# Fertilizers Recommendation System for Disease Prediction

**PROJECT REPORT**

*Submitted by*


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Stay Ahead


**BANNARI AMMAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**SATHYAMANGALAM.**

# 1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview In this project, two datasets name fruit dataset and vegetable dataset are collected. The collected datasets are trained and tested with deep learning neural network named Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). First, the fruit dataset is trained and then tested with CNN. It has 6 classes and all the classes are trained and tested. Second, the vegetable dataset is trained and tested. The software used for training and testing of datasets is Python. All the Python codes are first written in Jupyter notebook supplied along with Anaconda Python and then the codes are tested in IBM cloud. Finally, a web-based framework is designed with help Flask a Python library. There are 2 html files are created in templates folder along with their associated files in static folder. The Python program 'app.py' used to interface with these two webpages is written in Spyder-Anaconda python and tested.

1.2 Purpose This project is used to test the fruits and vegetables samples and identify the different diseases. Also, this project recommends fertilizers for predicted diseases.

# 2.LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing problem Indumathi proposed a method for leaf disease detection and suggest fertilizers to cure leaf diseases. But the method involves less number of train and test sets which results in poor accuracy. Pandi selvi proposed a simple prediction method for soil-based fertilizer recommendation system for predicted crop diseases. This method gives less accuracy and prediction. Shiva reddy proposed an IoT based system for leaf disease detection and fertilizer recommendation which is based on Machine Learning techniques yields less 80 percentage accuracies.

2.2 Proposed solution In this project work, a deep learning based neural network is used to train the collected datasets and test the same. The deep learning based neural network is CNN which gives more than 90% classification accuracies. By increasing

the more number of dense layers and by modifying hyperparameters such as number of epochs, batch size, the accuracy rate can be increased to 95% to 98%.

# 3.THEORITICAL ANALYSIS

## 3.1 Block diagram

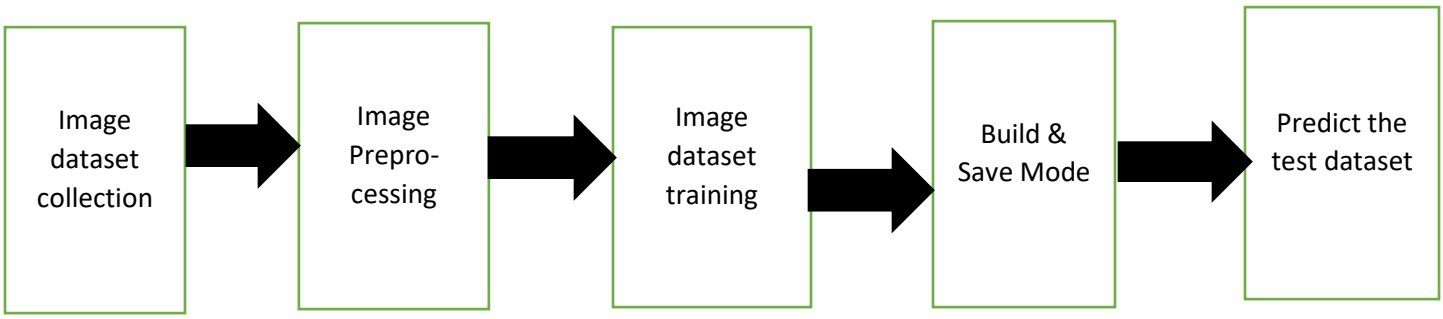



Figure.3.1. Block Diagram of the project

The block diagram of the entire project is shown in Fig.3.1. First step is the image dataset collection followed by image preprocessing. The third step is the training of image datasets with initializing different hyper parameters. Then build the model and save the model file with .h5 format. The final stage is the testing of existing or new datasets using the trained model.

## 3.2 Hardware/Software designing

The software used for training and testing the dataset is Python. The Jupyter notebook (Notebook of IBM cloud also) is used for python programming. The neural network used for training and testing the model is Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).

The CNN has following layers:

- Convolutional layer (32x32 kernal (3x3))

- Max-pool layer (kernel(2x2))
- Flatten layer
- Dense layer (different layers with different size)
- Drop out layer (optional)
- Final output dense layer(size 6x1 for fruit dataset and 9x1 for Vegetable dataset)

In the preprocessing step, images are normalized to 1 and then resized to 128x128. The images are arranged in different batch sizes. Then train set and test set are formed from the collected datasets. In order to do the above steps in Python, the following Python libraries must be imported before starting the process:

- NumPy
- TensorFlow
- Keras
- Matplotlib (optional for data visualization)

The following activation functions used in the CNN training:

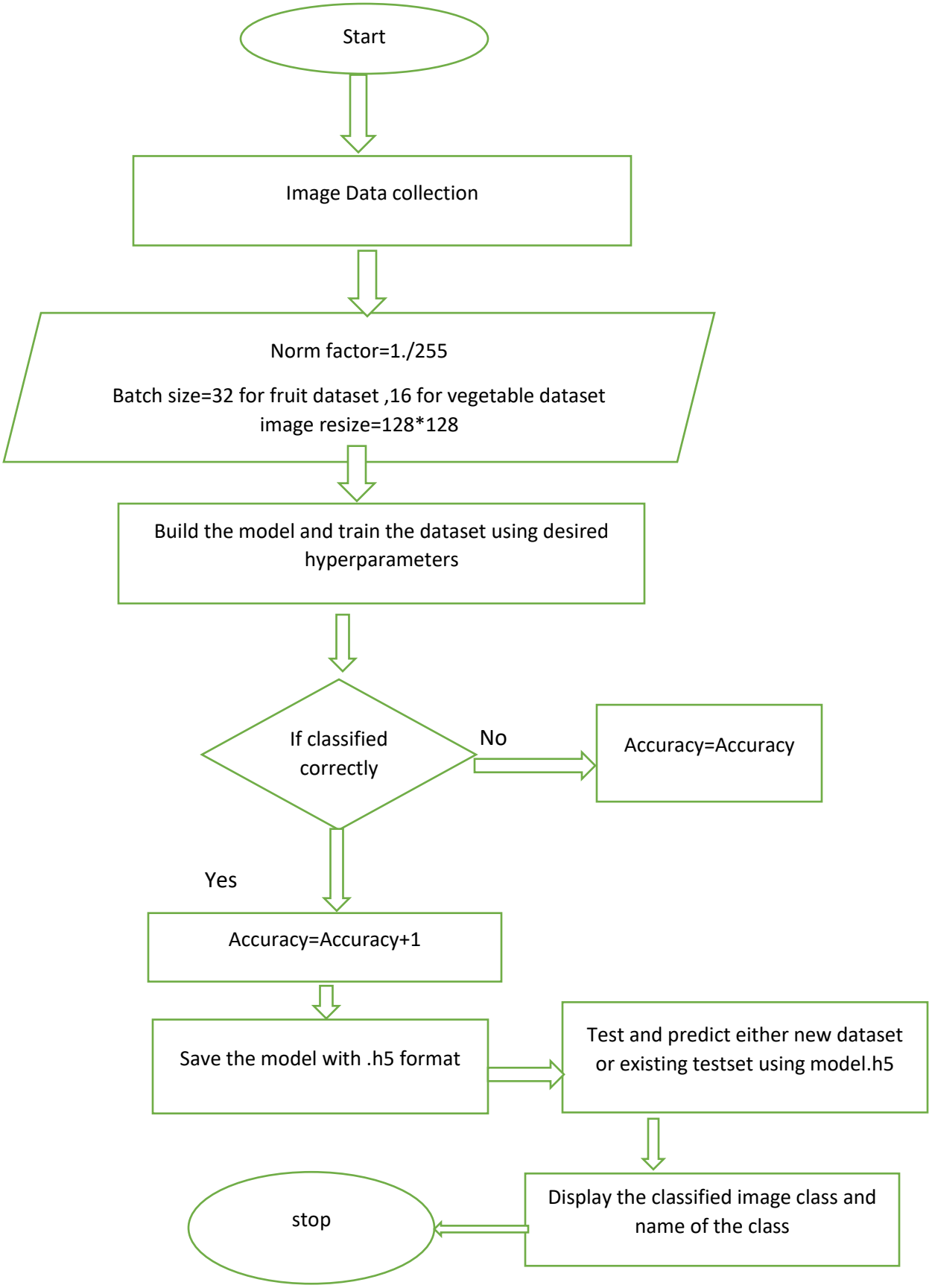
- RELU at the end of convolution layer and Max Pool layer
- SoftMax at the end of output dense layer
- For testing the dataset argmax is used, its an optional

## 4.EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

Analysis made while working on the solution The batch sizes are varied and tested. For different batch sizes, the CNN gives different accuracies. The batch size

determines the number of iterations per epoch. Another important hyper parameter is the number of epochs. This determines accuracy and it has high influence on accuracy compared to other hyper parameters. The accuracy can be varied from 80% to 90% in vegetable dataset and 95% to 98% in the case of fruit dataset by increasing the number of epochs. The size of test dataset and train dataset also has very high influence on accuracies. The accuracy can be increased by using more number of images in train dataset. The computational time for model building is increased when the size of the train dataset increased and also number of epochs increased. The batch size of train dataset and test dataset also play a vital role in computational time. The Neural Network complexity is increased when more number of convolutional layers increased. If the number of layers increased, better accuracy result will obtain. At the same increasing the number of layers in CNN leads to more training time and also requires more time to build a model. The model .h5 size depends on the size of train datasets. But the memory requirement depends on the size of train dataset and CNN architecture complexity.

# 5.FLOWCHARTS



# 6.RESULTS

Final findings(output) of the project given below in the form of screenshot: Training and Testing of Fruit dataset

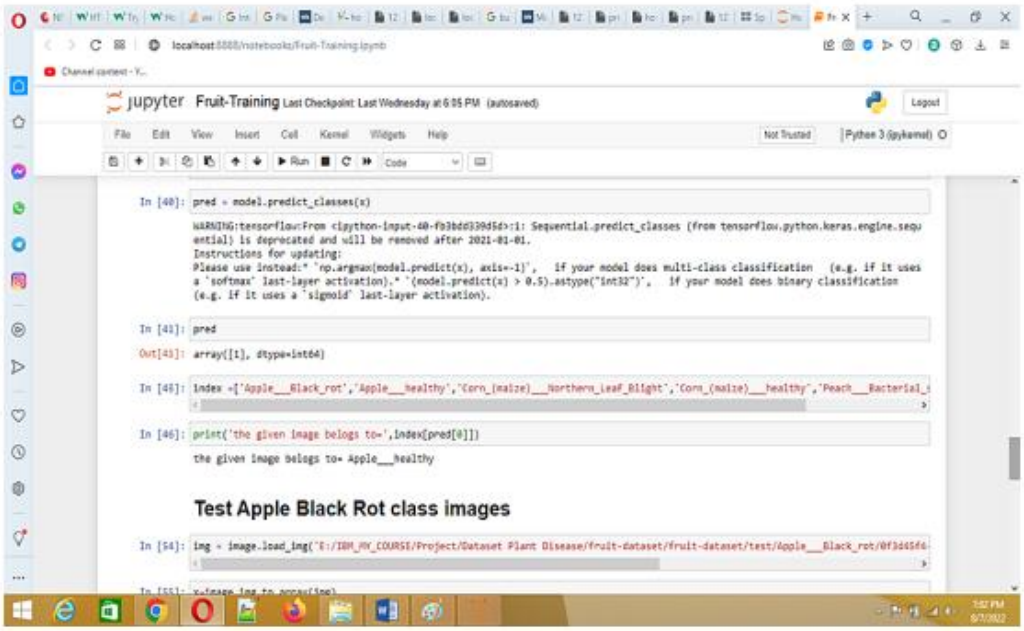



Figure.6.2 Test the Fruit dataset

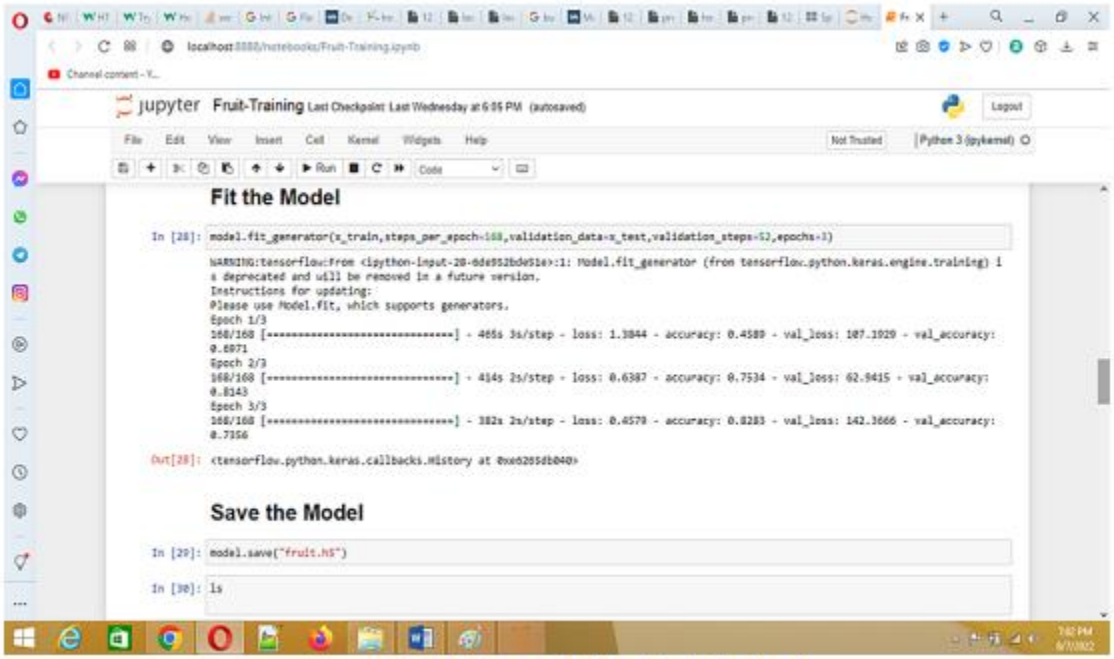



Figure.6.1. Fit a model for Fruit dataset

Train and Test Vegetable dataset

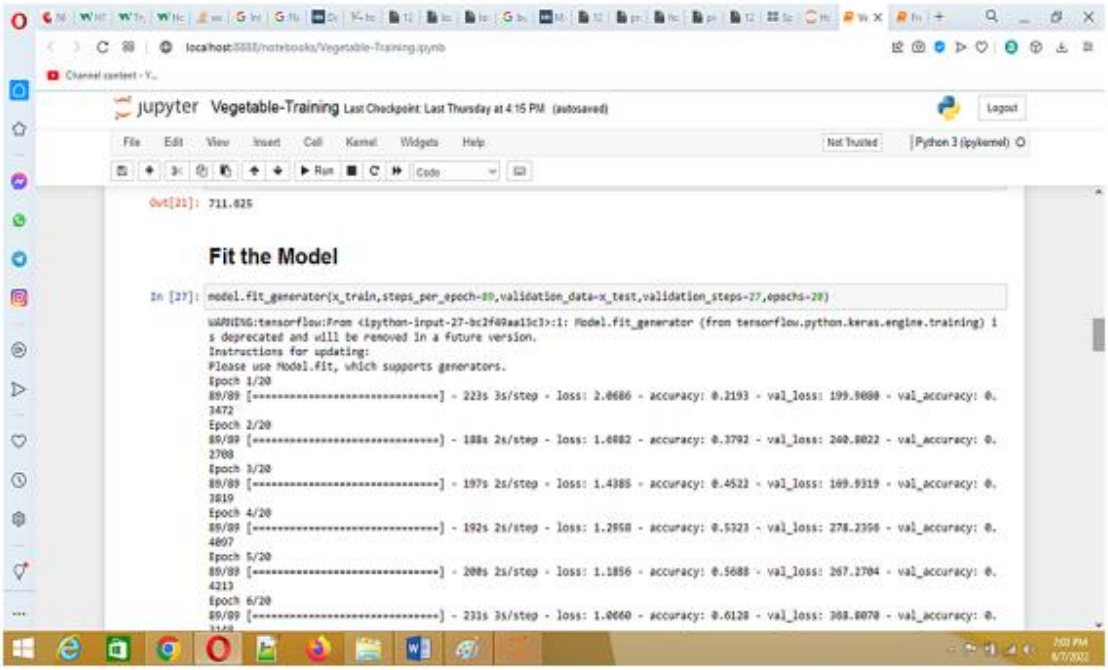



Figure.6.3. Train the Vegetable dataset

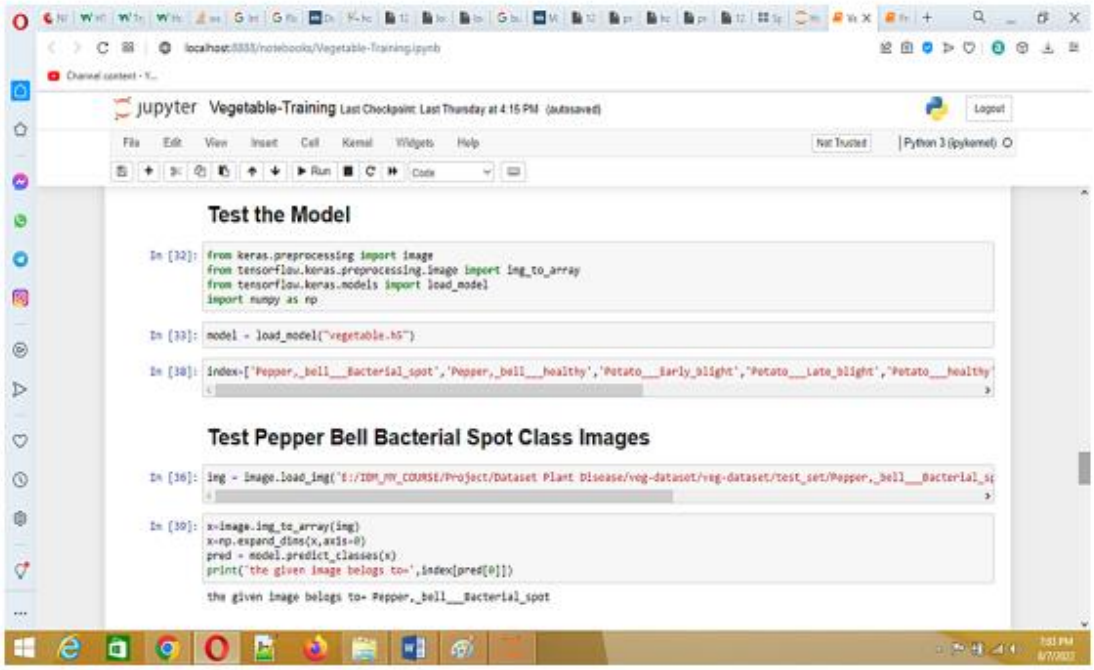



Figure.6.4. Test the Vegetable dataset

Train and Test Vegetable dataset IBM Cloud

Due to CUH limit exceeds, I have downloaded the notebooks and opened in Jupyter notebook

(i). Fruit dataset

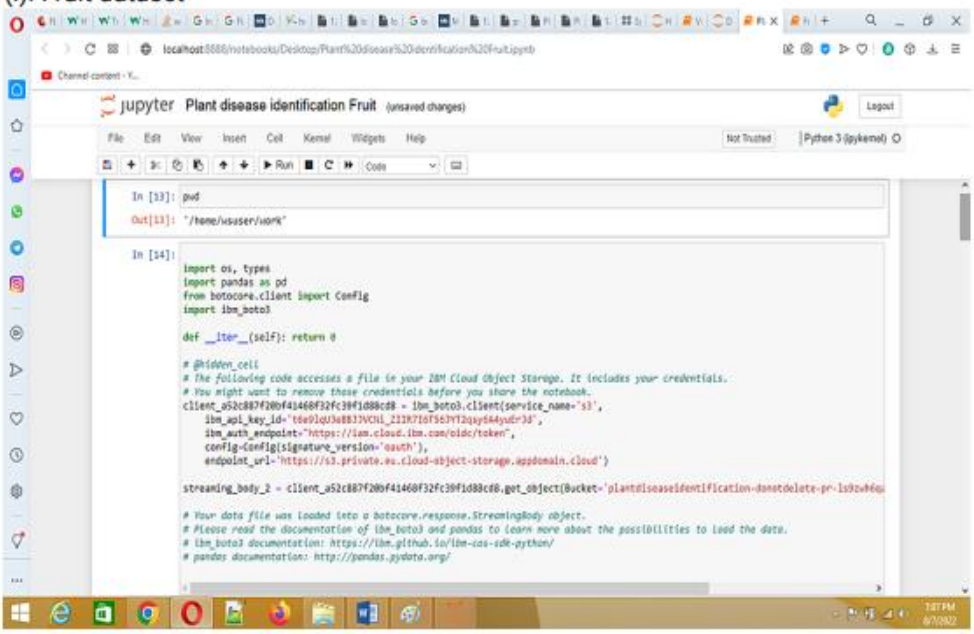


Figure.6.5. Training Fruit Dataset in IBM Cloud

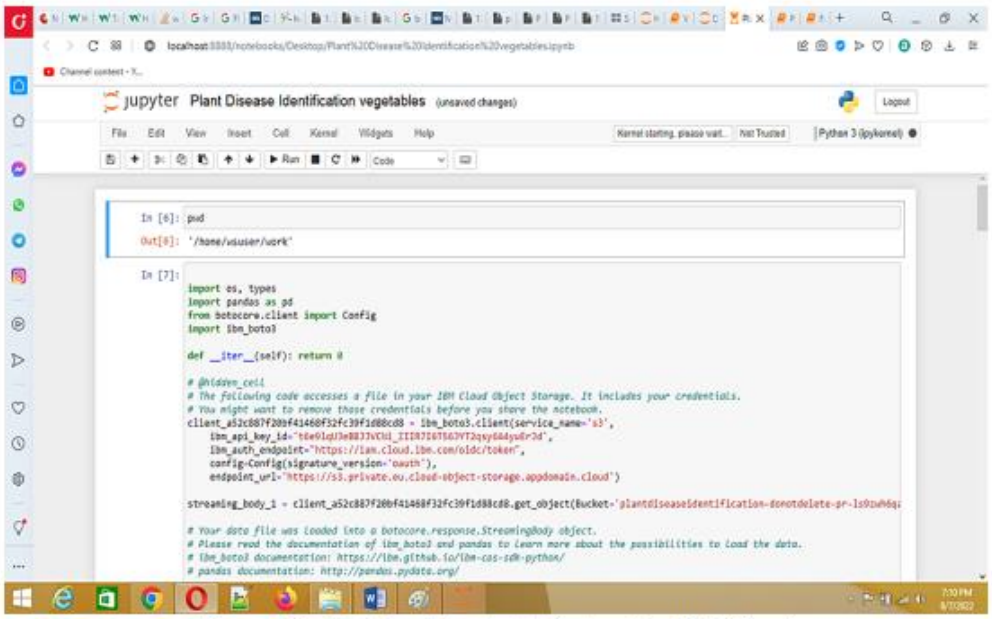
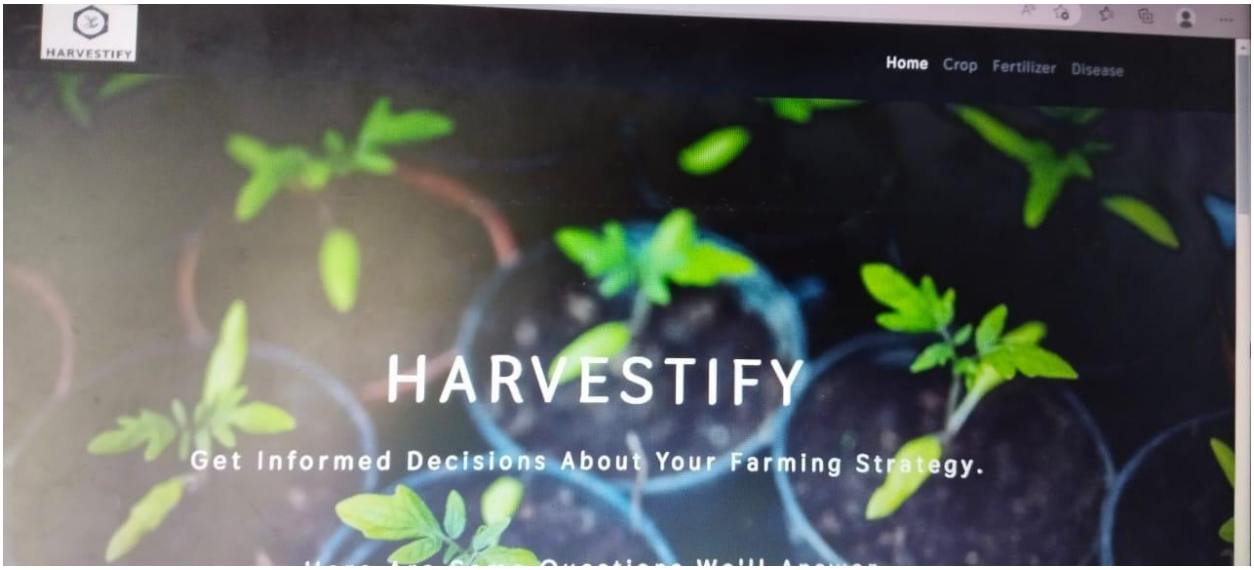
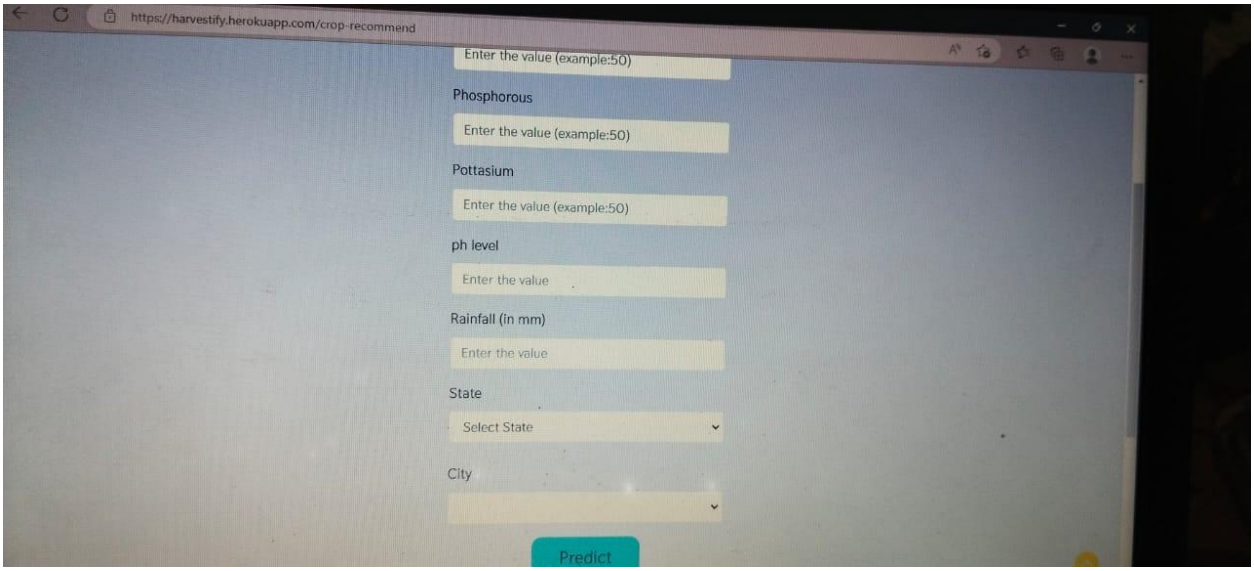
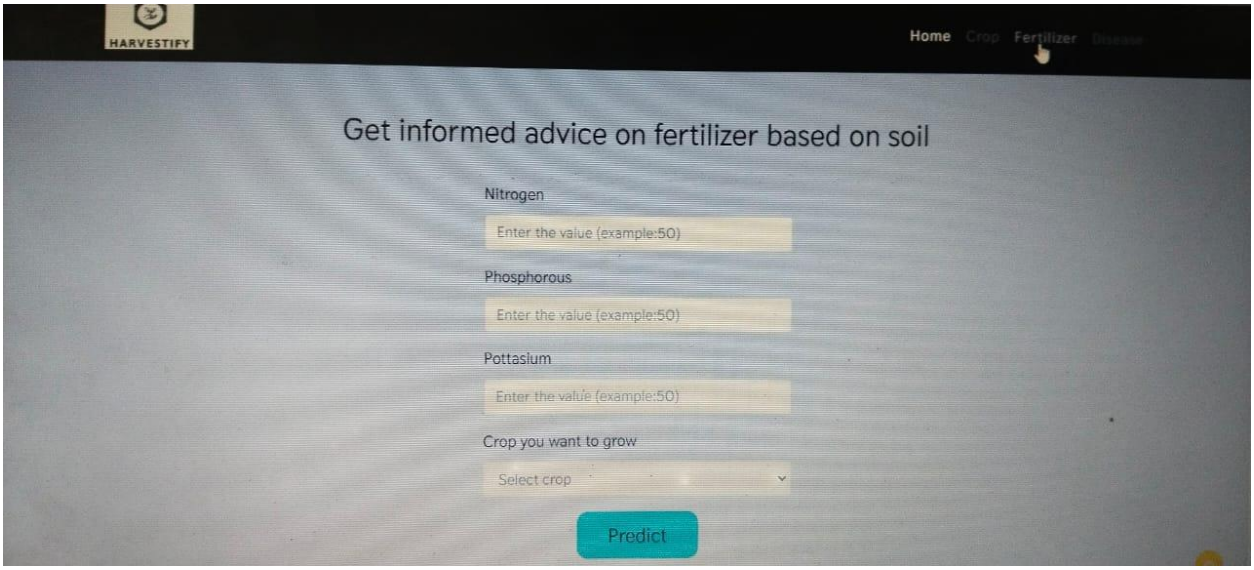


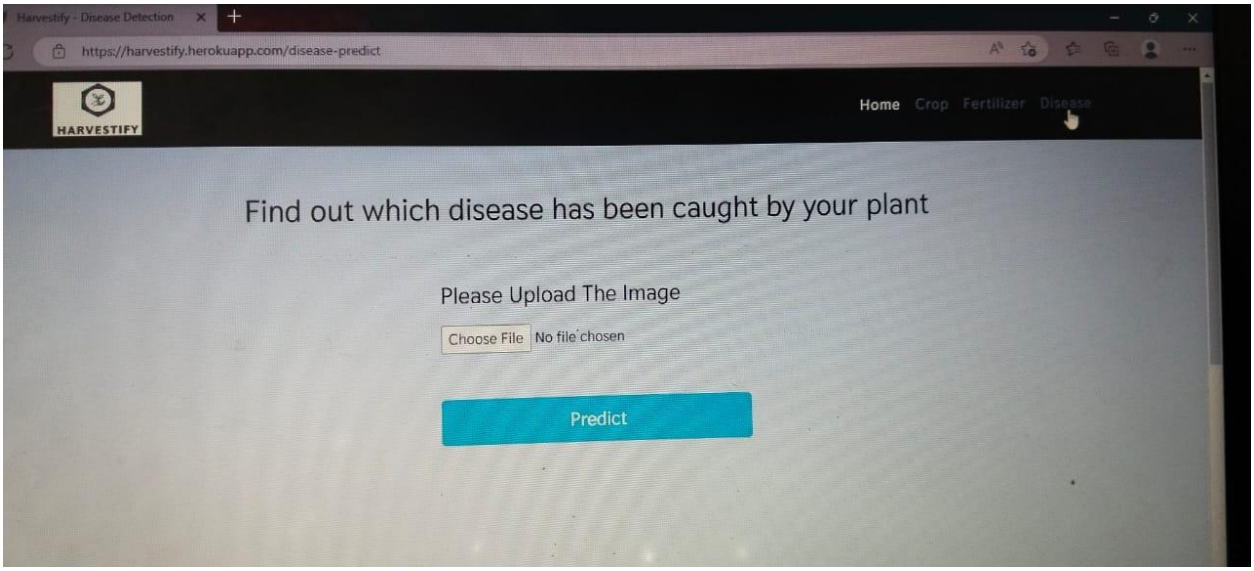

Figure.6.6. Training Vegetable Dataset in IBM Cloud

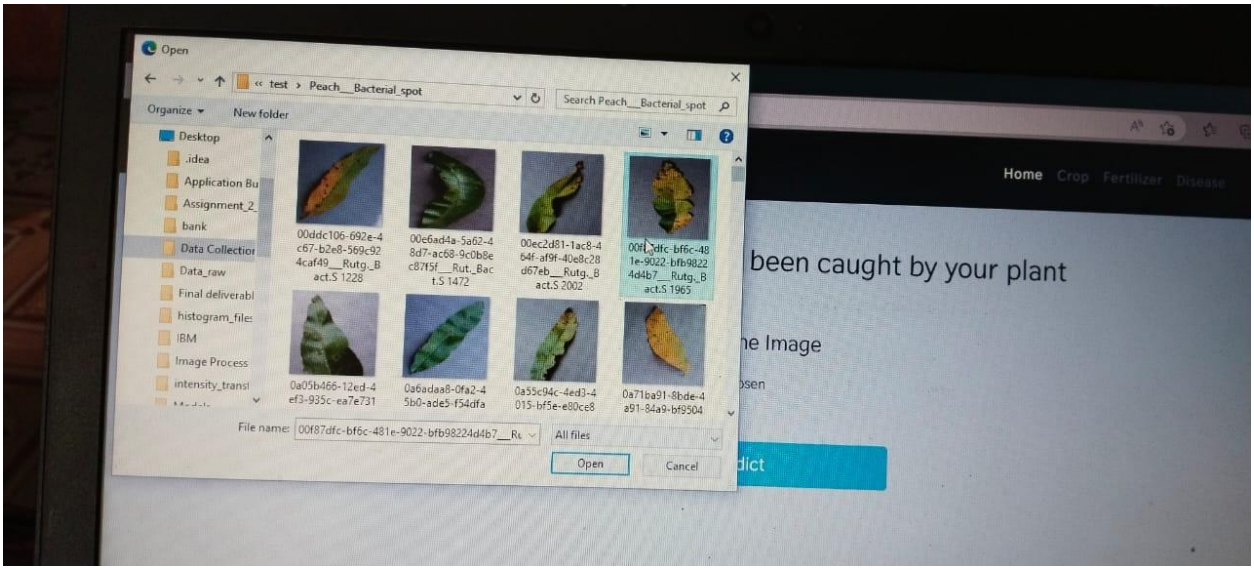
# Out put

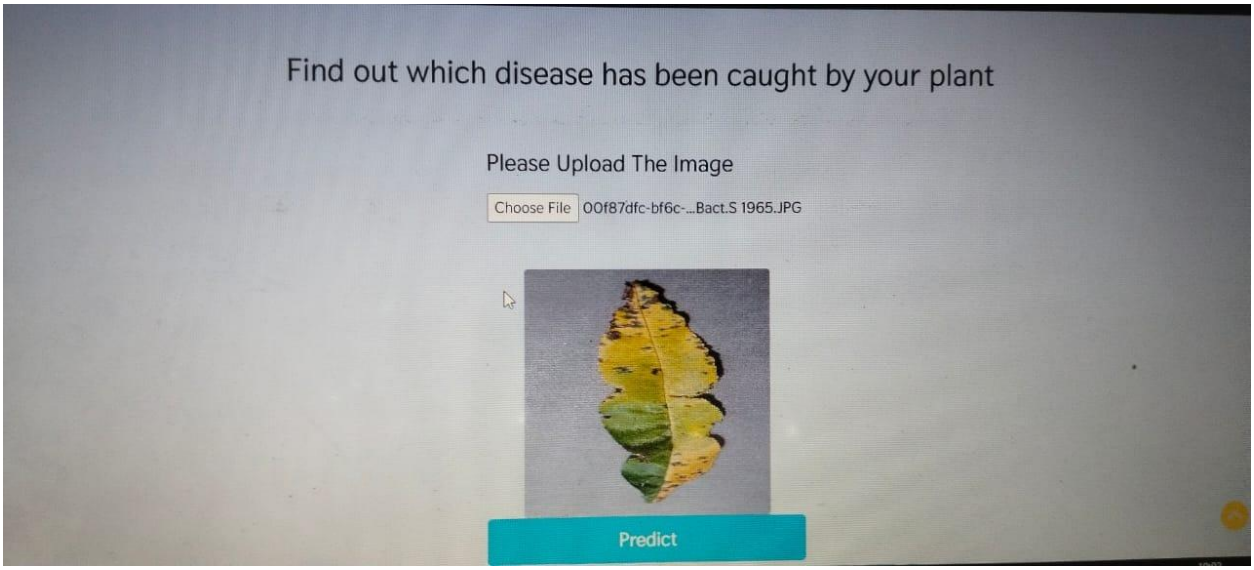


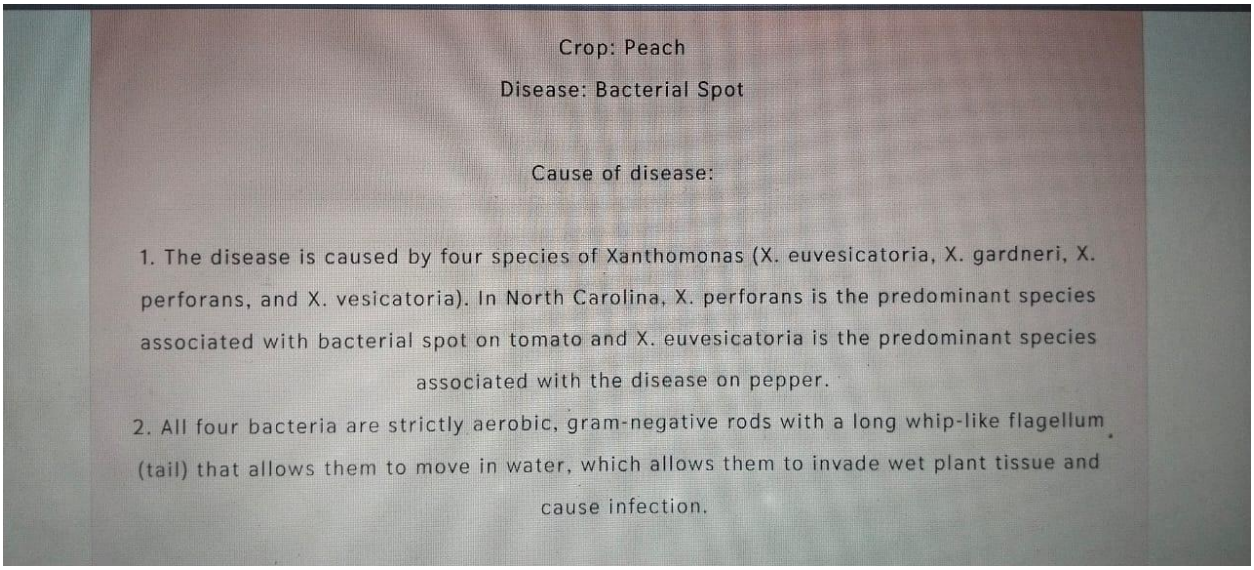

https://harvestify.herokuapp.com/crop-recommend
Enter the value (example:50)
Phosphorous
Enter the value (example:50)
Pottasium
Enter the value (example:50)
ph level
Enter the value
Rainfall (in mm)
Enter the value
State
Select State
City
Predict

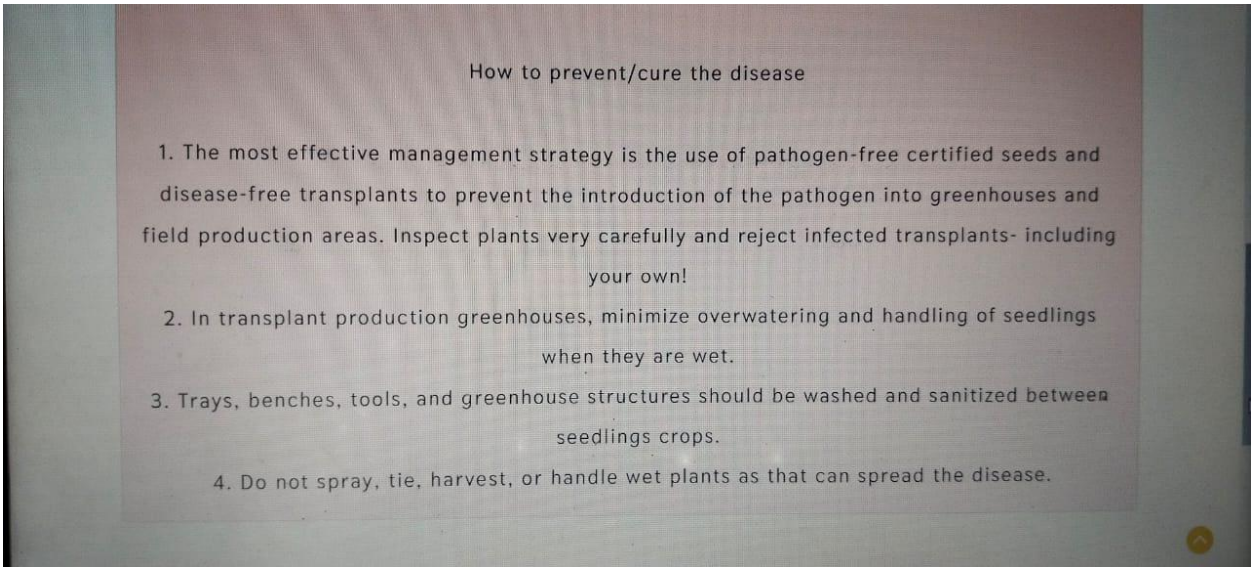

HARVESTIFY
Home
Crop
Fertilizer
Disease
Get informed advice on fertilizer based on soil
Nitrogen
Enter the value (example:50)
Phosphorous
Enter the value (example:50)
Pottasium
Enter the value (example:50)
Crop you want to grow
Select crop
Predict


Harvestify - Disease Detection
https://harvestify.herokuapp.com/disease-predict
HARVESTIFY
Home Crop Fertilizer Disease
Find out which disease has been caught by your plant
Please Upload The Image
Choose File No file chosen
Predict


Open
test › Peach__Bacterial_spot
Search Peach__Bacterial_spot
Organize
New folder
Desktop
.idea
Application Bu
Assignment_2_
bank
Data Collectior
Data_raw
Final deliverabl
histogram_files
IBM
Image Process
intensity_transf
00ddc106-692e-4c67-b2e8-569c924caf49__Rutg._Bact.S 1228
00e6ad4a-5a62-48d7-ac68-9c0b8ec87f5f__Rut._Bact.S 1472
00ec2d81-1ac8-464f-af9f-40e8c28d67eb__Rutg._Bact.S 2002
0a05b466-12ed-4ef3-935c-ea7e731
0a6adaa8-0fa2-45b0-ade5-f54dfa
0a55c94c-4ed3-4015-bf5e-e80ce8
0a71ba91-8bde-4a91-84a9-bf9504
File name: 00f87dfc-bf6c-481e-9022-bfb98224d4b7__Rt
All files
Open
Cancel
Home Crop Fertilizer Disease
been caught by your plant
ne Image
dict


Find out which disease has been caught by your plant
Please Upload The Image
Choose File
00f87dfc-bf6c-...Bact.S 1965.JPG
Predict


Crop: Peach
Disease: Bacterial Spot
Cause of disease:
1. The disease is caused by four species of Xanthomonas (X. euvesicatoria, X. gardneri, X. perforans, and X. vesicatoria). In North Carolina, X. perforans is the predominant species associated with bacterial spot on tomato and X. euvesicatoria is the predominant species associated with the disease on pepper.
2. All four bacteria are strictly aerobic, gram-negative rods with a long whip-like flagellum (tail) that allows them to move in water, which allows them to invade wet plant tissue and cause infection.




## 7.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

List of advantages

- The proposed model here produces very high accuracy of classification.
- Very large datasets can also be trained and tested.
- Images of very high can be resized within the proposed itself.

List of disadvantages

- For training and testing, the proposed model requires very high computational time.
- The neural network architecture used in this project work has high complexity.

## 8.APPLICATIONS

1. The trained network model used to classify the image patterns with high accuracy.
2. The proposed model not only used for plant disease classification but also for other image pattern classification such as animal classification.

3. This project work application involves not only image classification but also for pattern recognition.

## 9.CONCLUSIONS

The model proposed here involves image classification of fruit datasets and vegetable datasets. The following points are observed during model testing and training:

- The accuracy of classification increased by increasing the number of epochs.
- For different batch sizes, different classification accuracies are obtained.
- The accuracies are increased by increasing more convolution layers.
- The accuracy of classification also increased by varying dense layers.
- Different accuracies are obtained by varying the size of kernel used in the convolution layer output.
- Accuracies are different while varying the size of the train and test datasets.

## 10.FUTURE SCOPE

The proposed model in this project work can be extended to image recognition. The entire model can be converted to application software using python to exe software. The real time image classification, image recognition and video processing are possible with help OpenCV python library. This project work can be extended for security applications such as figure print recognition, iris recognition and face recognition.

## 11.BIBILOGRAPHY

[1]. R Indumathi Leaf Disease Detection and Fertilizer Suggestion", IEEE International Conference on System, Computation, Automation and Networking (ICSCAN), 29-30 March 2019, DOI: 10.1109/ICSCAN.2019.8878781.

[2]. P. Pandi Selvi, P. Poornima, "Soil Based Fertilizer Recommendation System for Crop Disease Prediction System", International Journal of Engineering Trends and Applications (IJETA) – Volume 8 Issue 2, Mar-Apr 2021.

[3]. H Shiva reddy, Ganesh hedge, Prof. DR Chinnaya3, "IoT based Leaf Disease Detection and Fertilizer Recommendation", International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET), Volume: 06 Issue: 11, Nov 2019, e-ISSN: 2395- 0056.

APPENDIX

A. Source Code (Jupyter notebook python code)

fruit.ipynb (due to limited page size the code vegetable.ipynb uploaded in github)

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

# coding: utf-8

# In[1]: pwd

# In[2]: cd E:/IBM_MY_COURSE/Project/Dataset Plant Disease/fruit-dataset/fruit-dataset

# # Apply ImageDataGenerator functionality to Train and Test set

# # Preprocessing # In[3]: from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator train_datagen =
```

ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,shear_range=0.2,zoom_range=0.2,horizontal_fli p=True) test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1) # In[4]: pwd

# In[5]: x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory('E:/IBM_MY_COURSE/Project/Dataset Plant Disease/fruit-dataset/fruitdataset/train',target_size=(128,128),batch_size=32,class_mode='categorical')

# In[6]: x_test=test_datagen.flow_from_directory('E:/IBM_MY_COURSE/Project/Dataset Plant Disease/fruit-dataset/fruit-dataset/test',target_size=(128,128),batch_size=32,class_mode='categorical') # # Import the models

# In[7]: from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense,Convolution2D,MaxPool2D,Flatten

# # Initializing the models 10

# In[8]: model=Sequential()

# # Add CNN Layers

# In[9]: model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),input_shape=(128,128,3),activation='relu'))

# In[10]: x_train.class_indices

# # Add Pooling layer

# In[11]: model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2)))

# # Add Flatten layer # In[12]: model.add(Flatten())

# # Add Dense Layer

# In[21]: model.add(Dense(40, kernel_initializer='uniform',activation='relu')) model.add(Dense(20, kernel_initializer='random_uniform',activation='relu'))

# # Add Output Layer # In[24]: model.add(Dense(6,activation='softmax', kernel_initializer='random_uniform'))

# # Compile the model # In[25]: model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='adam',metrics=['accuracy' ]) # In[26]: len(x_train)

# In[27]: 5384/32

# # Fit the Model

# In[28]: model.fit_generator(x_train,steps_per_epoch=168,validation_data=x_test,validation_st eps=52,epochs=3)

# # Save the Model

# In[29]: model.save("fruit.h5")

# In[30]: ls

# # Test the Model

# In[32]: from keras.preprocessing import image from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model import numpy as np

# In[33]: model = load_model("fruit.h5")

# # Test Apple_Healthy Class images

# In[37]: img = image.load_img('E:/IBM_MY_COURSE/Project/Dataset Plant Disease/fruitdataset/fruit-dataset/test/Apple___healthy/00fca0da-2db3-481b-b98a9b67bb7b105c___RS_HL 7708.JPG',target_size=(128,128)) 11

# In[39]: x=image.img_to_array(img) x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)

# In[40]: pred = model.predict_classes(x)

# In[41]: pred

# In[45]: index =['Apple___Black_rot','Apple___healthy','Corn_(maize)___Northern_Leaf_Blight','Corn_( maize)___healthy','Peach___Bacterial_spot','Peach___healthy']

# In[46]: print('the given image belogs to=',index[pred[0]])

# # Test Apple Black Rot class images # In[54]: img = image.load_img('E:/IBM_MY_COURSE/Project/Dataset Plant Disease/fruitdataset/fruit-dataset/test/Apple___Black_rot/0f3d45f4-e121-42cd-a5b6- be2f866a0574___JR_FrgE.S 2870.JPG',target_size=(128,128))

# In[55]: x=image.img_to_array(img) x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0) pred = model.predict_classes(x) print('the given image belogs to=',index[pred[0]])

# # Test Corn Northern leaf Blight class images

# In[56]: img = image.load_img('E:/IBM_MY_COURSE/Project/Dataset Plant Disease/fruitdataset/fruit-dataset/test/Corn_(maize)___Northern_Leaf_Blight/00a14441-7a62- 4034-bc40-b196aeab2785___RS_NLB 3932.JPG',target_size=(128,128))

# In[57]: x=image.img_to_array(img) x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0) pred = model.predict_classes(x) print('the given image belogs to=',index[pred[0]])

# # Test Corn Healthy class images # In[58]: img = image.load_img('E:/IBM_MY_COURSE/Project/Dataset Plant Disease/fruitdataset/fruit-dataset/test/Corn_(maize)___healthy/0a68ef5a-027c-41ae-b227- 159dae77d3dd___R.S_HL 7969 copy.jpg',target_size=(128,128))

# In[59]: x=image.img_to_array(img) x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0) pred = model.predict_classes(x) print('the given image belogs to=',index[pred[0]]) # # Test Peach Bacterial spot class images # In[60]: img = image.load_img('E:/IBM_MY_COURSE/Project/Dataset Plant Disease/fruitdataset/fruit-dataset/test/Peach___Bacterial_spot/00ddc106-692e-4c67-b2e8- 569c924caf49___Rutg._Bact.S 1228.JPG',target_size=(128,128)) 12 # In[61]: x=image.img_to_array(img) x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0) pred = model.predict_classes(x) print('the given image belogs to=',index[pred[0]])

# # Test Peach Healthy class images

# In[62]: img = image.load_img('E:/IBM_MY_COURSE/Project/Dataset Plant Disease/fruitdataset/fruit-dataset/test/Peach___healthy/1a07ce54-f4fd-41cf-b088- 144f6bf71859___Rutg._HL 3543.JPG',target_size=(128,128))

# In[63]: x=image.img_to_array(img) x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0) pred = model.predict_classes(x) print('the given image belogs to=',index[pred[0]])