

- **Supplementary Materials**

Prediction of South American Leaf Blight and Disease-Induced Photosynthetic Changes in Rubber Tree, Using Machine Learning Techniques on Leaf Hyperspectral Reflectance

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Supplementary Tables

Table S1. Models features and parameter tuning for five machine learning algorithms

Algorithm	Train model ^a	Tuning parameters	Predicted variable	Model' final hyperparameters
RF	rf	(i) 10-fold CV 5 times; (ii) number of randomly selected predictors (mtry) = seq(2, 20, by =2); (iii) number of trees =1000; (iv) tuneLength = 10; (v) importance = TRUE	Severity class	mtry = 8
			<i>A</i>	mtry = 20
			<i>E</i>	mtry = 20
			<i>gs</i>	mtry = 10
			<i>WUEe</i>	mtry = 10
			<i>Fv/Fm</i>	mtry = 4
			<i>Fv'/Fm'</i>	mtry = 2
			NPQ	mtry = 18
			ETR	mtry = 20
			<i>qP</i>	mtry = 10
BRT	gbm	(i) 10-fold CV 5 times; (ii) max tree depth (1, 3, 5 and 7); (iii) number of trees (100 to 1000, by 50); (iv) minimal terminal node size (10); shrinkage (0.01 and 0.1)	Severity class	number of trees = 100; shrinkage = 0.1; max tree depth = 1
			<i>A</i>	number of trees = 1000; shrinkage = 0.1; max tree depth = 5
			<i>E</i>	number of trees = 850; shrinkage = 0.1; max tree depth = 1
			<i>gs</i>	number of trees = 450; shrinkage = 0.1; max tree depth = 7
			<i>WUEe</i>	number of trees = 950; shrinkage = 0.1; max tree depth = 7
			<i>Fv/Fm</i>	number of trees = 1000; shrinkage = 0.01; max tree depth = 1
			<i>Fv'/Fm'</i>	number of trees = 300; shrinkage = 0.1; max tree depth = 5
			NPQ	number of trees = 1000; shrinkage = 0.1; max tree depth = 1

BCART	treebag	(i) 10-fold CV 5 times; (ii) No other tuning parameters for this model	ETR	number of trees = 950; shrinkage = 0.1; max tree depth = 7
			qP	number of trees = 700; shrinkage = 0.01; max tree depth = 7
			Severity class	-
			<i>A</i>	-
			<i>E</i>	-
			g_s	-
			WUE_e	-
			F_v/F_m	-
			F_v'/F_m'	-
			NPQ	-
ANN	nnet	(i) 10-fold CV 5 times; (ii) size (1 to 9, by 2); (iii) decay (0.001, 0.01 and 0.1); (iv) preprocessing (center and scale); (v) maxit (1000); (vi) linout = TRUE; (vii) trace = FALSE	ETR	-
			qP	-
			Severity class	size = 5; decay = 0.001
			<i>A</i>	size = 3; decay = 0.01
			<i>E</i>	size = 9; decay = 0.1
			g_s	size = 7; decay = 0.01
			WUE_e	size = 3; decay = 0.1
			F_v/F_m	size = 7; decay = 0.001
			F_v'/F_m'	size = 7; decay = 0.01
			NPQ	size = 3; decay = 0.001
SVM	svmRadial	(i) 10-fold CV 5 times; (ii) sigma by default (i.e., sigma was held constant at a value of 0.1792956); (iii) cost (C) (2 to 500, by 2); (iv) tuneLength (15); (v) preprocessing (center and scale)	ETR	size = 1; decay = 0.1
			qP	size = 3; decay = 0.1
			Severity class	C = 8
			<i>A</i>	C = 32
			<i>E</i>	C = 2
			g_s	C = 4
			WUE_e	C = 32
			F_v/F_m	C = 2
			F_v'/F_m'	C = 2
			NPQ	C = 4
			ETR	C = 256
			qP	C = 4

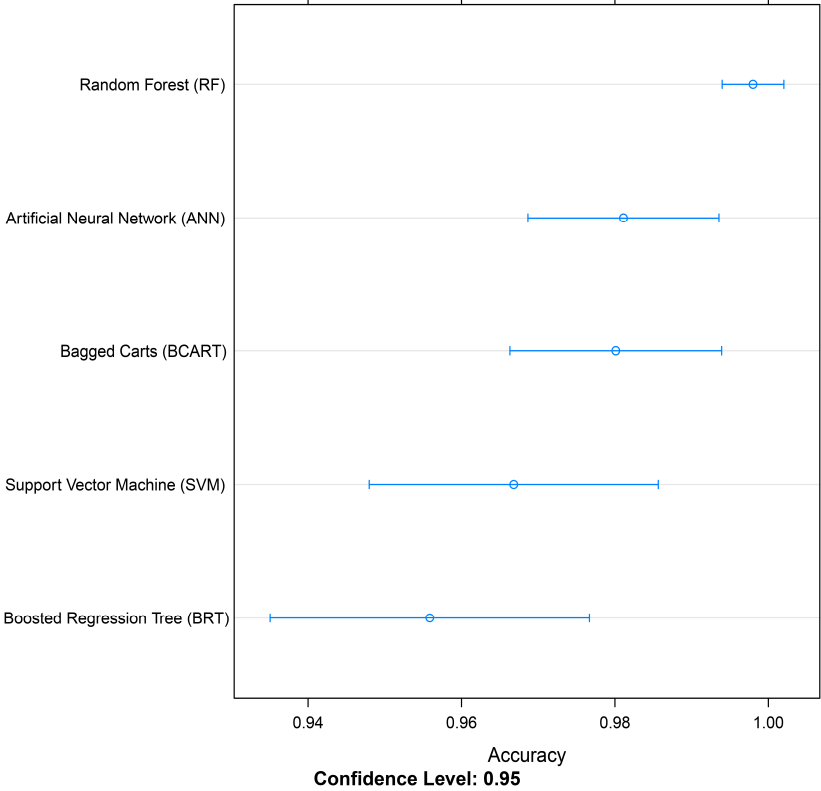
^aTrain model from R Package caret

- No apply

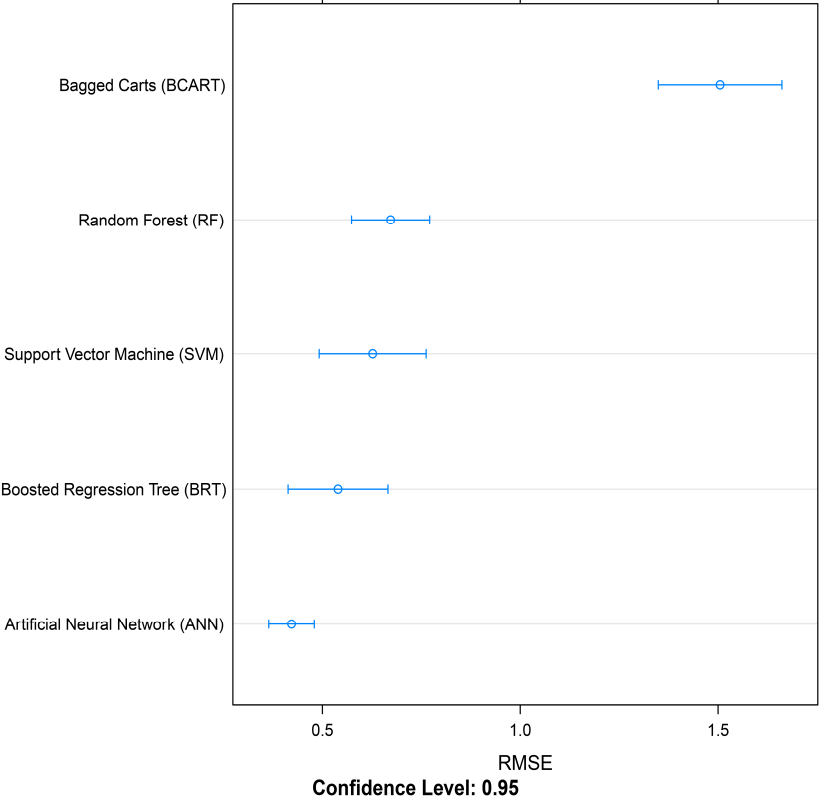
Random Forest (RF), Boosted Regression Tree (BRT), Bagged Classification and Regression Tree (BCART), Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Net CO₂ assimilation rate (*A*) (μmol CO₂ m⁻² s⁻¹), transpiration rate (*E*) (mmol H₂O m⁻² s⁻¹), stomatal conductance to water vapor (g_s) (mol H₂O m⁻² s⁻¹), water use efficiency extrinsic (WUE_e) (μmol CO₂ mmol H₂O⁻¹), maximum quantum yield of photosystem II (PSII) (F_v/F_m), efficiency of excitation energy capture by open PSII reaction centers (F_v'/F_m'), non-photochemical quenching coefficient (NPQ), electron transport rate (ETR), and photochemical quenching coefficient (qP).

Supplementary Figures

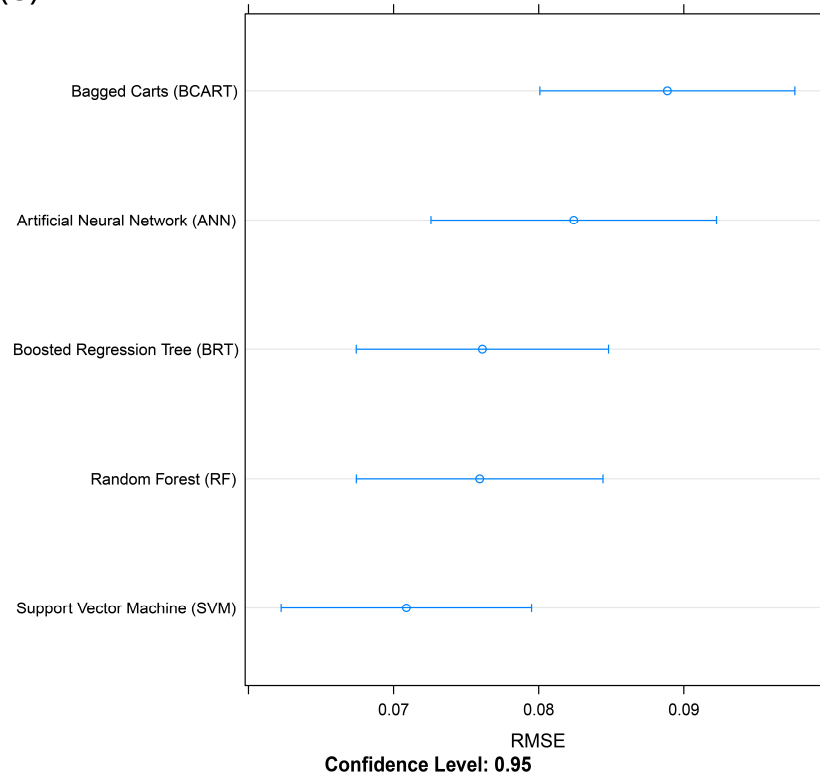
(a)



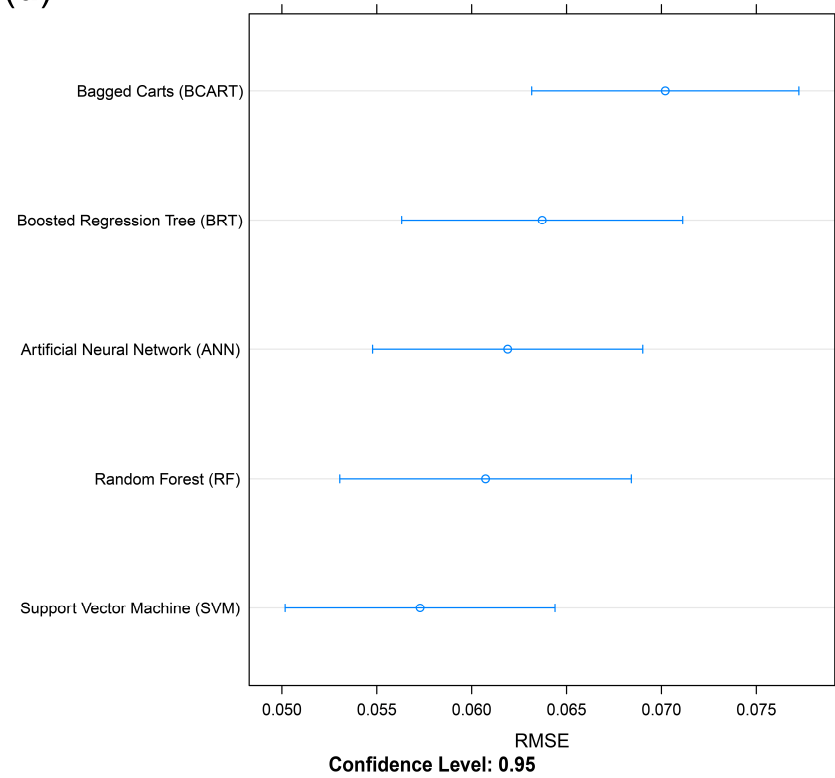
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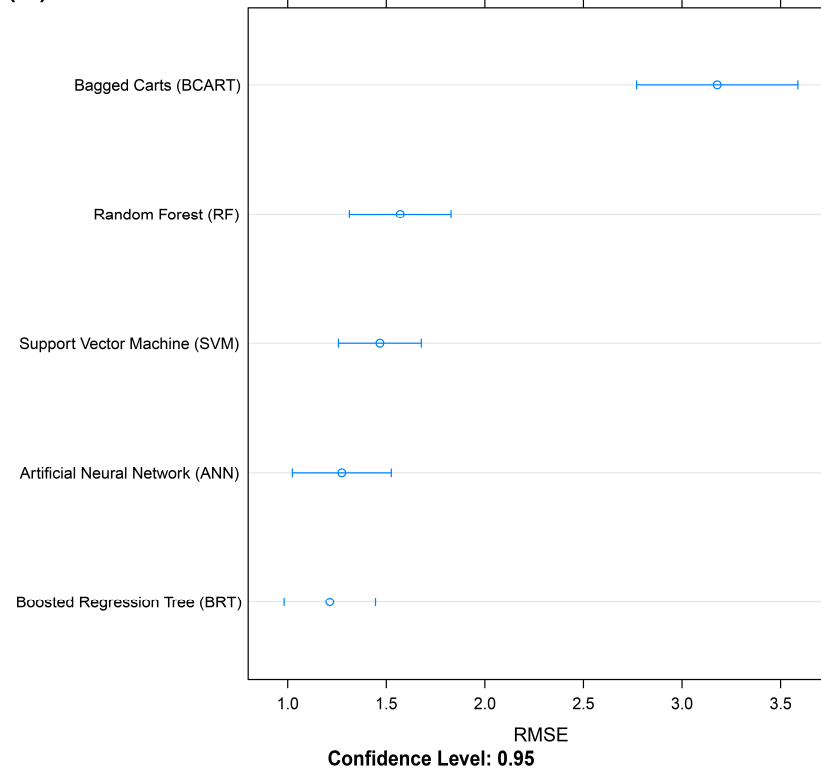
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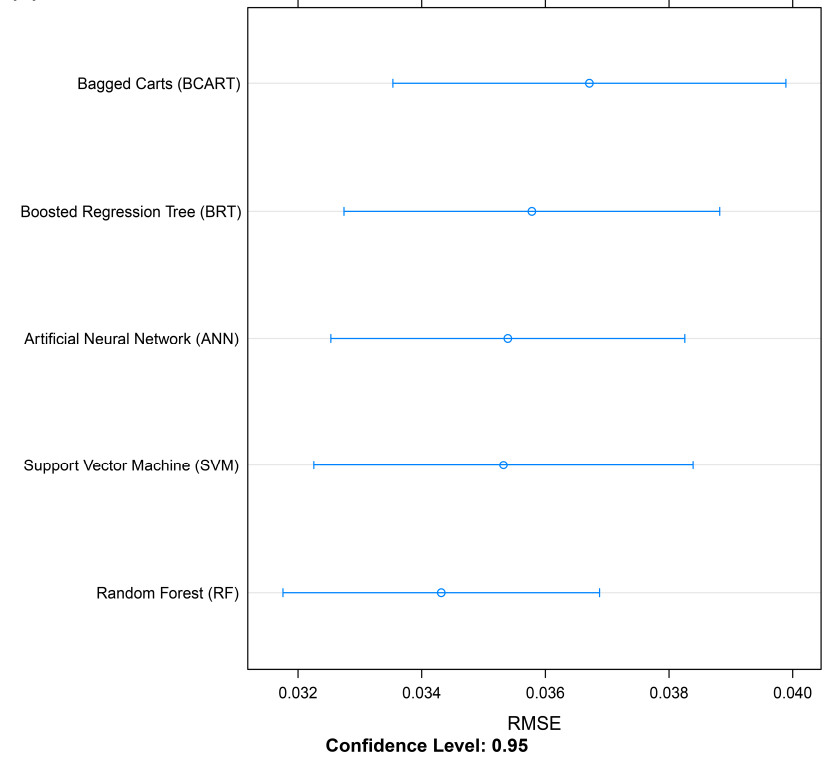
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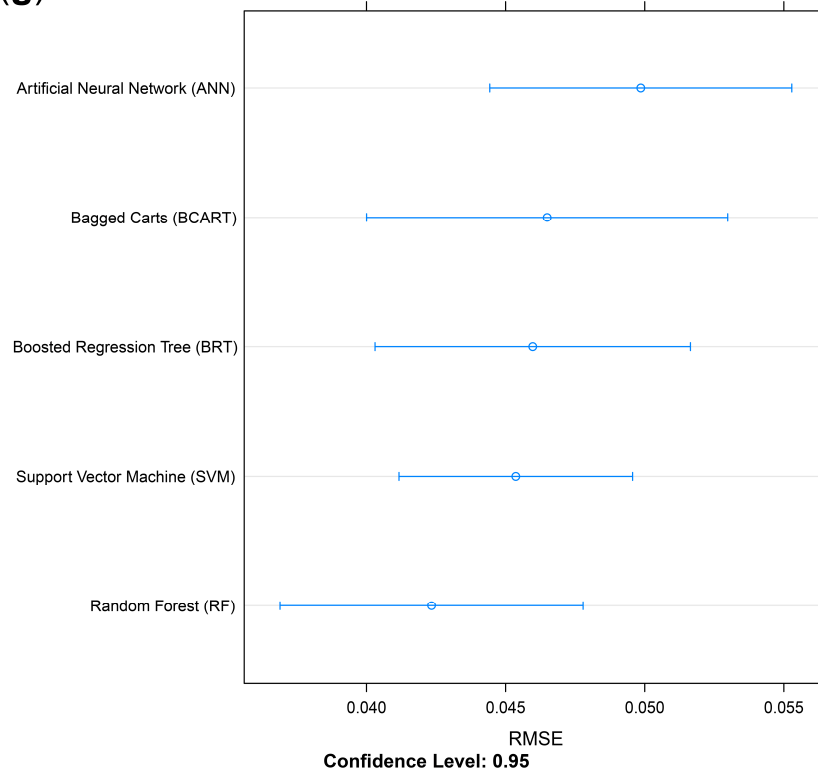
(e)



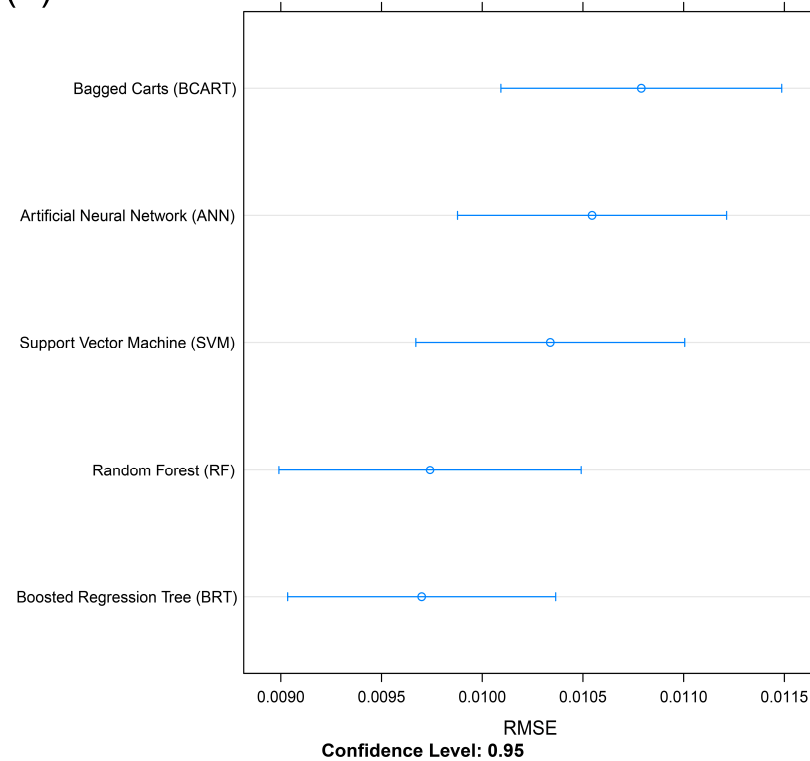
(f)



(g)



(h)



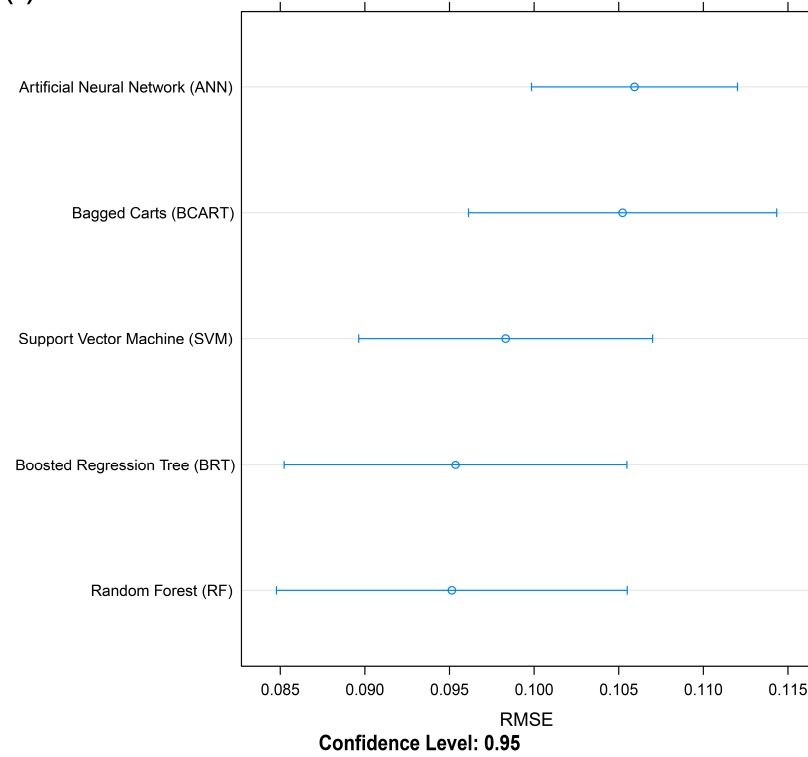
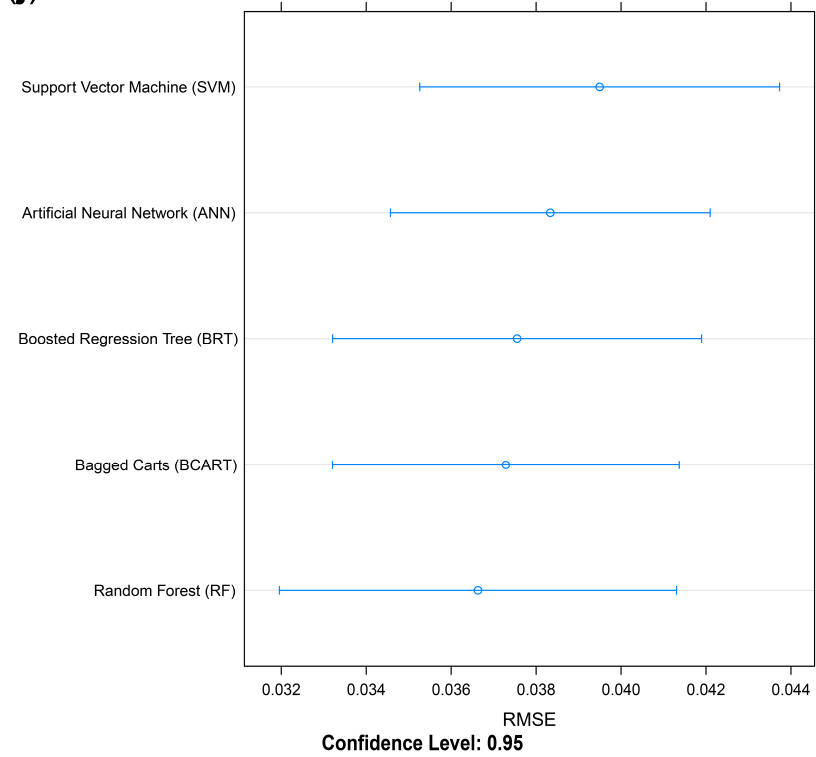
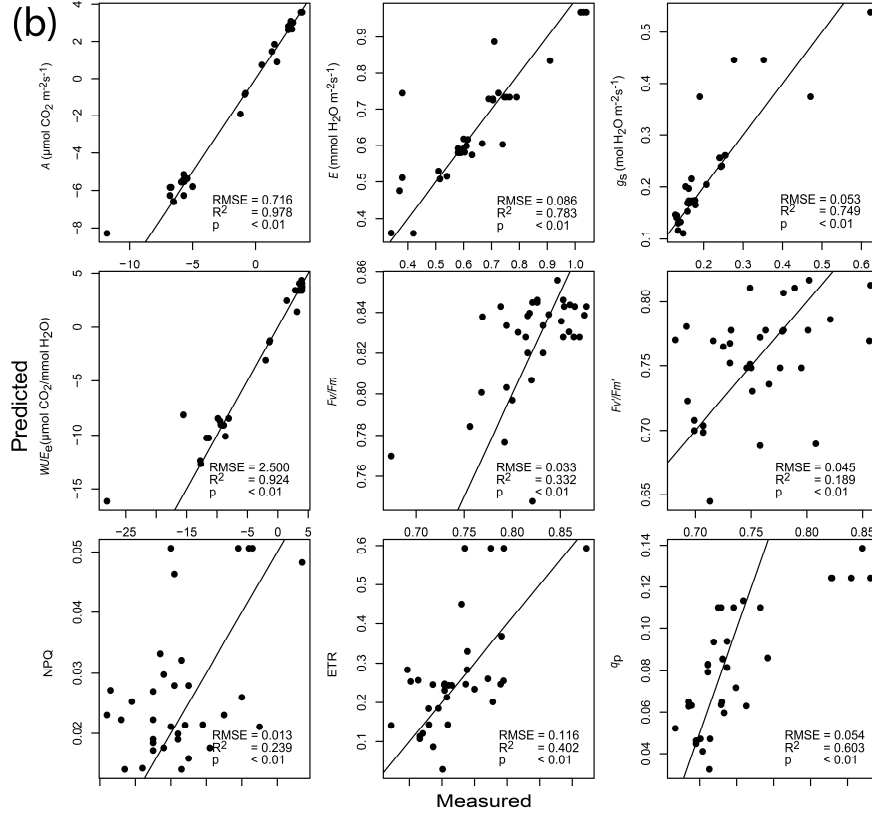
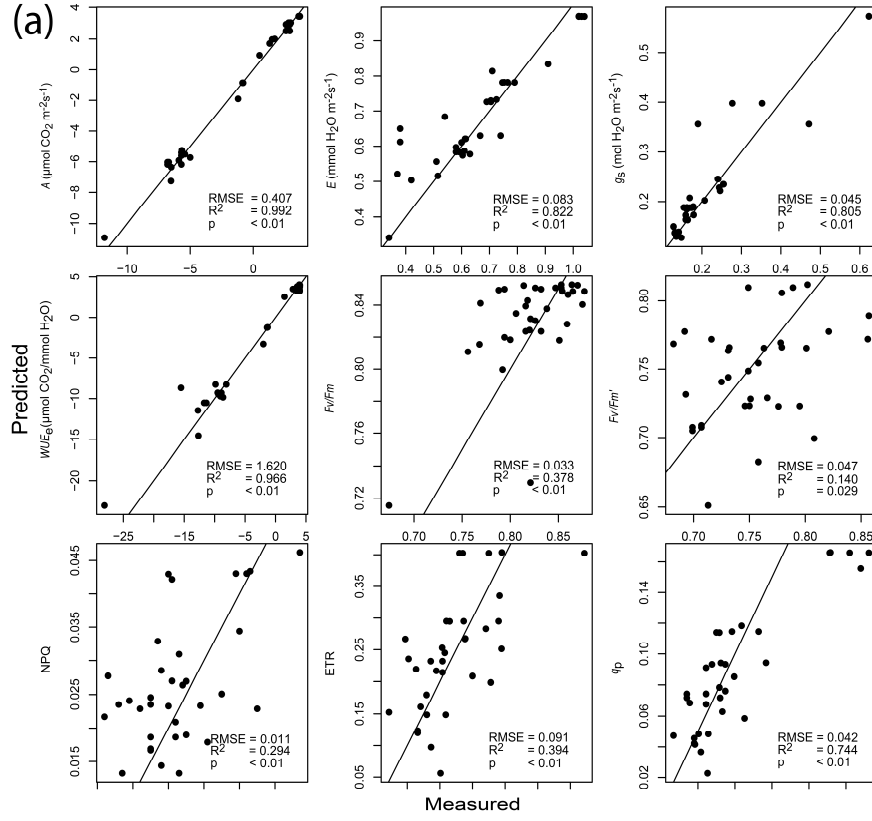
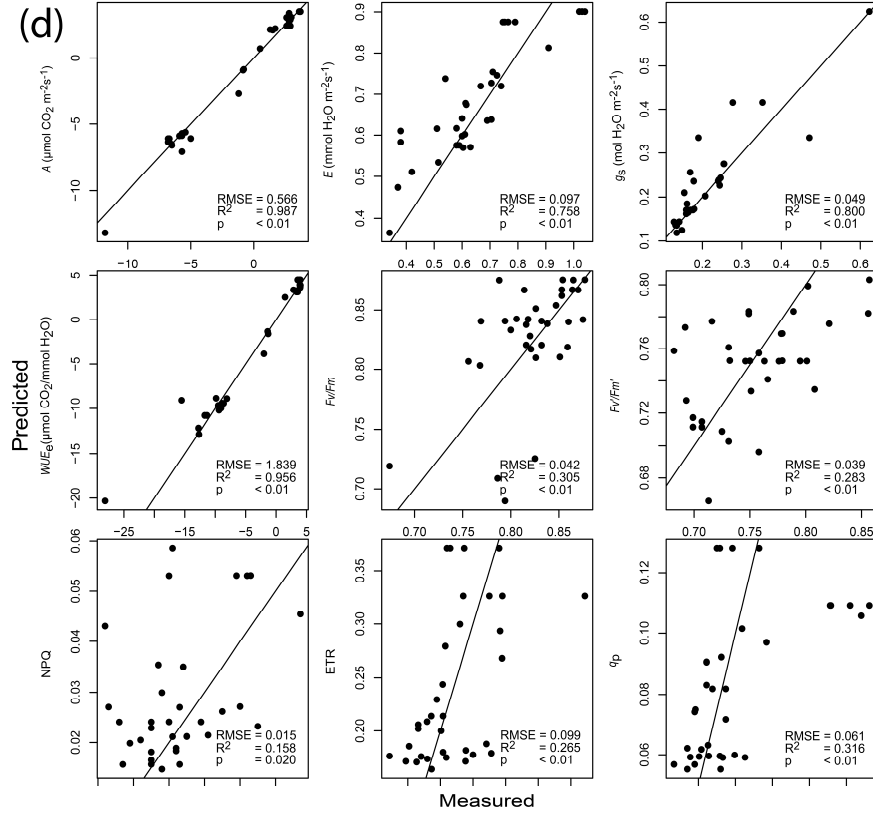
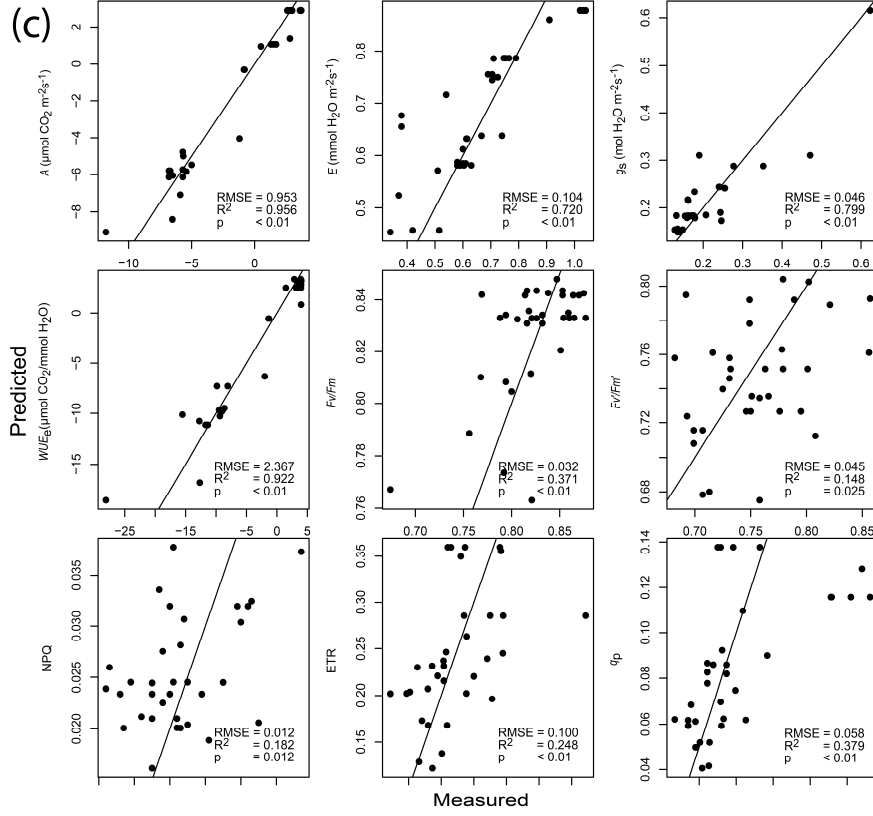
(i)**(j)**

Figure S1. Dot plots for the Accuracy (classification) and RMSE (numerical prediction) metrics using the 10-fold cross-validation repeated 5 times method for five machine learning models. Each line represents the mean and 95% confidence interval. **(a)** Severity class, **(b)** net CO₂ assimilation rate (A) ($\mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$), **(c)** transpiration rate (E) ($\text{mmol H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$), **(d)** stomatal conductance to water vapor (g_s) ($\text{mol H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$), **(e)** water use efficiency extrinsic (WUE_s), **(f)** maximum quantum yield of photosystem II (PSII) (F_v/F_m), **(g)** efficiency of excitation energy capture by open PSII reaction centers (F_v'/F_m'), **(h)** non-photochemical quenching coefficient (NPQ), **(i)** electron transport rate (ETR), and **(j)** photochemical quenching coefficient (qP)





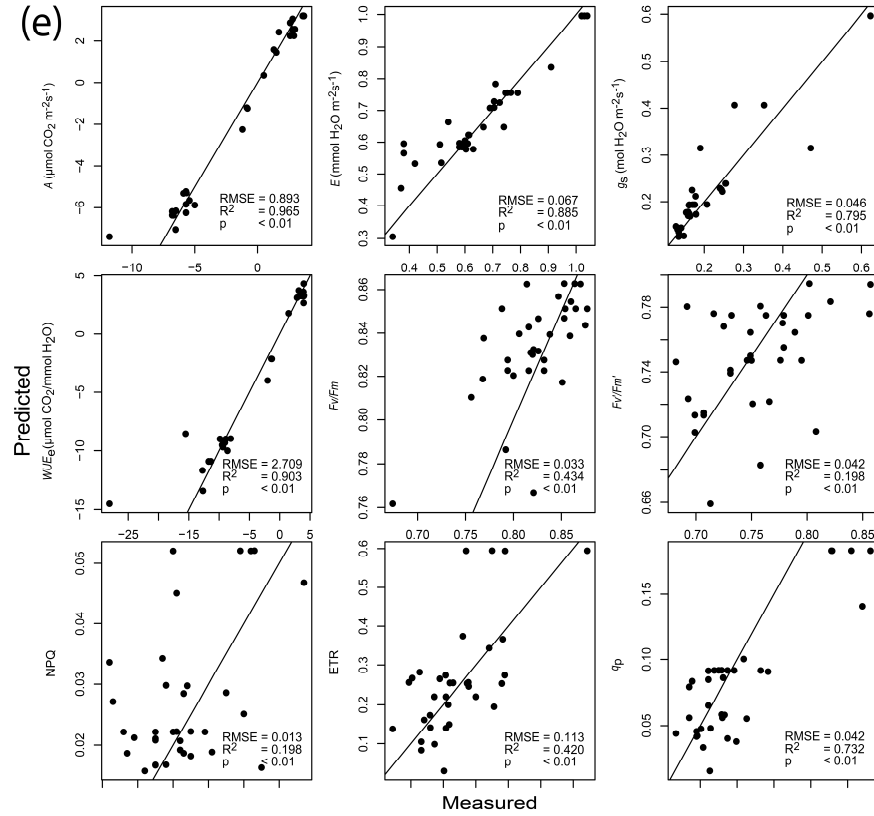


Figure S2. Predicted vs. measured values plots of the testing datasets results for five machine learning models used to predict nine photosynthetic traits: net CO_2 assimilation rate (A) ($\mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$), transpiration rate (E) ($\text{mmol H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$), stomatal conductance to water vapor (g_s) ($\text{mol H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$), water use efficiency extrinsic (WUE_e) ($\mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{ mmol H}_2\text{O}^{-1}$), maximum quantum yield of photosystem II (PSII) (F_v/F_m), efficiency of excitation energy capture by open PSII reaction centers (F_v'/F_m'), non-photochemical quenching coefficient (NPQ), electron transport rate (ETR), and photochemical quenching coefficient (q_p). (a) Random Forest (RF), (b) Boosted Regression Tree (BRT), (c) Bagged Classification and Regression Tree (BCART), (d) Artificial Neural Network (ANN), and (e) Support Vector Machine (SVM)