

Music-Gen-Classification Using Machine Learning

CHETHAN N B¹, Mr. IRSHAD HUSSAIN²

¹PG Student, Department of MCA, UBDT College of Engineering, Davanagere, India

²Assistant Professor, Department of MCA, UBDT College of Engineering, Davanagere, India.

Abstract

Plant identification plays a crucial role in agriculture, environmental monitoring, and botanical research. Traditional methods rely on flowers which are seasonal. This paper presents a machine learning approach using leaf images. The system applies preprocessing, feature extraction, and classification techniques to identify plant species accurately.

Keywords

Machine Learning, Leaf Classification, Image Processing, Plant Identification

I. Introduction

Plant classification is essential in biodiversity and agriculture.

Traditional methods depend on flowers. This work focuses on leaf-based classification using machine learning.

II. Literature Survey

Various methods such as SVM and CNN have been used. Leaf features like texture and venation are effective for classification.

III. Proposed Methodology

A. Data Collection

A dataset consisting of 200–300 leaf images was collected from:

- Direct photography
- Online datasets

The dataset includes species such as Rose, Hibiscus, Jasmine, Sunflower, and Marigold.

B. Image Preprocessing

Preprocessing improves image quality and removes noise:

- Image resizing
- Background removal
- Color space conversion

C. Feature Extraction

The following features are extracted:

- Shape features (edges, contours)
- Texture features (patterns)
- Color features
- Venation structure

D. Classification

Machine learning algorithms are used to classify plant species based on extracted features. The model is trained and tested using the dataset to achieve optimal accuracy.

IV. System Architecture

The system workflow includes:

1. Image Input
2. Preprocessing
3. Feature Extraction
4. Classification
5. Output Display

V. Results and Discussion

The system achieved satisfactory accuracy in classifying plant species using leaf images. The performance depends on the quality of input images and feature extraction methods. Results indicate that leaf-based classification is a reliable alternative to flower-based identification.

VI. Advantages

- Works in all seasons
- Reduces dependency on botanical experts
- Automated and efficient
- Scalable for large datasets

VII. Limitations

- Similar leaf patterns may cause confusion
- Accuracy depends on dataset size and diversity
- Requires proper preprocessing

VIII. Future Work

Future improvements include:

- Implementation of deep learning models (CNN)
- Expansion of dataset
- Development of a mobile application for real-time plant identification

IX. Conclusion

This paper presents a machine learning-based system for classifying flowering plants using leaf images. The approach eliminates dependency on flowers and provides an efficient and scalable solution for plant identification. The results demonstrate the effectiveness of leaf-based classification in real-world applications.

References

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