

# Leaf Classification Using Deep Learning and Transfer Learning Techniques

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## 1. Dataset Used

All models were trained and evaluated using the Flavia Leaf Dataset.

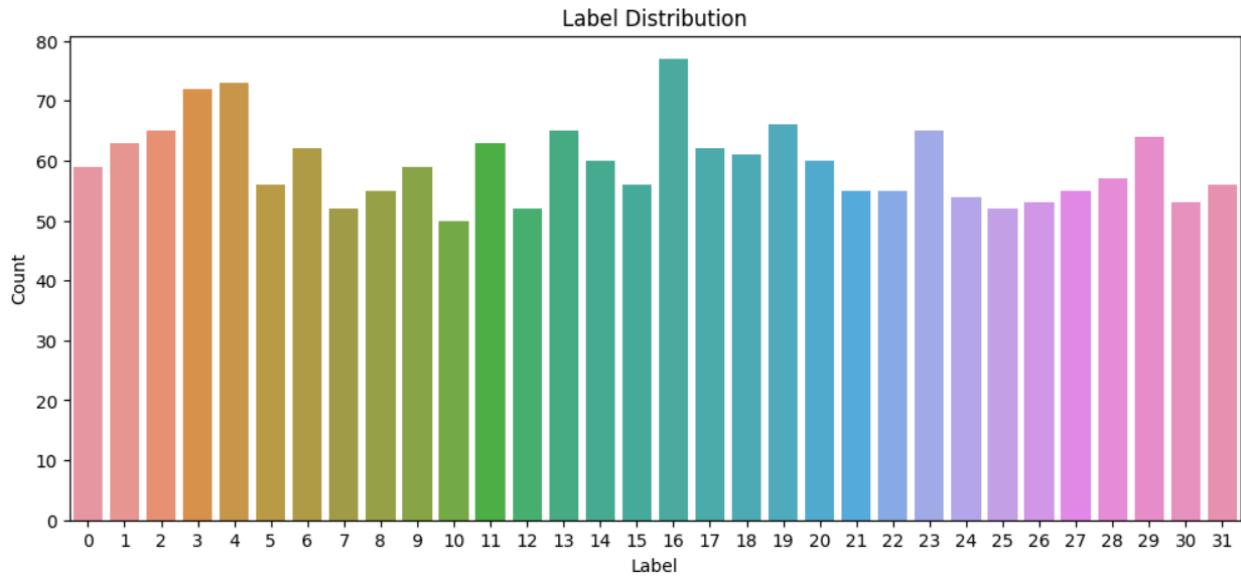
### Dataset Description

- The Flavia dataset contains leaf images from 32 different plant species.
  - Each class represents a unique leaf type.
  - Images are RGB images with varying resolutions.
  - The dataset is widely used for plant leaf classification and benchmarking deep learning models.
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### Preprocessing

- Images were resized according to model requirements:
  - $224 \times 224$  for VGG-19, ResNet50, MobileNetV2
  - $299 \times 299$  for InceptionV3
- Labels were encoded numerically using one-hot encoding.
- The dataset was split into:
  - 80% Training
  - 20% Testing

- Data was shuffled before training to ensure randomness and avoid bias.



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## 2. Model 1: VGG-19 (From Scratch)

### Model Description

- A VGG-style Convolutional Neural Network built entirely from scratch.
- No pretrained weights were used.
- The architecture consists of:
  - Multiple convolutional layers
  - Max pooling layers
  - Fully connected layers at the end

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### Training Configuration

- Optimizer: Adam

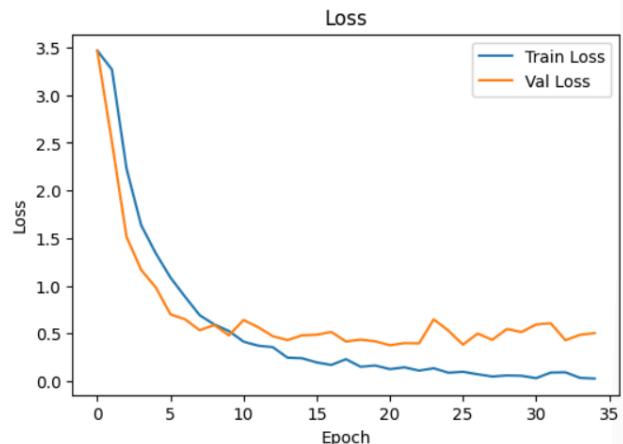
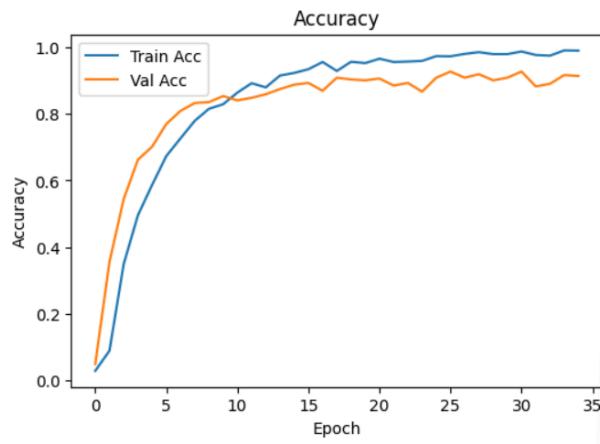
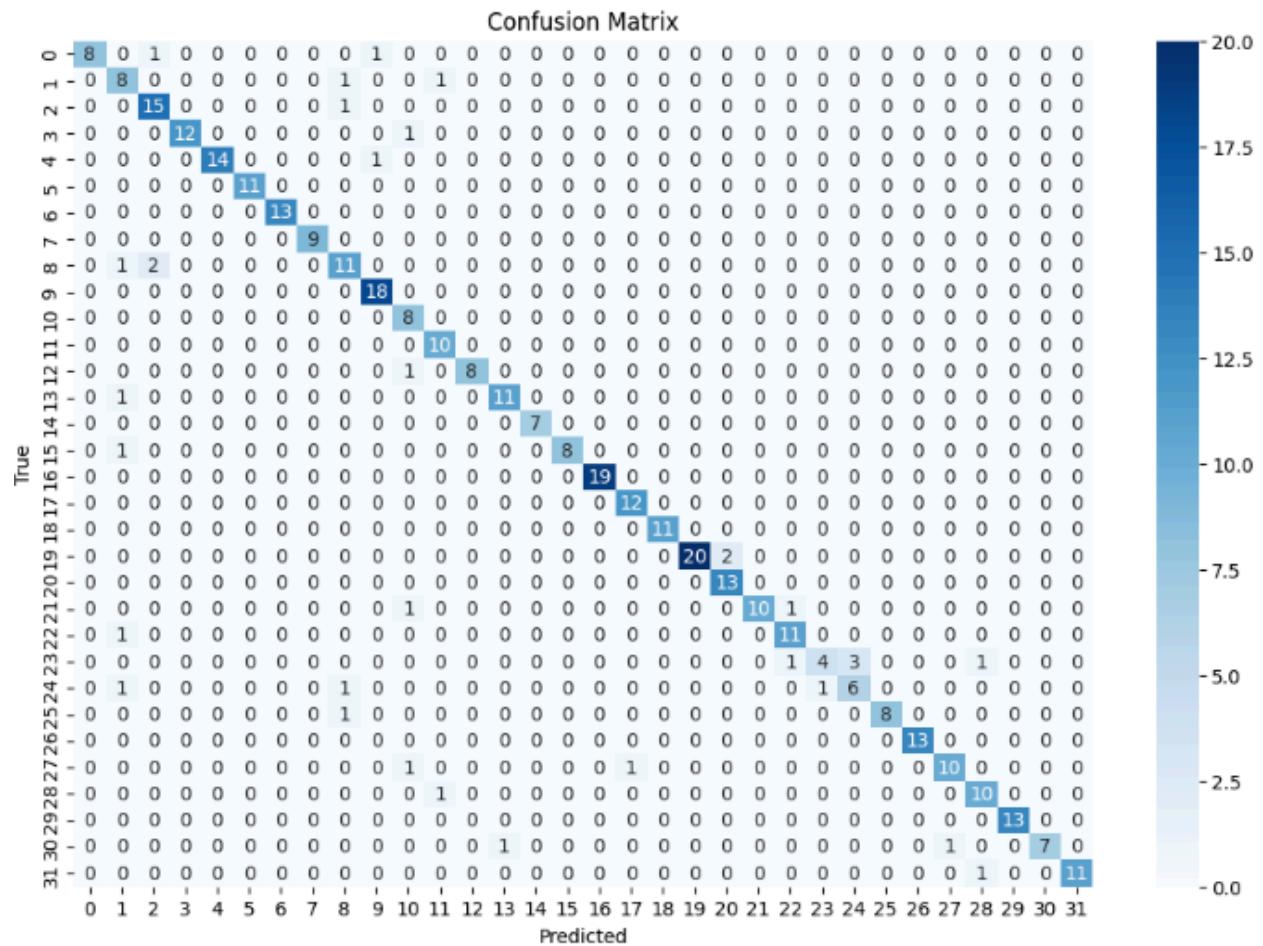
- Learning Rate: 0.0001
  - Loss Function: Categorical Cross-Entropy
  - Train/Test Split: 80/20
  - Batch Size: 32
  - Epochs: 35
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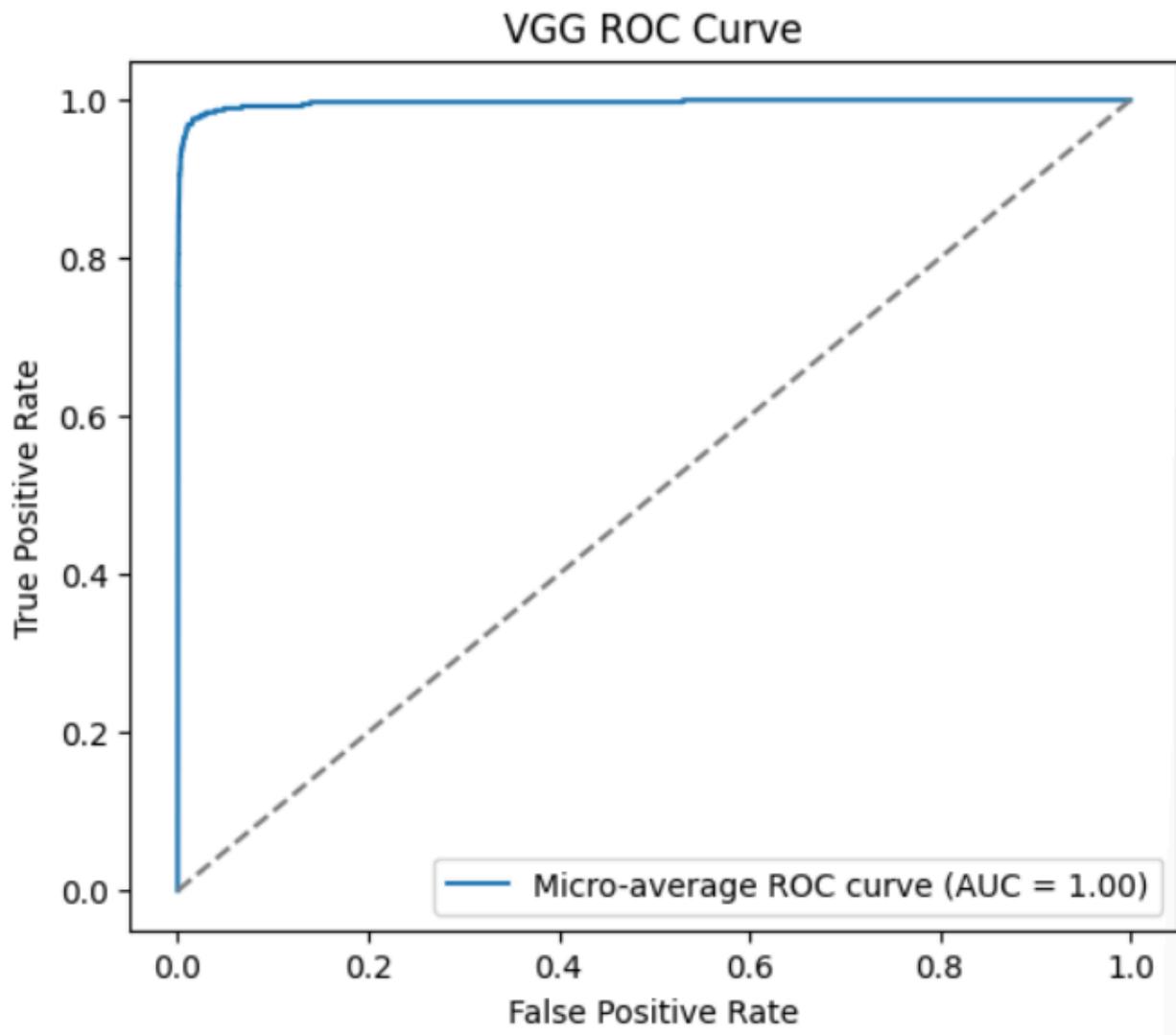
## Performance

- Test Accuracy: 91%
  - Macro Average F1-Score: 0.91
  - Weighted Average F1-Score: 0.91
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## Remarks

- Serves as a strong baseline model.
- Performance is limited due to:
  - Training from scratch
  - Relatively small dataset size
- Some classes show lower recall, indicating difficulty distinguishing visually similar leaves.





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### 3. Model 2: ResNet50 (Transfer Learning)

#### Model Description

- ResNet50 is a deep residual network that uses skip connections.
- Pretrained on the ImageNet dataset.
- Transfer learning was applied by:
  - Freezing base layers

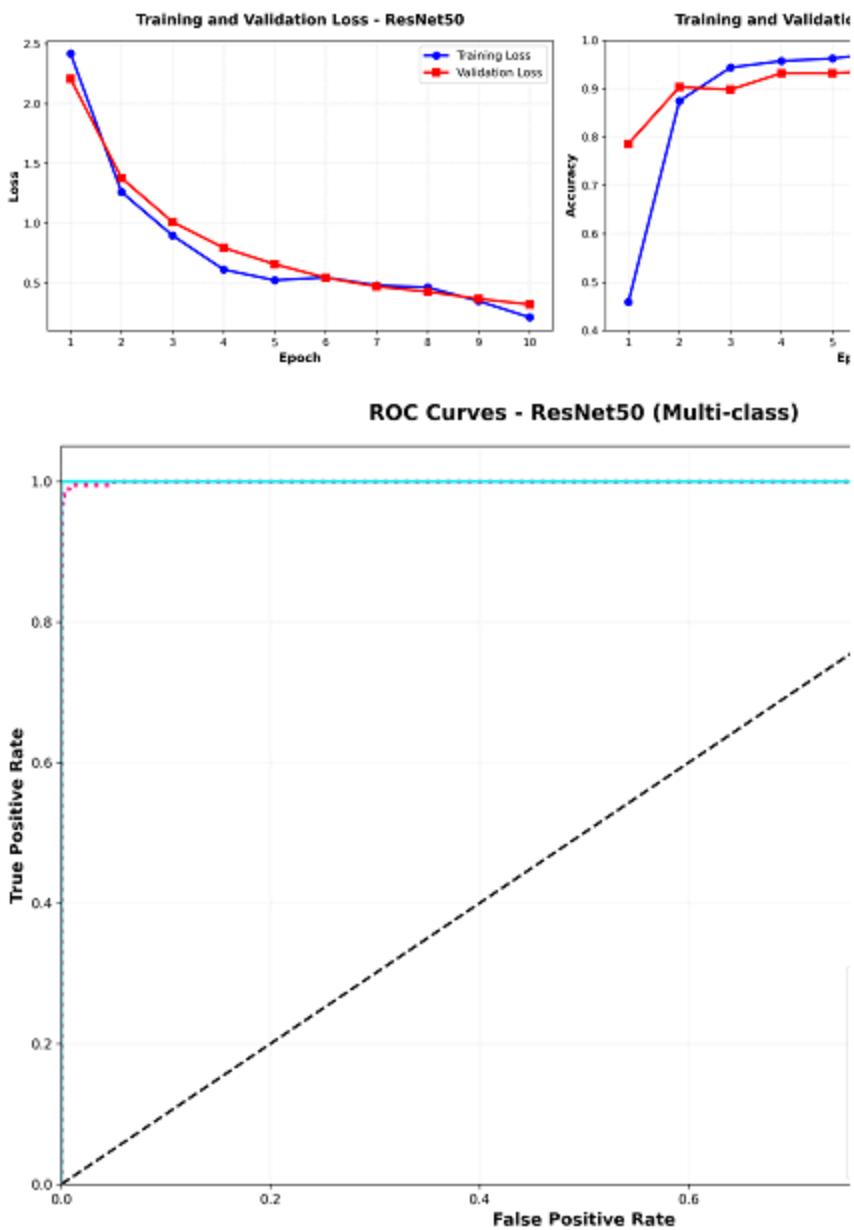
- Training custom classification layers for leaf classification
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## Evaluation Metrics

- Accuracy: 97.89%
  - Precision: 98.28%
  - Recall: 97.89%
  - F1-Score: 97.89%
  - AUC: 1.00
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## Remarks

- Residual connections help prevent vanishing gradients.
- Demonstrates excellent generalization.
- Significantly outperforms the VGG model trained from scratch.



## Confusion Matrix - ResNet50

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#### 4. Model 3: MobileNetV2 (Transfer Learning)

## Model Description

- MobileNetV2 is a lightweight and computationally efficient CNN.
  - Pretrained on ImageNet.
  - Used as a fixed feature extractor with frozen base layers.

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## Model Configuration

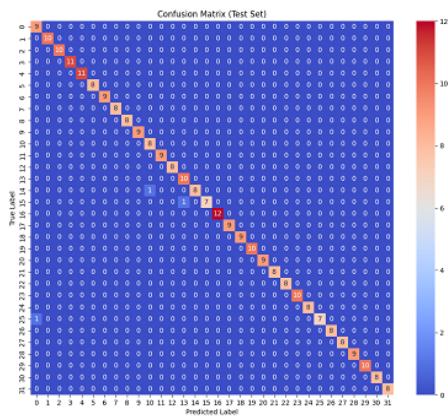
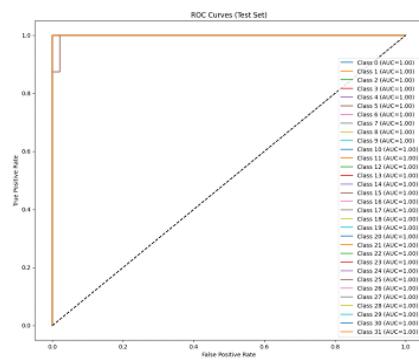
- Input Size:  $224 \times 224$
  - Batch Size: 32
  - Global Average Pooling Layer
  - Dense Layer: 128 neurons (ReLU)
  - Output Layer: Softmax with 32 classes
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## Performance

- Test Accuracy: 99%
  - Macro Average Precision: 0.99
  - Macro Average Recall: 0.99
  - Macro Average F1-Score: 0.99
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## Remarks

- Achieves excellent accuracy with low computational cost.
- Highly suitable for:
  - Real-time applications
  - Mobile and edge devices



## 5. Model 4: InceptionV3 (Transfer Learning)

### Model Description

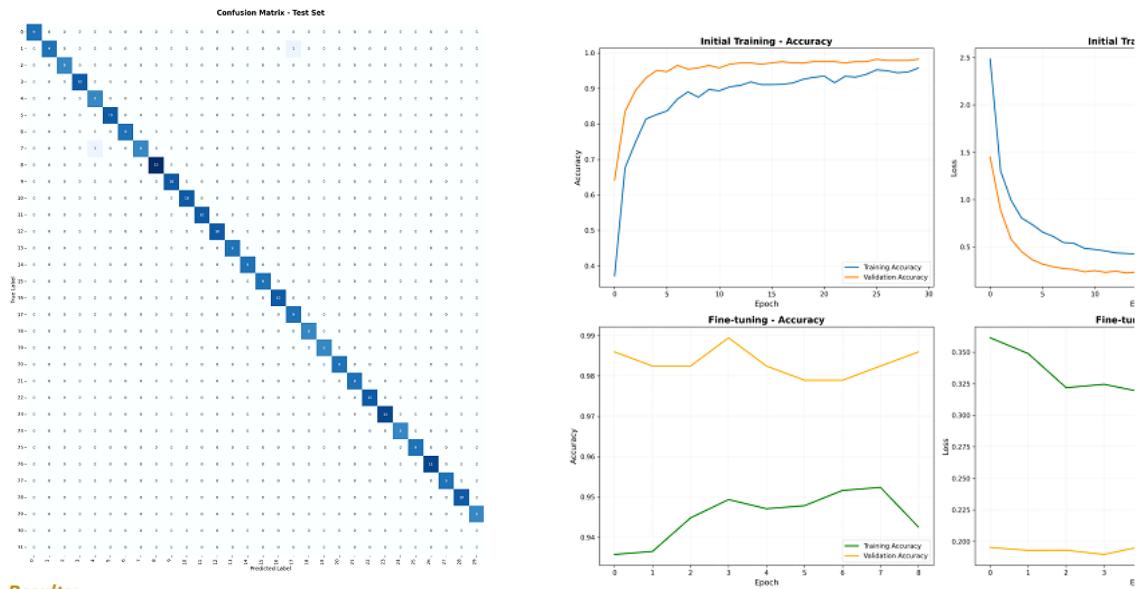
- InceptionV3 uses multi-scale convolutional filters within inception modules.
  - Pretrained on ImageNet.
  - Fine-tuned specifically for leaf classification.
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## Performance Metrics

- Final Test Accuracy: 99.33%
  - Precision: 0.9940
  - Recall: 0.9933
  - F1-Score: 0.9933
  - Number of Classes: 32
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## Remarks

- Achieved the highest overall performance among all models.
- Strong class-wise precision and recall across most leaf categories.
- Best suited for complex visual patterns.



## 6. Model Comparison Summary

Model Name	Training Type	Test Accuracy
VGG-19	From Scratch	91%
ResNet50	Transfer Learning	97.89%
MobileNetV2	Transfer Learning	99%
InceptionV3	Transfer Learning	99.33%

## 7. Conclusion

- Transfer learning significantly improves performance compared to training from scratch.
- InceptionV3 achieved the best overall results.

- MobileNetV2 offers an excellent trade-off between accuracy and efficiency.
- Model selection should consider dataset size, task complexity, and deployment constraints.