

RANDOM FOREST REGRESSION IN MAIZE YIELD PREDICTION

ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence is the discipline of making computers behave without explicit programming. Machine learning is a subset of artificial Intelligence that enables machines to learn autonomously from previous data without explicit programming. The purpose of machine learning in agriculture is to increase crop yield and quality in the agricultural sector. It is driven by the emergence of big data technologies and high-performance computation, which provide new opportunities to unravel, quantify, and comprehend data-intensive agricultural operational processes. Random Forest is an ensemble technique that reduces the result's overfitting. This algorithm is primarily utilized for forecasting. It generates a forest with numerous trees. The random forest classifier predicts that the model's accuracy will increase as the number of trees in the forest increases. All through the training phase, multiple decision trees are constructed. It generates subsets of data from randomly selected training samples with replacement. Each data subset is employed to train decision trees. It utilizes multiple trees to reduce the possibility of overfitting. Maize is a staple food in Kenya and having it in sufficient amounts in the country assures the farmers' food security and economic stability. This study predicted maize yield in the Kenyan county of Uasin Gishu using the machine learning algorithm Random Forest regression. The regression model employed a mixed-methods research design, and the survey employed well-structured questionnaires containing quantitative and qualitative variables, which were directly administered to 30 clustered wards' representative farmers. The questionnaire encompassed 30 maize production-related variables from 900 randomly selected maize producers in 30 wards. The model was able to identify important variables from the dataset and predicted maize yield. The prediction evaluation used machine learning regression metrics, Root Mean Squared error-RMSE=0.5222, Mean Squared Error-MSE =0.2727, and Mean Absolute Error-MAE =

0.466. The model predicted maize yield and indicated the contribution of each variable to the overall prediction.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Random Forests, Big Data, Decision Tree(s),Algorithm

1.INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) is defined as "a system's ability to interpret external data accurately, learn from such data, and use these insights to achieve defined objectives and duties through flexible adaptation."¹ As a field of study in the 1950s, AI remained relatively scientifically obscure and of limited practical relevance for over half a century. Today, as a result of the increasing popularity of Big Data and advances in computing capacity, it is now part of the business world and public discourse. (Haenlein & Kaplan, 2019).

Today, as a result of the increasing popularity of Big Data and advances in computing capacity, it is now part of the business world and public discourse. (Haenlein & Kaplan, 2019). On the African continent, the deployment of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies is proliferating, but policy responses are still in their infancy. Random Forest is an ensemble technique that reduces the result's overfitting. This algorithm is primarily utilized for forecasting. Voting is applied to the training data to derive the prediction. Regression is the technique for predicting the relationship between dependent and independent variables. Regression serves a crucial role in data modeling and analysis. The relationship between the dependent and independent variables in linear regression is linear.

To determine a course of action, the decision tree algorithm uses a tree-shaped diagram. Each limb of a tree represents a potential choice. The algorithm for a random forest is a collection of decision trees. The purpose of machine learning in agriculture is to increase crop yield and quality in the agricultural sector. This agriculture technology is used by seed retailers to analyze data and produce improved crops.

Depending on the research problem and research queries, an ML model may be descriptive or predictive. Predictive models are used to make predictions about the future, while descriptive models are used to acquire knowledge from collected data and explain what has occurred. (Alpaydin,2010).

Recent research has demonstrated that machine learning (ML) can provide accurate forecasts more quickly and flexibly than crop simulation modeling. However, a "committee" of machine learning models (machine learning ensembles) that can reduce prediction bias, variance, or both and better reflect the data's underlying distribution can outperform a single machine learning model.

In 2021, Brown et al, utilized interpretable random forest models that could yield estimates of a set of (potentially correlated) malnutrition and poverty prevalence measures utilizing freely available, regularly updated, georeferenced data. In 2020, V Geetha used a random forest algorithm to predict yield in various crop datasets. These datasets were utilized for both training and evaluation purposes. Random Forest classifiers demonstrated a tremendous capacity to forecast crop yield. Various results indicate that Random Forest is an effective learning algorithm for analyzing crops under current climatic conditions and has a high degree of data investigation precision. (Geetha et al., 2020)

According to Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization-KALRO, millions of Kenyans rely on maize as a staple food. The total area devoted to maize production is approximately 1.5 million hectares, with an estimated annual average production of 3.0 million metric tons, resulting in a national average yield of 2.0 tons per hectare. In the high-potential highlands of Kenya, harvests typically range from 4 to 8 T/Ha, representing 50% (or less) of the genetic potentials of the hybrids

Several Kenyan cash commodities, including Tea, flowers, maize, wheat, cotton, coffee, and pyrethrum, can be evaluated for their ability to predict yield. Given that maize is a staple crop that is cultivated in the majority of Kenya, this study was based on maize yield estimations.

This research expands on these findings and contributes to the foundations of the application of machine learning to maize yield prediction in Uasin Gishu County using a multitude of features or variables. The research predicted maize yield in Uasin Gishu County using Random Forest regression algorithms.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Study Area

The study area was in Uasin Gishu County. It is in the North Rift region of Kenya. Uasin Gishu County covers an area of 3346 km² (2995 km² arable, 333 km² non-arable, 23km² water masses, and 196 km² urban area).

Table 1: List of Wards Per Sub County of Uasin Gishu County.

| Sub-county | Wards |
|--|--|
| Ainabkoi Kapseret Kesses Moiben | Ainabkoi/ Olare, Kaptagat, Kapsoya, Kipkenyo, Simat, Ngeria, Megun, Langas, Tulwet, Cheptiret, Racecourse, Tarakwa |
| Soy | Kimumu, Moiben, Karuna/Meibeki, Sergoit, Tembelio, Soy, Kuinet, Ziwa, Kipsomba, Moisbridge, Kapkures, Segero, |
| Turbo | Huruma, Ng'enyilel, Tapsagoi, Kiplombe, Kapsaos, Kamagut. |

The County has a population of 1,163,186 persons: 301110 households and 213,982 farm families. The average household size is 4, with a farm holding size of 10 acres, 65% of which is titled. On average, 42% of the land holding is put under commercial crop (mainly maize), 12% under subsistence crop, 10% under improved pastures and forage, 16% under natural pastures, 6% under wood lot, 9% is unusable, and 5% under homestead. The per capita land holding in the County is estimated at 2.5 acres, which is economically low for the major crop enterprises. This is one of the reasons for the high poverty level in the County, which averages 46%, and 32 % of the population experience food insecurity 3-4 months in a year. Of the total population, only 20% fall in the high food diversity group (3 food groups).

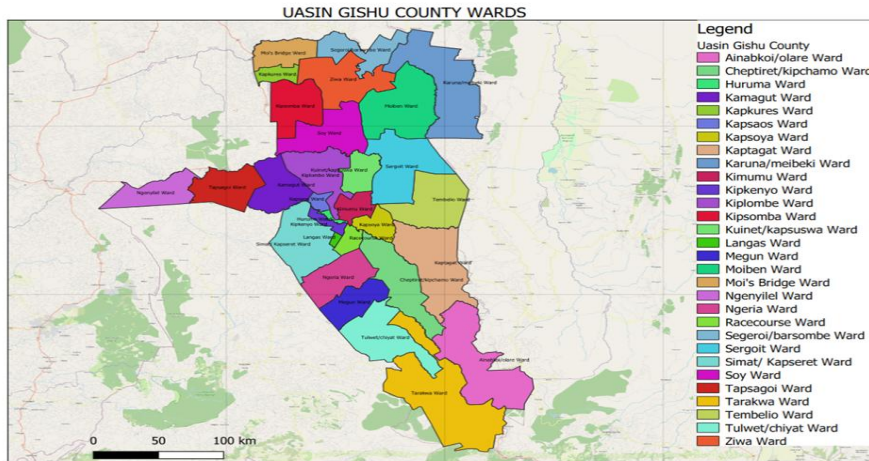


Figure 1: Map of Uasin Gishu County Displaying the 30 Wards.

[Source: Author]

2.2 Study Research Design

In this study, the mixed-methods research design, the survey employed well-structured questionnaires comprising of quantitative and qualitative variables, directly administered to selected representative farmers at a specific period.

To get a representative sample from the County, a survey-monkey online sample size calculator was used to compute the sample size. At a 99.9% confidence level, 5% margin of error, % population proportion of 50%, and a total county population of 1,163,186, the appropriate sample size was estimated at 1082 farmers for this study. One thousand eighty-two farmers spread across 30 wards implied thirty-six-36 farmers per ward. This study targeted a mix of both small- and large-scale maize farmers. Due to financial constraints, the study managed 30 farmers per ward, presenting a final sample size of 900 farmers from the County. Each ward was designated as a stratum, and ten farmers from three villages within each ward were selected at random to form the sample. This was done to account for any potential similarities in the perspectives or agricultural practices of county maize producers.

Table 2: Brief Description of Questionnaire Variables

| No. | Variable | Brief Description |
|-----|-----------------|---|
| 1 | Gender | Gender of the farmer |
| 2 | Age | Age bracket of the farmer |
| 3 | Education | Highest completed level of education of the farmer |
| 4 | HH size | Household size of the farmers' family |
| 5 | Full-time | If the farmer is a full-time farmer |
| 6 | Marital | Marital status of the farmer |
| 7 | Decision M | Who oversees decision-making in the maize farm |
| 8 | Credit | If the farmer seeks credit/loans to facilitate maize farming |
| 9 | Years | Length of time in years the farmer has been farming maize |
| 10 | Variety | Latest maize variety the farmer planted |
| 11 | Fertilizer | Type of fertilizer the farmer uses in maize production |
| 12 | Subsidy | If the farmer was a beneficiary of fertilizer subsidy program |
| 13 | Soil test | If the farmer had undertaken soil testing and analysis |
| 14 | Tillage | Method of land tillage used by the farmer in maize production |
| 15 | Ownership | who owns the land used in maize production |
| 16 | Size | Size of land allocated for maize production |
| 17 | Machinery | Ownership of machinery used in maize production |
| 18 | Cropping system | Cropping system used in maize production |
| 19 | Labor | Source of labor used in maize farm |
| 20 | Sale stage | Stage of sale of maize |
| 21 | Sale time | Time of sale of maize |
| 22 | Sale point | Point of sale of maize |
| 23 | Yield | Maize yield in number of bags per acre. |

3.Data Analysis

Database creation, coding, and entry were done on Epi Data software. After data entry, it was exported to Microsoft Excel, SPSS, and R programming language for analysis. QGIS (Quantum Geographic Information System) was used in creation of the study area map.

The study involved working with categorical variables in coding and analysis. Before implementing machine learning regression algorithms on categorical variables. This study used categorical features as factors in R using *the As.factor* command in R software.

In this research, the split ratio between Train and Tests was 80:20. The training data set consisted of (720)80% of the 900 observations, while the test data set comprised the remaining (180)20%.

3.Results and Discussion

A random forest model was built in R software using “*randomForest*” and “*Dplyr*” packages.

In this random forest regression model, each decision tree in the forest contributed to the overall prediction. Feature importance was done in the model as the sum of decreased impurity. It measured the reduction in the impurity of the nodes in the decision tree. It was able to indicate the contribution of each variable to the overall prediction.

a) Plotting the out-of-bag error versus the number of trees to select the optimal value:

When training a random forest model, a common approach to select the optimal number of trees is to plot the out-of-bag (OOB) error as a function of the number of trees in the forest. The OOB error is the average error rate of each decision tree in the forest on the data points not included in that tree's bootstrap sample.

Therefore, by observing the plot of OOB error versus the number of trees, one can identify where the OOB error begins to level off and choose that as the optimal number of trees for the model. The optimal number of trees is the one that provides the lowest OOB error without overfitting.

Plotting the out-of-bag error (MSE) versus the number of trees to select the optimal value gave the output plot, as shown below in Figure 2, showing that the mean squared error was reducing as the number of trees increased.

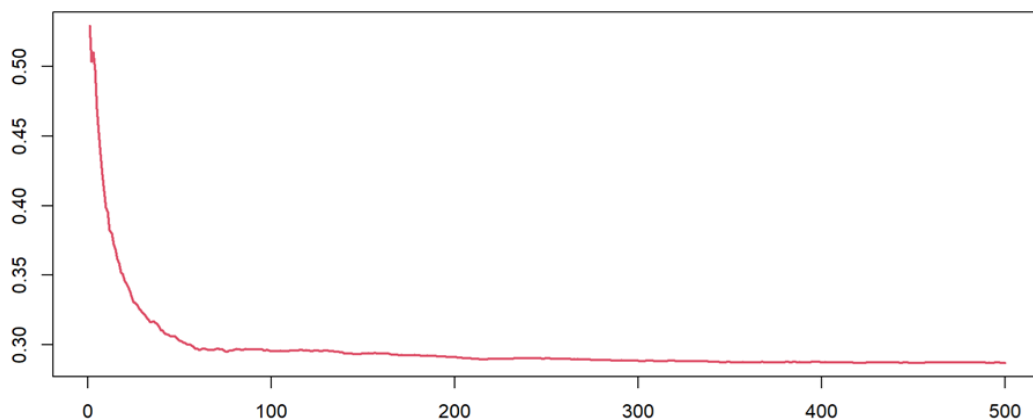


Figure 2: Plot of Out-of-bag Error versus Number of Trees.

An optimal mtry value was set at 6 to optimize the random forest model. Bag (OOB) error is a performance metric calculated using the samples that are not used in the model's training, called out-of-bag samples. These samples provide an unbiased estimate of the model's performance. Out-of-bag error estimates the error rate ($1 - \text{accuracy}$) that this training approach has for new data from the same distribution. This estimate is based on the predictions obtained for each data point by only averaging those trees for which the record was not in the training data.

The plots for the out-of-bag and test error rates are displayed in Figure 3, where the x-axis has the mtry values while the y-axis has the out of bag error rates.

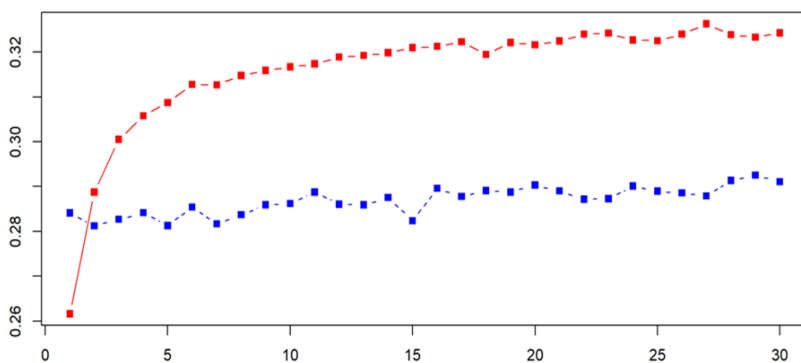


Figure 3: Plot of Out of bag Error Rates and Mtry Values.

Running a final model on the train dataset gave the output below.

Call:

```
randomForest(formula = Y.avg ~ x3 + x4 + x5 + x6 + x8 + x9 + x10 + x11 + x12 + x13 + x14 + x15 +  
x16 + x18 + x19 + x20 + x21 + x22 + x23 + x24 + a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h, data = train_data,  
ntree = 500, mtry = 6)
```

Type of random forest: regression

Number of trees: 500

No. of variables tried at each split: 6

Mean of squared residuals: 0.2950602

% Var explained: 1.04

An optimum value was obtained at $ntree=1500$ and $mtry=6$. Variable importance as per the final model.

Table 4: Display for Variable Importance for the Final Model.

| Variable | Importance |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Seed variety | 15.041 |
| Weather patters | 11.76 |
| Post harvest practice | 11.708 |
| Yield factors | 11.55 |
| Maize seeds | 11.448 |
| Production cost | 11.192 |
| Fertilizer use | 11.158 |
| Farming practices | 10.402 |

| | | |
|--------------------|----|--------|
| Production process | | 10.276 |
| Labor Source | | 9.589 |
| Age | | 8.788 |
| Decision maker | | 7.599 |
| Fertilizer type | | 6.394 |
| Age in farming | in | 6.103 |
| Time of sale | of | 5.833 |
| Education level | | 5.763 |
| Cropping system | | 4.496 |
| Point of sale | of | 4.297 |
| Stage of sale | of | 3.868 |
| Tillage method | | 2.984 |
| HH size | | 2.893 |
| Machine ownership | | 2.875 |
| Soil testing | | 2.676 |
| Fertilizer subsidy | | 2.552 |
| Gender | | 2.477 |
| Marital status | | 2.426 |
| Credit Access | | 2.408 |
| Land ownership | | 2.282 |

Chart 1 : The model performance evaluation is as displayed in the figure below alongside respective evaluation metrics.

| Metric | MSE | MAE | RMSE | MAPE |
|--------|-----------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Index | 0.2726622 | 0.466 | 0.5221707 | 37.51443 |

4.CONCLUSIONS

Through rigorous research and critical analysis, several key findings and insights have been obtained, shedding light on various aspects of relations between factors affecting maize yield predictions in Uasin Gishu county. Further, the final data set was able to predict maize yield and indicate the essential variables in each model, using Random Forest regression algorithm.

Given the availability of big data in agricultural production, future studies can be done to explore other machine learning regression techniques from single tools to hybrid tools (combined linear and non-linear models) to evaluate their efficiency in predictive modeling and predicting maize yield in specific Kenyan counties based on aggregated price data from all counties and or based on the factors affecting maize production in the respective area of study. Finally, the everchanging developments in the tech space indicate a need to fast implement machine learning techniques to make Agriculture more sustainable for future generations in Kenya. Maize is one of many export earners for Kenya. Yield predictions using artificial intelligence or machine learning techniques can be evaluated on Tea, coffee, and cut flowers.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

The study received ethical licenses and was permitted through the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation-NACOSTI on 21ST February 2022 and from the Board of Post-Graduate Studies of the University of Eldoret.

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13. APPENDIX

DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| AI | Artificial Intelligence |
| DT | Decision Tree |
| MAE | Mean Absolute Error |
| MAPE | Mean Absolute Percentage Error |
| ML | Machine Learning |
| MSE | Mean Squared Error |
| NACOSTI | National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation |
| R | Programming Language named R |
| RF | Random Forests |
| RFC | Random Forest Classifier |
| RMSE | Root Mean Squared Error |