# AI in Agriculture for tackling Social and Environmental Challenges

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# The agriculture and food value chain

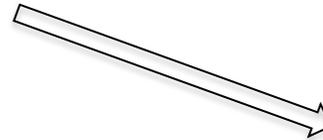**agricultural machinery, agrochemicals, plant breeding** industries

**Agriculture:** crops, livestock

**bio-based products and bioenergy** industries

**food processing** industries

**Wholesale and distribution:** warehousers, retailers, restaurants

The **consumer** Demand and consumption

Created by Pedro from Noun Project

Created by Symbolon from Noun Project

Created by Vectors Point from Noun Project

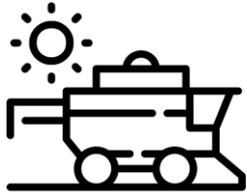Created by Edwin PM from Noun Project

Created by Made from Noun Project

Created by Nithinan Tatah from Noun Project

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# Social and Environnemental challenges for Agriculture

- Feeding the world: 800 millions undernourished people, 2 billion more people by 2050

- A richer population with an increased demand for animal products

- Farmers' demand of decent incomes and working conditions

- Scarcity of natural resources (e.g. Phosphorus for fertilizers, oil for energy)

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# Energy footprint of Food (in France)

**Agriculture**
**26,6%**

**Food**
**31,6 Mtoe / year**
**13% global consumption**

**Food transformation**
**15,5%**

**Food retail**
**13,3%**

**Transport**
**30,7%**

**Home consumption**
**13,9%**

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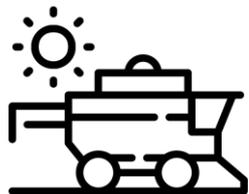
*Source: Projet CECAM, ADEME*

# Social and Environnemental challenges for Agriculture

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- Agricultural pollution: contamination or degradation of the environment (pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, animal wastes…)

- Climate Change

# Agriculture contributes to Climate Change

- Agriculture is among the greatest contributors to global warming (methane, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide emissions)

- Also from the conversion of non-agricultural land (e.g. forests) into agricultural land

- With other post-production processes (food processing, distribution, consumption)

*Source: https://climate.nasa.gov*

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# GHG footprint of Food

**Agriculture**
**75% (65%)**

**Food**
**13,8 GteqCO2 / year**
**28% global emission)**
(*163 MteqCO2, 24% in France*)

**Food transformation**
**+ retail + transport**
**15% (20%)**

**Home consumption**
**10% (15%)**

*Source: I4CE Institute For Climate Economics*

# Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture

**Decrease of productivity** due to

- changes in temperatures and rainfall

- increased impacts of natural hazards (floods, droughts, storms)

- reduced water resources

- increased diseases and parasites

**Changes in the social demand**

- Preservation of the environment

- Consumers' demand for local, organic or low-input food products

# Climate smart agriculture

Smarter farming for **productivity raise, mitigation and adaptation** to climate change

New agronomical practices

- More resilient crop varieties and species

- Improved irrigation practices

- Increasing agroforestry

- Developing biocontrol and agroecology

Developing technologies

- Biotechnology

- **Digital agriculture**

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# A digital agricultural revolution

Digital agriculture: agriculture based on digital technologies that collect, store, analyze, and share electronic data along the agricultural / food value chain.
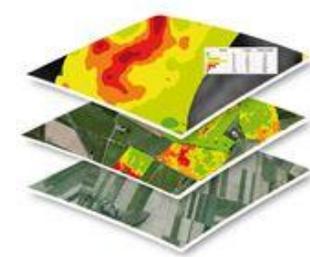
-> New tools for farmers to optimize management of resources, improve crop quality and quantity, and remain productive in a changing climate.

-> Digital integration of potentially all food process stages, from refining crop genetics to managing transportation logistics and B2C relationships
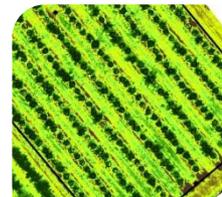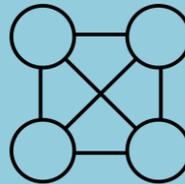
# A digital agricultural revolution
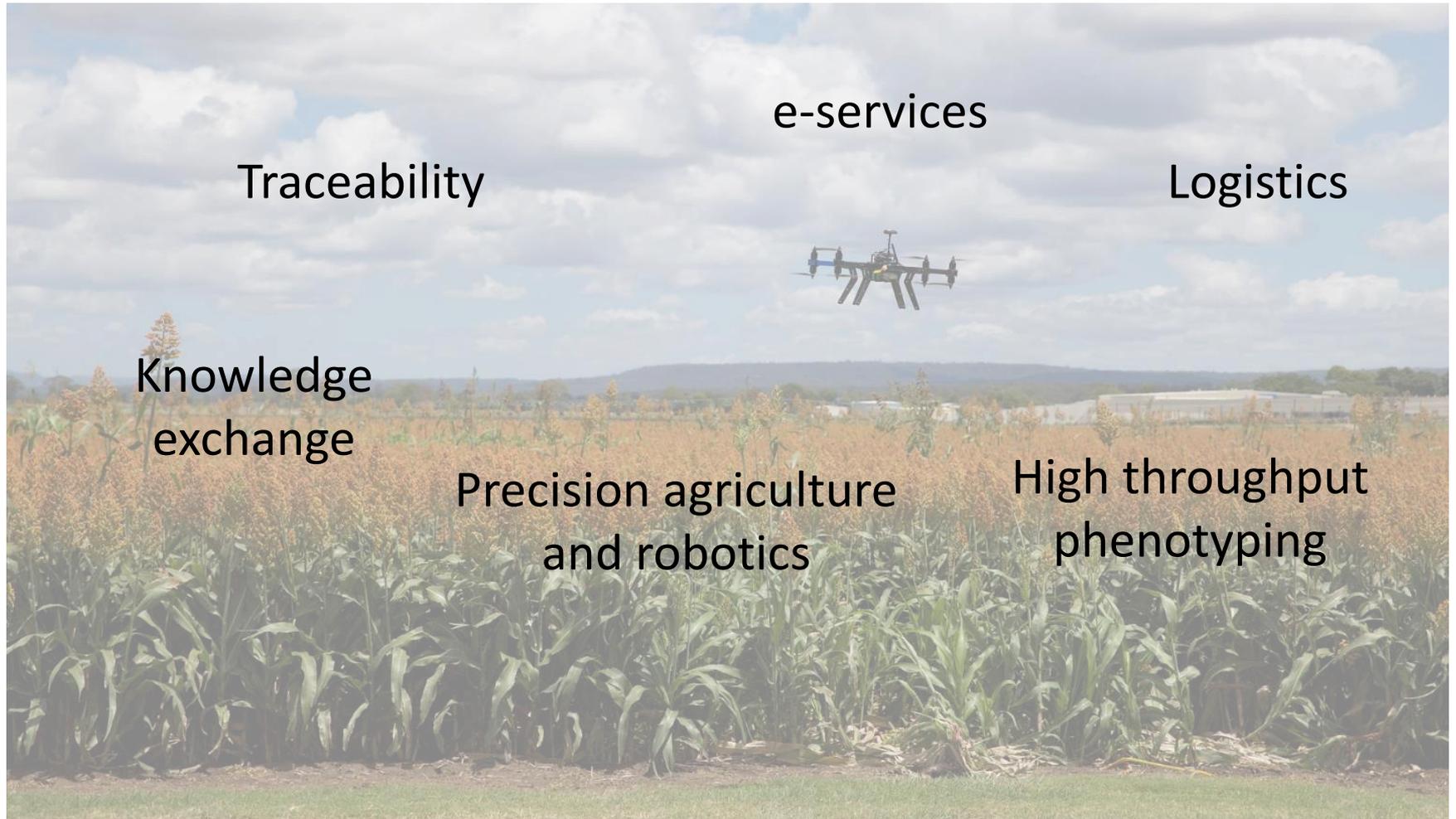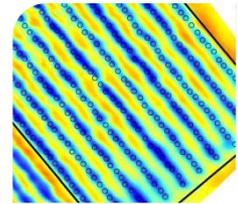
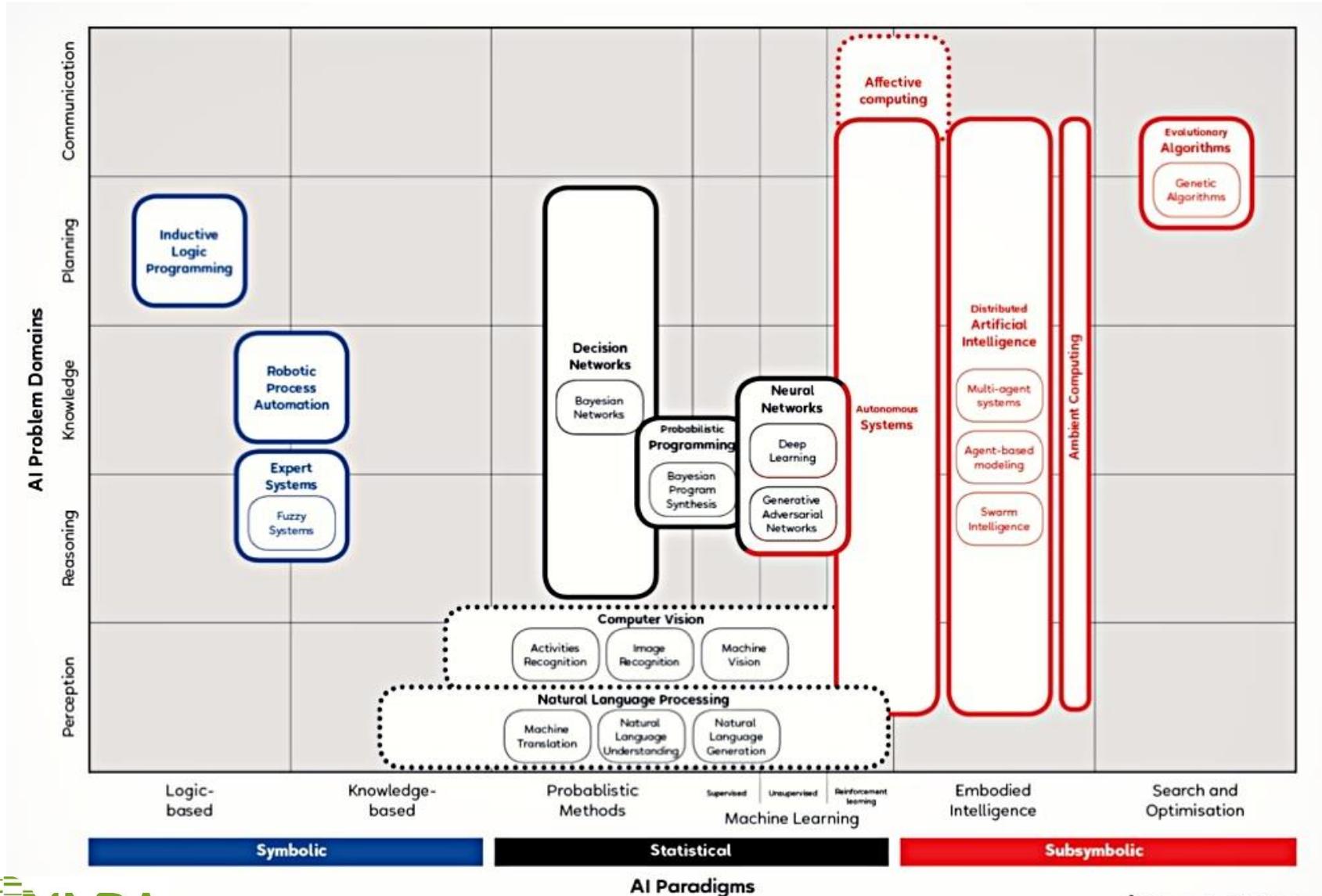# The Digital Agriculture Convergence Laboratory,

## Montpellier, France



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www.hdigitag.fr

# Artificial Intelligence:
# observing, reasoning, acting



sensors

data

knowledge

people

models

decisions

predictions

# The AI knowledge map

# Artificial Intelligence: a core technology for digital agriculture

(Low-cost) RFID monitoring

IoT – internet of things

Satellite

UAV

Sensors

**Digital agriculture**

Tractors and farm machineries

Robots

**AI decision and planning**

**Observation**

**Diagnosis**

**Recommendation**

**Action**

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# Artificial Intelligence: a core technology for Digital Agriculture

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**Machine Learning**

Simulation models

**Knowledge representation and management**

**Statistical learning**

**Predictive modelling**

Data warehouses

**Ontologies**

**Image detection, recognition and classification**

**Semantic Web**

**Digital agriculture**

**Knowledge modeling**

**Observation**

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**AI optimisation and design**

CSP

Formal models

Multi-criteria decision

Evolutionary algorithms

**AI decision and planning**

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# Optimizing irrigation

- planning under uncertainty,
- reinforcement learning,
- simulation-based optimisation,
- image classification,
- model-based diagnosis,

are AI technics already used for optimal management of irrigation

Next step is about collective water management with distributed sensors, IoT and multi-agent decision making



*Source: Iteris*

# Simulating Territories

Simulating socio-environmental impacts of norms related to the governance and management of water

- Multi-agent modeling (the GAMA platform)
- Human-behavior modeling (rules, BDI)



## The Maelia platform

5 — Withdrawals (irrigation, domestic, industrial)

1 — Weather: Rain, Snow

6 — Water Flow to Downstream

Farmers daily activity — 2

3 — Plant growth

Water Flow from Upstream — 4

7 — Normative model (prefect, police …)

*Source: maelia-platform.inra.fr*
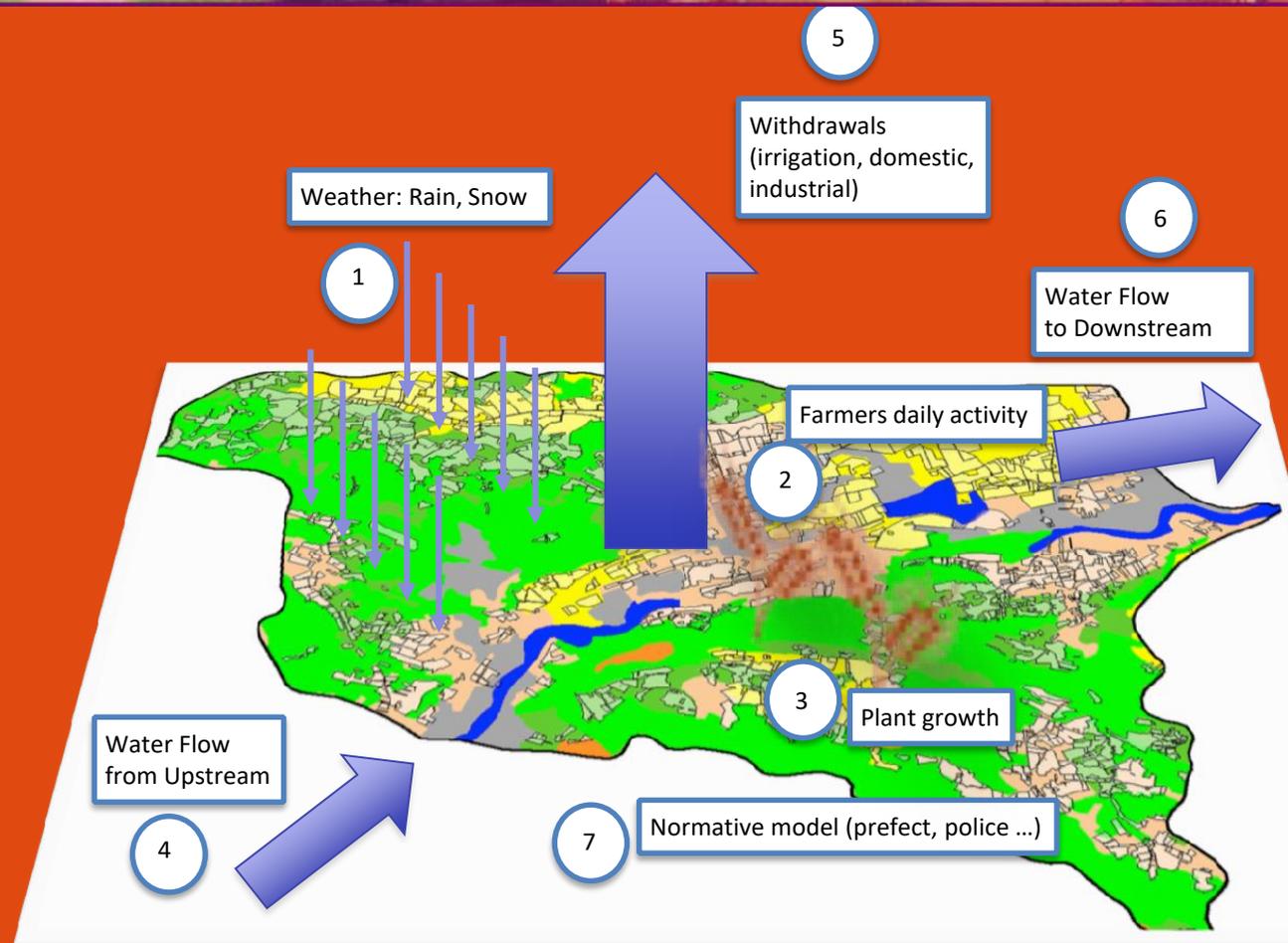
# Deep learning in Agriculture

Classification and prediction from big data sets (images, audio, …)

- Animal identification

- Animal behavior prediction

- Detection / Recognition of plants

- Detection / Recognition of diseases

- Identification / classification of phenological stages

- Land use classification

- Crop yield prediction

- Fruit counting

- Soil moisture prediction

# Text-mining in Agriculture

Information Retrieval / Extraction

- Named entity detection

- Food price prediction

- Monitoring

- Farm management

- Knowledge extraction

Sentiment Analysis

- Commodity and food price prediction

- Pest control

- Opinion monitoring
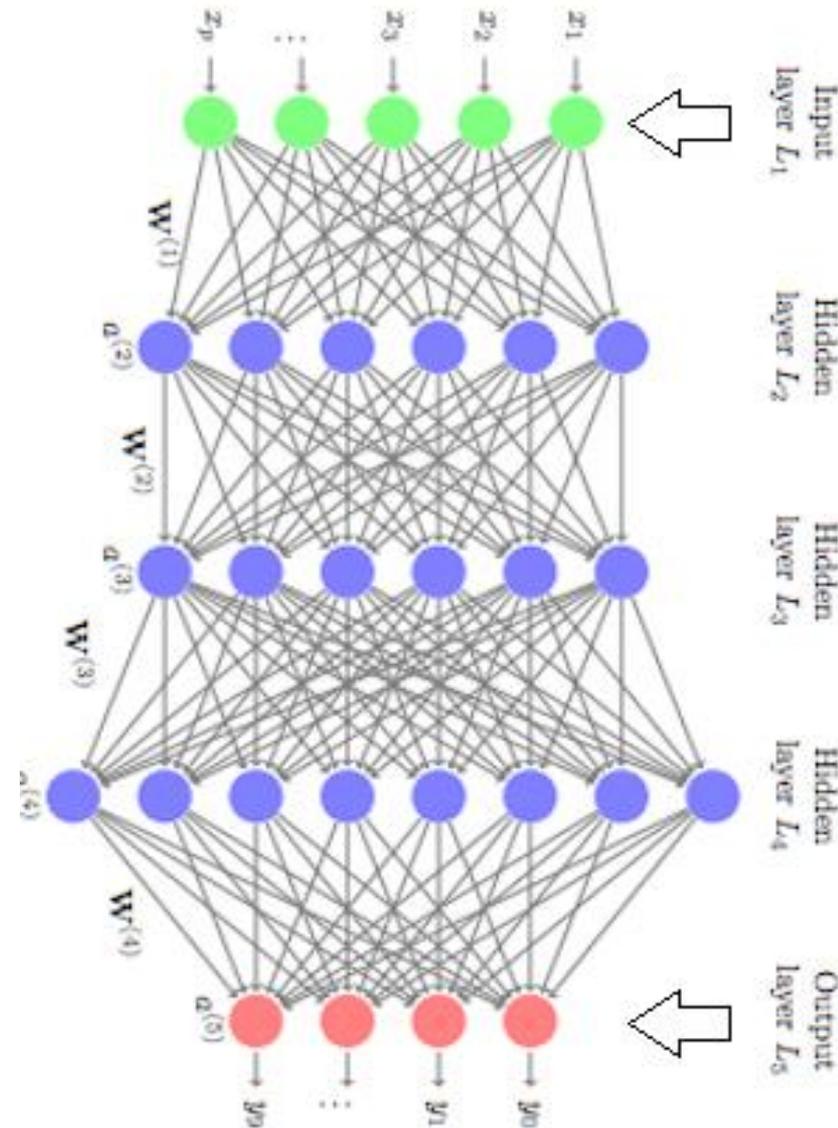
*Source: B. Drury and M. Roche, Computers and Electronics in Agriculture, 163 (2019)*

# Numerous investments in artificial intelligence for agriculture

Microsoft, IBM, Google, Intel, Bosch, Bayer, Airbus, and many other companies and startups

# Limits and risks

Digitalisation can be used to transform the current agri-food system in order to face today's climate and environmental challenges,

but:

- Precision agriculture is sophisticated and not cheap. Can we make AI-based digital agriculture accessible and available at large scale?

- Digital agriculture tends to impose standardisation to increase productivity but also cut employment, increase farm size and also technological dependence: is it the only way ?

- The issue of data ownership is crucial

- AI is energy-intensive, and we also need digital sobriety ...

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