

LITERATURE SURVEY

Date	16 October 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID03452
Project Name	Fertilizer recommendation system for disease prediction

[1] In this paper, we propose a user-friendly web application system based on machine learning and web-scraping called the 'Farmer's Assistant'. With our system, we are success fully able to provide several features crop recommendation using Random Forest algorithm, fertilizer recommendation using a rule based classification system, and crop disease detection using Efficient Net model on leaf images. The user can provide the input using forms on our user interface and quickly get their results. In addition, we also use the LIME interpret ability method to explain our predictions on the disease detection image, which can potentially help understand why our model predicts what it predicts, and improve the datasets and models using this information.

Advantages: For crop recommendation and fertilizer recommendation, we can provide the availability of the same on the popular shopping websites, and possibly allow users to buy the crops and fertilizers directly from our application.

Disadvantages: To provide fine-grained segmentations of the diseased portion of the dataset this is not possible due to lack of such data. However in our application we can integrate in segmentation annotation tool where the users might be able to help us with the lack. Also, we can use some unsupervised algorithms to pin-point the diseased area sin the image. We intend to add these features and fix these gaps in our upcoming work.

[2] The proposed method uses SVM to classify tree leaves. identify the disease and suggest the fertilizer. The proposed method is compared with the existing CNN based leaf disease prediction. The proposed SVM technique gives a better result when compared to existing CNN. For the same set of images, F-Measure for CNN is 0.7 and 0.8 for SVM, the accuracy of identification of leaf disease of CNN is 0.6 and SVM is 0.8.

Advantages: The prediction and diagnosing of leaf diseases are depending on the segmentation such as segmenting the healthy tissues from diseased tissues of leaves.

Disadvantages: This further research is implementing the proposed algorithm with the existing public datasets. Also, various segmentation algorithms can be implemented to improve accuracy. The proposed algorithm can be modified further to identify the disease that affects the various plant organs such as stems and fruits.

[3] Cloud Based Automated Irrigation And Plant Leaf Disease Detection System Using An Android Application. International Conference on Electronics, Communication and Aero-space Technology, ICECA 2017.

Advantages: It is simple and cost effective system for plant leaf disease detection.

Disadvantages: Any H/w failures may affect the system performance.

The current paper proposes an android application for irrigation and plant leaf disease detection with cloud and IoT. For monitoring irrigation system they use soil moisture and temperature sensor and sensor data send to the cloud. The user can also detect the plant leaf disease. K-means clustering used for feature extraction.

Algorithm used: K-means clustering,

Other than this there are some other levels which can be used for sentimental analysis the sea document level, sentence level, entity and aspect level to study positive and negative, interrogative sarcastic, good and bad functionality, sentiment without sentiment, conditional sentence and author and reader understanding points.

[4] Detection of Leaf Diseases and Classification using Digital Image Processing International Conference on Innovations in Information, Embedded and Communication Systems(ICIIIECS), IEEE,2017.

Advantages: The system detects the diseases on citrus leaves with 90% accuracy.

Disadvantages: System only able to detect the disease from citrus leaves.

The main objective of this paper is image analysis & classification techniques for detection of leaf diseases and classification. The leaf image is firstly preprocessed and then does the further work. K-Means Clustering used for image segmentation and then system extract the GLCM features from disease detected images. The disease classification done through the SVM classifier.

Algorithm used: Gray-Level Co-Occurrence Matrix (GLCM) features ,SVM,K-MeansClustering.

[5] Semi-automatic leaf disease detection and classification system for soybean culture IET Image Processing, 2018

Advantages: The system helps to compute the disease severity.

Disadvantages: The system uses leaf images taken from an online dataset, so cannot implement in real time.

This paper mainly focuses on the detecting and classifying the leaf disease of soybean plant. Using SVM the proposed system classifies the leaf disease in 3 classes like i.e. downy mil-dew, frog eye, and septoria leaf blight etc. The proposed system gives maximum average classification accuracy reported is ~90% using a big dataset of 4775 images.

Algorithm used: SVM.

[6] The author proposes a method which helps us predict crop yield by suggesting the best crops. It also focuses on soil types in order to identify which crop should be planted in the field to increase productivity. In terms of crop yield, soil types are vital. By incorporating the weather details of the previous year into the equation, soil information can be obtained.

Advantages: It allows us to predict which crops would be appropriate for a given climate. Using the weather and disease related data sets, the crop quality can also be improved. Prediction algorithms help us to classify the data based on the disease, and data extracted from the classifier is used to predict soil and crop.

Disadvantages: Due to the changing climatic conditions, accurate results cannot be predicted by this system.

[7] The current work examines and describes image processing strategies for identifying plant diseases in numerous plant species. BPNN, SVM, K-means clustering, and SGDM are the most common approaches used to identify plant diseases.

Disadvantages: Some of the issues in these approaches include the impact of background data on the final picture, optimization of the methodology for a specific plant leaf disease, and automation of the technique for continuous automated monitoring of plant leaf diseases in real-world field circumstances.

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