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Survey on Novel Herbal Plants for Medicinal Disease using Mobile Application Development

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Abstract: fully automatic methodology for the popularity of healthful plants victimisation pc vision and machine learning techniques has been bestowed. Leaves from twenty four totally different healthful plant species were collected and photographed employing a good phone during a laboratory setting. An oversized variety of options were extracted from every leaf like its length, width, perimeter, and area, variety of vertices, colour, perimeter and space of hull. many derived options were then computed from these attributes. the simplest results were obtained from a SVM classifier employing a 10 -fold cross- validation technique. With Associate in nursing accuracy of 90.1%, SVM classifier performed higher than alternative machine learning approaches like the k-nearest neighbor, Naïve mathematician, KNN and neural networks.

Keywords: Datasets, pre-processing, segmentation, feature Extraction, image enhancement, SVM classifier.

I. INTRODUCTION

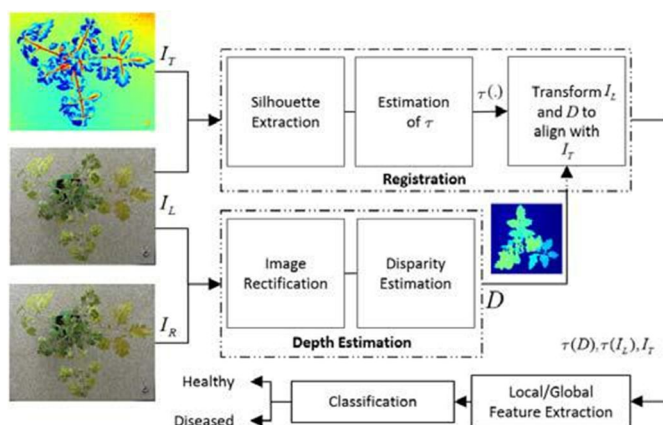
There are many varieties of medicinal plants available in India. Many are left unknown which made them to become extinct. Homeopathy treatment has emerged much better than Allopathy for the past few years. So for the purpose of making people know about herbal treatment we have found an mobile application that suggests τ which medicinal plant will cure your disease.

In this application you can provide your symptoms as input, the automated system will suggest appropriate medicinal plant which can cure your disease, the output also adds-on by suggesting the region where the medicinal plants is present. Once you reach the region, you can search that medicinal plant.

Once you reached the location, using your smart phone you can take the photograph of the medicinal plants which you got as a suggestion, in the backend some steps including leaf classification, pre-processing, image enhancements, feature extractions will take place. And finally, you can find the leaf which you have suggested for by our automated system. We have trained our system with a dataset that contain 24 types of medicinal plants in a basis of 10 different patterns for each plant to improve accuracy.

Also, our application will tell the maximum amount to be consumed, but all these results depends on the data (symptoms) which you fed as input. Thus this application helps in providing a natural treatment to cure your disease. You can also add medicinal plants which are to be found in future.

II. ARCHITECTURE



Once the image is captured the initial step will be a pre-processing step, it will process the image and removes noises to enhance it. It also includes enhancing the brightness for dim images. Silhouette extraction step enhances the shadow image to enhanced image by calculating the torque value and matches it with image that have high clarity. The leaves are classified as healthy and unhealthy leaves and their features are also extracted. This may train the system further better.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

P.Kelina sahaya rajesh, C.Kumaravelu, A.Gopal, S.Suganthi[1] Medicinal plants used substantially in herbalism to review the healthful properties of the plants. The applications of Near-Infrared qualitative analysis (NIRS) have enlarged wide within the field of agriculture, plants and varied alternative fields, however the usage for identification of plant selection remains rare. This paper discusses the utilization of NIRS to differentiate the healthful plant selection through the spectral signatures of the leaves. Experiments were created on the leaves of 5 totally different plants, particularly Indian borage, shoeblack plant, *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, asterid dicot genus *trilobatum* and betel pepper. Near-infrared (NIR) spectral signatures of the healthful plant leaves were obtained victimization XDSTM Optiprobe analyser from Foss NIR system below reflectivity mode. The spectral signatures were collected in 2 phases, the primary set of spectra on the day once the leaves were plucked from the plants and also the second set of spectra on dried

leaves when 3 days. Classification model was established for each set of spectral information with appropriate pre-process techniques combined with Principal part Analysis (PCA). PCA analysis results to discriminate the plant varieties among the dry leaves, that area unit taken for the experimental purpose. The main points of assorted pre-processing techniques, the analysis and results obtained were bestowed during this paper. This study shows that NIRS technique are often won't to classify for the other healthful plant varieties. This investigation demonstrates that the restorative plant assortments can be recognized obviously on dry leaves. It can likewise be utilized to distinguish distinctive natural species and further their constituents. From this investigation it is conceivable to record a one of a kind phantom mark of each restorative plant leaf. This one of a kind phantom mark can be utilized as a source of perspective mark to assess the nature of home grown medications. These marks can likewise be utilized as an apparatus to verify the plant assortment. In this manner NIR spectra alongside PCA can adequately utilized as a strategy to order extraordinary restorative plant assortments. Along these lines of recognizable proof and grouping is to be less tedious. Further examinations are expected to enhance the alignment exactness and power with more examples and to expand the segregation to other restorative plant assortments.

Liwen gao, Xiaohua lin, Mi zhong, Junmin zeng[2]. The insightful acknowledgment of leaves is a quick and viable plant characterization technique. Notwithstanding, the current classifiers are not totally relevant. From one perspective, the info types of leaf highlights are perplexing; then again, leaf acknowledgment is fairly troublesome, and the classifier need to give a rundown of results, which are masterminded dependent on their conceivable outcomes in plummeting request, for client's choice, with the goal that the believability of the outcome increments. Thus, we propose another classifier that is a neural system classifier dependent on earlier advancement and iterative estimate, which can fulfill the previously mentioned unique prerequisites. Through the examinations of trials, it is demonstrated to do well in leaf acknowledgment and demonstrates its great arrangement execution. In the article, we propose a neural system classifier dependent on earlier development and iterative estimate for leaf acknowledgment. As the order investigates 64 sorts of leaves appear, it is of extraordinary hugeness for the classifier to help the contribution of the eigenvalues of network shape and its yield result records demonstrate its great arrangement ability. Meanwhile, the examination investigation demonstrates that we have to remove the more agent leaf highlights. The future work centers around the enhancement of the classifier's subtleties and the ideal extraction of the highlights.

Liwen gao, Xiaohua lin[3] China covers a tremendous domain, with a wide scope of plants spreading all through the nation. It is never simple to precisely distinguish the types of one certain plant or its restorative highlights. This paper considered and has accomplished a programmed acknowledgment arrangement of therapeutic plants. With the leaf picture acknowledgment of therapeutic plants as its center, the framework includes the up and coming advancements of picture preparing and neural system. The framework has helped the change of restorative plant acknowledgment from manual premise to semi computerization. It is useful for defeating the subjectivity of people and has quickened the acknowledgment, and it will be mainstream among a wide scope of clients. This framework can assist clients with identifying the types of therapeutic plants. Through further connecting, point by point data, for example, restorative qualities and the similarity can be minded line. The framework will conquer the present challenges in recognizing therapeutic plants, and assumes a functioning job in the examination and use of Chinese prescription.

A.Gopal, S.Prudhveeswar reddy, V.Gayatri[4] Plants are a fundamental piece of our biological community and the waning number of plant assortments is a genuine concern. To save plants, their quick recognizable proof by botanists is an unquestionable requirement, in this manner an apparatus is required which could distinguish plants utilizing effortlessly accessible data. There is a developing logical agreement that plant living spaces have been adjusted and species are vanishing at rates never seen. The biodiversity emergency isn't just about the risky condition of plant species yet in addition of the authorities who know them This at first requires information about different plant assortments, so they could be checked, ensured and can be utilized for future. Plants frame the foundation of Ayurveda and the present Modern day drug and are an extraordinary wellspring of income. Because of Deforestation and Pollution, part of therapeutic plant leaves have nearly turned out to be wiped out. Along these lines, there is a

pressing requirement for us to recognize them and regrow them for the utilization of who and what is to come. Leaf Identification by mechanical methods frequently prompts wrong distinguishing proof. Because of developing unlawful exchange and acts of neglect in the unrefined medication industry on one hand and absence of adequate specialists then again, a mechanized and solid recognizable proof and characterization component so as to deal with the heft of information and to control the acts of neglect is required. The accompanying paper goes for actualizing such framework utilizing picture handling with pictures of the plant leaves as a premise of arrangement. The product restores the nearest match to the inquiry. The proposed calculation is actualized and the proficiency of the framework is found by testing it on 10 distinctive plant species. The product is prepared with 100 (10 number of each plant species) leaves and tried with 50 (tried with various plant species) leaves. The effectiveness of the usage of the proposed calculations is observed to be 92%. This paper proposes and executes a framework for programmed recognizable proof of chosen therapeutic plant leaves from a put away information base of the leaves by preparing a picture of their leaves. The limit based highlights, minute highlights and shade of the leaves are utilized with the end goal of distinguishing proof of leaf assortments. Such computerized arrangement components can be valuable for productive order of plant leaf species. The exactness of the present strategy was observed to be 92%. Future work would include, joining venation and surface highlights to the present shape and shading highlights to enhance acknowledgment precision. One noteworthy disadvantage of the usage is that it is as yet not exceptionally vigorous to revolution. In this way, Future work can be coordinated in that path in order to make the usage more productive. The execution is a tad computationally costly. Further advancement of the rationale can result in better usage.

Yanhua ye, Chun chen, Chun-Tak li, Hong fu, Zheru chi [5] In this paper, an computerized plant species acknowledgment framework (CPSRS) is exhibited CPSRS is an online application, which gives a commonplace and proficient approach to seek and distinguish plant species in the field. It is based on Java web foundation to help stage freedom application. The Java Applets and Servlets are received to adjust the registering trouble in both customer and server. The engineering of CPSRS is acquainted with show how it is planned and functions. Two kinds of plant species recovery techniques, content based data recovery and substance based leaf recovery are talked about. With the content based data recovery technique, the correct data of plant species is recovered from the database as indicated by the information looking criteria. For the substance based leaf recovery, test results demonstrate that review rate of about 71.4% can be accomplished when top five returned pictures are considered. Automatic plant species Recognition (APSR) has gotten an ever increasing number of considerations in the previous decades. Be that as it may, how to abuse it to profit the general public is an imperative issue to be tended to. This paper reports our investigation in building up a CPSRS to encourage individuals to find new plant species and study plant asset. The framework engineering is represented in detail, and the content based information recovery and substance based leaf recovery are talked about. Test result demonstrates that the review rate is about 71.4% if top five returned pictures are considered. Further work should concentrate on the strategies for APSR to enhance the acknowledgment precision of information picture.

R.Janani, A.Gopal[6] Recognizable proof of legitimate restorative plants is very testing and it is an ideal opportunity to secure therapeutic plants since a few plant animal types are getting to be wiped out. Leaves are the key parts of a plant. Here we have proposed a technique for the extraction of shape, shading and surface highlights from leaf pictures and preparing a counterfeit neural system (ANN) classifier to distinguish the correct leaf class. The key issue lies in the choice of legitimate picture input highlights to accomplish high proficiency with less computational multifaceted nature. We tried the precision of the system with various mix of picture highlights. The test results on 63 leaf pictures uncovers that this technique gives 94.4% exactness with at least eight information highlights. This methodology is all the more encouraging for leaf ID frameworks that have least information promotion request less calculation time. This work has been actualized utilizing the picture handling and neural system tool compartments in MATLAB. In this journal identification of correct plant species is implemented for 6 different classes. We have achieved an accuracy of about 94.4%. the future enhancement can be implementing this concept for more different class varieties.

H.X.Kan, L.Jin, F.L.Zhou[7] Restorative plants are the principle wellspring of traditional Chinese medication (TCM), which gives the fundamental assurance of human well being. The exploration and utilization of restorative plant order procedure has imperative ramifications in the TCM asset conservation, TCM verification, and the showing strategy for TCM ID. This paper proposes a programmed order technique dependent on leaf pictures of restorative plants to address the confinement of manual arrangement strategy in distinguishing therapeutic plants. Our methodology will first pre-process the leaf pictures of restorative plants; at that point it will figure the ten shape highlight (SF) and five surface attributes (TF); at long last, it will order the leaves of therapeutic plants utilizing bolster vector machine (SVM) classifier. The classifier has been connected to 12 distinctive therapeutic plant leaf pictures and accomplished a normal effective acknowledgment rate of 93.3%. The outcome shows that it is possible to consequently group restorative plants by utilizing multi-include extraction of leaf pictures in mix with SVM. The paper gives a significant hypothetical structure in the innovative work of therapeutic plant characterization framework. In this paper, we propose a viable

technique for the order of 12 sorts of therapeutic plant leaf pictures. To begin with, the shape and surface highlights of the plant leaves are separated in the wake of preprocessing of leaf pictures. Besides, different models, for example, BP neural arrange, probabilistic neural system, K-closest neighbor order calculation and bolster vector machine classifier are utilized in the correlation analyze to think about their characterization viability. The investigation results demonstrate that it can't accomplish a sensibly great acknowledgment rate dependent on just leaf have highlights or surface highlights separately. The acknowledgment rate is altogether enhanced if both shape highlights what's more, surface highlights are utilized together in the arrangement process. Under the condition that both shape highlights and surface highlights are utilized as the premise of leaf picture arrangement, The SVM classifier is better than the other three classifiers as far as time what's more, acknowledgment rate. Along these lines, the proposed SVM arrangement calculation dependent on both shape and surface highlights is successful and achievable for the picture arrangement of therapeutic plant leaves. Our exploration results give a hypothetical structure to the further innovative work of restorative plant characterization framework and make positive commitment to the protection of TCM assets and supportability of human wellbeing. Our future research will concentrate on the investigation of the order of restorative plant leaves in light of the leaf vein highlights and edge highlights.

Prihastuti Harsani, Arie qurania, Triastinurmiatiningsih [8] Recognizable proof of plants should be possible through items - protests in plants by asking a specialist or through an example (herbarium) that have been distinguished beforehand. Recognizable proof is finished by coordinating the photos in the book of greenery or monograph. PC helped recognizable proof should be possible utilizing computerized picture handling strategies which use advanced picture coordinating article plant with an image on the book. Recognizable proof key that is utilized is the picture of the leaves. This examination creates past research has distinguished utilizing the technique for fractal and Euclidian Distance. Exactness got in every one of the distinguishing proof framework for the fractal measurement and fractal code is of 68% and 51%. Enhanced precision is the fundamental goal of this investigation. The proposed technique is a strategy for surface investigation and middle channel. Surface examination is utilized as highlight extraction method while the middle channel is picture improvement systems. In view of the preliminaries, the aftereffects of the distinguishing proof of surface investigation strategy and middle channel to increment to 78%. Middle channel is utilized as a strategy to enhance the picture quality leaves. The utilization of an ID framework to be tried in the web use of data frameworks of therapeutic plants. Recognizable proof of the restorative plants through plant leaves picture object ID is a phase of early ID of a plant animal groups. Computerized picture based recognizable proof can be through a trademark identifier including shapes, surfaces and hues. ID through identifier shapes has been completed utilizing the technique for fractal and deliver two evaluations of exactness for fractal measurement and code that is individually 68% and 51% . Exactness expanded to 78% after use surface examination as extraction systems qualities. Utilization of the systems of picture improvement has been made to demonstrate the adequacy of the recognizable proof outcomes. It is seen that the outcomes demonstrated an expansion for the precision of the picture that are not connected to the middle channel to the utilization of the middle channel is equivalent to 30%.

Gunjan Mukherjee, Arpitam Chatterjee, Bipan Tudu[9] The gray level co -occurrence matrix (GLCM) is generally utilized for textural include extraction. The highlights got from GLCM framework are exposed to the classifiers with the end goal of distinguishing proof and characterization. In this paper the blends between various highlights, acquired from GLCM framework, are examined. For analyses, the leaves of therapeutic plants are considered, as legitimate distinguishing proof of restorative plant is essential for suitable usage of their therapeutic qualities. Two famous Indian therapeutic plants, in particular, Neem and Tulsi have been considered for characterization utilizing back propagation multilayer perceptron (BP-MLP) neural system classifier. Close to blend the further arrangement enhancements might be accomplished utilizing diverse pre-processing systems, which have likewise been tested. The outcomes demonstrate that pre-processed joined GLCM highlights can give higher grouping rate contrasted with crude single GLCM highlights. This paper displayed a PC vision based methodology towards order of Neem and Tulsi, two prominent restorative plants. The characterization is performed utilizing BPMLP neural system classifier prepared and tried with chose single and in addition joined GLCM highlights. The consolidated GLCM highlights demonstrate enhanced order execution contrasted with single highlights. Further, the trials included crude and preprocessed include datasets where the preprocessing is observed to be useful so as to enhance arrangement exactness. The work can be stretched out to different assortments of therapeutic plant leaves with progressively strong highlights and classifiers, include enhancement towards moved forward grouping rate, and numerous other fascinating headings.

Trishen Munisami, Mahess Ramsurn, Somveer Kishnah, Sameerchand Pudaruth [10] Computerized frameworks for plant acknowledgment can be utilized to group plants into fitting scientific categorizations. Such data can be helpful for botanists, industrialists, nourishment architects and doctors. In this work, an acknowledgment framework equipped for recognizing plants by utilizing the pictures of their realized leaves has been produced. A portable application was additionally created to enable a client to

take pictures of leaves and transfer them to a server. The server runs pre-preparing and include extraction systems 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 diverse highlights that are extricated are the length and width of the leaf, the zone of the leaf, the border of the leaf, the frame region, the structure edge, a separation outline the vertical and level tomahawks, a shading histogram and a centroid-based spiral separation delineate. A k-closest neighbour classifier was executed and tried on 640leaves having a place with 32different types of plants. A precision of

83.5% was gotten. The framework was additionally upgraded by utilizing data acquired from a shading histogram which expanded the acknowledgment exactness to 87.3%. Moreover, our framework is easy to utilize, quick and very versatile. In this paper for each plant classes set of 20 images have been fed for the system to get trained to recognize a new plant species. In such a way it is already implemented for 20 plant varieties. The future enhancement would be adding more plant classes to the datasets

Adams Begue, Venitha Kowlessur, Upasana singh, Fawzi Mahomoodally, Sameerchand Pudaruth[11] The best possible recognizable proof of plant species has real advantages for a wide scope of partners extending from ranger service administrations, botanists, taxonomists, doctors, pharmaceutical research facilities, associations battling for imperiled species, government and people in general on the loose. Therefore, this has powered an enthusiasm for creating robotized frameworks for the acknowledgment of various plant species. A completely robotized strategy for the acknowledgment of restorative plants utilizing PC vision and machine learning strategies has been introduced. Leaves from 24 distinctive restorative plant species were gathered and shot utilizing a cell phone in a research facility setting. Countless were separated from each leaf, for example, its length, width, edge, region, number of vertices, shading, border and zone of body. A few inferred highlights were then processed from these characteristics. The best outcomes were gotten from an arbitrary woodland classifier utilizing a 10-overlay cross-approval procedure. With an exactness of 90.1%, the arbitrary backwoods classifier performed superior to anything other machine learning methodologies, for example, the k-closest neighbor, credulous Bayes, bolster vector machines and neural systems. These outcomes are extremely reassuring and future work will be outfitted towards utilizing a bigger dataset and elite registering offices to explore the execution of profound learning neural systems to distinguish restorative plants utilized in essential social insurance. To the best of our insight, this work is the first of its sort to have made a remarkable picture dataset for restorative plants that are accessible on the island of Mauritius. It is foreseen that an online or portable PC framework for the programmed acknowledgment of restorative plants will assist the nearby populace with improving their insight on therapeutic plants, assist taxonomists with developing progressively productive species distinguishing proof strategies and will likewise contribute essentially in the security of imperiled species. Another dataset on therapeutic plants of Mauritius has been made freely accessible on the machine learning storehouse entrance. In this paper, PC vision methods have been utilized to remove a few shape-based highlights from the leaves of restorative plants. Machine learning calculations were then used to characterize the leaves from 24 diverse plant species into their suitable classifications. The most elevated exactness of 90.1% was acquired from the irregular woodland classifier. This astounding execution demonstrates the reasonability of such PC helped approaches in the arrangement of organic examples and its potential pertinence in combatting the 'ordered emergency'. An online or portable PC framework for the programmed acknowledgment of therapeutic plants will assist the neighborhood populace with improving their insight on restorative plants, assist taxonomists with developing progressively productive species recognizable proof methods and will likewise contribute fundamentally in the insurance of imperiled species. For future research, trying to accomplish considerably higher exactnesses, probabilistic neural systems and profound learning neural systems would be examined.

Basavaraj.S.Anami, Suvarna S.Nandyal, A.Govardhan[12] This paper displays a strategy for distinguishing proof and arrangement of pictures of restorative plants, for example, herbs, bushes and trees dependent on shading and surface component utilizing SVM and neural system classifier. The ancestral individuals in India order plants as indicated by their restorative qualities. In the arrangement of prescription called Ayurveda, ID of therapeutic plants is viewed as an essential movement in the planning of home grown drugs. Ayurveda drugs have turned out to be exchange for allopathic medication. Thus, utilizing innovation in programmed recognizable proof and order of therapeutic plants has turned out to be fundamental. Plant species having a place with various classes, for example, Papaya, Neem, Tulasi, Aloe and Garlic are considered in this work. This paper presents edge and shading descriptors that have low-measurement, powerful and basic. Likewise, the turn invariant surface descriptors in particular, directional contrast and the inclination histogram are utilized. These highlights are acquired from 900 pictures of therapeutic plants and used to prepare and test the picture tests of three classes with SVM and outspread premise correct fit neural system (RBENN). The grouping correctnesses for shading, edge surface highlights are 74% and 80% separately. The exactness is enhanced to 90% with joined shading and surface highlights. he outcomes are empowering for tree picture plants than herbs and bushes due to recognizing highlight of stem. The test results demonstrates that trees are genuinely ordered utilizing the proposed approach as the

edge and shading highlights for trees are unmistakably recognizable than herbs and bushes. Arrangement dependent on shading histogram highlight gives bring down precision, since lion's share of the plants have green shading. Besides, the shades change occasionally causing shading highlight unwavering quality low. Subsequently, the great outcomes are gotten by the blend of shading and surface (edge) highlights. It is discovered that grouping precision is preferred with SVM classifier over neural system classifier. The procedure has not performed well for the pictures of herbs and bushes. This is credited to absence of edge data of stem parcel. The work helps people in characterization of restorative plants in reality and thought about a basic assignment in pharmaceutical industry, Ayurved specialists and botanists.

Vijayashree. T, Dr. A.Gopal[13] The principle point of this work is to characterize the plants as per its restorative use utilizing continuous processor. Raspberry pi with the picture of the leaf, as leaves assume a noteworthy job for the arrangement of plants. Picture of leaf is caught utilizing advanced camera of high goals and is put away in memory card. Highlight and example of the leaf are removed utilizing picture preparing method which is then interfaced with Raspberry pi. Raspberry pi is put away with a program to arrange the information picture dependent on surface parameters of leaves. The quality and genuineness of the leaves are to be guaranteed for the arrangement of natural drugs. The picture of restorative plant leaves are completely screened broke down and contrasted and the database put away in Raspberry pi to give the right proportions of the surface of leaf with which we can discover classification to which the leaf has a place with. By applying propelled method of picture preparing interfaced in Raspberry pi and using the abilities of the ongoing propelled processing and information/picture storerooms and the utilization of PC systems, the previously mentioned parameters are dissected and contrasted and the database and arrangement of plant species is distinguished. This work can be stretched out to make an application on a PDA to catch the picture and group it on a similar gadget utilizing distributed computing. It can likewise be stretched out to neural system. The methods that give high precision are KNN-K Nearest Neighbour Network, Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN) and Fuzzy Logic. furthermore, design acknowledgment.

Thi-Lan le, Duc-Tuan tran, Van-Nam Hoang[14] Plant recognizable proof is a fascinating and testing research point because of the assortment of plant species. Among various parts of the plant, leaf is broadly utilized for plant recognizable proof since it is typically the most plenteous sort of information accessible in natural reference accumulations and the least demanding to get in the field thinks about. Various works have been improved the situation plant leaf ID. In any case, this subject is as yet an open research point. As of late, kernal descriptor (KDES) has been proposed and turned out to be strong for some article acknowledgment applications. we have proposed to utilize this descriptor for leaf-based plant distinguishing proof. The commitments of this paper are three-overlay. Right off the bat, we present enhanced part descriptor. Also, we propose a completely programmed leaf-based plant recognizable proof strategy comprising of petiole location, plant leaf introduction standardization, and plant leaf ID. At long last, we present another plant distinguishing proof application on Android gadgets: Vietnamese therapeutic plant seek. This application gives both inquiry modalities: content based and picture based. In this paper, we have introduced our work for leaf-based plant identification. Our work has three commitments. Right off the bat, we present an enhanced piece descriptor. This enhancement has been ended up being powerful for leaf-based plant identification. Also, we propose a completely programmed leaf-based plant identification strategy comprising of petiole discovery, plant leaf introduction standardization, and plant leaf identification. At last, we present another plant identification application on Android gadgets: Vietnamese restorative plant seek. This application gives both pursuit modalities: content based and picture based. Later on, we might want to expand our work by the accompanying thoughts. Right off the bat, even the enhanced KDES gets the best outcome this descriptor is figured generally picture. We might want to broaden our work by applying KDES at different parts of the leaf. Besides, other than leaf, we can utilize different parts of the plant, for example, ower. At long last, we might want to finish our Vietnamese restorative plant look.

Stephen Gang wu, Forrest sheng bao, Eric You xu, Yu- Xuan wang, Yi-Fan chang, Qiao – liang xiang[15] In this paper, we utilize Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN) with picture and information handling methods to actualize a universally useful computerized leaf acknowledgment for plant grouping. 12 leaf highlights are separated and orthogonalized into 5 foremost factors which comprise the information vector of the PNN. The PNN is prepared by 1800 leaves to group 32 sorts of plants with a precision more noteworthy than 90%. Contrasted and different methodologies, our calculation is an exact computerized reasoning methodology which is quick in execution and simple in usage.

It stores the data sets of 32 different plants to train the system. It can be done via digital cameras or through scanners. 12 features are extracted and all these are executed using PNN since it is the fastest approach. It obtains an accuracy of about 90%

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed procedure was tried on a dataset of 55 restorative plants from Vietnam and a high precision of 98.3% was acquired with a help vector machines (SVM) classifier. The span of each picture was 256*256 pixels. Proposed a methodology dependent on fractal measurement highlights dependent on leaf shape and vein designs for the acknowledgment and characterization plant leaves. Utilizing a volumetric fractal measurement way to deal with produce a surface mark for a leaf and the GLCM (Gray dimension co occurrence Matrix) calculation.

V. CONCLUSION

A data set of Indian medicinal plants has been maintained. In this paper the overall concept of the application has been explained as a summary. The accuracy will be maintained at higher level, the future enhancements can be done with suggesting medicinal leaf consumption criteria based on age also some more feature extraction techniques can be added in order to achieve more accuracy.

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