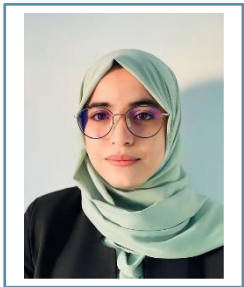




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## Early Multi-Year Cereal Yield Prediction Using Machine Learning Based on Satellite Drought Indices in Semi-Arid Regions



M. KHLIF (1), A. CHAHBI BELLAKANJI (1), M. J. ESCORIHUELA (2),  
G. SANCHEZ ALCALDE (2), Z. LILI CHABAANE (1)

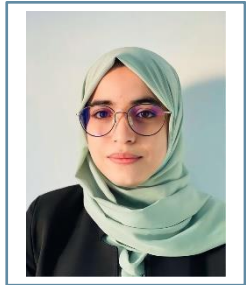
1. LR GREEN TEAM/National Agronomic Institute of Tunisia, University of Carthage, Tunisia
2. isardSAT, Barcelone, Catalonia



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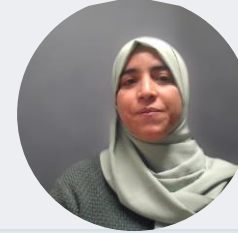
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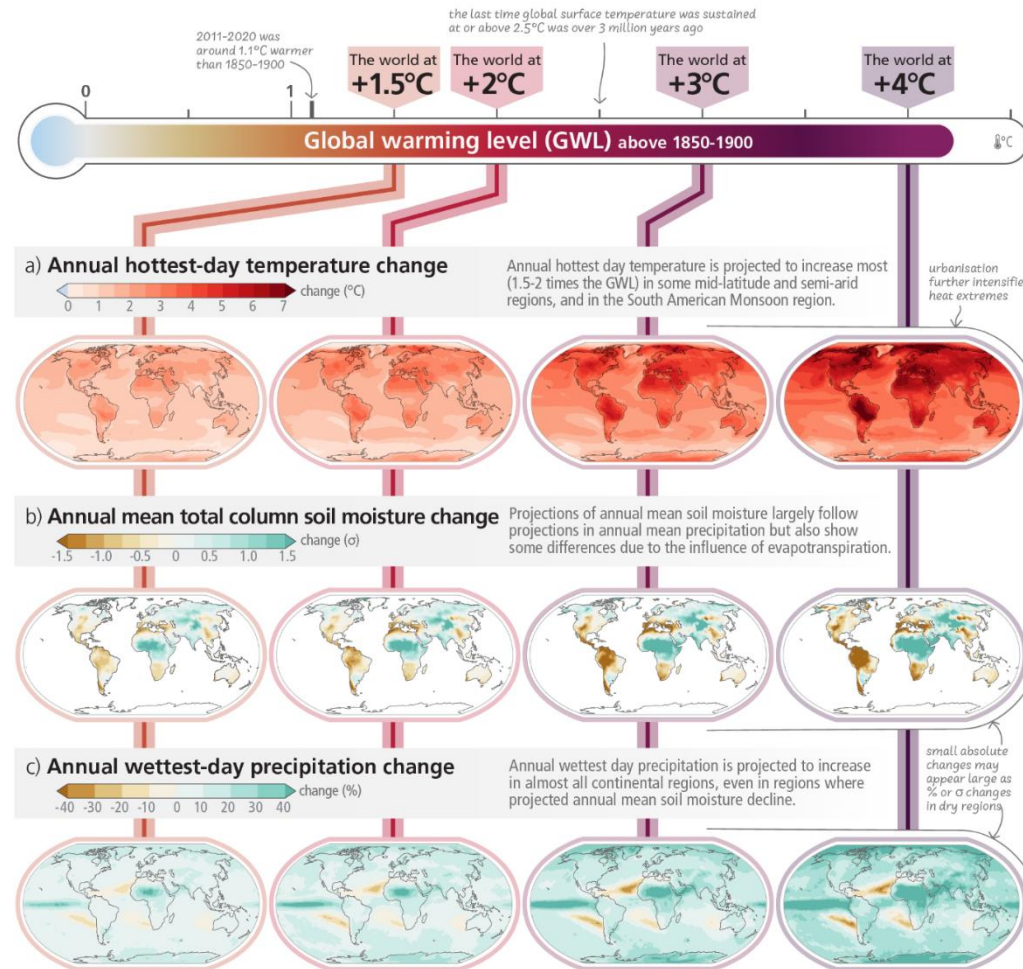


1. Introduction
2. Study area
3. Methodology
4. Results
5. Conclusions

# 1. Introduction

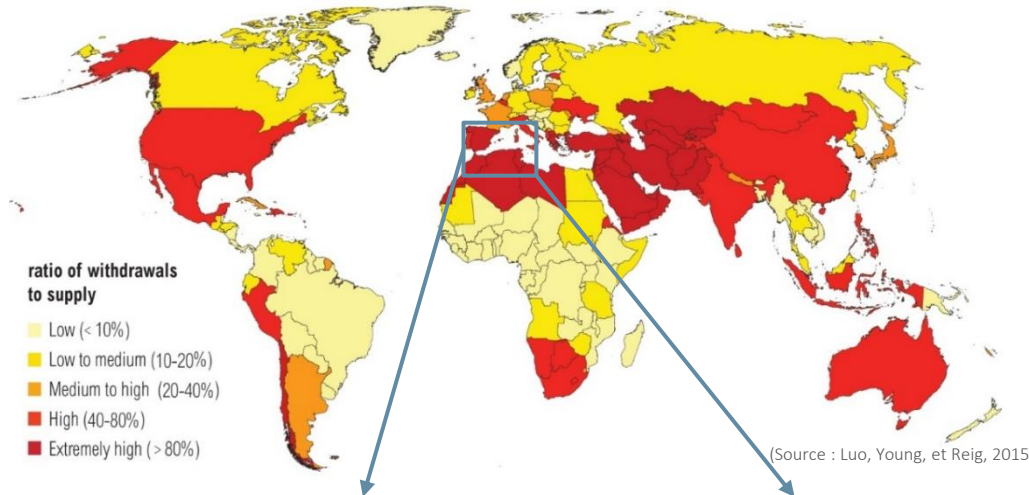


With every increment of global warming, regional changes in mean climate and extremes become more widespread and pronounced



(Source : Calvin et al., 2023)

## Water Stress by Country: 2040



Ebre dam, Spain, 2017



El Houareb dam, Tunisia, 2017



In light of increasing water stress and successive droughts, a critical question arises:

How can we ensure **food security**  
under these challenging  
conditions?



## Objective

- **Early** estimation of cereal yields (wheat and barley) in semi-arid regions at regional and plot levels.

### Several approaches and models

Machine Learning is a robust method that enables models to analyze complex data patterns and make accurate predictions.

Model?

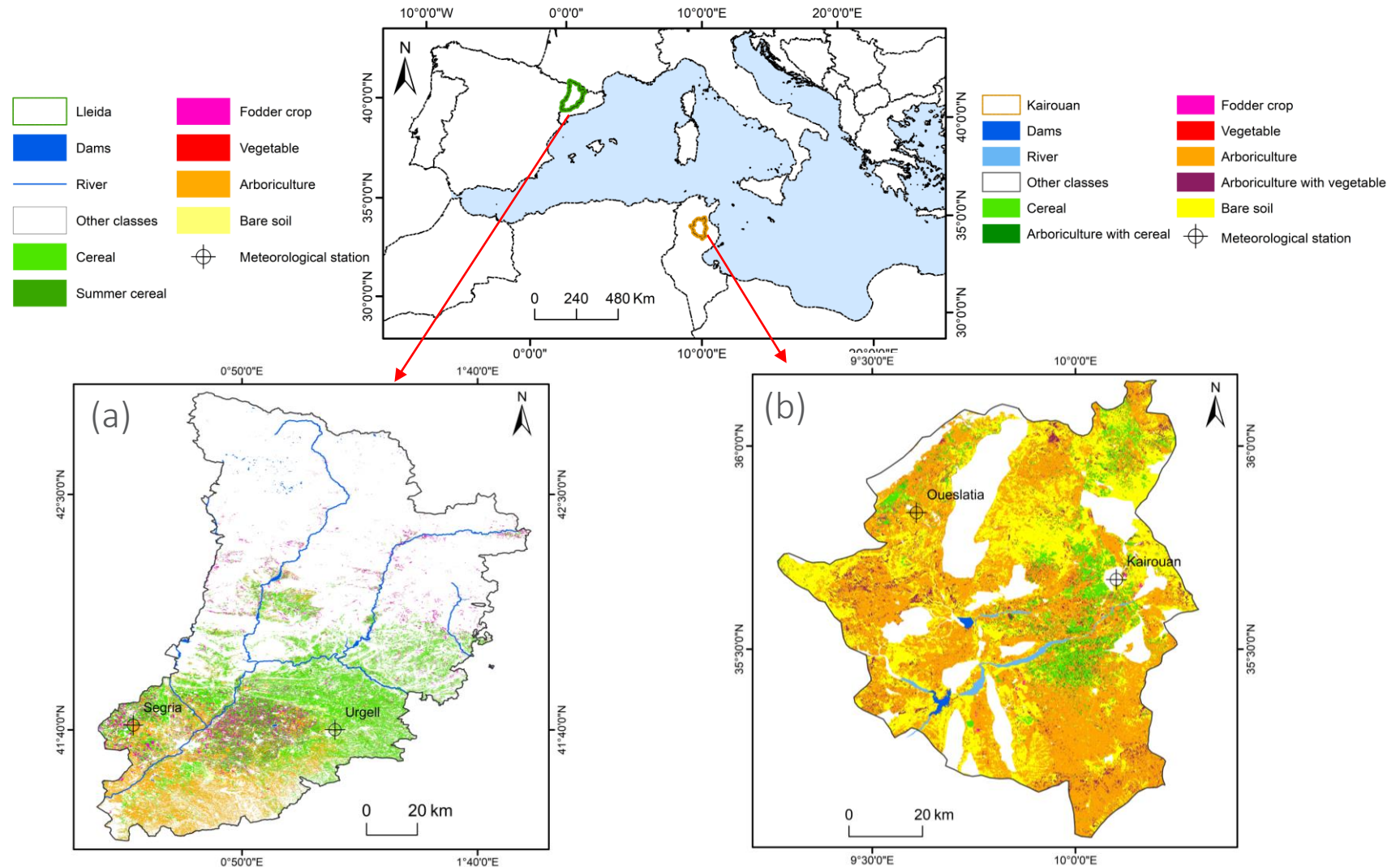
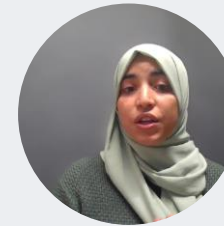
Data?

Prediction time?

1- Which **Machine Learning model** performs best for **early** estimation of cereal yields, and from which period?

2- Which **drought index** is best for **early** estimation of cereal yields, and from which period?

## 2. Study area

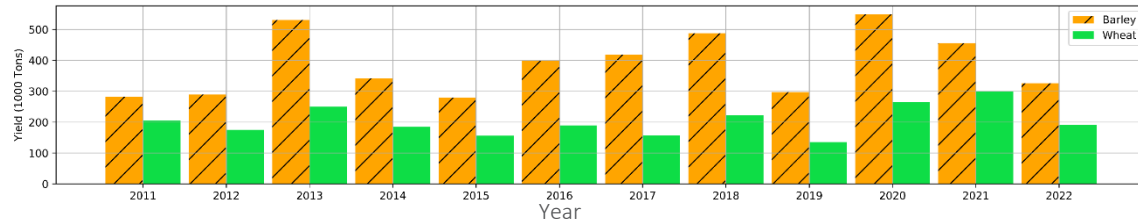


Land cover maps for the 2021/2022 agricultural year for (a) Lleida in Catalonia and (b) Kairouan in Tunisia

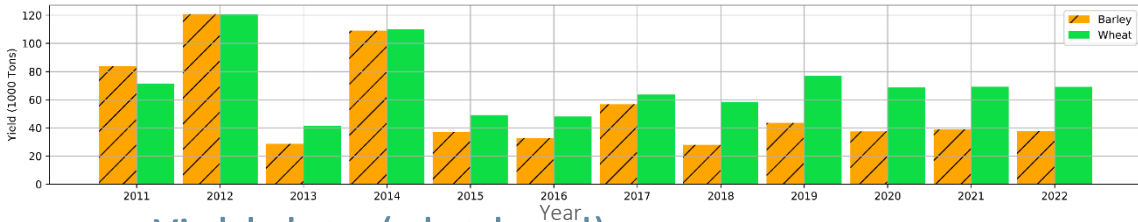
# 3. Methodology



- Yield data (Regional level)

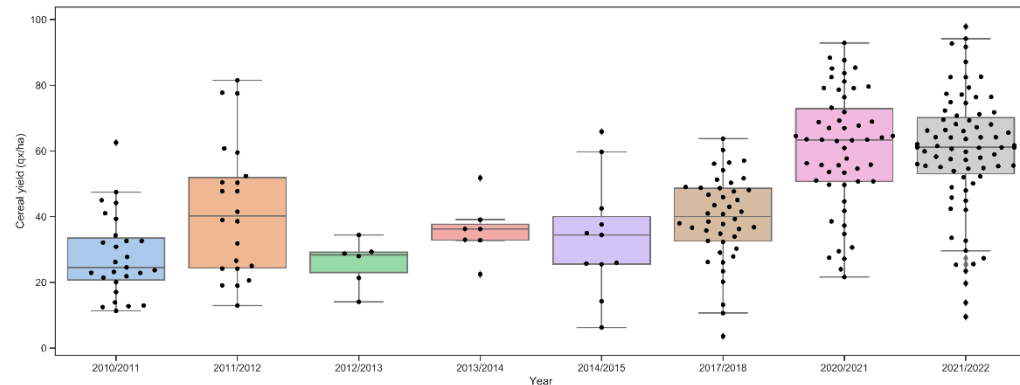
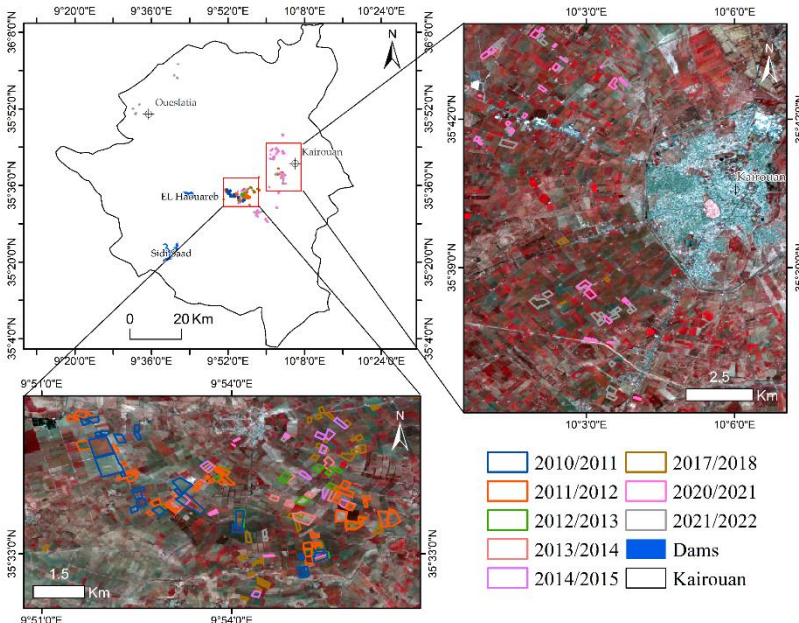


Wheat and barley regional yield data in mille Tons (1000 Tons) from 2010/2011 to 2021/2022 in **Lleida**



Wheat and barley regional yield data in mille Tons (1000 Tons) from 2010/2011 to 2021/2022 in **Kairouan**

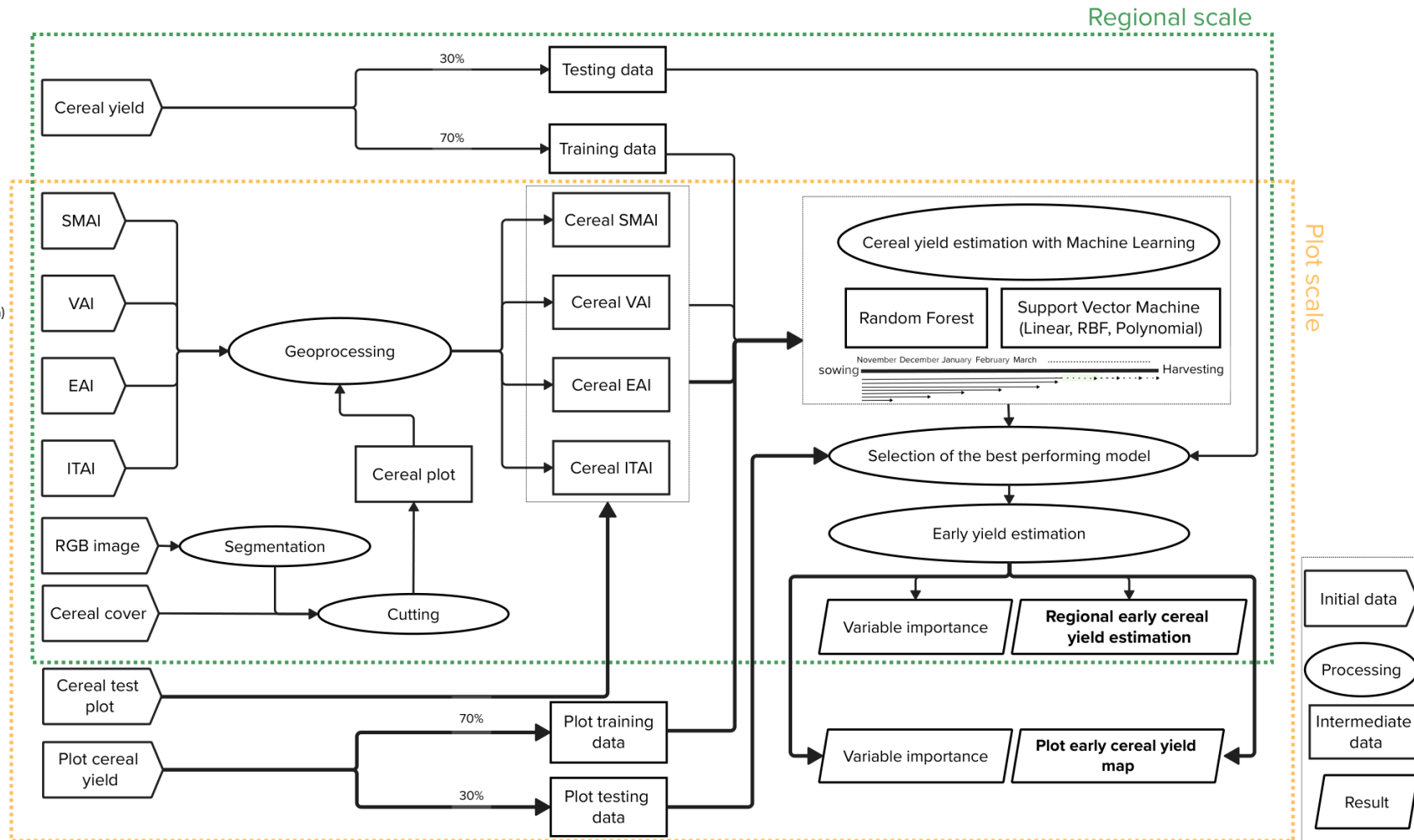
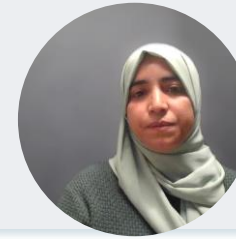
- Yield data (plot level)



Cereal plot yield statistical data in quintals per hectare (qx/ha) in **Kairouan** from 2010/2011 to 2021/2022



# 3. Methodology



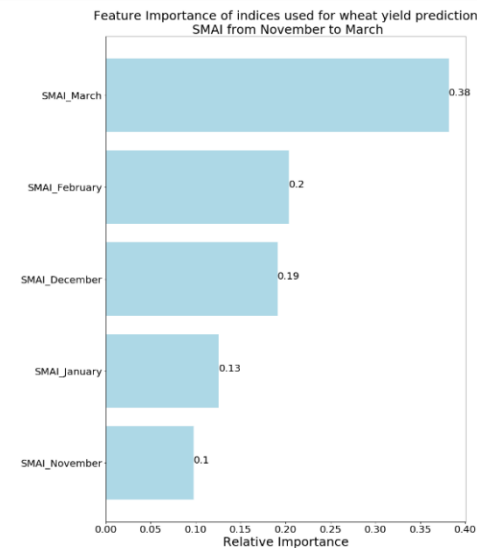
Flow chart of methodological framework steps for regional and plot cereal yield prediction.

# 4. Results at regional scale



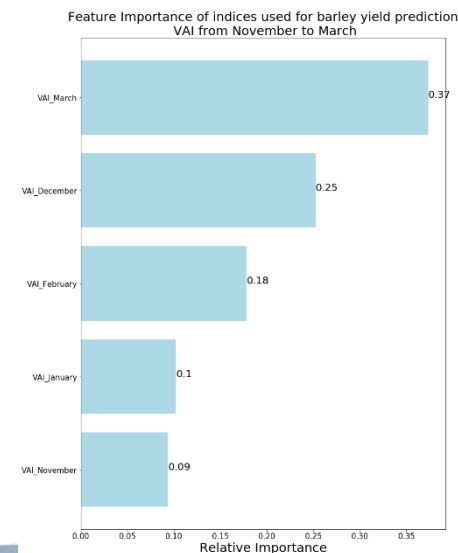
Selection of the best results for **wheat yield prediction for Lleida** using Machine Learning models with drought indices.

|                     | From November to March | From November to May | From November to June | From November to August |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Indices             | SMAI                   | SMAI                 | SMAI                  | SMAI, VAI, EAI and ITAI |
| Model               | RF                     | RF                   | RF                    | RF                      |
| R <sup>2</sup>      | 0.71                   | 0.67                 | 0.76                  | 0.91                    |
| RMSE (Milles Tones) | 22.68                  | 24.48                | 20.72                 | 12.96                   |
| nRMSE (%)           | 11.19                  | 12.08                | 10.23                 | 6.40                    |
| Bias (Milles Tones) | -3.95                  | -2.66                | -2.57                 | 1.73                    |



Selection of the best results for **barley yield prediction for Lleida** using Machine Learning models with drought indices.

|                     | From November to March | From November to May | From November to June | From November to June   | From November to July |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Indices             | VAI                    | VAI                  | VAI                   | SMAI, VAI, EAI and ITAI | VAI                   |
| Model               | RF                     | SVM, Linear          | SVM, Linear           | RF                      | SVM, Linear           |
| R <sup>2</sup>      | 0.76                   | 0.81                 | 0.83                  | 0.81                    | 0.87                  |
| RMSE (Milles Tones) | 30.62                  | 26.95                | 25.58                 | 27.26                   | 22.25                 |
| nRMSE (%)           | 7.89                   | 6.94                 | 6.59                  | 7.02                    | 5.73                  |
| Bias (Milles Tones) | 16.50                  | -17.60               | -18.90                | -7.10                   | -13.31                |



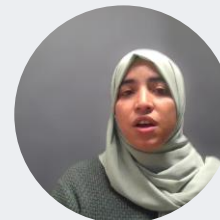
## 4. Results at plot scale



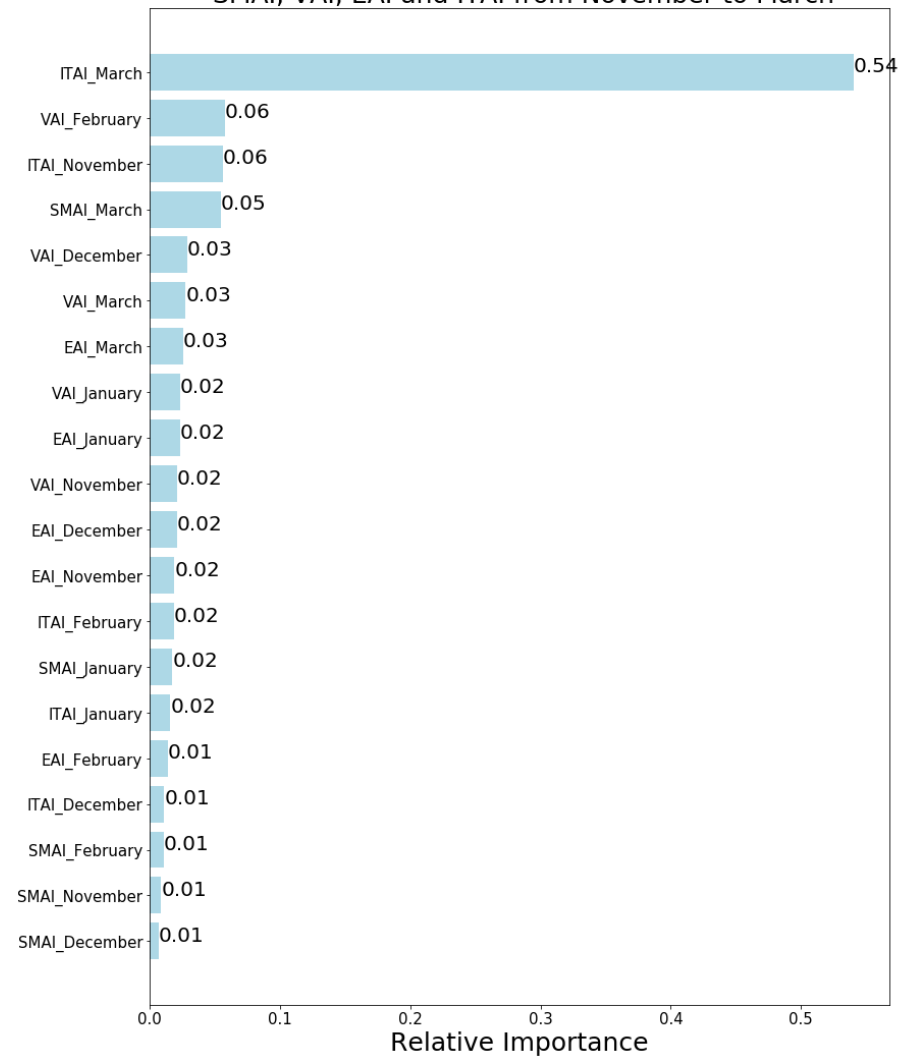
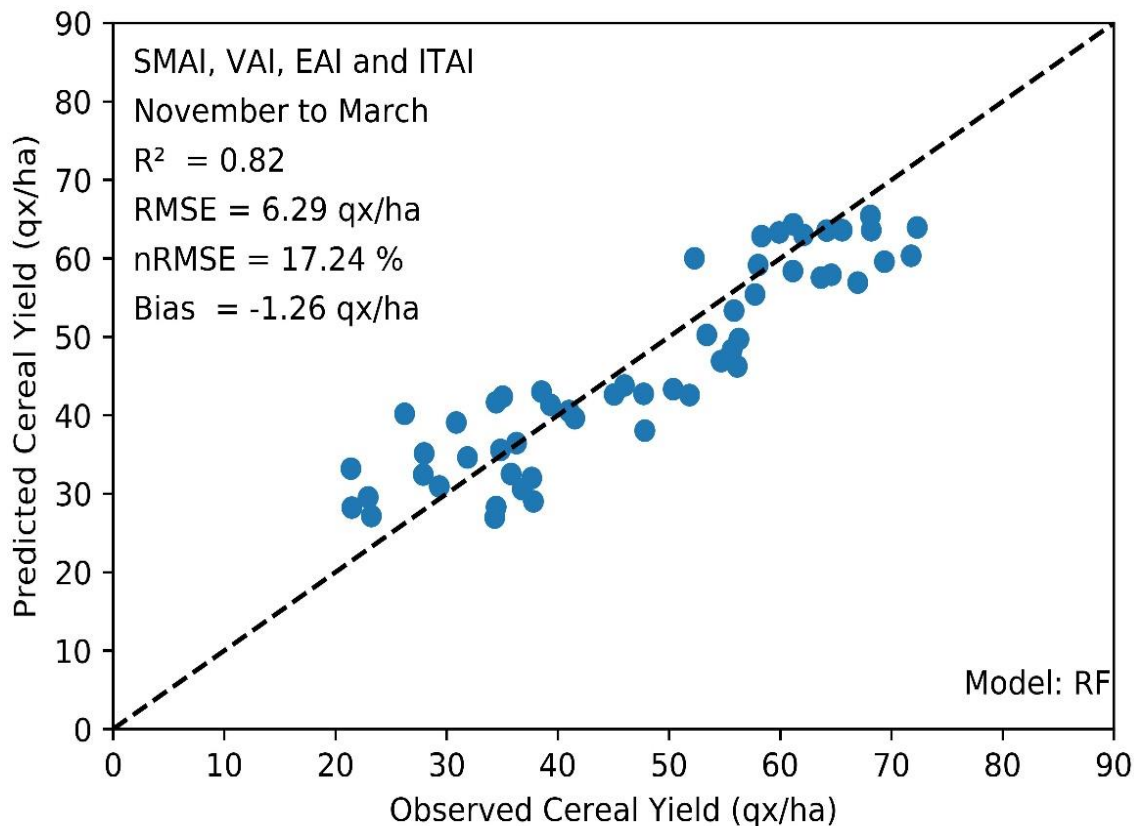
Selection of the best results for **cereal yield prediction for Kairouan** using ML models with drought indices.

|                | November | From<br>November<br>to December | From<br>November<br>to January | From<br>November<br>to February | From<br>November<br>to March | From<br>November<br>to April | From<br>November<br>to May | From<br>November<br>to June |
|----------------|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Indices        |          |                                 |                                | SMAI, VAI, EAI and ITAI         |                              |                              |                            | ITAI                        |
| Model          | RF       | RF                              | RF                             | RF                              | RF                           | RF                           | RF                         | RF                          |
| R <sup>2</sup> | 0.63     | 0.74                            | 0.70                           | 0.62                            | 0.82                         | 0.83                         | 0.80                       | 0.79                        |
| RMSE (qx/ha)   | 8.99     | 7.54                            | 8.09                           | 9.14                            | 6.29                         | 6.17                         | 6.58                       | 6.80                        |
| nRMSE(%)       | 22.79    | 19.11                           | 20.51                          | 23.17                           | 15.94                        | 15.64                        | 16.68                      | 17.24                       |
| Bias (qx/ha)   | 0.37     | 0.26                            | 0.43                           | 1.03                            | -1.26                        | -1.58                        | -1.21                      | 0.10                        |

# 4. Results at plot scale



Feature Importance of indices used for cereal yield prediction  
SMAI, VAI, EAI and ITAI from November to March

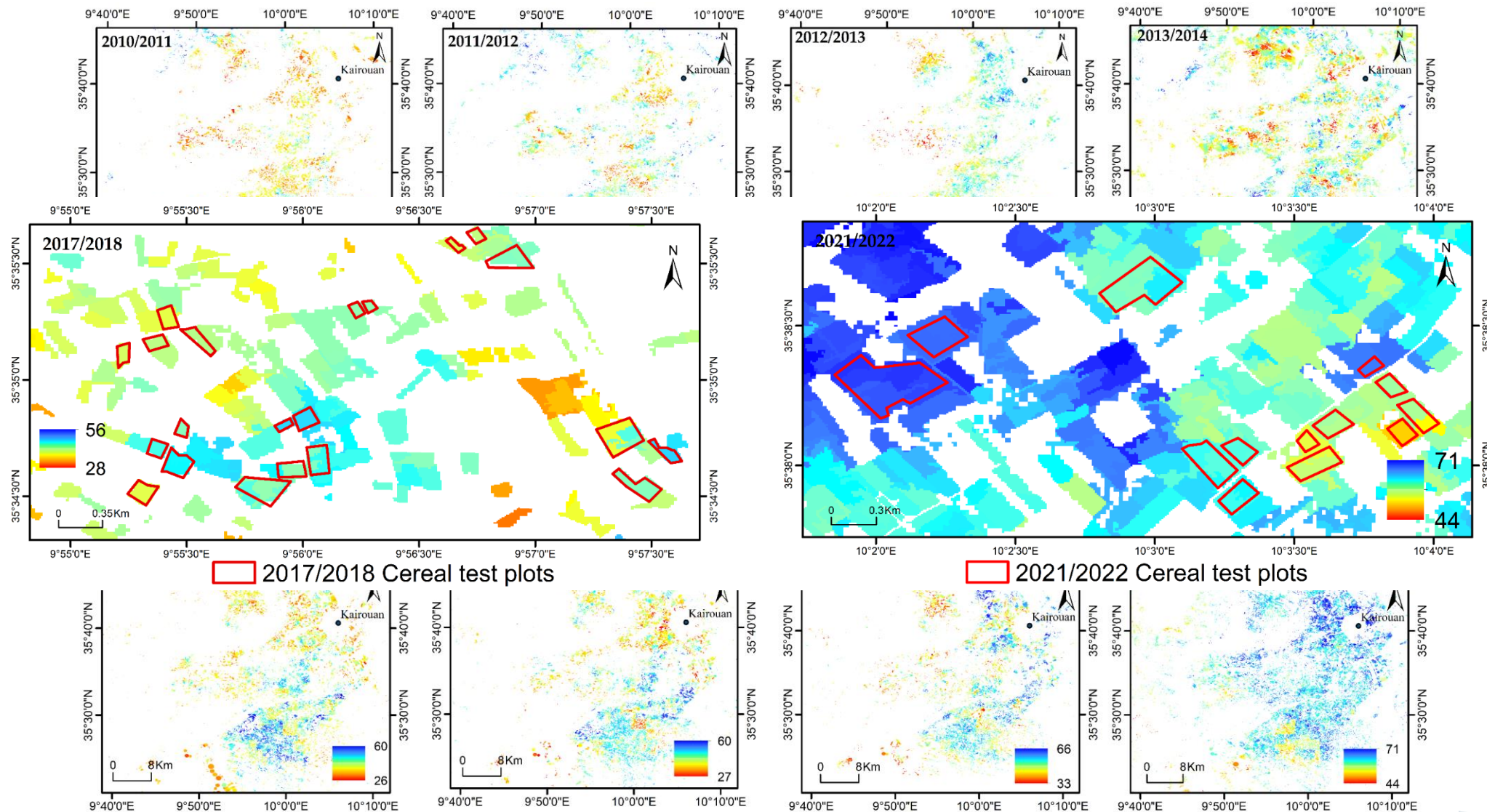


The best result in **early predicting** cereal yields for Kairouan

# 4. Results



Spatialization of cereal yields in Kairouan from 2010/2011 to 2021/2022



## 5. Conclusions



- The aim of this study was to develop an advanced model to **predict winter cereal yields** (wheat and barley) in semi-arid regions (Kairouan in Tunisia and Lleida in Catalonia) using machine learning models and **drought** indices.
- The results show that the **RF** model outperforms the **SVM** model in predicting early cereal yields.
- At the regional level, **SMAI** and **VAI** are significant predictors in **March** and **February** for Lleida and Kairouan, respectively, **four months before harvest**.
- At the plot level in Kairouan, the RF model was found to provide the best early results for the **spatial distribution** of cereal yields in **March**.
- Importantly, SMAI and VAI emerged as key factors for yield prediction at critical growth stages, emphasizing the importance of water availability during germination and tillering.
- Our study provides valuable insights for **yield prediction** and decision making in **crop management (food security)**.

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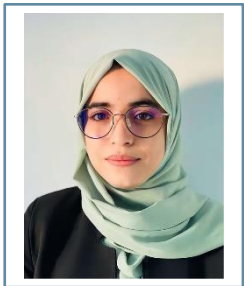
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Thank you!

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