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Agrishield-AI-Driven Crop Disease Prediction and ManagementSystem

Harshit Porwal
Student, Dept. of CSIT
Acropolis Institute of Technology and Research
Indore, India
harshitporwal210936@acropolis.in

Chanchal Bansal
Assistant Professor, Dept. of CSIT
Acropolis Institute of Technology and Research
Indore, India
chanchalbansal@acropolis.in

Nidhi Nigam
Assistant Professor, Dept. of CSIT
Acropolis Institute of Technology and Research
Indore, India
nidhinigam@acropolis.in

***Abstract*—-Agriculture plays a crucial role in global food security, yet crop diseases pose a significant threat, leading to substantial yield losses and economic challenges for farmers. Traditional disease detection methods rely on manual inspections, making them inefficient and inaccurate. This work, titled quot;Agrishield,quot; focuses on developing an automated solution to classify crop diseases using machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) techniques. By leveraging advanced algorithms such as decision trees, random forests, and convolutional neural networks (CNNs), the system analyzes leaf images to identify diseases based on visible symptoms like spots and discoloration. Agrishield provides an efficient, real-time diagnostic solution, enabling farmers to detect and manage crop diseases early. This system aims to enhance agricultural productivity, reduce financial losses, and promote sustainable farming practices [1]. Index Terms: Crop Disease Prediction, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Image Processing, Convolutional Neural Networks, Precision Agriculture, Automated Diagnosis, Sustainable Farming.**

***Index Terms*—Crop Disease Prediction, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Image Processing, Convolutional Neural Networks, Precision Agriculture, Automated Diagnosis, Sustainable Farming.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is vital for global food security, yet crop diseases remain a major threat, leading to severe yield loss and financial setbacks. These diseases, caused by fungi, bacteria, and viruses, spread rapidly if not detected early. Traditional manual inspections are slow, error-prone, and often lead to excessive pesticide use, harming both crops and the environment. Advancements in AI, particularly Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL), offer a transformative solution for automated, high-accuracy disease detection. This project develops an AI- driven system that analyzes crop leaf images, detecting symptoms like spots and discoloration with precision. By integrating image processing with intelligent classification models, the system enables real-time, early disease diagnosis, minimizing losses and promoting sustainable farming. The project aims to build a robust AI-powered tool for farmers, ensuring accurate disease identification and optimized management. A comparative analysis of ML and DL algorithms will help determine the most effective model, enhancing agricultural productivity and bridging the gap between traditional farming and modern technology.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.1.1 Automated Disease Detection - Leveraging AI to classify crop diseases.

1.1.2 Data Understanding - Collecting and preprocessing agricultural datasets.

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1.1.3 High-Accuracy Prediction - Ensuring reliable classification models.
1.1.4 Real-Time Analysis - Providing farmers with instant disease diagnosis.
1.1.5 Improved Agricultural Productivity - Enhancing yield and sustainability.
1.1.6 Evaluation – Assessing different ML/DL models for optimal performance. [3]

III. Literature Review

- Soybean Disease Detection Using ML:- Ashwin et al. developed an ML-based model for soybean disease detection using 2,500 leaf images. They extracted morphological and physiological features, testing six ML models, including RF, SVM, and GBT. GBT achieved the highest accuracy of 96.79%, making it a promising approach. [8]
- Deep Learning for Potato and Grape Disease Detection:- Jeyalakshmi et al. implemented a CNN-based approach using the Pant Village dataset (1,000 healthy, 2,000 diseased potato, 3,270 diseased grape leaves). The enhanced GrabCut algorithm improved preprocessing, resulting in high disease detection accuracy across multiple crops.
- Multi-Crop Disease Classification via VGG-16:- A VGG-16-based CNN model was employed for multi-crop disease classification, improving real-world applicability. The model uses smaller convolutional layers for computational efficiency and precise disease localization, ensuring high accuracy with minimal false detections. [9]
- Transfer Learning for Disease Detection A DenseNet-based Transfer Learning model was used to address gradient decay issues in disease classification. Optimized for IoT devices, the model integrated Hu moments, Haralick Texture, and HSV color histogram for feature extraction, improving classification performance.
- Maize Leaf Severity Analysis :- Barbora et al. analyzed maize leaf disease severity by calculating affected leaf areas using color-based segmentation and shape features. They applied machine learning and CNN models, proving that deep learning methods outperformed traditional threshold-based approaches. [10]
- Jeyalakshmi et al developed a CNN-based system to classify potato leaf diseases using 3,000 images. They applied the enhanced GrabCut algorithm for preprocessing and tested classifiers like KNN, Naïve Bayes, and SVM, with SVM yielding the best results.
- Bedi et al. proposed a hybrid deep learning model combining Convolutional Autoencoder (CAE) and CNN for detecting peach leaf diseases. The model was trained on a dataset of 4,457 images, categorized into healthy and diseased leaves.
  - Key Components of the Model:
    - Convolutional Autoencoder (CAE) – A 14-layer network that automatically learns feature representations from input images, reducing dimensionality while retaining essential disease-related patterns.
    - A 17-layer deep CNN that takes the extracted features from CAE and classifies them into different disease categories. [11]
- Achieved 98.38% accuracy, demonstrating its superior performance in plant disease detection. The combination of CAE and CNN helped in extracting more discriminative features, improving the model's robustness. The approach is particularly effective for real-world applications, as it reduces the computational cost while maintaining high precision. This hybrid method outperforms traditional CNN models, making it a promising approach for disease detection in various crops. [11]

IV. TECHNOLOGY USED

A. *Hardware Requirements*

- Computing Device: High-performance PC/server with Intel Core i5/i7, AMD Ryzen 5/7 (or higher) and 8GB+ RAM (16GB recommended for deep learning).
- GPU: NVIDIA GPU with CUDA support for accelerated model training.

- Storage: SSD (50GB+ free space, 500GB recommended) for datasets and model checkpoints.
- Camera/Smartphone: 12MP+ high-resolution for capturing crop leaf images.
- Internet Access: Stable connection for data collection, cloud storage, and model updates.
- Peripherals: Keyboard, mouse, monitor, and high-resolution camera (if real-time image capture is needed).

B. Software Requirements

- Operating System: Windows 10/11, Ubuntu (Linux), or macOS
- Programming Language: Python
- Frameworks & Libraries:
  1) Machine Learning: TensorFlow, Scikit-learn
  2) Data Processing: NumPy, Pandas
  3) Visualization: Matplotlib, Seaborn
  4) Web Frameworks: Flask, Django
  5) Deployment: Streamlit
- Development Tools & IDEs:
  1) Jupyter Notebook
  2) GitHub (for version control)

C. Data Set

- Kaggle: - Kaggle is an online community of data scientists and machine learning practitioners that offers a variety of resources for learning, practicing, and competing in data science. It is a popular platform for beginners and experienced data scientists alike. [5]
- Dataset link:- https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/vipoooool/new-plant-diseases-dataset

V. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

A. Data Collection

To develop an accurate crop disease detection system, high-quality leaf images are collected from publicly available datasets (such as PlantVillage) and real-time field data. The dataset consists of multiple crop species affected by various diseases, ensuring a diverse range of training samples. [5]

B. Data Preprocessing

Raw images often contain noise and variations in lighting and background. To improve model performance, preprocessing steps are applied:

- Image Resizing: Standardizing all images to a fixed resolution for uniform input.
- Data Augmentation: Techniques like rotation, flipping, and contrast adjustment are used to enhance model generalization.
- Noise Reduction: Filtering methods are applied to remove unwanted background details.

C. Data Visualization

Data visualization, through charts, plots, infographics, and animations, is crucial for understanding complex agricultural patterns. Such visuals effectively convey relationships and insights, making complex data easier to interpret. These tools enable the analysis of trends, outliers, and patterns in crop disease occurrences, supporting informed decision-making. Additionally, they help farmers and agricultural experts interpret complex data without requiring technical expertise.

In the era of precision agriculture, data visualization tools are essential for analyzing vast amounts of crop health data and making data-driven decisions. This paper showcases the power of data science in building a robust AI-driven crop disease prediction and management system. The integration of data preprocessing, feature engineering, machine learning, deep learning, and visualization techniques has proven highly effective in early disease detection and management. [4]

The system's findings contribute to advancements in precision agriculture, offering valuable insights for future research and development. Leveraging data science empowers farmers and agricultural organizations to improve disease management, optimize resource use, and boost crop yield—ultimately fostering sustainable farming.

D. Feature Extraction

To classify diseases accurately, essential features are extracted from images:

- Color Features: Identifying discoloration patterns.

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- Texture Features: Detecting irregularities like spots or wilting.
- Shape Analysis: Recognizing deformations in leaf structure.

E. Model Selection & Training

Various Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) models are implemented and compared:

- Traditional ML Algorithms:
  1) Decision Tree & Random Forest: Used for initial classification based on extracted features.
  2) Logistic Regression: Baseline model for binary classification.
- Deep Learning Approach:
  1) Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs): Used for automatic feature extraction and classification.
  2) The dataset is split into training (80%) and testing (20%) sets, ensuring a balanced evaluation. Hyperparameter tuning is performed to optimize model performance. [7][3]

F. Model Evaluation

To assess the efficiency of the proposed system, various evaluation metrics are used:

G. Real-Time Prediction & Deployment

Once trained, the model is deployed in a user-friendly web interface using:

1) Streamlit: For an interactive frontend, allowing farmers to upload leaf images and receive disease predictions.
2) Flask/Django API: Backend integration for handling predictions and database management.
3) Cloud Storage & Database: Storing images and prediction results for future analysis. [7]

H. Implementation of Data Visualization

To enhance interpretability, graphical representations such as heatmaps, bar charts, and confusion matrices are used to visualize disease distribution, model performance, and trends in agricultural diseases.

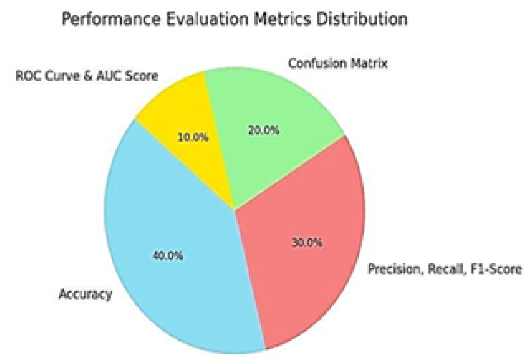

Fig. 1: Performance Evaluation Metrics Distribution

I. Expected Outcomes

The system aims to:

- Provide real-time, accurate disease predictions.
- Reduce dependency on manual inspection.
- Help farmers minimize crop loss and optimize disease management strategies.
- Promote sustainable farming by reducing excessive pesticide use.

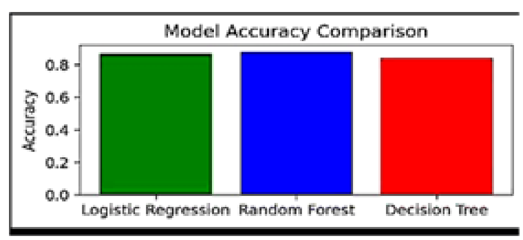

Fig. 2: Accuracy Comparison of algorithms

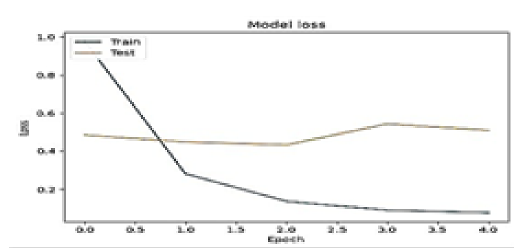

Fig. 3: Training and Testing Loss Across Epochs

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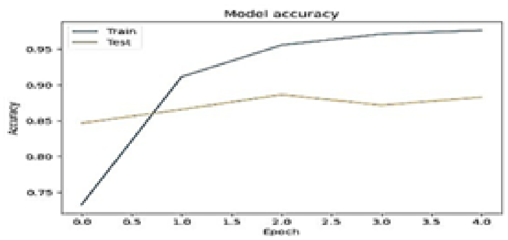

Fig. 4: Model Accuracy for Training and Testing

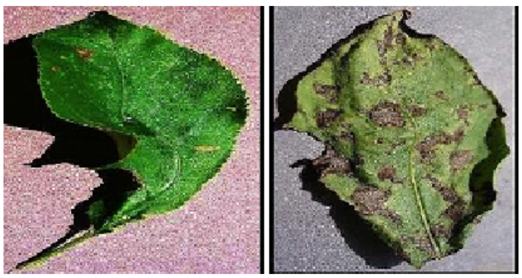

Fig. 5: Apple Black Rot and Potato Blight

VI. UML DIAGRAMS

A. *Use Case Diagram*

A. Use Case Diagram:-This diagram illustrates the interaction between users (farmers, researchers) and the AI-driven crop disease detection system, highlighting key functionalities such as image upload, disease detection, and report generation. [7]

B. *Activity Diagram*

B. Activity Diagram :- This diagram represents the step-by-step workflow of the disease detection process, from data input (leaf images) to final diagnosis and recommendations [7].

C. *Sequence Diagram*

C. Sequence Diagram :- This diagram describes the sequential interaction between components (user, image processing module, AI model, and result display). [7].

Fig. 6: Healthy Leaf

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 222, 222, 32)	896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 111, 111, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 109, 109, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 54, 54, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 186624)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	47776000
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 38)	9766

Total params: 47805158 (182.36 MB)
Trainable params: 47805158 (182.36 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

Fig. 7: Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Model Architecture

D. *ER Diagram*

D. ER Diagram :- The ER Diagram represents the database structure, showing key entities like Farmers, Crops, Disease Reports, and AI Predictions, along with their relationships. It ensures efficient data management for disease diagnosis. [7].

E. *Deployment Diagram*

E. Deployment Diagram :- The Deployment Diagram illustrates the system's architecture, showing how components like frontend(Streamlit), backend (Flask/Django), database (SQL/NoSQL), and AI model (TensorFlow/PyTorch) are deployed on cloud or local servers for real-time disease prediction. [7]

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Fig. 8: Use Case Diagram of Agrishield

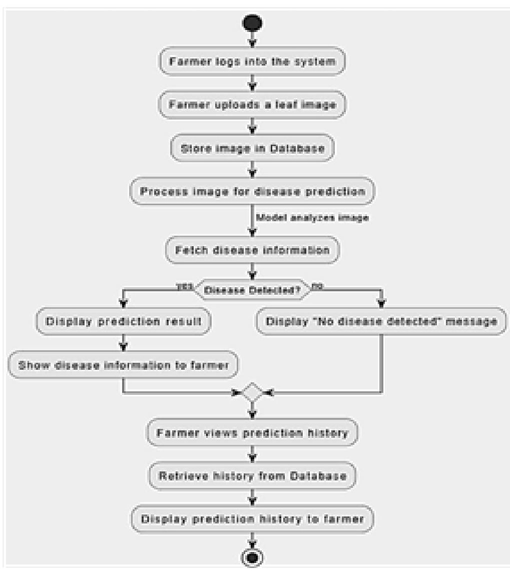

Fig. 9: Interaction between farmer and AI system

VII. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Agrishield is designed to assist farmers in identifying plant diseases at an early stage using Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) techniques. The system aims to improve agricultural productivity by providing real-time disease detection, classification, and actionable insights. The proposed model utilizes a publicly available dataset of diseased and

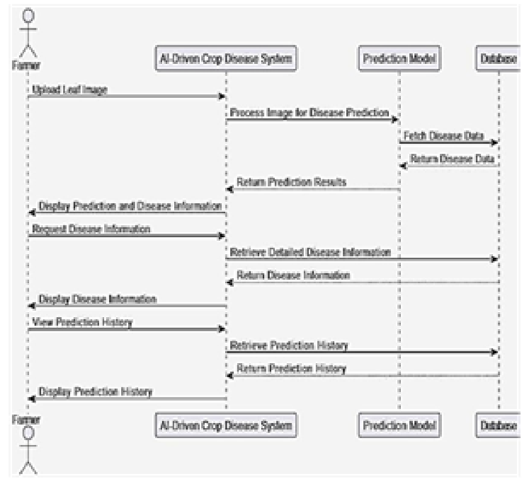

Fig. 10: System Sequence for Crop Disease Identification and History Retrieval

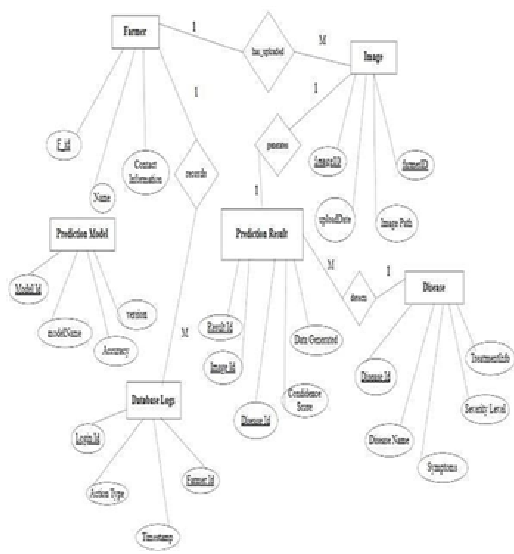

Fig. 11: Relational Model of AI- Powered Disease Detection System

healthy plant leaves, applies image preprocessing techniques, and extracts key features using CNN-based architectures. Various ML and DL models are trained and evaluated to identify the most efficient model for disease classification. Additionally, the system integrates data visualization techniques to

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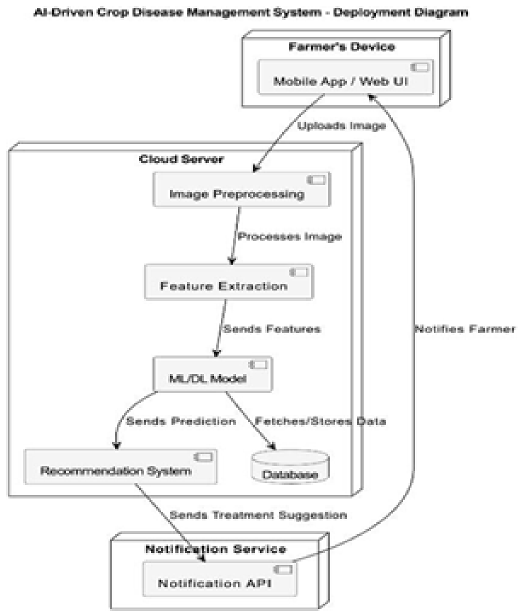

Fig. 12: Component Deployment View of AI- Powered Disease Detection System

present results in an intuitive manner. By leveraging AI and image processing, this system can help farmers detect diseases early, take preventive measures, and reduce crop losses, ultimately enhancing food security and agricultural sustainability. [12]

A. Data Source The dataset was retrieved from an open-source agricultural database such as Kaggle, PlantVillage, or other publicly available repositories. It contains thousands of labeled leaf images from different crops, representing various diseases and healthy samples. The dataset may be imbalanced, where certain diseases appear less frequently than others. To address this, data augmentation techniques such as image flipping, rotation, and brightness adjustments are applied to ensure the models generalize well to real-world conditions. [13]
B. Documentation and Reporting The entire process, from data collection to model implementation, is thoroughly documented. Dataset details (source, size, types of crops, and disease labels) Preprocessing steps (image enhancement, feature extraction, and augmentation techniques) Model training and evaluation (algorithms used, performance metrics, and validation results) Final implementation (deployment strategy, real- time monitoring, and user accessibility) Proper documentation ensures that the process is transparent, reproducible, and scalable, allowing future improvements, audits, and adaptations for different crop diseases and agricultural environments[8] [16].

VIII. RESULT

The developed AI-driven system effectively predicts the health status of crop leaves based on image inputs. When a leaf image is uploaded, the model processes it and classifies it as Healthy, Unhealthy, or Rotten with high accuracy. The system utilizes advanced machine learning and deep learning techniques to analyze visible symptoms such as discoloration, spots, and texture variations. The predictions are displayed in real time, providing farmers with quick and reliable disease detection. This ensures timely intervention, reduces crop loss, and promotes sustainable farming practices. The model39;s performance is further validated through accuracy metrics, demonstrating its reliability in practical agricultural scenarios. FUTURE SCOPE The future of Agrishield is promising with advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML). The system can be expanded into a mobile app or website for farmers, offering automated disease diagnosis, real-time weather updates, and treatment recommendations. Future enhancements may include:

A. IoT Integration: Smart sensors and drones for real-time crop monitoring.
B. Blockchain: Secure and transparent record-keeping of disease outbreaks and treatments.
C. AI Chatbots: Instant guidance for farmers on disease prevention and management. Continuous improvements in algorithms and integration with emerging technologies will enhance crop health monitoring, reduce losses, and support sustainable farming. [14]

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CONCLUSION "Agrishield" is a crucial step toward precision agriculture, helping farmers detect diseases early and take preventive actions. The system effectively identifies and classifies diseases using advanced machine learning models, improving decision-making in farming. While challenges like data variability exist, the model shows strong potential in reducing crop losses and ensuring food security. Future updates will refine the system, incorporating feedback from farmers and experts to enhance accuracy and usability, ultimately contributing to smarter and more sustainable farming practices. [5] [2]

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