Related Work:

Through the application of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), growers can access increasingly sophisticated data and analytics tools, which enables better decisions, improved efficiencies, and reduced waste in food and biofuel production, all while minimizing negative environmental consequences.

Name	Authors	Year	Abstract
An Improved	-Anjanadevi	March	In this paper, we have focused on plant
Deep Learning	Bondalapati	2020	data images in agricultural field.
model for plant			Agriculture is one of major living
disease detection			source in India. To increase the yield by
			preventing diseases and detection of
			diseases place major role in agriculture
			domain. By using Improved and
			customized DCNN model (improved-
			detect), We trained plant Doc and plant
			village datasets. Mainly we used
			Tomato, Corn and potato plant for
			model training and testing. we have
			experimented on plant image data set
			tomato leaves both healthy and diseased
			ones. Experimental results are
			compared with state of the architectures
			like Mobile Net, Dark Net-19, ResNet-
			101and proposed model out
			PERFORMS in location and detection
			of plant diseases.

Using Deep	-Sharada	April 15,	Using a public dataset of 54,306 images
Learning for	Prasanna	2016	of diseased and healthy plant leaves
Image-Based	Mohanty.	2010	collected under controlled conditions,
Plant Disease	-David Peter		we train a deep convolutional neural
Detection	Hughes.		network to identify 14 crop species and
	-Marcel Salathe		26 diseases (or absence thereof). The
	-Warcer Saratric		trained model achieves an accuracy of
			99.35% on a held-out test set,
			ŕ
			demonstrating the feasibility of this
			approach. When testing the model on a
			set of images collected from trusted
			online sources - i.e., taken under
			conditions different from the images
			used for training the model still
			achieves an accuracy of 31.4%. While
			this accuracy is much higher than the
			one based on random selection (2.6%),
			a more diverse set of training data is
			needed to improve the general
			accuracy.
Plant Disease	-Mohamet Faye.	January	The combination of high-end smart-
Detection with	-Chen Bingcai.	2020	phones and computer vision via Deep
Deep Learning	-Kane Amath		Learning has made possible what can
and Feature	Sada		be defined as "smartphone-assisted
Extraction Using			disease diagnosis". In the area of Deep
Plant Village			Learning, multiple architecture models
			have been trained, some achieving
			performance reaching more than
			99.53% . In this study, we evaluate
			CNN's architectures applying transfer
			learning and deep feature extraction.
			All the features obtained will also be
			classified by SVM and KNN. Our work
			is feasible by the use of the open-source
			Plant Village Data set. The result
			obtained shows that SVM is the best
			classifier for leaf disease detection.
1			classifici foi icai discase detectivii.

Plant Disease	-Shima Ramesh	April 2018	we make use of Random Forest in
Detection Using	Maniyath.	_	identifying between healthy and
Machine Learning	-Vinod P V		diseased leaf from the data sets created.
			Our proposed paper includes various
			phases of implementation namely
			dataset creation, feature extraction,
			training the classifier and classification.
			The created datasets of diseased and
			healthy leaves are collectively trained
			under Random Forest to classify the
			diseased and healthy images. For
			extracting features of an image, we use
			Histogram of an Oriented Gradient
			(HOG). Overall, using machine
			learning to train the large data sets
			available publicly gives us a clear way
			to detect the disease present in plants in
			a colossal scale
Plant Disease	P. Prathusha.	July 2020	Machine learning is a trending area
Detection Using	K. E. Srinivasa		where the technological benefits can be
Machine Learning	Murthy.		imparted to the agriculture field also. It
Algorithms	K. Srinivas		is rather inexpensive to detect the
			diseases in plants using machine
			learning techniques rather than using
			chemical pesticides. This paper makes a
			review on the existing techniques and
			also suggests the best technique which
			can be implemented by farmers to
			recognize the disease faster and which
			proves to be economical to them. In this
			work we use KNN algorithm which is
			one of the best machine learning
			algorithms.

Plant Disease Detection and Classification Using Deep Neural Networks	-Aravindhan Venkataramanan. -Pooja Agarwal	August 2019	we present a Deep Learning approach to detect and classify plant diseases by examining the leaf of a given plant. The classification is performed in multiple stages to eliminate possibilities at every stage, hence providing better accuracy during predictions. A YOLOv3 object detector is used to extract a leaf from the input image. The extracted leaf is analysed through a series of ResNet18 models. These ResNet18 models were trained using transfer learning. One layer identifies the type of leaf and the following layer checks for the possible diseases that could occur in the plant.
Plant disease detection and its solution using image classification	G.Saradhambl. R. Dhivya. S. Latha. R. Rajesh.	January 2018	We propose an enhanced k-mean clustering algorithm to predict the infected area of the leaves. A colour-based segmentation model is defined to segment the infected region and placing it to its relevant classes. Experimental analyses were done on samples images in terms of time complexity and the area of infected region. Our project is used to detect the plant diseases and provide solutions to recover from the disease. It shows the affected part of the leaf in percentage. We planned to design our project with voice navigation system, so a person with lesser expertise in software should also be able to use it easily.

Detection of Plant Diseases: From Classical Machine Learning to Deep Learning Journey AlbattahAli Mustafa Qamar Albattah.	Image-Based	-Rehanullah	June 2021	The technology used in medical
Classical Machine Learning to Deep Learning Journey Albattah. -Ali Mustafa Qamar Qamar Why some diseases turn out to become pandemics because they are hard to detect on time. Our focus is to clarify the details about the diseases and how to detect them promptly with artificial intelligence. We discuss the use of machine learning and deep learning to deep clarning methods have been moved from conventional machine learning to deep learning in the last five years. Furthermore, different data sets related to plant diseases are discussed in detail. The challenges and problems associated with the existing systems are also presented. Deep learning models for plant disease detection and diagnosis Konstantinos Ferentinos February 2018 Konstantinos Ferentinos February 2018 Convolutional neural network models were developed to perform plant disease detection and diagnosis using simple leaves images of healthy and diseased plants, through deep learning methodologies. Training of the models was performed with the use of an open database of 87,848 images, containing 25 different plants in a set of 58 distinct classes of [plant, disease] combinations, including healthy plants. Several model architectures were trained, with the best performance reaching a 99.53% success rate in identifying the corresponding	Detection of Plant	Khan.		procedures has not been adequate to
Learning to Deep Learning Journey Albattah. -Ali Mustafa Qamar the details about the diseases and how to detect them promptly with artificial intelligence. We discuss the use of machine learning to detect diseases in plants automatically. Our study also focuses on how machine learning to deep learning in the last five years. Furthermore, different data sets related to plant diseases are discussed in detail. The challenges and problems associated with the existing systems are also presented. Sonvolutional neural network models were developed to perform plant disease detection and diagnosis using simple leaves images of healthy and diseased plants, through deep learning methodologies. Training of the models was performed with the use of an open database of 87,848 images, containing 25 different plants in a set of 58 distinct classes of [plant, disease] combinations, including healthy plants. Several model architectures were trained, with the best performance reaching a 99.53% success rate in identifying the corresponding		-Khalil Khan.		detect all diseases on time, and that is
Learning Journey Albattan. -Ali Mustafa Qamar Albattan		-Waleed		why some diseases turn out to become
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