Food Production in 2050

# 2050 : A new society for a new food production system

Process Book

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Introduction

This process book will detail the visualization projects from the brainstorming to the technical implementation. It will then cover our different merged ideas, and the thoughts behind each step following the good practices and implementation linked to the Data Visualization. Indeed, this project is a realization aiming the course Data Visualization (COM-480) at EPFL during the 2018 Fall Semester in collaboration with the Stanford University and especially the Natural Capital project. This team is developing practical tools and approaches to account for nature’s contributions to society. Their studies will then help important actors within companies, countries and organizations to make smarter decision for a more sustainable future.

# Overview

We are currently, in 2018, more than 7.5 billions humans on earth. In 2050, this population number will increase up to more than 10 billions. It will then mean to feed this increased population. The Natural Capital team analyzed and produced data and prediction regarding the food production environment for 2050. Hence, this data presents many attributes, as the calories produced, the temperature, the production and others, each described in the world map with precise point map with the associated attributes. This study followed 5 different behavioral model following the global society organization linked to a greenhouse gas concentration value. This allow the people to see the possible food production results for a sustainable implicated society with a low greenhouse gas concentration, compared to a nationalist society, possibly leading to wars and less concerned about the ecology. Our project will then explore, analyze and visualize this data in a spatial manner. Currently, 40% of the world terrestrial lands are used for agriculture. This could then be interesting to see how the world map could evolve according to these attributes.

# Motivation

The subject concerning predictions about food production in 2050 possess obviously an ecological aspect. First, this part of the project really interested us, as we are sensitive to the ecology. Indeed, in another EPFL course named Applied Data Analysis we’re doing a project analyzing and predicting ecofriendly trends using the Amazon dataset. Moreover, the fact that our work could help to understand the different tradeoffs and possibilities is a motivational aspect. We wished to learn about the type of prediction scenarios related to the food production, and to apply our knowledge into a map visualization. This was an opportunity to work on a concrete and impactful research.

# Target Audience

Our target audience is anyone interested or involved in the ecological aspects. We implemented our visualization to allow non-specific users, as we were, to understand the different scenarios which are properly explained, and the different values shown in the map. We hope to give a better understanding of the scenarios involved, and maybe a self-thought about the behavior of each person to choose the best possible future in 2050.

Concept

# Dataset

Our given data corresponds to 20 csv files of approximately 1 million samples described by 20 features each. Indeed, there is 5 SSP (Shared Socio Economic Pathways) which are then split in 4 different RCPs (Representative Concentration Pathways). To resume the SSP models will integrate how the society will evolve and behave (Sustainability, Middle of the Road, Regional Rivalry, Inequality and Fossil Fuel Development are the 5 different pathways). The RCP in each model will give the results using a possible value of the concentrated gas emission / radiative forcing (for example if we get to +4.5 W/m²).

# Exploratory Data Analysis - Processing

First, we visualized the data using Python and especially pandas/numpy. We provided in the github our Jupyter Notebook allowing the loading of a data csv, and the total process of cleaning and extraction. We first of all focused our efforts to handle the SSP1cc model data. We then visualized the data using some description methods to see the ranges, means, max/min of the values and how the points were organized. For the organization the points are ordered by the latitude feature, and in each discrete latitude values, the corresponding longitude values are ordered.

To have a first overview of the map, we decided to extract and process the “calories” feature with the associated position (latitude/longitude). We then cleaned the new dataframe by removing all the invalid values, and “standardized” the data, by taking the log and a coefficient of the calories, and then round the values in order to have a reduced length of string. Indeed we will then convert it to geojson so the string values have to be optimized.

As it is not really efficient to plot all the data points in a map (1 million), we decided to create a data compression. For this we implemented an algorithm that will iterate through the different discrete values of latitude (north to south) and for each latitude value, iterate through the longitude west to east. Then we will cluster every 5 (parameter) points of following longitude to compute the mean of each feature and store it in a single point, if and only if the distance between each point is less than a threshold (parameter). This avoid then to compute the mean of some points starting in the east cost of the USA with some points in the west cost of Europe, leading to an averaged point a bit meaningless and with a position in the ocean. This will then allow having a data size divided by 5 (parameter) with a really small loss of precision.

Finally we decided to transform the dataframe into a geojson file, which is well implemented by our map API (cf Design) and which reduce the size memory.

Using this parameterizable python notebook we will then be able to load, clean and extract all the different csv models that we have, and select the wanted feature (calories, production, population etc..).

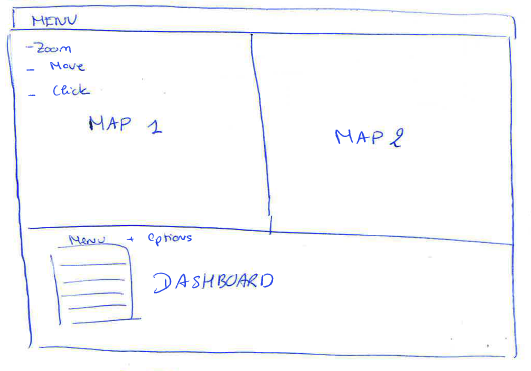
//Create schema of map clustering method

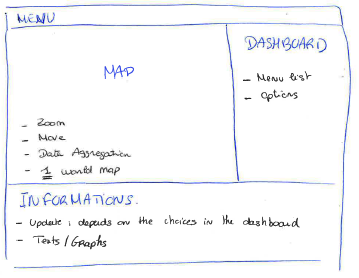
# Designs

## Visualization:

In this section we provide more insight in the design process. We include the sketches and elaborate on the evolution of the visualization from the idea, to the high level concept on paper to a prototype in code.

Different steps have motivated us from basic comparison visualization to a final approach. As we focus on spatial map comparison through several climate models, we though about visualizing two maps of the screen. The scenarios can be selected from a dashboard menu.

*Figure: Initial high level concept*

After discussion and reviews (in group and with TAs), we deviate from that initial proposal and concede that two maps are not efficient at all and too heavy for a user experience. It is not user-friendly for an audience and is not really relevant. The comparison has to be made by our visualization and not by the user who has to make (or guess) the difference between to regions on two different maps. Thus we will implement a graphical user interface as a menu selection. We will discuss about later.

*Figure: Final high level concept*

Concerning the visualization itself, there are a lot of things to define:

- How to visualize the data

- How the user can interact with it

- Define relevant color scales for the data

1. To display our data we first need a map, for that we are using Mapbox api (free until 50 000 visits/month) with Mercator map. The Mercator map is not most efficient because it distorts the size of objects as the latitude increases from the Equator to the poles but is relevant for worldwide overview.

Then comes the visualization, we are currently thinking and testing several ways, mainly a heatmap or clustering.

2. Mapbox API provides several tools, some of them are fancy but can be usefull (search for location, full screen mode, ..). Actually the user can move and zoom on the map. The zoom limit (or level) will be restricted to our precision ketp from the data reduction we made and to keep regional overviews. Indeed our data contains predicted scenario not ground truth, this is why we can set a precision threshold.

3. For now, we did not define the colors yet. We will maybe be provided with more data (the final one). The colors will depend on the range of values of parameters but also on the type of parameters.

## Graphic user interface:

As we decide to go for one map, we need to implement a user interface for alongside a dashboard for scenario and parameters selection. It is not apart from the visualization itself but contributes to the user experience. Below the map will be placed a container/placeholder in order to display more information about the scenario that the user has chosen. We do not forget that our target audiance can be either researchers (Stanford users for example) or common users that do not have strong knowledge in the data visualized. The final design can be seen in the sketches

At the top of the website there is a header containing:

Home: Bring to home menu where the visualization is.

Story: Contains the whole story about data

Help: A pop-up window to guide the user through the visualization This is the pop up window which appears only once per session.