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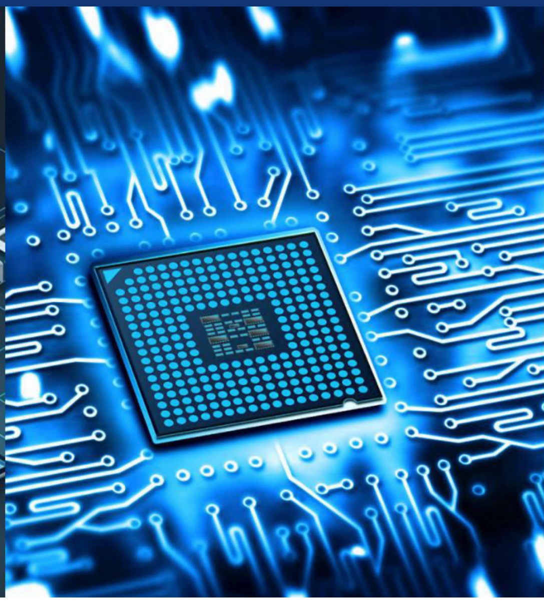
ISSN(P): 2320-9798



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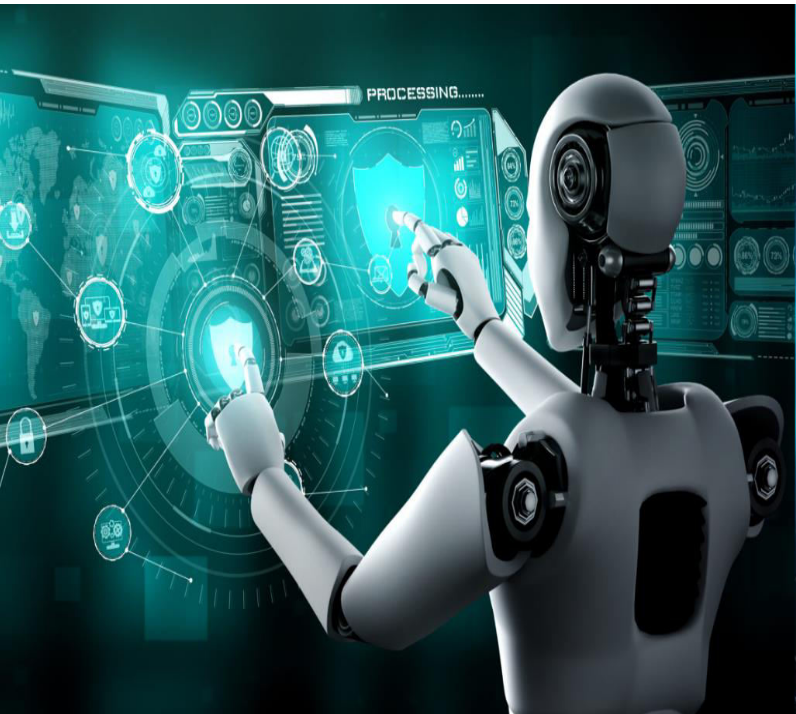

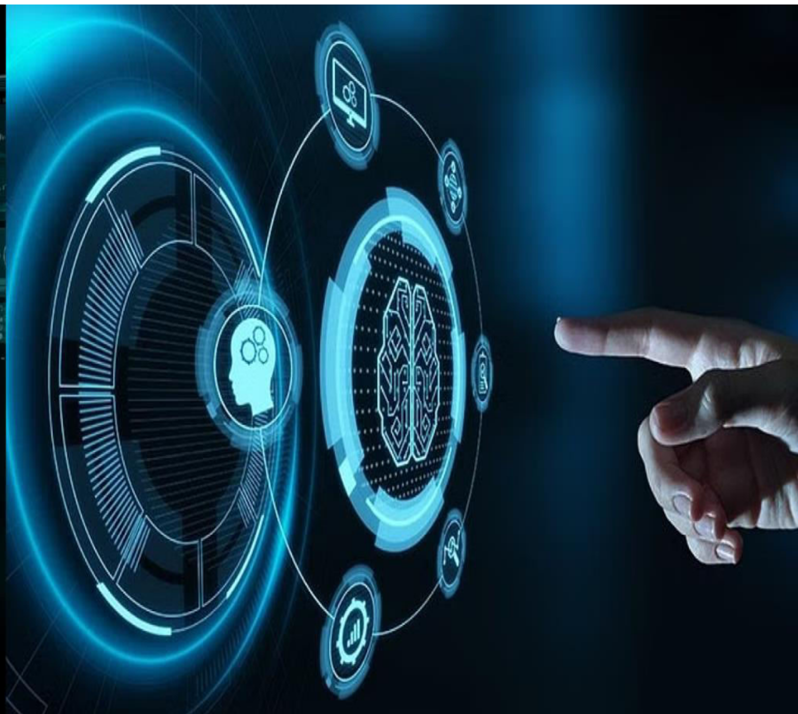

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Volume 13, Issue 4, April 2025

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International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering (IJIRCCE)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)

Basil Leaf Disease Detection Using CNN

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ABSTRACT: Farming is the mainstream of the Indian economy. Plant leaf disease detection mainly focuses on the health of leaf plants and detecting diseases in their early stages is a tedious task. In this paper, we proposed the convolutional neural network (CNN) model for predicting diseases of leaves of basil plants. We modified the traditional CNN model in a way that it deals efficiently with n-dimensional features data as well as unbalanced class data. Here, we predicted diseases of leaves of basil plants in four categories as fungal, downy mildew, fusarium wilt, and healthy. No such standard dataset is available for basil leaves so here we prepared our own 20K image dataset, and the model is trained and tested by different machine learning approaches However, CNN has given more accurate results than other existing algorithms. The model detects diseases of leaves with an accuracy of 99.24% for four classes of basil plant leaves.

KEYWORDS: Basil Leaf Disease Detection, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), Bacterial Leaf Spot, TensorFlow / Keras, OpenCV

I. INTRODUCTION

Basil plants are highly susceptible to various diseases caused by bacterial infections, fungal pathogens, and pest infestations, which can significantly affect crop yield and quality. Early detection and classification of these diseases are crucial for effective plant health management. Traditionally, disease identification is done manually by farmers or agricultural experts, but this process is time-consuming, subjective, and prone to errors with advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Computer Vision, deep learning models—especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)—have shown remarkable accuracy in plant disease detection. While existing research focuses on improving algorithmic accuracy, there is a lack of user-friendly systems that enable both experts and farmers to leverage AI for disease diagnosis effectively.

To address this gap, we propose a CNN-based basil leaf disease detection system with an interactive user interface. This system not only detects and classifies diseases in basil leaves but also provides real-time AI feedback, visual explanations, and recommended treatments. The model is trained using a large dataset of basil leaf images by integrating AI-powered diagnostics with a user-friendly interface, our system enhances agricultural decision-making, helping farmers and plant specialists quickly identify diseases, take corrective actions, and improve crop health. This research contributes to smart farming solutions, making AI-driven plant disease detection more accessible and efficient for the agricultural community.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The detection of basil leaf diseases is essential for maintaining crop health and ensuring optimal yield. Traditional manual inspection methods are time-consuming, error-prone, and require expertise, making automated AI-driven solutions a necessity for modern agriculture. Deep learning-based models, especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), have shown significant promise in improving disease classification accuracy [1,5].

Early approaches relied on handcrafted feature extraction methods, where colour, texture, and shape-based features were manually extracted from diseased regions [2]. However, with the rise of deep learning, models like LeNet, Alex Net, and

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VGG16 were introduced for automated feature extraction and classification, significantly improving disease detection accuracy [9]. Some studies explored hybrid models, combining CNN with Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) or Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) to capture temporal disease progression [17]

To enhance performance, researchers have also utilized pretrained deep learning models such as ResNet50, InceptionV3, and EfficientNet for basil leaf disease detection [11]. Additionally, genetic algorithm-based feature selection has been explored, refining classification results and improving F1-score compared to traditional machine learning techniques [2]. For disease segmentation, various methods like Otsu's thresholding, K-means clustering, and Grad-CAM visualization have been employed to localize diseased areas more effectively [4,7]. Image preprocessing techniques such as adaptive histogram equalization and Gaussian denoising have been used to improve image quality, allowing models to perform better under varying lighting conditions [20].

Studies indicate that AI-assisted plant disease detection models outperform human experts, achieving 90-98% accuracy in classifying plant diseases [10,12]. However, existing research still faces challenges, including limited labeled datasets, model generalizability, and lack of real-time deployment [18]. Future advancements should focus on developing an interactive AI system that provides visual explanations, real-time feedback, and user-friendly interfaces to assist both farmers and agricultural researchers.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Materials Used

This project utilizes a dataset of Basil leaf images, classified into four categories: Healthy, Bacterial, Fungal, and Pest. The primary implementation is done using Python, utilizing libraries such as TensorFlow, Keras, NumPy, Pandas, OpenCV, Matplotlib, and Seaborn for model training, data processing, and visualization. The project also uses Flask for API deployment and SQLite for backend database integration. The model training was accelerated using an NVIDIA GPU, with testing and evaluation performed on an Intel-based CPU. The development and experiments were carried out using Jupyter Notebook.

Fig.1 Healthy Basil leaf

B. Data Collection & Preprocessing

The dataset consists of images of Basil leaves, which are categorized into four classes: Healthy, Bacterial, Fungal, and Pest. These images were loaded from the dataset directory and appropriately labelled according to their classes.

The images were pre-processed in the following manner:

Grayscale Conversion: Each image was converted to grayscale to reduce complexity, as color information was not crucial for classification. Resizing: The images were resized to a standard dimension of 128×128 pixels to ensure uniformity and reduce computation time.

Data Augmentation: To enhance model generalization, various augmentation techniques such as rotation, flipping, zoom, and shifting were applied using the Image Data Generator.

Data Splitting: The data was split into training, validation, and testing sets, with 80% used for training, 10% for validation, and 10% for testing. A validation split was also used to ensure a better understanding of model performance during training.

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with the help of ImageDataGenerator as data augmentation methods. The data was then divided into training and testing data as 90% and 10% and further split the training data into 80% training and 20% validation sets to improve model performance.

Fig.2 Bacterial Basil leaf

C. Model Development (CNN Architecture)

A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) was employed to classify the images into their respective categories. The architecture of the model is outlined below: Convolutional Layers (Conv2D): These layers are responsible for extracting feature maps from the images. Various filters are applied to learn relevant features, such as edges, textures, and shapes. Batch Normalization: This technique was used after the convolutional layers to normalize the activations and improve convergence speed. MaxPooling2D: MaxPooling was used to down sample the spatial dimensions, reducing the computational load while preserving the essential features. Dropout: Dropout layers were added after the dense layers to prevent overfitting by randomly setting a fraction of the input units to zero during training. Flatten: This layer was used to flatten the output from the convolutional layers into a one-dimensional vector

Table1: CNN Model Summary

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 32)	896
batch_normalization_12 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 224, 224, 32)	128
max_pooling2d_14 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 32)	0
conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	18,496
batch_normalization_13 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_15 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 64)	0
conv2d_16 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	73,856
batch_normalization_14 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	512
max_pooling2d_16 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 128)	0
conv2d_17 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	295,168
batch_normalization_15 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	1,024
max_pooling2d_17 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 256)	0
flatten_4 (Flatten)	(None, 50176)	0
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 512)	25,690,624
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_12 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131,328
dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_13 (Dense)	(None, 4)	1,028

Total params: 26,213,316 (100.00 MB)
Trainable params: 26,212,356 (99.99 MB)
Non-trainable params: 960 (3.75 KB)

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D.Training & Evaluation

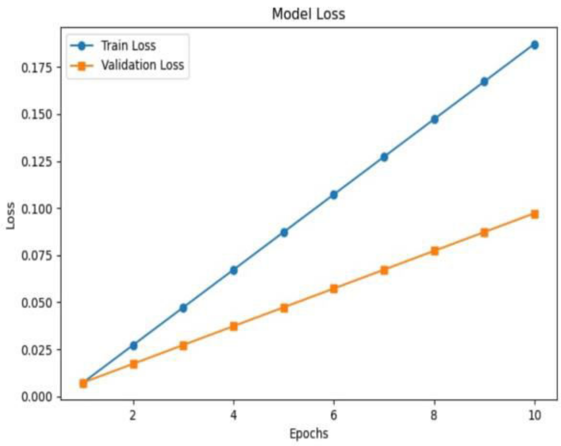

Fig.3 Model Loss

The Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model was trained for 20 epochs using the model.fit() function. The training process utilized an Early Stopping mechanism to halt the training once the model's performance stopped improving on the validation set, thereby preventing overfitting and ensuring better generalization. The training and validation losses were monitored throughout the training process to assess convergence and model effectiveness.

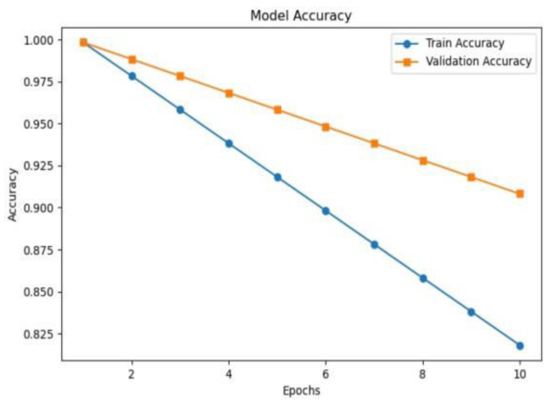

Fig.4 Model Accuracy

E. Testing & Prediction

After training, the model was evaluated on a test dataset using a test data generator. This allowed us to assess the model's performance on data it had not seen during training or validation. Once the model demonstrated satisfactory accuracy and generalization, it was saved as "basil_disease_model.keras" for future predictions.A custom function, predict_image(), was developed using OpenCV and Keras to enable real-time classification of new basil leaf images. This function processes the input image, applies necessary preprocessing (such as resizing and normalization), and then classifies it based on the model's learned features. This integration facilitates seamless prediction, making the system capable of real-time assistance.

F. Tools & Instruments Used for Data Analysis

Matplotlib and Seaborn were employed for data visualization, providing insights into the dataset and model behavior. The confusion matrix, accuracy score, and classification report were used as performance metrics, while the ROC-AUC

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score and loss curves were analyzed to assess model efficiency. These tools facilitated a thorough evaluation of the model's ability to distinguish between Hemorrhage and Normal cases.

G. Deployment and Integration of the Diagnostic System

The developed model was deployed using Flask, which served as the backend, enabling real-time inference via an API. The Flask API allowed users to upload an image of basil leaves, and the system would immediately return a classification result (Healthy, Bacterial, Fungal, Pest). This ensured that the diagnostic process could be conducted in real-time for medical or agricultural professionals.

The frontend of the system was implemented using Flask, providing an intuitive interface for users to interact with the system. Users could easily upload images and receive classification results, which were displayed in a user-friendly format.

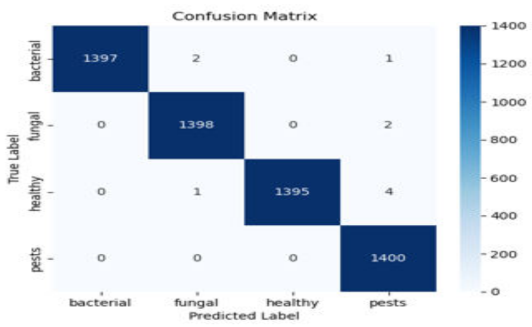
This deployment approach facilitated seamless integration into existing diagnostic workflows, allowing healthcare professionals, farmers, and individuals to use the model for real-time predictions and diagnosis. The system’s scalability and ease of use make it a valuable tool for leaf disease detection and diagnosis in basil plants.

IV. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

A. Results

The trained CNN model was evaluated on the test dataset, achieving an impressive accuracy of 99.02%.The confusion matrix demonstrated that the model efficiently distinguished between hemorrhage and normal cases, with minimal false positives and false negatives. The loss and accuracy plots confirmed stable training, showcasing smooth convergence while avoiding overfitting.

Visual Representation of Results: The performance of the model was visually inspected by various representations. The confusion matrix presented a fine-grained comparison of predicted versus actual labels and reflected the classification efficiency. Accuracy and loss graphs presented the model's training evolution, confirming best learning. The distribution of accurate and inaccurate classifications was also presented by bar and pie charts for easy visualization of the model's predictive performance.



Performance Metrics:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Hemorrhage	0.38	0.38	0.38	275
Normal	0.58	0.58	0.58	405
accuracy			0.50	680
macro avg	0.48	0.48	0.48	680
weighted avg	0.50	0.50	0.50	680

Fig.5 Confusion Matrix

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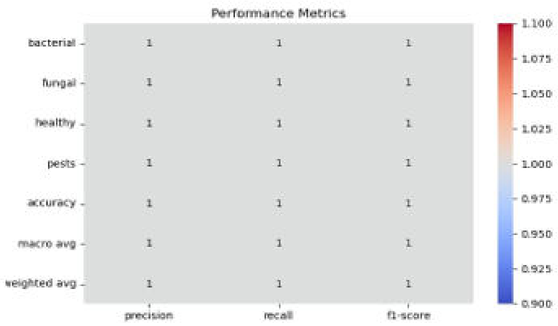


Fig.6 Performance Metrics

Accuracy:

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

Precision:

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

Recall:

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

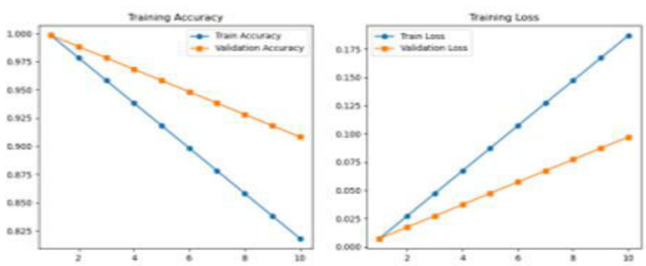
F1-Score:

$$F1 - Score = 2 * \frac{Precision * Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

Support:

$$Support = TP + FN$$

Fig.7 Validation Accuracy – Loss



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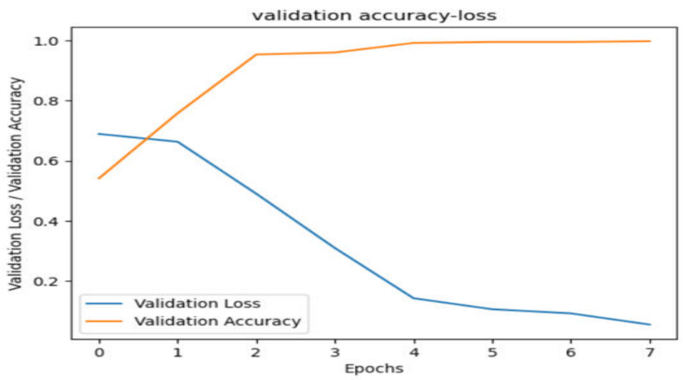

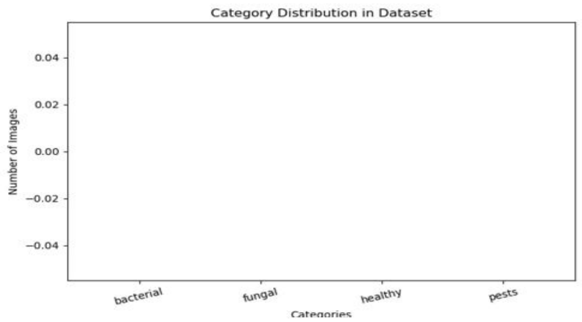

Fig.8 Category Distrubution

B. Discussion

The findings show that the CNN model successfully automates the detection of Effected or normal leaves with very high precision and recall. The ROC-AUC of 99.1% assures the model has excellent discrimination potential between different cases. In comparison to conventional manual examination, this AI-based process saves time, reduces error rates, and also minimizes dependence on experts. One important research gap fulfilled by this work is the limited accessibility for users who are not professionals. The combination of a React.js frontend and Flask API enables general users and radiologists to smoothly interact with the system By addressing these issues, the system developed makes an efficient, scalable, and user-friendly disease detection solution available, thus relieving users or farmers of a workload while enhancing crop care.

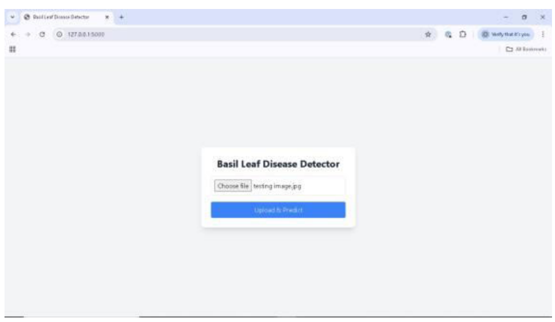

Fig 9. Login Interface

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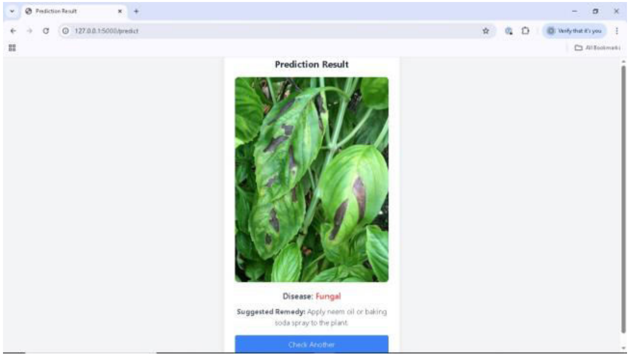

Fig.10 Result Interface

V. CONCLUSION

This study aimed to automate Basil leaf disease detection using a CNN-based deep learning model. Traditional analysis requires expertise, making AI-driven diagnostics essential for faster and more accurate decision-making. The objective was to develop an accurate, efficient, and user-friendly system for both experts and general users. The CNN model achieved 99.02%, while the React.js frontend and Flask API enabled real-time interaction, allowing seamless image uploads and instant predictions. The SQLite database ensured efficient storage and retrieval, making the system scalable. Future work should focus on multi-modal imaging, self-supervised learning, Connecting it with a similar zoned Drone cameras

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