

Final Project Report

Cassava Leaf Disease Classification Deep Learning Approach

AI Programming Course

중앙대학교

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1. Introduction

What is the problem?

Cassava is an important crop that provides a basic diet for billion people in Africa. It is a major food source for the local farmers since it can be cultivated under severe conditions. Nowadays Southeast Asia countries are also major cassava crop produce and export. it shares the key for promising total food supply chain. However, a major cause of the loss of cassava is cassava leaf disease. To solve this problem, in this report we aim to develop several deep learning models to classify each cassava image into different categories of Cassava Leaf Diseases so they can be treated accordingly.

Why is it important?

Existing methods of disease detection require farmers to solicit the help of government-funded agricultural experts as well as serious pesticide treatments to visually inspect and diagnose the plants. This suffers from being labor-intensive, low-supply and costly. As an added challenge, effective solutions for farmers must perform well under significant constraints since farmers may only have access to mobile-quality cameras with low-bandwidth. Early diseases diagnose can help infected plants to prevent further spread. Effective solutions for farmers with the help of data science and possibly to identify common diseases so they can be treated.

2. Motivation and Goal

What is the source of this motivation?

Otherwise, In Cambodia we grow, and harvest Cassava crop every year much or less depends on their farmland resources. Cassava has become a regular job to us and my other farmers, helps add extra income after paddy rice season. Without Cassava, Cambodian farmers hard to earn their living expenses. So, they decide to do immigration, sometimes illegal to secure a job in neighboring countries (mostly in Thailand) to feed their poor family. I personally experienced life was hard especially during the harsh dry season.

Further step is to deploy a good AI model that could run and classify the diseases on web and mobile application. Follow this consistency, projected work is to develop and optimize this idea that could benefit for both farmers, government policy, NGO, agricultural specialist, and pest products supply vendors, etc. so they can locally work together toward an effective solution.

3. Source of Data

- InClass Prediction Competition: Cassava Disease Classification by Fine-Grained Visual Categorization 6 (FGVC6 workshop) at CVPR 2019.

https://www.kaggle.com/c/cassava-disease/data

- Research Code Competition: Cassava Leaf Disease Classification by Makerere University AI Lab ended Feb 19, 2021.

https://www.kaggle.com/c/cassava-leaf-disease-classification/data

- TensorFlow Image Classification: https://www.tensorflow.org/datasets/catalog/cassava

4. Data Description

Cassava Leaf Disease Prediction is a computer vision with a dataset of 21397 labeled images of cassava plants. Cassava consists of leaf images for the cassava plant depicting the healthy and four (4) disease conditions; Cassava Mosaic Disease (CMD), Cassava Bacterial Blight (CBB), Cassava Green Mite (CGM), and Cassava Brown Streak Disease (CBSD). The 21397 labelled images are split into a training set (19257) and a validation set (2140). The number of images per class are unbalanced [figure1] with the two disease classes CMD and CBSD having 72% of the images. The model expects 224x224 images with RGB channel values [0,1]. We found that dataset was mislabeled and contained a significant amount of noise.

5. Methods and Implementation

- Exploratory Data Analysis
- Image Augmentations
 - Tensorflow Preprocessing Layers provides basic augmentations such as cropping, flipping and rotation. In this project we tried with preprocessing methods such as: RandomCrop, RandomFlip, RandomRotation, and RandomZoom.
 - Albumentations, an external image augmentation library with much more functionality (through both ImageDataGenerator and ImageDataAugmentor).
 This library has augmented methods such as RandomCrop, CoarseDropout, Cutout, Flip, ShiftScaleRotate, HueSaturationValue, RandomBrightnessContrast, CenterCrop, and ToFloat.
 - Test Time Augmentation is a technique to increase the accuracy of the predictions.
- AI Modeling
 - Start with CNN TensorFlow & Keras Baseline Model
 - CNN
 - Improve model by using Transfer Learning from Pre-trained Models.
 - InceptionV3
 - Xception
 - VGG16
 - EfficientNetB3

a good trade-off between accuracy and the number of parameters. It requires the least amount of computing power for inference.

Validation

 Stratified K-Fold Cross Validation ~ a method for splitting data into a training and validation set. We only do a stratified 2-fold cross validation due to time constraints.

• Ensemble and Prediction

- Try Ensemble Models ~ multi-model predictions: combine the predictions from multiple models to improve the overall classification accuracy.
- We can run code in the same or separated notebook. When training being that we needed the internet enabled to install ImageDataAugmentor, but for inferencing we can do it offline (without internet access). To do that we loaded the models, and then apply the image file to see the result.

6. Conclusion and Results

Model Name	Validation Accuracy
CNN – 4-conv layers	73%
VGG16	77%
InceptionV3	87%
Xception	87%
EfficientNetB3	88%
CropNet MobileNetV3	73%
EfficientNetB7	too big model for local machine training
Resnext50	(torch model): for web app inference

- This project we trained several deep neural networks including a deep CNN model, transferred learning with VGG16, InceptionV3, Xception, and do crop images prediction using CropNet_MobileNetV3 model.
- To deploy the project model on web app, we should conder using PyTorch customed ResNext50 (torch_model) for web app inferencing. This model has performed good accuracy and small weights size (roughly 100MB).
- This project has taught me how to search for state-of-the-art deep learning models and how to do custom training the last layers for Cassava Images Classification Dataset on notebooks. This helped me tried various model architectures and fine-tuning models.

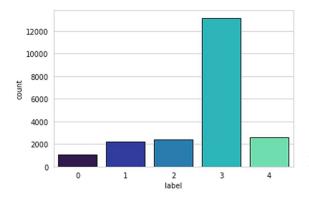
7. Github Repository

https://github.com/pjunecau/aiprogramming.git

8. References

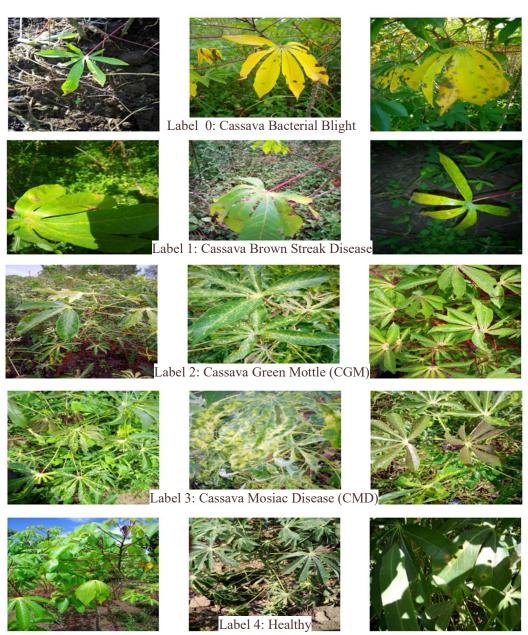
- End-to-End Cassava Disease Classification in Keras: kaggle notebook
- Helping African Farmers Increase Their Yields Using Deep Learning: towardsdatascience
- Cassava 2020 (Case Study) [Full Progress] [Keras+GPU]: kaggle notebook
- My Experience Deploying an App With Streamlit Sharing: medium github
- Getting Started: TPUs + Cassava Leaf Disease: kaggle notebook
- Cassava Leaf Disease Detection (2020) Writeup: medium
- Cassava Leaf Disease Detection: github

9. Appendix



Cassava Mosaic Disease (CMD)	13158
Healthy	2577
Cassava Green Mottle (CGM)	2386
Cassava Brown Streak Disease (CBSD)	2189
Cassava Bacterial Blight (CBB)	1087
Name: label, dtype: int64	

Figure1: Count plot data distribution



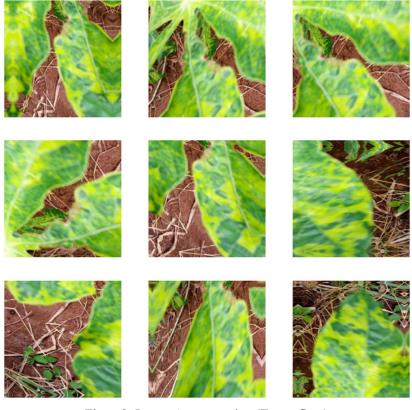
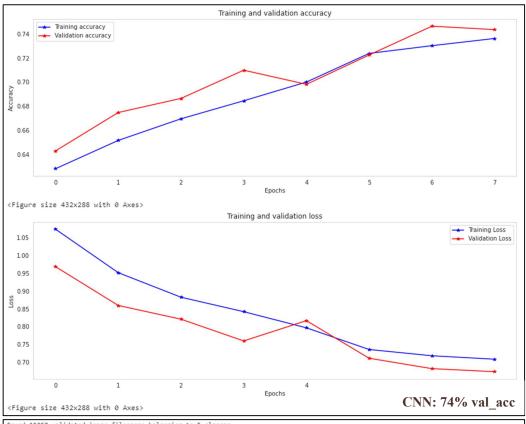


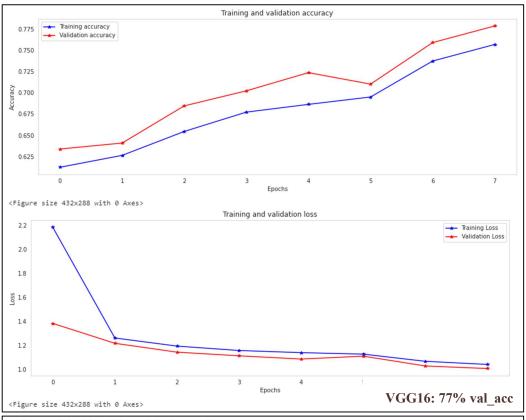
Figure 2: Image Augmentation (Tensorflow)



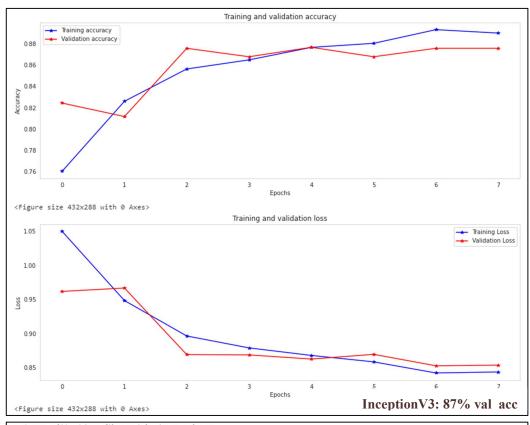
Figure3: Image Augmentation (Albumentations)



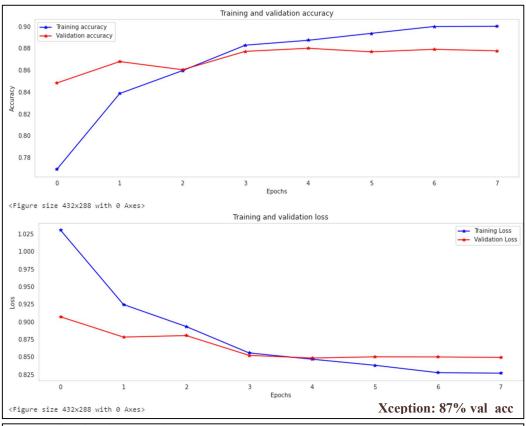
```
Found 19257 validated image filenames belonging to 5 classes Found 2140 validated image filenames belonging to 5 classes.
Training fold no.: 1
Epoch 3/8
Epoch 5/8
  1204/1204 [==
Epoch 5/8
1204/1204 [==:
  Epoch 00005: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.9999999494757503e-05.
Epoch 6/8
Epoch 8/8
raining finished!
```



```
..
rflow/keras-applications/vgg16/vgg16_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop.h5
Training fold no.: 1
Epoch 00002: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.00020000000949949026.
Epoch 4/8
     1204/1204 [=
1204/1204 [==:
   Epoch 6/8
Epoch 7/8
1204/1204 [==:
    =========] - 310s 258ms/step - loss: 1.1344 - accuracy: 0.6931 - val_loss: 1.0779 - val_accuracy: 0.7182
Epoch 2/8
Epoch 4/8
     1204/1204 [=:
Epoch 5/8
1204/1204 [=:
    Epoch 6/8
Epoch 00006: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.00020000000949949026.
   1204/1204 [==
Epoch 8/8
Training finished!
```



```
flow/keras-applications/inception_v3/inception_v3_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop.h5
Epoch 00002: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0019999999552965165.
Epoch 3/8
1204/1204 [=======================] - 301s 250ms/step - loss: 0.9053 - accuracy: 0.8495 - val_loss: 0.8691 - val_accuracy: 0.8757
        Epoch 00006: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0003999999724328518.
epocn //o
1204/1204 [================================== ] - 297s 246ms/step - loss: 0.8467 - accuracy: 0.8911 - val_loss: 0.8527 - val_accuracy: 0.8757
Epoch 00008: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 7.9999999215826393e-05. 
Training finished!
```



```
Found 19257 validated image filenames belonging to 5 classes.
Found 2140 validated image filenames belonging to 5 classes.
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow//
83689472/83683744 [===============] - 18 Ous/step
                           w/keras-applications/xception/xception_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop.h5
Training fold no.: 1
Epoch 1/8
1204/1204 [=======
       =============================== ] - 641s 523ms/step - loss: 1.1019 - accuracy: 0.7243 - val_loss: 0.9405 - val_accuracy: 0.8299
Epoch 2/8
Epoch 00003: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0019999999552965165.
Epoch 6/8
Epoch 00006: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0003999999724328518.
Epoch 00007: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 7.999999215826393e-05.
Epoch 00008: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.599999814061448e-05.
Found 19257 validated image filenames belonging to 5 classes
Found 2140 validated image filenames belonging to 5 classes.
Training fold no.: 2
Epoch 1/8
Epoch 00003: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0019999999552965165.
Epoch 5/8
Epoch 6/8
Epoch 00006: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0003999999724328518.
Epoch 00007: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 7.999999215826393e-05.
Epoch 00008: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.599999814061448e-05.
Training finished!
```