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Blueberry Drone Al: Smart Farming of Blueberries using Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Drones

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COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & MATHEMATICS

BLUEBERRY DRONE AI

Smart Farming of Blueberries using Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Drones

Robert Czarnota³, Anthony Segrest^{1, 2} Anthony Thompson¹, Harper Zappone¹, Hieu D. Nguyen², Thanh Nguyen², Ik Jae Lee², Lori Green³, Tuan Le³

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ABSTRACT: This project seeks to assist blueberry growers in New Jersey with preventing blueberry scorch disease. Plants can't be cured of scorch, so they have to be removed to prevent the disease from spreading to other bushes. This project aims to use object detection and classifier machine learning models in order to detect scorch disease with photos from intelligent drones. Images are first tiled, then processed through and convolutional neural network that detects scorch symptoms. Lastly, a fully connected neural network is implemented to make a final prediction.

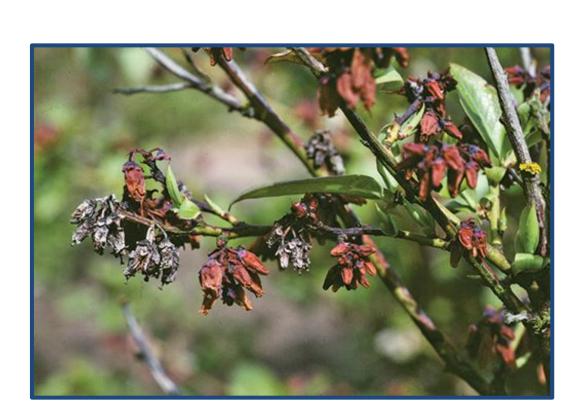
Scorch Detection Deep Learning Models





Blueberry Field

Scorch symptoms



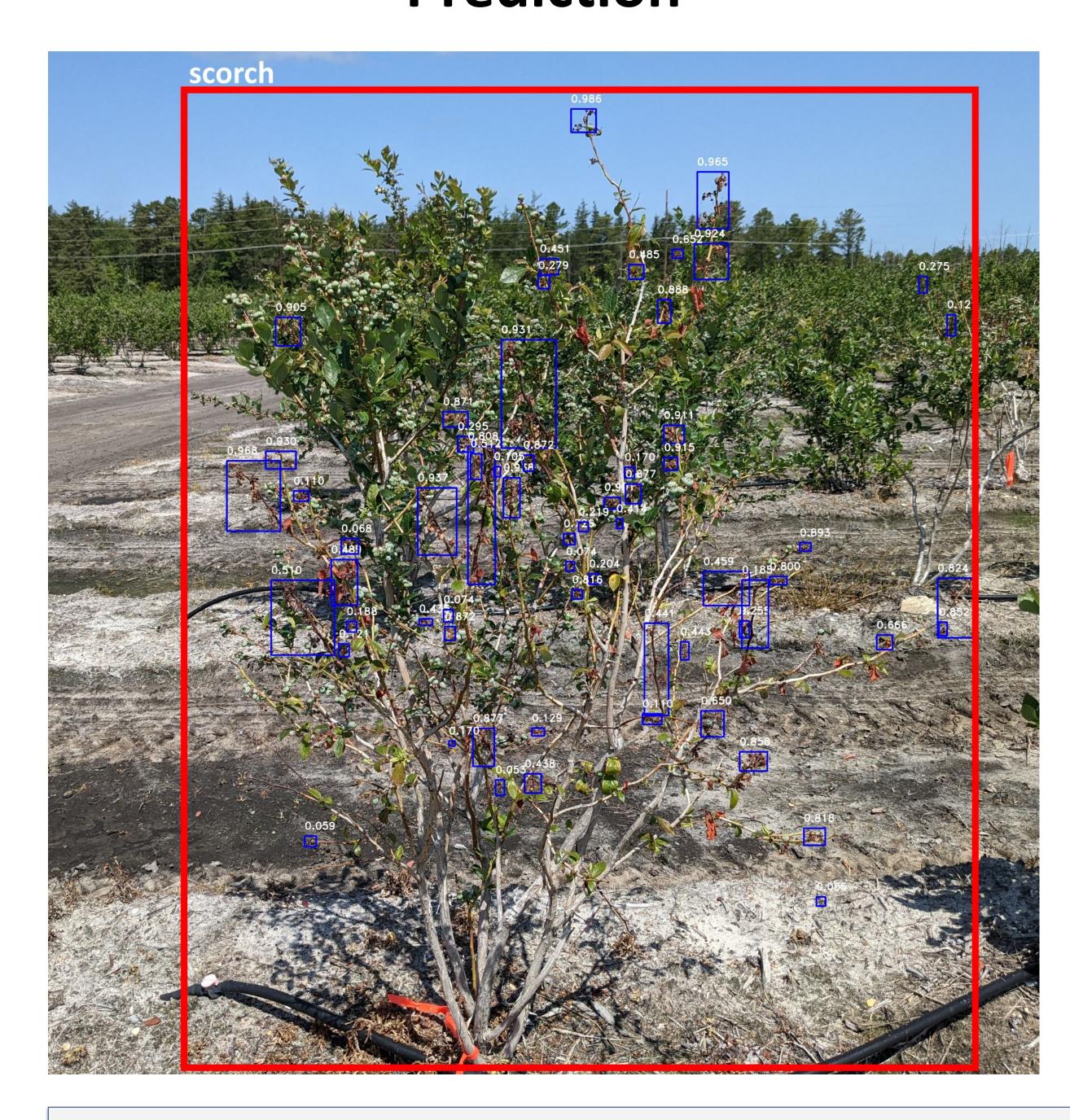
Annotation Limitations

- It's not always clear what should be marked as separate annotations
- Scorch has many varying symptoms
- Other diseases can look like minor scorch symptoms

Our Current Dataset (annotated):

- Scorch model: 1485 image tiles
- Data augmentation

Prediction

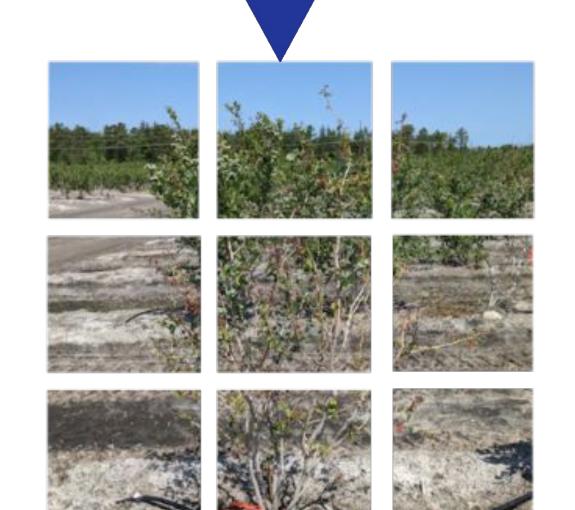


Classifier Output

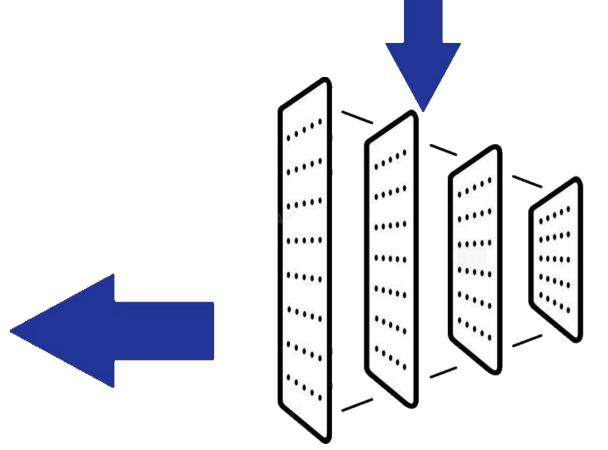
- Classifier decides whether the bush has scorch
- Simple Yes/No answer



Original Image

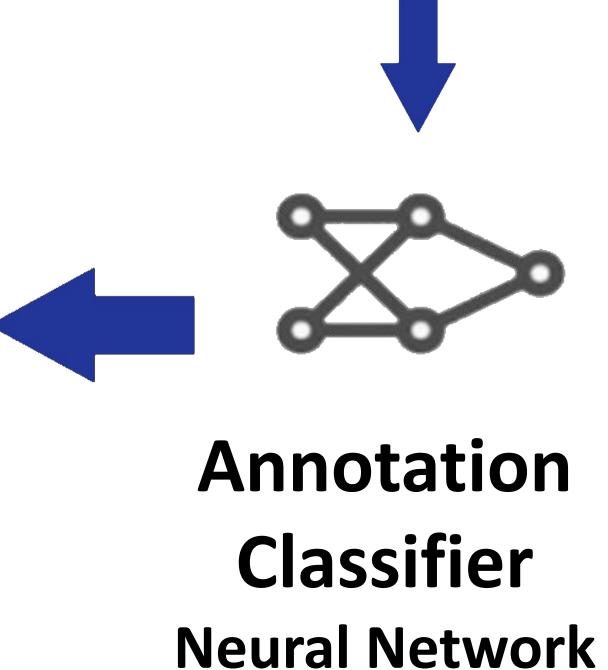


Tiled Image

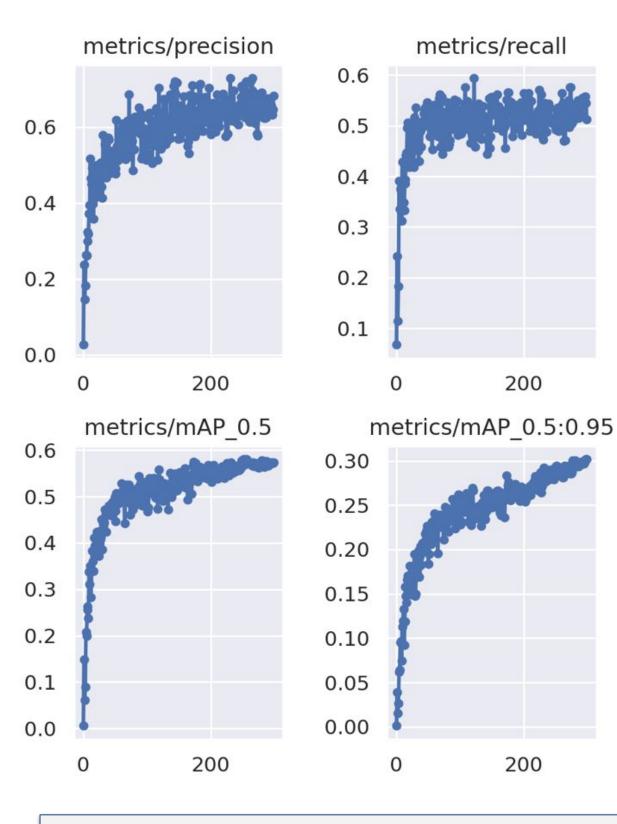


YOLOv5 Medium

Convolutional Neural Network



YOLOV5 Metrics metrics/precision metrics/recall



Classifier Metrics

True Positive 38	False Negative
False Positive 13	True Negative 40

Precision: 0.745

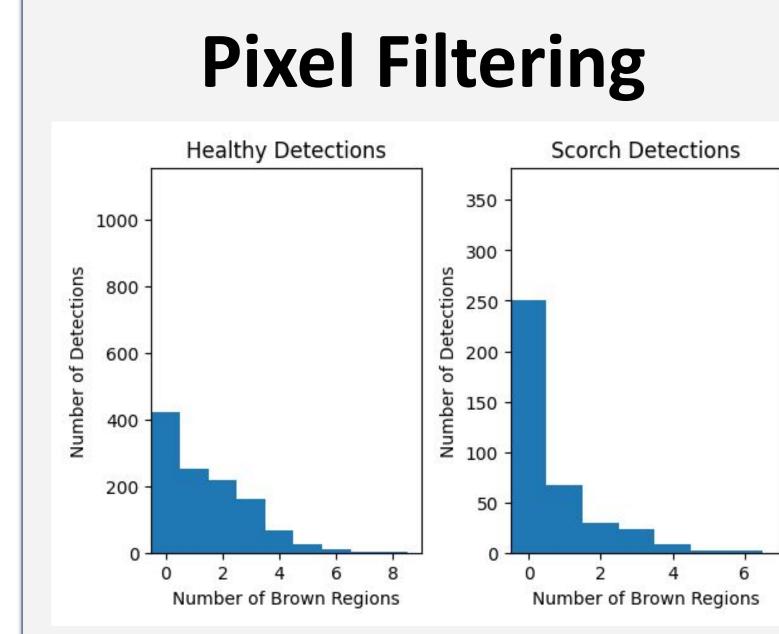
Recall: 0.927

Tiling Benefits

- Tiling allows us to combine datasets with closeup photos with full bush photos
- Tiling gives the model flexibility to work with different aspect ratios

YOLOv5 Output

- Model displays confidence level for each annotation.
- Allows us to verify the accuracy.
- Confidence ranges from 0 to 1



- By filtering based on color, we can find patterns in detections
- Here we see the number of separate brown regions in detections, in healthy and scorch bushes

Collaborators:

- Influential Drones (Lumberton, NJ)
- Peter Oudemans, Director, Rutgers Marucci Center for Blueberry and Cranberry Research
- South Jersey Farms: DiMatteo, Haines, Macrie Brothers, Moore, Piney Hollow, Vaccarella, Matro

We gratefully acknowledge partial financial support from the Rowan Department of Mathematics, Rowan College Science and Math, and the New Jersey Department of Agriculture (through the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program).

Next Steps:

- Include less symptomatic annotations to give more data to the final classifier
- Research image processing methods for the classifier