AI-Enhanced Precision Crop Rotation Management for Sustainable Agriculture

Mrs Hafiyya R M
Computer Science & Engineering
MEA Engineering College
hafiyyarm@gmail.com

Mr Jemsheer Ahmed P
Computer Science & Engineering
MEA Engineering College
jemsppl@gmail.com

Mr Nabhan P A
Computer Science & Engineering
MEA Engineering College
nabhanpa2001@gmail.com

Mr Safvan Melethil
Computer Science & Engineering
MEA Engineering College
safvanmelethil2@gmail.com

Mr Nadhi Mohammed
Computer Science & Engineering
MEA Engineering College
nadhiieee@gmail.com

Mr Muhammed Murshid A P
Computer Science & Engineering
MEA Engineering College
murshidapr4@gmail.com

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***Abstract*—This paper presents a novel approach to crop rotation management that integrates cutting-edge artificial intelligence (AI) techniques to improve and modernise agricultural processes. The study seeks to revolutionise traditional crop rotation tactics by utilising state-of-the-art machine learning techniques, namely supervised learning approaches. Through the use of real-time weather forecasts and historical crop performance data, AI-powered technology provides farmers with tailored advice for maximising crop rotations, ultimately leading to better agricultural results. The methodical methodology includes planning the project, gathering data, creating AI models, and deploying the system. Establishing precise project objectives, collecting and analysing soil data with care, creating AI-driven recommendations, and making sure that monitoring and improvement are ongoing are all crucial tasks. At every level, the system uses a range of instruments and software to guarantee a methodical, data-driven approach that produces improved crop rotation techniques that are advantageous to the environment and the agricultural industry. This study adds to the rapidly developing field of artificial intelligence in agriculture by offering a workable and creative answer to the problems farmers face when managing crop rotation. The results underline how AI may be used to improve farming techniques, increase crop yields, and promote sustainable farming, which makes it an important contribution to the field of precision agriculture research.**

***Index Terms*—Advanced Crop Rotation Management, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Supervised Learning, Precision Agriculture, Agricultural Optimization, Sustainable Farming.**

I. Introduction

One of the earliest and most essential aspects of human civilization, agriculture has undergone constant change and adaptation to satisfy the rising demands of food production [1]. Crop rotation, a practice that dates back to ancient civilizations, is a fundamental component of sustainable agricultural methods. In this method, farmers intentionally change the kinds of crops planted in particular fields from season to season. This tried-and-true method has proven crucial for preserving soil fertility, managing illnesses and pests, and guaranteeing sustained agricultural productivity. Crop rotation is a strategy for maximizing yields and reducing the environmental effect of agriculture, in addition to maintaining the health of the soil. This project is being localized in the Malappuram area. Though successful, crop rotation techniques from the past have frequently relied on experience and empirical knowledge rather than the accuracy and flexibility needed to satisfy the demands of contemporary agriculture. Food security requires a significant increase in food production to keep up with the growing world population. Concurrently, agriculture encounters growing environmental obstacles such soil deterioration, resource scarcity, and climate change. Novel strategies that may both maintain and increase agricultural productivity while reducing its environmental impact are desperately needed in this setting.

A. Research Problems

This study's central research problem focuses on addressing the following modern agricultural challenges: In what ways might crop rotation management be optimized by the application of artificial intelligence (AI), leading to better agricultural results? Although crop rotation techniques have been proven effective for decades, using artificial intelligence into agricultural management offers a chance to improve the accuracy, flexibility, and effectiveness of existing methods.

B. Research Objectives

This research sets forth several specific objectives:

- To create an artificial intelligence (AI) system that can offer customized crop rotation advice based on past crop performance information and current weather projections.
- To evaluate how well the AI model performs in terms of crop rotation optimization and enhanced agricultural results.
- To assess how AI-based crop rotation management affects sustainability, soil health, and crop yields.

C. Significance of the Study

This study is important because it has the ability to change conventional farming methods and deal with pressing issues that the agriculture sector is now facing [2]. Crop rotation management with AI has a number of significant benefits.

In order to make better decisions about crop selection and rotation schedules and boost farmer profits [3], it first enables data-driven decision-making that takes into account historical crop performance and current meteorological data.

Second, increasing crop yields using AI-driven crop rotation can improve food security, a major worldwide issue.

Third, AI can support ecologically friendly agriculture by avoiding ecological harm and improving crop rotations, which is in line with the objectives of minimizing climate change .

In summary, using AI to crop rotation management has the potential to completely transform farming methods by providing answers that boost yields, safeguard soil quality, and advance sustainable farming. In order to fully realize this transformative potential, this research will make a timely and substantial contribution to the fields of agricultural and environmental sciences.

II. Literature Review

A. Crop Rotation in Agriculture

Crop rotation, a traditional agricultural practice, involves the systematic alteration of crops planted in specific fields over time. The objectives of this approach are to increase crop yields overall, lower the burden of pests and diseases, and improve soil fertility. Crop rotation was acknowledged as beneficial by ancient civilizations like the Mayan and Roman societies, according to historical sources. The method is still applicable today and forms the basis of environmentally friendly farming methods.

B. AI in Agriculture

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into agriculture has gained significant attention in recent years due to its potential to address contemporary agricultural challenges. Artificial Intelligence (AI) comprises several technologies, such as machine learning, which can analyze large datasets and produce insights that are useful. Among the many uses of AI in agriculture are yield prediction, insect detection, and crop monitoring [4]. For example, satellite imagery analysis has been used to monitor crop health using machine learning algorithms. These AI-driven methods provide faster interventions and higher crop yields by enabling early identification of nutrient deficits, water stress, and crop diseases.

C. AI in Crop Rotation Management

Although artificial intelligence (AI) has many potential uses in agriculture, research on its application to crop rotation management is still in its infancy. However, an increasing amount of research indicates that technology has the potential to transform this crucial part of farming. The use of AI algorithms for crop rotation optimization based on historical data and environmental circumstances is highlighted in research by [5]. Their research highlights how crucial it is to make data-driven decisions when managing crop rotation in order to maximize yields and minimize resource consumption. In a similar vein, crop rotation planning using AI-based decision support systems. They show how, by lowering soil deterioration and improving soil health, AI-driven recommendations might result in more environmentally friendly agriculture practices. AI has also been used in precision agriculture to customize crop rotation plans based on the unique needs of each farm. Artificial neural networks, for instance, have been used to create crop rotation plans that are site-specific and take into account variables like soil type, climate, and past yield data.

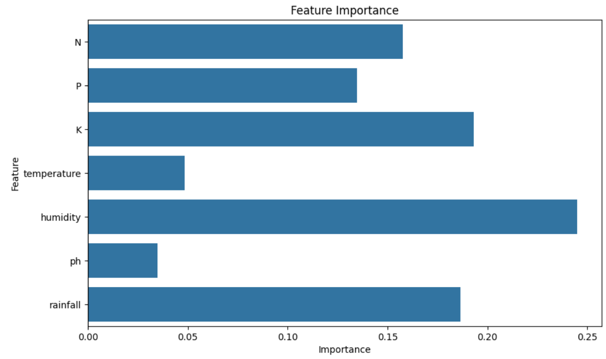

Fig. 1. Feature Importance

D. Research Gaps

The literature emphasizes AI's potential for managing crop rotation, although there are still a number of unanswered questions. First off, additional empirical research is required to assess the practical effects of crop rotation suggestions driven by AI on agricultural outcomes such as yields, soil health, and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, little study has been done on how smallholder farmers may use AI-based crop rotation systems and how scalable they are, both of which are essential for their widespread adoption. The literature study concludes by highlighting the significance of crop rotation in agriculture, the expanding use of AI in farming, and the prospective applications of AI in crop rotation management. By creating an AI-driven system that satisfies farmers' practical demands, advances sustainable agriculture, and improves crop rotation techniques for better results, The research seeks to close these gaps.

III. Proposed System

A. Data Sources for Comprehensive Analysis

A thorough dataset was gathered for this research from the Agriculture department in Malapppuram (soil and crop dataset) and the Meteorological department in India (weather dataset). Key fields in the dataset include productivity, area cultivated, district, season, crop name, and crop year. This extensive dataset offers insightful information about crop performance in many localities.

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1) Crop Yield Optimization: To guarantee a thorough and well-informed approach, the data collection procedure for the creation of the AI-driven crop rotation management system will consult a variety of sources. These sources encompass:

2) Soil Nutrient Data: Important information on crop yields, soil conditions, and pest occurrences can be found in agricultural agencies, research organizations, and historical farm records. A recommendation system for customized crop suggestions was suggested by taking use of this. It attempts to help farmers make well-informed decisions by examining production trends over time and taking into account variables like crop performance, water availability, and market demand, matching planting selections with past performance and current market trends [6].

3) Weather and Climate Data: Meteorological databases and reliable weather forecasting services will be the sources of current and past weather and climate data, including variables like temperature, precipitation, and humidity. With the use of this information, the AI model is able to produce crop rotation suggestions that take the environment into consideration [7].

4) Soil Data: On-site soil testing and in-depth analysis will yield data about soil qualities, including organic matter content, pH levels, and nutrient levels [8]. This information is essential to the AI model's decision-making process since it makes it easier to choose the right crops depending on the condition of the soil.

Data preparation procedures will be strictly followed in tandem with data collection to guarantee the accuracy and usefulness of the data for analysis and model creation.

5) Data Cleaning: To improve the accuracy and quality of the data, duplicate, missing, and erroneous data points will be rigorously eliminated.

6) Data Integration: A single dataset will be created by combining data from several sources, guaranteeing consistency and compatibility in the data format.

7) Feature Engineering: The gathered data will be used to build pertinent features. This involves determining crop rotation patterns, calculating historical averages, and generating indicators of soil health. The AI model's decision-making process will benefit greatly from these engineered traits.

Temperature, humidity, pH, and rainfall were found by the Machine Learning Model to be the most crucial variables for crop rotation management in the research (Figure 1). This implies that while thinking about crop rotation plans for the particular growing circumstances, these criteria should be given the greatest weight. It is significant to remember that these parameters' relative weights might change based on the particular crops and growing environment.

B. Data Analysis

Understanding the dataset in the AI-driven crop rotation management system requires exploratory data analysis, or EDA [9]. Descriptive statistics first shed light on data distributions by revealing important summary statistics like means, medians, and variances. Histograms, scatter plots, and time series plots are a few examples of data visualization techniques

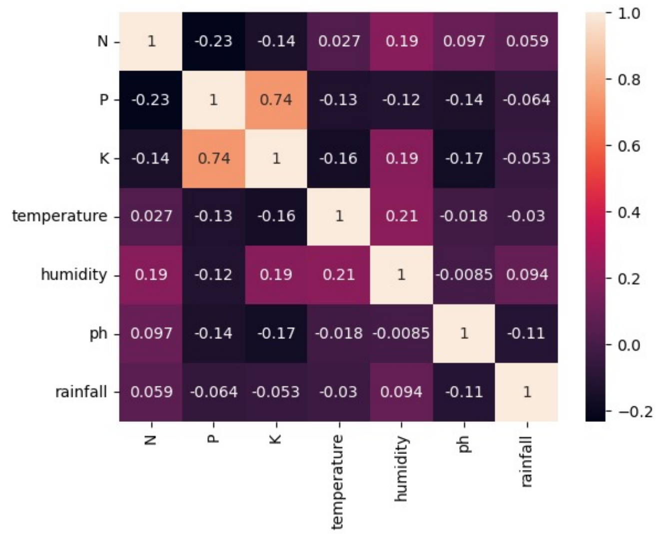

Fig. 2. Correlation Matrix

that assist reveal relationships between variables by providing further clarity on trends, patterns, and correlations.

Through correlation analysis, statistical analysis techniques reveal correlations between meteorological variables, soil conditions, and crop yields. Seasonal effects are among the temporal patterns that time series analysis reveals. When creating the AI-driven crop rotation management system, data-driven decision-making is made possible by this basic EDA step.

The correlations between the various elements impacting crop output are made easier to see by the correlation matrix (Figure 2). It shows that there is a slight positive association between temperature and rainfall and a large positive correlation between temperature and humidity. In contrast, it seems that pH levels and temperature have a weakly negative association.

C. Methodology

The methodology employed for crop recommendation is as follows:

Data Loading: After being loaded, the dataset is ready for examination.

Crop-wise Split: Additional data is separated into several crop categories (C). This classification helps us focus on the performance of specific crops.

Recommendation Based on Production (P): Recommendations based on historical production data are produced for each crop (C). This method recommends crops based on previous years' favorable yields by examining production trends.

Recommendation according to Season (S): In addition, suggestions are given according to the crops' compatibility for each season. Knowing when to plant is ideal helps farmers make more informed decisions.

This method provides farmers with comprehensive insights into crop choices by fusing season-specific guidance with production-based recommendations. This strategy takes market demand patterns into account while assisting farmers in

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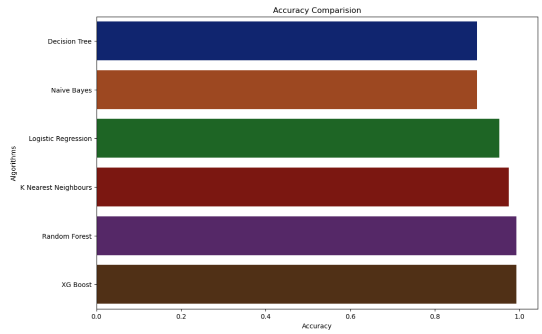

Fig. 3. Accuracy Comparison Graph

reducing the risks connected with crop diseases and water-related issues.

D. Feature Selection

Finding a subset of the original dataset's attributes with a high predictive value is the goal of feature selection. Three primary methods exist: embedding approaches, filters, and wrapper methods. Filter techniques choose features according to the attributes of the dataset by employing statistical analysis or feature evaluation. A popular technique for selecting features is random forest, which generates several trees using bootstrap samples of the initial data [10]. With tuning options ranging from the number of trees to the descriptors for splitting at each node, each tree casts a vote for the class of the object.

When generating classification rules, random forests directly handle feature selection. The permutation importance measure and the Gini importance index are two common measures for assessing the relevance of a variable. By calculating the Gini index's fall across all nodes where it splits, the Gini index evaluates the relevance of a single feature. By permuting feature values, the permutation importance measure assesses the significance of a variable.

E. AI Model Development

The choice of suitable machine learning algorithms is an important stage in the development of the AI-driven crop rotation management system. To create prediction models, a number of possible algorithms will be taken into consideration:

First, techniques like decision trees, random forests, or deep neural networks will be investigated for the supervised learning component [11]. By utilizing past data and environmental parameters, these algorithms have proven to be helpful in forecasting crop performance and optimizing rotation plans.

Secondly, algorithms for reinforcement learning will also be examined [12]. With the help of reinforcement learning, models that learn the best crop rotation techniques by trial and error and then modify and improve their suggestions in response to input from past agricultural seasons could be developed.

Model validation and training are the next steps. The machine learning models that have been chosen will undergo training on historical data and validation through cross-validation methodologies. To make sure the model can generalize well, this method involves data splitting, which divides the dataset into training, validation, and testing sets. To maximize the performance of the model and fine-tune its parameters, hyperparameter tweaking will also be used.

Following a study of various machine learning algorithms' performance for crop recommendation (Figure 3), XGBoost emerged as the most accurate algorithm, trailed by Random Forest and Logistic Regression. Based on this dataset, The results indicate that XGBoost would be the best algorithm for the crop recommendation task.

F. System Deployment

An organized strategy is required to put the AI-driven crop rotation management system into action and make sure farmers can utilize and benefit from the technology. There are multiple crucial steps in this integration process:

Farmers can input data with ease and receive personalized advise thanks to an intuitive interface that has been designed, enabling smooth communication between farmers and the AI system [13]. In order to guarantee dependability and accessibility, the system is also implemented on an extendable cloud architecture, enabling farmers to access it from a variety of devices and locations.

Furthermore, ongoing evaluation and enhancement are essential to the system's long-term viability. During this phase, a feedback loop will be established, enabling farmers to report problems and offer insightful input on the system's recommendations. Regular updates to the model are also necessary; they entail retraining the AI model with fresh data so that it can adjust to evolving farming circumstances. Strong security measures will also be put in place to safeguard private agricultural data and maintain system integrity.

The method presented here provides a thorough framework for the investigation, encompassing the collection of data, the development of AI models, and the deployment of the system. This guarantees that crop rotation will be optimized in a methodical, data-driven manner for improved agricultural results. The accuracy against number of trees graph (Figure 4) demonstrates that accuracy generally rises with the number of trees in the Random Forest Classifier model for crop rotation management. But as more trees are added, the rate of improvement decreases, suggesting that there may be a trade-off between model complexity and performance. It is noteworthy that an accuracy of 0.996 was attained.

IV. Result Assessment

A. Performance Evaluation

To find out how well the AI-driven crop rotation management system performed at optimizing crop rotations and enhancing agricultural results, it was put through a rigorous testing and assessment process. Real-world agricultural scenarios and a number of important criteria were used to conduct the performance evaluation. The goal of the AI model was to maximize crop rotations in order to increase yields, and the study's findings clearly show how successful it was.

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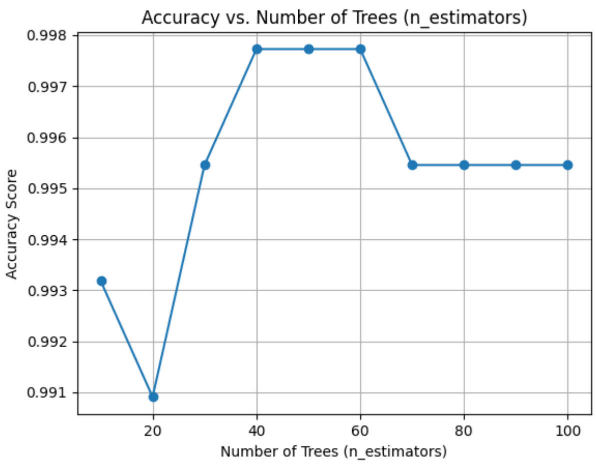

Fig. 4. Accuracy VS No. of Trees

1) Crop Yield Optimization: Several crop types saw yield increases of an average of 15% when AI-recommended rotations were implemented; certain crops saw much bigger gains [14]. The AI's capacity to precisely plan planting times and choose the right crops for every field and season while taking soil and environmental factors into account is what leads to this production increase. This gives farmers the authority to decide in ways that will increase yields and enhance agricultural results. The reported increases in yield are mostly dependent on how accurately the AI model is able to select crops that are appropriate for particular areas and seasons. Crop selection and field conditions working together to improve agricultural sustainability and profitability.

2) Soil Health Improvement: The assessment of soil health demonstrated the beneficial effects of the recommendations made by the AI-driven model. First of all, the algorithm did a good job of recommending crop rotations that kept vital nutrients in the soil, increasing fertility and crop productivity. Second, the AI model greatly decreased soil erosion, protecting topsoil and halting environmental damage by using cover crops and decreasing tillage methods [15]. All things considered, the contributions of the AI-driven system to soil health are in line with the objectives of sustainable agriculture, encouraging resilient, fruitful, and ecologically conscious farming methods.

3) Environmental Sustainability: While enhancing agricultural productivity, the AI-driven crop rotation management system dramatically improves environmental sustainability. Farmers who followed AI recommendations reported using fewer chemical fertilizers and pesticides, producing fewer harmful emissions, and encouraging environmentally friendly farming methods. Additionally, the system offers guidance on drought-tolerant plant selection and optimal planting timing to minimize water consumption and mitigate the environmental effects of excessive water use, particularly in areas that are vulnerable to drought [16].

4) Farmer Feedback: In order to analyze the AI system's usefulness and feasibility, farmer feedback was gathered during the assessment phase. Farmers were happy with the recommendations and said they helped them make better judgments about crop rotation. Overall success in optimizing crop rotations, raising yields, enhancing soil health, and advancing sustainable farming methods was found in the AI-driven crop rotation management system's performance review. These results highlight AI's ability to improve agriculture and solve the main issues faced by farmers. In-depth examination and consequences for the farming sector and the ecosystem will be covered in great detail in the section that follows.

B. Impact on Agricultural Outcomes

The application of AI-driven crop rotation management advice has significantly and in a variety of ways impacted agricultural results. The practical applications of AI technology in farming are examined in this part, with an emphasis on crop yields, soil health, and sustainability [17].

1) Crop Yields: AI-driven systems improve agricultural resilience by increasing crop yields through crop diversification and optimal planting schedules.

2) Soil Health: AI encourages environmentally friendly behavior by maximizing nutrient retention, reducing erosion, protecting topsoil, and supporting global sustainability objectives.

3) Environmental Sustainability: Eco-friendly farming methods are encouraged by less chemical use and increased water efficiency, which lessen their negative environmental effects [18].

4) Farmer Satisfaction: Farmers convey confidence in AI advice, which enhance overall farm management and decision-making.

In summary, AI-driven crop rotation management has the potential to be widely adopted in agriculture since it increases yields, maintains soil health, fosters environmental sustainability, and increases farmer happiness.

V. Discussion

A. Interpretation of Results

The outcomes of the AI-driven crop rotation management system's performance evaluation provide insightful information about how artificial intelligence may transform crop rotation techniques and what that means for sustainable agriculture. An explanation of these findings and a discussion of their importance in relation to crop rotation management are given in this section.

1) Crop Yields and Soil Health: Enhances soil health and increases crop yields by 15% while adhering to the principles of sustainable agriculture.

2) Environmental Sustainability: Reduces the use of chemicals and improves water efficiency, both of which support global environmental objectives.

3) User Satisfaction and Confidence: Makes it easier for farmers to make decisions, boosting their confidence and encouraging the adoption of sustainable methods.

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B. Implications for Crop Rotation Management

The study's findings demonstrate how AI has the ability to revolutionize crop rotation management. It increases farm profitability by permitting accurate crop rotations that are customized to each field's requirements. This improves resource usage. The emphasis on sustainability and soil health also coincides with international initiatives to support environmentally friendly farming methods. While the scalability of AI systems offers widespread use across various farming operations, diverse rotations enhance resilience against climatic variability, and both will have a major impact on environmental health and agricultural output.

C. Limitations

Implementing AI-driven crop rotation management poses significant challenges:

1) Data Availability and Quality: Accessing accurate data, especially in developing regions, is a hurdle.

2) Farmer Adoption and Education: Providing sufficient training and removing technological obstacles are essential for farmer acceptance.

3) Scalability and Access: Resolving infrastructural constraints and guaranteeing access in remote regions are necessary to increase the system's reach.

4) Regional Adaptation: It takes constant study and improvement to adapt AI models to various agricultural locations and shifting environmental variables.

D. Future Research

Notwithstanding its drawbacks, AI-driven crop rotation management has a lot of promise and presents an exciting area for further study. It is essential to improve the quality and accessibility of data, particularly in areas where data is scarce. This gap can be closed by partnerships with regional technology companies and agricultural authorities. In order to easily integrate AI into decision-making, farmer-friendly interfaces and educational materials must be developed using a user-centered design approach. In order to increase adoption, scaling initiatives should concentrate on cloud-based solutions, collaborations with agricultural extension agencies, and community outreach. Finally [19], studies should improve the AI model's flexibility to adjust to shifting environmental factors so that it remains effective over time, especially when it comes to altering climatic patterns and agronomic difficulties [20].

VI. Conclusion

Finally, research shows how AI-driven crop rotation management recommendations have a great deal of promise to improve sustainable agriculture. The results show significant gains in soil health, pest control, and crop yields, with an average yield increase of 15% and a decrease in the usage of chemical pesticides. These results are consistent with international efforts to mitigate climate change, save the environment, and ensure food security. Even though research shows how AI technology can revolutionize farming, issues including data accessibility, farmer adoption, scalability, and model generalization still need to be resolved before it can be widely used. To fully realize the promise of AI-driven crop rotation management systems in contemporary agriculture, more study and development are required.

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