



## AI Hack 21

### Crop Yield Challenge

#### Challenge Description:

For this challenge, you will be tackling one of the world's most important challenges: modelling crop yields. Climate change is having a big impact in global food security, whilst Earth's population, in particular, in the developing world, continues to grow. Extreme weather events can have significant [impacts](http://www.nature.com/articles/nclimate1832) (<http://www.nature.com/articles/nclimate1832>) on crops and there is (significant evidence)[<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/climate/climate-and-extreme-weather>] (<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/climate/climate-and-extreme-weather%5D>) showing that, recently, extreme events have become (1) more extreme and (2) more frequent, making crop yield modelling a useful tool for policy makers and suppliers who are hoping to mitigate these devastating risks.

From a machine learning and statistical perspective, crop yield modelling is a challenging task that can be seen as a **weakly supervised learning** or **multiple instance learning** problem. For every year and census region (e.g. county), we can gather an abundance of features such as daily temperature, vegetation indices and soil moisture, but we only have access to 1 crop yield label. To perform regression, one usually requires the dataset  $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ . In this case, however, we have  $\{(\{x_{ij}\}_{j=1}^{N_i}, y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ , where  $N_i$  is the number of feature vectors available for label  $y_i$ . A naive approach would be to reduce to the former by averaging the covariates  $\bar{x}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} x_{ij}$ , but this may result in an enormous loss of information.

Could you explore different approaches to modelling crop yields using the provided datasets?

#### Data:

You are provided with various cleaned datasets that are extracted from the State of Illinois, USA.

- ☐ `IL_yield.csv` contains corn yields for various census counties in Illinois
- ☐ `illinois-counties.geojson` contains the geometries of counties in Illinois
- ☐ `EVI.csv` contains [Enhanced Vegetation Indices](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enhanced_vegetation_index) ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enhanced\\_vegetation\\_index](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enhanced_vegetation_index)) for pixels extract from [The Terra Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer \(MODIS\) Vegetation Indices \(MOD13Q1\)](https://pdaac.usgs.gov/products/mod13q1v006/) (<https://pdaac.usgs.gov/products/mod13q1v006/>) product, aggregated at the resolution of the pixels in the [The Terra and Aqua combined Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer \(MODIS\) Land Cover Climate Modeling Grid \(CMG\) \(MCD12C1\)](https://pdaac.usgs.gov/products/mcd12c1v006/) (<https://pdaac.usgs.gov/products/mcd12c1v006/>) product that indicate Majority\_Land\_Cover\_Type\_1 is a cropland. The EVI is observed every 16 days.
- ☐ `EVI_stacked.csv` is the same as `EVI.csv` except the data is stacked to include the EVI observations for each 16 days in the column.
- ☐ `ERA5.csv` contains 2m temperature readings from [ERA5 Renalaysis](https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/reanalysis-era5-land?tab=overview) (<https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/reanalysis-era5-land?tab=overview>), "the fifth generation ECMWF reanalysis for the global climate and weather for the past 4 to 7 decades". More information about the variable can be found in the link given.

## Recommended Reading:

- <https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/view/11172/11031&hl=en&sa=T&oi=gsb-gga&ct=res&cd=0&d=1880767705414439608&ei=6kgwYPHHCvGTy9YPmJeAsAk&scisig=AAGvz3M2kSQeDg>  
(<https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/view/11172/11031&hl=en&sa=T&oi=gsb-gga&ct=res&cd=0&d=1880767705414439608&ei=6kgwYPHHCvGTy9YPmJeAsAk&scisig=AAGvz3M2kSQeDg>)
- [https://aiforsocialgood.github.io/icml2019/accepted/track1/pdfs/20\\_aisg\\_icml2019.pdf](https://aiforsocialgood.github.io/icml2019/accepted/track1/pdfs/20_aisg_icml2019.pdf)  
([https://aiforsocialgood.github.io/icml2019/accepted/track1/pdfs/20\\_aisg\\_icml2019.pdf](https://aiforsocialgood.github.io/icml2019/accepted/track1/pdfs/20_aisg_icml2019.pdf))
- <http://proceedings.mlr.press/v80/ilse18a/ilse18a.pdf>  
(<http://proceedings.mlr.press/v80/ilse18a/ilse18a.pdf>)
- <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0034425711002926>  
(<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0034425711002926>)
- <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0034425719304791>  
(<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0034425719304791>)
- <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9173550/>  
(<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9173550/>)
- <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rstb.2019.0510>  
(<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rstb.2019.0510>)
- <http://www.nature.com/articles/nclimate1832> (<http://www.nature.com/articles/nclimate1832>)
- <http://www.nature.com/articles/nature16467> (<http://www.nature.com/articles/nature16467>)
- <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rstb.2019.0510>  
(<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rstb.2019.0510>)

## Suggestions:

- ☐ It will be useful to make use of pandas , geopandas and matplotlib for data processing and visualisation.
- ☐ Be as creative and rigorous as possible with how you make use of the features.
- ☐ Try and take some time to read through the various papers on the recommended reading list.
- ☐ I recommend only using features between April - November 2015, as suggested by one of the papers on the list

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0034425719304791?via%3Dihub>  
(<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0034425719304791?via%3Dihub>).

Good luck - we hope that you enjoy this challenge and look forward to seeing your submissions on Devpost!

In [1]: ▶ !ls .

```
'AI Hack - Crop Yield Challenge.ipynb'  EVI_stacked.csv
ERA5.csv                               illinois-counties.geojson
EVI.csv                                IL_yield.csv
```

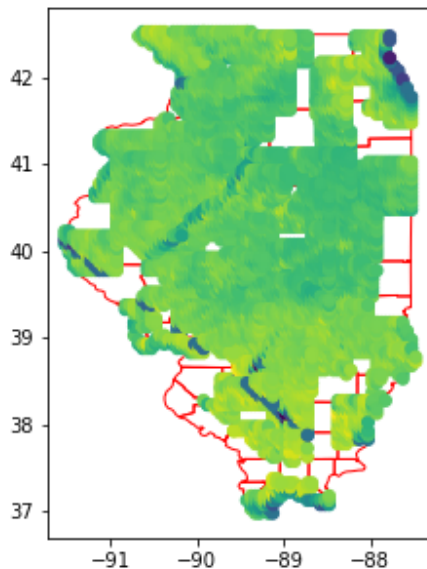
## An illustrative plot

```
In [8]: ▶ import geopandas as gpd  
import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [13]: ▶ gdf = gpd.read_file("illinois-counties.geojson")  
df = pd.read_csv("EVI_stacked.csv")
```

```
In [15]: ▶ df_plot = df[df["year"]==2019]  
  
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(5, 5))  
gdf.plot(ax=ax, facecolor='none', edgecolor='red')  
plt.scatter(df_plot["long"], df_plot["lat"], c=df_plot["evi_1"])
```

Out[15]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7fc53a0d9668>



# Contact

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Discord : <https://discord.gg/ymk36q54>

# Round 1 Submission

## Code Submission

Deadline : Sunday, 21<sup>st</sup> Feb 2021 at **14:00** UTC/GMT+0

Submission : <https://aihack-2021.devpost.com/>

## Report Submission

Deadline : Sunday, 21<sup>st</sup> Feb 2021 at **14:00** UTC/GMT+0

Submission : <https://aihack-2021.devpost.com/>

Criteria : markdown, pdf, html, or any file formats  
that do **not** require special/dedicated tools or software(s)

Tips : Consider these while writing the report.

- What are the goals of your study and why is it important or useful?
- Discuss previous or related work
- Data engineering and processing
- Methodology
- Results: how the results corroborate the assertions in your study.
- Conclusion and discussion, any positive and negative findings.

## Presentation Video Submission

Deadline : Sunday, 21<sup>st</sup> Feb 2021 at **14:00** UTC/GMT+0

Submission : <https://aihack-2021.devpost.com/>

Criteria : Maximum length of 3 minutes

# Judging Criteria [Out of 100]

## Creativity [15]

Originality of angle of exploration (Interesting questions answered, use of valid alternative dataset(s))

## Data Exploration [15]

Quality of techniques used to pre-processed data and to give valuable insights about the dataset(s)

## Insight Visualisation [15]

Quality, relevance and effectiveness of visualisations used for exploration and/or analysis

## Analytical Techniques [25]

Sophistication and correctness of methods of analysis. Cannot score high if cannot justify method.

## Model Validation [5]

Use of metrics in showing performance of analysis.

## Interpreting the Result [25]

Ability to interpret the result of the analysis and take a step back to explain the bigger picture. Ability to make a data-driven "business" decision.