

Project Proposal



for Microsoft Imagine Cup

Theme chosen: Earth

-> Solution for Agriculture

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Introduction of Team ALAM



“Alam” means Nature in Bahasa Malaysia, national language of Malaysia.

Team ALAM consists of 4 Universiti Malaysia Pahang’s students from diverse backgrounds with a single goal.

Hailing from various parts of Malaysia, Team ALAM strives to contribute in solving environmental’ and nature’s problem by employing today’s world technology.

Team Members:



Wong Kah Quan(Team Leader)
HA18015@stdmail.ump.edu.my



Teo Jia Chern
FB18020@stdmail.ump.edu.my



Liang Han Sheng
hanshengliang@outlook.com



Syamill Irhamie Bin Shamsudin
ha18025@stdmail.ump.edu.my

The Problem

Reduction of yield due to plant disease

Plant disease is a threat to the world in an alarming rate. With the increasing demand due to rise of population, yield from farms should not be lower to fulfil the ever-rising demand.

There are times where various diseases struck humanity, causes mass starvation and famine. For instance, the Great Irish Famine, occurred in Ireland in 1845-49, due to a disease called late blight that destroy both leaves and edible roots of potatoes' plant, results in destruction of crop, hence a famine that results in death of millions. [\(1\)](#)

This famine is one of many of other “disaster” brought about by plant diseases. These catastrophically events still happened even though extensive research being carried constantly. The crop diseases cause average yield losses of 42% for the most important food crops yearly. In some cases, crop diseases destroy the whole crop production. [\(2\)](#)

Generally, there are two types of plant diseases, namely Abiotic and Biotic plant Diseases.

How Disease Occurs in Plant?

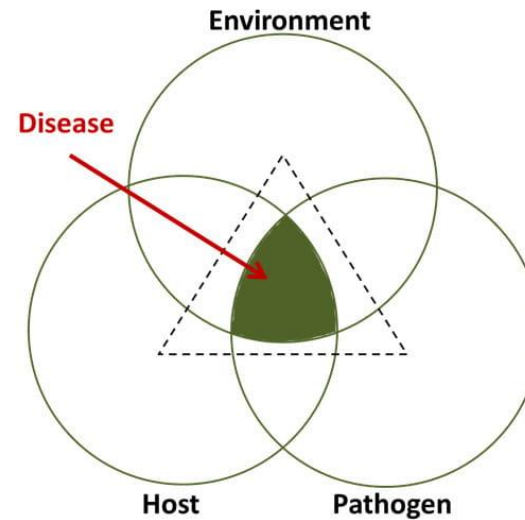


Figure 1

Source: *Disease Triangle, Plant Disease, Pathogens and Cycles*(Crop Watch) [\(3\)](#)

Before jumping into the solution, we must understand how do diseases occurs. Turns out, when these three components(Figure 1) are present at the same time, a disease (shaded region) will occur if a susceptible host plant is in intimate association with a virulent plant pathogen under favorable environmental conditions. This concept is represented by the shaded portion of the diagram above. When there is a high degree of overlap (as the shaded area becomes larger), there will be a moderate to high amount of disease. [\(3\)](#)

Additionally, from Figure 2, we can also see that, average of 26% of total food loss and wasted happened during the production phase. This includes, but not limited to, plant diseases, pests, external factors.

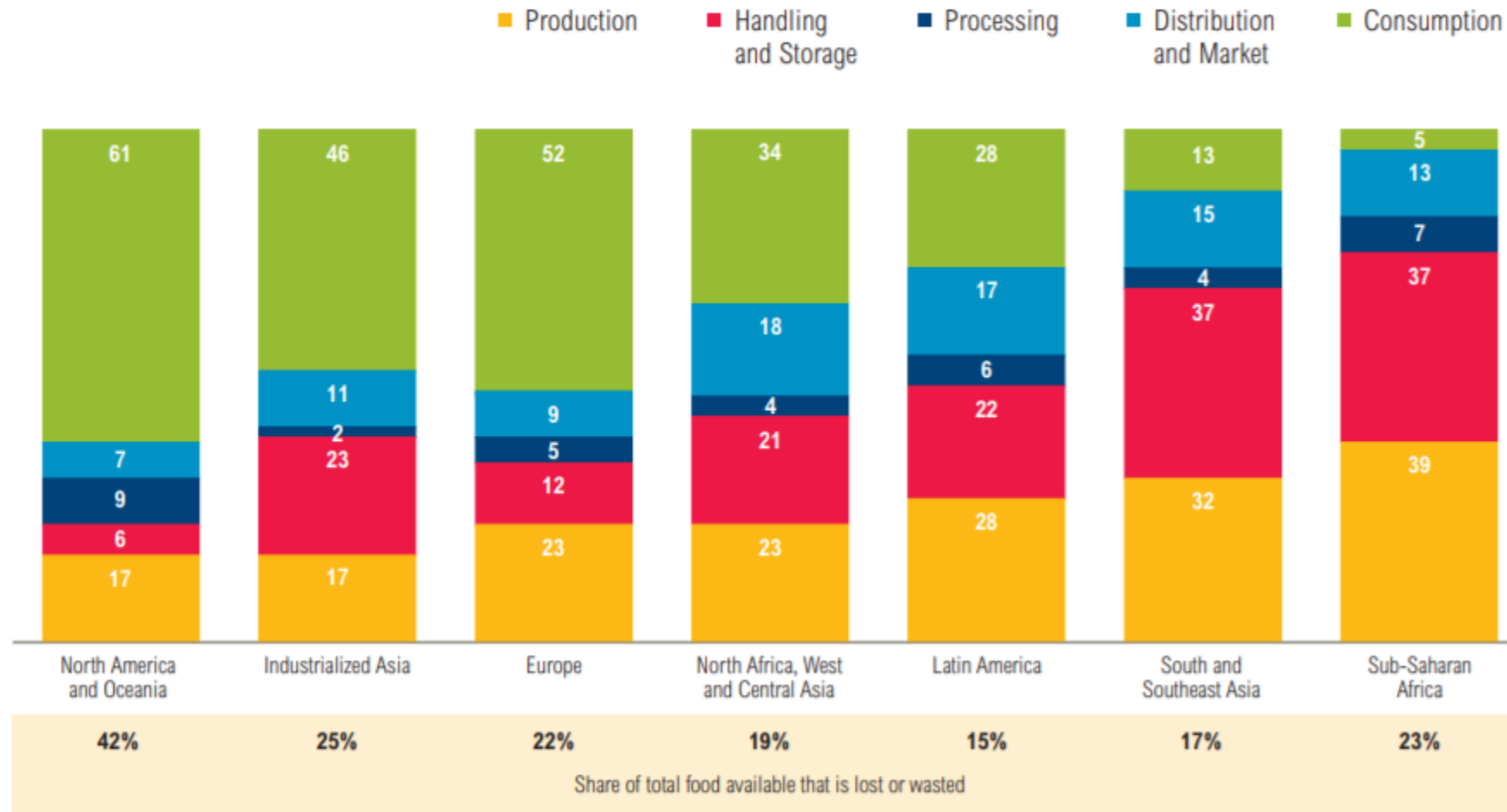


Figure 2

Note: Numbers may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Installment 2 of “Creating a Sustainable Food Future” Reducing Food Loss and Waste : UNEP: World Resources Institute. (6)

Why are these still happening?

Despite extensive research and solution provided by plant pathologists, these plant disease still rampant. This is due to, but not limited to:

- Diseases are extremely hard to control. [\(5\)](#)
- Poor understanding of diseases by farmers, especially poor farmers from underdeveloped & developing countries. [\(4\)](#)
- Farmers lack of technology and access to identify the causes of diseases and solution to it. [\(4\)](#)
- Ineffective of plant disease management by farmers. [\(4\)](#)

The Solution:

The logo for DocLeafy features the word "DocLeafy" in a dark green, serif font. A small, stylized green leaf is positioned above the letter 'L'. The letter 'y' is uniquely designed, with its descender forming a stethoscope that loops around the bottom of the letter.

Short intro of DocLeafy

What is DocLeafy?

DocLeafy is a cross-platform mobile application (currently only available for Android devices) Artificial Intelligence driven plant disease predictor by a snap of picture or choosing photo from local device of plant's leaf .

By identifying type of disease, the app will provide information, namely potential name, causes and solutions of the disease

The Purposes

- To curb recurring plant disease in farms and household's gardens.
- Reduce crop wastage, simultaneously increase yield to fulfil the ever-rising demand from the market.

Target Audience

Farmers



Photo by [Kamala Saraswathi](#)
on [Unsplash](#)

Self-Sustain Gardener



Photo by [www.zanda.photography](#)
on [Unsplash](#)

Home garden Hobbyist



Photo by [CDC](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Potential Collaborators



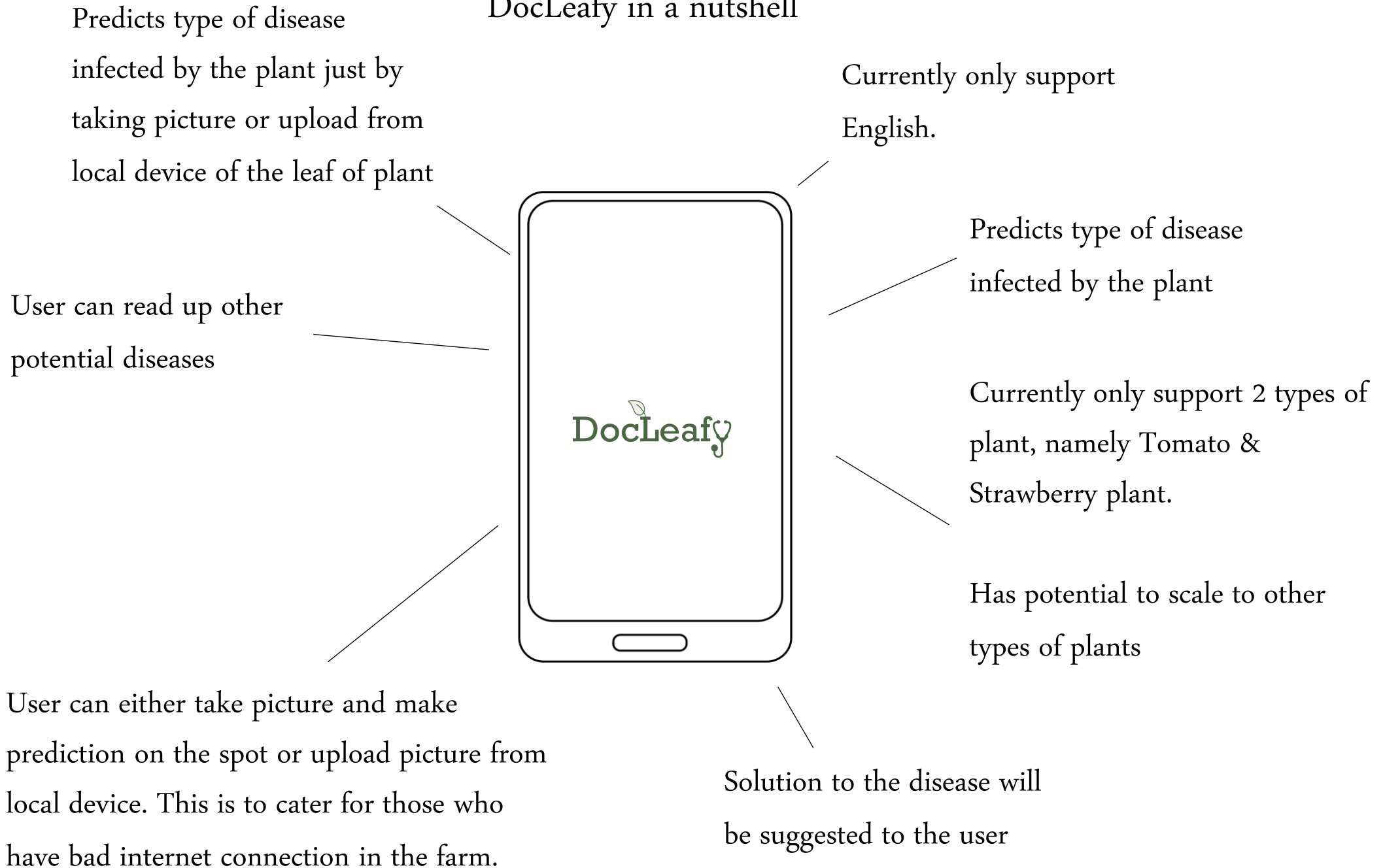
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nation



Nation's Department of Agriculture

- Universities that do plant disease research.
- Private plantation firms

DocLeafy in a nutshell



Tools & Platform used

Cloud Computing Service:

Microsoft Azure:



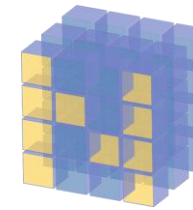
Azure Virtual Machines

- Host Deep Learning Model
- Users' Database and Authentication Purposes

Dataset source:

kaggle

Deep Learning Model built with:



NumPy



TensorFlow



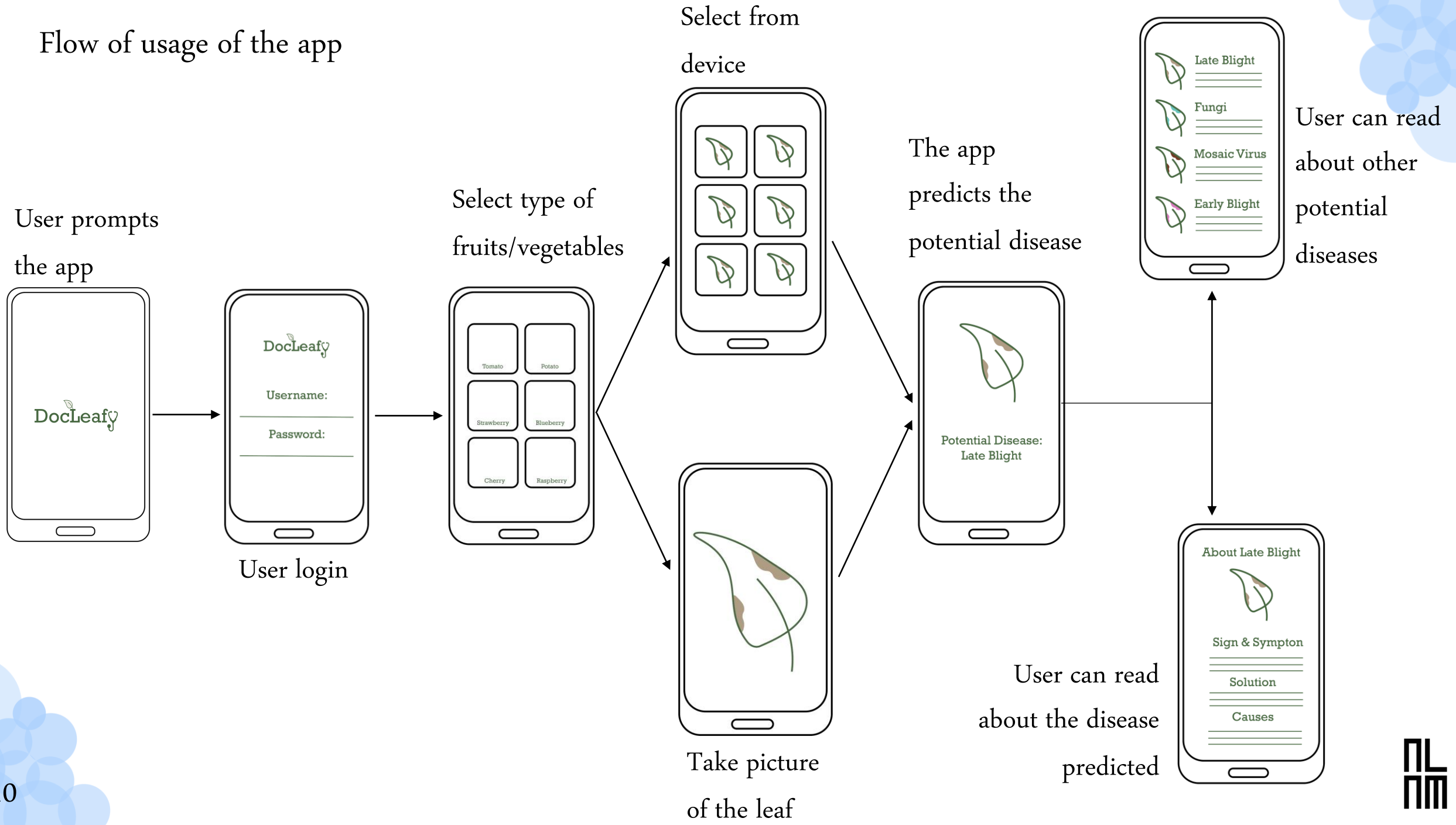
Keras

Mobile application framework:

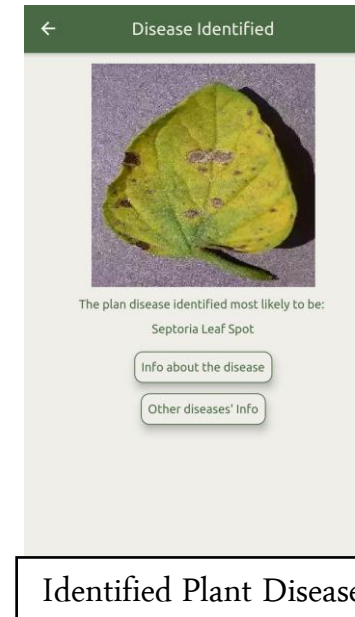
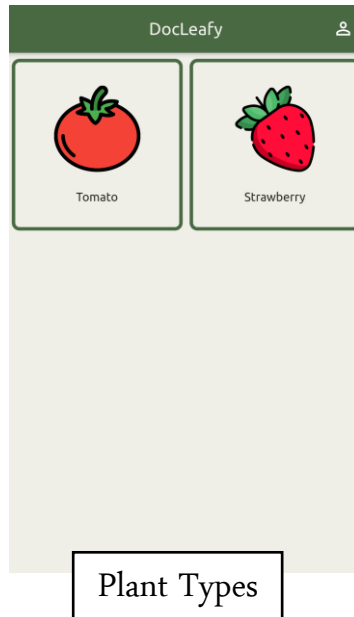
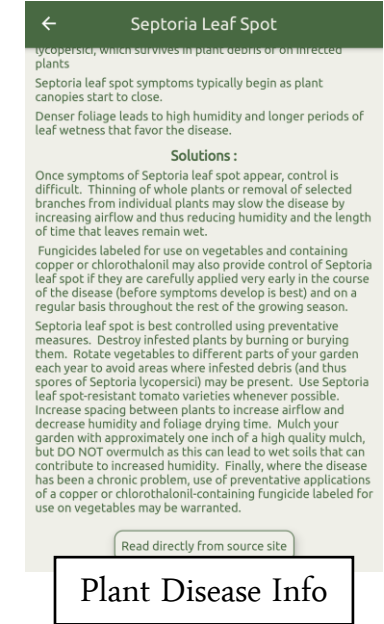
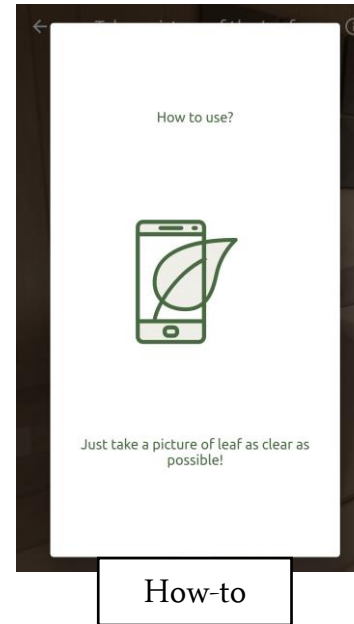
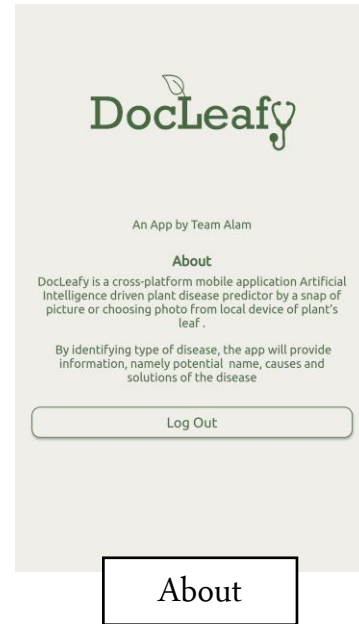
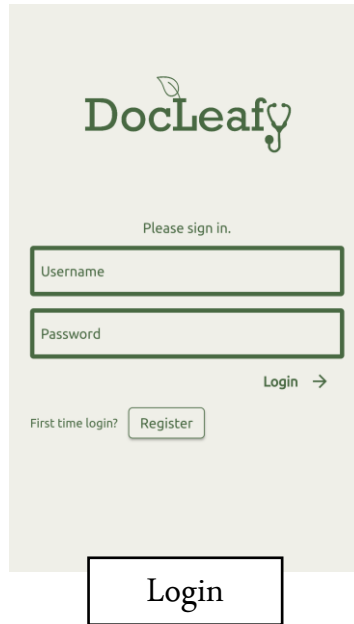
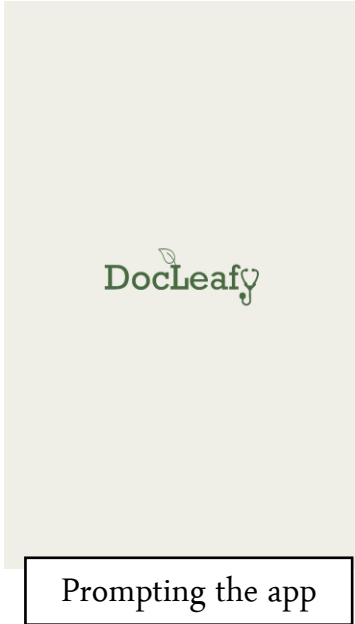


Flutter

Flow of usage of the app



Screenshots of the Application





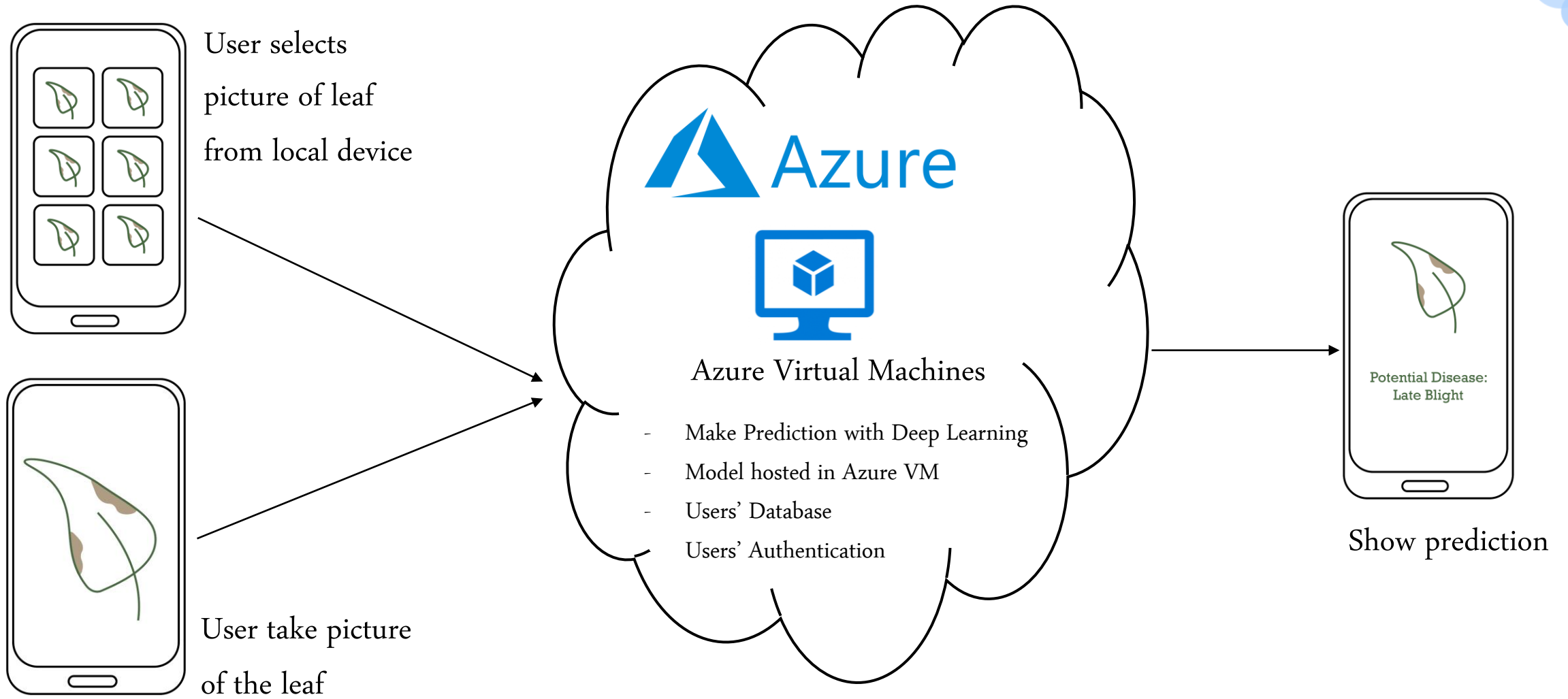
Information provided

- Name of the potential disease
- Sign & Symptom
- Solution to the disease
- Causes of the disease

Information provided is sourced by Team ALAM from various sources and references will be stated in the page

Currently all information provided only in English.

Behind the scene



Picture upload or taken will be uploaded to the cloud for computing and making predictions.

Predicted disease' data will be send back to user's device.

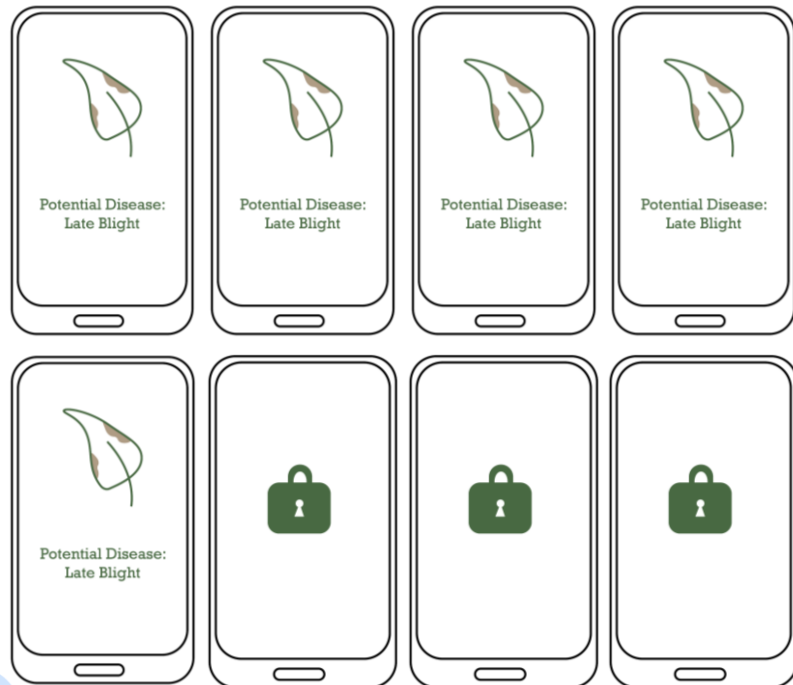
Business Model

As for the business model, we will implement the **Freemium Model**. Users can use it for free for limited predictions, however, for large amount of predictions to be made, Paid Version is needed.

This is to cater for both Home Gardener where Free Version is suitable and as for the Paid Version, it is suitable for farms or Agriculture sectors.

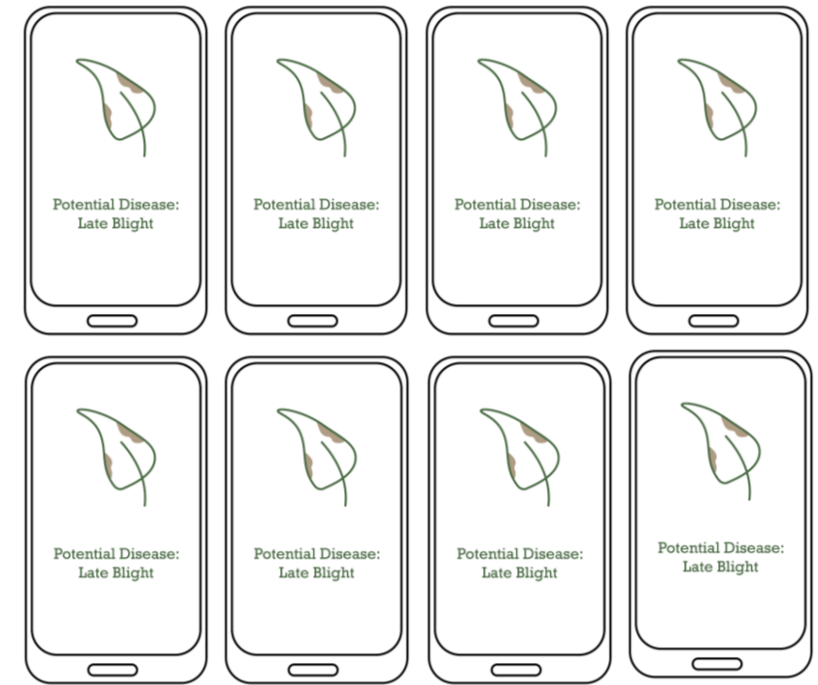
Free Version

Limited Predictions can be made

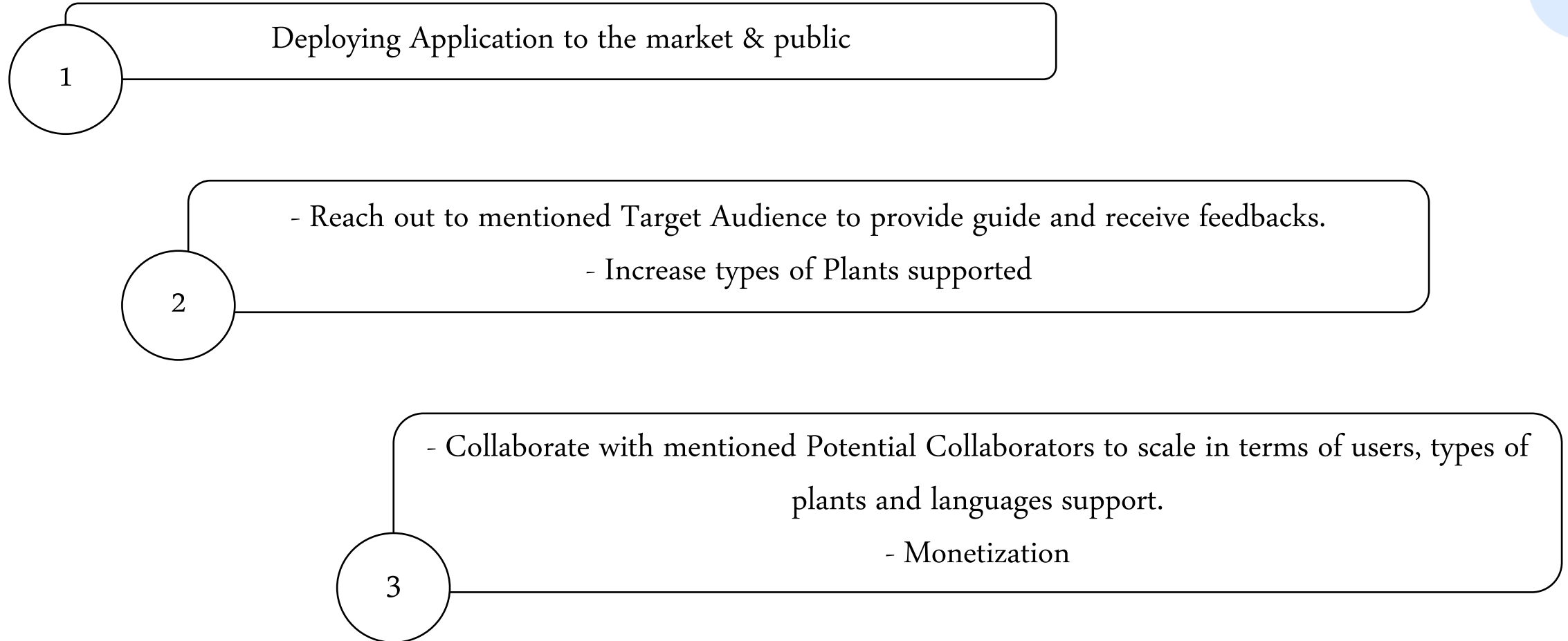


Paid Version

Unlimited Predictions can be made



Project Milestone



References:

1. Mokyr, J. (2020, January 4). *Great Famine / Definition, History, Causes, & Facts*. Encyclopedia Britannica.
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Great-Famine-Irish-history>
2. *Crop Diseases: The Nightmare of Every Farmer*. (n.d.). Agrivi Blog. Retrieved January 5, 2021, from
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3. *Plant Disease: Pathogens and Cycles*. (2019, January 28). CropWatch. <https://cropwatch.unl.edu/soybean-management/plant-disease>
4. Nelson, R., Orrego, R., Ortiz, O., Tenorio, J., Mundt, C., Fredrix, M., & Vien, N. V. (2001). Working with Resource-Poor Farmers to Manage Plant Diseases. *Plant Disease*, 85(7), 684–695. <https://doi.org/10.1094/pdis.2001.85.7.684>
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6. Lipinski, B., Hanson, C., Lomax, J., Kitinoja, L., Waite, R., & Searchinger, T. (2013). Creating a Sustainable Food future: Reducing Food Losses and Waste. *SCALE OF THE PROBLEM*, 9. https://pdf.wri.org/reducing_food_loss_and_waste.pdf

Credits:

Graphics used in App:

1. Strawberry designed by Freepik from Flaticon
2. Tomato designed by Pixel Perfect from FlaticonPixel

