

# Plant Disease Classification

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## Introduction

Getting affected by a disease is very common in plants due to various factors such as fertilizers, cultural practices followed, environmental conditions, etc. These diseases hurt agricultural yield and eventually the economy based on it.

Any technique or method to overcome this problem and getting a warning before the plants are infected would aid farmers to efficiently cultivate crops or plants, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Thus, disease detection in plants plays a very important role in agriculture.

## Download Dataset

First, we download the `PlantVillage` dataset from Google Drive by using the unique `id` it holds and unzip the downloaded **PlantVillage.zip** into the **PlantVillage** dataset folder.

In [4]:

```
# Download a file based on its file ID.  
file_id = '18DbC6Xj4NP-hLzI14WuMaAEyq482vNfn'  
  
# Download dataset  
!gdown https://drive.google.com/uc?id={file_id}  
  
# Unzip the downloaded file  
!unzip -q PlantVillage.zip
```

Downloading...

From: <https://drive.google.com/uc?id=18DbC6Xj4NP-hLzI14WuMaAEyq482vNfn>  
(<https://drive.google.com/uc?id=18DbC6Xj4NP-hLzI14WuMaAEyq482vNfn>)  
To: /content/PlantVillage.zip  
866MB [00:05, 148MB/s]

## Import Libraries

Importing necessary libraries and modules required to build the classification model.

In [9]:

```
import numpy as np  
import pickle  
import cv2  
import os  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
from os import listdir  
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer  
from keras.models import Sequential  
from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization  
from keras.layers.convolutional import Conv2D  
from keras.layers.convolutional import MaxPooling2D  
from keras.layers.core import Activation, Flatten, Dropout, Dense  
from keras import backend as K  
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator  
from keras.optimizers import Adam  
from keras.preprocessing import image  
from keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array  
from sklearn.preprocessing import MultiLabelBinarizer  
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

## Load Dataset

Initializing a few parameters required for the image dataset preprocessing.

In [16]:

```
# Dimension of resized image
DEFAULT_IMAGE_SIZE = tuple((256, 256))

# Number of images used to train the model
N_IMAGES = 100

# Path to the dataset folder
root_dir = './PlantVillage'

train_dir = os.path.join(root_dir, 'train')
val_dir = os.path.join(root_dir, 'val')
```

We use the function `convert_image_to_array` to resize an image to the size `DEFAULT_IMAGE_SIZE` we defined above.

In [14]:

```
def convert_image_to_array(image_dir):
    try:
        image = cv2.imread(image_dir)
        if image is not None:
            image = cv2.resize(image, DEFAULT_IMAGE_SIZE)
            return img_to_array(image)
        else:
            return np.array([])
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error : {e}")
        return None
```

Here, we load the training data images by traversing through all the folders and converting all the images and labels into separate lists respectively.

*NOTE: We use a small portion of the entire dataset due to the computing limitations. Tweak `N_IMAGES` to include entire dataset.*

In [ ]:

```

image_list, label_list = [], []

try:
    print("[INFO] Loading images ...")
    plant_disease_folder_list = listdir(train_dir)

    for plant_disease_folder in plant_disease_folder_list:
        print(f"[INFO] Processing {plant_disease_folder} ...")
        plant_disease_image_list = listdir(f"{train_dir}/{plant_disease_folder}/")

        for image in plant_disease_image_list[:N_IMAGES]:
            image_directory = f"{train_dir}/{plant_disease_folder}/{image}"
            if image_directory.endswith(".jpg")==True or image_directory.endswith(".png"):
                image_list.append(convert_image_to_array(image_directory))
                label_list.append(plant_disease_folder)

    print("[INFO] Image loading completed")
except Exception as e:
    print(f"Error : {e}")

# Transform the loaded training image data into numpy array
np_image_list = np.array(image_list, dtype=np.float16) / 225.0
print()

# Check the number of images loaded for training
image_len = len(image_list)
print(f"Total number of images: {image_len}")

```

```

[INFO] Loading images ...
[INFO] Processing Soybean__healthy ...
[INFO] Processing Cherry_(including_sour)__Powdery_mildew ...
[INFO] Processing Corn_(maize)__Northern_Leaf_Blight ...
[INFO] Processing Tomato__healthy ...
[INFO] Processing Tomato__Target_Spot ...
[INFO] Processing Potato__Early_blight ...
[INFO] Processing Pepper,_bell__Bacterial_spot ...
[INFO] Processing Peach__healthy ...
[INFO] Processing Corn_(maize)__Cercospora_leaf_spot Gray_leaf_spot ...
[INFO] Processing Corn_(maize)__healthy ...
[INFO] Processing Cherry_(including_sour)__healthy ...
[INFO] Processing Tomato__Leaf_Mold ...
[INFO] Processing Apple__Cedar_apple_rust ...
[INFO] Processing Potato__healthy ...
[INFO] Processing Squash__Powdery_mildew ...
[INFO] Processing Strawberry__healthy ...
[INFO] Processing Orange__Haunglongbing_(Citrus_greening) ...
[INFO] Processing Apple__healthy ...
[INFO] Processing Grape__Leaf_blight_(Isariopsis_Leaf_Spot) ...
[INFO] Processing Strawberry__Leaf_scorch ...
[INFO] Processing Tomato__Spider_mites Two-spotted_spider_mite ...
[INFO] Processing Tomato__Tomato_Yellow_Leaf_Curl_Virus ...
[INFO] Processing Pepper,_bell__healthy ...
[INFO] Processing Potato__Late_blight ...
[INFO] Processing background ...
[INFO] Processing Raspberry__healthy ...
[INFO] Processing Corn_(maize)__Common_rust_ ...

```

```
[INFO] Processing Apple__Black_rot ...
[INFO] Processing Peach__Bacterial_spot ...
[INFO] Processing Grape__healthy ...
[INFO] Processing Tomato__Septoria_leaf_spot ...
[INFO] Processing Apple__Apple_scab ...
[INFO] Processing Blueberry__healthy ...
[INFO] Processing Grape__Black_rot ...
[INFO] Processing Tomato__Bacterial_spot ...
[INFO] Processing Grape__Esca_(Black_Measles) ...
[INFO] Processing Tomato__Late_blight ...
[INFO] Processing Tomato__Tomato_mosaic_virus ...
[INFO] Processing Tomato__Early_blight ...
[INFO] Image loading completed
```

Total number of images: 3900

Examine the labels/classes in the training dataset.

In [ ]:

```
label_binarizer = LabelBinarizer()
image_labels = label_binarizer.fit_transform(label_list)

pickle.dump(label_binarizer, open('plant_disease_label_transform.pkl', 'wb'))
n_classes = len(label_binarizer.classes_)

print("Total number of classes: ", n_classes)
```

Total number of classes: 39

## Augment and Split Dataset

Using `ImageDataGenerator` to augment data by performing various operations on the training images.

In [ ]:

```
augment = ImageDataGenerator(rotation_range=25, width_shift_range=0.1,
                              height_shift_range=0.1, shear_range=0.2,
                              zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True,
                              fill_mode="nearest")
```

Splitting the data into training and test sets for validation purpose.

In [ ]:

```
print("[INFO] Splitting data to train and test...")
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(np_image_list, image_labels, te
```

[INFO] Splitting data to train and test...

## Build Model

Defining the hyperparameters of the plant disease classification model.

In [ ]:

```
EPOCHS = 25  
STEPS = 100  
LR = 1e-3  
BATCH_SIZE = 32  
WIDTH = 256  
HEIGHT = 256  
DEPTH = 3
```

Creating a sequential model and adding Convolutional, Normalization, Pooling, Dropout and Activation layers at the appropriate positions.

In [ ]:

```

model = Sequential()
inputShape = (HEIGHT, WIDTH, DEPTH)
chanDim = -1

if K.image_data_format() == "channels_first":
    inputShape = (DEPTH, HEIGHT, WIDTH)
    chanDim = 1

model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding="same", input_shape=inputShape))
model.add(Activation("relu"))
model.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3, 3)))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model.add(Activation("relu"))
model.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model.add(Activation("relu"))
model.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))
model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model.add(Activation("relu"))
model.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model.add(Activation("relu"))
model.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(1024))
model.add(Activation("relu"))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(n_classes))
model.add(Activation("softmax"))

model.summary()

```

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 32)	896
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 256, 256, 32)	0
batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 256, 256, 32)	128
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 85, 85, 32)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 85, 85, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 85, 85, 64)	18496
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 85, 85, 64)	0
batch_normalization_2 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 85, 85, 64)	256

conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 85, 85, 64)	36928
activation_3 (Activation)	(None, 85, 85, 64)	0
batch_normalization_3 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 85, 85, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 42, 42, 64)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 42, 42, 64)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 42, 42, 128)	73856
activation_4 (Activation)	(None, 42, 42, 128)	0
batch_normalization_4 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 42, 42, 128)	512
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 42, 42, 128)	147584
activation_5 (Activation)	(None, 42, 42, 128)	0
batch_normalization_5 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 42, 42, 128)	512
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 21, 21, 128)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 21, 21, 128)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 56448)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	57803776
activation_6 (Activation)	(None, 1024)	0
batch_normalization_6 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 1024)	4096
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 39)	39975
activation_7 (Activation)	(None, 39)	0
=====		
Total params: 58,127,271		
Trainable params: 58,124,391		
Non-trainable params: 2,880		

## Train Model

We initialize Adam optimizer with learning rate and decay parameters.

Also, we choose the type of loss and metrics for the model and compile it for training.



In [ ]:

```

# Initialize optimizer
opt = Adam(lr=LR, decay=LR / EPOCHS)

# Compile model
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer=opt, metrics=["accuracy"])

# Train model
print("[INFO] Training network...")
history = model.fit_generator(augment.flow(x_train, y_train, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE),
                             validation_data=(x_test, y_test),
                             steps_per_epoch=len(x_train) // BATCH_SIZE,
                             epochs=EPOCHS,
                             verbose=1)

```

[INFO] Training network...

Epoch 1/25

97/97 [=====] - 792s 8s/step - loss: 0.0964 - accuracy: 0.9739 - val\_loss: 0.3557 - val\_accuracy: 0.9499

Epoch 2/25

97/97 [=====] - 778s 8s/step - loss: 0.0852 - accuracy: 0.9749 - val\_loss: 0.3076 - val\_accuracy: 0.9669

Epoch 3/25

97/97 [=====] - 793s 8s/step - loss: 0.0718 - accuracy: 0.9775 - val\_loss: 0.3322 - val\_accuracy: 0.9549

Epoch 4/25

97/97 [=====] - 788s 8s/step - loss: 0.0576 - accuracy: 0.9813 - val\_loss: 0.1837 - val\_accuracy: 0.9626

Epoch 5/25

97/97 [=====] - 791s 8s/step - loss: 0.0575 - accuracy: 0.9809 - val\_loss: 0.0760 - val\_accuracy: 0.9767

Epoch 6/25

97/97 [=====] - 802s 8s/step - loss: 0.0500 - accuracy: 0.9830 - val\_loss: 0.1289 - val\_accuracy: 0.9714

Epoch 7/25

97/97 [=====] - 795s 8s/step - loss: 0.0520 - accuracy: 0.9828 - val\_loss: 0.1049 - val\_accuracy: 0.9765

Epoch 8/25

97/97 [=====] - 802s 8s/step - loss: 0.0422 - accuracy: 0.9854 - val\_loss: 0.0811 - val\_accuracy: 0.9787

Epoch 9/25

97/97 [=====] - 796s 8s/step - loss: 0.0395 - accuracy: 0.9860 - val\_loss: 0.0859 - val\_accuracy: 0.9787

Epoch 10/25

97/97 [=====] - 804s 8s/step - loss: 0.0359 - accuracy: 0.9875 - val\_loss: 0.2368 - val\_accuracy: 0.9668

Epoch 11/25

97/97 [=====] - 809s 8s/step - loss: 0.0345 - accuracy: 0.9881 - val\_loss: 0.1852 - val\_accuracy: 0.9674

Epoch 12/25

97/97 [=====] - 802s 8s/step - loss: 0.0323 - accuracy: 0.9887 - val\_loss: 0.1122 - val\_accuracy: 0.9758

Epoch 13/25

97/97 [=====] - 806s 8s/step - loss: 0.0328 - accuracy: 0.9883 - val\_loss: 0.2544 - val\_accuracy: 0.9608

Epoch 14/25

97/97 [=====] - 804s 8s/step - loss: 0.0373 - accuracy: 0.9868 - val\_loss: 0.0958 - val\_accuracy: 0.9783

```
Epoch 15/25
97/97 [=====] - 810s 8s/step - loss: 0.0305 -
accuracy: 0.9892 - val_loss: 0.1213 - val_accuracy: 0.9722
Epoch 16/25
97/97 [=====] - 796s 8s/step - loss: 0.0289 -
accuracy: 0.9897 - val_loss: 0.0630 - val_accuracy: 0.9845
Epoch 17/25
97/97 [=====] - 807s 8s/step - loss: 0.0273 -
accuracy: 0.9903 - val_loss: 0.0800 - val_accuracy: 0.9822
Epoch 18/25
97/97 [=====] - 829s 9s/step - loss: 0.0256 -
accuracy: 0.9909 - val_loss: 0.1230 - val_accuracy: 0.9761
Epoch 19/25
97/97 [=====] - 822s 8s/step - loss: 0.0247 -
accuracy: 0.9909 - val_loss: 0.1299 - val_accuracy: 0.9765
Epoch 20/25
97/97 [=====] - 814s 8s/step - loss: 0.0243 -
accuracy: 0.9913 - val_loss: 0.2022 - val_accuracy: 0.9696
Epoch 21/25
97/97 [=====] - 820s 8s/step - loss: 0.0210 -
accuracy: 0.9922 - val_loss: 0.0584 - val_accuracy: 0.9862
Epoch 22/25
97/97 [=====] - 824s 8s/step - loss: 0.0198 -
accuracy: 0.9926 - val_loss: 0.0557 - val_accuracy: 0.9838
Epoch 23/25
97/97 [=====] - 825s 9s/step - loss: 0.0203 -
accuracy: 0.9925 - val_loss: 0.0264 - val_accuracy: 0.9916
Epoch 24/25
97/97 [=====] - 818s 8s/step - loss: 0.0197 -
accuracy: 0.9925 - val_loss: 0.0481 - val_accuracy: 0.9887
Epoch 25/25
97/97 [=====] - 813s 8s/step - loss: 0.0187 -
accuracy: 0.9933 - val_loss: 0.0497 - val_accuracy: 0.9875
```

## Evaluate Model

Comparing the accuracy and loss by plotting the graph for training and validation.

In [ ]:

```

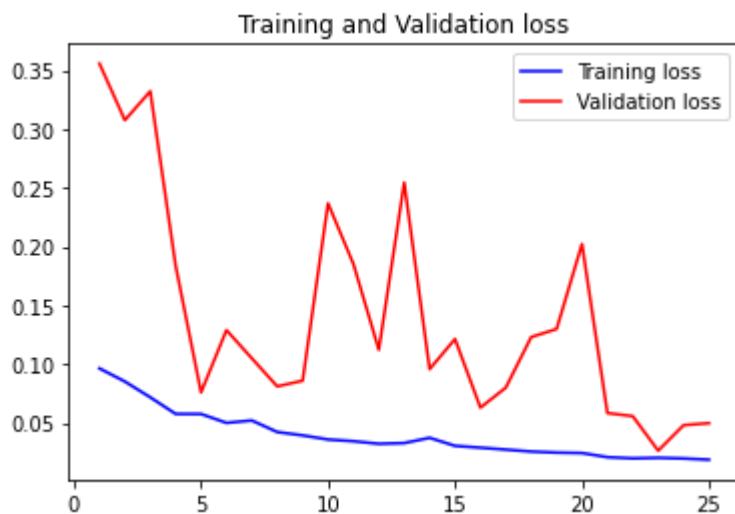
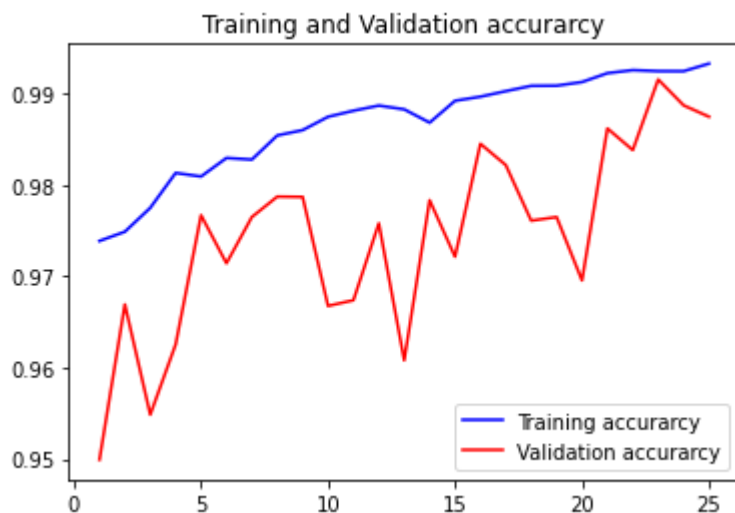
acc = history.history['accuracy']
val_acc = history.history['val_accuracy']
loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss = history.history['val_loss']
epochs = range(1, len(acc) + 1)

# Train and validation accuracy
plt.plot(epochs, acc, 'b', label='Training accuracy')
plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, 'r', label='Validation accuracy')
plt.title('Training and Validation accuracy')
plt.legend()

plt.figure()

# Train and validation loss
plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'b', label='Training loss')
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'r', label='Validation loss')
plt.title('Training and Validation loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



Evaluating model accuracy by using the `evaluate` method

In [ ]:

```
print("[INFO] Calculating model accuracy")
scores = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
print(f"Test Accuracy: {scores[1]*100}")
```

```
[INFO] Calculating model accuracy
780/780 [=====] - 52s 66ms/step
Test Accuracy: 98.74754548072815
```

## Save Model

In [ ]:

```
# Dump pickle file of the model
print("[INFO] Saving model...")
pickle.dump(model, open('plant_disease_classification_model.pkl', 'wb'))
```

```
[INFO] Saving model...
```

In [ ]:

```
# Dump pickle file of the labels
print("[INFO] Saving label transform...")
filename = 'plant_disease_label_transform.pkl'
image_labels = pickle.load(open(filename, 'rb'))
```

```
[INFO] Saving label transform...
```

## Test Model

We write the following `predict_disease` function to predict the class or disease of a plant image.

We just need to provide the complete path to the image and it displays the image along with its prediction class or plant disease.

In [12]:

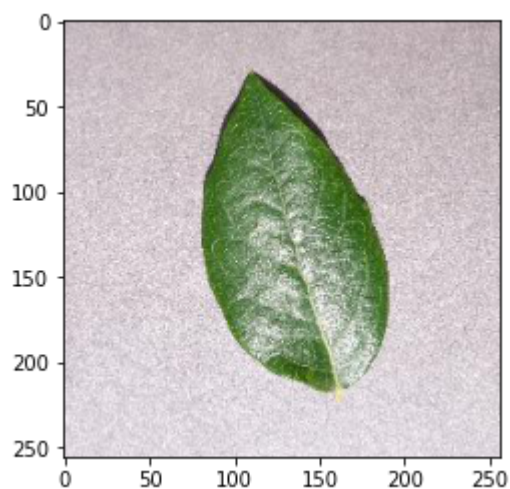
```
def predict_disease(image_path):
    image_array = convert_image_to_array(image_path)
    np_image = np.array(image_array, dtype=np.float16) / 225.0
    np_image = np.expand_dims(np_image, 0)
    plt.imshow(plt.imread(image_path))
    result = model.predict_classes(np_image)
    print((image_labels.classes_[result][0]))
```

For testing purposes, we randomly choose images from the dataset and try predicting class or disease of the plant image.

In [17]:

```
predict_disease('/content/PlantVillage/val/Blueberry___healthy/008c85d0-a954-4127-b
```

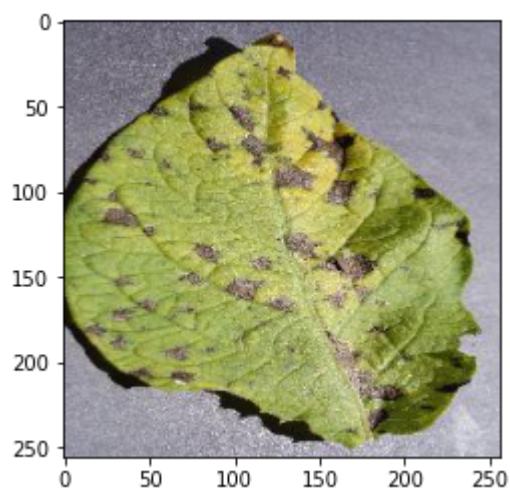
Blueberry\_\_\_healthy



In [ ]:

```
predict_disease('/content/PlantVillage/val/Potato___Early_blight/03b0d3c1-b5b0-48f4
```

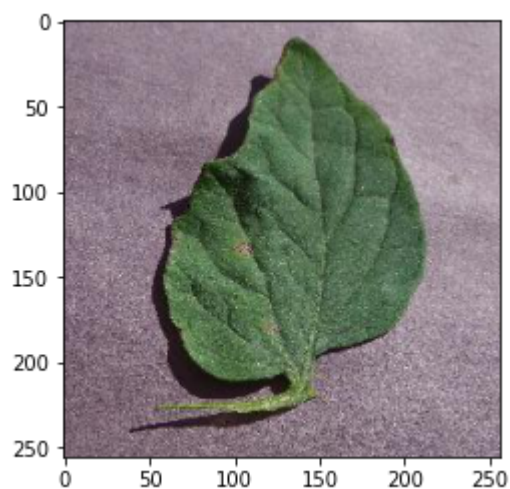
Potato\_\_\_Early\_blight



In [ ]:

```
predict_disease('/content/PlantVillage/val/Tomato__Target_Spot/1006b3dd-22d8-41b8-
```

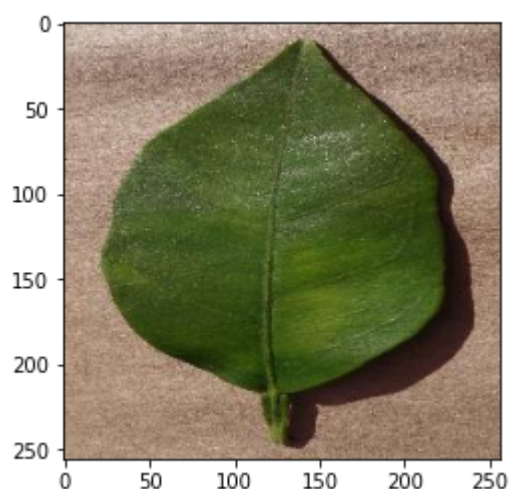
Tomato\_\_Target\_Spot



In [ ]:

```
predict_disease('/content/PlantVillage/val/Orange__Haunglongbing_(Citrus_greening)
```

Orange\_\_Haunglongbing\_(Citrus\_greening)



## Reuse Model

In [7]:

```
# Download the trained model file based on its file ID.
```

```
file_id = '1E5jNzpM__7z67GRl1cbhHK71yKcPa8wl'  
!gdown https://drive.google.com/uc?id={file_id}
```

```
# Download the labels file based on its file ID.
```

```
file_id = '1WsgEd3TG33Vj_9AAAT_WfJe_AqsuC9uu'  
!gdown https://drive.google.com/uc?id={file_id}
```

Downloading...

From: [https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1E5jNzpM\\_\\_7z67GRl1cbhHK71yKcPa8wl](https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1E5jNzpM__7z67GRl1cbhHK71yKcPa8wl)  
([https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1E5jNzpM\\_\\_7z67GRl1cbhHK71yKcPa8wl](https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1E5jNzpM__7z67GRl1cbhHK71yKcPa8wl))

To: /content/plant\_disease\_classification\_model.pkl  
698MB [00:04, 162MB/s]

Downloading...

From: [https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1WsgEd3TG33Vj\\_9AAAT\\_WfJe\\_AqsuC9uu](https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1WsgEd3TG33Vj_9AAAT_WfJe_AqsuC9uu)  
([https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1WsgEd3TG33Vj\\_9AAAT\\_WfJe\\_AqsuC9uu](https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1WsgEd3TG33Vj_9AAAT_WfJe_AqsuC9uu))

To: /content/plant\_disease\_label\_transform.pkl  
100% 8.18k/8.18k [00:00<00:00, 8.17MB/s]

Importing necessary libraries and modules required to build the classification model.

In [9]:

```
import numpy as np  
import pickle  
import cv2  
import os  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
from os import listdir  
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer  
from keras.models import Sequential  
from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization  
from keras.layers.convolutional import Conv2D  
from keras.layers.convolutional import MaxPooling2D  
from keras.layers.core import Activation, Flatten, Dropout, Dense  
from keras import backend as K  
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator  
from keras.optimizers import Adam  
from keras.preprocessing import image  
from keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array  
from sklearn.preprocessing import MultiLabelBinarizer  
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

Load the trained model and its labels for prediction.

In [10]:

```
# Load model
```

```
filename = 'plant_disease_classification_model.pkl'  
model = pickle.load(open(filename, 'rb'))
```

```
# Load labels
```

```
filename = 'plant_disease_label_transform.pkl'  
image_labels = pickle.load(open(filename, 'rb'))
```

predict the class or disease of a plant image.

We just need to provide the complete path to the image and it displays the image along with its prediction class or plant disease.

In [11]:

```
# Dimension of resized image
DEFAULT_IMAGE_SIZE = tuple((256, 256))

def convert_image_to_array(image_dir):
    try:
        image = cv2.imread(image_dir)
        if image is not None:
            image = cv2.resize(image, DEFAULT_IMAGE_SIZE)
            return img_to_array(image)
        else:
            return np.array([])
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error : {e}")
        return None

def predict_disease(image_path):
    image_array = convert_image_to_array(image_path)
    np_image = np.array(image_array, dtype=np.float16) / 225.0
    np_image = np.expand_dims(np_image,0)
    plt.imshow(plt.imread(image_path))
    result = model.predict_classes(np_image)
    print((image_labels.classes_[result][0]))
```

Predict disease of any plant image.

In [12]:

```
predict_disease('/content/PlantVillage/val/Corn_(maize)___Northern_Leaf_Blight/0281
```

Corn\_(maize)\_\_\_Northern\_Leaf\_Blight

