FARMASSIST AI – A Smart System for Crop Recommendation & Disease Detection

Kolluri Sruthi

Department of Computer Science and Engineering Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies, Ongole, India

Under the guidance of

Ms M Soumya

Assisstant Professor, M.Tech Department of Computer Science and Engineering Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies, Ongole, India

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Abstract**—**Agriculture plays a vital role in the economic development and food security of a nation. However, farmers often face challenges in selecting suitable crops and identifying plant diseases at early stages, which leads to reduced productivity and financial loss. To address these issues, this paper proposes *FarmAssist AI*, an intelligent system that integrates crop recommendation and plant disease detection. The system utilizes machine learning techniques to recommend crops based on environmental parameters such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, temperature, humidity, pH, and rainfall. Additionally, deep learning models, specifically convolutional neural networks (CNN), are used to detect plant diseases from leaf images. This approach enhances decision-making, improves crop yield, and supports smart agriculture practices.

The proposed system was evaluated using agricultural datasets containing environmental parameters and plant disease images. The crop recommendation model demonstrated reliable predictions based on input conditions, while the disease detection model achieved good classification accuracy using a CNN-based approach. The system was tested with various inputs to ensure consistency and usability. Results indicate that the integration of machine learning and deep learning techniques improves efficiency and supports data-driven agricultural decisions.

Index Terms**—**Crop Recommendation, Plant Disease Detection, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, CNN, ResNet, Smart Agriculture, Artificial Intelligence

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is a fundamental sector that supports the livelihood of millions and contributes significantly to the economy. However, farmers often struggle with selecting appropriate crops and identifying plant diseases at early stages, leading to reduced productivity. FarmAssist AI is developed to address these challenges by integrating crop recommendation and disease detection into a single system. The project uses machine learning algorithms to suggest suitable crops based on environmental factors such as nutrient levels, temperature, humidity, pH, and rainfall. Additionally, deep learning techniques like convolutional neural networks are used to detect plant diseases from leaf images, enabling efficient and data-driven farming practices

LITERATURE REVIEW

Several approaches have been explored in Crop Recommendation and Disease Detection:

A. Traditional Systems:

Traditional agricultural practices mainly rely on farmers' experience, manual observation, and historical knowledge for crop selection and disease identification. Farmers typically analyze soil conditions, weather patterns, and past cultivation outcomes to decide which crops to grow. Disease detection is performed through visual inspection of plant leaves, stems, and fruits. While these methods are simple and cost-effective, they are often inaccurate and time-consuming. Early-stage diseases are difficult to detect with the naked eye, leading to delayed treatment and significant crop loss.

B. rcode/RFID Systems:

Modern agricultural systems have evolved with the integration of advanced technologies such as Barcode/RFID systems, alert mechanisms, and predictive models. Barcode and RFID technologies are primarily used for tracking agricultural products, managing supply chains, and monitoring crop-related data. These systems improve transparency and traceability but are not directly involved in crop recommendation or disease detection.

C. Alert Systems:

Alert systems in agriculture are designed to provide timely notifications to farmers regarding environmental changes, potential crop diseases, and pest attacks. These systems typically use sensors, weather data, and communication technologies to monitor field conditions such as temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and rainfall. When abnormal conditions are detected, alerts are sent to farmers through mobile applications, SMS, or web platforms, enabling them to take immediate preventive actions.

Modern alert systems often integrate Internet of Things (IoT) devices that continuously collect real-time data from agricultural fields. For example, sudden changes in humidity or temperature may indicate favorable conditions for disease development, triggering alerts. Similarly, pest detection systems can notify farmers about possible infestations. While alert systems are effective in monitoring and early warning, they mainly provide notifications rather than intelligent decision-making.

D. Predictive Models:

Predictive models play a crucial role in modern agriculture by enabling data-driven decision-making for crop selection and disease management. These models utilize machine learning and deep learning algorithms to analyze large datasets containing environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, rainfall, soil nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium), and pH levels. By learning patterns and relationships within this data, predictive models can accurately forecast suitable crops for specific conditions and identify potential plant diseases.

In crop recommendation systems, machine learning algorithms such as Decision Trees, Random Forest, and Support Vector Machines are commonly used. These models process input parameters provided by the user and generate predictions based on previously learned data. Random Forest, in particular, is widely preferred due to its high accuracy and ability to handle complex, non-linear relationships between variables. The output helps farmers choose crops that are most likely to yield better results under given environmental conditions.

For disease detection, deep learning models, especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), are extensively used. CNNs automatically extract important features from plant leaf images, such as color variations, texture, and patterns, which are critical indicators of diseases. Advanced architectures like ResNet improve model performance by addressing challenges such as vanishing gradients, allowing deeper networks to be trained effectively.

METHODOLOGY

A. System Architecture

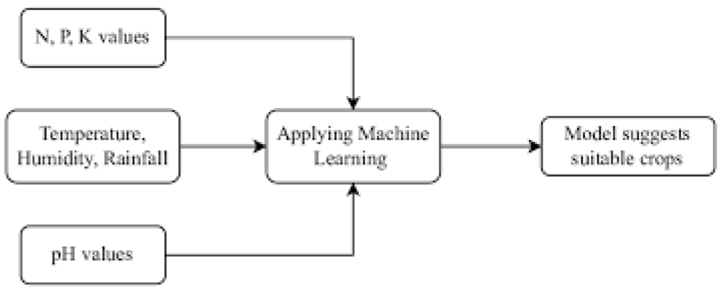

Fig. 1. Proposed Crop Recommendation

B. Mathematical Model

The crop recommendation system is a function: C=f(X)

where:

- f = Machine learning model (e.g., Random Forest)
- C = Predicted crop

The model learns a mapping from input features to crop labels: $f: X \rightarrow C$

For disease detection, an input image I is processed using a CNN model:
D=g(I)

where:

- g = CNN model (ResNet)
- I = Input leaf image
- D = Predicted disease class

$$S(i,j)=(I * K)(i,j)=\sum_m \sum_n I(m,n) \cdot K(i-m,j-n)$$

A. Data Collection:

Data collection is a crucial step in the development of the FarmAssist AI system, as the performance and accuracy of machine learning and deep learning models depend heavily on the quality and quantity of the data used. In this project, two types of datasets were collected: one for crop recommendation and another for plant disease detection.

For the crop recommendation module, the dataset consists of environmental and soil-related parameters such as nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), temperature, humidity, pH level, and rainfall. These parameters were obtained from publicly available agricultural datasets and research sources. The dataset contains multiple records, each representing a specific combination of environmental conditions along with the corresponding suitable crop. The collected data was structured in tabular format (CSV), making it suitable for preprocessing and training machine learning models. Care was taken to ensure that the dataset covered a wide range of environmental conditions to improve model generalization and accuracy.

For the plant disease detection module, an image dataset was used, consisting of leaf images of various crops affected by different diseases. These images were collected from publicly available repositories and datasets related to plant pathology. Each image in the dataset is labeled with the corresponding disease name, enabling supervised learning. The dataset includes images captured under different lighting conditions, backgrounds, and angles to ensure robustness of the model. Image diversity is important for training convolutional neural networks (CNNs), as it helps the model learn relevant features such as color variations, textures, and patterns associated with diseases.

Before using the collected data, preprocessing steps were performed to improve data quality. For the crop dataset, missing values were handled, and numerical features were normalized to ensure consistency. For the image dataset, preprocessing involved resizing images to a uniform size, converting them into tensors, and applying normalization techniques. These steps help in reducing noise and improving model performance.

Overall, the data collection process ensures that both structured and unstructured data are effectively utilized in the system. A well-prepared dataset enables the machine learning and deep learning models to learn meaningful patterns, resulting in accurate crop recommendations and reliable disease detection in the FarmAssist AI system.

B. Implementation

In the Crop Recommendation , users can input their soil and environmental receiveailored crop suggestions. The system analyzes the provided data and recommends a variety of crops suitable for their specific conditions, including options that consider seasonaland regional factors. Users can explore both popular and niche crops based on their preferences.

On the Disease Predictor users can input symptoms observed in their crops, such as leaf discoloration or wilting. The system analyzes the provided information and offers potentialdiagnoses for common crop diseases. Users can also upload images for more accurate detection.

Additionally, the page provides preventive advice and treatment options, empowering users toaddress and manage crop health effectively.

C. Evaluation

The final phase focuses on measuring the performance of the system using specific evaluation metrics. Key parameters such as cr opr e c om m en da t i on , efficiency improvement, and a c c ur a c y are analyzed. The results obtained from the proposed sys- tem are compared with those of traditional inventory methods.

II. Applications and Existing Systems

A. Applications

1) Advanced Search Functionality:he Farmassist AI platform will implement an enhanced search feature, enabling users to filter and discover agricultural resources with greater precision. This functionality will allow users to search based on criteria such as crop relevance, disease trends, By offering filters based onpopularity and trending agricultural practices, this feature ensures users can quickly access themost useful and up-to-date recommendations tailored to their specific needs and interests.Interactive Learning Modules:Farmassist AI will incorporate interactive learning modules or tutorials to enhance usersupport and guidance. These modules will offer hands-on tutorials, covering topics like cropmanagement, disease prevention techniques.By including step by-step instructions.

2) Interactive Learning Modules:Farmassist AI will incorporate interactive learning modules or tutorials to enhance user support and guidance. These modules will offer hands-on tutorials, covering topics like cropmanagement, disease prevention techniques.By including step by-step instructions andinteractive elements, the platform aims to deepen users' understanding and enable them to makemore informed decisions. This feature provides users with practical knowledge to address real-world agricultural challenges effectively, enhancing their overall experience.

3) Virtual Collaboration Spaces:Farmassist AI will integrate virtual collaboration spaces or study rooms where users can connect in real-time, share insights, and collaborate on agricultural projects. These spaces provide an interactive environment for users to discuss crop management techniques, exchange ideas on disease prevention, and work on community-driven initiatives. By fostering a collaborative atmosphere,Farmassist AI promotes knowledge sharing and strengthens the sense of community, empowering users to learn from one another's experiences and collectively enhance their farming practices.

III. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Farmassist AI project is designed to provide valuable information and guidance to farmers and agricultural enthusiasts. By delivering accurate, reliable data through interactive tools,Farmassist AI equips users with essential knowledge to optimize crop production and manage soil health effectively.

One of the core strengths of Farmassist AI is its focus on providing tailored recommendations for agricultural practices. With features like Crop Recommendation, Disease Predictor users can access insights specific to their farming conditions. All information provided is selected and presented to enhance users' agricultural understanding and decision-making.

Additionally, Farmassist AI offers a practical interface that supports informed decision-making without handling sensitive information, making it a trusted resource. Users can stayupdated on the latest agricultural practices and receive timely recommendations to improve their yields sustainably.

In summary, Farmassist AI empowers users with accurate information on crop selection, diseasemanagement, and soil he alth. This project holds the potential to provide essential, practical knowledge to support modern farming techniques and improve agricultural outcomes.

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