

A Comprehensive Machine Learning Approach to Analyzing Lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) Leaf Dataset for Agricultural Innovation

Ved Thawri *

Vishwakarma University, Pune

*Corresponding Author: Ved Thawri,202001392@vupune.ac.in

Article history: Received: 25/05/2024, Revised: 29/05/2024, Accepted: 30/05/2024, Published Online:
31/05/2024

Copyright©2021 by authors, all rights reserved. Authors agree that this article remains permanently open access
under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 International License

Abstract:

This paper describes an innovative convolutional neural network (CNN) model for classifying lemongrass pictures into three categories: good, unhealthy, and dried. The model design comprises numerous critical components, including convolution, pooling, dropout, and dense layers, which collectively lead to its excellent accuracy in photo categorization tasks. We present a detailed overview of the dataset preparation, which includes collecting and labelling a large number of lemongrass photos. Furthermore, the model training and validation processes are extensively explained, ensuring that the CNN model is resilient and reliable. Our findings show that the CNN model is highly accurate in discriminating between the three categories of lemongrass health. Using this model, farmers and agricultural researchers can receive significant insights into the health of lemongrass crops, allowing for timely interventions and improved crop management. Our findings indicate that this CNN model could be an effective tool for enhancing precision agriculture, ultimately contributing to increased production.

Keywords:

Lemongrass, Image Classification, Convolutional Neural Network, Machine Learning, Agricultural Technology

1. Introduction:

Image classification in agricultural technology has received a lot of attention because of its ability to automate crop health monitoring and evaluation[24-74]. Crop picture classification accuracy contributes to early disease identification, effective resource management, and increased crop output. Traditional crop health monitoring techniques, such as manual inspection and laboratory testing, are time-consuming, labor-intensive, and frequently subjective. These

constraints can be overcome using modern machine learning techniques, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs). This paper offers a new convolutional neural network (CNN) model that is specifically developed to classify lemongrass photos into three categories: healthy, unhealthy, and dried. The goal of this work is to develop a reliable and effective tool for farmers and agricultural specialists to monitor crop health using modern machine learning techniques [1-5].

2. Material and Methods:

2.1 Dataset Preparation

This study's dataset includes 10,042 photos of lemongrass divided into three categories: good, unhealthy, and dried. To ensure uniformity, the photos were scaled to 128x128 pixels. The model's resilience was increased using data augmentation techniques such as horizontal flipping and rescaling. Dataset was downloaded from mendeley [6].



Figure 1. Sample Images of Dataset.

2.1.1 Dataset Distribution Structure

Sr no.	Categories	Number of Images
1	Unhealthy	3822
2	Healthy	3252
3	Dried	2968
Total		10,042

2.1.2 Dataset Folder Structure

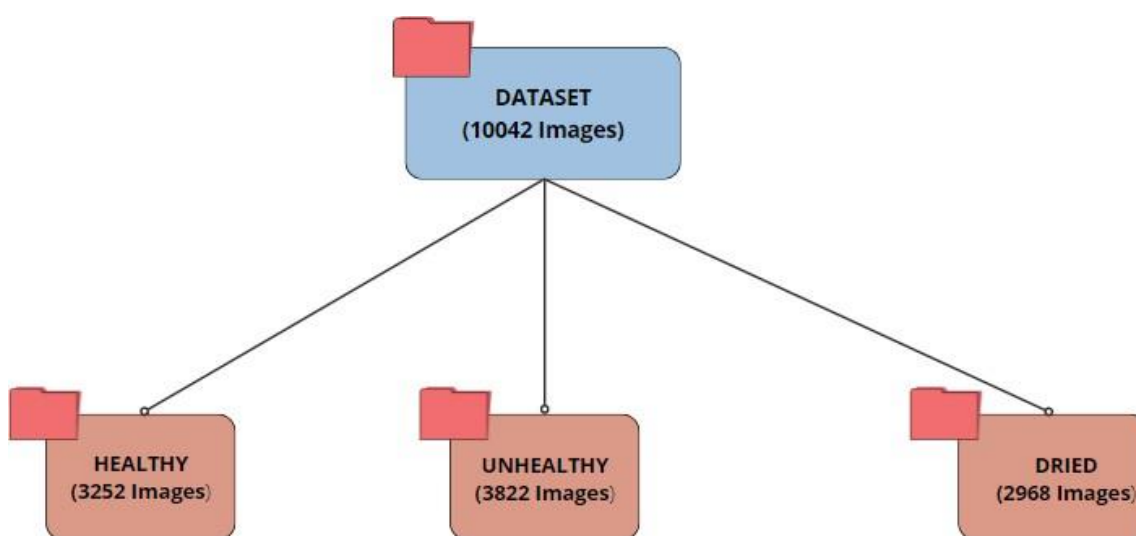


Figure 2. Dataset Folder Structure.

2.2 Model Architecture

TensorFlow and Keras packages were used to develop the CNN model. The architecture includes the following:

Three convolutional layers use ReLU activation and max-pooling.

A flattening layer is followed by two dense layers with dropout to achieve regularisation.

For multi-class classification, use an output layer with softmax activation.

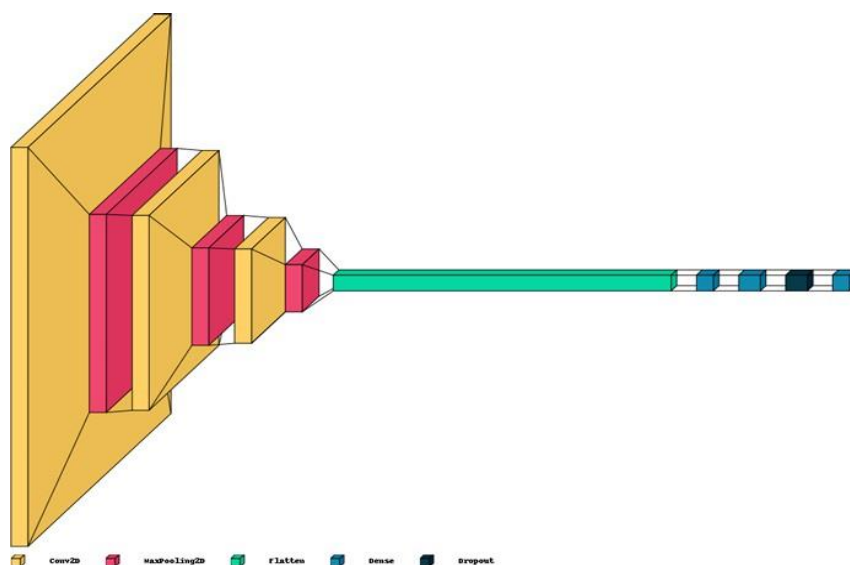


Figure 3. Model Architecture.

The developed Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model is constructed for multi-class picture classification. The architecture starts with a Conv2D layer made up of 32 filters and a 2x2 kernel that uses the ReLU activation function and accepts an input shape of 128x128x3. This is followed by a MaxPooling2D layer. To capture spatial hierarchies, two additional Conv2D layers with increasing filters (64 and 128) are added, as well as MaxPooling2D layers. The output is then flattened and passed through two Dense layers of 128 and 256 neurons, respectively, both of which use ReLU activation. To prevent overfitting, a 0.5-rate Dropout layer is added before the final Dense layer, which uses softmax activation to classify the input into one of three categories. The model summary encapsulates this architecture.

3. Results and Discussion:

3.1 Training and Validation

The model was trained with the Adam optimizer and a categorical cross-entropy loss function. The training approach consisted of 15 epochs, with early ending based on validation accuracy. During training, the model satisfied the following performance metrics:

Epoch 1: Training accuracy = 55.67%, Validation accuracy = 72.87%

Epoch 2: Training accuracy = 73.32%, Validation accuracy = 78.50%

Epoch 3: Training accuracy = 79.45%, Validation accuracy = 83.72%

Epoch 4: Training accuracy = 81.38%, Validation accuracy = 82.73%

Epoch 5: Training accuracy = 84.48%, Validation accuracy = 86.11%

Epoch 6: Training accuracy = 87.28%, Validation accuracy = 89.20%
Epoch 7: Training accuracy = 89.43%, Validation accuracy = 88.50%
Epoch 8: Training accuracy = 91.09%, Validation accuracy = 89.25%
Epoch 9: Training accuracy = 92.48%, Validation accuracy = 88.45%
Epoch 10: Training accuracy = 92.46%, Validation accuracy = 91.34%
Epoch 11: Training accuracy = 94.44%, Validation accuracy = 91.44%
Epoch 12: Training accuracy = 94.42%, Validation accuracy = 91.59%
Epoch 13: Training accuracy = 95.34%, Validation accuracy = 92.73%
Epoch 14: Training accuracy = 96.08%, Validation accuracy = 93.18%
Epoch 15: Training accuracy = 96.09%, Validation accuracy = 92.14%

The final model achieved a training accuracy of 96.09% and a validation accuracy of 92.14%, demonstrating its efficacy.

3.2 Performance Evaluation

This paper describes an effective use of CNNs in classifying lemongrass photos. The model demonstrated remarkable accuracy, making it an important tool for agricultural monitoring. Future research will focus on expanding this strategy to other crops and including real-time monitoring systems.

3.2.1 Accuracy and Loss

Over the course of 15 epochs, accuracy and loss metrics were recorded for both the training and validation datasets. We made the following observations:

Training Accuracy: The accuracy steadily improved from 55.67% in the first epoch to 96.09% in the fifteenth epoch.

Validation Accuracy: The accuracy increased from 72.87% in the first to 92.14% in the fifteenth period.

Training Loss: The loss reduced dramatically, showing that the model was learning efficiently and without overfitting.

Validation Loss: The validation loss followed the same pattern, reducing as the model's performance improved.

3.2.2 Precision, Recall, and F1-Score

To offer a more complete evaluation of the model's performance, precision, recall, and F1-score were determined for each class (Healthy, Unhealthy, Dried).

Precision scores show the percentage of true positive predictions among all positive forecasts

in each class.

Recall: The recall scores represent the fraction of genuine positive predictions among all actual positives in each class.

The F1-score, the harmonic mean of precision and recall, strikes a compromise between the two measurements [7-13].

The detailed metrics for each class are as follows:

Healthy:

Precision: 85%

Recall: 93%

F1-Score: 89%

Unhealthy:

Precision: 94%

Recall: 85%

F1-Score: 89%

Dried:

Precision: 98%

Recall: 99%

F1-Score: 99%

4. Conclusion:

The study successfully developed a convolutional neural network model to classify lemongrass pictures into Healthy, Unhealthy, and Dried categories, achieving high precision, recall, and F1-scores, particularly in the Dried category, with nearly-perfect results. The confusion matrix analysis revealed the model's superior performance. This methodology promises to improve automated assessment and quality control in lemongrass cultivation, hence providing an important tool for agricultural management. Future work should focus on improving the model's accuracy and proving its effectiveness in real-world situations.

Acknowledgement:

I am grateful to Vishwakarma University, Pune for their support and provision of necessary resources during this research endeavor.

References:

1. Kingma, D. P., & Ba, J. (2014). Adam: A method for stochastic optimization. arXiv preprint arXiv:1412.6980. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1412.6980>
2. Patil, K., Suryawanshi, Y., Patrawala, A., & Chumchu, P. (2024). A comprehensive lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) leaf dataset for agricultural research and disease prevention. *Data in Brief*, 53, 110104.
3. Pedregosa, F., Varoquaux, G., Gramfort, A., Michel, V., Thirion, B., Grisel, O., ... & Duchesnay, É. (2011). Scikit-learn: Machine learning in Python. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 12, 2825-2830.
4. He, K., Zhang, X., Ren, S., & Sun, J. (2016). Deep residual learning for image recognition. In *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition* (pp. 770-778).
5. Simonyan, K., & Zisserman, A. (2014). Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition. arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.1556. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1409.1556>
6. Patrawala, Y. Suryawanshi, K. PATIL, Lemongrass leaf image dataset: mobile-photographed image compilation”, *Mendeley Data* (2023) V1, doi: 10.17632/9tnbjsj6kn.1
7. Y. Suryawanshi, K. Patil, P. Chumchu, VegNet: Dataset of vegetable quality images for machine learning applications, *Data Br.* 45 (2022) 108657 ISSN 2352-3409, doi: 10.1016/j.dib.2022.108657.
8. Y. Suryawanshi, N. Gunjal, B. Kanorewala, K. Patil, Yoga dataset: A resource for computer vision-based analysis of Yoga asanas, *Data Br.* 48 (2023) 109257 ISSN 2352-3409, doi: 10.1016/j.dib.2023.109257
9. S. Thite, Y. Suryawanshi, K. Patil, P. Chumchu, Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) tree disease dataset: a dataset for disease detection and classification for machine learning applications, *Data Br.* 51 (2023) 109690, doi: 10.1016/j.dib.2023.109690
10. V. Meshram, K. Patil, FruitNet: Indian fruits image dataset with quality for machine learning applications, *Data Br.* 40 (2022) 107686 ISSN 2352-3409, doi: 10.1016/j.dib.2021.107686.
11. V. Meshram, Y. Suryawanshi, V. Meshram, K. Patil, Addressing misclassification in deep learning: a merged net approach, *Softw. Impacts* 17 (2023) 100525 ISSN 2665-9638, doi: 10.1016/j.simpa.2023.100525

12. R. Jadhav, Y. Suryawanshi, Y. Bedmutha, K. Patil, P. Chumchu, Mint leaves: dried, fresh, and spoiled dataset for con- dition analysis and machine learning applications, Data Br. 51 (2023) 109717, doi: 10.1016/j.dib.2023.109717
13. V. Meshram, V. Meshram, K. Patil, Y. Suryawanshi, P. Chumchu, A comprehensive dataset of damaged banknotes in Indian currency (Rupees) for analysis and classification, Data Br. 51 (2023) 109699, doi: 10.1016/j.dib.2023.109699
14. Design and Implementation of Machine Learning-Based Network Intrusion Detection, Ambala, S., Mangore, A.K., Tamboli, M., Chiwhane, S., Dhumane, A. International Journal of Intelligent Systems and Applications in Engineering, 2024, 12(2s), pp. 120–131.
15. R. Anandan, T. Nalini, Shwetambari Chiwhane, M. Shanmuganathan, R. Radhakrishnan, “COVID-19 outbreak data analysis and prediction”, Measurement: Sensors (2023), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.measen.2022.100585>, 2023
16. Chiwhane S., Bagane P., Sourabh A., Jha S., Pandey S., “EstimaRent: Data Driven Rental Housing Optimisation and Market Analysis for Enhanced Decision-Making”, International Journal of Intelligent Systems and Applications in Engineering, 2024, 12(2), pp. 20–28
17. Lohi S., Aote S.S., Jogekar R.N., Metkar R.M., Chiwhane S., “Integrating Two-Level Reinforcement Learning Process for Enhancing Task Scheduling Efficiency in a Complex Problem-Solving Environment”, IETE Journal of Research, 2023
18. Bhute A., Bhute H. ,Pande S., Dhumane A. Chiwhane S., Wankhade S., “Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia Detection and Classification Using an Ensemble of Classifiers and Pre-Trained Convolutional Neural Networks”, International Journal of Intelligent Systems and Applications in Engineering, 2024, 12(1), pp. 571–580.
19. Dhumane A., Chiwhane S., Thakur S., Gogna M., Bayas A. “Diabetes Prediction Using Ensemble Learning”, Communications in Computer and Information Science, 2024, 2054 CCIS, pp. 322–332
20. Fine-tuning ASR Model Performance on Indian Regional Accents for Accurate Chemical Term Prediction in Audio, Kothari, S., Chiwhane, S., Satya, R., ...Naranatt, P., Karthikeyan, M. International Journal of Intelligent Systems and Applications in Engineering, 2023, 11(4), pp. 485–494
21. Dr. Shwetambari Chiwhane, Dr. Dhaigude Tanaji, “Faster and Better: A Deep Learning Approach to Finger Vein”, International Journal of Future Generation Communication and Networking, Vol. 13, No. 1, 2020 pp. 1601-1609.
22. Chiwhane S., Shrotriya L., Dhumane A., Kothari S, Dharrao D., Bagane P., “Data

- mining approaches to pneumothorax detection: Integrating mask-RCNN and medical transfer learning techniques”, *MethodsX*, 2024, 12, 102692
23. Rutuja Patil, Sumit Kumar, Shwetambari Chiahwane, Ruchi Rani, Sanjeev Kumar, “An Artificial-Intelligence-Based Novel Rice Grade Model for Severity Estimation of Rice Diseases”, *Agriculture*, MDPI, <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture13010047>.
24. Vishal Meshram, Chetan Choudhary, Atharva Kale, Jaideep Rajput, Vidula Meshram, Amol Dhumane, Dry fruit image dataset for machine learning applications, *Data in Brief*, Volume 49, 2023, 109325, ISSN 2352-3409, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2023.109325>.
25. Dhumane, A., Chiwhane, S., Mangore Anirudh, K., Ambala, S. (2023). Cluster-Based Energy-Efficient Routing in Internet of Things. In: Choudrie, J., Mahalle, P., Perumal, T., Joshi, A. (eds) *ICT with Intelligent Applications. Smart Innovation, Systems and Technologies*, vol 311. Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-3571-8_40
26. Dhumane, A.V., Kaldate, P., Sawant, A., Kadam, P., Chopade, V. (2023). Efficient Prediction of Cardiovascular Disease Using Machine Learning Algorithms with Relief and LASSO Feature Selection Techniques. In: Hassanien, A.E., Castillo, O., Anand, S., Jaiswal, A. (eds) *International Conference on Innovative Computing and Communications. ICICC 2023. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, vol 703. Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-99-3315-0_52
27. Dhumane, A., and D. Midhunchakkaravarthy. "Multi-objective whale optimization algorithm using fractional calculus for green routing in internet of things." *Int. J. Adv. Sci. Technol* 29 (2020): 1905-1922.
28. Dhumane, A., Chiwhane, S., Tamboli, M., Ambala, S., Bagane, P., Meshram, V. (2024). Detection of Cardiovascular Diseases Using Machine Learning Approach. In: Garg, D., Rodrigues, J.J.P.C., Gupta, S.K., Cheng, X., Sarao, P., Patel, G.S. (eds) *Advanced Computing. IACC 2023. Communications in Computer and Information Science*, vol 2054. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-56703-2_14
29. Dhumane, A., Pawar, S., Aswale, R., Sawant, T., Singh, S. (2023). Effective Detection of Liver Disease Using Machine Learning Algorithms. In: Fong, S., Dey, N., Joshi, A. (eds) *ICT Analysis and Applications. ICT4SD 2023. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, vol 782. Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-99-6568-7_15
30. A. Dhumane, S. Guja, S. Deo and R. Prasad, "Context Awareness in IoT Routing," 2018 Fourth International Conference on Computing Communication Control and

- Automation (ICCUBEA), Pune, India, 2018, pp. 1-5, doi:
10.1109/ICCUBEA.2018.8697685.
31. Ambala, S., Mangore, A. K., Tamboli, M., Rajput, S. D., Chiwhane, S., & Dhumane, A. "Design and Implementation of Machine Learning-Based Network Intrusion Detection." *International Journal of Intelligent Systems and Applications in Engineering*, (2023), 12(2s), 120–131. Retrieved from <https://ijisae.org/index.php/IJISAE/article/view/3564>
 32. Kurle, A. S., & Patil, K. R. (2015). Survey on privacy preserving mobile health monitoring system using cloud computing. *International Journal of Electrical, Electronics and Computer Science Engineering*, 3(4), 31-36.
 33. Meshram, V., Meshram, V., & Patil, K. (2016). A survey on ubiquitous computing. *ICTACT Journal on Soft Computing*, 6(2), 1130-1135.
 34. Omanwar, S. S., Patil, K., & Pathak, N. P. (2015). Flexible and fine-grained optimal network bandwidth utilization using client side policy. *International Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research*, 6(7), 692-698.
 35. Dong, X., Patil, K., Mao, J., & Liang, Z. (2013). A comprehensive client-side behavior model for diagnosing attacks in ajax applications. In 2013 18th International Conference on Engineering of Complex Computer Systems (pp. 177-187). IEEE.
 36. Patil, K. (2016). Preventing click event hijacking by user intention inference. *ICTACT Journal on Communication Technology*, 7(4), 1408-1416.
 37. Patil, K., Dong, X., Li, X., Liang, Z., & Jiang, X. (2011). Towards fine-grained access control in javascript contexts. In 2011 31st International Conference on Distributed Computing Systems (pp. 720-729). IEEE.
 38. Patil, K., Laad, M., Kamble, A., & Laad, S. (2019). A Consumer-Based Smart Home with Indoor Air Quality Monitoring System. *IETE Journal of Research*, 65(6), 758-770.
 39. Shah, R., & Patil, K. (2018). A measurement study of the subresource integrity mechanism on real-world applications. *International Journal of Security and Networks*, 13(2), 129-138.
 40. Patil, K., & Braun, F. (2016). A Measurement Study of the Content Security Policy on Real-World Applications. *International Journal of Network Security*, 18(2), 383-392.
 41. Patil, K. (2017). Isolating malicious content scripts of browser extensions. *International Journal of Information Privacy, Security and Integrity*, 3(1), 18-37.
 42. Shah, R., & Patil, K. (2016). Evaluating effectiveness of mobile browser security warnings. *ICTACT Journal on Communication Technology*, 7(3), 1373-1378.

43. Patil, K. (2016). Request dependency integrity: validating web requests using dependencies in the browser environment. *International Journal of Information Privacy, Security and Integrity*, 2(4), 281-306.
44. Patil, D. K., & Patil, K. (2016). Automated Client-side Sanitizer for Code Injection Attacks. *International Journal of Information Technology and Computer Science*, 8(4), 86-95.
45. Patil, D. K., & Patil, K. (2015). Client-side automated sanitizer for cross-site scripting vulnerabilities. *International Journal of Computer Applications*, 121(20), 1-7.
46. Kawate, S., & Patil, K. (2017). An approach for reviewing and ranking the customers' reviews through quality of review (QoR). *ICTACT Journal on Soft Computing*, 7(2).
47. Jawadwala, Q., & Patil, K. (2016). Design of a novel lightweight key establishment mechanism for smart home systems. In *2016 11th International Conference on Industrial and Information Systems (ICIIS)* (pp. 469-473). IEEE.
48. Patil, K., Vyas, T., Braun, F., Goodwin, M., & Liang, Z. (2013). Poster: UserCSP-user specified content security policies. In *Proceedings of Symposium on Usable Privacy and Security* (pp. 1-2).
49. Patil, K., Jawadwala, Q., & Shu, F. C. (2018). Design and construction of electronic aid for visually impaired people. *IEEE Transactions on Human-Machine Systems*, 48(2), 172-182.
50. Kawate, S., & Patil, K. (2017). Analysis of foul language usage in social media text conversation. *International Journal of Social Media and Interactive Learning Environments*, 5(3), 227-251.
51. Patil, K., Laad, M., Kamble, A., & Laad, S. (2018). A consumer-based smart home and health monitoring system. *International Journal of Computer Applications in Technology*, 58(1), 45-54.
52. Meshram, V. V., Patil, K., Meshram, V. A., & Shu, F. C. (2019). An Astute Assistive Device for Mobility and Object Recognition for Visually Impaired People. *IEEE Transactions on Human-Machine Systems*, 49(5), 449-460.
53. Meshram, V., Patil, K., & Hanchate, D. (2020). Applications of machine learning in agriculture domain: A state-of-art survey. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(5319), 5343.
54. Sonawane, S., Patil, K., & Chumchu, P. (2021). NO₂ pollutant concentration forecasting for air quality monitoring by using an optimised deep learning bidirectional GRU model. *International Journal of Computational Science and Engineering*, 24(1), 64-73.

55. Meshram, V. A., Patil, K., & Ramteke, S. D. (2021). MNet: A Framework to Reduce Fruit Image Misclassification. *Ingénierie des Systèmes d'Information*, 26(2), 159-170.
56. Meshram, V., Patil, K., Meshram, V., Hanchate, D., & Ramteke, S. (2021). Machine learning in agriculture domain: A state-of-art survey. *Artificial Intelligence in the Life Sciences*, 1, 100010.
57. Meshram, V., & Patil, K. (2022). FruitNet: Indian fruits image dataset with quality for machine learning applications. *Data in Brief*, 40, 107686.
58. Meshram, V., Thanomliang, K., Ruangkan, S., Chumchu, P., & Patil, K. (2020). Fruitsgb: top Indian fruits with quality. *IEEE Dataport*.
59. Bhutad, S., & Patil, K. (2022). Dataset of Stagnant Water and Wet Surface Label Images for Detection. *Data in Brief*, 40, 107752.
60. Laad, M., Kotecha, K., Patil, K., & Pise, R. (2022). Cardiac Diagnosis with Machine Learning: A Paradigm Shift in Cardiac Care. *Applied Artificial Intelligence*, 36(1), 2031816.
61. Meshram, V., Patil, K., & Chumchu, P. (2022). Dataset of Indian and Thai banknotes with Annotations. *Data in Brief*, 108007.
62. Bhutad, S., & Patil, K. (2022). Dataset of Road Surface Images with Seasons for Machine Learning Applications. *Data in Brief*, 108023.
63. Pise, R., & Patil, K. (2022). Automatic Classification of Mosquito Genera Using Transfer Learning. *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology*, 100(6), 1929-1940.
64. Sonawani, S., Patil, K., & Natarajan, P. (2023). Biomedical Signal Processing For Health Monitoring Applications: A Review. *International Journal of Applied Systemic Studies*, 44-69.
65. Meshram, V., & Patil, K. (2022). Border-Square net: a robust multi-grade fruit classification in IoT smart agriculture using feature extraction based Deep Maxout network. *Multimedia Tools and Applications*, 81(28), 40709-40735.
66. Suryawanshi, Y., Patil, K., & Chumchu, P. (2022). VegNet: Dataset of vegetable quality images for machine learning applications. *Data in Brief*, 45, 108657.
67. Sonawani, S., & Patil, K. (2023). Air quality measurement, prediction and warning using transfer learning based IOT system for ambient assisted living. *International Journal of Pervasive Computing and Communication*, Emerald.
68. Meshram, V., Patil, K., Meshram, V., & Bhatlawande, S. (2022). SmartMedBox: A Smart Medicine Box for Visually Impaired People Using IoT and Computer Vision Techniques. *Revue d'Intelligence Artificielle*, 36(5), 681-688.

69. Meshram, V., Patil, K., Meshram, V., Dhumane, A., Thepade, S., & Hanchate, D. (2022). Smart low cost fruit picker for Indian farmers. In 2022 6th International Conference On Computing, Communication, Control And Automation (ICCUBEA) (pp. 1-7). IEEE.
70. Chumchu, P., & Patil, K. (2023). Dataset of cannabis seeds for machine learning applications. Data in Brief, Elsevier, 108954.
71. Meshram, V., Patil, K., & Bhatlawande, S. (2022). IndianFoodNet: Dataset of Indian Food images for machine learning applications. Data in Brief, 107927.
72. Meshram, V., Patil, K., & Ruangkan, S. (2022). Border-net: fruit classification model based on combined hierarchical features from convolutional deep network for Indian fruits. Multimedia Tools and Applications, 81, 4627-4656.
73. Meshram, V., & Patil, K. (2023). Border-Net: fruit classification model based on combined hierarchical features from convolutional deep network for Indian fruits. Multimedia Tools and Applications, 82, 22801-22830.
74. Patil, K., & Pise, R. (2023). Automation of coconut plantation system using sensors and wireless technology for smart agriculture. IETE Journal of Research.