

Fertilizers Recommendation System For Disease Prediction

1. Introduction:

1.1 Overview:

Agriculture is the most important sector in today's life. Most plants are affected by a wide variety of bacterial and fungal diseases. Diseases on plants placed a major constraint on the production and a major threat to food security. Hence, early and accurate identification of plant diseases is essential to ensure high quantity and best quality. In recent years, the number of diseases on plants and the degree of harm caused has increased due to the variation in pathogen varieties, changes in cultivation methods, and inadequate plant protection techniques.

An automated system is introduced to identify different diseases on plants by checking the symptoms shown on the leaves of the plant. Deep learning techniques are used to identify the diseases and suggest the precautions that can be taken for those diseases.

1.2 Purpose:

To Detect and recognize the plant diseases and to recommend fertilizer, it is necessary to provide symptoms in identifying the disease at its earliest. Hence the authors proposed and implemented new fertilizers

Recommendation System for crop disease prediction.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY:

2.1 Existing problem:

Adequate mineral nutrition is central to crop production. However, it can also exert considerable Influence on disease development. Fertilizer application can increase or decrease development of diseases caused by different pathogens, and the mechanisms responsible are complex, including effects of nutrients on plant growth, plant resistance mechanisms and direct effects on the pathogen. The effects of mineral nutrition on plant disease and the mechanisms responsible for those effects have been dealt with comprehensively elsewhere. In India, around 40% of land is kept and grown using reliable irrigation technologies, while the rest relies on the monsoon environment for water. Irrigation decreases reliance on the monsoon, increases food security, and boosts agricultural production.

Most research articles use humidity, moisture, and temperature sensors near the plant's root, with an external device handling all of the data provided by the sensors and transmitting it directly to an external display or an Android application. The application was created to measure the approximate values of temperature, humidity, and moisture sensors that

were programmed into a microcontroller to manage the amount of water.

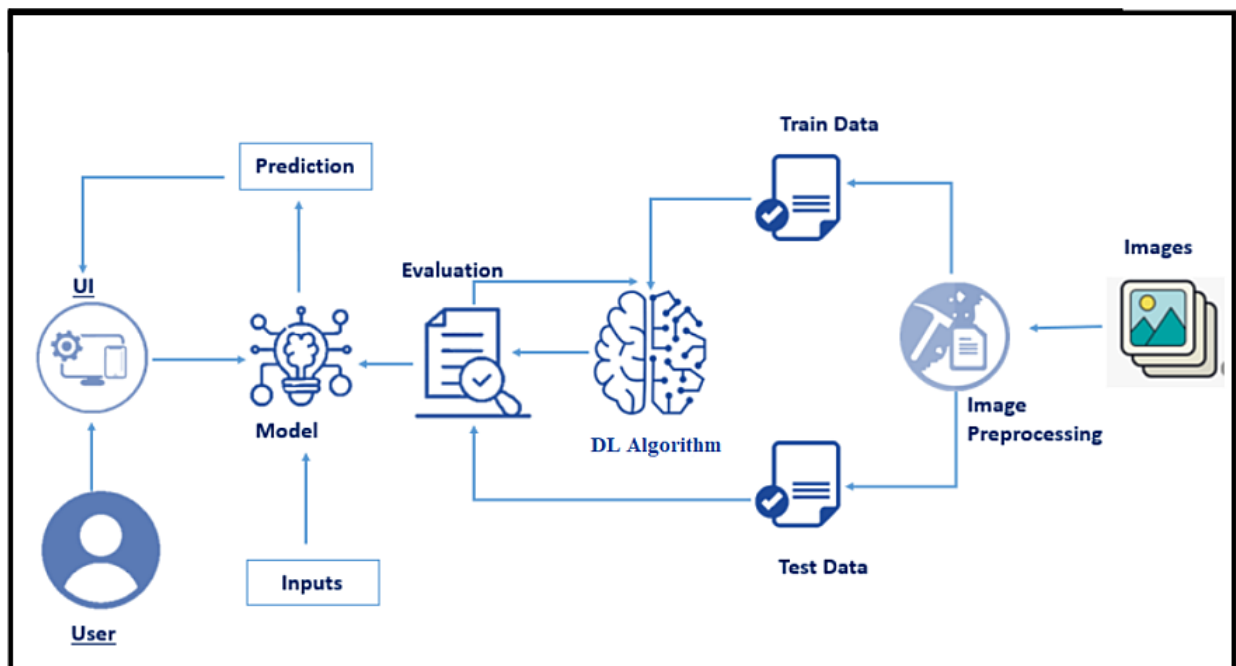
2.2 Proposed solution:

Web Application si built where :

- | |
|---|
| 1. Farmers interact with the portal build |
| 2. Interacts with the user interface to upload images of diseased leaf |
| 3. Our model built analyses the Disease and suggests the farmer with fertilizers are to be used |

3 THEORITICAL ANALYSIS :

3.1 Block diagram :



3.2 Hardware / Software designing:

To complete this project you should have the following software and packages.

Softwares:

- ☒ Anaconda Navigator
- ☒ py charm
- ☒ Visual studio code
- ☒ Jupiter notebook
- ☒ IBM watson studio

Packages:

- ☒ Tensor flow
- ☒ Keras
- ☒ Flask
- ☒ numpy
- ☒ Pandas

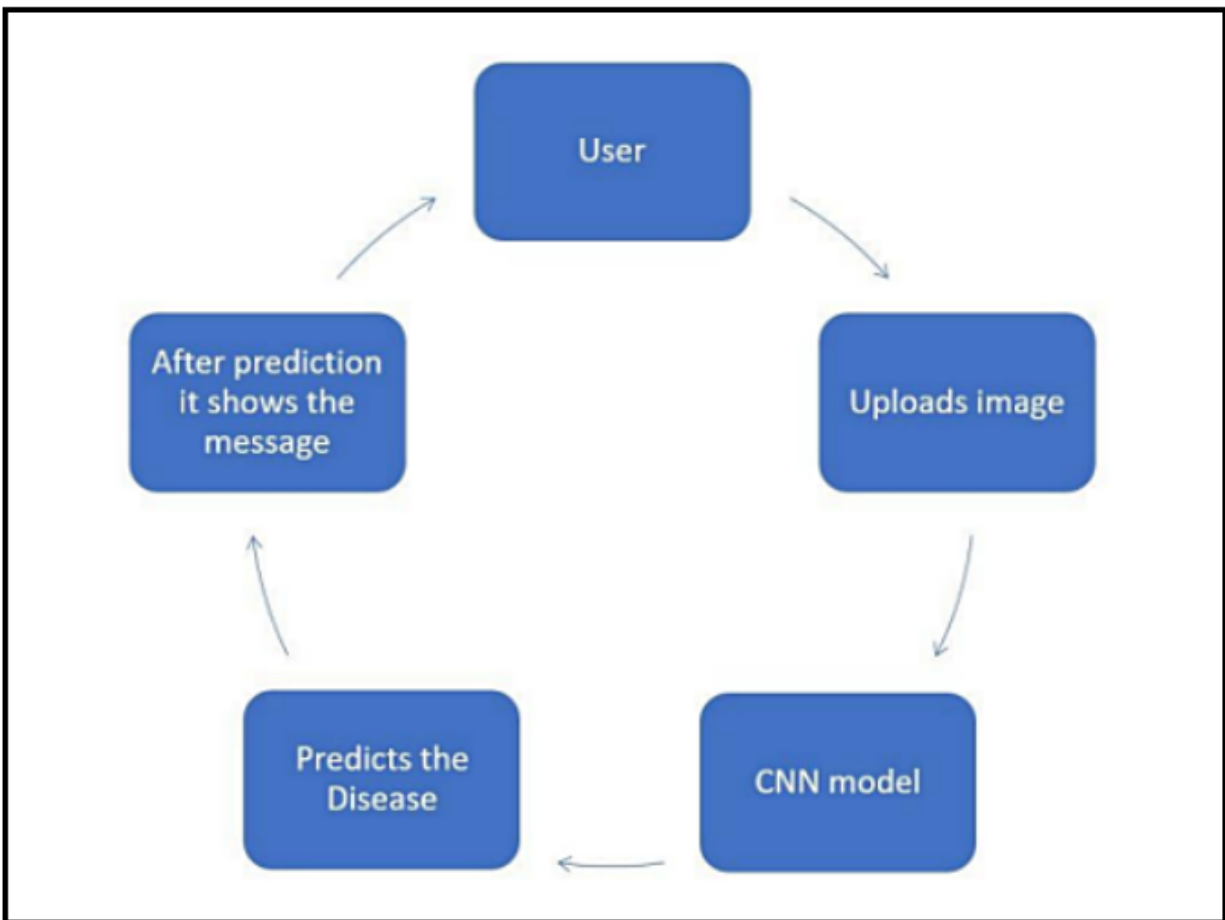
By using the above listed softwares and packages ,we build this application to take the input (image) from the farmer and detects whether the plant is infected or not. Here we use Deep learning techniques and give the out put to the user (Farmer).

4 EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS :

Agriculture is the most important sector in today's life. Most plants are affected by a wide variety of bacterial and fungal diseases. Diseases on plants placed a major constraint on the production and a major threat to food security. Hence, early and accurate identification of plant diseases is essential to ensure high quantity and best quality. In recent years, the number of diseases on plants and the degree of harm caused has increased due to the variation in pathogen varieties, changes in cultivation methods, and inadequate plant protection techniques.

An automated system is introduced to identify different diseases on plants by checking the symptoms shown on the leaves of the plant. Deep learning techniques are used to identify the diseases and suggest the precautions that can be taken for those diseases. Analysis or the investigation made while working on the solution.

5 FLOWCHART :



To accomplish the above task you must complete the below activities and tasks :

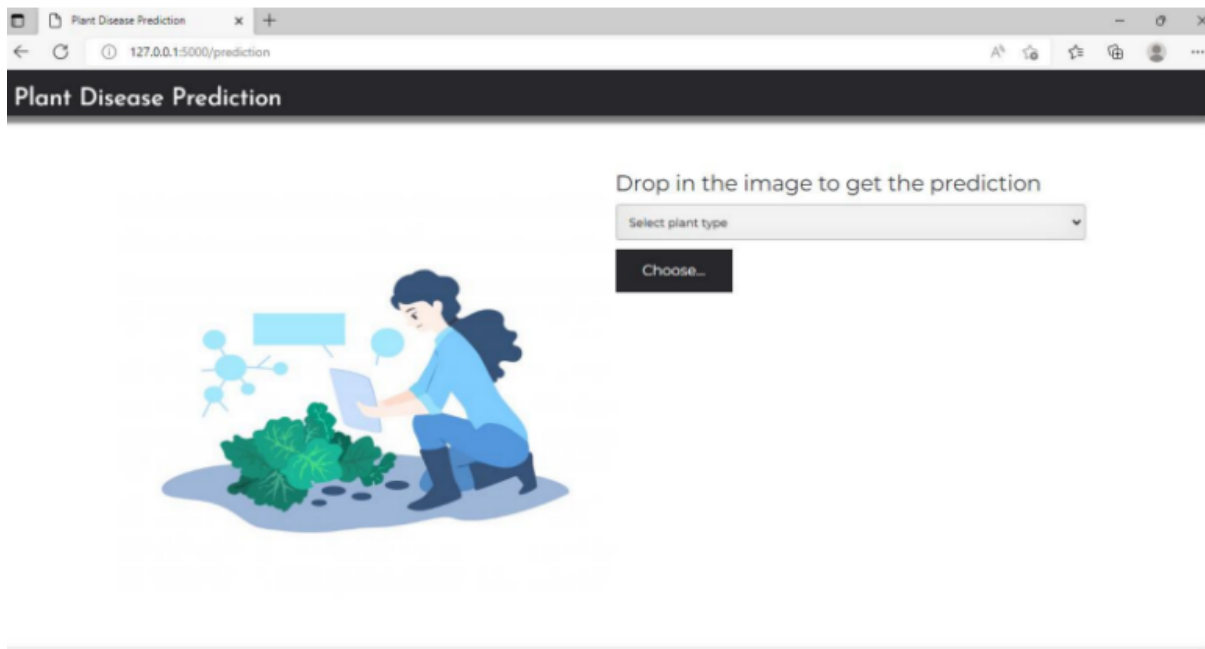
- Download the dataset.
- Classify the dataset into train and test sets.
- Add the neural network layers.
- Load the trained images and fit the model.
- Test the model.
- Save the model and its dependencies.
- Build a Web application using a flask that integrates with the model built.

6 RESULT:

➤ Home Page:



➤ Prediction Page:



Plant Disease Prediction

Drop in the image to get the prediction

Fruit

Choose...



Prediction: Oopps!! Your apple plant is infected by Black Rots. This infection is a fungal infection. To control balck rot, remove the cankers by pruning at least 15 inches below the end and burn or bury them. Treating the sites with the antibiotic streptomycin or a copper-based fungicide will be helpful.

Plant Disease Prediction

Drop in the image to get the prediction

Vegetable

Choose...



Prediction: Yaayy!! Your pepper plant is healthy. But, take the necessary precautions like, putting the plant where it gets at least 10 hours of direct sunlight. Keep soil evenly moist for good growth. Peppers need well draining soil that is rich and loamy, but avoid too much nitrogen in the soil. Too much nitrogen can cause plenty of leaves and little to no peppers. Your soil should have a pH between 6.0 and 6.5.

7 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

ADVANTAGES:

- The proposed model could predict the disease just from the image of a particular plant
- Easy to use UI
- Model has some good accuracy in detecting the plant just by taking the input(leaf).

DISADVANTAGES:

- Prediction is limited to few plants as we havent trained all the plants .

8 APPLICATIONS :

This webapplication can be used by farmers or users to check whether their plant is infected or not and can also show the remedy so that the user can take necessary precautions.

These kind of web applications can be used in the agricultural sector as well as for small house hold plants as well.

9 CONCLUSION :

Agriculture is the most important sector in today's life. Most plants are affected by a wide variety of bacterial and fungal diseases. Diseases on plants placed a major constraint on the production and a major threat to food security. Hence, early and accurate identification of plant diseases is essential to ensure high quantity and best quality.

In recent years, the number of diseases on plants and the degree of harm caused has increased due to the variation in pathogen varieties, changes in cultivation methods, and inadequate plant protection techniques. Usage of such applications could help the farmers to necessary precautions so that they dont face any loss as such.

10 FUTURE SCOPE :

As of now we have just build the web application which apparently takes the input as an image and then predict the out in the near future we can develop an application which computer vision and AI techniques to predict the infection once you keep the camera near the plant or leaf this could make our project even more usable.

11 BIBILOGRAPHY :

<http://www.ijstr.org/final-print/nov2019/Fertilizers-Recommendation-System%02For-Disease-Prediction-In-Tree-Leave.pdf>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0168169921004245>

<http://www.ijetajournal.org/volume-8/issue-2/IJETA-V8I2P1.pdf>

<https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Fertilizers-Recommendation-System%02For-Disease-In-Neela-Nithya/495379d3ef2b461fabd2de8d0605c164cb1e396f>

APPENDIX:

A.Source Code:

Importing Packages

```
In [1]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
        from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense
        from keras.layers import Convolution2D
        from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
        from keras.layers import Flatten
        import numpy as np
        from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
```

Image Augmentation

```
In [2]: train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255, shear_range = 0.2, zoom_range = 0.2, horizontal_flip = True)
        test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255)
```

```
In [3]: x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory('C:\\Users\\yashwanth\\Guided-proj\\Dataset Plant Disease\\fruit-dataset\\fruit-dataset')
        x_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory('C:\\Users\\yashwanth\\Guided-proj\\Dataset Plant Disease\\fruit-dataset\\fruit-dataset')

Found 5339 images belonging to 6 classes.
Found 1686 images belonging to 6 classes.
```

```
In [4]: x_train.class_indices
```

```
Out[4]: {'Apple__Black_rot': 0,
         'Apple__healthy': 1,
         'Corn_(maize)__Northern_Leaf_Blight': 2,
         'Corn_(maize)__healthy': 3,
         'Peach__Bacterial_spot': 4,
         'Peach__healthy': 5}
```

```
In [5]: x_test.class_indices
```

```
Out[5]: {'Apple__Black_rot': 0,
         'Apple__healthy': 1,
         'Corn_(maize)__Northern_Leaf_Blight': 2,
         'Corn_(maize)__healthy': 3,
         'Peach__Bacterial_spot': 4,
         'Peach__healthy': 5}
```

Central Neural Network

```
In [6]: model = Sequential()
```

```
In [7]: model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),input_shape=(128,128,3),activation='relu'))
```

```
In [8]: model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
```

```
In [9]: model.add(Flatten())
```

Hidden Layers

```
In [10]: model.add(Dense(128 ,activation='relu'))
         model.add(Dense(64,activation = 'relu'))
```

Output Layer

```
In [11]: model.add(Dense(6,activation = 'softmax'))
```

```
In [12]: model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='adam',metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
In [13]: model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| conv2d (Conv2D) | (None, 126, 126, 32) | 896 |
| max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D) | (None, 63, 63, 32) | 0 |
| flatten (Flatten) | (None, 127008) | 0 |
| dense (Dense) | (None, 128) | 16257152 |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, 64) | 8256 |
| dense_2 (Dense) | (None, 6) | 390 |
| Total params: 16,266,694 | | |
| Trainable params: 16,266,694 | | |
| Non-trainable params: 0 | | |

```
In [15]: model.fit_generator(x_train,steps_per_epoch=5339//8,validation_data=x_test,validation_steps=1686//8,epochs=10)
```

Epoch 1/10

C:\Users\yashwanth\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14704\2589044667.py:1: UserWarning: `Model.fit_generator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please use `Model.fit`, which supports generators.

```
model.fit_generator(x_train,steps_per_epoch=5339//8,validation_data=x_test,validation_steps=1686//8,epochs=10)
```

667/667 [=====] - 173s 259ms/step - loss: 0.2915 - accuracy: 0.8987 - val_loss: 0.4704 - val_accuracy: 0.8607

Epoch 2/10

667/667 [=====] - 146s 219ms/step - loss: 0.2933 - accuracy: 0.9010 - val_loss: 0.1680 - val_accuracy: 0.9452

Epoch 3/10

667/667 [=====] - 132s 197ms/step - loss: 0.1930 - accuracy: 0.9330 - val_loss: 0.1837 - val_accuracy: 0.9387

Epoch 4/10

667/667 [=====] - 133s 199ms/step - loss: 0.2119 - accuracy: 0.9259 - val_loss: 0.1565 - val_accuracy: 0.9494

Epoch 5/10

667/667 [=====] - 133s 199ms/step - loss: 0.1663 - accuracy: 0.9441 - val_loss: 0.1023 - val_accuracy: 0.9673

Epoch 6/10

667/667 [=====] - 133s 199ms/step - loss: 0.1232 - accuracy: 0.9584 - val_loss: 0.1349 - val_accuracy: 0.9577

Epoch 7/10

667/667 [=====] - 138s 207ms/step - loss: 0.1166 - accuracy: 0.9599 - val_loss: 0.1330 - val_accuracy: 0.9577

Epoch 8/10

667/667 [=====] - 138s 206ms/step - loss: 0.1167 - accuracy: 0.9599 - val_loss: 0.1852 - val_accuracy: 0.9429

Epoch 9/10

667/667 [=====] - 158s 238ms/step - loss: 0.1279 - accuracy: 0.9561 - val_loss: 0.1263 - val_accuracy: 0.9708

Epoch 10/10

667/667 [=====] - 148s 222ms/step - loss: 0.0989 - accuracy: 0.9689 - val_loss: 0.2121 - val_accuracy: 0.9399

Out[15]: 10

Saving Model

```
In [16]: model.save("fruit.h5")
```

Testing Model

Loading Model

```
In [17]: model = load_model("fruit.h5")
```

```
In [18]: img = image.load_img("C:\\Users\\yashwanth\\Guided-proj\\Dataset Plant Disease\\fruit-dataset\\fruit-dataset\\test\\Apple___healthy.jpg")
img
```

Out[18]:



```
In [19]: x=image.img_to_array(img)
x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
pred = np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1)

index=['Apple___Black_rot',
'Apple___healthy',
'Corn_(maize)___Northern_Leaf_Blight',
'Corn_(maize)___healthy',
'Peach___Bacterial_spot',
'Peach___healthy']

index[pred[0]]

1/1 [=====] - 0s 153ms/step
```

Out[19]: 'Apple___healthy'

```
In [20]: img = image.load_img("C:\\Users\\yashwanth\\Guided-proj\\Dataset Plant Disease\\fruit-dataset\\fruit-dataset\\test\\Peach___Bacterial_spot.jpg")
x=image.img_to_array(img)
x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
pred = np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1)

index=['Apple___Black_rot',
'Apple___healthy',
'Corn_(maize)___Northern_Leaf_Blight',
'Corn_(maize)___healthy',
'Peach___Bacterial_spot',
'Peach___healthy']

index[pred[0]]

1/1 [=====] - 0s 33ms/step
```

Out[20]: 'Peach___Bacterial_spot'

```
In [21]: img = image.load_img("C:\\Users\\yashwanth\\Guided-proj\\Dataset Plant Disease\\fruit-dataset\\fruit-dataset\\test\\Apple___Black_rot.jpg")
x=image.img_to_array(img)
x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
pred = np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1)

index=['Apple___Black_rot',
'Apple___healthy',
'Corn_(maize)___Northern_Leaf_Blight',
'Corn_(maize)___healthy',
'Peach___Bacterial_spot',
'Peach___healthy']

index[pred[0]]

1/1 [=====] - 0s 27ms/step
```

Out[21]: 'Apple___Black_rot'

