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PLANT LEAFLET MALADY REVELATION UTILIZING CNN ALONGSIDE FOG SYSTEM

Akshay Bhosale[1], Vaishnavi Gore[2], Sakshi Raut[3], Tejashree Tonpe[4], S. M. Solat[5]

[1,2,3,4] *Student, Department of Computer Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, P. K. Technical Campus, Chakan, Pune, Maharashtra ,India.*
[5]*Asst.Professor, Department of Computer Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, P. K. Technical Campus, Chakan, Pune, Maharashtra ,India.*

Abstract - *Agriculture or tillage is the practice of growing crops. Agriculture provides much of the world's natural foods and fabrics. Ph, climate, moisture and humidity are environmental factors that contribute to the development of plant diseases. Various cyclical conditions infect plants with different types of diseases. These diseases first affect the foliage of plants and then infect the plants, affecting crop quality and quantity. Diseased crops can cause enormous economic losses to individual farmers by reducing the quality of their produce. Farmers observe crops to detect and identify diseases, but this method is often slow and inaccurate. Due to the large number of crops on a farm, it becomes very difficult for the human eye to recognize and classify diseases in each crop in the field. These diseases can spread, so identifying each plant is very important. Predicting crop diseases accurately and quickly can reduce losses. Therefore, in this article, we introduce a convolutional neural network (CNN) based on deep learning detection of plant leaf diseases to get fast and accurate disease results and classify them. Healthy leaves and background images match other classes, so the model can use a convolutional neural network to distinguish between healthy and diseased leaves and from the environment. Leaflet Malady Revelation (LMR) is a light farming technique aimed at revealing disease from the leaves and applying the required medicine in a mist system to cure the disease.*

***Key Words*: Malady Revelation, Plant Leaf Diseases Detection, CNN, Deep Learning, Fog System.**

I.INTRODUCTION

According to FAO's World Agriculture Statistics 2014, India produces many fresh fruits such as mangoes, lemons, guavas, bananas and papaya; vegetables such as chickpeas and milk; important spices such as chilies; is the world's largest producer of Staple crops such as millet, ginger and castor beans. Growing pacified species produced food surpluses that allowed people to live in cities, helping to make agriculture the most important innovation in the emergence of inactive human social hierarchies. In all countries India is the second biggest maker of rice and wheat, the foremost imperative staple nourishments within the world. Industrial agriculture based on monocultures overtook agricultural production, but about 2 billion people still lived on subsistence farming. Main agricultural products can be broadly divided into fiber, food, fuel, and raw materials (rubber, etc.). Food classes include fruits, cereals (cereals), vegetables, milk, eggs, cooking oils, meats, and mushrooms.

Plant diseases, disturbances of the normal state of plants that disrupt or alter vital functions. Crop loss due to plant diseases can also lead to starvation and starvation. In specific, get to infection control strategies is constrained, and yearly misfortunes of 27-49% of imperative crops are not unprecedented.

Losses are higher in some years, with dire consequences for those who depend on crops for food. Generally speaking, leaf pathogens can be divided into pathogenic and non-infectious types. Irresistible plant infections are caused by malady like pathogens such as organisms, nematodes, mycoplasma, microbes, infections, viroids or parasitic blooming plants. Irresistible specialists can duplicate inside or on a have and spread from a helpless have to another. Non-infectious plant diseases are caused by unfavorable growing conditions such as extremes of temperature and pH, unfavorable moisture-oxygen relationships, soil or atmospheric toxins, and excess or deficiency of essential minerals.

Farmers monitor crops for disease detection and identification. This method is often slow and imprecise. Recent technological developments and this development have paved the way for the detection and identification of plant diseases, helping to provide better treatments for plants when they are in a diseased state. The proposed plant leaf disease detection system focuses on plant cultivars. The system is built on the concept of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and is run on input images and used to transform the input to form a statistical model that classifies the output tags. After the disease detection system implements the necessary treatments to cure the disease, this system controls losses and gains.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Chutinan Trontorkid. "Expert system for diagnosing mango diseases using leaf symptom analysis". In this article,

Chutinan presents a new model based on his development of a plant disease expert system for mango, one of Thailand's major agricultural export crops. In any case, Thailand may be a tropical nation and the climate causes different plant infections that affect the development of mango trees. There's no recommendation framework for choice making. This leads to many errors in handling infected plants. The system was therefore developed to help farmers diagnose infected crops and fix the problem immediately. Farmers should have an application that acts as an experienced human worker in the process of diagnosing specific plant diseases.

Images enhanced with this paper are as high quality and sharp as the original. Computer vision image processing is used in a variety of real-time applications such as remote sensing, medical image analysis, and plant leaf disease detection. The original recorded image is an RGB image. An RGB image is a combination of primary colors (red, green, blue). This color ranges from 0 to 255, making it difficult to implement applications. Grayscale images can only range from 0 to 1. So many operations can be easily implemented. Histogram equalization is used to increase image sharpness. Grayscale transformation and histogram equalization are used for plant leaf disease detection.

This paper also describes different strategies for extracting the disposition of infected leaves and classifying plant diseases. We utilize convolutional neural network (CNN) for prediction. The full method is described based on the images used for training and preprocessing testing and image enhancement, then how to train CNN Deep and the optimizer. Based on these images, treatment methods can be accurately determined and different plant diseases can be distinguished.

In this paper, we utilize well-known convolutional neural network (CNN) and image processing to develop a method for detecting plant leaf melody . I suggest First, we apply this technique to his plant dataset of apple and tomato leaves to examine unhealthy leaf symptoms. A feature extraction and classification process is then performed on the dataset.

This research gives an proficient result for recognizing different illnesses in numerous plant cultivars. The system is designed to recognize and recognize multiple crop varieties, especially apples, corn, grapes, potatoes, sugarcane and tomatoes. This application can also detect some plant diseases. The trained model achieved a certain accuracy, and the system was able to register its accuracy in detecting and detecting crop types and disease types.

III. TECHNOLOGIES

i. Deep Learning

A neural network with more layers, It may be a subset of ML . These neural systems endeavor to imitate the performance of the human brain, and while they are no place close as competent, they permit them to "memorize" from expansive sums of information. A single-layer NN can still produce comparative expectations, but extra covered up layers can be utilized to optimize and progress exactness. Control robotization and numerous AI applications and administrations that perform expository and actual task without human arbitration.

ii. CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

A CNN is a deep learning algorithm that can incorporate subjects such as images of lobes, brains, and hearts into the image, assign meanings to different aspects/objects within the image, and distinguish one image from another.

CNN requires much less preprocessing compared to other classification algorithms. Filters are developed manually using rudimentary methods, but with enough training, a CNN can learn these filters or properties.

A Convolutional Neural Network has three layers.

1.Convolution Layer — The Kernel

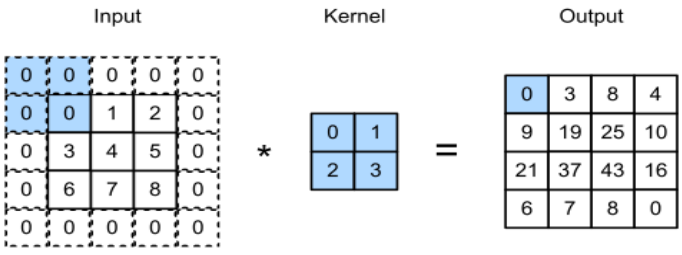

Figure 1: The kernel layer

2. Pooling Layer

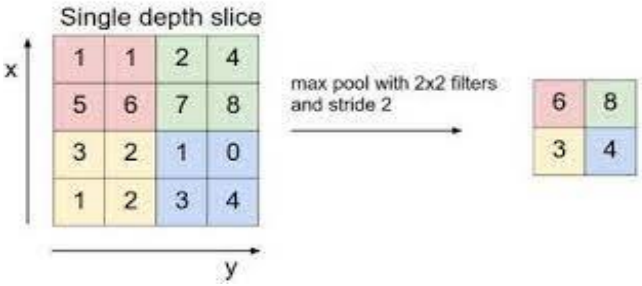

Figure 2: Pooling layer

3. Fully Connected Layer – Classification

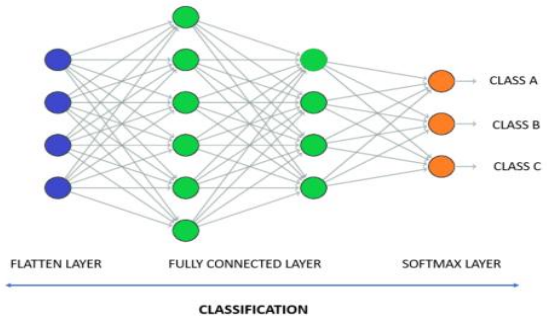

Figure 3: Fully connected layer

IV . PROPOSED METHOD

Using this proposed system, we build neural network models for image classification and accurate disease outcome, and perform necessary corrective actions. There are various causes that can be categorized according to the disturbance due to environmental conditions such as the effect on the leaves of the plant, humidity, too high temperature or insufficient nutrition, light, most common diseases such as fungal, viral and bacterial diseases. This framework employments the CNN calculation to distinguish plant leaf disease. This is because we can achieve maximum fast accuracy with the help of CNN when the data is good.

1.Collecting Dataset

Getting a Dataset We are using the Plant Dataset, which contains 9600 images of good and bad leaves divided into groups by species and disease.

Healthy Leaf Leaf Disease

Orange Curled Orange

Mango Red rust of mango

Apple Black rot apple

Figure 4: Healthy and Leaf disease

2 . Data Processing and Augumention

Building a powerful image classifier requires careful consideration of data processing and picture improvement. The Keras deep learning model is used for data processing and image enhancement. Various image enhancement options include flipping the image vertically/horizontally, rotating it at different angles, scaling the image, etc. These extensions help increase the relevant data in your data set.

The training augmentational possibilities are as follows:

• Brilliancy- Makes a difference the show to adjust to variety in lighting whereas nourishing pictures of shifting brightness amid preparing.

• Rotation - Arbitrarily turn the preparing pictures at diverse points.

• Shear - Sets the shear angle.

3. Building CNN(Convolutional Neural Network) Model for classification of various plant diseased or healthy.

4. If disease is detected in the plant then Fog system perform an action by the Raspberry pi.

V. DESIGN

A. System Architecture

The developed architecture entails data collection from a significant dataset, processing at various convolutional layers, and finally the identification of plant pathogens that determines if a leaf image as such to a class of infected or healthy plants.

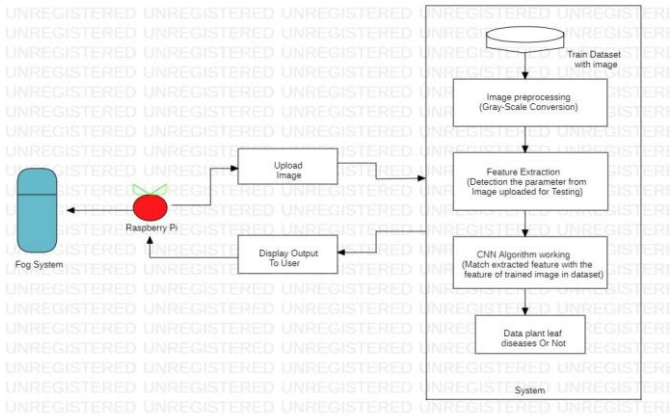

Figure 5 : System architecture

B. Data Flow Diagram

The methods of how data is passed from the input to the prediction of the appropriate output are represented by data flow diagrams (DFDs).

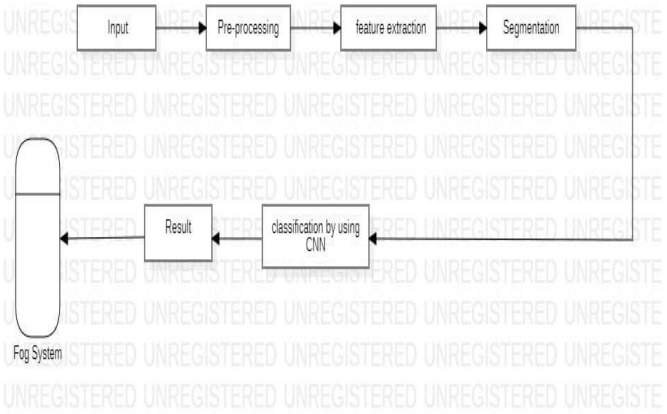

Figure 6 : Data flow diagram

VI. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

A. Platform

The environment for development is Python. It contains libraries that are required to run the programme. The libraries used are- Tensor Flow, Keras, Matplotlib, Opencv, Pillow.

The framework for software use during implementation.

B. Anaconda

With the help of the robust computer graphical user interface known as Anaconda Navigator, which is a part of the Anaconda Distribution, you can manage conda packages, environments, and channels as well as run apps.

C. Spyder

It could be a Python-based integrated development environment (IDE) that's open-source and cross-platform.

VII. EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

- **Data Analysis**

The Plant dataset is the one utilized in the proposed framework research work. The dataset consisted of leaf images of diseased plants and images of healthy plant leaves.

The dataset was examined, and no missing values were discovered. The dataset was further studied to understand different spices and diseases in plant leaves. The dataset consisted of many different plant cultivars.

Figure 7 : GUI of plant leaflet malady revelation utilizing CNN application.

Figure 8 : The PLMR application displaying the output disease of Mango leaf on accepting the input image.

VIII. CONCLUSION

It is based on a thorough knowledge of the crops being grown and their potential for pests, pathogens and weeds.

This project is based on a deep learning approach called CNN, which is used to build various systems for plant leaf disease identification, detection, and detection. This approach used fewer layers to identify disease. To identify plant illnesses from photos of healthy or sick plant leaves, a training is performed utilizing Plant dataset. The fog system carries the medicines needed to cure the disease.

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