# Introduction

Fertilizer Recommentation

System For Disease Prediction

Detection and recognition of plant diseases using machine learning are very efficient in pro- viding symptoms of identifying diseases at its earliest. Plant pathologists can analyze the dig- ital images using digital image processing for diagnosis of plant diseases. Application of computer vision and image processing strategies simply assist farmers in all of the regions of agriculture. Generally, the plant diseases are caused by the abnormal physiological functio- nalities of plants. Therefore, the characteristic symptoms are generated based on the differen- tiation between normal physiological functionalities and abnormal physiological functionali- ties of the plants. Mostly, the plant leaf diseases are caused by Pathogens which are posi- tioned on the stems of the plants. These different symptoms and diseases of leaves are pre- dicted by different methods in image processing. These different methods includedifferent fundamental processes like segmentation, feature extraction and classification and so on. Mostly, the prediction and diagnosis of leaf diseases are depending on the segmentation such as segmenting the healthy tissues from diseased tissues of leaves.

# Literature Review

1. 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 0.7and 0.8 for SVM, the accuracy of identification of leaf disease of CNN is 0.6 and SVM is 0.8.

A**dvantages :** The prediction and diagnosing of leaf diseases are depending on the segmenta- tion such as segmenting the healthy tissues from diseased tissues of leaves.

**Disadvantages :** This further research is implementing the proposed algorithm with the ex- isting 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.

1. Detection of Leaf Diseases and Classification using Digital Image Processing International Conference on Innovations in Information, Embedded and Communication Systems(ICIIECS), 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 fur- ther 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-Means Clustering .

1. 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 imple- ment 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 accuracyreported is ~90% using a big dataset of 4775 images.

**Algorithm used:** SVM.

1. 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 proposesan android application for irrigation and plant leaf disease detec- tion with cloud and IoT. For monitoring irrigation system they use soil moisture and temper- ature 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 these are- 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.

1. 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. A**dvantages :**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. Pre- diction 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.

1. 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.

1. 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 0.7and 0.8 for SVM, the accuracy of identification of leaf disease of CNN is 0.6 and SVM is 0.8.

A**dvantages :** The prediction and diagnosing of leaf diseases are depending on the segmenta- tion such as segmenting the healthy tissues from diseased tissues of leaves.

**Disadvantages :** This further research is implementing the proposed algorithm with the ex- isting 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.

1. In this paper, we propose a user-friendly web applicationsystem based on machine learn- ing and web-scraping calledthe ‘Farmer’s Assistant’. With our system, we are successfully able to provide several features - crop recommendation using Random Forest algorithm, ferti- lizer recommendation using arule based classification system, and crop disease detection using EfficientNet model on leaf images. The user can provide the input using forms on our user interface and quickly gettheir results. In addition, we also use the LIME interpretability method to explain our predictions on the disease detectionimage, which can potentially help understand why our modelpredicts what it predicts, and improve the datasets and models us- ing this information.

A**dvantages :** For crop recommendation and fertilizer recommendation, we can

provide the availability of the same on the popular shopping websites, and possibly allow us- ers 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 a segmentation annotation tool where theusers might be able to help us with the lack. Also, we can usesome unsupervised algorithms to pin-point the diseased areas

in the image. We intend to add these features and fix thesegaps in our upcoming work.

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