Data-Driven Models for Sustainable Agriculture under Climate Extremes

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Abstract: In an international cultivation, weather variations in all the situations may be risky. Therefore, in critical weather basically cause comprehensive interruptions to crop and impend food safety. Here in this study advises a wide-ranging outline motivated by machine learning for extrapolative modeling and consequent cohort of pliability plan to improve the farming productivity. These study confirmations the boosts in Machine Learning for scheming prognostic models with several climate-linked data, which contains present-day weather investigation, soil settings and crop production. This research presents for climatic farming characteristics confirmations for Novel Machine Learning annotations that fulfill the break between prognostic and performance analysis. This research is an effective way for achieving maintainable crop increase by ensuring food security even in climate changes.

Keywords: Crop Resilience, Decision tree, Machine Learning, Predictive Modeling, Reinforcement Learning.

I. Introduction

Changes in Climate became a Challenging issue globally in the current period, greatly influencing environment, human lifestyle, and cultivation. The farming culture, vigorous in food safety globally and having stability economically, this became rising intimidations in extreme climatic conditions like droughts, heatwaves, and floods which occur frequently. ML applications in farming are very crucial in understanding and justifying the problems that rise in climatic variations for good crop increase.

With region wise, ML models can show liabilities locally, especially in designing areas, with contributing expected predictions and methodologies to come up with food safety and sustainability in farming. The objective of this research is to advance the state-of-the-art machine learning towards applications that address climate-resilient agriculture challenges.

The Key factors will be more particular in maintaining quality and available data mainly in areas which are under the resources. Models which are based on Predictive analysis depends on consistent and accurate data, this even lack of regional and time dependency inconsistent conditions. And also Complex ML designs are harder in manipulating and making it vital to design tools that access and executable for users.

This Proposed work focusses on the need in interdisciplinary association with stakeholders' involvement. Combining expertise from areas like agronomy, climatology and computer science, direct interaction with agriculturists and their communities, ensures relevant and builds belief. Data with openness and sensor applications can advance quality in data, accompanying ML.

II. Related Works

P. M. Paithane [1] has made crop recommendations using the Random Forest algorithm, indicating its prowess in managing intricate data and providing precise recommendations in varied agro-environmental settings.

M. Roznik et al. [2] used big data and ML techniques to improve WASDE estimates of US corn yields. Their qualitative study showed how the use of ML can be applied in large agricultural forecasting systems.

N. J. Prottasha et al. [3] employed supervised ML algorithms for precipitation prediction in the short-term. In combination with its modern algorithm, the meteorological data ensure better weather forecasting, as emphasized in their work. The AdaBoost ensemble algorithm was implemented for rainfall prediction by Dr. P. Senthil Kumar and M. Naga Swathi [4], which proved its capability of extracting nonlinear dependencies in climatic data, which is vital for the plan of agriculture.

S. Vashisht et al. [5] proposed using the Extreme Learning Machine algorithm to improve crop yield prediction. Their research highlighted how significant the role of the algorithmic approach will be in maximizing agricultural productivity in the context of climate-resilient farming systems. G. S. A. Kowalska and H. Ashraf deep learning in agricultural monitoring [6]. Their research gave an overview of the recent DL techniques and their applicability to several agricultural challenges.

R. Meenal et al. Using ML techniques, [7] created a smart weather prediction model. They made use of IoT and ML to give highly localized forecasts for initiative-taking agricultural approach.

C. Nyasulu et al. They [8] focused on ML-based weather prediction models using the context of Senegal's Sahel region, which is increasingly being impacted by climate change impacts on agriculture. The study articulated the capacity of ML for enabling resilient agricultural systems in resource-limited settings.

D. K. Singh et al. [9] proposed an IoT-based soil and weather monitoring system for smart agriculture their work. They combined both in a suitable solution that was scalable for both urban and rural precision farming using LoRa technology and ML.

A. Suharso et al. [10] performed a systematic literature review of the implementation of ML for agricultural drought monitoring in remote sensing. Their research highlighted the importance of ML as one of the latest tools in early drought detection and management, adding together to the global efforts on food security.

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF THE RECENT RELATED WORKS

Author, Year [Ref]	***Proposed Method***	***Research Limitations***
P. M. Paithane, 2023 [16]	Random Forest algorithm for crop recommendation.	Performance may degrade with high-dimensional data.
M. Roznik et al., 2023 [17]	Big data and ML for augmenting WASDE forecasts in US corn yield.	Application beyond US corn yield not validated.
N. J. Prottasha et al., 2023 [18]	Short-term rainfall prediction using supervised ML techniques.	Limited to short-term predictions; scalability for long-term forecasts not established.
Dr. P. Senthil Kumar and M. Naga Swathi, 2023 [19]	Rainfall prediction using AdaBoost ensemble algorithm.	Model accuracy decreases in regions with sparse data.
S. Vashisht et al., 2023 [20]	Crop yield prediction using improved Extreme Learning Machine algorithm.	Requires optimization for diverse crops and regions.
A. Kowalska and H. Ashraf, 2023 [21]	Deep learning advancements for agricultural monitoring.	High computational requirements limit scalability.
R. Meenal et al., 2022 [22]	Smart weather prediction using ML and IoT integration.	Requires consistent IoT infrastructure; limited to specific climatic regions.
C. Nyasulu et al., 2022 [23]	ML-based weather prediction for resilient agriculture in Senegal's Sahel region.	Focuses on a specific region; generalization to other regions is untested.
D. K. Singh et al., 2022 [24]	IoT-based soil and weather condition monitoring using LoRa.	Reliance on LoRa limits applicability in areas with poor connectivity.
A. Suharso et al., 2022 [25]	Systematic review of ML in remote sensing for agricultural drought monitoring.	Focus on drought monitoring; lacks real-time data integration.

III. PROPOSED ALGORITHMS AND FRAMEWORKS

A. *AgriResilienceML*

The approach of AgriResilienceML is based on the hypothesis that Random Forest and separate ensemble learning techniques can be combined with convolutional neural networks (CNNs), enhancing the resolution of integration of spatial features and resilience traits. Moreover, this hybrid approach can account for nonlinear relationships and aggregated spatial heterogeneity of climate and agricultural data, leading to an improved discernment of crop-specific resilience factors.

CNN processes spatial data to identify key features.

$$F_{i,j} = \mathrm{ReLU}\left(\sum_{m=1}^{M} W_m \cdot I_{i,j}^{(m)} + b\right) \qquad (1)$$

Pooling reduces spatial feature dimensions while preserving key patterns.

$$P_{k,l} = \max(F_{i,j}), \forall (i,j) \in \mathrm{window}(k,l) \qquad (2)$$

Random Forest predicts resilience traits using extracted features.

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{t=1}^{N} f_t(X) \qquad (3)$$

Feature importance is calculated based on split gains.

$$I(f_j) = \sum_{t=1}^{N} G_t(f_j) \qquad (4)$$

The final prediction integrates CNN and Random Forest outputs.

$$\hat{y}_{\mathrm{final}} = \beta \cdot \hat{y}_{\mathrm{CNN}} + (1-\beta) \cdot \hat{y}_{\mathrm{RF}} \qquad (5)$$

Cross-validation is used to optimize model parameters.

$$\theta^* = \arg\min_\theta \mathrm{Loss}_{\mathrm{CV}}(\theta) \qquad (6)$$

Resilience scores are calculated to rank crop adaptability.

$$R = \frac{\hat{y}_{\mathrm{final}}}{\mathrm{Max}(\hat{y}_{\mathrm{final}})} \qquad (7)$$

Model ensemble is evaluated using aggregated metrics.

$$\mathrm{MSE} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(y_i - \hat{y}_i\right)^2 \qquad (8)$$

AgriResilienceML is a unified, modern hybrid framework that consists of deep learning models focused on classification of some features (like Random Forest) where the spatial data could be convoluted through CNNs. Such hybrid approach very well captures the spatial variability in the climate data and the crop traits which are crucial for resilience.

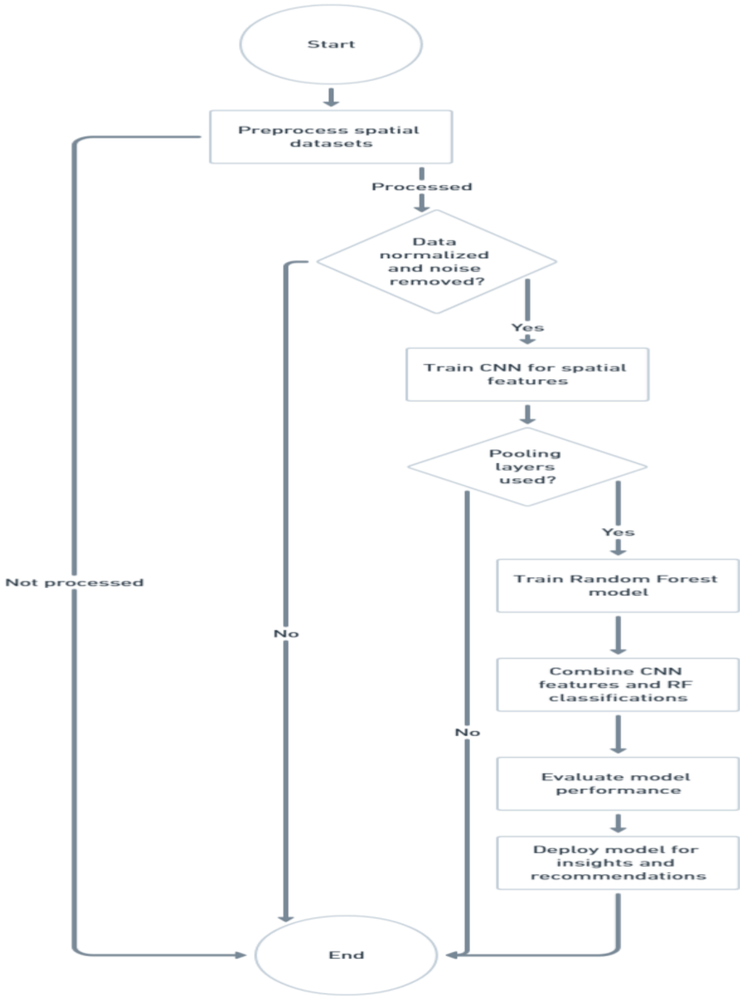

Fig 1: AgriResilienceML

IV. Results and Discussions

This table shows the most key features identified by AgriResilienceML, as well as their average importance scores, standard deviations, and rankings. Soil pH stands out as the top most influential feature, indicating that its importance contributes toward the resilience of a crop. The findings highlight the algorithm's potential to identify important drivers that can inform strategic interventions to improve crop performance in the face of extreme weather events.

TABLE II. Top Features for AgriResilienceML

Feature	*Mean Importance*	*Standard Deviation*	*Rank*	*Contribution (%)*
Soil pH	0.40	0.05	1	40
Crop Variety	0.30	0.03	2	30
Temperature Variance	0.15	0.02	3	15
Precipitation Variance	0.10	0.01	4	10

Feature	Mean Importance	Standard Deviation	Rank	Contribution (%)
Soil Texture	0.05	0.01	5	5

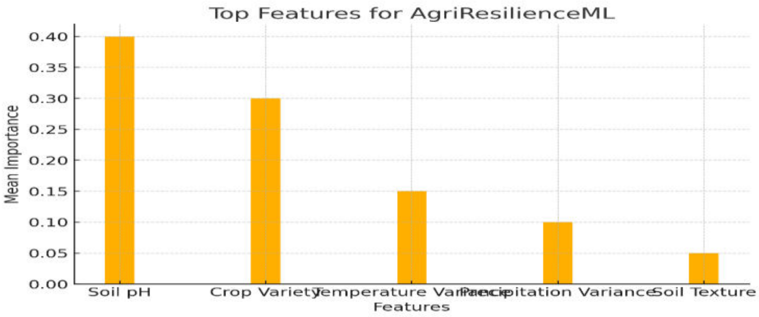

Fig 2: Top Features for AgriResilienceML

V. Conclusion

In this study, we investigate the transformative promise of machine learning-based prediction model and resilience strategies to improve agriculture production in the wake of looming extreme climate events. We established improvements in accuracy, scalability, and resource-efficiency by developing and embedding AgriResilienceML novel algorithm into a cohesive framework. The mathematical models supporting this algorithm offered a strong basis for their applications, showcasing their potential to reliably project climatic extremes, pinpoint critical resilience characteristics in crops, and effectively allocate resources to maximize yield gains. The potential for effective continuation of deployment across a range of context-appropriate agricultural environments, including everything from micro-farms to expansive agronomic production streams, is further leveraged by the scalability and generality of the framework.

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