

# Increasing yield of Crop Production in Greenhouses using AI

Capstone Project Team – Group 5

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# Problem Statement

## Issue

The agriculture sector is faced with challenge of optimizing yield and managing crop disease amidst increasing population and dwindling resources. Greenhouses – major form of crop growing environment in Canada will be the focal point of consideration.

## Concerns

Crop Damage, Resource inefficiency, environmental damage and economic loss resulting from surplus/waste.

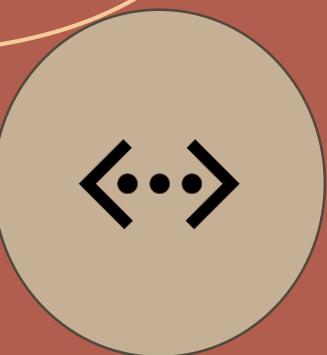
## Goal

Analyze production, current practices and major crops grown in greenhouses across Canada.

Optimize issue faced with respect to planting, managing diseases in crop to optimize yield  
Help adopt best practices suitable for countering disease infestation with efficiency and speed.

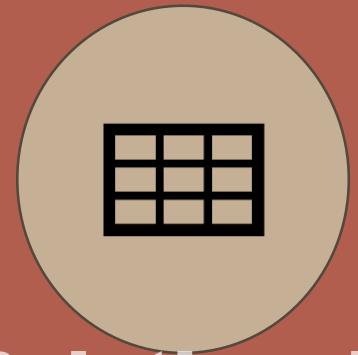


# Dataset Information



## Source

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/>  
[https://universe.roboflow.com/se  
arch](https://universe.roboflow.com/search)



## Relational

## Dataset

Greenhouses: area covered, major crops grown, yield, import & export



## Image Dataset

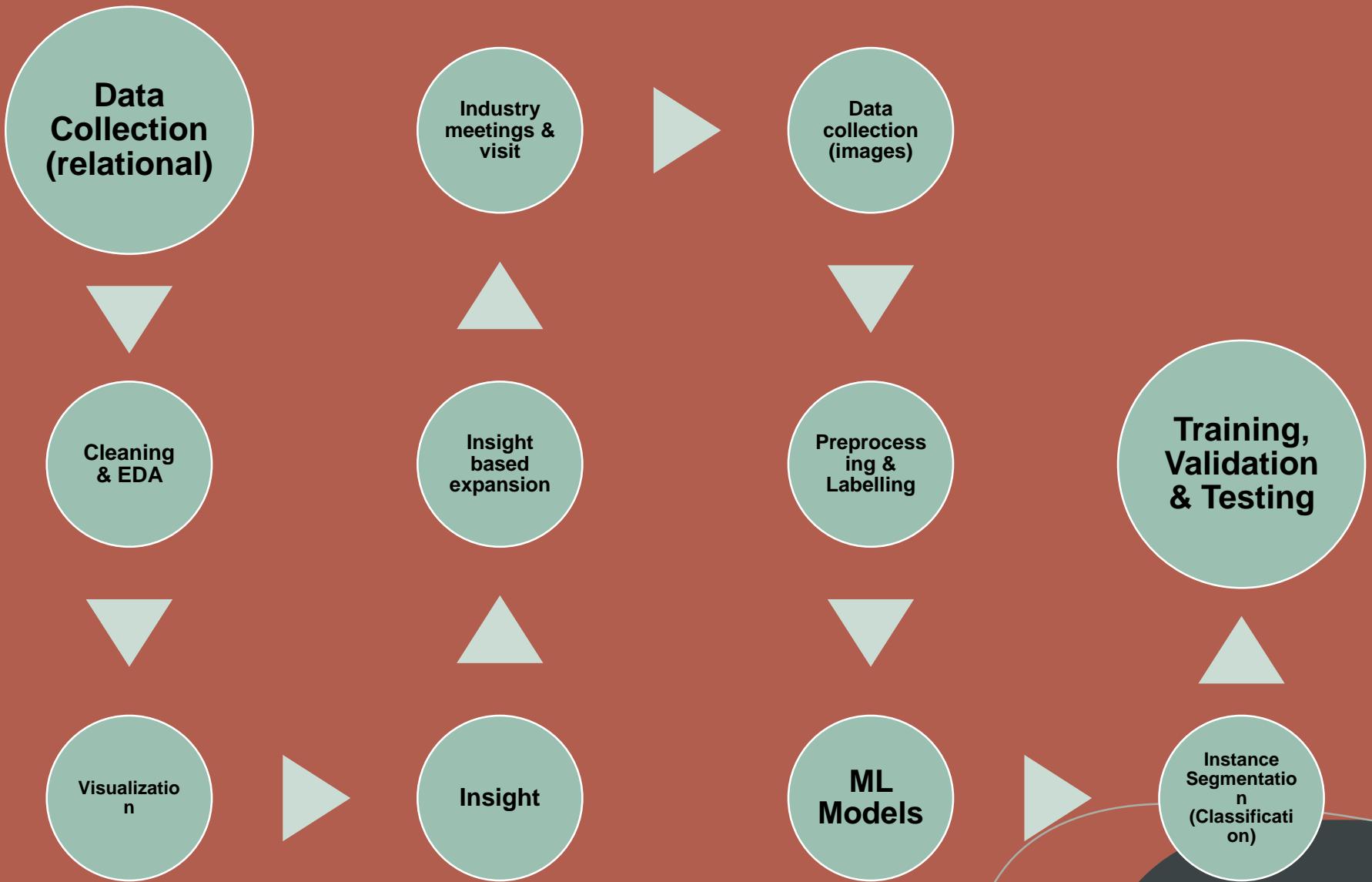
Five Identified major crop disease images (leaves)



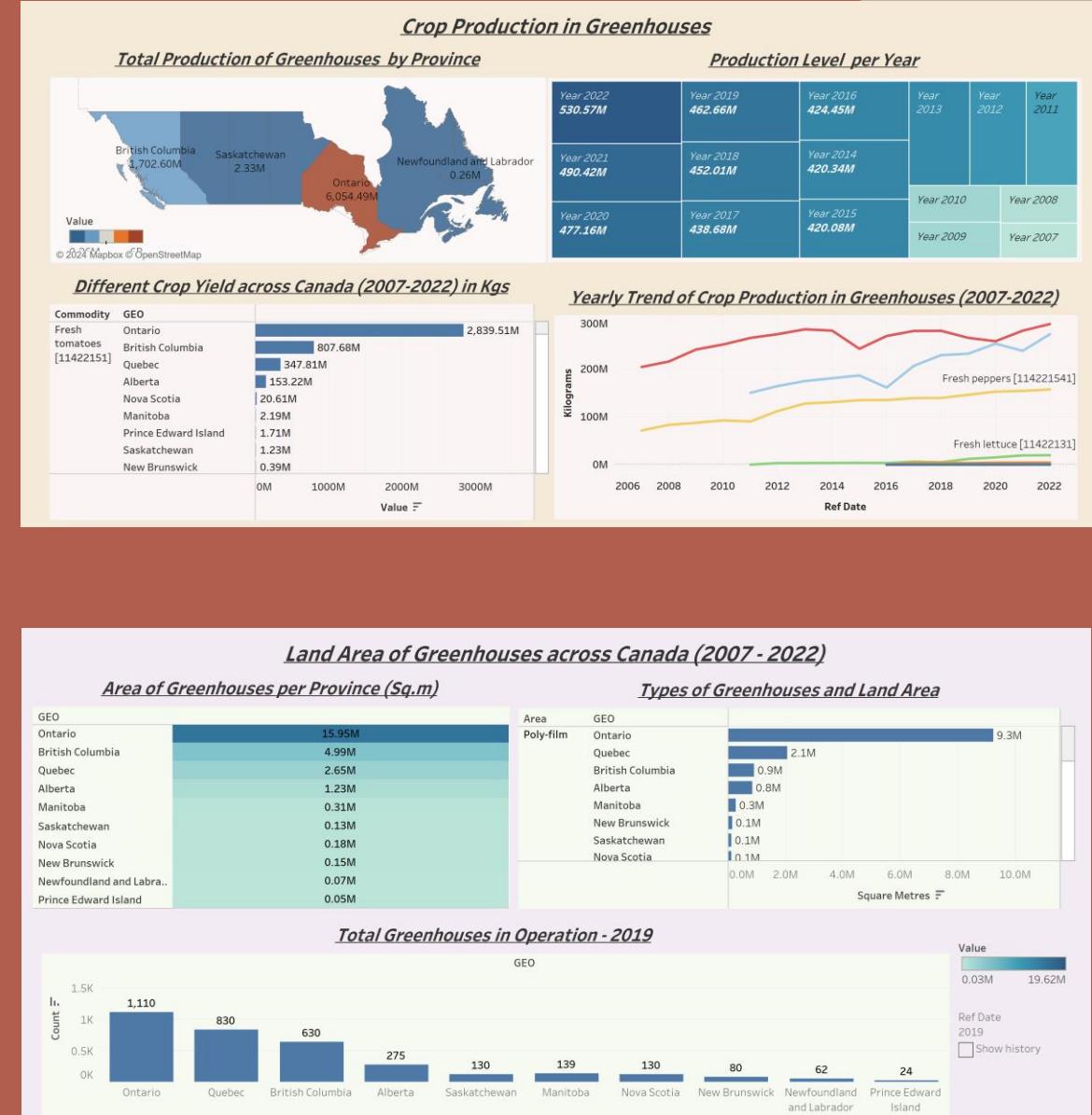
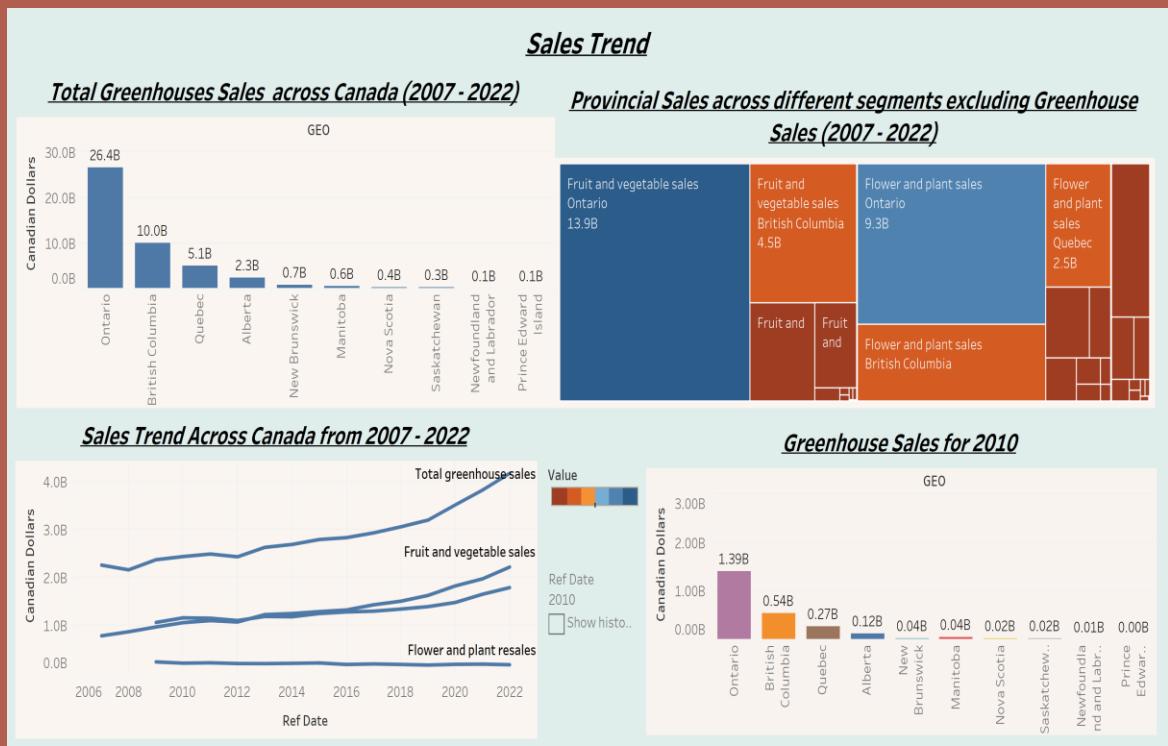
## Database

Phase 1: Excel fed into tableau  
Phase2: JPG images managed via Roboflow

# Methodology



# Dashboards



# Key Insights

The three (3) provinces that account for the highest greenhouses (in terms of number, total area, production and sales) in Canada are Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec.

The major commodities produced in greenhouses are tomatoes, cucumbers and peppers. Followed by lettuce, strawberries and eggplants.

The greenhouses are either made of poly-film, glass or rigid plastic. Poly-film made greenhouse cover the largest land area



# Image Data Collection - Crops



**Tomato**



**Cucumber**



**Strawberry**



**Lettuce**



**Bell Pepper**

**Data Collection** – 5 crops, 2 major diseases each. (Collect Images from Roboflow/google)

**Classify** – 1. Healthy / Unhealthy (Binary) 2. Disease classification (multi)

**Preprocessing** – sort in folder, remove duplicates, rename and resize

**Labelling** – Manual annotation, highlight infected segments in images for training

**Augmentation** – Use robolow to complete augmentation of labelled dataset



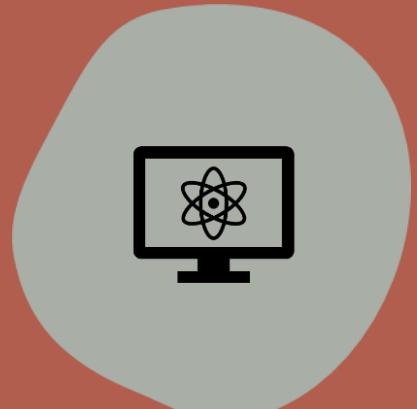
# Greenhouse Visit Insights

After a keen discussion with the greenhouses, this modelling can help reduce the disease detection time & improve the quality of produce.

Image classification can help set the disease type into different stages helping the greenhouses to act differently by sending them to the lab for examination and understand which has to be treated in what way.

Overall, will boost efficiency, reduce labor and time consumed, and can act faster to reduce damage due to disease leading to crop yield optimization.

# Machine Learning Models



## CNN

Ability to analyze spatial patterns in image data, important for disease detection



## VGG16

Deep architecture and proven effectiveness in image classification tasks, enhanced accuracy.



## Yolov8s

Most suitable for efficient classification involving segmentation, identifying anomalies. Enormous Computational capacity and augmentation





# Roboflow: Yolov8sInstance Segmentation

Beyond simple image classification – not only identifies objects but also precisely labels individual instance of object within image.

Distinguishes between different instances of same class. For example: not only class dogs in image also segment different dog breeds.

Detailed object recognition, precise identification using enhanced visual insights

# CNN & VGG16

CNN (Binary Classification)

Accuracy: 0.97

VGG16 (Multi Classification)

Accuracy: 0.33

VGG19 (Multi Classification)

Accuracy: 0.47



# Model: Yolov8s



Model Type: Roboflow 3.0 Instance Segmentation (Fast)

Checkpoint: crop-disease-identification/8

Version: 9

Data Split Ration: 70:20:10



# Use cases



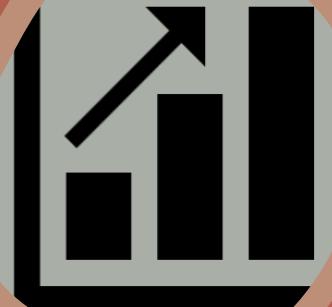
## Early Disease Detection

Early detection due to automation enables timely and targeted action



## Resource Management

Better resource allocation including water, nutrients, pesticides and human resource



## Yield Optimization

Approximate more efficiently on crop yields and plan accordingly



## Quality Control

Less disease and anomalies ensures better quality

# Challenges

## Data Collection

Required variables in a dataset crucial for crop yield prediction and/or optimization (soil nutrients, pesticides, and insecticides) were confidential.

Multiple attempts from multiple channels did not yield result for what was required.

Images collected had quality issues that had to be tackled efficiently.

## Computational Limitations

Image dataset after augmentation resulted in huge dataset requiring proper pipeline and memory.

Code prepared to be run on python/google colab could not run all required epochs due to computational limit.

Less epochs created poor accuracy and generalization.

## Industry Knowledge

Considerable amount of time was spent on research and meeting industry experts including site visit to navigate through best practices and requirements to navigate through the project.





Thank You



# References

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7. <https://yolov8.com/>