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RADemics

Climate-Smart Agriculture: Using AI and Predictive Models for Weather Forecasting and Risk Mitigation

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Abstract

The intersection of climate change and agriculture has intensified the need for innovative solutions that enhance resilience, sustainability, and productivity in farming systems. Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), empowered by Artificial Intelligence (AI) and predictive models, offers transformative tools to address these challenges. This chapter explores the role of AI in revolutionizing agriculture through advanced weather forecasting, risk assessment, and decision support systems (DSS). AI-driven models are not only improving the accuracy of localized weather predictions but also enabling real-time, data-driven interventions in pest and disease management, water usage, and crop optimization. The integration of AI technologies in CSA facilitates proactive responses to climate-induced risks, ultimately promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Key challenges in the adoption of AI-based systems, particularly for smallholder farmers, are also discussed, highlighting the technological, financial, and infrastructural barriers that limit access to these transformative tools. The chapter emphasizes the importance of bridging these gaps through targeted solutions, such as mobile-based DSS platforms and community-based digital literacy initiatives, to ensure that AI technologies are accessible, affordable, and impactful. Ultimately, AI's role in CSA presents a promising pathway for increasing agricultural resilience, optimizing resource use, and contributing to global food security in the face of a changing climate.

Keywords: Climate-Smart Agriculture, Artificial Intelligence, Decision Support Systems, Predictive Models, Risk Mitigation, Smallholder Farmers.

Introduction

Agriculture is at a critical crossroads as the global population grows and the impacts of climate change become more pronounced [1]. Farmers around the world face increasingly erratic weather patterns, such as prolonged droughts, intense storms, and unpredictable rainfall, all of which undermine traditional agricultural practices [2]. To address these mounting challenges, there is a growing recognition of the need for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) a holistic approach that seeks to integrate climate adaptation and mitigation strategies into agricultural practices [3]. CSA

is focused on improving agricultural productivity, building resilience to climate shocks, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions [4]. However, for CSA to be effective at scale, it requires a significant shift in how agriculture is practiced, one that leverages new technologies to enhance both efficiency and sustainability. Artificial Intelligence (AI), in combination with predictive models, represents a powerful tool in this transformation, offering farmers the ability to make data-driven decisions that can improve both short-term productivity and long-term sustainability [5].

One of the most transformative ways AI can support CSA is through advanced weather forecasting [6]. Traditional weather models, while useful, are often limited in their ability to predict localized weather patterns with high accuracy [7]. The unique conditions of individual farms such as microclimates, soil composition, and terrain can vary significantly from broader regional or national weather forecasts [8]. AI enhances weather forecasting by processing large datasets from satellites, weather stations, and IoT sensors, allowing for more granular, real-time predictions [9]. These AI-driven models can predict weather patterns on a hyper-local scale, enabling farmers to make precise decisions about when to plant, irrigate, or harvest their crops. This level of forecasting precision is invaluable in managing risks such as crop failure, water scarcity, and extreme weather events that can devastate yields if not anticipated in time [10].

Beyond weather forecasting, AI plays a central role in risk assessment and mitigation in agriculture [11]. The impacts of climate change are far-reaching, creating uncertainty in crop yields, pest management, and soil health [12]. Traditional risk management practices, which often rely on general predictions or historical trends, are insufficient in the face of rapidly changing conditions [13]. AI-driven predictive models are capable of processing vast amounts of environmental and operational data to generate highly accurate forecasts of potential risks, such as pest outbreaks, droughts, or floods. These predictive tools can analyze a range of variables from weather data to soil moisture levels and predict the likelihood of specific risks occurring [14]. By identifying risks early, AI gives farmers the time and information they need to take proactive steps, such as adjusting irrigation schedules, optimizing input use, or even choosing different crop varieties that are more resistant to anticipated conditions. This level of precision reduces the uncertainty farmers face, helping them to better manage their resources and protect their investments [15].