



Welcome

Yield prediction in cereals

By Mette Kramer Langgaard
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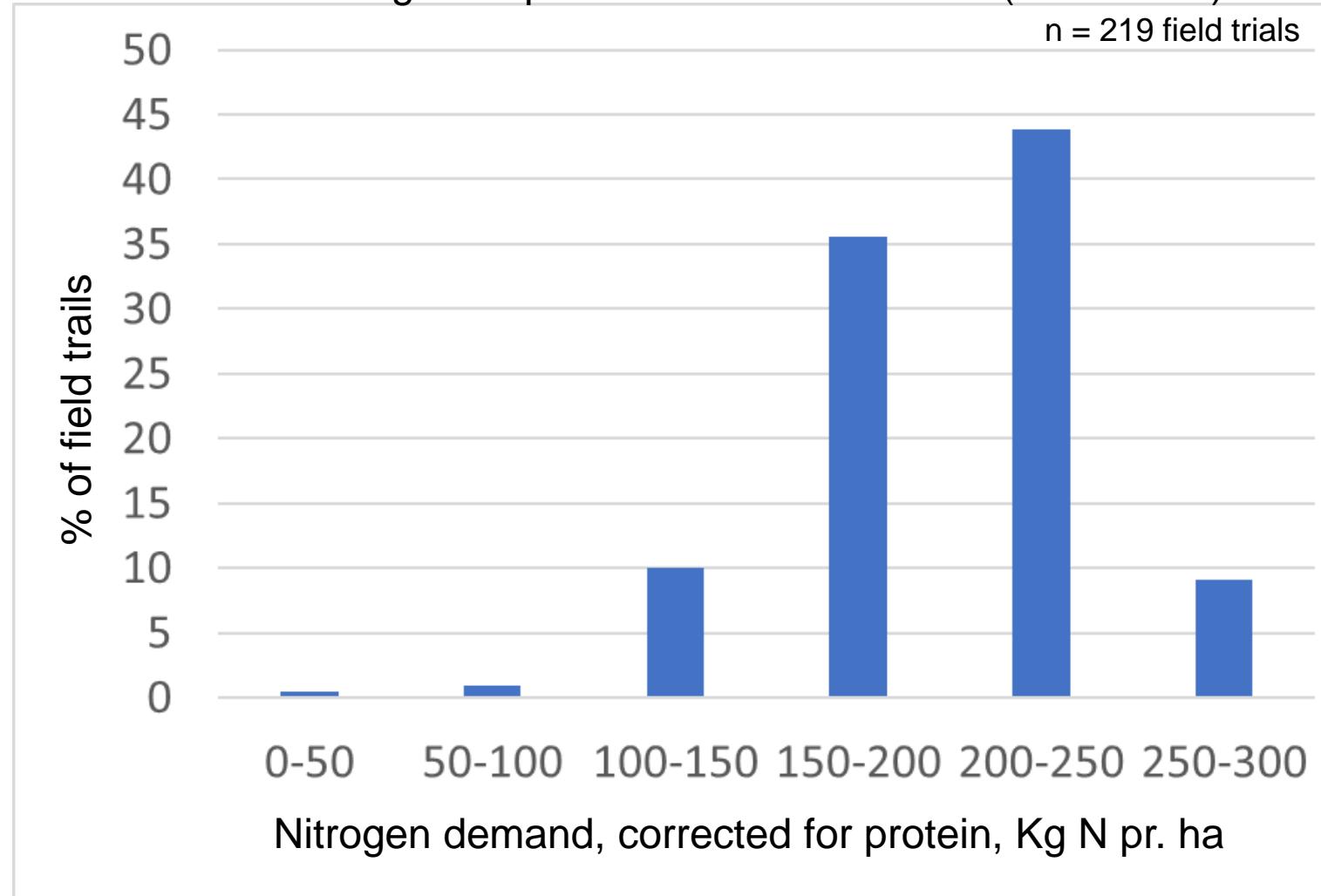
Agenda

- Welcome and Introduction – Mette Langgaard, SEGES Innovation (5 min)
- Work of Omran Alshihabi, researcher at the Department of Soil and Environment, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (40 min).
- Yield prediction in Winter wheat, Mette Kramer Langgaard, special consultant, SEGES Innovation (40 min)
- Assimila and yield prediction, Jon Styles (Director of Assimila) or Andy Shaw (Director and Principal Consultant) (40 min)
- Time for discussion

Presentation round

Yield prediction – why is it interesting?

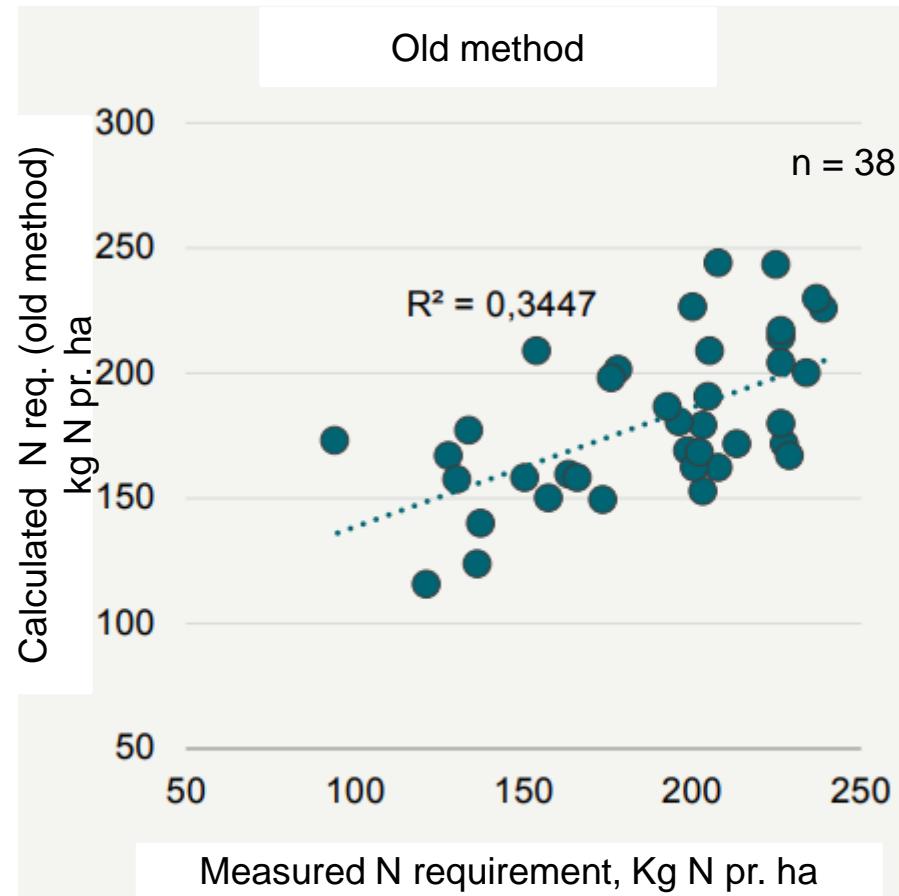
The variation in nitrogen requirement of winter wheat (2011-2020)



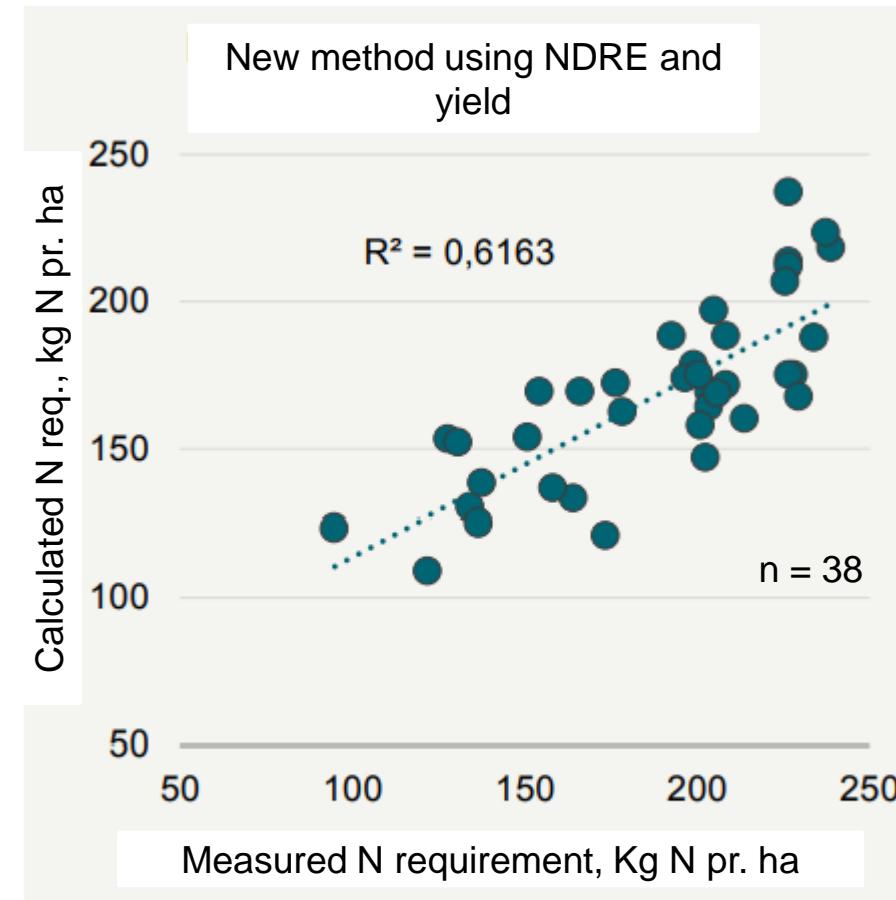
Danish model for calculating the N requirement in Mark Online:

- Preceding crop
- Soil type
- Expected yield
- Cultivation history
- Cover crops
- N-min in the spring

Optimal N using NDRE and expected yield



FIGUR 19. Sammenhæng mellem kvalstofbehov ved beregningsmetoden til indstilling af kvalstofnormer og det målte kvalstofbehov.



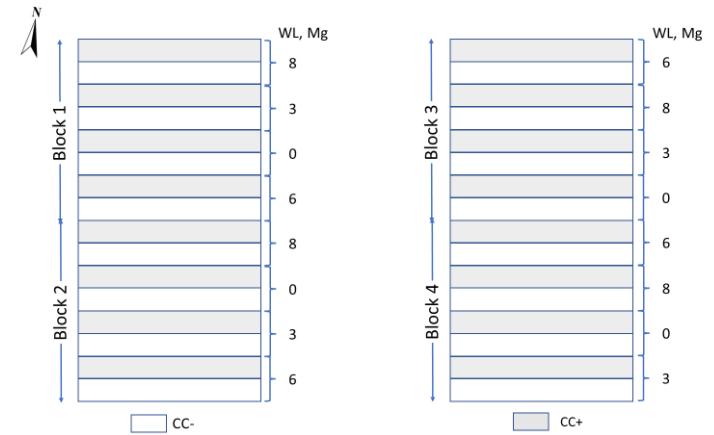
FIGUR 20. Sammenhæng mellem kvalstofbehov beregnet ud fra NDRE og udbytte og det målte kvalstofbehov.

Yield prediction in spring barley from RVI and weather data using machine learning (not yet published)

9 Years with spring barley

Features:

- RVI_{max} ,
- The difference between RVI of the plot and a dry soil surface (Int)
- accumulated precipitation (P_6) in May
- accumulated evapotranspiration (ET_6) in May



MAE = 3,8 hkg pr. Ha 30 June

Reference (not yet published): Petersen, C. T., Langgaard, M. K., Petersen, S. D., (2022). Yield prediction in spring barley from RVI and weather data using machine learning



Yield prediction in winter wheat

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2020

2021

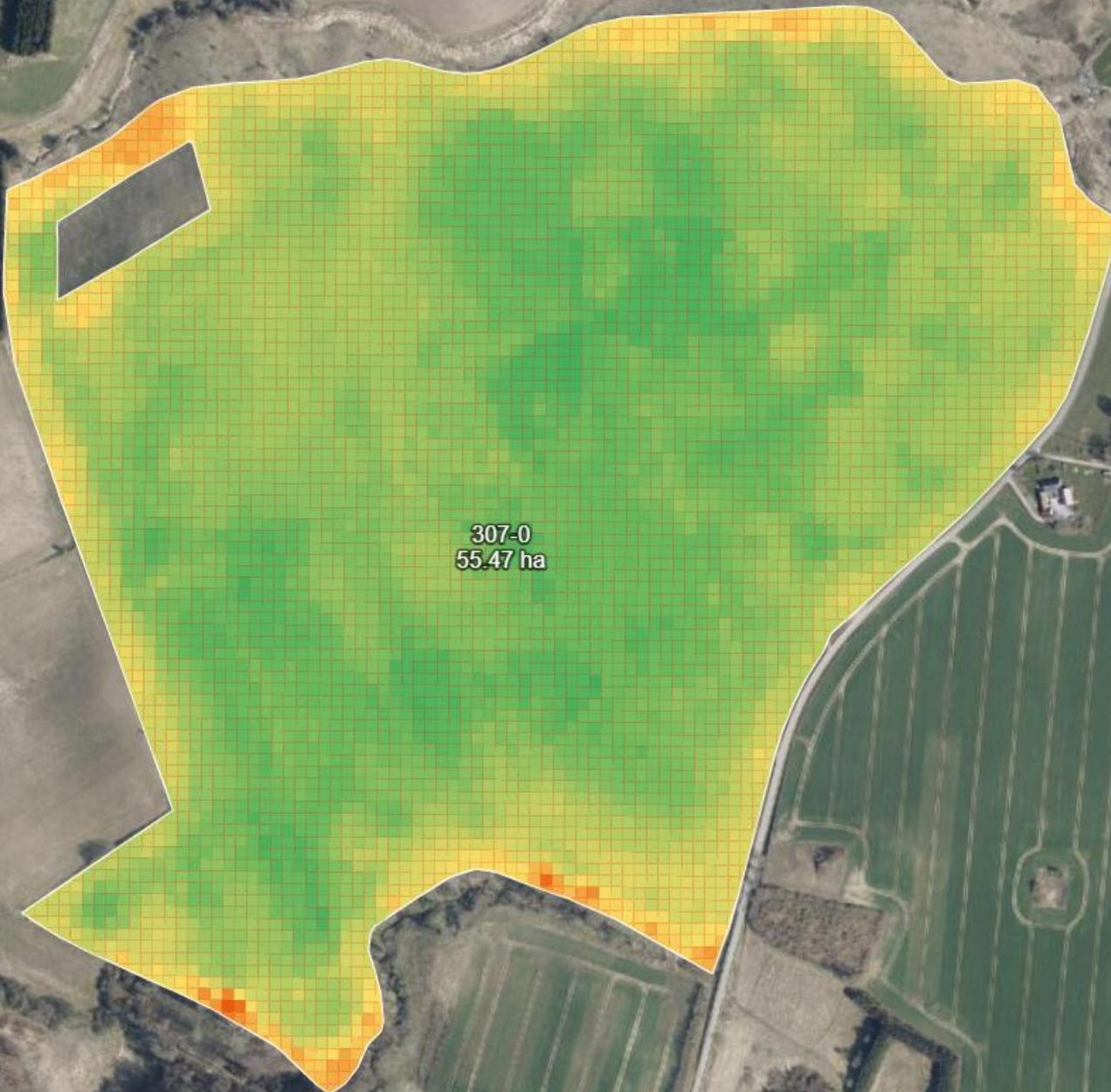
2022

2023

2024



Forventet udbytte



tons/ha

9.76
8.57
7.37
6.17
4.98

Forventet udbytte



Prognose leveret d. 01-08-2022

Der tages forbehold for at beregningen kan afvige fra det faktiske udbytte, og den skal derfor ses som vejledende.

Vi vil gerne have din vurdering af, hvor god udbytteprognosens er.

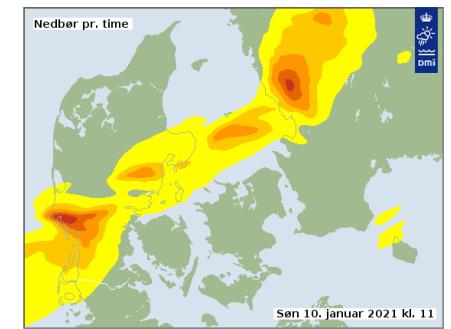
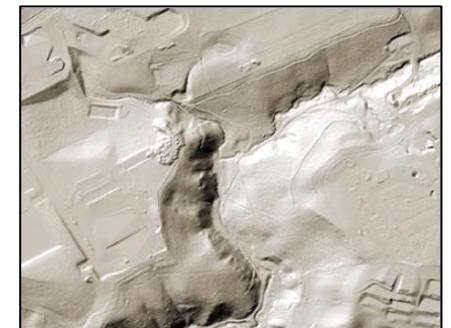
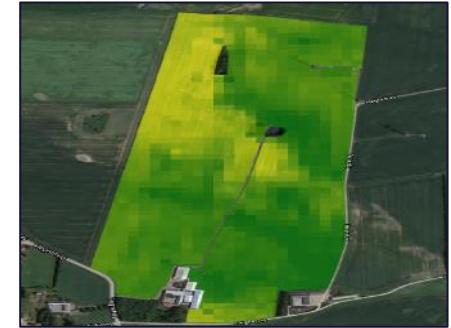
Send gerne en kommentar til udbytter@seges.dk

8,48 ton kerne/haTotal udbytte på mark **470,73 tons****Prediction dates:**

- April 10th
- May 10th
- June 5th
- August 1st

Data

- Yield maps from combine harvesters
- Satellit data ([L1C Sentinel data](#))
- Terrain Elevation (The Danish Terrain Elevation model)
- Weather data (DMI)
- Crop Variety (new)
- Soil type, crop rotation (new)



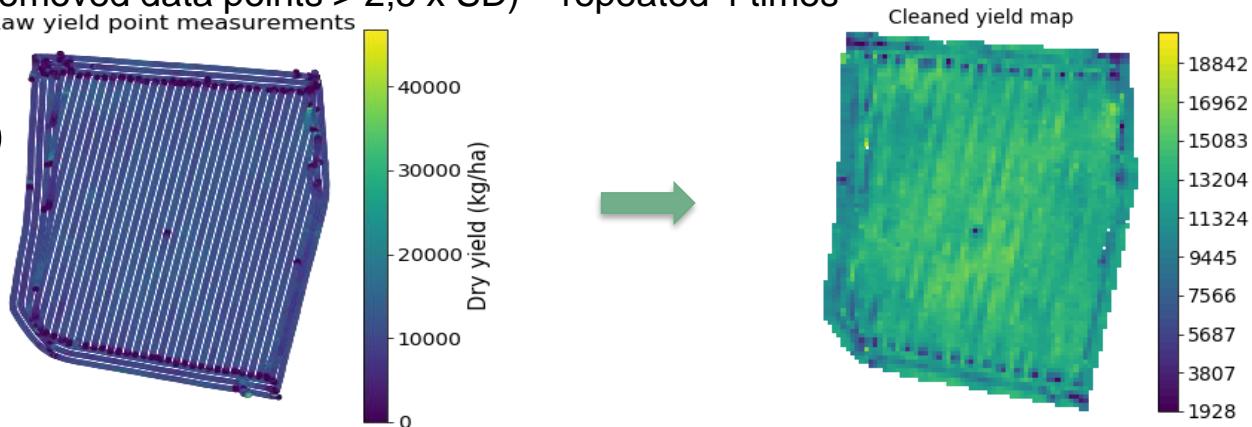
Results from 2020 (data from 2016 and 2017 only)

Prediction date	All data included	Satellit data	
	MAE, t/ha (5x5 meter)	MAE, t/ha (5x5 meter)	MAE, t/ha (markniveau)
April 10 th	1,469	1,7296	0,8357
May 10 th	1,441	1,7144	0,9263
June 15 th	1,273	1,5869	0,8046
September 6 th	1,217	1,4252	0,6694

Yield data from combine harvesters

- Collected yield data from farmers
- Converted yield data to shape-files in FarmWorks
- Standardized data and verified crop type
- Cleaning yield data – outlier detection

- Sorted yield measurements by timestamp
- Removed thresholds exceeding 1-25 t/ha
- Removed statistical outliers using distance-to-yield ratio ($-\log(\text{distance}/\text{yield})$)
- Moving average – (removed data points $> 2,5 \times \text{SD}$) – repeated 4 times



- Interpolation (IDW)

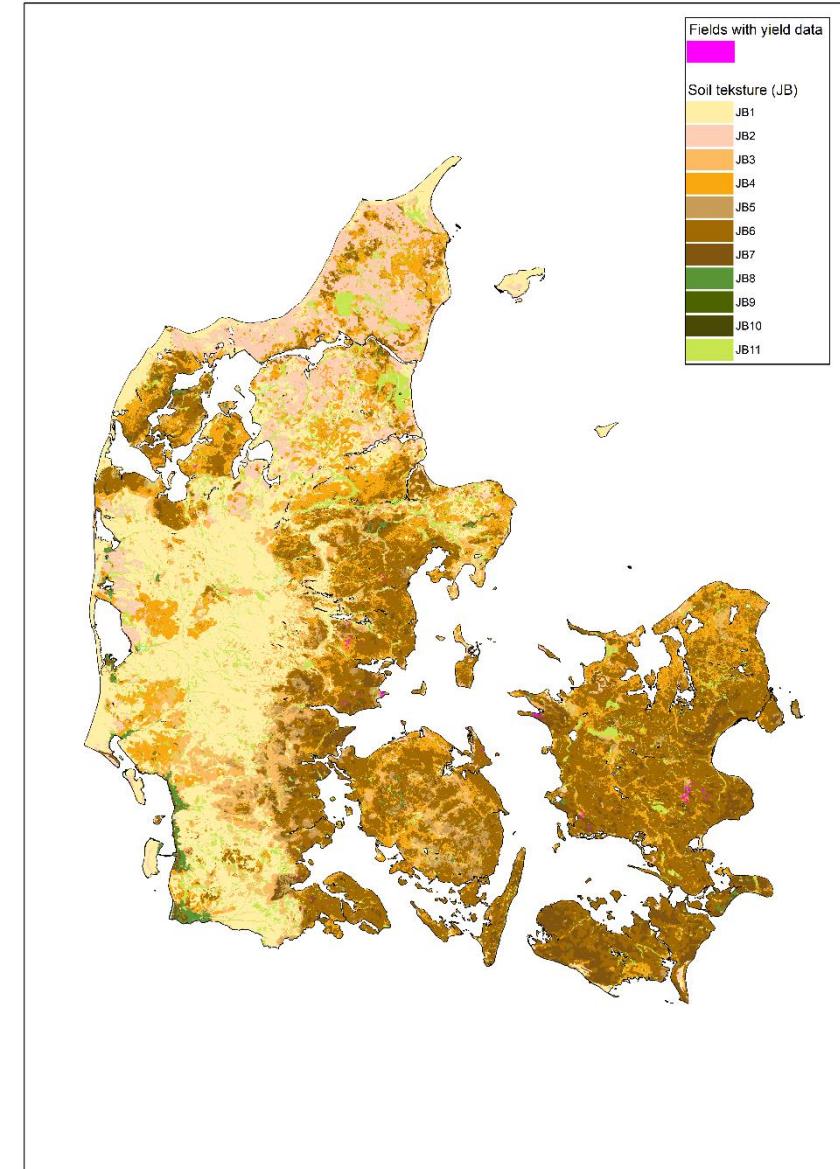
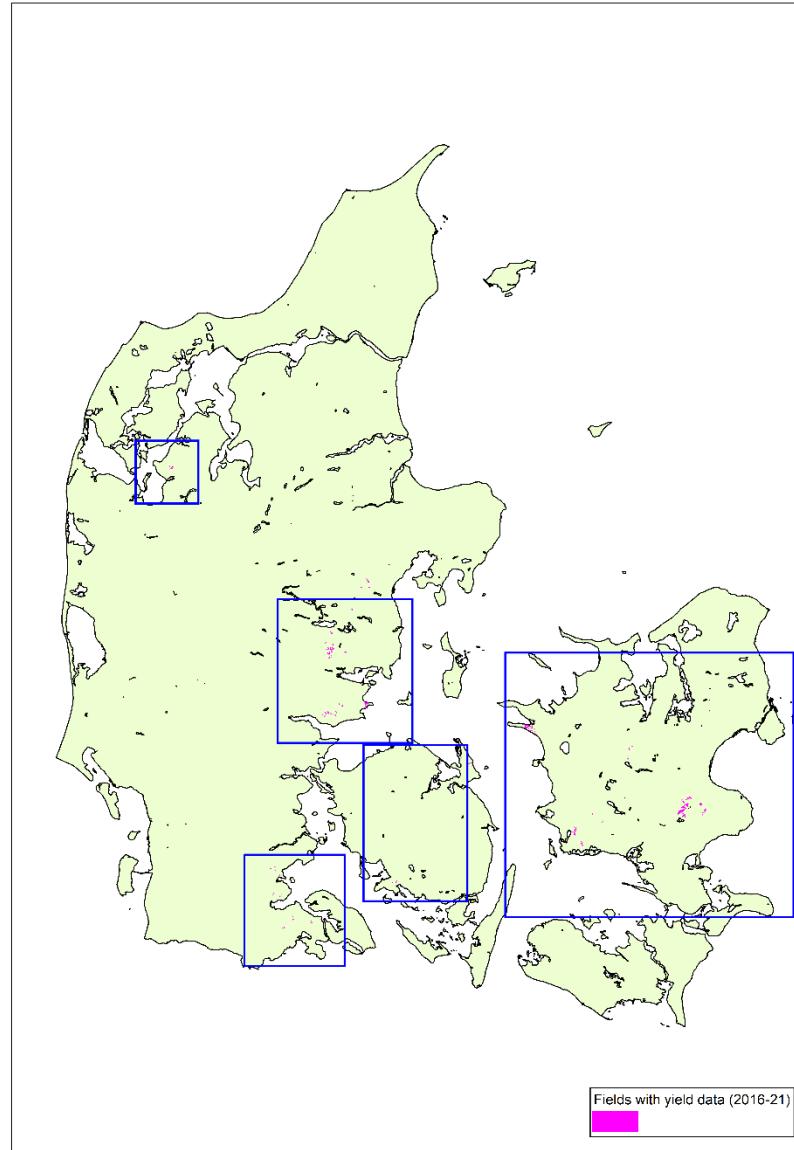
År	Udbyttedata	
	Antal marker	Hektar
2021	171	3.611
2020	41	438
2019	51	619
2018	51	647
2017	64	826
2016	21	190
Total	400	6.352

Distribution of yield data

In total

- 300 fields and 4360 ha

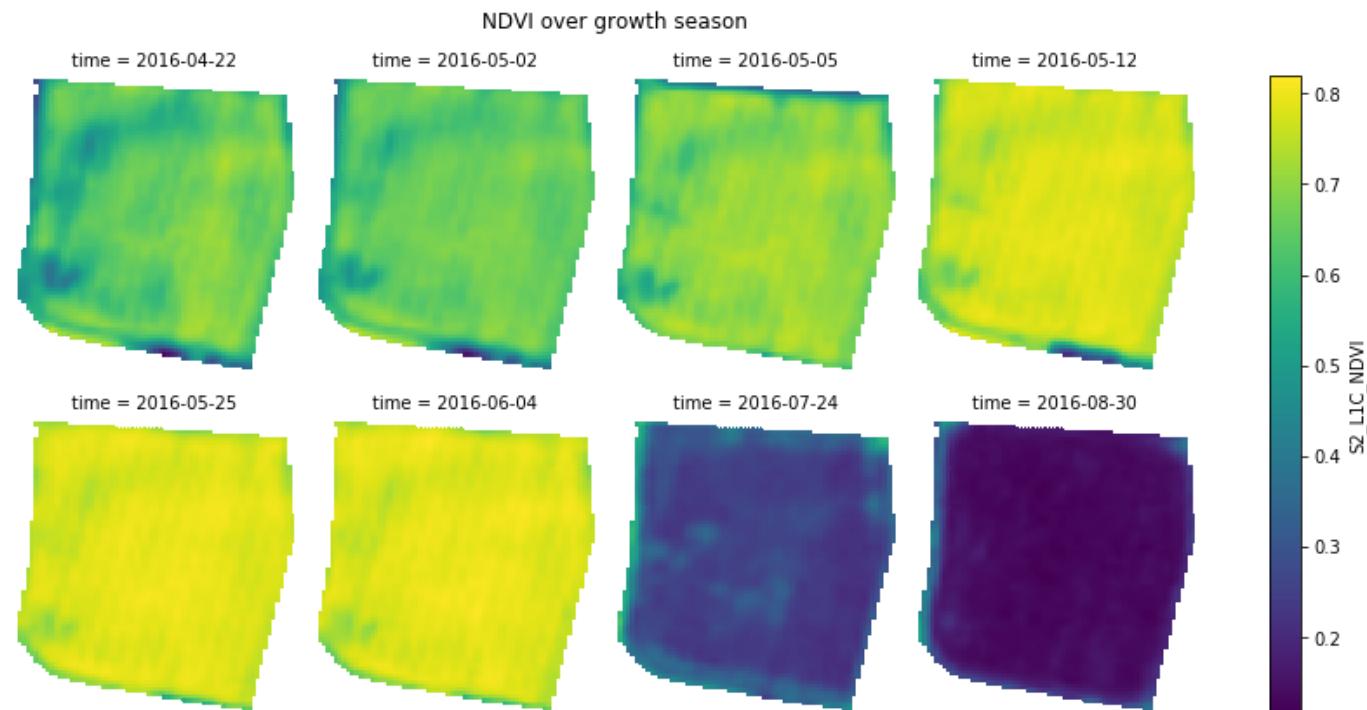
Year	Area, ha	number of fields
2016	379	35
2017	1205	95
2018	498	35
2019	415	37
2020	343	29
2021	1520	69
Sum	4360	300



Satellit data - Sentinel-2 L1C

from 9. Marts – 27. Juli from 2016-2021

- B01
- B02
- B03
- B04
- B05
- B06
- B07
- B08
- B08a
- B09
- B10
- B11
- B12
- NDVI
- NDRE
- MSAVI2

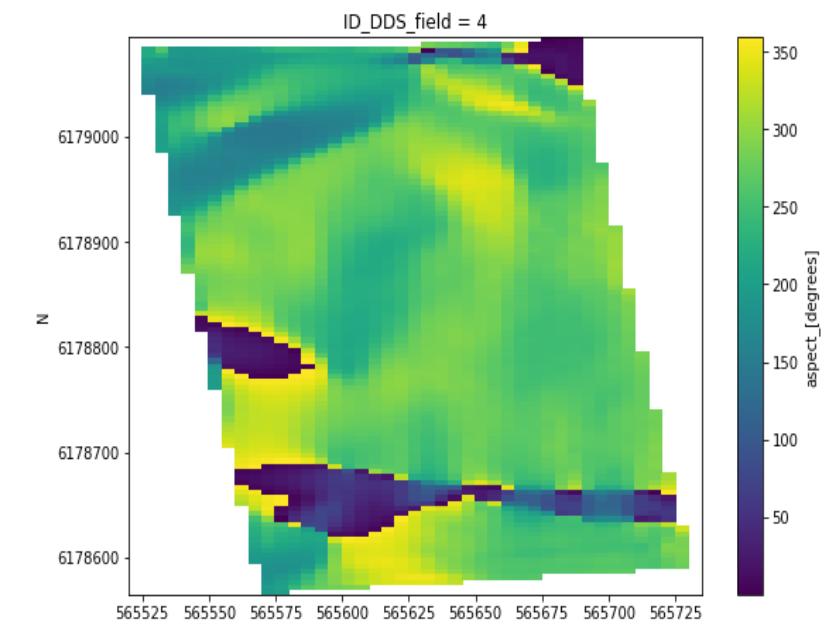
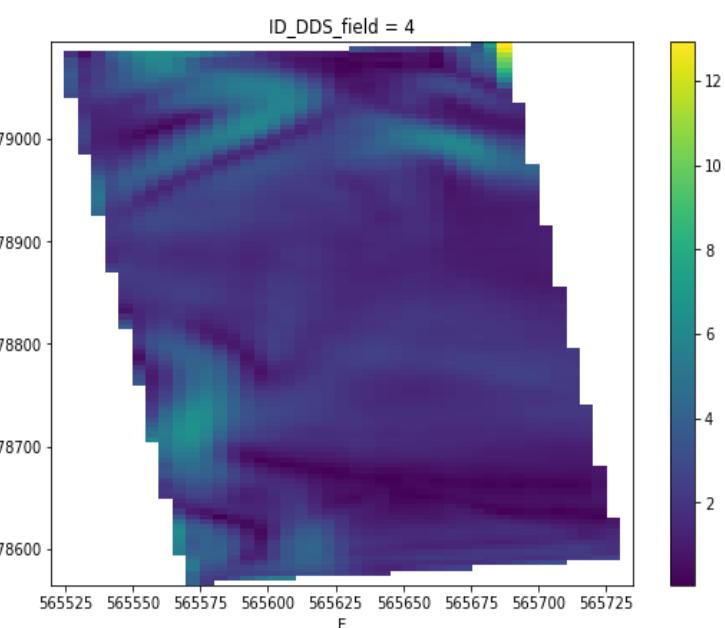
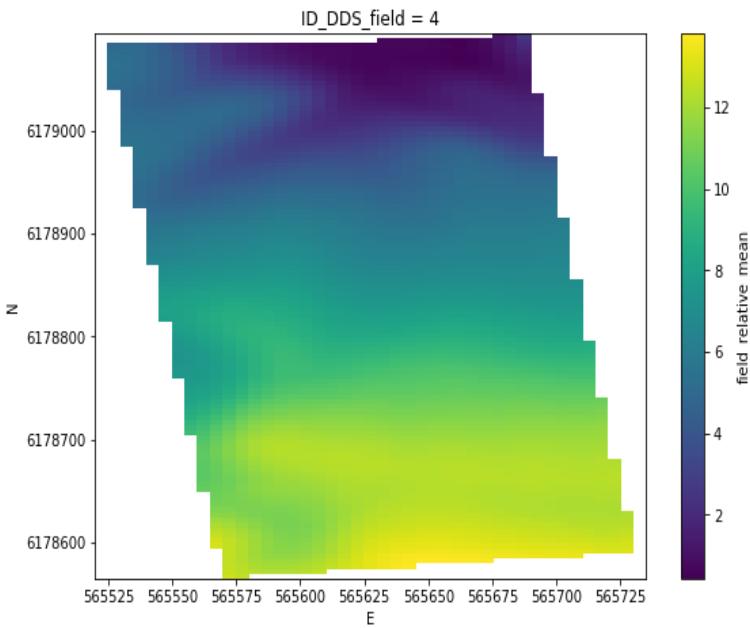


Sentinel 2 features were linearly interpolated in the time dimension using IWD and then resampled to 14 days' interval.
Furthermore, the relative changes from 9/3 for all variables were used as features.

Terrain elevation

Den Danish Terrain Elevation model (DEM) with a resolution of 0,4 meter

- The field relative mean
- Slope percentage
- Slope angle (0-90°)
- Slope aspect (0° = north, 90 °= east, 180° = south og 270° = west)



Weather data

Were available from the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) in a 10 x 10 km resolution

- Air temperature
- Soil temperature
- Precipitation
- Global radiation

The mean, standard deviation (SD), minimum, and maximum was calculated for all climate variables.

Weather data was aggregated at intervals of 14 days

Observations and ML model

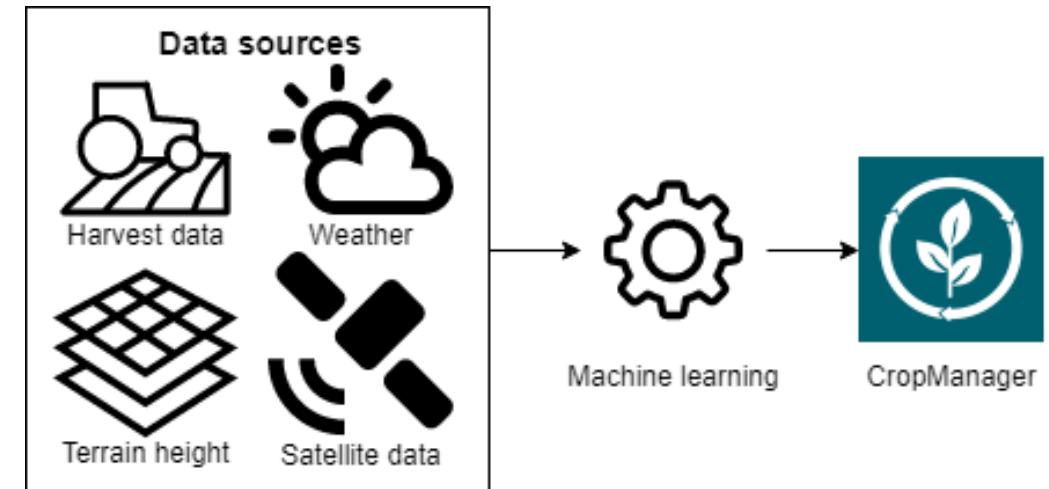
Approx. 302.612 observations

- Training data: ~ **80%** 10x10 meter pixels.
- Validation data: ~ **20%** 10x10 meter pixels.

792 features in the model

ML algorithm:

Gradient Boosting Regressor



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Brand new results

Experiment	Model	Algorithm	Features	Split	MAE, hkg/h				RMSE				R^2				Std. of AE				
					Point		Field		Point		Field		Point		Field		Point		Field		
					Validation	Train															
1	April 6	Gradient Boosting	S2, DTM, DMI, crop type, crop history, JB, sort, coordinates	Split on entire fields, 40 fields in validation	9,65	8,56	6,72	3,43	12,6	11,44	9,34	4,87	0,56	0,74	0,74	0,95	8,09	7,59	6,5	3,46	
	May 4				9,42	8,69	6,23	3,82	12,17	11,58	8,45	5,2	0,59	0,73	0,79	0,95	7,71	7,66	5,78	3,53	
	June 1				9,31	8,69	5,86	3,88	12,15	11,6	7,87	5,14	0,59	0,73	0,82	0,95	7,8	7,68	5,25	3,37	
	July 27				9,21	8,57	5,64	3,81	11,93	11,49	7,54	5,31	0,61	0,74	0,83	0,94	7,58	7,65	5,01	3,7	
2 (haven't done any hyperparameter tuning)	April 6	Gradient Boosting	S2, DTM, DMI, crop type, crop history, JB, sort, coordinates	Split on years, 1 year (2021) in validation																	
	May 4																				
	June 1																				
	July 27				13,56	7,34	11,34	1,4	17,55	10,11	13,59	2,51	-0,32	0,85	-0,11	0,99	11,14	6,94	7,5	2,08	