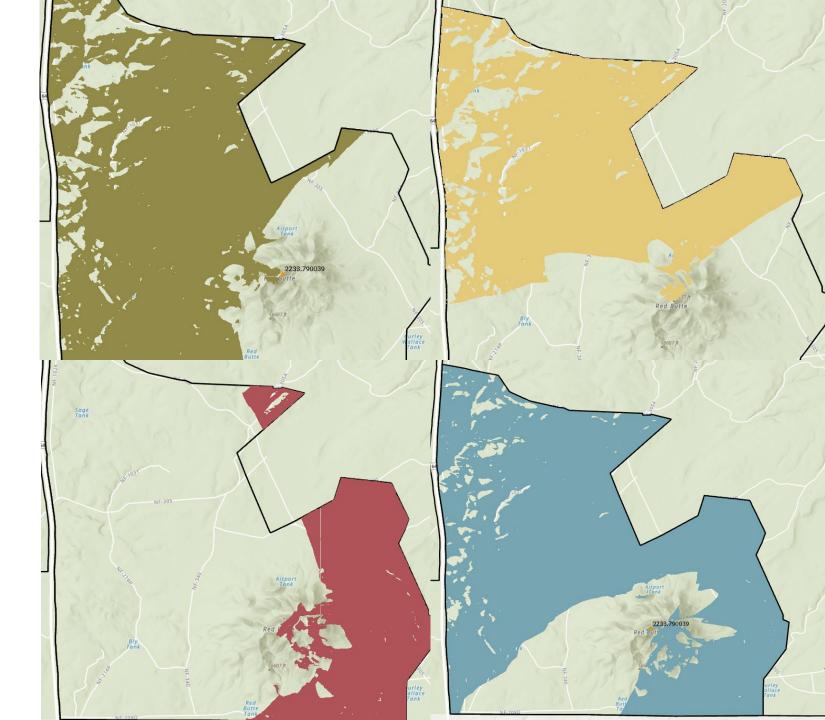
#### opentopography.org

- 10m<sup>2</sup> accessible to the public for all Forest Service land
- Provides placement options and relates those locations to surrounding topography



# Products from the optimization tool

- Area-wise, this tool optimally places the base station in a location that covers the majority of a pasture
- As an added bonus we know where dead zones are
- This leads to the next step
  - Placing base stations that cover for placement shortcomings



## The University of Arizona

#### Virtual Fence Program

#### Supported by



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA **Cooperative Extension** Livestock Extension



college of Agriculture & LIFE SCIENCES Natural Resources & the Environment

#### Contributors

Andrew Antaya Joslyn Beard Carter Blouin Brett Blum Amber Dalke Aaron Lien Brandon Mayer Sarah Noelle George Ruyle



This material is based upon work that is supported by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, under award number 2021-38640-34695 through the Western Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education program under project number WPDP22-016. USDA is an equal opportunity employer and service provider. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the view of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

This work is supported by the AFRI Foundational and Applied Science Program: Inter- Disciplinary Engagement in Animal Systems (IDEAS) [award no. 2022-10726] from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

Additional funding was provided by Arizona Experiment Station, the Marley Endowment for Sustainable Rangeland Stewardship, and Arizona Cooperative Extension.

rangelandsgateway.org/virtual-fence