
Supplementary information for CY-Bench : A comprehensive benchmark dataset for sub-national crop yield forecasting

D Paudel¹ H Baja¹ R van Bree¹ M Kallenberg¹ S Ofori-Ampofo² A Potze¹ P Poudel³
A Saleh⁴ W Anderson⁵ M von Bloh² A Castellano⁶ O Ennaji⁷ R Hamed⁸ R Laudien⁹
D Lee¹⁰ I Luna¹¹ D Masiliunas¹ M Meroni¹² S Mkuhlani¹³ J Mutuku¹⁴ J Richetti¹⁵
A Ruane⁶ R Sahajpal⁵ G Shuai⁵ V Sitokonstantinou¹¹ R de S. N3ia Jr² A Srivastava¹⁶
R Strong¹⁷ L Sweet¹⁸ P Vojnovi3¹² A de Wit¹ M Zachow² I Athanasiadis¹
¹Wageningen Uni. & Research ²Technical Uni. Munich ³Purdue Uni. ⁴Ankara Uni.
⁵Uni. Maryland ⁶NASA ⁷Univ. Mohammed VI ⁸VU Amsterdam ⁹PIK ¹⁰Uni. Manitoba
¹¹Uni. Val3ncia ¹²JRC ¹³IITA ¹⁴ICRISAT ¹⁵CSIRO ¹⁶ZALF ¹⁷Texas Uni. ¹⁸UFZ

1 Dataset

2 1.1 Code Access and Use

3 **Access** The complete codebase encompassing data preprocessing, model construction, training, eval-
4 uation, and data/metric visualization routines can be accessed through out publicly accessible GitHub
5 repository: <https://github.com/BigDataWUR/AgML-CY-Bench/>. A summarizing overview can
6 be found on <https://cybench.agml.org/>. We additionally provide a Python package cybench
7 that can be installed via the repository.

8 **Documentation** The dataset is available in Google Drive. The dataset is comprehensively docu-
9 mented using the framework of Data Cards (8). Each individual dataset subset is accompanied by a
10 dedicated Data Card located within the data_preparation directory of our repository.

11 **Intended use** The CY-Bench dataset offers a valuable resource for the machine learning community,
12 especially those interested in applying their expertise to real-world challenges in agriculture. Users
13 can load the dataset and train their own models, and then evaluate using a standardized scheme,
14 tailored for the context of agriculture.

15 **Contributing** AgML, the Machine Learning team of the Agricultural Model Intercomparison and
16 Improvement Project, will be responsible for maintaining the dataset. To facilitate the dataset's ongo-
17 ing growth, we've carefully crafted a process for incorporating new data or on-boarding additional
18 datasets into our benchmark.

19 **Licensing** We, the authors, take full responsibility for any violations of intellectual property rights
20 or other legal rights arising from our inclusion of data within this work. We have made our best effort
21 to ensure all materials are properly attributed or used in accordance with their licenses. CY-Bench
22 dataset is licensed under EUPL-1.2, which is compatible with all of the licenses for the datasets
23 included. The manuscript itself is licensed under CC BY 4.0.

24 **1.2 Dataset overview**

25 **Crops** CY-Bench covers two main crops, namely maize and wheat. Depending on the country,
 26 the crop names can refer to different varieties or seasons of maize and wheat. Table 1 describes the
 27 representative crop name as provided in the country-specific crop statistics. Table 2 specifies the
 28 countries under groups EU and FEWSNET.

Table 1: Defining crop names as presented in crop statistics

Country/Region	Admin level name	Maize	Wheat
EU-EUROSTAT	Admin level 2 or 3	grain maize	soft wheat
Africa-FEWSNET	Admin level 1 or 2	maize	NA
Argentina (AR)	department	corn	wheat
Australia (AU)	sub-state	NA	winter wheat
Brazil (BR)	municipality	grain corn	grain wheat
China (CN)	province	grain corn	winter wheat
Germany (DE)	district	grain maize	winter wheat
India (IN)	district	maize	wheat
Mali (ML)	municipality	maize	NA
Mexico (MX)	state	white/yellow corn	NA
United States (US)	county	grain corn	winter wheat

Table 2: List of countries under groups EU and FEWSNET

Group	Country name (country code) : Admin level			
EU (n=22)	Austria (AT) : 2	Belgium (BE) : 2	Bulgaria (BG) : 2	
	Czech Republic (CZ) : 3	Denmark (DK) : 3	Estonia (EE) : 3	
	Greece (EL) : 3	Spain (ES) : 3	Finland (FI) : 3	
	France (FR) : 3	Croatia (HR) : 2	Hungary (HU) : 3	
	Ireland (IE) : 2	Italy (IT) : 3	Lithuania (LT) : 3	
	Latvia (LV) : 3	Netherlands (NL) : 2	Poland (PL) : 2	
	Portugal (PT) : 2	Romania (RO) : 3	Sweden (SE) : 3	
	Slovakia (SK) : 3			
	FEWSNET (n=12)	Angola (AO) : 1	Burkina Faso (BF) : 2	Ethiopia (ET) : 2
		Lesotho (LS) : 1	Madagascar (MG) : 2	Malawi (MW) : 2
	Mozambique (MZ) : 1	Niger (NE) : 2	Senegal (SN) : 2	
	Chad (TD) : 1	South Africa (ZA) : 1	Zambia (ZM) : 2	

29 **1.3 Data source selection**

30 Our selection of data sources was guided by the recommendations of a panel of experts.
 31 A detailed justification for our choices, including a discussion of alternative options consid-
 32 ered, is available on [https://github.com/BigDataWUR/AgML-CY-Bench/blob/main/data_](https://github.com/BigDataWUR/AgML-CY-Bench/blob/main/data_preparation/DATA-SOURCES-SELECTION.md)
 33 [preparation/DATA-SOURCES-SELECTION.md](https://github.com/BigDataWUR/AgML-CY-Bench/blob/main/data_preparation/DATA-SOURCES-SELECTION.md).

34 **1.4 Data preparation**

35 The script that implements the preparation workflow as outlined in section 3.2 *Predictor data* and
 36 summarized in *Figure 3* of the main paper is given in `predictor_data_prep.r`

Table 3: Overview of dataset sizes for maize. NOTE: Yield data is available for most countries earlier than 2003. 2003 cutoff is due to soil moisture data starting from 2003. Some countries (e.g. EE, FI, IE, LV, MX) have no data after aligning with predictor data.

SN	Crop, Country	Nr. years	Min year, max year	Nr. admin regions	Nr. data samples
1	maize, AO	15	2003, 2017	18	240
2	maize, AR	21	2003, 2023	317	5564
3	maize, AT	18	2003, 2020	9	162
4	maize, BE	10	2011, 2020	11	85
5	maize, BF	16	2003, 2019	45	540
6	maize, BG	18	2003, 2020	6	108
7	maize, BR	21	2003, 2023	4017	70691
8	maize, CN	20	2003, 2022	31	610
9	maize, CZ	16	2005, 2020	14	212
10	maize, DE	19	2003, 2021	280	3362
11	maize, DK	10	2011, 2020	7	22
12	maize, EE	0	NA	0	0
13	maize, EL	11	2009, 2019	40	440
14	maize, ES	18	2003, 2020	47	830
15	maize, ET	14	2003, 2020	68	774
16	maize, FI	0	NA	0	0
17	maize, FR	18	2003, 2020	92	1628
18	maize, HR	16	2005, 2020	2	32
19	maize, HU	18	2003, 2020	20	359
20	maize, IE	0	NA	0	0
21	maize, IN	15	2003, 2017	543	6605
22	maize, IT	18	2003, 2020	102	1691
23	maize, LS	18	2004, 2021	10	163
24	maize, LT	18	2003, 2020	10	150
25	maize, LV	0	NA	0	0
26	maize, MG	6	2005, 2010	22	132
27	maize, ML	15	2003, 2017	24	360
28	maize, MW	6	2018, 2023	4	16
29	maize, MX	0	NA	0	0
30	maize, MZ	17	2004, 2022	10	159
31	maize, NE	17	2003, 2021	26	244
32	maize, NL	13	2008, 2020	12	126
33	maize, PL	18	2003, 2020	17	301
34	maize, PT	18	2003, 2020	5	90
35	maize, RO	18	2003, 2020	42	736
36	maize, SE	10	2007, 2020	1	10
37	maize, SK	12	2007, 2018	8	94
38	maize, SN	13	2003, 2015	40	401
39	maize, TD	15	2003, 2017	17	231
40	maize, US	20	2003, 2022	2223	32510
41	maize, ZA	19	2004, 2022	9	167
42	maize, ZM	14	2004, 2017	71	994

37 **2 Supplementary results**

38 For figures and data visualizations we kindly refer to the results folder of our GitHub repository.

Table 4: Overview of dataset size for wheat. NOTE: Yield data is available for most countries earlier than 2003. 2003 cutoff is due to soil moisture data starting from 2003.

SN	Crop, Country	Nr. years	Min year, max year	Nr. admin regions	Nr. data samples
1	wheat, AR	21	2003,2023	266	4429
2	wheat, AT	18	2003,2020	9	135
3	wheat, AU	20	2003,2022	20	270
4	wheat, BE	18	2003,2020	11	183
5	wheat, BG	10	2010,2020	6	45
6	wheat, BR	20	2003,2022	1296	18498
7	wheat, CN	20	2003,2022	26	473
8	wheat, CZ	18	2003,2020	14	232
9	wheat, DE	19	2003,2021	365	5751
10	wheat, DK	14	2006,2020	10	136
11	wheat, EE	11	2005,2020	5	45
12	wheat, EL	17	2003,2019	43	629
13	wheat, ES	18	2003,2020	46	557
14	wheat, FI	17	2004,2020	18	93
15	wheat, FR	18	2003,2020	89	1524
16	wheat, HR	13	2008,2020	2	25
17	wheat, HU	18	2003,2020	20	297
18	wheat, IE	5	2010,2020	3	11
19	wheat, IN	15	2003,2017	494	6168
20	wheat, IT	18	2003,2020	94	1252
21	wheat, LT	18	2003,2020	10	144
22	wheat, LV	16	2003,2018	5	57
23	wheat, NL	18	2003,2020	12	207
24	wheat, PL	18	2003,2020	17	275
25	wheat, PT	17	2004,2020	5	85
26	wheat, RO	18	2003,2020	39	387
27	wheat, SE	17	2003,2020	17	246
28	wheat, SK	2	2017,2018	6	10
29	wheat, US	21	2003,2023	1937	21791

39 3 Related work

40 Table 5 shows a summary of related work to go along with *Section 2* of the main text.

Table 5: Overview of related work. The predictor acronyms are mapped as W-weather, SR- surface reflectance variables from remote sensing observations, VI-vegetation indices

Reference	Bench mark	Coverage	Prediction unit	Time span	Data structure	Yield	Predictor			
							W	SR	VI	Soil
(9)	✓	USA Argentina Brazil	county	2005 - 2016	image (histograms)	✓	✓	✓		
(3)		Nepal	district	2016 - 2018	image	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
(10)		China	province	2016 - 2021	image	✓	✓	✓	✓	
(4)		Global	pixel	1981 - 2016	image	✓	✓		✓	
(2)		Germany	district	1979 - 2021	tabular	✓				
(6)		Netherlands	province	1994 - 2018	tabular	✓		✓	✓	✓
(7)		USA	county/ pixel	2000 - 2018	tabular image	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
(5)		USA	county	1980 - 2018	tabular	✓	✓			✓
(1)		USA	pixel	1999 - 2018	image	✓	✓			
CY-Bench	✓	Mutil-country	sub-national	varies	tabular	✓	✓		✓	✓

41 References

- 42 [1] Jillian M Deines, Rinkal Patel, Sang-Zi Liang, Walter Dado, and David B Lobell. A million
43 kernels of truth: insights into scalable satellite maize yield mapping and yield gap analysis from
44 an extensive ground dataset in the US corn belt. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 253:112174,
45 2021. doi: 10.1016/j.rse.2020.112174.
- 46 [2] Christoph Duden, Christina Nacke, and Frank Offermann. German yield and area data for 11
47 crops from 1979 to 2021 at a harmonized spatial resolution of 397 districts. *Scientific Data*, 11,
48 01 2024. doi: 10.1038/s41597-024-02951-8.
- 49 [3] Ruben Fernandez-Beltran, Tina Baidar, Jian Kang, and Filiberto Pla. Rice-Yield Prediction
50 with Multi-Temporal Sentinel-2 Data and 3D CNN: A Case Study in Nepal. *Remote Sensing*,
51 13(7):1391, 2021.
- 52 [4] Toshichika Iizumi and Toru Sakai. The global dataset of historical yields for major crops
53 1981–2016. *Scientific Data*, 7(1):97, 2020.
- 54 [5] Saeed Khaki, Lizhi Wang, and Sotirios V Archontoulis. A CNN-RNN framework for crop yield
55 prediction. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 10:1750, 2020. doi: 10.3389/fpls.2019.01750.
- 56 [6] Dilli Paudel, Hendrik Boogaard, Allard de Wit, Sander Janssen, Sjoukje Osinga, Christos
57 Pylaniadis, and Ioannis N Athanasiadis. Machine learning for large-scale crop yield forecasting.
58 *Agricultural Systems*, 187:103016, 2021. doi: 10.1016/j.agsy.2020.103016.
- 59 [7] Dilli R. Paudel, Diego Marcos, Allard de Wit, Hendrik Boogaard, and Ioannis N. Athanasiadis. A
60 weakly supervised framework for high resolution crop yield forecasts. *Environmental Research
61 Letters*, 18(9):094062, 2023. doi: 10.1088/1748-9326/acf50e.
- 62 [8] Mahima Pushkarna, Andrew Zaldivar, and Oddur Kjartansson. Data cards: Purposeful and trans-
63 parent dataset documentation for responsible ai. In *Proceedings of the 2022 ACM Conference
64 on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency*, pages 1776–1826, 2022.
- 65 [9] Christopher Yeh, Chenlin Meng, Sherrie Wang, Anne Driscoll, Erik Rozi, Patrick Liu, Jihyeon
66 Lee, Marshall Burke, David Lobell, and Stefano Ermon. Sustainbench: Benchmarks for
67 monitoring the sustainable development goals with machine learning. In *Thirty-fifth Conference
68 on Neural Information Processing Systems, Datasets and Benchmarks Track (Round 2)*, 12
69 2021. URL <https://openreview.net/forum?id=5HR3vCy1qD>.
- 70 [10] Y. Zhao, S. Han, J. Zheng, H. Xue, Z. Li, Y. Meng, X. Li, X. Yang, Z. Li, S. Cai, and G. Yang.
71 Chinawheatyield30m: a 30 m annual winter wheat yield dataset from 2016 to 2021 in china.
72 *Earth System Science Data*, 15(9):4047–4063, 2023. doi: 10.5194/essd-15-4047-2023.