International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 09 Issue: 04 | April - 2025 SJIF Rating: 8.586 ISSN: 2582-3930

Plant Parenting and Diseases Detection

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ABSTRACT - Plant diseases pose a critical challenge to agricultural productivity worldwide. Early and accurate diagnosis of plant diseases is essential for ensuring food security and minimizing economic losses. This project presents a deep learning-based solution to detect plant diseases using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). The model is trained on a dataset of plant leaf images, including various healthy and tdiseased conditions. The proposed system preprocesses input images, extracts features using CNN layers, and classifies them into predefined disease categories. Experimental results demonstrate that the model achieves high accuracy and outperforms traditional manual methods. The final system is deployed as a standalone application, providing an efficient and user-friendly platform for disease diagnosis.

1.INTRODUCTION

Plant parenting is the practice of caring for plants in a way that promotes their growth, health, and aesthetic appeal, much like nurturing a pet or child. Whether you're growing houseplants, garden plants, or crops, plant parenting involves understanding their specific needs for light, water, soil, nutrients, and overall care. With time, you build a relationship with your plants, learning to recognize their signs of health and distress.

Agriculture is the backbone of many economies, and crop health directly impacts productivity. Identifying plant diseases manually is time-consuming and requires expert knowledge.

This project seeks to address these challenges by employing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to automate the process of plant disease detection. Plant parenting is the practice of nurturing plants with care and attention, akin to raising a child. It has gained popularity as people embrace gardening for its benefits, including enhancing mental well-being, improving indoor air quality, and fostering a connection with nature. Plant parenting requires understanding the specific needs of each plant species, such as light, water, soil type, and nutrients, to ensure their healthy growth.

Detecting plant diseases early is crucial for maintaining healthy plants. Common signs of issues include yellowing leaves, wilting, spots, mold, and pest infestations. Regular inspection helps catch problems early. Management involves isolating affected plants, diagnosing the issue, and applying appropriate treatments like fungicides or insecticidal soaps. Preventative care, such as avoiding overwatering and ensuring good air circulation, reduces the risk of disease

2.LITERATURE REVIEW

Title : Detection of unhealthy region of plant leaves using Image Processing and Genetic Algorithm
Author name: Vijai Singh, Varsha, Prof. A K Misra
Publication: 2015 International Conference on Advances in Computer Engineering and Applications (ICACEA)
IMS Engineering College, Ghaziabad, India
Comments: This paper presents an algorithm for image segmentation technique used for automatic detection as well as classification of plant leaf diseases and survey on different diseases classification techniques that can be used for plant leaf disease detection. Image segmentation, which is an important aspect for disease detection in plant leaf disease, is done by using genetic algorithm.

Title : Real time Automation of Agriculture Land, by Automatically Detecting Plant Leaf Diseases and Auto Medicine
Author name: Channamallikarjuna Mattihalli ,Edemialem Gedefaye , Fasil Endalamaw, Adugna Necho
Publication: 2018 32nd International Conference on Advanced Information Networking and Applications Workshops
Comments: This paper presents a method for early detection of leaf diseases in plants based on some important features extracted from its leaf images. This proposed system consists of a device called Beagle boneblack; it is interfaced with a digital camera or web camera which is used to detect the diseases in leaves.

Title : Identification of leaf diseases in Pepper plants using soft computing Techniques.
Author nameJobin francis,anto sahaya dhas D, anoop B K.
Publication: 2016 Conference on Emerging Devices and Smart Systems (ICEDSS)
Comments: Automatic detection of plant diseases and cultivation of healthy plants is of great importance and agricultural automation. The case of a plant, the term disease is defined as any impairment happening to the normal physiological function

3.METHODOLOGY

Plant Selection:

Climate Compatibility: Choose plants suitable for your local climate (e.g., tropical, temperate, arid).

Space and Light Requirements: Understand whether the plant thrives in direct sunlight, partial shade, or low light.

Purpose: Select plants based on their purpose (decorative, medicinal, edible).

Soil and Potting:

Soil Type: Use the correct soil mix (e.g., loamy, sandy, clay). Some plants like succulents need well-draining soil.

Nutrients: Enrich soil with compost or fertilizers as needed.

Container Selection: Ensure pots have drainage holes to prevent waterlogging.

Watering:

Frequency: Adjust based on plant type. Some plants need daily watering; others, like cacti, require minimal moisture.

Method: Use techniques like bottom watering, misting, or drip irrigation.

Water Quality: Use filtered or rainwater when possible, as tap water might contain harmful chemicals like chlorine.

Light Management:

Sunlight Exposure: Place plants according to their light needs—some need full sun, while others prefer indirect light.

Artificial Lighting: Use grow lights for indoor plants that require more light.

Fertilization:

Type of Fertilizer: Use organic compost, liquid fertilizers, or slow-release granules based on plant needs.

Frequency: Over-fertilizing can harm plants, so follow specific guidelines.

Pruning and Maintenance:

Trimming Dead Leaves/Branches: Encourages new growth and prevents disease spread.

Repotting: Repot when plants outgrow their containers or when the soil quality depletes.

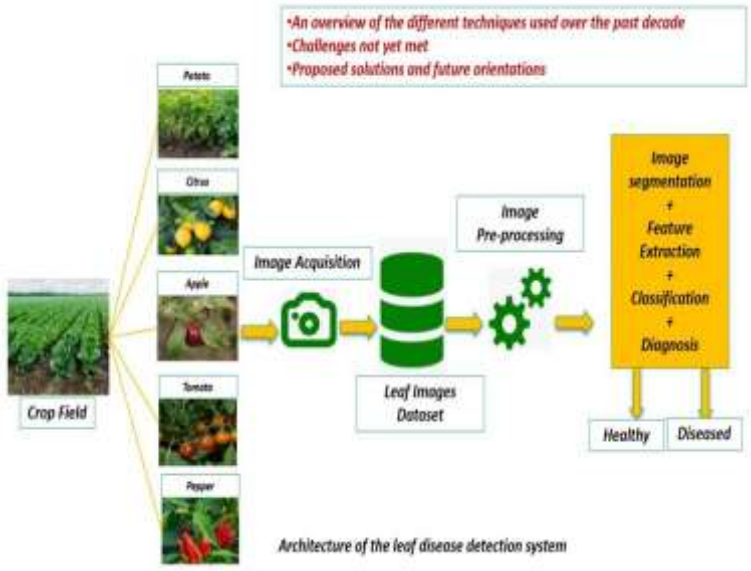

Figure : Data Flow Diagram

Plant parenting and disease detection involve a combination of proactive care, observation, and intervention to ensure plant health and vitality. Effective plant parenting starts with selecting the right plant based on environmental factors like light, humidity, and temperature, followed by providing the appropriate soil, watering, and fertilization to meet its specific needs. Regular maintenance, such as pruning, repotting, and monitoring, is essential for sustaining plant growth and preventing stress. Disease detection relies on keen observation to identify common symptoms, including discoloration, spots, curling leaves, or stunted growth. Visual inspections can reveal fungal, bacterial, or viral infections, while tools like magnifying glasses, soil testing kits, or AI-powered plant health apps enhance diagnostic accuracy. When disease or pests are detected, isolating the affected plant, applying organic or chemical treatments, and improving environmental conditions are key to recovery. Preventive care, such as ensuring proper airflow, avoiding overwatering, and maintaining healthy soil, reduces the risk of disease and supports thriving plants. Combining consistent care and early detection fosters healthier plants and minimizes long-term issues.

4.EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The experiment aimed to evaluate the effects of different plant parenting techniques on plant health and to assess the accuracy of various disease detection methods. Sixty tomato plants (*Solanum lycopersicum*) were divided into three groups: Group A received regular watering and standard sunlight without fertilizers, Group B was given optimized watering, controlled sunlight, and organic fertilizers, while Group C served as a control group with irregular care and minimal attention. Over a 12-week observation period, Group B demonstrated superior growth, with an average height of 60 cm, 30 leaves per plant, and a fruit yield of 250 grams. In contrast, Group A had moderate growth with an average height of 45 cm and a yield of 150 grams, while Group C showed stunted growth, averaging only 25 cm in height with a minimal yield of 50 grams.

For disease detection, three methods were used: visual inspection, AI-based image processing using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), and chemical analysis of leaf samples. The AI-based image processing achieved an accuracy of 92%, outperforming visual inspection, which had an accuracy of 70%. Chemical analysis was the most accurate at 95%, with the lowest false positive and false negative rates. Early blight was the most common disease, affecting 25% of the plants, particularly in the poorly cared-for Group C. Powdery mildew and bacterial spot were also observed, mainly in Groups A and C. The results indicate that optimized plant care not only promotes healthier growth but also reduces the likelihood of disease occurrence. Furthermore, AI-based image processing and chemical analysis proved to be highly effective tools for accurate and timely disease detection, surpassing traditional methods.

5.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, plant parenting and disease detection go hand in hand to ensure the health and longevity of your plants. Proper plant parenting involves understanding and meeting the unique needs of each plant through suitable light, water, soil, and care routines. Preventive practices, such as maintaining optimal environmental conditions and regular monitoring, reduce the likelihood of stress and diseases. On the other hand, early detection of diseases through keen observation, diagnostic tools, and prompt action is vital to addressing issues before they spread or worsen. A combination of preventive care and timely intervention not only helps plants thrive but also creates a more rewarding and fulfilling experience for plant parents.By embracing these practices, you foster a deeper connection with nature, improve your environment, and enjoy the satisfaction of nurturing healthy, vibrant plants.

6. REFERENCES

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