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Plant Leaf Disease Classification Using Feature Extraction with SVM and k-NN

Ms. Sadhvi Biltharey, Asst. Prof. Aditya Patel
Department of Computer Science &Engg.
Lakshmi Narain College of Technology, Bhopal

Abstract-The recognition of plants has become an active area as per the research many plants taxonomic group are at hazard of extermination. To preserve the endanger species new technique are been developed by the researchers. With the great advancement in the technology these days become the key factor for the identification the product and preserve that product with the help of mobile. The area of recognition of plants is trending nowadays because of the fact there are many more plant that need to be identify. More and more advancements are in progress to quickly and efficiently identify the plant. Today's world is all about speed and accuracy of the results. In this thesis, an efficient method of learning is used for the purpose of classification. In this thesis, we are using two approaches to identify the leaf and both approach consists of three Phases such as pre-processing, extraction of classification and execution phase. And of them first approach is shape based and second approach is texture based. The pre-processing phase involves a representation of image processing steps such as grayscale transformation and limits improvement. The main contribution of shape based approach and texture based approach use support vector machine (SVM) and k-NN classifiers for efficient recognition of leaves. In shaped based approach 13 sheet characteristics that they are extracted and orthogonal into 6 main variables given as an input vector to the different methods and in texture based local binary pattern (LBP) use to extract features depending upon radius and nearest neighbor.

Keywords- SVM; machine learning; GLCM algorithm

I. INTRODUCTION

Plants assume an indispensable part in the earth. There won't be presence of the environment of the land without plants. All things considered, recently, a few types of plants are at danger of annihilation. Keeping in mind the end goal to ensure plants and index species of diversity of flora, a database of plants essential. There is an immense volume of plant species around the globe. Keeping in mind the end goal to oversee such volumes of data, the improvement of a quick and skillful arrangement procedure has turned out to be dynamic research.

Likewise, together with the protection, the acknowledgment of plants has additionally been they are basic to adventure its medicinal properties and option wellsprings of vitality, for example biofuel. Exist different approaches to perceive a plant, such as flower, root, leaf, organic product and so on. As of late, PC vision and example acknowledgment methods have been connected to the automate acknowledgment of plants. The classification of the leaves of the plants is a chemical mechanism Flora and in drink and different manufacture. In addition, the morphological characteristics of the leaves are for the classification of plants or for early diagnosis helps certain plants disorder. The identification of

plants is a challenging task. Recognition of leaves [7] plays a role classification of the plant and it is a key problem lies in whether the characteristics are constant and have a good ability to discriminate various types of leaves. The recognition procedure is very timely consumer. Computer assisted plant acknowledgment is static very ambitious task in computer vision due to inefficient representation models and approaches. This work actualizes an algorithm of acknowledgment of simple to abstract features and high proficient acknowledgment algorithm. The fundamental segments of this research are: Extraction of characteristics and classification. All functions are extracted from the digital picture of the leaves. In shape based and texture based approach use SVM and k-NN classifiers.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

PC Vision is the train of extricating data from pictures, inverse of computer graphics. There is a cover with Image Processing in regards to essential systems, and a few creators utilize both terms conversely. The fundamental objective of computer vision is to make models and concentrate information and data from pictures, while picture processing is about applying changes to the pictures, for example, differentiating, among others. The accompanying area clarifies the diverse computer vision methods and concentrates identified with leaf acknowledgment to date.

Most creators separate the leaf acknowledgment handle in into five stages [4] leaf picture procurement, picture improvement, picture division, leaf highlight extraction, also, delineates these five stages and their relating items. Human capacity to perceive any question in a picture, paying little heed to how these items are put some time recently, is one that we people underestimate. For a machine, in any case, questions that been meant another position in the picture, pivoted or scaled up or down speak to totally new protests. All together for a machine to perceive the two questions as being comparative, calculations should be produced that can effectively accommodate protest id paying little heed to where they are situated in the picture or whether they are scaled or pivoted. Plants assume a basic part on human life. This part incorporates nourishment, solution, industry and condition. The earth has an enormous number of plant species and in this way id of every species is hard. A snappy and precise acknowledgment and recognizable proof of a plant is fundamental for researchers in the territory of horticulture, organic science and condition. Plant species distinguishing proof has been done by botanists and plant pro for a long time utilizing distinctive plant highlights like leaf shapes, fruits, blossoms and shading. Plants assume a basic part in safeguarding the fragile adjust of the earth. Sadly, the staggering improvement of human progress has upset this parity to a more prominent degree than we understand. It is one of our greatest duties to spare the plants from different dangers, re- establish the assorted qualities of the plant group and set everything back to adjust. A mechanized plant recognizable proof framework can be extremely useful in greenhouse or common save stop administration, new plant species revelation, plant scientific classification, colourful plant recognition, consumable/harmful plant ID et cetera

Leaf Image Acquisition • Fresh leaf image with uniform background
Image Enhancement • Image with noise and artefacts removed • Image converted to other colour domains
Leaf segmentation • Leaf pixels separated from background pixels
Leaf feature extraction • Curvature • Shape • Texture
Similarity search / species classification • Supervised machine learning classification (kNN, SVM)

Figure 1.1: Commonly characterized leaf acknowledgment stages

Figure 2 Acer palmaturu

The Swedish Dataset comprises of fifteen species with seventy five pictures. Pictures are adjusted to diminish revolution. Just a single side of the leaf is caught. This picture dataset offers high between species likeness. Flavia Dataset consist of 3,621 leaf with 32 species pictures with white foundations. This data utilizes new leaf snapshot. Image CLEF 2013 incorporates 250 types of trees and herbs from France. It incorporates pictures of leaves, blossoms, natural products, stem and the entire plant. It involves both pictures with white foundation and pictures taken specifically in the field (new test leaves) with complex foundations, commotion and lighting. In past, a long-time other comparable dataset was likewise accessible.

III. DATABASE DESCRIPTION

The present database includes 40 non-identical plant species. Elements of every plant's scientific name and quantity of leaflet examples accessible by species. Species number from 1 to 15 what's more, from 22 to 36 display straightforward fond and generation number from 16 to 21 and also 37 to 40 have complex structure of leaves. Each leaf example was captured over a shaded foundation. The 24-bit RGB pictures recorded have a determination of 720x920 pixels. Parallel variants are accommodated straightforward takes off.

Figure 3 Overview of Leaf database

1.Image Enhancement

When pictures are obtained, the following stage comprise of pre-processing the picture to upgrade vital elements. The objective is to erase undesired commotion what's more, bends that may influence the accompanying stages.

2. Gray Scale Conversion

Transforming the picture to dim scale powers is extremely normal, since a large portion of the component extraction strategies work better on dark scale. To change over a RGB (Red Green Blue) picture to gray scale.

3. Leaf/Non-Leaf Validation

Some investigations additionally created versatile applications amid their look into, to give clients the alternative to catch a leaf picture progressively. By enabling the clients to transfer pictures, another issue emerges which comprises of recognizing if the picture has a leaf inside by any means, to stay away from additionally preparing for invalid images. Hence, creators have prepared classifiers, for example, SVM [2] (Support Vector Machines) to recognize if there is a leaf inside the caught picture. In database a poor dimensional portrayal of the given scene utilizing a poor dimensional portrayal of the given scene, which does not require any type of division descriptors utilized as list of capabilities.

4. Literature Survey

The segment recaps past work on the leaf acknowledgment utilizing computer inspiration strategies. It involves a few works applying strategies for leaf includes extraction and picture arrangement.

5. Stephen Wu and Forrest Bao

State that utilize PNN with picture and data taking care of frameworks to realize an extensively helpful mechanized leaf affirmation for plant arrange. 12 leaf highlights are isolated and orthogonalized into 5 essential components which contain the data vector of the PNN. The PNN is set up by 1800 with a precision more significant than 90%. Differentiated and different methodologies, our estimation is a correct synthetic mental ability approach which is fast in execution and straightforward in utilization.

6. Arunpriya and Balasaravanan

State that unique—recognition of plants has turned into a dynamic territory of look into as the vast majority of the plant species are at the risk of disposal. This paper uses a viable machine learning approach for the request reason. This proposed approach contains three phases, for instance, preprocessing, incorporate extraction and portrayal.

The preprocessing stage incorporates a normal picture get ready strides, for instance, changing to dull scale and point of confinement change. The part extraction arrange construes the typical DMF from five key segments. The essential duty of this approach is the SVM arrange for capable leaf affirmation. 12 leaf highlights which are evacuated and orthogonalized into 5 basic elements are given as data vector to the SVM. Classifier attempted with flavia dataset and a veritable dataset and differentiated and k-NN approach, the proposed approach makes high precision and takes less execution time.

7. Manisha Amlekar

State that plants are especially noteworthy segment of biological community. Plants can be utilized as foodstuff, in meds and in numerous businesses for assembling different items. Recognizing those guarantees the assurance and survival of all characteristic life. Plant distinguishing proof can be performed utilizing a wide range of procedures. As plant leaves are all the more promptly accessible, it is proficient to distinguish and arrange plants by utilizing their clears out. Plant arrangement by utilizing leaves requires distinctive biometric highlights. This paper introduces the audit on different techniques for plant grouping in view of leaf biometric highlights.

For plant characterization customarily, the prepared taxonomist and botanist had required to perform set of different assignments. The taxonomist as a rule arranges the plants in light of blossoming and acquainted wonder. It was discovered that this procedure was tedious and troublesome for following different undertakings. The biometric components of plants leaf, for example, shape and venation make this characterization simple. This audit study may help the rustic individuals for effortlessly recognizing notwithstanding characterizing the plant in view of the leaf highlights. This plant characterization strategy incorporates two essential undertakings leaf biometric include extraction and grouping of plants in view of these components.

8. Boran Sekeroglu, YucelInan

state that leaf acknowledgment has been picked up a significance since the augmentation of astute applications in various stages, for example, desktop and portable. Each leaf contains special unmistakable example on it that gives viable contribution to neural systems keeping in mind the end goal to perceive the kind of the leaf effectively. In this paper, smart acknowledgment framework is exhibited to perceive and recognize 27 unique sorts of leaves utilizing back engendering neural system and results demonstrate that the created framework is better than late inquiries about with the better acknowledgment rate

9. Trishen Munisami, Mahess Ramsurn

State that robotized frameworks for plant acknowledgment can be utilized to group plants into proper scientific classifications. Such data can be helpful for botanists, industrialists, nourishment designers and doctors. In this work, an acknowledgment framework equipped for recognizing plants by utilizing the pictures of their leaves has been created. A portable application was likewise created to enable a client to take pictures of leaves and transfer them to a server.

The server runs pre-preparing and include extraction methods on the picture before an example matcher contrasts the data from this picture and the ones in the database so as to get potential matches. The distinctive elements that are separated are the length and width of the leaf, the territory of the leaf, the edge of the leaf, the body range, the structure edge, a separation outline the vertical and even tomahawks, a shading histogram and a centroid-based outspread separation delineate. A k-Nearest Neighbor classifier was executed and tried on 640 leaves having a place with 32 distinct types of plants. An exactness of 83.5% was gotten. The framework was additionally improved by utilizing data acquired from a shading histogram which expanded the acknowledgment exactness to 87.3%. Besides, our framework is easy to utilize, quick and profoundly versatile.

10. Patil Bhagya, Anupama Pattan shetty and Suvarna Nandyal

State that plant species grouping utilizing leaf tests is a testing what's more, critical issue to tackle. This paper presents another informational index of sixteen specimens each of one-hundred plant species; and depicts a strategy intended to work in conditions of little preparing set size and potentially fragmented extraction of components. The surface and edge highlights utilize histogram amassing, while a standardized depiction of form is utilized for the shape.

Two beforehand distributed strategies are utilized to produce isolated back likelihood vectors for each component, utilizing information related with the k-Nearest Neighbor device. The joined back assessments create the last arrangement (where missing components could be precluded). We appear that both thickness estimators accomplished a 96% mean exactness of order when consolidating the three elements in this route (preparing on 15 tests with inconspicuous cross approval). Furthermore, the system can give an upper bound of the Bayes Risk of the characterization issue, and along these lines evaluate the exactness of the thickness estimators. In conclusion, the superior of the technique is shown for little preparing set sizes: 91% exactness is seen with just four preparing tests.

11. Akhil Arora, Ankit Gupta

State that programmed plant identication assignments have seen expanded enthusiasm from the machine learning group as of late. This paper portrays their cooperation in the Plant Identication Undertaking, sorted out by combined lab evaluation forum where the test was to identification plant generation in view of leaf snapshots. Wrest order the different sorts of pictures and afterward utilize a assortment of novel pre-processing techniques, for example, shadow and foundation revision, petiole evacuation and programmed lea et division for distinguishing the leaf blobs. We next utilize complex system structure alongside novel tooth recognition strategy and morphological operations to process a few helpful elements. At long last, we utilize some arbitrary backwoods for classication. In view of the proposed approach.

12. Pushpa BR, Anand C and MithunNambiar

P state that programmed acknowledgment of plant species acknowledgment is a testing issue in the zone of example acknowledgment and PC vision. A productive plant acknowledgment framework will be gainful to numerous divisions of society which incorporates restorative field, botanic looks into and plant scientific categorization think about. Manual distinguishing proof process requires earlier information and furthermore it is extensive process. The three real stages in proposed system are pre-handling, include extraction and arrangement.

Pre-handling is done in request to highlight the significant elements to be utilized as a part of the proposed technique and also to lessen undesirable clamor from the information picture, which diminishes the shot of getting ideal element esteems. In include extraction stage, diverse morphologic components, for example, mean, standard deviation, arched body proportion, isoperimetric remainder, whimsy and entropy are removed from the pre-handled leaf picture. In the third stage, another way to deal with characterize ayurvedic plant species is received to perceive plant species by figuring the leaf factor of the info leaf utilizing the extricated include qualities and it is contrasted and the prepared esteems that are put away in the database. An awesome exactness is gotten for the proposed approach.

IV. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Herbaria keep a lot of dry and mounted specimens of the existing plants to help logical investigate. As verified that once a leaf come to its final stage of dry and also mounted, some natural qualities of a leaf, for example, shading might be lost, however vein designs are kept in place. Veins will likewise tend to emerge much more than typical. Besides, leaf dataset has roughly 200 plant species. The species distinguishing proof prepare is manual, moderate, repetitive, and mistake inclined. There have been pioneer endeavors to mechanize the ID procedure with lessened areas [4; 24], in any case none has been tried. Super differing locales, for example, the Nootropic require apparatuses to recognize both known and obscure species in a

proficient, programmed or self-loader path, so as to better comprehend and ration the world biodiversity.The leaf dataset is collected then using Python to create and calculate the features of the processed leaf image then after dataset of features is calculated and then organized families of the plant data set is use by the approach method SVM, k-NN to get results.

V. METHODOLOGY

This part covers the procedures, instruments and analysis configuration utilized as a part of this examination. Manual undertakings, for example, picture digitalization of new caught leaves from the field were required for the reference dataset. Programmed species recognizable proof calculations required programming improvement errands. Procedure of proposed framework is appeared in Fig. 4.1. Initial steps are normal in any arrangement of acknowledgment from attributes.

In tests, geometric and textural highlights were gotten. Because of space conditions, it is quickly characterized the means that are basic in order frameworks and furthermore are connected by proposed technique. In the first place, the pictures are pre-prepared and portioned. Self-ruling division is a standout amongst the most troublesome undertakings in picture handling. In pictures of leaves, regularly they are encompassed by greenery out of sight. Notwithstanding, the pictures utilized, were leaves absolutely in a controlled situation (pictures with just leaf and white foundation). Division tests were finished utilizing versatile fringe division calculations and division utilizing a period of central part examination and no contrasts between them were gotten by the idea of the dataset, so at long last calculation was utilized for division.

1.Acquisition of Leaf Image

A key component to this exploration was the securing of leaf pictures. Since for old data there was no appropriate dataset with uniform foundations that we could utilize, so we look for more database. Moreover, to quantify the viability of modular and flow in addition to surface approach, we likewise required datasets to benchmark our discoveries. For benchmarking we utilized the leaf dataset.

2. Image Leaf Segmentation

With a specific end goal to dispose of a few elements that don't add to the classifier execution, in this exploration, a hereditary calculation was utilized to extricate the best blends of elements. In the proposed calculation, each arrangement of components per leaf, adjusts a vector characterized by the quantity of descriptors or elements. The quantity of elements of every informational index characterizes the measure of every parallel string expected to actualize the hereditary calculation. The connection between every double string with the list of capabilities, is that 1 is taken as a utilized component and 0 as the nonattendance of that element. The bent of every individual is taken from the exactness acquired by grouping the set comparing to that chain.

In the proposed system, the person with better fitness is taken and it passes in place to the people to come, it was utilized two-point crosses and transformation. Figure 4.2 demonstrates a case of chromosomal chains utilized and the classifier execution when highlights marked one are utilized. The dimensionality of the informational collection is an imperative classifiers execution factor. Some of the time improper characteristics can influence the execution of the classifier.

Elements choice enhances the execution of a classifier. This issue has been tended to by a few creators, this issue is regular in design acknowledgment and it is usually called course of dimensionality. A critical factor when diminishing qualities, is to dispense with those that are not imperative to the classifier or discover the mix of characteristics that upgrades the execution of the classifier. This approach consists of two leaf identification approaches that are Shape based approach and texture based approach both approach comprises of three stages, i.e. the pre-preparing, extraction of qualities and characterization, classification. Pre-preparing

pictures is the trademark extraction stage required in this Recognition approach.

3. Image Enhancement

After division of the leaf utilizing existing techniques, some additional work was expected to tidy up a few false positives ranges.

4. Removing undesired objects

Despite uniform establishment pictures were properly used, starting division become adequate when a photo contained the undesired items. Little fragments were commonly clean, little bugs or bits of leaves, notwithstanding different things. At the point when each and every little part was eradicated, if remaining part was only a solitary then we took that to be the leaf. The considering behind this is to discard parts that were not centered around the photo, which tend to be non-leaf objects. Finally, the fragment with the best locale from the rest of the parts was taken as the leaf.

5.Classification Based on Proposed Methods

When all elements were prepared and standardized, a machine learning calculation needed to be utilized to arrange inconspicuous pictures into species. We executed a similar grouping plot utilized by others.

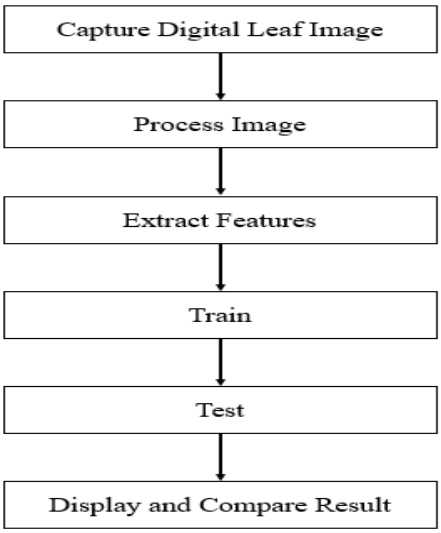

Figure.4 Flowchart

6. Support Vector Machine

SVM [2] is a kind of classifier that is a social event of related administered learning designs utilized uniquely to sort purposes. SVM will make s separating hyperplane in space. One that constructs the outskirt between the two game plans of data. For SVM, a data point is implied as a p-dimensional vector, and it is vital to isolate in case you can hole such focuses with a p-1-dimensional hyperplane. This is alluded to as straight sorter as help vector machines are direct classifiers that can locate the perfect hyperplane that extends the Separation between designs,this trademark makes SVM as apossible hugeness for gathering purposes. At to start with, the entire educational file is confined into preparing (T1) and Test (T2) data heedlessly.

The qualities of T1 are prepared using SVM classifier and attributes in T2 is Tested. Coordinate course of action shows that the decision surfaces are immediate components of the data vector and along these lines, are portrayed using dimensional hyperplanes inside the dimensional information space. A raised work is portrayed as an endless limit whose motivating force at the midpoint of each break in its region does not go past the calculating mean of its regards at the terminations of the between time. Since its neighborhood perfect course of action is overall perfect plan, the game plan is remarkable. A comprehensive perfect plan is the one in which there are no other possible game plans with better target work regards.

6. k Nearest Neighbor

The closest K-neighbor's calculation (k-NN) [2] is a non-parametric strategy used for grouping and replace. In the two cases, the support involves the k preparing cases closest to the part space. The yield depends endless supply of whether k-NN is used for grouping and replace. In the k-NN arrangement, yields is a class enlistment. An inquiry is masterminded by a bigger part vote of its neighbors, with the protest allotted to the understood class among its k nearest neighbors (k is a positive whole number, regularly little). If k=1, at that point the protest is fundamentally consigned to the class of that closest neighbor. In the replace k-NN, the yield is the estimation of the

property for the protest. This regard is the ordinary of the estimated of its k closest neighbors.

7. Experimental Results

This section covers the outcomes gotten amid this exploration. A few trials were executed, measuring precision of our usage of the model of ebb and flow what's more, the model for texture. And report the exactness comes about acquired from primarily several tests. The data set cast-off in this method is leaf dataset. For each plant type in the leaf data set, 5-6 pieces of the sheets of the test groups are used to check the algorithm.

8. Accuracy Results

Table 5.1 demonstrates the exactness of the ordered algorithms in dataset. The methodology is contrasted through the closest k-NN and SVM classification approach. The precision acquired by k-NN is 86% and by SVM is 80%.

Approach	k-NN	SVM
Accuracy	86.78%	80.23 %

Table 5.1 Comparison of the Classification of the Accuracy

9. Execution Time

Table 5.2 shows execution time of each algorithm, k-NN 0.34 seconds for the execution and SVM takes 0.41 seconds.

Approach	k-NN	SVM
Execution Time	0.34 s	0.41s

Table 5.2 Comparison of the Execution Time

10. Accuracy of LBP

Table 5.3 demonstrates the exactness of the ordered algorithms in dataset. The accuracy of the proposed SVM Ranking methodology is contrasted with the closest k-NN classification method. In table R means Radius and N means number of nearest neighbors.

Approach (Accuracy)	SVM	k-NN
R = 1 N = 8	84.7%	68.8%
R = 2 N = 8	70.5%	67.2%
R = 2 N = 16	84.3%	68.7%

Table 5.3 Comparison of the classification accuracy

11. Execution Time of LBP

It can be observed from Table 5.4 that in the leaf database, k-NN classifier takes less execution time, while the SVM takes more execution time.

Study Area

Approach (Execution Time)	SVM	k-NN
R = 1 N = 8	1.13 s	0.52 s
R = 2 N = 8	0.51 s	0.10 s
R = 2 N = 16	0.50 s	0.9 s

Table 5.4 Comparison of the Execution Time

IV. CONCLUSION &FUTURE SCOPE

The discoveries of this examination are the sorts of leaf highlights that ought to be removed, outside elements that must be considered before the extraction procedure, sorts of extraction and order techniques that can be utilized for plant acknowledgment and order. In other words, the aftereffects of this examination can be utilized as a particular of leaf highlights that must be considered for plant acknowledgment and arrangement purposes two classifiers have been chosen for testing and future advancement. The choice will be in light of sort of leaf highlights that can be extricated and perceived and capacity of the pre-

handling strategy to handle the commotion or other outside variables in the picture. A proficient machine learning approach for the recognition of the leaves of the examination. The approach comprised of three stages: Pre-processing stage, extraction period of Classification stage and execution. There are two approaches for classification recognition of leaf i.e. shape based and texture based approach. In shape based SVM and k-NN classifiers [1] received for the classification method as it gives the better precision, faster preparing rate and straightforward structure whereas in texture based SVM and k-NN classifier perform better as in faster rate and simple structure and also in accuracy.

The interpretation of the advised approach is overviewed on the start of precision and final execution time.k-NN and SVM method, the advised calculation delivers more amazing precision and it requires significantly less time for execution. For encourage examination, by joining gainful piece works, the execution of the sorter can be pushed ahead. Leaf division become a key part of leaf acknowledgment calculation. The division approach executed in this examination, ought to be enhanced to be more exact, since it has coordinate ramifications on both model and flow and surface model exhibited in this examination. Model and flow is by all accounts considerably more influenced by false divisions, making a surface based model stronger to clamor caused by incorrect division. The coming about pictures were appropriate for leaf acknowledgment executed by people, be that as it may not for the displayed calculations. This caused the picture catching from those physical examples to wind up plainly pointless for this examination.

These days the experts accountable for Herbaria catch pictures of physical examples that are not reasonable for momentum computer inspiration explore. We trust they should begin producing snapshot of the whole example, as well as of takes off, organic products, surfaces, and whatever other valuable piece of the plant for programmed acknowledgment in isolate pictures. This could affect emphatically the Biodiversity Informatics people group. The pictures ought to likewise be caught previously, then after the fact the squeezing/drying prepare.

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