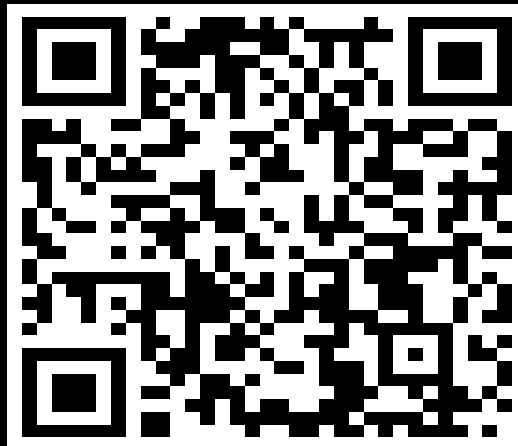
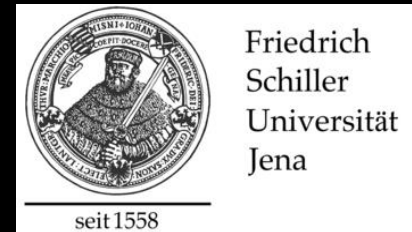


Assessing machine-learning algorithms for digital soil mapping in an agricultural lowland area: a case study of Lombardy region

Odunayo David Adeniyi (1,2), **Alexander Brenning** (2), and **Michael Maerker** (1)

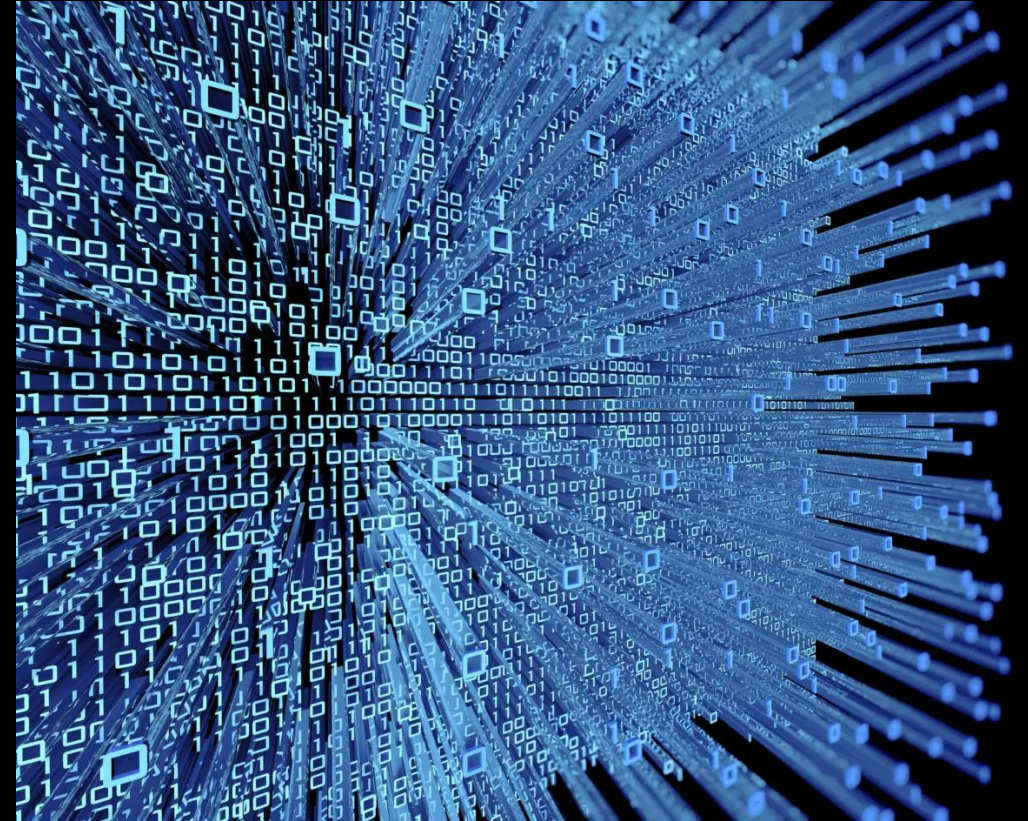
1) Department of Earth and Environmental sciences, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy

2) Department of Geography, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Jena, Germany



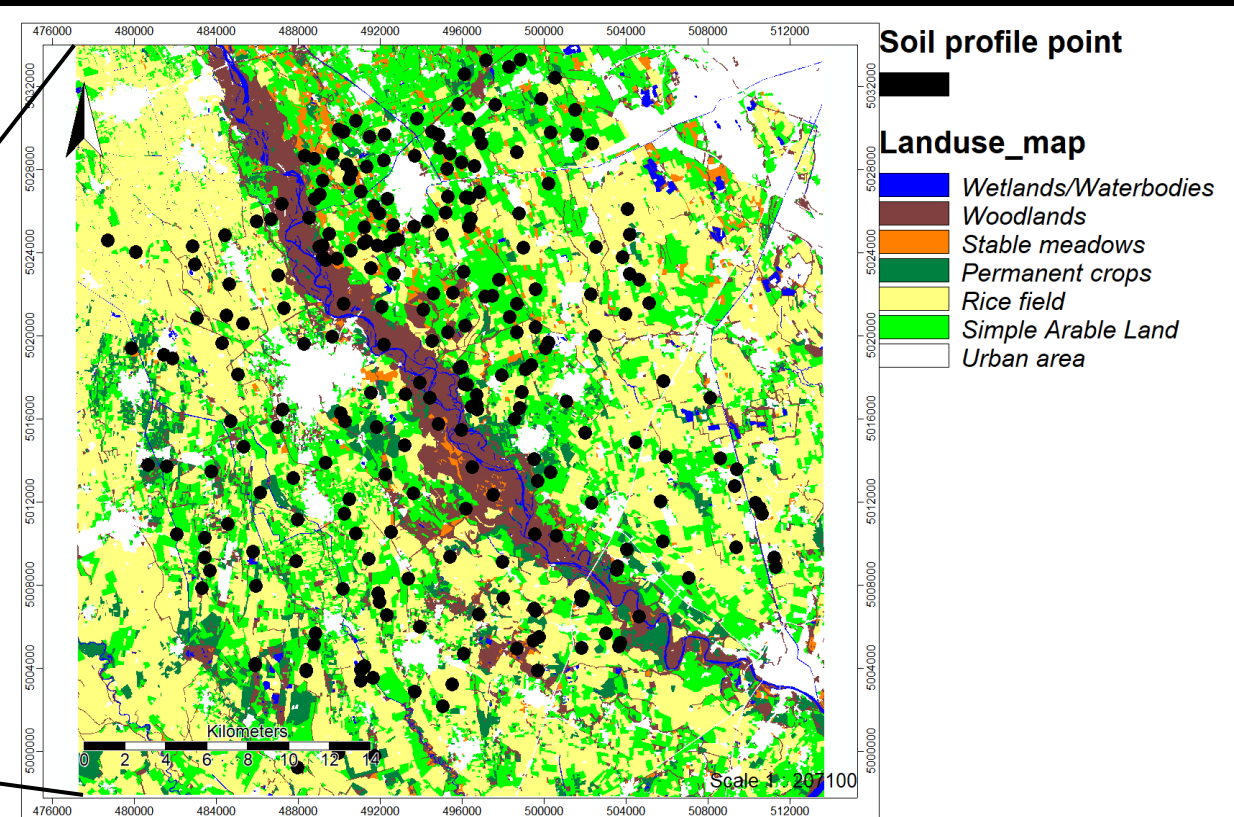
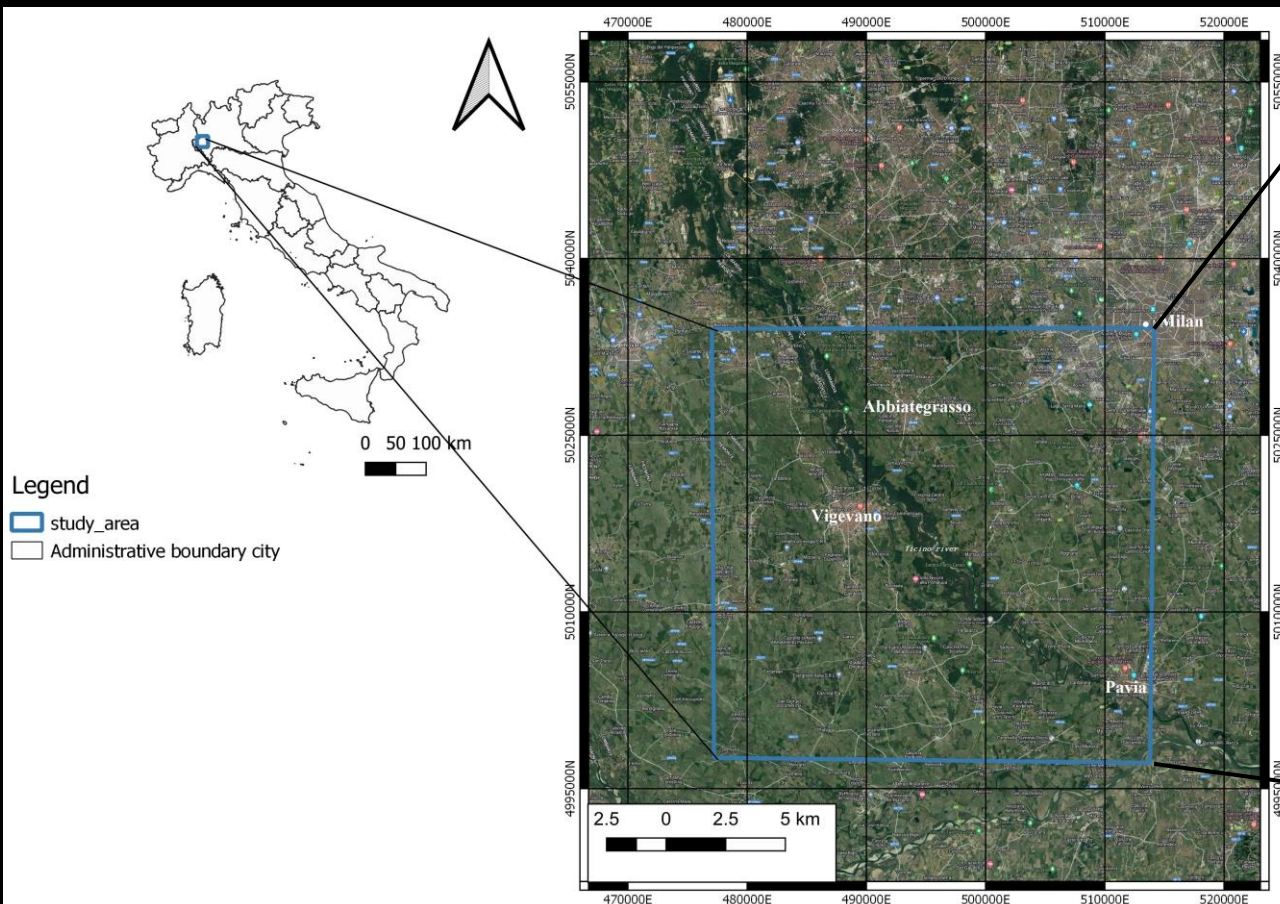
Goals

- ❑ Evaluate different supervised ML algorithms for DSM in a lowland area using terrain attributes;
- ❑ Identify the best-performing predictive models;
- ❑ Interpret the modelled relationships;
- ❑ Spatial prediction of soil properties



Martin Heller, 2019

Study Area

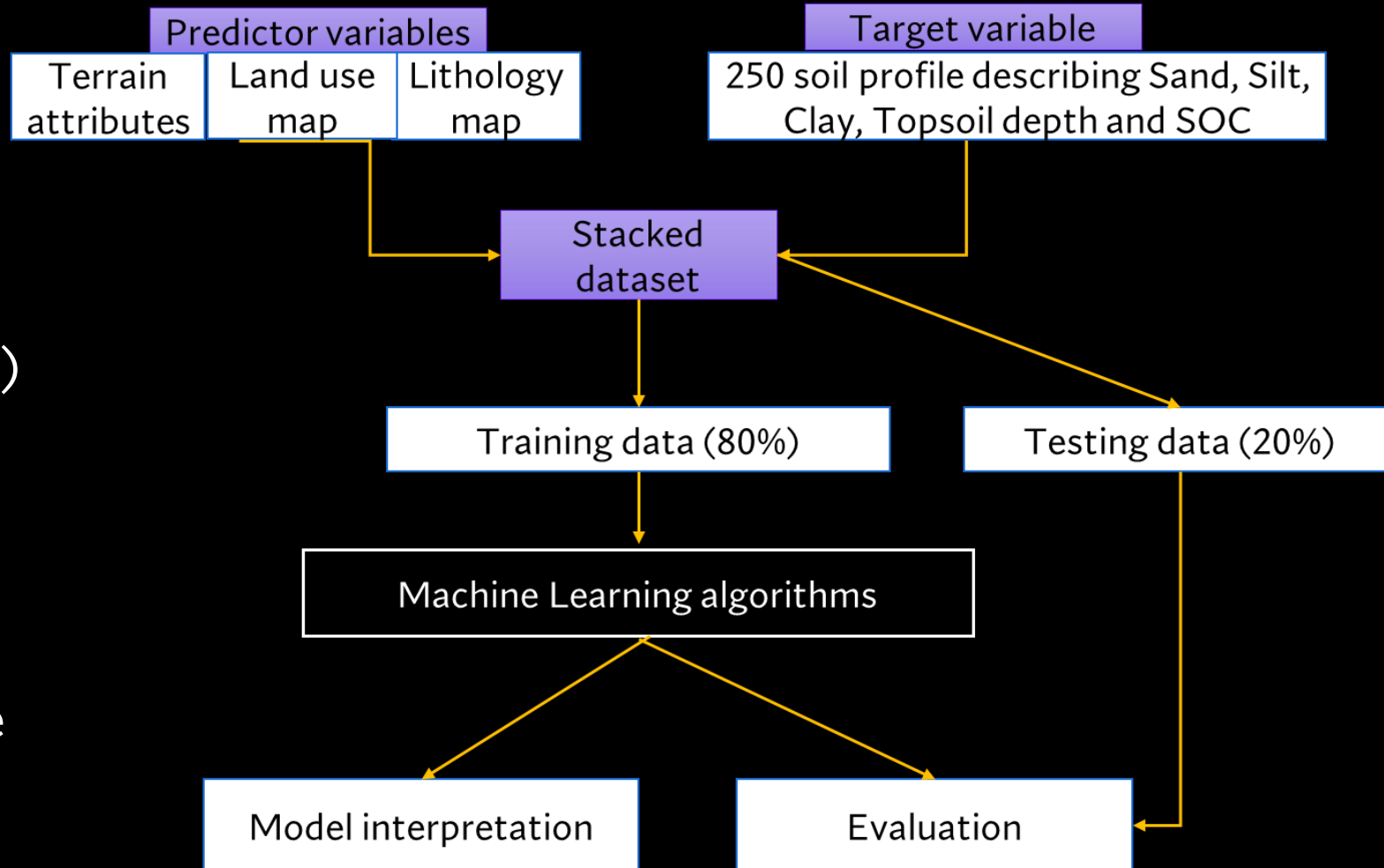


Methodology

Machine Learning Algorithms:

- ❖ Random Forest (RF) *Breiman (2001)*
- ❖ Support Vector Machine (SVM) *Cortes, Vapnik, & Saitta, (1995)* with radial basis function
- ❖ Gradient Boosting Machine (GBM)
- ❖ Generalized Additive Machine (GAM)

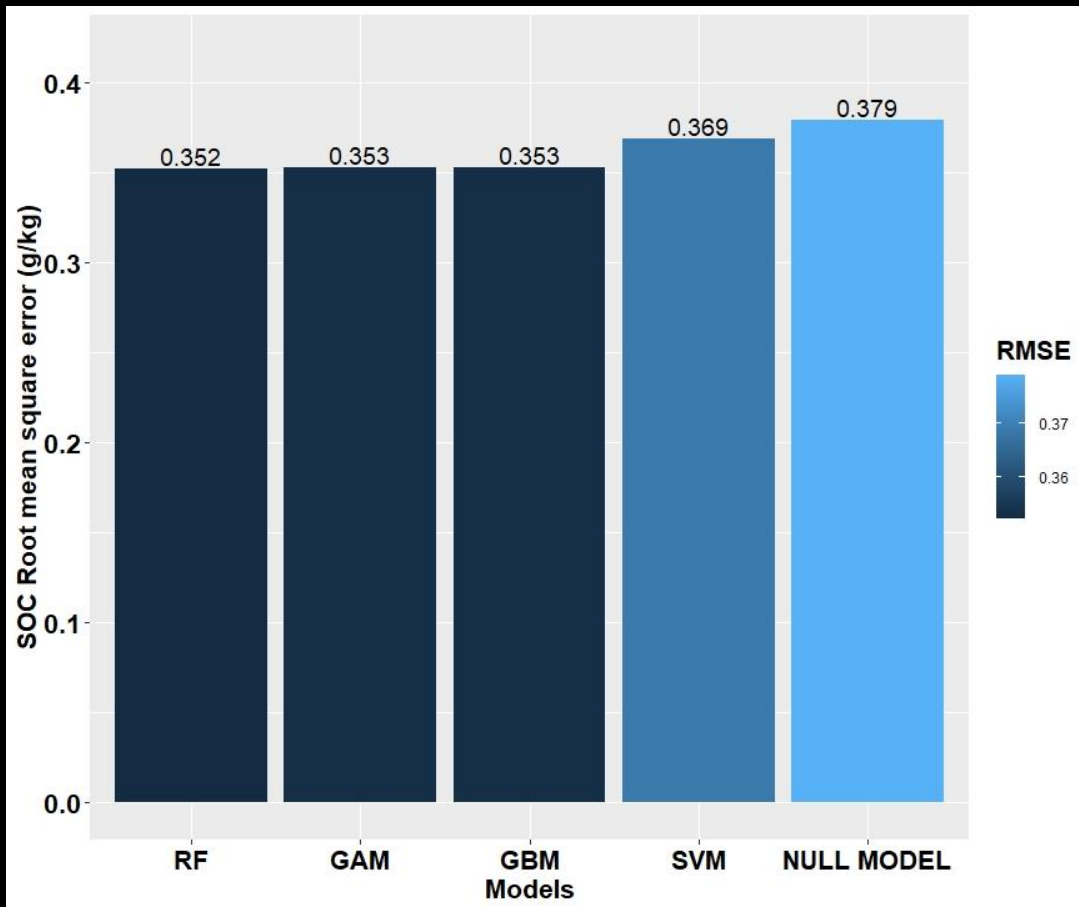
Flow chart:



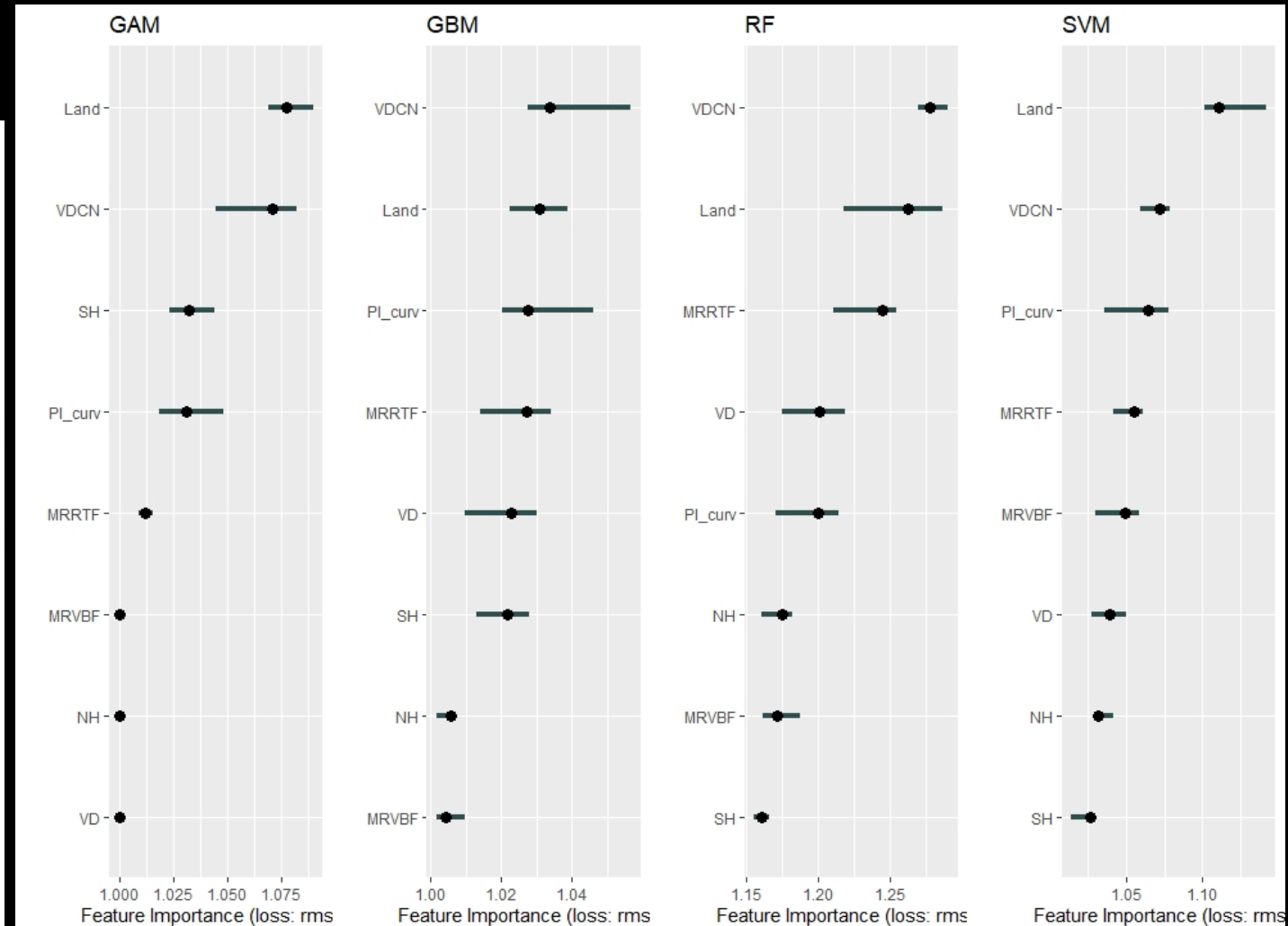
Hyperparameters were optimised on *CARET* package in R

Results for SOC

Model Performance for SOC (g/kg):



Variable importance for SOC:



SOC map prediction overlay on Hillshade:

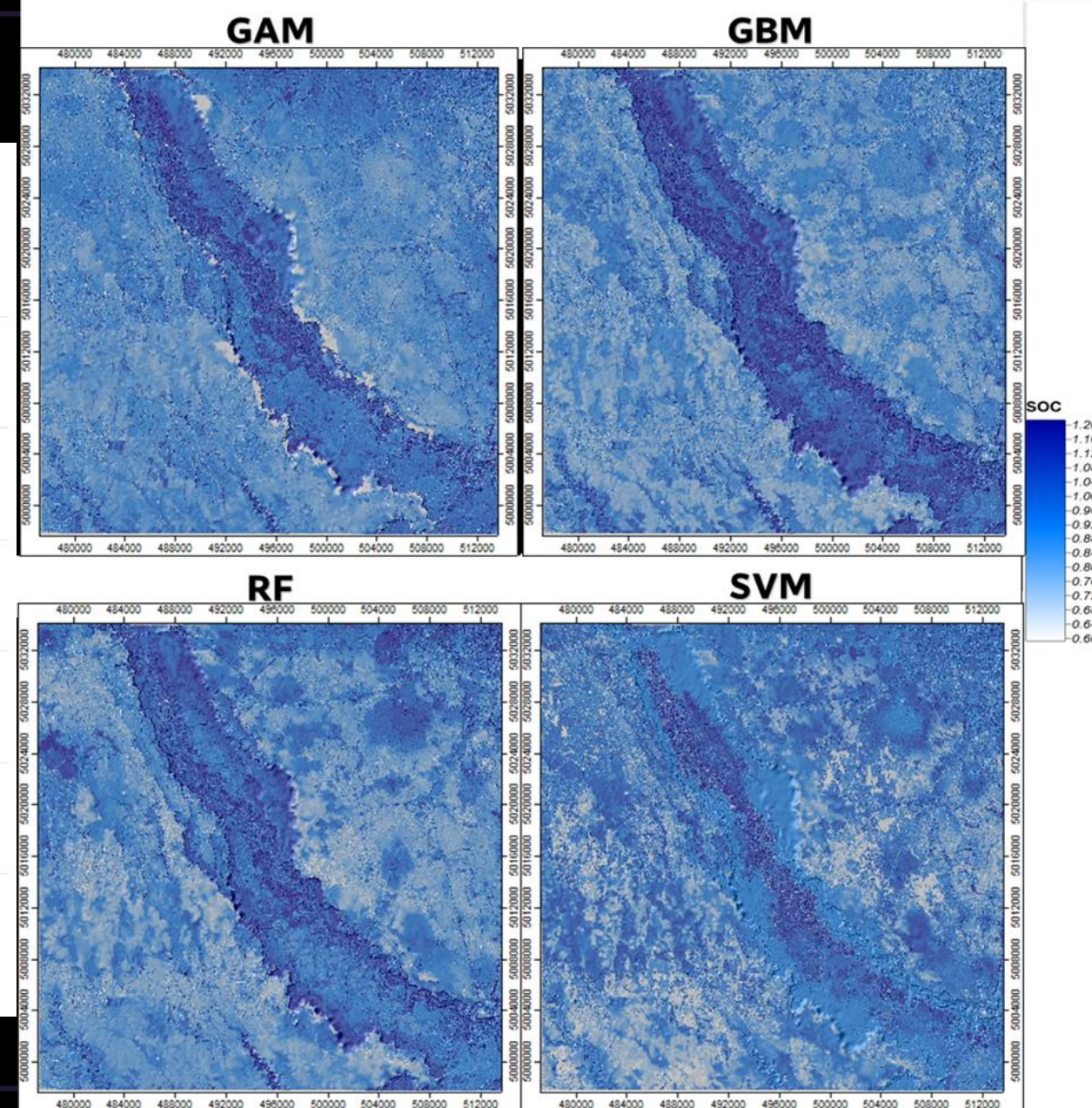
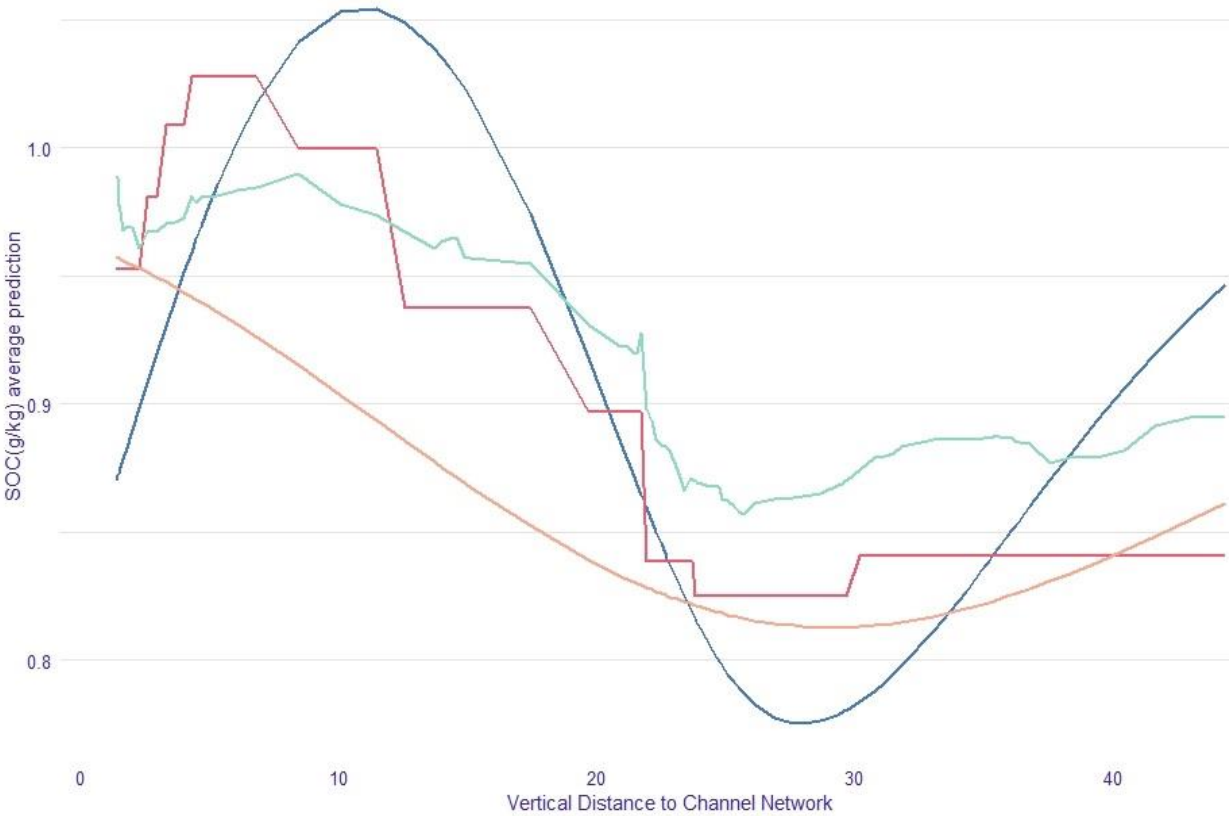
Partial dependence plot for SOC:

Partial Dependence profile

Created for the SVM, RF, GAM, GBM model

—GAM—GBM—RF—SVM

VDCN



Conclusion

- Preliminary results shows moderate performances of ML models for this lowland area;
 - Model predictions show incoherent spatial patterns;
 - Next step: include additional predictor variables;
- Vertical distance to Channel Network is an important variable as proxy for the evolution stage of soil in this area.

This presentation participates in OSPP



Outstanding Student & PhD
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