

# 1. Project Overview

The **Fall Armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda)** is a destructive agricultural pest that causes severe yield losses in maize and other crops.

This project focuses on building an **AI-powered image detection model** to automatically identify **fall armyworm presence and damage** using computer vision techniques.

By combining **YOLOv8 object detection** with a **Streamlit web interface**, this system enables real-time pest detection from uploaded crop images, helping farmers and agricultural experts respond early and effectively.

# 2. Objectives

- Detect and classify fall armyworm and related symptoms (larvae, eggs, frass, leaf damage).
- Train and evaluate a YOLOv8 model using labeled agricultural images.
- Deploy an interactive web app using Streamlit for easy use.
- Contribute to precision agriculture and pest management solutions.

# 3. Dataset

## Source:

Dataset was obtained from [Roboflow](#), labeled under *Fall Armyworm dataset*.

It includes images categorized into:

- fall-armyworm-egg
- fall-armyworm-larva

- fall-armyworm-frass
- fall-armyworm-larval-damage
- healthy-maize
- maize-streak-disease

### **Dataset Composition:**

- Training images: ~7,400
- Validation images: ~1,200
- Testing images: ~500

**Format:** YOLOv8 (.yaml structure with bounding box annotations)

## **4. Methodology**

### **Step 1: Data Collection and Preparation**

- Dataset imported from Roboflow using API key.
- Data split into `train`, `valid`, and `test` directories.
- Preprocessing: resizing, normalization, and augmentation handled via YOLO pipeline.

### **Step 2: Model Training**

Framework: **YOLOv8n** (Ultralytics)

Environment: **Google Colab (GPU runtime)**

Epochs: **30**

Batch size: **8**

Training Command:

```
!yolo task=detect mode=train model=yolov8n.pt  
data=/content/Fall-Armyworm-1/data.yaml epochs=30 imgsz=640
```

## Step 3: Model Evaluation

Metrics achieved after training:

- **Precision:** 0.74
- **Recall:** 0.77
- **mAP50:** 0.76
- **mAP50-95:** 0.76

These results indicate that the model is capable of identifying multiple classes of armyworm presence with good accuracy.

## Step 4: Model Deployment

- Exported trained weights ([best.pt](#)) from Colab.
- Developed a **Streamlit application** for interactive use.
- Deployed the app via **Streamlit Cloud**.

### Key Libraries Used:

streamlit  
ultralytics  
opencv-python  
numpy  
pillow

### Streamlit Demo Command:

```
streamlit run app.py
```

## 5. Streamlit App Description

### Features:

- Upload any maize image (.jpg, .png)
- Model predicts and displays bounding boxes
- Real-time visualization of detected pest damage
- Simple interface for non-technical users

### app.py snippet:

```
import streamlit as st
from ultralytics import YOLO
from PIL import Image

model = YOLO("best.pt")
st.title("Fall Armyworm Detection App")

uploaded_file = st.file_uploader("Upload an image", type=["jpg", "png"])

if uploaded_file:
    img = Image.open(uploaded_file)
    results = model(img)
    st.image(results[0].plot(), caption="Detection Results",
use_column_width=True)
```

## 6. Results and Discussion

Metric	Score
Precision	0.742
Recall	0.769
mAP50	0.767

mAP50-95	0.764
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- The model performs well on detecting larvae and larval damage.
- Misclassifications occasionally occur between “healthy-maize” and “mildly infected” leaves — likely due to visual similarity.

### **Visual Output Example:**

Detected classes are drawn on the image with confidence scores:

fall-armyworm-larva: 0.92

fall-armyworm-damage: 0.88

## **7. Challenges Faced**

- Difficulty accessing GPU runtime in Colab for long training sessions.
- Streamlit deployment required dependency fixes ([libGL.so.1](#), ultralytics, OpenCV).
- ngrok and localtunnel instability during early testing.
- Dataset imbalance among certain categories.

## **8. Conclusion**

This project successfully demonstrates an **AI-based fall armyworm detection system** that can identify pest presence and crop damage with high accuracy.

The model can assist farmers and agricultural bodies to quickly detect infestations, thereby improving yield and reducing chemical misuse.

### **Next Steps:**

- Train on more diverse datasets for generalization.
- Integrate with mobile camera systems or drones.
- Add multilingual interface for broader usability.

## 9. References

- Ultralytics YOLOv8 Documentation: <https://docs.ultralytics.com>
- Roboflow Dataset Portal: <https://roboflow.com>
- Streamlit Documentation: <https://docs.streamlit.io>
- Capstone Project Guide (AI Bootcamp, 2025)