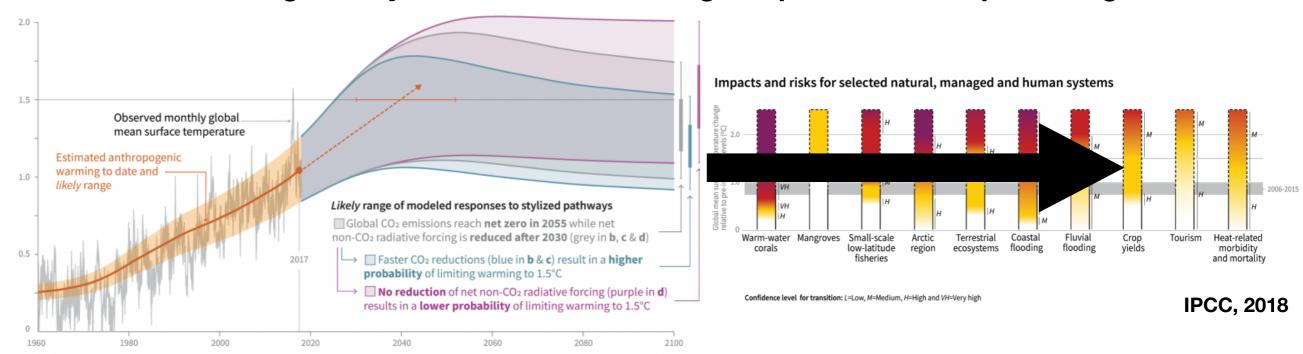


MODELING TOWARDS ADAPTATION OF FOOD CROPS UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE THREAT

Olivia Mendivil Ramos (CSHL - NY) & Linda Petrini (Google Brain - Montreal) 4/26/2020

## Why modeling in agriculture?

#### Global warming history and rate of increasing temperature its impact in agriculture



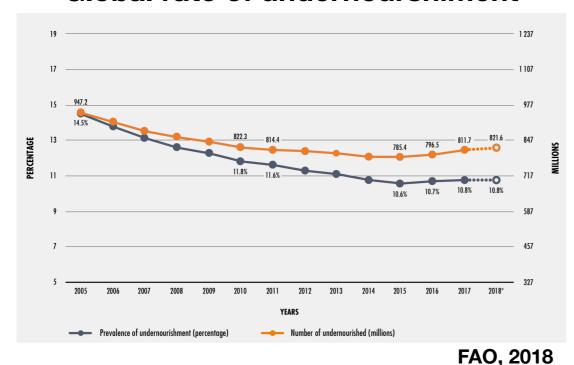
180

160

140

1960

#### Global rate of undernourshiment



Yield: Bushels per Acre 120 80 Unusual Climate **Events** Drought 40 Wet spring 20 early frost

1980

1990

Year

2000

**EPA. 2009** 

2010

-16%

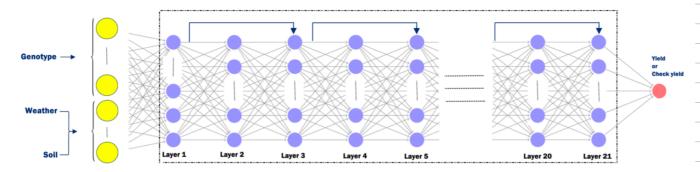
1970

trend of crop yield in the US

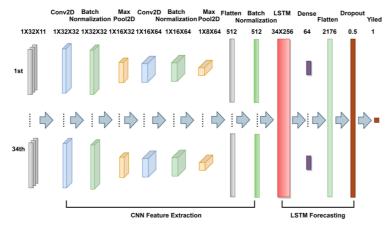
and effects of climate change

# State-of-the-Art models of crop yield prediction in food-crop plants as a start

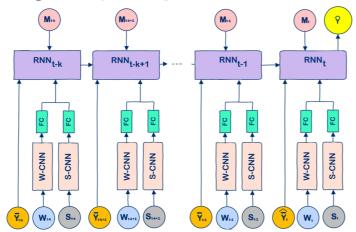
Perceptron model on grain yield prediction - Khaki & Wang 2019



CNN-LSTM hybrid model on grain yield prediction - Sun et al. 2019



RNN model on grain yield prediction - Khaki et al. 2020



3 common components:
Genotype
Weather
Soil

# Preprocessing of the biological signal (Genotype) in these models:

- Imputation based on non-biological rationale
- Retain 3% of this data

### Phenotypic plasticity and genotype:

- A recent study on genotype-byenvironment variation in maize cultivars showed the artificial selection on maize, constitute a loss of the genotypic variability of the plant at the expense of high productivity in crop yield.
- Fst biological measure computed from genotype as a proxy of stable and nonstable cultivars

### Proposal

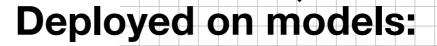


#### **Time-series dataset:**

- 2014-2019
- 3 components: Raw Genotype, Soil Management and Weather data
- 1577 hybrid of Maize cultivars
- 77 environments
- 94000 field plots (12 states in the US and Ontario in Canada)

# Based on Fst measures, we split the data:

- stable
- non-stable

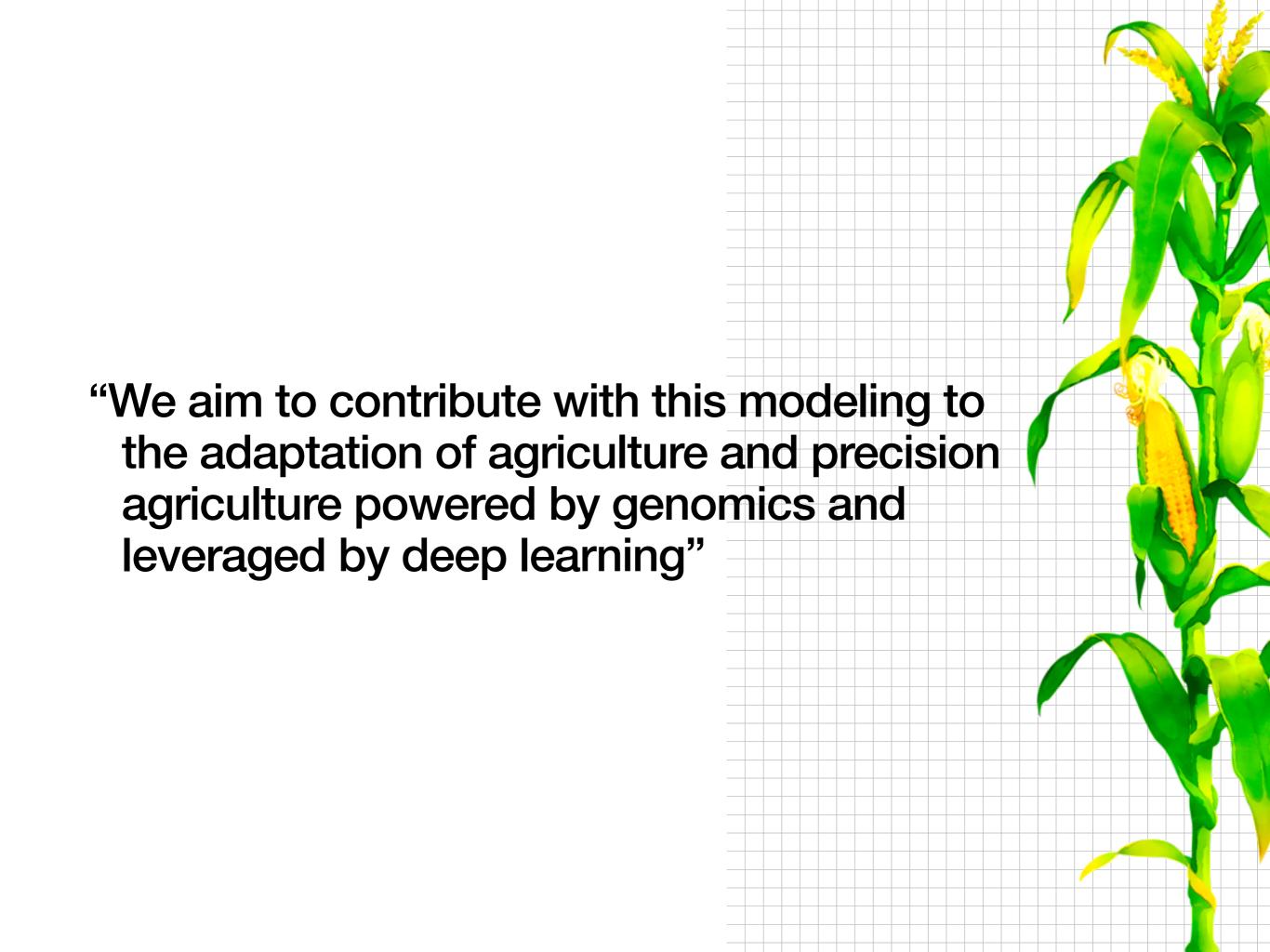


- Perceptron
- CNN-LSTM hybrid
- RNN



#### Performance measurements:

- MSE
- MAE



# Questions?



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