

Module 5- Concept for a final CAS project



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SMART objectives

- Predict winter wheat nitrogen (N) status in different environments and at different crop stages using hyperspectral indicators (spectral vegetation indices) in order to optimize N fertilization strategy (economic and environmental cost), crop yield and grain quality (recommendation to farmers).
- The prediction should perform accurately at 3 hierarchical levels:

1) Site (soil N status and climatic condition)



e.g. Site 1 needs more N than Site 2



2) Field (spatial heterogeneity)



e.g. One part of the field needs more N than the other part



3) Wheat variety (N use efficiency (NUE))

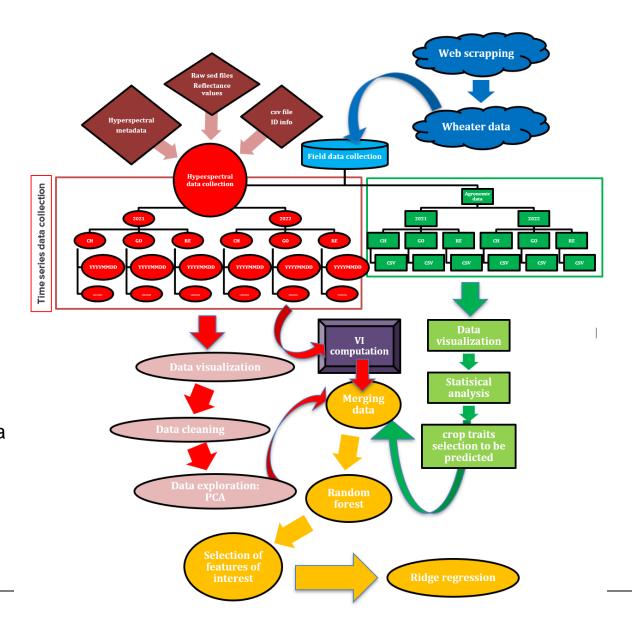


e.g. This specific variety needs more N because it as lower NUE

 At the end, a selection of specific spectral band should allow the model to predict accurate amount of N to apply at specific environment, field and variety level in order to optimize fertilization application (maximum grain yield for minimum N loss)

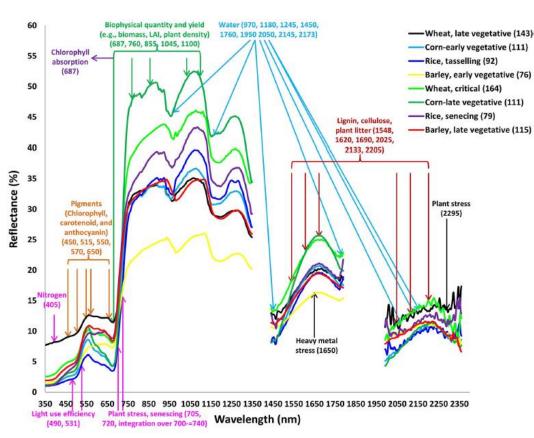
U Planned data

- 5 winter wheat varieties
- 2 years: 2021 to 2022
- 3 sites: Changins, Goumoens and Reckenholz
- 3 main treatments: none, reduced and conventional
- Measurement to estimate varieties performance:
- Grain yield
- > Straw yield
- Grain protein
- ➤ Other physiological parameters (harvest index, leaf area index, chlorophyll content, canopy cover...)
- > Hyperspectral data

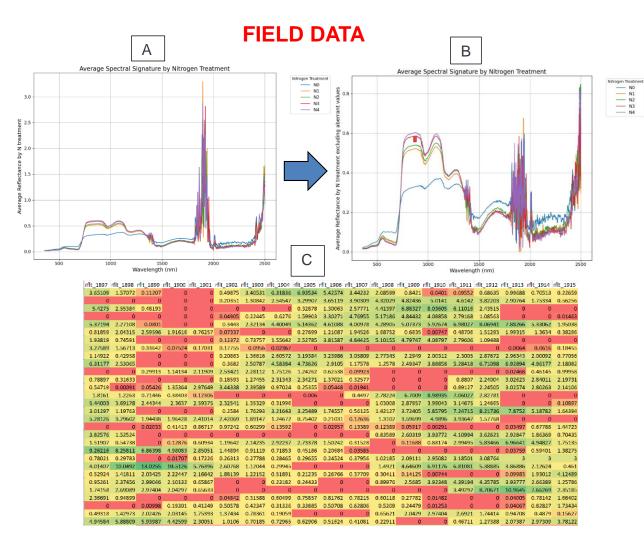


Data quality

THEORY



Thenkabail, P. S., Mariotto, I., Gumma, M. K., Middleton, E. M., Landis, D. R., & Huemmrich, K. F. (2013). Selection of hyperspectral narrowbands (HNBs) and composition of hyperspectral twoband vegetation indices (HVIs) for biophysical characterization and discrimination of crop types using field reflectance and Hyperion/EO-1 data. IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing, 6(2), 427-439. https://doi.org/10.1109/JSTARS.2013.2252601



- Remove bands with aberrant values: <0 or >1
- Remove bands with 0 value

Methods

Unsupervised learning

Data exploration and features selection with PCA

Supervised learning

- Random forest
- Partial least square (PLS)
 - Not covered in the course
 - Best approach to deal with hyperspectral data
 - Performs dimensionality reduction and handles multicollinearity

Performance metrics (PLS)

- Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
- ➤ Model error with same unit as the response variable
- Compare Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Mean Squared Error (MSE)
- ➤ MAE: less sensitive to ouliers
- R² (Coefficient of Determination) or adjusted R²
- > Proportion of variance in the response variable predictable from the predictors
- > Adjusted R² penalizes the inclusion of irrelevant predictors (more realistic in this context
- Cross-Validation Metrics:
- ➤ Q²: similar to R² but on unseen data
- Predicted Residual Sum of Squares (PRESS):
- Sum of squared prediction errors from cross-validation
- Lower PRESS indicates better predictive performance

Other performance metrics (random forest)

- Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE):
- Expresses prediction errors as a percentage of actual values
- Prediction Error Variance (Uncertainty):
- ➤ Identify regions where predictions are less certain by comparing variance in predictions across trees in the forest
- Out-of-Bag (OOB) Error:
- Cross-validation-like estimate of prediction error computed during model training (out of bootstrap sample)
- Cross-Validation Metrics:
- ➤ k-fold cross-validation to estimate performance metrics like RMSE, MSE, or R² on unseen data (model generalization estimate)



























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