**PROJECT**

**FERTILIZERS RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM FOR DISEASE PREDICITION**

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**LITERATURE SURVEY-1**

**TITLE:** Soil Nutrients Prediction and Optimal Fertilizer Recommendation for Sustainable Cultivation of Groundnut Crop using Enhanced-1DCNN DL

**AUTHOR:** Sivasankaran S, Dr. K. Jagan Mohan, Dr. G. Mohammed Nazer

**YEAR OF PUBLISHED:** 2022

The prime reason for the loss of soil quality is due to the improper soil and crop management strategies deployed in the process of farming. Excessive usage of chemical fertilizers without the exact knowledge of required nutrients for the cultivation of crops has led to the gradual decline in the soil quality which has contributed towards the gradual decline in the production yield of the crops. Groundnut Crops being the most predominant oilseed crop cultivated in the state of Tamil Nadu, its cultivation has seen too such impacts due to the excessive fertilizer usage and improper cultivation patterns without understanding the actual nutrient of the soil, one of the major causes for the fluctuation seen in groundnut pod growth patterns and production, is the differing soil nutrient compositions of the land which is under cultivation.In this research article we proposed a novel deep learning based approach adapting Enhanced 1D-CNN scheme, towards predicting the soil nutrient composition for the choosen soil nutrient dataset pertaining to the geographical landscape of Villupuram district in the state of Tamil Nadu.

**LITERATURE SURVEY-2**

**TITLE:** Plant Disease Detection Using Deep Learning-Fertilizer Suggestion.

**AUTHOR:** N.Srirekha, R.Angelin Preethi

**YEAR OF PUBLISHED:** 2022

In this paper, the study was aimed to develop a website for finding out the influence of climatic parameters on crop production in selected districts of Madhya Pradesh. The selection of districts has been made based on the area under that particular crop. Based on this criteria first top five districts in which the selected crop area is maximum were selected. The crops selected in the study were based on the predominant crops in the selected district. The selected crop included: Soybean, Maize, Paddy and Wheat. The yield of these crops was tabulated for continuous 20 years by collecting the information from secondary sources. Similarly for the corresponding years climatic parameters such as Rainfall, Maximum & Minimum temperature, Potential Evapotranspiration, Cloud cover, Wet day frequency were also collected from the secondary sources. The methodology adopted for analysis includes for values above the threshold were considered as one child and the remaining as another child.