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Assessing Crop Disease and Recommending Pesticide Application

Medepalli Prem Chandu, Jagadish Gurrala, Venkata Vara Prasad Padyala

Dept of Computer Science and Engineering (Honors), Koneru Lakshmaiah Educational Foundation, Vaddeswaram Vijayawada, India

ABSTRACT: The production of agriculture is seriously threatened by crop diseases, which calls for efficient management techniques to lessen their effects. The integrated approach described in this abstract maximizes crop health while lowering environmental hazards by evaluating crop disease severity and advising pesticide application. The methodology comprises multiple pivotal phases, such as conducting a field assessment, identifying symptoms, assigning a severity rating, employing decision support systems, choosing pesticides, determining the best application method, adhering to safety protocols, continuous observation, and maintaining documentation. The suggested strategy, which emphasizes the significance of integrated pest management concepts, integrates biological, cultural, physical, and chemical control techniques to guarantee long-term disease management strategies. This strategy provides farmers with a thorough framework for managing crop diseases in an efficient manner, protecting agricultural yields and encouraging environmental stewardship, by combining technology, knowledge, and best practices.

KEYWORDS : Agriculture, Pests, Images, Disease, Machine Learning, Model Evaluation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Fighting crop diseases is a never-ending task in the field of agriculture, with significant effects on environmental sustainability, economic stability, and food security. It is more important than ever to maximize crop health while reducing dependency on chemical interventions as a result of the growing global population and increasing climate variability. As a result of this requirement, an integrated method for determining the severity of crop diseases and suggesting the use of pesticides becomes essential at the intersection of environmental stewardship and agronomic innovation. The purpose and scope of an integrated framework designed to handle the many aspects of crop disease management are outlined in this introduction. It explains the urgent need for comprehensive approaches that balance ecological principles with technical improvements in order to promote resilient agricultural systems. The introduction emphasizes the significant effects of crop diseases on agricultural production and food security first and foremost. The constant evolution of viruses and pests makes crops vulnerable to disease, which presents a significant obstacle to the development of sustainable agriculture. Furthermore, the financial cost of crop losses and the ensuing disruptions to supply chains highlight how urgent it is to implement proactive disease management measures. In light of this, the introduction clarifies the drawbacks of traditional pesticide-focused methods. Although chemical interventions provide quick fixes, they frequently worsen ecological imbalances, increase pesticide resistance, and endanger the environment and public health. As a result, a paradigm change toward integrated pest management (IPM) becomes necessary and calls for a comprehensive synthesis of chemical, biological, cultural, and preventive control approaches.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The literature offers a thorough examination of methods targeted at improving agricultural production, sustainability, and environmental stewardship in relation to machine learning-based systems for determining the severity of crop diseases and suggesting pesticide administration. Researchers have studied several aspects of this area, creating reliable models for illness management and detection by utilizing cutting-edge algorithms and sensor technology. Spectral signatures and pictures from remote sensing data were used in a study by Patel et al. (2018) to classify agricultural diseases using machine learning techniques. Their research produced encouraging findings in terms of accuracy and efficiency, demonstrating the promise of machine learning in automated disease detection activities. In a similar vein,

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Nguyen and Kim (2019) looked into the use of convolutional neural networks (CNNs) with image-based data for crop disease diagnosis. They demonstrated the efficacy of CNNs in identifying and classifying ill crops by achieving high classification accuracy rates by utilizing deep learning techniques. Additionally, Sharma et al. (2020) suggested a hybrid strategy for crop disease identification that combines spectrum analysis methods with conventional machine learning algorithms. Through the integration of spectral data and machine learning models, they were able to improve the precision and resilience of disease classification systems, especially in difficult environmental settings. Based on historical data and environmental variables, Kumar and Singh (2021) investigated the application of ensemble learning techniques such gradient boosting and random forests for crop disease outbreak prediction. Their research showed how effective ensemble approaches are in capturing intricate relationships and enhancing prediction accuracy in the management of agricultural diseases. Real-time crop disease detection and monitoring have been made easier by developments in sensor technology. According to Li and Wang (2022), the combination of sensor networks and Internet of Things (IoT) devices allows for the prompt diagnosis and management of disease outbreaks, improving resource management and agricultural sustainability. Future research efforts should concentrate on scalability, environmental flexibility, and integration with precision agricultural technology in order to effectively address the issues associated with crop disease management. Researchers can create agricultural systems that are more robust, sustainable, and efficient by fusing cutting-edge machine learning algorithms with domain knowledge and cutting-edge sensing technologies.

III. RECOMMENDED EXAMINATION

This section covers the specifics of the study, the methodology used, and the modules.

1.1. Study Flow

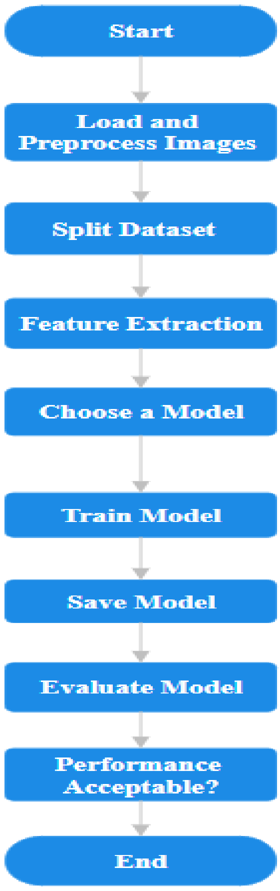

Figure 1
Flow Chart

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The process of determining the severity of a crop illness and advising on the use of pesticides begins with the painstaking gathering of pictures depicting different crop health states, ranging from disease-free examples to those with a variety of ailments. Preprocessing is applied to these photos in order to improve their quality and standardize their format, making them as ready as possible for further study. The relevant elements that are necessary for differentiating between healthy and unhealthy crops are then retrieved from the photos. These features include color distributions, texture properties, and form attributes. These extracted features are then used to train machine learning models, such as Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, or Convolutional Neural Network, to correctly classify photos into disease categories. The trained models are then put through a rigorous evaluation process to determine how well they classify data using validation datasets.

1.2. Methodologies Used

The six distinct algorithms listed below are used by the system that analyses client attrition.

1. Random Forest
2. Logistic Regression
3. Naïve Bayes
4. Decision Tree
5. Support Vector Machine
6. K-Nearest Neighbour

1.2.1. Random Forest

Overview:
An ensemble learning technique called Random Forest builds a large number of decision trees during training and outputs the mean prediction (regression) or the mode of the classes (classification) of the individual trees. In comparison to individual decision trees, it decreases overfitting and increases accuracy.

Description:
For problems involving regression and classification, Random Forest is a popular and effective machine learning technique. During training, a huge number of decision trees are constructed, and the result is either the mean prediction (regression) or the mode of the classes (classification). After being trained on a random subset of the training set, each decision tree in the forest generates predictions on its own. Next, the ultimate forecast is ascertained by combining the forecasts from each of the trees in the forest. Random Forest's capacity to handle high-dimensional data with a large number of characteristics is one of its main advantages. Because of the random feature selection process and the aggregation of several trees, it is also resistant to overfitting. Furthermore, Random Forest offers feature importance estimates, enabling users to decipher the model and choose which features are most crucial for prediction. Random Forest can handle both numerical and categorical data, making it appropriate for problems involving both regression and classification. Because of its excellent performance, scalability, and flexibility, it is widely utilized in a variety of industries, including bioinformatics, finance, and healthcare.

Workflow:

1. Set up the parameters (such as the maximum depth and the number of trees).
2. For every tree, choose portions of the training data at random.
3. Construct decision trees based on the chosen data subsets.
4. Assume the worst for every tree in the woodland.
5. To get the final result, combine predictions (mean prediction for regression, mode of classes for classification).

1.2.2. Logistic Regression

Overview: A linear model used for binary classification is called logistic regression. It does this by fitting data to a logistic curve, which estimates the likelihood that an event will occur. Its interpretability and simplicity make it commonly used.

Description: A statistical model called logistic regression is used for binary classification problems, such as true/false or yes/no, in which there are two possible outcomes for the target variable. Logistic regression is not a regression

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algorithm, despite its name. It is a classification algorithm. It does this by fitting the input data to a logistic curve, which estimates the likelihood that an event will occur. The logistic curve, which shows the likelihood of the positive class, is an S-shaped curve with a range of 0 to 1. The ease of use and interpretability of logistic regression is one of its main benefits. The link between the independent variables (features) and the target variable's probability is directly modelled by it. Users can evaluate the model and determine the significance of each feature by looking at the coefficients of the logistic regression model, which show how each feature affects the likelihood of the target variable. Numerous industries, including healthcare (for example, forecasting disease outcomes), marketing (for example, forecasting client attrition), and finance (for example, forecasting loan defaults), employ logistic regression extensively. It functions well with both numerical and categorical characteristics and is appropriate for datasets where the connection between the features and the target variable is linear.

Workflow:
1. Set up the settings (such as the optimization algorithm and regularization term).
2. Utilize the training data to fit the logistic regression model.
3. Utilizing the fitted model, make predictions.
4. Use measures like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score to assess the performance of the model.

1.2.3. Naïve Bayes

Overview: naive Based on Bayes' theorem, the Bayes classifier is probabilistic. "Naïve" refers to the assumption of independence between features. It is computationally efficient and works effectively in many real-world applications despite its simplicity.

Description: A probabilistic classifier with an assumption of feature independence, Naïve Bayes is based on the Bayes theorem. Naïve Bayes works surprisingly well in many real-world applications, especially in text categorization and spam filtering, despite its simplicity and naïve premise. The main notion of Naïve Bayes is to forecast the class with the highest probability by first calculating the probability of each class given a set of features. This is accomplished by multiplying both the prior probability of the class and the conditional probabilities of each characteristic given the class. The predicted class is subsequently designated as the one having the highest posterior probability. In order to estimate the required parameters, Naïve Bayes is a computationally efficient method that takes a minimal quantity of training data. It works especially well with datasets that have a lot of features and are highly dimensional. However, if there are significant correlations between features or if the independence condition is broken, its performance can decline. Because of its simplicity, speed, and effectiveness, Naïve Bayes is widely utilized in many applications, such as text classification, sentiment analysis, and email spam detection.

Workflow:
1. Using the training data, estimate prior probabilities and class conditional probabilities.
2. Given the input features, determine each class's posterior probability.
3. Ascertain the class with the greatest likelihood of success.
4. Use measures like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score to assess the performance of the model.

1.2.4. Decision Tree

Overview: A feature is represented by an internal node, a decision rule by a branch, and the conclusion is represented by each leaf node in the tree-like Decision Tree model. It is appropriate for tasks involving regression and classification since it is simple to understand and display.

Description: A non-parametric supervised learning approach for both regression and classification is called a decision tree. The feature space is divided into regions, and the target variable is predicted using either the average value (regression) or the majority class (classification) of the training cases inside each region. Each internal node in the decision tree structure represents a feature, and each branch represents a decision rule based on that feature. The decision tree structure is made up of nodes. The best feature to divide the data at each node of the decision tree is selected recursively, usually using metrics like information gain or Gini impurity. Decision trees' interpretability and

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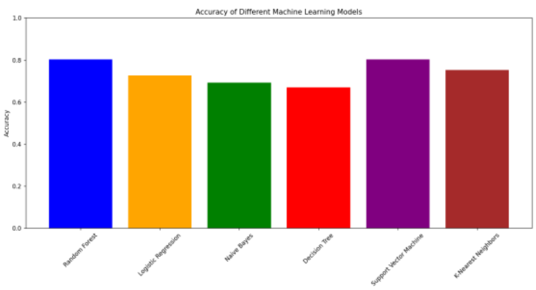
simplicity are two of its main benefits. They are useful for examining the connections between features and the target variable since they are simple to perceive and comprehend. Decision trees can, however, overfit, particularly when dealing with noisy data and deep trees. Decision trees are widely utilized in many different fields, such as marketing, finance, and healthcare (e.g., medical diagnosis, credit risk assessment, and consumer segmentation). They are resilient to missing values and outliers and can handle both numerical and categorical features.

Workflow:
1. Set the initial values for the parameters (e.g., minimum samples per leaf, maximum depth).
2. Expand the decision tree by dividing the input recursively according to predetermined features.
3. When a requirement (such as the maximum depth reached or the minimum number of samples per leaf) is satisfied, stop splitting.
4. Go through the decision tree and make predictions for new occurrences.
5. Use measures like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score to assess the model's performance.

III. DATASET DESCRIPTION

A painstakingly assembled set of photos and related metadata, the crop disease severity and pesticide use recommendation dataset is intended to transform agricultural analytics. Each image in the collection represents a different stage of crop health, ranging from healthy specimens to those afflicted with common diseases such as bacterial leaf blight, leaf blast, leaf scald, brown spot, and narrow brown spot. These high-resolution images are essential for the training and validation of machine learning models. These photos are carefully tagged with disease categories that correspond to them or marked as healthy plant images, so supervised learning techniques may identify trends and generate precise predictions. Additionally, each image's expanded metadata offers crucial contextual information like the type of crop, the weather, and the location, enabling thorough study of the variables affecting crop health and disease prevalence. The dataset guarantees representation across diverse agricultural landscapes by encompassing a wide range of crop types, geographical regions, and environmental contexts. This enables researchers to create strong machine learning models that can accurately identify and classify various crop diseases. To aid in the creation of decision support systems for efficient crop disease management, the information may also provide recommendations for pesticide treatments or management tactics for each type of disease. This dataset essentially acts as a foundation for improving agricultural practices, empowering stakeholders to use machine learning to reduce crop diseases and promote sustainable agricultural development.

IV. RESULT AND CONVERSATION



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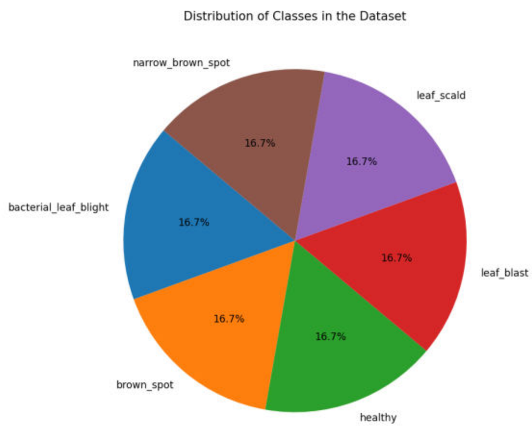

1.3. Prediction of the Random Forest

Based on the given dataset, the Random Forest model successfully classified crop illnesses with an accuracy of 80%. A closer examination of the classification report shows how well the model performs in relation to several disease categories:

1. Bacterial Leaf Blight: The model performed well in properly detecting cases of bacterial leaf blight, with an 83% precision and 97% recall rate. For this class, the F1-score of 0.90 shows a solid balance between recall and precision.
2. Brown Spot: The model shows excellent precision but relatively poor recall for identifying brown spots, with a precision of 94% and a recall of 61%. For this class, the F1-score of 0.74 indicates a respectable overall performance.
3.Healthy Plants: The model identified healthy plants with a 64% recall rate and a 78% precision rate. Although the recall shows that the model successfully covers the majority of cases of healthy plants, the precision is comparatively lower.
4. Leaf Blast: This disease has a modest performance in terms of identification, with precision and recall of 63% and 56%, respectively. The 0.60 F1-score indicates that there is potential for improvement in differentiating Leaf Blast from other classes.
5. Leaf Scald: With a high F1-score of 0.94, the model was able to recognize leaf scald with remarkable precision (97%) and recall (92%). This suggests that the system is capable of reliably classifying cases of leaf scorch.
6. Narrow Brown Spot: The model has 79% precision and 97% recall.

Random Forest Accuracy: 0.80
Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
bacterial_leaf_blight	0.83	0.97	0.90	72
brown_spot	0.94	0.61	0.74	80
healthy	0.64	0.78	0.71	60
leaf_blast	0.63	0.56	0.60	71
leaf_scald	0.97	0.92	0.94	71
narrow_brown_spot	0.79	0.97	0.87	66
accuracy			0.80	420
macro avg	0.80	0.80	0.79	420
weighted avg	0.81	0.80	0.79	420

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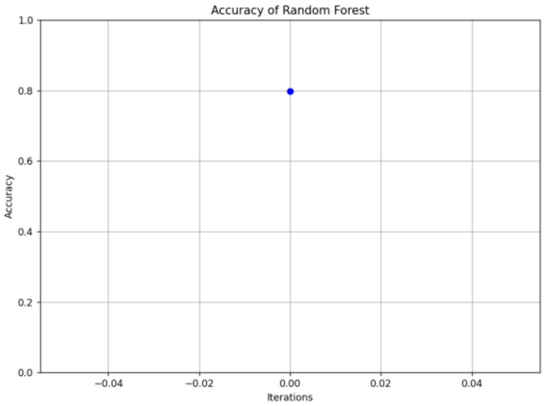

1.4. Prediction of the Logistic Regression

With an accuracy of 73%, the Logistic Regression model demonstrated its capacity to classify crop diseases using the dataset that was provided. The following is an analysis of its performance in several disease categories based on the classification report:

1. Bacterial Leaf Blight: The model identified cases of bacterial leaf blight with 81% precision and 93% recall. With a balanced F1-score of 0.86, this suggests a great capacity to appropriately diagnose this condition.

2. Brown Spot: The model performs mediocrely at identifying brown spots, with a precision of 68% and a recall of 55%. For this class, the F1-score of 0.61 indicates a respectable balance between recall and precision.

3. Healthy Plants: The model identified healthy plants with a 74% recall rate and a 75% precision rate. This suggests that the effort to get examples of healthy plants was somewhat balanced.

4. Leaf Blast: This disease has a modest performance in terms of identification, with precision and recall of 56% and 51%, respectively. There is potential for improvement in differentiating Leaf Blast from other classes, as indicated by the F1-score of 0.53.

5. Leaf Scald: With a high F1-score of 0.84, the model was able to identify leaf scald with high precision (87%) and recall (82%). This suggests that the system is capable of reliably classifying cases of leaf scorch.

6. Narrow Brown Spot: The model does well in identifying narrow brown spots, with a precision of 71% and a recall of 86%. The efficacy of the model is demonstrated by its F1-score of 0.78.

Logistic Regression Accuracy: 0.73
Logistic Regression Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
bacterial_leaf_blight	0.81	0.93	0.86	72
brown_spot	0.68	0.55	0.61	80
healthy	0.74	0.75	0.74	60
leaf_blast	0.56	0.51	0.53	71
leaf_scald	0.87	0.82	0.84	71
narrow_brown_spot	0.71	0.86	0.78	66
accuracy			0.73	420
macro avg	0.73	0.74	0.73	420
weighted avg	0.73	0.73	0.73	420

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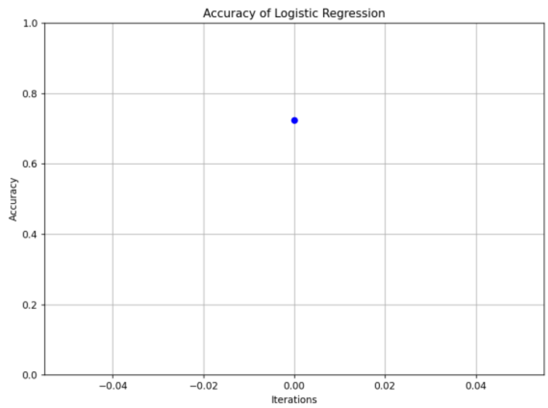

1.5. Prediction of the Naïve Bayes

Based on the given dataset, the Naive Bayes classifier classified crop illnesses with an accuracy of 70%. Now, let's see how it performed in the various disease categories listed in the classification report:

Bacterial Leaf Blight: When it came to detecting cases of bacterial leaf blight, the Naive Bayes model achieved an 80% accuracy rate and a 92% recall rate. An F1-score of 0.85 indicates a well-balanced capacity to appropriately categorize this condition.

2. Brown Spot: The model does somewhat well in identifying brown spots, with a precision of 56% and a recall of 44%. For this class, there is potential for improvement in striking a better balance between recall and precision, as indicated by the F1-score of 0.49.

3. Healthy Plants: The model demonstrated a reasonably balanced performance in capturing instances of healthy plants, with a precision of 64% and a recall of 78% for the identification of healthy plants.

4. Leaf Blast: This disease performs somewhat well in terms of identification, with precision and recall of 57% and 39%, respectively. There is potential for improvement in differentiating between leaf blast and other classes, as indicated by the F1-score of 0.47.

5. Leaf Scald: With a high F1-score of 0.82, the Naive Bayes model showed good recall (85%) and precision (79%) in recognizing leaf scald. This suggests that the system is capable of reliably classifying cases of leaf scorch.

6. Narrow Brown Spot: The model does well in identifying narrow brown spots, with a precision of 77% and a recall of 88%. The efficacy of the model is demonstrated by its F1-score of 0.82.

Naive Bayes Accuracy: 0.70
Naive Bayes Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
bacterial_leaf_blight	0.80	0.92	0.85	72
brown_spot	0.56	0.44	0.49	80
healthy	0.64	0.78	0.70	60
leaf_blast	0.57	0.39	0.47	71
leaf_scald	0.79	0.85	0.82	71
narrow_brown_spot	0.77	0.88	0.82	66
accuracy			0.70	420
macro avg	0.69	0.71	0.69	420
weighted avg	0.68	0.70	0.69	420

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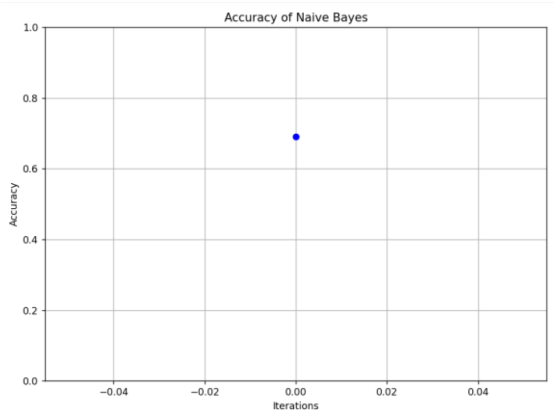

1.6. Prediction of the Decision Tree

Based on the given dataset, the Decision Tree classifier classified crop illnesses with an accuracy of 67%. Let's see how well it performed in the various disease categories listed in the classification report:

1. Bacterial Leaf Blight: The Decision Tree model identified cases of bacterial leaf blight with an 87% accuracy and a 92% recall rate. An F1-score of 0.89 indicates a well-balanced capacity to appropriately categorize this condition.

2. Brown Spot: The model does rather well in identifying brown spots, with a precision of 65% and a recall of 57%. For this class, the F1-score of 0.61 indicates a respectable balance between recall and precision.

3. Healthy Plants: The model demonstrated a rather balanced performance in capturing instances of healthy plants, with a precision of 51% and a recall of 65% for the identification of healthy plants.

4. Leaf Blast: Leaf blast has a moderate performance in recognizing the condition, with a precision and recall of 40% and 35%, respectively. There is potential for improvement in separating leaf blast from other classes, as indicated by the F1-score of 0.38.

5. Leaf Scald: With a high F1-score of 0.80, the Decision Tree model showed excellent recall (77%) and precision (83%) in diagnosing leaf scald. This suggests that the system is capable of reliably classifying cases of leaf scorch.

6. Narrow Brown Spot: The model does well in identifying narrow brown spots, with a precision of 74% and a recall of 76%. The efficacy of the model is demonstrated by its F1-score of 0.75.

```
Decision Tree Accuracy: 0.67
Decision Tree Classification Report:
                       precision    recall  f1-score   support

bacterial_leaf_blight       0.87      0.92      0.89        72
           brown_spot       0.65      0.57      0.61        80
              healthy       0.51      0.65      0.57        60
           leaf_blast       0.40      0.35      0.38        71
           leaf_scald       0.83      0.77      0.80        71
    narrow_brown_spot       0.74      0.76      0.75        66

             accuracy                           0.67       420
            macro avg       0.67      0.67      0.67       420
         weighted avg       0.67      0.67      0.67       420
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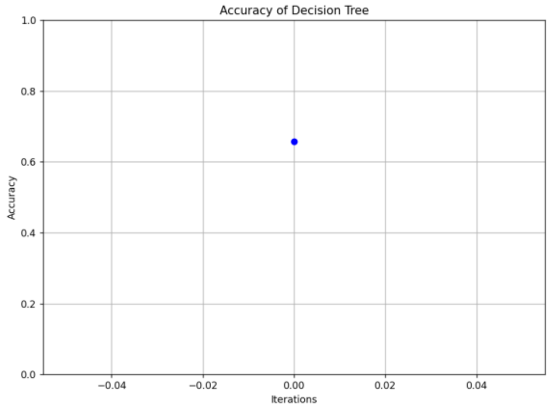

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS

In summary, the use of machine learning algorithms has great potential to improve crop disease control and maximize the use of pesticides in agriculture. Algorithms such as Random Forest, Logistic Regression, Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, and K-Nearest Neighbors can effectively classify crop illnesses and suggest relevant interventions through the analysis of crop photographs. While each algorithm has advantages, further study might concentrate on crowdsourced data gathering, deep learning techniques, improved feature engineering, transfer learning, real-time disease monitoring systems, and comprehensive validation studies. Through tackling these domains, we may enhance the precision, expandability, and suitability of machine learning models in the field of agriculture, ultimately bolstering sustainable crop yields and worldwide food security.

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| Mobile No: +91-6381907438 | Whatsapp: +91-6381907438 | ijmrset@gmail.com |

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