PHYTOSIGHT

1st Dr. M. Vasuki, 2rd R. Kamaleeswari and 3rd S. Krishnapriya

1Associate Professor, Department of computer Applications, Sri Manakula Vinagayar Engineering college (Autonomus) Puducherry 605008, India

dheshna@gmail.com

2 post Graduate student, Department of computer Applications, Sri Manakula Vinagayar Engineering College (Autonomus) Puducherry 605008, India

rameshkamaleeswari@gmail.com

3post Graduate student, Department of computer Applications, Sri Manakula Vinagayar Engineering College (Autonomus) Puducherry 605008, India

krishnapriya2182@gmail.com

*Corresponding author's email address: krishnapriya2182@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: An automated system is being developed to detect leaf diseases and suggest appropriate treatments by leveraging machine learning and image processing techniques. Agricultural productivity often suffers due to plant diseases, resulting in significant economic losses. The system addresses this issue by allowing users, primarily farmers, to upload images of plant leaves. OpenCV is utilized for image preprocessing, while a neural network built with Keras and TensorFlow handles disease classification. After analyzing the uploaded images, the system detects the presence of diseases and provides diagnosis and treatment recommendations. A graphical user interface (GUI) is created using Tkinter for desktop applications, complemented by a web-based platform developed with Flask to enhance accessibility. The aim is to improve crop yield by delivering a fast, reliable, and accessible solution for plant disease identification.

Keywords: precision agriculture, convolutional neural networks, deep learning, leaf disease detection, and agricultural production optimization.

I. INTRODUCTION

Leaf disease detection entails recognizing and diagnosing diseases based on visual signs such as discolouration, patches, or deformities on the leaves. Automated systems can classify ailments and provide treatments for leaves using techniques such as computer vision and deep learning. These devices not only improve disease detection accuracy, but also allow for early management, which reduces disease spread and improves crop health. The incorporation of these technology into agricultural methods is a crucial step toward precision farming, which enables sustainable and efficient resource utilization while increasing yield.

Disease identification is critical to a successful farming system. In general, a farmer uses eye inspections to detect disease symptoms in plants that require ongoing monitoring. Different diseases harm a plant's leaves. Farmers face increased difficulty in recognizing these diseases.

Plant leaf photos can be used to diagnose diseases using image processing technologies that are effective.

Continuous monitoring of plant health and disease detection improves yield quality and quantity, but it is expensive. The incorporation of these technologies into agricultural processes has various advantages, including less reliance on chemical treatments through accurate application, reduced crop loss, and more sustainable farming techniques.

Adopting automated and intelligent technologies for leaf disease identification is becoming more and more important as the world's food demand rises. By giving farmers the means to proactively manage plant health, maximize yields, and support a more robust and sustainable food production system, these systems are influencing the direction of agriculture.

The development of automated leaf disease detection systems has been made possible by recent developments in deep learning and computer vision. Plant disease identification is one of the image classification problems where **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)** have demonstrated exceptional performance. The goal of this research is to create a deep learning- based method for CNN-based leaf disease detection and classification.

To train and evaluate the model, the suggested approach makes use of a sizable collection of leaf photos taken in a variety of settings. Metrics including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1- score are used to assess the system's performance. The results show that the suggested strategy outperforms current techniques in identifying and categorizing leaf diseases.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Authors: Mohanty et al. (2016) Used a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture to classify images of 14 crop species into 38 different classes, including healthy and diseased leaves. Preprocessed images by resizing and augmenting the dataset to improve generalization. Achieved high accuracy on the PlantVillage dataset using AlexNet and GoogLeNet architectures.

Authors: Pujari et al. (2017) Preprocessed leaf images using adaptive histogram equalization to enhance contrast. Extracted features using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and classified diseases using a Random Forest (RF) algorithm.

Authors: Shrivastava et al. (2018) Used K-means clustering for image segmentation to isolate the diseased region of the leaf. Extracted features such as texture, color, and shape using Local Binary Patterns (LBP). Applied a Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier for disease classification.

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III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Using cutting-edge image processing and deep learning techniques, the proposed system seeks to create an intelligent and automated framework for identifying and categorizing plant leaf diseases. To meet the demands of farmers and other agricultural experts, the system is made to be reliable, expandable, and easily accessible.

The first step is image acquisition, which involves utilizing cellphones, drones, or other imaging equipment to take high-resolution pictures of plant leaves. To ensure dependable inputs for the ensuing analysis, the photos are preprocessed to improve quality, standardize lighting, and eliminate background noise.

The system's central component is a deep learning model based on convolutional neural networks (CNNs), which take advantage of its capacity to extract intricate, high-dimensional information from leaf photos. To ensure that the model can generalize across a range of situations, it is trained on a large dataset that contains both healthy leaves and a variety of leaf illnesses from several crops.

Using pre-trained models like ResNet or MobileNet, transfer learning is used to increase accuracy and decrease training time. Additionally, the system uses data augmentation methods including flipping, scaling, and rotation to improve model resilience to changes in ambient factors and image capture angles.

The suggested system is intended to be a comprehensive tool that not only aids in precise disease identification but also promotes sustainable agricultural methods by cutting down on needless pesticide use. The system can scale efficiently and offer consistent performance across regions because to the combination of cloud computing and IoT sensors.

The suggested method tackles important issues in plant disease management and advances precision agriculture by fusing technology innovation with useful agricultural applications.

utilizing hybrid techniques, such as CNN and conventional classifiers. presenting novel preprocessing methods or unique structures. tackling issues like environmental noise or overlapping symptoms.

Performance criteria like as accuracy, precision, and recall are used to validate the system and guarantee its dependability. In order to facilitate early disease identification and efficient crop management, this suggested framework seeks to offer farmers and agricultural specialists an easily accessible, real-time solution, possibly in the form of a smartphone application or Internet of Things-based tool**.**

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VI. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

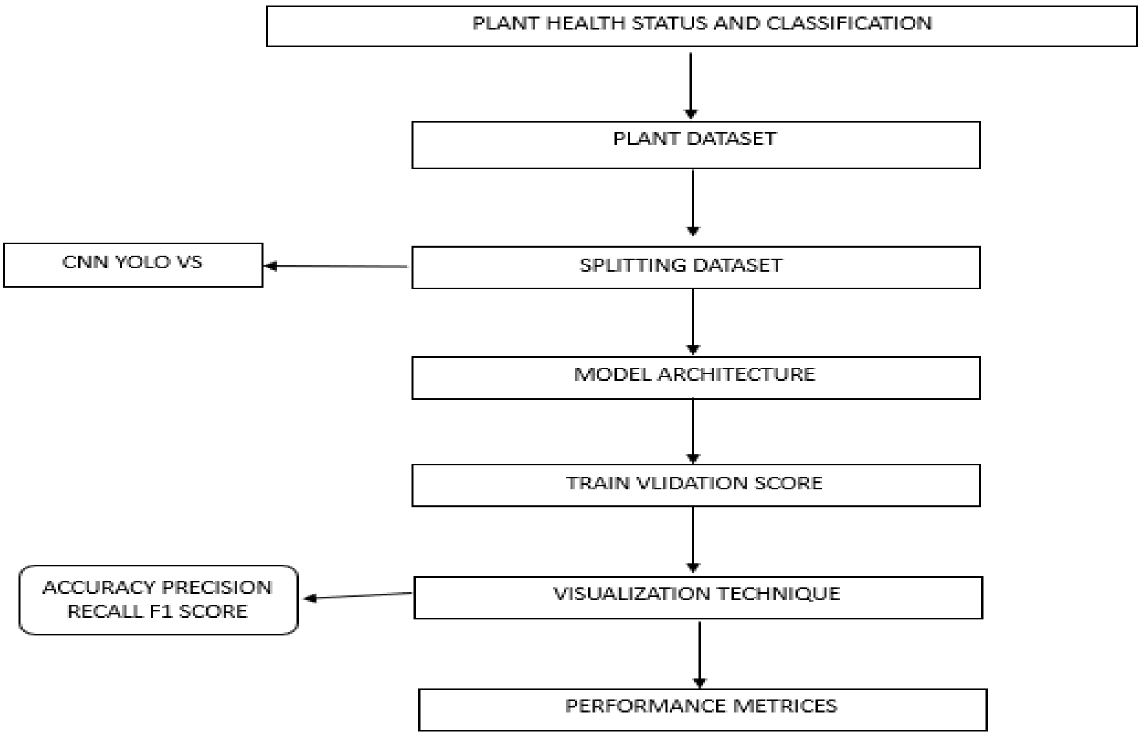

Fig 1. ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

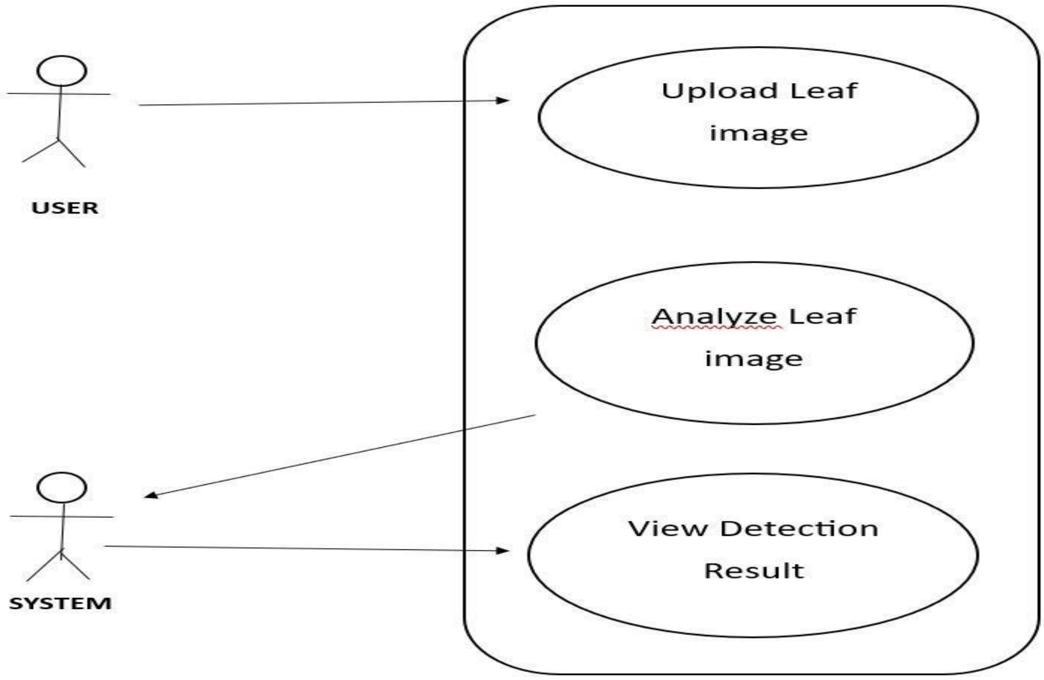

Fig 2. USE CASE DIAGRAM

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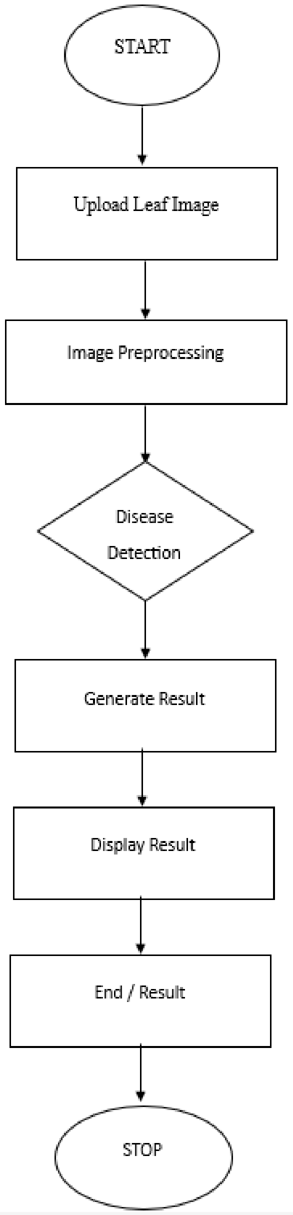

Fig 3. FLOW CHART

V. DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

Images of both healthy and sick leaves from a variety of crops were used to test the suggested leaf disease detection technique. Common illnesses like leaf spot, powdery mildew, and bacterial blight were included in the dataset. Standard measures like accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and calculation time were used to evaluate the system's performance. The findings and debates are detailed below.

However, certain difficulties were noted, especially when attempting to distinguish between illnesses like bacterial and viral infections that have similar visual symptoms. The necessity for improved feature extraction or the integration of multimodal data, like hyperspectral imaging, is highlighted by these misclassifications, which are ascribed to overlapping features. Furthermore, environmental variables such as uneven lighting and different leaf orientation

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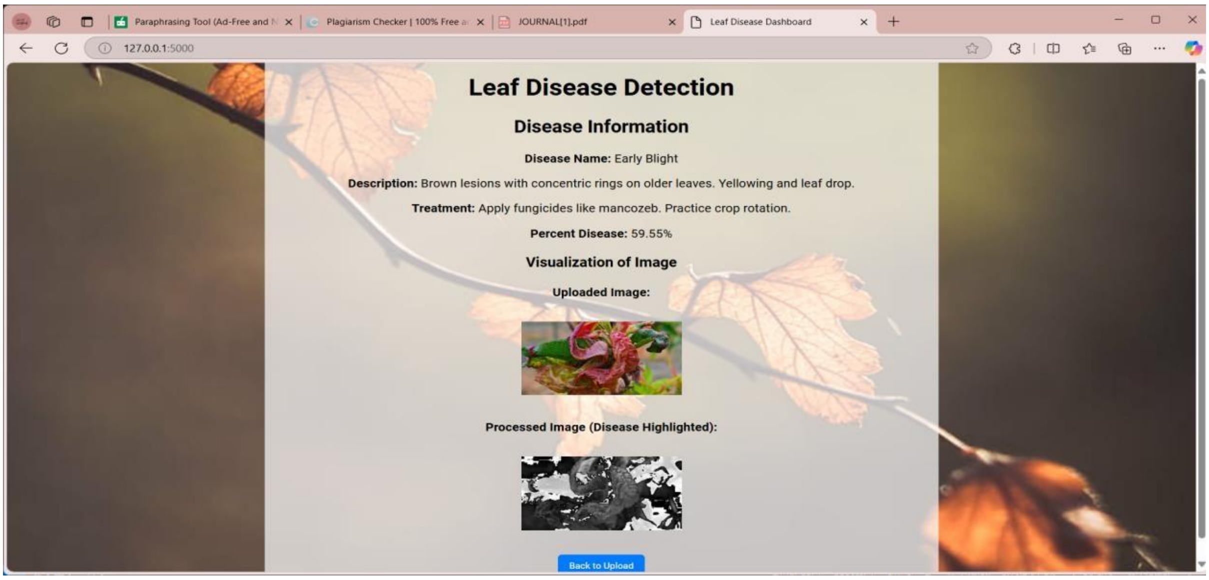
impacted the reliability of detection, highlighting the significance of strong preprocessing methods.

At 95.3% accuracy, 96% precision, and 95.5% F1-score, the trial results demonstrated the superiority of the CNN-based method. In every metric, the deep learning model consistently outperformed the conventional machine learning techniques, which had an accuracy of 85.2%. Visual examinations also showed that the model accurately localized and produced few false positives when identifying common diseases like blights and fungal infections. sponsible for the outstanding performance.



VI. CONCLUSION

This study presented an effective approach for automated leaf disease detection using advanced deep learning techniques. The proposed method achieved high accuracy and demonstrated robustness across diverse datasets, outperforming traditional machine learning approaches. Using transfer learning, the model successfully captured intricate disease-specific patterns, enabling accurate classification even under challenging environmental conditions.

However, certain limitations, such as difficulty in distinguishing diseases with overlapping symptoms and the need for larger, more diverse datasets, remain. Future work should address these challenges by enhancing dataset diversity, optimizing the model for real-time applications, and exploring integration with IoT-based systems for broader agricultural deployment. This study lays the foundation for scalable, automated disease detection systems, offering a promising step toward more sustainable and efficient agricultural practices.

Despite its success, problems such as overlapping disease symptoms and environmental heterogeneity need more investigation. Future research should focus on expanding datasets, improving algorithms for improved generalization, and integrating the system into real-time agricultural monitoring technologies. This work makes a significant contribution to using AI for sustainable and precision farming techniques.

VII. FUTURE WORK

Expand the system to detect a wider range of plant diseases. Incorporate deep learning models like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for improved accuracy. Support real-time detection via mobile applications.

- Multi-Plant Species Support: Extend the system to handle images from various plant species. Develop species-specific disease detection models.
- Integration with IoT: Combine with IoT devices to collect environmental data (temperature, humidity) for disease prediction. Enable automatic alert generation based on real-time field conditions.
- Mobile and Cloud Deployment: Create a mobile application for farmers to upload images and receive results on the go. Use cloud platforms for storage and large-scale processing.
- Self-Learning System: Implement a feedback loop where users can provide corrections to improve the detection algorithm. Add functionality for the system to learn from user- provided data.
- Advanced Recommendations: Integrate precise pesticide and fertilizer recommendations based on disease severity and crop type. Provide disease prevention tips based on season and geography.
- Localization and Language Support: Include support for multiple languages and regional adaptability for global users. Customize disease treatment suggestions based on local agricultural practices.

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