

Research Article

# 기상 빅 데이터와 지리정보시스템을 이용한 이탈리아 라이그라스의 수량예측

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## Prediction of the Italian Ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum* Lam.) Yield via Climate Big Data and Geographic Information System in Republic of Korea

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### ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to find yield prediction model of Italian ryegrass using climate big data and geographic information. After that, mapping the predicted yield results using Geographic Information System (GIS) as follows; First, forage data were collected; second, the climate information, which was matched with forage data according to year and location, was gathered from the Korean Metrology Administration (KMA) as big data; third, the climate layers used for GIS were constructed; fourth, the yield prediction equation was estimated for the climate layers. Finally, the prediction model was evaluated in aspect of fitness and accuracy. As a result, the fitness of the model ( $R^2$ ) was between 27% to 95% in relation to cultivated locations. In Suwon (n=321), the model was;  $DMY = 158.63AGD - 8.82AAT + 169.09SGD - 8.03SAT + 184.59SRD - 13,352.24$  (DMY: Dry Matter Yield, AGD: Autumnal Growing Days, SGD: Spring Growing Days, SAT: Spring Accumulated Temperature, SRD: Spring Rainfall Days). Furthermore, DMY was predicted as  $9,790 \pm 120$  (kg/ha) for the mean DMY(9,790 kg/ha). During mapping, the yield of inland areas were relatively greater than that of coastal areas except of Jeju Island, furthermore, northeastern areas, which was mountainous, had lain no cultivations due to weak cold tolerance. In this study, even though the yield prediction modeling and mapping were only performed in several particular locations limited to the data situation as a startup research in the Republic of Korea.

(Key words : Prediction modeling, Italian ryegrass, Mapping, Climate Big data, Geographic information system

I . (Korea Meteorological Administration: KMA)

가 가 ,

(big data)

(Geographic Information System: GIS)

(mapping)

(volume),

(velocity)

(variety)

(Pijanowski et al., 2014).

GIS

(Mayer Schönberger and Cukier, 2013;

Manyika et al., 2011).

(Italian ryegrass: IRG,

*Lolium multiflorum* Lam.)

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가 . Peng et al.(2015) (Dry Matter Yield: DMY) , ,

IRG DMY . Sung et al.(2014)

IRG DMY . Peng et al.(2016a) Peng et al.(2016b) IRG (Whole , 가 Crop Rye: WCR)

DMY (natural DMY , DMY GIS ecosystem) 가 . IRG(Kim et al., 2014) (Kim et al., 2016; Oh et al., 2015)

가 II. (Kim, 2016). 1.

가 , Fig. 1 가 .

GIS IRG(Kim et al., 2014) WCR(Sung et al., 2011) , 가 . Peng (2017) (matching) GIS 가 (Korean Forage Productivity Prediction Information System: K-FOPPIS) DMY GIS IRG 가 . Gornott and Wechsung (2015)

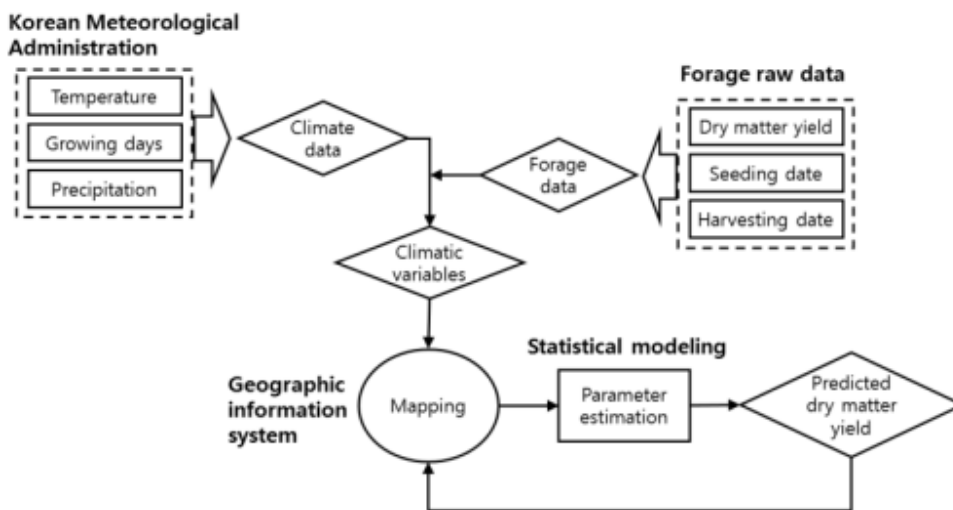


Fig. 1. Flow chart for mapping by using prediction modeling of the crop yield







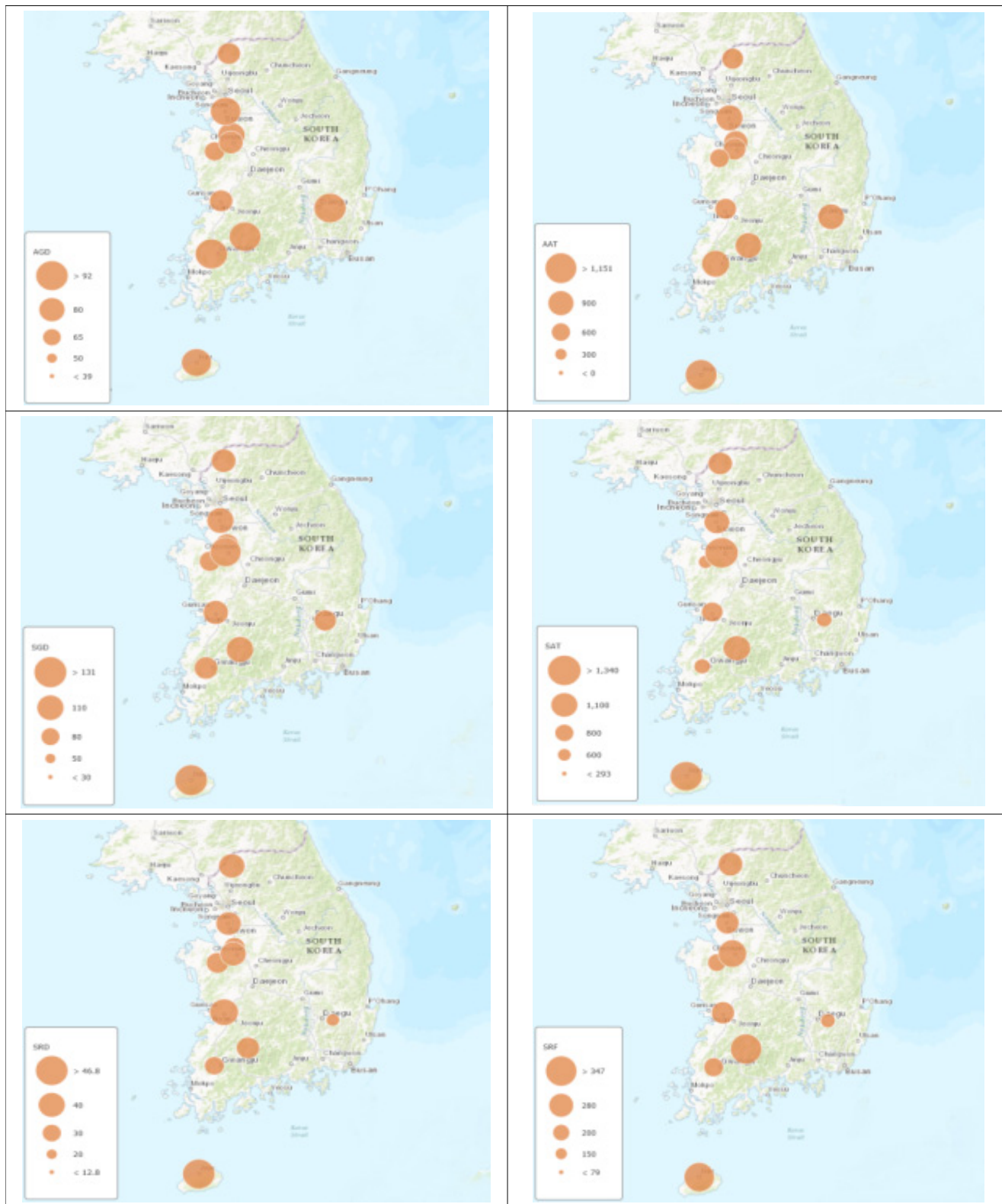


Fig. 3. Mapping layers of climate variables based on Geographic Information System(GIS) in Republic of Korea (By using AGD, AAT, SGD, SAT, SRD and SRF)

AGD: autumnal growing days, AAT: autumnal accumulated temperature, SGD: spring growing days, SAT: spring accumulated temperature, SRF: spring rainfall, SRD: spring rainfall days

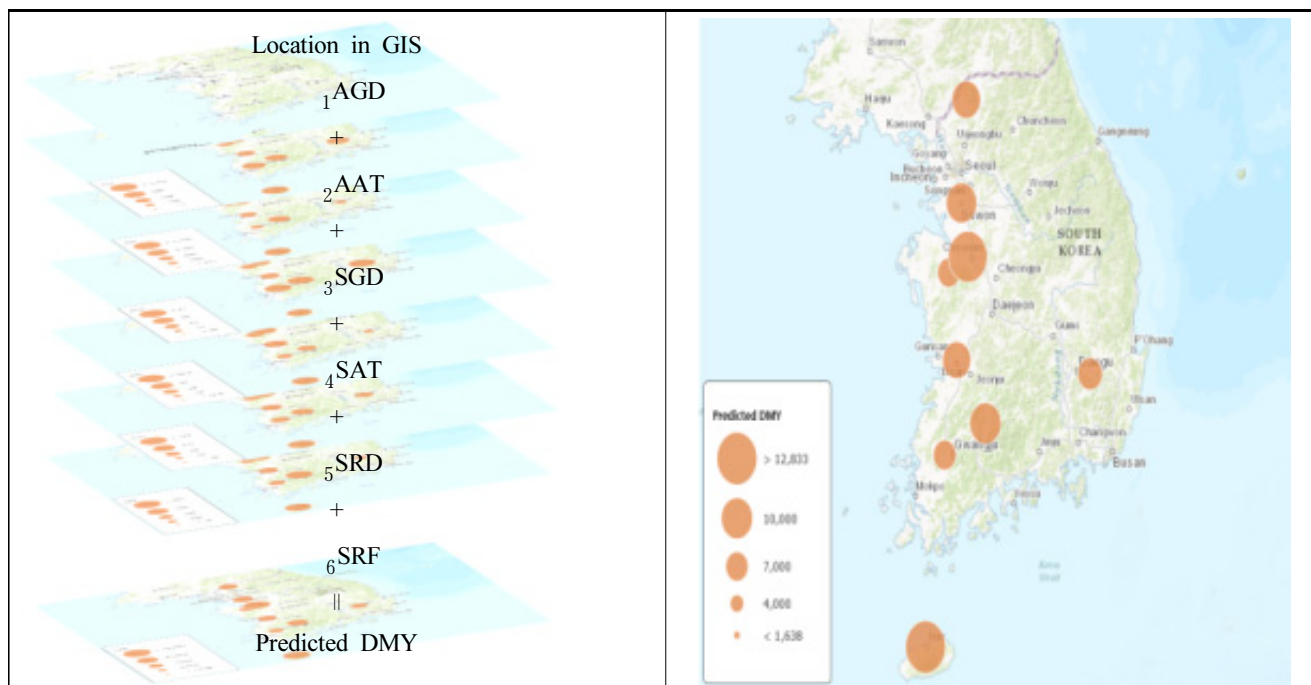


Fig. 4. Conceptual calculation of the layers by using a regression modeling and dry matter yield of the Italian ryegrass based on Geographic Information System(GIS) in Republic of Korea

Table 2. The result of yield prediction modeling referring to location of government office in the Italian ryegrass data

Model	Cheonan	Gyeongsan	Gwangju	Iksan	Jeju	Namwon	Seonghwan	Suwon	Yeoncheon	Yesan
Constant	-17,841.20	6,910.35 <sup>a</sup>	15,909.91 <sup>a</sup>	-9,793.30	25,831.54 <sup>a</sup>	-1,250.43	-20,919.63 <sup>a</sup>	-13,352.24 <sup>a</sup>	-4,593.74	-26,804.51 <sup>a</sup>
AGD	342.61 <sup>c</sup>	-149.23 <sup>a</sup>	N/S	82.67 <sup>c</sup>	241.82 <sup>b</sup>	N/S	509.67 <sup>a</sup>	158.63 <sup>a</sup>	163.02 <sup>c</sup>	N/S
AAT	-17.46 <sup>a</sup>	N/S	N/S	N/S	-17.72 <sup>a</sup>	N/S	-21.55 <sup>a</sup>	-8.82 <sup>a</sup>	-11.51 <sup>b</sup>	32.46 <sup>a</sup>
SGD	365.14 <sup>a</sup>	-63.32 <sup>b</sup>	-560.31 <sup>a</sup>	262.04 <sup>a</sup>	-350.09 <sup>a</sup>	N/S	N/S	169.09 <sup>a</sup>	213.79 <sup>a</sup>	426.03 <sup>a</sup>
SAT	-18.56 <sup>a</sup>	15.61 <sup>a</sup>	N/S	-10.05 <sup>b</sup>	22.36 <sup>a</sup>	N/S	11.97 <sup>a</sup>	-8.03 <sup>a</sup>	N/S	-19.36 <sup>a</sup>
SRD	N/S	425.38 <sup>a</sup>	-289.47 <sup>a</sup>	-88.41 <sup>c</sup>	N/S	355.15 <sup>b</sup>	-53.12 <sup>c</sup>	184.59 <sup>a</sup>	-195.79 <sup>b</sup>	-110.98 <sup>c</sup>
SRF	N/S	N/S	N/S	-1.75 <sup>c</sup>	N/S	14.35 <sup>a</sup>	14.04 <sup>b</sup>	N/S	N/S	N/S
R <sup>2</sup>	.62	.76	.81	.43	.51	.67	.86	.46	.27	.95
Observed DMY	12,509	7,718	7,181	8,999	12,833	10,062	5,753	9,790	9,113	7,011
Predicted DMY	12,509±413	7,718±264	7,181±483	8,999±195	12,833±288	10,062±383	5,753±486	9,790±120	9,113±208	7,011±469

a:  $p < .01$ , b:  $p < .05$ , c:  $p < .10$ , N/S:  $p > .05$

DMY: dry matter yield, AGD: autumnal growing days, AAT: autumnal accumulated temperature, SGD: spring growing days, SAT: spring accumulated temperature, SRF: spring rainfall, SRD: spring rainfall days

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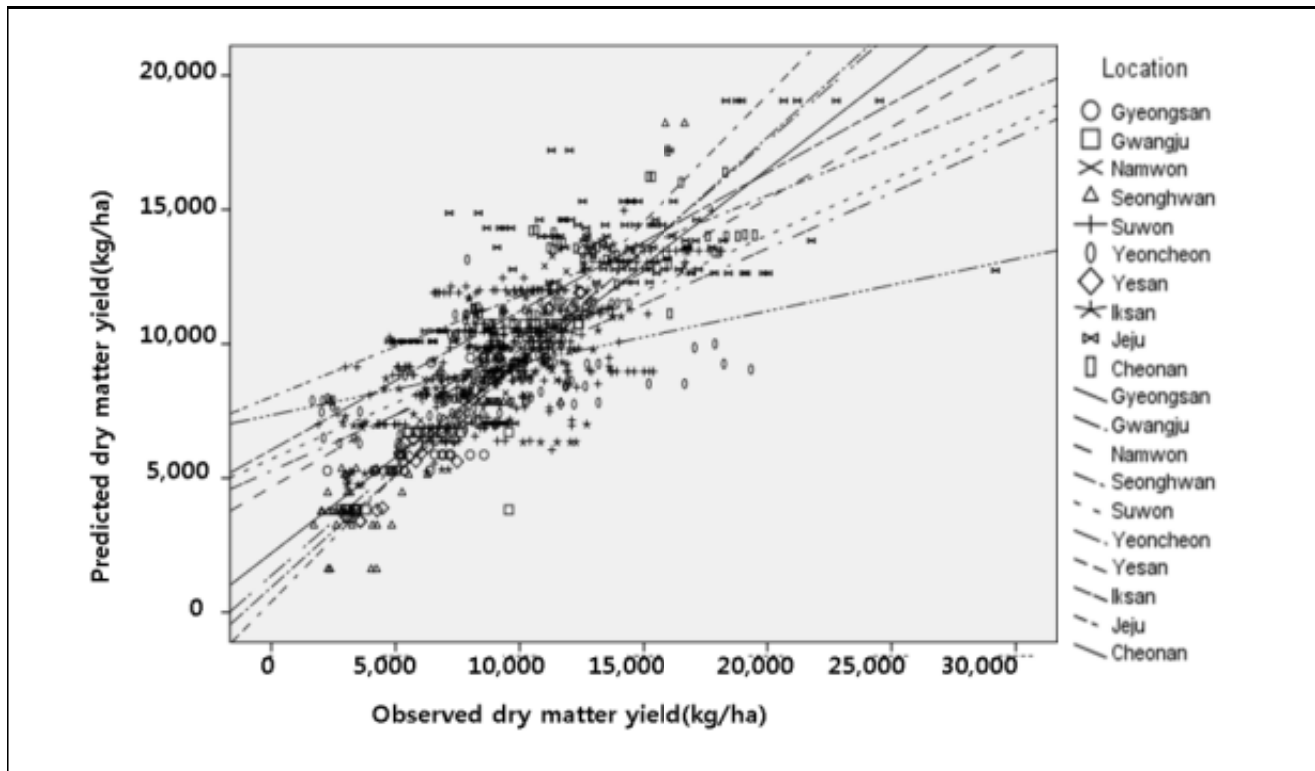


Fig. 5. The whole scatter plot between observed and predicted dry matter yield in the Italian ryegrass data ( $R^2$  in the whole = .572)

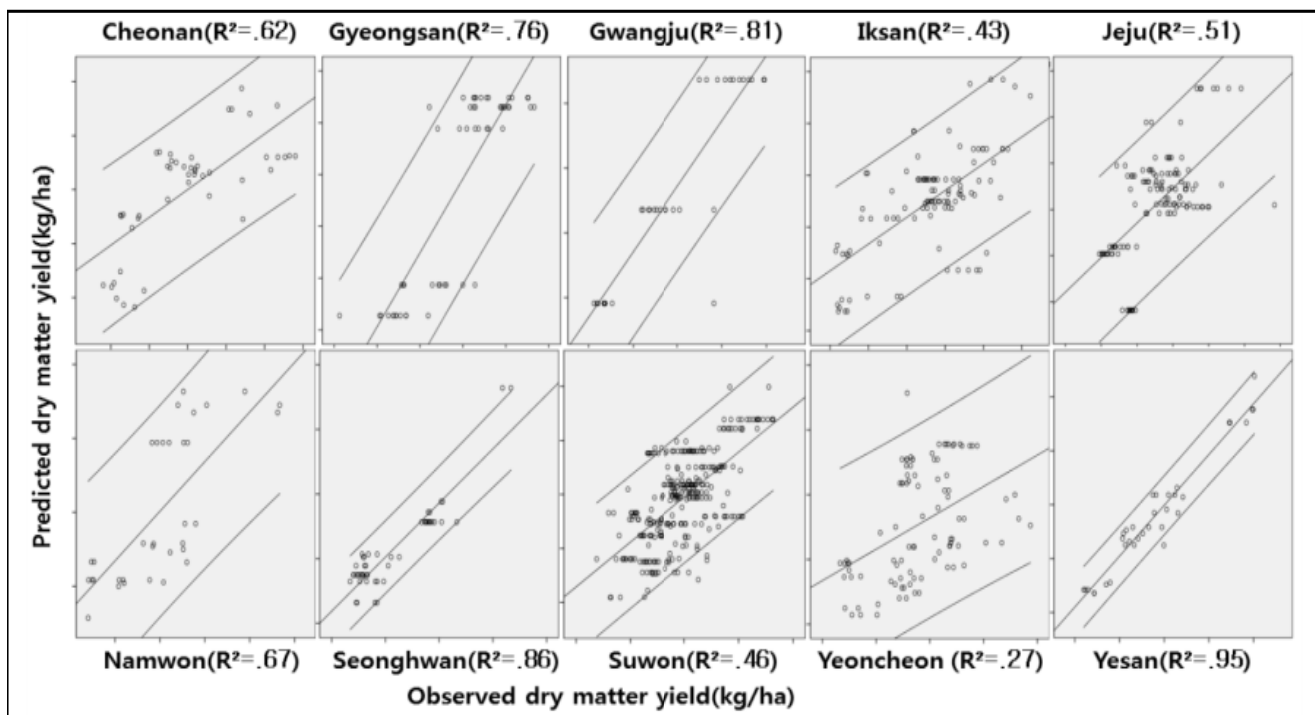


Fig. 6. Scatter plot between observed and predicted dry matter yield referring to individual locations of government office with 95% confidence interval in the Italian ryegrass data



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(KMA) 가 27% 95% (가,  $n=321$ ),  $DMY = 158.63AGD - 8.82AAT + 169.09SGD - 8.03SAT + 184.59SRD - 13,352.24$  (DMY: Dry Matter Yield, AGD: Autumnal Growing Days, SGD: Spring Growing Days, SAT: Spring Accumulated Temperature, SRD: Spring Rainfall Days) DMY(9,790kg/ha) 9,790±120(kg/ha)

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