This project demonstrates how **XGBoost Regression models** can be used to successfully extract feature importance of the Matebele Ant raiding process for entomology research, aiding in termite infestation control. Key variables to consider when using Matabele Ants as biological control agents are as follows: number of ants in the raid, foraging distance and raid month.

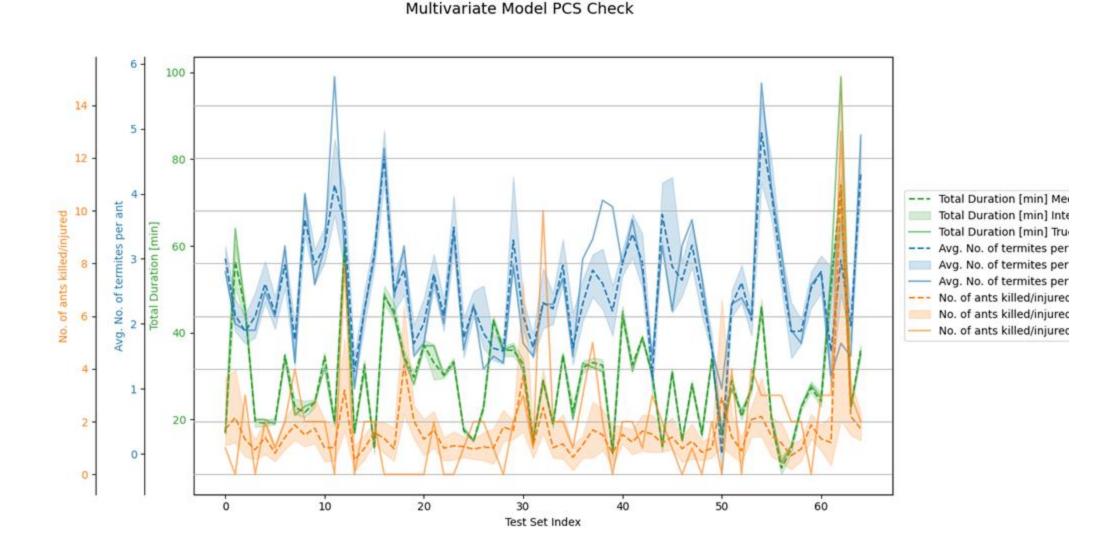
Using machine learning to identify key features that drive Matabela ant raid effectiveness.

INTRO

- The world's population is expected to reach 9.1 billion in 2050, increasing the pressure on global food security.
- Ant and termite dynamics have been studied, and few approaches integrate machine learning (ML) to optimize the dynamics for effective termite control.
- We improve Matabele ant raid effectiveness by leveraging ML models to identify key manipulatable features.

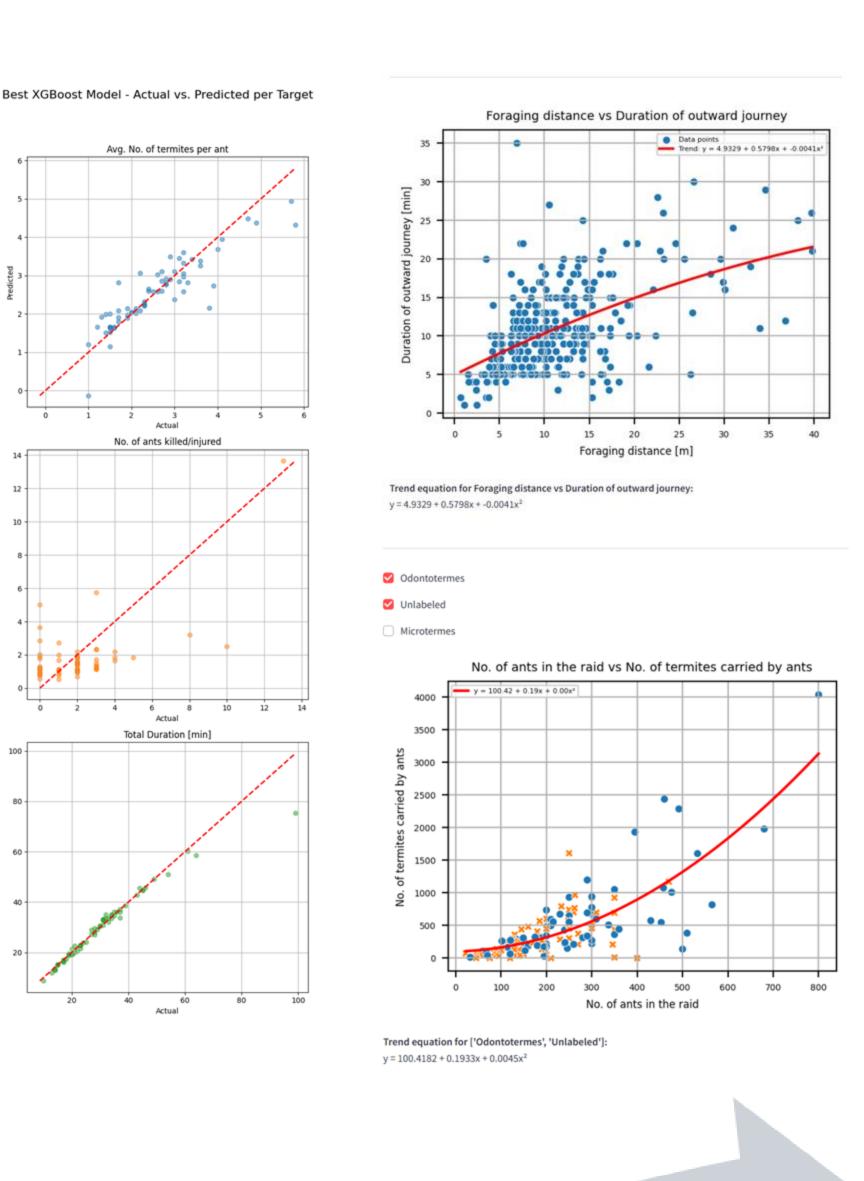
METHODS

- **1. Data**. Employed Matabele ant behavioral data during raids from Mpala Research Center in Kenya.
- **2. Process**. Explored feature importance on various models



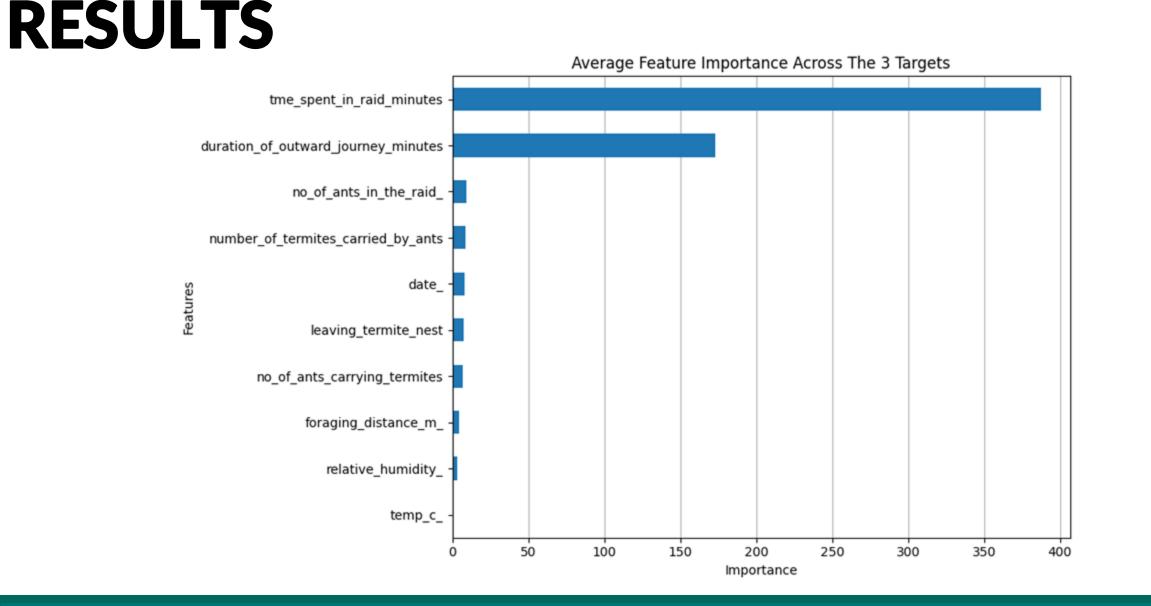
DISCUSSION

- The XGBoost model scored 70% accuracy.
- We found the number of ants in the raid, foraging distance and raid month to be key features.
- Resampling with replacement used to do PCS



to identify key features that drive ant raid effectiveness.

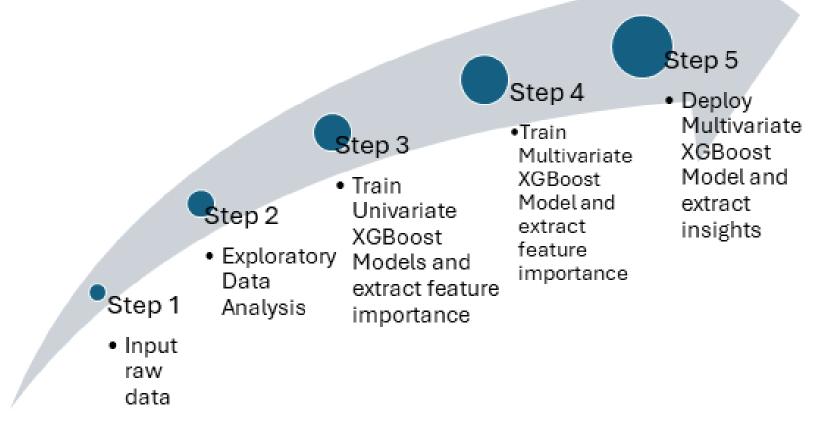
- **3.** Model. XGBoost model was used to predict our 3 success metrics namely, raid duration, number of ants injured/killed and average number of termite per ant.
- 4. **Deployment**. Use Streamlit to build an interactive user interface where users can simulate real-life scenarios to observe how they affect the 3 predicted variables.



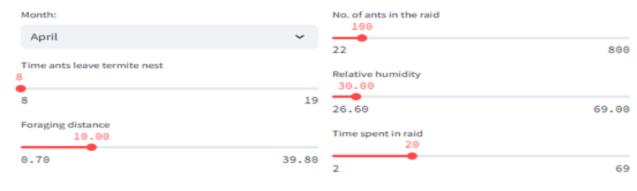
check.

- Shaded regions represents the 5th to 95th percentile of predicted values across 100 bootstrapped models; 90% perturbation for each predicted test set sample
- Predictability Median and perturbation interval track the actual values well, thus prediction variation is acceptable
- Computationability usable model is deployed with standard computational resources
- Stability Shaded regions are not too wide indicating good stability

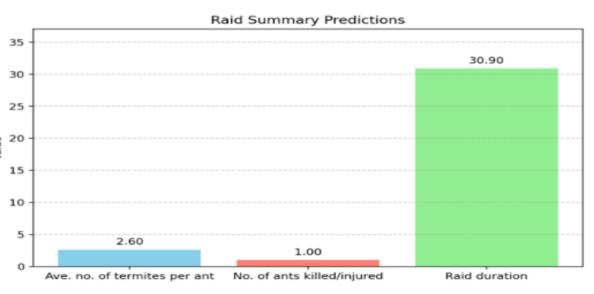




Adjust variables:



Prediction:







Department of Computer Science

Faculty of Engineering, **Built Environment and** Information Technology Fakulteit Ingenieurswese, Bou-omgewing en Inligtingtegnologie / Lefapha la Boetšenere, Tikologo ya Kago le Theknolotši ya Tshedimošo

Capstone Project - MIT 808

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