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# Efficient Crop Yield Recommendation System Using Machine Learning For Digital Farming

**[1]Dr.G.Suresh, [2]Dr.A.Senthil Kumar, [3]Dr.S.Lekashri, [4]Dr.R.Manikandan**
*[1,2]Associate Professor, [3]Assistant Professor, [4]Co-Ordinator & Head*
*[1,2,3]Kings Engineering College, Chennai.*
*[4]The Quaide Milleth College for Men, Chennai, India.*
*[1]suresh@kingsedu.ac.in, [2]senthilkumar@kingsedu.ac.in*
*[3]lekashri@kingsedu.ac.in, [4]manisankar27@gmail.com*

**Abstract**

India is the place where there is agribusiness and it is the significant wellspring of economy.70% of Indian populace straightforwardly depends on farming. The regular issue existing among the youthful Indian ranchers is to pick the correct yield dependent on the dirt prerequisites. Because of this, they face a genuine difficulty in efficiency. Our work proposes to assist ranchers with deciding the dirt quality by doing examination on its different boundaries and to recommend crops dependent on the outcomes acquired utilizing information mining approach. The framework utilizes the Arrangement calculation of Help Vector Machine to improve the effectiveness of Harvest Suggestion Framework. The framework maps the dirt and yield information to foresee the rundown of reasonable harvests for the dirt and it additionally gives the data about supplements which are inadequate in soil for the specific harvest. Consequently it leaves upon the client to settle on the yield to be planted. Along these lines, the framework assists with giving information to the amateur ranchers**.**

***Keywords -*** *Support vector machine, Crop prediction, Machine learning, Agriculture.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Farming is the foundation of India. As we known, food stands first in the fundamental need of endurance farming area should be given the most elevated inclination being developed. Indian agribusiness area represents 18 percent of Indian farming total national output (Gross domestic product) and gives work to half of the nation's labor force. The principle explanation behind considered Agribusiness area is on the grounds that it assumes a significant part in building up the nation's economy. The proposed Framework utilizes the Harvest Determination as the zone of exploration since it is the first and most significant advance in the interaction of rural turn of events and the accomplishment of this progression ensures the consequence of creation. Horticulture advancement furnishes help to the harvest makers with the assistance of different rural assets. Thus, it gives high efficiency low utilization of assets. Yield forecast is a vital issue in agribusiness. Any rancher is keen on knowing how much yield he is going to anticipate. Investigate the different related ascribes like area, pH esteem from which alkalinity of the dirt is resolved.

Alongside it, level of supplements like Nitrogen (N), Phosphorous (P), and Potassium (K), Area kind of soil, supplement estimation of the dirt in that locale can be resolved. Every one of these ascribes of information will be examined, train the information with different appropriate AI calculations for making a model. The framework accompanies a model to be exact and precise in foreseeing crop yield and convey the end client with legitimate proposals about required manure proportion dependent on air and soil boundaries of the land which upgrade to expand the harvest yield and increment rancher

income. Kind of soil assumes a significant part in the harvest yield. Recommending the utilization of manures may assist the ranchers with settling on the best choice for their trimming circumstance. By completely break down the past information we can propose the rancher for a superior harvest for the better yield.

Harvest yield forecast is the significant exploration which assists with getting food. For the better comprehension of the harvest yield, we need to examine immense information with the assistance of AI calculation and recommend the rancher for a superior harvest. The main piece of cultivating is pesticides. Without pesticides harvest would bite the dust fundamentally because of bugs and different irritations which prompts abrupt drop in the yield. Likewise too much pesticides may influence the yield, while too little may not valuable for crop. So the measure of pesticides needed by crop is vital boundary. The primary explanation behind considered Horticulture area is on the grounds that it assumes a significant part in building up the nation's economy.

## 2. PROJECT SCOPE

The extent of this examination is to get a handle on the AI job abuse neural organizations and developing model that predicts seed class's upheld AI strategy. AI gives various fruitful figuring which relies on various variables. It is a troublesome assignment to distinguish the best appropriate when there are more than one choice accessible. Consequently, by AI precise harvests can be anticipated. The target of the venture is to be exact and precise in foreseeing crop yield and convey the end client with legitimate proposals about required manure proportion dependent on soil boundaries. To fore seen the measure of sustenance content needed by the yield. And furthermore to make easy to use interfaces for ranchers, which gives the investigation of harvest yield forecast which depends on accessible datasets.

## 3. RELATED WORK

### 1] A survey on Data Mining Techniques for crop Yield Prediction

**Authors:** Ramesh , Vijay

This paper presents the different harvest yield forecast strategies utilizing information mining methods. Agrarian framework is unpredictable since it manages enormous information circumstance which comes from various components. Harvest yield expectation has been a subject of interest for makers, specialists, and agrarian related associations. In this paper the creators center around the uses of information mining methods in agrarian field. Distinctive Data Mining methods, for example, K-Means, K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), Artificial Neural Networks(ANN) and Support Vector Machines(SVM) for ongoing utilizations of information mining procedures in agribusiness field. Information mining innovation has gotten an incredible advancement with the fast improvement of software engineering, man-made brainpower. Information Mining is an arising research field in horticulture crop yield investigation. Information Mining is the way toward recognizing the concealed examples from enormous measure of information. Yield expectation is a vital rural issue that stays to be settled dependent on the accessible information. The issue of yield expectation can be tackled by utilizing information mining methods.

### 2] Applying Data Mining Techniques to Predict Annual Yield of Major Crops and Recommend Planting Different Crops in Different Districts in India.

**Authors:** Rajshekhar Borate, Rahul Ombale, Sagar Ahire, Manoj Dhawade, R. P. Karande

In India there are distinctive horticulture crops creation and those harvests relies upon the different kind of factors, for example, science, economy and furthermore the topographical elements. What's more, this few elements distinctively affect crops, which can be evaluated utilizing proper measurable philosophies. Applying such procedures and strategies on verifiable yield of various harvests, it is conceivable to acquire data or information which can be useful to ranchers and government associations for settling on better choices and for improve arrangements which help to expanded creation. In this paper, the creators center around utilization of information mining methods which is

use to separate information from the horticultural information to appraise better harvest yield for significant yields in significant locale of India.

**3] Agriculture Price Prediction Using Data Mining.**
**Author:**Veeresh Kadlimatti, S V Saboji
Farming is the fundamental source and spine of Indian Economy and assumes an indispensable part in individual life. In the absolute Gross Domestic Product (GDP) farming almost contributes sixteen percent and for expanding unfamiliar trade it contributes almost 10% to the complete nation sends out. As the populace consistently expanding and to deal with the work of the nation there's requires a legitimate use and the executives of horticulture items. Information mining is a superior strategy and most ideal decision in anticipating the precise costs of the horticulture dependent on past information. In this work different information mining calculations are applied on the dataset to anticipate the future costs of the agribusiness items.

**4] Analysis of crop yield prediction using data mining technique to predict annual yield of major crops.**
**Author:** B. Devika, B. Ananthi
India is for the most part a horticultural country. Agribusiness is the absolute most significant supplier to the Indian economy. Farming harvest creation relies upon the season, natural, and financial reason. The guess of agrarian yield is testing and satisfying errand for each country. These days, Farmers are threatening to create the yield due to inconsistent climatic changes and shortage of water asset. The primary goal is gathering horticultural information which can be put away and broke down for helpful harvest yield determining. To foresee the harvest yield with the assistance of information mining strategy, progressed strategies can be acquainted with anticipate crop yield and it likewise encourages the rancher to pick the most appropriate harvest, accordingly improving the worth and gain of the cultivating territory.

**5] Random Forests for Global and Regional Crop Yield Predictions.**
**Author:** Jig Han Jeong , Jonathan P. Resop , Nathaniel D. Mueller, Kyungdahm Yun , Ethan E. Butler.
Exact expectations of harvest yield are basic for creating viable agrarian and food strategies at the local and worldwide scales. We assessed an AI technique, Random Forests (RF), for its capacity to anticipate crop yield reactions to environment and biophysical factors at worldwide and provincial scales in wheat, maize, and potato in examination with different straight relapses (MLR) filling in as a benchmark. We utilized harvest yield information from different sources and districts for model preparing and testing: 1) gridded worldwide wheat grain yield, 2) maize grain yield from US areas more than thirty years, and 3) potato tuber and maize silage yield from the northeastern seaboard locale. RF was found profoundly fit for anticipating crop yields and beat MLR benchmarks altogether execution measurements that were thought about. For instance, the root mean square mistakes (RMSE) ran somewhere in the range of 6 and 14% of the normal noticed yield with RF models taking all things together experiments though these qualities went from 14% to 49% for MLR models. Our outcomes show that RF is a viable and adaptable AI strategy for crop yield forecasts at provincial and worldwide scales for its high exactness and accuracy, convenience, and utility in information investigation. RF may bring about a deficiency of exactness while anticipating the extraordinary finishes or reactions past the limits of the preparation information.

## 4. EXISTING SYSTEM
The current framework predicts the harvest yield by utilizing the dirt boundaries and suggests Manure .It utilizes the yield data to cause the end clients to settle on the yield to be planted. Subsequently the framework isn't basic enough for trifler ranchers to comprehend.

### 4.1 Disadvantages of existing system

The main issue of existing harvest yield expectation technique is exactness and tedious issue. It utilizes just the dirt boundaries to suggest composts.

## 5. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed framework acquires the dirt and yield boundaries and guides those to list the reasonable harvests. It passes the different contributions to the regulator which utilizes the Help Vector Machine Calculation for characterization. The proposed framework gives simple openness to the clients. They are additionally simple to utilize and comprehend by the trifler ranchers. It improves the perception and understandability.

### 5.1 Advantages of proposed system

It conveys the end client with legitimate suggestions about required fertilizer. It increment the harvest yield and rancher revenue. It gives exact expectation to suggesting the harvest.

## 6. PROPOSED SYSTEM METHODOLOGY

Expectation of the harvest utilizing AI calculation and propose how much amount of manure ought to be utilized to get the legitimate yield for the yield.

*A. Data Set Description*

This is the example dataset utilized in this task. Table 1 is information used to foresee the yield for each area dependent on the nourishment substance, for example, nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium in that district. By this information we can make an AI model and train the model and we can foresee the harvests. From Table 2 we can foresee the measure of compost ought to be utilized to get the legitimate yield and the yield is the measure of the individual manure ought to be utilized.

**TABLE 1 SAMPLE DATASET OF LOCATION DATA**

| Location | Latitude | Longitude | N | P | K | pH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yercaud | 11.7748 | 78.2097 | 104 | 23 | 106 | 6.98 |
| Vellore | 12.9165 | 79.1325 | 95 | 9 | 198 | 5.26 |
| Salem | 10.7905 | 78.7047 | 109 | 19 | 103 | 6.8 |
| Coimbatore | 11.0168 | 76.9558 | 76 | 11 | 113 | 7.72 |
| Vilupuram | 11.9408 | 79.4861 | 103 | 20 | 170 | 7.54 |

**TABLE 2 SAMPLE DATASET FOR CROP DATA**

| Crop | N | P | K | pH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 80 | 40 | 40 | 5.5 |
| Maize | 80 | 40 | 20 | 5.5 |
| Barley | 70 | 40 | 45 | 5.5 |
| GreenPeas | 40 | 35 | 55 | 6 |
| Sunflower | 50 | 60 | 30 | 5.5 |

*B. Architecture*

The Fig.1 shown below represents the architecture diagram

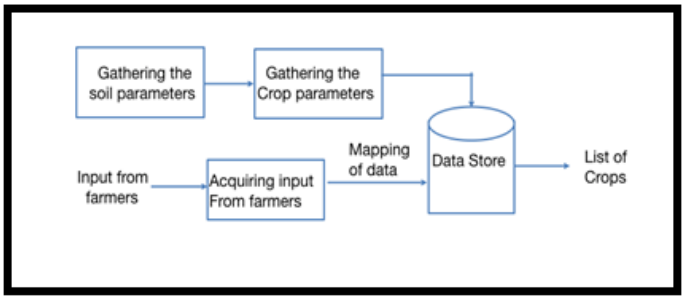



Fig.1 Architecture diagram

*C. Data pre-processing*

Information pre-handling is a procedure that is utilized to change over the crude information into clean dataset. Here the harvest and area datasets are assembled in crude arrangement which isn't possible for the investigation. So the crude information in the datasets is cleaned. For model, if the dataset contains an aggregate of 103 records, where 6 records are for certain missing qualities. Those 6 records have been taken out from the dataset and the excess 97 records are utilized in pre-handling.

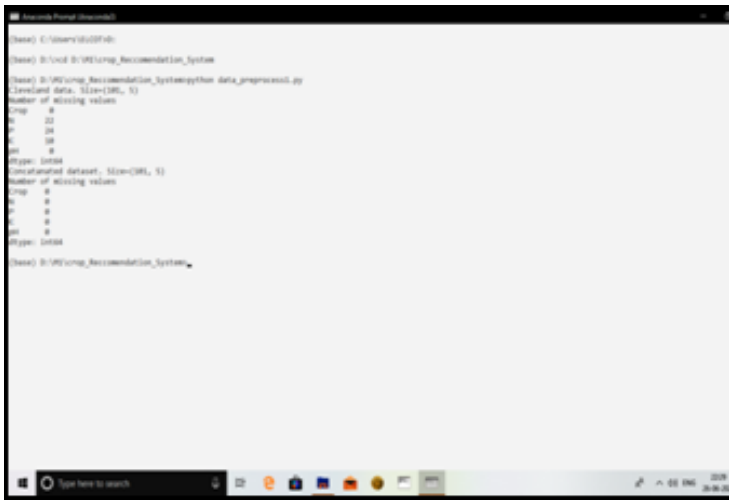


Fig.2 Data preprocessing of crop dataset

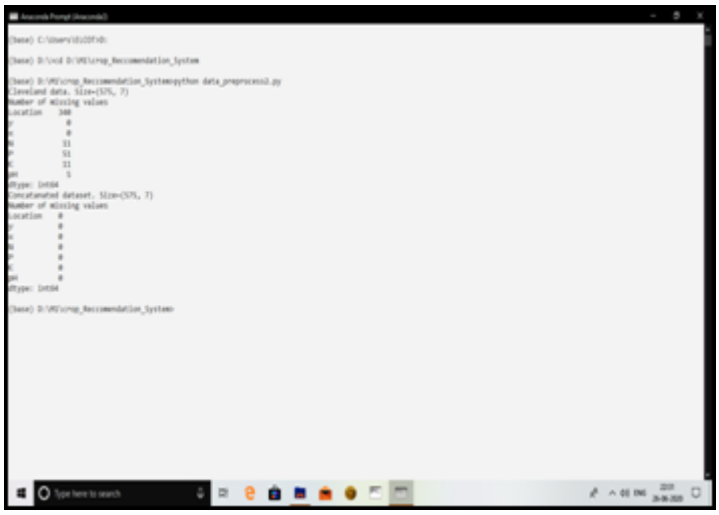


Fig.3 Data pre-processing of location dataset

In Fig.2 and Fig.3, there are some missing values in both datasets and after data pre-processing, the datasets became clean datasets without any missing values.

*D. Applying machine learning algorithm:*

AI is perhaps the most compelling and amazing innovations in this day and age. AI is an apparatus for transforming data into information. AI encourages PCs in building models from test information to robotize dynamic cycles dependent on information inputs.

The Suggestion Framework requires Grouping and Bunching Calculations to perform planning of Datasets. The proposed framework utilizes Backing Vector Machine Calculation to perform AI. On an examination led inside different calculations, the SVM was found to give most noteworthy effectiveness and exactness contrasted with Choice tree, Arbitrary Timberland and so forth sub sequent the SVM calculation is utilized in the proposed framework to locate the appropriate yield list.

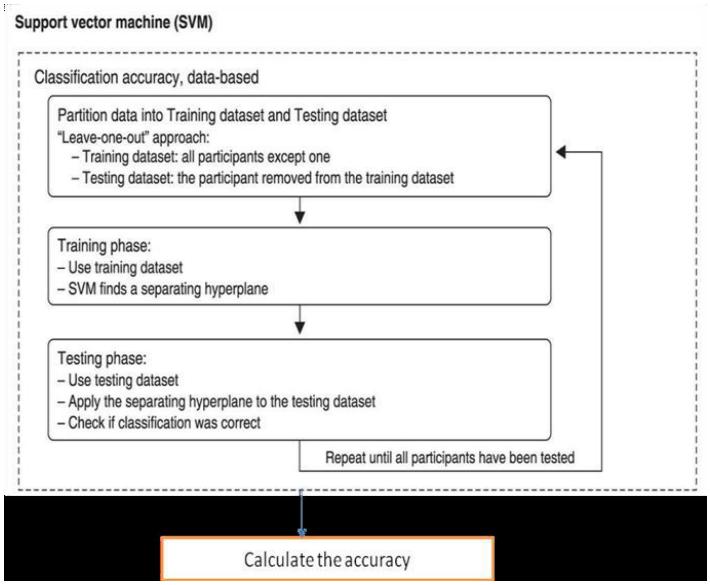



Fig.4 Flow chart for SVM Algorithm

*E. Listing the suitable crops for the soil provided as input*

The framework utilizes Supervised Machine Learning Algorithm to suggest reasonable harvests with higher precision and productivity. The framework records the appropriate harvests dependent on the dirt and leaves it upon the ranchers to settle on the yield to be planted.

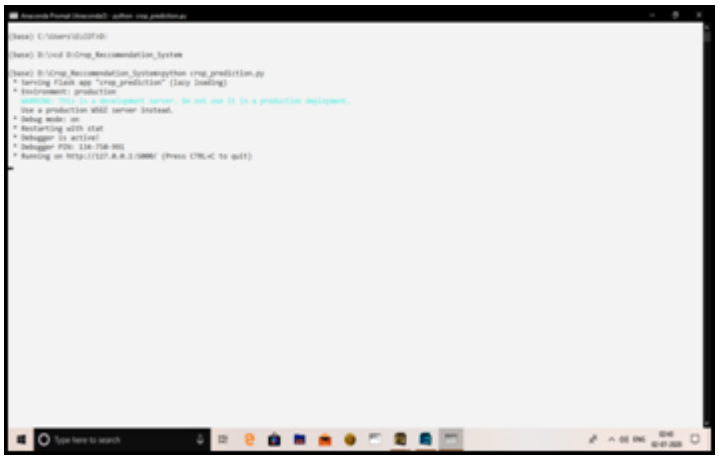


Fig.5 Server page

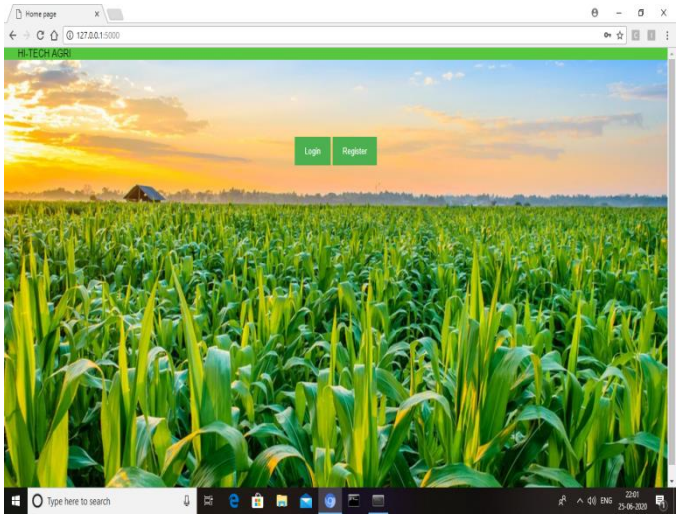
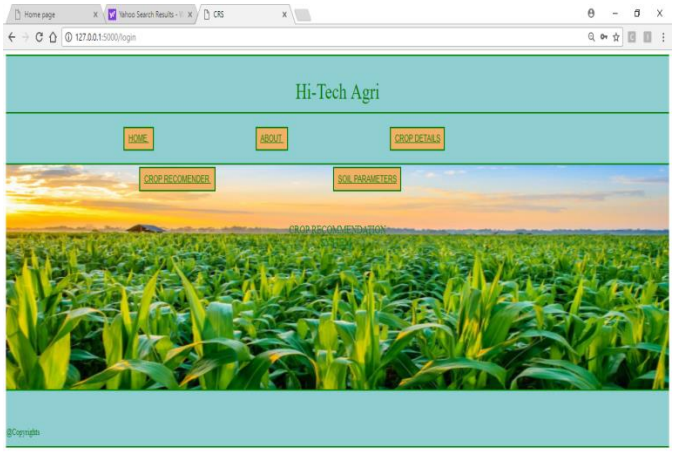



Fig.6 Home page



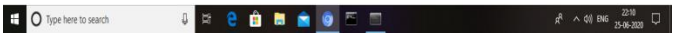
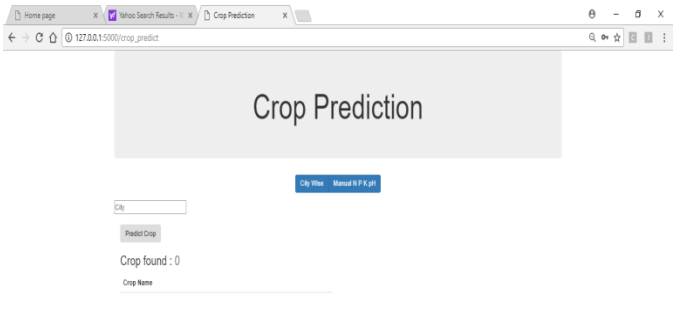



Fig.7 Prediction page



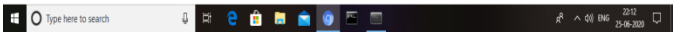



Fig.8 Crop recommender Page

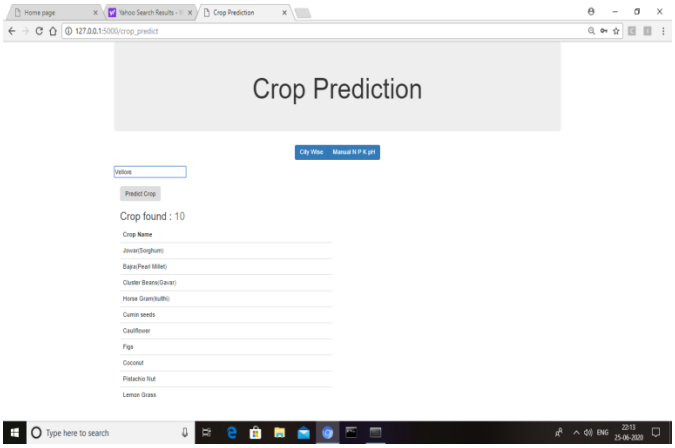





Fig.9 Crop Prediction by city wise

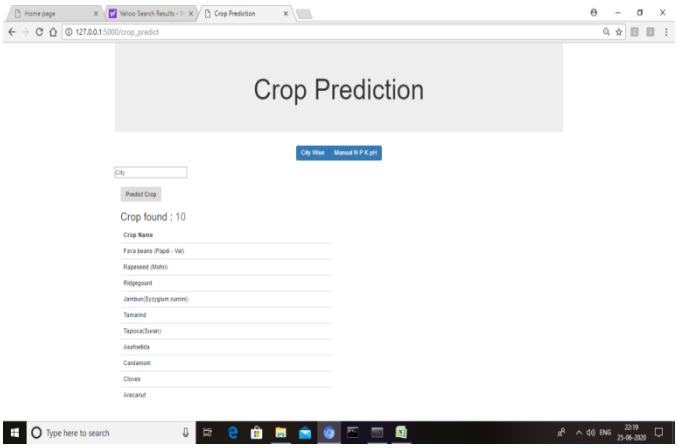





Fig.10 Crop prediction by nutrient contents in location

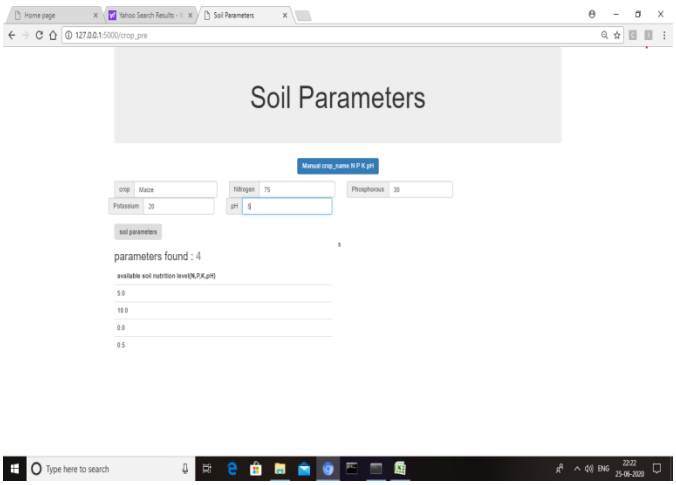





Fig.11 Predict the quantity of fertilizers required by the crop.

The quantity of fertilizers required by the crop MAIZE is shown with help of the dataset.

Table 3 SAMPLE OUTPUT FOR CROP RECOMMENDER (using nutrient contents)

| Nutrients | | | | Recommended Crops |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | P | K | pH | |
| 65 | 40 | 37 | 5 | Ridge gourd, Tamarind, Custard apple, Cloves, Cardamom |
| 90 | 45 | 66 | 6 | Black eyed beans, Green peas, Guava, Rapeseed, Pigeon peas |
| 25 | 73 | 54 | 5 | Black gram, Kidney beans, Sesame seed, Onion, Ginger |
| 39 | 20 | 75 | 5.5 | Mustard seeds, Curry leaves, Mushroom, Radish, Brinial |
| 70 | 42 | 35 | 5 | Maize, Tapioca, Banana, Cloves, Spinach |

Table 4 SAMPLE OUTPUT FOR SOIL PARAMETER

| Crop Name | Nutrients available | | | | Required quantity of fertilizers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | P | K | pH | N | P | K | pH |
| Rice | 77 | 35 | 38 | 5 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| Maize | 65 | 28 | 15 | 5.5 | 15.0 | 12.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 |
| Black gram | 30 | 49 | 20 | 5 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Carrot | 36 | 35 | 50 | 5 | 4.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 0.5 |
| Radish | 20 | 80 | 35 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 20.0 | 15.0 | 0.5 |

## 7. CONCLUSION

The framework utilizes Supervised Machine Learning Algorithm to suggest appropriate harvests with higher precision and productivity. The framework records the appropriate harvests dependent on the dirt and leaves it upon the ranchers to settle on the yield to be planted.

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