

Udbytteprognose i vinterhvede

Af Mette Kramer Langgaard,
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STØTTET AF
Promilleafgiftsfonden for landbrug

SEGES
INNOVATION

Agenda

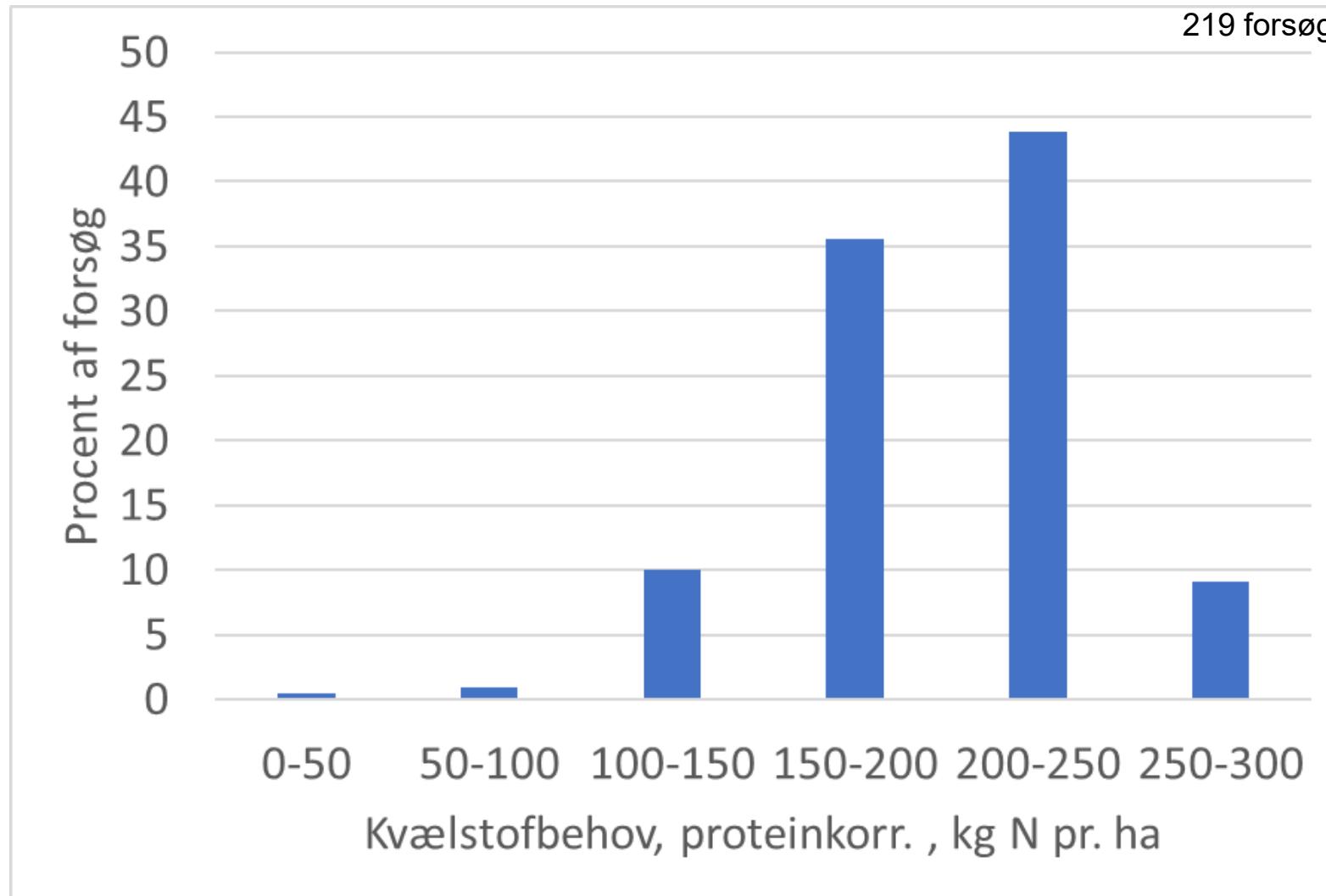
- Udbytteprognosens i CropManager
- Hvorfor arbejder vi med at forudsige udbytte?
- Grundlaget for nuværende model i CropManager
- Forskning på området
- Videreudvikling af udbytteprognosens

Udbytteprognose i CropManager



Hvorfor er udbytteforudsigelse overhovedet interessant?

Variation i kvælstofbehov i vinterhvede (2011-2020)

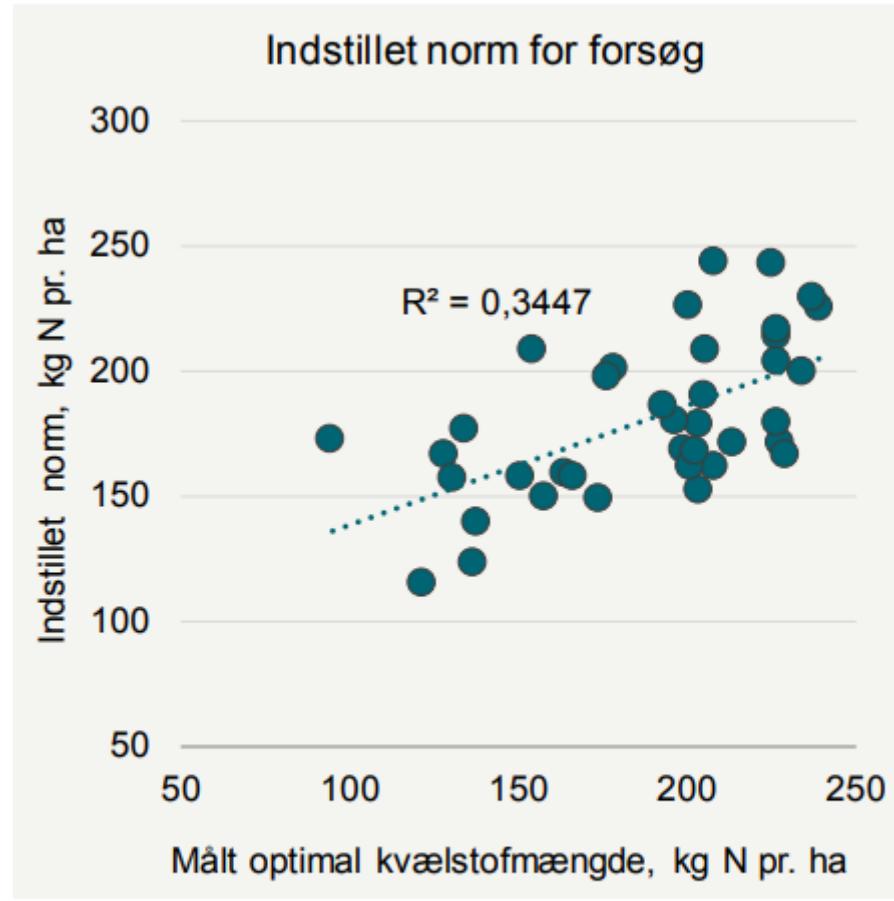


Nuværende model for bestemmelse af N-behov:

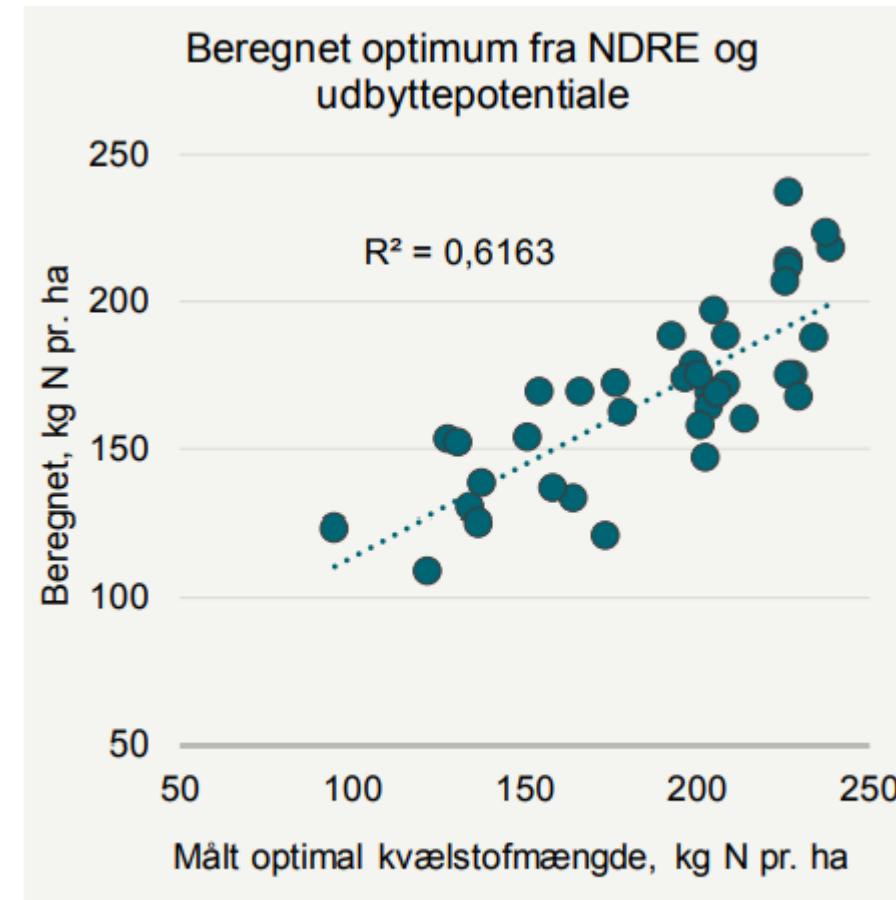
- Forfrugt
- Jordtype
- Forventet udbytte
- Dyrkningshistorie
- N-prognose

Anvendes i MarkOnline

Optimal N ud fra udbytte og NDRE



FIGUR 19. Sammenhæng mellem kvælstofbehov ved beregningsmetoden til indstilling af kvælstofnormer og det målte kvælstofbehov.



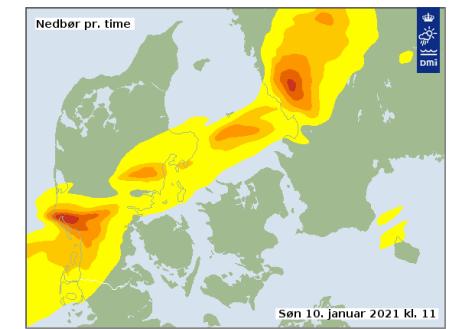
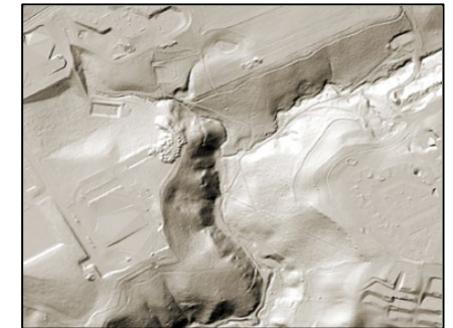
FIGUR 20. Sammenhæng mellem kvælstofbehov beregnet ud fra NDRE og udbytte og det målte kvælstofbehov.

A wide-angle photograph of a wheat field under a clear, pale blue sky. The foreground is dominated by the golden-brown heads of ripe wheat plants, which are slightly out of focus. Behind them, the field extends to a distant horizon where a few small buildings are visible.

Datagrundlag for nuværende model i CropManager

Data

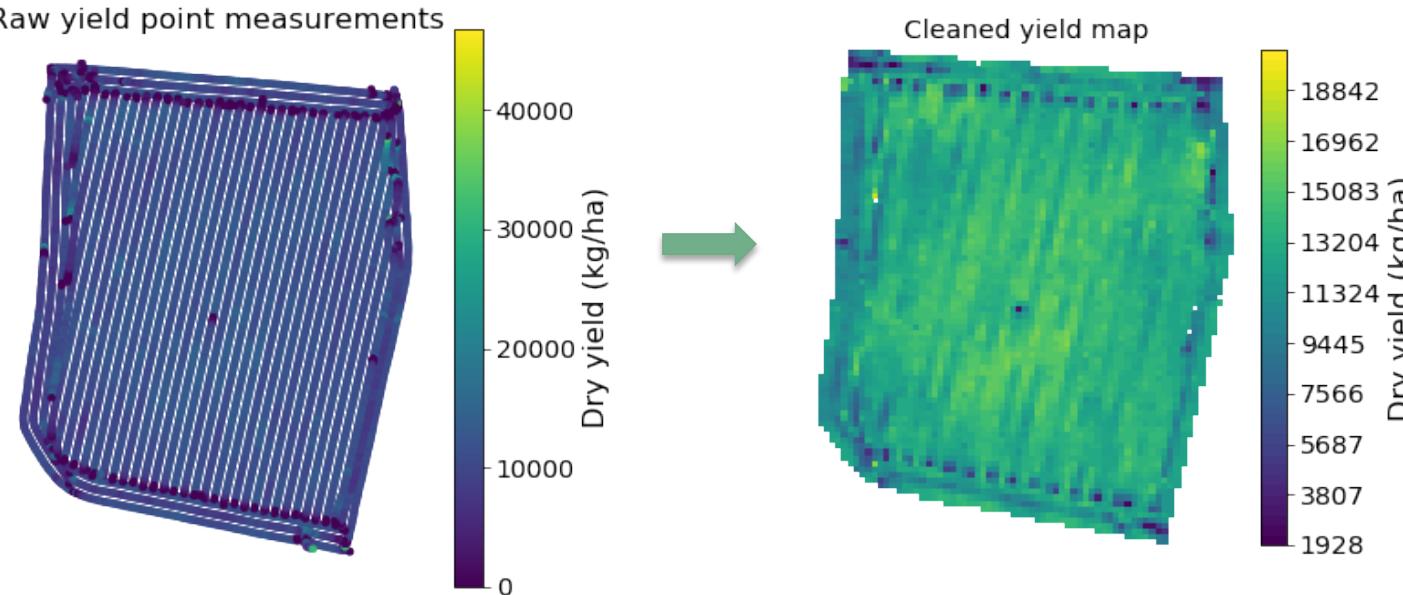
- Udbyttekort fra mejetærskere
- Satellitdata (L1C Sentinel data)
- Terrænhøjdedata (den Danske højdemodel)
- Vejrdata (DMI)



Udbyttedata fra mejetærskeren

- Udbyttekort fra 14 bedrifter indsamlet i 2018
- Udbyttedata fra 2003-2017
- Satellitdata tilgængelig fra 2016 → vinterhvedemarker fra 2016 og 2017 udvalgt og oprenset
- Udbyttedata fra 106 vinterhvedemarker svarende til 1.125 ha.

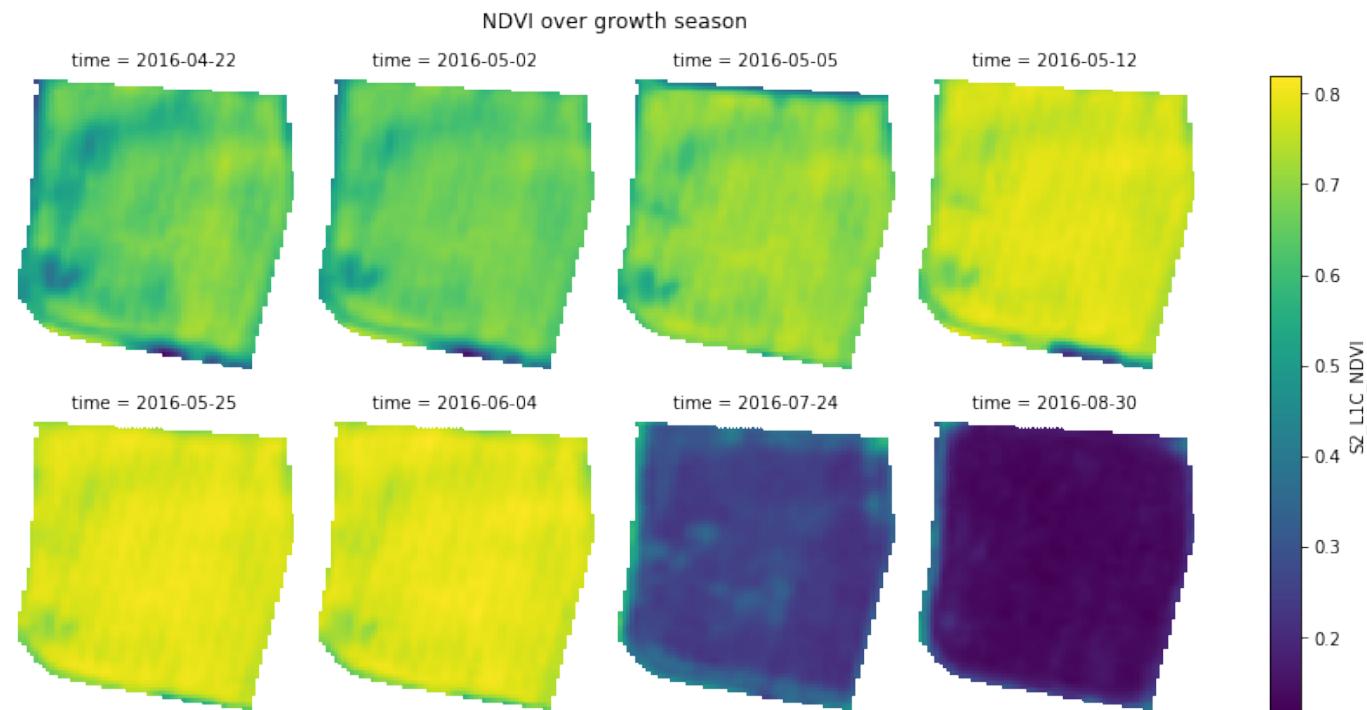
- Oprensning af data



Satellitdata Sentinel-2 L1C

fra 9 marts – 6 september i 2016 og 2017

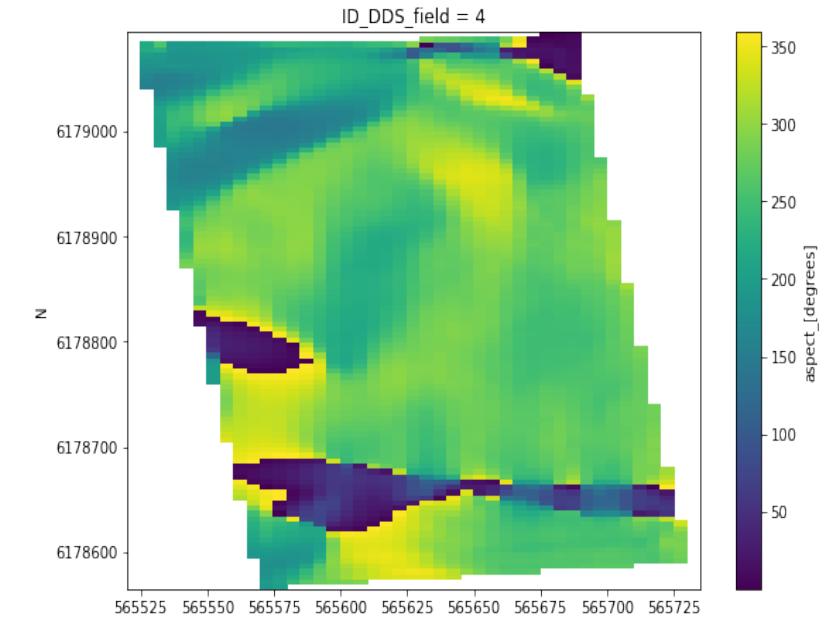
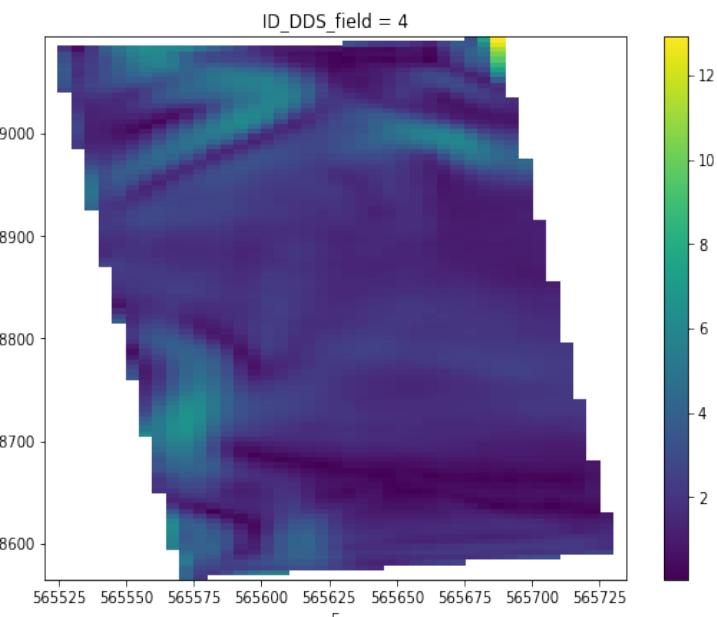
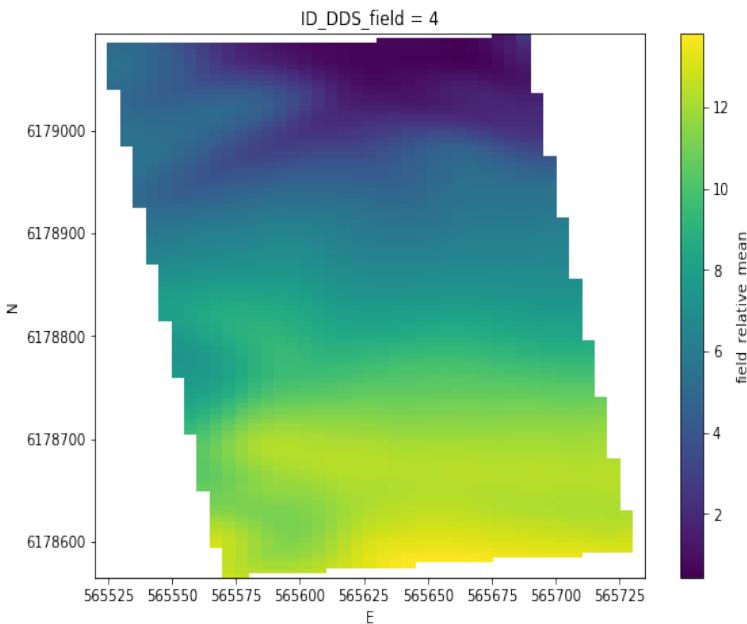
- B01
- B02
- B03
- **B04**
 - Akkumuleret gennemsnit
 - Integralet over tid
 - Biomasse maks. og biomasse 14 og 30 dage efter
- B05
- B06
- B07
- **B08**
- B08a
- B09
- B10
- B11
- B12
- NDVI
- NDRE
- MSAVI2



Terrænhøjde data

Den danske højde model (opløsning på 0,4 meter)

- Relativ højde i forhold til det laveste punkt i marken
- Hældning ($0\text{-}90^\circ$)
- Orientering af hældning (0° = nord, 90° = øst, 180° = syd og 270° = vest)



Vejrdata

- Hentet fra DMI (opløsning på 10 x 10 km) og summeret hver 14 dag.
 - Luft- og jordtemperatur
 - Nedbør
 - Fordampning
 - Indstråling

Følgende er afledte er beregnet: gennemsnit, standardafvigelse (SD), minimum, maksimum + akkumuleret værdier for nedbør og indstråling.

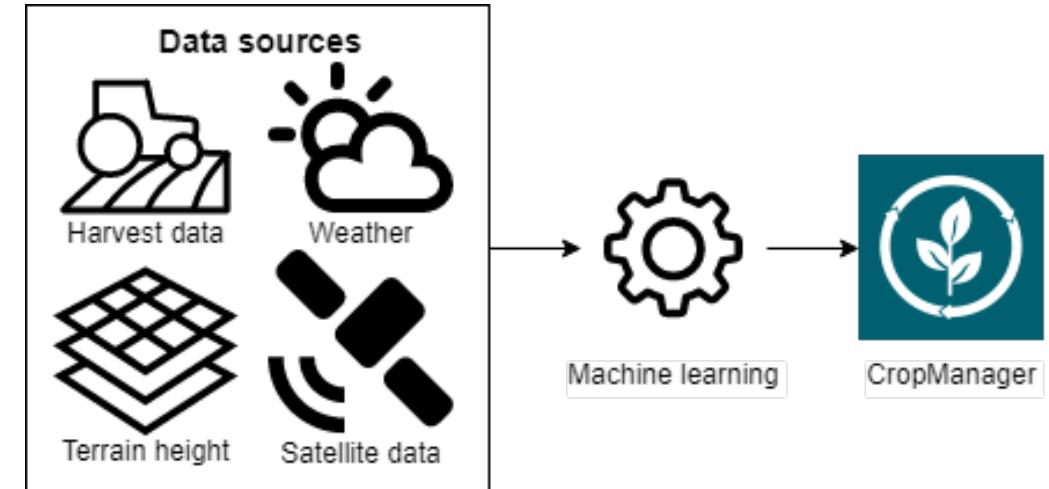
Datagrundlag og ML model

Ca. 450.000 observationer

- Træningsdata: ~**350.000** 5x5 meter pixels.
- Valideringsdata: ~**100.000** 5x5 meter pixels.

1343 variabler i modellen

ML algoritmen Gradient Boosting

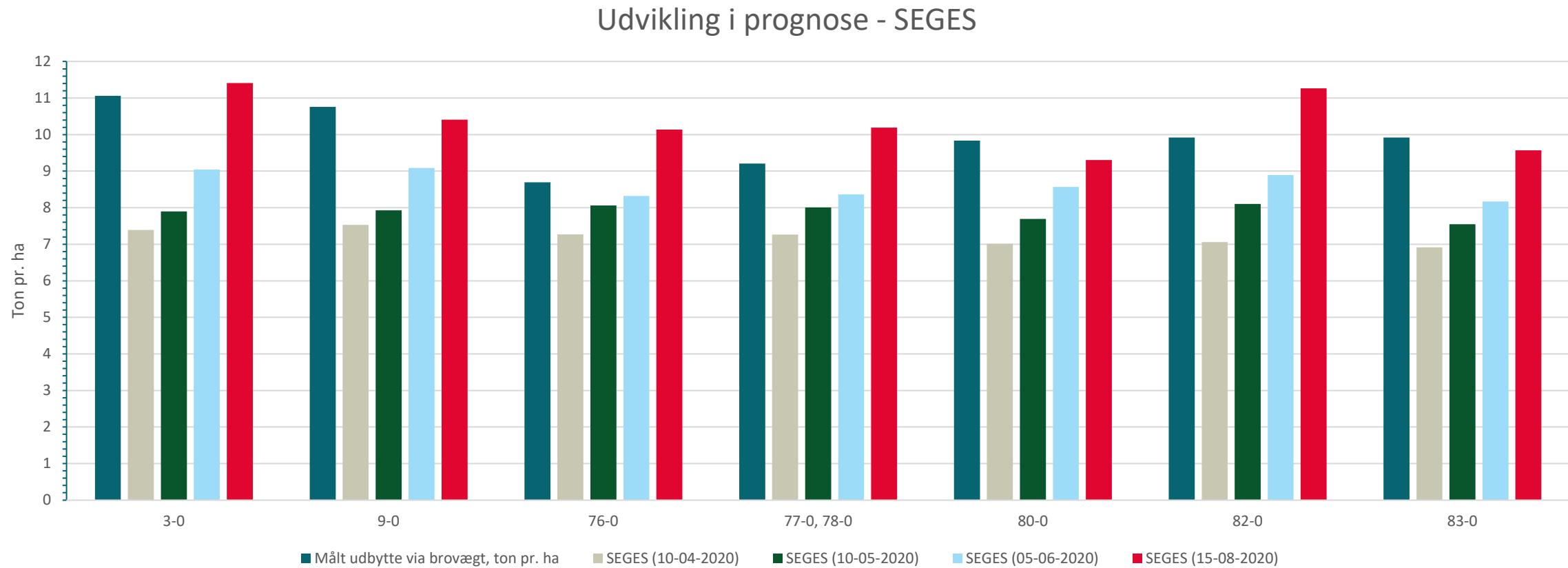


Resultater

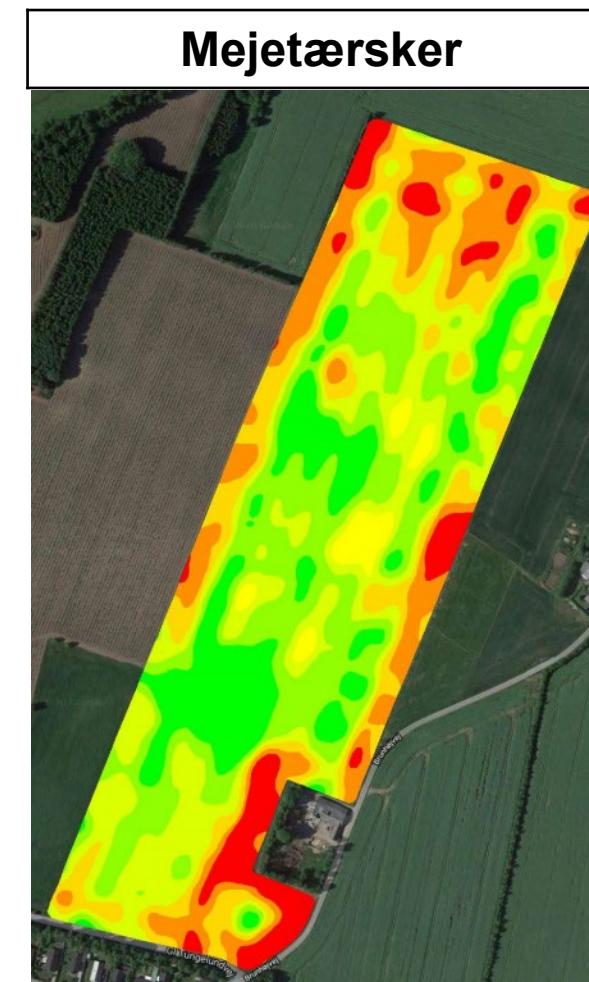
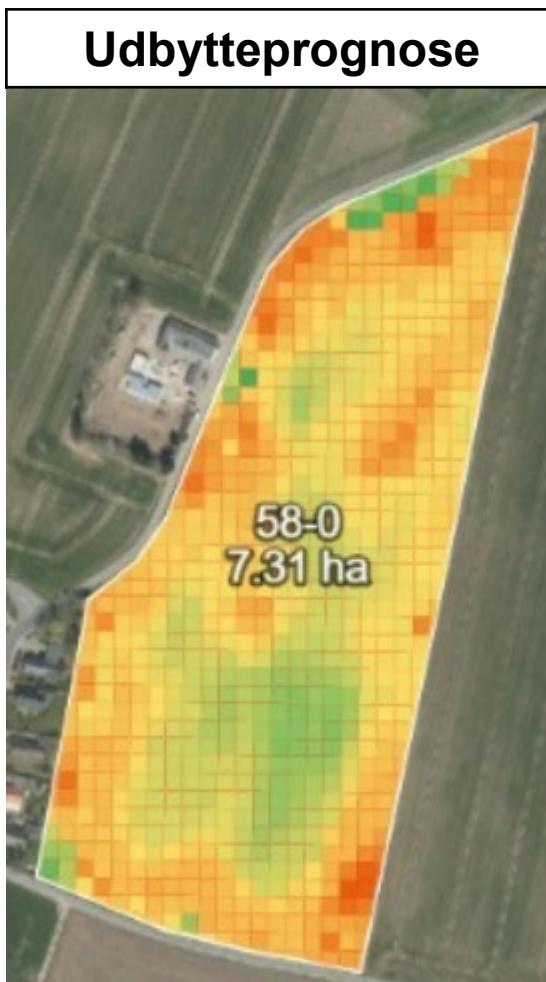
Hvor godt rammer prognosen i forhold til det målte udbytte?

| Forudsigelses dato | Alt data inkluderet (Satellit-, højde- og vejrdata) | Kun satellitdata inkluderet | Prognose nøjagtighed, t/ha (markniveau) |
|--------------------|--|---|--|
| | Prognose nøjagtighed, t/ha (5x5 meter) | Prognose nøjagtighed, t/ha (5x5 meter) | |
| 10. April | 1,469 | 1,7296 | 0,8357 |
| 10. Maj | 1,441 | 1,7144 | 0,9263 |
| 15. Juni | 1,273 | 1,5869 | 0,8046 |
| 6. September | 1,217 | 1,4252 | 0,6694 |

Test af udbytteprognosen mod målt udbytter



Feedback på modellen i CropManager



A wide-angle photograph of a wheat field under a clear, pale blue sky. The foreground is filled with golden-yellow wheat ears, some in sharp focus and others blurred by depth of field. The middle ground shows a dense expanse of wheat, while the background is a flat horizon.

Forskning på området

Yield prediction in spring barley from spectral reflectance and weather data using machine learning (ikke publiceret endnu)

af Carsten T. Petersen, Mette Kramer Langgaard, Søren D. Petersen 2022

Vårbyg fra 2010-17 + 2020 (JB6, drænet)

Behandlinger (4 gentagelser):

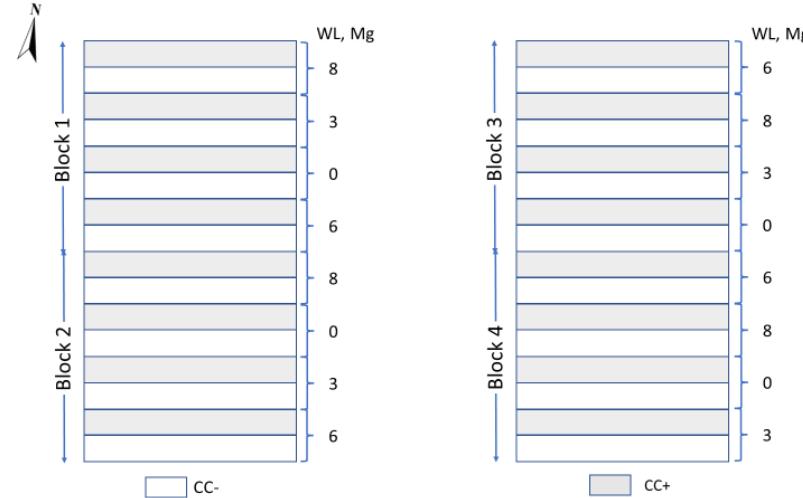
- Jordpakning (hjuloverkørsel med 0, 3, 6 og 8 ton) før såning af vårbyg (WL)
- 2013-2016: Olieræddike efterafgrøde + 30 kg N pr. ha (CC+) eller uden (CC-)

Forsøgsdesign:

- Randomiseret blok design (blok 1-4)

Udbyttevariation:

- 4,2-9,3 ton pr. ha



Observationer: $4(\text{år}; 2010-13) \times 4(\text{WL}) \times 4(\text{Blok}) + 5(\text{år}; 2014-17, 2020) \times 4(\text{WL}) \times 2(\text{CC}) \times 4(\text{Blok}) = 224$

Resultater (upubliceret)

- RVI (RVI_{max} , $SL_{max}SL_{min}$ og Int)
- Akkumuleret nedbør i april, maj og juni (P_4 , P_5 og P_6 , P_{30})
- Akkumuleret evapotranspiration (ET_4 , ET_5 , ET_6 og ET_{30})



Kilde: Oversigten over landsforsøg 2013

- Hjul vægt (WL)
- Efterafgrøde (CC)

| Procedure no. | Number of foldings | Performance of AML-model | | Performance of GLM-model | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| | | MAE | SDE | MAE | SDE |
| | | Mg/ha | | | |
| 1 | 10 | 0.33 | 0.04 | 0.63 | 0.13 |
| 2 | 10 | 0.22 | 0.05 | 0.49 | 0.10 |
| 3 | 10 | 0.24 | 0.05 | 0.45 | 0.06 |
| 4 | 4 | 0.25 | 0.02 | 0.44 | 0.02 |
| 5 | 9 | 0.38 | 0.17 | 0.93 | 0.35 |

Tabel. Mean absolute error (MAE) for the overall best cross-validated AML (Automatic Machine Learning) and GLM (Generalized Linear Model) models in procedures 1-5, and standard deviation (SDE) between MAEs obtained with the different foldings of data used when developing the models (see Table 2).

Eksperimenter

Int is the difference between RVI of the plot and a dry soil surface before crop emergence integrated daily between May 1 and the date when predictions were made

RVI_{max} is the maximum RVI observed in the plot to this date

SL_{max} and **SL_{min}** are the maximal and minimal slopes of the RVI vs. time curve, respectively (day⁻¹) seen so far

P₄ P₅ and **P₆** accumulated precipitation during April, May, June

ET4, ET5, ET6 = accumulated reference evapotranspiration

P₃₀, ET₃₀: the most recent 30 days.

WL (Wheel Load; four levels))

CC (Catch crop; two levels);

Block (experimental Block; four levels).

| Procedure no. | Independent variables* / Dates within years for modeling or yield prediction/ Investigated years | Distribution into training and test data sets |
|---|---|---|
| 1 (vejrparameter er ikke inkluderet) | Int, RVI _{max} , SL _{max} , SL _{min} , WL, CC, Block / June 30 / All years | Ninety percent of data for training, 10 percent for testing (ten foldings). Equal representation (as far as possible) of treatments, blocks, and years in the two data sets, otherwise random selection |
| 2 (alle variable) | Int, RVI _{max} , SL _{max} , SL _{min} , WL, CC, Block, P ₄ , P ₅ , P ₆ , ET ₄ , ET ₅ , ET ₆ / June 30 / All years | |
| 3 (se næste figur) | Int, RVI _{max} , P ₆ , ET ₆ / June 30 /All years | |
| 4 (Blok) | | Data from three blocks (seventy-five percent of data) were used for training, and data from the fourth block (twenty-five percent of data) were used for testing (four foldings). Equal representation (as far as possible) of treatments and years in the two data sets, otherwise random selection. |
| 5 (år) | | |
| 6 (10-30 juni) | Int, RVI _{max} , P ₃₀ , ET ₃₀ / All dates between June 10 and June 30/ All years | Data from 8 out of 9 years for training, last year used for testing (nine foldings). Equal representation (as far as possible) of treatments and blocks in the two data sets, otherwise random selection |
| 7 (antal år) | Int, RVI _{max} , P ₆ , ET ₆ / June 30/ Variable sequences of years | Data from all single years in sequence were used once for testing, and the other data (one to eight years) were used for training (variable number of foldings between 2 and 9). Sequences starting in 2010 (moving forward in time) and in 2020 (moving backward), respectively. Equal representation (as far as possible) of treatments and blocks in the two data sets, otherwise random selection |

The background image shows a vast field of mature wheat plants. The upper portion of the image is bathed in sunlight, showing golden-yellow ears of wheat against a clear blue sky. The lower portion is in shadow, appearing dark green. The overall scene conveys a sense of a healthy crop ready for harvest.

Videreudvikling af prognosen

Videreudvikling på modellen

- Større datagrundlag
- Forbedre datagrundlag (oprensning)
- Nye parametre
 - Sort
 - Aktuel fordampning, potentiel fordampning, vandbalanceunderskud
 - JB
 - Sædskifte
- Feedback system – udbytter fra grovvaren

| 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 |

A wide-angle photograph of a wheat field under a dramatic sky. The sun is low on the horizon, casting long shadows and illuminating the tops of the wheat ears with a warm, golden light. The sky is filled with scattered clouds, some brightly lit by the setting sun and others in deep shadow. In the center-left of the frame, the Danish text "Tak for opmærksomheden" is overlaid in a large, white, sans-serif font.

Tak for opmærksomheden