LITERATURE SURVEY

ESTIMATE THE CROP YIELD USING DATA ANALYTICS

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian Economy. In India, majority of the farmers are not getting the expected crop yield due to several reasons. The agricultural yield is primarily depends on weather conditions. Rainfall conditions also influences the rice cultivation. In this context, the farmers necessarily requires a timely advice to predict the future crop productivity and an analysis is to be made in order to help the farmers to maximize the crop production in their crops. Yield prediction is an important agricultural problem. Every farmer is interested in knowing, how much yield he is about expect. In the past, yield prediction was performed by

considering farmer's previous experience on a particular crop. The volume of data is enormous in Indian agriculture. The data when become information is highly useful for many purposes.

LITERATURE SURVEY

A study was carried out to collect the data on world climatic changes and the available water resources which can be used to encourage advanced and novel approaches such as big data analytics to retrieve the information of the previous results to the crop yield prediction and estimation.Crop yield gaps, measured as difference between expected yields based on the potency and actual farm yield received. In order to achieve the higher crop yield, farmers must need to tackle the influencing factors such as influence of change in climate conditions on the prospects of crop yields, and change in the usage of agricultural land to assess and ultimately reduce the crop yield gaps. Several researchers reported the applications of bio simulation models to estimate the crop yield gaps in the last decade. The impact of the crop yield gaps assessment studies conducted through bio simulation based methodologies were negatively influenced by quality and

resolution of climate and soil data, as well as unscientifically expectations about crop yield prediction systems and crop yield assessment modeling designs calibration method. An explicit rationale model which can effectively applied at various levels of the availability of quality information for identifying data sources to analyze crop yield and measuring yield gaps at definite geographical locations and works based on the rise in titer approach. The model is highly helpful in retrieving the useful data from the available, poor quality, less rigorous data sources or if the data is not available. A case study was discussed on the application of selected model design to quantify the yield gaps of maize crop in the state of Nebraska (USA), and also at the different geographical locations representing the nations Argentina and Kenya at national scale level. Different geographical locations such as Nebraska (USA), Argentina and Kenya were identified to symbolize the distinct scenarios of Agri based data availability and the quality for the selected variables assessed to predict and estimate the crop yield gaps. The definitive aspiration of the planned

method is to afford transparent, easily accessible, reproducible and technically sound and strong guidelines for predicting the yield gaps. The proposed guidelines were also relevant for understanding and to simulate the influence of change in climate conditions and usage of cultivable land changes from national to global scales. As indicated, the better understanding of data importance and usefulness for analyzing crop yield and estimating yield gaps as illustrated can help in identifying the data gaps in the crop yield and allow focusing on the various efforts taken at the global level to address the most critical issue.

Simulation models based on field experiment are valuable technologies for studying and understanding crop yield gaps, but one of the critical challenge remain with these methods is scaling up of these approach to assess the data collated between different time intervals from the broader geographical regions. Satellite retrieved data have frequently been revealed to present data sets that, by itself or in grouping with other information and model designs, can precisely determine the yields of crop in

agricultural lands. The yield maps developed shall providean unique opportunity to overcome both spatial and temporal based scaling up challenges and thus improve the ideology of crop yield gaps prediction. A review was conducted to discuss the applications of remote sensing technology to determine the impact and causes of yield gaps. Even though the example discussed by the research group demonstrates the usefulness of remote. sensing in the prediction of yield gaps, but also many areas of possible application with respect to the crop yield assessment, prediction and improvement remain unexplored. Study proposed two less complicated, easily assessable methods to determine and quantify the yield gaps between various agricultural fields. First method works closely with the constructive maps representing the average crop yields, it can be used directly to accesses specific crop yield influencing factors for further studies whereas the second method use the remote sensing technology to retrieve the data for providing the useful information regarding the crop yield prediction and estimation.

Yield gaps can be defined as the difference between the expected crop yields with respect to the actual crop yield and accurate, spatially unambiguous awareness and information about the yield gaps is necessary to achieve sustainable amplification of agricultural yields.

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