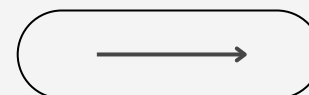


IDENTIFICAÇÃO DA SAÚDE DE PRODUTOS VEGETAIS

Fase 1 - Desenvolvimento sustentável



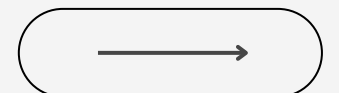
A2021110042

JORGE RICARDO MARQUES DUARTE

01

DATASET

Encontrei um conjunto de dados que se adequa perfeitamente ao âmbito do projeto. Trata-se do 'New Plant Diseases Dataset', um conjunto de dados que inclui 87.000 imagens que podem ser utilizadas e categorizadas.



New Plant Diseases Dataset

Image dataset containing different healthy and unhealthy crop leaves.

[k kaggle.com](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/kyan110/new-plant-diseases-dataset)

02

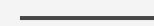
INTRODUÇÃO

A identificação precoce e eficaz de doenças em plantas e frutas emerge como uma solução vital no âmbito do desenvolvimento sustentável.

```
# , "earlyblight", "targetspot"  
categories = ["bacteriaspot", "healthy", "lateblight", "leafmold", "mosaicvirus", "yellowleafcurlvirus", "spidermite", "septorialeafspot"]
```



03

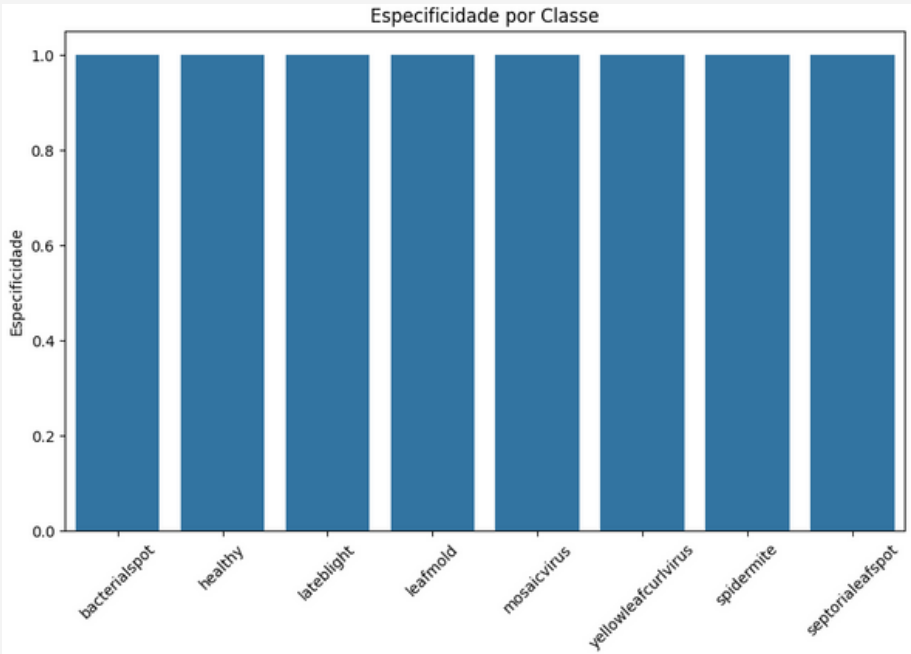
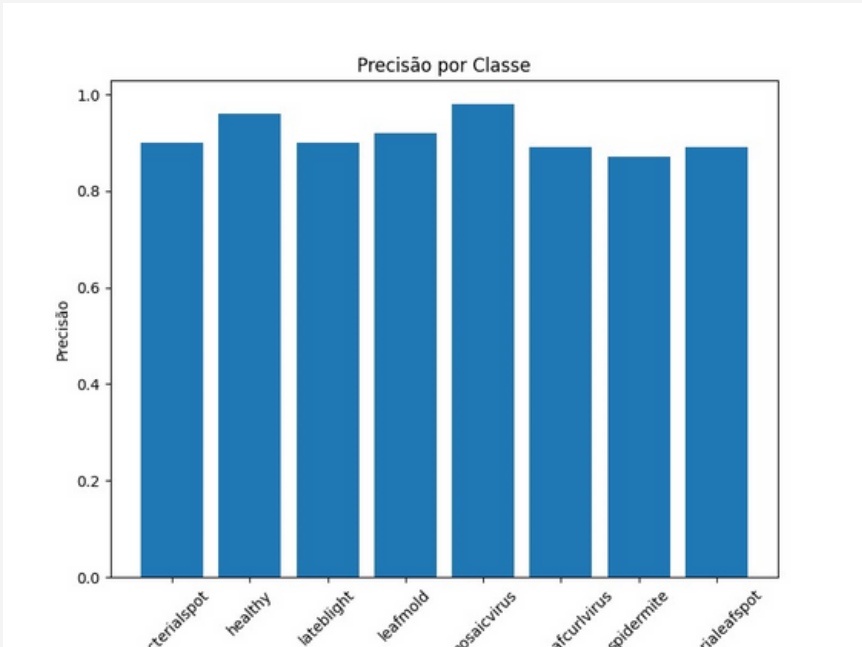
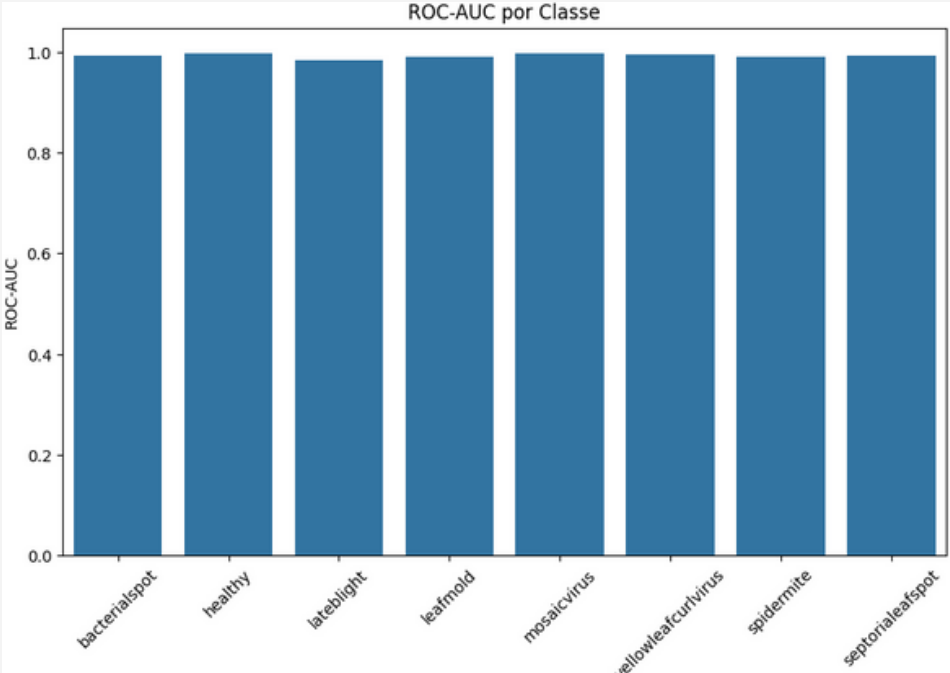
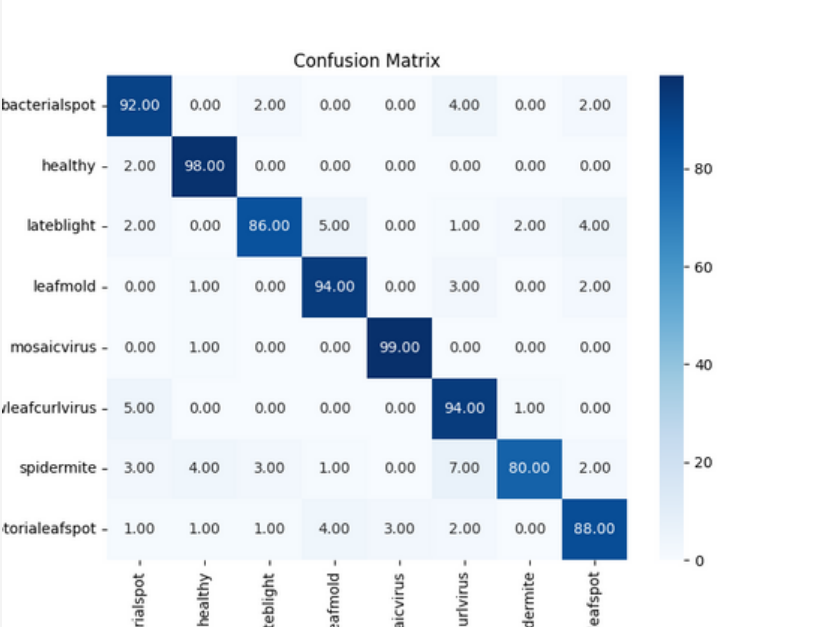
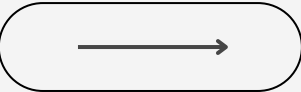


APRESENTAÇÃO DO CÓDIGO

```
: import os
import uuid
import numpy as np
from PIL import Image # Import the Image class from the PIL (Pillow) library
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import SGD
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import RMSprop
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report, accuracy_score, roc_curve, auc
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adadelta
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Nadam
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adagrad
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Ftrl
import pandas as pd # Import the Pandas library
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score, recall_score, f1_score
from tensorflow.keras.losses import categorical_crossentropy
from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
```

OS MELHORES RESULTADOS

91.38%



05

EXEMPLO DE USO DO MODELO

```
import os
import numpy as np
from PIL import Image
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load_img, img_to_array
import tensorflow as tf

model_path = './base_results/0.91375_f7e236c2-4602-4bfb-9d76-9ac47d633d83_model_adam_lr0.001_epochs100_lfsparse_categorical_crossentropy_64x64_nc1_64_elu_nc2_64_elu__8_classes.keras'
test_image_path = '../dataset/test/tomato_healthy/e0587774-746c-41af-a876-b3d083756a23__RS_HL_0588.JPG'

model = tf.keras.models.load_model(model_path)
categories = ["bacterialspot", "healthy", "lateblight", "leafmold", "mosaicvirus", "yellowleafcurlvirus", "spidermite", "septorialeafspot"]

test_image = load_img(test_image_path, target_size=(64, 64))
test_image = img_to_array(test_image)
test_image = test_image / 255.0
test_image = np.expand_dims(test_image, axis=0)

predictions = model.predict(test_image)
predicted_label = np.argmax(predictions)

# Mostrar a classe prevista
print("Predicted Label:", categories[predicted_label], "\n")

print("Probability by class: ");
# Mostrar as probabilidades para cada classe
for i, category in enumerate(categories):
    print(f" - {category}: {predictions[0][i] * 100:.2f}%")
```

```
1/1 [=====] - 0s 28ms/step
Predicted Label: healthy
```

```
Probability by class:
- bacterialspot: 0.01%
- healthy: 99.99%
- lateblight: 0.00%
- leafmold: 0.00%
- mosaicvirus: 0.00%
- yellowleafcurlvirus: 0.00%
- spidermite: 0.00%
- septorialeafspot: 0.00%
```

06

CONCLUSÃO

A REDUÇÃO DA RESOLUÇÃO DAS IMAGENS DE 256X256 PARA 64X64, ACABA POR TER IMPACTOS A NÍVEL DA TAXA DE ACERTO GLOBAL DO MODELO

OBTIVE DIFICULDADE EM SUPERAR VALORES SUPERIORES A 85% COM 10 CLASSES, DADO QUE O MODELO TINHA DIFICULDADES EM SEPARAR A CLASSE EARLYBLIGHT DA LATEBLIGHT

ESTE PROJETO CONSEGUE DETETAR E RESPONDER A DOENÇAS, NÃO APENAS PROMOVE PRÁTICAS AGRÍCOLAS MAIS EFICIENTES, MAS TAMBÉM AJUDA NA REDUÇÃO DO USO DE PRODUTOS QUÍMICOS E NA PROMOÇÃO DE SISTEMAS ALIMENTARES SUSTENTÁVEIS