CNN-powered Wheat Disease Detection



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GitHub
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The wheat industry

Worth **\$200 billion** USD – and growing.

Wheat Market Report Scope

| Report Attribute | Details |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Market size value in 2024 | USD 202.01 billion |
| Revenue forecast in 2030 | USD 270.88 billion |
| Growth rate | CAGR of 4.28% from 2024 to 2030 |

The world's food

Wheat is a worldwide source of food.

Wheat consumption today

With a massive production volume of 750 million tons per year, wheat is now a staple food for around 35% of the world's population. Of this production volume, nearly 70% is used for human consumption, with 20% reserved for animal feed and the rest used for other purposes such as biofuel production. To get to this point, the Green

Disease and pests

The cost is enormous.

NIFA AUTHORS

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Between 20% to 40% of global crop production is lost to pests annually. Each year, plant diseases cost the global economy around \$220 billion, and invasive insects around \$70 billion, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Weeds are another significant biotic constraint on global food production.

Disease and pests



Wheat rust



Aphid bugs

Billion dollar losses

+ Global food losses =

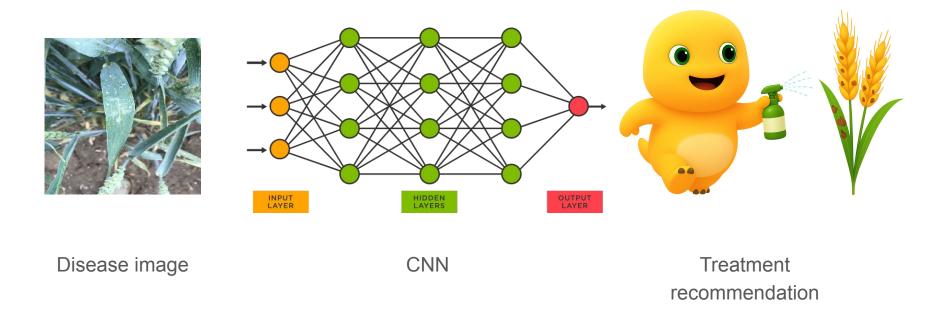
A very important problem to solve







Our project: wheat disease detection



Treatment recommendations

Based on model output → lookup corresponding treatment in table.

| | Disease | Recommended treatments | Source links |
|----|----------------------|---|--|
| 0 | Aphid | Imidacloprid seed treatment; Foliar insecticid | https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.10 |
| 1 | Black Rust | Triazole fungicides (e.g., tebuconazole); Stro | https://www.cropscience.bayer.us/articles/cp/w |
| 2 | Blast | ${\it Tebuconazole + Pyraclostrobin; Azoxystrobin +}$ | https://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/312377 l h |
| 3 | Brown Rust | Tebuconazole; Azoxystrobin + Tebuconazole mixt | https://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail |
| 4 | Common Root Rot | Seed treatment fungicides (fludioxonil, pyracl | https://extensionpubs.unl.edu/publication/g199 |
| 5 | Fusarium Head Blight | Prothioconazole + Tebuconazole (Prosaro); Pydi | https://site.extension.uga.edu/turnerab/2022/0 |
| 6 | Leaf Blight | Chlorothalonil; Mancozeb | https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/articles/home |
| 7 | Mildew | Triadimenol seed treatment; Azoxystrobin folia | https://plantpathology.ca.uky.edu/files/ppfs-a |
| 8 | Mite | Dimethoate; Pyrethroids (lambda-cyhalothrin) | https://extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/in |
| 9 | Septoria | Propiconazole; Azoxystrobin | https://cropprotectionnetwork.org/encyclopedia |
| 10 | Smut | $\label{thm:proposed} \mbox{Tebuconazole seed treatment; Diffenoconazole se}$ | https://eupdate.agronomy.ksu.edu/article_new/u |
| 11 | Stem fly | No effective chemical control; use cultural pr | https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/publ |
| 12 | Tan spot | Tebuconazole; Trifloxystrobin | https://extensionpubs.unl.edu/publication/g429 |
| 13 | Yellow Rust | Prothioconazole + Azoxystrobin (Trivapro); Teb | https://site.extension.uga.edu/turnerab/2022/0 |



Kaggle

Dataset can be found here.



KUSHAGRA3204 AND 2 COLLABORATORS · UPDATED A YEAR AGO







) :

Wheat Plant Diseases

Classification of various wheat plant diseases with almost 14,000+ images



Data Card

Code (8)

Discussion (3)

Suggestions (0)

About Dataset

Wheat Plant Diseases Dataset -

This dataset is designed to empower researchers and developers in creating robust machine learning models for classifying various wheat plant diseases. It offers a collection of high-resolution images showcasing real-world wheat diseases without the use of artificial augmentation techniques.

Usability ①

7.50

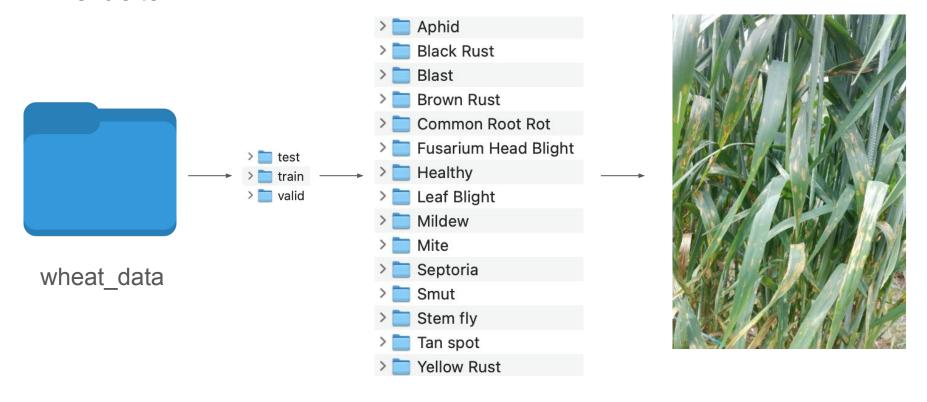
License

CC0: Public Domain

Expected update frequency

Annually

The data



14 disease classes, 1 healthy class.

We trained 3 CNNs and compared their performance

- ResNet18
- MobileNetV2
- Customized CNN

ResNet18

A good baseline for image recognition.

Changed output layer to match our 14 disease classes and 1 healthy class.

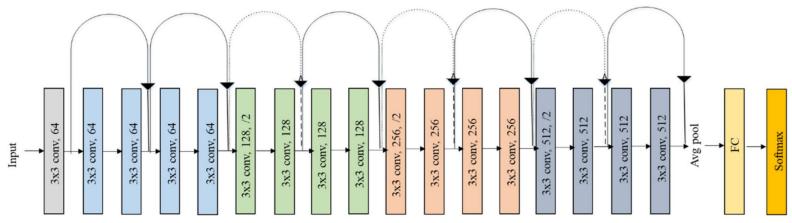
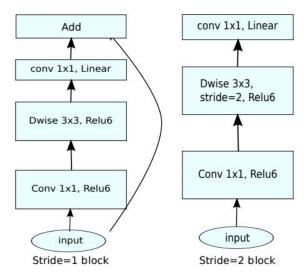


Fig. 2 Original ResNet-18 Architecture

MobileNetV2

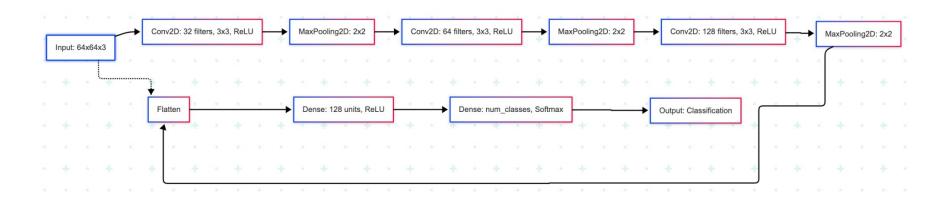
- Used for classification, object detection
- Use inverted residual block to reduce the number of parameters and computational cost.



Customized CNN

A homemade CNN from the ground up.

- Uses simple convolutions, no residual connections.
- Standard convolutions increase computational cost per layer.
- Overall relatively fast but less robust for complex patterns.



Training setups

| Model | ResNet18 | MobileNetV2 | Customized CNN | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| Layers | 18 | 53 | 8 | |
| Loss | Cross-Entropy | Cross-Entropy | Cross-Entropy | |
| Optimizer | Adam | Adam | Adam | |
| Learning Rate | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.001 | |
| Epochs | 20 | 10 | 30 | |
| Early Stopping? | Yes | No | No | |

Early results

| Model | ResNet18 | MobileNetV2 | Customized CNN |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|
| Test set accuracy | 92.40% | 68.4% | 90.27% |
| Average test class precision | 0.952 | 0.677 | 0.917 |
| Average test class recall | 0.924 | 0.704 | 0.903 |
| Average F1 score | 0.908 | 0.681 | 0.885 |

Compare the performance of CNNs

- ResNet18 and the Customized CNN have a better performance on the classification.
- MobileNetV2 has a lower accuracy because it is lightweight with limited capacity, and has a weaker feature extraction ability.
- ResNet18 has more complex patterns and residual blocks, which captures richer and deeper representation.

Issues

Model is great at predicting disease – but struggles with healthy wheat

| | Class | Accuracy (%) | Correct | Total |
|----|----------------------|--------------|---------|---|
| | | | | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 |
| 0 | Aphid | 96.0 | 48 | 50 |
| 1 | Black Rust | 96.0 | 48 | 50 |
| 2 | Blast | 100.0 | 50 | 50 |
| 3 | Brown Rust | 100.0 | 50 | 50 |
| 4 | Common Root Rot | 100.0 | 50 | 50 |
| 5 | Fusarium Head Blight | 98.0 | 49 | 50 |
| 6 | Healthy | 10.0 | 5 | 50 |
| 7 | Leaf Blight | 96.0 | 48 | 50 |
| 8 | Mildew | 98.0 | 49 | 50 |
| 9 | Mite | 96.0 | 48 | 50 |
| 10 | Septoria | 100.0 | 50 | 50 |
| 11 | Smut | 100.0 | 50 | 50 |
| 12 | Stem fly | 100.0 | 50 | 50 |
| 13 | Tan spot | 96.0 | 48 | 50 |
| 14 | Yellow Rust | 100.0 | 50 | 50 |



Healthy or Disease?

The difference between healthy and diseased wheat is not always clear.



Healthy



Mildew

Possible Solutions

- 1. Data augmentation
- 2. Class balancing
- Loss Reweighting (higher penalty for incorrect healthy classification)



Data augmentation, class rebalancing, custom loss results

It is difficult for image recognition models to detect an absence of disease!

| Class | Accuracy (%) | Correct | Total | Class | Accuracy (%) | Correct | Total |
|----------------------|--------------|---------|-------|----------------------|--------------|---------|-------|
| Aphid | 76.0 | 38 | 50 | Aphid | 66.0 | 33 | 50 |
| Black Rust | 56.0 | 28 | 50 | Black Rust | 46.0 | 23 | 50 |
| Blast | 88.0 | 44 | 50 | Blast | 96.0 | 48 | 50 |
| Brown Rust | 30.0 | 15 | 50 | Brown Rust | 24.0 | 12 | 50 |
| Common Root Rot | 90.0 | 45 | 50 | Common Root Rot | 78.0 | 39 | 50 |
| Fusarium Head Blight | 62.0 | 31 | 50 | Fusarium Head Blight | 42.0 | 21 | 50 |
| Healthy | 6.0 | 3 | 50 | Healthy | 6.0 | 3 | 50 |
| Leaf Blight | 70.0 | 35 | 50 | Leaf Blight | 48.0 | 24 | 50 |
| Mildew | 78.0 | 39 | 50 | Mildew | 54.0 | 27 | 50 |
| Mite | 60.0 | 30 | 50 | Mite | 30.0 | 15 | 50 |
| Septoria | 92.0 | 46 | 50 | Septoria | 84.0 | 42 | 50 |
| Smut | 92.0 | 46 | 50 | Smut | 78.0 | 39 | 50 |
| Stem Fly | 78.0 | 39 | 50 | Stem Fly | 74.0 | 37 | 50 |
| Tan Spot | 48.0 | 24 | 50 | Tan Spot | 40.0 | 20 | 50 |
| Yellow Rust | 100.0 | 50 | 50 | Yellow Rust | 98.0 | 49 | 50 |

Original

New

Further research and final thoughts

- More images for healthy wheat
- Powerful architecture ex.
 EfficientNetB3
- Add attention mechanism, focus on disease patterns



Thank you!