

AGRIVERSE: AI-Based Soil Analysis and Crop Recommendation System Using Image Classification

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ABSTRACT: Agriculture heavily depends on soil quality and environmental conditions for optimal crop production. Traditional soil testing methods require laboratory analysis, which may not always be accessible due to cost, time, and infrastructure limitations. Agriverse is an AI-based system that provides soil analysis and crop recommendations using image classification techniques.

The system uses a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to classify soil types such as sandy, clay, loamy, and silt from uploaded images. Based on the identified soil type, suitable crop recommendations are provided. The platform is implemented as a web application using React for the frontend and Flask for the backend. Agriverse offers a cost-effective and accessible solution for farmers to make better crop decisions without requiring laboratory testing.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence, Soil Classification, CNN, Image Processing, Crop Recommendation, Smart Agriculture

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is a fundamental sector that supports the economy and ensures food security. Soil plays a crucial role in determining crop productivity, as its properties directly affect plant growth and yield. Traditionally, soil analysis is performed in laboratories, which can be expensive, time-consuming, and inaccessible to many farmers, especially in rural areas.

With the advancement of Artificial Intelligence, image classification techniques can be used to analyze soil characteristics such as color and texture. Agriverse is designed as an intelligent system that uses a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to classify soil types from images uploaded by users.

The system provides instant soil classification and suggests suitable crops based on the predicted soil type. This reduces dependency on traditional soil testing methods and helps farmers make informed decisions easily.

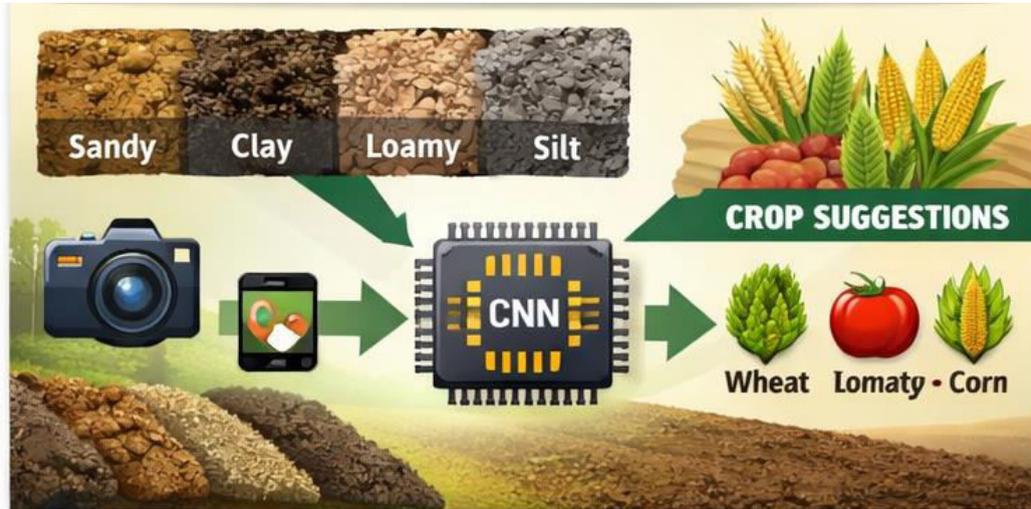


Fig 1: AGRIVERSE: AI-Based Soil Analysis and Crop Recommendation System Using Image Classification

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Soil analysis is essential for selecting appropriate crops and improving agricultural productivity. However, traditional soil testing methods require laboratory facilities, specialized equipment, and trained professionals, making them less accessible to many farmers.

Due to these limitations, farmers often rely on assumptions or past experience, which may lead to incorrect crop selection and reduced productivity. Existing systems also require manual input of soil parameters, which may not be known without proper testing.

Therefore, there is a need for a simple, cost-effective system that can analyze soil using easily available inputs such as images and provide reliable crop recommendations.



Fig 2: Problem Statement

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Sr. No.	Author / Source	Contribution
1	Ian Goodfellow, Yoshua Bengio & Aaron Courville (2016)	Introduced deep learning concepts and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) which are widely used for image classification tasks.
2	Christopher M. Bishop (2006)	Presented machine learning and pattern recognition techniques that form the foundation for many modern classification systems.
3	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Soil Health Reports	Highlight the importance of soil health monitoring and sustainable soil management for improving agricultural productivity.
4	Government of India – Soil Health Card Scheme	Provides soil nutrient information to farmers through laboratory soil testing, helping them make informed agricultural decisions.
5	Research in Precision Agriculture and Smart Farming	Demonstrates the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques for soil classification, crop prediction, and agricultural decision support systems.

IV. METHODOLOGY

i) Image Upload and Input

Users upload soil images through the web interface using mobile or camera devices.

ii) Image Preprocessing

The uploaded image is resized, normalized, and cleaned to remove noise for accurate prediction.

iii) Soil Classification using CNN

The processed image is passed to a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), which classifies soil into:

- Sandy
- Clay
- Loamy
- Silt

iv) Probability-Based Prediction

The model generates probability scores for each soil type to indicate prediction confidence.

v) Crop Recommendation

Based on the predicted soil type, suitable crops are suggested from the database.

vi) System Implementation

- **Frontend:** React.js
- **Backend:** Flask (Python)
- **ML Model:** TensorFlow/Keras
- **Image Processing:** OpenCV

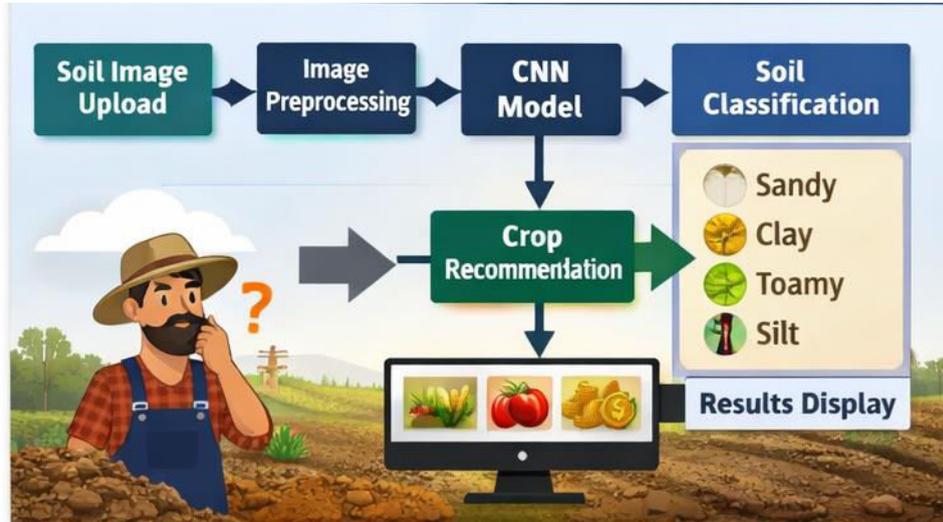


Fig 3: Proposed Methodology

V. DATASET DESCRIPTION

The Agriverse system uses a structured dataset of soil images for training and evaluating the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model. The dataset consists of approximately **190 soil images**, categorized into four major soil types:

- Sandy Soil
- Clay Soil
- Loamy Soil
- Silt Soil

These images were collected from publicly available sources and organized into separate folders corresponding to each soil category. Each image represents real-world soil conditions and includes variations in texture, color, and granularity. Before training, the dataset undergoes several **preprocessing steps** to improve model performance:

- **Resizing:** All images are resized to a uniform dimension (224×224 pixels) to maintain consistency
- **Normalization:** Pixel values are scaled to improve model learning efficiency
- **Noise Reduction:** Unnecessary distortions and background noise are minimized
- **Data Organization:** Images are divided into training and validation sets for proper evaluation

The dataset is split into:

- **Training Set:** Used to train the CNN model
- **Validation Set:** Used to test model performance and avoid overfitting

The CNN model learns important visual features such as:

- Soil texture
- Color patterns
- Particle distribution

These features help the model differentiate between different soil types effectively.

However, the dataset has certain limitations:

- Limited number of images
- Lack of diversity in environmental conditions
- Variations in lighting and image quality

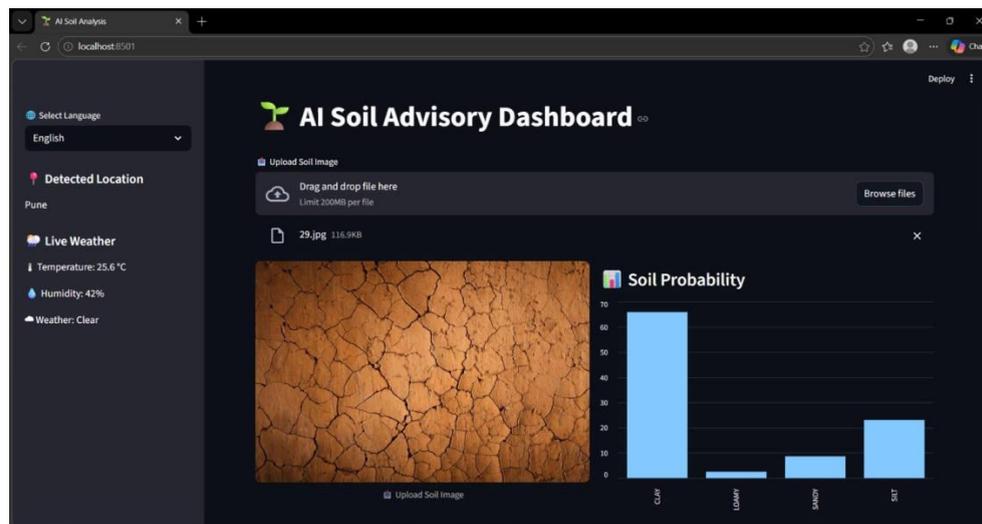
Despite these limitations, the dataset is sufficient for building a basic soil classification model and demonstrates the feasibility of image-based soil analysis.

VI. KEY FEATURES

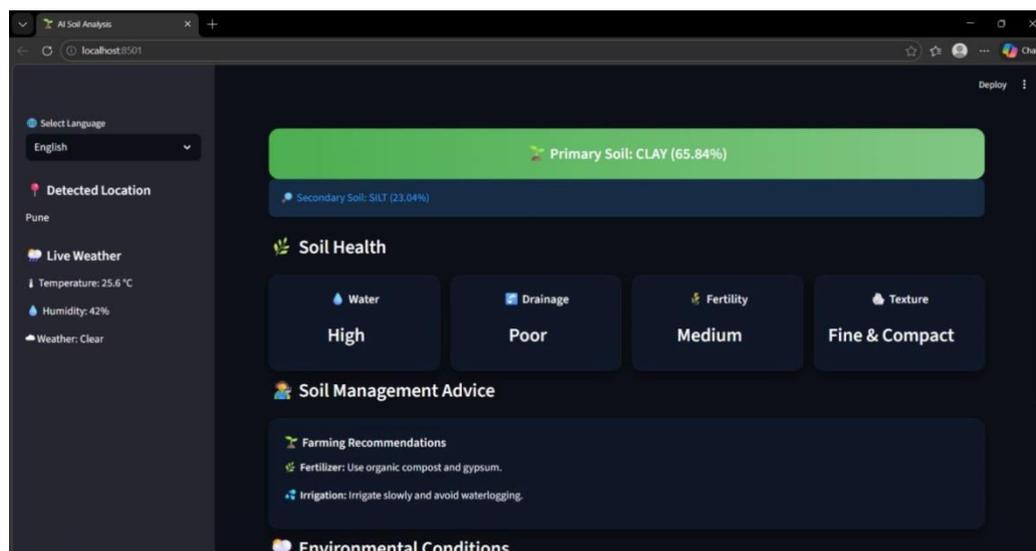
- **Soil Image Classification:** Identifies soil type using CNN
- **Probability-Based Output:** Displays confidence scores for each class
- **Crop Recommendation:** Suggests suitable crops based on soil type
- **User-Friendly Interface:** Simple web application for easy use
- **Fast Results:** Provides instant predictions without lab testing

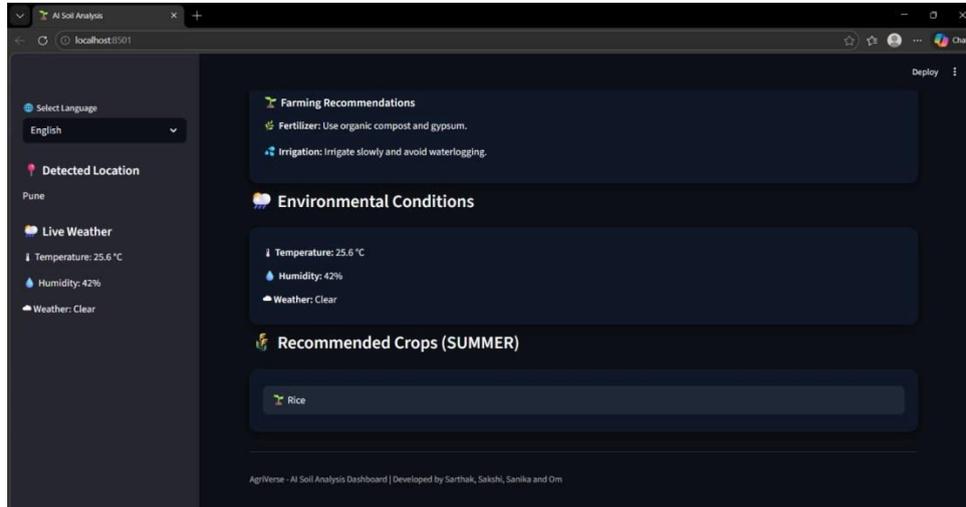
VII. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

HOME PAGE :



RESULT :

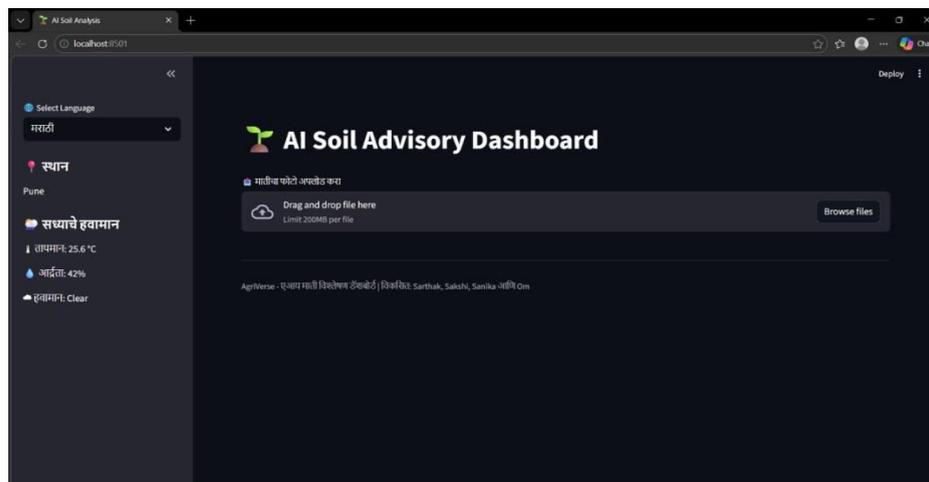




LANGUAGE OPTION (HINDI) :



LANGUAGE OPTION (MARATHI) :



VIII. RESULT ANALYSIS

The performance of the Agriverse system was evaluated using a dataset of soil images categorized into four classes: sandy, clay, loamy, and silt soil. The dataset was divided into training and validation sets to ensure proper evaluation of the model.

The Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model was trained using TensorFlow and Keras frameworks. During training, the model learned to identify important visual features such as color, texture, and granularity of soil images. These features play a key role in distinguishing between different soil types.

The model was trained for multiple epochs using the Adam optimizer and categorical cross-entropy loss function. After training, the system achieved:

- **Training Accuracy:** Approximately 82%
- **Validation Accuracy:** Approximately 70%

The accuracy graph shows a steady improvement in both training and validation accuracy as the number of epochs increases. This indicates that the model is effectively learning patterns from the dataset.

However, a slight gap between training and validation accuracy is observed, which suggests minor overfitting. This occurs due to the limited dataset size and variations in image conditions.

Some prediction errors may occur due to:

- Variations in lighting conditions
- Differences in camera quality
- Soil moisture levels
- Background noise in images

Despite these challenges, the model provides reliable preliminary predictions and can successfully classify soil types in most cases.

Overall, the results demonstrate that the Agriverse system is capable of performing efficient soil classification using image-based analysis. It serves as a practical and cost-effective solution for assisting farmers in crop selection and improving agricultural productivity.

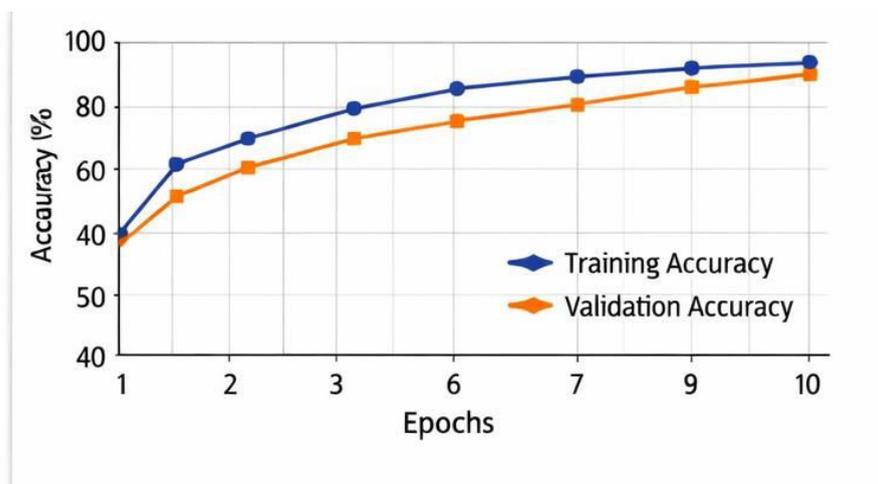


Fig 4: Accuracy analysis

IX. CHALLENGES AND RESEARCH GAPS

Although the Agriverse system provides an efficient and accessible solution for soil classification using image-based analysis, several challenges and research gaps still exist.

One of the primary challenges is the limited size and diversity of the dataset. The model is trained on a relatively small number of soil images, which may affect its ability to generalize across different geographical regions and soil variations. A larger and more diverse dataset is required to improve the robustness and accuracy of the system.

Another significant challenge is the variation in image conditions. Factors such as lighting, shadows, camera quality, soil moisture, and background noise can influence the visual appearance of soil. Since the CNN model relies on visual features like color and texture, these variations may lead to incorrect classification in certain cases.

The system also has a limitation in that it performs only surface-level analysis. While it can classify soil type based on appearance, it cannot determine important chemical properties such as pH level, nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) content. These parameters are critical for precise agricultural decision-making and are typically obtained through laboratory testing.

Another research gap lies in the lack of real-time contextual integration. The current system does not consider external factors such as weather conditions, seasonal variations, or geographical location, which can significantly impact crop suitability and yield.

Additionally, the system currently operates as a web-based application, which requires internet connectivity. This can be a limitation for farmers in rural or remote areas where stable internet access may not be available.

There is also scope for improvement in terms of model performance and optimization. Techniques such as data augmentation, transfer learning, and advanced deep learning architectures can be explored to enhance accuracy and reduce overfitting.

Furthermore, the system provides general crop recommendations based only on soil type. More precise recommendations could be achieved by integrating additional parameters such as irrigation availability, climate conditions, and farming practices.

X. CONCLUSION

The Agriverse system demonstrates the practical application of Artificial Intelligence and Deep Learning in modern agriculture. By utilizing a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for image-based soil classification, the system provides a simple yet effective solution for identifying soil types such as sandy, clay, loamy, and silt.

Unlike traditional soil testing methods that require laboratory infrastructure, time, and cost, Agriverse offers a quick and accessible alternative through a web-based platform. Farmers can upload soil images and receive instant predictions along with suitable crop recommendations, enabling faster and more informed decision-making.

The system achieved satisfactory accuracy levels, proving that image-based soil analysis can serve as a reliable preliminary tool. Although it does not replace detailed laboratory testing, it significantly reduces dependency on manual assumptions and improves agricultural efficiency.

Overall, Agriverse acts as a smart decision-support system that bridges the gap between advanced AI technologies and real-world farming practices, contributing to improved productivity and sustainable agriculture.

XI. FUTURE SCOPE

While Agriverse provides a strong foundation for AI-based soil analysis, several enhancements can be implemented to improve its functionality and scalability:

- **Larger Dataset Integration:** Increasing the number and diversity of soil images will improve model accuracy and

generalization.

- **Weather Data Integration:** Incorporating real-time weather conditions can enhance crop recommendation accuracy.
- **Mobile Application Development:** Creating an Android/iOS app will make the system more accessible to farmers in rural areas.
- **Crop Disease Detection:** Adding image-based disease detection can expand the platform into a complete smart agriculture solution.
- **Offline Functionality:** Implementing offline prediction capabilities will help users in areas with limited internet connectivity.
- **Multi-language Support:** Providing regional language support will improve usability for farmers across different regions.
- **Integration with Government Schemes:** Linking with agricultural databases and schemes can provide additional support and insights to farmers.

With these advancements, Agriverse has the potential to evolve into a comprehensive intelligent agriculture platform that supports precision farming and sustainable resource management.

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