AgWise

Collaborative and adaptive data analytics framework for tailored agronomy advice

EiA transform team

AgWise

Collaborative and **adaptive** data analytics product for measurable **impact** in **agronomy**

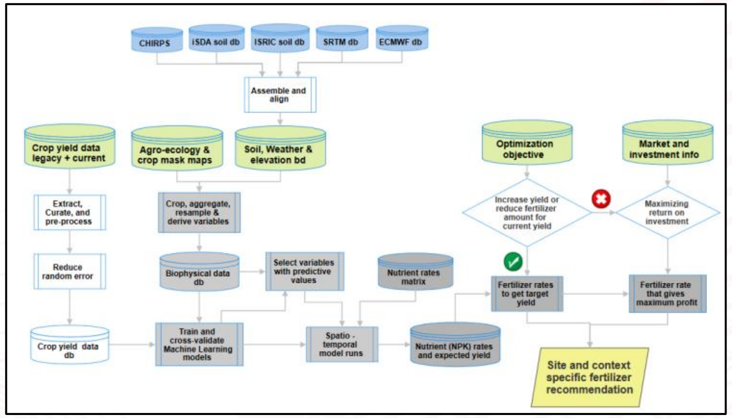
Collaborative: the economy of scale in access to expertise, data and in response time

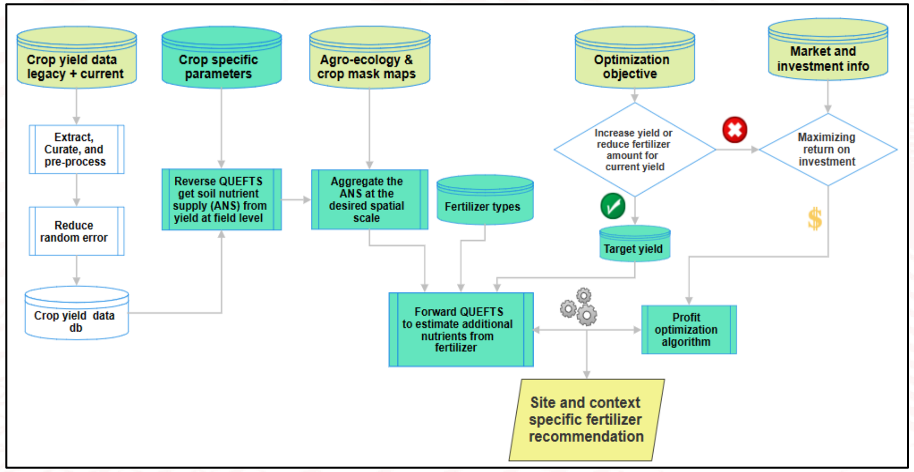
Adaptive: responding to partners' demand, making use of available data and tools

Measurable impact: optimized to partner's target: yield/profit increase, support subsidy programs and government investments

Agronomy+ : precise fertilizer use to increase food security, improve soil health and foster climate resilience

AgWise Approaches

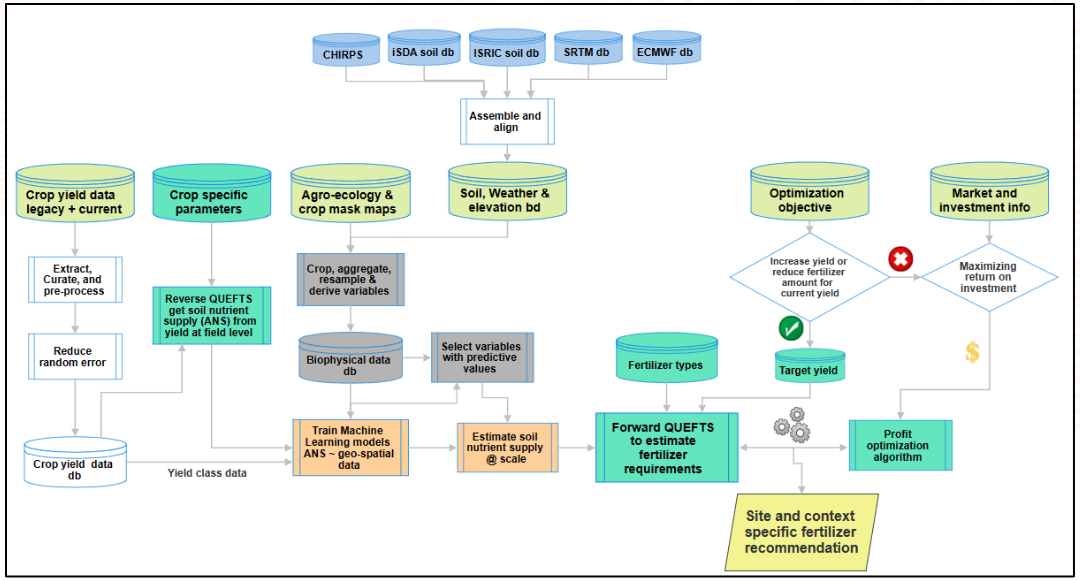


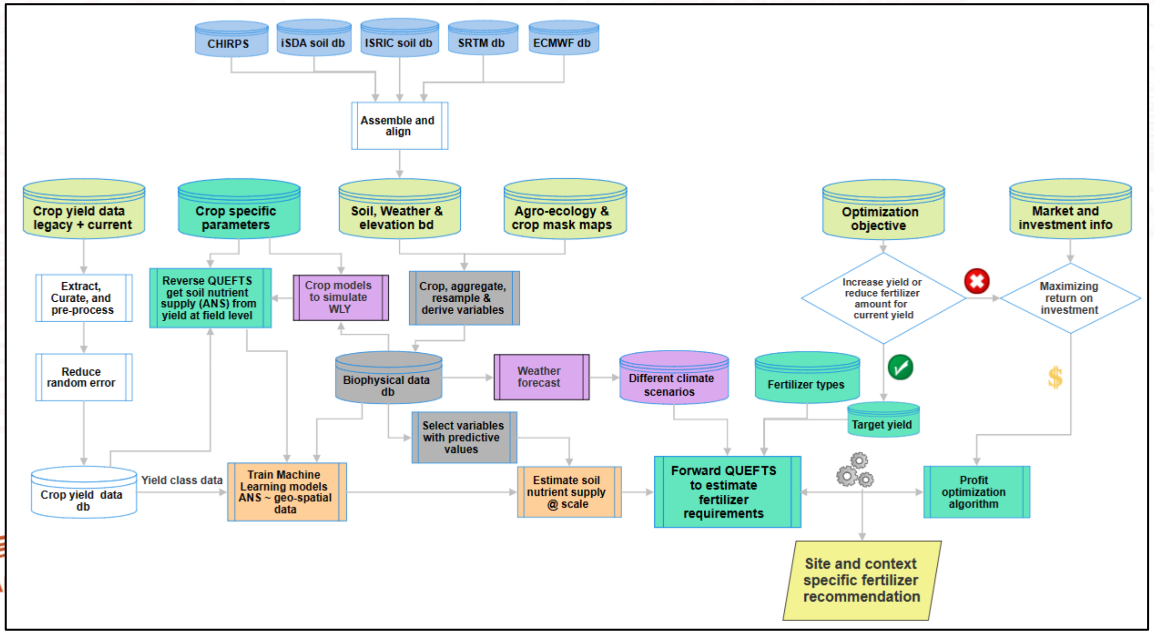


Pic and mix principle dictated by data & objective

Data:

- standardized legacy data (carob, CoW)
- Partners data
- Digital soil and weather info
- **Expert input**





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AgWise data needs

Agronomic data

Standardized new/legacy data:

Partners' data, Carob, Cow, data pool, …

Expert input

Target area characterization

Growing season, ag-input availability, market information, …

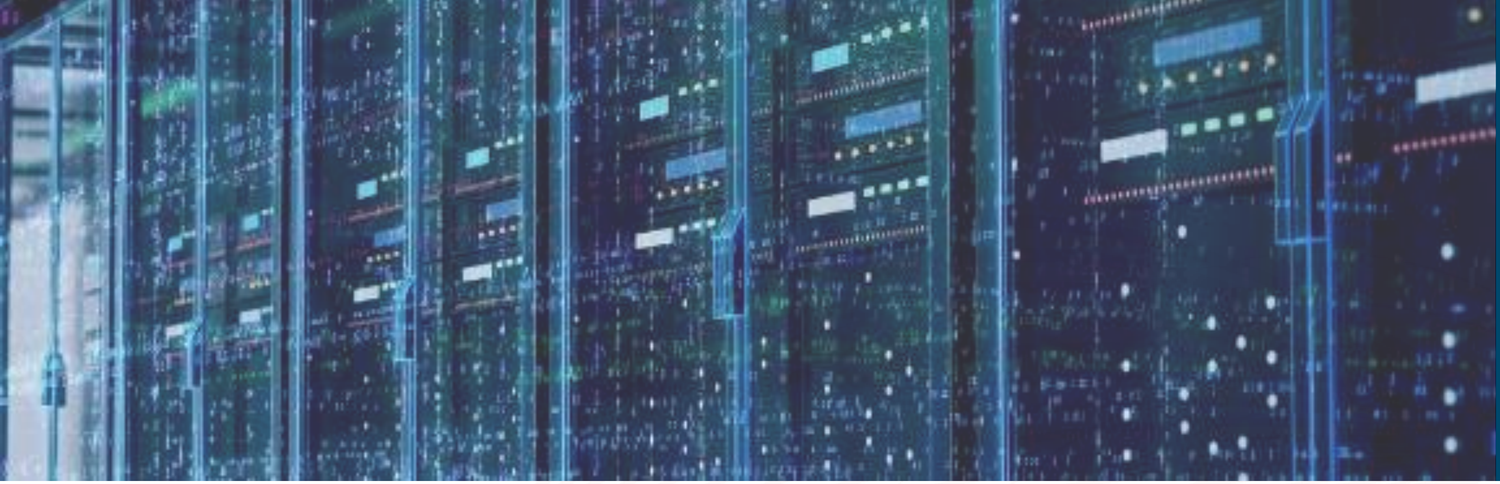
Data cube

Geo-spatial data @ scale

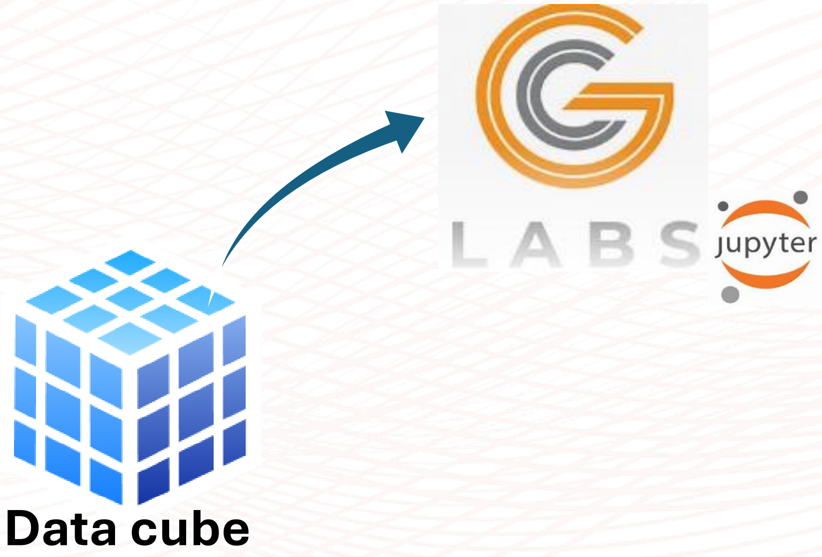
Soil information

Weather data

Satellite imagery



Computational infrastructure

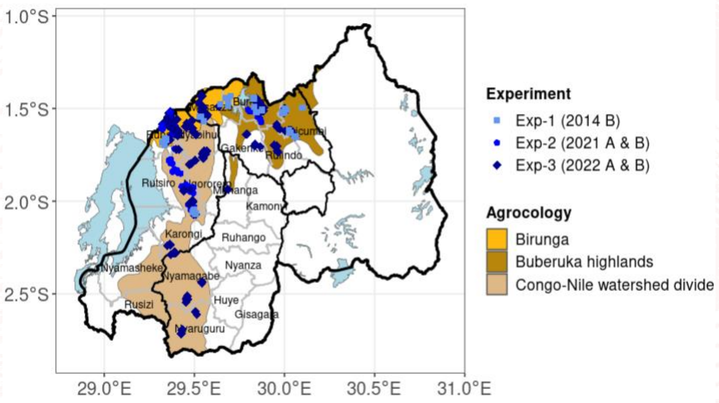


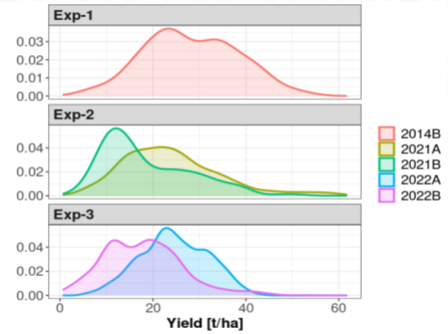
- Multi-core processors
- High-capacity RAM
- High-speed network
- Integrated data analytics software
- Comprehensive backup solutions

Exploring field trials data

Legacy data often from trails conducted using **different protocols**, through the **years** by different **institutes = different quality**

It requires thorough **investigation** and **Random error** reduction.





Focus on structured variation

Difference in yield response is determined by the treatments effect conditioned by biotic and abiotic factors such as the soil and weather conditions.

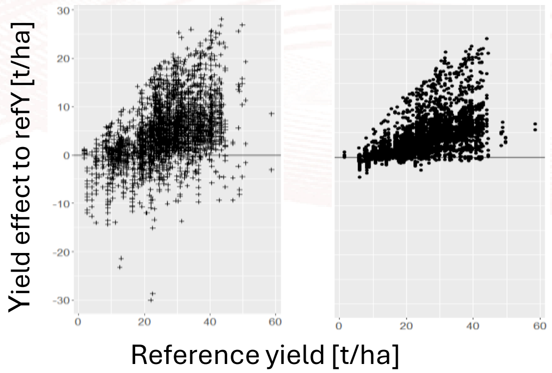
However, even in a very good quality data, there is yield difference that we can NOT attribute to differences in measured factors, and this is called **random error**.

$$Yield \sim treatment + season + AEZ + (1|site) + (0 + treatments|site)$$

This mode allows different locations have their own baseline yield and different shapes of response curve

To increase the signal : noise ratio, it is important that the random error in the data is reduced.

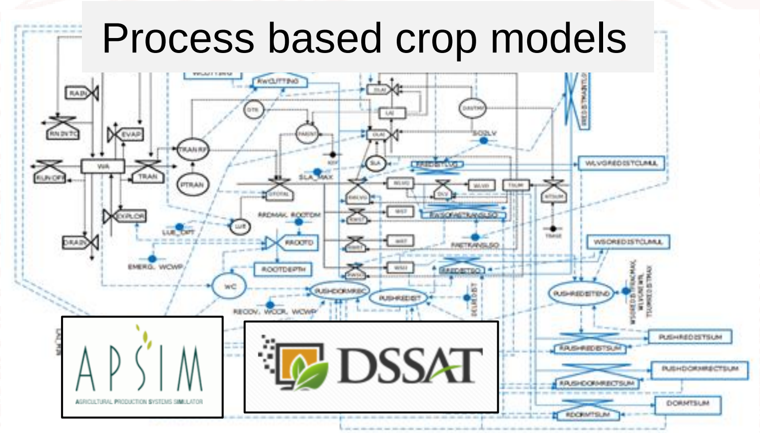
AgWise uses linear mixed effects model to evaluate overall and location specific effects of fertilizer application on yield.



AgWise analytics

Crop models

Soil, weather, phenology info



Model the **effect of soil and weather spatial variation** on crop production

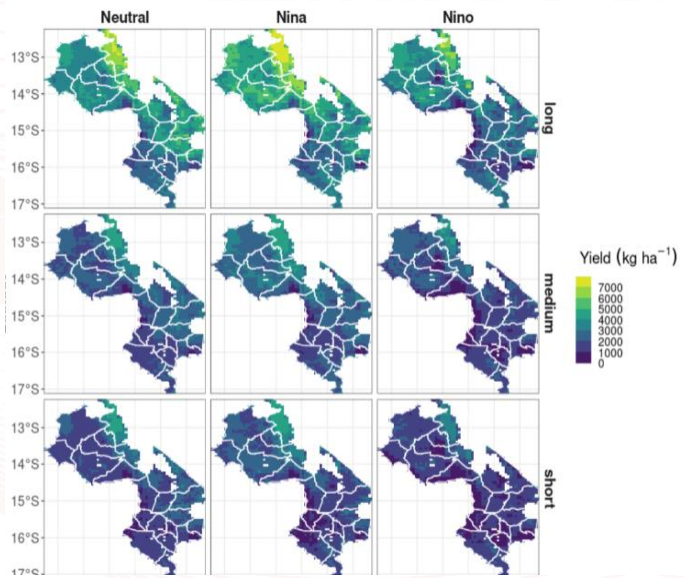
Yield potential map

Optimal planting dates

Best fit cultivar

Tailored for changing climate

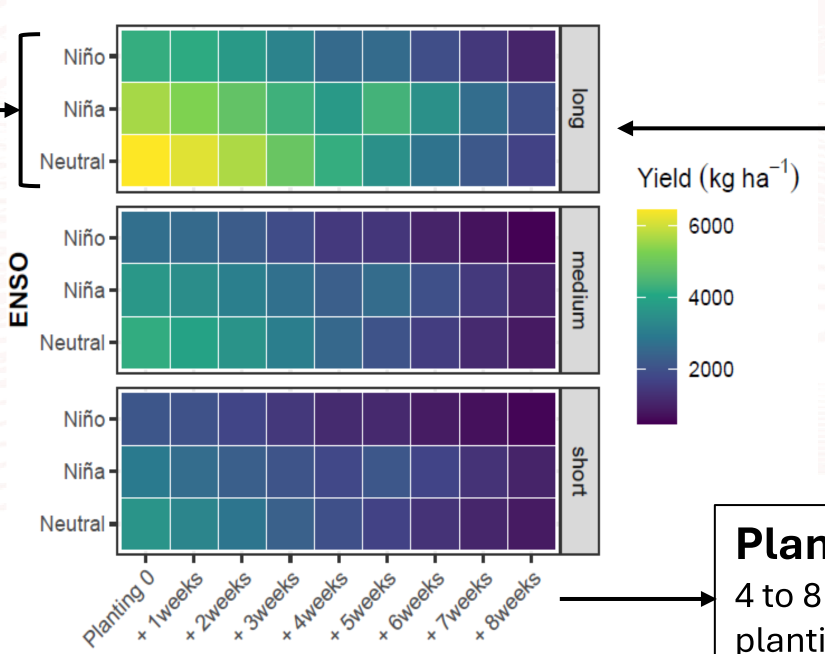
Yield potential map



Malawi, soybean water limited yield

3 Weather scenarios
Nino, Nina, neutral conditions

3 cultivar types
Long, medium, short



Planting weeks
4 to 8 weeks in planting period

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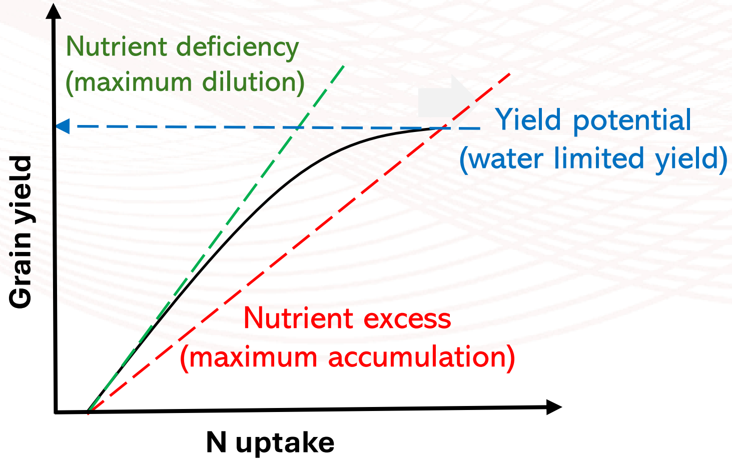
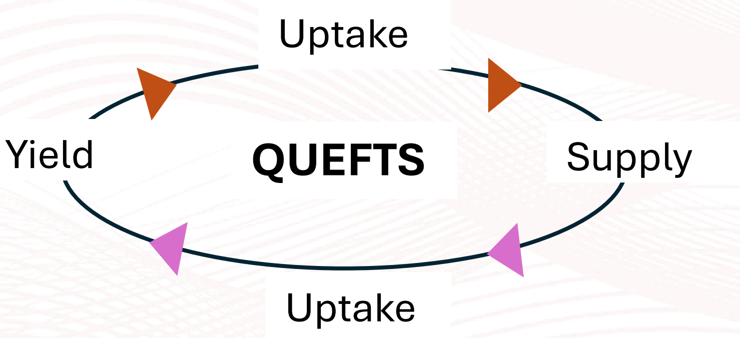
Determining soil nutrient supply

Because of the spatial variation in soil fertility, knowing the soil nutrient supply of a farm is important to provide site-specific fertilizer advice





The soil nutrient supply can be determined by soil sample analysis. Alternatively, if we have yield data measured from several treatments, it can be determined using **QUEFTS** (Quantitative Evaluation of Fertility of Tropical Soils) model.

Determining soil nutrient supply

Available nutrient = (fertilizers added * recovery fraction) + soil nutrients supply or apparent $(\boldsymbol{N_{soil}}, \boldsymbol{P_{soil}}, \boldsymbol{K_{soil}})$

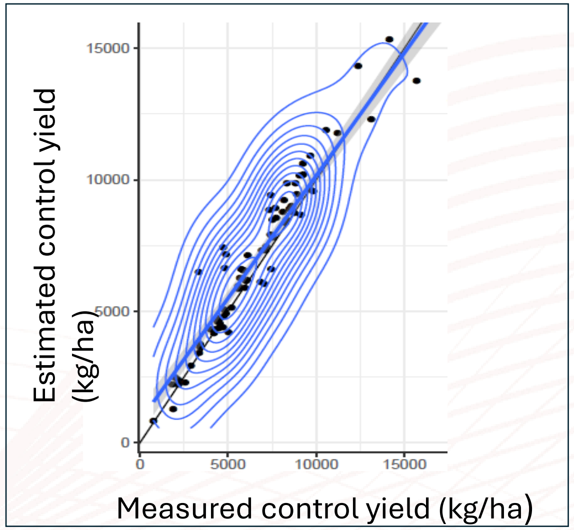
Adjusted by crop specific parameters and yield potential, QUEFTS can determine the apparent soil nutrient supply for N, P & K by solving the following optimization algorithm.

$$NP_{yield} = f\{(\boldsymbol{N_{soil}} + (N_{fertilizer} * N_{RF})), (\boldsymbol{P_{soil}} + (P_{fetilizer} * P_{RF})), (\boldsymbol{K_{soil}}), WLY\}$$

$$NK_{yield} = f\{(\boldsymbol{N_{soil}} + (N_{fertilizer} * N_{RF})), (\boldsymbol{P_{soil}}), (\boldsymbol{K_{soil}} + (K_{fetilizer} * K_{RF})), WLY\}$$

$$PK_{yield} = f\{(\boldsymbol{N_{soil}}), (\boldsymbol{P_{soil}} + (P_{fertilizer} * P)), (\boldsymbol{K_{soil}} + (K_{fetilizer} * K_{RF})), WLY\}$$

Assessing accuracy of QUEFTS prediction



1. Keep the control treatment data for validation

2. Use the remaining data to estimate the apparent soil nutrient supply (ANS) for every trial using QUEFTS

3. Use the estimated ANS and estimate what the yield with zero fertilizer would be at every trial

4. Compare the measured control yield in the validation set with the estimated control yield at step 3

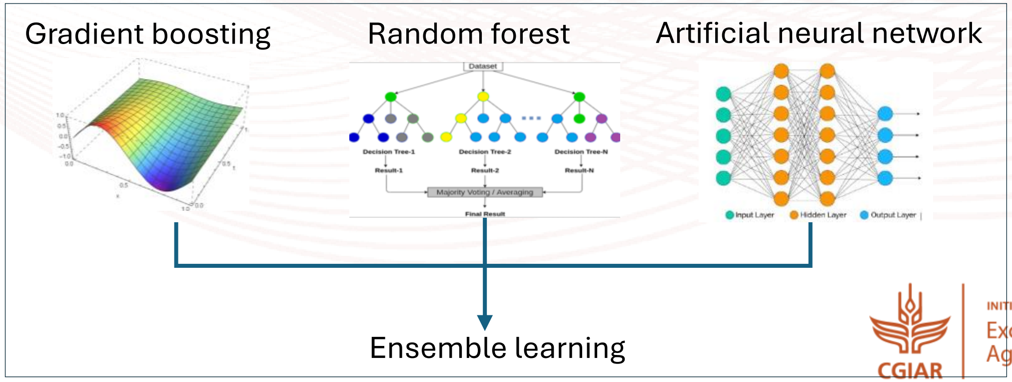
Machine learning

Estimating the soil nutrient supply with QUEFTS requires yield from fertilize rates at a location.

At farmers field there yield response to different rates of nutrient is **not** available.

We know the soil, weather and altitude of farmer's field using data from public databases

At farmer's field, AgWise uses **machine learning** models to predict soil nutrient supply using the secondary data.



$$N_{soil\ supply} \sim soil + elevation + reference\ yield\ class$$

$$P_{soil\ supply} \sim soil + elevation + reference\ yield\ class$$

$$K_{soil\ supply} \sim soil + elevation + reference\ yield\ class$$

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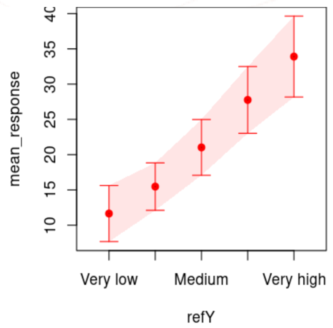
Alternative use of machine learning

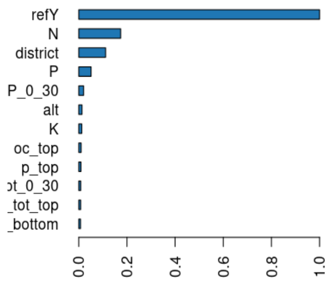
In the absence of sufficient data to run QUEFTS, it is not possible to determine the soil nutrient supply

Alternatively

Machine learning techniques are used to model yield as a response to NPK added with the fertilizer and geospatial variables.

$$\textit{Yield} \sim \boldsymbol{N}_{fertilizer} + \boldsymbol{P}_{fertilizer} + \boldsymbol{K}_{fertilizer} + AEZ + Soil + Weather + DEM$$





The trained model will be used to develop the yield response to NPK curves from which a tailored fertilizer rates optimized for target or maximum profit will be identified.

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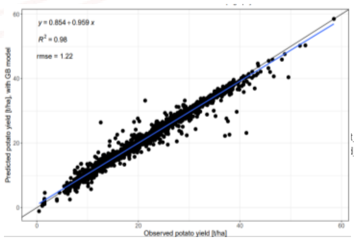

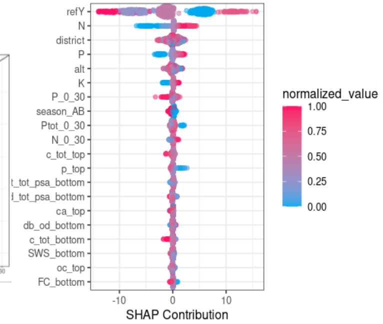

AgWise

Tailored agronomic advice

Maize Potato Rice Teff Wheat Soybean Cassava Sorghum

Ethiopia, Rwanda, Kenya, Ghana

Rwanda, Nigeria

Rwanda, Cambodia

Ethiopia

Ethiopia, Rwanda

Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Ghana

Rwanda, Nigeria, Tanzania, Ghana, Burundi

Ethiopia

Validated
Under validation
To be validated
Being developed

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