**PROJECT**

**FERTILIZERS RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM FOR DISEASE PREDICITION**

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**LITERATURE SURVEY-1**

**TITLE:** IoT based Leaf Disease Detection and Fertilizer Recommendation

**AUTHOR:** H Shiva reddy, Ganesh hedge, Prof. DR Chinnayan

**YEAR OF PUBLISHED:** 2019

The rapid development of IOT has an important influence on realizing intensive agriculture, high yield and high quality, and it will provide solid foundation for the development of agriculture information technologies.

Internet of Things (IoT) is an emerging technology that is making our world smarter. Internet of Things is modular approach to integrate sensors into everyday objects, and interconnecting them over the internet through specific protocols for exchange of information and communication. This paper introduces the concept of internet of things (IOT) and discusses the role of IOT in agricultural disease and insect pest control and gives thought regarding estimation of diverse climatic parameters of plant. The sensors integrated helps in detecting the moisture and humidity in soil and atmosphere. These factors helps in identifying the climatic conditions where the plant grows and the diseases that can be attacked for the plant. In this work we develop a user-friendly IOT architecture to provide on-field disease detection and spraying of recommended pesticides.

**LITERATURE SURVEY-2**

**TITLE:** Efficient Data-Driven Crop Pest Identification Based on Edge Distance-Entropy for Sustainable Agriculture

**AUTHOR:** Jiachen Yang, Shukun Ma, Yang Li.

**YEAR OF PUBLISHED:** 2022

In this paper, we propose a data evaluation method based on Edge Distance-Entropy for the problem that smart agriculture relies heavily on data. We effectively apply this method to the recognition task of crop pest datasets and demonstrate its state-of-the-art results in various settings. It is attractive that only about 60% of the data is used to achieve good results. When the amount of data reaches 70%, the performance has exceeded the level of 100% of the data. This is due to the existence of some negative migration data in the dataset. Our results can demonstrate that with efficient data, the input of data can be greatly reduced, which undoubtedly contributes to the sustainable development of smart agriculture. In addition, we also explored the influence of the parameter M on the method, and found that the value of M has an adverse effect on the performance. For noisy data, we propose Anomaly Feature Detection Strategy to alleviate the adverse effect of noisy data on the method. Experiments show that our proposed method is effective.