Cassava Image Classification

Melanie Butler - Final Springboard Capstone

<u>Google Slide Deck</u>

Agbeli (There is life)

- Ewe word for cassava
- Food security crop in vulnerable areas
- Robust to difficult climates
- Primary food staple for over 800 million people
- Potential biofuel source extra income for farmers



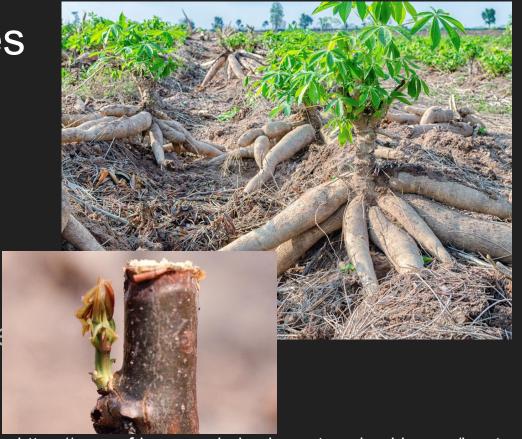
The Problem

- Disease and pestilence:
 - Cassava Mosaic Disease (CMD)
 - Cassava Brown StreakDisease (CBSD)
 - Cassava Bacterial Blight (CBB)
 - Cassava Green Mottle (CGM)
- Yield reduction of 10% to 70%, up to 100% with CBSD



Mitigation Strategies

- Cassava is propagated with plant cuttings spreads disease
- Quarantine / burn diseased plants
- Critical to identify disease plants for separation



https://www.africa-uganda-business-travel-guide.com/howto growcassavainuganda.html

Project Goals and Metrics

- Develop a model capable of classifying an image of a cassava plant into one of four disease categories or as healthy.
 - a. False disease classification \rightarrow unwarranted destruction of valuable crops
 - b. False healthy classification → propagation of disease
 - c. Both are unacceptable overall accuracy as metric
- Deploy the model in an API that farmers could use to aid in their crop management decisions.

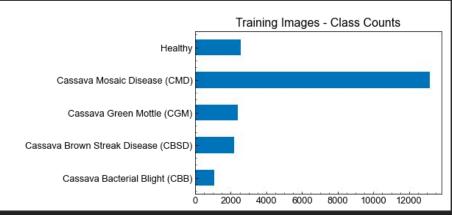
Data Source

- National Crops Resources
 Research Institute / Al lab
 at Makarere University,
 Kampala
- Crowd-sourced images from farmers in Uganda
- 21,367 Images
- Four disease categories, one healthy category



Preprocessing

Highly class- imbalanced



Initial training - resampled
 2000 images per class



Preprocessing

- Train / Val split (85:15)
- Hidden test set Kaggle (~10,000 images)
- Random image augmentation:
 - Basic variability expected from images in the field
 - o Rotation, Brightness, Zoom
 - H / W / Channel Shift
 - Shearing
- Generated each batch regularizing effect



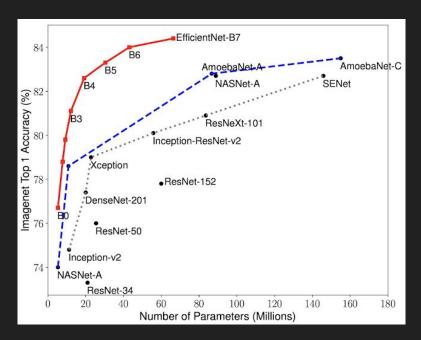
Preprocessing

- Cutmix Image Augmentation:
 - Randomly crop two images together
 - Label weighted according to area of each image
 - Better model generalization,
 object localization
 - Similar to dropout effect, more efficient pixel use



Model Architecture

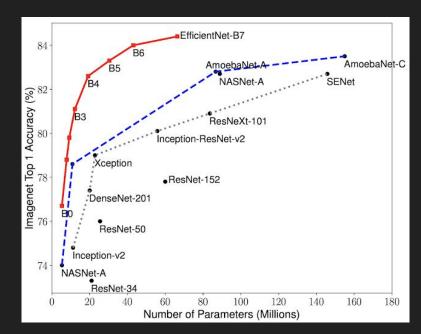
- Keras Applications
- Preliminary training balanced, basic augmentation:
 - ResNet50
 - ResNet152v2
 - Xception
 - EfficientNet-B4

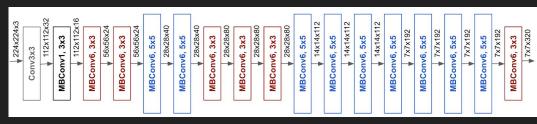




Model Architecture

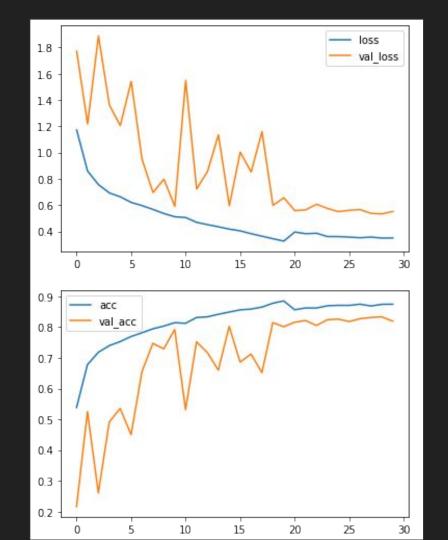
- EfficientNet-B4 base
- Scaling factor
 - Optimize depth / width / resolution given resource constraints
- 2D Global Average Pooling
- Dropout (rate 0.2 → 0.1)
- Dense output (softmax)





Model Training

- Adamax optimizer
- Initial LR of 0.001, reduce on plateau callback
- First 30 epochs -
 - balanced training
 - basic augmentation
 - o first two blocks frozen
- Unfroze layers
- Cutmix augmentation
- Decreased dropout to 0.1



arXiv:1905.11946 [cs.LG]

Model Evaluation



Model Evaluation

Weakness

	Precision	Recal	II /	F1-Score	Support
Cassava Bacterial Blight	0.74		0.87	0.8	148
Cassava Brown Streak Disease	0.86		0.87	0.86	326
Cassava Green Mottle	0.78		0.86	0.82	365
Cassava Mosaic Disease	0.99		0.9	0.94	1984
Healthy	0.68		0.88	0.77	386
Accuracy				0.89	3209
Macro Average	0.81		0.88	0.84	3209
Weighted Average	0.9		0.89	0.89	3209

Test Accuracy on Kaggle - 87.8%

Ç ≟ in Cassava Green Mottle

Can you tell the difference?

The Problem

Cassava, a woody shrub native to South Ar of calories in the tropics, behind rice and cc ecological zones where other crops such as humid environs. More than 800 million peo with CBSD causing losses of up to 100% in susceptible varieties.

One Possible Solution

An EfficientNet-B4 image classifier has been developed that can achieve 87% accuracy in classifying images of cassava plants as being either healthy or having one of the four diseases described above. The model was trained using a Kaggle dataset of 21,367 images crowdsourced from farmers in Uganda and annotated by experts at the National Crops Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI) in collaboration with the AII aba the Makerere University, Kampala. For more information, please refer to the project Github repository, linked at the top of the page.

Try uploading your own image of a cassava plant here.

Select a file to upload

Label: Cassava Brown Streak Disease (CBSD) Model Probability: 87.0



Submit

References

- 1. https://www.apsnet.org/edcenter/apsnetfeatures/Pages/cassava.aspx
- https://www.bangkokpost.com/business/2042767/e20-set-to-be-leading-fuel-by-july-2021
- 3. https://plantvillage.psu.edu/topics/cassava-
- manioc/infos/diseases_and_pests_description_uses_propagation
- 4. https://www.kaggle.com/c/cassava-leaf-disease-classification/overview

Model Deployment

- Website Developed on Flask
- Upload Image
- ReceiveClassification / ModelProbability

Model Outpu

Future Work

- Improve model performance w.r.t Healthy class
- Binary classification appropriate for application disease response is generally the same regardless of disease:
 - a. Healthy no action needed
 - b. Diseased (CBB, CBSD, CMD, CGM) quarantine / burning
- Train binary classifier, able to tune for desired precision / recall

Thank You

Thank you for your attention, feedback, questions!







Mentor -Giovanni Bruner