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1 **Imperfect knowledge and data-based approach to model a complex**
2 **agronomic feature – application to vine vigor.**

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11 **Abstract**

12 Vine vigor, a key agronomic parameter, depends on environmental factors but also on
13 agricultural practices. The goal of this paper is to model vine vigor according to both
14 kinds of influential variables. The perspective is to design a decision support tool to
15 adapt the agricultural practices to the environment in order to get a given vigor target.

16 The approach was based upon a collected dataset and the available expert knowledge.
17 It included a data selection step, which was needed because of data imperfection and
18 incompleteness. Usually implicit in the literature, data selection was carried out with
19 explicit criteria. Then a fuzzy model was designed from the selected data. Owing to
20 the fuzzy model interpretability, its structure and behavior were analyzed to identify
21 input-output relationships and interactions between variables.

22 The case study was located in a French vineyard in the middle Loire valley. The input
23 features were related to soil, rootstock and inter-crop management, the output was an
24 expert assessment of vine plot vigor. Results showed that, despite the data
25 imperfection, the approach was able to select data that yielded an informative model.

26 Well-known relationships were identified, and some elements of new or controversial
27 knowledge were discussed.

28 **Keywords:** Fuzzy logic, knowledge imprecision, hidden variables, automatic
29 learning, data selection, data inconsistency, interaction

30 **Highlights**

- 31 - Supervised learning is done using imperfect data, knowledge and databases
- 32 - A selection procedure based on the k-means algorithm is used to select
33 consistent data
- 34 - Fuzzy inference systems built using automatic learning allow to identify
35 relationships and interaction between variables

36 **1. Introduction**

37 In modern agriculture, an important issue is to optimize the agricultural
38 practices according to environmental factors, in order to reach a given yield level and
39 product quality. Models can be used as support for decision making.

40 In general, agricultural systems are complex systems; this is the case of vine
41 growing. Vegetative vine development, called ‘vigor’, takes into account the rhythm
42 and the intensity of the vine shoot growth (Carbonneau et al., 2007). Empirically, vine
43 vigor level is well known as being stable over the years (Johnson, 2003; Kazmierski et
44 al., 2011). It is highly influenced by environmental factors, such as soil or climate, but
45 can also be modified by agricultural practices (choice of rootstock, inter-row
46 management, pruning type, among others). Vine vigor is a key parameter to control
47 the balance between vegetative growth and productivity that influences berry
48 composition and then wine characteristics (Bramley et al., 2011; Kliewer and
49 Dokoozlian, 2005).

50 Some complex mathematical models are available for vine development.
51 These models work at a very large scale and for contrasting environmental conditions

52 (Garcia de Cortazar Atauri, 2007; Valdes-Gomez et al., 2009). Some of them were
53 designed for decision support with respect to very specific problems as the salinity in
54 Australia (Walker et al., 2005). Some other models were not validated under various
55 field conditions (Nendel and Kersebaum, 2004). For complex systems, it is difficult to
56 design formal mathematical models. An alternative approach consists in deriving
57 empirical statistical models from experiments.

58 However, for perennial crops such as vine, full experimental designs to test a
59 large number of factors in interaction are very difficult to implement. On-going
60 research consists, in most cases, in experimentally quantifying the impact of one
61 variable on vine development while the other variables are being fixed *e.g.* (Bavaresco
62 et al., 2008). Even if, at vineyard scale, interactions between variables involved in the
63 agricultural system are empirically observed by winegrowers, these observations are
64 not sufficient to analyze the functioning of the agronomical system. A special case of
65 interesting interactions is the simultaneous impact of some environmental factors and
66 agricultural practices. Some interactions between variables have been highlighted for
67 vine vigor *e.g.* interactions between cover cropping and water supply (Celette et al.,
68 2005), or between cover cropping and rootstock (Barbeau et al., 2006; Hatch et al.,
69 2011). To identify these interactions is an important step toward a decision support
70 system to adapt agricultural practices to the environment. However, vine vigor is
71 difficult to model from experiments, essentially for two reasons. Firstly, the collected
72 data are tainted with uncertainty; the features can suffer from imprecision, especially
73 when they are assessed by human beings. Secondly, the data set is likely to be
74 incomplete, because the agronomical system has some hidden features that are
75 unknown or hard to assess. Due to these hidden features, the data base will probably
76 include conflicting data: similar recorded combinations of input features may have
77 contradictory output assessment.

78 Therefore it is important to include a data selection step in the modeling
79 approach. In the literature, that step is often implicit and not described. In this paper, a
80 selection method with explicit criteria is proposed.

81 Once the data are selected, various learning methods can be used to produce a
82 model to study interactions between variables. They include artificial intelligence or
83 statistical techniques. Both can deal with some kinds of data imperfection and both
84 have been used in environmental modeling (Chen et al., 2008).

85 Common choices include classical linear models (LM) and decision trees
86 (DT), or for more recent developments, Bayesian networks (BN). These statistical
87 models are efficient in a wide range of situations, and often yield a confidence
88 interval, since they are based on probability theory. However, they may be difficult to
89 interpret for a human being. For instance it is problematic to give a meaning to a LM
90 coefficient. DT are easy to interpret, and have proven very useful for discriminant
91 feature selection but this is not the main objective here. BN can incorporate expert
92 knowledge and yield a graphical model easy to read, provided the number of nodes is
93 not too high. They have been used for diagnosis purposes (Sicard et al., 2011). There
94 are also some clear limitations to BN with respect to the proposed application. It may
95 be difficult for experts to express their knowledge in terms of probability distributions.
96 BN also have a limited ability to deal with continuous data, and discretization
97 assumptions can significantly impact the results. Structure learning of a BN is still an
98 open challenge, and the learning methods have a high complexity. Furthermore, as all
99 statistical methods, they require a large amount of data to produce significant results,
100 which is not always possible to get.

101 Fuzzy logic and inference systems (FIS) are part of artificial intelligence
102 techniques. In FIS, fuzzy logic is used as an interface between the linguistic space, the
103 one of human reasoning, and the space of numerical computation. FIS handle
104 linguistic concepts, e.g. High or Low, implemented using fuzzy sets. Data imprecision
105 is taken into account thanks to a progressive transition between the qualitative labels

106 used for input or output variables. Fuzzy models are able to represent imprecise or
107 approximate relationships that are difficult to describe in precise mathematical
108 models. Historically, FIS were designed from expert knowledge (Mamdani and
109 Assilian, 1975). This approach is limited to small systems and may give poor accurate
110 results. Specific learning algorithms for FIS have then been proposed by Guillaume
111 and Charnomordic (2012a) and by Guillaume and Magdalena (2006). Fuzzy logic
112 based models are interpretable, under a few restrictions (Guillaume and
113 Charnomordic, 2011), this being particularly important for decision support (Alonso
114 and Magdalena, 2011).

115 Fuzzy modeling was used in a previous work to predict the vine vigor
116 imparted by the environment (Coulon-Leroy et al., 2012). The objective of the present
117 paper is to propose a more ambitious work using fuzzy modeling to study the
118 interactions between environmental factors, agricultural practices and vine vigor. The
119 approach pays a particular attention to data selection, which is a critical step in
120 supervised learning; even it is usually not explicitly dealt with in the literature. It
121 attempts to make the best of domain expertise and of available field data, though they
122 are incomplete, in order to design an interpretable model. The interpretability makes it
123 possible to analyze the system behavior and to evaluate interactions between variables.

124 **2. Material and methods**

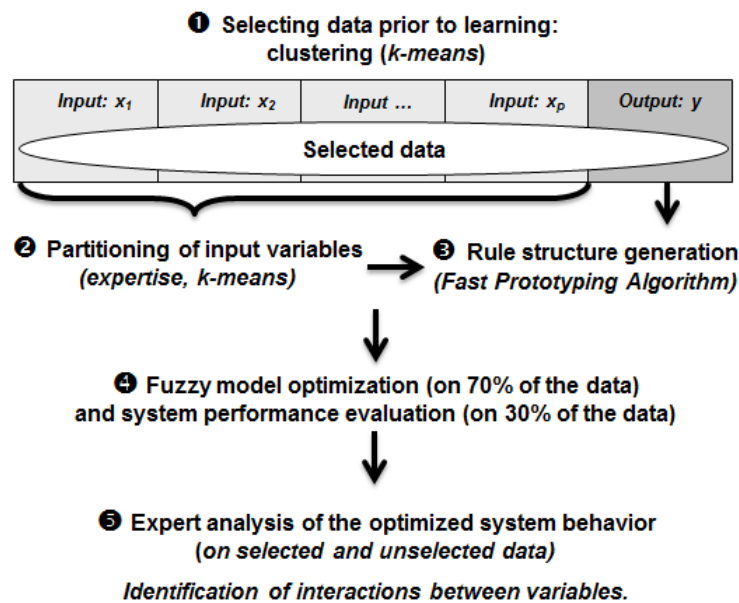
125 In this section, we propose to follow five steps:

- 126 - to describe the case study with its input and output variables of (Section 2.1).
- 127 - to select data used prior to the automatic learning (Section 2.2) by clustering
128 (Section 2.1.1), generating sub-clusters (Section 2.1.2) and selecting
129 consistent sub-clusters (Section 2.1.3).
- 130 - to build the fuzzy model (Section 2.3) by partitioning input variables
131 according to data and expertise (Section 2.3.1) and generating 'if-then' rules
132 from data (Section 2.3.2).

133 - to optimize the fuzzy model and to evaluate the system performance (Section
134 2.4).

135 - to analyze the optimized system and the interaction between variables (Section
136 2.5).

137 The overall procedure is summarized in Figure 1. The multidimensional data
138 are denoted by $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p, y)$ where x_i ($i=1, \dots, p$) are the input variables, and y is the
139 output variable. In the following, the output variable is a categorical variable with a
140 given number of ordered levels.



141

142 **Figure 1: Overall procedure.**

143 All of the developments described in the present works are accessible using
144 the R software (R Development Core Team, 2008) and the FisPro toolbox (Guillaume
145 and Charnomordic, 2012a). R¹ is a free software environment for statistical computing
146 and graphics. FisPro² is an open source software that corresponds to ten years of
147 research and software development on the theme of learning interpretable fuzzy
148 inference systems from data. It has been used in the fields of agriculture and

1 <http://www.r-project.org>

2 <http://www7.inra.fr/mia/M/fispro/>

149 environment (Colin et al., 2011; Coulon-Leroy et al., 2012; Rajaram and Das, 2010;
150 Tremblay et al., 2010).

151 **2.1 Case description**

152 The case study is located in the middle Loire Valley, on the Saumur vineyard,
153 in France. It includes 152 vine plots of a cooperative of winegrowers. Their
154 localization and the soil and sub-soil characteristics are known. The winegrower'
155 practices were surveyed.

156 Some practices are controlled by Protected Designation of Origin (PDO, the
157 French "Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée") Saumur. Thus, some of the practices that
158 influence vine vigor *e.g.* planting density (Carbonneau et al., 2007; Morlat et al., 1984;
159 Murisier, 2007) are not taken into consideration in this study because they are
160 homogeneous over the whole studied area according to the 'Saumur PDO'.

161 The main grape variety is: *Vitis vinifera* cultivar 'Cabernet franc', planted in
162 all studied vine plots.

163 In the studied area, the vine vigor is influenced by soil factors and by two
164 main agricultural practices: rootstock choice and inter-row management. These
165 influential factors are the input of the system.

166 **2.1.1 Input variables**

167 There are three input variables corresponding to the three influential factors:

168 i. Vine vigor imparted by soil (VIG_S). An indicator of the vigor imparted by
169 soil factors to the vine was previously built (Coulon-Leroy et al., 2012). VIG_S is a
170 continuous variable varying between 1 (low imparted vigor) and 3 (high imparted
171 vigor).

172 ii. Vigor conferred by rootstock (VIG_R). Vine is grafted on a rootstock *e.g.*
173 the 3309C to fight against the attack of an insect called *Phylloxera vastatrix*. The
174 rootstock, at the interface between soil and vine variety, interacts with the variety to

175 modify the development of the whole plant (Ollat et al., 2003). For each rootstock,
 176 vigor level was determined from the literature (Galet, 1979; Institut Français de la
 177 Vigne et du Vin et al., 2007). VIG_R is a discrete variable with five values (1 - very
 178 low; 1.5 - low; 2 - medium; 2.5 - high and 3 - very high vigor, as mentioned Table 1).

179 **Table 1: Level of vine vigor imparted to the vine variety by the rootstock (Galet, 1979,**
 180 **Institut Français de la Vigne et du Vin, 2007).**

VIG_R value	Vine vigor conferred	Rootstocks
1	Very Low	Riparia, 420A-MG, 44-53M
1.5	Low	101-14, 333EM
2	Medium	3309C, Gravesac, Fercal, 420A, 8BB, 161-49, RSB1
2.5	High	SO4, 5BB, 41B
3	Very High	Rupestris, 1103P, 110R, 99R, 140Ru, 196-17

181

182 iii. The inter-row management constraint on vine vigor (VIG_C). A grass
 183 cover is introduced in the inter-rows of vineyards to limit runoff and soil erosion
 184 however it also limits vine vegetative development of the vine on account of
 185 competitions for soil water and nitrogen (Celette et al., 2009). VIG_C is a discrete
 186 variable with 10 values (between 0 - no constraint and 3 - high constraint). Values of
 187 constraints were obtained by crossing the constraint imparted by the cover crop variety
 188 and the cover crop area (Table 2). The constraint imparted by the cover crop variety
 189 was determined thanks to technical reports of advisory services. The cover crop area
 190 was measured for each vine plot of the studied area. Under a cover of 10%, the surface
 191 was considered by the technicians as Low, and over 30% as High.

192 **Table 2: Level of inter-row crop constraint on vine vigor (VIG_C).**

		Cover crop area		
		Low	Intermediate	High
Constraint imparted by the cover crop variety	Very low	1	1.5	2
	Low	1.25	1.75	2.25
	Intermediate	1.5	2	2.5
	High	1.75	2.25	2.75
	Very high	2	2.5	3

193 2.1.2 Output variable

194 The vigor evaluation (named VIG_OBS) linked to the shoot growth and leaf
 195 areas observed on vine plots was used as reference output data to evaluate the

196 interactions between environmental factors, agricultural practices and vine growth. A
197 wide range of direct or indirect, destructive or undestructive methods to assess vine
198 vigor exists (Tregoat et al., 2001). Among them, some are based on measurements
199 such as pruning wood weights or leaf areas. However, remote sensing is the most
200 widely used technique to evaluate vine vigor in precision viticulture. Various
201 indicators, *e.g.* the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), are based on leaf
202 reflectance. High-resolution images and specific algorithms are necessary to
203 discriminate pixels result from a mix of vine leaf area, inter-row soil, grass and even
204 shadows (Homayouni et al., 2008; Santesteban et al., 2013). Expert evaluation can
205 also be used (Carey et al., 2007; Morlat and Lebon, 1992). In that case, the assessment
206 is performed in ‘three-dimensions’.

207 It appears that expert evaluation is often the only way to make complex
208 assessments, and it is currently used to characterize the sensory properties of an
209 agricultural product. Sensory data are likely to show inconsistency when judges are
210 untrained (Lesschaeve, 2003). This is the case in vine vigor evaluation. However, we
211 chose to use expert evaluation. The main reason was that distinct inter-row crop
212 management strategies made NDVI value not comparable over the study area
213 (Homayouni et al., 2008). The vine vigor was assessed in 2011 by a skilled technician
214 employed by the Saumur wine cooperative (VIG_OBS). Vine vigor is a discrete
215 variable labeled using four ordered levels (1 - very low; 2 – low; 3 - high and 4 - very
216 high). This expert evaluation was used as output training data to build the model.

217 **2.2 Selecting data prior to learning**

218 Classical data cleaning includes feature selection, which was done as
219 described above, by keeping the main influential input variables, according to
220 expertise, literature and field availability. When dealing with complex systems in
221 agronomy, another step may be required. For instance, the soil plant interaction cannot
222 be reduced to a few scalars; other hidden influential variables, that are not usually

223 recorded yet, contribute to explain output variations. That is likely to generate
224 inconsistencies in the data base. So data items need also to be selected, as pointed out
225 by Taskin (2009) about classification image, even if, in many applications, the quality
226 of the learning data is not questioned and the dataset is directly employed in the
227 learning stage. The R software (R Development Core Team, 2008) was used for these
228 developments.

229 **2.2.1 Data clustering**

230 Many clustering techniques could be considered: k-means, fuzzy c-means or
231 hierarchical clustering. We opted for the *k-means* (Hartigan and Wong, 1979;
232 MacQueen, 1967) clustering method for the following reasons. It is a simple and
233 efficient method, with only one parameter: the number of clusters. By contrast,
234 hierarchical clustering requires the choice of the agglomeration method and the
235 dendrogram analysis to determine the suitable number of clusters. Fuzzy c-means,
236 which is the fuzzy generalization of the *k-means* algorithm, was considered, but
237 rejected. In fuzzy c-means, each item is assigned a membership degree to each cluster
238 elements. The membership degree would be responsible for a higher complexity, and
239 difficult to take into account in the next steps. So the *k-means* clustering was carried
240 out on all of the features: input and output variables.

241 It is well known that the *k-means* algorithm is highly sensitive to the initial
242 clustering centers, which are randomly chosen, so the *k-means* algorithm was run 10
243 times. Then 10 different partitions of 10 clusters were obtained.

244 **2.2.2 Sub-cluster generation**

245 Because of the random choice of the initial cluster centers, the cluster
246 composition was likely to change from one run to another. The aim of the second step
247 was to select sub-clusters with the same composition over a given number of runs. To
248 ensure group robustness, we focused on items which had been assigned together in a

249 common cluster at least 7 times over the 10 runs. This way, different sets of stable
250 sub-clusters were obtained, denoted by S_{10} (10 times over the 10 runs), S_9 (9 times
251 over the 10 runs), S_8 (8 times over the 10 runs), and S_7 (7 times over the 10 runs).

252 **2.2.3 Consistent sub-cluster selection**

253 For each of the S_i sets, a final selection step was applied in order to use
254 consistent and representative data at the learning step. Only clusters for which the
255 output variance was less than a given threshold, set according to expertise, were
256 chosen. In our case study, as the number of output levels was small (4 levels), the
257 output variance threshold was set to zero. Therefore, each cluster included items with
258 “similar” input values and the same output label. Then, the clusters were ordered
259 according to their output level. To get a learning set that best represented the whole
260 data; the most populated clusters of each output level were selected.

261 The result is a data set, D_i for each set S_i . Among all these data sets, the one
262 with the highest cardinality was selected for learning the fuzzy model.

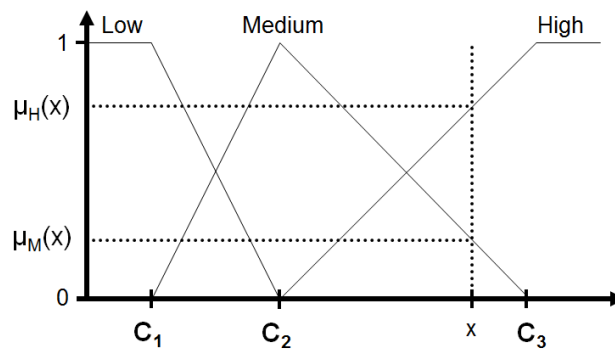
263 **2.3 Fuzzy modeling**

264 Fuzzy inference systems were chosen as they provide a modeling framework,
265 able to combine expertise and data. The inference engine is a set of rules whose
266 premises use linguistic terms. Each of these linguistic terms was implemented as a
267 fuzzy set in the numerical space. The fuzzy system design involved two different
268 steps: first the input variable partitioning and then the rule generation. Next the fuzzy
269 inference system was optimized. Variable partitioning only involved the feature data
270 distribution, without considering any further use. This way the same fuzzy partition
271 can be used with several rule induction algorithms. Fuzzy partitions and fuzzy rules
272 define the FIS structure. Model optimization, introduced in Section 2.4, aimed to tune
273 FIS parameters, membership function location and rule conclusion, while preserving
274 both system structure and semantics.

275 Let us now detail steps 2: partitioning of input variables, and 3: rule structure
276 generation, of the approach summarized in Figure 1.

277 2.3.1 Partitioning of input variables

278 A fuzzy set is defined by its membership function (MF). A point in the
279 universe, x , belongs to a fuzzy set with a membership degree, $0 \leq \mu(x) \leq 1$. If H is a
280 fuzzy set representing High vigor levels, the membership degree of a given vigor
281 value, x , $\mu_H(x)$, can be interpreted as the level up to which the x vigor level should be
282 considered as High. Several fuzzy sets, e.g. Low, Medium and High, can be defined in
283 the same universe, as illustrated in Figure 2.



284

285 **Figure 2: Example of three fuzzy sets defined in the same universe. They define a fuzzy**
286 **partition of the variable. ‘x’: a point of the universe, $\mu_M(x)$: the membership degree in the**
287 **‘Medium’ membership function, $\mu_H(x)$: the membership degree in the ‘High’**
288 **function.**

289 As fuzzy sets usually overlap, a data point is likely to belong to more than one
290 fuzzy set. In the partition shown in Figure 2, the value x belongs to the fuzzy sets
291 Medium and High with the corresponding membership degrees $\mu_M(x)$ and $\mu_H(x)$.
292 Moreover, for each point in the universe, the sum of the membership degrees to all the
293 fuzzy sets of this kind of partition is equal to one. These so called “strong fuzzy
294 partitions” have good properties regarding semantics. They allow managing the
295 progressiveness of the phenomenon as well as a smooth transition between categories.
296 Working with the membership degrees in the different linguistic concepts, instead of

297 the raw data values, reduces the system sensitivity to raw data variation. This is a
298 convenient and meaningful way to tackle biological variability.

299 Discrete variables can also be considered under the condition that their values
300 are ordered and have a progressive semantic meaning.

301 The process of partitioning comes to choose the number of fuzzy sets and the
302 corresponding characteristic points (C_1 , C_2 and C_3 in Figure 2).

303 The number of fuzzy sets was determined by expertise, in order to have a
304 number of concepts corresponding to the usual expert vocabulary. VIG_S and VIG_C
305 were partitioned into three fuzzy sets corresponding to the usual terms 'Low',
306 'Medium' and 'High', used by domain experts and technicians. The discrete variable,
307 VIG_R, was described by five ordered values (Very Low, Low, Medium, High and
308 Very High), corresponding to the rootstock imparted potential vigor as indicated in
309 Table 1 (the 'Very Low' label is not represented in the dataset).

310 The characteristic points of continuous inputs were not so easy to determine
311 only by expertise so mathematical algorithms were be used. We run the
312 monodimensional *k-means* algorithm on the input data, independently for each
313 variable, and the cluster centers were chosen as characteristic points. More
314 sophisticated methods, such as hierarchical fuzzy partitioning, available in FisPro,
315 could be used. Once again, we decided in favor of the *k-means*, for its simplicity and
316 efficiency.

317 Since VIG_S was partitioned into 3 fuzzy sets, VIG_R into 5 and VIG_C into
318 3, the number of possible rules was $3 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 = 45$. However, the rule learning methods did
319 not generate all of them, as described below.

320 **2.3.2 Rule structure generation**

321 Fuzzy sets are used in a Fuzzy Inference System (FIS) to build linguistic rules.

322 A fuzzy rule is written as follows:

323 *If X^1 is A^1_r and X^2 is A^2_r ... and X^p is A^p_r then Y is C^r*

324 where A_r^k is the fuzzy set of the k th input variable used within the r th rule, and
325 C^r is the rule conclusion.

326 The truth degree of the fuzzy proposition X^1 is A_r^1 is given, for a sample x_i
327 whose value for the X^1 variable is x^1 , by the membership degree of x^1 in A_r^1 , $\mu_{A_r^1}(x^1)$.
328 All the partial degrees in the conditional part of the rule are combined using an
329 operator, called a t-norm, which generalizes the logical AND operator:

$$330 \quad W^r(x_i) = \mu_{A_r^1}(x^1) \wedge \mu_{A_r^2}(x^2) \wedge \dots \wedge \mu_{A_r^p}(x_i^p)$$

331 where \wedge is the t-norm. The most common t-norms are the minimum and the
332 product.

333 $W^r(x_i)$ is called the matching degree of rule r for the i th sample.

334 The rule conclusion can be either fuzzy, Mamdani type FIS (Mamdani and
335 Assilian, 1975), or crisp. When the output is crisp, and the rule conclusion is reduced
336 to scalar, the type of system is referred to as a zero-order Sugeno FIS (Takagi and
337 Sugeno, 1985) which is equivalent to a Mamdani FIS (Glennec, 1999).

338 In the following, the system is a zero-order Sugeno FIS and the t-norm is the
339 minimum.

340 Thanks to the fuzzy set overlap, a given input is likely to fire several rules
341 simultaneously. Consequently, all these rules will be involved in the system inference
342 and the rule conclusions will be aggregated to give the final output. The Sugeno rule
343 aggregation is performed using a weighted sum of the rule conclusions, the weights
344 being the respective rule matching degrees (Equation 1).

$$345 \quad (1) \quad \hat{y}_i = \frac{\sum_{r=1}^n W^r(x_i) C^r}{\sum_{r=1}^n W^r(x_i)}$$

346 Where \hat{y}_i is the final output value, n the number of rules, $W^r(x_i)$ the r th rule
347 matching degree and C^r the r th rule conclusion. That way, the output is continuous.

348 Many rule generation methods are available in the literature. Four of them, tuned
349 to yield interpretable results, are implemented in FisPro: Fuzzy Decision Trees (FDT),
350 a procedure proposed by Wang and Mendel (1992) (WM), Fuzzy Orthogonal Last
351 Squares (F-OLS) and the Fast Prototyping Algorithm (FPA). Let us give a quick
352 summary of them.

353 FDT are an extension of classical decision trees, starting from a root node
354 including all data set items, FDT use a recursive procedure to split each node into M_j
355 child nodes, where M_j is the number of fuzzy sets in the j th input variable partition
356 selected for the split. For each node, the algorithm selects the variable according to a
357 discriminant criterion, based on entropy or variance. The FDT implementation in
358 FisPro is based on Weber (1992).

359 In its FisPro implementation, WM is not very different from FPA, The main
360 difference stems from the way the rules are initialized. With FPA, they are calculated
361 using a subset of examples, whereas WM only takes into account a single item.

362 F-OLS is inspired from linear regression model fitting. The algorithm maps the input
363 variables into a transformed linear space, and ranks the induced rules by decreasing
364 order of explained output variance.

365 The Fast Prototyping Algorithm (Glorennec, 1999) consists of generating the rules
366 that, among all possible combinations of antecedents, satisfy the two following
367 criteria: (i) the rule matching degree is higher than a given threshold for (ii) at least a
368 given number of data items.

369 FPA has the advantage of providing a summarized but fair view of the dataset. It is
370 less sensitive to outliers than FDT and F-OLS. WM has a rough management of
371 conflicts, which is not adequate here. For those reasons, we decided to use FPA as a
372 rule generation method. Let us give some more details about it.

373 Using FPA, in a first step, the rules corresponding to the input combinations are
374 generated, only if there are corresponding data in the data set. In a second step their
375 conclusions are initialized according to the data values as given by the Equation 2.

376 (2)
$$C^r = \frac{\sum_{i \in E^r} W^r(x_i) \times y_i}{\sum_{i \in E^r} W^r(x_i)}$$

377 Where $W^r(x_i)$ is the matching degree of the i th example for the r th rule, and E_r
378 is a subset of examples chosen according to their matching degree to the rule. C^r is the
379 r th rule conclusion.

380 If there are not enough items that fire the r^{th} rule with a degree higher than the
381 user defined threshold, the rule is not kept. Thus, FPA yields a subset of all the
382 possible rules. We set the threshold to a membership degree of 0.2, and the minimum
383 cardinality of E^r to 1. In order to carry a complete analysis, we did not exclude rules
384 that only correspond to a few examples, as the sample has been carefully selected.

385 **2.4 Fuzzy model optimization and system performance evaluation**

386 The FIS accuracy can be improved using an optimization sequence without
387 losing the system interpretability (Casillas et al., 2003; Evsukoff et al., 2009). As
388 partition parameters and rules have been generated separately, it is interesting to run
389 an optimization procedure of the model as a whole. The optimization algorithm used
390 in this work has been proposed in Guillaume and Charnomordic (2012a). It is adapted
391 from Glorennec (1999) and based upon the work of Solis and Wets (1981). It allows
392 optimizing all of the FIS parameters: input or output partitions and rule conclusions.

393 The input variables were optimized each in turn, the order depending on the
394 variable importance. To assess that importance, the variables were ranked according to
395 a fuzzy decision tree.

396 The selected data set was split into a learning set (70% of the vine plots) and a
397 test set (30% of the vine plots). Ten pairs of learning and test sets were randomly
398 created, taking into account the output distribution levels. The optimization procedure
399 yielded as many FIS as training test pairs. Then a *median* FIS was computed, resulting
400 of the combination of the ten optimized FIS; the various optimized parameters were

401 replaced by their median value, which is statistically more robust than the mean
402 (Guillaume and Charnomordic, 2012b).

403 The optimization procedure was guided by the root mean square error
404 (RMSE) index, given in Equation 3 , and the R-squared (R²), given in Equation 4.

$$405 \quad (3) \quad RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2}$$

406 where \hat{y}_i is the inferred value for the i th item, y_i its observed value and N the
407 number of items.

408 The R squared (R²), defined in Equation 4, was used to characterize the
409 system accuracy.

$$410 \quad (4) \quad R^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{y})^2}$$

411 where \bar{y} is the average of observed values.

412 The optimization process does not change the system structure; the number of
413 MFs remains the same for all the variables as well as the rule premise structure. Only
414 the MF parameters and the rule conclusions are modified. This allows the semantic
415 properties of the initial model to be preserved while the model accuracy is improved.

416 The fuzzy characteristics points and the rule conclusions were compared
417 before and after optimization.

418 **2.5 Optimized system analysis**

419 Due to the linguistic reasoning, the system behavior can be analyzed through
420 the study of input-output relationships. Ideally, some well-known relationships should
421 be found as they have been identified in the literature, and some others should appear
422 and raise questions about the empirical or scientific knowledge. Their analysis may
423 yield interesting information about variable interactions (Delgado et al., 2009).

424 Finally, the optimized system was tested on the items that were part of the
425 initial data set, but did not belong to the learning data set. A classical validation
426 procedure was not reasonable, due to the presence of conflicting data in the initial data
427 set. Let us note that these conflicts arise from the complexity of the phenomena, and
428 that we only have a partial view of the studied system. The main features were
429 recorded, but some auxiliary ones were not.

430 Therefore the test procedure had for main objective to check which cases were
431 consistent with the system and to focus on the reasons behind the inconsistent cases.
432 The expected outcome was some complementary knowledge on the agricultural
433 system behavior.

434 **3. Results and discussion**

435 We now present the results of the approach, applied to the case study
436 described in Section 2.1. The various steps detailed in Sections 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 are
437 illustrated, each in turn.

438 **3.1 Selection of learning data**

439 Our objective was to select consistent data in order to learn coherent input
440 output relationships, using the procedure described in Section 2.2, with a three-step
441 selection scheme based on the *k-means* clustering.

442 **3.1.1 *k-means* clustering**

443 The cluster cardinalities ranged from 4 to 32 and the cluster composition
444 varied from one run to another. This experimentally confirmed the necessity to repeat
445 the *k-means* clustering. As an example, let us analyze the results shown in Table 3,
446 where the 19 reported vine plots have the same values of VIG_C and VIG_OBS. We
447 focus on the 8 plots that were in cluster #1 or #6. The vine plots 320-24, 372-6, 436-40
448 and 45-19 were together in the same cluster over the ten runs (cluster #1). The same
449 phenomenon occurred for another set of vine plots: 339-27 and 406-8 (cluster #1 or

450 #6). But for run 7, 339-27 and 406-8 were in the cluster #6 with plots 339-22 and 339-
 451 23 that were in cluster #2 over the other runs. Therefore all these 8 plots are in S_9 (the
 452 selection of sub-clusters with the same composition over 9 runs), but only the 4 plots
 453 320-24; 372-6, 436-40 and 45-19 are in S_{10} .

454 **Table 3: Some clustering results. VIG_S: vine vigor imparted by soil. VIG_R: vine vigor**
 455 **conferred by the rootstock, the level of inter-row management constraint on vine vigor**
 456 **(VIG_C) is here equal to 2.25 and the observed vine vigor (VIG_OBS) equal to 4 for all of**
 457 **the 19 vine plots; *k-means* were run 10 times, the Run *i* column gives the cluster**
 458 **assignment for each row and the *i*th run.**

Vine plot	VIG_S	VIG_R	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 7	Run 8	Run 9	Run 10
320-24	2.75	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
323-14	1.471	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2
339-16	2.228	2.5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
339-22	1.699	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	2
339-23	1.753	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	2
339-27	2.147	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1
372-6	2.809	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
403-18	1.734	2.5	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4
406-52	1.5	2.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4
406-8	2.216	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1
426-25	1.457	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2
433-7	1.214	2.5	4	4	4	4	4	2	5	4	4	4
436-40	2.787	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45-19	2.543	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
476-8	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2
485-9	1.932	3	3	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
510-16	1.229	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2
516-42	2	2.5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
516-52	1.5	2.5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4

459 **3.1.2 Sub-cluster generation**

460 Sub-clusters of S_7 , S_8 , S_9 and S_{10} were generated according to the results of the
 461 10 *k-means* runs. The characteristics of the sub-clusters that belong to the S_8 (items
 462 which have been assigned a common cluster at least 8 times over 10 runs) set are
 463 given in Table 4, sorted by increasing values of VIG_OBS. S_8 included 19 sub-
 464 clusters, totaling 148 vine plots, out of 152. Three sub-clusters #3, #8 and #14 are
 465 composed of vine plots with different VIG_OBS levels, as indicated by a non-null
 466 variance. Sub-cluster cardinality ranges from 2 to 16.

467 **Table 4: Characteristics of sub-clusters obtained by the selection of vine plots that were**
 468 **together in the same cluster eight times out of the ten k-means runs. VIG_OBS: the**
 469 **observed vine vigor, VIG_S: vine vigor imparted by soil. VIG_R: vine vigor conferred by**
 470 **the rootstock and VIG_C: inter-row management constraint on vine vigor.**

Sub-Clusters	Number of vine plots	Mean VIG_OBS	Variance (n) VIG_OBS	Mean VIG_S	Variance (n) VIG_S	Mean VIG_R	Variance (n) VIG_R	Mean VIG_C	Variance (n) VIG_C
# 1	10	1	0	1.4	0.1	2.1	0	2.1	0.1
# 2	3	1	0	2.8	0	2.5	0	1.92	0.06
# 3	9	1.8	0.2	2.9	0	1.9	0	2.03	0.12
# 4	16	2	0	1.8	0	2	0	1.97	0.09
# 5	8	2	0	1.5	0	2.5	0	1.72	0.1
# 6	6	2	0	2.4	0.1	2.5	0	1.75	0.08
# 7	3	2	0	2.3	0	2	0	1.58	0.06
# 8	7	2.7	0.2	2.5	0.1	2.1	0.1	0	0
# 9	10	3	0	2.5	0.1	2.5	0	1.9	0.07
# 10	7	3	0	1.5	0.1	2.5	0	1.71	0.15
# 11	6	3	0	1.4	0.1	2	0	1.92	0.06
# 12	3	3	0	2.1	0	2	0	1.75	0
# 13	2	3	0	2.8	0	2	0	2.25	0.25
# 14	7	3.1	0.4	1.7	0.1	2.4	0.1	0	0
# 15	14	4	0	2.6	0.1	2	0	1.95	0.18
# 16	13	4	0	1.4	0	2.6	0	1.83	0.1
# 17	12	4	0	2.1	0	2.7	0.1	1.88	0.06
# 18	10	4	0	1.5	0.1	2	0	2.18	0.08
# 19	2	4	0	2.2	0.2	3	0	1.75	0

471 **3.1.3 Consistent sub-cluster selection**

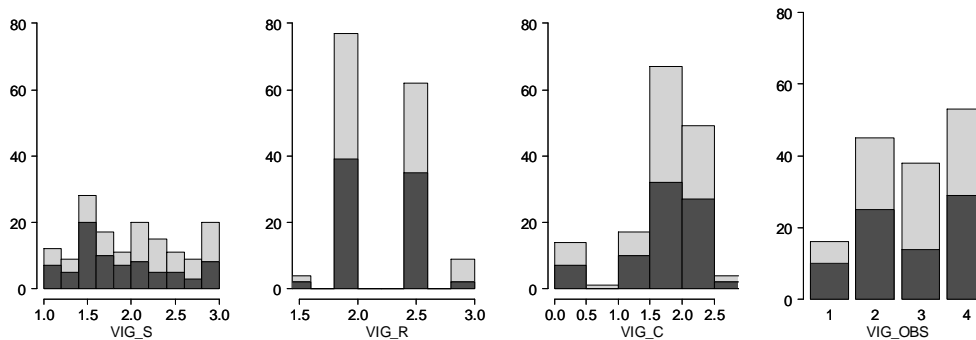
472 Data sets were generated from the S_7 , S_8 , S_9 and S_{10} clusters.

473 To illustrate the procedure for the generation of D_8 from S_8 , let us examine
 474 Table 4. Sub-clusters #3, #8 and #14 were discarded because of their non-null
 475 VIG_OBS variance. In order for the selected data to be representative of the initial
 476 data set, the two most populated sub-clusters for each VIG_OBS level were kept.
 477 There was only one remaining sub-cluster for VIG_OBS level 1, this reflecting the
 478 unbalanced VIG_OBS levels.

479 Some situations *i.e.* combinations with a rootstock that conferred a very low
 480 vigor, are not represented in the D_8 dataset. Only four vine plots had this type of
 481 rootstock in the whole dataset, and all four of them were assigned to sub-cluster #3
 482 (Table 4), which was discarded from the selection, for the reason given above; they
 483 are associated with high values of VIG_S, that corresponding to the choice of the

484 rootstock by the winegrowers to comply with the environmental factors. This complex
485 phenomenon is not integrated in the fuzzy model.

486 We chose the D_8 dataset for fuzzy model learning, because it had the highest
487 number of vine plots (78), while D_{10} has 55 plots, D_9 has 76 plots and D_7 has 75 plots.
488 The vigor level distributions of the dataset D_8 are quite similar to those of the initial
489 dataset as shown in Figure 3.



490
491 **Figure 3: Vigor level (VIG_S: vine vigor imparted by soil, VIG_R: vigor conferred by the**
492 **rootstock and VIG_C: inter-row management constraint on vine vigor) distribution of**
493 **the initial dataset (in light grey) and of the selected dataset D_8 (in dark grey).**

494 3.2 Initial system design

495 The initial system was built considering the D_8 data set (78 vine plots chosen
496 to be consistent and representative of the initial data set). The fuzzy set characteristics
497 points are indicated in Section 3.3 (see in particular Tables 5 and 6). The rule base is
498 shown in Table 7, and we now give some comments on the rules.

499 First of all, only 19 rules were generated because some combinations were
500 absent from the learning data set. No vine plots were planted with a rootstock that
501 confers either a Very Low or a Very High vine vigor level. Some incoherent
502 combinations from an agricultural point of view were absent, winegrowers choosing
503 the agricultural practices according to the environmental factors. These 19 rules
504 summarize the data using approximate concepts defined by experts.

505 Rule analysis (Table 7) shows the adaptation or not of the agricultural
506 practices according to the environmental factors. Each rule is matched by different
507 vine plots/examples (see Table 7). Some rules are fired by an important number of

508 examples *i.e.* rules 1, 3 and 4. Other rules are only matched by a single example or a
509 few, *i.e.* rules 16, 17 and 19.

510 In rules 11, 13 and 19, environmental factors imparting a high vigor are
511 associated to a rootstock that confers a high vigor level. Goulet and Morlat (2010)
512 already noticed that the practices in the vineyard are sometimes unsuitable because
513 they have not been well adapted to environmental factors. For example, the authors
514 indicate that in the vineyard of the Sarthe in Loire Valley (France), 72% of the vine
515 plots have a too vigorous rootstock since the environmental factors induce already a
516 very strong vigor. Combinations existing in a vineyard reflect various levels of
517 practice adaptation according to environmental factors. In the Saumur area, regarding
518 the number of vine plots that activate rules 11, 13 and 19 (Table 7); the adaptation of
519 practices seems to be better.

520 The performance of the initial system is as follows: RMSE and R^2 are respectively
521 equal to 0.67 and 0.62.

522 3.3 System optimization

523 The initial FIS built using the dataset D_8 was optimized, according to the
524 learning and test procedure described in Section 2.4.

525 After optimization, the fuzzy set parameters C_2 and C_3 of VIG_S were
526 identical (2.1), so that there was no smooth transition between a Medium level of
527 VIG_S and a High level (Table 5). The scale of VIG_S varies between 1 and 3,
528 meaning that the half-scale of VIG_S (values >2.1) is considered as a High vigor
529 level.

530 **Table 5: Fuzzy parameters of VIG_S before and after optimization.**

VIG_S fuzzy parameters	Initial FIS	Optimized FIS
C_1	1.4	1.4
C_2	2.0	2.1
C_3	2.8	2.1

531 Fuzzy characteristic points of VIG_R correspond to the discrete values of
 532 VIG_R: 1.5, 2 and 2.5. VIG_R can take only five values so the optimization is not
 533 relevant.

534 Even if VIG_C is a discrete variable, with 16 possible values, as for VIS_S, it
 535 was difficult to determine fuzzy parameters only by expertise. Optimization
 536 procedures led to adjust the fuzzy parameter values of VIG_C (Table 6).

537 **Table 6: Fuzzy parameters of VIG_C before and after optimization.**

VIG_C fuzzy parameters	Initial FIS	Optimized FIS
C ₁	1.00	1.02
C ₂	1.65	1.50
C ₃	2.25	2.18

538 Rule conclusions are shown in Table 7. Consequents of rules 8 and 9 strongly
 539 decreased after optimization (-1.3 and -1.6 on a [1-4] scale) in contrast with the
 540 consequent of rule 2 that did not much change. For the rules corresponding to a
 541 Medium VIG_S, the rule conclusions systematically decreased after the optimization.

542 **Table 7: Rule conclusions of the three input variables combinations VIG_S, VIG_R and**
 543 **VIG_C.**

Rules	Inputs			Values of rule conclusions		Number of vine plots that activate each rule	
	VIG_S	VIG_R	VIG_C	Initial FIS	Optimized FIS	Initial FIS	Optimized FIS
1	Medium	Low	High	2.6	2.1	26	28
2	Low	Medium	Medium	3.7	4.0	20	14
3	Low	Low	High	1.3	1.2	20	38
4	Low	Low	Medium	1.2	1.3	20	26
5	Medium	Low	Medium	2.5	2.4	26	19
6	Low	Medium	High	3.5	3.8	15	15
7	High	Low	High	4.0	4.0	13	19
8	Medium	Medium	Medium	2.7	1.4	23	10
9	Medium	Medium	High	2.7	1.1	17	10
10	Low	Medium	Low	2.5	2.2	8	7
11	High	Medium	Medium	3.0	2.9	10	7
12	Medium	Medium	Low	3.3	3.2	10	6
13	High	Medium	High	3.0	2.9	9	9
14	High	Low	Medium	4.0	4.0	15	13
15	Low	Low	Low	3.2	3.8	3	10
16	Low	High	Medium	4.0	3.9	2	2
17	High	Low	Low	4.0	3.9	3	3
18	Medium	Low	Low	2.7	2.5	3	8
19	High	Medium	Low	3.5	4.0	3	1

544 The optimization procedure managed to improve the system accuracy. Table
545 8 summarizes the results of optimization runs, comparing the average results of the
546 initial and the median FIS over the learning and test samples. The median FIS
547 significantly improved the accuracy over the test samples, with a relative gain of 19%
548 for the RMSE and 22% for the R2. It will be used in the following.

549 **Table 8: Performance of the system before and after optimization over the test set.**
550

	FIS	RMSE	R2
Learning set	Initial	0.67	0.64
	Optimized	0.52	0.77
	Relative gain	22%	20%
Test set	Initial	0.67	0.60
	Optimized	0.54	0.73
	Relative gain	19%	22%

551

552 **3.4 Identification of relationships by expert analysis of the optimized** 553 **system behavior**

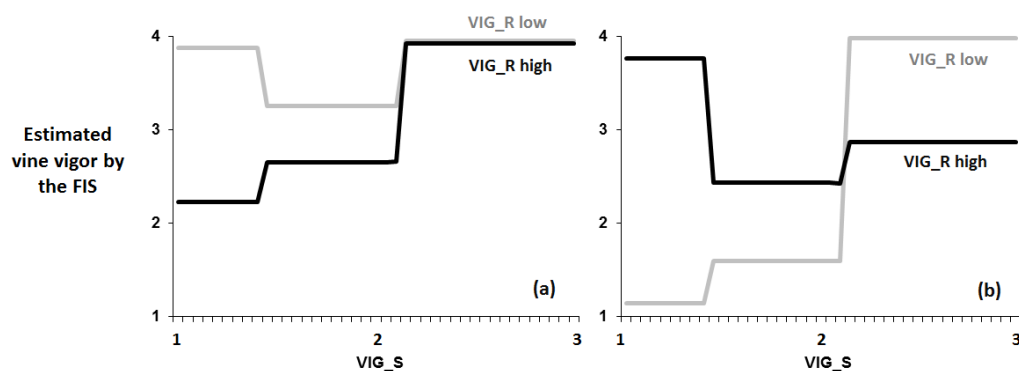
554 The model based on the fuzzy inference system, built using the selected data,
555 has a relatively good accuracy, as discussed in Section 3.3. so its behavior can be
556 interpreted and validated by the agronomists, according to the objectives stated in
557 Section 2.5.

558 Let us discuss the effect of the VIG_C variable. When vine plots have no
559 intercrop, *i.e.* no constraint on vine vigor, VIG_C=Low (rules 10, 12, 15, 17, 18 and
560 19), the estimated vigor is always higher than '2', unlike vine plots with an intercrop
561 (Table 7). The impact of a grass cover as intercrop on vine is well known in the
562 literature due to competition for water and nitrogen (Celette et al., 2009). The same
563 authors indicated that intercrop reduces vine growth, *i.e.* the vigor, of the present year
564 but also of the next years by decreasing grapevine nitrogen reserves. These already
565 known relationships, interpreted by expertise, confirm the ability of the method to
566 extract knowledge from a database.

567 The study of the impact of rootstock in combination with the other variables
568 required a detailed analysis. Expert analysis of the system behavior disclosed
569 unexpected or new relations.

570 Let us consider non intercropped vine plots (Figure 4(a)), i.e. without
571 constraint on vine vigor.

572 When the soil imparts a high vigor level ($VIG_S > 2.1$), the effect of the
573 rootstock is reduced or even erased. The soil effect is predominant. We can visualize
574 these relations in Figure 4.



575

576 **Figure 4: Fuzzy inference system output, estimated vine vigor, according to VIG_S (vine**
577 **vigor imparted by the soil), VIG_R (vine vigor imparted by the rootstock); (a):**
578 **Intercropped vine plots – high constraint of the inter-row management on vine vigor, (b):**
579 **Non-intercropped – low constraint.**
580

581 The new element brought out by our procedure is to study the combinations of
582 features, while the expertise is often related to the effect of one feature, independently
583 from the other ones.

584 When the soil imparts a Low or Medium vigor level, the rootstock impact is
585 not as expected. Vine plots with a rootstock that imparts a High vigor (rules 10, 12 and
586 19) have a lower predicted vigor than vine plots with a rootstock that imparts a low
587 vigor (rules 15, 17 and 18, Table 7). This is at first sight puzzling. After investigation
588 together with technicians of the wine cooperative, the following plausible reason for
589 that contradiction came out. Winegrowers, knowing the potential vigor of their vine
590 plots, fertilized their plots to compensate for that low potential. In the case of non-
591 intercropped plots, a great quantity of fertilizer became available for the top-soil roots

592 of the vine, and that may have increased the vegetative development. This reveals the
593 potential impact of a variable - the level of soil fertility - not yet taken into account.
594 Presently this variable is not systematically measured by winegrowers, except at the
595 time of planting, so it is only available for a few number of vine plots.

596 Let us now consider plots intercropped with a crop that involves a High
597 constraint (Figure 4(b)). When the soil imparts a Medium or a Low vigor, the
598 estimated vigor is coherent with the empirical knowledge: a Low vigor rootstock leads
599 to a lower vigor; the more the soil imparts a Low vigor, the greater the difference
600 between rootstocks. As can be seen in Figure 4(b), when the soil imparts a High vigor
601 level, and for Low vigor rootstock, the system estimates a higher vigor level than
602 expected. Let us discuss that effect.

603 Several rootstock varieties impart the same vigor level, nevertheless, in the
604 studied area, most of the time; a low vigor rootstock corresponds to the 101-14 kind
605 and a high vigor rootstock to the SO4 kind. Recent works have shown that some
606 rootstocks are more efficient to extract the soil water content, independently of the
607 conferred vigor (Marguerit et al., 2011). The adaptation of the 101-14 rootstock to the
608 humidity is better than the adaptation of the SO4 rootstock. That way, in the case of
609 soils imparting a high vine vigor level due to high water content, the 101-14 rootstock
610 could be better adapted and so could lead to higher vine vigor. The rootstock ability to
611 adapt to soil humidity should also be taken into account in the model. However it has
612 to be considered in relation with the type of soil and with the climate.

613 Modeling with linguistic rules allowed the experts to analyze the agricultural
614 system behavior. Induced rules can be considered as pieces of extracted knowledge,
615 and well-known relationships were identified that support the validity of the approach,
616 while unexpected ones were found that led to interesting hypotheses.

617 **3.5 Running the optimized system on unselected data**

618 We run the optimized system on the 74 (152 – 78) vine plots that were
619 removed from the learning data set. This is not a test procedure in the classical way,
620 when the available data set is split into two parts: learning and test. It would have been
621 interesting to run such a classical validation procedure, had more data been available.
622 In our case, where data have a lot of inconsistencies, that would have drastically
623 reduced the representativeness of the model.

624 So the unselected data used in this section are not new data. They were not
625 removed randomly from the initial data set, but after a careful and explicit analysis,
626 the objective being to learn the model on consistent data. The model generalization
627 ability cannot be assessed in this way. Nevertheless, some useful information can be
628 found from these experiments on the unselected data.

629 First of all, 11 vine plots out of 74 agree with the system, the inferred value
630 being equal to the observed value.

631 Then let us analyze some inconsistencies, by focusing on the plots with the
632 highest differences between inferred and observed vine vigor, whose characteristics
633 are given in Table 9.

634 For instance, two vine plots have an inferred vine vigor value equal to 4 and
635 an observed value equal to 1. The inferred value is explained by the high VIG_S
636 values (3 and 2.8). We can formulate the hypothesis that hidden variables not taken
637 into account have an impact on the observed vine vigor. The same remark can be done
638 for inferred values equal to 1 instead of 4, mainly due to low vigor imparted by soil
639 factors. Our hypothesis is that soil fertility may explain such results. Winegrowers can
640 compensate for a low vigor imparted by soil factors, by fertilizing their vine plots. The
641 algorithms of Coulon-Leroy (2012) do not take into account the soil fertility.
642 According to the variables taken into account, a high vigor level imparted by soil
643 factors should be predicted but a mineral deficiency can explain such apparent
644 inconsistencies.

645 **Table 9: Values of input variables of 9 vine plots with the highest differences between**
646 **inferred and observed vine vigor. VIG_S: vine vigor imparted by soil. VIG_R: vine vigor**
647 **conferred by the rootstock and VIG_C: the level of inter-row crop constraint on vine**
648 **vigor and VIG_OBS: the observed vine vigor.**
649

Vine plots	VIG_S	VIG_R	VIG_C	VIG_OBS	Vine vigor inferred by the FIS
284-14	3	2	1.75	1	4
372-24	2.8	2	2.25	1	4
161-20	1.5	2	2	4	1
323-14	1.5	2	2.25	4	1
426-25	1.5	2	2.25	4	1
433-6	1.2	2	1.75	4	1
444-24	1.5	2	1.75	4	1
476-8	1	2	2.25	4	1
510-16	1.2	2	2.25	4	1

650 Finally, the interpretation of some other prediction errors may be partly due to
651 uncertainties in expert evaluation, in particular vigor assessment.

652 **4. Conclusion**

653 The modeling approach developed in this work proposed a methodology to
654 analyze a complex agricultural system, by using available data and knowledge. The
655 key points in the approach are the use of a selection procedure, to select consistent and
656 representative data from the data set, and the choice of a Fuzzy Inference System-
657 based model, built using automatic learning and expertise.

658 In the fields of Agriculture and Environment, it is very difficult, not to
659 mention naïve and perhaps delusional, to build a full experimental design to study a
660 complex system, such as vine, because of the many features to test out. Therefore the
661 observed data are incomplete, and cannot be used as such for learning a model, while
662 of course the characteristics of the learning dataset have a deep influence on the model
663 design. Data inconsistency would be likely to result in incoherence in the model, so
664 we proposed a method to select consistent agricultural data, with the aim to study the
665 interactions between variables. Both input and output variables were considered in the
666 selection process.

667 An interesting asset of the model built using a fuzzy inference system is its
668 interpretability, due to the use of linguistic terms. These terms are implemented by
669 fuzzy sets that avoid the systematic use of crisp thresholds and allow for data
670 uncertainty management. Results could be interpreted, and their analysis showed deep
671 interactions between variables, which comforted the hypothesis that a simplistic expert
672 system based on direct relationships cannot be sufficient.

673 We considered the main influential input variables for the studied area; other
674 variables, such as soil fertility, could be added in future work because soil fertility
675 impact can explain some of the results obtained by the fuzzy inference system that was
676 built. The future directions could also integrate the impact of fertilization practices.

677 This work raised some questions about new methodological developments to
678 deal with the uncertainty of input and output measurements or assessments.
679 Undergoing work includes the definition of a new index taking into account a fuzzy
680 target *i.e.* a fuzzy value of the expert evaluation of the vine vigor.

681 From the agronomical perspective, the interest of this kind of work is to lay
682 down the foundations of a decision support tool aiming to adapt the agricultural
683 practices to the environment in order to get a given vigor target. The methodology
684 used in this paper is generic, and has been applied to a French vineyard, in the Saumur
685 area. A next step consists in testing the method in other vineyards, including rule
686 analysis and system behavior assessment.

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