Ahmed M.S. Kheir



Coupling machine learning-based cloud computing with multiple crop models for robust yield predictions in arid regions

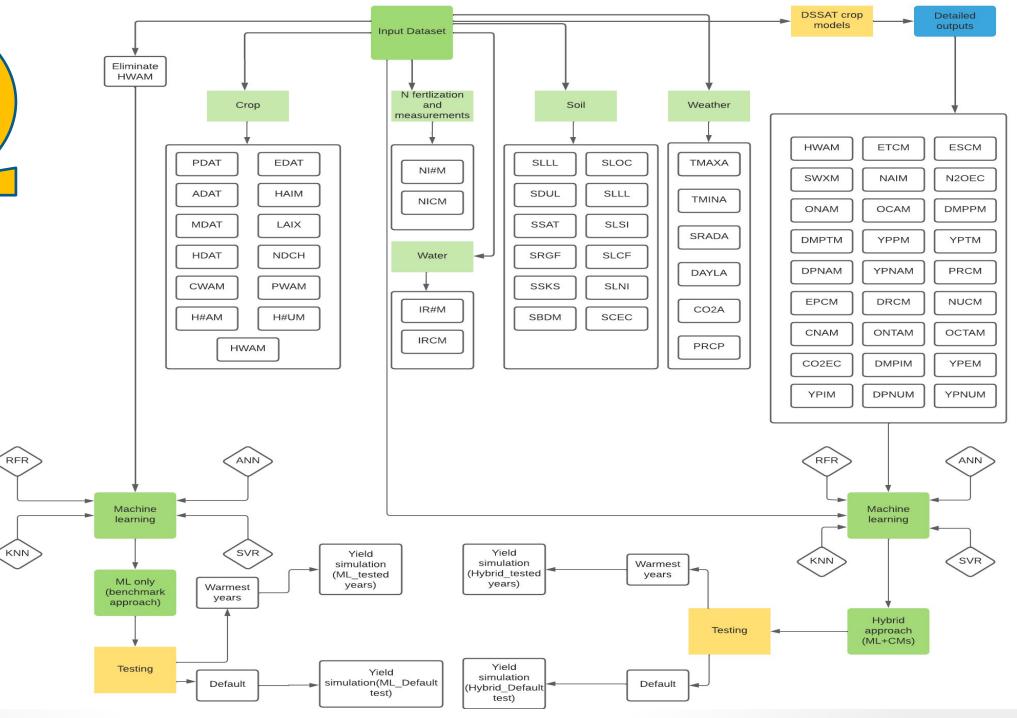
Outlines:

- Why robust predictions of yield is a hot spot?
- What is the developed approach?
- Advantages of CMs and ML in yield prediction
- Our developed hybrid CMs-ML approach, why it is important?
- What is next?

Why accurate yield prediction is important?

- > It plays an essential role in decision making at global, regional, and field levels
- Developing and updating the yield gap in a specific region
- If a farmer knows how much yield he can expect from his land, he can plan his crops accordingly and increase his profit margin
- Early crop yield prediction plays an important role in reducing famine by estimating the food availability for the growing world population
- Building up accurate adaptation options for climate change scenarios
- > Minimizing trade-offs between yield and resource efficiency for farming cropping systems

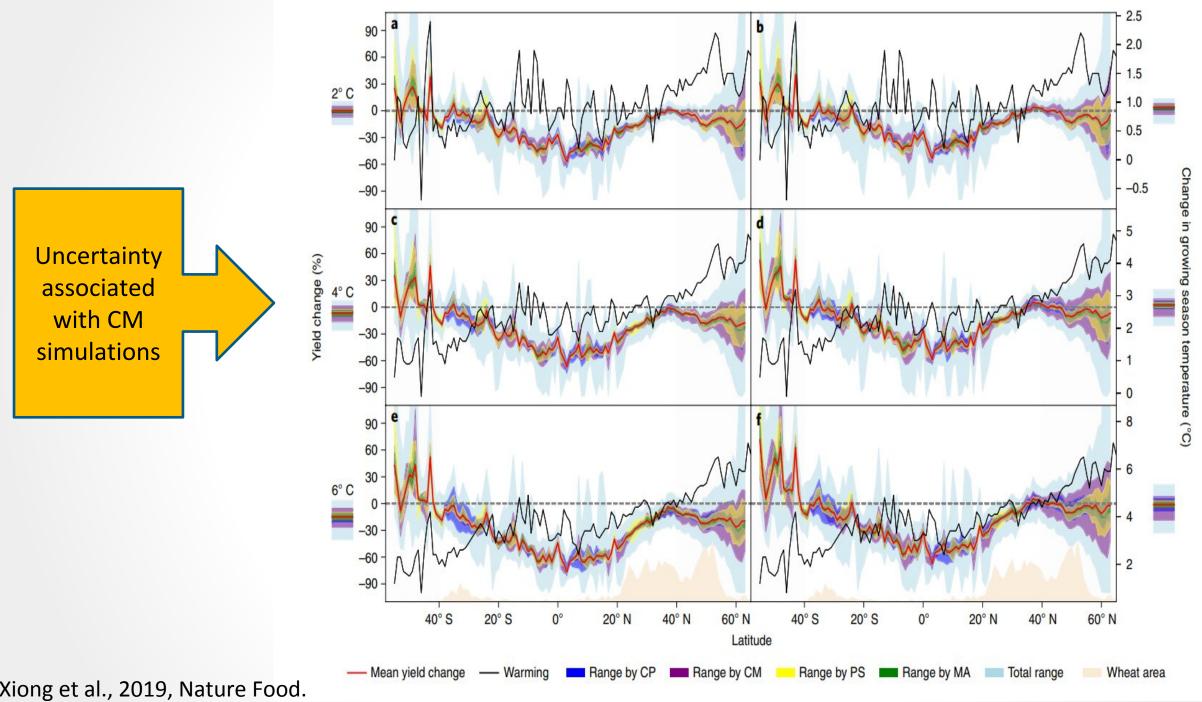




Importance of dynamic crop models

- Diagnose problems (Yield Gap Analysis)
- Precision agriculture
 - Diagnose factors causing yield variations
 - Prescribe spatially variable management
- Water and irrigation management
- Soil fertility management
- Plant breeding and Genotype * Environment interactions ("virtual" crop models)
- Gene-based modeling
- Yield prediction for crop management

- Climate variability & risk management
- Climate change impacts & adaptation
- Soil carbon sequestration
- Land use change analysis
- Targeting aid (Early Warning)
- Yield forecasting
- Biofuel production
- Risk insurance (rainfall)



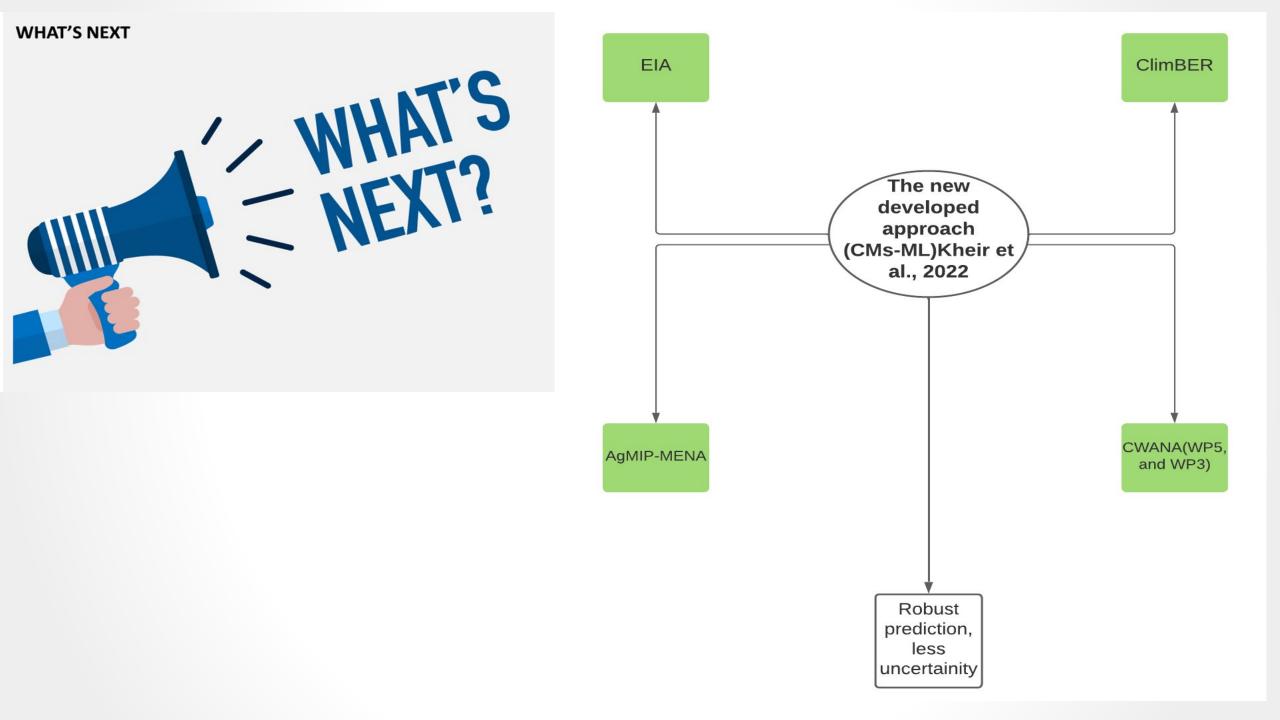
Importance of machine learning algorithms

- Today, machine learning in agriculture is one of the fastest-growing areas. Its applications in farming range from simple analytics systems to complex robotics hardware. Therefore, a growing number of stakeholders are raising awareness of the potential advantages of using ML agriculture and collaborating with <u>Data Science and AI companies</u> to get reliable input data for the data analyses.
- A machine learning model can be descriptive or predictive, depending on the research problem and research questions
- Machine Learning has found more utility with the arrival of big data technology
- ML can avoid CMs limitations (biotic stress, salinity, P, K, Micronutrients) if used as hybrid-approach
- Identify the most important features affecting the dependent variable
- > ML could be used in cloud for elastic. flexible. cost-effective storage (give

Why is Hybrid CMs-ML needed?

> Tackling the limitations of both CMs and ML in an integrated approach

- > Working easily and efficiently with big dataset
- > The potential of using cloud computing for fast, robust and cost-effective computation
- > The potential of integrating extensive analysis such as NLP, Sentiment analysis,
- Ensure robust prediction and lower uncertainty





Field Crops Research Volume 287, 15 October 2022, 108638



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Computers and Electronics in Agriculture

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/compag



Minimizing trade-offs between wheat yield and resource-use efficiency in the Nile Delta – A multi-model analysis

Ahmed M.S. Kheir ^{a, b} A 🖾, Gerrit Hoogenboom ^{c, d}, Khalil A. Ammar ^a, Mukhtar Ahmed ^e, Til Feike ^f, Abdelrazek Elnashar ^{g, h}, Bing Liu ⁱ, Zheli Ding ^j, Senthold Asseng ^k Machine learning-based cloud computing improved wheat yield simulation in arid regions

Ahmed M.S. Kheir
a, ^b, *, Khalil A. Ammar ^a, Ahmed Amer ^c, Marwa G.M. Ali ^b, Zheli Ding ^d, Abdelrazek Elnashar ^{e, f}

^a International Center for Biosaline Agriculture, Directorate of Programs, Dubai 14660, United Arab Emirates
^b Soils, Water and Environment Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, Giza, Egypt
^c Faculty of Biomedical Engineering, Higher Technological Institute, 10th of Ramadan, Egypt
^d Haikou Experimental Station, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agriculture Sciences (CATAS), Haikou, Hainan Province, 571101, China
^e Department of Natural Resources, Faculty of African Postgraduate Studies, Cairo University, Giza 12613, Egypt
^f State Key Laboratory of Remote Sensing Science, Aerospace Information Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100094, China

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT



